

March/April 2018

The **Perfins** Bulletin

Volume 72, Number 2 Whole Number 669

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- New Lithuanian perfin
- Auction157
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Breaking News !!

Steve Endicott (LM#2284)

I am very pleased to announce two new appointments. Just before the print deadline for this issue, **Brian Freeman** offered to accept the role as Foreign Catalog Chair. He will be working with John Randall, the current Foreign Catalog Chair, for a seamless transition.

And even more good news. Also just before the print deadline, **Dan Fellows** has stepped forward to

fulfill the important position of Publication Sales Manager for our Club. I am working with Dan on this transition.

More information about these two gentlemen in the next issue of *The Bulletin*. In the interim, please join me in welcoming and supporting Brian and Dan in these positions.

Old Mystery Solved

Paul Mistretta (LM #111)

Eleven years ago in the June 2006 *Bulletin*, Dorothy Savage submitted a picture of a group of perfiners from the mid-1970s and asked if anyone could identify them. It turns out that the picture had previously been published in the *Bulletin* of March 1975 (28(3):10). The picture was taken at FRESPEX, February 8, 1975 and the members were identified. They are (for anyone who cares to check): 1. Sal Guarini; 2. Dorothy Savage; 3. Edna Smith; 4. Lee Ingraham; 5. Roberta Coltman ; 6. Maude Spence; 7. Dean Hatfield; 8. Edmund Fish; 9. Merryl Scamell ; and, 10. Bill Richerson.

One loose end tied down!



Errata

In the Index to Vol. 71 published in the Jan-Feb 2018 *Bulletin* there is a repetitive error made when I mistakenly used the page numbers from the pdf version of the file rather than using the numbers actually on the pages as they were printed. All of the photos noted as “(ap)” (= action photos) were

published on page 106 (not 71:10 as reported), and the Club photo (“Cp”) appeared on page 111 of the *Bulletin* (not page 12 as reported). This error affects *all* of the entries in the second column of page 7 of the Index. Sorry for the goof!

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Perfins Club membership is open to all persons interested in the collection and study of perforated initials and insignia in postage stamps. Yearly dues are \$15 for U.S., \$18 for Canada and \$25 for other Non-U.S. Dues may be mailed to the Secretary listed above or by PayPal to perfin@charter.net. Since the Club is on a July 1 to June 30 dues year, appropriate dues adjustments are made the first year based on the actual date of membership. Annual dues include a subscription to *The Perfins Bulletin* mailed bulk rate printed matter; or 1st Class for an additional postage charge. Applications are available at www.perfins.org or from the Secretary listed above.

Submit *Bulletin* articles, news, or advertisements to:

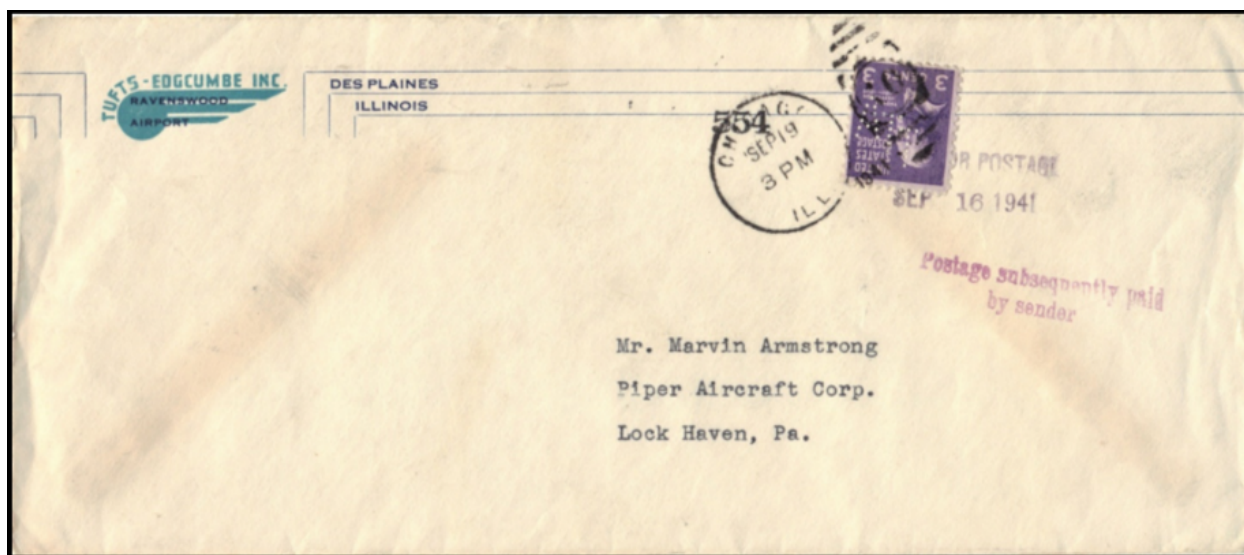
Paul Mistretta, 4148 Commodore Dr., Atlanta, GA 30341 or email to paulmistretta70@gmail.com

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Permission for extensive use of information in the *Bulletin* may be obtained from the editor.

Visit The Perfins Club web site at <http://www.perfins.org> -- Mike Hynes, Webmaster (mike@precancels.com)

Pattern A272 Used on a Tufts-Edgumbe Inc. Mailing

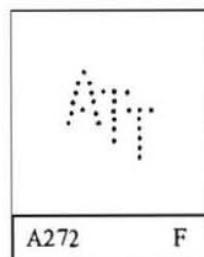
Joe Coulbourne (#2574)



This cover has me stumped. I like ancillary markings on covers and this had a few. The cover's story goes like this. Tufts-Edgumbe Inc. mailed the cover to Lock Haven, PA from their offices in Des Plaines, IL. The cover hit Chicago and it was stamped "Held for Postage / SEP 16 1941". Here is where it gets confusing. The 3c Prexie, Scott number 807 was applied, paying the first class letter rate of 6 July 1932. It then received a marking "Postage subsequently paid by sender". The stamp was cancelled Chicago IL on 19 SEP 1941 and off to PA it went.

This cover seems pretty straightforward until you consider the perfin pattern. It is Pattern A272. This pattern is known and verified to have been used by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York, N.Y. This begins my dilemma – how did it get on this cover? If one is to believe that the cover was "held for postage" as marked, then the Chicago Post Office applied the stamp once postage had been paid.

Based on the markings, it does not appear that the postage was applied by Tufts-Edgumbe. As a footnote, this company leased and sold Piper Aircraft as well as a variety of aircraft parts, avionics and accessories. The founder of the company (George Edgumbe) was the owner / operator of several small airfields, including Pal-Waukee, Elmhurst, Ravenswood and Elgin. Ravenswood Airport was closed in 1962 as the City of Chicago bought most of the 40 acre airport to make a safety zone for Runway 14-L. Jet pilots complained of the small aircraft when landing and taking off from Chicago. I could find no connection for this company to that pattern.



The above story begs the question, should the Chicago Post Office be listed as a user of pattern A272?

A272	ATT	D	1923-65 R	PC	*	American Telephone & Telegraph Company
		7½-7-7;	12-8-8			New York, NY

I would like to think that the Chicago Post Office would not have reused postage, used stolen postage or postage from a private firm –

you get the idea. Any thoughts out there from our readers as to what the explanation may be? I would be interested in hearing.

Results of Auction #155

Lot	Amount	Lot	Amount	Lot	Amount	Lot	Amount	Lot	Amount	Lot	Amount
1	\$3.25	16	\$2.00	31	\$2.00	46	NB	61	NB	76	NB
2	\$2.50	17	NB	32	NB	47	NB	62	NB	77	\$2.25
3	NB	18	NB	33	\$2.00	48	NB	63	\$3.25	78	NB
4	NB	19	NB	34	\$2.00	49	\$2.00	64	NB	79	\$2.25
5	NB	20	\$3.25	35	\$2.00	50	\$2.00	65	\$2.00	80	NB
6	\$2.25	21	NB	36	NB	51	NB	66	\$6.00	81	\$3.25
7	\$318.00	22	NB	37	\$2.25	52	\$2.00	67	\$2.25	82	\$5.00
8	\$6.50	23	NB	38	\$2.00	53	\$2.00	68	\$3.00	83	\$11.00
9	\$6.00	24	NB	39	NB	54	\$5.50	69	\$3.25	84	\$1.00
10	2	25	NB	40	\$2.00	55	\$2.00	70	NB	85	\$4.00
11	\$2.00	26	\$5.50	41	NB	56	\$2.00	71	NB	86	\$4.00
12	\$2.00	27	\$2.00	42	\$3.75	57	NB	72	WD	87	NB
13	\$2.00	28	NB	43	NB	58	\$2.00	73	NB	88	NB
14	\$2.00	29	\$2.00	44	NB	59	\$2.00	74	NB	89	\$3.00
15	\$2.00	30	\$2.00	45	\$3.00	60	\$2.00	75	NB		

Clubmember Ads

Wanted: Florida Perfinned Precancels on, or off, cover. Premium paid for clean, sound copies. Jerry Hejduk, P.O. Box 490450, Leesburg FL 34749-0450 flprepers@comcast.net.

Wanted: Utah perfins both on and off cover. I can send list of Utah perfins if requested. Also, Utah precancelled perfins. Contact me at 'milpatch@peoplepc.com' or 'Larry Miller, 990 Taylor Ave, Ogden, UT 84404'.

Wanted: For the states of Alaska, Arizona, or Nevada I am looking for either a perfin issued

by a company located in the state or a cover bearing a perfin postmarked by a town in the state. Please reply by email (jeemy@sprynet.com) if you can help my search, indicating what you want for such items. Bill Schultz, #4092.

Wanted: I am seeking to acquire Canadian National Railway and/or Steamship covers with the C233 pattern. As the covers may be used in an exhibit, #8 envelopes are preferred but other material considered. Jim Graham (jdgraham2@gmail.com).

Advertisements are published without charge for members on a space-available basis. Members are entitled to one free ad per year. Additional ads will be accepted at the following rates: one insertion at 10¢ per word (do not count membership number and heading); three consecutive insertions of the same ad at 20¢ per word; six insertions of the same ad at 40¢ per word. Paid ads relating to perfins are accepted from non-members. Non-member rates are 15¢ per word for a single insertion, 30¢ per word for three consecutive insertions, and 60¢ per word for six consecutive insertions of the same ad. Neither the Perfins Club nor the editor accepts responsibility for the validity of the advertisements. Payment for the ads should be made payable to 'The Perfins Club' and sent to the editor with the request for insertion.

Auction #157

Closes April 30, 2018

Guidelines: A minimum bid of \$2.00 applies to every individual lot except as follows: U.S. “B”, “B+”, and “A” rated patterns, for which minimum bids will be \$6.00, \$18.00 and \$30.00 respectively. Lots will be sold to the highest bidder at the following advances over the next highest bidder: \$2-\$5 - a \$0.25 advance; \$5.01-\$20 - a \$0.50 advance; \$20.01-\$100 - a \$1.00 advance; \$101 or higher - a \$5.00 advance. No ‘Unlimited’ bids accepted. In case of tie bids, the earlier postmark or e-mail will prevail. All single perfins are complete and in good condition, unless otherwise noted.

Straight edges are not considered to be defects, just sheet positions. In larger lots, you should expect some faults. All lots are returnable if mis-described; this does not apply to larger lots or mixes, with the exception of gross miscounts. Lots to be prepaid before shipping.

Bid by Lot #.

Please put your address on your bid sheet as this makes it easier for me to notify you after the close of the auction.

Send all bids to: Joe Giampietro, 6478 State Rd., G-10, Parma, OH 44134-4166

Email: mo13jo@aol.com

Abbreviations used:

(?h) number of missing holes
(mc) missing corner
(mix) mixture

(oe) on edge
(pp) pulled perf(s)
(se) straight edge

(tr) tear

Scott #s are used and die #s from most recent catalogues when available.

Lot	Perfin	Rate	Misc.	Lot	Perfin	Rate	Misc.	Lot	Perfin	Rate	Misc.
1	A112	B		21	M89	C+		41	T121	C	
2	A176A/558	B		22	M250/900	C+		42	U4/567	C	3h
3	A221-28/832	C+		23	O103/900	C+		43	U7/558	B	Se
4	A264/Q8	D+		24	P99/806	C	4h-oe	44	U17/1249	C+	
5	B167	C		25	P103/555	B+	tr-oe	45	U32	C	2se
6	B170	C+		26	P209/900	C+		46	U45/557	C+	mc
7	B223.5	C+		27	R71/901	B+	oe	47	U46/561	C+	
8	B223.5	C		28	R116	B	se	48	U64	C	
9	B223.5	C+		29	S2.1A/901	B		49	U67	C	
10	C281	C		30	S48/571	C+		50	U68/572	A	3h-se
11	F176/720	C		31	S148/814	C		51	U74/900	C	
12	F176/720	C		32	S239/610	C	5h-pp	52	U80.5/642	C	
13	F176/720	C		33	S269	B	2se	53	U82-7/711	C+	
14	F176/720	C+		34	S280/Q8	D+	se	54	U82-8A/905	A	
15	G138R/832	C		35	S293/E17	D		55	U82-9	C	
16	H16/901	B		36	S304/900	C+		56	U82-11/907	C+	
17	I43.7.7H-7/900	C+		37	T80	C		57	U82-11/907	C	
18	I80.5/817	A	6h	38	T87	C		58	W1/831	C	
19	J31	C+		39	T97	C		59	W4	C	
20	L55-8/905	C+		40	T115	C		60	W5	C	

Lot	Perfin	Rate	Misc.
61	W13A	C	oe
62	W13C/807	B	
63	W20/807	C	
64	W35/807	B	
65	W35.5/558	A	mc
66	W44/807	C	
67	W83	C	
68	W101/859	C+	
69	W115	C+	
70	W116/878	C	
71	W118.5	C	
72	W125	C	
73	W129	C	
74	W133	C	
75	W146.5	C	

Lot	Perfin	Rate	Misc.
76	W154/C25	C	
77	W159/707	C	
78	W186	C	
79	W215/901	C	
80	W219/417	C+	
81	Y7/571	C+	
82	Y8/Q5	D	
83	Y10	C+	
84	Z1A	D	
85	#25	C+	
86	#27	C	lh-se
87	Des5/834 \$5 block	E	se
88	Des8	C	
89	Des21	C+	

Lot	Perfin	Rate	Misc.
90	Des29	C	
91	Des32/634	C+	
92	Des42/710	C+	
93	R24/637	C	
94	prexie-832	1E, 6F	
95	899-901 Defense	C to F 197	mix
96	905,907,08 Victory	C to F 191	mix
97	54	Cs	
98	129	Ds+	
99	229	Ds	
100	449	includes 55 Cs & 1 C+	mix

Results of Auction 156

Lot	Amount
1	\$6.50
2	NB
3	NB
4	\$2.25
5	NB
6	\$6.50
7	NB
8	NB
9	\$2.25
10	NB
11	NB
12	\$2.25
13	\$6.50
14	\$2.25
15	\$19.00
16	NB
17	NB
18	\$2.25
19	\$2.00
20	NB
21	\$2.25
22	NB

Lot	Amount
23	\$2.25
24	\$2.25
25	NB
26	\$2.25
27	\$2.25
28	NB
29	NB
30	\$2.25
31	\$6.50
32	\$2.25
33	\$2.25
34	NB
35	\$2.25
36	\$2.25
37	NB
38	NB
39	NB
40	\$2.25
41	NB
42	\$2.25
43	\$2.25
44	NB

Lot	Amount
45	NB
46	\$2.25
47	\$2.25
48	\$2.25
49	NB
50	\$2.25
51	NB
52	\$2.25
53	NB
54	\$2.25
55	\$2.25
56	NB
57	NB
58	\$2.25
59	NB
60	NB
61	\$2.25
62	NB
63	NB
64	NB
65	NB
66	\$2.25

Lot	Amount
67	NB
68	NB
69	NB
70	\$2.25
71	NB
72	NB
73	NB
74	NB
75	NB
76	\$2.25
77	\$2.25
78	NB
79	\$2.25
80	\$2.25
81	NB
82	\$2.25
83	\$2.25
84	\$2.25
85	NB
86	NB
87	NB
88	\$18.00

Lot	Amount
89	NB
90	\$2.25
91	\$2.25
92	\$2.25
93	NB
94	NB
95	\$2.25
96	\$6.50
97	NB
98	\$2.25
99	\$2.25
100	NB
101	\$2.00
102	NB
103	NB
104	\$2.25
105	NB
106	NB
107	\$2.25
108	NB
109	NB
110	\$2.25

Lot	Amount
111	NB
112	NB
113	NB
114	\$6.50
115	NB
116	\$2.25
117	NB
118	\$2.25
119	NB
120	NB
121	NB
122	NB
123	NB
124	\$2.25
125	\$2.25
126	NB
127	NB
128	NB
129	\$65.00
130	NB

Seen at Auction

Two members have submitted items of interest which they spotted in auction listings. The first three items were submitted by [oops – I misfiled the cover email and can't properly credit the sender] a single stamp and two covers which are shown below with the descriptions of the lots and the price realized for each of the items.

From Interasia Auctions Ltd.'s (Hong Kong) April 1-4, 2017, Sale 59:



Lot 773:
 “China, Perfins/Dodwell, Carlisle & Co., Foochow/Foochow Local Post: 1894 first issue Ωc. blue with "DC & Co." perfin, fine unused without gum, an extremely rare example of an Outport stamp with perfin. Livingston 1.”

Estimate HK\$ 1,200 - 1,500. Realized HK\$2,185 (equals US\$280.08).



Lot 774:
 “China, Perfins/E.I. du Pont de Nemours Export Co./U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai: 1921 (12 Nov.) "E.I. du Pont de Nemours Export Co./Union Bldg, 1 Canton Road, Shanghai, China" corner card linen-

lined envelope (296 x 251mm.) registered to New York (6.12) bearing U.S. 1c. (4) and 10c. (7, with block of four and pair both with straight edges) all with "Du Pont" perfins, cancelled by U.S. Postal Agency/Shanghai China/R.D." oval h.s., showing "Registered/No. 58033" intaglio h.s. in violet adjacent and "U.S. Postal Agency/Shanghai. China" double-ring d.s. on reverse, some wear and small part of back missing due to rough opening (not affecting postal markings).

Estimate HK\$ 1,000 - 1,200
 Realized HK\$1,380 (= USD\$186.89).



Lot 777:
 “China, Perfins/Kofa American Drug Co: 1940 (22 Jan.) "Kofa American Drug Company" corner card envelope (with "Paramint tablets" illustrated advertisement on reverse) to Eschen, Liechtenstein (13.11) bearing London Second printing Dr. Sun Yat-sen 25c. vertical pair with complete "KOFA" perfin, cancelled by "Shanghai" bilingual dotted rim d.s., Kofa had moved to 226 Nanking Road, scarce destination.

Estimate HK\$ 1,200 - 1,500
 Realized HK\$3,450 (= US\$442.23).

The fourth item was spotted by Rudy Roy (#1124) in Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions' (Danbury CT) Dec. 12, 2017, auction. While the above three items brought fairly high sale prices, check this one out!!



938, \$5 Presidential (Scott 834), this phenomenal cover is the ultimate \$5 Prexie postal history item ever, franked on a legal size bank corner card cover for Harris Trust and Saving Bank Chicago, on the obverse is a pair, three blocks of six and a block of four, and on the reverse is four pairs, five singles, along with 8¢, 30¢ & \$1 stamps, for a total franking of \$186.38, addressed to Bank of America National Trust Sacramento CA, registered, with perfins of "HT". the center piece of any Prexie collection, don't

let it get away, Fine to Very Fine, one of the best \$5 Prexie covers in existence.

Estimate \$1,500 - 2,000.
Suggested Bid \$1,500-2,000

SOLD for \$11,500.00

Executive Order 8389

Joe Coulbourne (#2574)



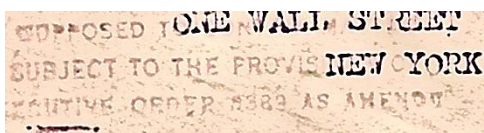
At the time I bought this perfin cover it was simply to have an ID cover for pattern A9 MCB/M from Mauritius. You just don't see them every day. Working the album page, I noticed the purple marking that can be seen in the lower left of this cover. Time to check out the internet and see what information it can supply. The three strikes of the General Post Office Mauritius canceller are not real clear but a bit of detective work revealed the post mark to be 2PM, 17 August 1944. This date plays into the purple marking I will be discussing as it places this cover's origin during WWII. On the reverse side is the ID of the Mauritius Commercial Bank, Port Louis, Mauritius.



Pattern A9 in *The World Perfins Catalog, African Section*, Edited by Robert J. Schwerdt and published by our own Perfins Club in 1995 has this pattern included and properly identified and is

shown nearby.

Now to the faint purple handstamp on the front of the cover. It reads: "Supposed to contain matter subject to the provisions of Executive Order 8389 as amended". I have doctored the image a bit to make it more readable. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, contained information on this executive order. Executive Order 8389 Protecting Funds of Victims of Aggression was issued by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 10, 1940, following the invasions of Denmark and Norway by Nazi Germany.



One of the primary concerns of the U.S. government in the early years of World War II was to prevent the Nazis from using the financial resources of the United States to finance their military campaigns and occupation costs. The task of enforcing this goal by controlling financial assets fell to the U.S. Treasury Department, and President Roosevelt enabled its actions by issuing Executive Order 8389 on April 10, 1940, which froze Norwegian and Danish assets in the United States.

In doing so, Roosevelt not only offered symbolic support to the occupied nations of Europe, but also guaranteed future practical assistance by assuring that the assets of such states would be returned once the aggressors were defeated. The Order, initially ruling only on Norwegian and Danish assets, was later amended to include those of most European states, with the notable exemption of Great Britain.

The subsequent amendments were filed under separate Order numbers.

After the occupation and annexation of the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) by the Soviet Union, Order 8389 was amended via Executive Order 8484 on 15 July 1940 to include those states. The Soviet government condemned the freezing of the Baltic states' assets, asserting that there was no legal basis for suspending the transfer. Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, addressed the objection in a statement:

"The attempt to transfer the gold belonging to the Banks of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia was made at a time when it had become apparent that the governments and peoples of those countries were being deprived of freedom of action by foreign troops which had entered their territories by force or threats of force."

Help Needed - #1

Paulmistretta70@gmail.com (LM-111)

I am attempting to complete the set of Bulletins currently filed on the web, but have a few gaps I have been unable to fill. I would appreciate 200 dpi scans of the following 7 pages to complete the text

portions of the *Bulletins*: Vol.(iss); 2(3):2p member roster; 6(3):1p 'information circular'; 13(11):6; 20(12):"Cover page [Xmas card]; 23(6):2; 24(5):6..

A New Lithuanian Perfin?

Clark Buchi (LM#4028)

I saw an interesting lot in a mail auction. The lot was supposed to contain three different Latvian perfins. Since the Latvia Section of *The World Perfins Catalog* by Robert J. Schwerdt lists only five perfin patterns, I calculated (after all, I AM an engineer!) that I would own 60% of all the Latvian perfin patterns! How could I resist?

But the tale gets better. I bid on the lot of Latvian perfins and won! When I received the lot I was pleased – all nice clean perfins. However, as I checked them out in more detail, one of them was not from Latvia at all, but was punched in a stamp from Lithuania. That didn't bother me in the least. Now I had perfins from, not one, but two new (to me) nations. I knew I had nice slices of two very small pies.

Checking further, I found that the *The World Perfins Catalog* listed only one pattern for Lithuania ... and that listed pattern was NOT the one I now owned! A new pattern for Lithuania???



Checking *The World Perfins Catalog* again, I found that the pattern punched in the Lithuanian stamp is exactly the same as Pattern #A5 in the Latvian

section of the Catalog, a pattern belonging to United Baltic Corporation, Limited (hereafter called UBC). This leads to some interesting possibilities:

Perhaps UBC had only one perfin punch. It could have been kept at a central location, perhaps at their Riga, Latvia, office. Stamps from Latvia would be punched there, of course, but also stamps from other offices, such as Lithuania, could have been punched there and then sent to the other locations for use at offices there.

Or perhaps the single perfin punch was rotated to various locations, punching Latvian stamps while in Latvia, Lithuanian stamps while in Lithuania, etc.

Or perhaps UBC bought multiple identical perfin punches for use at various offices. A separate punch was purchased for Latvia and another for Lithuania, though both patterns were identical.

Or perhaps a Latvian philatelist decided to play around with the UBC punch in his possession, creating puzzles for future collectors!

The mystery may never be solved, but maybe one of you out there reading this article has a solution. If anyone has a similar Latvia Pattern #A5 punched in a Lithuanian stamp I would really like to hear about it. And I would like to make contact with any collectors of perfins from Baltic countries. My contact information is 816 High Point Ridge Road, Franklin, TN 37069 or eclark8@yahoo.com.

Timely Delivery of Issues of the *Bulletin*

Steve Endicott (LM#2284)

For the last several issues of the *Bulletin*, we have received reports from some of our members of delayed deliveries by USPS for Periodicals Mail, sometimes as much as a month after we deliver the issue to the Post Office. USPS staff agree with us that the delays are unusually long, but no one knows why or what to do about it. This is happening, sporadically, for random locations throughout the United States. Obviously, the problem is beyond the control of our Club.

If you desire prompt delivery, please consider paying an additional \$5 along with your annual dues

in order to receive the *Bulletin* via first class mail. First class delivery usually occurs within three business days.

This discussion is relevant only for members receiving the *Bulletin* at U.S. addresses. Due to USPS regulations, our members living outside the United States receive their copies either electronically or by International First Class Airmail. We are not yet prepared to offer electronic delivery of the *Bulletin* to U.S. addresses.

Thank you for your understanding and patience.

Perfins Club Library Relocated to APRL

Ken Masters (LM #3589)

Over its 75 years of existence, The Perfins Club amassed a library of over four file drawers and at least two bookshelves of perfins catalogs, articles, and other related documents. Historically, the library materials were housed in the Club Librarian's residence and available for check out to Club members. The Librarian did everything in his/her power to preserve the material so it would also be available for future perfin collectors.

In late April 2017, the Club's then current Librarian, Doug Cutler, notified the Club President that he was moving to a much smaller apartment very soon. Doug indicated that this fact combined with several health issues forced him to reluctantly resign his position after serving for nearly 10 years. *Doug, the Perfins Club extends a huge **Thank You** for your faithful service in this difficult and mostly thankless job.*

As a result, the Club's Executive Board decided to donate our library to the American Philatelic Research Library (APRL), located in Bellefonte, PA. To physically accomplish this donation, Club members Steve Endicott and Ken Masters traveled to San Diego, CA, in late May. Over a two day period and with Doug's help, they packed the library materials and shipped them to the APRL. When the Club had multiple copies of the same publication, the extra copies were donated to other philatelic libraries.

The APRL is one of the world's largest philatelic libraries and is a resource like no other for stamp collectors and postal historians. It currently occupies 19,000 square feet in the American Philatelic Center, which also houses the headquarters of the American Philatelic Society (APS). The two-story library contains more than 23,000 book titles and 5,700 journal titles, safely stored in a quiet, comfortable, climate controlled environment. The shelves are open where books and periodicals extending from the 19th century to the newest releases are available for easy access. Additional items are kept in closed stacks, but the library staffers are happy to help locate these materials when needed. The library holdings can be searched online with public computers on both floors, or the visitor's own

device. Researchers are welcome to take advantage of comfortable study desks, most with computer jacks to facilitate online searching. At the back of the main floor, there is a reading lounge and conference table for group study. The second floor includes two more reading lounges, one next to the shelf that houses past issues of *The Perfins Bulletins*. The APRL is open to the public, though only APS members have borrowing privileges.

How does a Perfins Club member check out material from the APRL? First, you are directed to the APRL website: <https://stamps.org/Library-Services>. This page explains the APRL's services and includes a link to the online search engine for the library. The fees associated with the library's services when a librarian is required for assistance are detailed on the right side of this page. Alternately you can contact the APRL at 814-933-3803 or 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823.

What if I am not a member of the APS? How can I access the Club's perfins related material? All APRL holdings are available to you via an Interlibrary Loan initiated by your local library.

We realize that this is a significant change and you may not want to contact the APRL directly with your questions and requests. To assist everyone, Clark Buchi, 816 High Point Ridge Road, Franklin, TN 37069-4767; eclark8@yahoo.com; 615-790-7746, has agreed to assist Club members interface with the APRL and make this transition as smooth as possible. Please contact him for help.



Shown above at the left are the shelves of the past issues of *The Perfins Bulletins* at the APRL; at the right is a close up of The Perfins Club naming plaque for that shelving unit.

The following article was previously published in the *United States Specialist* 85(5): 205-212, 2014.

I wish to thank both the United States Stamp Society (USSS) and Curt McCoy for permission to reprint this articles. The USSS maintains an active and very informative website, <http://www.usstamps.org/>. Those interested in detailed studies of the issues of the United States should visit this site for information regarding membership.

The 2014 Schermack Control Perforation Census -Part IV

By Curt McCoy

Broken Pins & Blind Perfs

Beyond multiple users within the same company group and the occasional transfer of Mailometer Mailing Machines between companies, broken pins and blind perfs resulted in companies "appearing" to change control patterns as well.

The pins that applied the control perforations were made of hardened steel. They didn't wear, but they were known to break, creating a pattern other than the one originally intended. What we don't know is, were the pins ever replaced, or did they continue to operate in the Mailometer Mailing Machine without them? Or did a combination of both happen, depending on the company? From cover data, I can find no evidence to support a theory that broken pins were ever replaced, but it still may have happened.

Broken Pins ---

Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company

Pin breakage can be seen in a number of items in the census data table. The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company of Detroit is shown as the user of both control pattern 19 and control pattern 149 (Figure 1). At some point in that Mailing Machine's operation, the #4 pin broke, resulting in the new pattern. Interestingly enough, Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation was identified as the user of control pattern 149 first. It wasn't until 1999, when one of their covers surfaced with control pattern 19, that we learned they were that pattern's user as well (Figure 2). Until that time the 19 pattern had been listed as unknown user. Postmarks clearly showed that control pattern 19 predated 149.



Figure 1. Schermack control perfins 19 (left) and 149 (right).

Cosmopolitan Magazine Group

The Cosmopolitan Group is known as the user on both control patterns 13 and 137 (Figure 3). Based

on dated covers, the #7 pin apparently broke some time between 4/23/1910 and 5/02/1910. The last

known cover with pattern 137 was reported 11/18/1910 (for example, see Figure 4). We don't know if other pins broke after that date. There are a couple control patterns with user unknown that may

be possibilities (1378 or 1379 could be the next logical broken pin). However, with no actual covers to support those possibilities, we can only speculate.

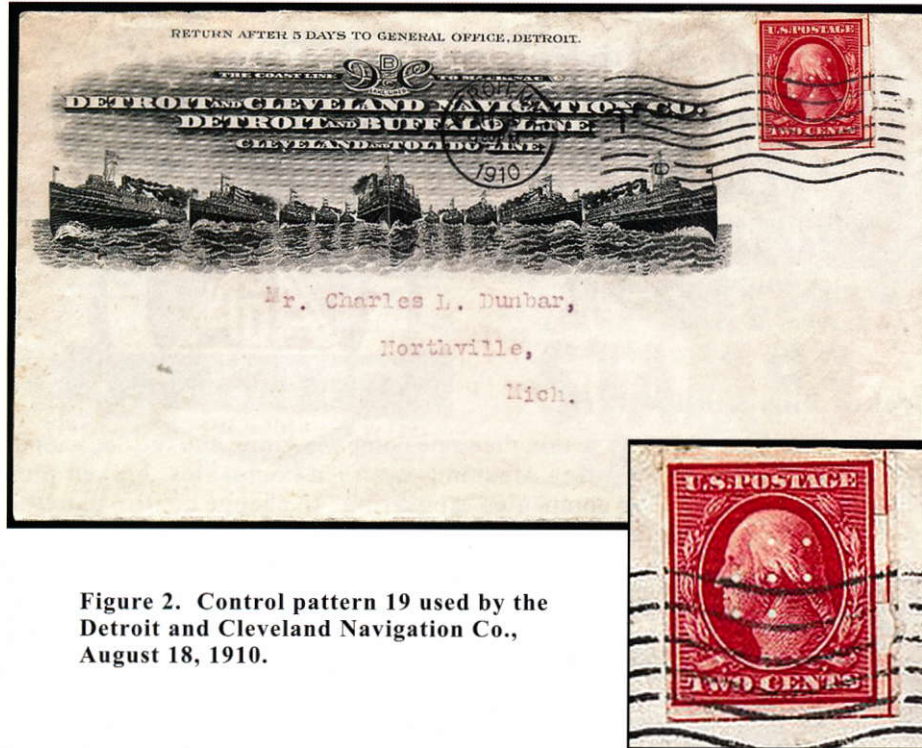


Figure 2. Control pattern 19 used by the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., August 18, 1910.

Smith Gray & Co.

Smith Gray & Co., a New York City men's clothing store, is known as the user of two patterns, control pattern 3 and control pattern 134 (Figure 5). Both patterns have been found on cover. Control pattern 3 with a last known cover dated 5/26/1910 and Control pattern 134 with a first known cover dated 8/24/1910. It's very unlikely that the #1 and #4 pins broke simultaneously. That sets up the possibility that their Mailometer Mailing Machine may have produced another control pattern in-between.

Possibilities include 34, not known to exist, or control pattern 14, typically associated with Success Magazine, or the most likely candidate, control pattern 13, which is commonly thought of as a Cosmopolitan Group control pattern. Forty-one control pattern 13 single stamps were reported in the Census. Some number of them may have actually been produced at Smith Gray & Co. With no covers to support this, however, it remains only speculation.

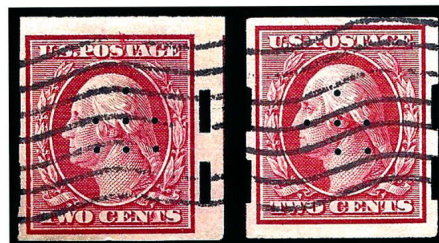


Figure 3. Schermack control perfin 13 (left) and 137 (right).

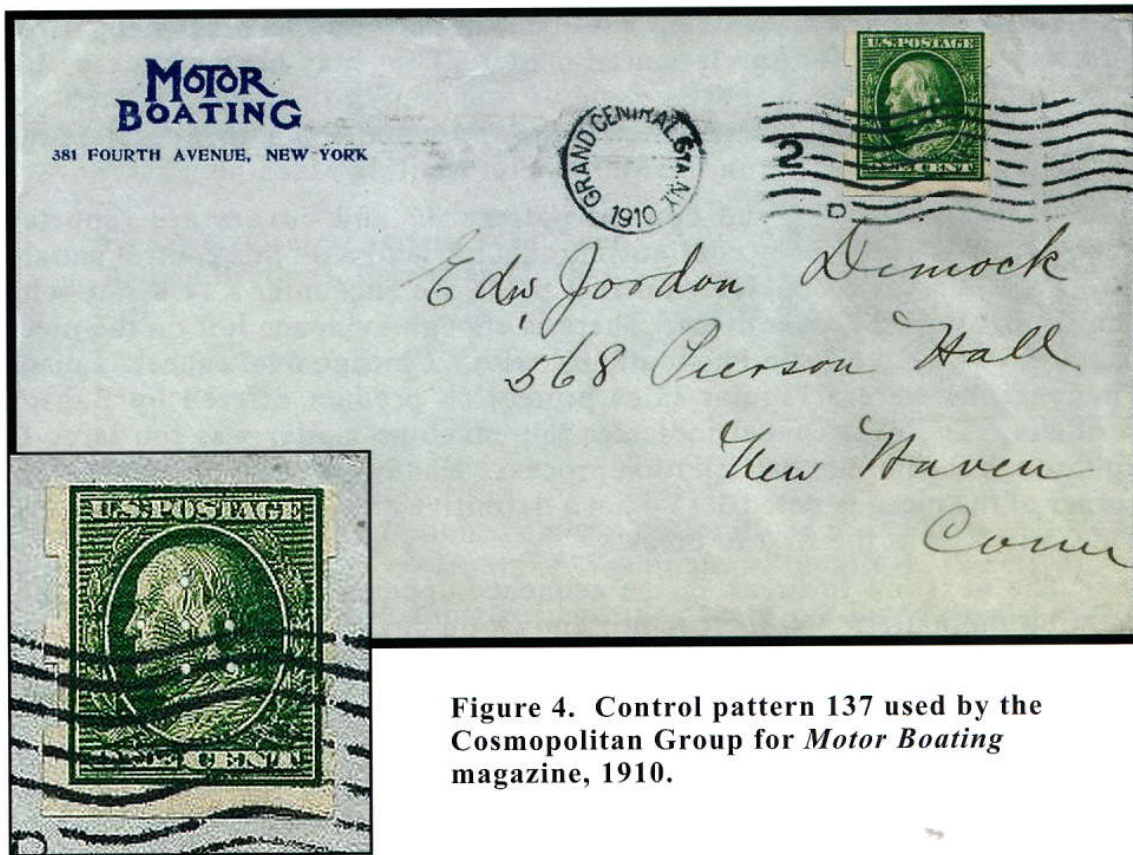


Figure 4. Control pattern 137 used by the Cosmopolitan Group for *Motor Boating* magazine, 1910.



Figure 5. Schermack control perfins 3 (left), 13 (center) and 134 (right).

Babson Brothers Company

The Babson Brothers left a trail of broken control pin carnage. Ken Lawrence did extensive research on the pin breakage of the Babson Brother's Mailometer Mailing Machine. His research article in the August 1995 issue of the *Illinois Postal Historian* was reprinted in the November, 1995 issue of *The Perfins Bulletin*. A follow up article also

appeared in the June 1996 issue of *The Perfins Bulletin*.

Babson Brothers, being a mail order house, relied heavily on their Mailing Machine to conduct their daily business and special promotions. If we add up all of their known and suspected patterns, they

would have been the second most often reported user in this Census. Babson was the only known user of the Scott #345, 3¢ stamp with control perforations presumably used on heavier third or fourth class mail matter. They may have processed the mailers, requiring the 3¢ postage, empty and stuffed the contents later. Or they may have pushed their machine to the upper limits, possibly accelerating the normal wear and tear on the Mailometer Mailing Machine.

Babson was assigned control pattern 37 and covers are reported beginning 5/6/1910. They continued producing mail with this control pattern through at least 2/26/1911. After that point, we encounter a 1¢ stamp with control pattern 378, on a piece. There is enough evidence left on the piece to see it was from Edison Phonographs, with a Chicago oval cancel. Edison Phonographs were a regular sales promotion product offered by Babson Brothers. The oval cancel indicates the envelope mailer was too large to go through the normal cancellation process. Handwritten on the upper right corner of the piece is noted 3/13 -not a definitive date, but it fits very nicely. Thus, pin #8 was the first to break.

The next pin to break in the sequence appears to have been pin #6, creating the pattern 3678. It is not known on cover. However, one of the single stamps reported has a very nice circular date stamp cancel on it; it is postmarked Chicago, Illinois, dated 3/28/1911 -again, a very nice fit in the sequence of the Babson Mailing Machine pin breakage.

The relative scarcity of control patterns 378 and 3678 can be attributed to the very short window of opportunity for the Mailometer Mailing Machine to produce them -a mere 10 to 14 days at most, for both patterns.

Finally, by 4/7/1911, the #4 pin was the next to fail, as Babson covers started being reported with the control pattern 34678 (Figure 6). Babson covers then continued to be reported with that control pattern at least through 1/18/1912. A control pattern 3456789 was reported in a 1968 survey and may be another in the Babson broken pin series. That particular pattern was not reported in this Census.

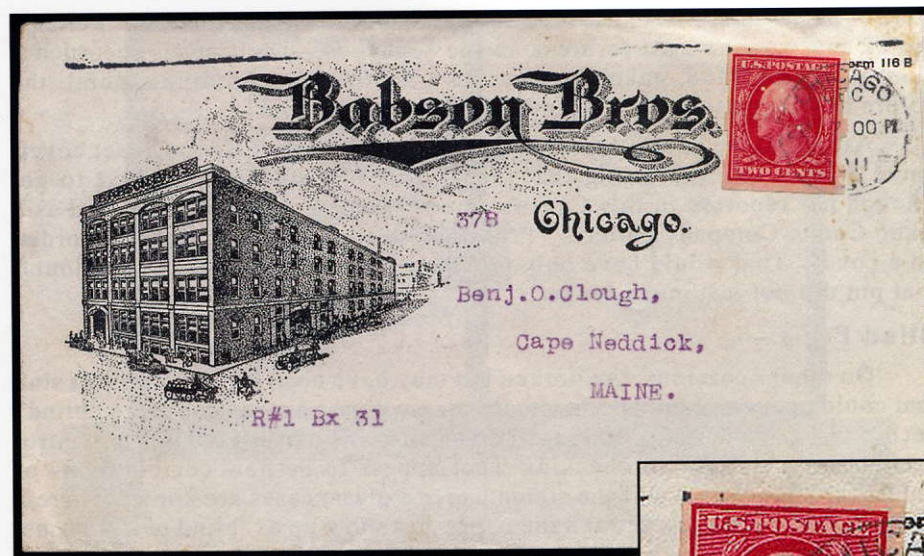


Figure 6. Control pattern 34678 used by Babson Brothers, December 22, 1911.

Kabo Corset Company

Sometimes a pin may break and not actually create a new pattern. It may mimic the pattern of another user. One copy each of a Scott #408 and #409 with pattern 24568 were reported during this Census (Figure 7). At first glance both appear to be a product of the Austin Nichols Company of New

York. But all other reports of control pattern 24568 are only recorded on 2¢ stamps, with the last cover reported dated on 8/30/1911. Most New York companies had discontinued control perforations in 1911, so why would a single 1¢ and 2¢ show up from the Washington-Franklin 1912 series?



Figure 7. Schermack control perfin 24568.

Best answer is -I don't believe they were produced on the Austin Nichol's Mailometer Mailing Machine at all! My opinion is that they are a broken pin variety of control pattern 48 belonging to the Kabo Corset Company of Chicago. The Census and cover data shows Kabo was still using their Mailometer Mailing Machine after the 1912 series stamps were issued. Sequentially, if the #6 pin broke first at Kabo, it would have resulted in control pattern 468, mimicking the Meyer Both Company pattern. Perhaps the #2 pin was the next to break in the sequence. The Census recorded a control pattern 2468, unknown user, on a Scott #409. From that point, the #5 pin broke creating the Austin Nichols Company look-alike.

After that we have a report of pattern 1245678 on a Kabo Corset cover, dated 3/24/1913, indicating that the #1 and #7 pins were the next to go. Though not reported in this Census, control pattern 12345678 is listed as a Kabo Corset Company pattern.¹ Presumably, at some point, it was recorded on a cover. That would have only left the #9 pin still operating. No doubt, that pin did not last much longer!

Blind Perfs ---

On other occasions, the broken pin may have been left with a short stub that could not completely perforate the stamp paper, but instead left a "blind" perforation or indentation. George Howard, in the earliest studies of control perforations, stated, "In checking what appear to be new combinations of holes, examine the face of the stamp under a glass; cases are known where 2 or 3 pins did not punch through the paper, but show up as 'blind perforations' when magnified."²

David Williams Company

One user in particular whose control perfins show blind perfs is the David Williams Company of New York. Control pattern 25 and control pattern 25789 are both attributed to the David William Company, presumably the second being a broken pin variety of the first (overlays of stamps shows that perf holes line up exactly). I have examined quite a few stamps that outwardly appeared to be the pattern 25789, but under close inspection, I noted blind perfs where the #7, #8 and #9 holes should have been (Figure 8). So which is it? Some experts that I have consulted say the "blind" perfs should be recognized as intended and the stamp should be considered a 25. They also

assure me that the 25789 pattern does truly exist without blind perfs. The census recorded 36 copies of 25789; I'm curious how many of those would withstand a closer scrutiny. Of the 36 reported, six of those were still on cover. It's probably a pretty safe bet that none of those stamps had ever been lifted to check for blind perfs. Why would they be lifted?

As a continuation of the David Williams blind perf saga, in the course of the Census, I received a report of a stamp with a previously unreported control pattern 2589 (Figure 9). Because I was immediately suspicious, the owner graciously let me personally examine the stamp. It was difficult, but with just the right light, a blind perf was visible where the #7 hole should have been. It turned out to be an interesting item, but not to be a new die pattern. Aha! This shows that the #7 pin was the first to fail at the DavidWilliams Company -or was it ?

Examination of cover data showed the earliest date for control pattern 25 was 2/15/1910 and the earliest date for control pattern 25789 was 4/18/1910. The machine apparently operated for two months with no issues. From that point on (after 4/18/1910), I have cover data for both control patterns. They ran simultaneously through the rest of that Mailometer Mailing Machine's history as long as the David Williams Company was still using control marks.

Apparently after 4/18/1910 something in the machine was either broken or became loose. Sometimes it punched all seven holes, sometimes it didn't. These stamps were all produced in the David Williams machine. Notice that the #4 pin is slightly higher than what would be the normal position. All David Williams stamps show this feature.

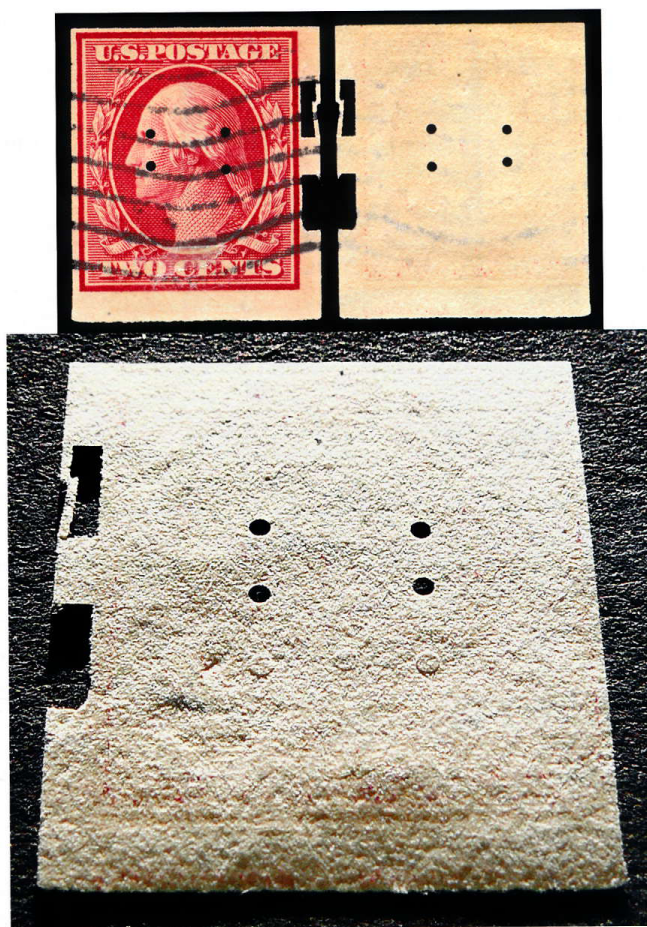


Figure 8. Top: Front and back of stamp with apparent pattern 25789 with blind perfs. Bottom: photograph of back taken with oblique lighting to emphasize blind perfs below actual perfs.

In the last year a single stamp with the very scarce control pattern 12358, unknown user, was offered at auction. I purchased the stamp, but when I examined it, I noticed the three blind perfs of the David Williams Company as another row beneath the existing perfins not control pattern 12358 at all but

25789 produced by the David Williams Company's Mailing Machine. In fact, control pattern 12358 was not reported in this Census. It may not exist at all. It may have been one of the misidentifications of the past that we mentioned in an earlier article.



Figure 9. Schermack control perfin 2589.

Future Data Reports

Next month's article will focus on earliest and latest documented uses of Schermack control perforations found on cover.

References

1. Steven R. Belasco, *Guide to United States Vending and Affixing Machine Perforations 1907 -1927*, United States Stamp Society, 2009, p. 67.
2. George P. Howard, "Vending and Affixing Machine Perforations," *The Bureau Specialist*, Vol. 16, No 2. (February, 1945), p. 24.

A note from Curt, received as part of the review of this article, contained the following updated information:

- Smith Gray: new cover suggests that the #4 pin broke between 6/1/1910 and 7/1/1910
- Cosmopolitan: new cover suggests that the #7 pin broke between 5/2/1910 and 5/4/1910, and,
- Kabo Corset: The Scott #408 control pattern 24568 referenced as a possible broken pin pattern from the Kabo Corset 48, upon closer examination of the holes showed that they do not line up with earlier Kabo control patterns. The holes do, however, line up with the holes of pattern 28 of the Tax Payers League of Detroit suggesting that it may be a broken pattern of that control perfin.

Help Needed - #2

Paul Mistretta (LM-111)

In addition to the pages noted in note #1, virtually all of the worksheets and original mimeographed catalog pages which were appended to issues throughout the 1950s and early 1960s are missing from the *Bulletin* files on the Club website. If any member still has a copy of those pages (generally separated from the *Bulletins* into a unified catalog)

either in catalog form or still as part of the *Bulletins* as published, I would greatly appreciate a loan of the items to scan them for the web and to upgrade the historical record of publications of the Club.

Contact me at: paulmistretta70@gmail.com

The following article was previously published in the *United States Specialist* 88(10):445-448. 2017.

I wish to thank both the United States Stamp Society (USSS) and Mr. Brody for permission to reprint this article. The USSS maintains an active and very informative website, <http://www.usstamps.org/>. Those interested in detailed studies of the issues of the United States should visit this site for information regarding membership.

AND THE B®AND PLAYED ON:

America's Centenarian Enterprises - Ford Motor Company

Roger S. Brody (#2697)

As a collector of early United States 20th century stamps and postal history, I became fascinated with cornercard covers representing companies and enterprises whose products and services continue to have an impact on American daily life. This series of articles will illustrate commercial covers sent by companies and enterprises whose names are as recognizable today as they were over 100 years ago. These industries and services have successfully navigated through the era that introduced air travel, radio, television, computers and the internet.

During the transition from the 19th to the 20th century, America emerged as a commercial and industrial powerhouse. Today, some of the nation's most recognized companies and brands had their origins over a century ago during that golden age. Their branding has survived and is recorded through their use of the mails to promote their products and services. Many of these covers also possess interesting or important philatelic elements through the stamps, markings, rates or service use.

Three types of centenarian enterprises will be featured in this and future articles:

- Firms whose name and iconic brand identity have remained virtually unchanged
- Firms whose brand identity is recognizable but whose logo has been modernized
- Firms whose name or product is recognizable but whose corporate identity or ownership has changed

I hope readers will find this introduction to the series "AND THE B®AND PLAYED ON" both interesting and entertaining.

The Ford Motor Company, founded by Henry Ford, and under family control for over 110 years, became one of the largest and most profitable companies in the world. Henry Ford's initial 1899 Detroit Automobile Company floundered, and was reorganized in 1901 as the Henry Ford Company. By March 1902 financial problems forced Ford to leave the company. On June 16, 1903, the Ford Motor Company was incorporated, and was profitable by year-end.

In 1908, Ford introduced the Model T. In 1909, its first full year of production, 18,000 Model Ts were built. Over the next four years, the company developed assembly line and mass production techniques. By 1913 chassis assembly had gone from the original production time of 12½ hours to 1 hour 33 minutes; Ford's output that year was 202,667 automobiles. By 1920, annual production exceeded one million automobiles.

In 1914 Ford promoted employee retention by doubling pay to \$5 a day and cutting daily shifts to eight-hours with a 5-day workweek. Ford also introduced the concept of franchised dealers who were loyal to his brand name. By 1920, half of all cars in the U.S. were Model Ts.

Ford's script corporate name was designed in 1903 by Childe Harold Wills, the company's first chief engineer. The Ford oval trademark first appeared in 1907.

Ford's Perfin Stamp Pattern

Perfin stamps were not created to improve the efficiency of the Post Office to process or deliver mail. They were a security measure used by businesses and commercial enterprises to



Ford Motor Company



Figure 1. Use of FORD perfin by Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., August 31, 1908.

prevent employee theft and use of stamp supplies. Perfins are stamps that have small holes punched through the body of the stamps in patterns that usually form initials or insignias. The word “perfin” is a contraction of “perforated initials” or “perforated insignia” and is the common term adopted by stamp collectors.

Perfins were used in many countries well before they were introduced in the United States in 1908. The idea began in Great Britain in 1867 when postal authorities first permitted firms and governmental agencies to punch identifying initials in the stamps kept on hand for their mail. The intent was to prevent pilferage of the stamps by employees. Stamps punched with company initials or designs were especially useful in Britain because unused postage could be redeemed at the Post

Office. At that time a penny or two was real money that could cover the cost of a meal. Other European countries began copying the British example and they were followed by many countries around the globe.

The use of perfins as a security measure in United States was first authorized by the U. S. Post Office Department (POD) by directive in the April 9, 1908 *Postal Bulletin* #8571 which read:

United States postage stamps, to be acceptable for postage, must be absolutely without defacement: *Provided*, that for the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, it shall be permissible to puncture or perforate letters, numerals or other marks or devices in United States postage and special-delivery

stamps. The punctures or perforations shall not exceed one sixty-fourth of an inch in diameter, and the whole space occupied by the identifying device shall not exceed one-third inch square. The puncturing or perforating must be done in such a manner as to leave the stamp easily recognizable as genuine and not previously used. The use of ink or other coloring matter in connection with such puncturing or perforating is prohibited.

These regulated dimensions were very restrictive and very few patterns with these extremely small holes were ever manufactured. The POD, receiving strong objections from the manufacturers of perforators that the extremely small hole-size was difficult to produce or that such small pins broke very easily, responded quickly. The *Postal Bulletin* #8593, May 5, 1908, amended the initial authorization adding:

... The punctures or perforations shall not exceed one thirty-second of an inch in diameter, and the whole space occupied by the identifying device shall not exceed one-half inch square.

This regulation has remained in force ever since. There has never been any provision for approving of patterns by the POD, or any provision for insuring against unauthorized use of such perforations. The Post Office said

that such perforations were legal and they had no interest so long as there was no further defacement of their stamps, In countries, such as Japan and Portugal, firms were required to obtain approval and authorization of all patterns, but in most countries, as in the United States, such was not the case.

The number of perfin patterns in use shrank after World War I. Perfin stamps were used during the 1920s, but the growing use of postage meters during the 1930s and 1940s essentially negated the need for perfins as an office security device. Use of perfins diminished rapidly during the 1940s and 1950s. The practice is still permitted but seldom used today in the United States and only a handful of collectors and businesses currently perfin their stamps, usually as a promotional concept.

From the outset, perfin patterns have shown considerable creativity in design, going well beyond just monogram initials of the user. There were many different kinds of perfin patterns or designs uniquely identifying the thousands of commercial businesses using them. Patterns range from single letters and/or numbers, to multiple letters, usually the company's initials, arranged in single or multiple rows. Many are quite fancy, reminiscent of the fancy postmark cancels of the 19th century.



Figure 2. A 2¢ Washington "shield" stamp "FORD" perfin pattern # F145.

A few companies, fortunate to have a business name small enough to fit within the half inch square, took full advantage of using the stamp as a method of self-promotion. This is

certainly the case with the 2¢ Washington "Shield" stamp attractively depicting the "Ford" name on the cover (Figure 1),

postmarked August 31, 1908, only three months after perfin use was permitted.

Since there was no official Post Office registry, the identification of patterns to their company origins has been left to collectors who obtained the identifications from covers with printed cornercards. The group most interested in perfin identification is The

Perfins Club, (APS Affiliate #57). Among their many publications is the comprehensive Catalog of United States Perfins, published in 1998. In the catalog, the Ford perfin (Figure 2) is identified as pattern #F145, and is the only recorded perfin known used by the Ford Motor Company on Series 1902 and Washington-Franklin head stamps.

Treasurer's Report – 2017

Dan Baugher (#3825)

The total financial assets for the Club are \$111,917 up slightly from December 2016. Club publication sales, auctions, and cover sales reported increases for the year. We had a onetime expense of moving the library to the APRL and we are starting to have income and expenses for this year's Convention that the Perfin Club is organizing.

While having these financial assets looks like we are healthy, it is important to note four reserve

categories in that total: life memberships, escrow for member's personal credit accounts, self-insurance transit fund, and donations reserved for special projects. After subtracting for these, the Club has a remaining operational balance of \$38,547, which would cover about 2 to 3 year's expenses.

We look forward to seeing you at the national Convention in Columbus, Ohio this summer.

2017 Year End Summary			
Income		Expenses	
Dues	\$ 6,485	Bulletin - printing & mailing	\$ (4,807)
Club Approval	78	Club Approvals	(227)
Club Auction	1,497	Club Auction	(1,211)
Club Catalog Sales	1,790	Club Catalog	(1,457)
Club Cover Sales	193	Club Cover	(97)
Interest (BofA and CDs	356	Sunshine	(16)
Club Transit Insurance	-----	Officers	(296)
Donations	270	Conventions/Promotion/web site	(954)
Columbus Convention	3,040	Library Expenses	(1,499)
Total Income	\$ 13,708	Paypal Expenses	(68)
		Club Insurance Premium/Claims	(639)
		Columbus Convention	(1,828)
		Total Expense	\$ (13,098)
Assets		Liabilities and Reserves	
Checking Account	\$ 29,524	Liabilities	-----
CD's	71,874		
Catalog Account	1,350	Reserves	
Approval Account	4,810	Life Memberships	\$ 34,400
Paypal Account	4,359	Donations – general	31,070
Total Assets	\$ 111,917	Floyd Walker Memorial Fund	2,269
		Escrows for members	762
		Self Insurance - Transit	4,869
		Operating Fund	38,547
		Total Liabilities and Reserves	\$111,917

Secretary's Report

John Hart (#3411)

New Members:

#4166 Marshall Northington
8125 Old Glen Dale Court
Mechanicsville, VA. 23111-2420
email: amnrvacpa@gmail.com
Interest: USA

#4169 Greg Crawford
48 Clearbrook St.
Shirley, Christchurch, 8052
New Zealand
email: greg.doublee@xtra.co.nz
Interest: World

#4170 Peter Keeda
56/22 Gadigal Ave, Zetland
Sydney, NSW 2017
Australia
email: keedad@gmail.com
Interest: Jewish perfins of the world
(companies which were/are Jewish owned)

Changed address:

#4137 Jeffery Bennett
474 Belmont Bay Drive
Woodbridge Va. 22191-5442

Changed/corrected emails:

LM 70 Carl Faulkner
email: cfaulkner@taconicwilliamstown.com

Resigned:

#3371 Bruce Mallott "medical condition"

Closed Albums:

LM118 Herbert Weaver

Dropped - Non payment of dues:

#3165 Lee Bastien
#4102 George Boris
#3843 Kenneth Daugherty
#2874 William Derrick
#3389 Dennis Ewell
#3947 Catherine Fields
#4125 Heslin Gallagher
#3223 Crystal Kelly
#3348 Dominick Labarbiera
#4083 Nancy Meyer
#3690 John Person
#1338 Ted Pinas
#4130 Marie Rouse
#3792 Thomas Schlicht
#3873 Donald Serafin
#4101 Roger Smit
#3920 Owen White
#3866 William Zellers

Current membership 440

INVESTIGATE PRECANCELS!

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The Perfins Bulletin
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Periodicals

April 18-20, 2018 – California Spring Round-Up – hosted by the Golden Gate Precancel Society. Holiday Inn Express, 2455 Riverside Avenue, Paso Robles, CA. For reservations call (805)238-6500. Use group code “GGP” for Club rate.



July 30 - August 4, 2018 – PSS/Perfins Club Annual Convention: (Perfins Club’s 75th Anniversary Convention): Crowne Plaza Columbus North, 6500 Doubletree Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43229. The Group Room Rate is \$114.00 per night plus Tax. Telephone Crowne Plaza Central Reservations at: **1-866-309-1866**, and mention Group Code "PSS" with your arrival and departure dates. (Be sure to specifically emphasize staying at the Crowne Plaza Columbus North as there are other Crowne Plaza Hotels in the Greater Columbus area.) If you have difficulty making hotel reservations, contact Jerry Hejduk at flprepers@comcast.net or call 1-352-326-2117.



Perfins Club membership is open to all persons interested in the collection and study of Perforated Initials and Insignia in postage stamps. Yearly dues are \$15. Dues may be mailed to the Secretary listed above or by PayPal to perfin@charter.net. Since the club is on a July 1 to June 30 dues year, appropriate dues adjustments are made the first year based on the actual date of membership. Annual dues include a subscription to The Perfins Bulletin, mailed bulk rate printed matter. Mailing by 1st Class for an additional postage charge. Applications are available at www.perfins.org or from the Secretary listed on page 2.

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