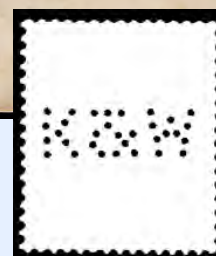


# PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN

1957 – 2017



No. 407 - April 2017



Cover sent by White & Son Ltd, of the  
Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields, London.  
The KGV postage is perfinned K&W – K1820.01

**SECRETARY/TREASURER**

**Seahorse Catalogue 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**

Issue of the Seahorse Catalogue was delayed owing to the colour section being damaged in transit by the courier being careless in handling. All orders placed should have arrived by the time you read this if not contact me. The catalogue is available for £14.00 plus the cost of small parcel postage.

**Spring London Meeting**

The next Society meeting will take place on Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> May 2017 between 12pm and 4pm at our usual venue of Grosvenor Auctions, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Sale Room, 399/401 Strand, London, WC2R 0LT. Please bring along any perfins you would like to display (no speech required), and duplicates to sell or put in the room auction.



**Richard Husband Exhibit at Stampex**

Congratulations to Richard Husband who staged a 144 page perfin Exhibit for the GBPS at Stampex in February. Richard will be bringing along some of the material to the Spring meeting to share with the members. Richard also took the opportunity to spread the word on the Society by passing out copies of our latest Bulletin.

## **Note from the President - Rosemary Smith**

I am sure that most members realise how hard the officers of the Society work to make our Society a 'living' hobby, not a 'moribund' one, as so many hobbies are these days.

I am one of the dinosaurs who do not have Internet and I have my copy of the Bulletin posted through my door. The February Bulletin made me realise, more than usual, how much hard graft Margaret Harding puts into getting the Bulletin out to members. Besides the Bulletin and Auction Catalogue, there were many loose pages of New Identities and pages of New Illustrations for the Gault Catalogue. After reading the contents of the papers, it was when I was trying to get all the papers back into the envelope in which they came, that I ran into trouble. It took me a lot of time to put the papers straight so they would fit into the envelope.

When Margaret received the Bulletin prior to posting to members, I have ascertained that the loose pages were in loose bundles and she had to take one from each bundle to make up one set for posting. Once she had managed to get the whole in the envelope, I noticed that mine had extra tape on the flap to keep it safe. Then there was the time taken to put the correct postage on the letter. This was done for 240+ envelopes. At the same time, she was suffering from flu, not just a cold. I consider this was over and beyond the call of duty. Many, many thanks, Margaret, from all the members who receive a hard copy of the Bulletin. One consolation, for me at least, I have £1-20p worth of 'unused' stamps!

### **Perfin Covers For Sale**

Rosemary Smith

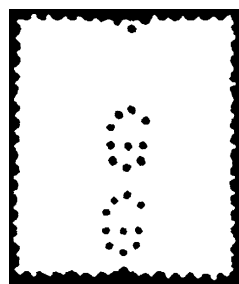
If any members have a particular collecting topic or theme and would let me have a **complete** list of die numbers of the perfins relating to the topic, I will be willing to sell my covers. I wish to sell the whole of the covers of a particular topic, not 'cherry-pick' from them. For example I have a good number of covers from Insurance, Bank, Brewery, Railway, Hospitals etc.

As this will go out through the Bulletin, the Society will get the usual commission as if they had been sold through the Auction.

## MEMBERS FEEDBACK

### Members' Enquiry – Chinese Overprint - Bulletin 405/11

**Colin Fountain** passed on Bob Szymanski's "Chinese" overprint to the editor of the Great Britain Overprint Society, Dr John M Gledhill who has confirmed that this is purely a fantasy overprint of no value.



4d

He also passed on this scan of 4d overprint on a KEVII ½d blue green. This item was originally reported by Tony Stanford and is shown in the Gault Catalogue. The perfin is thought to be either a multiple strike of a single letter G of an unreported die G/G/?

## SOURCES OF PERFINS

**Maurice Harp**

For new members it can sometimes be a challenge as to – “where can I get perfins for my collection”. Of course the main source should always be our own auction and by contacting other members for exchange. And if you find prices a bit high in the main auction then there are the room auctions at our London meeting where real bargains are always there to be had. Placing a note in the Bulletin for a particular interest can usually bear fruit:- send yours to the editor.

Bob Symanski runs an auction in the U.S. which always has some GB material. Bob can be contacted at [perfinman@comcast.net](mailto:perfinman@comcast.net). Bill Pipe's Magpie Auction is always a good source of perfin covers and Bill can be contacted at [magpiebillpipe@freeuk.com](mailto:magpiebillpipe@freeuk.com). Of course there is always ebay – although many items on ebay are way over priced. Two alternative websites are delcampe and ebid which can be a good source for an odd missing die. From time to time collections are sold by the general auction houses such as Corbetts, Sandafayre, Horners, Philangles etc – but you need to keep your eyes open.

## “MISS KENDALL” COVERS.

Roy Gault

While updating Section “L” of the G.B. Perfin catalogue as part of P610, I took the opportunity to greatly extend our knowledge and understanding of these covers, so much so that the one-pager in the old Catalogue has increased to five, plus 5 pages of scans of the covers themselves. The number of known covers has also increased from the twenty-four listed in 2003, to an impressive thirty-seven today.

I didn't do this all on my own, and gratefully acknowledge the contributions made by *John Mathews* regarding genealogical and other matters, scans of many of the covers from *Maurice Harp*, and important additional information supplied by *Stephen Steere*.

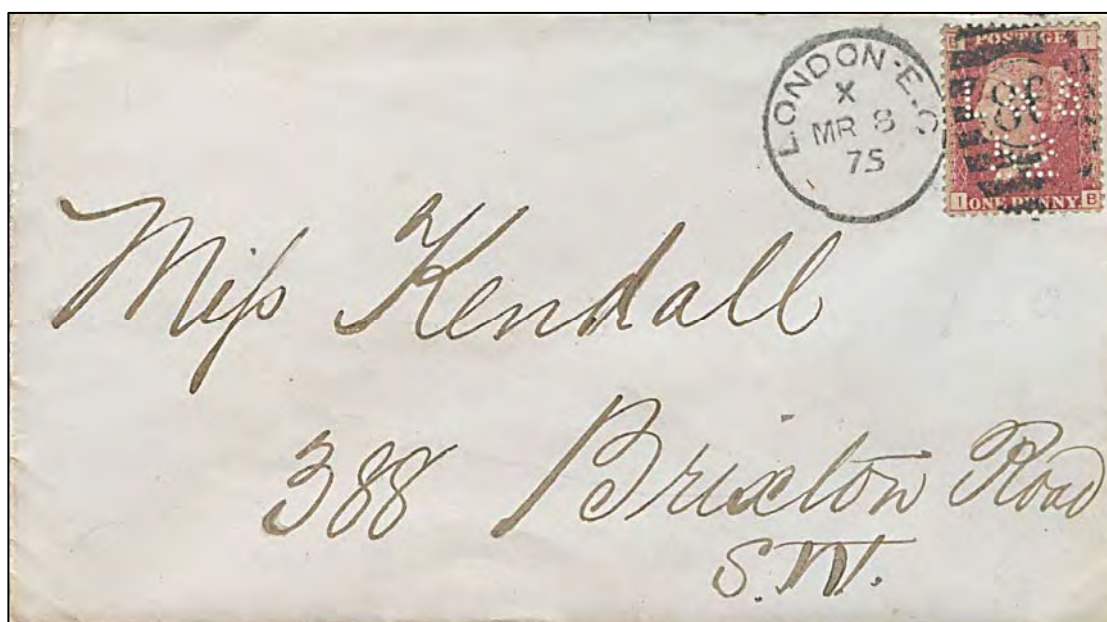


Illustration courtesy of Fyns Frimærke Service (Højdevangen 2, Denmark)

This series of covers are all addressed to either ‘Miss Kendall’ or to her married name of ‘Mrs W A Smith’. All are addressed to 388 Brixton Rd, London SW, except the last one in the sequence, which is addressed to The Rockery, Painswick, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. All bear a QV 1d Red (SG43) with either “L&S/52” or “L&S/66” as the Perfin, except the very last cover which has a QV 1d Venetian Red (SG166) with “L&S/66”. They are all dated between 1872 and 1880, with a distinct gap between 1876 and 1879.

Having set the scene, we now come to put ‘flesh on the bones’.

William Arthur Smith was a Clerk in the offices of ‘*Luchtenberg & Schmits*’, Merchants, operating from offices located at 52 Mark Lane, London EC. They *moved* during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 1875 to offices just down the road at 66 Mark Lane - hence the use of the two Perfins.

There is a gap in the letters from March 1876 until December 1879, which can be explained by the marriage of Annie Kendall (1849-1909) to William Arthur Smith (1850-1921) on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1876 - which happened to be a Thursday. It is assumed that the letters to ‘Miss Kendall’ prior to their marriage would have contained love letters from William to his sweetheart, but why, I wonder, would William have started sending her letters again in 1879 and 1880?

We know the couple had two sons, Walter Kendall Smith and Arthur Cansdale Smith (which Arthur changed in 1917 to Arthur Cansdale), and that Arthur Cansdale is mentioned in the Probate records for William Arthur Smith. The value of William’s estate was a handsome £8,195 9s 2d, which today would equate to over £335,000!

As to when the covers came onto the philatelic market is a matter of conjecture - it could have been after William died in 1921 or after Arthur Cansdale died, although we don’t yet know when that was. What we do know is that both Arthur Cansdale and his wife Maud were still alive in 1950 when they came back to England after a visit to Cape Town, South Africa. The full story, or as full as we can currently make it, has been posted on the Perfin Society website under ‘G.B. Postage Stamps known Perfined’ project - *please have a look!*

Of the 37 known covers we’re short of colour scans for covers dated:

11 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1873	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1873	25 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 1874
4 <sup>th</sup> May 1874	14 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 1874	6 <sup>th</sup> May 1875
11 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 1875	16 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1875	9 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1879

We also have b&w scans of items dated 11<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1879, and 27<sup>th</sup> July 1880 which we would like to replace with coloured versions.

If you can help please let Maurice know at [mauriceharp@aol.com](mailto:mauriceharp@aol.com)

## THE GOULDS OF LOUGHTON.

Roy Gault

Loughton in Essex is an unusual postmark to come across when it comes to Perfins, a fact we can latch onto when trying to discover the identity of a user. The town of Loughton itself can be traced back to Anglo-Saxon times, and even gets a mention the Domesday Book of 1086. However, it was in the 17<sup>th</sup> century that it started to develop when it became a coaching stop, followed inevitably in Victorian times with a rail link established in 1856 by the Eastern Counties Railway (later the Great Eastern Railway) with London.

As far as I can tell there are just five Perfins with Loughton postmarks, which from their initials, all beginning with 'G', suggest the same user. Four are suspected identities, with just one confirmed identity.

The two earliest dies are both "GG/&S" - G2000.01/03 - in use during the late Victorian, early Edwardian eras.



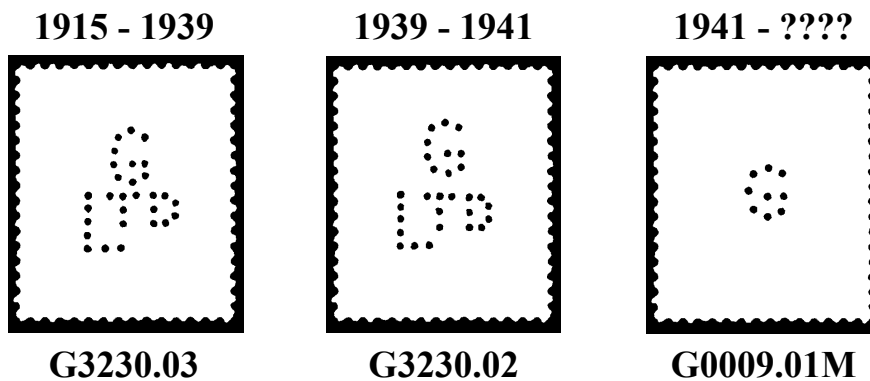
Trade directory entries for 1899 and 1908 list '*G. Gould & Sons*' as Dairymen, Farmers, and Furniture Removers, High Rd, Trap's Hill, and Border Farm, Loughton. Loughton is a relatively small town at this time with not much more than 150 businesses listed, only one of which fits the initials. The Gould family came to Loughton in the 1870's, initially trading as Corn factors, but eventually branching out into other fields.

The cream jug illustrated above advertising their 'Model Dairy' probably dates to the Edwardian era, the same period as the Perfins.

George Gould died in 1911, leaving his sons George Sydney (born 1858) and John Herbert (born 1861) to run the business. This almost certainly acted as the catalyst to change the name to ‘Goulds Ltd’.



These next three Perfins have been attributed to ‘Goulds Ltd’, the first two of which are also only suspected identities, but the address for all three is the same, 246-250 High St, Loughton. The picture above probably dates to the early 1920’s when horse-drawn vehicles would have been common place.



*Can anyone report an earlier date than 29<sup>th</sup> Nov 1915 for G3230.02, or a later date for G0009.01M with a Loughton postmark?*

George Gould (1826-1911) made a great deal of money which he used to build a ‘mansion’ at Trap’s Hill (which he called ‘Brooklyn’), designed by the Loughton Architect, Edmond Egan. The house was sold to the Council, and demolished to make way for a new Library.

To put things into perspective, Percy Thompson (1866-1953), author of a four volume history of Loughton, described the town on his arrival in 1893 as ‘having no street pavements, no kerbs, and no street lighting’. How times have changed!



## THE GRAMAPHONE COMPANY Ltd

Melvyn Green

The 2/6d KEVII (SG260) shown below has perfin GCo/Ld, catalogued G1030.02M, and is thought to have been used by "The Gramophone Company Ltd". The stamp is cancelled with a double ring Uxbridge parcel cancel. This multi-headed die was in use between 1903 and 1920. Another very similar die catalogued G1030.02a was also used between 1920 and 1930.



In 1897 The UK Gramophone Co was founded by William Barry Owen and his partner/investor Edmund Trevor Lloyd Williams. The Gramophone Company based in the United Kingdom, was one of the early recording companies, and was the parent organisation for the famous "His Master's Voice" (HMV) label. By 1910 it had opened a recording studio as well as a manufacturing facility for gramophones and records in Hayes, Middlesex and by 1914 the company had over 350 employees. This site eventually grew to cover 60 acres.

In February 1909, the company introduced new labels featuring the famous trademark known as "His Master's Voice", generally referred to as HMV, to distinguish them from earlier labels which featured an outline of the Recording Angel trademark. The Gramophone Company was never known as the HMV or His Master's Voice Company. However, an icon of the company was to become very well known, the picture of a dog listening to an early gramophone painted in England by Francis Barraud. The painting "His Master's Voice" was made in the 1890s with the dog Nipper listening to an Edison cylinder phonograph, which was capable of recording as well as playing, but Thomas Edison did not buy the painting.



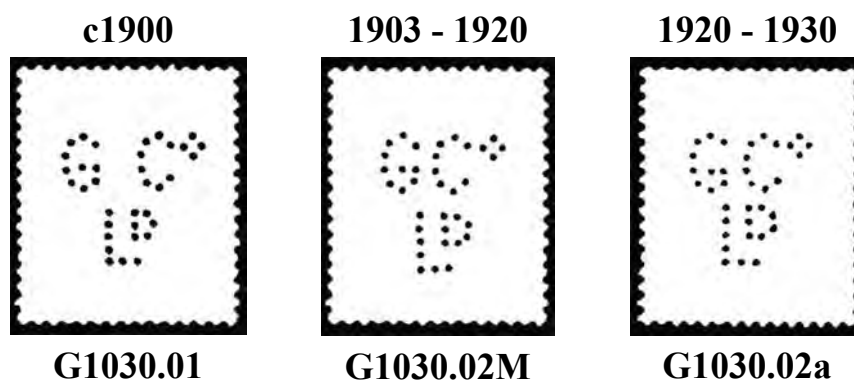
In 1899, Owen bought the painting from the artist, and asked him to paint over the Edison machine with a Gramophone, which he did. In

1902, Eldridge Johnson of Victor Talking Machine Company acquired U.S. rights to use it as the Victor trademark, which began appearing on Victor records that year. UK rights to the logo were reserved by Gramophone.

The dog was named Nipper because he would bite the backs of visitors' legs. Nipper originally lived with his owner, Mark Henry Barraud, in the Prince's Theatre where Barraud was a scenery designer. When Barraud died in 1887, his brothers Philip and Francis took care of the dog. Nipper himself died of natural causes in 1895 and was buried in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey in Clarence Street, in a small park. Since then the area was built upon, and a branch of Lloyds Bank now occupies the site. On the wall of the bank, just inside the entrance, a brass plaque commemorates the terrier that lies beneath the building. On 10 March 2010, a small road near to the dog's resting place in Kingston was named Nipper Alley in commemoration of this famous resident.

Although the company merged with the Columbia Gramophone Company in 1931 to form Electric and Musical Industries Limited (EMI), its name "The Gramophone Company Limited" continued in the UK into the 1970s. The Gramophone Company Ltd legal entity was renamed EMI Records Ltd in 1973.

The only confirmed die used by the company is G1030.02a but G1030.02M has been given a provisional identity as both dies are known used in Hayes, Middlesex. The company was based during this period in Blyth Road, Hayes. However from an 1899 directory I now find that the company was at 31 Maiden Lane, London WC and as G1030.01 is recorded with a London WC cancellation it would seem to be a good provisional identity for this third die.



# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

John Marriner



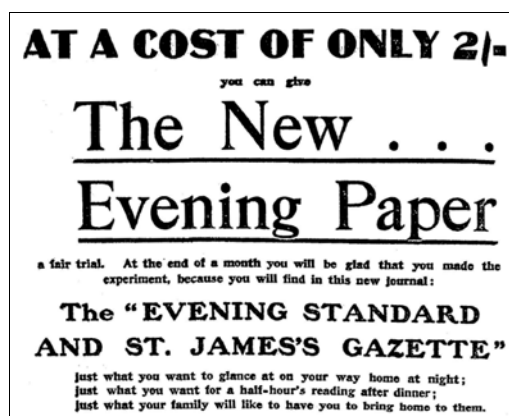
The identifying cover illustrated above has a 1d lilac with perfin die St/JG - S7420.01. The cover was used February 12<sup>th</sup> 1885 and has the embossed identifying imprint of The St. James's Gazette.

The St James's Gazette was a London evening newspaper published from 1880 to 1905. It was founded by the Conservative Henry Hucks Gibbs, later to become Baron Aldenham, a Director of the Bank of England 1853-1901 and its Governor 1875-1877. The paper's first editor was Frederick Greenwood,

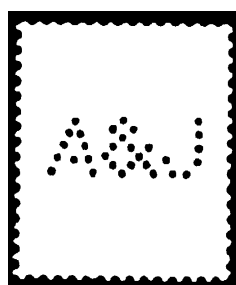


H. H. Gibbs (1801 – 1874)

previously the editor of the Conservative-leaning Pall Mall Gazette. The St James's Gazette was bought by Edward Steinkopff, founder of the Apollinaris mineral water company, in 1888. Greenwood left, to be succeeded by Sidney Low (1888-97), Hugh Chisholm (1897-99) and Ronald McNeill (1900-1904). Steinkopff sold the paper to C. Arthur Pearson in 1903, who merged the newspaper with the Evening Standard in March 1905, ending the paper's daily publication.

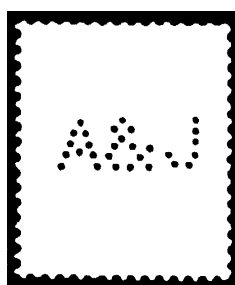


1895 - 1912



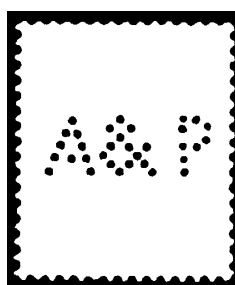
A3140.02

1912 - 1935



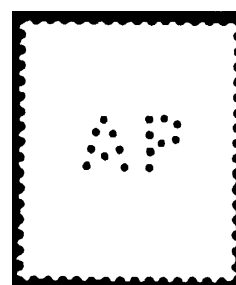
A3140.01

1940 - 1942



A4510.02

1945 - 1965



A4460.02M

The St. James's Gazette only used a single die as far as is known. The dates of use shown in the Gault Catalogue are 1882 – 1895 based on the stamps reported but the dates should perhaps be extended further to 1880-1905 based on the publication dates of the paper itself. However there is a second link with perfins with the Evening Standard (see later article – page 23).



Steinkopff being the founder of the Apollinaris mineral water company as well as the newspaper also provides a further perfin link as they used a series of perfin dies between 1895 and 1965. The early dies used the lettering of A&J which stood for Apollinaris & Johannis. Post war the company used a series of perfin

dies with the lettering AP. The company seems to have given up the use of perfins when taken over by Cadbury-Schweppes.

## GRACE'S GUIDE

Dave Hill

Grace's Guide or to give it its full-name Grace's Guide to British Industrial History, is a leading source on the web of historical information on industry and manufacturing in Britain. It is being extended to cover non UK businesses. This free guide was started in 2007 by Andrew Tweedie when he retired and was named for his new granddaughter.

There have always been Perfin Society members who have wished to try to identify perfin users from postmark information on stamps (town and date) and distinctive perfin letters. Occasionally you come across a company history or an old Post Office or Kelly's Directory which gives the information. Sometimes you could consult these



books in libraries but the pages soon became worn and copies on micro-fiche were substituted. In the 1960's some organisations and firms organised their archives into libraries but this did not last long, archivists were soon cut to save money. Archives were either sold or given to bodies like Universities. It was possible to buy old Directories once upon a

time but their bulk militated against this and few survived recycling. However old Directories became available on CD and Leicester University have many online.

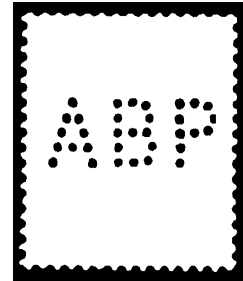
The information in Grace's Guide was initially taken from bound volumes of The Engineer and Engineering along with Who's Who but has been extending to include other journals and professional institutions. Grace's Guide welcomes old books and photos with information or contributions from people with knowledge or financial contributions. Peter Lewin's article on "Joseph Sloper & Co Reminiscences" part reprinted in the October Bulletin is an example of one of these contributions.

So I thought I would put it to the test. Grace's Guide lists companies by location but I was unsuccessful a few times on perfins with

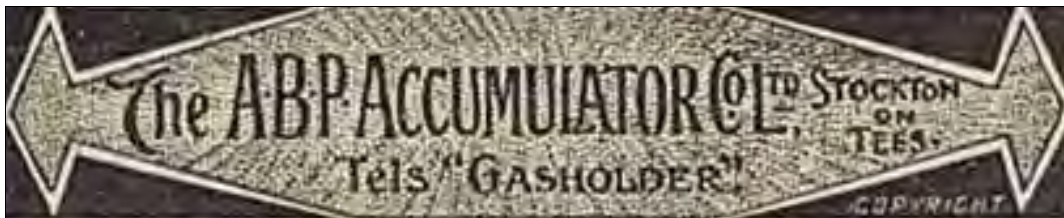
postmark info (some towns are too big, many smaller towns that appear on postmarks are not listed). Until I came to ABP perfin A0807.01 which was used 1912-15 in Stockton-On-Tees.

Grace's Guide gives me the ABP Accumulator Co of Stockton-On-Tees mentioned in The Engineer (journal) for 13<sup>th</sup> October 1905 in an article on Handsworth Power Station. Searching on the web reveals that there is a 1904 advertising card for them for sale for £5.95 on E Bay or you can purchase an image of the same from The National Archives for £35 (I know who'd get my business!). Good enough for a possible identity?

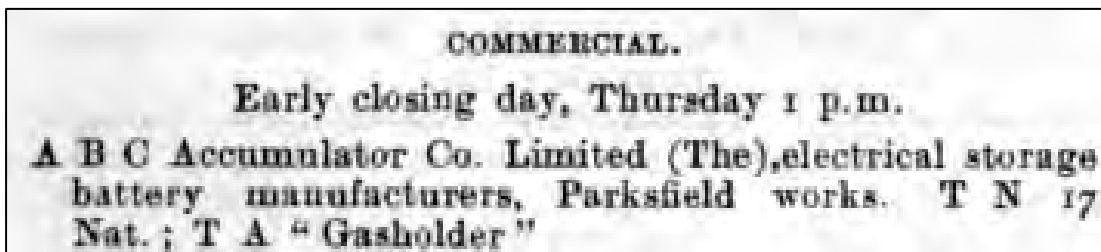
1912 - 1915



A0807.01



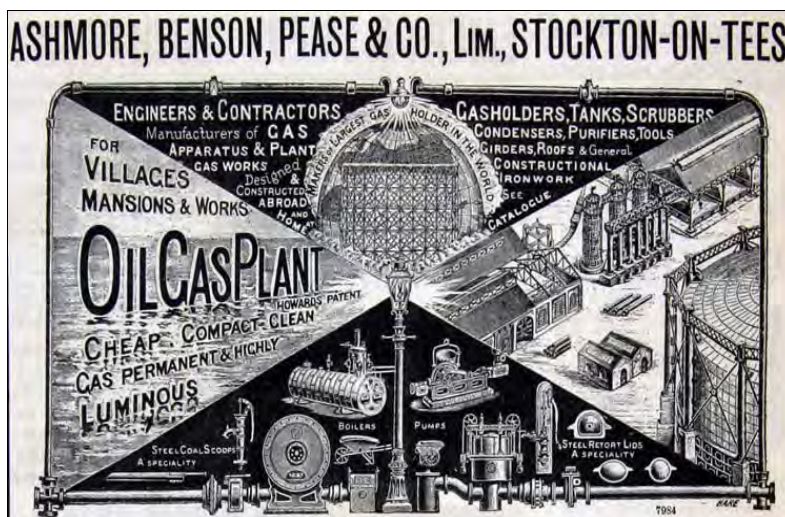
I passed this information to our catalogue editor Roy Gault, and he did some more digging. And it turned out that the identity might not have been so simple. In a 1906 County Durham directory he found the following entry – which seems to be a rare typo.




Roy also found that The ABP Accumulator Co was registered as a new company in 1903. However a search on Parksfield Works yielded a surprise in that the company associated with the works was Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co. This company was set up to take over from the trustees of '*Ashmore & White*' the business of ironmasters, gas engineers, and contractors, carried on by that firm at Stockton-on-Tees.

Ashmore, Benson & Pease started in the year 1876 when two local men Mr William Ashmore and his brother-in-law, Mr S While, built the Hope Iron Works in Parkfield for the construction of boilers, gas-

holders and bridges. In 1883 Mr R S Benson joined the business, which was joined shortly afterward by Mr E L Pease who was with the company until his death in 1934. Amongst the company's early development in gas engineering was the invention by Mr E L Pease in 1888 of a telescopic gas-holder, which was then a great advancement on the orthodox type of structure.



As you can see they were involved in the gas business which gives us a link to the telegraphic address 'Gasholder' used by the ABP Accumulator Co, and also explains the initials 'ABP' used in the battery company name.




**THE POWER-GAS CORPORATION LIMITED**

Parkfield Works STOCKTON-ON-TEES England

*London Office*  
39 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

*Subsidiary Companies*



**ASHMORE, BENSON, PEASE & CO.**  
Parkfield Works, Stockton-on-Tees

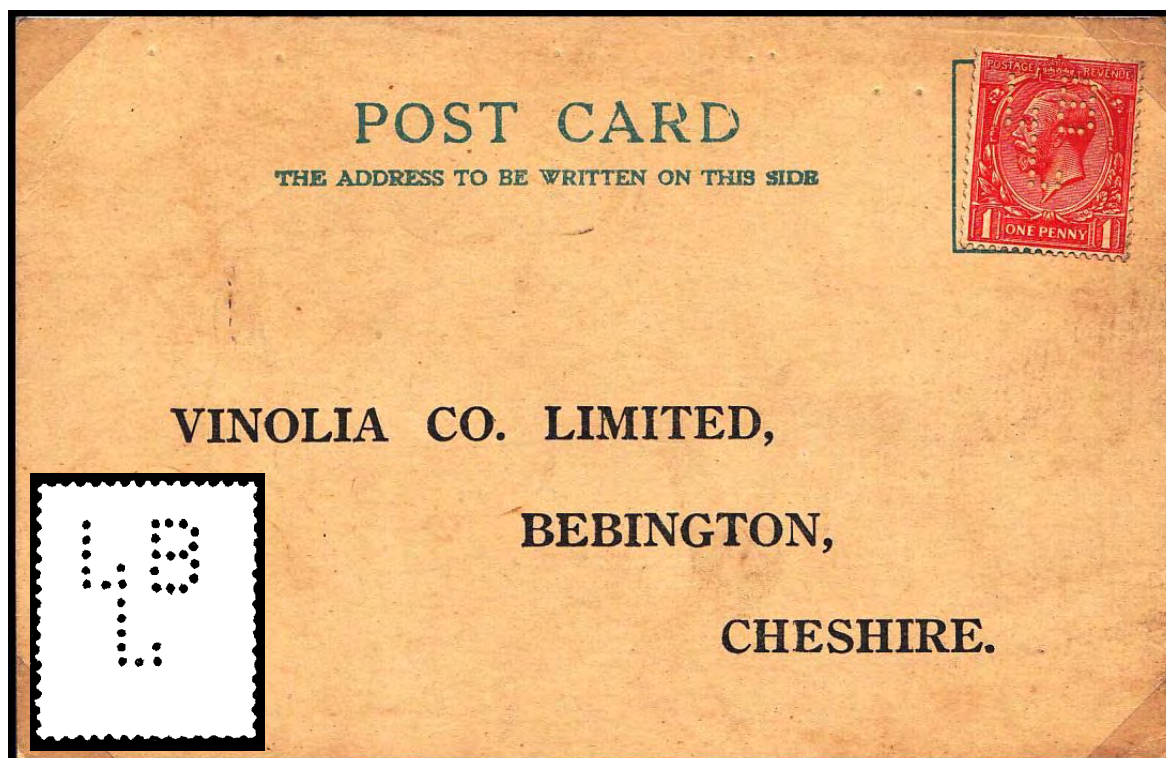
However the "ABP" Perfin could easily have been used by **Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co** themselves, as no doubt they were the parent company. Even after they were absorbed in 1901 by the Power-Gas Corporation, Grace's tells us they still conducted business under their own name.

Even in the 1950's they were still operating under their own name (although owned by the Power-Gas Corporation Ltd) as the above advertisement from the 1956 Stock Exchange Year Book shows.

So on balance it seems clear that *Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co (Ltd)* is a much more likely contender as the user of the "ABP" Perfin than its much smaller and less important subsidiary "ABP Accumulator Co", and this will be recorded in the New Identities section of the Bulletin.

**VINOLIA COMPANY LIMITED**

**John Marriner**



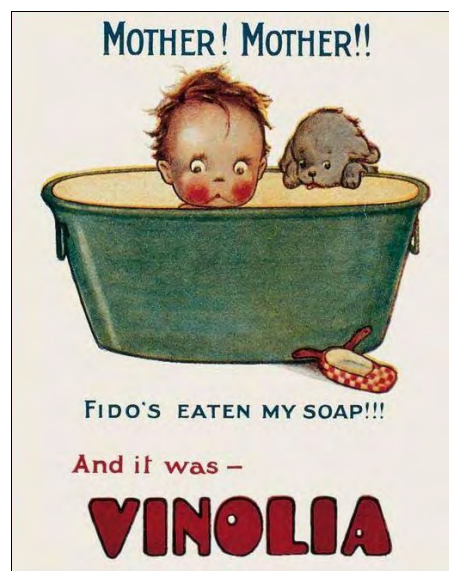
This unused reply card, post paid was sent to Invergordon in Scotland. The KGV postage is perfined LB/L – L0510.05 and identified to Lever Brothers Ltd of Port Sunlight fame. But why was it on a Vinolia Ltd post card to be returned to Cheshire? I assumed that Lever Brothers had bought out Vinolia Ltd, but still traded under the original company name as they were the producers of soap and toiletries the same as Lever Brothers. But I needed to do some digging to establish the whole story which went back into Victorian days.

The British-French perfume company of Blondeau et Cie was established around 1888 at 2 Perrin St, Ryland Road, London NW. Although they were primarily a soap manufacturing company, they also produced perfumes up until 1930. From the start they were the proprietors of Vinolia soap and also later made Twinko soap at their works at Malden Crescent, London and Carpenters Road, Stratford.

In 1898 a separate private limited company was set up – Vinolia Co Ltd - which became a public company in the following year. With the floating of shares there were plans to add to the soap refining



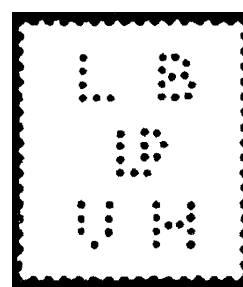
business. In 1906 the ordinary shares of the company were bought by Lever Brothers as part of a plan for amalgamation in the soap industry. However Vinolia Co Ltd continued trade under its own name as can be seen from the postcard above which probably dates from 1915. In fact the Vinolia name lived on into the Second World War. Vinolia soaps have the doubtful claim to fame that they provided soap to the passengers on the Titanic.



Lever Brothers in turn amalgamated with Unilever in 1937 becoming for a time Lever Brothers & Unilever Ltd and in 1952 the name was simplified to become simply Unilever.

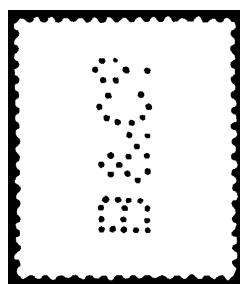
For the perfin collector this brief history can be spelt out in the dies used by the various companies. In fact all five companies used perfins! Blondeau et Cie used B&Co. – B1475.02 and with the establishment of the Vinolia Company Ltd die V&Co./Ld. – V0380.01v was introduced and was used up until about 1910 – a few years after the takeover by Lever Brothers. Of course both Lever Brothers and Unilever were prolific users of perfins. Unilever used a series of dies with the letters UH which I assume stood for Unilever House which was built in 1929. There is even a scarce die that was used when the company was called Lever Brothers & Unilever Ltd. This is die LB/Ld/UH - L0567.01. The Gault Catalogue suggests that the UH stands for Upper Holloway but I would suggest it simply represents Unilever House which would have just been opened.

c1930



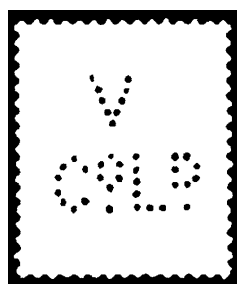
L0567.01

1895 - 1903



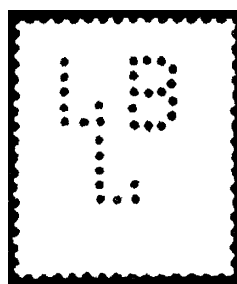
B1475.02

1895 - 1910



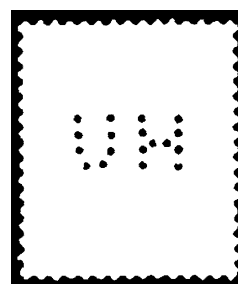
V0380.01v

1930 - 1939



L0510.05

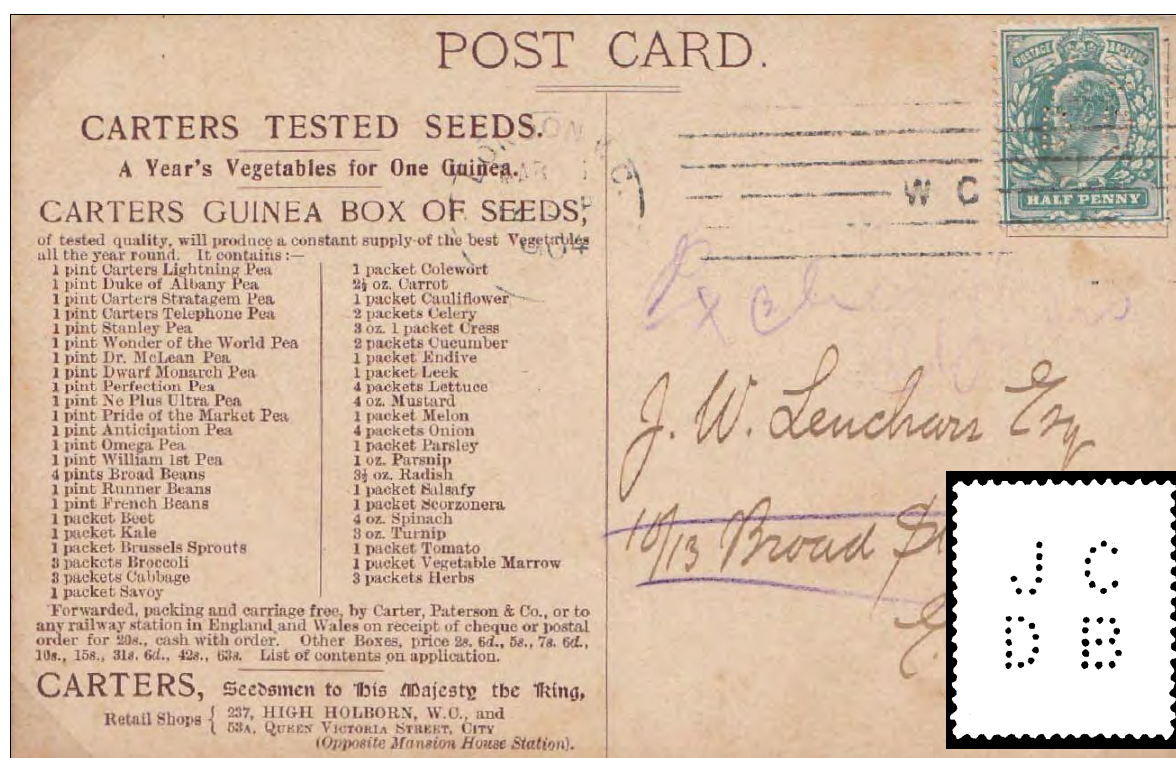
1957 - 1965



U0910.01M

## CARTERS AND CARTER, PATTERSON & Co.

John Marriner / Maurice Harp

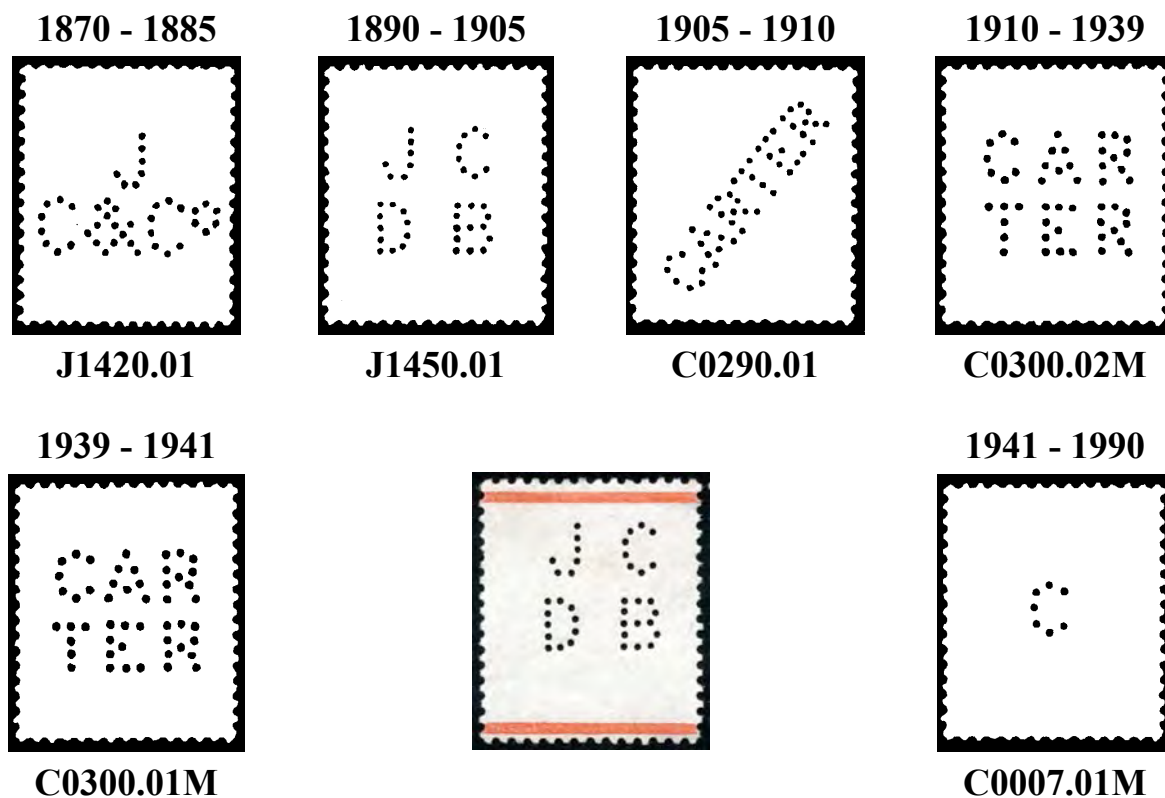


Illustrated above is a King Edward VII period post card advertising Carters tested seeds, the KEVII halfpenny postage is perfined JC/DB – J1450.01 and although the emphasis on the card is for Carters, the full title of the user, as indicated by the perfin, is James Carter, Dunnett and Beale of Holborn in London.

A Carter, Paterson & Co. "covered wagon" is pictured on the reverse delivering the seeds to a rather "posh" residence, where I assume the head gardener planted and cared for the seeded vegetables. And for only "one guinea" one could purchase enough seeds to last one all year with seasonable vegetables. The "guinea box" in fact only cost 20 shillings (not sure why they called it a guinea box), and it would be delivered by "covered wagon" or any railway station in the land, carriage free!

Although the two companies had similar names there was in fact no link between the two "Carters". The only link that can be made is that they were both prolific perfin users. Carters Seeds used perfins

continuously from 1870 for over 100 years. The various dies are shown below. The earliest die (J1420.01) was probably a Sloper production but they seem to have transferred their business for a short time to Braham with J1450.01.



Carters Tested Seeds was a company of seed and grain merchants, established in 1804 in High Holborn, London, with the initial trading name of James Carter, Dunnet & Beale. In 1879 the company registered its first trademark "Trocadero - Carters Grass Seeds", for agricultural and horticultural seeds.

In 1910 the business was moved from High Holborn to Raynes Park in South West London. Magnificent new headquarters were built, along with glass houses, seed trial gardens and packing and mailing premises. Carters established a nursery at nearby Perry Hill, which grew into one of the first bedding-plant nurseries of the day. The nursery had six span-roofed houses, each 150 feet long and 20 feet wide, in each of which 100,000 bedding-plants could be arranged in different stages of growth. Over 100 staff were employed to maintain the nursery. In 1930 the business went public with the trading name of Carters Tested Seeds Limited. The Raynes Park premises were closed in 1970 with the firm moving to Lower Dee Mills, Llangollen. In 2008 Carters Tested Seeds Ltd was taken over by Vilmorin, the largest packet seed distributor in the world.

The Carter, Paterson company was formed in 1860 when James Paterson (ex Pickfords) purchased Mary Stanbury's carrier business with the financial backing of Walter Carter.



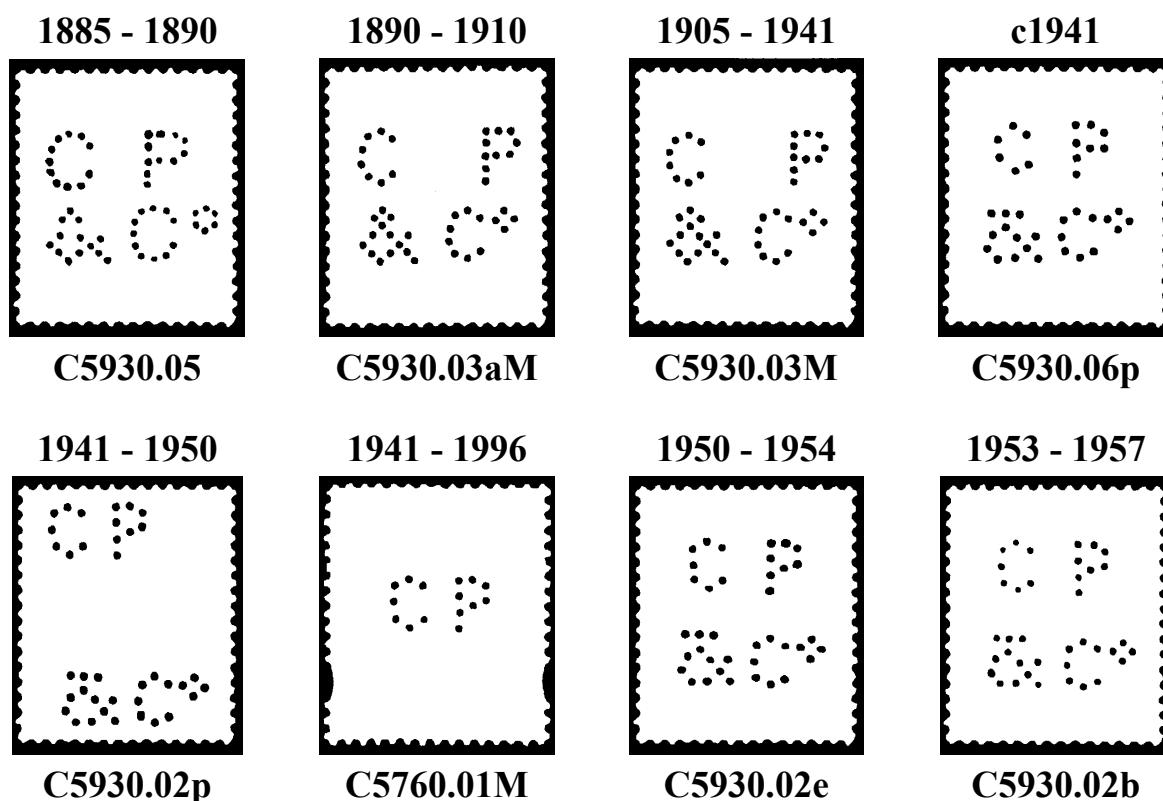
**Carter Paterson & Co was a signatory  
of Sloner's 1894 testimonial**

The business had 6 horse vans and was based in George Yard, Almondbury, London. By 1870 Carter, Paterson had depots in Bermondsley, Camberwell, Chalk Farm, Chelsea and Stratford and they acquired a thirty year lease on a disused timber yard in Goswell Road to replace the George Yard Depot. They were able to offer 3 collection and delivery times within the covered area per day. In 1887 Carter Paterson became a limited company with James Paterson as Chairman. In 1890 the capacity of the Goswell Road depot was increased by opening an additional Depot in the adjacent Central Street. The company then had 700 horses at Goswell Road, where some stables were on the second and third floors. By 1893 Carter Paterson had 20 London depots with over 2000 horses.

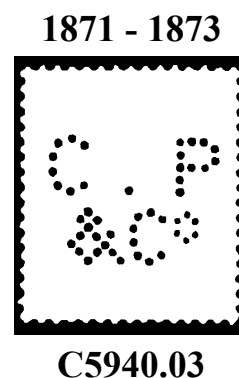


In 1887 Carter, Paterson was formed into a joint stock company with limited liability but became a private company again as from August 18<sup>th</sup> 1909. In October 1933 the Big Four railway companies

purchased control of the company in equal shares. It's head office then was at 128 Goswell Road, London EC1. In 1934 it was then converted into a public company. The company remained as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hay's Wharf Cartage Company Ltd., shares of which were owned by the four main line railway companies, until, under the Transport Act 1947, it became vested in British Transport Commission on nationalisation; subsequently absorbed into British Road Services. It appears that during this whole period it remained to trade under the name of Carter, Paterson & Co.



Carter, Paterson used perfins for over 100 years as shown above. In 1894 Carter, Patterson & Co was one of the companies that signed the Sloper Testimonial (see Bulletin 353/30). The earliest die known to have been used by the company is C5930.05 but the design of this die is unlikely to have come from Sloper's workshop. The company had been trading from the early 1870's so it is likely that there is an earlier die used by the firm. This may have been C5940.03 which looks to be a more typical Sloper production. The die is and only found on line engraved stamps. However this is pure speculation and maybe Carter, Paterson was only a customer of Sloper's for cheque cancelling machines.



## THE STANDARD NEWSPAPER

Melvyn Green



The King Edward VII newspaper wrapper illustrated above has ½d green and 1d red imprinted stamps and has been uprated with a King George V ½d green SG322, which is perfined STD (S7320.01). The wrapper identifies the user of the perfin as "The Standard" Newspaper, 104 Shoe Lane, London EC. The 3d total postage paid was probably due to the 6 to 8 ounce weight. The newspaper was sent overseas to Prussia circa 1911/1912 but the exact date is unclear.

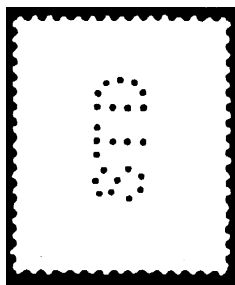
The Standard newspaper was founded by barrister Stanley Lees Giffard on 21 May 1827. The early owner of the paper was Charles Baldwin. However, under the later ownership of James Johnstone, from 29 June 1857 "The Standard" became a morning paper with its sister paper, The Evening Standard, being published from 11 June 1859. "The Standard" gained eminence for its detailed foreign news, notably its reporting of events of the American Civil War between 1861 and 1865, the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, all contributing to a rise in circulation. However by the end of the 19th century, the evening edition had eclipsed its morning counterpart. This position continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the morning edition was dropped at the start of the First World War.

At the turn of the century it was owned by Sir Edward Hulton, who decided to make "The Standard" compete with the fledging Daily Mail. However this was not a success and it eventually ceased publication in the first quarter of the 20th century, leaving just The Evening Standard to continue.



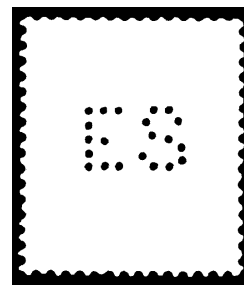
Express Newspapers merged the Standard in 1980 with the Evening News in a Joint Operating Agreement with Associated Newspapers' Evening News, becoming known as the Newstandard until 1985 when Associated Newspapers bought out the remaining stake, turning into The Standard. In 1987 the Evening News was briefly revived to compete with Robert Maxwell's London Daily News, reverting into the Evening Standard. In 1988 it incorporated the byline "Incorporating the 'Evening News'", which remained until the paper's sale in 2009. The title now goes on as a free evening newspaper.

1905 - 1915



S7320.01

1920 - 1970

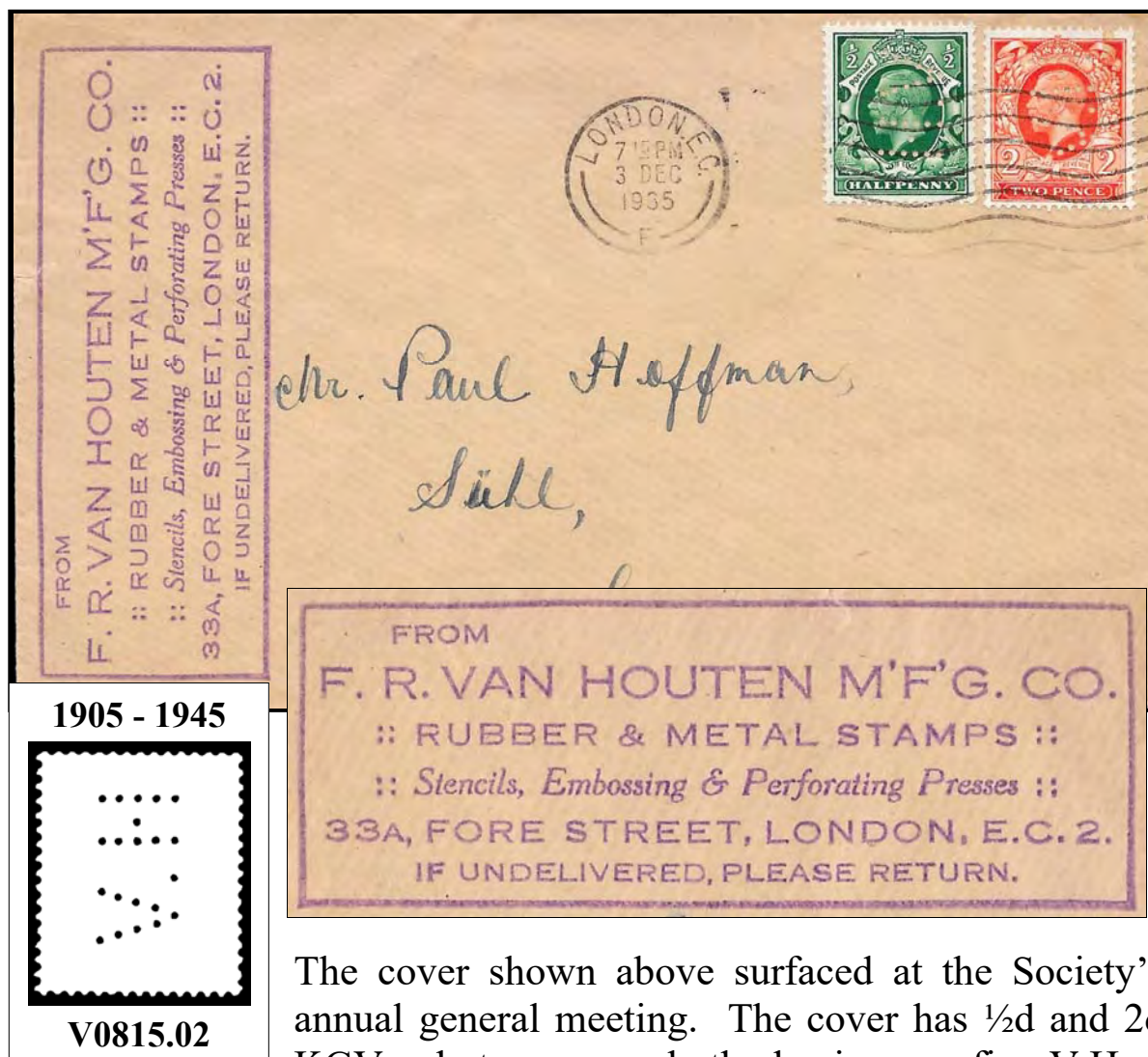


E4110.03M

The Standard was not a great user of perfins. S7320.01 – STD was used between 1905 and 1915 and may well have been dropped at the time of the closure of the morning publication. A second perfin die E4110.03M – ES was used by the Evening Standard Co Ltd. This die was also used by the London Express News & Feature Services. Both these companies were subsidiaries of Beaverbrook Newspapers and as shown above the Evening Express and Standard had merged in 1980.

**F. R. VAN HOUTEN MANUFACTURING Co.**

**Maurice Harp**



The cover shown above surfaced at the Society's annual general meeting. The cover has ½d and 2d KGV photogravure both having perfin V.H - V0815.02, known used from 1905 - 1945. The Gault catalogue identifies the perfin being used by F. R. Van Houten Mfg Co. Ltd. – rubber stamp manufacturers. What sets this cover apart is the rubber stamped imprint (presumably made by the company) which states that they also supplied Perforating Presses.

Our catalogue editor suspects that they also used “V.H” (V0815.03), in use in London EC 1890-1903. The company changed its name and address several times during its life. All of which means that if you have a loose stamp, it depends on what date it is as to what the company was called at the time and where they were located. However none of the London directories consulted, mention ‘Perforating Presses’.

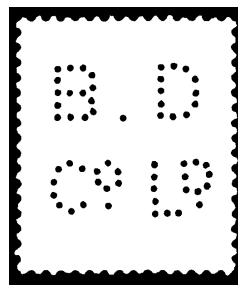


## NEW IRISH CATALOGUE.

**Roy Gault**

As outlined in the “Project Six-Ten” article in Bulletin N<sup>o</sup>. 403 (Aug 2016), the new Irish Catalogue has been restarted with approaching **700** different dies on the books, although this will no doubt change as work progresses. It is envisaged that the catalogue will be published ‘in house’ and in paper form, similar to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Seahorse Catalogue.

While working on the first few letters of this new Irish Catalogue, I discovered a Queen Victoria 1d Inland Revenue stamp on piece with what looks like a part ‘190’ Dublin - Belfast R.S.O. cancel. Although not clear from the scan, the die is “B.D/C<sup>o</sup>.L<sup>d</sup>.” (B2045.01), known used in Belfast, which helps in part to substantiate the cancel. Postal use of the Inland Revenue stamp is likely to have been shortly after the introduction of the ‘Postage & Revenue’ 1d Lilac in July 1881.



However, the die is only known used **1935 - 1946**, so the question must be asked of what happened to it between the early 1880’s and when it re-surfaced in the mid 1930’s? Fifty-five years or so is a huge period of time, almost enough to span two generations.

Unfortunately the Perfin has taken away portions of the ribbons which would have been characteristic in determining which of the four recognised dies it is. As can also be seen, the heavy, part duplex cancel obliterates the chin and neck of the monarch, which too would have been diagnostic, but at least the corner ornaments are clearly visible, and typical of **Die 4**. To make matters worse, the “O” in “ONE” cannot be seen which would, if ‘oval’, confirm Die 4.

There was nothing for it, the stamp had to come off the paper so the watermark could be determined - it’s an **Anchor!**



By coincidence, *Jeff Turnbull* spotted these two Irish stamps with an ARI/PEX cancel on e-Bay in January 2017, having come from the collection of Jim Czyl who sadly died in 2014. It's not a Perfin either of us was aware of, but it's now been included in the Irish catalogue as *A134.01*. The stamps themselves are from the 'No watermark' issue of the 'Gerl' definitive set - the 2p value was introduced 7<sup>th</sup> April 1976 and the 9½p on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1979. We know the ½p was demonitized on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1987, so we have a 1979-1986 window when both stamps were 'current', giving us a mid-range date of *c1983*.

A joint search of the Internet for "ARIPLEX" - which is an acronym for 'Arizona Philatelic Exhibition' - reveals that philatelic exhibitions have been held in the American State of Arizona since 1958 by the 'Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs'. Of interest is this snippet from the '*The Revealer*' - the magazine of the U.S.A. based *Éire Philatelic Association*.

We spent a rainy weekend in January in Tucson, Arizona at ARIPLEX '83. They very graciously gave the E.P.A. a table. We were there, but where were all the Irish collectors?

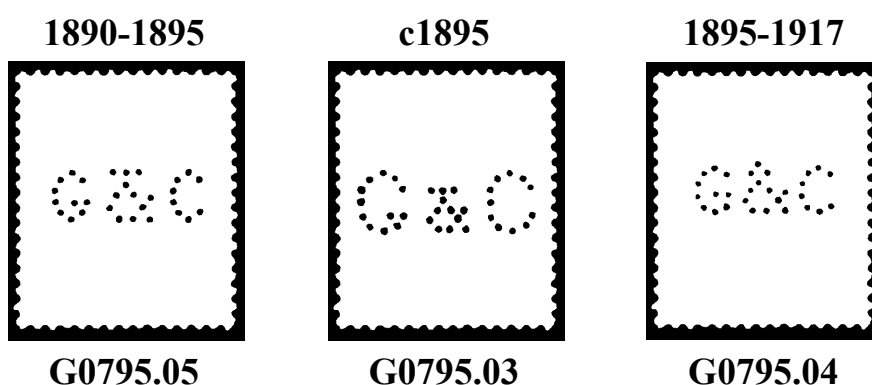
There was also a piece 'From the Editor's Desk' in the same edition which dealt specifically with the 'Gerl' definitives '*having served Ireland and Irish philatelists well since they were first introduced on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1968*'. The set gets its name from its German designer, *Heinrich Gerl*

Now, I'm no Sherlock Holmes, but I reckon that this particular exhibition was the source of these 'philatelic' cancels in 1983!

## GLADSTONE & Co - STEAMSHIP OWNERS

### Roy Gault

Often we only have a postmark from a single stamp to give a clue as to where to look to find a potential user, but in this case we have a series of three dies with the same 'unusual' postmark - West Hartlepool. The three dies involved are illustrated below.



Consulting a 1906 Kelly's Directory for County Durham, the only realistic user listed is '*Gladstone & Co*' who acted as managers for the '*Gladstone Steamship Co Ltd*', Surtees St, West Hartlepool.

Gladstone & Co. ship owners & brokers, Scandinavian chambers, Surtees street Gladstone Steamship Co. Limited (Gladstone & Co. managers), Surtees street
--

Arthur Gladstone (1852-1916) and John Cornforth (1837-1895), Marine Engineer, formed '*Gladstone & Co*', Shipowners, in 1880. In 1890 John's Son George Cornforth (1867-1898) joined the company as a Managing Clerk. When John died prematurely in 1895, the company continued trading under the same name, but with George Cornforth as a partner. Arthur Gladstone died 14<sup>th</sup> February 1916 leaving an estate valued at £104,110 which today would equate to over £9,750,000!

The company ceased trading after the loss of their last two steamers to enemy fire in 1917. One of these was the 'SS Calliope', a 3,829 ton cargo ship built in Middlesbrough in 1901. Loaded with Welsh coal bound for Malta, she was torpedoed and sunk 100 years ago off the Isles of Scilly by the German U-boat U65 on the 5<sup>th</sup> of April 1917.

## SLOPER WARTIME PROVISIONAL - A PUZZLE.

Roy Gault

This Sloper Wartime Provisional lettered “A/G” - note the differences in height of the two letters and the slightly different sizes in pin diameters - is simply a rather nice example of “A/G” (A2505.01p).



The Perfin on the stamp below is clearly “G/A”, and equally clearly, another nice example of a Sloper Wartime Provisional. However, if this particular stamp had been viewed in isolation, it would have been classed as a **New Die** because nothing like it has ever been reported.



The eagle-eyed amongst you will have spotted that the two were once a vertical pair, and although faint, the date on the postmark is from October 1942. With such a variation in letter placement, it begs the question as to whether or not they were actually intended to be “AG” (A2460.05p).



The stamps were part of a small selection of Perfins placed in a stock book by *Kim Bjarnt* which *Gustav Hansen* kindly loaned me at the Nov 2016 AGM. Thank heavens the two stamps were kept together!

## THE LONDON FRUIT EXCHANGE

**John Marriner**

The dramatic letter on the front cover was sent by White & Son, Ltd, Fruit Brokers based at the Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields, London to a fruit company in Rio de Janiero, Brazil. The King George V postage is perfinned K&W – K1820.01 which is known used by Keeling & White Ltd. which was the name used by the company prior to becoming White & Son. The cover received a London E1 cancellation of 1st October 1935.

I have been unable to find out much about Keeling & White Ltd or indeed White & Son. However I did find this photo of the front entrance to the London Fruit Exchange – it may well show the actual post box that was used for this cover. The six fruit brokers that used the exchange during this period were- John & James Adam & Co Ltd, Connolly Shaw Ltd, Goodwin Simons (London) Ltd, J. C. Houghton & Co (London) Ltd, Keeling & White Ltd, and Knill & Grant Ltd.



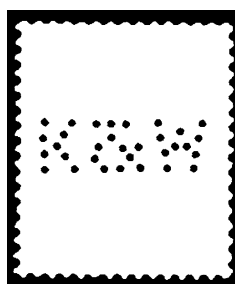
As far as I can ascertain, only three of these brokers used perfins – J. & J. Adam & Co. Ltd., J. C. Houghton & Co. and Keeling & White Ltd. However Houghton only used their perfin from their Liverpool office.

1870 - 1939



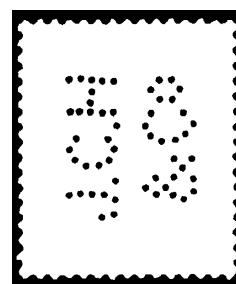
A1650.02

1930 - 1935



K1820.01

1935 - 1939



J1480.01

During the Victorian period there were four well-known Auction Fruit Brokers flourishing in London. To the fruit trade they were known as “The City Brokers.” With their headquarters at the City Sale Room, they handled a large proportion of London’s fruit business throughout the great industrial expansion of nineteenth century England. But with the twentieth century came greater and greater consumption of fruit, and in addition, London became a centre of fruit distribution for the Continent as well as the United Kingdom.



By 1929, the four Brokers of the City Sale Rooms made a great decision. They decided that by co-operation, it was in their power, and in the interests of the fruit trade, to form a central exchange for buyers and sellers. And so, in conjunction with the Central Markets Committee of the Corporation of London, the six firms organised and caused to be built the London Fruit Exchange. The first auction took place here in September 1929.

**LONDON FRUIT  
EXCHANGE**

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**OPENING BY THE LORD  
MAYOR**

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**COMPLETION OF MARKET  
SCHEME**

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, visited Spitalfields Market yesterday and opened the new London Fruit Exchange. Spitalfields, upon which the City Corporation have spent £2,000,000, was opened by the Queen on behalf of the King last November, and the Fruit Exchange completes the scheme.

The LORD MAYOR, having unlocked the doors of the building with a silver key, declared the Exchange open and proceeded to the auction rooms.

The Times – Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> 1929

As an example of a specialised fruit distribution centre, the London Fruit Exchange was rated in its day as the finest in the world. In the one building were complete services for warehousing, sampling, buying and distribution. However the Fruit Exchange closed in 1991 with the relocation of Spitalfields market. The building continued to be used by a number of small businesses but there were demands for redevelopment of the site. In 2015 Boris Johnson gave permission for redevelopment and the Exchange was demolished although the facade of the building has been retained.

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£10 (electronic). For further details of the Perfin Society and  
membership application please contact:  
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