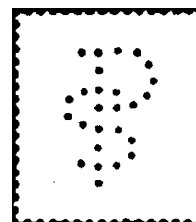


**THE G.B. PERFIN SOCIETY  
BULLETIN  
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**THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS**

PRESIDENT	Chris Carr
SECRETARY/ TREASURER PACKET SUPT. AUCTIONEER	Dave Hill  John Donner
BULLETIN EDITOR	Rosemary Smith
CATALOGUE EDITOR	Roy Gault
LIBRARIAN	Alastair Walter
PUBLICATIONS	Jeff Turnbull

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BULLETIN No:- 336 Subscription £10 (UK); £12 (abroad/surface); £15 (abroad-air)

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Auction No.2 (2005) 10 Pages + 2 pages Society Illustrations

## **SOCIETY INFORMATION**

### **MEMBERSHIP CHANGES TO MAY 2005**

Total Members 350

#### **New Members**

JIM MEYER

#### **Change of Address**

CHRIS CARR

RON PRESCOTT

#### **Died**

MURIEL GEE

### **SECRETARY/TREASURER'S COMMENTS**

Dave Hill

I have booked the Euston Room of Friends House (The Quakers) at 173 Euston Road, London NW1 2W from 1:30 to 5:0 on Saturday 29th October 2005. Note the times are their session times and there is no parking but it is just opposite St Pancras and Kings Cross stations. More details when I can get on their website [www.quaker.org.uk/hospitality](http://www.quaker.org.uk/hospitality).

There has been no negative comment on my proposal to change the constitution (see last Bulletin).

I wonder if there is someone prepared to take over the duties of Sec/Treasurer? There may be someone who is anxious to do it or who thinks they could improve the services to members and I think after 12 years I ought to give them a chance. I must admit to having lost some of my interest in stamps. Don't all rush at once!!

I have tried to set up paypal as a method of payment, I may have been successful but I'm just a stupid stamp collector! If I get payments through I'll let you know.

Likewise I have updated my Norton antivirus but may have selected a product too powerful for my very old computer, so if I'm not answering e mails this may be the problem.

## **NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & PUBLICATIONS**

The "D" section of the New Illustrated Catalogue is now complete and ready for ordering. The price, including p & p, from Jeff Turnbull is:-

Home £10-50; Europe £13-00; Rest of World £15. Silhouettes only is:-  
Home £4; Europe £5; Rest of World £6.

Roy Gault will be looking at the "E" section next and asks that any E dies not in Edwards be sent to him for scanning and including in the new edition. See also Page 7.

## **REPORT FROM LONDON MEETING ON MAY 21st**

Most of the usual faces assembled for the last (?) meeting at Duchess House. Thanks to the Potters of the Oddfellows; were expressed for the use of this meeting room and to Mr Noden, the resident caretaker, for his friendly service. The room was adequate for our needs, unlimited self-service tea, coffee and biscuits and the use of display boards for our competitions and displays. Friend's House in October will be much dearer than Duchess House and facilities at this point in time are an unknown quantity.

Rosemary reported that Maurice Harp will take over the Bulletin at the October edition. She had especial thanks to Roy Gault for his seemingly unending string of articles for the Bulletin, despite his heavy work-load with the catalogues. These articles were always sent complete with illustrations, ready for the printer, except for the footer. Alastair Walter too was thanked for sending his Library reports in a similar manner, footer only to be added. Dave Hill always sent his Society Information in good time so that any additions etc. could easily be included. It has made her work less onerous. The members present thanked Rosemary for her hard work over the last 16 years. Thanks were expressed to John Luft for "stuffing" the Bulletin (collecting from the printer, putting in envelopes, sticking on labels and posting) for nearly 20 years. John has agreed to continue with this job until Maurice has found a printer closer to home.

Alastair Walter reported that the Library is jogging along. He now has available the pages of the old Edwards Catalogue for the letters not yet published by Roy Gault in the Gault New Illustrated Catalogue. More of that on the next page.

Roy Gault reported that the "D" section was with Jeff for printing and "E" would be the next section. Again, more on this on another page. Updates for the first letters issued would start soon, so hopefully the Gault Illustrated Catalogue With Details would be complete with early letters updated c2010. Roy pointed out that the "Reference Collection of Perfins", formed from his own and Harry Skinner's collections, would, in due course he hoped, be passed onto the safe keeping of a future Catalogue Editor. In the meantime it is a private collection, remaining in his hands and should not be regarded as a financial asset of the Society. Members who had donated to the collection were thanked.

Dave reported that membership had altered little since the increase in subs and new members were still joining.

John Donner could not be present so there was no official auction but dealer member Michael Goodman was there with some of his perfin stock, Rosemary brought some of Michael Rucklidge's old exchange packet books with the remnants of high value perfins to sell, and members bought and swapped their items as usual.

John Marriner, Michael Goodman and Brian Merryweather brought some sheets of material for showing (displaying rather a too grandiose term) and the contents proved interesting.

Once again, the comment was passed that the most interesting and enjoyable part of the meeting was the last hour when the members left sit round the central table and discuss perfins in general, in particular and pick one another's brains.

## Old Illustrated Catalogue

Alastair Walter

The previous "Edwards" illustrated catalogue of GB perfins, begun by Tony Edwards and Betty Lucas in 1986 and completed by Roy Gault in 1993, has been out of print for some time. Most of this catalogue has been superseded by the New Illustrated Catalogue, but for letters A, B, C, E, F, G and H the old catalogue is the most recent available.

Last year a copy of this catalogue, complete with all the updates, was donated to the library. I can now offer copies of the A-C and E-H sections (including updates).

This reprint will be a loose-leaf photocopy of the original catalogue. The print quality will be lower than we are used to with the New Illustrated Catalogue, but hopefully good enough to allow identification of perfins.

I will get the copies made at a local print shop. To keep the costs down I will get all the copies made in one batch. The deadline for orders is 31st July 2005 and all copies will be despatched after this date, regardless of when they are received.

The price including postage will be:

UK	£13.50	
Europe	£16	(\$31)
Outside Europe - airmail	£23	(\$44)
Outside Europe - surface mail	£16	(\$31)

Any orders received after 31st July 2005 may cost more.

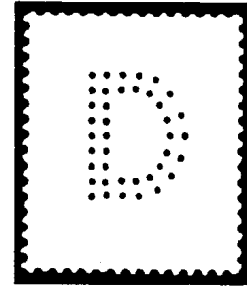
Please order by any of the usual library channels given on the front cover and pay in advance in one of these ways:

- £ Sterling cash
- US\$ cash
- UK Cheque payable to the Perfin Society
- Deduct from your existing Society credit.

## NEW CATALOGUE - SECTION "D".

Roy Gault

Again, as I write, the proof reading by Stephen Steere of section "D" of the New Illustrated Catalogue is virtually complete and will have been finished by the time you read this. The new section lists 880 different "D" dies, a somewhat disappointing increase of less than 1% on the 872 known after the April 1993 Update.



On a more positive note, the number of identified D's now stands at an impressive 491 (55.8%).

As with previous catalogues, many tens of thousands of perfined stamps have been inspected by fellow collectors contributing to this latest catalogue. Over 8,790 different stamps are itemised against the 880 different dies giving an average of 10 stamps/die.

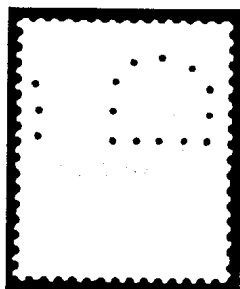
The *longest lived* of the "D" dies at 82 years is "D&C<sup>o</sup>.." (D0850.01M), used 1875-1957 by Davies & Co, Advertising Agents, London EC. This is one of just three dies that can be found on stamps from all six reigns, including the Line Engraved issues. "DHE" (D2260.02aM) has the *greatest number of DDF* at 120 (on 15 different issues), and both "D&B/B" (D0290.01) and "D&C.." (D0850.01M) can be found on the *greatest number of issues* - 16.

The 'scarcity' table for the D's is as follows:

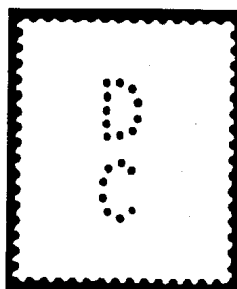
DDF Known	DD	%	Scarcity
10 or more	270	30.7%	Common
4-9	272	30.9%	Reasonable
2-3	197	22.4%	Scarce
0-1	141	16.0%	Rare
TOTAL	880		

As a result of the response by Gerry Soutar, Terry Wood and Jack Brandt to the "Missing D's" article in Bulletin No.335 (page 8), there are now only 5 'D' dies for which we have no stamp details, making section "D" of the catalogue over 99% 'complete'.

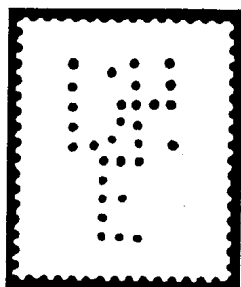
If you find you have any of the following five dies, (or suspect what some may be partials of), I would be pleased to receive any information regarding the stamp/postmark details to help provide accurate date ranges for the dies.



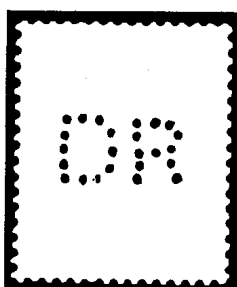
D0012.06



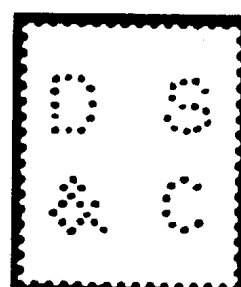
D0600.01



D2280.04



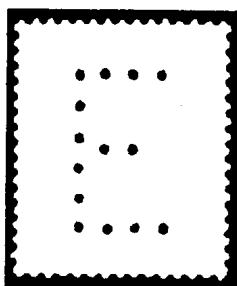
D4010.02



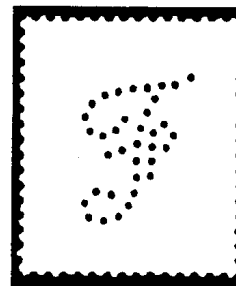
D4410.01

G.B. Perfins commencing letter "D" with no known details.

Also if, when going through your perfins and comparing them against the catalogue, you have any additional information such as earlier/later dates, post-towns, new values and issues, *please let me know so that I can keep the catalogue up-to-date.*



This latest section of the 'New Illustrated Catalogue' brings it up to 60% complete. The next letters to be looked at in detail will be the letter "E" closely followed by "F".



*Please send me details of any New D you think you hold* (of either letter) along with a black & white scan or photocopy of the back of the stamp taken against a black background. I plan to complete the E's (around 875 dies) by late Autumn of this year, and the F's (825 dies expected) as early as possible in 2006. I will also slip in the 'Monograms' with one of these sections.

## EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Rosemary Smith

I had thought that this was going to be my last Bulletin as Editor. However, because of work commitments, Maurice cannot take over until later in the year. With this in mind, any follow-up to Bulletin articles and any new articles, please send to myself. I am looking for copy for the August Bulletin because at this time of year most members are having holidays or doing their gardening. Perfins or stamps in general is at the bottom of the list of priorities.

To help fill this Bulletin I have taken note of one or two comments passed about the usefulness of giving ideas on the different ways to display perfins to a group meeting. In later pages you will see that I have put forward ideas for a display to non-philatelists who are not particularly interested in stamps never mind stamps with holes in them!

## WANTS

A non-member friend is interested in Edward VIII perfins on cover. Let me (Dave) know if you have anything to offer.

Collectors in Belgium are putting together a film related thematic list of stamps etc and would like to hear of anyone who would be interested in listing (loosely) film related perfins. Contact Hugo Bernaers

## SEEN IN AUCTION

**Mike Cole** sent details of the following, taken from the Birmingham Philatelic Society auction catalogue.

**A hand-drawn Illustrated Envelope** roughly opened at top which leaves a small piece missing at top left corner. Posted from Birmingham in 1893 with perfinned - '**SDC**' **1d lilac stamp.**

'**ED**'<sup>R</sup> & **Carlisle**'/ **S.T.** handstamp on reverse. Overall toning does not unduly detract.

The estimate was £12 and it sold for £50.



## ADDITIONS TO SILVER JUBILEE CATALOGUE

Jeff Turnbull

Since I updated the Silver Jubilee Perfin Catalogue (these updates are included in the catalogue when purchased from Publications) I have had many new values and new dies reported by various members. These have been reported and illustrated in the previous Bulletins. I have now made a computerised list of all "New Values" and "New Dies" reported since the update and these will be included with any future purchases of the Silver Jubilee Catalogue.

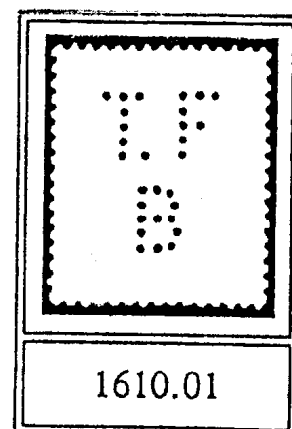
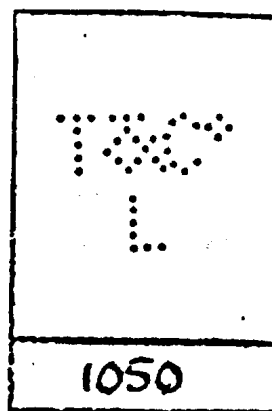
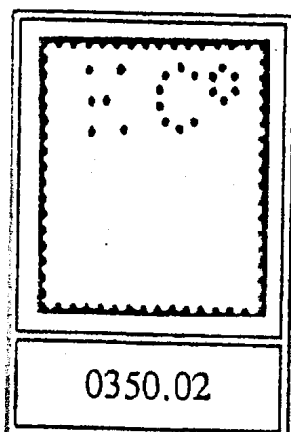
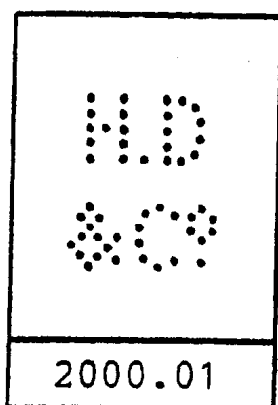
The following have not been reported in the Bulletin before and thanks go to Peter Peniket and Gunner Beck for these details.

### New Values

A2370.02	AF/&S	1½d, 2½d	B0830.01	B.B/M	2½d
B1970.01	B.D/C	½d	B2500.01	BE/RP	2½d
C1380.03	CC/L	½d	C2400.01	C.E./S.C <sup>o</sup>	1d
C5840.02	CPA	1d, 2½d	C7140.01	CS/L/SA	1d
G2080.02	G&H	2½d	J1980.02M	LD	2½d
J5750.01	JNM	1d	K0010.10	K	2½d
K0710.01	KESSLER	2½d	L1540.01	L.D.C.	½d
L5080.02	LS/H	1d	N3120.01M	N/SS/U	1d, 1½d
O0010.05	O	2½d	R4060.01	RP/J	½d
S2550.01	S.E./H.	½d	U1440.01	UNIV COR	1½d
W6680.02	W&S	½d, 1½d			

### New Dies

H2000.01	H.D/&C <sup>o</sup>	1d	K0350.02	KC <sup>o</sup>	1½d
T1050.01M	T&C <sup>o</sup> /L	1½d	T1610.01	TY/B	1d

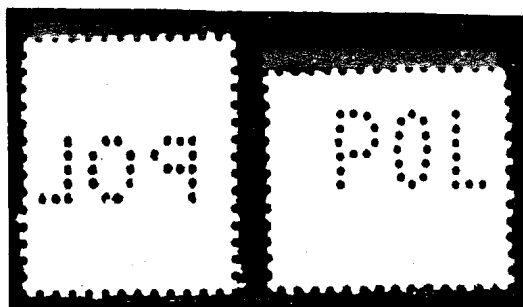
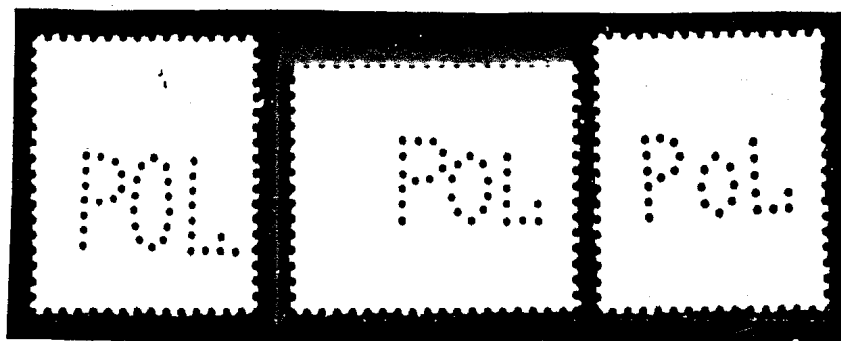


## MEMBERS' COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

### Pol Perfins in various countries

Bulletin 334 Pg.15 & 335 Pg.18.

**Jack Brandt** also is unaware of any "C" perfin used by Jersey police. He has sent the following illustrations of 3 German 'POL's' and 2 Danish ones. The smaller of the Danish ones is on a 1992 issue.



### Canadian Pacific Railway Perfins

Bulletin 334Pg.10/11

**Jack Brandt** points out that the information about CPR dies and values comes from the Railway Perfins Handbook, published in 1976. There is much more up-to-date information on the worksheets sent out by Terry Comper a couple of years ago.

### Joss & Lowenstein Perfins

Bulletin 335 Pg.22/23

**Jack Brandt** checked his Austrian perfins for this M.J/&L. die and found he had two but on 1913 and 1918 issues. He then checked the **Katalog Perfinu z uzemi Ceskoslovenska 1987** by **V. Maxa, V. Fejtek & L. Janecek**. There was an entry very similar to the one illustrated from the Austrian catalogue but it did give date of use as 1891-1918 and found from Prague. The rating was 'D' with W being classed as rare.

Vahe's Egyptian card must be classed as rare if ordinary perfins are 'D'.

**Alastair Walter** writes that the dates of use given for the Stationery Office perfins are not unusual when you consider the issue dates for these values, which were often considerably later than the basic rate stamps. The photogravure "1934" 10d and 1/- stamps were issued on 24 Feb 1936 - after King George V had died! So, bearing in mind that post offices would probably use up stocks of the old issue, the use of the previous 1/- in July 1936 would be quite normal. The George VI 1/- was issued 1 May 1939.

**Are Perfins Necessary Today?**            Bulletin 335 Pg. 24

**Harvey Russell and Alastair Walter** provided some very useful information about Post Office directives on re-purchasing unused stamps. Also information about Post Office publications for both counter staff and the public.

I print the whole of Harvey's letter because it is "from the horse's mouth" and concise.

*"The Post Office Guide was first published as a Post Office publication in 1857. I believe that it was then published intermittently until about 1901, when it became a twice yearly publication. That continued until about the First World War, when it was changed to an annual publication. It remained as an annual until its demise in the late 1980's. From its inception, it was meant to be sold to the public, as well as being used by counter staff.*

*In fact, when I started on the post office counter as a Postal & Telegraph Officer in 1957, after a six-week training course in a dedicated counter training school at King's Cross in London, I was given a copy of the POG - as it was universally known - and a copy of Rules for Counter Officers in Crown Offices, and told that all the information I could ever want or need was in one or other of the two books, and I was not to ask questions of the other, more experienced, counter staff as it gave the public a bad impression!*

*The old POG ceased publication, I believe, in about 1987. I have a copy of the 1986 edition and I believe this was the last edition for public sale. Photocopied pages enclosed from this edition show that perfinned stamps were still allowed to be used, but there is some doubt whether they would be re-purchased, since such perfinned initials (note, NOT names or trademarks) could be said to mutilate or deface the stamps.*

*However, the Post Office Guide for Postmasters is a different kettle of fish! This is a booklet which is NOT available to the public, and is published for the information of staff only. "*

### **Relevant Sections from the Post Office Guide 1986 Edition.**

#### **Mutilated or defaced stamps**

Postage cannot be paid by means of mutilated or defaced postage stamps. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Perforation is, however, allowed under certain conditions; see paragraph on Perforation With Initials.

#### **Perforation with initials**

Postage stamps may be perforated with initials (but not with names or trademarks) providing that the perforating holes are no larger than those dividing one stamp from another in a sheet of stamps. The work of perforating postage stamps with initials is not undertaken by the Post Office.

#### **Repurchase of unused or spoiled decimal postage stamps**

Allowance is made under certain conditions for unused decimal postage stamps (including stamps affixed to or impressed on envelopes or other stationery) which

- a) have been purchased for postal purposes and are no longer needed, or
  - b) have been inadvertently or undesignedly spoiled/rendered unfit for use.
- No allowance can be made for stamps bought for philatelic purposes, e.g. for private collection or for speculative purposes.

..... Claims of less than £1,000 will not be accepted. .... 15% commission for the service. ... As far as possible small claims should be submitted in blocks or pairs.

*(Ed- I wonder how much is meant by a small claim? There is no specific mention of repurchasing - or otherwise- of perforated stamps)*

Alastair tells me that there is a 1986 POG in the library. He has looked on the Royal Mail website but could find no reference to repurchasing stamps at the present time.

From other items in the library he found:- in 1969 the system was very similar, but only 12½% commission. The 1969 guide also mentions that perfined stamps could not be used to uprate postal orders - another reason for using perfins.

The 1890 guide gives the familiar rules that caused such trouble, although it is interesting to note that post offices were "permitted, though not compelled, to purchase postage stamps from the public (provided the stamps be not soiled or otherwise damaged)". Was this a recognition of the problem, allowing postmasters to use their discretion if they had suspicions?

In the same guide is the also familiar rule that Postmasters have been instructed not to purchase stamps with initials of firms, etc, through the stamps.

In the library is a page from The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly for January 2nd 1904. Under the heading "Cash for Stamps" it states, The privilege of exchanging postage stamps for cash at post offices was withdrawn at the end of the last year, and they will now only be repurchased under stringent limitations. No smaller amount than one pound's worth will be accepted, the person selling them will have to fill up an elaborate form, and payment will be made by an order to be subsequently sent to the address of the vendor from the chief office. The commission will be raised from 2½% to 5%.

The change (remarks a business contemporary) is a step in the right direction. The facility with which the stamps in small amounts could be disposed of over the counter has encouraged pilfering in business establishments to a larger extent than is generally known. The new arrangement will check the practice, without any inconvenience to the public, as postal orders can now be obtained from 6d to £1, and there is no necessity whatever for remitting small amounts in postage stamps.

Alastair adds that it is strange that the £1 minimum was left unchanged for so long; from being 240 letter rate stamps in 1903 it had fallen in real value to just half a dozen first class stamps by 1986.

A further reference to the original article came from Harvey who noted that on 15th Nov 1880 the Postmaster General had authorised the scheme whereby twelve 1d postage stamps would be accepted for a deposit into a Post Office Savings Bank account, provided they were stuck onto a special deposit form, which could only be obtained from post offices. Apparently office boys or other interested parties had been using their office postage stamp stock to increase their savings accounts!

In the Post Office Circular No.209 dated 30 Nov 1880 it stated-  
*Postmasters must distinctly understand that Penny Postage Stamps having initials perforated through them must not be accepted for deposit purposes.*

So it would appear that each loop hole for the thief of perforated stamps was slowly being closed.

oo00O00oo

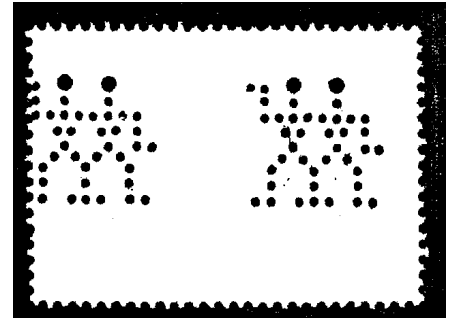
## **MEMBERS QUERIES**

### **Advertising Underprints**

Some years ago we had quite a number of non-perfined stamps sent in, with underprints used to advertise various stamp dealers. Somewhat later, Andy Donaldson, sent a colour photocopy of a QV penny plate 114 with the underprint RHODES in purple. The stamp has a 303 duplex of Folkestone. It is the earliest such unofficial underprint I have been sent and Andy asks if this too was a dealer's mark. The other dealers' underprints were in Bulletins 313/314/316/317/318/319 and by number 319 the subject was rather jaded. Perhaps this latest underprint may bring more answers and more underprints out of the woodwork.

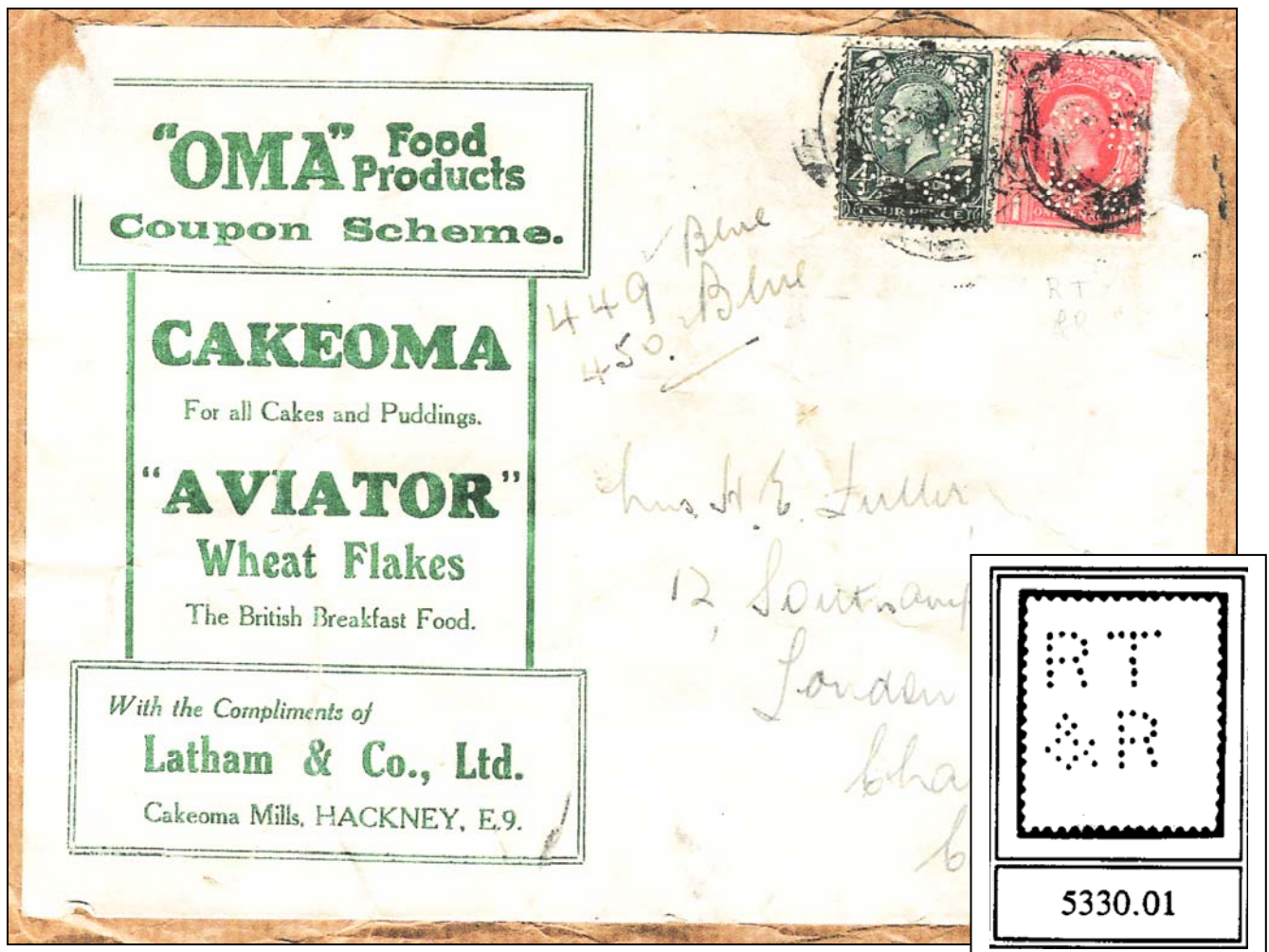


Gary Shayler does not really have a query about this German perfin, more a 'tongue in cheek' observation. He thinks it is from "The Little Men" books which were certainly a hit with British toddlers. What do the characters represent?



**Perfin RT/&R (R5330.01)**

Michael Cole sent me the illustrated parcel label below. The perfin is RT/&R (R5330.01) which is identified with Richardson, Tee, Ryeroft & Co Ltd, Warehousemen, 33 Portland St., Manchester and 10 Wood St., London EC. This company was acquired by Hickson, Lloyd & King Ltd in 1937. I have this perfin on cover and my cover gives the product as "Borespring - Sheets & Pillowcases". It is impossible to see the date on the postmark but the 1d Photogravure stamp of KGV must take the date to at least 1934. Has anyone any suggestion as to why Latham & Co. Ltd of Cakeoma Mills would be using this perfin, RT/&R?



## "O.W. Official overprint with BTJ Perfin".

Roy Gault

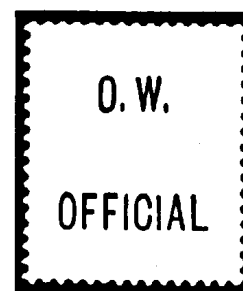
Recently a request came to me for help from Donald Manson of the Kirkcaldy Stamp and Postcard Club. In his stamp collection he has a 2½d King Edward V11 definitive overprinted with "O.W./OFFICIAL" which also has the perforated initials "BTJ".

Not knowing much about 'Official' overprints, I could only help out with the perfin. Just two dies are known with these initials and both have been positively identified as having been used by The British Trade Journal, 24 Mark Lane, London EC.



Clearly, Donald's example has the later perfin, which I believe was a single-headed die. Conveniently, the stamp has a postmark date of 5th May 1910, which sits comfortably with what we know for B7210.02.

*But is the overprint genuine?* There are O.W. detail differences between this example and the illustration shown in Stanley Gibbons. For example, the "W" is closer to the "O", OFFICIAL and the F's have shorter central bars. 1



These 'Official' overprints combined with Perfin are somewhat scarce, but if genuine, how do they come about? My (feeble) guess is that unused overprinted stamps were sent by the 'Office of Works' to the offices of the 'British Trade Journal', intended for use as prepayment for replies or perhaps for postage of copies of the journal. Once in the BTJ's hands they were initialed to deter misuse.

*Has anyone any more plausible suggestions?*



## DIFFERENT TYPES OF SHELL PERFINNS

### ON EGYPTIAN STAMPS

Vahe Varjabedian

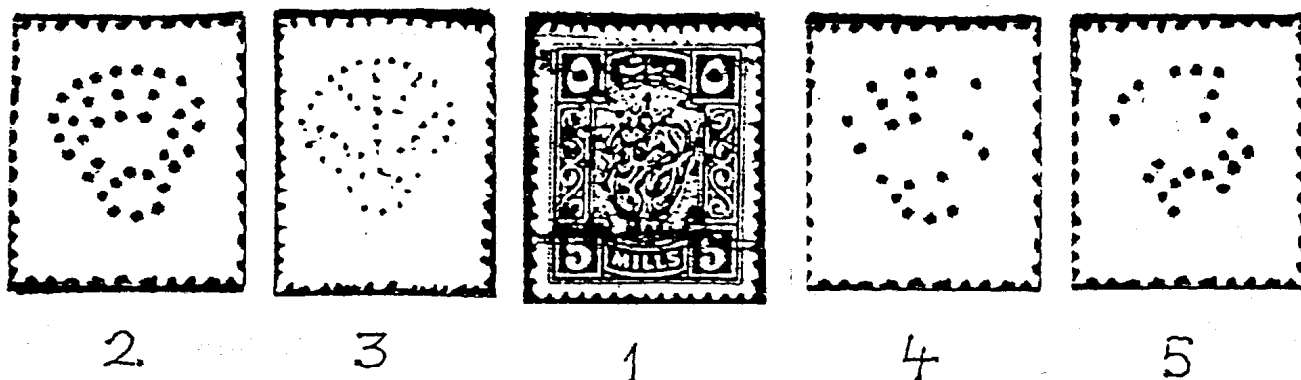
A couple of years ago I found the Shell Company perfin, which is in a sea shell shape and represents the logo of the company. At that time I had very limited information about this pattern and its usage.

During the last two years many Shell Company invoices and receipts have come to light. After checking some hundreds of them, all franked with Tax Stamps issued from 1939-61, 5 MILLS (Fig. 1) Violet and 10 MILLS (Brown) punctured by shell perfins, I found different types and shapes. The early period which is 1946 the puncturing has large pins, horizontally and vertically. In the fifties the pins became thinner. In the sixties we can find many omitted or closed or deformed holes due to excessive usage, or perhaps not punctured very carefully.

Until now the earliest recorded date of this company is 1/5/1946 issued in CAIRO. D and the latest recorded from METRO (down town Cairo) Service Station on the 28/4/64.

During 18 years these perfined stamps were used to frank receipts given to customers after paying the fee of fuelling or having their car serviced at any of the Shell Company Service Stations in Cairo and its suburbs. The recorded Shell stations are Zamalek, Tayaran (Heliopolis), Metro, Giza. I also found invoices sent by post to customers informing about their expenses during the year.

Type 1 had 38 holes (Fig.2); Type 2 had 45 holes (Fig.3). Later ones with blind holes and omitted ones as (Fig.4), and (Fig.5).



**HISTORY OF PERFIN USERS**  
**STEWARTS AND LLOYDS LIMITED**  
**GLASGOW - BIRMINGHAM - LONDON**

**from John Mathews**

Andrew Stewart started his Clyde Tube Works in 1860 in Glasgow, on the site occupied in recent times by the hotel and railway station. Two years later, he took his brother James into partnership. Early success meant that larger premises were needed and these were established in 1867 at Coatsbridge, where buttweld and lapweld tubes were manufactured. The brothers decided to give added incentive to their senior staff by making the business a private limited company in 1882.

In 1889, two sons of Andrew Stewart started a similar company, but within a year this merged with A. & J. Stewart Limited which became a public limited company. During the 1980s, expansion continued and other steel companies were merged into Stewarts. By 1900, annual output was about 3,000 tons. In 1900, the company's head office in Oswald Street, Glasgow, was completely destroyed by fire during a fierce gale. At this time, Mr. Andrew Stewart was in indifferent health and he died on 16 August 1901.

The firm of Lloyd and Lloyd was founded in 1859 by Mr. Samuel Lloyd and his cousin, Mr. Edward Rigge Lloyd at the Albion Tube Works, Nile Street, Birmingham. Early expansion of their company was also rapid with amalgamations with other companies. Their brand "L&L" became universally known as a guarantee of quality. They had excellent relations with their staff, for whom they built houses and schools. They were pioneers in the manufacture and introduction of gas-welded wrought iron and steel tubes of large diameters, and later introduced electric welding to Europe. Lloyd and Lloyd became a private limited company in 1898, their speciality being screwed and socketed tubes.

By 1902, the two firms were beginning to be acutely aware of each other's presence, but they found their interests were complimentary, so instead of being competitors, they amalgamated as Stewarts and Lloyds

Limited on 1 January 1903, under the chairmanship of John Graham Stewart, son of Andrew Stewart. Depending on the nature of orders, they were thus able to redirect work to the respective plants instead of losing them to competitors.

In 1903, the day shift worked 59 hours per week while the night shift did 55 hours per week. Top skilled tradesmen earned over 6 shillings per 10 hours. The only piece of "modem" equipment at that time was a private telephone line from Clyde Tube Works to the Glasgow office. There were no typewriters, adding machines, etc. Everything was hand-written. *(Ed.- Looking through my covers for Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd, I see a 1913 Trade Card which is hand-written. However, by 1953 they had taken to using window envelopes.)*

In 1910, the combined output of the Scottish and English works had risen to 140,000 tons. Stewarts and Lloyds (South Africa) Limited had been formed soon after amalgamation and Stewarts and Lloyds (Australia) Limited was launched in 1912. Stewarts and Lloyds later joined with the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited (BHP) in steelworks at Newcastle, New South Wales, and in 1946 both companies merged their interests with the large British Tube Mills (Australia) Proprietary Limited of Adelaide, South Australia. *(The author can remember passing this plant in the train as a young lad!)*

Stewarts and Lloyds developed and introduced many new types of welded joints. Among their products were boiler tubes for locomotives and ships, tubes for domestic water and gas services, steel scaffolding, large tubes for major water conveyance cross-country around the world (including "life-line" from Perth to the Western Australian goldfields), and tubes for sewers, oilfields, giant heating coils and a variety of building structures. During two World Wars, they also produced bomb and shell casings, gas cylinders, etc.

For project "PLUTO" (Pipe Lines Under The Oceans), 80 miles of 3.5 inch diameter (one quarter inch thick) steel tube was to be laid under the English Channel to convey petrol from England to France to follow the Allied advances after D-Day. These pipes were wound onto a drum 40 feet in diameter and 90 feet long with 10-foot flanges. The drums weighed 1600 tons when loaded, and the core was sealed so they would

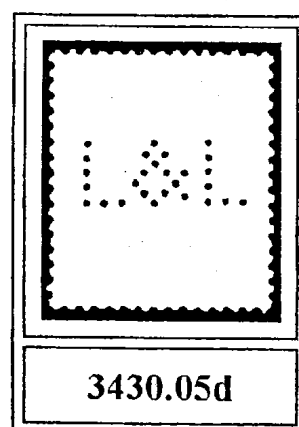
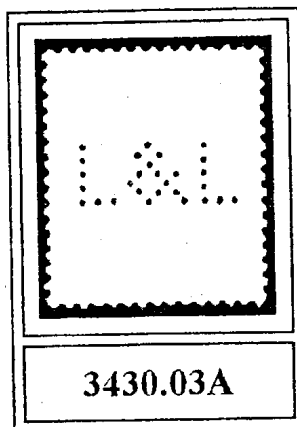
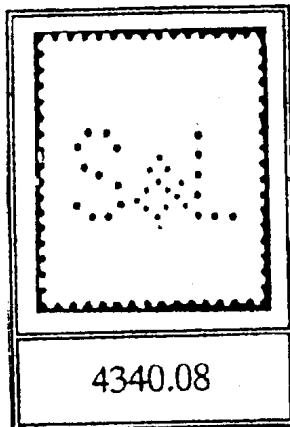
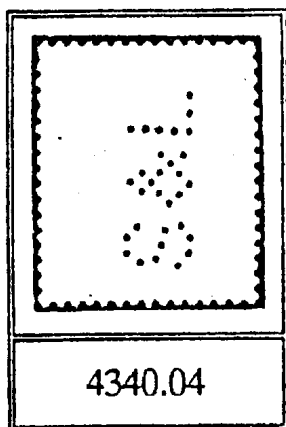
float, and they were towed across the Channel by two tug-boats as the pipe was unwound.

*(Ed. - Many years ago whilst on holiday in the Isle of Wight, we took a conducted tour round the island. The coach stopped at the point where the pipe-line had disappeared into the Channel. I was fascinated by the story told that day and this article brings back memories of that trip.*

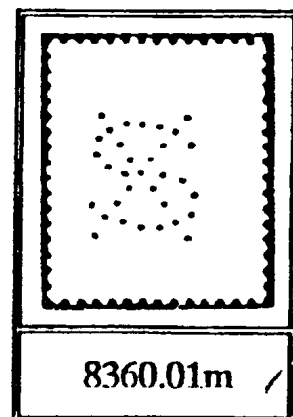
*John Mathews is, of course, from Australia, hence the relevant history of the firm down-under. I have left in these details because we do have a number of members in Australia and New Zealand who might be interested in the connection to Stewarts and Lloyds in England and Scotland.)*

Material for this article was taken from "Stewarts and Lloyds Limited, 1903-1953" - produced by the company for its 50th anniversary.

2 perfin dies are known used by Stewarts & Lloyds:- "S&L" S4340.04, used 1905-1971 and S4340.08 used 1912-1940. The 2 "L&L" perfins are only provisional identities for Lloyd & Lloyd. L3430.03A used 1902-1915 and L3430.05d used 1890- 1912. If anyone has an identifying cover, please report to Roy Gault.

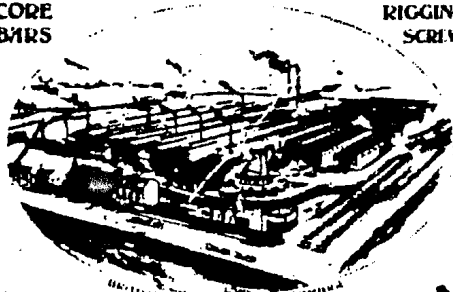


In Bulletin 263/14 John made a quite convincing argument for S8390.01m (the SX in monogram form) to be an identity for Stewarts & Lloyds. His main reasoning being one of the trade marks for this company, as seen on the illustrated advert on the next page, is very similar. However, since that time I have found an identifying cover for this perfin :- Essex & Co., Wallpaper Printers, Westminster, London SW.

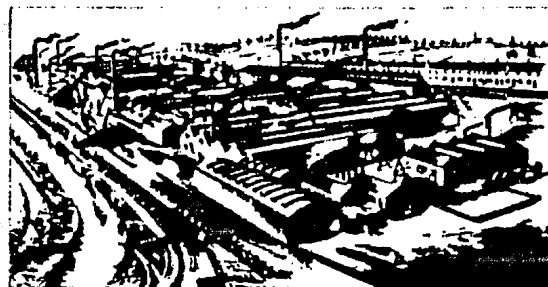


**ELECTRIC TRACTION POLES**  
IN PARALLEL SECTIONS OR TAPERED IN  
ONE PIECE WITH FITTINGS FOR SAME.

**CORE  
BARS**

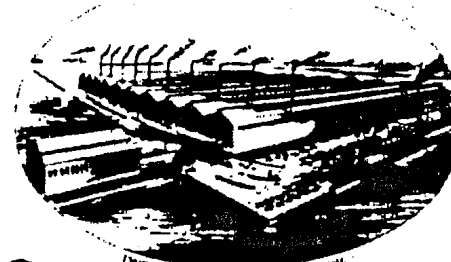


**RIGGING  
SCREWS**



**TUBES & FITTINGS WITH SUITABLE  
JOINTS FOR HYDRAULIC PURPOSES**

**RAILING  
TUBES**



**STANCHION  
TUBES**

**MAIN  
STEAM PIPE INSTALLATIONS**  
WITH SOLID WELDED  
FLANGES



**HEAVY & LIGHT  
BORING & CASING  
TUBES**



**HIGH-PRESSURE HOT WATER  
TUBES AND FITTINGS.**  
IRON AND STEEL TUBES  
FOR LOCO MARINE AND OTHER BOILERS.  
SHEEL TUBES UP TO 4 FT. DIAMETER WITH  
INSERTED AND OTHER JOINTS.

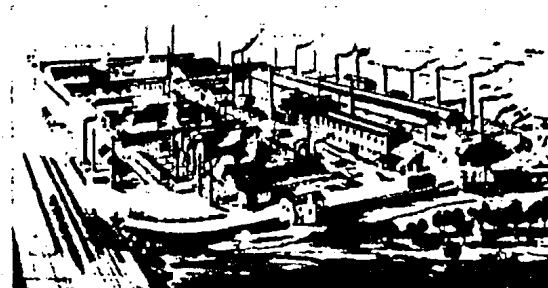
**STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED**  
**GLASGOW · BIRMINGHAM · LONDON**

MAKERS OF  
ALL KINDS OF  
**WROUGHT IRON & STEEL TUBES.**  
BY THE LAP WELDED, BUT WELDED, SOID DRAWN, & LOCK BAR PROCESSES,  
WITH ALL THE NECESSARY FITTINGS FOR SAME.  
**CAST IRON PIPES & CONNECTIONS.**  
**SIEMENS MARTIN STEEL & WROUGHT IRON PLATES**  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.  
ELECTRIC WELDING.

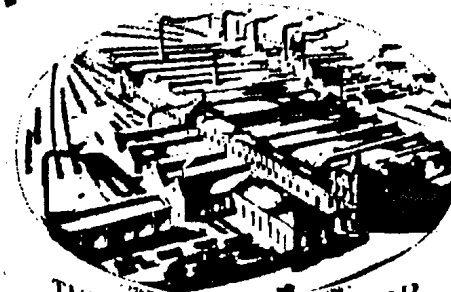
**LIGHT  
TUBES WITH "STEWARTS"  
PATENT & ALBION"  
LOOSE FLANGED JOINTS.**



**MEDIAN FERGUSON  
LOCKBAR  
PIPE.**



**GAS, WATER & STEAM TUBES & FITTINGS.**  
**OIL LINE PIPES.**



**TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR  
ELECTRIC WIRING.**  
**BOILER TUBES IN CHARCOAL IRON  
AND WITH COPPER ENDS.**  
**COILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

## DISPLAYS FOR NON-PHILATELISTS

Rosemary Smith

Over the years I have been asked to talk to Probus, History Societies, Townswomen's Guilds, Church groups etc. about my stamp interests. I realised that this needed a far different approach than that taken when talking to philatelic societies.

I had to make it interesting to a very wide range of ages and interests. Most people who belong to the above type of society are usually interested in history, social history and geography and so I began my preparations with this in mind.

As many of you are aware, identified perfin covers of all types form my main collection. These contain an absolute treasure trove of interest to the average group member. The following are some of the covers and notes I have used for such talks.

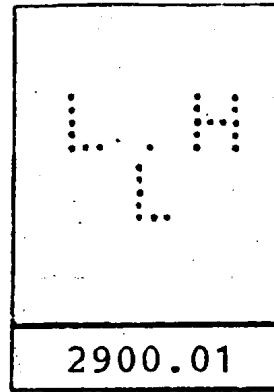
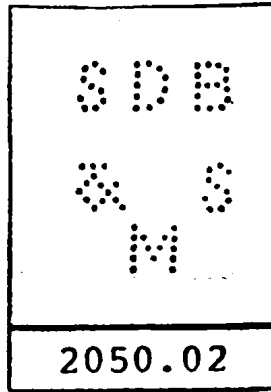
I have two entires, one dated 20 Jan 1871 from S.D. Bles & Sons, Manchester to Amsterdam and a second dated 24 Jul 1879 from Louis Henle, London to New York. The first has the sentence, *Our market remains wonderfully firm, supported by the large business of a few weeks ago which makes manufacturers very independent of new orders*" in the text, and the second has, *"Business is still as bad as it possibly can be and not the least sign of improvement yet, prices lower than ever"*.

No Expect to be able to forward the  
wonder in about a fortnight.  
Our Market Remains wonderfully firm, Supported  
by the large business of a few weeks ago, which  
makes Manufacturers very independent of new  
orders.

Awaiting your further Commands  
W. Henle  
S. D. Bles & Sons

Business is still as bad as it possibly can be & not the  
 least sign of improvement yet. Peace lower than ever  
 for a bit. However! lot of paper 3<sup>rd</sup> for festivity  
 yours truly  
 W. Stentel

S.D.Bles  
 & Sons  
 Manchester



Louis  
 Henle  
 London

Why the difference in business opportunities in just 8 years from two well-established English companies who were both classed as 'Merchants'?

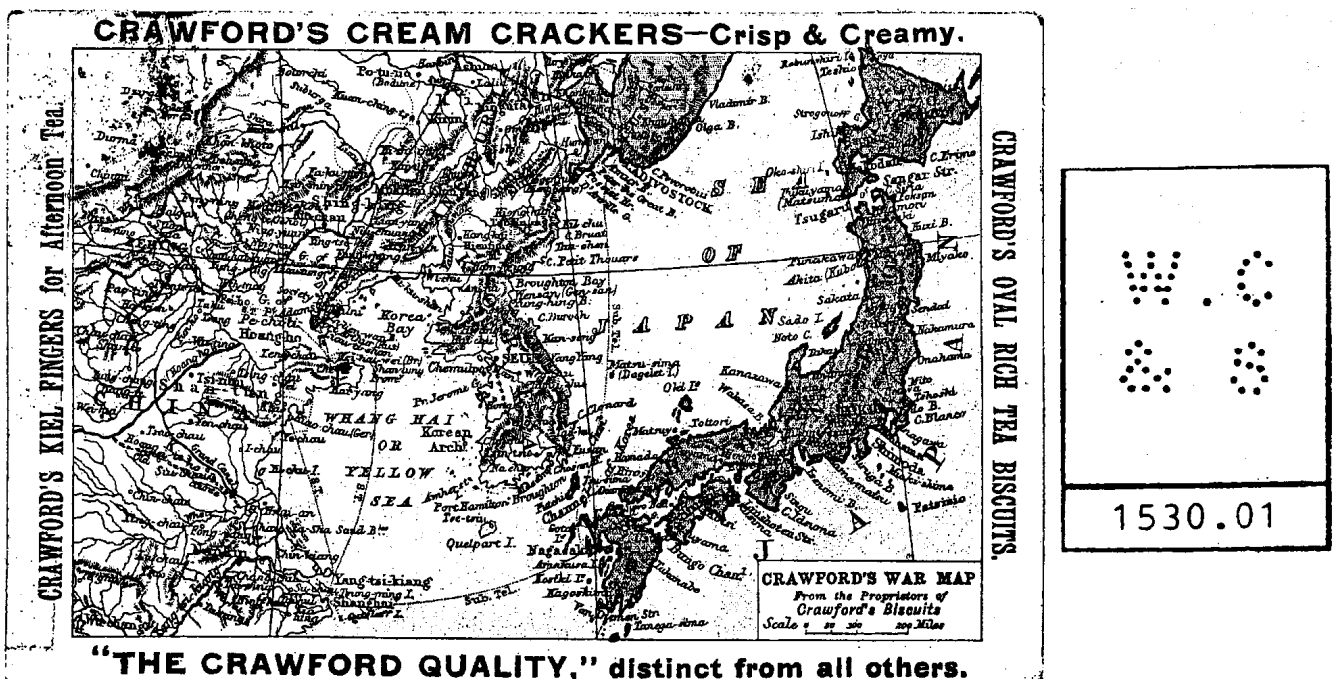
Looking in reference books the Suez Canal was opened in 1869 so one can assume that trade with India and all points East would increase when the Cape had not to be negotiated: in 1871 the Trade Unions in Britain were legalised so manufacturing would, possibly, not be as unpredictable through strikes and lock-outs: in 1870 the forces of William I, Emperor of Prussia, defeated Napoleon III, Paris fell in 1871 and peace was signed on May 10th 1871. With war in northern Europe coming to an end, one can conjecture that trade with Holland, Belgium, Prussia and France would begin again in earnest.

Turning to trade with North America in 1879, I would be interested to hear from our American members about their domestic situation at that time. From the letter I would guess that Woolworth and Graham, to whom the letter was written, were paper manufacturers or simply merchants, as the writer states that he is "*glad to hear the mill that makes the Manilla paper has at last resumed work*". The only facts mentioned in my reference books about N. America at this time was that

the railroads were fully up and running and in 1876 Custer made his last stand so presumably there was something of internal rest from the Indian troubles. Whether this would mean that goods manufactured in N. America could now be made and transported to all parts of the country much more easily and safely? If this was so would this mean that trade from Europe would be in decline? At home, Queen Victoria had been declared Empress of India in 1877 and it could be that a glut in trade and goods with the opening of the Suez Canal and peace in Europe was depressing prices.

All these things are speculation, but it makes for delving into history books and imagining trade before the advent of 'planes and the telephone. It makes us ask questions and look for answers. It also makes the members of the various groups grasp that there is far more to stamp collecting than saving bits of paper - the bits of paper can represent a slice of history.

Another interesting postcard is one from William Crawford & Sons, Biscuit Manufacturers. This card depicts the map of the Russo-Japanese War which began on February 8th 1904. You may be asking what is particularly unusual about this but when I looked at the postmark date, May 9th 1904, it shows how businesses very quickly got onto advertising possibilities, catching the interest of the thinking public.

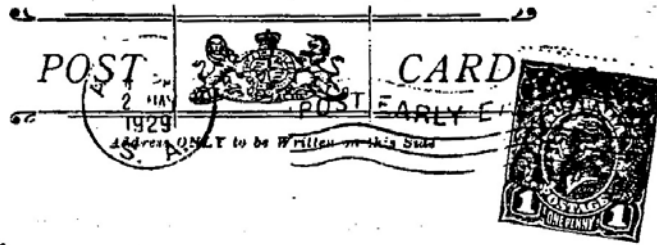




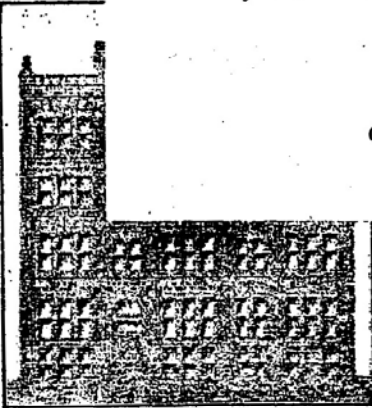
**Another Example Showing how to Illustrate Perfin Users**  
**from John Mathews**

**PERFIN USERS & THEIR PREMISES**

**GOODE,  
DURRANT  
& CO.,  
ADELAIDE**



*Mr H. A. W. Fotheringham  
Muttera*



**GRENFELL STREET, ADELAIDE**  
**FACTORIES: GROVE STREET**  
**Proprietors TORRENSIDE WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED**

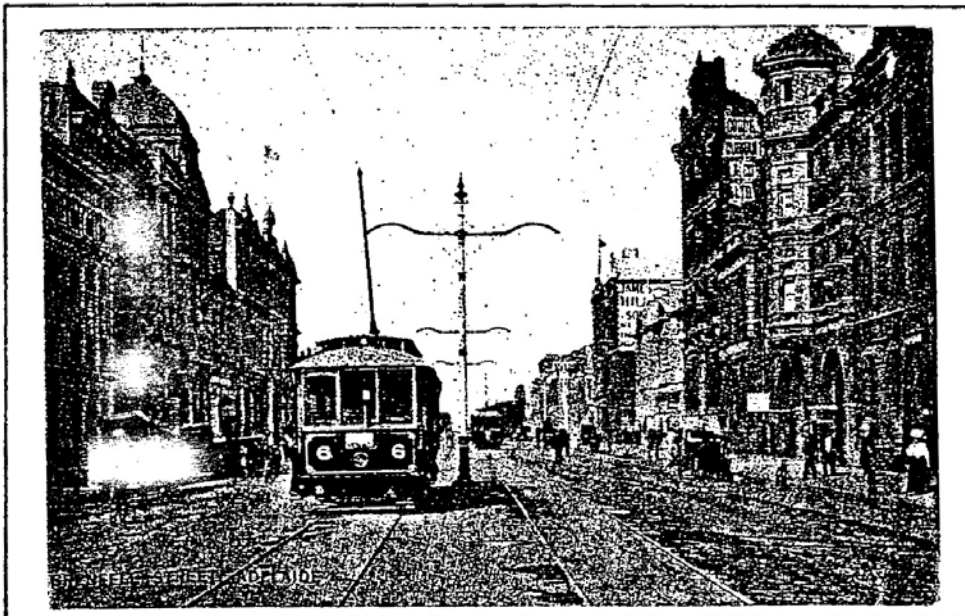
*on May 1929.*  
*Any order with which you may  
favour him shall have our best care  
and prompt dispatch.*

*Yours faithfully,*  
**Goode, Durrant & Co., Ltd.**

**Trade  
Card  
1929**  
**GDCOA.1**

**Grenfell St., Adelaide, c1908**

**Goode, Durrant & Co**



Another Example of a "Fun Page" from Graham Fortey

S is for SAFES

MILNERS' SAFE CO.  
LIMITED.  
PHOENIX SAFE WORKS.  
& 8, LORD STREET,  
LIVERPOOL.  
MANCHESTER,  
28, MARKET STREET,  
TELEPHONE NUMBER.  
351.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.  
HOLDFAST, LONDON.

*Milners' Buildings.  
28, Finsbury Pavement.  
opposite Moorgate St. Station.*

*London, May 12<sup>th</sup> 1892  
E. J. Maggs Esq.,  
22 Solent Crescent  
Dennington Park  
Hampstead*

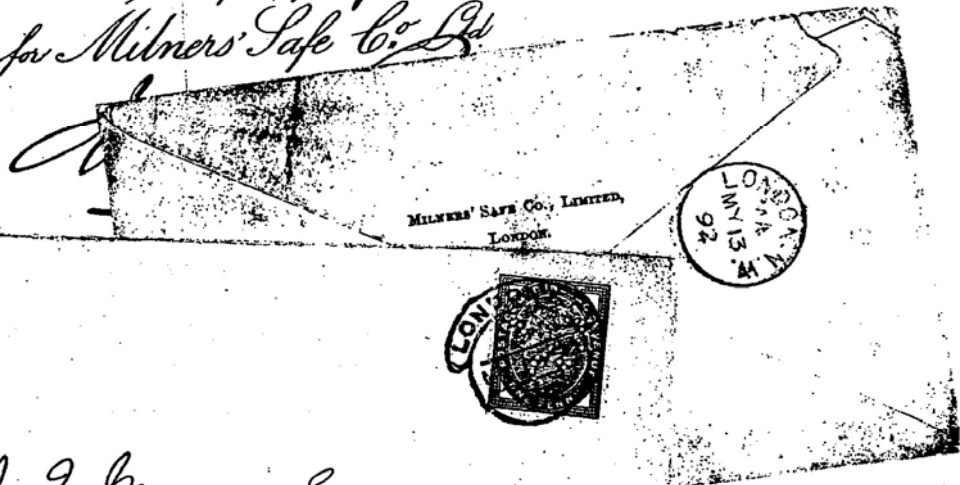
*Dear Sir,*

*We beg to thank you for your  
esteemed order, given to us this day  
which is having our best and prompt  
attention.*

*To prevent any mistake we give  
you full particulars.*

*We are,*

*Yours faithfully,  
for Milners' Safe Co. Ltd*



*E. J. Maggs Esq.  
22 Solent Crescent  
Dennington Park  
Hampstead*