

PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN

1957 – 2017



No. 408 - June 2017



A much travelled cover bearing 1d plate 171 with the scarce perfin die D.C.A – D0630.01. The die is thought to have been used by the Durham County Asylum.

SECRETARY/TREASURER

As you may be aware postal rates increased in the UK on March 25th, but for the time being the Society will not increase subscription or publication prices. The fees that PayPal charge us are in some cases (Africa, Asia & Australasia) just exceeding the 5% we charge you. It would help if members used the “Friends & Family” option and pay the fee themselves up front.

A reminder to a few members who are unsure of things, the Auctioneer deals with everything to do with the Auction except for payments, the Treasurer collects the money from the buyers and pays the sellers once the money is in. Plus PayPal continues to confuse! The email addresses to use are always printed on page 2 of every Bulletin by my name, and if you pay the PayPal charges up front using Friends & Family then you do not need to pay the Society fee. Remember to clearly indicate what option you wish to use on the Auction bid form please to avoid any misunderstanding

Library

Sean Brady has announced his resignation as Librarian as he is moving to live with family. We wish him well for the future and thank him for his work for the Society. **Ron Mills** has kindly offered to be the caretaker of the Library holdings until a new volunteer comes forward. In addition Ron has offered to do a stock take. Much of the Library has been uploaded to the Society website so if you have a Library request check that first before contacting Ron.

May London Meeting

Twenty-four members, one guest and one patient wife attended the spring meeting. We were entertained with displays from **Richard Husband, Melvyn Green and Alastair Walter**. We then had a lively room auction which raised funds for members who submitted lots.

Auction

There is no auction this month simply because our auctioneer doesn't have enough material! If you have anything to sell, please lot it up and send it off to Ron Mills, our auctioneer.

Catalogue Editor's Report - Spring Meeting - 6th May 2017

Catalogue progress:

- The 2nd Edition Seahorse Catalogue has now been published. A log of additional information that comes in since publication is being kept and will be published in due course once there is sufficient to warrant publication.
- As with previous reports, the major part of my time has been spent updating the electronic masters for both the 'New Illustrated Catalogue' and 'Tomkins' which are running in parallel - Project 610.

The current status of P610 is **16,144** dies completed of the **24,535** known dies (i.e. 65.8%), and on target to complete by the end of the year. Tomkins is also 65.8% complete. The remaining letters will be dealt with in the following order B (currently being worked on), S, W, C, and J.

- The Irish Catalogue is well under way, with all 112 pages of stamp details completed (674 DD, 5,166 DDF) and now at the proof reading stage (90% complete). The 'Introduction' is also well advanced, with an estimated 45-50 pages.
- As at 5th May 2017, the overall figures for G.B. Perfins are **24,535** DD and **255,760** DDF.
- New Identities pages now include silhouettes of *All New Dies*, irrespective of whether or not they have an identified or suspected user. The New Identities section will appear on A4 double-sided paper, with the silhouettes and stamp details single-sided.

MEMBERS WANTS

Margaret Harding is looking for copies of perfins on the 46th Parliamentary Conference issue. She is also looking for any cover or stamps with Welsh postmarks or addresses.

If any member can help in any way however small, please contact Margaret via email.

NEW COMMERCIAL OVERPRINT WEBSITE LAUNCHED

Maurice Harp

For many years the Commercial Overprints Society of Great Britain (COSGB) has run a blog which has been followed by many in the Perfin Society. Many of the companies using commercial overprints



also used perfins and of course many of the overprints were produced by Sloper. The blog is now

defunct and **Mark Matlach** has set up a new website that was launched in April. The new website can be found at www.commercialoverprints.com and is to be thoroughly recommended as a great source of information for all members.

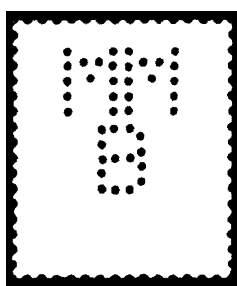
The new website contains all the information that was contained in the blog – so nothing is lost - only now it's indexed and readily findable. On top of this Mark has added web pages containing information on a number of subjects. To whet your appetite here are a few – higher value stamps, 1d Venetian reds, postally used overprints, railway companies, life policy stamps and much, much more. Mark is to be congratulated for producing an excellent website which should prove to be a great asset to all members of the Perfin Society.

PERFINNED TRISECT - M3910.01

Maurice Harp



1932 - 1939

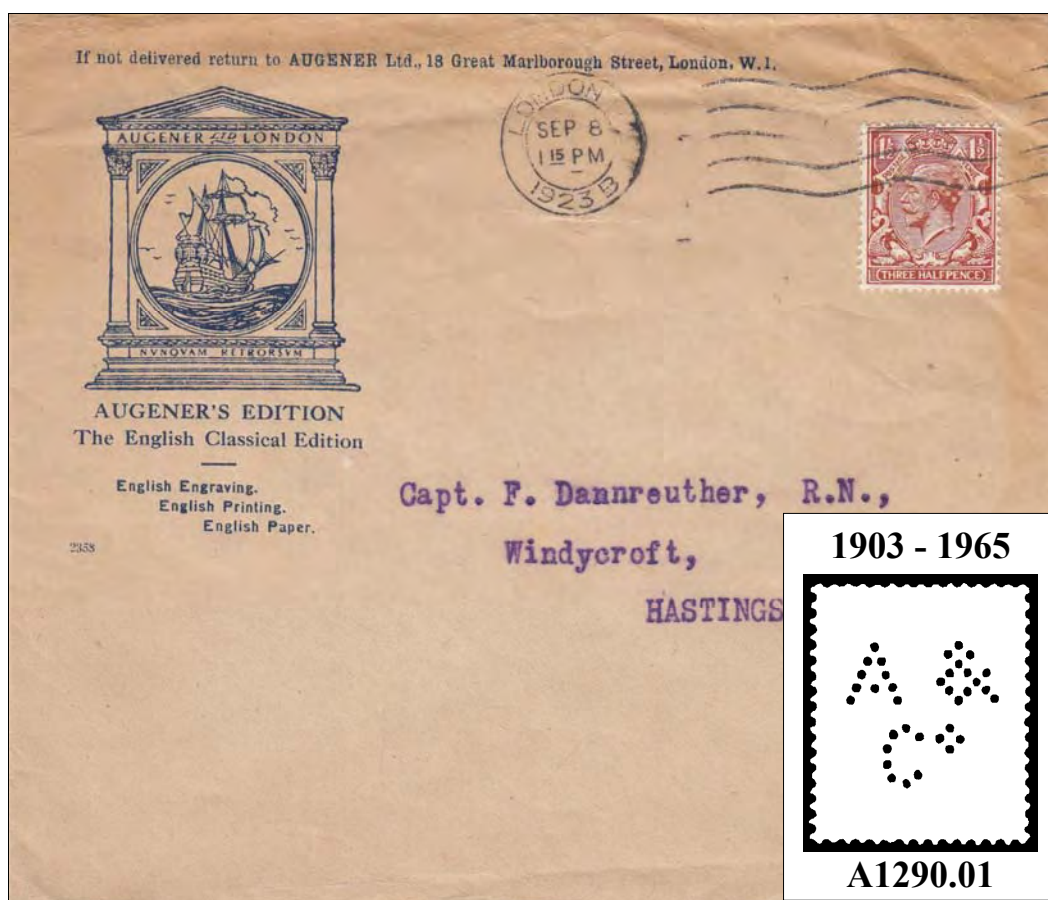


M3910.01

This trisect on cover was sold on ebay. It appears to be genuine. The perfin appears to be the standard POKO - MM/B - M3910.01 and the date of use of the cover is consistent with the known usage of the die.

AUGENER & CO – MUSIC PUBLISHERS

Melvyn Green



Overleaf is shown a receipted statement dated 24th September 1953 with KGVII 2d pale brown SG506 perfined A&/Co (A1290.01) and showing the identity of Augener Ltd, Music Publishers, 18 Great Marlborough Street, London W1. And above is shown a cover also used by Augeners, also with the same perfin and used 8th September 1923. This perfin was in use for a long time - 1905 to 1953 – but who was Augener & Co.

This London firm was founded in 1853 by George Augener (1830-1915), a German immigrant who learned the music trade by working for the publisher Andre in Offenbach. The business was founded at 86 Newgate Street, London, in 1855. Later on branch warehouses were established at 1 Foubert Place, 22 Golden Square, and 81 The Quadrant, Regent Street. The early Augener catalogues published circa 1861, are called the Universal Circulating Musical Library. In the late nineteenth century, Augener & Co.'s catalogue contained

upwards of 6000 works, of which nearly 1000 were cheap volumes; among these was a comprehensive collection of pianoforte classics edited by Ernst Pauer, as well as an important series of educational works edited by him, by John Farmer, and other well-known musicians. To this collection they added the works of some of the most important composers of the New German School, including Xaver Scharwenka, Jean L. Nicode, and Moszkowski. They had a large and varied stock of music and were the sole agency in Great Britain of the famous Edition Peters published at Leipzig.

44305
44305

STATEMENT. £ 3.16.2

LONDON.....19

Messrs Catherall Ltd.,
3, St. Werburgh Street,
Chester.

In case of enquiry
please refer to No.

Telegrams: "Augener, Wesdo, London."
Telephones: "CERRARD" (6706)
THREE LINES (6707)
(6708)



Dr. to **AUGENER LTD.**
18 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1.
Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "National Provincial Bank Ltd."
Please return this STATEMENT with remittance.

DATE	INVOICE NO.	DEBITS	CREDITS	BALANCE PAY LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN
			<i>Account Rendered</i>	1. 13. 9 1/2 BA
AUG 1	GDS 3377	12.11		2. 6. 8 1/2 BA
AUG 12	GDS 3707	3. 4 1/2		2. 10. 1 BA
AUG 19	GDS 3953	1. 8. 1 1/2		3. 18. 2 1/2 BA
AUG 25	CSH 57		1. 12. 11	
AUG 25	DIS 57		10 1/2	2. 4. 5 BA
AUG 26	GDS 4161	1. 13. 9		3. 18. 2 BA

18 Great Marlborough Street,
London, W. 1. 24. 9. 19. 53

Received with thanks from
Messrs Catherall Ltd.
Chester
for AUGENER Ltd.

70183
& 3.16.2

POSTAGE 2d
44305

13 SEP 1955

(Reduced)

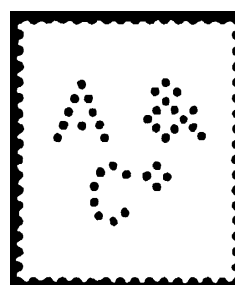
They also published *The Monthly Musical Record*, a journal which had among its contributors prominent names in English musical literature. At the end of the century, its circulation was about 6000.



Other composers published by Augener included: Frank Bridge, Frederick Delius, Charles Villiers Stanford, Adam Carse and Max Reger. Augener was instrumental in publishing Reger's early works from 1893 until their rejection (despite a seven-year contract) in 1898 of his Piano Quintet in C# Minor which remained long unpublished after that.



1903 - 1965



A1290.01

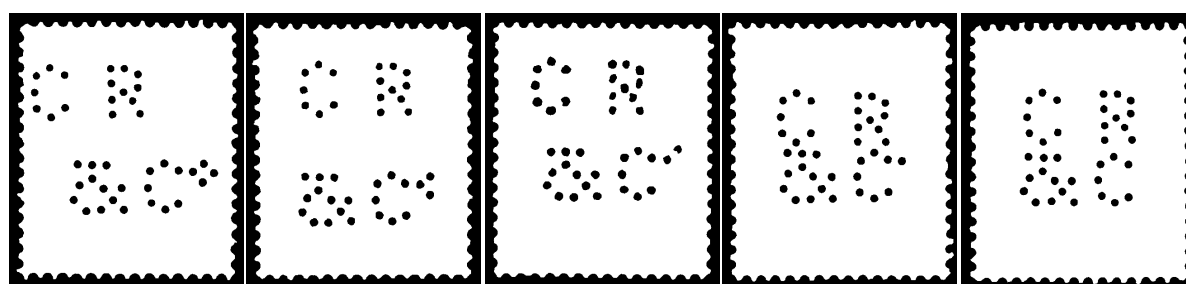
In the 1890's, the first of two periods of growth by acquisition occurred. In 1898, Augener initiated the process of acquiring the British publisher Robert Cocks. This was finally accomplished in 1904 and the two firms became known as Augener & Co, Ltd. Soon afterwards when Augener retired in 1910, the expanded company was purchased by Willy Strecker and Schott. However Schott was forced to relinquish its interest at the outbreak of the WWI in 1914.

A second period of expansion came much later, after World War II. The catalogues of the UK publishers Joseph Weekes and Joseph Williams were added in 1960-61. Almost immediately in 1962, Augener was sold to Galaxy Music of New York and it became a division of Galaxy's UK subsidiary, Galliard Ltd which in turn was sold to Stainer & Bell in 1972.

SWP MISSING PINS COUNT DOWN 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

Roy Gault.

Stephen Steere has reported a New Sloper Wartime Provisional (SWP) - "CR/&C" - to which I've allocated die number C6465.02p. In isolation it's just another die to look out for, but in context it's part of a large accumulation of "CR/&C^o" (C6480.03p) dies, all on issue 'R' stamps. But interestingly, some have all four pins present in the "o", others have three, two, one, and none at all, hence the new "CR/&C" pattern.



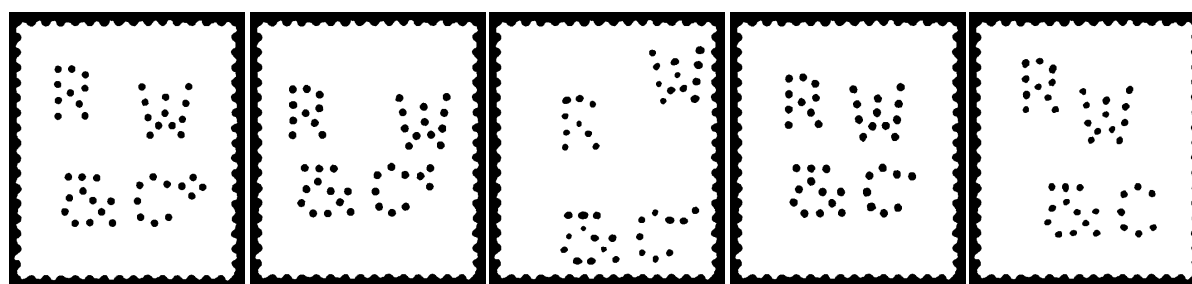
C6480.03p

3-pin "o"

2-pin "o"

1-pin "o"

C6465.02p



R5690.04p

3-pin "o"

2-pin "o"

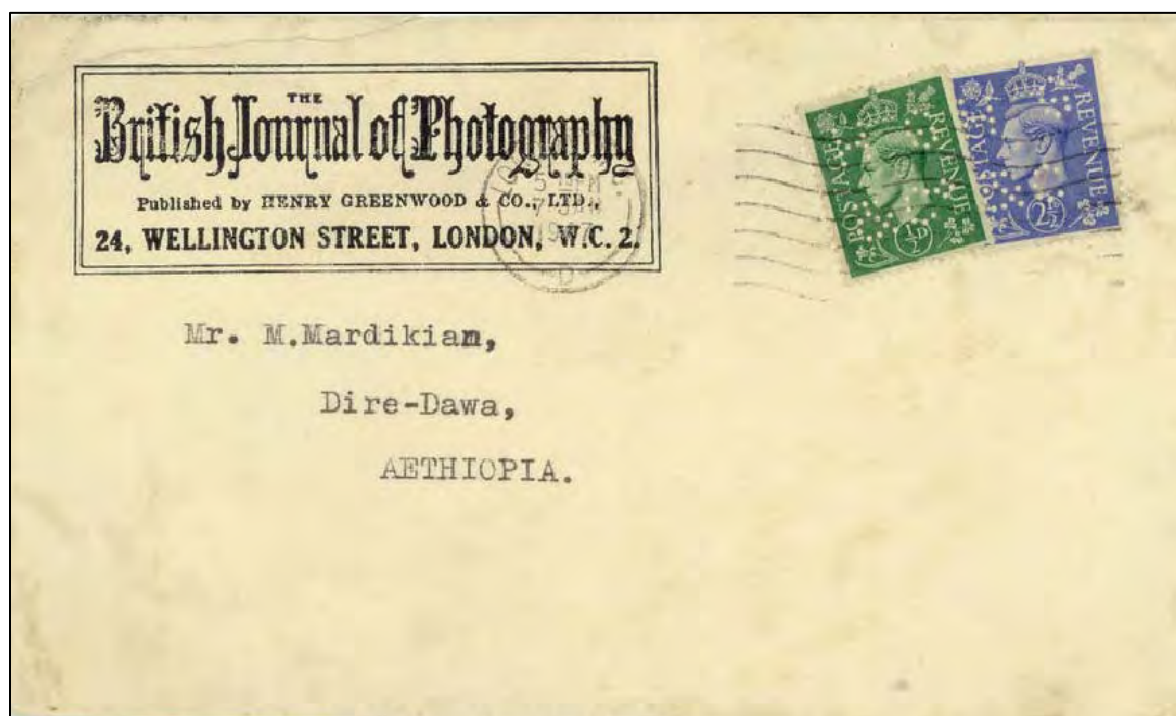
1-pin "o"

R5687.01p

This phenomena was reported in the 1992 catalogue of *Sloper's Wartime Provisionals*, with a sequence illustrated for "RW/&C^o" (R5690.04p) - shown above. We know that the "&C^o" portion of the pattern was a *12x1 multi-headed die* so the missing pins were probably from different heads rather than progressive loss from just one of them, but that's as yet unproven. Note that the missing pin varieties **are the same** for both Perfin dies shown above. If you know of any other different missing pins from the "o", please let me know!

The SWP catalogue also posed the question, was the Perfin involving the "&C" intended as "&C" or was it meant to be "&C^o", which at the time we had no way of knowing.

That question was answered in October 2011 when **Jeff Turnbull** sent in a new positive identity for both “HG/∑C” (H2865.01p) and “HG/∑Co” (H2980.01ap) - Henry Greenwood & Co Ltd.

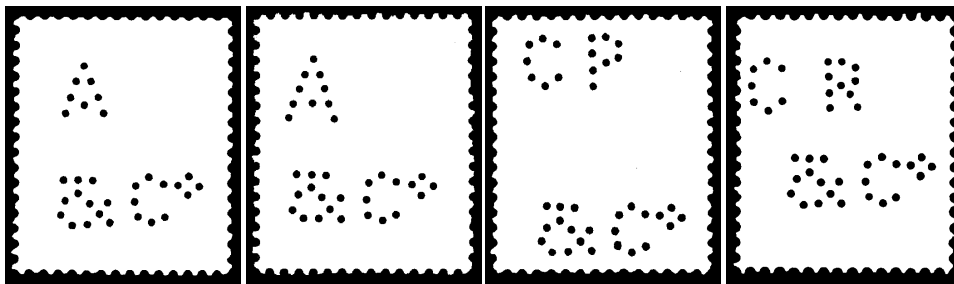


The cover, posted in London WC, 7th January 1947, has a 2½d ‘R’ with “HG/∑C” and a ½d ‘R’ with “HG/∑C^o” (note a full complement of pins in the “o”), so clearly this “∑C” was intended as “∑C^o”.

Technically I could combine the stamp information for “HG/∑C” with “HG/∑C^o” as they were intended to be the same, but decided in the end to keep the two patterns separate. There are currently 775 G.B. Perfin dies that have been catalogued as SWP’s, of which just **14** involve a simple “∑C”, **13** of which have an “∑C^o” counterpart. Based on the cover shown above, it’s likely that these were probably also intended as “∑C^o” rather than “∑C”.

All the “∑C^o” ‘counterpart’ dies have been illustrated on the next page along with a simple table to show the various dies involved. ***Please have a look at your holdings*** and report which dies you have and on what stamps (quoting issue code letter and denomination), taking care to itemise those with a full complement of pins in the “o”, then (as illustrated) three, two, one, and none. Any postmark place-names and dates would also be of interest, but perhaps the most important items to report would be any multiples, especially if they contain missing pin examples!

Cat No.	“o” pins	4	3	2	1	0	Cat No.
A1300.03a	A/&C ^o	4		2		A/&C	A1050.01p
A1300.05p	A/&C ^o	4	3			---	---
---	---					BN/&C	B5105.01p
C5930.02p	CP/&C ^o	4				CP/&C	C5895.01p
C6480.03p	CR/&C ^o	4	3	2	1	CR/&C	C6465.02p
D0860.02a	D/&C ^o	4				D/&C	D0615.02p
D4440.06p	DS/&C ^o	4				DS/&C	D4410.02p
H2890.01a	HG/&C ^o	4				HG/&C	H2865.01p
H4440.01p	HL/&C ^o	4				HL/&C	H4433.01p
H7710.03p	HW/&C ^o	4	3	2	1	HW/&C	H7695.01p
L0360.02a	LB/&C ^o	4	3			LB/&C	L0344.01p
P1130.03p	P/&C ^o	4			1	P/&C	P0940.01p
P1980.01p	PF/&C ^o	4				PF/&C	P1967.01p
R5690.04p	RW/&C ^o	4	3	2	1	RW/&C	R5687.01p
T0150.01p	TA/&C ^o	4				TA/&C	T0100.01p

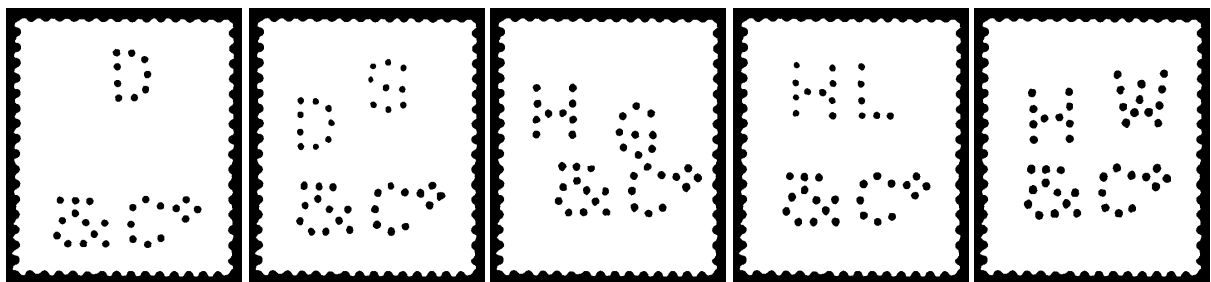


A1300.03ap

A1300.05p

C5930.02p

C6480.03p



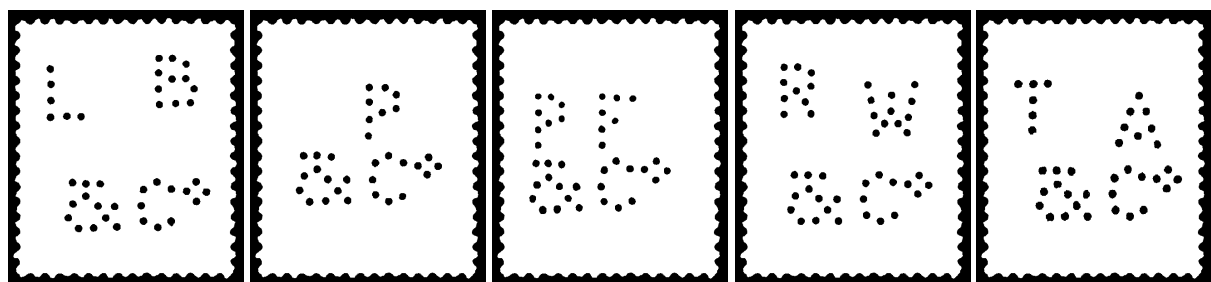
D0860.02ap

D4440.06p

H2890.01ap

H4440.01p

H7710.03p



L0360.02ap

P1130.03p

P1980.01p

R5690.04p

T0150.01p

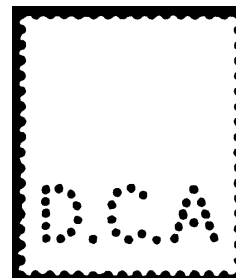
DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM

Maurice Harp

The cover shown on the front of the Bulletin had a merry trip around the north east of England and it's not clear whether it ever found its destination.

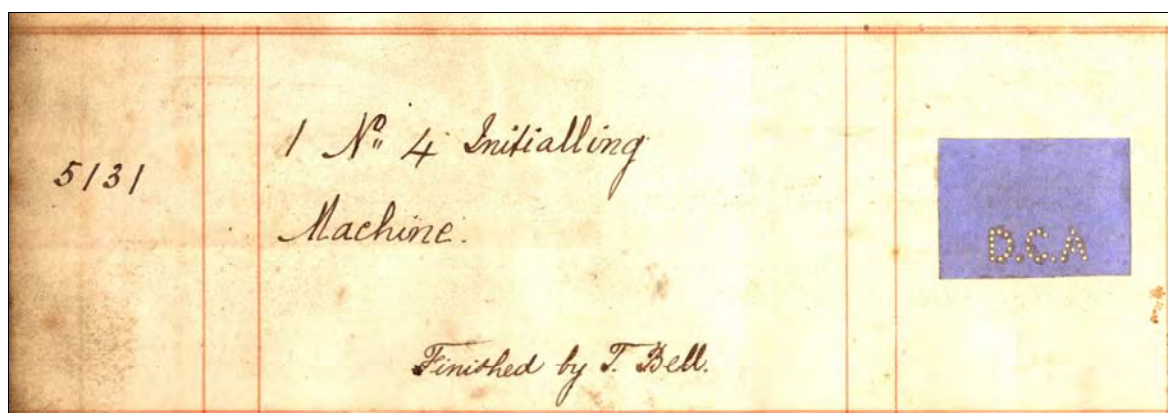
But first to the perfin, which is a very scarce one. Die D0630.01 is Sloper m/c No. 5131 and has only been reported on a handful of 1d red plates. Below is shown the entry from the Sloper records showing that it was a No. 4 Initialling Machine – finished by T. Bell. The machine was completed in Feb. 1877.

1877 - 1878



D0630.01

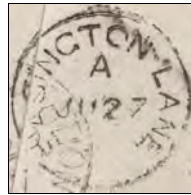
The cover was sent from Ferry Hill, June 27th 1877 and bears a 1d red plate 171 with perfin D.C.A – D0630.01. This die is believed to have been used by Durham County Lunatic Asyllum, Winterton, Ferry Hill. Unfortunately this cover isn't able to confirm the identity of the user.



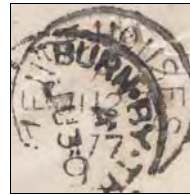
The addressee on the envelope is Mrs Jane Normanton of Easington Lane, Fencehouses – and this is where the trouble started. Easington Lane is a village in Sunderland and Fencehouses is a village in Durham. I guess the postman had never heard of Fencehouses so he sent the letter off to Easington Lane. Easington Lane realising the mistake sent it on to Fencehouses. But Fencehouses didn't have an Easington Lane (although they do have an Easington Road) so they sent it back to Ferry Hill. Ferry Hill scratched their heads and decided to send it to Castle Eden, Durham which does have an Easington Lane but presumably it was not the right one.



Ferry Hill
June 26th 1877



Easington Lane
June 27th 1877



Fence Houses
June 27th 1877



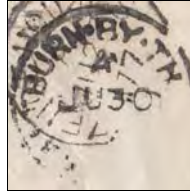
Fence Houses
June 28th 1877



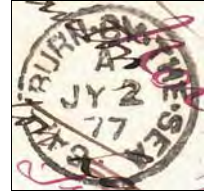
Ferry Hill
June 28th 1877



Castle Eden Station
June 29th 1877

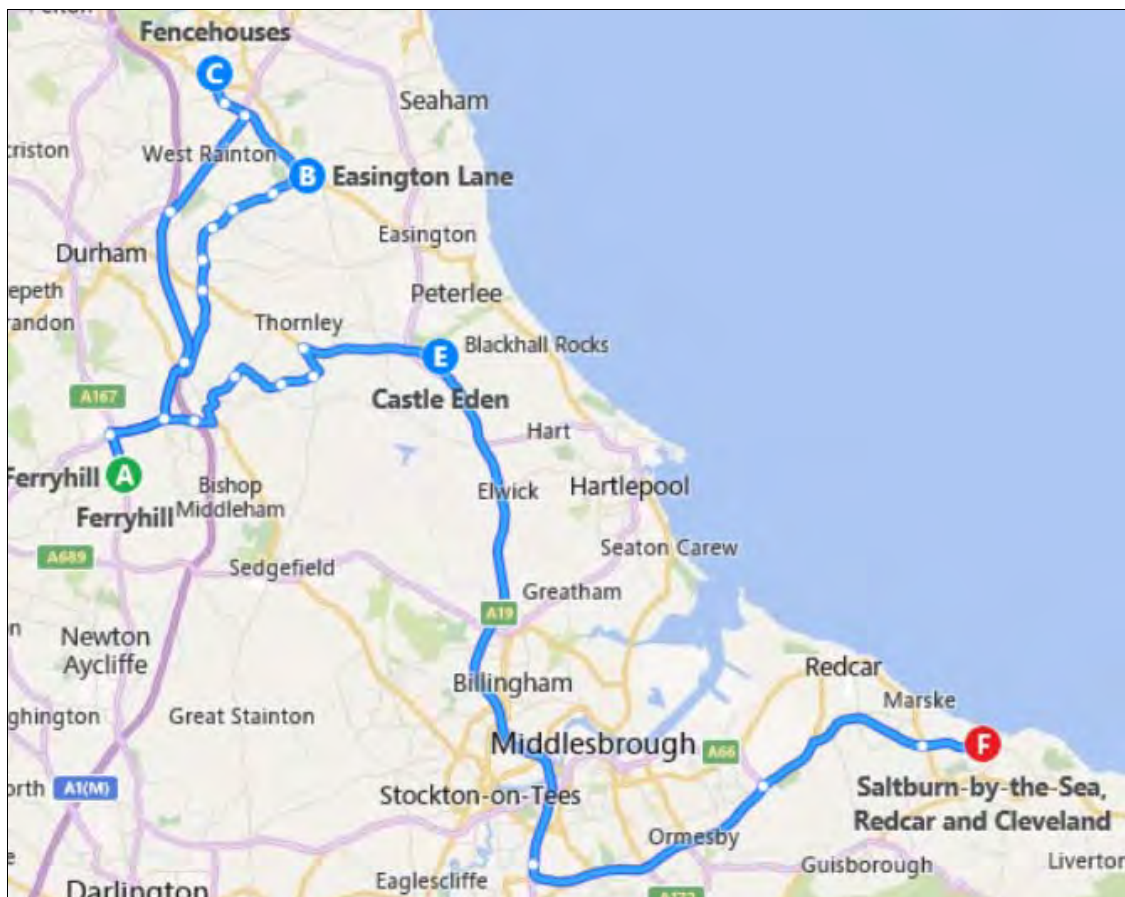


Saltburn-by-the-Sea
June 30th 1877



Saltburn-by-the-Sea
July 2nd 1877

Castle Eden then wrote on the envelope “not known – try Redcar” and the letter went off on its travels again. This time it ended up at Saltburn-by-the-Sea just to the south of Redcar. Where the letter went after that is anybody’s guess. I guess the Post Office decided that they had spent enough time and effort on the letter and maybe the letter was sent back to the sender in Ferry Hill. For the postmark collector this cover has an array of scarce cancels which tell a great story.





But what do we know about the Durham County Asylum. A site for the proposed hospital was purchased in 1855 on land between the villages of Fishburn and Sedgefield. The hospital was designed by the architect John Howison, the surveyor for the county of Durham, as a three story corridor plan asylum built in the Elizabethan style with 300 beds for inmates, along with a chapel and superintendent's quarters.

Between 1875 and 1880, a major extension of the hospital was undertaken by the architect William Crozier Jr. The new extension was based around the pavilion style creating space for an extra 400 inmates. It also provided a new chapel, water tower, stables and cottages. Further major additions were made in the 1930s, providing new admission and administration blocks. The hospital was very much self-sufficient, having its own farm and water supply. Town

CONTRACT FOR PROVISIONS, &c.
The Visiting Committee of Durham County Lunatic Asylum are prepared to receive TENDERS for supplying the Asylum with Flour, Red Wheat Meal, Cheese, Sugar, Rice, Barley, Split Pease, Coffee, Soft Soap, Soda, &c., &c., for Five Months, from the 1st day of November, 1830.

gas was supplied from the nearby Fishburn coke ovens. The hospital also had its own fire service, social club and cricket team.

In its later days it was known as the Winterton Hospital. More improvements and additions were made in the early 1930s, with the number of patients peaking at around 2,000 in 1954 – by which time it had effectively merged with the growing Sedgefield General Hospital under the auspices of the NHS. Additions continued to be made through the 1960s and '70s, with the institution carrying on in one shape or another until its eventual closure in 1996.

WINCHESTER CLUB - OXFORD.

Roy Gault

It's good for our hobby to experience a bit of excitement, and excitement there was on e-Bay in the middle of March! The cover illustrated below, postmarked '603' Oxford, 3rd May 1874, and bears a 1d Red plate 164 Perfined "W/C.O" (W1275.01). It was correctly described as being very rare, for currently the die is only known on two 1d Red plates 164 and 170.



It is in fact an identified cover as the coat of arms on the envelope flap bears witness, 'Winchester Club Oxford', along with the motto '*Manners makyth man*'.

The starting bid on the 8th March 2017 was a modest £10, but by the end of the auction ten days later it had risen to a staggering £512! At least the postage was free on the item.



But what can we deduce from the cover? I guess as good a starting point as any is the motto - *Manners Makyth Man*. An internet search reveals it to be the motto of **Winchester College** and **New College, Oxford**, so here we have an Oxford connection.

Winchester College is an independent boarding school for boys, founded in 1382 by William of Wykeham, (1324-1404), the then Bishop of Winchester. The first intake of pupils was in 1394.

New College (Oxford) was founded in 1379 (opened in 1386) in conjunction with Winchester College, which was envisaged as a feeder to the new college in Oxford. Originally established for the education of priests, New College (Oxford) is now one of the wealthiest of the colleges forming Oxford University.



But who could have written the letter? We have the surname **Caswall** and the place-name **Binfield**, so a quick search of the census reveals a well-to-do family living in the village. In 1871 the head of the household is Mary Elizabeth Caswall (born c1816 in Hackney, and a widow), along with four daughters. Looking back to the 1861 census, we pick the family up living in Newchurch on the Isle of Wight. This time there are two sons mentioned **Walter R. H. Caswall** (aged 7, born Jersey), and Robert R. K. Caswall (aged 6, born Binfield).

Knowing the names of the boys, an Internet search reveals that **Walter Randolph le Hardy Caswall**, 2nd son of Alfred Caswell, of St Saviour, Jersey, matriculated (i.e. entered university) at St John's College, Oxford, on 12th October 1872, aged 19. By the time the letter was written, Walter would be in his second year at St John's.

In the 1891 census, Walter is a Brewer in Dartford, and in 1901 as a 'Manager of a Mineral Water factory'. In between these two dates we pick him up in partnership with Herbert Taylor (dissolved 1st August 1891), and Charles Arthur Clarens Berrall, (dissolved 20th March 1893) running the Wilmington Brewery in Dartford. Sadly no "C&T" or "C&B" Perfins with Dartford postmarks!

A memorial plaque tells us Walter was born 19th Aug 1853,
and died on 21st June 1905.

PERFORATED “SARKARI” HYDERABAD STAMPS

Jeff Turnbull



There was a second bit of excitement on ebay just a few days before the W.C/O cover. In this case the Hyderabad ½ anna Orange- Brown stamp was sold £130. The stamp has what is known as the “Sarkari” perfin.

The word "Sarkari" is perfined on the stamp using Persian script. The word Sarkari simply means “Official” or “Service”. These stamps had been previously overprinted with the word “Sarkari” in Persian script. Prior to the reissue of the official stamps in 1909, the postal Administration of Hyderabad had the idea of using perfined official stamps rather than overprinting. Maybe this was an idea to save the recurring expenditure of the overprinting ink.

It appears that this trial was done locally and to date only the ½ anna value has been reported and all examples are known on mint stamps. The sheets were a typical 240 stamps but arranged in sixteen horizontal rows of fifteen stamps. The perfin is also found in the upper horizontal margin of the sheet indicating that the stamps may have been perforated by machine rather than by hand. The perforations are in general regular and flawless – no missing pins. The Persian script of the word SARKARI is perfect in every respect and suggests that it was designed by a calligrapher.

The perfined stamps did not meet the approval of Postmasters because while separating the stamps from the sheet, the stamps got damaged. Even if stamps had been perforated sideways along the vertical side (vertical side is longer than the horizontal side) the problem still remained as this also would not prevent the stamps from getting damaged while separating. So the experiment was abandoned and the then current stamps were overprinted with old dies issued again.

Ref: The Rare perforated “Sarkari” stamps of Hyderabad
A. N. Medhora – India’s Stamp Journal, March 1974, 37, (3), 49

J. J. GRIFFIN & SONS Ltd.

Roy Gault

Our story starts in 1817, when a certain John Joseph Griffin (aged only fifteen at the time) joins his father's book publishing and book selling business in Glasgow. Although born in Shoreditch in London's East End, he moved to Glasgow with his family where he studied at the Andersonian Institute (now the University of Strathclyde), as well as in both Paris and Heidelberg, with a particular interest in chemistry.

Shortly after his father's death in 1820, Joseph Griffin starts out on his own, leaving his brother Richard Thomas Griffin running the family business, but on his brother's death in 1832, he returns to the fold. In 1834 he published his own work 'Chemical Recreations', essentially a manual of experimental chemistry.

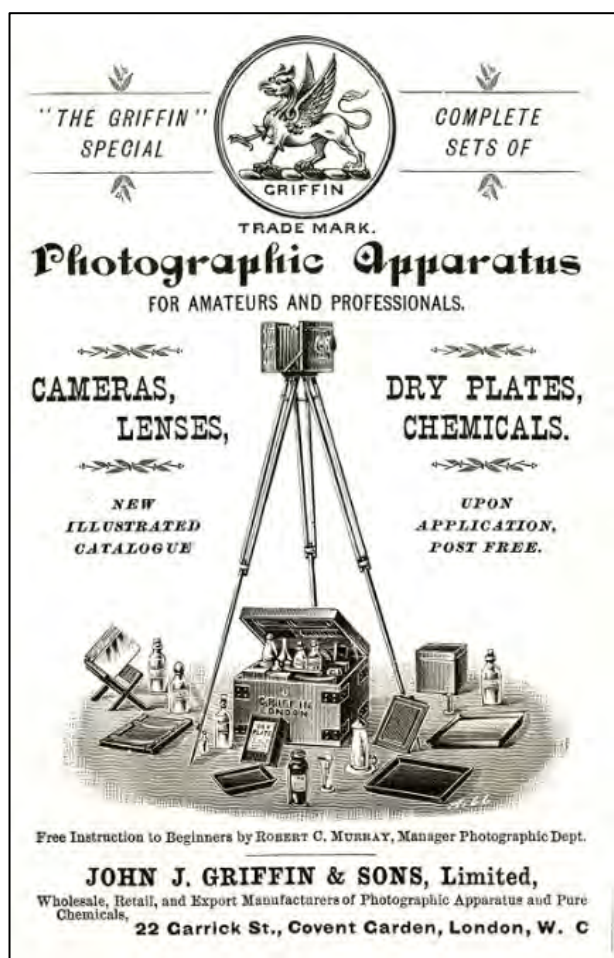
With the invention of photography in the late 1830's, Joseph Griffin's interest in chemistry meant he was able to supply both chemicals and equipment necessary for the production of photographic images using the Daguerreotype process. The process was invented by Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre (1787-1851), and not superseded until the 1860's. The image shown alongside is of Daguerre himself, taken in 1844.



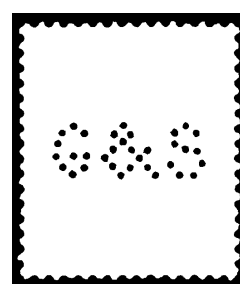
In the late 1840's Joseph splits his commercial activities, leaving the publishing business in Glasgow, and moving the 'chemical apparatus and photographic supplies' side to London. By 1860 the London based company was trading as '*J. J. Griffin & Sons*', eventually becoming '*J. J. Griffin & Sons Ltd*' in 1889.

John Joseph Griffin died on the 9th June 1877 at his home in Park Road, Haverstock Hill, aged 75 years. In 1929 'John J Griffin Ltd' merged with Glasgow based 'Baird & Tatlock Ltd' to form '*Griffin & Tatlock Ltd*'. In turn, 'Griffin & Tatlock Ltd' merged with 'W & J George & Becker Ltd' and 'Standley Belcher & Mason Ltd' in 1954 to form '*Griffin & George Ltd*', which still trades today.

But what of the Perfins? Well, I can find three - the first of which, "G&S" (G4470.02), dates to the late Victorian period. This advertisement for the company mentions Robert C Murray, who was with the company for a short time, probably 1890-1892, running the newly created 'Photographic Apparatus & Chemical Department'.

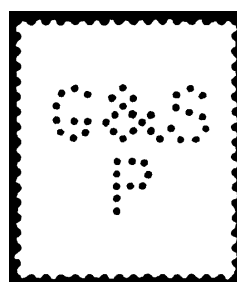


1895-1905



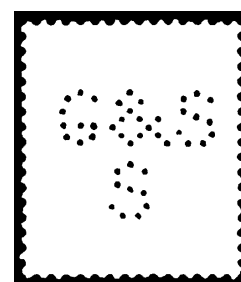
G4470.02

1905-1929



G4780.01

1905-1929



G4810.01M

Of interest are the two Perfin dies that replaced the "G&S" die, in that they show a split between the 'Photographic' and 'Scientific' sides of the business. The latest date we have for "G&S" is the 29th May 1905, and the earliest we have for the other two are the 4th October 1906 for 'P', and the 5th March 1906 for 'S'. This makes it highly likely that the change-over date to the two new dies was late in 1905.

It is also likely that these last two dies would have been made by the same maker, and if one was multi-headed, then the other would be as well. Do you have any multiples of either die to help resolve this dichotomy? Can you supply any more dates to refine the change-over?

If so, I would be pleased to hear from you!

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY CARRIAGE & WAGON CO.

Dave Hill

The Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Company was registered as the Birmingham Wagon Company in 1855 to finance collieries, coal merchants and other traders to have their own railway goods wagons, which the company would provide, maintain and repair for an appropriate fee. An act had been passed 10 years before to allow this as the railway companies could not provide enough wagons themselves. For the first 9 years the company did not manufacture or repair the wagons, this was done for them by Brown, Marshall and Company of nearby Saltley.

In 1864 a factory was built in Smethwick to build wagons, passenger coaches and horse-trams were added to their output. To reflect this, the name was changed to the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company in 1878. By then they were building about 50 wagons a week for home and overseas markets. In the early 1900's they began building coaches for the underground railways in London and then Pullman coaches. During WWI the factory manufactured munitions and aircraft under contract to Handley Page and de Havilland. After the war they returned to making wagons and coaches with the addition of bus and trolley bus bodies. In WWII they made heavy armoured fighting vehicles (tanks) and the gliders that were towed by aircraft in the landings in France. After the war again they returned successfully to peacetime products and diesel electric locos.



In 1960 they designed and built a prototype diesel electric loco which they called the White Lion but British Rail did not order it, BR were

building their own locos, carriages and wagons. Despite this, a profit was made but in 1963 it was obvious there was over capacity in the industry and the factory was worth more than what it was producing so it was decided to cease manufacture. The company reverted to its old name of the Birmingham Wagon Company as a holding company with interests in property development, investment and banking.

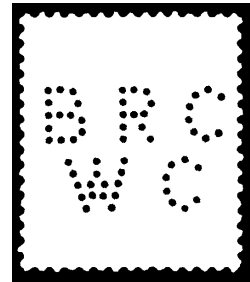
As recently as 2014 the company has been reformed as a non-profit making organisation to rebuild prototype locos that were lost to the scrap man in the 1960's, like the White Lion!

Pattern BRC/WC B6217.01 is an obvious candidate as a possible Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Company perfin. Thanks to Roy for looking at his holding of this perfin and deciding that the postmark could be Smethwick SO but we can't explain why

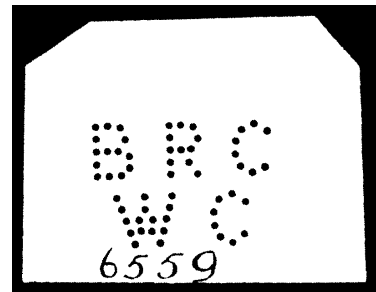


the date of manufacture from Sloper's ledger (c1886) is so much earlier than the known dates of usage (1910-15). Perhaps readers will examine their holdings and hopefully come up with a clearer Smethwick postmark.

1910 - 1915



B6217.01



Ref: Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Company, A Century of Achievement by John Hypher, Colin & Stephen Wheeler, Runpast Publishing

HOWARDS & SONS Ltd - QUININE.

Roy Gault

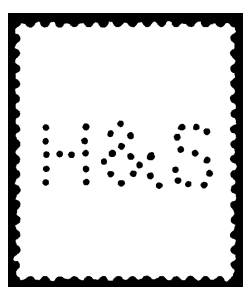
'*Howards & Sons*' were well known manufacturers of pharmaceutical chemicals, who had their origins in the late 1790's, with a partnership between Luke Howard and William Allen. William Allen looked after the pharmacy in Plough Lane, London, while Luke Howard supervised the laboratory at Plaistow, Essex. When the partnership was dissolved in 1807, Luke Howard and his assistant Joseph Jewell, moved the laboratory to Stratford and continued the manufacturing side of the business. This remained their headquarters until 1898, when a new site at Ilford was developed. The name '*Howards & Sons*' was adopted in 1856, eventually taking on 'Limited Liability' in 1903.



John Eliot Howard
1807-1883

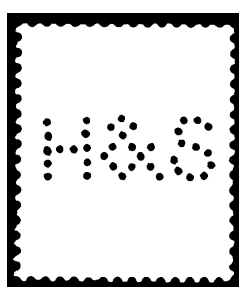
Luke's two sons, Robert and John Eliot, took over the family firm in 1830, and developed (amongst many other things) Quinine for the treatment of Malaria, as shown below. John Eliot Howard was also the author of a number of scientific and religious works, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1874. One of his sons, Joseph Howard, became a Liberal MP for Tottenham.

1883-1915



H6350.11a

1924-1948



H6350.11



Just two Perfin dies are known, both shown above - the earlier die being used at Stratford (London E), and the later die at their Ilford HQ.

Can you add any stamp details to help bridge the gap?

FALK, STADELMANN & Co Ltd.

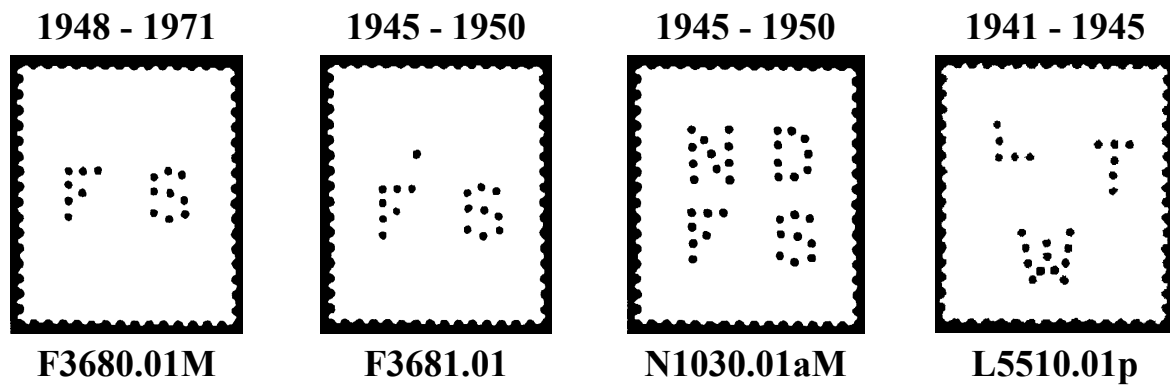
John Marriner



The two covers shown above attracted me for their private red air mail stickers showing the user of the covers – Falks. Private air mail stickers are unusual but then coupled with identified perfins they made an attractive pair. I say a pair as although at first glance they look to be the same, the perfin die is different on each cover.

Both covers are addressed to Burmeister & Co. (although it should be spelt Burmester) in South Africa (see Bulletin 396/20). The upper cover sent June 18th 1948 bear perfin FS (F3680.01M) whereas the lower cover sent a few days later on July 6th 1948 bears perfin die F3681.01. As will be seen in the Gault catalogue it is believed that die F3680.01M was in fact made from N1030.01aM and that F3681.01 is

just one strike of the multi-head F3680.01M with a rogue pin that has not been removed.



The Falk company lasted for over 100 years. Salomon Falk was born in 1854 in Germany. Around 1880 he immigrated from Hochberg to London and in 1881 he established his business. His first sales list was dated 16th January 1882, when he stated he had set up as a Manufacturer's Agent and Importer having supplied his clients for six years prior to that date. It is not known if he was, in those six years, working for Stadelmann's from Germany on his own account, or for the previous four years in Germany for a firm called Ungers in England. In the 1884 London directory Salomon describes himself as manufacturers' agent and general merchant, Patentee of the "Combination" globe-holder. Wholesale and export. Show rooms 59 and 61 Hatton Garden, EC.

**NEW INCANDESCENT
GAS LIGHT CATALOGUE No. 297.**

Just Published.

Illustrating a **complete range of Incandescent Burners,
Mantles, Plain and Fancy Glassware,
and all Accessories for Upright and In-
verted Incandescent Gas Lighting.**

We shall esteem it a favour if Clients who have not yet received a copy will write us.

The most comprehensive Catalogue ever published, Post Free on Application.

FALK, STADELMANN, & CO., LTD.

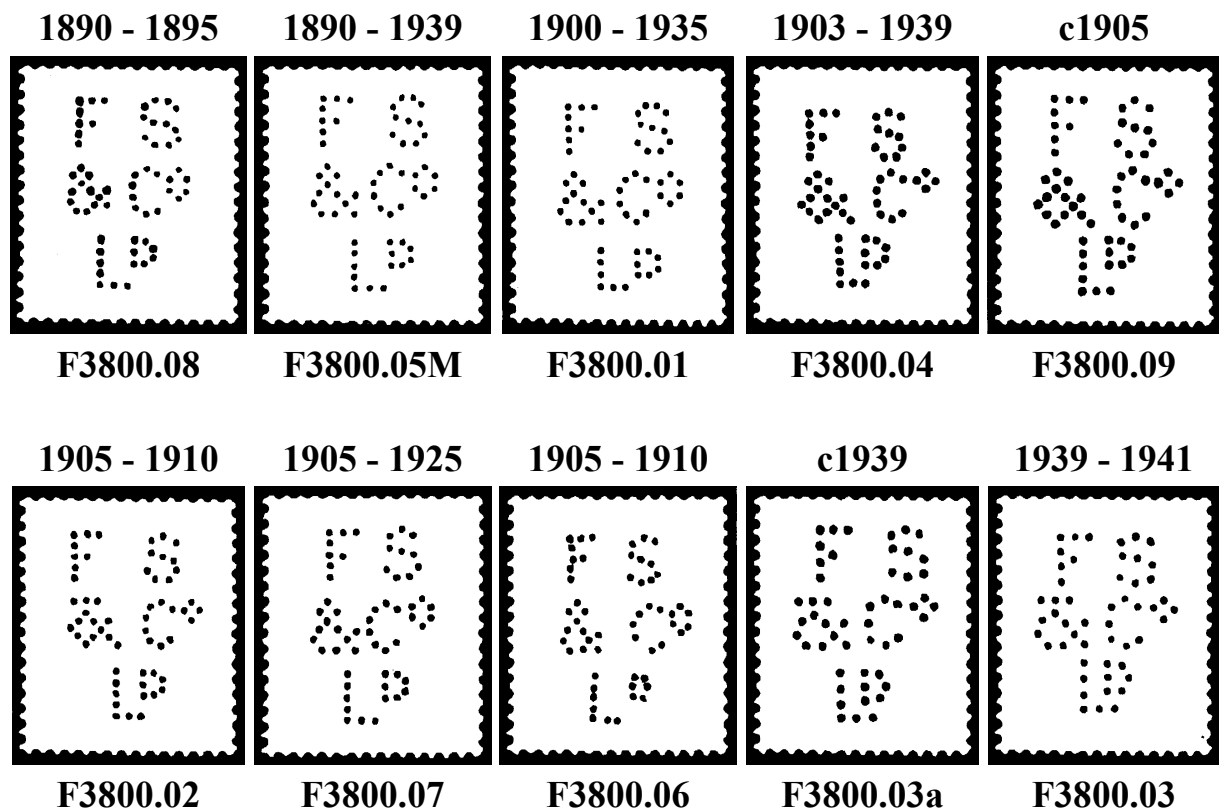
LONDON: & **GLASGOW:**
83, 85, & 87, Farringdon Road. 74, 76, & 78, Great Clyde Street.

By 1887 the company had become Falk, Stadelmann & Co and was based at 83-87 Farringdon Road, EC. The company was made private in 1908 and their main line of business was firmly in the manufacture and sale of gas lighting. By 1920 with the absorption of their

competitors they had become the largest lighting company in Britain under the Veritas trade mark. With the introduction and spreading of electrical supplies the company naturally moved into supplying electric lighting, electric bells and heating and cooking appliances. In 1962 they changed their name to Falks Ltd but as you can see from the envelopes shown here they had been using the shortened name of Falks for some time.

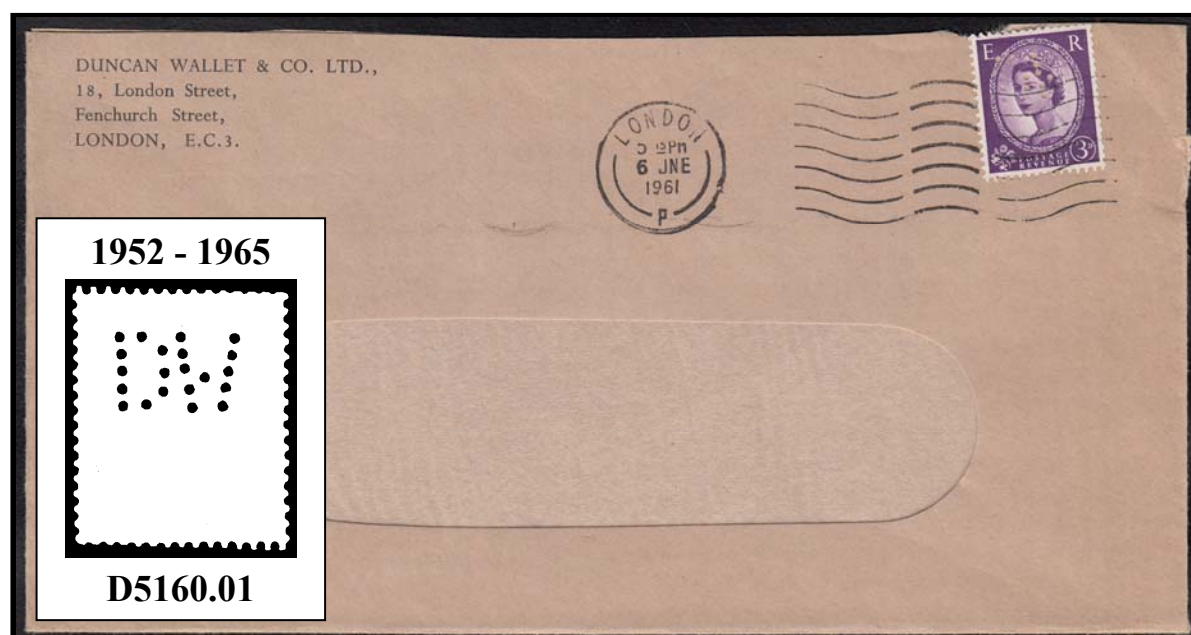


Falk, Stadelmann was a prolific user of perfin as can be seen from the array of dies illustrated below. There was continuous usage from soon after the founding of the company up to the Blitz destroying their Sloper die. It might seem that there was a short break in perfin usage between 1941 and 1945. However provisional die L5510.01p – LT/W is associated with Lighting Trades & Welsbach Ltd. The Stock Exchange Handbook indeed confirms that Lighting Trades & Welsbach Ltd was directly controlled by Falk, Stadelmann & Co.



DUNCAN WALLET & Co Ltd.

Dave Hill



Duncan Wallet & Co Ltd is known to have used perfin die DW D5160.01 between 1952 and 1965 from their offices at 109 Fenchurch St. EC3. What follows is nothing about the perfin die, just about this firm of ships chandlers with a somewhat strange name. I've been unable to determine whether the firm was formed by Duncan Wallet or two chaps called Duncan and Wallet but my 1946 Post Office London Directory reveals they were "ship store merchants, mining, engineering, railway stores & equipment" and had another address at 18 South Tenter St. London E1, Whitechapel and offices in Liverpool and Glasgow.

I'm not sure whether it was South Tenter St I visited sometime in the 1960's "to measure up for a job". I seem to remember it was actually on one of the London Docks which were still active then. But I do remember a room full of folding child's cots of the type used on liners which they may have made or just repaired.

However this is about an experience I had there. I tend to remember these odd things, they were more interesting than what I was supposed to be doing! The small workforce did their own maintenance, the ladies wanted a mirror in their loo and they found one in an old frame, the joke was "I bet there's a valuable painting behind the mirror" well

there was but perhaps not valuable and there I was, looking over their shoulders. Sure enough there was an old watercolour of (I think) the SS Nile but what struck me was the signature “A E Morris”, I recognised it! We had an old chap in our office, semi-retired called Bert Morris, who signed his name in an identical fashion. They said they were going to sell the painting. I should have offered them £5 but it was a lot of money in those days!

When Bert was next in our office I taxed him with this and he explained it was probably painted by his Dad back at the turn of the 20th century. His Dad drew up “illuminated addresses”, examples of coloured calligraphy popular at the time, presented to people on their retirement etc. His Dad also painted and this one may have been done when they lived on the South Coast. How it got to the offices of a ship’s chandler, I’ll never know.

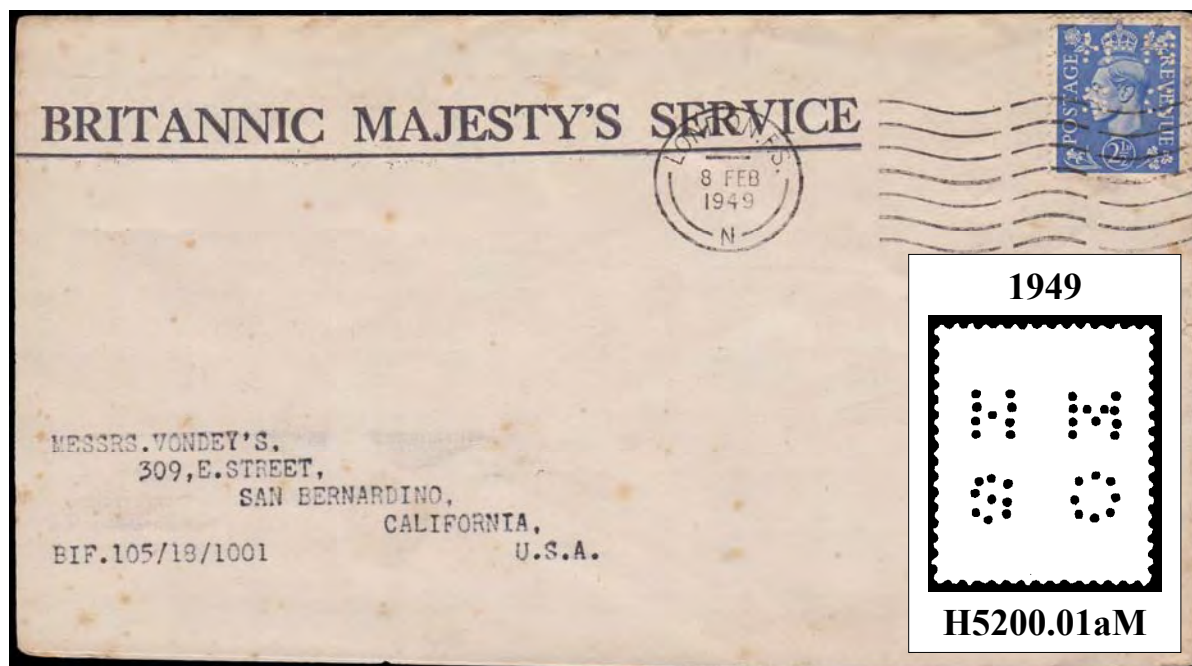
I wish I’d bought it now, but I moved to another job and lost touch with Bert.

Ed:- Having read Dave’s story I thought I would see if I could do some research into the history of Duncan Wallet & Co Ltd. The company seems to have been founded in the early 1860’s with a partnership between Duncan Wallet, Walter Douglas Wallet and William Mackenzie. They founded a company of ship store dealers as Wallet Bros & Co. Walter Douglas Wallet left the partnership in 1863. In December 1883 the company became Duncan Wallet & Co. on the departure of William Mackenzie from the partnership. Duncan Wallet himself died in 1893. By 1894 the company was to be found at 114 Fenchurch Street where they remained for the next 75 years. The company stayed as a family business but by 1952 it had run into hard times and the company went into voluntary liquidation. The business was bought by P&O and continued trading under its original name. In 1969 they moved their operation out of London to Basingstoke.

*The company only used a single perfin die – DW – D5160.01 which is known used between 1952 and 1965. This is somewhat surprising as this is in the period when the company was a part of P&O. There is no evidence that they used perfins prior to this. The identifying envelope shown at the start of this piece was supplied by **Rosemary Smith** and was used June 6th 1961.*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE – H5200.01aM

Keith Rowland



I recently picked up this cover with an HMSO perfin. Looking in my Gault Illustrated Catalogue – section H (2010) there are two similar dies listed – H5200.01M for the period 1949-1984 and H5200.01aM shown known used March 8th 1949.

Edwards and Lucas write in *G.B. Official Perfins* (1984) that the stationery Office were informed, by the Post Office on 17th August 1948, that their S(Crown)O perfin – S5630.01 - was against regulations. The stationery Office reported back to the Post Office in a letter dated 23rd February 1949 that a new die was available, but a one month supply of old stock remained in hand.



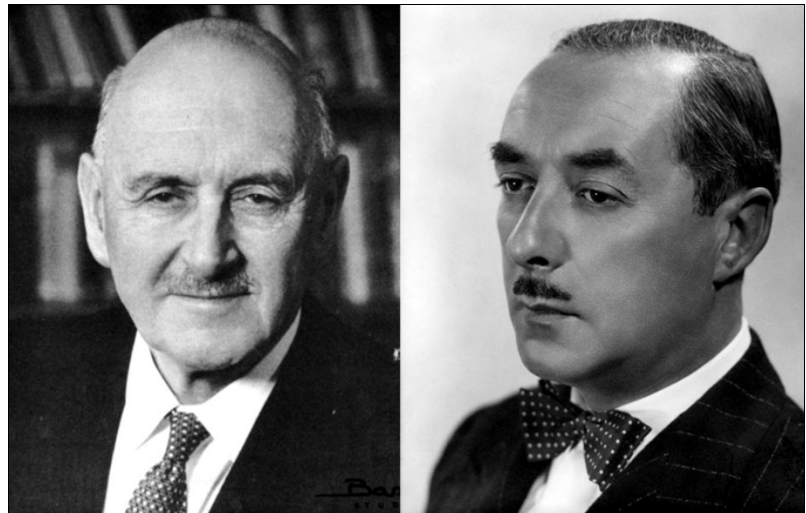
Die H5200.01aM was from a Hurlin & Sons machine that was used for a very short period and then had to be modified by Sloper later in 1949 to become H5200.01M. This envelope is date stamped LONDON F.S. 8 FEB 1949 so would be H5200.01aM and is one month earlier than previously reported. It shows that the HMSO perfin was already in use in early February, some two weeks before the Stationery Office's letter to the Post Office.

BOOSEY & HAWKES – MUSIC PUBLISHERS

Melvyn Green

The company was formed in October 1930 through the merger of two well-established British music businesses by their then heads Leslie Hawkes (of Hawkes & Sons) & Leslei Boosey (of Boosey & Co). Boosey & Hawkes has become a British music publisher purported to be the largest specialist classical music publisher in the world. Until 2003, it was also a major manufacturer of brass, string and woodwind musical instruments. During the late 1960s Boosey & Hawkes bought out The Salvation Army Brass Instrument Factory in North London. They continued for some years to manufacture instruments with The Salvation Army name and crest on them such as the Bandmaster cornets.

The musical instruments division was gradually scaled down from the mid-1970s as it became less viable to have such an extensive range of products. Various lines were outsourced and sold off. By the time of the closure of the



Leslie Boosey and Ralph Hawkes

Edgware factory in 2001, brass instruments were the only thriving part of the instrument range. Production was moved to Watford, Hertfordshire, and the instruments re-branded, "Besson".

The company owns the copyrights or agencies to much major, 20th-century music, including works by Bartok, Leonard Bernstein, Britten, Copland, Kodaly, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Richard Strauss and Stravinsky. It also publishes many prominent contemporary composers, including Steve Reich, John Adams, Karl Jenkins, James MacMillan, Elliott Carter, Harrison Birtwistle, Osvaldo Golijov, Anna Clyne, and Louis Andriessen.

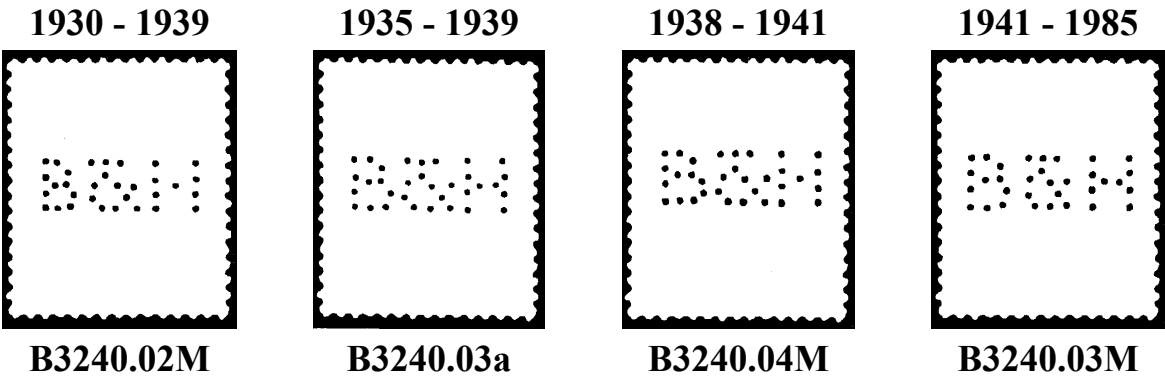
With subsidiaries in Germany, the UK and the US, the company also sells sheet music. It also provides ready-made production music for television, radio and audio-visual use, commissions and produces music for radio, television & advertising and administers copyrights owned by media companies.

It joined the Imagem Group in 2008 who promote the catalogue lists of masters of the 20th century alongside top living composers and a growing roster of exceptional jazz talent. It is still a thriving business today.

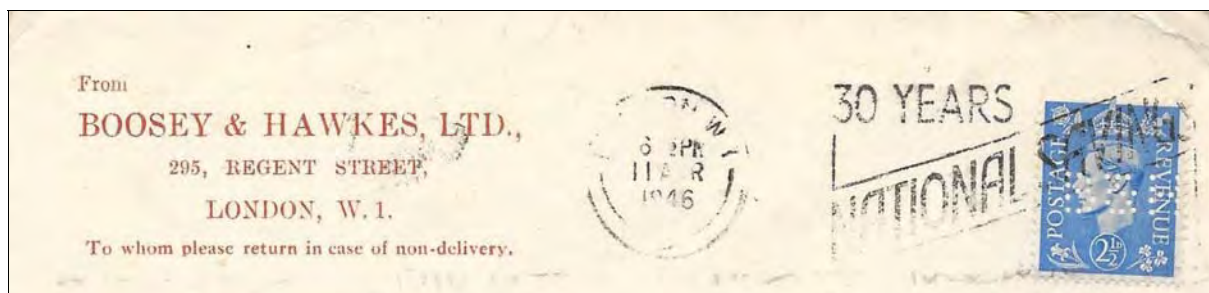


Boosey & Co's history goes back a couple of hundred year to the 1760's. But they waited until 1895 before they adopted perfin with the die B&Co.. – B1515.01. They continued to use the die until the merger with Hawkes & Son. Hawkes and Son were founded in 1865 and used perfin die H/&S – H6390.01 from 1920. The die continued in operation after the merger with Boosey but discontinued using the die in 1935.

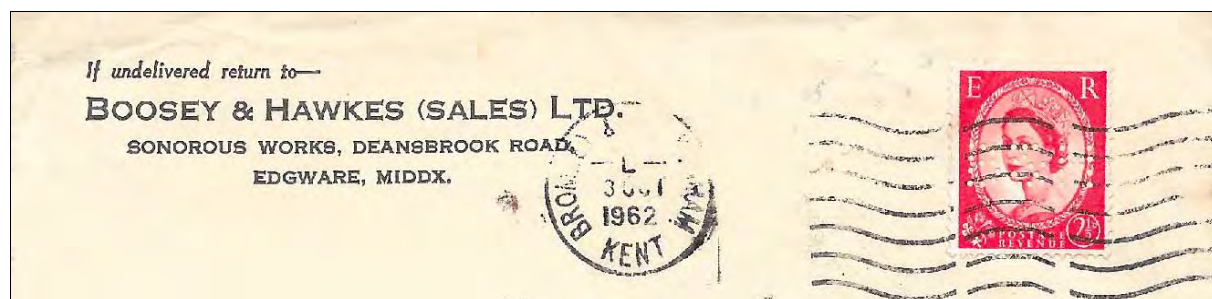
Boosey & Hawkes used perfin from its inception in 1930 until the mid 1980's. All four known dies are very similar and interestingly their die seems to have survived the Blitz as there is no known provisional die and the date ranges of the four dies is continuous.



Below are illustrated three examples all showing use of perfin B&H – B3240.03M.



Above is illustrated a King George VI cover with 2½d light blue SG489. The imprint shows the identity of Boosey & Hawkes based at 295 Regent St. It was sent 11th April 1946 to Boston, USA with "30 Years National Savings" and London W1 machine cancel.



This second example is from a Queen Elizabeth II unsealed window envelope with 2½d red SG574. The identity on this example though is Boosey & Hawkes (Sales) Ltd, Sonorous Works, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middx. Sent 3rd October 1962 with wavy line and Bromley & Beckenham cancel.



This last example is from an unused reply label issued by Rudall, Carte & Co Ltd, 20 Romilly St, London W1. It has a 6d SG579, a 1/- SG584 & 2 x 1/6d SG586, all perfinned B&H (B3240.03M). As retailers of musical instruments, it is likely that Boosey & Hawkes prepared the label to send or return items as Rudall, Carte were makers of brass instruments and particularly noted for flutes and piccolos.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Society News:-

Membership Changes;	
Secretary/Treasurer;	
Library; May London Meeting; Auction	
Catalogue Editors Report;	
Members Wants	2 – 4

Articles

New Commercial Overprint Website Launched	Maurice Harp	5
Perfined Trisect – M3910.01	Maurice Harp	5
Augener & Co – Music Publishers	Melvyn Green	6 – 8
SWP Missing Pins Count Down 4,3,2,1,0	Roy Gault	9 – 11
Durham County Asylum	Maurice Harp	12 – 14
Winchester Club - Oxford	Roy Gault	15 – 16
Perforated “Sarkari” Hyderabad Stamps	Jeff Turnbull	17
J. J. Griffin & Sons Ltd	Roy Gault	18 – 19
Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co	Dave Hill	20 – 21
Howard & Sons Ltd – Quinine	Roy Gault	22
Falk, Stadelmann & Co Ltd	John Marriner	23 – 25
Duncan Wallet & Co Ltd	Dave Hill	26 – 27
His Majesty’s Stationery Office – H5200.01aM	Keith Rowland	28
Boosey & Hawkes – Music Publishers	Melvyn Green	29 – 31

New Identities Dies 713 – 716 4 Pages

New Dies (Illustrations) 717 – 718 2 Pages

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

e-mail: perfin.society@virginmedia.com