

SECURITY ENDORSEMENT & PERFIN SOCIETY OF G.B.

NEWS-SHEET

No. 60 September 1964

Subscription 10/- per annum.

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SEC/EDITOR : R.Bowman
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SUBSCRIPTIONS

There are still a number of members who have not yet renewed their subscription. If you have not made a remittance to the Secretary this year it may be that you had paid in advance. On the other hand it may not. If you are not certain how you stand in this respect, look at last month's issue - a cross on the front page indicates that a renewal is due from you this year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31/8/64

<u>INCOME</u>	£. s. d.	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	£. s. d.
Cash in hand 1/9/63	57: 6: -½	Duplicating Costs.	
Current subscriptions received during year.	22: 2: -	Materials	17:16:11½
Advance subscriptions paid during,year.	10: 8:11	Postages	9: 8: 2
Other income.	5: 4: 4	Purchase of Duplicator	35: -: -
Duplicator Fund.	5:17: -	Purchase of Stencil Containers	3: 4: -
		B.P.A. Subscription.	2: 2: -
		Secretary's Expenses	
		Stationery	2: 3: 3
		Postages	2: 4: 5
		Cash in hand 1/9/64	28:19: 6
	<u>100:18: 3½</u>		<u>100:18: 3</u>

Allocation of Cash in Hand

Current Subscriptions	12: 2: 4
Advance Subscriptions	2: 9:11
Surplus	<u>14: 7: 3</u>
	28:19: 6

NOTE: The above account does not include monies from the recent auction which is being treated separately.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

As can be seen from the Statement overleaf, the Society completed the year in a sound financial state and the extra income derived from various other sources throughout the year, enabled us to spend almost to the limit of our normal income through subscriptions without fear.

Application was made for affiliation to the B.P.A and, although this was done at the beginning of July, the committee which considers such applications was not due to meet again until September. There seems to be reason to suppose that we shall not be accepted, but we have not yet received official notification.

We also took advantage of our sounder financial position and arranged for a supply of headed notepaper which will be in keeping with our status as a Society. Similarly, a batch of 500 plain postcards were purchased (about five year's supply) and turned into standard reminders and acknowledgements for receipt of subscriptions. Some of you will have already seen these.

With respect to nominations for the election of Officers and Committee Members, a few were received after my second plea but these reflect very little change in the old order. In fact, the changes are so slight that it does not seem worthwhile holding a postal ballot as our rules state. May we, therefore, take the unorthodox step of publishing the changes which are to take effect, officially, on 31st October 1964 providing no serious objections are raised? The changes are:

Assistant Secretary - Mr J. Nelson

Additional Committee Member - Mr C. Carr

All other offices remain unaltered.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

Due to annual holidays Mr Tomkins was pushed for time in which to cut the catalogue stencils so we have suspended the issue this month. Instead we have taken the opportunity of making a start on the officials catalogue and including more pages than we might otherwise have done.

I am also away for a week in the latter part of the month and to ensure that this issue is not late, the stencils are being prepared earlier in the month than normal. This means that I may not be able to include all that I had hoped and, that certain items may be received too late for publication this month.

The Society's perforating machine has been ordered from Messrs. Baddeley but we were unable to get a firm delivery date from them. However, it seems that our order is in safe hands for Baddeleys were one of the first firms to start manufacturing perforating machines after the expiry of Slopers first patent in 1872.

In a recent letter Mr Jennings mentioned a couple of items

of interest, he said, "Thanks to the good offices of Chris. Carr, I have been placed in possession of what must be one of the very few punctured copies of the 1929 £1 Postal Union Congress. Hitherto, I had regarded this stamp as unlikely to have been punctured and the extensive enquiries I had made of various auctioneers and dealers did not reveal anyone who had seen a copy.

Then Chris. Carr informed me that he knew someone who had one which he wished to sell, and it is now in my possession. The stamp is creased a little and bears a parcel cancellation in black but is, otherwise sound. The die is:

BW/&Co 2H 14,14/13,8,4 4

This now leaves as the only outstanding high values which I need for my collection, the £5 of 1867 and the 1913 £1 green".

Mr Jennings went on to mention that the selection from his collection shown at the recent Portsmouth Stamp Exhibition aroused considerable interest, and he was called upon several times to explain points to people. His Perfin Exhibit is now scheduled to be shown at next year's STAMPEX.

Miss Thornton tells us that the response to recent _ official perfins worksheet has been negligible and in most cases amounts to a couple of nil returns. It is a waste of time, effort and space in the News-Sheet if these worksheets produce no response. Something like 30-40% of the membership co-operated with the G.B. Section and we can only suppose that interest is waning for there must be more than 0% of our members who collect official perfins of other countries. Dig out these Australian worksheets and help-us in this project by filling them in and returning them to Miss Thornton. Remember, even if you do not collect a particular country a note expressing regret at least shows that an interest is being taken in the work - and indicates that one is not flogging a dead horse.

Also reported by Miss Thornton is the following item; item No.4 in the Garrat Adams Philatelic Literature Auction No.7, Sept 9th 1964 was - Catalogue of Identified G.B. Perfins on loose duplicated sheets. - G.B. Perfin Society - estimated value 10/-.

It would be interesting to know whether this was sold and what price it fetched.

THIS MONTHS CONTENTS

Four pages of general interest, Official perfins worksheet No.12 Western Australia, Canal Perfins by Miss Thornton (1 sheet), Council Perfins 'E' 5.7 - 5.9 (1 sheet), Official Perfins Catalogue 4 pages comprising the start of this new listing.

DO NOT FORGET!! - RETURN THOSE WORKSHEETS!!!

PERFIN AUCTION

			<u>Prices Realised</u>					
Lot	1	4. 0	Lot	16	2. 0	Lot	31	4. 0
	2	3. 0		17	2. 0		32	4. 0
	3	6. 0		18	1. 0		33	2. 6
	4	5. 0		19	£1.17. 6		34	3. 0
	5	£1. 5. 0		20	5. 0		35	2. 0
	6	2. 0		21	5. 0		36	1. 6
	7	11. 0		22	7. 6		37	1. 6
	8	10. 0		23	7. 6		38	1. 6
	9	7. 6		24	5. 0		39	2. 0
	10	10. 0		25	5. 0		40	2. 0
	11	5. 0		26	£2. 5. 0		41	10. 0
	12	4. 0		27	unsold		42	£1.10. 0
	13	2. 0		28	unsold		43	£1. 0. 0
	14	2. 0		29	3. 0	Total.	<u>£15.11. 0</u>	
	15	2. 0		30	3. 0			

Account

From buyers	£15.11.0	To vendors	£ 5. 3. 4
		expenses	1. 0
		Perfin	
		machine	
		fund.	<u>10. 6. 8</u>

Breakdown of money for Perfin Machine Fund.

Sale of donated lots	£ 9. 8. 6
Commission	11. 2
Donation of cash (part proceeds of lot 42)	<u>7. 0</u>
	£10. 6. 8

CANAL PERFINS

The recent re-opening of the Stratford Canal made me wonder if its original owners ever used a perfin, and how many Canal Perfins it may be possible to find. Once upon a time there were many Canal Companies - then a number went out of business with the coming of the Railways, or were taken over by the Railways; others were amalgamated into larger Canal Companies, such as the Shropshire Union.

The word "Navigation" is used in connection with canals, indicating a canalized river, so that in looking for Canal Perfins the letter 'N' could sometimes be the last letter of the initials - as an example: -

BN	H	15,13	6	Bridgewater Canal or Bridgewater Navigation
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The early Bridgewater Canal, finished in 1761, was built by James Brindley to take coal from Worsley to Manchester for the Duke of Bridgewater. Now the Bridgewater is a Department of the Manchester Ship Canal, is 40 miles long, and carried some 436,859 tons of goods in 1961.

I have the perfin BN on the stamps of Q.V.(ld lilac), K.E.VII, K.G.V, K.G.VI, and Q.E.II and the postmarks are mostly Runcorn or Liverpool. My identification comes from an envelope with a Q.E, stamp, and the name on the back on "Manchester Ship Canal Company, Bridgewater Department, Chester Road, Manchester, 15".

Has the Manchester Ship Canal its own perfin too? That is just one of the questions that can be asked! And what about another Ship Canal still in use - the Gloucester & Berkeley, only 16 miles long, with navigation for vessels of 350 tons, could G.B. or G&B be their perfin?

Maybe AC/N or A&C/N stands for Aire & Calder Navigation, and TM/C for Trent & Mersey. Could you find out? When, and if, you do find these and others, please let us know, for, as a subject Canal Perfins should be as full of interest as the Railway Perfins.

Mary E. Thornton.

C A T A L O G U E
O F
O F F I C I A L P E R F I N S

Compiled by
MARY E. THORNTON
With the assistance of
R. BOWMAN and MEMBERS of
THE SECURITY ENDORSEMENT & PERFIN SOCIETY OF G.B.

Published by the Society.

INTRODUCTION

This work is intended to be rather more than a simple catalogue and is an attempt to gather under one cover all known information on perfins used officially throughout the world. It is hoped that the result succeeds in being interesting and suggestions for improvement of future editions will be gladly accepted by the Society.

The basis upon which a perfin is afforded the status of an "Official" in the general philatelic world is very nebulous to say the least, and whilst some have achieved 'fame', others which merit equal standing have been ignored by most collectors. For the purposes of this work two criteria have been used in deciding what constitutes an official perfin. Firstly, there are those which have already received general recognition and are catalogued elsewhere, and secondly, those used by departments or agencies of national governments, which are departments of equal importance to those using the generally accepted official perfins.

In the preparation of the catalogue many sources were tapped for information and these are acknowledged wherever appropriate throughout the following pages. We would, however, like to particularly acknowledge the assistance given by the 1944 edition of the Stamp Collectors Annual which contained a catalogue of 'Perforated Official Stamps'. It was that book which originally triggered-off the idea for this work, and which has provided a lot of the groundwork.

RARITY RATING

To provide some idea of the scarcity of the stamps listed herein, an alphabetical key is used, when possible, to indicate comparative values.

This consists of 25 letters from capital A to capital Y - each letter representing a unit - A being the lowest and Y the Highest. Z, Z*, Z**, and Z*** indicate degrees of rarity beyond Y. Three small letters (a), (b), and (c) in brackets, represent one-quarter, one-half, & three-quarters of an "A" unit respectively.

The ratings given are based on returns made by members of the Society, and/or on catalogue or other values when they exist.

SECTION 1. GREAT BRITAIN

The Government Departments of Great Britain known to have used stamps perforated with their initials, or with a symbol, such as a crown and initials, are as follows:

- 1.1. Admiralty Transport Department.
- 1.2. Board of Trade.
- 1.3. Crown Agents.
- 1.4. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 1.5. H.M. Office of Works.
- 1.6. H.M. Stationery Office.
- 1.7. Ministry of Munitions.
- 1.8. Public Trustee Office.

In general, these officially perforated stamps have received scant recognition, for they are but briefly mentioned in "Stanley Gibbons, Part One" (after the listing of the Overprinted Official stamps), and I am informed by Mr. Mackay that the British Museum Stamp Collections do not include examples of Perfins.

The work of perforating postage stamps with initials is not undertaken by the Post Office of Great Britain, therefore, the Government Departments using such stamps will presumably be responsible for the perforating, either by doing it themselves, or by having it done for them elsewhere.

It may be as well to recall that all perfins showing a crown in the design are not Officials. Some are very attractive trademarks and have been used by the following firms:

23. Crown only - James Russell & Sons Ltd. Wednesbury.
24. Crown above S J - Spear & Jackson Ltd. Sheffield.
25. Crown below S B - Stringer Brothers, Birmingham.
26. Crown above S T - Brereton Collieries (Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot).
27. Crown above J R & S - Joseph Rogers & Sons Ltd, Sheffield.

(The numbers refer to the "Designs" pages of the)
(Society's "Catalogue of Identified G.B. Perfins")

1.1 ADMIRALTY TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Before World War 1 there were two Government Departments concerned with merchant shipping - the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and the Transport Department of the Admiralty; the latter performed a number of duties which included the sea transport arrangements required by the Government. It owned some 350 coal boats which carried fuel for the Fleet and Naval Establishments. It also had a hospital ship and some other vessels.

The Department became very important in World War 1. It had the power to requisition Merchant Ships.

It is not known when the Department was formed, but it was absorbed into the Ministry of Shipping that came into being in 1916.

This Official Perfin has been reported by Mr. Rymer Young, who has examples of it from a collection formed by the late Dr. Gordon Ward. The postmark is of Liverpool, where there are some Admiralty Offices, but the A.T/D perfin may well have been used in other places.



Height 4½ mm.

K.G.V

On the stamps of 1912-22

½d green
1d red

5.7 EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE (C)

Yorkshire is by far the largest county in England and covers one eighth of the land surface.

At the time of the Danish conquest of northern England in the 9th century the Danes kept the boundaries of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Deira, which was roughly the same as Yorkshire, but divided it into three areas and called them Thiridings. These Thiridings remain as the North, East & West Ridings and each has its own centre of local government.

Perfins:	(i)	ER/CC	2H	10,12/8,8	(4)
	(ii)	ER/CC	2H	9,10/7,7	(4½)

Perfins were first used over 40 years ago but the actual date is unknown. Similarly, it is not known when die (ii) took over from die (i) or who supplied perfins before the change over. Slopers supply stamps with the current die (ii).

5.8 EDMONTON (B) MIDDLESEX

Although closely bound to London by innumerable ties, and is to be incorporated into its boundaries in 1965, Edmonton is not strictly speaking a part of London at present. The district has a character of its own. It is thought to have originated in Celtic times and there is much evidence of Roman occupation.

The name is of Saxon origin and was probably in its first form EADHELMES TUN but throughout the years it has had many spellings, some of which are; ADELMETONE in 1086, ELELMSTUN in 1235 EDELMYNGTON in 1422, EDELMETON, ELMUNDTON, EDMONTON in 1535.

Perfin:		E/BC	2H	9/11,7	(4½)
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Perforated stamps were introduced during the 1939-45 war and were discontinued towards the end of 1960. Slopers supplied the stamps in values of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1/-

5.9 ELLESMERE PORT (B) CHESHIRE

Ellesmere Port is a very young borough having only been incorporated in 1955. Even as an urban district it only dated from 1902 although, the villages from which it was formed date back to before the Norman Conquest.

In the earlier part of the 19th century the district was something of a holiday resort for Manchester and Liverpool, but during the years 1887-94 the Manchester Ship Canal was constructed and this was the beginning of the modern industrial centre the district has become today.

Perfin		EEC	H	9,8,7	(4½)
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This Corporation commenced the use of perfins about 1953 and have used denominations of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d & 6d since that date.

Perfins are supplied by Slopers.