

SECURITY ENDORSEMENT & PERFIN SOCIETY OF G.B.  
(Affiliated to the B.P.A.)

NEWS-SHEET

No. 85 October 1966

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PRESIDENT : C.Jennings  
SEC/EDITOR : R.Bowman

CAT.EDITOR : B.Tomkins  
LIBRARIAN : F.Summers

PERFIN OFFERS

Resulting from Mr Jennings article in Stamp Collecting I have received the following three lots for sale.

- a. 80 perfins on covers or pieces plus 160 on small pieces. Mostly London postmarks and many phosphor stamps. Some duplication, particularly of the Greater London Council and the Corporation of London perfins but even here a variety of Postmarks. All Q.E.II and mostly letter rate. Price asked 30/- Some identifications.
- b. Approximately 200 foreign with a smattering of G.B. Some Canadian and Australian officials and a few interesting designs noticed. Condition varies.  
Offers.
- c. 27 Q.V., 16 K.E,VII, 58 K.G.V., 8 K.G.VI (DS/IR), 8 K.G.VI & Q.E.II plus 4 Denmark. Condition varies.

Offers. Apply to the Secretary for any of above.

OFFICIAL PERFIN BOOKLET

The Great Britain Philatelic Society requested permission about a year ago to use the G.B. section of our Officials Catalogue as the basis for a printed booklet. They wrote again recently saying that they were now ready to go ahead, and since our Society had done a lot of the ground work, they are proposing to offer the booklet to our members at a discount.

The normal price will be 5/- but our members can obtain it at 3/6d plus postage when it becomes available.

Would anyone interested please let the Secretary know so that a bulk order can be placed.

American members who are also members, of the American Perfins Club should contact Dave Stump.

## EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

The promised chapter of Mr Jennings' book is not ready for publication I am afraid. It will comprise some 20 pages of "Dumb Punctures", and each page contains a number of illustrations which have to have each hole individually pierced with a pin.

The preparation has taken rather longer than I estimated and at present is only about half way there.

\* Mr Tomkins has had to change over to another typewriter due to the worn condition of the type face on the machine used previously. The type is smaller than that used to date but it should result in a better quality printing than we have been getting for the last two months.

\* In the past I have made a plea for assistance with cutting stencils but it seems that no one has a typewriter available. It occurs to me that there might be someone amongst our members who is prepared to give up a couple of evenings a month to print and despatch the bulletin. I would continue to prepare the stencils but if someone else could crank the duplicating machine, and put the bulletins into envelopes it would be a great help. I might then find time to mount a few perfins in my own collection. As it is I have not touched them for two years now. Is there anyone prepared to take on this job?

## THIS MONTH'S CONTENTS

Two pages of general interest - 2 sheets.

Pages 47, 48 & 49 of the Official Perfins Catalogue - 3 sheets

Page C8 of the Identities Catalogue - 1 sheet.

Pages 17 & 18 of the Simplified Catalogue - 2 sheets.

Pages 5 & 6 of the Municipal Arms Perfins - 2 sheets. This is a continuation of the article by John Nelson. There are two more pages to come next month.

2.9 POLAND (Used in France)

When the Germans invaded Poland in 1939, the Polish Government fled to France. During their stay there, the Polish War Office sanctioned the perforation of certain French stamps with the initials 'W P'.

Philatelic reference to this perfin has been very scant and yet what there is available gives rise to a very strong doubt of the authenticity of their status. So far I have come across the following references:

Philatelic Magazine, 29th August 1941.  
 Polish Post 7 years War. H.Smith, 1946.  
 Polonus Bulletin July-August 1962 (this is a reprint of the article from the Bulletin of the Association of Polish Philatelists in G.B. No. 2 Nov-Dec 1943.)

During the early part of March 1940, Capt. A. Stockie sent an official report to the Polish War Minister giving his reasons why a Polish Post in France was required. After pressing various departments, the basic ideas in the report were adopted. Owing to the fact that the definitive stamps then being designed by I.Paderewski were not forthcoming, the Polish War Office Chancery were ordered, as a provisional measure, to use French stamps perforated with the initials 'W P' - Wojsko Polskie (Polish Army) on all mail emanating from the War Office.

When members of the philatelic press in this country heard of these "new issues" and were shown a price list giving details of the remainders - in one case the number of copies being given as four only - inquiries were immediately made as to their origin.

To support the authenticity of the issue an official document was produced headed:

RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA  
 MINISTERSTWO SPRAW WOJSKOWYCH  
 -----  
 REPUBLIQUE DE POLOGNE  
 MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES MILITAIRES  
 -----

Le Verdon, le 22 juin 1940  
 PARYZ  
 2 Place des Pyramides (1er)

This piece of paper certified that the following list of stamps had been created with the consent of the Ministry of Posts of Paris and that provisionals had been used exclusively by the Polish Ministry on all correspondence during its stay in Paris from the 3rd May to the 10th June 1940. Two examples of the stamps were affixed to the document and were tied with a signature. The document also has the impression of the rubber stamp of the Ministry of Military Affairs and another, different, signature. "

Whilst the certificate has every appearance of being beyond question, more than one specialist finds it difficult to digest that the Polish War Office should find the time to bother about such a trivial matter at a time when evacuation was imminent. Le Verdon was used by the Polish War Office as their embarkation point, the remains of the Office being on board British ships bound for Great Britain on the 22nd June.

There is great doubt as to whether the then French Government ever gave permission for their stamps to be perforated by the Polish authorities. One leading French collector is quite certain that they did not. However, was it necessary to apply to the French Government in the first place?

Upon the hasty evacuation from France to this country cargo space became very scarce. The perforating machine and remainders are believed to have been dumped overboard in the Bay of Biscay.

During their stay in Great Britain the Polish Army was served by the Polish Military Bureau based at Glasgow. The 'Biuro Pocztowe, 1 Korpusu' - (Postal Bureau, 1st Corps) was created and sent to Perth in December 1940. On December 6th 1941, this unit was renamed 'Polish Field Post Office No.11. Later, when the unit was located at Edinburgh it was called 'Field Post, 1st Polish Army Corps'.

Owing to the fact that most stamps were used on internal mail, i.e., between G.H.Q. and the Polish Army Camps, and the remainders are believed destroyed, it will be seen from the numbers prepared, that some are very rare indeed.

(Mr Burrows prepared the pages on Poland and he wishes )  
 (to acknowledge the help recieved from Kay Horowicz )  
 ( and Col. Geraud de Loste. )



- WOJSKO POLSKIE (Polish Army)

Check list of issues perforated

<u>Value</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
2c	Sower	blackish green	March 1933	100
3c	Sower	vermilion	Sept. 1933	100
5c	Mercury	bright carmine	11 Nov. 1938	500
10c	Mercury	ultramarine	17 Oct. 1938	500
20c	Mercury	mauve	17 Oct. 1938	500
20c	Sower	bright magenta	1935	100
30c	Sower	brown-red	1938	100
30c	Mercury	scarlet	3 March 1939	400
40c	Mercury	bright violet	10 Mar. 1939	400
40c+60c	Soldier's	slate purple	15 Feb. 1940	75
50c	Mercury	blue	25 July 1939	400
50c	Peace	rose-red	1935	2800
70c	Mercury	rose-magenta	20 Jan. 1939	100
70c	Lanquedoc	black-blue	25 Dec. 1939	100
80c+45c	Joffe	redish-brown	1 May 1940	75
90c	Peace	ultramarine	29 Dec. 1938	500
90c	Lyon	slate-purple	25 Dec. 1939	100
90c+35c	Red Cross	turquoise blue & greenish blk	24 Mar. 1939	40
70c+50c	Engineer	scarlet	5 April 1939	40
1F	Iris	green	23 May 1939	300
1F 30c	Iris	ultramarine	24 Jan. 1940	300
1F 50c	Soldier's	greenish blue	15 Feb. 1940	75
1F 50c	Foch	violet	1 May 1940	75
2F 50c	Ceres	green	20 Jan. 1939	250
3F	Ceres	pale magenta	24 April 1939	750

751	CT	7,6	4½	London Corn Trade Assoc. Ltd London E.C.3
755	C.T.B	8,7,13	6	Commercial Telegram Bureau
765	CT/C	7,6/7	4½,4/4½	Continental Transport Co Ltd. London W.C.2
776	C.T.S/&Co	8,7,10/14,8,6	4½ (III)	C. Tennant Sons & Co.
786.1	CU	7,8	4½	Commercial Union Assurance Co.
795.1	CU/DC	7,8/9,7	4½	1) Carlton Urban District Council, Herts. 2) Carshalton U.D.C. Surrey 3) Crawley U.D.C. Surrey 4) Cheshunt U.D.C. Herts. 5) Chigwell U.D.C. Essex 6) Chertsey U.D.C. Surrey
795.2	CU/DC	8,10/11,8	5	Carlton U.D.C. Herts.
797	CU/G	7,8/9	4½	Commercial Union Group
813	C/V	7,7	4½	Colne Valley U.D.C.
826.2	CW	7,12	4½	Used by the Cities of :- Westminster, Wolverhampton, Winchester, Workington. Willesden Boro' Council
827.2	C.W	8,14	5	City of Wolverhampton
828.1	C.W.	8,9	4	County Borough of Wallesey
828.3	C.W.	8,15	5½	Charles Winn & Co Ltd, Birmingham
831.1	C&W	7,12,12	4½ (Ia)	Courtin & Warner Ltd, Lewes, Sussex
831.4	C&W	8,12,15	5½ (IIIa)	Cable & Wireless Ltd, London.
834	C&W/C	7,12,12/7	4½ (Ia)	Caterham & Wireless Ltd, London
841	CWF	8,14,8	5	C.W.Faulkner & Co Ltd, London
846.1	CWK/L	8,14,10/7	5	) C.W.Kellock & Co Ltd,
846.2	CWK/L	8,14,10/7	5½	) Liverpool
854.1	CW/S	7,12/9	4½	Cunard White Star Line.
851	CWS	Four known types	)	
852	C.W.S	8,16,10	4½	) Co-operative Wholesale
853	CWS	7,12,9	4½(Diagonally)	) Society Ltd.
857	CWW	9,15,15	5½	C & W Walker Ltd, Donnington Salop.
887	CZAR	8,9,10,11	4½	C. Czarnikow Ltd. London.

601	CPH	651	CR/DC	701	CSD/&Co.
602	CPK/Co	652	C.R/F.	702	CSE/C°.Ld.
603	C.P.L	653	C.R./F	703	C/S.F
604	CPA	654	CR/FC	704	C.S/&H
605	C&P/L	655	CRI/Co.	705	CS/L ++
606	CP/Ld	656	CRISP	706	C&SL
607	C&P/M	657	C&/RL	707	C&S/L
608	CP/OS	658	CRO/HMC	708	C&/SL
609	C.P/O.S ++	659	CROS	709	C/S/L
610	CPR ++	660	CRR	710	CS/&L
611	CP/R ++	661	CR/&S	711	CS/Ld
612	C.P/R	662	CRT	712	C&S/LD
613	CP/RATES	663	CR/T	713	CSL/Ltd
614	C.P./RATFS	664		714	CS/L/SA ++
615	C.P./S.	665		715	C/SM
616	CP/SM	666		716	CS&P
617	C&P/SSCo	667		717	CS/&P
618	C.P/T.Co.	668		718	C.S.P/Co
619	CP/W	669		719	CSR
620	CP/F (600)	670		720	C/SR
621		671		721	CSS
622		672		722	CS/SA/L ++
623		673		723	C.S/S.A/L
624		674		724	CSS/Co ++
625		675		725	C.S.S./Co (735)
626		676	CS	726	C/S.S.Co
627		677	C.S	727	CSS/&Co
628		678	C.S.	728	CSS/CoLd
629		679	C..S	729	CS/&S/Ld
630		680	C&S. ++	730	CS/SM
631	CQ	681	C&S.	731	C/S/S/M (Diagonal)
632	CQ/G	682	CS/&A	732	C/S.T
633	CQ/O	683	C.S.B	733	CS/&T
634		684	C&S/B	734	C/S&T
635		685	CSC ++	735	C/SSCo (725)
636		686	C.S.C	736	
637		687	CS/C	737	
639		688	CSC/Co	738	
639		689	CSCo	739	
640		690	CS/Co	740	
641	CR	691	CS&Co	741	
642	C.R	692	CS/&Co ++	742	
643	C/R	693	C.S/&Co	743	
644	C&R ++	694	C.S/&Co.	744	
645	CRAMER/&Co	695	CS/&Co.	745	
646	C&R/B	696	C/S&Co	746	
647	C.R.Co	697	CS/&Co/Ld ++	747	
648	CR/&Co ++	698	CS/&Co/SP	748	
649	C/R&Co	699	C/S/D	749	
650	C.R/&Co.	700	CSD/&Co	750	

MORE ABOUT THE MUNICIPAL ARMS TYPE PERFINS

By J. Nelson

Several members responded to the request in the March News-Sheet that any further information to that contained in my short article, on the above subject, should be sent to me or to the Secretary for later publication. The information received, including details of two additional types, has been very helpful and I am most grateful to all those concerned.

1. CITY OF LONDON

To begin with, an entirely new die "discovered" by Michael Burrows who very kindly sent me his examples so that I could prepare the illustration (Fig.12). At Mr Burrows suggestion, this will be referred to as type 1a since the stamps and postmarks indicate that the die was in use at the same time as Type 1. The stamps Mr Burrows has are a pair of Q.V.Jubilee ½d vermilion with only part of a London, E.C, post-mark showing, and a K.E.VII 1d with London postmark dated OCT 15 1902.

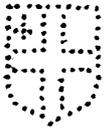


Fig.12

Plenty of information has been received on Type 1, with postmarks ranging from 1899 to the 1920's, on 1d lilacs, ½d Q.V. Jubilees, K.E.VII ½d and 1d, and early K.G.V low values. My own 1d lilac, dated Nov. 12 1896 seems to be the earliest, but no one has come up with a specific date for the latest.

No scarcity of Type 2 of the City of London die either, which was to be expected. Reports of the stamps concerned confirm my view that the die changed about 1934, but, again, no dates are available, and no one has seen the die inverted or reversed. The die seems to have been in regular use from about 1934 up to the present time, but the only commemorative is a 1935 1½d Silver Jubilee mentioned by Mr. Rymer Young.

Incidentally, if any member would like two or three examples of Type 2 on Q.E. stamps, I shall be pleased to provide them on receipt of a S.A.E. - no letter necessary.

2. CITY OF CARDIFF

Only three people have had anything to say about the Cardiff arms Perfin, Miss Thornton, Ron Bowman and Mr Rymer Young, which tends to confirm that the perfin is somewhat scarce. All three have examples on K.E.VII and Mr Young also on Q.V. 1d lilac and ½d vermilion Jubilee plus K.E.VII ½d blue-green. My own 13 lilac, postmarked 23rd September 1899, is the earliest I have recorded and Miss Thornton's K.E.VII ½d, postmarked 8th March 1905, the latest.

(Arms-5)

### 3. CITY OF LEICESTER

A "first" here for Mr Rymer Young with a 1d lilac post-marked 10th November 1897. Several others report K.E.VII issues and K.G.V. up to the 1934/36 photo issues and, of the latter, Mr Young also has mint controls ½d - P31, 1d - O31, and 1½d - Q32 which are, without doubt, unique.

The later Leicester type (Fig-5) seems to have been confined to K.E.VIII and K.G.VI dark colours which are reported from several quarters. Miss Thornton's collection includes a 2½d K.G.VI dark blue and Ron Bowman has a useful K.G.VI cover post-marked 24th March 1941, the latest date I have recorded.

### 4. CITY OF DUBLIN

I was interested to receive from Michael Burrows a copy of an informative article on this subject, written by Mr F.H.B. Smith, which appeared in the Irish Philatelic Circle Journal in December 1965. Shortly afterwards, I heard from Mr Smith himself, and I understand that the earliest example of the Dublin perfin with shield known to the Irish Circle is that on a Q.V. Jubilee ½d vermilion postmarked 5th September 1896 in the possession of Mr Burrows. The Irish experts advise that the shield part of the design was removed about 1907, and that the castles without shield continued in use (in latter years on Irish Republic stamps) until 1952 when they were superseded by the letters DC.

With everything decided, we might perhaps have moved on to Cambridge, but Mr Jennings has presented us with a problem. He has in his collection a three castles without shield die on a K.E.VII ½d on a postcard with the inscription W.D. & H.O. Wills Limited, Three Castles Factory, Dublin, from which, he says, their "Three Castles" cigarettes and tobacco obtains its name. (Mr Rymer Young, however, suggests that the name may have been taken from the reference to "Three Castles" tobacco at the end of Thackeray's "The Virginians" published in 1857).

When I visited Mr Jennings in June, the postcard was, unfortunately, away with one of Mr Jennings exhibitions, so I was unable to see it. The exhibition incidentally was one of the Tobacco Company perfins, so that Mr Jennings seems satisfied about the identity.

If anyone has a reasonable explanation I would be pleased to see that it is published. A three castles die without shield (or even with shield) on cover indisputably used by the Dublin Corporation would be most helpful, but this would not solve the problem as to why Wills were using a Dublin Corporation perfin.

The only suggestion I have so far received is that this is an isolated case of a Wills employee using or re-using a Dublin Corporation stamp.

(Arms.6)