

SOUTH **P**ACIFIC **P**ERFIN **B**ULLETIN



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

No. 109 APRIL 2015



VG 1st Head with Missing Row

FEATURE ARTICLES

- A Closer look at the 2nd Head of the VG by Jason Rowe and Neale Scott
- Sydney Stamp Expo Report by Arthur Taylor

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:

313 Peter Hausknecht (USA)

314 Peter Keeda (NSW)

The following members have passed away:

#270 David Temple (Qld)

#287 Frank Glen (NZ)

#308 Paul Lange

Editors Comment

By David Coath

Welcome to the SPPB #109 as you read through this issue you will note further changes to format and layout and these have been done following some helpful and constructive assistance from Members, including David McNamee and Colin Clark Hutchison.

Any further feedback and suggestions are most welcome.

The Issue includes a further article on the VG's by Jason Rowe and Neale Scott. These will continue until all the 4 Heads have all been detailed, following this I understand that Jason and Neale are looking to update the VG Catalogue and make this available free to Members on Perfins.com.au

I would also like to thank Members who have sent postage to help defray our high mailing costs, these were Harold Waite and David McNamee. If you have any Australian, New Zealand, US or GB mint that you do not need, then please forward it to me and I will see it gets used in the PCNZA's mailings or is sent to our sister Clubs.

Committee Changes

At the recent Committee Meeting Mark Saxby regrettably tendered his resignation as President. He did so for family reasons. Mark advised that he was fine to continue with the role of Circuit Manager.

David Coath will fill in as President until the elections which are planned to be held in December.

The Committee thanked Mark for his effort and service to the Club in his role as President.

Incorporation

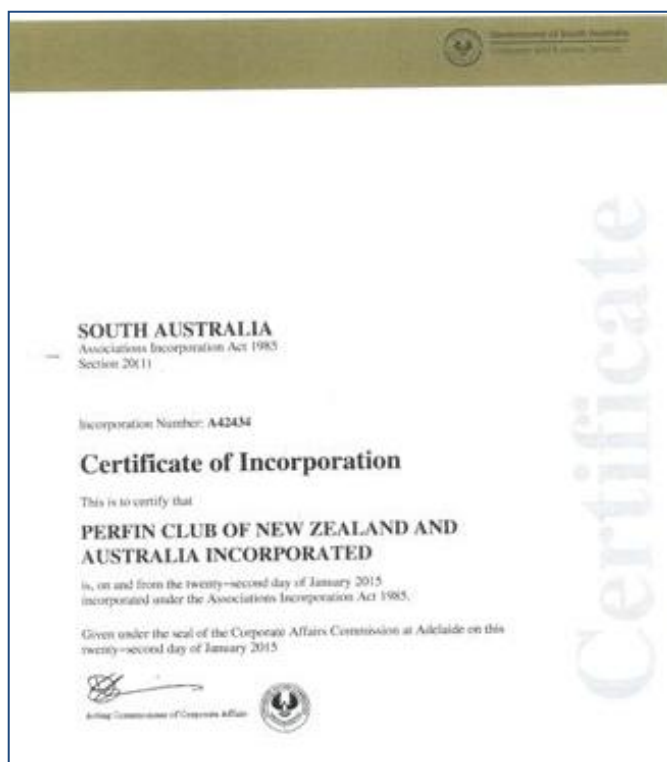
By Dan Ryan

This is a copy of our Certificate of Incorporation and I would like to take this opportunity to thank Members for their support and input into this important step for the PCNZA.

I have been asked what the Voting for the Incorporation was as the results issued in SPPB #107 simply stated that the Yes vote had been successful.

The actual Votes were as follows:

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Australia	52	2
New Zealand	10	1
Overseas	7	–
Total	69	3



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 there will be a final reminder in this Bulletin.

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 particularly the dispatch of the Bulletins 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.

Sydney Stamp Expo 16–19 April 2015

By Arthur Taylor

The Sydney Expo was a great event with a range of excellent displays, with many focusing on the philatelic and postal history of World War 1.

The PCNZA had a 2 hour Meeting attended by Harold Waite (NZ), Mark Saxby, John Graham, Peter Haynes, Andrew Turnbull, Geoff Dane, Keith Small, Charles Lawlar, David Coath and myself.

Each Member got the opportunity to talk about their collecting and Keith Small showed the Members his VG and Private Perfin collections. I was able to share the sheet of OSNSW Type that I had found at the dealers tables. It will be featured in the next Bulletin.

John Graham and Andrew Turnbull spoke about the activities of the Clubs Forgery Detection Sub Committee. John Graham will be making a full report on this in the July Bulletin.

To celebrate the Expo the Club had some Special covers made up and there should be one in your Bulletin.

Members Achievements

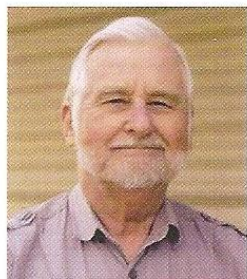
The following Members exhibited at the recent Sydney Stamp Expo.

Frank Glen New Zealand and its Expeditionary Force at War 1914 – 1919 – Large Vermeil

Dave Elsmore Australian Parcel Railway Stamps – Gold
Queensland Revenues – Large Gold

The following Members achieved other awards:

Ken Scudder



At the annual philatelic literature exhibition hosted by the Chicago Philatelic Society CHICAGOPEX 2014, Ken Scudder was awarded Gold Medal and Grand Award of the Literature Exhibition for his “Queensland Postage Stamps 1879 to 1912”.

His Grand Award was chosen from 18 other entries that had achieved Gold Medals at the event.

Photo compliments of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Investigating the Y Private Perfin patterns

By David Coath and Greg Howard

The Y patterns found on Australian Private Perfins are some of the most confusing of all the letter groups.

They range from Y, Y&C, YC&CO, Y&CL, Y&CO, Y&COL, Y&COLTD, Y&COPL, Y&CPL, YI, a myriad of YLD's, YR, YRC, YRCO, and finally YR&CO.

Almost all of these patterns are Temporary patterns and as a result they are generally rare and therefore few proving covers exist.

This means that it is almost impossible to confirm users to the various patterns. Some patterns have been proved to the users, E L Yencken, Younghusband Ltd and Younghusband Row and Company Pty Ltd. Perhaps a study of the history of these companies can give us some clues.

Younghusband Ltd and Younghusband Row and Company Pty Ltd.

Isaac Younghusband, founder of Younghusband Ltd, was initially involved in warehousing and importing and conducted a business from premises in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne from 1860. From 1876 Younghusband was a partner in the Five Mile Creek (later known as Killeen) run near Longwood, Victoria, and in 1881 he became the wool and produce manager for the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company.

Younghusband and Company Ltd, wool and produce brokers, and stock and station agents, was incorporated in 1889. Isaac died in 1892 but despite this and the 1890's depression that resulted in the restructuring of many other pastoral firms, Younghusband Ltd emerged as a successful and growing company. They opened their first branch in Albury in February 1895 and over the course of their operations absorbed or merged with several firms, including R. Goldsbrough Row and Co. in October 1902, becoming known as Younghusband Row and Company Pty Ltd.

Richard Goldsbrough Row, who like Younghusband had worked for the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, and later a principal at R. Goldsbrough Row and Co, was a principal at Younghusband Row and Company Pty Ltd until his death in 1914.

In 1920 the company once again became known as Younghusband Limited.

The company continued to grow and by 1959 it operated 17 main branches with 39 subsidiaries with large Wool Stores at 2 – 50 Elizabeth St, Kensington. Younghusband Ltd, was incorporated into Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort in 1963, which was later to be known as Elders.

Looking through our YR, YRC and YLD patterns we found that each of these pattern groups appeared to be dominant in certain broad time periods as follows:

YRC 1905 – 1914

YR 1913 – 1920

YLD 1920 – 1926

Some YRC's are proved to Younghusband Row so in the absence of another likely user it would be reasonable to provisionally assign the balance of the YRC's to Younghusband Row.

Younghusband Row is a proved user of YRC and the company exists under that name until at least 1920 yet there are no

further reports of YRC, but there are reports of YR in the period 1914 until 1920. Given this and the absence of another likely user it would also seem reasonable to provisionally assign the YR's to Younghusband Row.

YLD was confirmed to Younghusband Ltd in update 1 of October 2005 and in this update John Mathews stated that the user was "probably also for all YLD patterns". This is a fair assumption and it is supported by the fact that these patterns are reported in the period 1920 – 1926

If any Member has some proving piece or postmarked usage that would confirm or contradict these suggestions then could they please send them to the Editor.

Meet a Member

By Norm Hart

A Philatelic journey; when I was 7 my father gave me some stamps and some coins. Ever since then, 55 years on, I have maintained an interest in both. Constraints in domestic circumstances have been reflected in fields of collecting/hoarding. I have collected and traded Australian British Commonwealth, Roman, Celtic, British, United States and Chinese coins. Unfortunately our family home was destroyed in the Marysville bushfire of 2009. My coin collection was completely lost, however I did grab 3 stamp albums as we left the house, 3 books at random: UK, US Revenues, and Canada, not believing for a moment that the house would be destroyed. When it was all over I was left with the clothes I was wearing, a Bible and those 3 books.

I lost my Rhodesian/Zimbabwe collection which included many postmarks and revenues. My USA collection including perfins, Indian State revenues, Canada (all of Elizabeth) including many provincial and federal revenues and perfins, UK(Elizabeth) plus perfins & revenues, Australia plus perfins, revenues both state and Federal, plus a comprehensive worldwide collection of postal history, social history, letters, books, stamps, semipostals, tax, insurance stamps, unemployment, pensions etc.

Going back in time I naturally had an Australian and British accumulation and as a Boy Scout I had a few scout penfriends (Malta, Nepal, USA) and others from Norway, Bulgaria, East Germany, they all

obliged in sending me new issues. This early collection travelled with me for many years but I knew it was only bits and pieces. Filled with mail from loving relatives and penfriends.

In 1980, when Zimbabwe came into being, I decided to collect it because there was the possibility of having a complete collection. It led me into Rhodesia and from there to postmarks and then I saw a display of Rhodesian "Double heads" – that is stamps with Queen Mary and King George together. The design is stunning, the colours beautiful, and the possibilities of a new and varied postmark collection.

I have been a member of the Launceston Philatelic Society since 1993, my first club, my first auction purchase (which RA* tried to buy off me afterwards). I went to Hobart and went to both John Howell's and Rod & Raelene Newell's shops and found I was hooked on postmarks on Tasmanian Pictorial stamps.

I joined the Tasmanian Philatelic Society, and when we moved to Rockhampton I joined the Rockhampton Philatelic Society (RPS), when we moved to Marysville I joined the Ringwood PS, and when we moved to Euroa I joined the Shepparton PS.

I am currently also a member of the Rhodesian Study Circle, the State Revenue Society (US), The Revenue Society (UK), the Cinderella (and Revenue) Club of Australasia, the American Revenue

Association, and of course The Perfins Club of NZ & A.

After the bushfires I decided to continue collecting and all of my clubs and many dealers and auctioneers contributed towards me returning to collecting. At first I tried to replace what I'd lost, an impossible and uninspiring task. Much of what was lost were singular items, others were no longer within my budget. After 3 years I realized I hadn't touched my 3 "saved" books so I sold them and began new collections of Nyasaland, Malawi and Northern Rhodesia /Zambia, as well as pre decimal Australia, Danish railway stamps and Scandinavian revenues.

Perfins interest me both from the security angle and from a social history aspect, in many instances there are few other records of a business ever having existed. For me I can hold a Roman coin and imagine it being used to buy bread, olives and wine, so a perfin is a link into the business that used it, whether a swish store or a small manufacturing business the perfin they used is a direct link to them and history can come alive in our imagination.

Last year I realized the common thread through all my collections were the postmarks and so I have been concentrating on building a worldwide collection of postmarks, preferably on piece or SON as the Americans say (Sock on the Nose), a nice central circular date stamp.

In my spare time I collect sort and sell stamps for the Anglican Board of Missions. I am always happy to help anyone with their collecting interests, so if you want a hand, give me a call on 0434 896 404

** RA would be the well known Launceston Dealer and Collector Randall Askland - Ed.*



Norm's Study in its usual state.

A Closer Look at the 2nd Head of the VG Perfin - Part 2

By Jason Rowe and Neale Scott

In this Article we will continue our journey through the puncturing methods, positions and die types of the 1935 to 1953 VG perforating head.

The 1932 large Kookaburra was originally punctured with the first head, being the same layout as the KGV issues the transition and the puncturing method was exactly the same.



Figure 1 is a John Ash imprint block of 8 showing dies 5 to 8 with the 22mm margin gap

Although examples of strikes of the second head are more common than those of the first head. Full sheets were perforated with Dies 1 to 12 and strikes are only found in upright position "A".

In the last edition of SPPB we explored the difficulties faced with the operators when puncturing the kangaroo issues and how this was overcome by folding the sheets and feeding these under the head resulting in 2 known positions "A & C" showing Dies 1 to 3.

The 1932 Large Lyre Bird issue, while being the same sized stamp as the KGV and Large Kookaburra, had a different sheet, comprising 12 stamps across and 10 stamps down with no gutter margin.

Once again if the full row of a sheet was perforated in a single strike, the puncture would become off centre. There is some conjecture as to how these sheets were folded and fed into the perforator, as strikes of dies 4 and 5 exist, but are extremely rare.

Through the basis of the majority of the dies found "1 to 3" we can conclude the sheet was split in 2 creating 2 panes of 6 x 10, then these were folded in half and placed under dies 1 to 3 creating positions "A & C"



Figure 2 (above) shows an unfolded imprint block of 8 as it would have been fed into the perforator.



Figure 3 (left) left to right shows Position "C" Dies 2 & 1 Position "A" Dies 1 & 2

The necessity in 1937 to puncture the smaller Type KGV1 and Zoological issues right through to the 1953 3d Queen created the most collectable era in the VG perfin history, with a variety of positions found on each issue and the possibility of 12 die types for each position, 100s of different stamps can be accumulated.

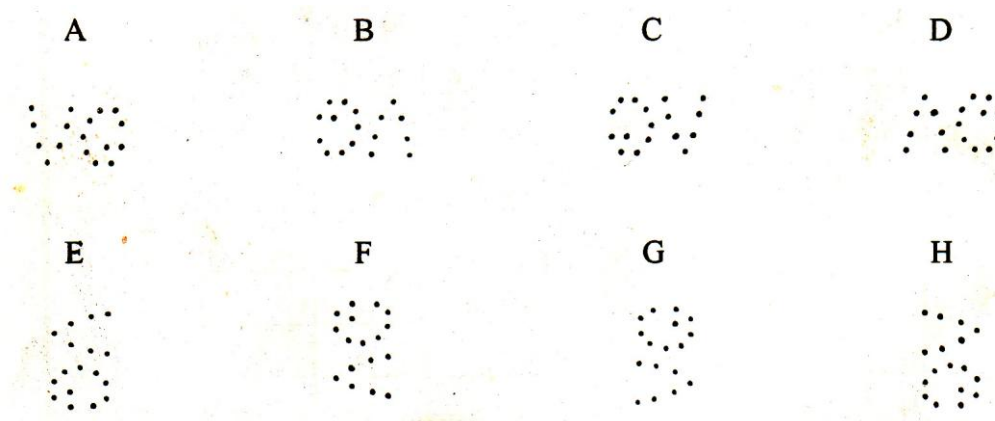


Figure 4 shows the 8 different positions identified looking face on at the stamp.

There were 2 main layouts for these smaller issues, Vertical Figure 5 and horizontal Figure 6 the height and the width of these issues was the same as the width of the KGV stamps, and therefore the device, with some care could provide good central strikes.



Figure 5 - Vertical



Figure 6 - Horizontal

The sheet layout of the Zoological series comprised of 2 panes of 8 x 10 with a gutter margin. To puncture them they were folded horizontally and feed into the puncturing head where up to 15 rows were punched. However due to the narrow selvedge the operator could not hold the sheet to puncture the remaining rows, to overcome this they removed and rotated the sheet. The result of folding and puncturing the vertical format created VG patterns "E,F,G,H" and horizontal format "A,B,C,D"



Figure 7 shows 1/2 penny Roo Positions "G" & "H" Die 8 (Image reduced)

The insertion of the folded sheets under the puncturing head was solely the discretion of the operator right throughout the 2nd head usage. General thought is that only 1 side of the puncturing head was utilized at any one time, i.e. left side Dies 1 to 6 or Right side Dies 7 to 12, although this was not done on the 1950 2 1/2d Red KGV1

This issue exists in position "E,F,G,H" dies 2 to 6 and 8 to 12 only while the 1942 5 1/2 d Emu can be found with dies 1 to 12. This certainly makes collecting this era very interesting.

The method used for the large type issues of the KGV1 period, is basically the same as above, except the sheets were folded and inserted into the puncturing head horizontally. Due to the Perfin head spacing and layout this created 2 punctures on each stamp, it is however possible to also have a single puncture (see Figure 8).



Figure 8 shows a 1d AFI Block of 12 position "E" with dies 7 to 12

Unlike the first head the Pins in the Second Head device were a lot stronger hence there is only 1 missing pin variation worthy to report and that is on the die 12. The 3rd hole on the right line of the "V", see Figure 9.



Figure 9 shows the Missing pin variation found on die 12 of the Second head

It's unclear when this pin was broken but it was never replaced. If any members have any clear dated Die 12 missing pins please contact Neale or myself.

Most of the pictures illustrated in this article are Mint blocks, I am not a big advocate of Mint Victorian Government stamps (once known as hot property) but the existence of these give us an excellent insight into perforating and folding methods.

Next article we will look at the 3rd and 4th head 1953 to 1988

Reference: Victorian Government Punctures by Neale Scott & Brian Toop (Edition 5 - 1993).

New Reports

By Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard, Ken Moore, Colin Clark Hutchison, David Coath, Brian Fuller, Andrew Baylis and John Amiet.



These New Reports for the listing of Private Perfin patterns found on the 1927 Canberra issue were sent in by John Amiet and appeared in the January Bulletin.

However Colin noticed that David had miss typed the pattern ids as FLTD.1 and SB.1. They are in fact EFLTD.1 and SB.4.

J. CRAVEN & CO. PTY. LTD.
 162 RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE

ACCOUNT PAYMENT VOUCHER

RECEIVED from

NAME: *Wear. A J A.*

ADDRESS: *78 Spring St. Uelenstown*

BM 33294

PRINTED ABOVE BY CASH REGISTER.

USE SEPARATE VOUCHER FOR EACH ACCOUNT

DEC 16-64 3 1 5 9 0 -010-0-00P2
 DEC 16-64 3 1 5 9 0 *-010-0-00CR2

Monthly A/c.	£	s.	d.
Statement Total			
Less Discount (If paid by due date)			
Cash Payment			
No. 2 Account			
C.B.A. Account	<i>10</i>		
House A/c.			

Greg Howard reports this new Security overprint for J Craven & Co. Pty. Ltd. and it has been added to the listing in the "Private Revenue Perfins of South Australia" in the "Other" Section scroll down to the bottom to find the alphabetic listings for Commercial Overprints. Find it via Perfins.com.au.

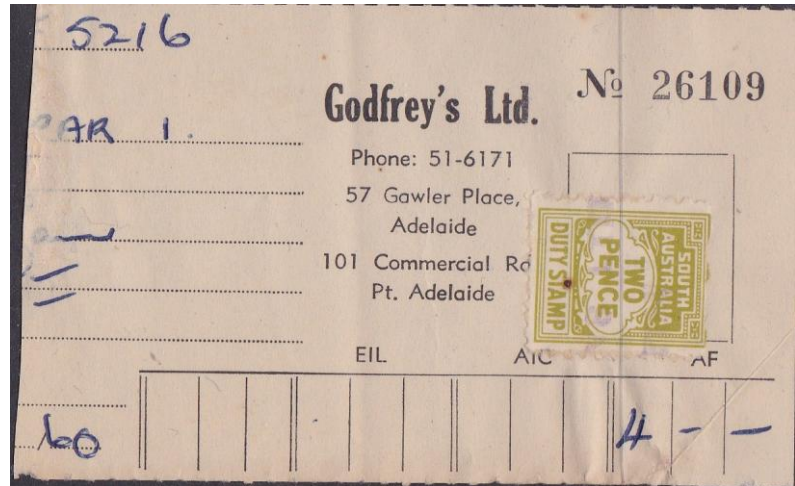


Dave Elsmore has reported this interesting new perfin on a revenue stamp of Victoria. The manuscript date is 1884, but regrettably the pattern is a partial. It is most likely JL but could be part of a larger pattern.

A possible user is James Lilly who was the Melbourne Agent for the Adelaide Steamship Company and was known to have operated in Melbourne in 1884, which is consistent with the manuscript date.



This new WD&HO Wills (Aust) Ltd security overprint was reported by John Amiet. It has been listed in the Queensland chapter of the Revenue Perfins of Australia which can be accessed via perfins.com.au.



This report from Greg Howard is a new Commercial Overprint on a revenue stamp of South Australia.

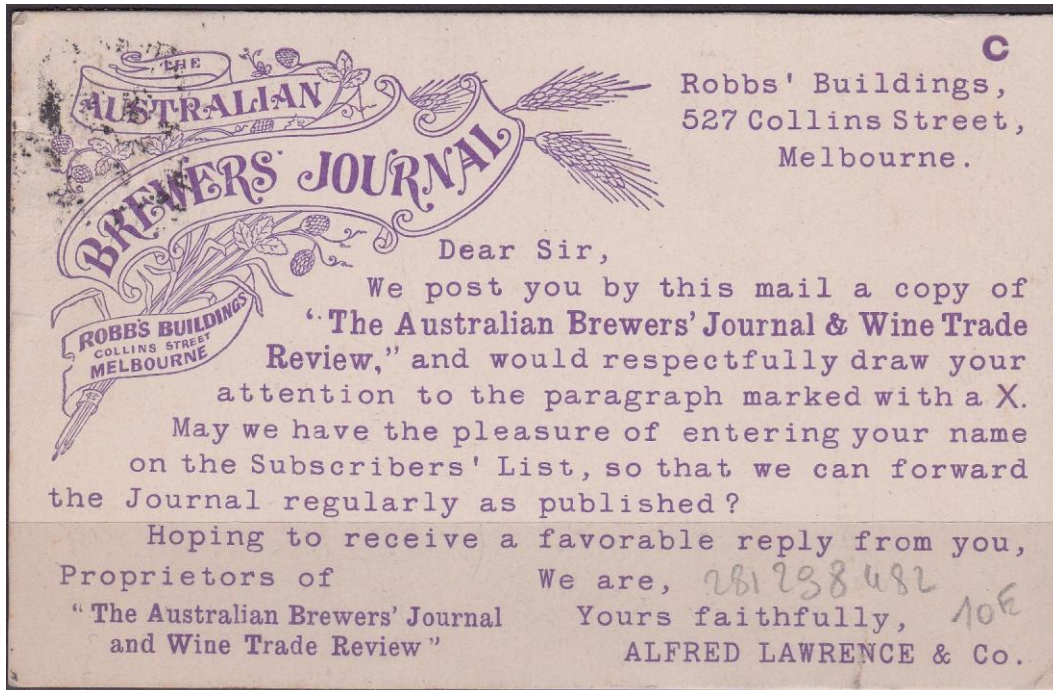
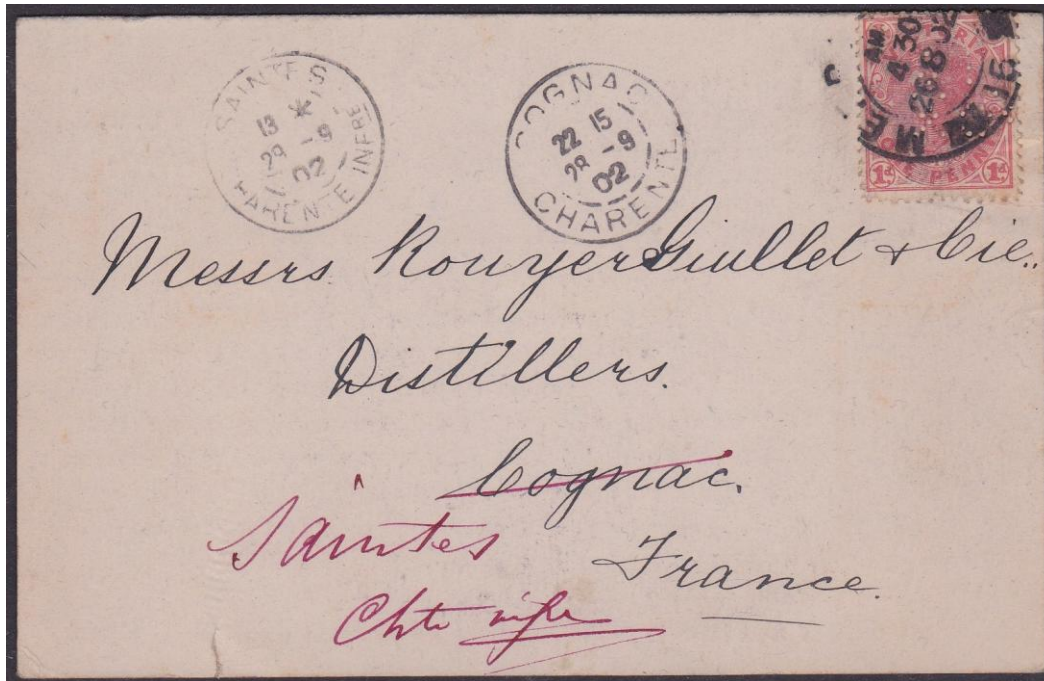
The user appears to be Godfrey's the Vacuum Cleaner sellers. All South Australian perfins and security overprints on revenues are rare and this has been added to the South Australian Chapter of the Revenue Perfins of Australia which can be accessed through perfins.com.au

Ken Moore reports this new find. It is an inverted strike of a NSW OS Type B. Ken says that he found it when sorting a group of "many thousands of States stamps, mainly NSW". Ken has passed this information onto David Andersen. Ken also reports that "Along with many other perfins that I found in the accumulation it has a pin hole in the centre. It seems that some earlier "collector" had deemed them to be "damaged" and filed them on a spike. Many have blue grey paper adhesions."



Coincidentally around the same time Brian Fuller and Andrew Baylis shared this example of a pair of inverted OS Type F (Melbourne OS). I have sighted a 1:1 scale copy of the strikes and they look sound. As with the NSW OS above, such inverted strikes are conceivable and only require that the stock be inserted upside down.

It is interesting that the 2 OS strikes on the Victorian example appear to be unrelated to each other. This is consistent with the Type F device which was a vertical device of 10 dies, so this means that the separation of strikes in the horizontal are subject to variation.



This is a beautiful card that has been supplied by Greg Howard, it features AL&CO.7 proving that use to Alfred Lawrence & Co. This user is already proved to AL&CO.2 and given the fact that there are no confirmed users for other AL&CO patterns, it is reasonable to provisionally attribute all the AL&CO patterns to Alfred Lawrence & Co.

Furthermore the user for AL&C is only a provisional one, attributed to Abel Lemon & Co Ltd. It is reasonable to also provisionally attribute these to Alfred Lawrence & Co.

Also the user for ALC.1 is proved to Abel Lemon & Co Ltd, but this dates from Commercial Perfin of Australia (1992) and some of the "proved"

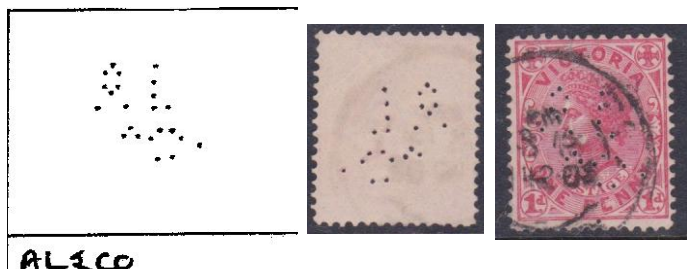
users listed in this early study were not correct. SB.5 "proved" to Sargood Brothers later proved to S Bennett (refer SPPB #108) and JS.1 "proved" to John Sands and later proved to John See & Co (refer HAPP Update #2 of 2012).

Such incorrect "Proved" users are understandable as the study that became Commercial Perfin of Australia (CPA 1992) was based around the study which had been done by the US Perfin Club and lead by Joe Purcell.

This study was quite mature when handed over to Study Member Derek Pocock and then later taken over by John Grant and John Matthews. The incorrectly “proved” users could have been errors of the earlier study.

The ALC listing is interesting as Rialto postmarks are reported on these and this is more likely to be usage by Alfred Lawrence & Co at 527 Collins St than Abel Lemon & Co Ltd who were located at 201 William St, well north of Rialto, past Bourke St and near the Law Courts.

If any Member has some information to add to this then please share it with the Editor and it will be published in a future SPPB..



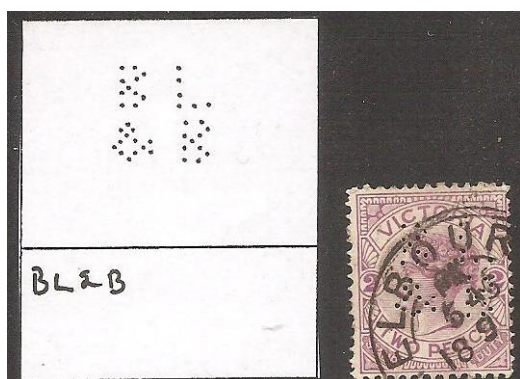
AL&CO

This is a new AL&CO reported by Greg Howard, the almond shaped top of the A is distinctly different from all the listed AL&CO's.



GHA&CO.1

This is a GHA&CO.1 but the first one reported on a Revenue stamps. It can be found in the Victorian Chapter of the Revenue Perfins of Australia as GHA&CO.a.



BL&B

This BL&B was a feature of our last Club Auction. It is an interesting and unique letter combination. It is a Temporary pattern and it may have been made for a one off and unknown user. But the scale and style is very like PL&B.4 which is found used around this time (1900) It is possible that the person setting up the temporary die made a mistake and set up two letter B's in lieu of a P and a B. There is much variation in this pattern (PL&B.4) and I have sighted at least 18 different settings, this is consistent with the fact that the various similar settings that constitute PL&B.4 were used over the period 1896 until at least 1900. The longer the use of a particular style the higher the likelihood of variation.

Member Wants

By Gordon Monk, and Stellen Swenson

Most of these were noted in recent Bulletins and are summarized as follows:

- 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.

Auction Watch

By Danny Jurd, David Coath, Greg Howard, Dave Elsmore, Murray Lawson, Ross Ewington, and Jason Rowe

The following Security back prints were in the recent Velvet Collectables Sale #34, see lot 746. Velvet Collectable Director, Danny Jurd, had sent a scan of them to PCNZA Member Murray Lawson for comment. Murray forwarded the scan David Coath and he forwarded it on to Members, Dave Elsmore and Ross Ewington (Tasmanian Stamp Auctions) for comment.

They were described as follows:

“Group of Duplicated KGV heads 1 ½ d red (26), 1 ½ d green (7) or 2 d red (10) with Tattersalls (mostly), Tewanin Oil, L Bay, or Lagurs violet typewritten underprints. Of unknown status. (45)”

As the description says they are mainly Tattersalls but early discussion regarded the correct term to describe them. The term “underprints” was not favoured as this is used to describe the “ghosted” image applied to the front of some revenue stamps such as the Tasmanian and NSW Numeral series. The term “backprints” was preferred as it described the way that the words were applied, that is, to the back of the stamp and over the gum.



Scan #1 Tattersalls

As described there were mainly the more common Tattersalls. (see Scan #1 above) As discussed before in the SPPB these were done with a Mimeograph machine. A popular brand was “Roneo”, but there are many. The way the mimeograph worked was that it came with carbon stencils, that could be typed onto and then when fitted to the machine and inked it transferred an image from the stencil to the target stock. It was a 1:1 transfer so the stenciled image appeared in the same form on the stock. The stock, normally paper, but in this case, the back of a part sheet of stamps.

The size of the part sheet of stamps was most likely approximately foolscap. The various brands of Mimeograph machine used proprietary stencils, generally with special headers with a complex set of locating pins so that the stencils of one company could not be used on another company’s machine.

So see a machine working in circa 1950 look on youtube here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFIUm0DWA74>

This is a duplication process and the typed words are copied onto the target stock as they were typed. That is reading left to right, although some examples are inverted.

Now the balance of the Velvet Collectables lot was a little different, in that the image of the typed words was back to front, reading right to left. (See Scan #2)



Scan #2 Tewantin, L Bay and Lagans

Now Dave Elsmore immediately reported that these were not done in the same way as the Tattersalls examples because the typed words were reversed. His suggestion was that they had “bleed” up into the stamps from an envelope.

Now we know that the ink used on the Tattersalls stamps “bleeds” through the gum to leave an impression on the stamp, even once it has been soaked off the paper.

Equally it is possible that ink on an envelope could “bleed” up from the envelope to leave an impression on a stamp. This seems the most likely explanation of how these impressions got onto these KGV stamps.

This theory is supported by the following:

- 1 The fact that the format of the impressions is not central on the Stamp as backprints tend to be.
- 2 The image is not duplicated but is reversed
- 3 The image is not typed onto the front of the stamps and bleed through as the type writer leave a physical strike that would be seen on the front of the stamp even if the ink had bleed through
- 4 It could not be typed onto the back as you cannot type backwards
- 5 The company names are not identifiable

Danny searched for Tewanin Oil and found a reference on TROVE that Tewanin Oil was an circa 1924 experimental drill site for a company called "Queensland Coastal Oil Concessions (North) NL". This offered a potential user but it was an unlikely one as it related to a site rather than a company that seemed a rather an odd usage. Further the word "Oil" was actually O11 (capital O, Number One, Capital I) so it may not have meant Oil at all.

Closer inspection of all the scans suggested the following:

- 1 Tewanin is a small town on the Sunshine Coast near Noosa.
- 2 Laguns is actually Laguna. The last "a" looks like an "s" but it is an "a". Laguna is a small country town west of Newcastle. There is also a Laguna Bay near Noosa in Queensland.
- 3 L. Bay, may refer to Laguna Bay.

Searches for Tewanin and Laguna (and Laguna Bay) lead to locations and not companies. Except for Tewanin in which the Company was actually the "Queensland Coastal Oil Concession (North) NL"

Overall the evidence pointed to them being addresses or locations rather than security backprints of companies.

The fact that the locations Tewanin and Laguna Bay (possibly Laguna and L.Bay) are within a couple of kilometers of each other and just north of Noosa is an amazing coincidence. But the issue of how the words got onto the back of the stamps is a mystery.

If any Member has any thoughts or suggestions then please send them to the Editor and we will publish them in the July Bulletin.

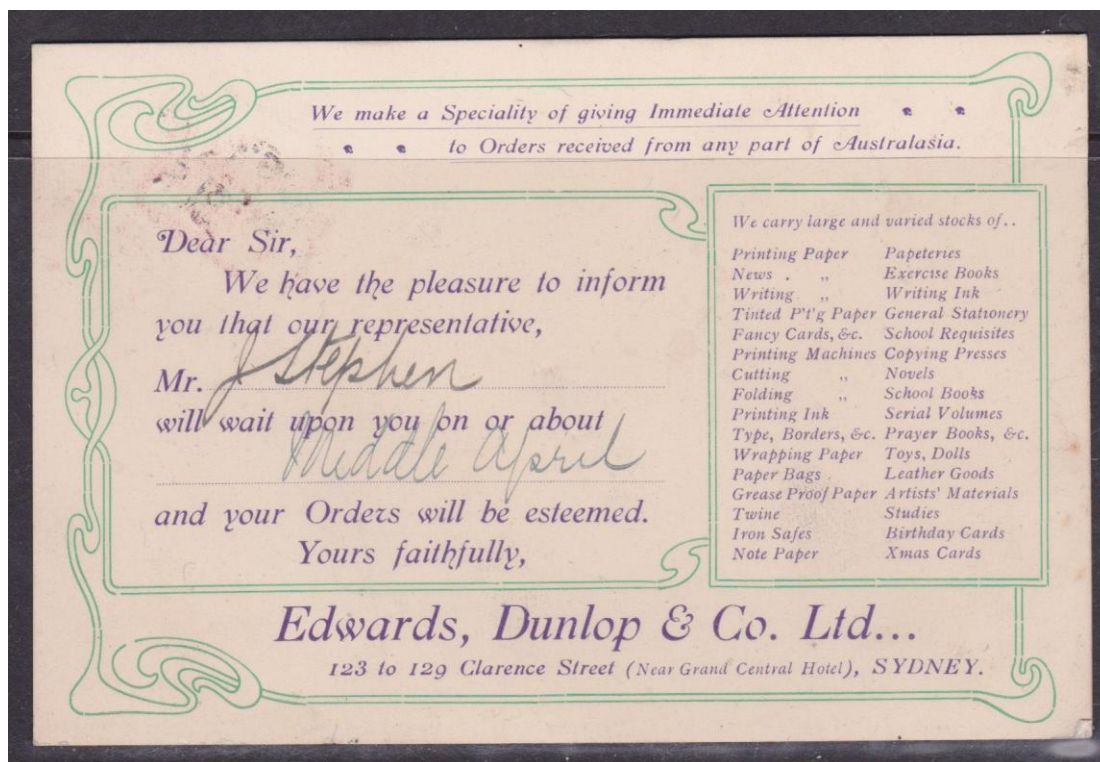


This item was listed on ebay in late February 2015. It carries multiple examples of the common pattern HSCO.1 and it sold for \$92 after 13 bids. It is an interesting Parcel piece and these are rare.



This VG on a £1Kangaroo CofA watermark was listed in Phoenix Auction # 36. It features Die 2 of the 2 nd Head and as described it is rare. It sold for about \$300 with Commission.

This Edwards Dunlop Commercial Postal Stationery was listed in a recent Auction by Tasmanian Stamp Auctions.



The ED.1 pattern is an interesting one as it is proved to Edwards Dunlop but it has reported usage in both Sydney and Brisbane.

Edwards Dunlop Company history.

*William Philip Dunlop (Snr) came to Sydney from Scotland in 1861 and worked as a salesman in the paper firm of Alexander Cowan & Co. Ltd. William returned to Edinburgh in about 1867 and founded a partnership with George Murray. He then returned to Sydney and traded as a paper merchant, as Murray, Dunlop & Co. In about 1873 he joined with Law Stationer and Bookseller, Frederick Edwards to form Edwards, Dunlop & Co.

William encouraged his brother John Dunlop to come to NSW to join the company and in 1879 he emigrated to Australia with his family, including his wife Margaret and his two sons, James Matthew Dunlop born on 15 April 1867 and his younger brother, William Philip Dunlop born 23 October 1877, both in Edinburgh, Scotland. When they completed their schooling both James and William (Jnr) also joined the company.

In May 1886 the company became a public company as Edwards, Dunlop & Co. Ltd. of Sydney and London. In the 1880's they also opened a branch in Brisbane.

Edwards managed the London buying office while William (Snr) and John managed the Sydney sales and distribution. John died in 1912 and James became Chairman and Managing Director of the Australian operations with William (Jnr) as Vice-Chairman. The company prospered despite a disastrous fire in their Sydney premises in 1906 and supply shortages caused by World War I. They later opened branches in Melbourne in 1920 and Perth in 1937-38.

James died in 1949 and William (Jnr) became Chairman and Managing Director. William (Jnr) had taken a lead role in the growth of the company. In about 1944 the company acquired the manufacturing stationer, Galwey & Co. Pty Ltd, and this led to further expansion of the company in Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. William (Jnr) died in 1954.

Edwards Dunlop came to be the dominant supplier of papers of all forms in Australia and is still trading.

The Sydney device

The Sydney office initially used the ED.1 device from around 1905 - 1906. This appears to have been a single die device. It was replaced by a series of ED&CO devices, ED&CO.1 (1907 - 1926) and ED&CO.2 (1922 - 1957) as well as being the location of the larger ED&COLTD.2 device (1905 - 1931).

The key to the need for a replacement for the ED.1 device located in Sydney is the disastrous fire of 31 March 1906 which is reported here in TROVE.

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/14762749>

The Brisbane device

An ED device was introduced into service in Brisbane in 1904. Like the Sydney device this was a single die device.

A BIG CITY FIRE.

**EDWARDS, DUNLOP,
AND CO.**

PREMISES DESTROYED.

SEVEN BUILDINGS ABLAZE.

AN APPALLING SPECTACLE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

GREAT FIGHT WITH THE FLAMES.

**TOTAL DAMAGE ROUGHLY ESTI-
MATED AT £150,000.**

A great fire occurred in the city at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock this morning, and resulted in the destruction of a number of large business establishments, extending from Clarence-street to Kent-street.

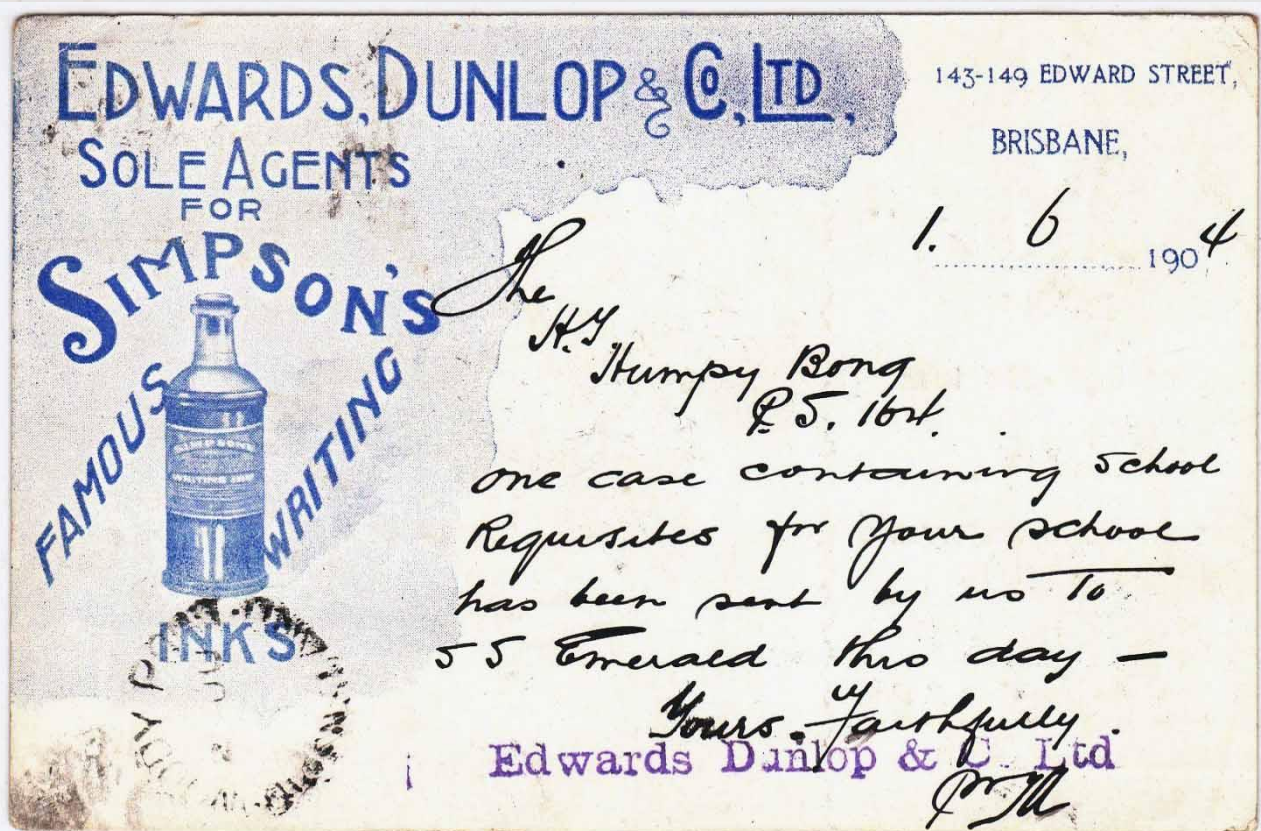
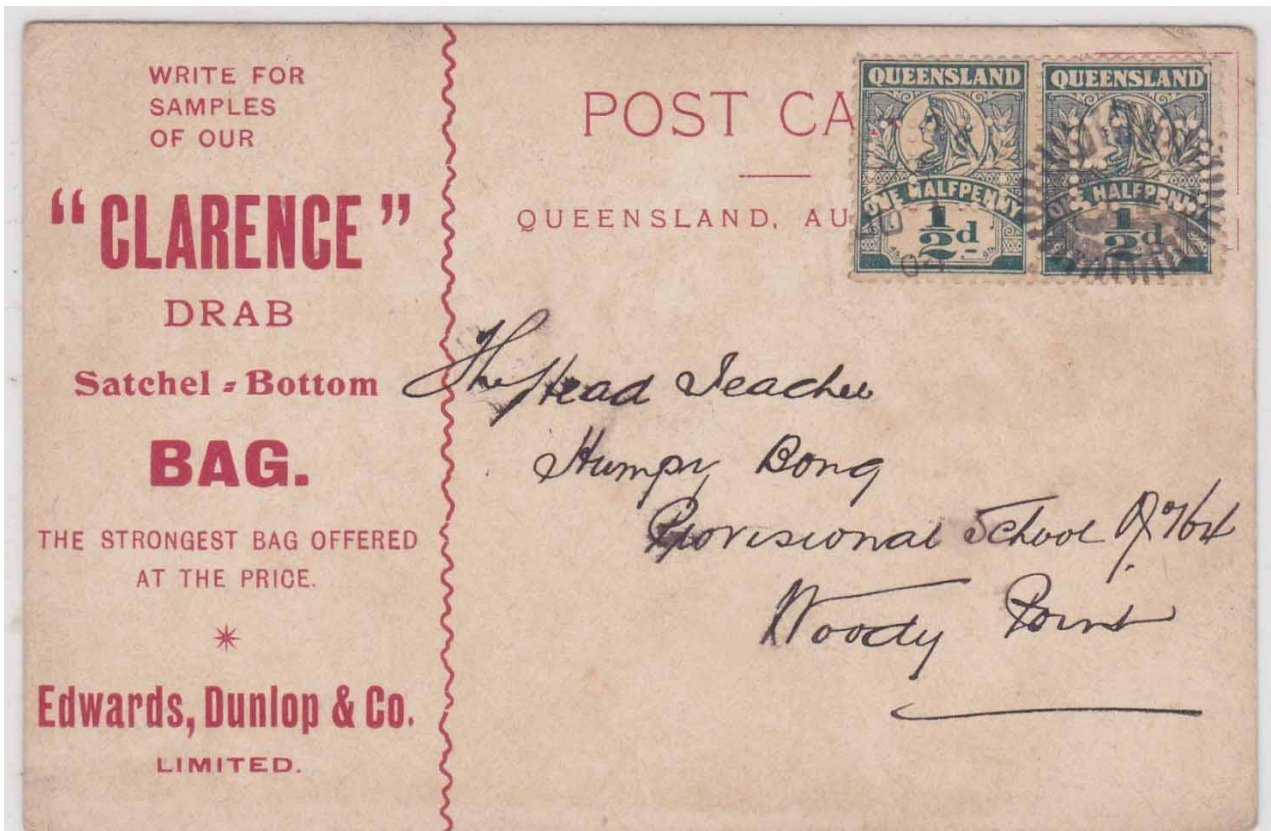
A sheet of flame was noticed to burst from the pile of buildings in Clarence-street, of which the establishment of Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., stationers and printers, forms a conspicuous portion. It was apparent that a fire had been smouldering there for some time, and as it had obtained a firm hold of the building, all the strength of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade would be required to prevent a very disastrous conflagration.

Several steamers were quickly on the scene, but the flames by the time of their arrival had assumed formidible dimensions. They extended far into the dark atmosphere, licking a rolling mass of black clouds of smoke, and emitting myriads of sparks that heightened the conflagration so that it could be seen from all parts of the city.

Against this surging mass of flame the engines poured powerful streams of water at the rate of from three to five tons per minute from each steamer, but it was apparent that the building was doomed.

*The Sydney Morning Herald,
Saturday March 31, 1906*

Dave Elsmore has found this early usage of the Brisbane ED device on Edwards Dunlop postal stationery.



The Brisbane ED device remained in service from 1904 to 1940.

The E and D are fairly regular and read true so it is difficult to determine positions as positions 1 and 7, 4 and 8, 3 and 5 and 2 and 6 can look very alike.

From about 1910 there is a consistent missing pin in the top (perhaps bottom) right hand corner of the E. The device deteriorates further and by the late 1930's there are many missing pins in both the E and the D. This deterioration likely led to the device being discontinued in 1940.

It is notable that HAPP Update #1 of October 2005 extends the usage of ED.1 until 1946. I have not sighted usage later than 1940. If any Member has evidence of this later usage then could they please share it with the Editor and it will appear in the next SPPB.

ED.1 One pattern or Two?



*Qld ED overlaid on
NSW ED*

The strikes of the Sydney and Brisbane ED's are essentially identical as can be seen by this overlay of the two strikes from these locations.

The records of Applications and Approvals are interesting as no application is known for the Sydney usage but the Brisbane application and approval is known from October 1907. This is not unusual as in some instances Applications post dated first use. It could also explain why the pattern was listed in HAPP as being a Brisbane device with Australian, NSW and Queensland usage.

Prior to Dave Elsmore's 1904 report of usage in Brisbane it was plausible that the Sydney and Brisbane usage could have been the same device, initially used in Sydney and then later moved to Brisbane.

The early usage in Brisbane now makes it more likely that there were actually 2 identical devices purchased for what was, at that time, the 2 Edwards Dunlop offices in Australia.

The fire in the Sydney office most likely destroyed the Sydney ED device as all postmark evidence after 1906 supports exclusive use of the ED device in Brisbane. This is further supported by the consistent missing pins in all usage after about 1910.

There were 2 devices, one in Sydney (1905 - 1906) and one in Brisbane (1904 - 1940) but the patterns were the same.

This is not a unique issue in the collecting of Australian Private Perfins. The circa 1912 RICOLTD.1 device is reported across Australia and this is supported by postmark evidence and usage on various State revenues but it was most likely a series of different, albeit near identical devices. This is further supported by the fact that the HAPP listing for RICOLTD.1 states that there are 3 types. This reporting of "types" is a way of explaining the use of different devices with markedly different patterns in Brisbane, Hobart and Sydney, in addition to the identical devices in other offices.

In fact the remote usage of RICOLTD.1, as seen with the 2 ED devices proves that devices of this period could be produced to such a high quality to be nearly identical.

Earlier devices such as AWF and HSCO were similarly of a very high standard and yet they have been proved to multiple and remote locations.

The full story is yet to be told for some of these patterns, but the evidence is stronger for the ED. It was demonstrably 2 devices in 2 remote locations, albeit with an identical pattern.

To my mind this needs to be 2 listings of the 2 separate devices in their remote locations and with their very different usage periods.

References:

Handbook of Australian Private Perfins - John Mathews (2003)

Revenue Perfins of Australia (NSW & Qld Chapters) - Dave Elsmore & David Coath (2015)

Tasmanian Stamp Auctions,

TROVE

Australian Dictionary of Biography



Jason Rowe has shared this interesting vertical strip of what appears to be Die 8 of the 1st Head. The error is possible as it merely requires the operator to feed on twice, strangely such variation is rare and the seller on Ebay correctly described it when he described it as "VERY FINE MUH MIDDLE STAMP HAS NOT BEEN PERFORATED AND AS SUCH IS VERY RARE"

* * * * *

If you have any new reports or items of interest that you wish to share then please send them into the Editor so that other Members can see them.

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