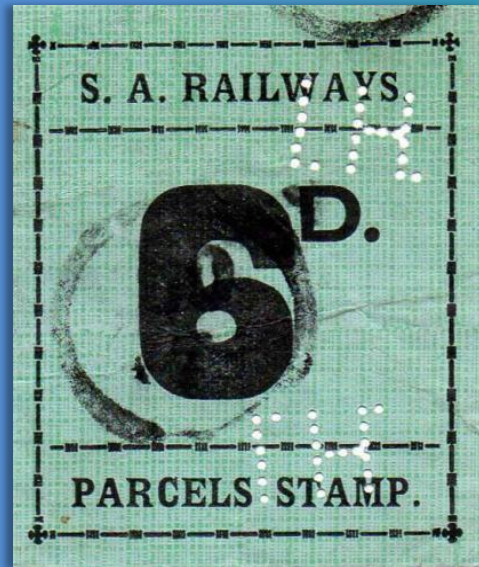
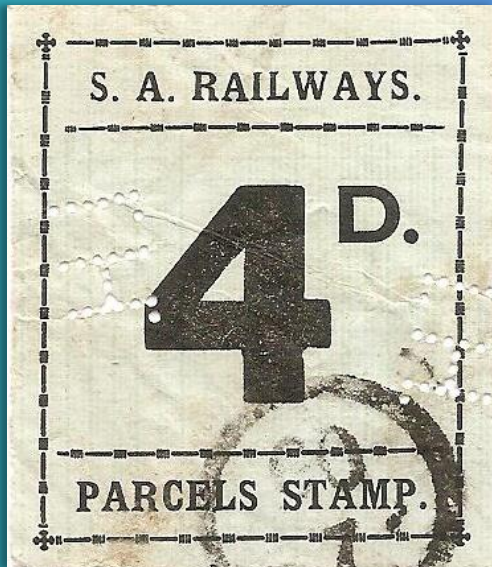


# **S**OUTH **P**ACIFIC **P**ERFIN **B**ULLETIN



THE BULLETIN OF THE PERFIN CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND  
AND AUSTRALIA – ESTABLISHED 1986

No. 108 JANUARY 2015



## Rare IH patterns found on South Australian Railway Stamps

### FEATURE ARTICLES

- A Closer look at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head of the VG – Jason Rowe and Neale Scott
- Australia's Patent Fee Revenue Adhesives – Dave Elsmore

The South Pacific Perfin Bulletin is published by the Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia (PCNZA) four times each year. Club subscriptions (including payment for the Bulletin) are \$15.00 (A) per annum for New Zealand and Australian residents and \$25.00 (A) per annum for residents of other countries (including airmail postage). Worldwide emailed copy of the Bulletin is \$10 (A). Back issues are available from the Secretary in both hardcopy and on CD.

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## New Members

The following Members have joined since the last Bulletin issue, they are:

# 311 Patrick Durbano (Canada)

# 312 Michael Tonta (Southbank – Vic)

## Editors Comment

*By David Coath*

Welcome to the SPPB # 108 and to 2015. As outlined in earlier issues you will note more changes in the format. I would like to hear from Members about these changes so if you have any thoughts and views about these, good or bad, then please let me know.

The Bulletin is once again being produced in a new wider format which allows us to put in more content without needing to add in more pages.

We have a new Member of the Bulletin production team with Robyn Thompson helping out with developing a more professional layout and improving the combinations of text and images.

Ray Bennett is back from Holidays and so this issue will be sent from both Australia and New Zealand. Australian Members will receive their copy from Australia and Overseas and NZ Members will receive their copy from New Zealand.

## Incorporation

*By Dan Ryan*

Dear Fellow Member,

I hope and trust your Christmas and New Year was as satisfying as mine – safe, with family and loved ones.

On the other hand, it saddens me that 2015 may (again) not be the year of the mighty magpies – I know you will agree when I say – we live in hope.

Just as importantly, on the 'incorporation front', I can advise that I have recently submitted our application for incorporation after the all the careful drafting, amendment and your subsequent approval/support. We expect that the process will be relatively swift from this point with our new incorporated status approved in February this year.

I'd like to thank David, and in particular, all the members of the PCNZA Committee who have been so diligent, focussed and responsive to the demands of this complex incorporation/constitutional journey. We will keep you posted. All the best for 2015!

Dan Ryan  
(danmagpie)

## Club Auction – July 2014

*By Richard Smolniki, Geoff Dane & David Coath*

The 2014 Club Auction has closed following the Supplementary Auction which was included in Bulletin # 107.

Vendors Statements have been prepared will be send directly to Vendors from the Treasurer. The Vendors Statement will include your sales less the 10% Commission.

If you were both a Vendor and a successful bidder, your Vendors Statement will include your sales, less 10% Commission and less the price of your lots plus postage.

If you were a successful bidder then you should have received your Invoice in the October Bulletin and this amount should have been paid.

## Club Auction – July 2015

*By David Coath*

The 2014 Auction was a great success with a huge 329 Lots and a great clearance rate.

Time to start planning for the next Auction, which is set to be run in July 2015.

Australian and New Zealand private perfins are always popular but I was surprised in the interest shown in the small number of accumulations of Australian Government patterns and World perfins.

So if you have any spares that are lying around, why not offer them to Members and make some dollars that you can use to purchase lots from the Auction that match your collecting interests.

Send your Lots to: David Coath, 4 Fleming Crt, Research, VIC 3095.

I will Lot them up and help with Reserves and prepare descriptions and it does not matter how small or large the lots are.

Remember all material is offered by Members and the Auction is only open to bids from Members. All payments will be made through the Treasurer (Aust. and NZ) and Members can use Members credits, cheques, cash and PayPal to pay for lots both in Australia or New Zealand.

## Subscriptions Due

*By Geoff Dane*

Thanks to all the members who have paid their subscriptions. There are just a handful of Members who are yet to settle these and if you are one of them then you will receive a final reminder shortly.

If you fail to pay then this will be the last Bulletin that you will receive.

We apologise that we cannot be more patient but the high cost of the printing and postage (which is generally more than the price of Subscriptions), so if you are not a financial Member then you will not continue to receive a Bulletin.

## Committee Vacancy – Auctioneer

*By David Coath*

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](mailto:davidcoath@onthe.net.au) or by phone on 03 9437 0366.

## Sydney Stamp Expo 16–19 April 2015

*By Arthur Taylor*

The Sydney Stamp Expo is a regular philatelic event and in 2015 it will be held at Hurstville in NSW. The event is a full National Philatelic Exhibition, and it is being held to commemorate the Centenary of the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli in 1915.

The PCNZA will be arranging a Meeting Room at this event but at the time of printing the room had not been confirmed by the organisers of the event.

For more details see the event website at <http://www.sydneystampexpo2015.org.au/> or look for a notice on [perfins.com.au](http://perfins.com.au)

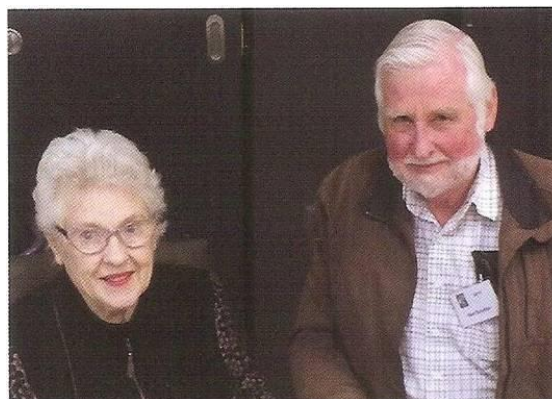
## Members Achievements

New Zealand Member Bill Register exhibited two separate Perfin exhibits at the recent BAYPEX National Stamp Exhibition held in Napier (NZ) on 14 – 16 November 2014.

Bill's exhibit of Japanese Perfins (8 frames) received a Silver and his New Zealand Perfins (6 frames) received a Vermeil. Well done Bill.

Dave Elsmore (Queensland) was awarded the 2014 Research Medal by The Revenue Society (UK) for his work on Australian Revenues including his excellent free online Revenue catalogue, as well as his work on the Perfins on the Revenue stamps of Australia.

Ken Scudder received the John Gartner Medal from the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria (RPSV) for his superb work, "The Stamps of Queensland 1879 – 1912" Ken was presented with the medal by John Gartner's widow, Zelma Gartner at the recent Annual General Meeting of the RPSV. Picture courtesy of the Journal of the RPSV "Philately from Australia" Vol LXVI No.4 of December 2014.





## Closer Look at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head VG Perfins

*By Jason Rowe and Neale Scott*

This is the second part of a series of articles on the popular VG Patterns of the Victorian Government. The first article appeared in SPPB # 106 of July 2014 and it dealt with the 1<sup>st</sup> Head. This article covers the introduction of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head which was in service between 1935 and 1953

Because the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head device was used over such an extensive period and was struck into over 125 separate issues, we have decided to deal with the study of this Head in several articles. This first article will deal with the pattern as found on the KGV and Kangaroo issues

The 1<sup>st</sup> Head device was only in service for two years and the Victorian Government Printing branch must have been in quite some disarray when they needed to find a replacement device in 1935, but as with the first VG device there have been no records found to date regarding the procurement and implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head perforator.

The earliest usage reported in "Victorian Government Punctures" (Scott and Toop 1993) was late 1935, but we have subsequently found earlier usages from early 1935. We are certain that Members could provide earlier reports and ask that you check what you have in your collections and email Neale Scott or Jason Rowe with findings.

Here is an example of usage from early 1935. It is one of a large lot of VG material salvaged prior to its intended destruction at the St Arnaud tip in 2008.



*Figure 1 1d KGV on OHMS Stationery showing Die 9 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head. used on 28<sup>th</sup> February 1935*

Like the 1<sup>st</sup> Head device the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head device was designed to perforate a full horizontal row of stamps from a sheet of the KGV issue, facing upright with the 22mm space for the gutter and 12 distinctively different Die types as follows:

Die1	Die2	Die3	Die4	Die5	Die6		Die7	Die8	Die9	Die10	Die11	Die12
VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	22mm	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG

*Figure 2 Head Puncturing Layout*

Thicker pins were used in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head device and these produced cleaner, crisper holes and it is reported that the puncturing methods changed so that only 6 sheets were feed into the machine at one time, thus reducing the pressure on the device.

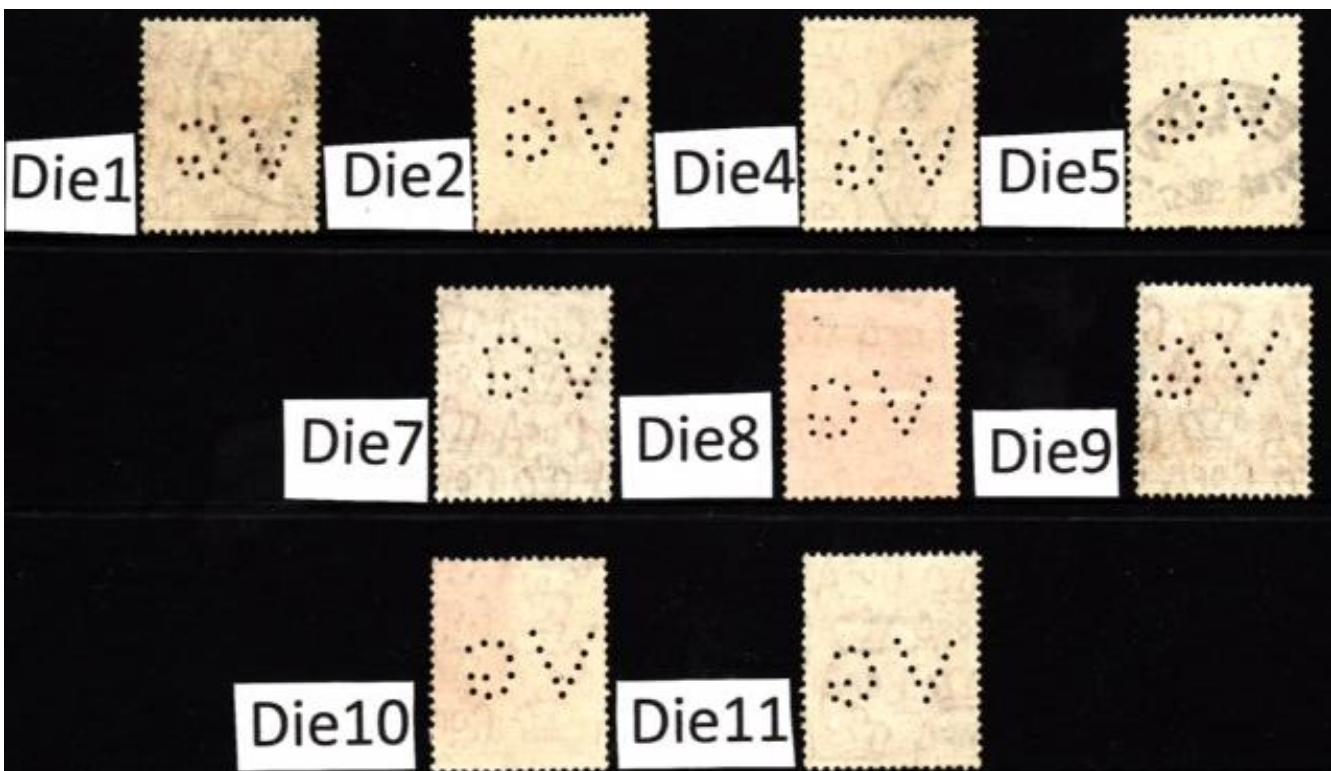
Although the 12 dies were distinctively different they came in 2 distinct forms with a different number of pins in the G.

There were 3 of the die types constructed with an 11 hole G (dies 3, 6 and 12) possibly the easiest to identify.



*Figure 3 Dies 3, 6 and 12*

Over time and in some earlier studies these 11 hole G stamps have been called Type 2 and could demand a premium with resellers and dealers and indeed some collectors chose to collect the 12 dies in just 2 forms, the 11 and 12 hole G's. This is a misleading simplification as there are 12 different die types and given the puncturing method they should be all be equally common on the KGV issues.



*Figure 4 Dies  
1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10 and 11*

Individual Die identification can be daunting for some similar dies but it offers the most challenging and correct way of collecting the VG Perfins. Unlike the rarer 1<sup>st</sup> Head the availability of material in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head makes this a viable study option for anyone looking for a new collecting path.

Using the excellent front and back puncture template in the 1993 issue of "Victorian Government Punctures" identifying these 2<sup>nd</sup> head die types is relatively easy and over time you can become quite apt at visual identification.

Things to keep in mind are that Dies 1 to 7 have a narrower "V" than that of dies 8 to 12, this is important when identifying Die 5 and Die 9 and Die 7 and Die 10 which both share a similar "G".

Only 14 KGV stamps have been genuinely punctured with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head and the perfin on these issues are only found in the upright position A.

The table below lists the issues and their corresponding die types found and identified to date, as you can see a selection of the die types on some issues are yet to be discovered.

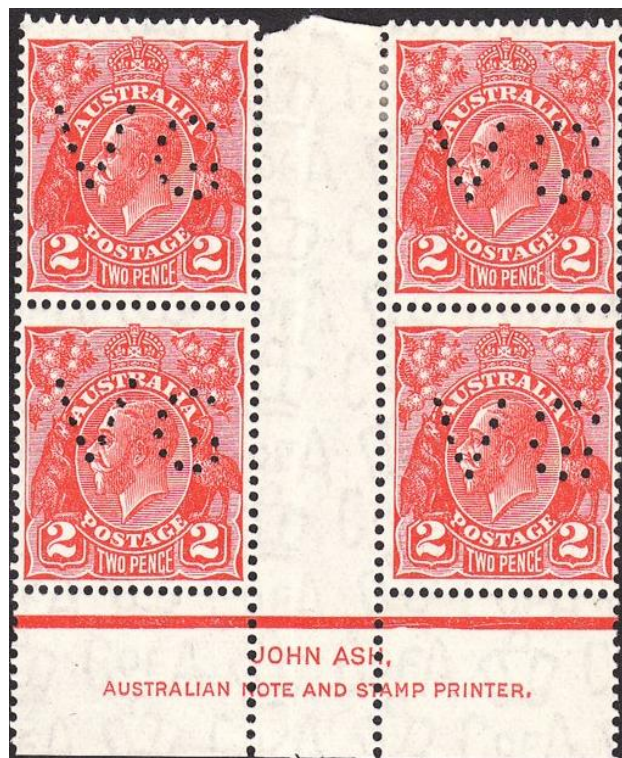


Figure 5 2d CofA KGV John Ash Imprint Showing VG position "A" and the gutter spacing between Die 6 and Die 7

Through our knowledge of the puncturing method it is safe to say these die types do exist, although in limited quantity, and their survival rate being a contributing factor in the scarcity of these Dies.

ASC	Stamp KGV	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12
91	4d Olive SM Wmk per 14	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
94	½d Orange SM Wmk Per 13½	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x
98	1½d Brown SM Wmk Per 13½	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
102	3d Blue Die 1 Sm Wmk Per 13½	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
103	3d Blue Die 11 SM Wmk Per 13½		x				x	x		x	x	x	
104	4d Olive SM Wmk Per 13½		x		x							x	x
113	½d Orange CofA Wmk	x					x			x	x		
114	1d Green CofA Wmk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
115	1½ Brown CofA Wmk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
116	2d Red CofA Wmk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
117	3d Blue CofA Wmk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
118	4d Olive CofA Wmk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
119	5d Brown CofA Wmk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
120	¼ Blue CofA Wmk	x		x	x	x					x		



Due to the rush nature and the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Head device not much thought was given to the machines future usage and the difficulties facing the operator when it came to puncturing smaller sized stamps.

The first of these challenges came with the puncturing of the Kangaroo and Map issues, although the sheet design was similar to the KGV issues (2 panes 6 x 10 with the gutter) the stamps were slightly narrower, this created the first operators dilemma, if the full Kangaroo sheet were feed into the perforator the puncture would shift dramatically to the right and become off center and not identifiable with a particular stamp.

Below is an offset guide comparing the 2nd head KGV Layout (Top Row) and the narrower Kangaroo and Map Sheet layout (Bottom Row)

VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	Gutter	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG
						Gutter						

To overcome this problem the operator divided the sheets in half leaving 2 panes of 60. Each pane was then folded vertically twice leaving 2 stamps facing upright to produce a strike in Position A as follows:



The folded pane was then feed into the perforator under Dies 1 and 2. This created from left to right stamps 1 and 2 upright position A with Dies 1 and 2, stamps 3 and 4 reversed position C Dies 1 and 2 and stamps 5 and 6 upright position A dies 1 and 2.

Figure 6 Kangaroo strip folded with margin ready to be fed under the puncturing Head



Figure 7 showing the stamps unfolded



Figure 8 Back of the strip showing the punctures note the die 3 in the margin



In some instances the Die 3 is found. This may have resulted from the rows of 6 being folded just once. More study needs to be undertaken but unfortunately finding examples of Die 3 is extremely difficult, if any members have this Die 3 puncture on any of the Kangaroo issues in their collection please scan them and send to myself or Neale.

Figure 9 Showing 2/Maroon SMW Die 3



Below is a list of all known genuine Kangaroo and Map issues punctured VG

ASC	Stamp	Pos	D1	D2	D3
31	2/- Maroon Roo 3 <sup>rd</sup> Wmk	A	X	X	
		C	X	X	
40	2/- Maroon Roo Sm Wmk	A	X	X	X
		C	X	X	X
46	9d Violet Roo CoA Wmk	A	X	X	X
		C	X	X	X
47	2/- Maroon Roo DieA CoA Wmk	A	X	X	X
		C	X	X	X
48	2/- Maroon Roo DieB CoA Wmk	A	X	X	
		C	X	X	
49	5/- Yellow Roo CoA Wmk	A	X	X	X
		C	X	X	
50	10/- Pink Roo CoA Wmk	A	X		
		C		X	
51	£1 Grey Roo CoA Wmk	A	X	X	
52	£2 Pink/Grey Roo CoA Wmk	A	X		
		C	X		

Once again some main points to remember, the puncture on these issues is only found in position A and C.

All issues are only found with Dies 1, 2 and 3 only.

In the next article we will look at the continued development of puncturing methods used for the Large Lyre Bird, Large Kookaburra and then onto the small KGV1 Issues.

Any feedback and comments from members is always welcome if you can assist with any of the request please send to [Buddahboy10@live.com](mailto:Buddahboy10@live.com)

References: 1993 Victorian Government Punctures Neale Scott and Brian Toop

## PCNZA Catalogue Project

*By Peter Simpfendorfer*

Have you ever wondered which Australian stamp issues have been perforated with the Club's PC/NZA Perforator?

Well I have been collecting these patterns for sometime now and the thought occurred to me that we need a listing, so I have started to build one.

It is a bit of a "Project" and although I have made some good headway, in time, I will need Members help.

When I have finished the List it will be held as a document and sent out to Members on request. Later we can move it onto the Club Website.

Perhaps someone from New Zealand would be interested in doing one for New Zealand, if so please contact the Editor.

Look forward to more information in the April Bulletin.

# What's new for Perfin Collectors?

By Doug Cutler, Robrt Dedeker and Patrick Durbano

## Finland Perfin Site

As reported by Doug Cutler in the November/December issue of "The Perfin Bulletin" of the US Perfin Club, there is now a Website dedicated to the Perfins of Finland and it located at: <http://www.jiv.dk/finland/perfin.php>.

The site is mainly in English, is easy to navigate and is rich in images. It will not take long to go through it as there are only 11 perfin patterns found on the stamps of Finland.

## Canadian Perfin site

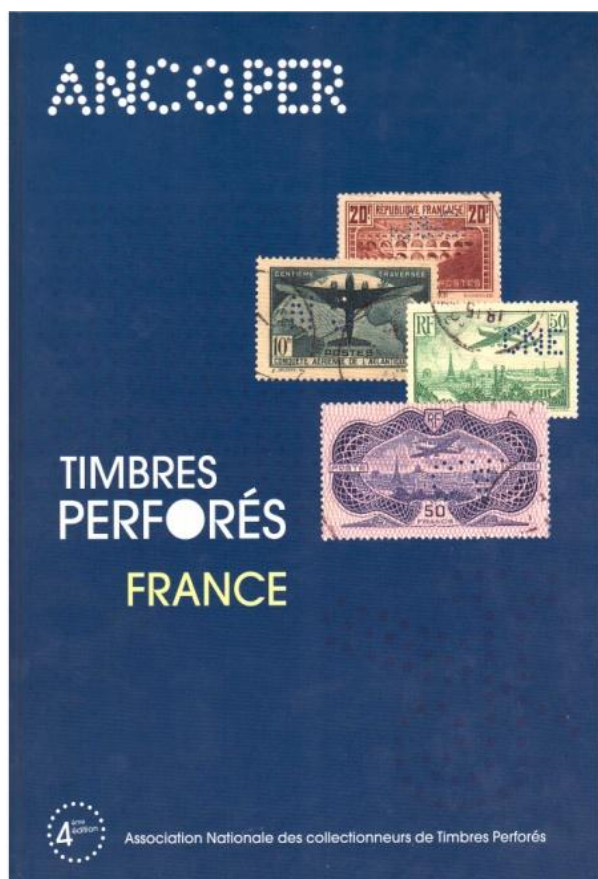
New PCNZA Member Patrick Durbano has built a website about Canadian Perfins and it can be found at: <http://www.perfin.ca/>

## 4<sup>th</sup> Edition French Perfin Catalogue

Reproduced courtesy of the GB Perfin Society.

Robert Dedecker has written to alert the Society and its members that ANCOPER has published a new edition of the French Perfin catalogue – Timbres Perforés France. The hard back catalogue runs to 300 pages with 100 pages in colour. In A4 format and with a weight of 1.6kg this is a substantial publication. The introduction of 20 pages is given in both French and English so the catalogue can be readily used by English speakers.

This is the 4th edition of the French catalogue and since the last edition published in 2007 there have been 75 new dies discovered and also some revenue perfins.



The catalogue contains a great deal of new information and there has been an update on die rarity.

If you are interested in buying a copy please contact Robert directly. His address is Robert DEDECKER, 4 les Gérioles, 60520 PONTARME, FRANCE. The price of the catalogue is 40 euro plus 40 euro for postage to Australia and New Zealand. Robert can also be contacted by email at dedeckerr@yahoo.fr

C.A.	C.A. 19 h: 7 11-13	C. ALLAIN ELBEUF SEINE-INFERIEURE Imprimerie Librairie	75 - 197 1899 - 1926 6 E	A.O
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CALOR	CALOR 24 h: 11-8-10-5 14-13-7-10-16	APPAREIL DE CHAUFFAGE CALOR 200, rue Boleau LYON RHONE Chauffage	111 - 236 1927 - 1938 6 E	CALOR
CAR	CAR 25 h: 6.5 9-10-13	Sté les Affrètement Réunis 15 rue Scribe PARIS SEINE	119 - 161 1920 - 1922 6	CAR
CB	CB 26 h: 6.25 8-13	ENTREPRISE DE TRAVAUX E GAZ C.BERLIE LYON RHONE	71 - 272 1889 - 1907 6 F	CB
CB	CB 28 h: 6.5 8-13 8-3.5	C.B Paris Londres Bruxelles	137 - 141 1910 7 E	CB
CB	CB 30 h: 8.5 14-9	CASIEZ-BOURGEOIS CAMBRAI NORD Chicorée	111 - 296 1923 - 1932 6 F	CB
CB	C.B. 31 h: 6.5 10-13	CASIEZ-BOURGEOIS CAMBRAI NORD Chicorée	75 - 237 1896 - 1926 6 F	CB
C.B	C.B. 32 h: 8 14-18	LA COUR BATAVE PARIS SEINE	109 - 140 7 F	C.B
C.B.	C.B. 32-5 h: 8.25 12-18	CAMILLE BLOCH & Cie PARIS SEINE	75 - 127 1897 - 1902 6 F	C.B.

## Eugene Rimmel and the “Handbook of Australian Private Perfins”

*By John Mathews*

In the article “Some further thoughts on the Eugene Rimmel – perfin” (South Pacific Perfin Bulletin (SPPB), October 2014, pages 7–9), author David Coath makes some statements about several other “perfins” as well as the one used by Eugene Rimmel. His statements relate to his ideas of how these “perfins” should be recorded. David says (page 8) “with the advantage of hindsight I can only suggest that John’s treatment of the reports and the placement of [only] one in HAPP could have been more consistent”. Had he done me, as editor of “Handbook of Australian Private Perfins” (HAPP), the courtesy of communicating his thoughts to me in advance, his article may well have been quite different to the published version. The “perfins” he refers to fall into two distinct categories, and I have given consistent treatment to those within in each category.

The first category is of those patterns which appear on Australian stamps but which belong to companies of another country and with no office in Australia. These patterns are listed in the catalogues of their respective countries.

In his seventh paragraph, he says “I agree with John [Mathews], it [the Eugene Rimmel “perfin”] should not be recorded as a genuine (his underlining) Australian private perfin, but it should be recorded”. Indeed, on 1 June 2014, the day I received my copy of the June 2014 issue of the GB Perfin Society “Bulletin”, I added the Eugene Rimmel “perfin” (“ER (in triangle)/L”) to the draft Supplement to HAPP. As my research for Maurice Harp had come up with no business connection with Australia, and no shipping information linking Rimmel to any visit to Australia (Victoria), I noted it as “Status doubtful” on the listing entry.

David mentioned the pattern A&ETCL.1 which I had reported in 1997 (SPPB, July 1997) and which is listed in HAPP with a cautionary note that it was a UK firm’s perfin on an Australian stamp and therefore not a genuine Australian private perfin. Like the Eugene Rimmel “perfin”, the company which used A&ETCL.1 had no directory listings in Australia.

So, the Eugene Rimmel example fell into the same category as A&ETCL.1, and it did get exactly the same treatment in HAPP.

In addition, David has missed the other pattern which falls into the same category as A&ETCL.1 and the Eugene Rimmel item. It is listed in HAPP (with a “Status doubtful” note) and has been reported in SPPB. There is no prize for finding it.

The other “perfins” which David mentions – “BP/PL”, “MW P/L”, “DE” and “KV” – fall into quite a different category. In 2001, I reported this group of “perfins” (SPPB, October 2001). They have much in common – they were all produced by one chap in Queensland as “one-off” items. In the case of the “BP/PL” and “MW P/L” items, the stamps had been carefully removed from very nice advertising covers, punctured, and even more carefully re-glued on the envelopes to make “proving” covers. Under a very strong magnifier, it was possible to see that there was a slight mis-alignment of the postal cancel between the stamps and the envelopes. In 2001, I was able to track down the perpetrator of this deception, and spoke to him by telephone. I gained the feeling that he had not done it for financial gain, but of course they eventually got into the public market. The person who bought them and showed them to me assured me that they would never again see the light of day.

One of the recipients of the two “vanity perfins” told me of the other one and that they had both been done “per favor”. So, again, they are “one-off” and not likely to come on to the public market (in fact, the other recipient has since died). I was also told, by different people, that the perpetrator used to go around Brisbane stamp club meetings offering his “home-made” “large OS perfins” on 1d Kangaroo and Map stamps for a small price. He used to show to skeptical buyers a certificate of expatriation given to him by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria for one of his “home-made” “large OS” Roos! His workshop in his back yard was reported to me (by someone who had seen it) to contain a range of his “home-made” “perfins”, perhaps the most notable of which were sets of the Commonwealth “omnibus” issues for the KGV Silver Jubilee, all with the semi-circular “SPECIMEN” “perfin”. I am reminded of them every time I see such a set offered on eBay! Needless to say, this perpetrator was an engineer by profession (as he told me), not a philatelist.

Because of the evidence about these, and the fact that these four were all “one-off” items, they found no place in HAPP on principle, and also as none were ever likely to come on to the public market.



Well almost. As David points out, “BP/PL” is listed in HAPP as BPPL.1. However, there is a very good reason for this. Prior to 1991, when John Grant and I were preparing “Commercial Perfins of Australia” (CPA), the above-mentioned (now deceased) recipient of one of these “vanity perfins” reported a “BP” perfin with confirmed user “Besley & Pike” of Brisbane, but he was not able to provide us with an illustration of it. So, it went into CPA as BP.8, “reported but not seen” instead of an image, and with the confirmed user. In 2001, it became quite obvious that this pre-1991 report had been based on the Besley & Pike “manufactured” perfin “proving” cover, and that the reason he could not provide an illustration and got the letter combination wrong was because the stamp had been re-glued to the envelope and he did not see the second row of letters with small pin holes.

Rather than delete BP.8 from HAPP in 2003, I considered it more appropriate to just add BPPL.1 with cross-reference to BP.8, and add a cautionary note that it was most likely to be fake. Had it not been an explanation for BP.8, “BP/PL” would certainly not have appeared in HAPP. Reporting a “one-off” fake “perfin”, but not listing it in a catalogue, certainly does not give it credibility – it is unlikely ever to be seen again.

So, I have been consistent within each of these sub-groups of fake “perfins”, and I shall continue to be consistent with them.

## Some Further Information about the Eugene Rimmel and similar Perfins

By David Coath



*ER/L Patterns as shown in SPPB #107*

Firstly I would like to once again thank the GB Society for taking on the investigation of this matter, in particular, Maurice Harp, Steve Steere, John Mathews, John Marriner and Roy Gault. Their efforts have been well rewarded with the confirmation of the user for this pattern for the GB Catalogue.

Furthermore they have made a sound case that this pattern is, at best a philatelic item in respect to its existence on the postage stamps of Victoria.

But there are still some lingering issues about this pattern and other similar fake, forged or philatelic patterns found on the stamps of the States and Commonwealth of Australia and their treatment, to date, in our catalogues, that needs to be considered and discussed

When John Mathews submitted his article (above) to me on 10 November 2014, I replied that “You make a good case” and that I would put it into the January Bulletin.

Subsequently I received other input from Members and I shared these with John and suggested that this meant that some of the statements that he was making, in particular in respect to his claimed consistent treatment of this special pattern group, was not supported by the facts. John disagreed and chose to resubmit his article on 8 January with only minor changes and stated that he wanted his article to “appear as sent”. I agreed to do this but stated that I would also provide Members with the information that had surfaced since the October Bulletin.

Firstly let me say that I do not consider the Rimmel pattern to be a true Australian perfin pattern, but I reiterate my comments that I made in the October Bulletin that it represents a part of a small and rare group of patterns that exist on the fringe of our study of the Commercial Perfins of Australia. These patterns have the potential to confuse our study and accordingly they need to be clearly identified as being fake, or philatelic and if they are to be listed in our Catalogue then they should be assigned a special area so that they do not confuse our study of true patterns.

I offer these submissions from Members and additional information to add to our collective knowledge of these “fringe” patterns and to put them onto the public record, as our best defense against misinformation and fakery is shared knowledge.

### 1. *Another Rimmel Pattern*



This pattern was sent to John Mathews a couple of years ago. It is a more complete strike of the Rimmel pattern and in a different position. The more complete strike suggests an earlier strike but it is on the same issue and it is impossible to tell if any other strike was not contemporary, but just had a blocked pin.

John's response at the time was that it was a forgery. Oddly when advised about this earlier report John chose to persist with his statement that he only added the pattern to his Supplement to HAPP (refer paragraph 3 of John's article above) when he received the subsequent report in the recent GB Bulletin.

### 2. *"Status Doubtful"*

In paragraph 6 of his article John suggests that the list of "fringe patterns" that I listed in the October Bulletin did not include an item listed in HAPP as "Status Doubtful". I am perplexed by John's point as the only pattern listed in such a way in HAPP is VF.1. This pattern was the subject of an article in SPPB #104 entitled "VF.1 A Change of Status" by Greg Howard, which featured multiple examples of this pattern on consistent stationary with partial identification. In fact Greg's article made an excellent case that this was a legitimate pattern and that it may well be linked to the earlier VFA pattern group.

I think that the categorization of a pattern as "Status Doubtful" is a good way of labeling patterns which we are uncertain of and do not have the evidence from multiple examples etc, to make a better decision. You could apply it to a pattern that you listed into the body of the Catalogue but you had suspicions that it was fake, or philatelic.

### 3. *Consistent Treatment of Rimmel and A&ETCL.1*

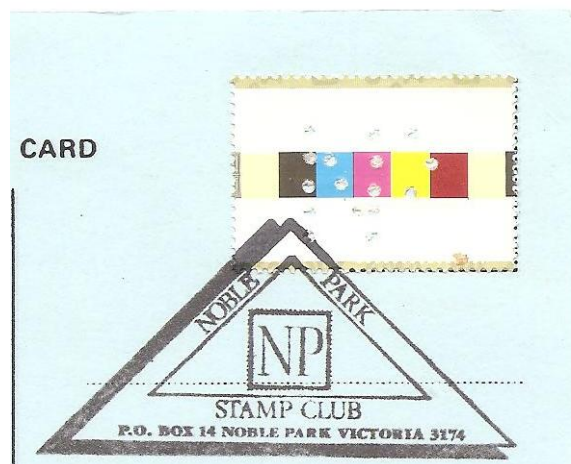
In paragraph 5 of his article John makes the statement that "So, the Eugene Rimmel example fell into the same category as A&ETCL.1, and it did get exactly the same treatment in HAPP".

I questioned this with John when he submitted his article in January as I felt his statement was not supported by the facts. In paragraph 3 of his article John states that he considers that the Rimmel pattern has a "Status Doubtful".

The inconsistency is that in John's article in SPPB #39 of July 1997 (page 5) on the A&ETCL.1 pattern, he does not suggest that the pattern is not a true pattern. He goes on to list the pattern in HAPP in 2003 with a note that although "cautionary", falls well short of stating that the pattern is not a true pattern or indeed has a "Status Doubtful" as was applied to VF.1.

If John wants to now say that A&ETCL.1 is not a true Australian perfin pattern, then I would agree with him, but to say that this is something that is consistent with his written statements in the SPPB and HAPP is not supported by the evidence.

### 4. *Why not include this one in the discussion?*



This is a crude perfin that features the letters NP. It was produced by Allan Thomas of the Noble Park Stamp Club for Members of that Club to commemorate the Clubs "Perfin Night" in 1993. The keynote speakers were John Grant and John Mathews who had just issued their ground breaking study of Australian perfins entitled "Commercial Perfins of Australia". Knowing the hospitality of the Noble Park Club, I would doubt that either John or John would have left without a souvenir or at worst without knowledge of the "pattern".

Is it an Australian Private Perfin? No, it is not. But it looks like one and as a result we need to list it as a Philatelic item in the same way as the "DE" and "KV" patterns that were applied to Framas and placed on cover, that I referred to in my October article.

John identifies the “DE” and “KV” patterns in his excellent article in SPPB #55 and I feel that he rightly attributes them to the Brisbane perfin forger Viv Daddow.

What I cannot understand is that in John’s article he says in paragraph 3, “I added the Eugene Rimmel “perfin” (“ER (in triangle)/L”) to the draft Supplement to HAPP”.

This is good, and a reader could only assume that the Rimmel pattern would be included in a future issue or update to HAPP with a description such as “Status Doubtful” or indeed be included in a Supplementary section of the Catalogue for Fake or Philatelic items.

But if John has been consistent in the past then we would already have special listings in HAPP for all these doubtful patterns A&ETCL.1, BPPL.1, BP.8, NP, DE, KV and MWP/L as they were all discovered and reported prior to HAPP being issued in 2003.

### ***Summary***

As I said in the October issue, the collecting and study of Australian Private Perfins has had little issue with fake and philatelic material. This has not been the case with Australian Official perfins such as the OS (various) and VG. The authors, editors of these catalogues and collectors have had to go to considerable trouble to both report, question and debunk fake material.

The same rigor should apply to Australian Private Perfins and the catalogue should list fake, bogus or philatelic reports and the evidence against them in a separate section of the catalogue. This needs to be consistently applied and no suspect pattern should be afforded the credibility of a true listing, such as has happened with A&ETCL.1. As John did with VF.1 we need to err on the side of caution.

## **Australia’s Patents Fee Revenue Adhesives**

***By Dave Elsmore***

### ***Introduction***

This is an extract of an article that originally appeared in full in the October 2014 issue of “The Informer” Volume 78 Number 4, which is the Journal of the “Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania”. They can be contacted via their excellent website at: <http://www.sasoceania.org/>

A full copy of the article can be seen here on the OZ Revenues website: <http://www.ozrevenues.com/> and click onto the Research Analysis tab and scroll down to: <http://www.ozrevenues.com/Articles/patent-pics/Patent-Fee-Revenues.pdf>

Also check out a listing of these in Dave Elsmore’s free online Revenue Catalogue here: <http://ozrevenues.com/tabs/t12.html>

This extract has been selected for publication in the South Pacific Perfin Bulletin because these Patent stamps have been appearing in auction sites with perfins and part perfins.

### ***Extract of Article***

The time has come to update information known on the somewhat scarce to rare Commonwealth of Australia Patent Fee stamps, issued between 1954–1965 prior to decimalisation.





### *The 12-12 Process of Printing*

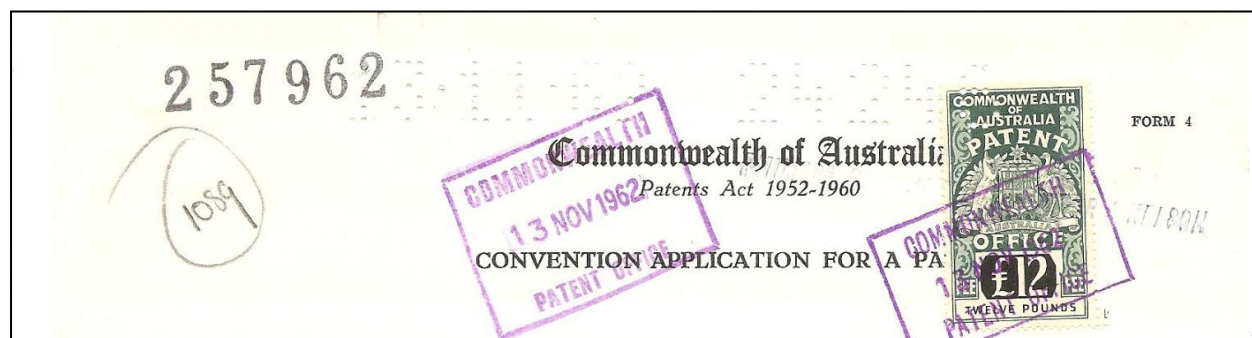
Over 12 years, 12 separate values were issued. The Key plate Die was engraved in steel by G. Lissenden [Die No. 6156]. Printed in sheets of 60 on gummed watermarked multi Crown/CofA Stamp paper (sg 15) paper comb perf 13¾x14½. From mid 1959 printed on Samuel Jones multi Crown/CofA wmked paper from mid 1961 on Wiggins Teape multi Crown/CofA wmked paper.

- 2/- – 1 printing totalling 13,500 on 24 May 1954.
- 2/6d – 6 printings totalling 87,500 from 11 June 1956.
- 6/8d – 1 printing totalling 9,000 on 12 August 1954.
- 10/- – 5 printings totalling 43,500 from 24 May 1954.
- £1 – 6 printings totalling 228,000 from 24 May 1954.
- £2 – 6 printings totalling 161,000 from 25 May 1954.
- £4 – 5 printings totalling 116,000 from 25 May 1954.
- £5 – 4 printings totalling 115,000 from 25 May 1954.
- £6 – 4 printings totalling 142,000 from 25 May 1954.
- £7/10/- – 4 printings totalling 62,000 from 25 May 1954.
- £10 – 2 printings totalling 64,000 from 25 May 1954.
- £12 – 2 printings totalling 27,000 from 24 August 1961. EKD 2-10-1961

Fee structures were complex. In 1954 there were 72 separate fee structures, and by 1965 this grew to 78. Some values like the £7/10/- issued 1 January 1955 due to an increase from £5 were purpose values used for 'Sealing a Patent'. Others like the 6/8d value was not a purpose value within the fee structure and was purely used as a make up value.

The few surviving copies in collector's hands have been gleaned from usage pieces showing triple x 6/8d values equalling £1 so used by Patent Attorneys to exhaust their supply.

It should be noted that in the 12-year span this series of fee stamps was in use, there were 5 fee structures where no single value fee stamp was available. Regulation 14 – Restoration of lapsed Patent £20. Regulation 30 – Photographic copies of out-of-print Commonwealth printed specifications – per copy 5/-. Regulation 33b Photographic copies, more than 4 pages 1/6d per page thereafter. Regulation 38 – Transcripts per 72 words 5d, and regulation 44 – If no fee prescribed, per document 5/-. It is still unclear how Patent Attorneys paid for regulation 33b and 38 as the regulations state it must be by 'adhesive stamp' the 3 other regulations were a mix of values.



Two identical values used on Patent documents, the lower example shows a partial strike of the perfin.

Note, the perforated application number and date in the Convention Application, 50% of stamps in collector's hands were 'caught' by this cancelling devise.

On a final note in recent month a total of 5 kilometres in length of Patent Office files, held in the main Canberra Patent Office, have been sent to the furnace with no chance of any more leaking into collectors hands, so what is out there is it!

For full list of References and sources please see the full article.

## Member Wants

*By Bill Harley, Mike Hert, Gordon Monk, Stellen Swenson and Jason Rowe*

Most of these were noted in recent Bulletins 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](mailto:mikehert@hotmail.com) or Mike Hert, PO Box 864, Bankstown, NSW, 2200
- Gordon Monk is seeking a KGV, 1d Red (Die 3) Perf T. He can be contacted at: [acharman@chariot.net.au](mailto: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.
- Jason Rowe is looking for a large multiple of the VG 3<sup>rd</sup> Head that would show more than 10 strikes in a vertical array. Jason can be contacted by email at [buddahboy10@live.com](mailto:buddahboy10@live.com) or by telephone at 0400 883 648.

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 Michaelis Hallenstien Address

*By Sam Chizik, Greg Howard and David Coath*

Pages 18 and 19 of the October Bulletin featured some great Postcards showing the inside of the Michaelis Hallenstein & Co Tannery in Footscray. In the side notes to these, David had noted that the addresses seemed different to the ones in HAPP.

Sam Chizik took the time to read the "Michaelis Hallenstein Story 1864 - 1964" and was able to help with the confusion about the address saying:

"The Michaelis Hallenstein Story 1864-1964" referred to by Greg states at page 12 that by 1892 "The firms warehousing and administrative work was being handled from premises at 30 Lonsdale Street East, at 23-27 Lonsdale Street West, and at 382-384 Lonsdale Street successively."

The postcards produced in the article are dated May and June 1912 when the company carried on its merchandising and administrative work from 382-384 Lonsdale Street. Greg correctly surmises that 30 Lonsdale Street is the address of an earlier location. After World War I new premises were built at 441-445 Lonsdale Street which was at the corner of Lonsdale and Queen Streets. These premises served the expanding business until it moved to 150 Buckhurst Street South Melbourne in 1962.

Sam is correct about the various locations and I can recommend that Members read the "The Michaelis Hallenstein Story 1864-1964". It is quite a short book and very readable.

**Heavy Embezzlement  
by a Clerk.**

**GAMING AND RACING  
RESPONSIBLE.**

**ARREST AND CONFESSION OF  
THE ACCUSED.**

A serious case of embezzlement was brought under the notice of the detective police yesterday (says Tuesday's Melbourne Argus), but, contrary to custom, the detectives were not asked to begin a difficult, if not a hopeless, search for and pursuit of an absconder who had already got a long start in the race to a South American or South African republic. The report was made in the presence of the accused man, and he signified its truth, and when all the preliminaries were arranged submitted to arrest, and was locked up at the City Watchhouse. The name of the prisoner is George William Young, and he was secretary to Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Company, Limited, tanners, leather and grindery merchants, &c., 382 and 384, Lonsdale-street west. Though only twenty-nine years of age, Young had won his way into the esteem and confidence



The link is: <http://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00004165/00001/16j>

It is a shame that the exact dates of the various occupations are not detailed more precisely. My earliest postmark on one of these patterns from the MHC, MH&C, MH&CO and MH&COLTD pattern group is 1896 and they could well have been at the 30 Lonsdale St site at this stage and indeed into the 1900's.

I went on TROVE to see if there were any other potted Histories of the Company or announcements of movements of locations. Nothing came up in my search but I did find one listing of a legal issue that the company had faced that was listed in the Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser of Saturday 24 March 1894 which states that the address of the company was 382-384 Lonsdale St West

I have checked my MH&C etc again but I cannot find usage that early so I think that we can report that the true address for all of this pattern group for the period 1994 - 1912 can be changed to 382-384 Lonsdale St West, Melbourne, VIC.

## Meet a Member

*By Gordon Monk*

At work, in 1985, during a lunch break sitting opposite me at the table was a woman looking at a pocket size book full of pictures. I asked her what she was reading and she passed the book to me, it was an Australian Stamp Catalogue. I looked at it and thought this can't be hard. Where do you get your stamps from I asked her. So she listed the local stamp dealers and the nosey parker Tool Maker sitting next to me said Join a stamp club you can buy them cheaper there, he then told me where my local stamp club was. Like an idiot I joined.

A little while later the Club had a competition and my entry was a FULL set of KGV Sideface heads. I had one of everything, including a total of 9 1d stamps. Single line perf, comb perf, large mult, violet, single wmk. green, large mult green, no wmk. two perfs in small mult and a C of A. I told the judge it was a full set of 1d stamps. He replied "I don't think so, get a copy of the Australian Specialist Stamp Catalogue". I bought one and in there were 30 varieties of the 1d.

In a following club competition I had all 30 and then I told the judge I have got them all this year. He said, try getting hold of the British Society of Australian Stamps One Penny Check List. Like an idiot I did, I still don't have them all and I have been broke ever since.

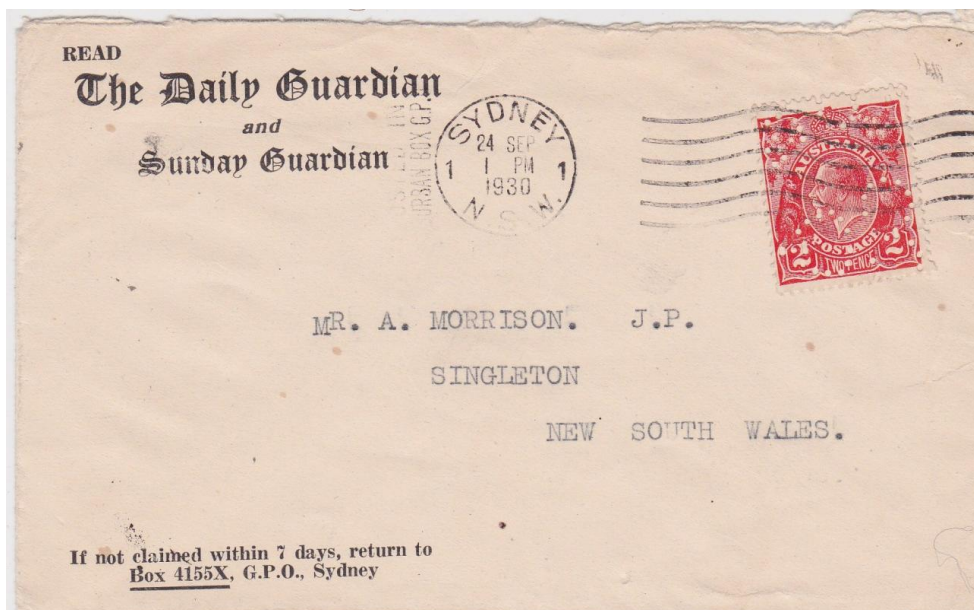
You would think that with over 4,000,000,000 of the 1d KGV stamps issued between 1914 and 1937 there would be more than enough for every 1d KGV collector, but after all these years I STILL do not have a full set of 1d stamps, there must be as many collectors as stamps issued. Perhaps I should have not been so nosey about what that woman was reading but I have had an awful lot of fun ever since.

I now collect all the KGV 1d stamps, any colour or perforation, including officials and private perfins. When I started I asked why some idiot had put holes in the stamps? I was told they were company initials and it was done to prevent the employees stealing the stamps for their own use. They then said they had a DJF perfin mint full gum KGV 1d. Do you want to buy it? I didn't because it did not have a variety that was in the catalogue. I often wished I had bought it if only to prove that perforating did not stop employees stealing stamps.

I joined Eastern District Philatelic Society first and it was there that I received help, in collecting and not hording, from Harry Swinkles and later an enormous amount of help from Michel Roland. Michel still advises me even now on presentation for major exhibitions such as my exhibit in Korea in 2014.

## New Information About the User of SB.5

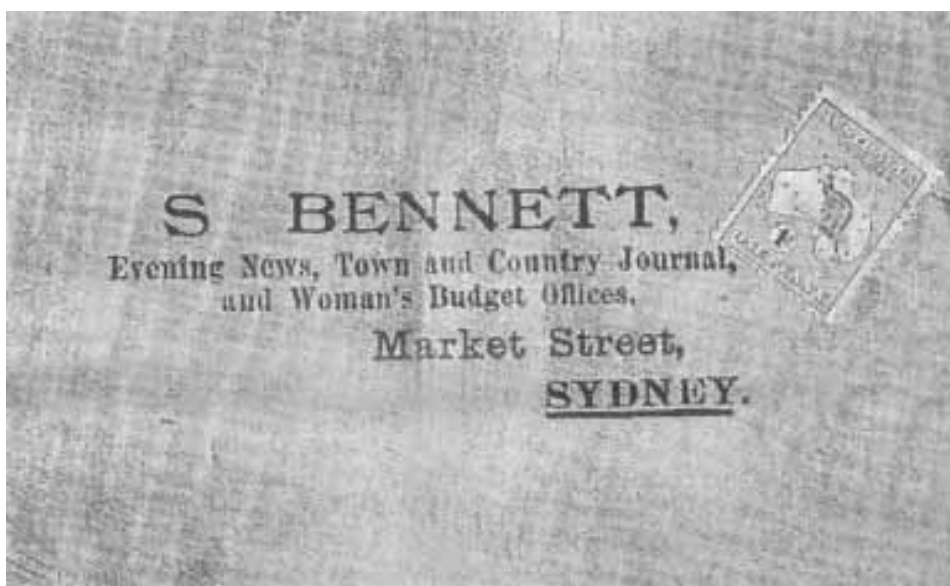
*By Greg Howard and David Coath*



This is a cover found by Tasmanian Member Greg Howard. It features an example of SB.5 and is only the second cover reported. The date of the postmark is 24 September 1930 and this date will become important.

The SB.5 has 12 dies with a separation between dies 6 and 7 in the same manner as the Government devices that were designed to puncture the Kangaroo and KGV issues.

Initial reports of this pattern, it was listed as a single pattern in CPA (1992), gave the confirmed user as Sargood Brothers. Subsequently an article in the SPPB # 46 of July 1999 showed an envelope in the collection of John Fordham, that had an SB.5 tied to an envelope and addressed to S Bennett, as follows:



This envelope appears to have been used as a return addressed envelope, most likely for subscription or advertisement payment and although not used confirms S Bennett as the user.

Greg's new report is somewhat of a "Red Herring" as it shows the user as "The Daily Guardian and Sunday Guardian". These papers were not linked to S Bennett but rather they were owned and operated by Sir James Joynton Smith, Robert Packer and Claude McKay. In 1919 they had collectively formed Smith's Newspapers Ltd and they initially published "Smith's Weekly" from March of that year. They subsequently launched "The Daily Guardian" in 1923 and the "Sunday Guardian" in 1929.

However the key information comes from the very useful "Australian Dictionary of Biography" which states in the piece on Newspaper magnat Sir Hugh Denison, that:

*"...in 1929 he (Sir Hugh Denison) formed Associated Newspapers Ltd, with S. Bennett Ltd and Sun Newspapers and Daily Telegraph Pictorial Ltd, which he had acquired in December 1927 as subsidiaries. Associated Newspapers also bought the Sunday Guardian and Daily Guardian from Sir Joynton Smith. Denison now controlled two morning, two evening and four Sunday papers in Sydney but by late 1931 these had been reduced to one of each."*

So at the time of Greg's cover, September 1930, the "The Daily Guardian" and the "Sunday Guardian" were both part of Associated Newspapers Ltd, along with S Bennett Ltd.

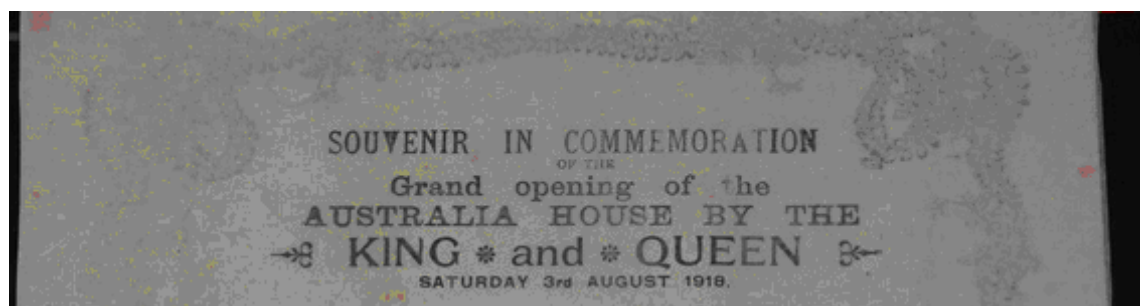
So it seems that when Associated Newspapers Ltd purchased S Bennett Ltd, they chose to use the SB.5 device for their postage stamps. It is notable that there are two forms of the SB.5 device, the early form with fine pins that came into service in about 1908 and is found used up until 1918. Then there is a later version of the device with thicker pins that is found used in the period 1926 until 1930. So it is possible that the SB.5 device went out of service with S Bennett around the time that they became Publicly listed in 1919 and that the device was not returned to service until it became the property of Associated Newspapers in about 1926. It was a good choice and worth the investment as by a stroke of luck the SB.5 device had a series of dies with spacing that was very suitable to the contemporary KGV issues. It is also notable that this later, thicker pin, usage is almost exclusively limited the KGV issues of the Small Multi watermark in perforations 14 and 13 1/2 x 12 1/2.

Another point of speculation regards the T (Symbol) device of the Daily Telegraph which may have also come into the possession of Associated Newspapers Ltd when they acquired the Daily Telegraph in 1927. As with SB.5 the device had not been in service since around 1920, but perhaps the device had been disposed of or the maybe the spacing between the T's which was approximately 15 mm, was less suitable to the contemporary stamp issues.

## Official Opening of Australia House

*By Malcolm Brown*

The October Bulletin featured this Souvenir of the Opening of Australia House in 1918.



Member Malcolm Brown offered the following insight into the "King \* and \* Queen"

"I'm reading the just released bulletin, and saw an interesting item that jolted a memory that I just had to share. (not in the slightest related to perfins.)

I ask you to look at the sentence below, and place punctuation marks so the sentence can make sense:

"King and and and and and Queen."



I believe that this sentence has the most concurrent recurring word that can make sense within the English language.!

Answer is below, but have a go first! :-)

The answer is "King and and, and, and and Queen"

Looking at the opening of Australia House souvenir, (page 22), the easiest explanation is that there are asterisks between King and and, and, and and Queen.

## Auction Watch and Other Finds

*By Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard, Jason Rowe, David Coath, Jerry Austen, Noel Seymour, John Amiet and John Mullavey*



This is a recent find by Greg Howard. It is the rare S&A.3 pattern which is provisionally attributed to the biscuit manufacturer, Swallow and Ariell of Port Melbourne. This is the first reported usage of the pattern on a Revenue and it has been listed in the Victorian chapter of the "Revenue Perfins of Australia" as S&A.a.

Perfins on the Revenue stamps of Victoria in the post 1901 period is relatively scarce and limited to a select group of companies. The fact that such revenue use is also found with the S&A.2 (S&A.b) pattern, which is confirmed to Swallow and Ariell is solid evidence that the S&A.3 pattern is also a Swallow and Ariell pattern.



A MALLEYS LTD security overprint reported by Greg Howard. This is a new report and it has been added to the Other Section of the Victorian Chapter of the "Revenue Perfins of Australia".

This is a good example of the difference between a security overprint and a company cachet. Note that the Malleys Ltd in its framed border does not extend onto the document piece. This indicates that it was applied to the stamp prior to the stamp being affixed to the document. This means that the use of the Malleys Ltd rubber stamp was as a security measure and not as a cancel.

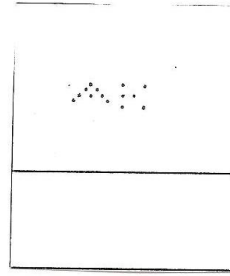
This is a confusing area of study and some company cachets or cancels can appear to be security overprints when viewed on stamps soaked from documents. It is important to retain examples on document and piece so as to confirm their status as security overprints.



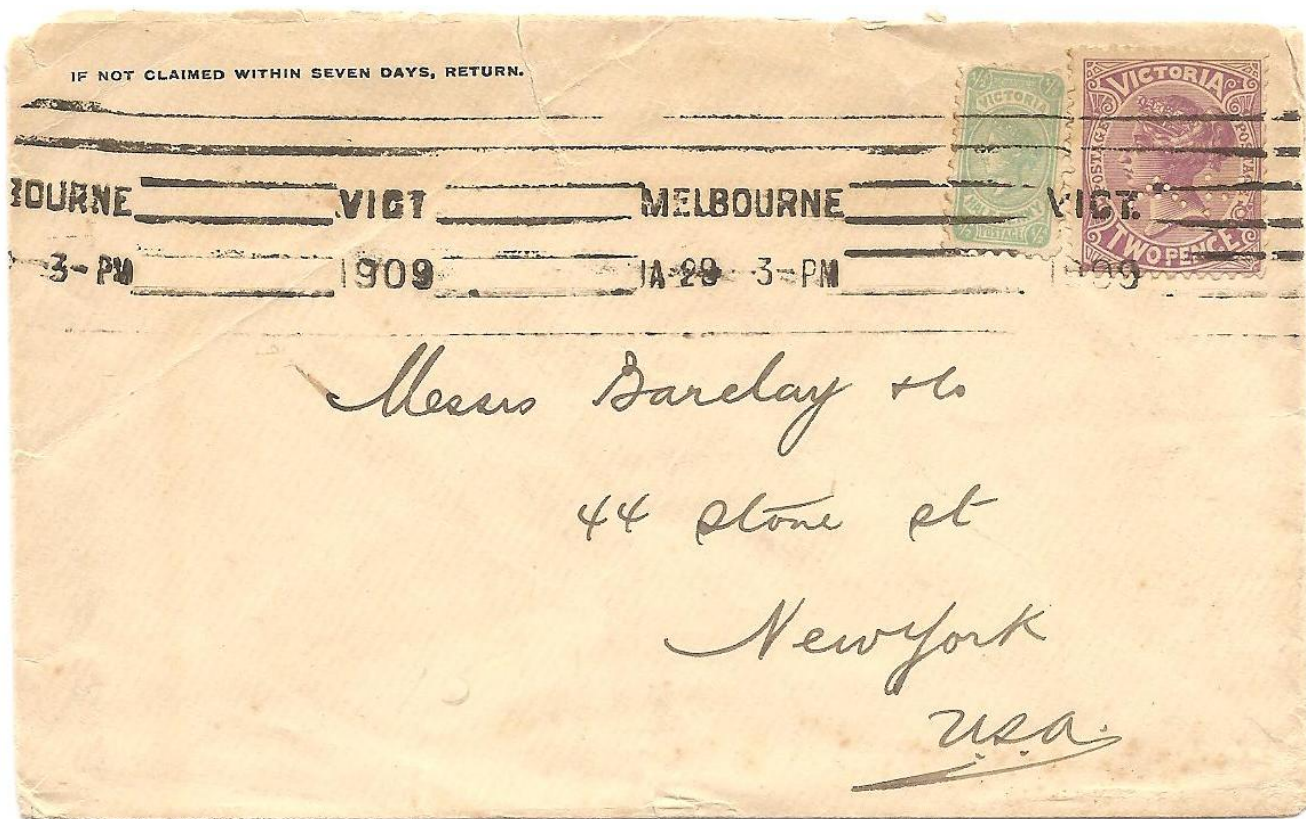
A recent find by Greg Howard of a different format of "Moore's Vic Sq Adelaide" security overprint. This one appears to have been done on a Roneo or Mimeograph printer such as the Tattersalls back stamps. The other, possibly earlier Moore's overprint was printed.



This £1 was recently listed on ebay with a 99 cent starting price but after 26 bids it sold for about \$100 US. The pattern is VOCO.12 and this value, although previously reported in the SPPB, is very rare and there are less than 5 known. £1 is the highest value postage stamp reported with a private perfin.



This AE pattern was reported in an Article in SPPB # 98 of July 2012. It was a previously unreported pattern and the user was proved to Alfred Edments. Now an example has been found by Greg Howard on a Victorian Revenue stamp and it has been added to of the Victorian Chapter of the "Revenue Perfins of Australia".



*AE Cover from Article in SPPB # 98 of July 2012 Alfred Edments*



This piece of Postal Stationery was submitted by Noel Seymour who noticed that not only was the perfin not punched through, but that it was a rather poor representation of the OS Type H. These are interesting perfins and although they are not true patterns, they depict an image of a perfin. Do Members have anymore to add to this one from Noel?





Dave Elsmore submitted these amazing multiples of NSW Duty stamps featuring the HI pattern of Hartford Insurance. For more information on these see the H section of the NSW chapter of the "Revenue Perfins of Australia". Such huge dollar values on revenue stamps explains why some Insurance companies chose to continue to use Perfins on their revenue stamps when they had ceased to use them on their postage stamps. In the case of Hartford Insurance there is no reported use of the pattern on postage stamps after about 1955 and yet here are revenues used in 1966 or later.



FLTD.1

SB.4

New Reports for the listing of Private Perfin patterns found on the 1927 Canberra issue by John Amiet.



This is a Tattersalls cover submitted by John Mullavey which is interesting for many reasons, as it is a Field Post Office and Censor cover and also has a strike of the GRW.1 pattern of G & R Wills Co Ltd of Adelaide.



John reports that the postmark appears to be "Post Office 020", although the postmark is rather faint. In John's reference "Postmarks of the Australian Forces from all fronts 1939 - 1953" by Stephenson Stobbs, it lists the "020" under field post offices in "Papua".

GRW.1 is reported as used in Adelaide until at least 1942. Latest use was initially recorded as 1937 in HAPP but the usage until 1942 was in Update # 1 of October 2005. This later usage is certainly confirmed by this interesting cover which shows a receiving cachet of 8 May 1942.

It is interesting to speculate about the usage and how the perfined stamp came to be in Papua in 1942. It would seem more likely that it was illegal use, but it may have been the result of stamps sent to Servicemen who were employees of the company. In any case a great perfin item.



Jason Rowe reports this VG Die 2 of the 2nd Head on a £1 Robes (Thick paper). The strike is in position G. Look out for information on this and other reports of issues punctured by the 2nd Head in Jason and Neale Scott's upcoming article on this Head in the April Bulletin.



Another find by Greg Howard, this is Y&CO.16 which is confirmed in HAPP to E L Yencken & Co, but this is the first report on a revenue.

It will be listed in the Victoria chapter of Revenue Perfins of Australia as Y&/Co.a

### VOCO.13 Multiple

Recently seen on ebay (<http://www.ebay.com/itm/291346534728>) this superb multiple of VOCO.13, which sold for about \$205 (US).

It was not well described and the images from ebay are poor but the price is understandable for a number of reasons. Firstly, is a nice multiple with a postal value of £1 which is very large for a non Telegraph item and the postmark suggests that it was a Registered item. Also, it is postmarked in Western Australia, most likely Perth and this is late usage of this device.



The pattern shows a high level of degradation that was most likely the reason that this device was not used after this time. 1931 is late usage and the previous latest reported use for the Perth device was 1930

The background to this device is interesting as there are 2 separate devices that make a similar pattern and these have been listed in CPA and HAPP as the same pattern. The differences in the patterns and locations becomes more clear when you look at Revenue usage and postmark information. John Mathews covered this, at best in part only, by the information in Update #2 to HAPP (February 2012) that stated that there were 2 types of VOCO.13.

The Adelaide device came into service in about 1920–1921 and it remained in use until at least 1956, although usage after 1932 is less common.

The Perth device came into service in the later 1920's and remained in service until about 1931.

For more information about Vacuum Oil devices see the "Study of Vacuum Oil Patterns used in Australia" under the Perfins Research tab at [Perfins.com.au](http://Perfins.com.au)



As shown on the front cover this is a recent listing in the UK which featured a lot of South Australian Railway Parcel stamps including this 4d and 6d, each with two strikes of the IH.14 (IH..b in the SA Chapter of the Revenue Perfins of Australia) It is a perfin of International Harvester Agricultural Company and the device was used at the Adelaide office over the period 1923 until 1951. This Perfin is common on postage stamps but exceedingly rare on railway and/or revenue stamps and these are the first 2 reports.

The device that preceded this device at the Adelaide office was IH.17, which is a rather odd device that used square pins in lieu of the normal round pins found on almost all other perforators. This earlier device has been reported on revenue or railway stamps of South Australia but I am not aware of such a report, but given that the use on IH.14 is so rare on these issues then perhaps the use on IH.17 is also rare. If anyone has an example of the use of IH.17 on a South Australian revenue or railway stamp then please share it and we will list it here.

From Dave's research into this pattern for the listing in the free online catalogue Revenue Perfins of Australia, he confirmed that the address for this pattern, which was not provided in HAPP, is 18–20 North Terrace, Adelaide, SA

# JIMBO'S are a new Advertiser in the SPPB

By David Coath

Long time PCNZA Member Jim Betson who runs JIMBO'S has become our newest advertiser in the SPPB.

JIMBO'S run a series of Monthly Sales that feature stamps from all over the world but they specialise in Australian States and Australian Commonwealth as well as Revenues, Cinderellas and Perfins.

Here is an extract from the February Sale.

If you are interested then you can join the free mailing list, see the advert on the inside back cover for details.

<b>AUSTRALIA OFFICIAL &amp; PRIVATE PERFINS</b>		
<b>AUSTRALIA PRIVATE PERFINS</b>		
Reference for rarity ratings, Mathews, "Handbook of Australian Private Perfins" (All stamps are used unless stated otherwise)		
501.	\$15	AAC.2 private perfin, unknown user, rated <b>RARE</b> , on 1½ red-brown KGV, complete strike in good used condition, (1)
502.	\$15	AAC.2 private perfin, unknown user, rated <b>RARE</b> , on 2d orange KGV, complete strike in good used condition, (1)
503.	\$8	AM.1 private perfin, unknown user, rated <b>SCARCE</b> , on 2d red King George V, good strike with a couple of blind pins, (1)
504.	\$6	BW&Co.2 private perfin of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, on 5½d blue Emu (3) with the perfin facing 3 different directions, nice trio with complete strikes in good condition, (3)
505.	\$6	BW&Co.1 private perfins (3) of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co of Sydney on 1d red King George V heads with the perfins facing in 3 different directions, good strikes, (3)
506.	\$10	DJLTD Perfins of David Jones, 7 different stamps to 1s. small lyrebird, good strikes, used, (6)
507.	\$5	ET.10 private perfin of Elders Trustee, on 2d red King George VI (3) with the perfins facing in different directions, good strikes, one with a pin "off-stamp", good used condition, (3)
508.	\$15	FB&CO.1, P&CO.4 and RR&CO.5 private perfins, each rated <b>UNCOMMON</b> , good used condition on Victoria issues, (3)
509.	\$12	JC&C.2 and .3 Perfins of John Connell & co., rated <b>SCARCE</b> , on 1d red of Victoria, good, complete strikes, good condition, (2)
510.	\$15	MP.7 private perfin, unknown user, rated <b>RARE</b> , on 1½d red King George V, complete strike in good used condition, (1)
511.	\$6	PL&B.14 private perfin of Paterson, Laing & Bruce on 2d orange King George V heads (4) with the perfins facing in different directions, good strikes in good used condition, (4)
512.	\$15	TMCP.3, private perfin of Thos. McPherson & Son, rated <b>RARE</b> , on 1d red Kangaroo, used with Victoria postmark, (1)
513.	\$16	WD&S.1 plus WD&S.2 plus WD&S.4. private perfins of William Dodgshun & Sons, latter two rated <b>SCARCE</b> , on 1d red QV, (3)
514.	\$10	Private perfins on KGV Heads including DUN.1, F&G.1, FG&Co.1, GDCO.1, ES&COLTD.2 and DJF.1, good strikes, (6)
515.	\$10	Private perfins on KGV Heads including BW&Co.1, F&G.1, FG&Co.1, GDCO.1, CEL.1 and DJLTD.1, good strikes, (6)
516.	\$10	Private perfins on KGV Heads including F&G.1, FG&Co.1, GDCO.1, S&A.2, W#S&Co.1 and HSLD.1, good strikes, couple of blind pins, (6)
517.	\$6	Official Perfins on KGV Heads including 1d green and 2d red perforated "WA", 1d green Perforated "G/NSW" and ½d orange perforated "T", good strikes, (4)
518.	\$16	Private Perfins all rated <b>UNCOMMON</b> including A&C.1, P&CO.2, good strikes, good condition, (4 different)
519.	\$8	Private perfins on KGV heads including A&R (split strike), AS&S, BS&LTD, LL, M (mostly blunt pins), WS&Co, good used, couple of stamps with small faults, (6)
<b>Private Perfins of D&amp;W Murray, Warehousemen of Melbourne and Launceston</b>		
Reference: Mathews, "Handbook of Australian Private Perfins"		
520.	\$5	DWML.1 private perfin of D&W Murray rated <b>UNCOMMON</b> , on 1½d red King George V, good strike, (1)
521.	\$14	DWMLTD.2 private perfin of D W Murray Ltd on 1d red King George V (5) all complete strikes facing in 5 different directions, good condition, (5)
522.	\$8	DWMLTD.2 private perfin of D W Murray Ltd on 2d red King George V (4) all complete strikes facing in 4 different directions, good condition, (4)
523.	\$8	DWMLTD.2 private perfin of D W Murray Ltd on 1d green King George V (4) all complete strikes facing in 4 different directions, good condition, (4)
524.	\$6	DWMLTD.2 private perfin of D W Murray Ltd on 1d green King George V (3) all complete strikes facing in 3 different directions, good condition, (3)
525.	\$10	DWMLTD.3 private perfin of D W Murray Ltd, rated <b>UNCOMMON</b> , on 2d scarlet King George VI (2) complete strikes facing in 2 different directions, good condition, (2)
526.	\$15	DWMLTD.3 private perfin of D W Murray Ltd, rated <b>UNCOMMON</b> , on 1d green Queen Mother (3) complete strikes facing in 3 different directions, good condition, (3)
527.	\$10	D W Murray private perfins including DWMLTD.2 on 2d red KGV in 2 different ways, 1d red KGV, 1½d red KGV and DWMLTD.3 on 1d green QM, all complete strikes, good condition, (5)
<b>AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL PERFINS</b>		
<b>Official Perfins OS</b>		
528.	\$15	1900, 6d lake Pictorial, TAS wmk., SG236, ASC41, Perforated OS, fine used, good condition, (1)
529.	\$10	1900, 6d lake Pictorial, TAS wmk., SG236, ASC41, Perforated OS, good used condition, (1)
530.	\$8	1900, 4d orange-brown Russell Falls, Perforated OS, good used condition, (1)
<b>Official "T" perfins of Tasmania</b>		
531.	\$8	1941, 3d purple-brown KGV, SG187, bearing perfin "T" of Tasmania including 1 pair, unchecked for the perfin varieties which exist within this type, used, couple stamps with small faults, (8)
532.	\$8	1950, 2½d scarlet KGV, SG234, bearing perfin "T" of Tasmania including a strip of 4 and a pair, unchecked for the perfin varieties which exist within this type, used, couple stamps with small faults, (8)



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