

Trade Marks

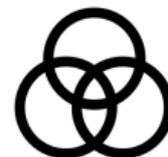
As a general statement, a **Trade Mark** (Trademark, or Trade-mark) is a symbol or design used to identify a product produced by a particular company or organisation, distinguishing it from those of all others. A Trade Mark can be owned either by a company, or an individual. Moreover, a Trade Mark owner can take legal action against any infringement of the Trade Mark, although most countries require prior registration before legal action can be taken.

It is well known that commodities have been marked since ancient times to show their maker, but in **1850** Spain introduced a Trade Mark system, followed in **1857** by France who introduced a centralized official Trade Mark registration system when the '*Manufacture and Goods Mark Act*' came into force. Soon afterwards, in **1862**, Britain brought in the '*Merchandise Marks Act*' which made it a criminal offence to use or imitate an existing Trade Mark 'with intent to defraud'.



The United States put forward a federal Trademark system in **1870**, with the first registered Trademark being an eagle with a ribbon and the words 'Economical, Brilliant', filed by the *Averill Chemical Paint Company* on **30th August 1870**. However, this was over-ruled by the Supreme Court in **1879**, and it wasn't until **1881** that Congress passed a new Trademark Act.

In **1875** Germany introduced a Trade Mark system under the German '*Trade Mark Protection Law*' Act of 1874. The renowned Krupp steel company registered the first German Trade Mark which consisted of three seamless steel tyres which were used on railway wheels.



And so we come back to Great Britain which officially opened its Trade Mark Registry on **1st January 1876**, brought about by the '*Trade Mark Registration Act*' of 1875.

The story goes that a representative of *Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton Ltd*, Brewers in Burton-upon-Trent, waited overnight outside the Registrar's office in London in order to be the first in the queue to register a Trade Mark the next morning. The ploy was successful, and ensured that Bass's **Red Triangle** became **G.B. Trade Mark N^o 1**. The Trade Mark can be seen displayed prominently on one of their Pale Ale labels.



By 1890 there were nineteen Trade Mark Registration Offices in London, and by 1895 this had increased to twenty-seven, one of which was '*G F Redfern & Co*'. Although the company dealt primarily with Patents, they also offered a *Trade Mark Registration Service*.

'*G F Redfern & Co*' were established in 1830, and are known to have used two Perfins, the earlier of which was also their Telegraphic Address - '**INVENTION**'. This curved Perfin is one of only twenty-one G.B. Perfins that are curved.

1885-1895



I1850.01

This Post Card, which was posted on the 20th November 1889 and arrived in Brussels the next day, has an additional ½d 'Jubilee' stamp with the curved 'INVENTON' Perfin. The back of the Post Card gives the address of 54 Fleet St, London EC.



This is their entry in Kelly's Post Office London Directory for 1890.

Redfern G. F. & Co. patent agents, design & trade mark registration agents & sole agents for the Arithmometer for England, America & the Colonies, 4 South street, Finsbury E C. Telephone No. 169; telegraphic address, "Invention, London"

George Frederick Redfern was born in Islington in 1844, and is described in the 1871 census as a 'Clerk to a Patent Agent', and in 1891 as a 'Patent Agent', but by 1901 he is described as a 'Retired Patent Agent'. George Frederick Redfern died in 1928.

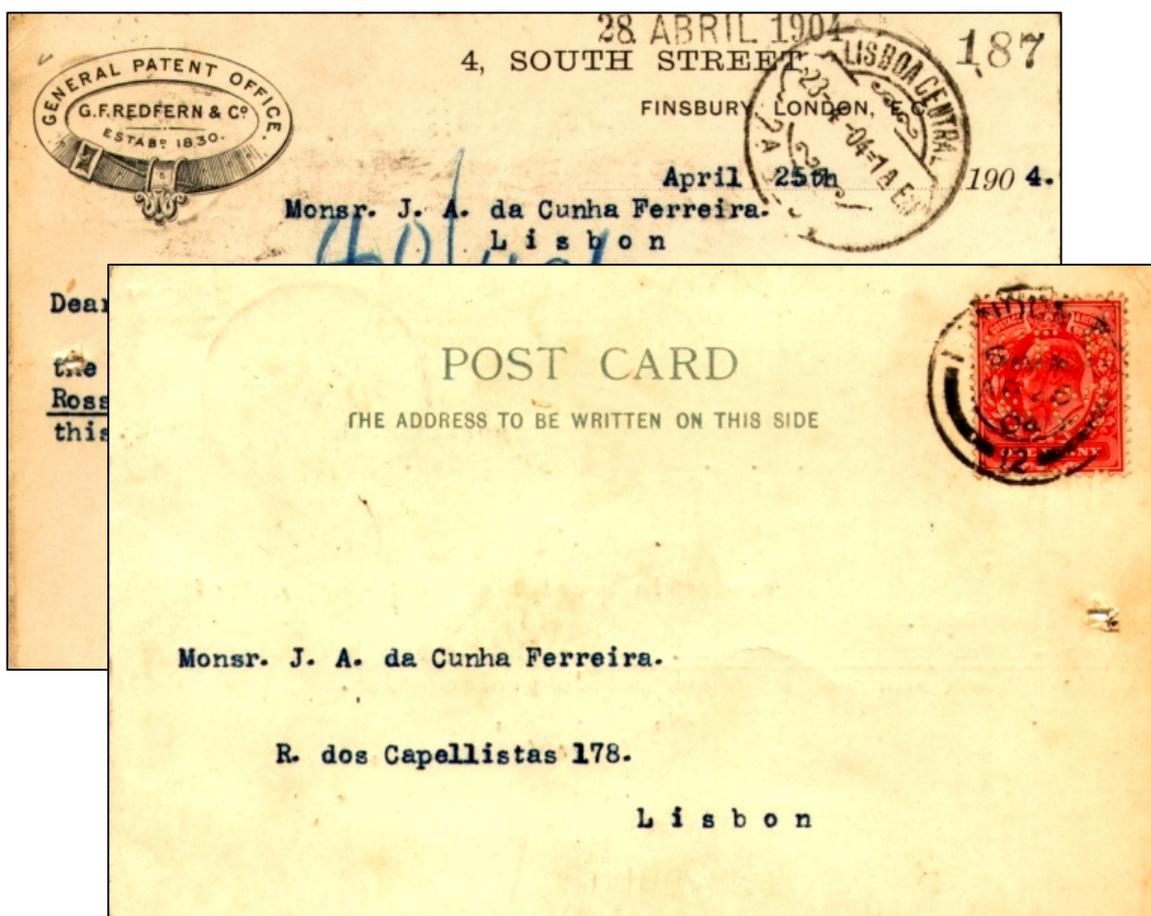
The other Perfin used by the company is a straight-forward set of initials - "G.F.R/ & C^o.", which appears to have been used for a couple of years alongside the earlier 'INVENTION'. The census returns tell us that George F Redfern retired sometime between 1891 and 1901, so perhaps he took 'INVENTION' with him when he left. The last reported use of 'INVENTION' is 27th August 1894, and the earliest for "G.F.R/ & C^o." is 25th August 1893.

1890-1915



G1810.01

This Post Card posted on the 26th April 1904 was received in Lisbon (Portugal) two days later. The cachet confirms the company was established as early as 1830, and describes their premises as the 'General Patent Office', although I suspect it had no official status.



The company is still in business today in the shape of '*Baron Warren Redfern*', which was formed by the merger in 2008 of '*Baron & Warren*' and '*G F Redfern & Co*'. The merger brought together two firms of long standing in the field of Intellectual Property, with '*G F Redfern & Co*' having its origins dating back to 1830, and '*Baron & Warren*' back to 1924.

Moving on to the small group of just *fifteen* companies who used their Trade Mark as a Perfin. Rather than deal with each Perfin in strict alpha-numeric order, they will be presented under each company, arranged chronologically in order of first 'Trade Mark' Perfin use.

- **Clark & Co**, Anchor Thread Works, Paisley - Trade mark 'Anchor'.

As early as 1812 John & James Clark were operating a cotton mill in Paisley, and would soon be producing a new type of sewing thread recently perfected by their father, Patrick. By the 1860's the company was winning awards in international exhibitions. However, soon after the 'Finishing Mill' illustrated below was completed (in 1886), '*Clark & Co*' joined forces with '*J & P Coats*', to form '*J & P Coats Ltd*'. Both continued to trade under their own names.



Typical Cotton Reel Label



Two Perfin dies were used by '*Clark & Co*' between 1869 and 1930, although a variation of the earlier die can be found with the C's missing dating to the early 1870's.

1869-1885



C1840.02M



1871-1873



Des0935.01



1885-1930



C1840.01M



- **Henry Pound, Son & Hutchins**, Trunk Makers, London EC.

In business as Henry Pound & Tasker (1825), Henry Pound & Son (1849), and Henry Pound, Son & Hutchins (1873) - described as Manufacturers & Government Contractors. As the company name is cited in case law (1889), there must have been a problem in the mid 1880's!

1873-1882



P4265.01



1882-1885



P4265.02



Photo

By 1890 '*John Pound & Co*' (presumably Henry's son) had built up a huge empire with addresses in London E, London EC, London W, London WC, and Sheffield. One of the many entries reads 'late Pound, Son & Hutchins'. 'Pound, Son & Hutchins' were struck off the Joint Stock Companies list 17th June 1904 (London Gazette).

- **Alexander Findlater & Co Ltd**, General Grocers, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Dublin.

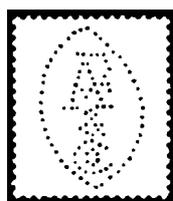
Alexander Findlater established '*The Irish & Scotch Whiskey Stores*' in Dublin in 1823, but soon changed it to simply '*Alex Findlater*'. Alex's father John and his uncle Alexander had both been Excisemen in Scotland, the latter a Collector of Excise in Glasgow since 1774, and a friend of the poet *Robert Burns*.



Alexander Findlater died in 1873, by which time the company had expanded greatly becoming General Grocers, Whiskey, Wine, Spirit and Tea Merchants, with numerous outlets in Dublin, Brighton, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and even exporting to Quebec, New York, etc. The tea originally came from China, but in the 1860's the emphasis was more on India.

Two Perfins were used by the company, the earlier being a faithful rendition of their Trade Mark. The later die is a straight-forward set of initials - "AF/&C^o" - which, judging by the letter shapes etc., may well have been supplied by Frank Braham.

1876-1878



A2300.01m



1890-1905



A2290.01



Photo

Although the use of Perfins ceased c1905, the family-run business continued trading. Finally, as '*Findlater Wine Merchants*', it was taken over in 2001 by '*Cantrell & Cochrane*'.

- **Wm Marples & Sons Ltd**, Tool Manufacturers, Hibernia Works, Sheffield.

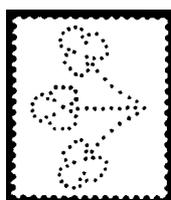
Originally founded as a carpentry business in 1828 by William Marples (Junior - born c1809), first in Broomhill St, Sheffield, then moving in 1837 to larger premises in Broomspring Lane, Sheffield. William Marples purchased a patent, taken out in 1848 by a John Cartwright, which set him off producing 'edge tools'. In 1856 the company moved again to Westfield Terrace, Sheffield, where they remained until the early 1970's.

Sometime around 1860 Edwin Henry Marples and William Kent Marples, the sons of William Marples, became partners in *William Marples and Sons*. Over the years they acquired other edge tool makers - John Moseley and Son (1892), and Thomas Ibbotson and Co (1905).

The company is known to have used a Perfin die which uses their Trade Mark 'Three Shamrocks' and 'Hibernia', the name of their works in Westfield Terrace, Sheffield. The die was long lived so only a representative selection of stamps have been included.



1877-1945



Des0080.01



1903-1915



Des0060.01M



The company may also have used another Perfin, known used in Sheffield 1903-1915, which uses a single shamrock, but this has yet to be confirmed.

In 1962 the company was purchased by 'W Ridgeway and Sons' and 'C & J Hampton', who moved production to Dronfield in 1972. In 2008 they became part of the 'Irwin Industrial Tool Co'.

- Ø E Dent & Co, Clockmakers, Cornhill, London EC.

The company was founded in 1814 by *Edward John Dent* (1790-1853). Edward John Dent was apprenticed in 1804 to his grandfather, John Wright Dent, a Tallow Chandler, and as an apprentice lodged with his cousin, Richard Rippon, a Watchmaker of some renown. During his stay Edward became fascinated with watchmaking, so much so that in 1807 his grandfather allowed him to transfer the remaining 4 years of his apprenticeship to the watchmaker Edward Gaudin. As early as 1814, Edward was making clocks and chronometers on his own account.

In 1830 he entered into partnership with John Roger Arnold, forming ‘Arnold & Dent’, which continued until 1840, when the partnership ceased and ‘E J Dent’ was formed. It was during this time that ‘Arnold & Dent’ supplied chronometers to Robert FitzRoy, Captain of HMS Beagle. Almost certainly these chronometers would have been on board *HMS Beagle* during *Charles Darwin’s* famous voyage in the 1830’s (Dec 1831-Oct 1836) to the Galápagos.

In 1843 Edward married Elizabeth Rippon, wife of his late cousin, Richard, with Edward adopting his three children. That same year the Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airey, chose Edward John Dent to be the maker of the large turret clock to be installed in the Royal Exchange Tower, which was duly completed in 1844. More importantly, in 1852 Edward won the contract to make the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament. Sadly, Edward died on the 8th March 1853, and it was left to Frederick Dent, one of his adopted sons, to complete the undertaking. Richard Dent continued the business in Cockspur St, and Frederick Dent the Strand & Royal Exchange business. In 1861 the business run by Frederick Dent became ‘Dent & Co’, then ‘*E Dent & Co*’ (by 1864), finally taking on ‘Limited’ liability in 1897.

The triangular Trade Mark was introduced in **1876** to distinguish the genuine article from its imitators, and all genuine Dent timepieces would carry this trademark from then on. The company appear to have used Perfins only briefly during the early 1880’s.

1881-1885



D1590.01





By appointment to
H.M. The King,
H.M. The Queen,
H.R.H. The Prince
of Wales

*Card of Interesting Facts
regarding "Big Ben" sent
Free on Application.*

E. DENT & Co., LTD.,

ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

Makers of the Great Westminster Clock

"BIG BEN" The Accuracy of which
is World Renowned

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

Manufacturers of Clocks, Watches, Chronometers, Special Surveying
Watches, Sporting Chronograph Stop Watches, Regulators and Timing
Instruments for Scientific purposes, etc:

LARGE SELECTION OF HIGH-GRADE WATCHES AND CLOCKS
OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURE. Each article of Swiss or French
Origin passes through DENT'S WORKSHOPS for examination and
is carefully adjusted and timed before being offered for sale.

28 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1. 'Phone : Regent 4111
4 ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3. 'Phone : Mansion House 6738



REPAIRING DEPT.,
Staff of Skilled Mechanics
employed. Estimates sub-
mitted if desired.

- **Rylands Brothers Ltd**, Wire Drawers, Warrington.

The origins of the company go back to the seventeenth century when a certain John William Rylands employed weavers to weave linen thread into fabric. By 1805 the firm was known as 'John Rylands & Son', and instead of weaving linen they were 'drawing' wire in Warrington. The business passed to John Rylands' three sons in 1843, and in 1868 became known as '*Rylands Brothers Ltd*'.

The company supplied wire for the ill-fated first Atlantic cable which was laid in 1858. Unfortunately, the cable failed after only three weeks, and although a number of further attempts were made, almost a decade would pass before a reliable cable was in place.



The company was purchased in 1910 by the 'Pearson & Knowles Coal and Iron Co', although it continued to trade under its old name. In a company re-organisation in 1930, 'Rylands Brothers' became part of the 'Lancashire Steel Corporation', and under nationalisation in 1967 became part of 'British Steel'. In 2005, by then part of Carrington Wire, the Battersby Lane (Warrington) site was closed and the site re-developed for housing.

Three Perfins were used by the company, two of which feature their Trade Mark.

1873-1880



R5960.01



c1882



R0630.02m



Photo

1883-1915



R0630.01m



RYLANDS BROTHERS, LIMITED,
SPRING MAKERS.

— ALSO —
 MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND STEEL
 GALVANIZED
IRON ROPE
 for
 Ships' Rigging,
STEEL
 and
 CHARCOAL ROPES
 FOR COLLIERIES,
 — JOISTS, &c. —

GALVANIZED
 PATENT FLEXIBLE
STEEL HAWSERS,
 Copper & Galvanized
 LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,
 BASH CORD,
 PICTURE CORD,
 CLOTHES LINES, &c.,
 GALVANIZED
WIRE NETTING.

♣ **WARRINGTON.** ♣

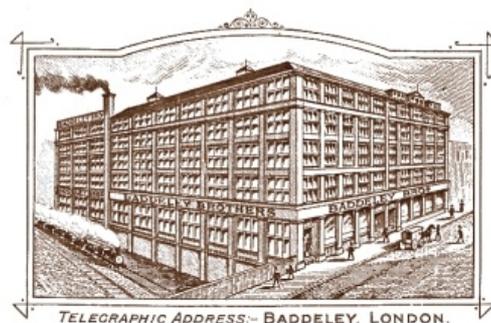


- **Baddeley Bros**, Stationers, Chapel Works, Moor Lane, London EC.

The company was founded in 1859 by John Baddeley, trading as a Lithographer & Printer, Copper Plate & General Engraver, Die Sinker, Embosser, etc., from 25 Little Bell Alley, Moorgate St, London. He was later joined by two of his sons, John James and William Henry, who, on his untimely death in 1869, continued running the business as '*Baddeley Bros*'.



In 1885 an imposing Printing Works was built near Moor Lane, Moorgate, alongside the railway, but was destroyed in 1941 during the Blitz.



It is not known when the Trade Mark was introduced, but it is significant that the introduction of Perfins by the company around 1885 coincides with their new Printing Works being built.

Three Perfins were used by the company over a period of fifty years or so, all three featuring their monogram "BB" Trade Mark. The dies look pretty much the same, but subtle pin placements enable one to be distinguished from another.

1885-1915



B0450.01m

1895-1915



B0450.01am

1920-1936

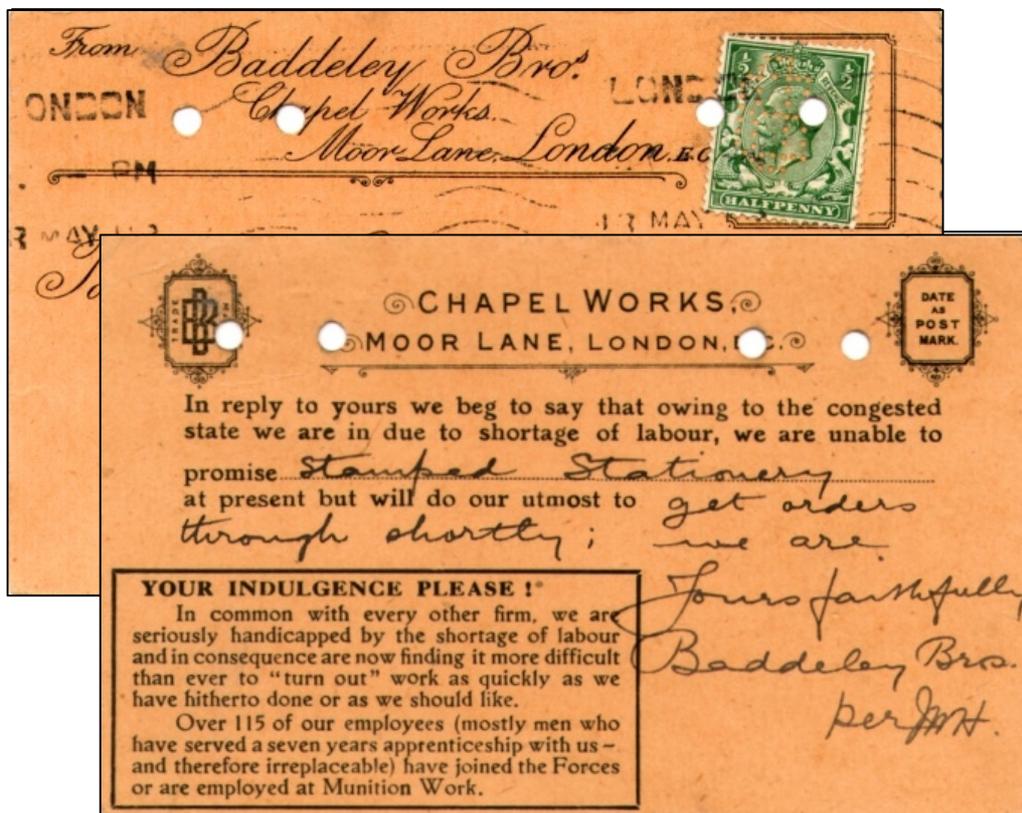


B0450.02m



By 1964 Baddeley Bros were using 'metered' mail - S264.

Of interest is this Trade Card used by the company during World War I showing that they, in common with others, were having labour shortage problems due to the war effort.



The company still operates today in Hackney, run by descendents of the original founders.



© Baddeley Brothers.

Shown above are examples of their sumptuous 'stock' dies used on company letterheads etc.

There is also a connection between our Society and the Baddeley Bros in the shape of a perforating press fitted with the "SEP./S" die used by the '*Security Endorsement & Perfin Society of Great Britain*'.

The machine was purchased in 1964 from Baddeley Bros in London for £9 15s 0d, and used to perforate postage stamps used to send out Society Bulletins. The first day of use was *31st October 1964*.



- **Stringer Bros**, ‘Albion’ Iron & Steel Works, West Bromwich, South Staffs.

Two brothers, Edwin Henry Stringer and Alfred Dudley Stringer, were originally in partnership as ‘*Stringer Brothers*’, Iron Manufacturers in *Dudley, Albion* (West Bromwich), and 85 Queen Victoria St, *London*. ‘Stringer Bros’ registered their Trade Mark on 6th April 1876.



The partnership was dissolved on 30th June 1881, but the company continued to be run under the old name by Edwin Henry Stringer at West Bromwich. This accounts for the Dudley postmarks found only on the earlier Perfins. The right-hand advertisement, taken from a Kelly’s Post Office Directory (1890), states the company was founded in 1797.



Five Perfins were used over a period of almost 95 years, although it’s only Perfin N^o. 3 that included the initials “SB” and the ‘Imperial Crown’ shown in the Trade Mark.

1871-1885



S0710.01



Photo



Photo



S0710.02



1885-1941



S0490.01



1941-1945



S0460.02ap



1945-1965



S0460.02b

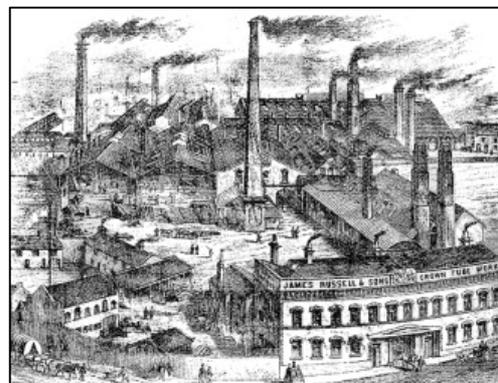


- **James Russell & Sons Ltd**, Crown Tube Works, Wednesbury, Staffs.

Tube making in Wednesbury can be traced back to 1811 when John Russell, a gun-barrel maker and landlord of the Turk’s Head, began making wrought iron tubes. Wrought iron was preferred for use in both gas and water supply systems as it did not corrode. John Russell and his brother James also developed wrought iron fittings to ease the joining of lengths of parallel sided tubes. In 1816 John and James entered into partnership and set up a tube works in Wellcroft St, Wednesbury.

In 1823 James Russell left and set up on his own account, founding the ‘Crown Tube Works’ at High Bullen. At this time the manufacture of tubing was labour intensive and time consuming, but in 1825 a process was developed and patented that speeded up the operation by a factor of sixteen. James Russell purchased the rights from the inventor, Cornelius Whitehouse, and introduced the process at his ‘Crown Tube Works’.

In 1866 the company’s London Agent was found to have embezzled large sums of money, causing James Russell to create ‘*James Russell & Sons Ltd*’. The illustration of the ‘Crown Tube Works’ has been taken from an 1877 advertisement, and shows a typical industrial complex of the time, all smoke and grime! It also states that the company had warehouses in London, Leeds, and Birmingham.



Three Perfin dies are thought to have been used by the company, although the first two are only suspected based on postmark evidence. They are also extremely rare! The main use of a Perfin for almost 40 years was their ‘Crown’ (Des0410.01M), known from blocks and strips to be a multiheaded die (in the horizontal only) with at least three patterns.



The 1929 terminal date reflects the sale of the company in 1929 to ‘*Stewart & Lloyd Ltd*’.

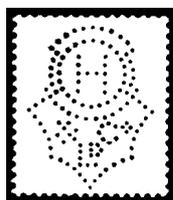
- **Humber & Co Ltd**, Bicycle & Tricycle Mfrs, Beeston, Coventry, Wolverhampton.
Registered offices: 32 Holborn Viaduct, London EC.

Thomas Humber (1841-1910) was born in Sheffield, but moved to Kingston-upon-Hull when his family moved there in the mid 1840's. On leaving school he became a blacksmith, but moved to Nottingham in 1854, again moving with his family. He worked for a short time for 'The Butterley Co' (Alfreton, Derbyshire), but returned to Nottingham where he married in 1863. His 'day job' was as a blacksmith, but in **1868** he built himself a bicycle, a 'velocipede' based on a French design. It proved successful, so he sold it and built another, and so it went on. In 1871 he designed his own version of the iconic 'Penny-farthing', although that would ultimately prove to be a dead-end.

After a number of business arrangements with various partners, and varying degrees of success, '**Humber & Co Ltd**' was created in 1887 by amalgamating four cycle businesses, with Thomas Humber managing the whole enterprise with factories in Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton. Thomas Humber retired in 1892, after which the company suffered significant losses in the late 1890's, and '**Humber Ltd**' was created. In 1900 the Wolverhampton Works was closed, followed by Beeston in 1907, leaving just Coventry producing 'Humber' machines. The company also produced motorcycles by simply adding an engine to a bicycle in 1896, and their first 'viable' motor car, the Phaeton, in 1899.

Four 'bicycle' era Perfin dies were used by the company through to Edwardian times, the first of which was a good likeness of the company Trade Mark - this also appeared as a transfer on the front frame of each bicycle. There is even a faint echo of it in the 4th Perfin, H4510.01.

1895-1900



H1615.01M



Beeston



Coventry



Modern facsimile

1895-1908



H1610.01



London EC



London EC



Humber 'Maypole' crank

1900-1905



H4490.02b



Beeston

1902-1904



H4510.01



Beeston

- **Salsbury & Son Ltd**, Lamp Manufacturers, Long Acre, London WC.

Perhaps the most ‘picturesque’ of G.B. Perfins, but by far the most elusive in terms of researching the company roots! What follows is all that’s been gleaned for the time being, although the Trade Mark is likely to have been used only during the mid-Edwardian era.



The 1895 Kelly’s Trade Directory records **John Edward Salsbury**, mfr of carriage, van, hand, pocket, reading etc., lamps, patentee of the Salsbury Cycle Lamps, 125/6 Long Acre, London WC. **Est 1806**. Now, census records show that John Edward Salsbury (sometimes spelt Salisbury, i.e. with an ‘i’) was born c1823 in St Martins (in the Fields), London, so the 1806 founding date almost certainly relates to his father or possibly some other family member.

John Edward Salsbury was probably the son of **Robert Salsbury**, Carriage Lamp Maker of N^o 133 Long Acre, Middlesex, who made his will on 9th May 1851. Although not proven, he is likely to be the Robert Charles Salsbury whose death was registered 1st Qtr 1852 at St Martin’s, London. No stated age at death, but St Martin’s is where John Edward Salsbury was born c1823.

John Edward Salsbury married Maria Rosina Marshall Mann on New Year’s Day 1846 at St Pancras, London. Maria Salsbury (1822-1894) is also the person recorded in the Westminster Rate Books paying rates on 133 Long Acre from 1849-1853.

We know that John Edward Salsbury was a Lamp Maker in Long Acre in 1895, and census records for 1861/1871/1881/1891/1901 show him as a Lamp Maker. There is no stated trade in the 1911 census, not so surprising as by then he was 88 years old! He died later that year.

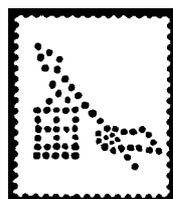
By 1915 the company was called ‘**Salsbury Lamps Ltd**’, now described as motor car, coach etc., lamp & accessory mfrs, 11 Long Acre, London WC. This leaves a gap of twenty years to fill (say 1895-1915) during which time the company was known as ‘**Salsbury & Son Ltd**’.

An advertisement in the ‘Autocar’ dated 17th May 1902 records them as agents for ‘E.I.C’ Sparking Plugs, and in November 1903 ‘**Salsbury & Son Ltd**’ showed a collection of their lamps and motor accessories at the ‘Stanley Show’ held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington.



Just one Perfin die was used briefly by the company, which was itself short-lived.

1905-1910



Des0930.01



1895 Advertisement

- **Jones & Attwood Ltd**, Heating Engineers, Titan Works, Stourbridge.

The beginnings of the company can be traced back to a John Jones who, in 1836, operated a forge in Enville St, Stourbridge. Walter Jones (1846-1924) joined the business in 1862, taking full control in 1866 after the death of his father. The company were general engineers, and ironfounders with hot water heating systems a speciality. In 1876 Jabez Attwood joined the firm, forming '*Jones & Atwood*', but by 1890 Walter Jones had bought out Jabez Atwood and resumed sole control once again. The name of the company, however, still continues to this day as '*Jones & Atwood*', becoming 'Limited' in 1910.

In 1890 Walter Jones wrote a book called '*Heating by Hot Water: with Information and Suggestions on the best methods of Heating Public, Private, & Horticultural Buildings*'. The 'HEAT' logo appeared on the flysheet.

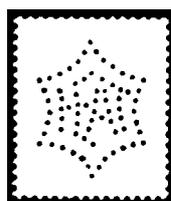


This advertisement from the same era proclaims '**HEAT is LIFE**', so the word 'HEAT' must have been a keyword in their business, which the company registered as their Trade Mark.



Just one Perfin was used for over 70 years - 'HEAT' in a six-sided frame. Of the recorded **24,455 G.B. Perfins**, this die is one of only *ninety-eight* known on postage stamps from *all six reigns*. Be warned - strikes are poor from very early on! The illustration below shows a 1929 vintage *Jones's Domestikatum Boiler* priced at 4 guineas!

1895-1967



H2240.01mM



- Ø Francis Falkner, Malt Whiskey Distiller, Dublin.

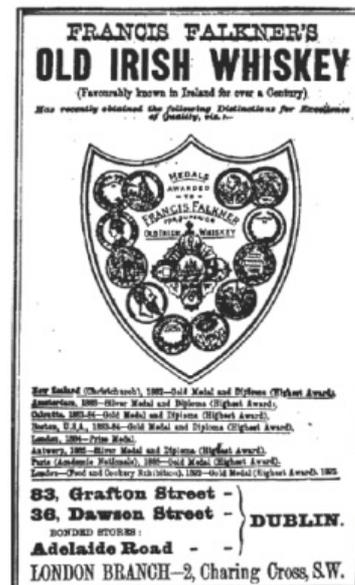
The following is a précis of *Paddy Murphy's* article which appeared in the Perfin Society Bulletin in October 2007.

The 'Francis Falkner' company was founded in 1780 to produce and sell 'Falkner's Dublin Whiskey', a fine Malt Whiskey. In 1854 three shops were opened in Dublin:

- Grocers shop at 78 Grafton St.
- Grocer, Tea, Wine & Spirit Merchants at 21 Grafton St.
- Tea and Wine Merchants at 31 Richmond Street South.

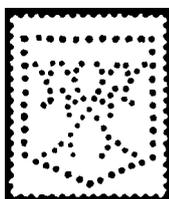
By 1884 the company had expanded greatly and had to move to larger premises at 83 Grafton Street, as well as opening another retail outlet at 36 Dawson St, Dublin. Also, due to overseas demand for their 'Old Irish Whiskey', a shop was also opened at 2 Charing Cross, London SW.

The advertisement opposite comes from an 1894 Thom's Dublin directory



The Grafton Street shop closed in 1914, leaving the Dawson Street premises as their only shop left in Ireland. The company probably folded sometime during the late 1920's.

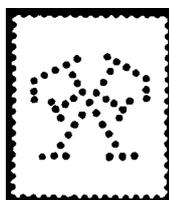
1895-1904



F1406.01m



1904-1912



F1405.01m



Photo

1912-1925



F1405.02m



Photo

Three Perfin dies were used one after the other between 1895 and 1925. The first of these, F1406.01m, consisted of the fancy crossed letters "FF" set in a shield. This intricate design involving no less than *97 pins* proved troublesome and resulted in many damaged or broken pins (it's difficult to obtain a full, clean strike), and a simplified version without the frame, F1405.01m, was introduced around 1904. This was followed by an even simpler design in 1912, F1405.02. All three Perfin dies were based on the 'Crossed F's' component of the company Trade Mark, although its date of introduction is as yet unknown.

- **W A Tyzack & Co**, Stella Works, Hereford St, Sheffield.

Tradition has it that the ‘Tyzack’ file & saw-making dynasty was first established in Sheffield in 1812 by two brothers, William (1781-1858) and Thomas Tyzack - certainly they were in business together in an 1817 Sheffield Trade Directory. By 1825 William had moved to Rockingham Street, having leased a plot of land in 1824 for 800 years! The company was known simply as ‘W Tyzack’ with ‘& Sons’ being added around 1843 to accommodate William’s three sons who entered the business - Ebenezer (1806-1867), William, and Joshua.

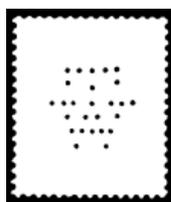
When William Tyzack died in 1858, the company continued to be run by the three brothers, but when Ebenezer died in 1867 the business was divided between the other sons and nephews forming three quite separate, competing companies.

And so, in 1868 *William Alexander Tyzack* (1836-1889), son of Ebenezer Tyzack, and grand-son of the founder William Tyzack, established his own company, ‘*W A Tyzack & Co*’, operating from the ‘Stella Works’ in Hereford St, Sheffield. The company became a private limited company in 1937, and then public in 1960. The ‘Stella Works’ was sold in 1986.



This advertisement from 1891 clearly shows the company Trade Mark.

1900-1915



W0285.01m



Photo



Note! W A Tyzack’s brother William took Benjamin Turner as a partner in 1870, forming ‘*William Tyzack, Sons & Turner*’, who used Perfins 1885-1915. The company was eventually acquired by its long time rival ‘*W A Tyzack & Co Ltd*’ in 1987.

- Ø **Shawinigan Ltd**, Lloyd's Avenue, London EC3 - one of four subsidiaries of '*Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd*' based in Canada.

The '*Shawinigan Electric Light and Power Company*' was founded in 1895, quickly followed by the purchase of the Shawinigan Falls themselves for \$50,100 in 1897. This led to the '*Shawinigan Water and Power Company*' (SW&P), being formed on 15th January 1898.



In 1909 the SW&P gained a controlling interest in the '*Shawinigan Carbide Co*' along with some other companies, and in 1911 re-organised them to form the '*Canada Carbide Co Ltd*'. This small carbide plant gradually expanded to become the largest in the British Commonwealth and eventually became one of the divisions of '*Shawinigan Chemicals Limited*', which was formed in 1927.

Registered in Canada on 16th March 1926, the "S" in an Oval was the company Trade Mark, although it is known to have been used on company products in September 1919.

1922-1927



S-7

c1932



S-12



Photo

1933-1935



S0040.01



The Perfin was probably used by the Sales arm of the business, certainly with regard to the U.S.A stamps (subsidiary based in New York), and the G.B. stamps (subsidiary based in London).

SHAWINIGAN LTD. 83 Cannon st EC4 ;
 acetic acid,
 carbide of calcium,
 paraldelyde &
 carbon black—
 T A "Iganahawin,
 Cannon, London " ;
 T N's City 3331 &
 4718



1928 London P.O. Directory

Codicil

1960-1965



T3313.01

*Photo*

A body was set up in 1886 to register Trade Marks and look after owners' interests - the *Trade Mark Owners Mutual Protection Association Limited*. The name changed in 1905 to the *Trade Mark Owners Association Ltd*, but they didn't start using Perfins until the early 1960's.

Although not a trade mark, their Perfin, "TM/OA" (T3313.01), was a Sloper single headed die. Unusually, all four letters involved have a vertical axis of symmetry, so it can also be 'read' as "MT/AO".

Brand Names

The following companies have used Perfins, which in the past have been thought to be Trade Marks, but after careful review, they appear to be 'Brand Names' rather than Trade Marks.



- Ø **David Storer & Sons**, Paint, Oil and Varnish Mfrs, Sydney St, Glasgow.
- **Harrold Bros**, Australian Merchants, London EC. {'OK' Brand}.
- **Pocock Brothers**, Boot & Shoe Mfrs, Southwark Bridge Rd, London SE.

To these we can add the full-names "**BICLAM**", "**BLA/KEY**", and "**IDRIS**", together with "**P in Diamond**" of 'John Power & Son Ltd', Irish Whiskey Distillers in Dublin, and perhaps "**W in Diamond**" used by 'F W Woolworth & Co Ltd'.

Of course, if you know differently, then please let me know!

Note!

Post Office regulations state that a stamp may be perforated provided that the perforating holes are no larger than those dividing one stamp from another. Furthermore, only initials, *NOT names or Trade Marks*, may be used. And so it's not surprising that only a shade over 0.1% of the [24,455](#) or so recorded G.B. Perfins are also Trade Marks!

My thanks go to Maurice Harp, Keith Kimber, Peter Maybury, Ron Mills, Rosemary Smith, and Bob Szymanski for providing material and scans of some of the more 'elusive' perfins - marked '*photo*'.