

SECURITY ENDORSEMENT & PERFIN SOCIETY OF G.B.

NEWS-SHEET

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PRESIDENT : C.Jennings  
SEC/EDITOR : R.Bowman  
PACKET.SUP : J.Rucklidge  
CAT.EDITOR : B.Tomkins  
LIBRARIAN : F.Summers

SUGGESTION TIME

Due to Mr Nelson being away on holiday for two weeks during June, he has not had time to prepare any suggestions and criticisms he has received for publication in this issue, these will now appear next month.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

— It appears from the letters I received after posting last month's issue that every copy was surcharged by Reading Post Office and each member charged 4d postage due. I am sorry about that but we did nothing different from what we have done over the past 5 or 6 years, it appears that we have now met up with a pedantic person in the Reading P.O.

I wrote objecting to the surcharge and asked for a refund but was told that there could be no question of a refund as the stapling of the corners of the bulletin make it ineligible for printed paper rate. The reasons given were, "All printed papers are subject to examination in the post, and must, therefore, be posted without a cover, or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal, tearing any paper, separating any adhering surfaces, or cutting any string. A packet posted without a cover may not be so fastened or otherwise treated as to prevent 'easy examination'".

I continually receive trade publications which do not meet the above requirements and yet are allowed printed paper rate. I am sending one of these to the Postmaster in Reading for his explanation. I doubt whether it will do us any good but I cannot let them get away with it without putting up some sort of a fight.

Perhaps some good will come of this business after all since we shall now have to investigate sources of cheap envelopes, and we may find that we are not too much out of pocket in the end. Envelopes will certainly save my time in preparing for postage and will get the news-sheet to you in better condition. This issue will go out in fullscap envelopes but we shall be checking on other sizes.

This issue is again franked by a perfin I trust it will not cost as much as the last one.

In our last issue references were made to the Van Lint Illustrations and Mr Maltson has written asking what these were. Having replied to Mr Maltson's query it occurred to us that there may be others among the newer members who are also curious.

These illustrations were produced a few years ago by Mr V.J. Van Lint, one of our American members, with the assistance of two or three other collectors who loaned Mr Van Lint those perfins that he did not have himself. The completed work comprised over 100 pages on which nearly 10,000 different perfins were illustrated. No identifications were given but Mr Van Lint suggested a method of referencing perfins so that they could be easily identified with their illustrations. This consisted of a code number whose numerals referred to the page, line and position on the line in which a particular perf in appeared. It was this code that Mr Tomkins mentioned in his notes.

In this month's instalment of the Identities Catalogue certain items are marked with an asterisk. Mr Tomkins has asked to mention that he has done this to show which items are appearing for the first time.

#### THIS MONTH'S CONTENTS

This month we have two pages of general interest, Chapter 5 of the Sloper article (pages 12 & 13 - 1 sheet), Methods of Collecting & Mounting Perfins - 3 (1 side), Two pages of Council perfins (4.4 to 4.9), Official Perfins Worksheet No 10 - Tasmania, and 5 pages of "L" Identities.

## CHAPTER 5 - Sloper Opens His Own Post Office.

Some sympathy for Sloper still existed in the G.P.O. and, in their letter refusing to make him a special case, they pointed out that the 1% discount was still allowed to agents of the Post office and that if he felt that he wished to become an employee, by opening his own letter receiving office, they would see that he was given every recommendation. This being the only way out of his difficulty, Sloper gladly accepted the suggestion, but his troubles were not over. His office at 6 & 7 King William Street, to which he had moved in 1875, was not suitable for use as a Post office in that it was too close to the existing office in Lombard Street. He therefore started to look elsewhere in the district, but various other premises were also unacceptable to the G.P.O. in that they were too close to the Offices at 101 Cannon Street or at Eastcheap. At last, however, he was able to get acceptance of premises at 20 King William Street, this being on the rounded corner formed by the North side of Cannon Street and King William Street, where Stafford House now stands.

Business was restricted to receiving letters, including registered mail, and the sale of postage stamps. The salary agreed was £35 per annum in addition to the 1% poundage allowance, and £400 worth of stamps were to be supplied together with forms of application for fresh supplies. Sloper was required to enter into a fidelity bond for £400.

The negotiations which lead up to the opening of the office on Monday 24th June 1878, were stormy throughout. Sloper was more concerned about his perforating business than he was about being a Post Office official. The G.P.O., on the other hand were being careful to ensure that the establishment was going to be conducted on proper lines as a Receiving Office. There were various disputes and, at one stage, Sloper even tried to dictate the hours his office would be open, but was discouraged by an official from continuing "this foolishness".

Post Office records contain a number of interesting internal memoranda on the subject. One official said, "I cannot say that I contemplate his appointment with any deference or equanimity as I am afraid he will be a troublesome receiver . . . my fear is that the Office will be only too successful for the interests of this Department.

The Official's fears proved to be well founded. For the year ended the 30th June 1879, which almost to the day covered the first year during which Sloper's Post Office was open, the amount earned by him as Postmaster was £1016 : 12 : 5d. This was a fairly considerable sum in those days and was made up as follows,

1% poundage on	Postage Stamps	£805:16:11
"	"	"
"	Telegraph Stamps	£130: 0: 7
"	"	"
"	Receipt Stamps	45:14:11
	Salary	<u>35: 0: 0</u>
		£1016:12: 5

These figures are some indication of the substantial number of perforated stamps being supplied by Sloper at the time. To produce the above mentioned poundage, he would, in the case of postage stamps, have sold over £80,000 worth of which a small proportion only would have been normal counter sales in his post office.

Returns of poundage were made to the G.P.O., every quarter and by the end of 1878 it was decided that some restriction would have to be introduced. It was not only that the amount of poundage being paid to Sloper (and to a lesser extent to Hancock), was quite out of proportion to the services he rendered to the Post Office, but also that the Government was in effect paying for the users of perforated stamps to have them perforated free of charge.

In March 1879 all Postmasters were notified that as from 30th-June 1879, the poundage payable in any one year would be limited to £400. This notice affected no Postmaster except those for whom it was intended namely, Sloper and Hancock, and it is understandable that they both protested to the Post Office in vigorous terms. In Sloper's letter, written on 15th July 1879, which extended to four and a half fullscap pages, he pointed out, (that is after his customary discourse on the value of his system to the public, government etc., etc.) that the Post Office had allowed him to incur expenses, additional rent etc., totalling over £1000 in the first year and only slightly less in the years ahead. Had he known that his poundage was going to be restricted to £400 he would never have contemplated opening the Post Office at all.

Since the specific purpose of the notice had been served there could, of course, be no concession to Sloper or Hancock, and so the period during which one could obtain ones perforated stamps at face value, a period which had lasted almost since the end of Sloper's monopoly in 1872, was now over.

By K Rymer Young - I collect all QV with plate numbers and any commemoratives or values of 2/6 or over that I can get. For the rest I take one stamp of each issue to show the range of dates of usage and mount them on a card to which I add information on the user etc. (Editor's note - the card referred to is of postcard size and is illustrated below.)

If I get enough ld red plates I mount them on album pages leaving a space for each plate number.

Replica of perf.	Name of user  Town  Other information about user  Occupation of user
No. holes	ROOM FOR 10 NORMAL SIZE STAMPS
Heights	
Notes On Type	

By G Richardson - I collect only one value of each reign for a particular type of parfin. Each stamp is mounted on a black square prior to entering them into the album, the first copy being mounted face down so that the perforations can be seen more easily. The stamps are arranged in order of issue to show the length of time the die has been in use.

4.4 DEPTFORD (B) LONDON S.E.14

The origins of Deptford which has a present day population of 69,000 is not too clear, but its name has a connection with a ford over the Ravenbourne, a stream entering the Thames via Deptford Creek.

At one period Deptford had a close association with the Navy but that ended when the dockyard ceased to be used in 1869.

Perfin                      DC                      H                      9,7                      (4½)

Perfins have been in use since before 1930 and are supplied by Slopers.

4.5 DEVONSHIRE (C)

Devonshire is renowned for its cream, its countryside, and its coastline, all of which attract holiday makers to the county. It has had close connections with the British Navy for many centuries. Some of Devon's best known sailors were the sea-dogs of Elizabeth I's reign; Drake, Raleigh, Grenville, and Gilbert.

At one time it was famous for hand weaving. Axminster has given its name to a type of carpet and, Honiton its name to a type of lace, but neither place makes its own product now.

Perfin                      Dv/CC                      2H                      9,5/7,7                      (4½,3/4½)

This type was used during the period 1948 to 1958. In 1958 the system was discontinued because of the gradual introduction of a franking machine.

Values perforated were:- ½d, 1d, 2½d, 3d, 6d.

4.6 DONCASTER (CB) YORKSHIRE

The history of Doncaster dates back to Roman times when it is thought that the town had the name of DANUM. In the Domesday survey it is mentioned as DONECASTRE, and in 1194 when Richard I gave the town its first Royal Charter the name had become DANECASTRE.

From a quiet agricultural town in the middle of the last century, Doncaster has become the centre of the great South Yorkshire coal field and a busy industrial area.

It was created a County Borough on April 1st 1927.

Perfin                      DC                      H                      9,7                      (4½)

Period of use is unknown but they have always been supplied by Slopers.

Current values in use are; 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, & 1/-.

Use of 1d stamps ceased some 5 years ago and ½d values are now also largely out of use.

4.7 DONCASTER (RDC) YORKSHIRE

Perfin DR/DC H 9,10/9,7 (4½)

Period of use unknown but its use ceased a few years ago when a franking machine was installed.

Stamps in all values up to 6d were supplied by Slopers.

4.8 DORKING & HORLEY (RDC) SURREY

The district which has a population of 32,4000 is mainly agricultural, although there are many brick fields, sand pits, and lime works in the area.

Horley Parish contains some light industry and Gatwick Airport is wholly within the rural district.

Dorking & Horley was constituted as a rural district on 1st April 1933.

Perfins:	(i)	D.H./R.D.C.	11,12/11,11,8	(4½)
	(ii)	DH/RDC	11,12/11,11,8	(4½)
	(iii)	DH/RDC	9,10/9,7	(4½)

Die (i) is known on KGV stamps and die(ii) comes from a small hand machine which was purchased in 1947. It is not known whether the 1947 machine had pins forming the stops between letters when it was purchased, but in all other respects dies (i) and (ii) appear to be identical.

Die (iii) is in current usage on stamps purchased from Sloper.

4.9 DUDLEY (CB) WORCESTERSHIRE

Dudley has the distinction, which is almost certainly unique, of belonging to one county and yet being completely surrounded by another. This situation has existed since Norman times at least, but is shortly to be remedied. In 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government announced his intention of creating an enlarged County Borough on Dudley in 1964. As the greater part of the area to be encompassed by the new County Borough is in Staffordshire, he proposes to bring Dudley within that county.

Dudley was a settlement in very early times and the town's name is probably of Saxon derivation, originating in some such form as "Dudda's Lea or Ley" of land.

Perfin DC H 9,7 (4½)

This council first adopted perfins in 1937 and has used them continuously since then in all values from ½d to 1/-.

The source of supply is obviously Slopers.

"L" IDENTIFICATIONS'

6/64

L	H	6	4½	1.Lever Bros. 2.E.R.Lindley & Sons London E.C.3
L	H	8	9½	Longmores (Solicitors) Hertford. Herts.
LA	H	6,8	4½	1. The London Assurance Co. 2.Law Accident Insurance Society Ltd
LA	H	7,10	5½	The London Assurance Co London.
LACY	H	7,10,8,8	4½	Lacy & Son, Smithfield, London.
LAF/AYE/TTE	3H		4½	Lafayette Galleries, London. W.1.
LA/S	2H	8,10/9	5½	Lloyd, Attree & Smith Ltd London E.8.
LB	H	6,11	4½	Lewis Berger (Gt Britain) London W.1.
LB	H	7,12	7	Lever Bros, Port Sunlight Ltd.
L&B	S	6,14,14	5 (III)	Lambert & Butler Ltd London W. C. 2.
LB/&Co	2H	6,11/12,7,4	4½ (Ia)	The Chestergate Hat Manufacturing Co London W.1
LBH	H	6,11,10	4½	London Business Houses Assoc London S.E.1
* <u>LB/L</u>	2H	8,15/8	5½	Lever Bros. Port Sunlight.
LB/Ld/PS	3H	7,13/7,7/9,10	4½	) Lever Bros Ltd,
LB/Ld/PS	3H	6,9,6,6/7,9	5/4½,3/5	) Port Sunlight.
LB/L/LH	3H	6,11/6/6,10	4	Lever Bros Ltd, Lever House, London E.C.4
LB/&S	2H	6,12/12,10	5½ (III)	Lewis Berger & Sons Ltd,
	2H	6,11/12,9	4½ (Ia)	London E.9
LB/SC	2H	7,14/11,8	6/5½	)
LB/SC	2H	6,12/10,9	4½	) London Brighton and
*LB/SCo	2H	8,15/11,9	5½	) South Coast
*LB&SCR	D	6,12,9,10,7,10	4½	)
LB/&/SCR	3H	7,15/14/13,6,13	5½/5/5	) Railway.
LC	H	6,7	4½	Corporations of the following Lancaster; Leatherhead, (Surrey); Leeds; Leicester; Leigh (Lancs) Llanelly; Luton.

LC	H	7,8	4½	)	
LC	H	7,8	6	)	Corporation of
L/C	2H	6/7	4½	)	City of Leeds.
LCC	H	7,8,8	4½	)	London County Council
LCC	H	6,7,7	4½	)	1. London County Council
				)	2. Lancashire County Council
LC/C	2H	8,10/10	5½	)	London Chamber of Commerce Incorporated. London E.C.4
L/&Co	2H	7/12,8,6	6½ (IIIa)	)	Longmans Green & Co Ltd, London E.C.4
L/&Co/Ld	3H	7/13,7,6/7,6	5½ (III)	)	Lister & Co Ltd
		7/13,8,6/7,6	5½ (III)	)	Bradford, Yorks.
LCn	H	7,9,8	4½,4½,3	)	
Lcn	H	7,8,13	6,4½,4½	)	Leeds
Lcn	H	9,8,13	6½,4½,4½	)	Corporation.
Len	H	8,8,13	5,4½,4½,	)	
LCS	H	6,7,9	4½	)	Lincoln Co-operative Society Ltd.
LC/TA	2H	7,8/7,10	5	)	London Corn Trade Assoc Ltd London E. C. 3
LDB	H	7,13,15	5	)	Landport Drapery Bazaar Portsmouth.
LE/B	2H	6,9/11	4½	)	London Electricity Board
L/EC	2H	6/9,7	4½	)	London Executive Council
L/E/C	3H	6/9/7	4½	)	National Health Service.
LEP	H	6,9,8	4½	)	LEP Transport Ltd , Southampton.
LEAP	2H	7,10/13,10	5½ (III)	)	Langstaff Evembert
L.E./&P	2H	9,14/13,12	6/5½,6½(IIIa)	)	& Co., Liverpool.
LE/UDC	2H	6,9/8,9,7	4½	)	Long Eaton Urban District Council.
LF/C	2H	8,8/10	5½	)	Law Fire Insurance Society London W.C.2
LF/O	2H	7,8/10	5	)	Life Fire Insurance Society
<u>LF/O</u>	2H	8,8/10	5½	)	Ltd London W. C. 2
LG.A/Co.	2H	7,10,10/8,6	5	)	London Guarantee & Accident Assurance Co.
L/GAS/Co	3H	6/9,8,10/7,4	4	)	Liverpool Gas Company.
L/GAS/Co	3H	6/9,8,10/7,4	4½	)	Leyland Gas Company, Leyland, Lancashire.

				<u>L.3.</u>	6/64
LG/&/SLd.	3H	7,10/13/11,7,7	5½ (III)	L. Gardener & Sons ltd Manchester	
L&H/L	2H	7,14,12/7	4½ (III)	Lampton & Holt Line	
	2H	7,14,12/7	5 (III)	London.	
	2H	6,12,10/6	4½ (Ia)	)	
LH/Ld	2H	6,10/6,6	4½	L.Herre Ltd. London N.4	
L/HMC	2H	6/10,11,7	4½	Lambeth Hospital Management Committee.	
LINE	D	7,5,13,10	4½	John Line & Sons Ltd London W.1	
LJ/CM	2H	7,7/8,14	5½	London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd. London	
LL	H	6,6	4½	1.Lloyds. London E.C.3 2.London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.	
LL	H	7,7	4½	) Lloyds. London E.C.3	
	H	7,7	5½	)	
LL/BC	2H	7,7/14,10	5	London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce. London.	
L&L/&G	2H	6,12,6/12,9	4½ (Ia)	Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co	
		6,14,6/14,9	4½ (I)	)	
		7,13,7/13,10	5½ (III)	)	
*L&L/I/CoLd	3H	7,13,7/5/9,6,7,6	5	London & Lancashire Insurance Co, Ltd.	
*LLOYDS	S	8,7,10,8,11,10	5½,4½	Lloyds Ltd. London E-C-3	
LL/&S	2H	7,7/12,9	4½ (Ia)	Lyon, Lohr & Sly London E. C. 3	
LA	2H	6/11	4½	F. Litherland. Manchester	
LMB	H	6,11,10	4½	The London Merchant Bank Ltd London.	
L&M/Ld	2H	6,12,11/6,6	4½	Linotype & Machinery Ltd London W. C. 1	
LMS	H	6,11,9	4½	London Missionary Society	
LMS	H	7,15,11	6	Lucien Marcan's Successors, Bradford.	
*L&N	H	6,14,10	4½ (I)	Loders & Nuoline Ltd London E.C.	
LN/E	2H	6,10/9	6½	) London & North Eastern	
	2H	6,11/9	4½	) Railway Company.	
LP	H	6,8	4½	Lewis & Peat Ltd London E. C. 3	
LP	D	6,8	4½	David Lloyds, Pigott & Co London E. C. 3	

				<u>L. 4</u>	6/64		
LP	H	7,10	9	Lewis & Peat Ltd			
				London E. C. 3			
LP	H	8,10	5½	L. Powell Sons & Co			
				London E C			
*L&P	H	7,14,10	5	London & Paris Exchange Ltd			
				London E.C.			
L.P./W.Ld	2H	7,10/15,7,6	5½	Lloyds Packing Warehouses			
				Ltd. Manchester.			
LR	H	6,10	4½	Lloyds Registry, London.			
LR	H	7,11	4½	) Lloyds Register of Shipping			
LR	H	7,12	5		) London E.C.3		
LS	H	6,9	4½	Limerick Steamship Co Ltd,			
				Liverpool			
LS	H	9,13	7½	Lofthouse & Salter Ltd			
				Hull.			
L.S.	H	8,11	5½	John Line & Sons Ltd			
				Manchester			
L&S	H	6,12,9	4½ (Ia)	London & Scottish Assurance			
				Corporation Ltd			
L&S	S	7,13,12	5,4½,4½(III)	Lepard & Smith Ltd			
				London W.C.2			
LSC	S	6,9,7	5	Langley Smith & Company			
				London E.C.			
L&S/Ld	2H	7,13,11/7,7	5½ (III)	Lepard & Smiths Ltd			
				London W. C . 2			
LSW/Bk	2H	7,10,15/13,6	4½	) London & South Western			
LSW/Bk	2H	7,10,14/13,9	4½		) Bank Ltd.		
LSW/Bk	2H	7,10,15/13,9	4½			)	
LS/WR	2H	6,10/12,11	5	) London & South Western			
LS/WR	2H	6,10/13,11	5		) Railway Company.		
LS/WR	2H	6,10/11,10	5½			)	
LS/WR	2H	6,8/11,10	6			)	
LT	H	6,6	4½	London Transport Executive.			
L.T/S.R	2H	8,9/11,12	5/4½	) London Tilbury & Southend			
LT/SR	2H	6,7/10,11	5		) Railway Company.		
LU/&R	2H	7,10/12,11	5/4½,5(Ia)	) Law Union & Rock			
	2H	7,10/13,12	6 (III)		) Insurance Co. Ltd.		
LV/FS	2H	6,7/7,9	4½	Liverpool Victoria			
				Friendly Society.			

LW	H	6,12	4½	1. Leathwait & Willing Ltd London E. C. 2 * 2. Littlewoods Warehouses, Bolton. Lancs.
L/W&Co	2H	7/16,14,8,6	5½ (III)	Lumb, Wanklyn & Co., London.
L&Y/Bk	2H	7,12,8/13,9	4½ (IIIa)	Lancashire & Yorkshire Banking Comp. Ltd
*LYON	D	7,8,10,13,10	5½	J.Lyons & Co Ltd
LYON/&/HALL	3H		4½/4½/4½	Lyon & Hall Ltd Brighton, Sussex.

\* New entries, not previously; catalogued.