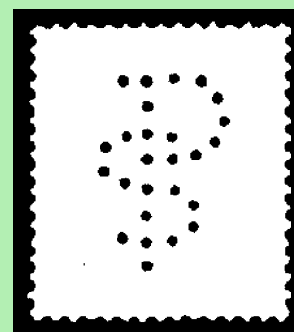


# PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN



No. 400 - February 2016



Zeppelin cover used 26th May 1934 bearing  
7 x 6d KGV with perfin die K&Co - K0365.04

**SECRETARY/TREASURER**

While chasing unpaid subscriptions I was pleasantly surprised that three members added a small donation to the Society, thank you. Each letter I had to post costs the Society money so the small thought of a few has offset the cost caused by the many. I am always willing to accept donations of GB postage stamps for Society use with gum, but no unused without gum please.

From March our bank are increasing their charges for transfers/cheques for overseas payments from £12 to £22. If you live outside the UK and want credit returned then I suggest you have a PayPal account that charges us about 5% rather than be hit by fees by our bank and your own for receiving an overseas payment.

**Dates for your Diary**

The next Society meeting will once again be held at Grosvenor Auctions Sale Room, 399-401 Strand, London WC2R 0LT, on Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> May 2016 between 12pm and 5pm. A map and more detail will be in the April Bulletin.

**Bury St Edmunds PS Stamp Fair Saturday April 23, 2016**  
**Volunteer wanted for Society Table**

We will have a table at the stamp fair to promote the Society and Sean Brady has volunteered to man it. He would appreciate some assistance so if you can help please get in touch with Sean (see Page 2 of the Bulletin). The Fair is open between 10am and 4pm at the County Upper School, Beeton's Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP32 6RF. Admission and parking is free, and there will be displays and over 20 dealers participating.

**SOCIETY AUCTIONEER**

I have set a schedule for the Society auctions to be held during 2016. Both sellers and buyers should make a note of these dates and plan their submission of lots based on these dates.

	<b>Auction 103</b>	<b>Auction 104</b>	<b>Auction 105</b>
Lot Nos	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 599
Lots/Lists	15 Feb. 2016	13 June 2016	10 Oct. 2016
Publish	1 Apr. 2016	1 Aug. 2016	1 Dec. 2016
Close	3 May 2016	7 Sep. 2016	12 Jan. 2017
Send	23 May 2016	26 Sep. 2016	28 Jan.2017

## **WEBSITE**

In the last two months updated editions of **Jeff Turnbull's** 1d Inland Revenue Stamps, 6d Inland Revenue stamps and Perfins on Foreign Bill Stamps as well as an updated edition of the Society History have all been posted on the Society's website. Jeff has also made up update of the Magnus Werner catalogue of India and States Perfins which has also been posted. If any members can make any additions to these catalogues please let Jeff know.

## **US Perfin Auction open to Society Members**

Please note that **Bob Szymanski**, a Society member and a past US Perfins Club President, is still regularly holding auctions of worldwide perfins that belonged to late members or from those giving up collecting in North America. The Auction runs for one month before closing, and is open to members of Perfin clubs and societies around the world. While there are many US & Canadian perfins there are lots from many other countries including GB. It has no connection with the US Perfin Club Auction.

## **MEMBER'S COMMENTS**

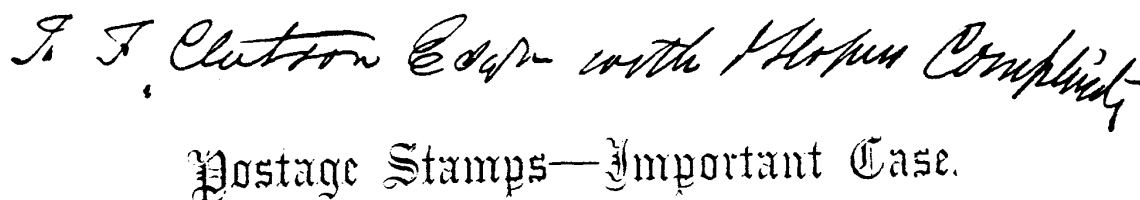
### **Penny Red Plate 225 Perfins - Bulletin 395/10**

Larry Rausch published a list of Plate 225 1d red perfins in Bulletin 225. We can now add one more to the list - WML/S&C - W5390.02. This die was used by William McLaren Sons & Co of Glasgow. This brings the total plate 225 dies to 30.

## DISCOVERY OF 1868 SLOPER COVER - FOLLOW-UP

Maurice Harp

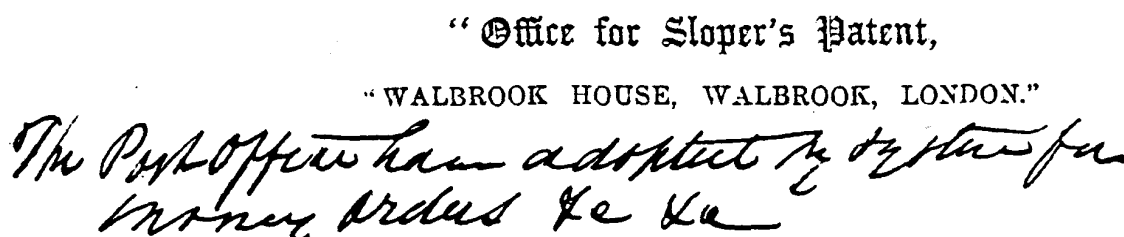
In the last Bulletin the newly discovered 1868 cover sent by Joseph Sloper to the Great Western Railway was illustrated. Finding such a cover immediately raised the question as to what the envelope had contained. Well **John Mathews** has provided the answer! In Bulletin 272 (Oct. 1994) page 13 a Sloper advertising leaflet was illustrated. The leaflet had just been acquired by the National Postal Museum. And there at the top of the leaflet is the inscription '*To F. Clutson Esq. with Slopers compliments.*' The same F. Clutson shown as the addressee on the envelope.



*F. J. Clutson Esq. with Slopers Compliments*  
Postage Stamps—Important Case.

The original also shows that the leaflet was folded in four. The fold lines are clear enough, and are what would be expected. The envelope size is 139mm wide by 77mm deep, so the 128.5mm wide by 209.5mm deep circular when folded would be approx 105 x 65 and easily slotted into the envelope - just right to fit the envelope.

And then at the bottom of the leaflet is the same inscription that was on the envelope flap '*The Post Office have adopted my system for Money Order*' only this time Sloper managed to spell money correctly.



“ Office for Sloper's Patent,  
“ WALBROOK HOUSE, WALBROOK, LONDON.”  
*The Post Office have adopted my system for  
Money Order &c &c*

If you turn up the original illustration you will see that the leaflet had a 1d red with a GR/W perfin stuck in the right hand margin. At the time the die was identified as being G4350.02 which we now know to be a multi-headed die. **Roy Gault** has taken another look at the leaflet

and writes "Joseph Sloper probably made a "GR/W" die 'on spec' in the anticipation of an order being placed, and he's not likely to have gone to the additional effort of making a multi-headed die. In all probability, the die in question is the much rarer die G4350.03a, which from the few surviving examples, was single headed."

1868 - 69



G4350.03a

"It would appear that Joseph Sloper was successful in his bid to secure the 'GWR' contract, rendering his single headed die inadequate for the volume of stamps requiring perforation. As a consequence, two new multi-headed dies, collectively called G4350.01a, were made to handle the work, and of course, the rest is history!"

Die G4350.03a is really hard to find as it was only used for a very short period. But its well worth the effort of sorting through your spare copies of 1d reds with GR/W - especially if they are low plate number copies.

Lastly **John Mathews** has done further research into the report of the charge against John Howarth, which appears in Sloper's advertising leaflet. He has found that it was reported in newspapers around the country - see the list in chronological order below.

21 February 1868,	Morning Post,	London
21 February 1868,	Liverpool Mercury,	Merseyside
22 February 1868,	Rochdale Observer,	Greater Manchester
22 February 1868,	Berkshire Chronicle,	Berkshire
22 February 1868,	Sheffield & Rotherham Independent,	Sheffield
26 February 1868,	Blackburn Standard,	Lancashire
27 February 1868,	Royal Cornwall Gazette,	Cornwall
27 February 1868,	Sheffield Daily Telegraph,	Sheffield
28 February 1868,	Nottinghamshire Guardian,	London
29 February 1868,	Kendal Mercury,	Cumbria
29 February 1868,	Bridport News,	Dorset
29 February 1868,	Norfolk News,	Norfolk

As can be seen Sloper was quick off the mark in using this stamp theft for his own publicity purposes as in under a week he was sending off copies of his leaflet to prospective customers. And all this before he had been officially granted permission for perfins!

## H. KUHN & Co. ZEPPELIN COVER

John Marriner

The front cover shows an exceedingly rare item, in terms of postal history as well as having interest to the perfin collector. It is a commercial Graf Zeppelin cover from G.B. to Brazil. The stamps are perfined K&Co - K0365.04 used by the sender as H. Kuhn & Co Ltd, who were coffee merchants based at 59 Eastcheap in London, which explains the correspondence to Brazil.

Kuhn & Co usually sent their mail to Brazil via the French South Atlantic air mail system, and had their stationery printed to show this. But, on this occasion the "Via France" and "Via Aeropostale" has been obliterated and a manuscript "Via German Air Mail" has been added, ensuring the mail went via Lufthansa or Zeppelin. The letter carries postage of 3s. 6d. the correct half ounce letter rate to Brazil, and as previously mentioned is perfined K&Co. Posted in London



the letter attracted a Foreign Section machine cancel for the 23rd May 1934, then onto Stuttgart, shown by the cancel for the 26th. Then, having been transferred to Friedrichshafen (and cancelled the same day) it was carried on the first South American flight of 1934, undertaken by the LZ 127 (Graf Zeppelin ) arriving at Recife on the 29th May, eventually attracting an arrival mark at Victoria (Espirito Santo) on the 31st May 1934. All in all a very nice letter !!!

Little is known about Kuhn & Co. They used just the one perfin die which ceased to be used in 1939 at the outbreak of war. The company may well have had German connections as did many of the coffee merchants. The second world war must have hit the coffee dealers hard as luxury goods were a low priority. The company though was not formally struck off until 1980 in a purge of defunct companies.

## PERFIN DETECTORISTS.

Roy Gault

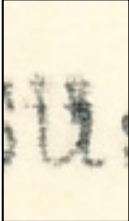
As I write, Series 2 of a 'cult' Programme called the 'Detectorists' is currently being screened on UK Television (BBC4). They are metal detectorists, armed with sophisticated electronic gadgets to help them find 'treasure' (gold). Here's our version as applied to Perfins, using various research tools and logic to find 'treasure' (knowledge).

The following two covers have recently been submitted to me by Danish member *Finn Binderkrantz*.



As can be seen, the two covers are addressed to the same company in Budapest (Hungary), a week apart, each using a different Perfin and a different house number in the same street on the envelope flap. The two Perfins involved are “47/PS” (Num0370.01), in use 1902-1940, and “WP/C” (W5905.01), in use 1920-1924.

Despite these differences, intuition tells us that the two covers come from the same source. Close inspection of the typed envelopes show many similar characteristics, the most notable of which is the faulty “u” in “Suss”, so clearly both were typed on the same office typewriter.



Extracts from London Trade directories for 1915 and 1928 show that both N°. 47 and N°. 53 Parliament Street, like many commercial addresses in London, had more than one company listed.

Kelly’s 1915

**Parliament st. Westminster (S.W.) (WESTMINSTER), Whitehall to New Palaceyard.**

47 Pearson S. & Son Ltd. foreign bankers  
 47 Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd  
 47 Vera Cruz (Mexico) Railways Ltd  
 47 Santa Gertrudis Jute Mill Co. Ltd  
 47 Halifax Graving Dock Co. Ltd

....here are Derby street & New Scotland yard....

53 Lyons J. & Co. Ltd. café  
 53 Railway Companies Association, Arthur B. Cane, sec  
 53 Brotherhood Peter Ltd. engurs  
 53 Oakeley Slate Quarries Co. Lim. J. G. Ashmore, sec. & man  
 53 Great Eastern Rly. Solicitor's Off  
 53 Moore Edward, solicitor

Kelly’s 1928

**Parliament st. Westminster (S.W.1) (WESTMINSTER), Whitehall to New Palace yard.**

47 Pearson S. & Son Ltd.  
 47 Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd  
 47 Vera Cruz (Mexico) Railways Ltd  
 47 Vera Cruz Electric Light Power & Traction Ltd  
 47 Santa Gertrudis Jute Mill Co. Ltd  
 47 Whitehall Electric Investments Ltd  
 47 Walsh John Lister, solicitor  
 47 Davey Horace, solicitor

....here are Derby street & New Scotland yard....

53 Lyons J. & Co. Ltd. café  
 53 Whitehall Petroleum Corporation Ltd  
 53 Metal Propellers Ltd  
 53 Labuan Exploration Co. Ltd

Comparing the two we see many companies listed under N°. 47 in 1915 still in occupation in 1928, but of interest is a fit in 1928 under N°. 53 for “WP/C” - Whitehall Petroleum Corporation Ltd - even though that particular cover has N°. 47 printed on the back! This has to be a lead worth investigating, coupled with the fact that S Pearson & Son Ltd (Foreign Bankers) head up the list of companies in both extracts.



A trawl of the Internet yields the following. There is mention in a book called *The Thistle and the Rose* by Catherine Nixon Cooke of a certain Lord Cowdray being involved in setting up companies in Mexico, and forming Whitehall Petroleum Company Ltd, as well as:

S Pearson & Son (Contracting), Whitehall Securities Corporation,  
Whitehall Petroleum Corporation Ltd, and  
Whitehall Electric Investments Ltd,

all coming under the holding company of S Pearson & Son. So here we have the connection for all those companies listed under N°. 47 and the reference to the Whitehall Petroleum Corporation Ltd at N°. 53!

We can now say with some certainty that the “47/PS” Perfin was used by the holding company of *S Pearson & Son Ltd*, at their Head Office in 47 Parliament St, London SW1. We can also strongly suspect that the “WP/C” Perfin was used by *Whitehall Petroleum Corporation Ltd*, a subsidiary of *S Pearson & Son Ltd*.

But what of the origins of the company?

The company was originally founded in 1844 by Samuel Pearson as a partner in a building and contract company in Huddersfield. However, it was Samuel’s grandson, *Weetman Dickinson Pearson* (1856-1927), later the first Viscount Cowdray, who joined the firm in 1873 and developed the ‘local’ company into a ‘global’ giant still trading today.



Weetman  
Dickinson Pearson

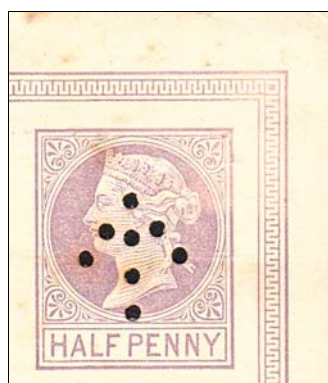
The Head Office moved to Bradford in 1857, and then again to London in 1884. Projects were undertaken as far afield as Egypt, the United States, Canada (*Halifax Dry Dock*), and in particular, Mexico with various companies with *Vera Cruz* in their title. In 1897, the company, by then regarded as the world’s leading contractor, was converted into a Limited company. In 1907, Whitehall Securities Ltd was formed to take over all of Pearson’s non-contracting activities, and in 1919, S Pearson & Son (Contracting Department) Ltd took over the firm’s contracting interests, with *S Pearson & Son Ltd* becoming the group’s holding company. And the rest is history!

## REPAIR OF SLOPER EXPERIMENTAL ARROW CANCEL

Maurice Harp

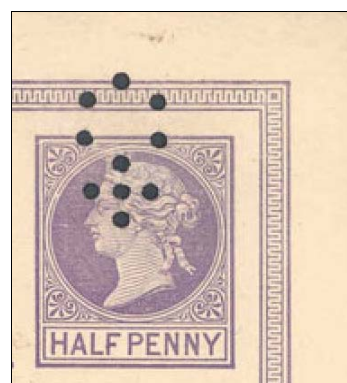
The introduction of postcards on the 1st October 1870 brought chaos to the Post Office. They had completely underestimated how popular post cards would be. On the first day half a million cards went through the London G.P.O and 75 million cards were used in the first year throughout the country. In the early days there were just too many cards for the Post Office to cancel and many 1d lilac postcards can be found without any cancellation.

To get over the problem the Post Office turned to Sloper to see if he could provide a machine that could cancel a number of post cards in one go. He provided the London office with two punches, one of which punched an ARROW and the other an ORB and CROSS.



London Arrow

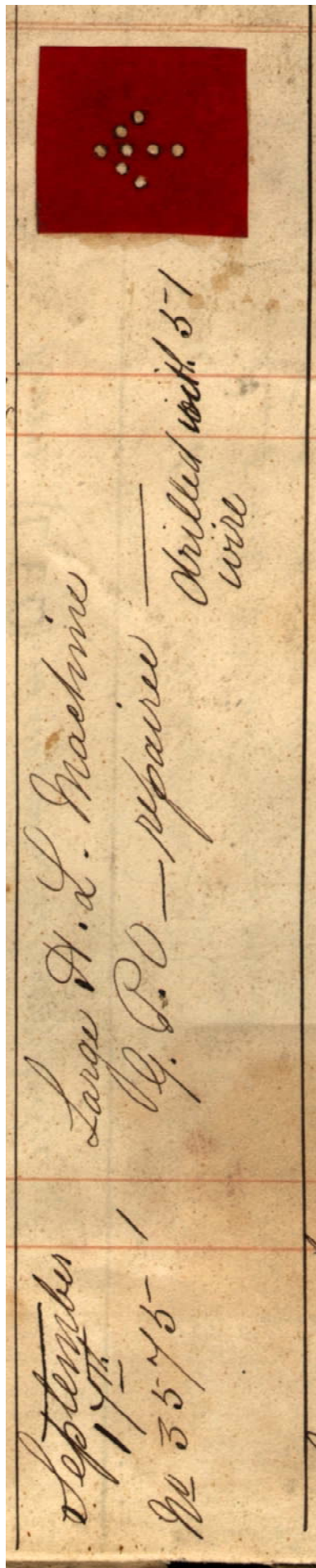
Earliest Use 27-10-1870



London Orb & Cross

Earliest Use 10-11-1870

Following the initial experiment the Post office issued a minute endorsed "*Approved 5th June 1871*" which ordered a further four machines - "*three for the circulation department and one for the Liverpool office.*" The ORB and CROSS cancel had disappeared by early 1872 but the ARROW cancels were used for much longer. The Liverpool ARROW is recorded being used up to January 1875 and the London cancel until August 1873. In general the Liverpool office appears to have made use of the ARROW cancel more than the London office. These ARROW cancellations were probably only used at times when there were just too many post cards to be cancelled using the conventional means.



We have no record in the Society records that Sloper was the manufacturer of these machines but we do have a record for the repair by Sloper of one of the arrow machines. The entry is for a repair to a die on September 17th 1873 - No. 3575. The entry refers to the machine being a "*Large H(orizontal) L(ever) Machine - G.P.O. repaired - drilled with 51 wire*". 51 wire (BWG) is equivalent to 1.7018 mm.

Perforating a large block of post cards obviously put extreme stress on the perforating pins and broken pins are seen in the Liverpool cancels but have never been reported on the London machines. Study of these broken pins reveal that Liverpool probably had at least four perforating machines.

The report of the repair in 1873 raises a number of questions. The latest recorded use of the London ARROW is August 1873. So if this was a repair to a London machine it would appear to have been money wasted by the Post Office, as the repaired machine was never used.

If it was a repair to a Liverpool ARROW machine it still doesn't make much sense. The Liverpool machine showed no sign of breakage in its first two years of use. A break appeared at the end of 1872 which was quickly repaired and during 1873 there were no breaks recorded. So why would a repair to a Liverpool machine be carried out in September 1873? The Liverpool ARROW machine though did suffer multiple pin breaks starting in March 1874 so any repair made can't have been very effective.

## HONG KONG - EARLY SLOPER DIE.

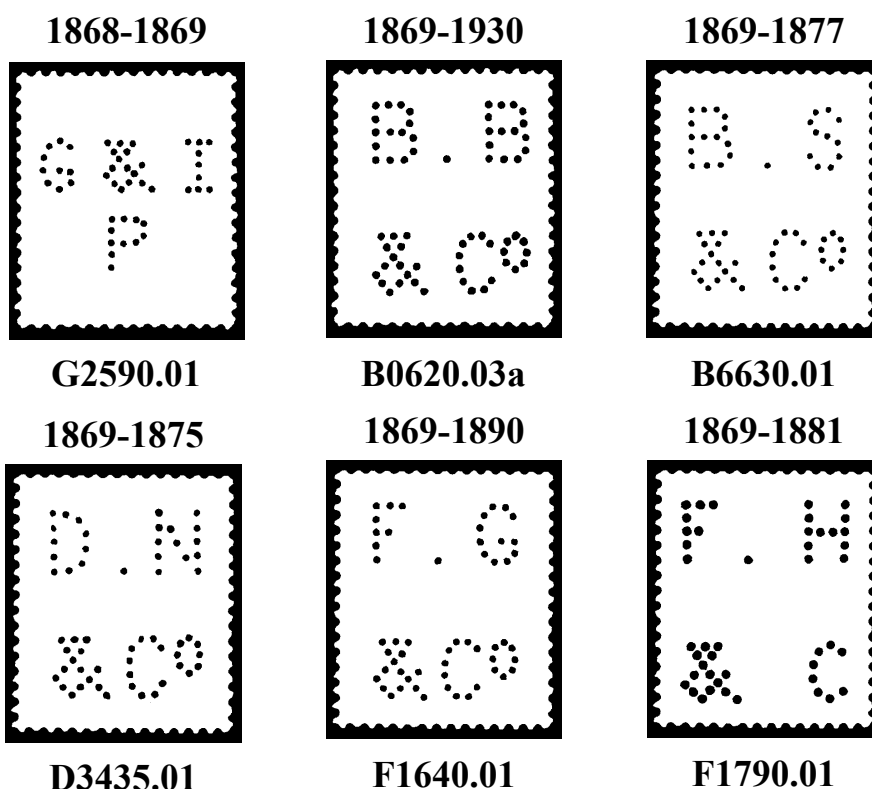
**Roy Gault**

The ball was set rolling by a request from *Dick Scheper* in Holland to see if this new Perfin pattern, found on an early Hong Kong stamp by *Ken Rose*, is recorded on GB Perfins. Section 'D' of the 'New Illustrated Catalogue of GB Perfins' was checked first to see if it, or anything like it, was known on GB Perfins. The answer was no!



The 48c Rose stamp was first issued on the 8<sup>th</sup> Dec 1862, and replaced by the 48c Brown in 1880. This example has the 'Crown/CC' watermark used 1863-1871, cancelled by a typical 'B62' Hong Kong 'Killer' cancel.

There are only 149 Type II ampersands (144 Type II and 5 Type IIa) listed as the main ampersand type on GB Perfins, so a list of them was compiled with pin counts and 'die in use' date ranges. These were then ordered based on their date of introduction, then alphabetically within in each year. The first six 16-pin &'s from that list are shown below.



Admittedly, there is some variation, but often the “C<sup>o</sup>” portion consists of a 10-pin “C” (flat at the top and bottom), and an oval 8-pin “o”, precisely the same as in the Hong Kong Stamp. This is a good pointer to the possibility that the new “DL/&C<sup>o</sup>” Hong Kong pattern was the product of Joseph Sloper. In fact, I would say an odds-on certainty!

Note - B0620.03a is Sloper Press N<sup>o</sup> **2676**, completed 11<sup>th</sup> Dec 1869.

Knowing of this Sloper connection, a search was undertaken of the early Sloper Ledgers up to 1900, but unfortunately no reference to any die with the letters “DL/&C<sup>o</sup>” was found.

It should be borne in mind that these early ledgers are for presses ***sold to customers*** for their own use. Unfortunately we don't have any record prior to the start of World War II, of any of Sloper's 'in house' dies used to perforate stamps ***on behalf of customers***.

These early Hong Kong stamps were printed by De La Rue and sent out to Hong Kong. This means that supplies could conceivably have been purchased in the UK, perforated by J. Sloper, and then sent out to Hong Kong. Inevitably, this would have been very cumbersome from a commercial point of view and may even account for why so few survived, although only **31,260** 48c Rose stamps were ever printed.

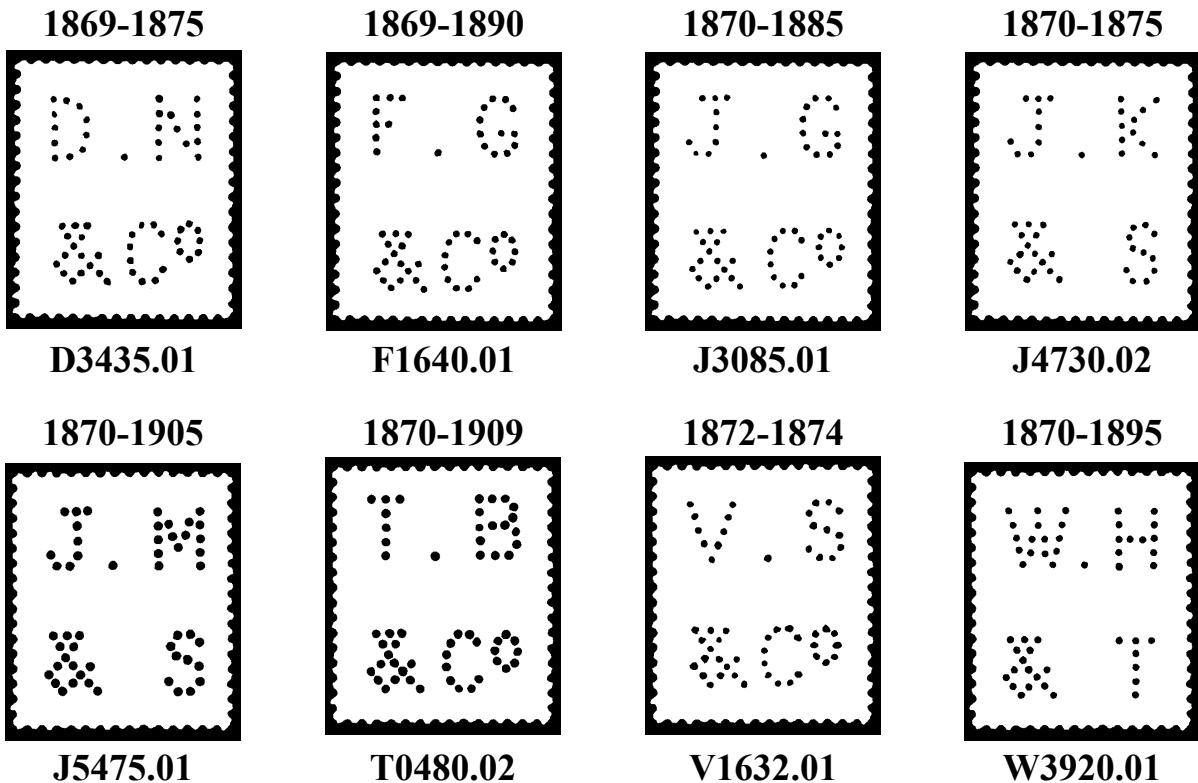
All we can say with any certainty is that the Perfin die “DL/&C<sup>o</sup>” was the product of Joseph Sloper, and that the stamp was used in Hong Kong during the early 1870's.

Having generated the list of all the Dies with Type II ampersands, it seemed a shame not to develop it further! {The complete list can be seen on the Perfin Society website [www.angelfire.com/pr/perfinsoc](http://www.angelfire.com/pr/perfinsoc)}.

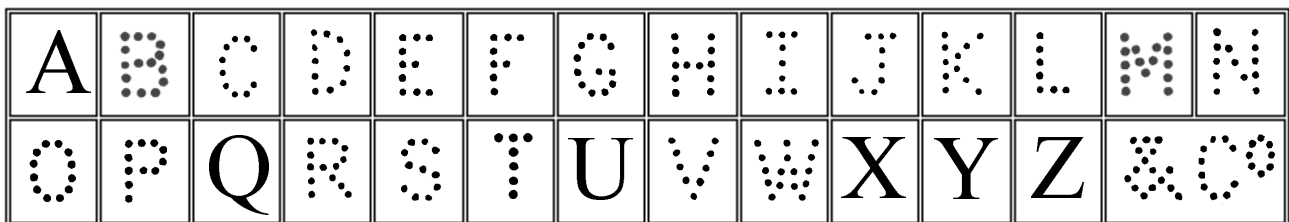
The list shows that Type II ampersands appeared on GB postage stamps from the very beginning in 1868, and continued to be used on new dies until c1930. Also, the likelihood is that virtually all dies in use prior to 1872 would have been made by Joseph Sloper during his 'monopoly' period, and any ***Numbered*** Sloper presses listed would have been sold to the customer. From these we can try to establish one of at least two early alphabets used by Joseph Sloper.

- One using a conventional 8-pin “C” (4½ mm high) and a 4-pin “o”, designated **Alphabet ‘A’**, which will be looked at in detail in the future.
- Another using a “C<sup>o</sup>” formed by a 10-pin high “C” (5½ mm high) and a pointed 8-pin “o”, which we will call **Alphabet ‘B’**.

The following eight dies all show two lines of letters, all with a stop on the top line, providing letters to help reconstruct the alphabet.



Based on symmetry, the letters “E” and “L” can be formed from the letter “F”, the “O” from a “C”, a “P” from a “B”, and an “I” from a ‘J’ or a ‘T’. The “R” has been taken from “I&R/M” (I1270.05), in use c1870. The letters **QUXYZ** are unlikely to have been used, but “A” may well be found in the future.



My thanks go to Ken Rose, Dick Schefer, and Stephen Steere for their help in this study.

## GREEF & Co DUAL REIGN COVER

Melvyn Green



Above is shown a two Kings window airmail cover with a KGV 2½d SG443 & KEVIII 1½d SG459, both perfined RW/G - R5730.01M, and identity of R. W. Greef & Co Ltd, Chemical Importers and Merchants, London EC4. This multi-headed die is the only one that Greef & Co are known to have used. The cover was sent 30th November 1936 to Frankfurt am Main and back stamped 1st December and has a London F.S. Air Mail wavy line machine cancel.

R. W. Greeff was founded in 1880 as a private company converting to a private limited company in 1920 as the business continued to grow. In 1922 it became the first company to sell 3M products with their famous Wet & Dry abrasives, thereby diversifying and expanding its product range. The business continued to be successful and in the 1980's and 1990's through mergers and takeovers, it expanded further to include the sales of a wide range of Industrial Consumables including tapes, adhesives, cleaning products, silicones & lubricants and health & safety products. It subsequently became a division of Univar Speciality Consumables, supplying high performance industrial consumables. Greef continues to trade today.

## PETER ROBINSON'S DRAPERS

Maurice Harp

Peter Robinson was a household name on our high street for many years but like many well known names they are long gone. They were prolific users of perfin and recently another die has been confirmed to have been used by the company.

In 1833 Peter Robinson opened a linen-draper's shop in Oxford Street in the heart of London's West End. A "Court and General Mourning House" was also opened in Regent Street, which became known as "Black Peter Robinson's." By the end of the 19th Century Peter Robinson's had grown into a large store selling fashionable ladies' clothing and accessories. During the Blitz of the Second World War, Oxford Street was bombed repeatedly. The facade of Peter Robinson's store was ripped open; three floors were destroyed and plate glass windows and debris was blown into Oxford Circus. The storefront was boarded up and subsequently used to display war advertising hoardings. Later in the war, the store's basement department was converted by the BBC into broadcast studios for its Eastern Service. By the 1960's Peter Robinson's had grown into a chain of department stores. There were 39 branches around the country, controlled from the original Oxford Street premises. In 1964 the Peter Robinson chain was relaunched as Topshop.

**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
**OXFORD ST.**

RENOWNED FOR  
RELIABLE FURS  
AND  
ARTISTIC TAILOR-MADE  
GARMENTS.

LATEST  
FASHIONS.

**"THE ARFORD."**  
Smart Fur Blouse, New Model, our exclusive design. In Natural Blue Musquash, **7: Guineas.**  
In Seal, Dyed Musquash, **9: Guineas.**  
In Imitation Seal, best selected Skins, **5: Guineas.**  
In Natural Blue Grey Squirrel, **9: Guineas.**  
In Bright Black Caracul, **5: Guineas.**

LADIES'  
GLOVES AND HOSIERY  
A SPECIALITÉ.

THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT  
IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

**THE "NUBIA."**  
Superior Tailor-made Coat, high-class cut and finish, made in our own workrooms.  
In a variety of Tweeds, also Black and Navy Cheviot Serges, sleeves and body lined Silk.  
Price from **£3 18 6**

I have recently acquired a mourning cover with a 1d Venetian red which has die P3960.01 - P.R/R and with the embossed identity of



Peter Robinson's, 256 - 262 Regent St, London. This is a new identity for the catalogue.

**Peter Robinson Departments - 1880**

Oxford St:-	216 Silk Mercer & Linen Draper	218 Laceman, hosier & glover
	220 Mantles, shawls, furs	222 Ribbons, trimmings
	224 Dresses, costumes	226 Millinery, wools etc.
Great Portland St: -	1 Flowers & Feathers	3 Drapery & Furnishing
Regent St:-	255-262 Mourning warehouse	278 Boy's Clothing
	282 Ladies & children's outfitting	

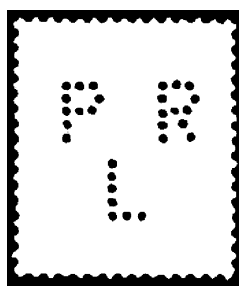
Clearly the second "R" in this die stands for Regent St. In the early days the company had three location - Regent St, Oxford St and Great Portland St. The location of 1 Great Portland St is on the corner of Oxford St. adjacent to their main outlet.



As stated, before the company was a prolific user of perfins, as can be seen in the list below. One new provisional die has been added to what can be seen in the catalogue, as it's now thought that P3950.01 - PR/O was used by the company's Oxford St outlet. As the company expanded they used PR/L - simply standing for Peter Robinson's Ltd.

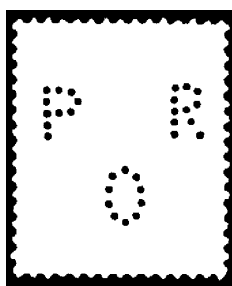
P3960.01	P.R/R	Confirmed I.D.	1878 - 1900
P3950.01	PR/O	Provisional I.D.	1885 - 1900
P3910.05M	PR/L	Confirmed I.D.	1895 - 1910
P3910.04	PR/L	Confirmed I.D.	1895 - 1915
P3910.02	PR/L	Provisional I.D.	1910 - 1934
P3910.02b	PR/L	Confirmed I.D.	1910 - 1920
P3910.01	PR/L	Provisional I.D.	1915 - 1939
P3910.02a	PR/L	Confirmed I.D.	1920 - 1936
P3910.03M	PR/L	Confirmed I.D.	1920 - 1965

1910 - 1934



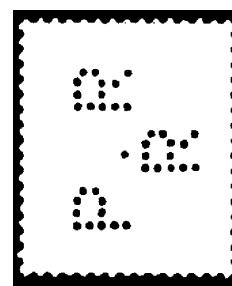
P3910.02

1885 - 1900



P3950.01

1878 - 1900



P3960.01

**A. De GRUCHY & Co Ltd.**

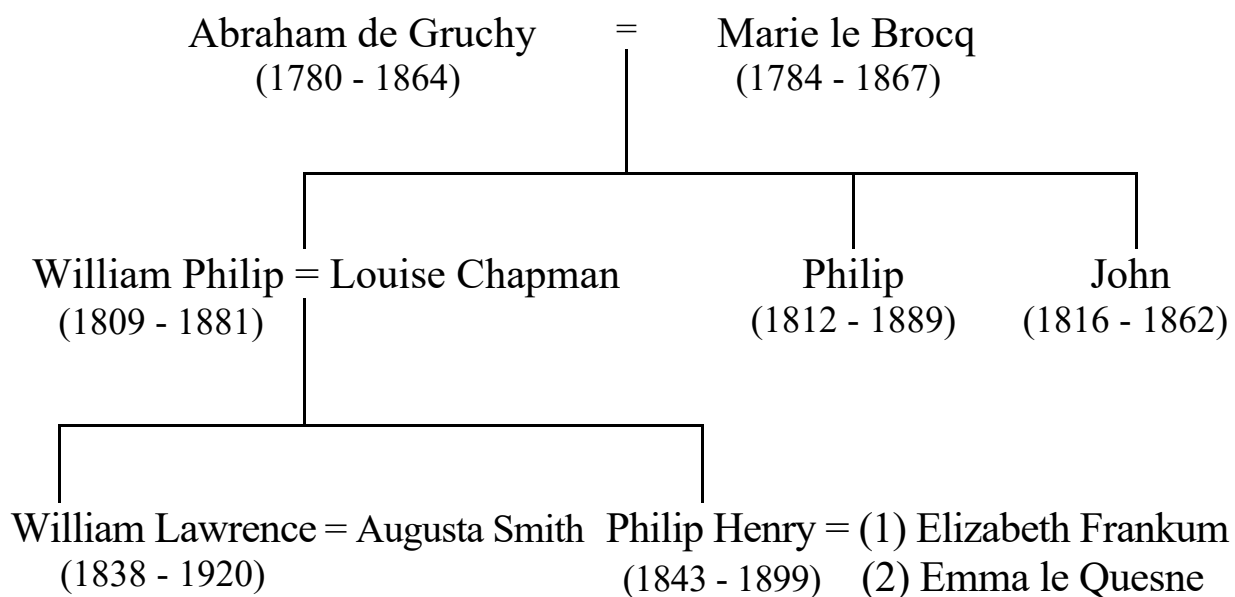
**Richard Husband**

The famous Jersey department store business was founded as a general store by Abraham de Gruchy (1780-1864) and his wife Marie (1784-1867). In 1820 the business moved from St Peter to St Helier and traded from 33 Broad Street. It then moved to King Street in 1825 by which time it had become a department store. The business has remained there ever since. Abraham's eldest son, William Philip joined the shop in 1826. His two younger brothers, Philip and John, joined the shop later.

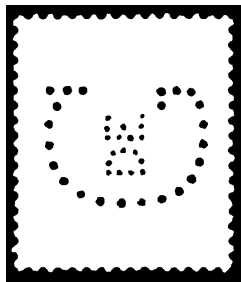


Abraham de Gruchy c1840

The following abbreviated family tree shows just those de Gruchy family members who had a management role, not only in the shop, but also in the other principal family enterprises which were fishing, shipping, and banking.



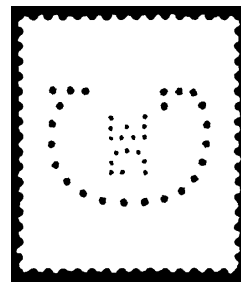
1876 - 1901/2



G1390.01

There has only been one perfin die in use between 1876 and 1972, albeit in two states. The illustration on the left shows the perfin die as it was until 1901/02. Thereafter, a pin has been missing from the upright section of the "D" of "DE".

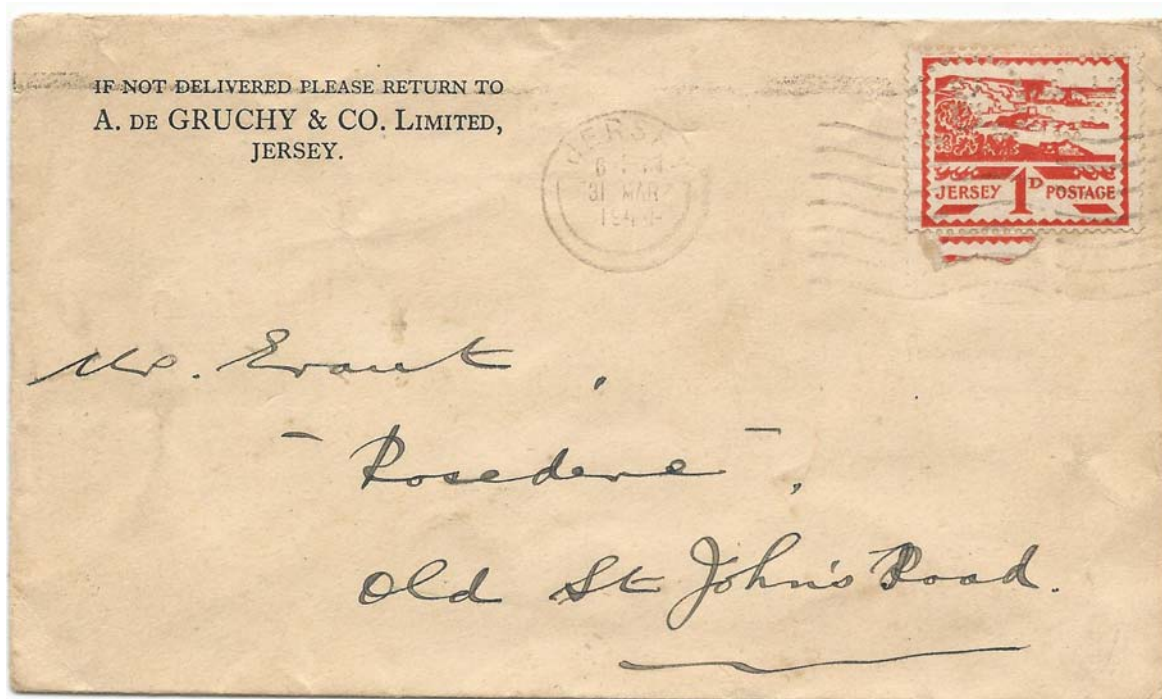
1901/2 - 1972



G1390.01

This is an important die as it is one of only three perfin dies which can be found from all six reigns ranging from Queen Victoria line engraved to Queen Elizabeth II. The other two perfin users with equally long lasting perfin dies are Davies & Co (1875-1958), advertising agents, booksellers etc. of London EC and H & G Simmonds Ltd (1876-1962), brewers of Reading.

This perfin die also appears on the World War II Occupation issues and a cover from 1942 is illustrated below.



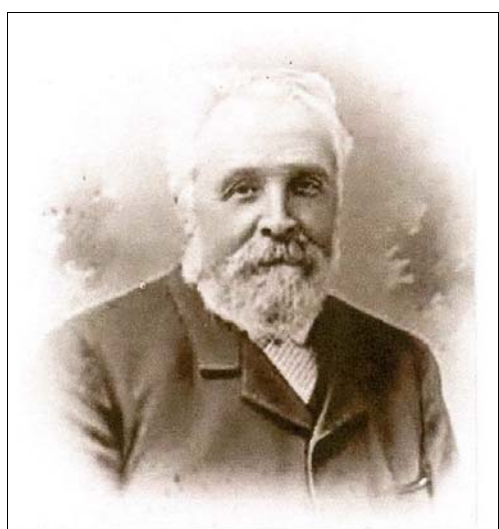
It was the fishing and banking activities which nearly closed the shop. Both Abraham and his son William Philip were also shipowners and involved in trading with Newfoundland fisheries from 1827. Starting around 1880, profits from fisheries took a tumble and the companies involved needed to take measures to stem their losses. The firm of de

Gruchy, Renouf, Clement & Cie did so but their principal rival, Charles Robin & Co just borrowed more money from the Jersey Banking Company and placed their own company's assets and "extensive property" outside the jurisdiction of the Jersey courts in case the business became insolvent – which it did in January 1886. Their insolvency brought down the Jersey Banking Company and its subsidiary, A de Gruchy & Sons. Other factors contributing to the banking failures were the financial troubles of Le Boutillier Brothers and the general commercial depression of the time. Unfortunately for the de Gruchys, Philip Gosset who managed the banks was also a partner in Charles Robin & Co and had authorised very large loans to the latter firm. Gosset was subsequently sentenced to five years' penal servitude for embezzlement and misappropriation of Bonds etc.



**Philip de Gruchy 1812 - 1889**

The banking failures were a bitter blow for Lawrence, his uncle Philip and brother Philip Henry. Lawrence had probably inherited his share of the banks from his father, and he together with Philip Gosset were ultimately responsible for running them.



**William Laurence de Gruchy**

So, why mention all this in an article about a department store? Quite simply because the de Gruchy bankers had to make their shop and all other assets available to the bank creditors because of guarantees they had entered into. The simple conclusion would have been to sell the shop to help pay the bank creditors but what actually happened was that in addition to managing the shop, Philip Henry took all his uncle's and his brother's assets and distributed them to the

creditors in his additional role of managing the defunct banks. Lawrence took a job in England where he worked for The Additional Curates Society for the next 27 years and Philip died insolvent in 1889.

A bank creditor owed £100 would have received a first and only dividend of £25 from Philip Henry who was subsequently unable to pay out the remaining 15/- in the £ that was due. Consequently that 15/- in the £ was to be satisfied by the issue of 50 fully paid 'A' preference shares and 25 fully paid 'B' deferred shares in the department store business which was incorporated as a limited company on 29 October 1887.



**Philip Henry de Gruchy**

The first half of the 1890's saw expansion of the shop with the addition of new departments. Then in 1899, Philip Henry died of pneumonia at the age of 56 which saw the end of the management by the founding family. By 1909, de Gruchy's had 8,000 sq yds of floor space, a staff of 250 and were the proud owners of the island's first motorised delivery van .

De Gruchy's continued trading during World War I with a diminished staff and opened further extensions to the store in 1925 and 1931.

World War II had a far greater impact on de Gruchy's with Jersey becoming an Open Island in 1940 which enabled unopposed German occupation. Thereafter which existing stocks were increasingly bought by the occupation forces and could not be readily replaced. Then in September 1942, Arthur Harvey the General Manager and all other English men aged between 16 and 70 together with their families were deported to Germany. A serious fire destroyed a substantial part of the department store in January 1944, but nevertheless it still managed to remain open throughout the German occupation. The extent of the

devastation can be seen from the picture below which was taken in 1945.



The 1950's and 1960's saw the store prosper and be rebuilt and extended. In 1972, 33 year old Haydn Lloyd was appointed General Manager. His declared aim was to change the emphasis of the business towards being a vibrant store in which it was a pleasure to shop. 1972 was also the final year for the perfins.

De Gruchy's was acquired by the Ulster Stores Group in 2006. The Jersey department store's £15 million redevelopment plan announced in 2015 is due for completion in 2017 after which its size will have been approximately doubled.

I should like to thank **Mike Bavin** for finding Beth Lloyd's book, and **Roy Gault** for up to date information from the New Identities Catalogue.

### **Principal References:**

1. 'De Gruchys, The History of Jersey's Department Store of Distinction', by Beth Lloyd, published by Robert Hale, London, 1982
2. [www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Abraham\\_de\\_Gruchy](http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Abraham_de_Gruchy)

**RUSCOMBE POOLE - SOLICITORS.**

**Roy Gault**

A cover sent in by non-member *Michael Lockton* has provided the long awaited identity for one of GB's more unusual Perfins, "P in a Shield" (P0032.01), known used in Bridgwater 1875-1910. The oval company 'cachet' embossed on the flap of the envelope reads

"J RUSCOMBE POOLE & SON - SOLICITORS - BRIDGWATER".

A little research yields the firm of Solicitors comprised Joseph Ruscombe Poole (1819-1890) and his son Walter Joseph Ruscombe Poole (1854-1914), who by the late 1880's had offices in both Bridgwater and Weston-super-Mare.



The 1861 census records Joseph Ruscombe Poole (aged 42) as an 'Attorney & Solicitor' living in Weston-super-Mare. With him are his wife, seven children (including Walter, a Scholar aged 7), two relatives, a visitor's servant, and seven of their own servants - almost a 1:1 ratio! The story in the 1871 census is somewhat similar, so clearly a 'well-to-do' family. Perhaps we can now understand why the Perfin "P" was placed in an armorial shield, all of which reminds me, I must track down their wills to see who they left their postage stamp perforator to!

## WILLIAM EDGAR WILLIAMS - WEW - W2357.01

**Bob Szymanski**

(Reprinted with permission from The Perfins Bulletin - Nov./Dec. 2015)

When I first starting collecting perfins, I collected French perfins. It was only natural because I was a French stamp collector! It was not long before I decided to attend a Perfin Convention where I met many members of our club. My very first was in Wilmington, Delaware in 1995. I had the pleasure of meeting Bob Schwerdt, Dick Mewhinney, Kurt Ottenheimer, Doug Turner, John Lyding and quite a few others. This was the beginning of many long time friendships and many connections into the perfin collecting world that I had previously barely touched. The absolutely best piece of advice that I received was from Bob Schwerdt who mentioned to me that I should buy every perfin that came my way and collect whatever interested me and the rest could always be used to trade to some other collector who would greatly appreciated my offer of trade or sale. Needless to say after accumulating a couple of hundred thousand perfins, I found them all interesting. A worldwide perfin collector was created!

Most articles that appear in the Perfins Bulletin are discussing United States perfins in most every way imaginable. This is good and is to be expected. Occasionally, an article appears on other than United States perfins and this is also good and is very educational. Naturally, most collectors collect material that they find most readily available. Our club has members worldwide and the editor can always use an article or two from you, our members, on perfins from around the globe!



**Figure 1**

**WEW of French 15 centimes**

The very first French perfin that I found, which was not in the French catalogue, was the "WEW" (Fig. 1). I didn't even know whether it was a "WEW" or an "MEM"! I forwarded this to Robert Dedecker, a long time perfin club member and the editor of the French Perfin Catalogue "Ancoper". He told me that, indeed, this was a new French pattern and a "WEW". This was the beginning of a long friendship, albeit, long



distance, but we have corresponded and traded and bought and sold perfins for close to 20 years.

Imagine my surprise when I recently received a packet of perfins from a trader in Spain with a "WEW" but this time the pattern was in a



**Figure 2**  
**WEW of KEVII 1d Red**

British KEVII 1d (Figure 2). Instinctively, I knew that these two patterns were the same and took out my French copy and voila - a perfect match! Next, I took out my letter "W" in the British catalogue to look for "WEW". It was listed as W2357.01. At least three copies existed because it is listed as reported in the Queen Victoria "Jubilee" issues in ½d

(verm.), 2½d, 5d. with only one use date of 18 Nov 1895 and without a known user. The date of 12 Aug 1904 on my copy is now an LKU (latest known usage) and a new issue. Likewise there was a hint on this stamp that might help clarify something else "BUTE....CARDIFF" which was also listed in the British perfin catalog as the probable location due to a partial cancel and "D57" which both help pin the location to BUTE (DOCKS) CARDIFF.

With this additional information, I sent an e-mail to Roy Gault, the Great Britain Perfin Catalogue editor, as well as Robert Dedecker, the French Perfin Catalogue editor, with copies of both perfins and a request wondering if they could add anything to the probability that this perfin is exactly the same and appears in both countries lists of perfins! Both editors responded quickly and with some interesting information. British catalogue editor, Roy Gault, wrote the following which I quote verbatim.

"With the postmark being Welsh, I would be prepared to put a small sum of money on the user being called 'Williams', a prolific Welsh surname.

I have an **1884** South Wales Trade Directory, which I agree is a little early, but there was nothing in the W's to match the initials "WEW" under Cardiff. {There was no mention of Ferdinand Callier or William Edgar Williams under Swansea either, although Williams & Davies were Coal Merchants at 5 Gloucester Place, Swansea}.

However, I also have a CD with an **1893-4** Cardiff Directory, which should be more useful. Unfortunately, the Commercial Section is divided into trades (usually it's all commercial companies arranged alphabetically, irrespective of trade, and so easier to search for a surname beginning 'W'), but I did find a **William Edgar Williams**, Coal Exporter & Ship Broker, Docks, and Exchange Buildings, Mountstuart Square, Cardiff. A company such as this is going to be large enough to warrant perforating postage stamps as a deterrent against pilfering.

A search of the Internet yielded:

*From information from the London Gazette dated **May 14th 1878** it appears that **Ferdinand Callier** had entered into business with a **William Edgar Williams**, the company being called **Callier & Williams**, Shipbrokers, Coal Merchants and Commission Agents. Somewhere along the line this partnership split up and William Williams was declared bankrupt. An application for his discharge as a bankrupt was made on **May 11th 1878**.*

*In the County Court of Glamorganshire, Holden at Swansea. In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of **William Edgar Williams** residing at 14 Herbert Place, Swansea in the County of Glamorgan, formerly in co-partnership with **Ferdinand Callier**, trading under the style or firm of **Callier and Williams** as Ship Brokers, Coal Merchants, and Commission Agents now trading on his own account as a Ship Broker, Coal Merchant, and Commission Agent, at No. 1. Somerset Place (Swansea).*

*A GENERAL Meeting of the Creditors of the said **William Edgar Williams** is hereby summoned to be held at 10 Temple Street, Swansea on Friday, the 24th day of May instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely. In accordance with the provision with the said act and the general rules made in pursuance thereof. The object of the meeting and the business proposed to be transacted thereat will be: To consider the granting of the discharge of the said **William E Williams** - Dated the **11th day of May 1878**.*

*R G Cawker, Trustee.*

In all probability, the two William Edgar Williams are one and the same, especially as they have the same stated line of business! His co-partner Ferdinand Callier sounds foreign, but I suspect not French. It would appear that after his partnership with F Callier was dissolved, and W E Williams was declared bankrupt, he sought his fame and fortune in Cardiff, where he set up in business doing what he knew best.

I did look for the death of a William E Williams in Cardiff after 1905 through to 1925, and there were four - 3 in 1914, and another in 1919. Of the four, two might be possibly from their birth years: **1851-1914**, and 1867-1919, although the latter couldn't be the chap involved in the 1878 bankruptcy.

The 1901 census for Cardiff lists a William E Williams (aged 50), Magistrate & **Colliery Proprietor**, living with his family at 9 Clive Crescent, Penarth Cardiff. He was born at Briton Ferry, Glamorgan. This is likely to be the man who died in 1914.



**Figure 3**  
**WEW on British Stamps**

Although I've proved nothing, I'm happy to suggest that the user of "WEW" (W2357.01) in Cardiff 1895-1905 was William Edgar Williams,

Coal Exporter & Ship Broker, at the Docks, and Exchange Buildings, Mountstuart Square, Cardiff."

In contacting Perfin Club member and French Perfin Catalog editor, Robert Dedecker, I received scans of three copies of the "WEW" in British stamps (fig. 3), which add more issues to the ones known to Roy Gault. Unfortunately, since the French copy of the "WEW" is the only one known to date, trying to ascertain a French connection is extremely difficult. Nonetheless, I am encouraged as three collectors in three different countries were able to connect and put together additional information for the Great Britain perfin catalogue.

## AUCTION 100 REALISATIONS - TOTAL £1278.90

1	£3.20	51	£1.50	101	£4.00	151	u/s	201	£1.00	251	u/s
2	£8.30	52	u/s	102	£0.80	152	u/s	202	u/s	252	£0.50
3	£1.00	53	u/s	103	£0.90	153	u/s	203	u/s	253	£0.80
4	£1.00	54	£0.50	104	£1.00	154	u/s	204	£3.20	254	£2.70
5	£1.00	55	u/s	105	£1.20	155	£1.50	205	£8.60	255	£4.80
6	u/s	56	£18.10	106	£6.30	156	£1.50	206	u/s	256	£4.70
7	£21.10	57	u/s	107	u/s	157	£2.40	207	£5.00	257	u/s
8	u/s	58	£7.10	108	£0.70	158	£1.50	208	u/s	258	£6.00
9	£11.10	59	£8.20	109	£1.00	159	u/s	209	u/s	259	u/s
10	u/s	60	£8.10	110	£0.50	160	u/s	210	£1.00	260	u/s
11	£6.70	61	£2.90	111	£1.10	161	£1.50	211	£3.90	261	£7.50
12	£1.40	62	£3.90	112	£12.40	162	£1.00	212	u/s	262	u/s
13	£10.10	63	u/s	113	£0.70	163	£1.00	213	£1.30	263	u/s
14	£0.90	64	u/s	114	u/s	164	£1.80	214	£7.90	264	u/s
15	£2.90	65	£3.90	115	u/s	165	u/s	215	£2.00	265	u/s
16	£1.00	66	£1.00	116	£4.10	166	£22.50	216	£4.10	266	£3.00
17	£1.30	67	£1.00	117	u/s	167	£3.50	217	£7.30	267	£20.90
18	£6.10	68	u/s	118	£2.00	168	£2.10	218	£5.00	268	u/s
19	£2.00	69	u/s	119	£1.80	169	£1.50	219	£4.00	269	£2.00
20	£2.10	70	£2.00	120	£1.00	170	£2.60	220	£3.70	270	£6.10
21	£1.60	71	u/s	121	£1.00	171	£2.70	221	u/s	271	£9.10
22	£1.60	72	£2.00	122	u/s	172	£3.30	222	£3.20	272	£4.00
23	£1.60	73	£1.30	123	u/s	173	u/s	223	£1.50	273	£35.10
24	£1.60	74	£2.70	124	£2.00	174	£1.10	224	£20.60	274	£10.20
25	£1.70	75	£23.10	125	£1.60	175	u/s	225	u/s	275	£15.10
26	£1.60	76	£1.90	126	u/s	176	£2.00	226	£5.10	276	£10.40
27	£1.60	77	£3.80	127	£1.00	177	£1.00	227	u/s	277	£8.70
28	£7.10	78	£12.40	128	£1.00	178	£0.50	228	£20.30	278	£65.10
29	£14.10	79	£15.30	129	£1.60	179	u/s	229	£0.50	279	£56.10
30	£21.10	80	u/s	130	£1.10	180	u/s	230	£3.70	280	£55.80
31	£25.20	81	£4.00	131	£1.00	181	u/s	231	£0.80	281	£30.10
32	£55.10	82	£2.00	132	u/s	182	u/s	232	u/s	282	£33.10
33	£22.20	83	£2.00	133	u/s	183	£2.00	233	£0.80	283	£17.60
34	£25.10	84	£1.00	134	£1.10	184	u/s	234	£1.50	284	£1.10
35	u/s	85	£1.80	135	u/s	185	£1.00	235	u/s	285	u/s
36	£1.00	86	£1.50	136	u/s	186	£1.40	236	£2.00	286	u/s
37	u/s	87	£3.00	137	£1.30	187	u/s	237	u/s	287	£50.10
38	u/s	88	£5.00	138	£3.10	188	u/s	238	£3.40	288	£38.80
39	£4.70	89	£1.00	139	£3.00	189	£3.60	239	£1.50	289	£15.10
40	u/s	90	u/s	140	£3.10	190	£2.30	240	£1.50	290	w/d
41	u/s	91	u/s	141	£0.50	191	£2.30	241	£4.70		
42	£1.00	92	u/s	142	u/s	192	£1.00	242	u/s		
43	£3.00	93	£1.00	143	u/s	193	£1.50	243	£1.30		
44	u/s	94	£1.50	144	£3.10	194	£1.40	244	£23.80		
45	£4.90	95	£3.00	145	£2.20	195	u/s	245	u/s		
46	u/s	96	£3.00	146	£6.10	196	u/s	246	£1.50		
47	£1.60	97	£6.00	147	£2.10	197	£4.10	247	£10.30		
48	£1.10	98	£4.00	148	u/s	198	u/s	248	£1.00		
49	£0.80	99	u/s	149	u/s	199	£1.70	249	u/s		
50	£2.70	100	u/s	150	u/s	200	u/s	250	£1.00		

## AUCTION 101 REALISATIONS - TOTAL £2379.10

1	£31.60	51	£1.00	101	u/s	151	£11.10	201	£6.70	251	u/s
2	£18.10	52	£2.40	102	u/s	152	£4.90	202	£3.70	252	£2.50
3	£10.20	53	£11.10	103	£1.00	153	£8.20	203	£6.70	253	u/s
4	£1.00	54	£45.10	104	£1.00	154	u/s	204	£2.10	254	£2.50
5	£6.10	55	u/s	105	u/s	155	£3.60	205	£4.70	255	u/s
6	£1.00	56	£8.50	106	u/s	156	£5.60	206	£3.70	256	£2.50
7	£1.00	57	£3.20	107	£1.90	157	£1.60	207	£5.10	257	£1.00
8	u/s	58	£12.60	108	£1.00	158	£1.00	208	£2.00	258	u/s
9	u/s	59	u/s	109	u/s	159	£2.10	209	u/s	259	£1.00
10	£1.00	60	£1.80	110	£1.00	160	£2.10	210	u/s	260	£1.00
11	£1.00	61	£1.00	111	£2.20	161	£15.10	211	£2.40	261	£1.70
12	£4.30	62	£3.10	112	£14.70	162	£33.90	212	£1.00	262	£1.00
13	£2.30	63	£1.60	113	£58.10	163	£1.10	213	£1.00	263	u/s
14	£10.10	64	u/s	114	£20.10	164	u/s	214	£1.00	264	£2.00
15	u/s	65	u/s	115	£11.20	165	£1.00	215	£1.00	265	£2.00
16	£1.90	66	£1.50	116	£20.10	166	£1.60	216	£1.00	266	£3.20
17	£8.10	67	u/s	117	£4.00	167	u/s	217	£2.10	267	£1.00
18	£5.10	68	u/s	118	£15.40	168	£1.00	218	£2.40	268	£4.10
19	£2.30	69	u/s	119	£83.10	169	u/s	219	u/s	269	£1.50
20	£10.10	70	u/s	120	£41.10	170	u/s	220	u/s	270	£4.50
21	£14.10	71	£1.50	121	£24.10	171	£1.00	221	u/s	271	£3.00
22	£8.10	72	u/s	122	£20.10	172	£10.60	222	u/s	272	u/s
23	£23.10	73	£2.00	123	£30.20	173	£1.00	223	u/s	273	u/s
24	£20.10	74	£5.10	124	£17.60	174	£3.10	224	£1.00	274	u/s
25	£21.10	75	£4.10	125	£25.60	175	£1.00	225	£1.20	275	u/s
26	£12.60	76	£1.00	126	£20.10	176	u/s	226	u/s	276	£4.40
27	£37.30	77	u/s	127	£15.10	177	£1.00	227	u/s	277	u/s
28	£2.90	78	£14.90	128	£21.00	178	£3.70	228	£1.00	278	u/s
29	£8.20	79	£12.10	129	£14.50	179	£1.00	229	u/s	279	£1.00
30	£3.00	80	£4.10	130	£15.10	180	£1.00	230	£1.00	280	u/s
31	u/s	81	£1.00	131	£25.10	181	£1.00	231	u/s	281	£2.10
32	u/s	82	u/s	132	£10.10	182	£3.70	232	u/s	282	£2.30
33	£4.00	83	u/s	133	£9.20	183	£1.60	233	£1.00	283	£1.90
34	£4.00	84	£1.00	134	£7.70	184	£1.20	234	u/s	284	u/s
35	£3.00	85	u/s	135	u/s	185	£8.60	235	u/s	285	u/s
36	u/s	86	£1.50	136	£21.10	186	£5.10	236	u/s	286	£3.00
37	£20.00	87	£3.10	137	u/s	187	£3.70	237	u/s	287	u/s
38	£3.90	88	u/s	138	u/s	188	£1.00	238	£3.00	288	u/s
39	u/s	89	u/s	139	u/s	189	£2.30	239	u/s	289	u/s
40	u/s	90	u/s	140	£7.70	190	£1.20	240	u/s	290	u/s
41	£3.10	91	u/s	141	£4.60	191	u/s	241	£8.20	291	£1.00
42	u/s	92	£2.90	142	u/s	192	£4.30	242	u/s	292	u/s
43	£1.50	93	£1.00	143	£5.00	193	£1.20	243	u/s	293	u/s
44	£1.00	94	u/s	144	u/s	194	£5.60	244	u/s	294	u/s
45	u/s	95	£10.00	145	£4.10	195	£8.00	245	u/s	295	£2.00
46	£2.10	96	u/s	146	u/s	196	£4.10	246	u/s	296	£1.00
47	£1.00	97	u/s	147	£5.60	197	£4.00	247	u/s	297	£1.00
48	u/s	98	u/s	148	£4.10	198	£1.20	248	u/s	298	£2.00
49	£132.10	99	u/s	149	£3.10	199	£5.10	249	u/s	299	u/s
50	u/s	100	£3.60	150	£6.50	200	£4.90	250	£4.10	300	£4.70

## AUCTION 101 REALISATIONS (contd.)

301	£4.70	351	£1.00	401	u/s	451	£10.00	501	£1.00	551	u/s
302	£1.00	352	£1.00	402	£5.10	452	u/s	502	£1.00	552	£1.00
303	£1.00	353	£1.00	403	u/s	453	u/s	503	u/s	553	u/s
304	£3.00	354	u/s	404	£5.00	454	u/s	504	£12.10	554	£1.00
305	£2.00	355	£4.60	405	£2.00	455	u/s	505	£3.10	555	u/s
306	£6.40	356	£1.00	406	u/s	456	u/s	506	£1.00	556	£2.10
307	£2.00	357	£1.00	407	£1.00	457	£10.00	507	£1.00	557	u/s
308	u/s	358	£1.00	408	£1.00	458	u/s	508	u/s	558	£1.00
309	£4.00	359	£1.00	409	u/s	459	u/s	509	u/s	559	£1.50
310	£2.00	360	£1.90	410	£4.60	460	u/s	510	u/s	560	u/s
311	£3.00	361	£1.00	411	£3.70	461	£1.50	511	u/s	561	£1.00
312	u/s	362	u/s	412	u/s	462	u/s	512	u/s	562	u/s
313	£26.30	363	£2.30	413	£26.10	463	£7.90	513	u/s	563	u/s
314	£26.30	364	u/s	414	£15.70	464	£1.50	514	£2.00	564	u/s
315	£21.70	365	£3.00	415	£2.60	465	£1.00	515	u/s	565	u/s
316	£5.00	366	£15.10	416	£7.10	466	£50.10	516	£6.40	566	u/s
317	u/s	367	£3.00	417	u/s	467	£11.00	517	u/s	567	u/s
318	£32.70	368	u/s	418	£7.70	468	£1.00	518	£1.00	568	u/s
319	£5.00	369	u/s	419	£1.00	469	u/s	519	u/s	569	u/s
320	£5.70	370	u/s	420	£2.60	470	£1.00	520	£4.10	570	u/s
321	£2.00	371	u/s	421	u/s	471	£5.70	521	£2.00	571	£4.60
322	£2.00	372	£2.50	422	£3.20	472	£1.00	522	u/s		
323	£2.00	373	u/s	423	£1.30	473	u/s	523	u/s		
324	£6.70	374	u/s	424	u/s	474	£4.30	524	u/s		
325	£2.00	375	u/s	425	£1.80	475	£10.60	525	u/s		
326	£3.00	376	u/s	426	£5.50	476	£4.50	526	£1.50		
327	u/s	377	£15.10	427	u/s	477	£3.60	527	u/s		
328	u/s	378	u/s	428	u/s	478	£1.00	528	u/s		
329	u/s	379	u/s	429	£25.10	479	£14.10	529	u/s		
330	u/s	380	u/s	430	u/s	480	£26.10	530	£1.00		
331	£1.50	381	£1.00	431	£1.00	481	£1.00	531	£1.00		
332	u/s	382	£1.00	432	£1.70	482	£29.60	532	£1.00		
333	u/s	383	£4.10	433	u/s	483	£1.00	533	u/s		
334	u/s	384	£3.70	434	u/s	484	£40.10	534	u/s		
335	u/s	385	£8.50	435	u/s	485	£26.10	535	u/s		
336	u/s	386	£4.00	436	u/s	486	u/s	536	£1.00		
337	u/s	387	£2.00	437	u/s	487	£7.30	537	u/s		
338	u/s	388	u/s	438	u/s	488	£1.00	538	u/s		
339	£1.00	389	u/s	439	£1.00	489	£4.70	539	£2.00		
340	£1.00	390	£3.60	440	£5.00	490	£8.10	540	£1.00		
341	u/s	391	u/s	441	u/s	491	£5.60	541	£1.00		
342	u/s	392	£1.00	442	u/s	492	£15.60	542	£1.00		
343	£1.00	393	£1.30	443	u/s	493	£1.70	543	£3.40		
344	u/s	394	u/s	444	u/s	494	£56.00	544	£3.40		
345	u/s	395	£5.00	445	u/s	495	£4.60	545	£3.40		
346	u/s	396	£1.00	446	£2.00	496	£12.10	546	u/s		
347	u/s	397	£5.10	447	u/s	497	£1.00	547	u/s		
348	£1.00	398	£3.00	448	u/s	498	£1.00	548	u/s		
349	u/s	399	£1.00	449	£11.30	499	£2.10	549	u/s		
350	£1.00	400	u/s	450	£1.30	500	u/s	550	u/s		

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Mint block of 6 x 5d jubilee  
with BJ/&B - B3820.02.  
The die was used by Bayliss,  
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The Bulletin of the Perfin Society is a bi-monthly journal.  
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membership application please contact:  
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