

SOUTH PACIFIC PERFIN BULLETIN

NO. 101 APRIL 2013

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EDITOR'S COMMENT - SPPB DISTRIBUTION

Welcome to the 101st issue of the South Pacific Perfin Bulletin (SPPB), once again it is a bumper edition with many extra articles; in fact some articles slated for this issue have had to be pushed out into the next issue.

Thanks for the positive feedback on the 100th Edition. There was a single negative comment about the amount of "white space" in the 100th issue. I apologise for that, Issue 100 was only my second Bulletin and I am getting better at marrying images and text together. On that matter if anyone has any other thoughts or suggestions on how to improve the SPPB then please let me know. Also if you have any thoughts for an article or wish to make some input then please just drop me an email or a letter.

On a related issue recent postage rate changes in Australia for overseas mail have seen the 50g – 125g rate discontinued and replaced by a rate for mail between 50g – 250g. In the past there were 4 letter weight breaks as follows:

Up to 50 g	This just allows a 12 page Bulletin
50g – 125g	This suited a larger Bulletin plus some inserts
125g – 250g	This would suit a bumper 20+ page Bulletin plus large inserts
250g – 500g	

This means that any additional pages that we add, above 12, or the inclusion of any inserts, such as Auction Catalogues, subscription notices and the like, automatically make the mailing fit into the new 50g – 250g, which carries the rate for the old 125g – 250g weight break. Surprise, surprise.

Faced with this issue we could reduce the size of the Bulletin and/or increase the number of Bulletins issued in a year from 4 to say 6. These are issues that need to be considered by the Committee and these discussions are taking place. In the mean time it means that the Bulletin will be more expensive to mail out to overseas members, including New Zealand. This is not really a major issue as the Club is very financial and what better purpose to spend the Clubs money on than the dissemination of a Bulletin of members articles and information about perfins.

This is not a uniquely Australia issue and of late the GB Perfin Society has taken to sending out “soft copies” of their Bulletin to members who have email addresses because their own Post Office has increased rates.

We could issue a “soft copy” of the Bulletin to members and in fact the SPPB issues 1- 100 that David MacNamee (see related article in this Bulletin), has amended is produced on a rewritable CD and if a members choose to opt for receiving a “soft copy” of the Bulletin, via email, we could send them a free copy of the SPPB issues 1- 100 so that they had a place to store all their Bulletins together.

This is all spelt out in the enclosed Membership Renewal form in this Bulletin. Read through it and choose which option is best for you. You do not need to change but now there are more options so choose the one that suits you best.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following members who have joined since the previous issue

#281 Bob Szymanski, USA

BACK ISSUES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC PERFIN BULLETIN – 1 – 100

Firstly I would like to take this opportunity to thank David MacNamee (USA) for his excellent efforts in reorganising, formatting and preparing the CD of Bulletin back issues.

I sent David a copy of our first attempt and he was more than a little disappointed. He had expected features like searchable text, etc. and all I had sent him was an ordered series of scans. Undaunted David went about organising and formatting the scans into a polished reference. Thank you David for your efforts, they will benefit all members.

So with David’s new and improved version you can view and search through all the content of SPPB issues 1 – 100. Shortly the Club will be launching a website (see related Article in this issue) and in time this site will include online access to the back issues of the SPPB, but if you cannot wait, or you are not online, or you want the issues in a off line format, then you can get these back issues in two ways, as follows:

Option 1 CD with issues 1 – 100 for \$10 (A) including postage within Australia and New Zealand. Rest of the World, \$15 (A). See the order form with your Membership renewal for more information.

Option 2 Printed copies of an issue from 1-99 for 50c each, plus postage at cost.

Give it some thought and choose the best option that suits you, all the options are explained on the Membership Renewal form that is included as the last page of this Bulletin.

PERFINS ON FACEBOOK

(David Andersen)

Traffic on perfins on Facebook is growing and this is being supported by its promotion through overseas Perfin Clubs.

This is a new way to share information and connect with other collectors, give it a try at:

http://www.facebook.com/?ref=tn_tnmn#!/groups/229194150465173/

INCORPORATION

(Dan Ryan)

As advised in the last Bulletin the Club is taking the long overdue step of becoming an incorporated body. This was being undertaken by the Treasurer, Lindsay Parker, but I have now taken this over and will be working with the Committee on the best outcome for the Club.

I have reviewed the available Legislation and I believe that the Victorian and South Australian State Legislations both offer good options.

The Legislations both suggests a standard Constitution and Committee structure and I would recommend that we opt for this as major changes are unnecessary in this peak document.

Any customisation needed to reflect the specific structure of the PCNZA can be addressed through clearly written Club By Laws and Procedures that can operate at a level below the Constitution.

In the July Bulletin I will issue a draft Constitution for consideration and discussion and depending on feedback or the need for change, voting forms could be issued with the October Bulletin.

If anyone has some specific input or experience that they wish to add or share then please contact me at danryan@ozemail.com.au

CLUB PERFORATOR

(Arthur Taylor)

I must say that orders for perforated stamps have been slow. Come on give it a try, it is easy.

Next time you buy some stamps from the Post Office or get them from any other source, think about getting them perforated so that your mail will promote our hobby.

Just remember the stamps need to be Australian or New Zealand stamps from the period after the date the device came into service, February 1998. They need to be in multiples (no single stamps) as these are easiest to accurately fit under the punch head. No peel and stick stamps please as these tend to gum up the mechanism

Send your stamps me: Arthur Taylor, 19 Sundowner Ave, BERRARA, NSW 2540

RESIGNATION OF TREASURER

(David Coath)

Lindsay Parker has resigned as Treasurer and has sent the Club Accounts to me. Lindsay had arranged for them to be audited and they are in good order.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Lindsay for his efforts as Treasurer. He was a very good office bearer for the Club.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES

(David Coath)

There are a number of Vacant positions on Committee that need to be filled as follows:

Treasurer

As advised, Lindsay Parker has resigned as Treasurer and I am currently holding the Clubs accounts. Lindsay has arranged for these to be audited prior to hand over so they are all balanced and in good order.

The accounts are set up on MYOB and the number of transactions is small on a month to month basis. Membership payments make it a bit busier at around June/July each year but this is not too much trouble as many members retain credits and these just need to be reduced.

If you are interested in taking on this important Committee position then please contact me David Coath at: davidcoath@onthe.net.au or on 03 9437 0366.

Auctioneer

This position has been vacant since its creation in March 2012 although the Club is still conducting Auctions.

This position would have responsibility for conducting the Clubs Auctions. This includes receiving lots, creating descriptions, and preparing them into a printed Auction catalogue for distribution with an issue of this Bulletin. Then the position has the task of receiving bids, deciding winning bidders, dispatching invoices, receiving payments and distributing lots to successful bidders.

The Auction is a once a year process at present so the task is not arduous, in fact I have just done the job myself and it was quite interesting.

I would be happy to hear from anyone who is interested in taking on the position and indeed the responsibilities of the position could be altered to fit the individual.

If any member has an interest in the position then they could contact David Coath at: davidcoath@onthe.net.au or on 03 9437 0366.

PERFIN AUCTIONS RUN BY BOB SZYMANSKI

(David Coath)

Bob Szymanski is a member of the US Perfin Club (President 2000-2005 and 2009-2011) as well as a member of our sister group the BNAPS Perfin Study group in North America. Bob is also the latest member of the PCNZA

Bob conducts private auctions of perfin material on a regular basis. Anyone who belongs to any recognised perfin club is welcome as a bidder.

If you wish to participate in these Auctions the easiest way is to get in touch with Bob directly. He can be contacted via email at perfinman@comcast.net or by mail to:

Bob Szymanski
10 Clarridge Circle
Milford, MA 01757-1371
United States of America

CLUB AUCTION 1/2013 – JULY 2013

The Club Auction 1/2013 will be issued with the July Bulletin.

The last Club auction was a great success for seller and buyers alike and achieved well over 80% sales.

So if you have something that you wish to offer just send it to David Coath, 4 Fleming Crt, Research, VIC, 3095 before 30 June 2013

PRESTIGE AUCTION IN MAY 2013 – PERFIN LOTS

Gary Watson of Prestige Auctions has advised that he is listing a few perfin “hoards” at his 3 upcoming Auctions in May 2013; he has casually described these as:

“I expect this perfins hoard will create a lot of interest. Most of it has been off the market for 50+ years. ”

The descriptions of the lots suggest that they are from Max Watson (Gary’s father) a noted collector of Victoria.

Certainly worth a look at <http://www.prestigephilately.com/>

REVENUE PERFINS OF NSW COMPLETED

(Dave Elsmore)

The NSW Chapter of the Revenue Perfins of Australia is now completed and available FREE online at:

<http://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/PRPofA-index.html>

Or just follow the links from: <http://www.perfins.com.au/>

We would like to take this opportunity to thank members of the PCNZA who have assisted with this huge Chapter.

Bill Harley
Arthur Taylor
David Andersen

Greg Howard
Norm Hart
Brian Magee

For a full list of contributors see:

<http://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/PRPofA-index.html>

AUSTRALIA 2013 FIP WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION

(David Coath)

The PCNZA has received confirmation of its Meeting Room slot for the upcoming Australia 2013 FIP World Stamp Exhibition to be held at the Exhibition Buildings in Melbourne from 10 – 15 May 2013.

The PCNZA have secured Meeting Room 2 for 10 - 12 am on Sunday 12 May, 2013.

The Meeting Rooms are located in the Main Hall and seat about 50 people. The organisers say that they will have computer based projection facilities available and some exhibition frames, should they be required.

It is our objective to keep any formal aspects of the meeting to a minimum and focus on talking about perfins. If anyone has something that they wish to share at the Meeting or display then please drop me a note and I will make sure that it gets onto the agenda for the meeting.

Thanks to Dingle Smith for his help in securing a weekend slot.

If you want any information on the event see <http://www.australia2013.com/>

I look forward to seeing you there.

AUSTRALIA 2013 FIP WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION PRIZE

(Dingle Smith)

The PCNZA had donated \$150 to be used for prizes at the Australia 2013 FIP World Stamp Exhibition.

The Organising Committee for Australia 2013 and I have selected a small plate with a Eucalypt leaf design. See image on following page.



STEVE ZIRINSKY STAND AT AUSTRALIA 2013

North American member and stamp trader Steve Zirinsky will have a stand at the upcoming AUSTRALIA 2013 from 10 – 15 May.

You can see Steve's stock at his online shop at www.zirinskystamps.com

GREAT DEBATE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE US BULLETIN (David Coath)

The following is an extract from the latest US Perfin Club Bulletin. It is from an article written by new PCNZA member, but long time US collector and Immediate Past President of the US Perfin Club, Bob Szymanski.

The article deals with a report of a slightly different pattern found on a proving cover. There were many multi die devices used in the US and these often had similar, but not identical patterns within the one device. This generally causes confusion for cataloguing as the various dies should be considered to be separate patterns until such time as evidence is found to confirm the multi die nature of the device and then the patterns can be listed collectively. The US Catalogue Editor, Steve Endicott makes this exact point in a companion article to Bob's.

These articles showcase the rigor of, investigation, debate and use of technology in the collecting of US Perfins. For more information about collecting US Perfins view their website at <http://www.perfins.org/> for back issues of their Bulletin click on the Publications tab. If you do not have access to the internet, the Club Library has back issues of the US Bulletin for you to borrow.

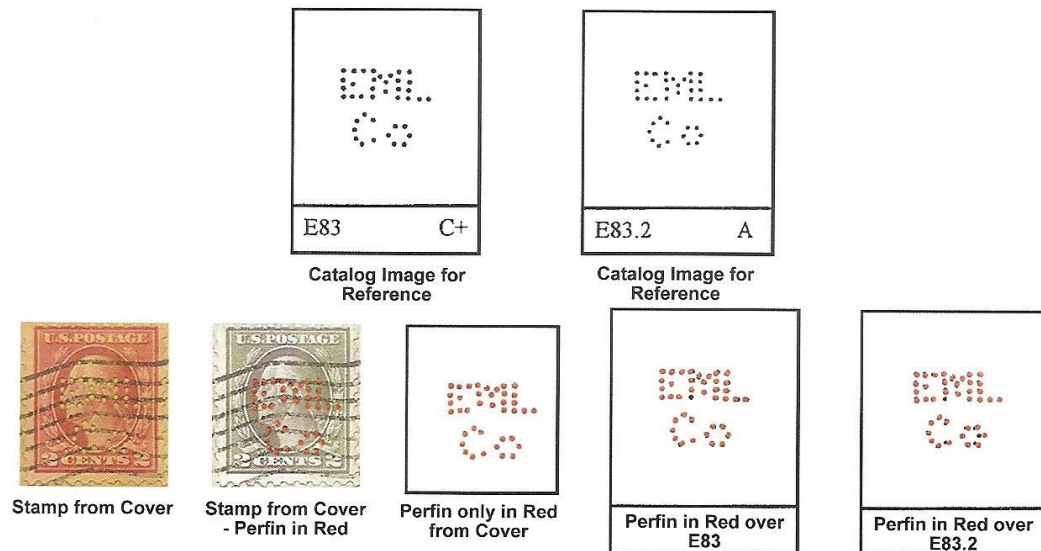


Figure 2
Electronic comparison of perfin from E. Myers Lye Company cover shown in Figure 1 with patterns E83 and E83.2. Perfin seems to be a better match with pattern E83, but differences in letters "M" and "L" are significant. (Actual size.)

Almost the best part of Bob's article was the introduction in which he stated:

"Most stamp collectors realize that just like every stamp collection, stamp catalogs are a constant work in progress. As I have written in previous articles, an optimist's view ("perfection lies in the striving not in the attaining") is a reflection of our own Catalog of United States Perfins...."

This is true, any study, particularly one as young as perfin collecting, requires constant striving and review and is best served by flexible recording of information so that changes and new information can be reflected easily.

PCNZA CLUB WEBSITE

(David Coath and Dave Elsmore)

Dave Elsmore who runs the popular Australian Perfin site, perfins.com.au has offered to host a site for the PCNZA on perfins.com.au.

The site will start with a simple promotional page for the Club but will build in time to feature member's access to Bulletin Back issues, Library lists and other features. Keep an eye on perfins.com.au and there will be more details in the July Bulletin.

I WAS WRONG!

(David Coath)

In 2010 I wrote a series of articles about the NZL (New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency) and NZIC (New Zealand Insurance) pattern groups found on the stamps of Australia. These appeared on the Research Tab of Perfins.com .au, refer:

NZL: <http://www.perfins.com.au/articles/nzl.html>

NZIC: <http://www.perfins.com.au/articles/voco.html>

I undertook research into these patterns because they were central to the online catalogue I was doing with Dave Elsmore, "Private Revenue Perfins of Queensland".

I had found that neither HAPP nor Samuel (2rd Edition) accurately described these patterns, their locations or their true usage ranges.

In my study I reported that the existence of HAPP NZL.7 (Samuel NZL.10) was "Doubtful", I make a rather complex case over 3 long paragraphs, but in the end my conclusion is:

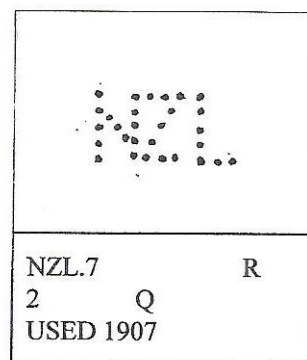
"To conclude, I would say that in the absence of someone producing an example of one or more of the types of NZL.7 that we can say that the pattern does not exist in the form of the image as presented in CPA and HAPP.

Usage NZL.7 doubtful"

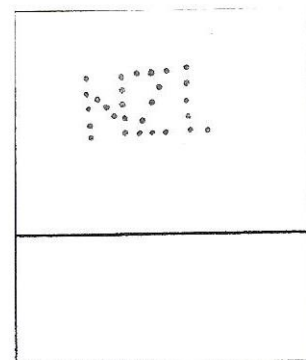
Well I was wrong, because I have since found one and although it does not quite match the pattern image from HAPP or Samuel, it does carry a postmark showing the correct usage date of 1906.



Actual pattern



HAPP Listing/Image



My Image

I will correct my Research on Perfins.com.au and show these images so as to confirm my error and show that the pattern does exist.

Further I will improve it by adding in Samuel (Edition 2) numbers so as to allow New Zealand collectors to better cross reference their collections with my findings.

In addition Harold Waite (NZ) provided some a correction to my reference to NZL.6 (Samuel Edition 2 NZL.9) in which I corrected the HAPP usage range from 1906 – 1950 to be 1917 – 1953. I will change that start date to be 1916 on the site.



Please if you find any errors, in this, or any other parts of my published research, then please bring them to my attention and I will correct them.

MEET A MEMBER - Dan Baugher (USA)

(Dan Baugher)

I was born in Louisville, Kentucky. I was the middle of 5 children, all boys. In those days, you played baseball in the summer and basketball in the winter (especially in KY). I graduated from Trinity High School and went on to a small engineering college in Memphis, Tennessee called Christian Brothers College. I graduated as an electrical engineer and went to work for McDonnell Douglas (it's now part of Boeing) in St. Louis, Missouri working on the Navy's F/A-18 fighter jet. Little did I know then, that 32 years later, I would still be working on the F/A-18 and having fun. I started out as the new engineer that they needed in the field. So they sent me on the road in support of the flight test development of the F/A-18. I worked on the computers that go into the aircraft. I journeyed to Southern Maryland and landed at the Naval Air Test Center at Pax River.

Before I left for the 4 year assignment, I met my wife in St. Louis. We commuted for a few months and then got married. Being a small town in a rural Southern Maryland, it was a challenge for both of us, but we met some great friends who we still keep in touch with today. I was able to go on four, 2 week tours aboard aircraft carriers in support of the program, which was a lot of fun. It was definitely controlled chaos watching the aircraft takeoff and land.

From there, I took an assignment to Melbourne, Australia where they bought the F/A-18 and were co-producing them. I lived in Toorak for a year and then Geelong for a year to be closer to the plant. It was a great experience going overseas. We did a lot of sightseeing and met some really nice folks. We were able to travel to some exotic places traveling back and forth between Australia and the US. Our first son was born in the Royal Woman's Hospital in Carlton, Victoria and that was an experience. After this assignment, I returned to St. Louis except for a 2 year stint in Dallas. My current job is to help manage software updates for the F/A-18. I have been working a lot with the Navy engineers out at the test center in China Lake, California. I have been very lucky to work on a great project that have lasted so long and been able to travel around the world.

I have 2 boys, one is married and is working in the St Louis area for a Civil Engineering firm and is about to be married and the other is working as a software engineer for a large Medical firm in the Kansas City, Mo area. He has our first granddaughter and she has been great. We visit them as often as possible. I hope to start her on stamps when she gets a little older.

I started collecting, probably like everyone else when I was young. My dad would take me to a local stamp dealer and we would wander around the shop. I kept it up until girls and cars got in the way. The next time I picked it up was in Australia when I collected for a few years, but then kids took most of my time. Picking it up again when the kids started high school and when my father died. He left me his US and worldwide collection. He had a pretty good US collection that I worked to fill in the holes.

The boys were getting older and I knew I would need a hobby when I retired, so I joined the local stamp club which met at my son's high school once a month. The club has a great bunch of guys. I mentioned to one of them once, that I was struggling with my US collection because I had to spend \$20 or more to fill one stamp hole. He suggested that I look into perfins and precancels. Little did I know that I was talking with Gary Hendren one of the directors at large for both the perfins and precancel clubs. Gary has been a great help and mentor. I started a general US collection of perfins, trying to collect all the C's thru F's (I need about 160).

Then with both boys in college, I started collecting college perfins. I also started to buy covers with college perfins on them. I went to my first perfin convention when it was in St. Louis and met a lot of folks. Being the new guy with only a few years of collecting and feeling kind of proud of having about 20 or so different college covers, I said something to one of the experienced perfin collectors about what I had. They said, that was great, but what you really need to try to collect is all the departments and schools within each of the colleges. My bubble was deflated, but not empty. Fast forward to today and I have many more college covers on my way to collect one from each department and school. It's quite a challenge. I tell my wife I am a modern day treasure hunter. I also wanted to get to more active in the US Perfin Club so I offered to become treasurer and I was picked. I also collect perfins worldwide.

In closing, all the people I have met in the US Perfins Club have been great to me. They have patiently answered all my beginner questions and have helped me greatly with collecting stamps and have been good friends. I am looking forward to all the conventions and renewing friendships in person. I have been a member of the Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia since 2009.

NEW ZEALND EXHIBITION - UPPER HUTT

(Richard Smolnicki)

I have booked a time with the Organising Committee for perfin collectors to get together during the NZ National exhibition in Upper Hutt on 13 - 15 September 2013.

The tentative time has been booked for 2 - 4pm on Saturday 14 September.

As in the past the PCNZA has supported the event by providing a donation of \$75.00 for prizes.

FORGERIES OF OFFICIAL PERFINs ON THE 1927 CANBERRA – (Colin Clark Hutchison and David Coath).

Introduction (David Coath)

In the January South Pacific Perfin Bulletin we featured two articles by Colin Clark Hutchison on the 1927 Canberra issue as follows:

Private Perfins of the 1927 Canberra Issue
Official Perfins of the 1927 Canberra Issue

Colin is a specialist in this issue and his collection of this issue is of exhibition standard. During 2011 Dr Geoffrey Kellow released his book entitled “Australia: The 1927 Canberra Commemorative”.

This is available for \$40 (A) from Brusden – White Publishing on line at <http://www.brusden-white.com.au/publications.html> or at their address at Brusden-White Publishing, Suite 25, 89-97 Jones St, Ultimo, NSW 2007 Email: info@brusden-white.com.au or Phone: 02 9281 4066



“Australia: The 1927 Canberra Commemorative”, by Geoffrey Kellow, RDP MAP APR FRPSL (2011), softbound, 72 pages. The story of Australia's first commemorative stamp, based on all the available archival records, and revealing many new facts. The essays and proofs, the issued stamp with all its varieties, the stamp booklet and the 'OS' punctures are all fully described and illustrated.”

Colin purchased a copy of Geoffrey’s book and he has found it very informative. However Colin was uncertain about Geoffrey’s findings regarding the use of the OS puncture and its structure and in late 2012 Colin emailed David Andersen about the matter and David forwarded it to me.

The OS as described in “Australia: The 1927 Canberra Commemorative”

Geoffrey has had access to some rare images and examples of the OS strike on the Canberra for his study and these are featured on pages 67 – 68 of his book. He has permitted us to re issue them in this article.

The key images are as follows:



Fig 37 Page 67, OS block with missing row. This was a key piece of evidence behind Geoffrey's conclusion that the device that produced the OS was a 20 die device with 2 rows and 10 columns. The upper strikes that are in the top row and selvage seem to show a consistent relationship to each other.

Tracing and single example of the most common form of the the Canberra OS, the CTO version.



Figure 39 Page 68, Another useful multiple, but note the fact that the location of the strikes across the 3 stamps is not consistent. The left hand one is higher, the middle strike is much lower and the right hand one is roughly in between the other 2.



Figure 40 Page 68, Another multiple this time with consistent placement of the strikes.

Again a tracing and single example of the most common form of the stamp, the CTO.

From looking at these images (Figures 37, 39 and 40) in isolation, it is difficult to get a firm view of the structure of the OS device in use.

In his study Geoffrey is correct in identifying that the current OS devices, these were 2 near identical devices, one for the KGV issues and one for the Kangaroos and both called, OS Type H, were unsuited to puncturing the Canberra due to its wider format. He states:

"Canberra stamp was of a different dimensions to any previous Commonwealth issues, and so the OS perforators used for the Kangaroo and George V definitives were not suitable...."

But he goes onto say that as a result:

"...and a new OS comb had to be manufactured."

Now on page 67 and with reference to Figure 37 he goes onto state that:

"An interesting block of 6 exists which demonstrates the operation of this comb. The block, from the upper right hand corner of the sheet, shows the punctures omitted from the second row, but present in the upper selvage.... This indicates that the comb consisted of 20 OS's arranged in two rows of ten, and thus puncturing two rows of the sheet with each path."

This logic is fair given the known structure of the Canberra sheet, with its 8 rows of 10 stamps, the unsuitability of the Type H OS and the evidence from the multiples that Geoffrey had access to.

The problem is that:

- 1 The pattern is actually produced by an existing device
- 2 The reference multiples in Figures 37 and 40 are forgeries

The OS pattern is actually produced by an existing device

The device in question is the OS type F described in David Andersen's book entitled "Australian Official Perfins- 2nd Edition (2007)" (AOP) David's information about this device is based on his own research but also that of Ken Scudder (see SPPB # 66 of July 2004 – caution due to an error the October Bulletin is also numbered 66) and Rosenblum. (See page 37 of AOP)

The OS type F is generally referred to as "The Melbourne OS" and it consisted of 10 dies in a vertical array, and all dies were essentially identical. It was the OS device used to puncture the State issues of Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania. It was also one of the devices that produced the OS in the Papuan issues. The same pattern is found on the stamps of Queensland, but this is actually a separate device of 12 dies in a vertical array. It is listed as being OS Type F but there are subtle differences so we will refer to it as "The Queensland OS".

At this time, stamp production and perforation, and indeed most Government Departments were located in Melbourne. Therefore the Canberra issue was printed in the same place as an OS perforating device ideally suited to perforating it. The Melbourne OS Type F with its layout of 10 dies in a vertical array is able to achieve central strikes in a wider issue such as the Canberra. It was later also used on the Commonwealth issues for the WA Centenary and 1929 Airmail.

Figure 39, which is genuine, shows evidence of the vertical (rather than horizontal) array as the relationships between the strikes are not consistent across the horizontal strip as they would be in a device with dies in a horizontal array. Note the centre strike is lower.

The reference multiples in Figures 37 and 40 are forgeries

First consider the strike of the OS from Figure 37 and compare it to the single reference strike beside it. The reference strike carries the special CTO cancel so we can be confident that it is the true pattern. Also knowing that the dies of the Victorian OS Type F were essentially identical, compare the appearance of the strikes in Figure 37 to those in the reference pattern.

Note the following differences:

- 1 The S is lower than the O in the top right hand stamp and both strikes in the selvedge of Figure 37.
- 2 The 2 pins in the tops of the S's in all the strikes in fig 37 are not straight in the horizontal as the tops of the S in the true pattern are.
- 3 The centre of the S is different. In the true pattern the first 7 pins from the top of the S form a C like arc and it does not start to bend to form the lower arc of the S until pin 7. In Figure 37 the lower arc starts after pin 5

Moving to Figure 40, again consider the pins in the centre of the S and note that they are not consistent in the 4 strikes. The strikes in the top 2 examples have centre pins almost in the horizontal, particularly the one in the top left, and the bottom left one shows these pins angled down, much like the shape of the S in Figure 37. In the true

examples of the strike in the reference pattern and in Figure 39, these pin locations are consistent.

The OS patterns in Figures 37 and 40 are both forgeries and due to inconsistencies within the strikes within the multiples, it appears that they were made using a pin by pin method rather than with a forged die.

“Devils Advocate” – Could it be a Device other than the Melbourne OS Type F

As we know from Andersen, Rosenblum, Kellow and Colin’s January article, it was the practice for the State Government Departments of New South Wales and Tasmania to purchase normal stamps and have their own State Government Printers puncture stamps for State official use with their appropriate State perforation device. For the Canberra issue this was the OSNSW (Type C) and the T, respectively. Other States received their OS punctured stamps from the Government Stamp Printer in Melbourne.

But what about Queensland? They were one of the States that received OS punctured stamps from the Commonwealth Printers, but they also were in possession of a device very similar to the Melbourne OS Type F device. (Refer AOP page 18 and Ken Scudder article in SPPB # 66 of July 2004.)

In Geoffrey’s book he comments on the discussions that took place between James Murray, (Chief Clerk of the Postmaster General’s Office) and H.P.Brown, (Secretary of the Department of the Postmaster General) prior to the issue of the Canberra.

“Brown stated no Government Departments were to receive punctured stamps. He added that those Departments that received supplies of the stamps prior to the day of issue must treat the design as confidential. He went on to state “any of the State Government Departments [that] receive commemorative stamps under this arrangement and they desire the perforation “OS” to be made thereon, they must be requested to make their own local arrangements.”

So there is a possibility that Queensland did decide to use their own OS device, as did NSW and Tasmania, and made their own arrangements for puncturing the Canberra. The Queensland OS is very similar to the Victorian OS and as a result David Andersen lists them in AOP as a single pattern, (OS Type F).

However the Queensland OS is somewhat different, and it has finer holes and more variation in the shape of both the O and the S. See the image of the dies in the Ken Scudder article The question has to be asked, was the Queensland device retained in Brisbane after it was last used on Queensland stamps in 1912 and indeed was it used to perforate additional quantities of the OS on the Canberra, for use by the Queensland Government Departments.

To know the answer we would need to see examples of the OS on the Canberra issues, carrying Queensland postmarks and that these would need to show the characteristics of the Queensland version of the OS. This would be aided by greater analysis of the Queensland OS and a better appreciation of its die variation as well as the differences between the Victorian and Queensland dies.

Until this evidence is found it is best to consider that the OS on the Canberra was done only with the Melbourne OS Type F.

Why forge these OS's on the 1927 Canberra?

The OS on this Canberra issue, and indeed the related Commemoratives of the period 1927 – 1930, are possibly some of the most commonly forged issues of the Commonwealth period. This is not a new phenomenon as in his study Geoffrey alerts readers to *"Faked punctures were noted as early as 1948"*. He references this to "Australian Stamp Monthly, October 1948 page 799."

Forgeries abound where supply is low and demand is high. Geoffrey, David Andersen (AOP page 37), Rosenblum and Colin's article in the SPPB in January 2013, all agree that the number of genuine issued Canberra OS's was in total 18,800; consisting of 8,640 for Federal Parliamentarians and 10,160 for "cancelled-to-order" (CTO) sets and for Government Departments (combined).

This makes CTO versions the most common followed by ones used by Parliamentarians and lastly mint examples.

Therefore non CTO used and mint examples total only 8,640, by comparison there were 72,800 issued of the 5/- Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. A true OS on the Canberra should be about 9 times more scarce than a 5/- Bridge, so supply is low, the first requirement for the entry of forgeries.

Forgeries of the OS on the Canberra

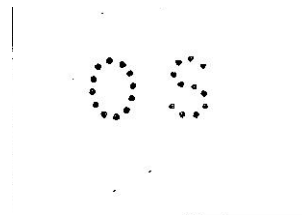
Lets look at some forged OS's and other Government patterns on the Canberra and look at ways to tell the "good" from the "bad".



Fake



Mock up, not a real strike



True OS Type H

The stamp on the left has an OS Type H which, as Geoffrey states, was unsuitable for use on the Canberra. The fact that it is not reported in either Andersen, Rosenblum or Kellow is good reason to doubt it, but the thing that makes it a certain forgery, is that a single and central strike on this wide format stamp in position 1 is impossible. Note the stamp on the right where we have drawn in the location of the dies that would be to the sides of the OS. This spacing is based on the Kangaroo spacing but the KGV spacing was only slightly wider and would still ensure partial strikes of other dies.

By the way this is not a particularly good OS anyway. The O is not consistently oval like the true OS; it has an inverted egg look about it. Also the S is set slightly higher, in the true dies the tops of each letter are almost at the same height. This higher S is still clear despite the fact that the scan tilts downwards which would tend to mask this angled strike.



Fake



Mock up, not a real strike

The same is true of the OSNSW Type C pattern. As you can see from the stamp on the right the separation of the dies is too close to permit a single central strikes in Position 1. The separation of the dies on the OSNSW Type C device was set for the KGV issue.



As shown in this image from Colin's article in the January SPPB the only way that the NSW Government could use the OSNSW Type C device on the Canberra was to strike it in Position 2.



Geoffrey's Figure 38s
Inverted OS Type F



Re inverted



Reference die

Without seeing this stamp in “the flesh” or at least in a 1:1 scan it is too close to definitely state that it is either a fake or a true strike. There are at least 2 forged dies known to have been used that produce a very close representation of the OS Type F.

An inverted strike is possible with any perfin device; it simply requires that the stamps be feed under the punch head with the sheet inverted. Such a mistake could occur when a series of sheets were being punctured and one sheet, other than the top one, which the operator would see, was inverted.

Having said that, such examples, on even common stamps, are very rare. This is largely due to the quality of the staff of the Government Printers who did the puncturing. Given this and the limited number of Canberra issues perforated OS the possibility of it occurring is even more remote.

On the balance of probabilities this inverted example of Geoffrey’s is most likely a fake.



Isolated OS

Reversed and flipped

Reference die

This is an example from Colin’s collection and the S is somewhat like the S found in some dies of the Queensland OS Type F, with the end of the bottom curve of the S ending more vertically than the reference die. The problem is the shape of the O which is not regular as the true dies of the Melbourne and Queensland OS Type F are. This strike is a forgery but it is unlike any of the forged dies that we have seen and may have been made with a pin by pin process.

Conclusion

The Canberra issue is both visually and politically important and as Australia’s first Commonwealth commemorative it is truly a landmark issue. However the importance and collectability of the issue, coupled with the limited number of OS versions issued has made it a target for forgeries. As a result collectors are advised to be careful when purchasing this OS issue. See article on Forgeries in the Market Today in this Bulletin.

References: “The 1927 Canberra Commemorative” (2011) by Dr Geoffrey Kellow
 “Australian Official Perfins” AOP (2007) by David Andersen
 South Pacific Perfin Bulletin #100 January 2013 article by Colin Clark -
 Hutchison
 South Pacific Perfin Bulletin #66 July 2004 article by Ken Scudder.

FORGERIES IN THE MARKET TODAY

(David Coath)

The problem of forgeries is a growing one and there are ebay traders manufacturing patterns in a variety of formats including T, OS (Type H), GNSW (type A), OSNSW (type C), OF Type F and VG (first and second heads), as well as others.

The more material that is made and sold just adds to the amount of forgeries that are already populating collections and so the problem is always growing. Efforts by bodies such as Stampboards have highlighted this issue and Glen Stephens and his fellow Stampboard members are to be commended for their sustained effort in this area. PCNZA member John Graham (Qld) is a regular participant in these activities and keeps us abreast of developments.

In the April Edition of Stamp News, Glen Stephens wrote extensively on the issue (pages 64 – 69 inclusive) including identifying buyers and sellers. For more information you should log onto <http://www.stampboards.com/>.

Forgeries and fakes have been an issue in philately almost from the beginning and as time goes on more will enter the market place so as collectors we need to be increasingly aware, informed and skeptical in order to avoid buying these “weeds”.

The basic aim in creating forgeries and fakes is to make money. Therefore a forger will seek to add value to low value stamps by the application of overprints and perfins. With perfins they can make a “rarity” by applying the pattern to:

- 1 A stamp that has a higher value with a perfin, than not, such as the Canberra
- 2 Stamps that are not normally found with a particular pattern, such as an OS Type H on a Canberra
- 3 Placing the pattern in an unusual position, e.g. inverted, multiple strike, or on one stamp, and not the others in a pair or other multiple.

As a buyer on ebay, other auction sites and elsewhere, you can increase your chances of avoiding buying forgeries and fakes by:

- 1 Not buying from sellers listed as suspect on Stampboards and other forums
- 2 Not buying from ebay sellers who list as “Private Auctions”. Sellers do this so that they can hide bidder details, which allows them to bid up their own items and it stops well informed collectors tipping off bidders that they are bidding on a fake.
- 3 Not bidding on items that are not listed in catalogues such as AOP. There is generally a reason they are not listed and that is that they do not exist. Such as the OSNSW Type B on Kangaroo issues as discussed in SPPB #88 and 89.

4 Becoming very familiar with the characteristics of the perfin that you are collecting. Create scans and tracings and overlay examples that you have so that you can see what variation, if any, exists.

5 Keeping reference examples of patterns from common stamps, as these are more likely to be genuine. No one would forge an OS Type F onto a 1d pink QV from Victoria or an OS Type H onto a 1 d Roo.

6 Putting aside multiples of various patterns to keep as references for spacing between dies. Generally horizontal but in some cases vertical multiples. Auction catalogues are a good source of examples of multiples.

7 Becoming familiar with the structure and use of the perfin devices that you are collecting. AOP has much information about this that will help you to spot strikes that cannot exist due to die layout and device structure.

8 When in doubt ask the seller for a 1:1 scale scan and reverse scan so that you can make a detailed comparison with your reference patterns.

9 Checking postmarks is also important. An OSNSW type C should not be carrying a Cairns postmark. Such "receiving postmarks" are known but they are very much the exception.

10 If you are collecting mint, be extra careful, as mint examples of all perfins is the exception. On OS's on the Kangaroos and KGV's look for the centering to be off as the worst printed stock was generally punctured for Government use.

11 True strikes are almost always near perfectly square on the stamp. The devices used for Government applications were well made and used by competent staff at Government Printers. Sheets were squared into position and held still during puncturing. These are fundamental practices in printing. Angled strikes are therefore almost unknown, so avoid them.

12 Do not believe, "it is from an old collection so it must be ok". An old collection is only as old as the last stamp that was purchased for it. Forgeries have become increasingly common since the 1980's, but as Geoffrey Kellow says in his book on the Canberra, there were forged perfins reported in 1948.

13 If the stamp you are looking at is worth more in catalogue value as a perfin than as a normal stamp, then be skeptical, increase your skepticism the greater the difference between the price of the perfin version and the price of the normal version.

14 Most importantly communicate with other members or share your doubts or questions with experts like David Andersen or those on Stampboards, and I am always ready to have a look at something and give an opinion.

Try these out and within a couple of months you will be spotting forgeries from a mile away. This will give you the edge and allow you to be more confident about what you are buying and what you have in your collection.

PRIVATE PERFIN ON THE 1927 CANBERRA ISSUE - UPDATE (Colin Clark Hutchison)

Since the article on these in the January Bulletin I have received additional reports from members including:

CNEP.1 and VMC.1 provided by David Warren

CN.1 provided by David Coath

I wonder are there other issues that members have that we can add to the listing?

If you can please let me know by email to Colin Clark Hutchison at castlesod@hotmail.com or by mail to, Castle Sod, Kirkcudbright, DG6 4RT, Scotland, UK.

SORTING THE SH&CO PATTERNS OF NSW (Dave Elsmore and David Coath)

History of S (Sigmond) Hoffnung & Co Ltd.

Sigmond Hoffnung was born in Poland in 1830, the son of a Jewish Rabbi, but his family migrated to England in 1836. He was educated in Liverpool but due to lack of money he took a job as a junior salesman with a West Country firm. This proved beneficial as he became friendly with a customer, Henry Nathan, who lent him £500 to buy assorted goods and take them to Sydney for resale.

Hoffnung arrived in Sydney early in 1852 and opened a wholesale business in Wynyard Square. Sales went well and he was able to repay his loan and subsequently secured more stock from England with Nathan acting as his buyer. This arrangement proved successful and in 1855 Hoffnung moved to larger premises in George Street. He returned to England briefly in 1857 to formalise his partnership with Nathan and to make purchases of more stock.

In 1870 S. Hoffnung & Co. moved into new premises in Pitt Street and in 1871 they opened a Brisbane branch. The company also established other branches in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji and had its head office in London. They also had a large factory in Sydney making saddles and harnesses. Their range of wholesale goods included American canned fruits and jams, watches, glass and china, ironmongery, rocking horses, firearms, iron safes and patent medicines. Hoffnung set up the first opal-cutting business in Australia and exported uncut diamonds and sapphires for industrial use. In 1875 he was on the committee of the Trade Protection Society of New South Wales.

In 1877 Hoffnung returned to England and took charge of the London office. His brother Abraham, who had been a successful merchant in America, Canada and England, joined S. Hoffnung & Co. in 1886. Abraham spent some years in both Australia and in London. In 1889 Sigmund retired from the company and it was restructured as a public company in 1902. Later the company moved its headquarters to 153 Clarence Street, Sydney.

Hoffnung died on 27 August 1904 aged 74. He was survived by his wife and their only child Sidney.

Sidney worked in the company and after marrying Violet Goldsmid, he took the name Hoffnung-Goldsmid. He served as a director of the company and died in 1930.



S Hoffnung and Co premises 165-169 Pitt St, Sydney.

The S Hoffnung and Co SH/&CO Devices used in Sydney

S Hoffnung and Co first applied to the NSW postal authorities in 1887 for approval to use a perforating device on their postage stamps.

S Hoffnung and Co used a range of devices in their offices in Sydney and Brisbane including various formats of SH and SH/&COLTD but in the main they used SH/&CO. There were 5 different SH/CO patterns listed in HAPP and the patterns are somewhat similar. This similarity combined with the fact that some of the pattern images in both CPA and HAPP are not accurate, has led to miss reports about usage dates and which stamps they are truly found on.

For this assessment we have used the details and numbers from HAPP, and we have written the actual usage after each pattern, they are as follows:

SH&CO.1 This is the Brisbane device. It is only used in Brisbane and its details as presented in CPA and HAPP are correct and the images are good.

SH&CO.2 Sydney device but reported in HAPP as being found on Australian, NSW, QLD postage stamps and on NSW revenues. Reported usage 1900-1913.

We have not been able to find any NSW revenue or railway use of this pattern although it is in a period that such usage could have occurred. The pattern is not found on the postage stamps of Australia and Queensland usage is also questionable. The

usage period was 1901-1911 and cross State use (such as Queensland postage stamps used in Sydney) was limited to a short period in 1912 and early 1913.

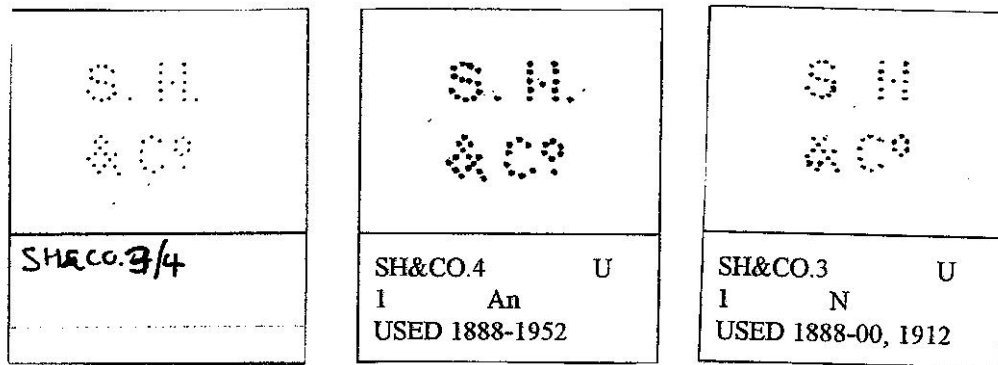
Correct usage is NSW postage stamps only from 1901 - 1911

SH&CO.3 Sydney device reported in HAPP as being found on only NSW postage stamps. Reported usage 1888-1900 and 1912.

SH&CO.4 Sydney device reported in HAPP as being found on Australian postage stamps and NSW revenue stamps. Reported usage 1888-1952.

In fact SH&CO.3 and SH&CO.4 are the same pattern produced by a single device. The differences shown in CPA and HAPP are the absence of pins between S and H, and a pin after H and a pin under the O of CO, as well as a different shaped C.

These extra pins are not always present or absent and we have seen examples of this pattern with some pins in place and others not. The difference in the C does not exist and it is due to a poor image of SH&CO.4 that is used in both CPA and HAPP.



True SH&CO.3/4

HAPP SH&CO.4

HAPP SH&CO.3

The existence of poor images and miss reports of this pattern are somewhat understandable given the large number of pins in the die and their fine nature. Full, clear strikes are the exception.

The inaccurately reported usage periods are harder to understand. The SH&CO.3/4 device was used for a short period of time between 1897 and 1900.

We can find no evidence of usage from 1888 and neither can we find usage of the device on Australian postage stamps as late as 1952 as stated in CPA and restated in HAPP. The 1888 usage may have been derived from the fact the company was known to have applied to perforate postage stamps in 1887 but we consider that this is only an indication of an intention to use a perforation device and that any usage needs to be supported by postmark or date evidence. The usage up to 1952 is likely based on reports of partial strikes of SH/&/COLTD.1. The separation of the S and H in both patterns is about the same and both the SH/&/COLTD.1 and the SH&CO.3 & .4 frequently show partial strikes or incomplete strikes due to blocked pins.

Correct usage of SH&CO.3/4 is NSW postage stamps and only in the period between 1897 and 1900



SH&CO complete SH&CO pin after H missing All (.) missing

Note the C is consistent in all 3 variations.

SH&CO.5 Sydney device reported in HAPP as being found on the postage and revenue stamps of NSW. Reported usage 1893-1910.

These reports are indicative of the actual usage, but the start date is 1892 and these reports miss the usage on Australian postage stamps up until 1913. The pattern is found on the 1d Kangaroo stamp of 1913.

Correct usage is NSW and Australian postage stamps as well as NSW revenue stamps from 1892 – 1913.

Summary of S Hoffnung and Co Patterns

Sydney		Brisbane
SH&CO.5	1892 – 1913	SH&CO.1 1891 - 1975
SH&CO.3/4	1897 - 1900	
SH&CO.2	1900 – 1911	
SH&COLTD.1	1913 – 1960	
SH.1	1960 - 1967	

References: Commercial Perfins of Australia CPA (1992) Grant /Mathews
 Handbook of Australian Private Perfins HAPP (2003) John Mathews
 Private Revenue Perfins of Australia, (Incorporating Commercial Security
 Overprints) (2011) Elsmore /Coath

PERFIN QUIZ

What is this??



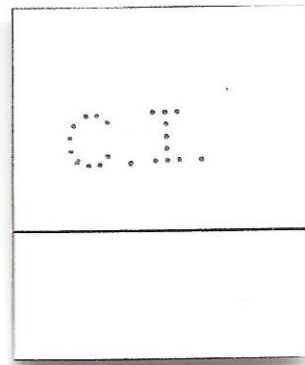
It is not a private perfin, more likely a cancelling device, but what does it say.

The best answer provided to the Editor wins a copy of the SPPB CD with issues 1-100

NEW REPORTS (John Amiet, Dave Elsmore, Arny Vochola and David Coath)

This is a new part of the Bulletin in which members can share new or updated reports of perfins and users. The reports in this issue are a mix of Australian Private and Official perfins but that is coincidental and not intentional and members are invited to share any information within their collecting interests. Please forward any reports to the Editor.

C.I.a (Elsmore/Coath)



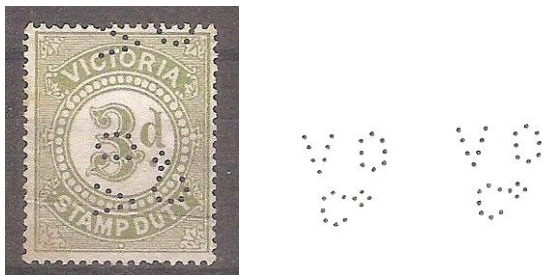
This is a new pattern previously unreported. This sole known example shows use on a NSW revenue from 1955. The C is incomplete but there is evidence of another C of

an unrelated strike on the left hand side of the stamp. This indicates that it is most likely a single die device with just the letters "C.I.". The CI is rather similar to some of the many CI's found on Italian perfins but is not made by any of the ones listed in the Italian catalogue.

The Company cachets in part says "ANCE CO LTD" and "NEY" so like most of the perfin patterns found on NSW revenue stamps it appears that the user is an Insurance company.

See C.I.a in Elsmore/Coath Revenue Perfins of NSW which is available free on line at <http://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/nsw-Revenue-C-Perfins.html>

VOCO.8 (HAPP) VO/CO.b (Elsmore/Coath)



As reported in SPPB # 92 of January 2011 this device is a multi die device of at least 2 dies, possibly 3. See also <http://www.perfins.com.au/articles/voco.html> for a study of the VOCO patterns.

This is however the first usage reported on a revenue stamp.

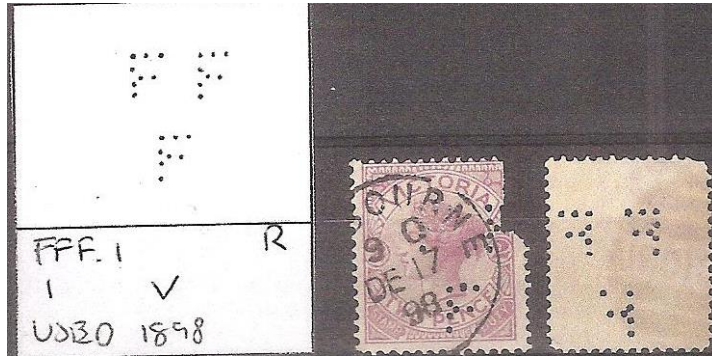
GNSW Type B on a 3rd Watermark £1 Grey



This item appeared in Phoenix Auction 18 of 9 February 2013. The pattern is not reported in "Official Perfins of Australia" David Andersen (2007). The lot was purchased by Commonwealth collector Army Vochola who is well aware of the characteristics of the GNSW and knew the pattern was unlisted. For this reason Army viewed the item in person to assess it and confirmed that it was most likely a Die E as per David Andersen's study of these in SPPB # 88 of January 2010. The date on the postmark reads 1933 which is appropriate for this device.

The new finding is likely to have been the result of the use of old stock of these high values. Notably other contemporary devices such as the 2nd Head of the VG are found used on 3rd Watermark stock, albeit rarely. In that instance the 2/-.

FFF New report



This is the 2nd of this pattern found, both are used in 1898 and both are used on the 2^d Mauve QV. It is a service puncture and the user is unknown.

AUCTION WATCH (Tony Nobilo, Dave Elsmore, Martin Frischauf, Gary Watson)

Large Collection of NSW including OSNSW (Type A)

Spink (UK) in their February 2013 Auction listed an item Lot 823 that was described as:

“The Hutson Collection of NSW” and in addition to some nice pieces of NSW including the 10/- (fiscal type) and 20/- perf OS, it had a complete set of 15 of the 1913 Kangaroos 1/2d – £2 perf OSNSW type A. The 2/-, 5/-, 10/-, £1, £2, were stated to be mint (although mounted). This suggested that they may have been per favor examples. In any case such high values are very rare. The lot achieved £4,800 plus commissions.

Prestige Auctions - OS and WA Perfins – Sperati Forgeries

The following lots were featured in Prestige’s February 2013 Auction number 178.



Lot 217

Lot 218

Lot 217 SPERATI FORGERIES: £1 orange-brown as SG 128 but with the *Flawed Top of Second 'A' in 'AUSTRALIA'* that is characteristic of the *Sperati Forgery* BW #W66c perf 'OS', unused, Cat \$3000. Rare. *RPSofV Certificate* (2012). [The first perf 'OS' example, and the only "unused" example, we have seen]

Lot 218 SPERATI FORGERIES: £1 orange as SG 128a but with the *Flawed Top of Second 'A' in 'AUSTRALIA'* that is characteristic of the *Sperati Forgery* BW #W66c perf 'WA', light indistinct cancel, Cat \$3000. Rare. *RPSofV Certificate*(2012). [The first perf 'WA' example we have seen. NB: The shade is not as orange as SG 134a but is significantly more orange than the previous lot]

On looking at them I was surprised that the strikes of the OS and WA looked so true and I could not see how Sperati had made them so well, so I asked Gary Watson the question and this is his reply:

"Sperati's technique was to bleach-out the design of a genuine stamp leaving him with genuine watermarked paper &, in these instances, perfins. Then he printed his forgeries on the paper. He was something of a genius. Some time ago, we had a Papuan 2/6d Sperati forgery that the Royal of London had certified as the genuine stamp. He loved fooling the experts. In fact, he published a booklet "Philatelie sans experts" ("Philately without Know-it-Alls"). I'm sure it's a great read but my French is too basic to handle it."

Gary reports that he was disappointed with the result and that each sold for just \$1150 + 15% = \$1322. He had expected something closer to double that.

The items can be viewed at Prestige's excellent site at:

<http://www.prestigephilately.com/catalogue.php?auctionnum=178>

Images and descriptions courtesy of Prestige Philately

Highlights from Auctions in New Zealand

Mowbray 437 February 2013

1842 – 1850 A series of AWF patterns but carrying postmarks of Regional towns, detailed descriptions but carrying \$60 Reserves

1851 DB&CO reserve \$60NZ

1852 GNB LD reserve \$60NZ

Only lot 1850 sold at reserve

Mowbray 438 March 2013

2126 Group of BNZ, NZL and NZ (previously offered at \$385 reserve \$130 NZ

Sold for \$210

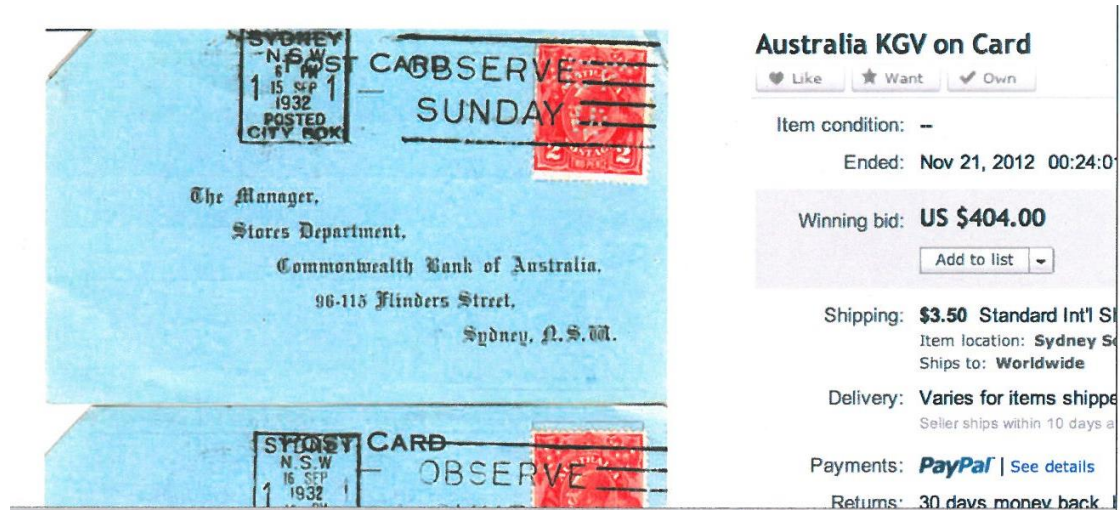
Ashford Stamps Auction 70 March 2013

NZF on 2d sideface reserve \$10NZ

RG/N on 1/2d War Stamp reserve \$15NZ

UPDATE TO AUCTION WATCH IN SPPB # 100

In the last SPPB we showed a recent ebay lot that featured two Stores Department ordering postcards, one with a perfin, which achieved the surprising amount of \$404.00.



Martin Frischauf, a member in Austria, sent an explanation for the high price that has nothing to do with the perfins. The “Observe Sunday” slogan is apparently quite hard to find and this was most likely the reason for the high price. Thanks Martin.

NEXT ISSUE

Sorry some items have been pushed forward because this issue was full or the articles were not complete.

The GNSW Type A 12 Die Head – (Tom Weir)

Tom informs me that this article will feature a full illustration of all 12 dies in order with a key to identifying feature of some dies. The article is still in progress and will be put into a Bulletin as soon as it is finished.

The Bryan Toop VG Collection – (Jason Rowe)

Jason has this in draft and it will be edited by Neale Scott

Club Auction 1/2013

The Chronology of Official Perfins in Australia – (David Coath)

The OS perfin on Queensland QV large Chalon issues – (Donald Adams, Dave Elsmore, David Coath, Dan Ryan and Jerry Austen)

The next page is a tear off page that is associated with Membership renewal

PERFIN CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA (PCNZA)
SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL FORM 2013 – 2014 YEAR

Name and Address:

Firstly if there is any error in your address details please advise the Club by correcting this address on this form when you make payment or by advising David Coath at davidcoath@onthe.net .au

If you have an email address and are happy for the Club to hold it for contacting you then please share it here

The subscription for the year 2013 – 2014 is as follows:

\$10 A (\$12 NZ) for New Zealand members
\$10 A for Australian members
\$15 A for Overseas members

Remember all Cheques and Money orders need to be made out to the PCNZA

Could you please forward your payment now, these are the payment options:

New Zealand members please make cheque, cash or money order payments to:

Richard Smolnicki, 19 Oakleigh St, Maungaraki, Lower Hutt, 5010, New Zealand

Australian members please make cheque, cash or money order payments to:

David Coath, 4 Fleming Crt, Research, VIC, 3095

Overseas members: 3 Options

Option 1: Your \$15 A membership has been deducted from your credit, your new credit is now:

Option 2: Please mail cash payment of 15 Dollars Australian, US, Canadian or 15 Euros to: David Coath, 4 Fleming Crt, Research, VIC, 3095, Australia

Option 3: Pay \$15 by PayPal to davidcoath@onthe.net.au

Overseas members: Special Offer

Overseas members may opt to receive a “soft copy” of the Bulletin by email.

If they choose this option they still need make payment via the 3 Options specified above but they will receive a complimentary copy of Bulletins 1- 100 on a re writable CD that they can also use to store subsequent editions of the Bulletin.

