

SOUTH PACIFIC PERFIN BULLETIN

NO. 106 JULY 2014

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EDITORS COMMENT

(David Coath)

Welcome to the SPPB # 106. Firstly I am sorry for the lateness of this issue as we have had to hold publication in order to await key content of the Treasurers Report and the finalised Constitution and By Laws.

You will notice a few changes in this edition and there are some more to come.

The Bulletin has a new wider format and this allows us to put in more content without needing to add in more pages. Furthermore dividing lines that used to separate the various articles have been removed and again this allows us to put in more content onto each page. Notionally the Bulletin will be capped at 24 pages but this can be expanded to reflect the available content.

Next issue we will have a new colour Logo for our front page. As always if you have any thoughts or criticisms of content or style of the SPPB please let me know.

Note this issue of the SPPB is being mailed directly from Australia as Ray Bennett is on holidays.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new Members who have joined since the last issue of the SPPB:

- # 305 Mike Fettes (Ballarat - Vic)
- # 306 Kevin Keast (Montmorency - Vic)
- # 307 Tony Brown (Colac - Vic)
- # 308 Paul Lange (Geelong - Vic)
- # 309 Edgar Bartrop (Balwyn North - Vic)
- # 310 Mike Lee (Bayswater North - Vic)

Dear Fellow Members

Over the last year-and-a-half I have been undertaking an exhaustive consultation through the Committee and across the entire membership in order to achieve the movement of the PCNZA to an Incorporated body. I have been assisted by the Adelaide Law Firm of Fisher Jeffries Solicitors who have guided our steps and will be handling the Incorporation process on our behalf pro bono.

Please take the time to read through and gain an appreciation of the new structure and the new way of doing our business that is outlined in the attached new Constitution and associated By Laws of the PCNZA.

The Committee and I recommend that you vote "YES" for the single motion to accept the new Constitution and associated By Laws and carry over Committee, as this represents the most secure practical and efficient way forward for the PCNZA.

The Voting Form is enclosed and can I ask that you cast your vote and return it to the Secretary as soon as possible.

TREASURERS REPORT FOR 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR (Geoff Dane and Richard Smolnicki)

The following report outlines financial transactions and position of the PCNZA for the 2013-14 financial year.

Profit and Loss summary

Income	
Membership	
Membership Prior to June 2013	\$160.00
Membership 2013 / 2014	\$415.00
Membership 2014/2015 (c)	(\$600.00)
Circuit Book Sales	
Exchange Branch Income	\$4,111.50
Sales	
Bulletin	\$60.00
VG Catalogue	\$88.00
CD Sales	\$125.00
PCNZA advertising	\$100.00
Sundry	
AOP income	\$150.00
Miscellaneous (a)	\$830.00
Postage recovery membership (b)	\$925.19
Postage recovery Other	\$5.00
Interest	
NAB Cheque A/c	\$0.31
NAB Term Deposit	\$203.38
Total Income	\$6,573.38
Cost Of Sales	
Gross Profit	\$6,573.38

Expenses	
Auction Expenses	
Auction Expenses	\$29.00
PayPal fees	\$6.43
Sundry	
Bank Fees	\$2.00
Postage Journal	\$782.55
Printing	\$2,560.94
Stationery	\$358.35
Total Expenses	\$3,739.27
Operating Profit	\$2,834.11
Other Income	
Net Profit/(Loss)	\$2,834.11

Notes:

- a Includes transfer from New Zealand previously incorrectly recorded as Misc.
b This is the component of memberships charged to cover postage of the SPPB and includes postage relating to 2014-15 memberships.
c This covers transfers from income to liabilities in regard to future years' memberships.

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2014

Assets	
NAB Cheque Account	\$19,439.52
Bendigo Cheque account	\$792.70
PayPal PCNZA	\$188.57
Trade Debtors	\$1,298.55
Undeposited Funds	\$0.00
Total Assets	\$21,719.34
Liabilities	
Memberships in Advance	
2014-15	\$2,163.55
2015-16	\$10.00
Total Members Credit Balances	\$2,533.61
Total Liabilities	\$4,707.16
Net Assets	\$17,012.18
Equity	
Retained Earnings	\$14,178.07
Current Earnings	\$2,834.11
Total Equity	\$17,012.18

The auditor has recommended that the PCNZA more closely monitors postage costs and recovery charges as these are a significant and increasing cost to the PCNZA. The above statements reflect the start of that process where the (nominal) postage components of memberships and sales are identified in the various income streams.

Thanks to all the members who have paid their subscriptions early. There are just a handful of Members who are yet to settle these and if you are one of them there will be a Subscription Notice in your copy of this Bulletin.

CLUB AUCTION JULY 2014

(David Coath)

You will find the Club Auction Catalogue included in this edition of the Bulletin. It is a bumper Auction with over 320 lots making it the largest Auction that the Club has conducted.

Remember there is no buyers commission, but the cost of postage and registration (if lots total over \$30) will be added to the buyers invoice. A sellers commission of 10% applies on the hammer price and this will be deducted from the total monies sent to the seller.

Biding closes at midnight on the 30th of September 2014.

All material is offered by Members and the Auction is only open to bids from Members. All payments will be made through the Treasurer and Members can use Members credits and Paypal to pay for lots.

Good luck with your bids. Remember in the case of a tied bid the earliest bid is the winner.

CUTTING POSTAGE COSTS

(Ray Bennett, David Coath and Arthur Taylor)

As we have talked about in previous editions of the SPPB and has been raised in the Treasurers Report (see above), postage costs are rising and this effects the cost of mailing Bulletins to Members.

To address this, the Committee has made a series of changes including, increasing subscription rates, shipping to New Zealand and Overseas Members from New Zealand, to take advantage of lower NZ and International postage rates and promoting “soft copy” distribution of the SPPB via email.

Now with astute buying Ray Bennett has been able to source NZ stamps under face value and he has been able to hand a 20% saving onto the Club. Arthur Taylor and David Coath have agreed to match this for all postage from Australia.

Ray and Arthur both feel that with continued clever buying that they could get an even better discount for the Club.

In addition David collects US postage to send to PCNZA Member David McNamee to reduce the cost of the distribution of our “sister” publication of the Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania (SAS/O), so if you have any US postage then please send that to David.

If you have any mint postage from New Zealand, Australia or the US and you want to help in this process then please send it to:

NZ	Australia	USA
Ray Bennett	Arthur Taylor	David Coath
PO Box 354	19 Sundowner Ave	4 Fleming Crt
Timaru 7940	Berrara	Research
New Zealand	NSW 2540	VIC 3095

The Committee position of Auctioneer is still vacant.

The Auction is run only once a year so the role is not a huge task.

If a member is prepared to volunteer for this position and was to be accepted, then they would be co opted onto the current Committee.

If you are interested in the position please contact David Coath via email at davidcoath@onthe.net.au or by phone on 03 9437 0366.

THE TRUE CHRONOLOGY OF THE TATTERSALL'S "A" PATTERNS

(Bill Harley)

Introduction

I have been collecting the postage stamps of Australia and its Colonies since my youth, but I did not start to collect perfins until 1969. My interest in these grew when later I was working for the Melbourne Stamp Dealer, Alan White.

Alan was part of the team that gave us the current format of the "Australian Specialist's Catalogue" in the partnership of Brusden – White, but at the time he was running a Stamp Dealership in Blackburn (VIC) and I was living in Dubbo (NSW).

Alan would send up to me large consignments of Australian Colonial issues on paper and it was my job to soak them, and bundle them by issue into 100's (actually 105), and then return them to Alan for sale as budleware.

Seeing all these stamps, that arrived in large "Weetbix" boxes (about the size of a tea chest), containing large plastic bags, I came upon a huge number of interesting collectables, including perfins of all the States, but also the barred numerals and numeral cancellations as well as the postmarks of Melbourne.

By arrangement with Alan I was able to purchase the items that I wanted from the bulk lots that I was processing. This gave me access to a huge range of material and it provided me with the basis for many of my studies, including the A patterns of Tasmania. The study started in earnest in about 1994 and I am not alone as articles about the Tattersall's A patterns regularly appear in the SPPB and indeed fellow PCNZA member David McNamee wrote a book on the subject "Beating the Odds" see SPPB # 60 of January 2003 and John Mathews has written a series of recent articles in SPPB #70, 82, and 89.

The A Patterns of Tasmania and George Adams

All of the reported A patterns found on the issues of Tasmania have been proved to the Tattersall's company of George Adams.

George Adams was born in March 1839 in Hertfordshire, England, and his family arrived in Australia in May 1855. George Adams tried a variety of jobs including gold mining, working on a sheep station, stock dealing, and a being a butcher, before acquiring the licence to the "Steam Packet Inn" at Kiama (near Wollongong) and a part ownership in the nearby "Wellington" sheep station in 1875.

On visits to Sydney for race meetings and the Royal Show, Adams frequented O'Brien's Hotel in Pitt St, the headquarters of the Tattersall's Club. He was a good mixer and made some valuable and influential friends. In 1878 some of his Sydney friends, George Hill, Bill Archer and George Loseby, decided to buy O'Brien's Hotel for

Adams, it is said that they did so because, “George Adams liked O'Brien's and they liked George Adams”. The terms were generous and easy but within just 6 years Adams had repaid his debts and in addition he acquired the freehold for a further £40,000.

Much of his prosperity came from the sweepstakes that Adams conducted for the Tattersall's Club members at their meetings at his Hotel. Later patrons, who were non-members, were included and in 1881 Adams conducted his first public Tattersall's sweep on the Sydney Cup.

Within Ten years Adams was very wealthy, with interests in the Bulli colliery, electricity plants at Broken Hill, Newcastle and Sydney, the collier “Governor Blackall”, the Palace Theatre in Sydney, as well as his Pitt St Hotel.

By 1892 growing opposition from religious bodies in NSW opposed to gambling saw the passing of legislation to prohibit the delivery of letters containing sweep details and payments. In response to this Adams moved his lottery business to Queensland but similar legislation was passed by the Queensland Government in 1895. However in 1896, after considerable lobbying and debate the Tasmanian Government passed legislation outlawing betting shops but permitting certain lotteries. This gave Adams a home for Tattersall's lotteries and he moved his operation to Hobart.

Adams spent the rest of his life in Hobart buying several businesses and properties as well as starting a Brewery. Although Adams held no public office he wielded a great deal of influence behind the scenes.

Tattersall's relied heavily on the postal system to receive their entries from their agencies around Australia, and beyond, and they were also large users of outgoing mail. As a result the A patterns are the most common private perfin patterns found on Tasmanian postage stamps. Over the period 1899-1910 Tattersall's used at least 6 different perforating devices with various A patterns.

The Study of Tasmanian Perfins

The seminal general work on the subject of Tasmanian perfins seems to have been done by Dr K Pennycuick (“West End Philatelist” Nov – Dec 1955). I have not been able to find this study but it is referred to in Ingles article, “Tasmania – The Perforated Officials and other Punctures” (Philately from Australia - Dec 1967). Ingles recognises the earlier study, but also addresses its error in listing the A patterns of Tattersall's as being Official perfins. The A was possibly assumed to be A for Australia.

The Ingles study is augmented by Askeland's “Perforated Officials and Other Punctures” which covers the true Tasmanian Official patterns and supports the view that the A perfins were non Official (Philately from Australia Sept - 1970). Both Ingles and Askeland are used as sources in Tinsley's definitive study of Tasmanian stamps, “Stamps and Postal History of Tasmania” (1986), and in particular for the study of perfins, Chapter XIII Perforated Initials (Perfins).

In fact Tinsley goes very close to defining all the A patterns as well as outlining their true chronology. The Tinsley listing was used as the references in PCNZA Member, David McNamee's, US Gold Medal winning exhibit “Focus on the Holes - Tasmania's Private Perfins”. Although David used his own numbering system it is largely consistent with Tinsley's.

When “Commercial Perfins of Australia”- Grant and Mathews (1992) was issued it did not adopt the Tinsley chronological listing of the A's including the main user Tattersall's. It adopted a listing of all the A's starting with the Tattersall's A's, but did not put them in chronological order.

This could be because the authors were following the order established by the key author of the study that they were using. Grant and Mathews were using the study of Australian Private Perfins that had been built up by Joe Purcell, and other members of the US Perfin Club, including Australian collectors such as West Australian PCNZA member

and previous PCNZA President, Dr Derek Pocock. This study may not have been made in the knowledge of the Tinsley study of Tasmanian perfin issues.

Oddly the Grant and Mathews (CPA 1992) Bibliography (see pages 269 – 271) refers to both Tinsley (albeit incorrectly stating the date of the publication as 1968, in lieu of 1986) and the Ingles study of 1967 (again mistakenly reporting it as 1969).

So clearly the authors of CPA were aware of the previous studies of these A patterns, but they did not choose to use the authoritatively reported chronology. This is not unusual as the listings of patterns in CPA and latter in HAPP (“Handbook of Australian Private Perfins” – Mathews 2003) tend to not use the chronology of patterns as a method of ordering patterns.

The Chronology of the A Patterns

It is difficult to compare the various listings of the A patterns as each study has chosen a different structure to their listing. Tinsley chose a chronological order and this was used by McNamee. In CPA, the authors chose a series of different structures for ordering single letter patterns, such as ascending size, as shown in the basic B, D, H, K, M and other listings.

This is understandable as the lists made by Purcell and his team and later developed by Grant and Mathews where being drawn from a relatively small study base, compared to the amount of material that is in collections today. Also they were not all confirmed to particular users and did not all have accurate usage periods that would have allowed a listing based on particular Users, and the chronology of their devices, to have been built. It has required the growth of the collecting of Australia private perfins, spurred by the activities of the PCNZA, and the release of CPA and later HAPP, as well as specific detailed studies such as those of McNamee, to build the study of perfins to a scale that makes the creation of more accurate listings, even for a single User such as Tattersall’s, possible.

This was not the case with Tinsley, who had a small series of perfins within his study of Tasmania, and these A patterns were used over a relatively small period of time.

This is not to suggest that our listings should continue to be built on a variety of structures. We need to develop and change our listings so that they provide the best representation of the object of our study. To my way of thinking the most logical way of listing any patterns from a user or pattern, is to consider them in their chronological order and this has been my focus with my study of the A patterns, as was Tinsley’s and indeed McNamee’s.

However readers will be most familiar with the CPA/HAPP listing, so I have produced a comparison table below. Even the numberings systems are different with Tinsley using Roman Numerals, McNamee using numbers and letters while CPA/HAPP and my listing use letters and numbers.

Comparison of listings

CPA/HAPP	Tinsley	McNamee	Harley
A.1	Type Ia	Type 1c	A.2
A.2	Type II	Type 2	A.3
A.3	Type Ib	Type 1 a and b	A.1
A.4	Type Ib	Type 1a and 1b	A.1
A.5	This pattern is not reported in any other study. It is most likely a report of a partial strike.		
A.6	Type III	Type 3	A.4
A.7	Type IV	Type 4	A.5
A.8	Type V	Type 5	A.6

So in these studies there are different reports and different structures. CPA/HAPP has 8 patterns, Tinsley has 6, McNamee has 6 and I have found 6. No prizes for guessing that there were just 6 Tattersall's devices, but the story is a little more complex than that.

The problem is that the first Tattersall's A device was a multi die device and it had at least 6 dies. McNamee says 7 and I must confess that at times in the past I have been almost certain that the number of dies was 8 or more, but I know believe that there are 6 dies to this device. At the end of the day there are 6 devices, the first device has 6 dies (all subtly different) and all the rest are single die devices, so the total of the different patterns is actually 11 (in 6 devices).

The confusion is caused, in part, by the fact that the A patterns in this first multi die device and indeed most of the later single die devices are not symmetrical. Add to this the fact that the stamps are found punctured in a variety of positions, including strikes from the front and the back, and the range variation grows. It does not help that the Tattersall's patterns are almost always found as singles, in fact of the thousands of A's I have handled, I have only sighted two examples of multiples of my A.1 (CPA/HAPP A.3 and .4)

Lets look at the 6 Tattersall's A devices

Now we know that there are just 6 devices but as the first device is a 6 die device (all dies different) and the remainder are single die devices, that gives us 11 patterns. I am using my own numbering system, so refer to the chart above to see the corresponding reference in CPA/HAPP, Tinsley or McNamee.

A.1 Used 20 July 1899 until 12 April 1900

A.1, a six die device, with each die slightly different. Remember that they may appear different if the strike is from the back, or from the front, so turn the stamp over when you are overlaying it over the pattern image to make sure.



Die 1 Die 2 Die 3 Die 4 Die 5 Die 6

The Tinsley study considered all of these dies as the same pattern (Type 1b) and the McNamee study recognised the variation and described the dies as 7 types plus the specific pattern listing as two distinct patterns Types 1a and 1b. CPA/HAPP listed two of the dies as A.3 and A.4 but did not recognise the remaining dies.



Here are some rare multiples of the different dies in joined pairs.

The strike is almost always found in the upright position or upright reversed, we cannot say which. This may tell us something about the layout of the dies compared to the layout of the sheets of the small format Sideface and Tablet issues as these are the only issues found with the A.1 pattern.

In the absence of more multiples, and in particular vertical multiples it is difficult to determine the structure of this multi die device. It is possible that the device is a 2 high by 3 wide layout, or vice versa, but at present I think it is most likely 6 dies in a horizontal row.

Please note that the 1 – 6 Dies listed and illustrated above may not be in the correct order to the true layout but at this stage we do not have enough information to correct this listing. If you have any multiples of this pattern then please share them with me or the Editor.

A.2 Used 6 February 1900 until 5 October 1900

A.2 is a single die device and it is the largest of the A patterns. It is somewhat like A.1 but larger. I believe that this may have lead to the Tinsley and McNamee studies considering this pattern to be a related pattern to A.1.



Tinsley calls this pattern Type 1a and the A.1 above Type 1b and McNamee calls it Type 1c. In CPA/HAPP it is A.1.

The short usage period of the device is odd as it does not show signs of wear and tear, such as missing pins. Its size is rather large and it would have been difficult to use it on the small format Sideface and Tablet issues. However it is seemingly well suited to the larger format and contemporary, Pictorial issues.

In any case size may have been an issue, as it is replaced by a device which produces a much more compact pattern.

A.3 Used 19 January 1900 until 1 November 1910

A.3 is another single die device and it is the longest serving device that Tattersall's used. Its more compact format means that it was suitable for the full range of Tasmanian issues of the period including the Sideface, Tablet and Pictorials.



The Tinsley and McNamee studies give it the similar reference being, Type II and Type 2 respectively. In CPA/HAPP it is numbered A.2. The similar numberings, all variations of 2, are coincidental.

Because of its long period of use it is the most common of all the Tattersall's A's, and strikes are found in the full range of positions and multiples are known.

It is notable that some late strike show missing pins in the bottom pins of each of the "legs" of the A.

A.4 Used 13 September 1901 until 28 October 1906

A.4 is the most distinctive of all the A patterns, and it is characterised by very thick pins.



Tinsley and McNamee again agree in giving it the same reference, Type III and Type 3 respectively. It is A.6 in CPA/HAPP.

It was a single die device and the larger pins removed a great deal of paper from the stamp. This meant that it was rarely used on the smaller format stamps and it is most often seen on the larger Pictorials.

Its usage is overlapped by the usage of A.3, although it is not as common as A.3. As I state earlier in the article, the mail volumes of the company were huge and it may have required two devices to provide the required volume of perforated stamps.

As with A.3 this pattern appears in the full range of positions.

A.5 Used 24 October 1906 until 30 October 1908

A.5 is an odd pattern in that it is almost always incomplete.



The device was of a single die format and was not in use for long. It seemed to suffer from dropped pins almost immediately it went into service. I have made a detailed study of the degradation of this device and will submit this for a future Bulletin.

Given the timing of its introduction it most likely replaced A.4. Again, like A.4 it appears to have been a support device to the more commonly used A.3.

Tinsley and McNamee again agree in giving it the same reference, Type IV and Type 4 respectively. It is A.7 in CPA/HAPP.

As with A.3 and A.4 it is found in a full range of positions.

A.6 Used 1 March 1907 until 21 June 1909.

A.6 was another single die device and it appears to have replaced A.5 as the support device for A.3 which was still in service.



Once again Tinsley and McNamee agree in giving it the same reference, Type V and Type 5 respectively. It is A.8 in CPA/HAPP. It is found in a full range of positions.

Other Reports

Reported but not seen 12 pinholes 9mm high
A.5 1 T USED 1899-1899

The existence of the CPA/HAPP report of the pattern A.5, is not supported by any other study.

In his article in SPPB # 82 of July 2008, John Mathews states that “Pattern A.5 has been confirmed to be an example of variety #2 – it is now realised that the bottom pin of the longer leg was actually off the edge of the stamp!”

I agree that the report is erroneous and I have an example of the partial strike. It is clearly from the Die 2 of my A.1 pattern, the 6 die device used in 1899- 1900.

Given the mail volumes of the Tattersall’s organisation it would be almost impossible for them to have a device in use that did not leave a trail of examples.

Conclusion

Tattersall’s were huge perfin users and in only about 10 years they produced more perfins per year than almost any other user, before or since. This availability and the popularity of Tasmanian philately have led to many studies of this pattern group. Each of these studies has had its insights, but it is only by drawing them together that the full story is told.

In my collecting and the study of these A patterns I have followed the chronological approach used by both Tinsley and McNamee in determining how to present this pattern group in the most logical manner.

This chronological approach lays out the patterns in a sequential order as they were used. I believe that as our hobby matures that we should extend this chronological approach to all patterns. Frankly it makes sense and then the patterns are not individuals but characters in a story told over time.

References:

- “Tasmania – Stamps and Postal History” W E Tinsley (1986)
- “Tasmania – The Perforated Officials and other Punctures” O G Ingles, Philately from Australia, (Dec 1967)
- “Perforated Officials and Other Punctures” Philately from Australia, R Askeland, Philately from Australia (Sept - 1970).
- “South Pacific Perfin Bulletin” (Various articles)
- “The Courier” (Various articles)
- “The Private Revenue Perfins of Tasmania” D Elsmore and D Coath (2013)
- “Commercial Perfins of Australia” J Grant and J Mathews (1998)
- “Handbook of Australian Private Perfins” J Mathews (2003)
- “Focus on the Holes - Tasmania’s Private Perfins”. The US Gold Medal winning exhibit of David McNamee.
- “Tattersall’s” website
- “The Australian Dictionary of Biography”

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE 1 ST HEAD VG PERFINS

(Jason Rowe)

In 1933 the first VG, 1st Head, was introduced and due to its short life span it has become the rarest of all the VG Heads. With a life span of less than 2 years, finding any 1st Head perfins in any quantity for study is extremely difficult.

At the time of the publication of the 5th Edition of “Victorian Government Punctures”, Neale Scott and Bryan Toop in 1993, there were only 5 issues reported with this puncture and they were the KGV (CofA wmk) 1d Green, 2d Red, 4d Olive, 5d Brown and the 6d Brown Kookaburra.(1932).

Since that time and with the procurement and study of substantial collections and bulk material, the 1930 KGV 1 1/2 Brown (Small multi wmk) has been added to this list. See Fig 1.



Fig 1 1930 KGV 1 1/2 Brown (Small multi wmk) with VG, 1st Head on Pair Dies 10 and 11

To date no records have been found regarding the implementation and use of this device but some details can be deduced, such as the layout of the device and the earliest known usage is April 1933. The device was designed principally to perforate the KGV issue with its sheet layout comprising of 2 panes (6 wide x 10 high).

The VG 1st Head was constructed with a single puncturing head that had 12 distinctive 9 hole “V” and 10 hole “G” perfin (Dies) 7mm apart with 22mm space between dies 6 and 7 to allow for the central gutter. See Fig 2 and 3



Fig 2 Dies 1 to 6 of the VG 1st Head

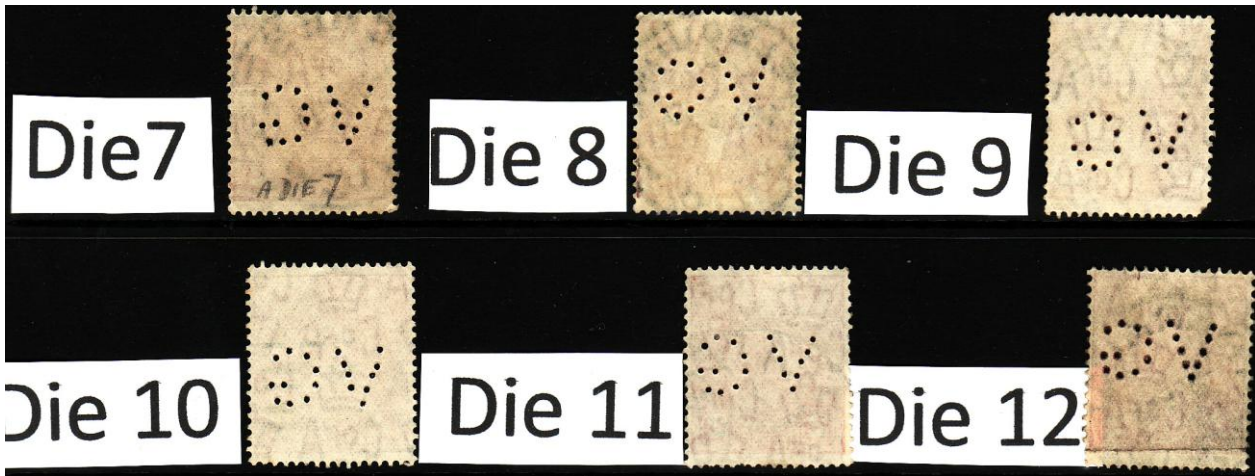


Fig 3 Dies 7 to 12 of the VG 1st Head

All of these VG 1st Head patterns are only found in the upright position (VG – Position A) and they are identifiable by their small ragged holes. Some Double punctures have been reported by they are extremely rare. See Fig 4

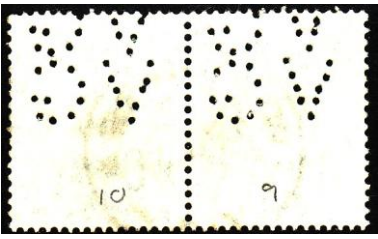


Fig 4 Double Puncture of the VG 1st Head Dies 9 and 10

Full sheets were fed into the machine with the perforator mechanism puncturing one row at a time via a foot treadle action. It has been suggested that up to 12 sheets at a time were punctured and given the fine nature of the pins this was very likely to have been detrimental to the device and possibly explains the short life of the puncturing head.

This damage is shown in an early example illustrated in the 1993 Victorian Government Punctures page 4, which shows an incomplete strike of Die 7 with the middle pin of the left leg of the “V” (reversed) missing. Full and partial strikes are shown in Fig 5.



Fig 5 Die 7 of the VG 1st Head missing Pin in V

Conclusion

These VG 1st Head are scarce and this is shown by the fact that all the major Australian VG collections that I have seen and studied do not have all 12 dies from the 6 known punctured issues. In the main it is the 1 1/2d Brown Small Multiple watermark that proves the most elusive and this issue is a genuine rarity with this pattern.

Due to the fine nature of the various dies of the 1st Head, identification can, at times, be difficult when using the template in the 1993 Victorian Government Punctures Catalogue.

This can be overcome and I will be happy to supply the 1st and 2nd head identification template to any members who wish to send me a request. Also any feedback and further information on any of the VG Heads would be greatly appreciated. If you have something in the VG area that is interesting then I would encourage you to share it as this will build our collective knowledge of this popular collecting specialization.

I can be contacted on email at buddahboy10@live.com or by mail at: Jason Rowe, 32 Whitmore Cres, Goodna, Qld, 4300.

I would like to thank Neale Scott and David Coath for their input into this article and the next article I will do will look at the VG 2nd head of 1935 -1953.

Reference: Victorian Government Punctures - Neale Scott & Brian Toop (1993)

Most of these were noted in the last Bulletin and are summarized as follows:

Bill Harley is looking for A patterns of Tattersall's of Tasmania and can be contacted at: Bill Harley, PO Box 1295, Dubbo, NSW, 2830 or on 02 6881 8319

Mike Hert is looking for multiple examples of IDH.1 of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Fairfield, VIC, and can be contacted at: mikehert@hotmail.com or Mike Hert, PO Box 864, Bankstown, NSW, 2200

Michael Kino is looking for examples of private perfins on the 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge issue. If you have any that you wish to report or trade then contact him at: Michael.kino@gmail.com or by mail to Apartment One, 14 Lumeah Rd, Caulfield North, VIC, 3161 or 03 9523 1914.

Gordon Monk is seeking a KGV, 1d Red (Die 3) Perf T. He can be contacted at: acharman@chariot.net.au or 4 Kinnear Cres, Rostrevor, SA, 5073.

Stellen Swenson is looking for examples of the AICO.1 pattern and a small proving cover. Stellen can be contacted by mail at: Odonbarsvagen 32, SE – 293 41 OLOFSTROM, SWEDEN.

If you have some particular perfin interest that you need help with, then please contact the Editor and we can arrange a Members Want advertisement for you.

UPDATE ON ACS ARTICLE FROM SPPB # 105 OF APRIL 2014

(Greg Howard)



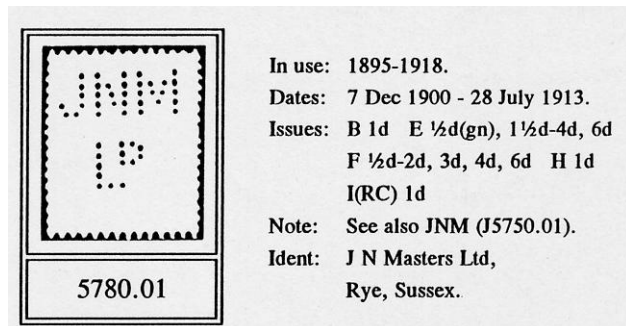
In SPPB #105 there was an article by David Coath that detailed the ACS pattern group of the Adelaide Co - Operative Society. This article reported a new ACS pattern, adding to the 2 patterns listed in HAPP and provided a company history.

The article indicated that due to chronology, pattern layout and usage in Adelaide, that the HAPP pattern ACS.2 could be logically attributed to the Adelaide Co – Operative Society.

After reading the article I had a look through my proving covers and found this ACS.2 on cover proving to the Adelaide Co – Operative Society, so please update your catalogues and confirm this user and the address.



In the April SPPB there was a report of an unknown pattern in a group of NZ listed on ebay. The lot featured a pattern that appeared to be JNM/LD. The pattern is almost identical to the pattern listed in the GB Catalogue as J5780.01 with the user being J N Masters Ltd, Rye, Essex. The company were watch and clock makers.



This extract from the GB Catalogue is provided with the courtesy of the GB Society.

The stamp itself has no postal markings and it is difficult to see how or why the stamp was punctured. The location of the strike suggests that it is deliberate. Whether it was a test, a “for favour” item, a receiving strike, or just for curiosity, it remains an interesting item.

NEW REPORTS OF TATTERSALL’S PHANTOM RECEIVERS

(John Mullavey)

As outlined in Bill Harley’s detailed article of the True Chronology of the Tattersalls’s A Patterns in this issue, Tattersall’s dominated the Tasmania perfin usage and further they were the major receiver of mail in the Colony/State of Tasmania. The story of this received mail is part of the Tattersall’s story.

We know that Tattersall’s moved their operation to Tasmania to avoid pressure from the anti-gambling lobby, this continued following Federation and on 31 January 1902, the Commonwealth Postmaster General announced a ban on delivery of mail to George Adams, c/o Tattersall’s, Hobart. The ban came into effect on 31 March 1902.

Tattersall’s responded to the ban in several ways. One was establishing a private mail network, this included recruiting a number of private citizens and businesses in Hobart to accept mail addressed to them, which was actually for Tattersall’s.

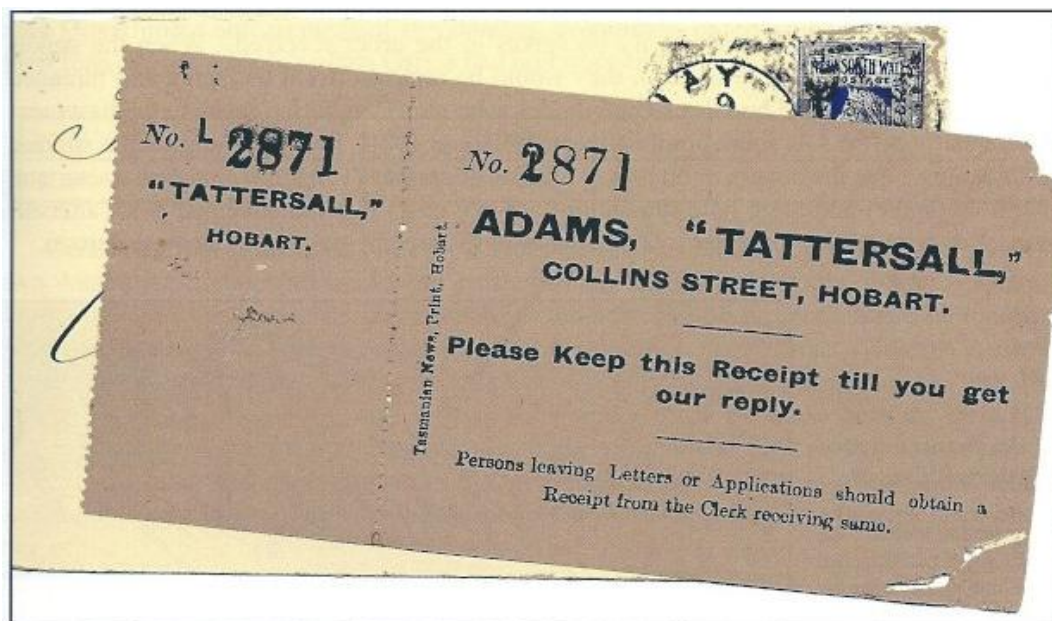
The completed ticket for a Tattersall’s sweepstake was typically placed in an inner envelope with an outer message to “Please deliver to Tatts and oblige”.

These letters were hand delivered to Tattersall’s’ offices at 69 Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania. Tattersall’s clerks would provide a delivery receipt and process the ticket.

A remnant of these receipts found on covers is a positive confirmation that those covers were part of the Tattersall's alias address scheme.

Envelopes were temporarily stored on spikes and then threaded with twine into same date bundles. The small spike hole and large threading hole are also clues that the envelope is a Tattersall's cover.

This interesting topic of Phantom addresses became one of the studies undertaken by long time PCNZA member David McNamee and published in the "Catalogue and Handbook of Tattersall's Covers" by David McNamee, FRPSL 2006 which is available from Brusden White at <http://www.brusden-white.com.au/> . Subsequently David has issued a Supplementary list as an article entitled "An update to Catalogue and Handbook of Tattersall's Covers" in the "The Informer" - journal of the Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania (January 2014).



Reproduced copy of intact receipt attached to a cover from page 9, "Catalogue and Handbook of Tattersall's Covers" by David McNamee, FRPSL 2006.

I have contacted David with some more covers and possible identities and he has confirmed that they were indeed new finds including:

1. Cover addressed to Miss Creswell, (Tattersall's label attached) Thirya Cottage, Harrington Street, Hobart. David McNamee responded that he researched Miss Creswell further and found a Maria Cresswell at 27 Harrington St.
2. Cover addressed to G O'Metchs, 86 Collins St, Hobart (Tattersall's label attached). I believed that this was a variation of G Rometch. David's response was that "O'Metches was unlikely for 1904, but perhaps the person was given the name and address orally and wrote down what they thought they had heard."
3. Cover addressed to T Lyon Esq, Tasmanian Brewery, Hobart. David's response was that "Thomas Lyon's name shows up at the brewery is not surprising - Harvey and Ramsay and a lot of lesser lights names were associated with that address."
4. Cover addressed to L. G. Loret Esq, Athenaeum Club, Hobart. I believe that this is a variation of L G Lovett. David's response was that Loret is a variation on Lovett – "we do not know if this was a variation to get around a blacklist in 1907, or perhaps just someone copying down an address that was poorly written out."

It took until 13 November 1930 for the Postmaster General to rescind the bans against Tattersall's mail.

References:

"Catalogue and Handbook of Tattersall's covers" David McNamee. (Brusden - White 2006)

"Beating the Odds – The story of Tattersall's Private mail network 1902 – 1930" David McNamee (RPSV in 2002)

"Tattersall's and The Post Office" The Australian Philatelist Vol 2 No 2 1989 by Richard Breckon

"An update to Catalogue and Handbook of Tattersall's Covers" David McNamee "The Informer" - Journal of the Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania (January 2014)

NEW REPORTS

(Andrew Ballis, Martin Walker, David Coath and Donald Adams)



This OK.3 was reported by Donald Adams and it is interesting for a number of reasons. Firstly it is rare use on Postal Stationery but it also very early usage in 1893. Read more about this user in the O Section of the recently released South Australian Chapter of the Revenue Perfins of Australia.



This JSS.4 was reported by Andrew Ballis. It is interesting for a number of reasons.

- 1 The location of the perfin
- 2 The user was located in Sydney
- 3 The fact that it is mint

The user of JSS.4 was Justus Scharff & Co of Sydney. The company history is interesting as they were a largely German concern closed down early in WW1 (1915) and the perfin device was never used again. There were a couple of other German perfin users closed down at the same time including, Australian Metal Company (Sydney and Melbourne) and Lohmann & Co (Sydney).

So I posed the question to South Australian expert Martin Walker. Martin informed me that this particular card was replaced by a new design in 1893 so he cannot explain its apparent use in Sydney.

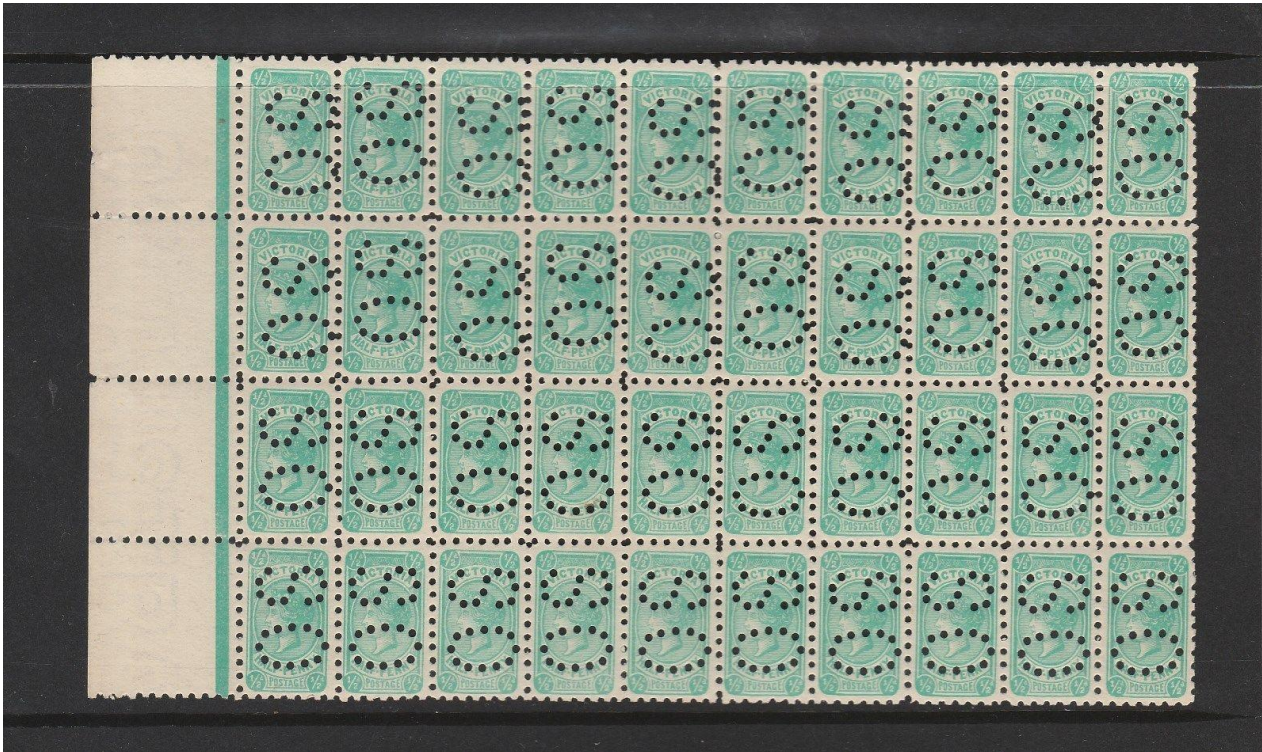
Martin suggested that it could be “a sample impression, a posthumous impression, a fake, or a valid card intended to be sent to South Australian customers /representatives...but in this case I would expect a printed return address.”

The date of 1893 is interesting as it is the known start date of the use of the device. Further this is not a late strike from the device as from about 1911 the first S was almost always incomplete. Notably this strike in the Postcard is both full and clean and suggests that it is from a time early in the devices life, and not a later strike.

This supports the option that it was a sample or test. But why South Australian Postcards as the company were Island Traders in the South Pacific and they were not known to have interests in South Australia.

I would suggest that we will never know the real story but it remains an interesting perfin curiosity. If any member has some thoughts I would be keen to hear them.

AUCTION WATCH AND OTHER FINDS (Ross Ewington, Arthur Taylor, Ron Maher, Greg Howard)



Ron Maher noticed this OS Multiple on ebay and alerted Arthur Taylor as he was concerned that the inconsistent relationship between the strikes of the OS suggested that it was a forgery. To add to the confusion the seller had listed it as being South Australian; he was clearly confused between the bantam issues from the two States.

The strikes are odd but they are not fakes. As member Ken Scudder wrote in his very informative article about the OS strikes of these issues (SPPB # 66 July 2004) "for the 1/2d the same puncturing head was used (OS Type F, a 10 die device in a vertical array) using two operations". You will note that each 2nd strike has a consistent relationship in the vertical.

It must have required some careful use of the perforating device.

This is the great advantage of having back issues of the SPPB, they are loaded with well written and informative articles by members. Members should consider getting a CD of the back issues 1-100, and at just \$10 postage paid in Australia that is 10 cents an issue.



This large multiple of the 1/- Australian Customs stamp was recently on ebay and it is a very rare multiple. It shows 7 of the estimated 10 dies of this device. Note that the 2 horizontal strikes are not related which further supports the theory that this device used a horizontal array of dies. Also note the missing pins that are a characteristic of the UK device and not in the near identical US device. See the Commonwealth Chapter of Revenue Perfins of Australia for more information.



Another from Tasmanian Stamp Auctions Sale #23 of 2 August 2014 a rare T pattern used from a non Tasmanian location. These are only seen from Tasmanian Tourist Bureau locations, the only other one I have sighted was from Melbourne.



From Tasmanian Stamp Auctions Sale #23 of 2 August 2014 a lovely Parcel piece with BN.2 and B&N.4 reserved at \$50.



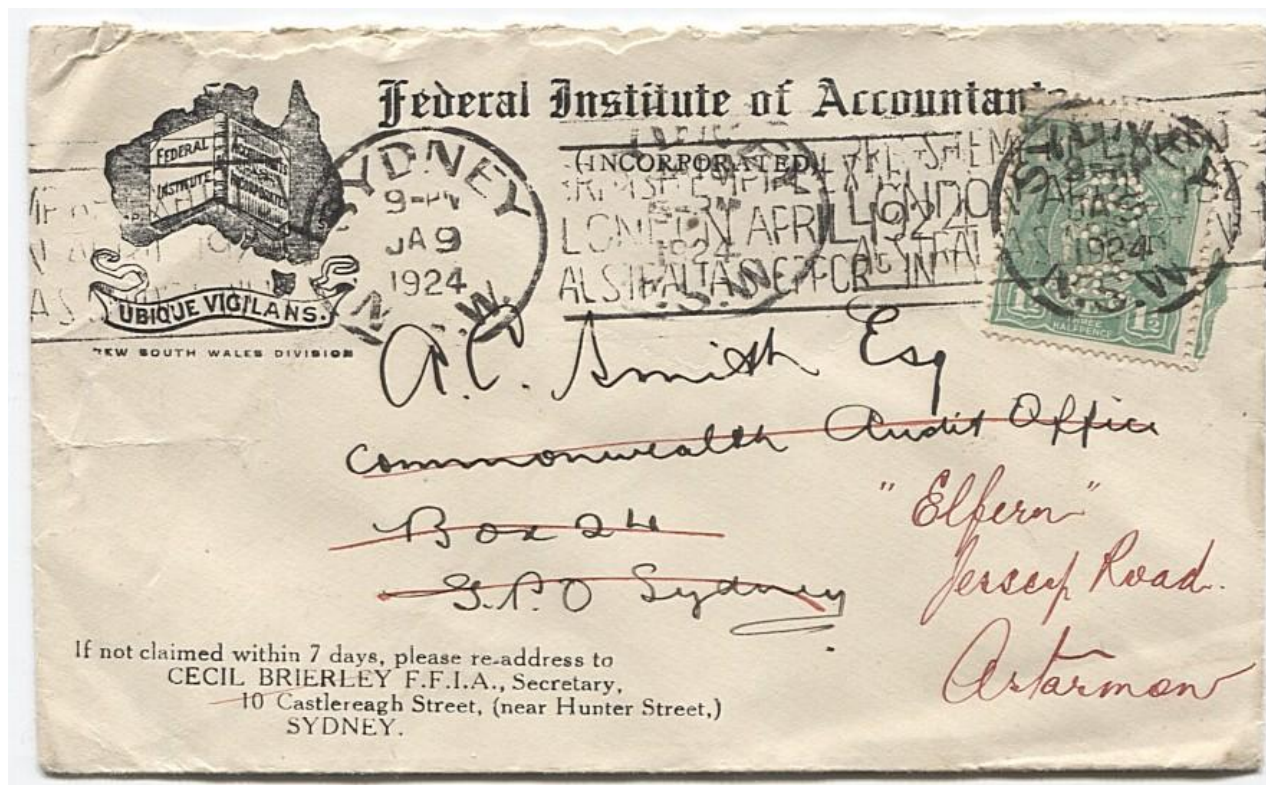
Another from Tasmanian Stamp Auctions Sale #23 of 2 August 2014. KL.1 of Kodak is rarely seen in this value in the 1st watermark but this has the added rarity of being an Inverted watermark.



A great find from Greg Howard of an A pattern used on a Stamp Duty. You will recall that last issue we had a report of this pattern used on a Platypus 1d Blue overprinted REVENUE, but this report from Greg trumps it with a

multiple example on piece with dated manuscript. This is an amazing find as Tasmanian philately is easily the most intensely collected State of Australia and this gem has gone undiscovered for 110 years.

Greg is showing us that there are still many amazing things to find in our hobby. I would encourage you all to keep looking and report what you find.



Another treat from Tasmanian Stamp Auctions Sale #23 of 2 August 2014. This is a B&B.1 pattern on an envelope of the Federal Institute of Accountants. In the update to HAPP that John Mathews issued in February 2012 he listed the user of B&B.1 as Brierley & Brierley at 82 Pitt St but this is a different address.

The cover identifies the Federal Institute of Accountants but the return address is to Cecil Brierley, Secretary. It appears that Cecil is using his perpins on his Institutes stationary.

TELEGRAPH PUNCTURES OF AUSTRALIA (Dave Elsmore and Brian Fuller)

This study has progressed well and we would like to thank Jen Prosser from SA for her assistance and scans.

The story is still far from complete but we have brought the available information and images together in a State by State web page which is available at Dave Elsmore's <http://ozrevenues.com/> the exact link is:

<http://www.ozrevenues.com/Articles/Telegraph/telegraph.html>

Please read what we have put together and if you can add or correct anything then please send us an email:

Dave Elsmore dave1@bigpond.net.au and Brian Fuller bifuller@optusnet.com.au

Its time again to announce another volume of the much searched and read “Commercial Revenue Perfins of Australia”, this time it is the South Australian chapter.

I am hoping you will all find some time to check over this new Chapter as it is not large, and please let us know of any additions for values we do not list or other corrections.

In the past PCNZA Members input has been most valuable, and both David Coath and I thank you for this. All contributions are recognised on the opening Index page.

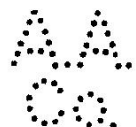
Anyway here is the link:

<http://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/S-Revenue-Perfins-A-Z.html>

or access it via my Revenue page at: <http://www.ozrevenues.com/>

or via the Clubs Perfin website: <http://www.perfins.com.au/>

South Australia PERFIN FINDER 1 of 1



AA/Co.a



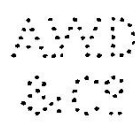
AC/S.a



AC/S.b



AC/S.c



A.W.D/&Co...a



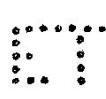
AWS.a



D&J/F.a



D&J/F.b



ET.a



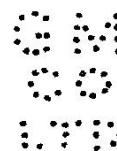
G.a



G.b



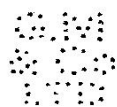
GDCo/A.a



GM/CO/LTD.a



GM/CO/LTD.b



GM/&Co/LTD.a



GT/&Co.a



HS.a



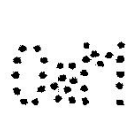
HSCo.a



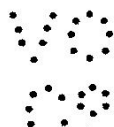
O.K.a



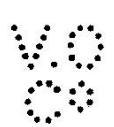
O.K.b



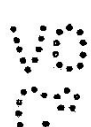
O&M.a



VO/Co..a



V.O/Co.b



VO/Co.c



W&Co/A.a

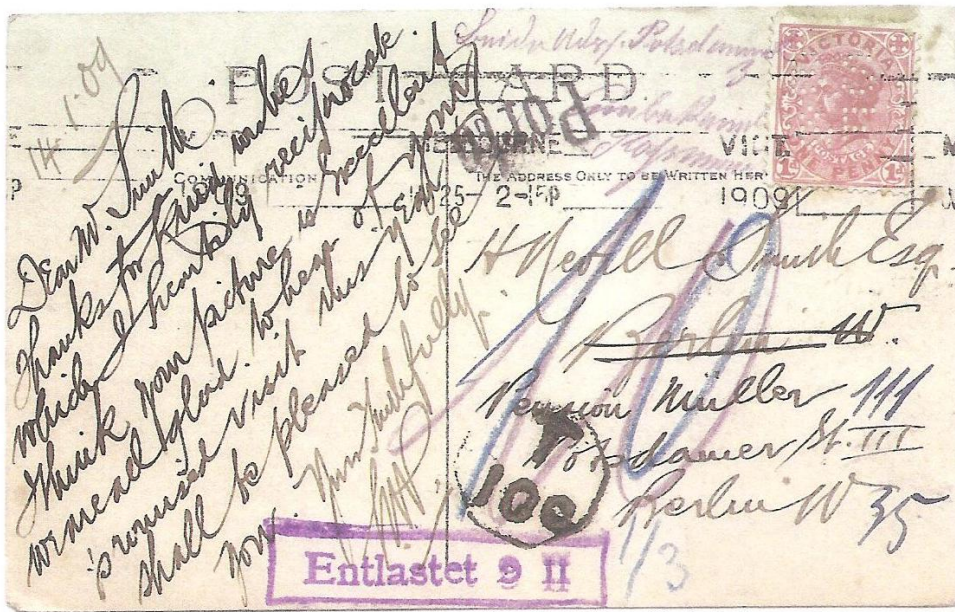


W.C./R.a



Check the website for Company Background and Device information on all of these patterns used on the Revenue and Postage stamps of South Australia.

MEMBERS QUIZ



Now this is a nice personal postcard. The front suggests that it is from the person pictured. From a perfin perspective it carries a BS&F.2 of Beath, Schiess & Felstead, but it has much to say in the signature, content and postal markings. To help you along I have sent the card to my mother who is well into her 80's and was able to decipher the text as follows:

Dear W Smith. Thanks for kind wishes which I heartily reciprocate. Think your picture is excellent. We are all glad to hear of your promised visit this year. Shall be pleased to see you. Yours faithfully. Wiliam?

So the challenge is, who is the sender, and indeed who is the recipient, and what are the other markings. Indeed does this tell us anything about this user of this common perfin pattern?



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