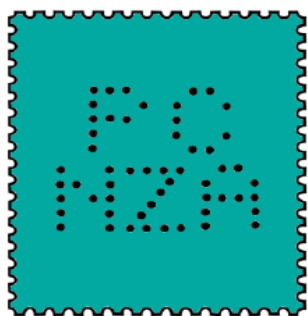




# **S**OUTH **P**ACIFIC **P**ERFIN **B**ULLETIN



THE BULLETIN OF THE PERFIN CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND  
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## FEATURE ARTICLES

- Temporary Punctures the “Elephant in the Room”
- New Zealand Reports
- Auction Watch Bumper edition

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 or NZ) 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) per annum. Back issues are available from the Secretary in both hardcopy and on CD.

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## New Members

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Denis Penfold (Waikiki – WA)

## Editors Comment

*By David Coath*

Welcome to the SPPB #129. These are certainly peculiar times, with the response to the COVID 19 Pandemic requiring social isolation and quarantine. As Philatelists we are fortunate to have a hobby that is uniquely suitable in these circumstances. I was looking for a way to express this, when US Member, Bob Szymanski shared the following meme in an email to bidders at his Monthly Perfin Auctions (see Page 23). Thanks Bob, this says it all.



This Bulletin contains plenty of news about perfins and as always, more information than can fit into one Bulletin. Some news has had to be moved to the next Bulletin, including some stunning Front Cover quality items from regular contributor, John Amiet. In fact, I must apologise that some articles that are in draft, that I had foreshadowed to be in this Bulletin, have been moved onto the next Bulletin.

In this issue we have once again received some great input from Members, sharing their knowledge and new finds. Feel free to share whatever you like with me and I will include it in subsequent Bulletins.

I would like to thank Members who have sent postage to help defray our high mailing costs; they were John Amiet, and John Mullavey, both regular and generous donors, Bob Szymanski, Michael Kino, Greg Howard, Les Vincent, and Gordon Monk, who all donated postage or lots to the Auction.

Thanks also to our regular contributors in Greg Howard, Dave Elsmore, John Amiet, David Warren (NZ), Stephen Jones (NZ), Jason Rowe, Peter Simpfendorfer, Harold Waite (NZ), Andrew Murley (NZ), Jerry Austen, John Mathews, and Les Vincent.

## Front Cover – TO (Titles Office) on £5 Stamp Statute

*By Dave Elsmore and David Coath*

This is amazing report from non Member, Russell Turner, who is a specialist in the 1871 Stamp Statute revenue issues of Victoria. Russell has shared this huge haul of TO patterns with Dave Elsmore and they have issued a very informative article on Perfins.com.au, that tells us a great deal about this rare and early use of a perfin.

It can be found here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/articles/TO.pdf>

Or by logging onto Perfins.com.au and selecting the “Perfin Research” tab.

Prompted by these discoveries and Russell and Dave’s link, we have prepared an article on the Titles Office and in particular the TO pattern and its emergence from obscurity over the last 25 years.

# Puncture your Postage stamps with the PCNZA pattern

*By David Coath*

With Arthur Taylor's passing, I have taken over responsibility for the Club's PCNZA Perforator.

Arthur had left me a box of envelopes pre stamped and ready to mail the next few Bulletins as well as a stock of mint postage already perforated, so I have not had a lot to perforate, as yet.

You can change that, by sending me postage stamps that you want to be perforated.

The rules are easy, they must be issues of Australia or New Zealand from 1998 onwards. Australian Territories (Cocos Island, Australian Antarctic Territory or Christmas Island), are fine too.

The device does not like the peel and stick stamps, so none of those please. Arthur managed them somehow, but it is beyond me how he did it. I suspect that he cleaned the device often with Shellite or White Spirit, but frankly it is easier to just not puncture the Peel and stick variety and avoid the machine becoming gummed up.

Send them to: David Coath, 4 Fleming Court, Research, Victoria, 3095, Australia, for a fast turnaround.

## Club Auction – April 2020 (Note Closes 31 July)

*By David Coath*

The PCNZA Auction for 2020 is included with this Bulletin, and bidding closes on 31 July 2020. It is not as big as recent Club Auctions, but there is still a huge amount of material on offer, through a number of Bulk Lots. There is something for everybody including a huge array of New Zealand patterns from Arthur Taylor's collection. There is a total of well over 400 Lots in all and they have been provided by at least 10 Members.

Bidding details are with the Auction Catalogue, but given that the mail is slow due to the Virus, can I suggest that you make your Bids as soon as you can. Remember that early bids win bidding ties.

This is the first Auction in many years that does not include lots from Scottish Member, Colin Clark Hutchison. Colin, in selling his amazing collection of Australian Private perfins and his impressive Covers collection, through the Club, has been the "backbone" of many years Auctions. Thanks Colin, and as Les arranged the final transfer of funds to Colin from his sales, Colin wished to thank all Members for sharing in bidding and winning parts of his collection.

Remember you need to be a financial Member of the PCNZA to participate in the Auction as either a Vendor or a Bidder, so make sure your Subscription is up to date.

## Collecting the PCNZA pattern – Updated Catalogues

*By Peter Simpendorfer*

Updated versions of some of the PCNZA Perfin Catalogues are now live on <http://perfins.com.au/> these are located under the "Research Tab" at: <https://www.perfins.com.au/tabs/t1.html>

The New versions include updates of both the Australian and Australian Territories stamps and a new listing of the New Zealand issues found with the PCNZA pattern.

If you have any new reports of issues carrying the PCNZA pattern, then let me know so I can update the Catalogues.

We now have a huge bank of used Australian and Australian Territories stamps carrying the clubs PCNZA pattern.

So, if you have a desire to collect these patterns, then all you need to do is contact me: Peter Simpendorfer by email at: [simpy19@bigpond.com](mailto:simpy19@bigpond.com) or write to me at PO Box 2099, WAGGA, NSW, 2650, and I will send you an envelope full (with 100 or so) for you to start or build your collection. This is for all Members and is free of charge.

## PCNZA – Subscriptions 2020/21

*By Les Vincent*

Enclosed in this Bulletin is a Personalised Membership Subscription Renewal Form that lists all credits and amounts due for the 2020/21 Membership year.

Payment methods are detailed on the reverse of the form.

I ask that you make your Subscription payment promptly.

Remember your Subscriptions rates are very low, in fact they are below the basic costs of producing and distributing the Bulletin. Despite this the Committee achieves an annual surplus by astute management and the revenue from Advertising, Donations of postage, as well as, most importantly, Commissions from the Circuit and Auction.

For any queries, or changes of personal or mailing details, please contact me on Email: [lesliejvincent@yahoo.com.au](mailto:lesliejvincent@yahoo.com.au) or by my Telephone number which is 0431 871 594.

## Revised Circuit Procedures in Australia – COVID 19

*By Greg Howard and David Coath*

Recently the Circuit experienced a long delay with the circulation of a set of Books, owing to the ill health of a Member.

Such things are unavoidable, but they can cause delays and potential loss of Circuit books. To address this, we have been asking Members on the Circuit to nominate a second contact point, to ensure that books can be passed on in the event of any protracted delay.

The second Contact will need to be aware of the rules regarding posting etc.. Greg will be continuing to contact Members of the Circuit to discuss this.

In the meantime, the COVID 19 Pandemic has also meant a change in procedures with Australia Post. They are no longer collecting actual Signatures for consignments requiring "Signature on Delivery". This means that Members on the Circuit no longer need to purchase this extra service for the time being.

Further, Members may notice that Posties are not even bothering to bring the Next Day rated consignments to the door for personal delivery and that they may find them with their normal mail in the letter box.

This is far from ideal and it undermines the value of the Next Day service. But, I would ask Members to persist with it as it still provides the best tracking and speed of delivery, in a time that the standard mail services are experiencing lengthy delays and are slated to have reduced delivery frequency.

## "Official Aussie Perfins – A Basic Guide"

*By Dave Elsmore and David Coath*

Dave Elsmore has produced a simple guide to collecting Australian Official Perfins.

It can be found here at [perfins.com.au](http://www.perfins.com.au) <http://www.perfins.com.au/Official-Aussie-Perfins-Dave-Elsmore.pdf>

Dave developed this for Members of the "Australian Perfin Group" on Facebook as few Members had the resources to do a basic sort of what they had in their accumulations of Official patterns. Dave has referenced David Andersen's "Australian Official Perfins" AOP (2007) for further study.

Well done Dave, it is a useful tool and thanks to those Members that assisted you in finalising it, including, Tom Weir, Greg Howard and Jason Rowe.

This has been amazingly popular on [perfins.com.au](http://www.perfins.com.au) with over 2040 Downloads since it was launched in 2019.

# TO – The Titles Office Melbourne

*By Dave Elsmore, Russell Turner and David Coath*

## History of the Titles office

The “Office of Titles” came into existence following the Victorian Governments introduction of the Torrens System by the enactment of the Real Property Act 1862. The Torrens System (sometimes called Torrens Title) is a Land Registration and Land Transfer system devised by Sir Robert Torrens in South Australia, that led to the first Real Property Act, which had been enacted in South Australia in 1858.

The Torrens System provides certainty of Title and tracks the sale of property and the subsequent transfer of that Title. The system has been adopted by many countries and has been adapted to cover other interests, including mortgages, leaseholds and other variations of Title.

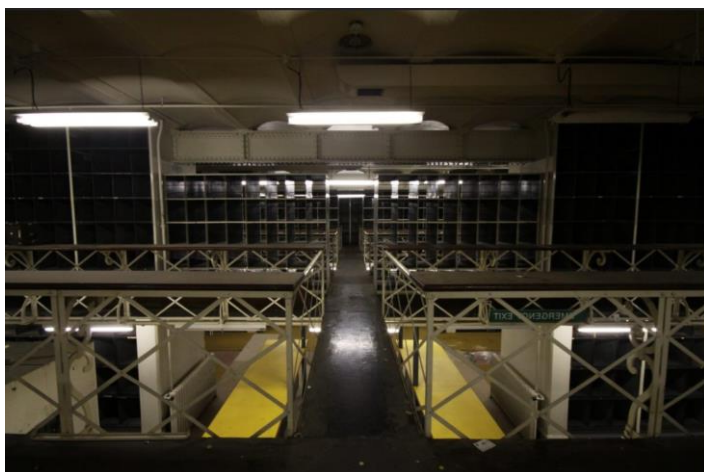
The Act was first administered from a building near William St, but this was demolished to make way for the Law Courts complex. It was originally intended for the Titles Office to be located within the Law Courts, but it was soon realised there would be insufficient space.

The first part of the present building was finished in 1877 at a cost of £30,772 and it consisted of the north wing along Little Lonsdale Street and some 115 feet along Queen Street. This included the north Strong Room. The South Strong Room was added in 1885 and the main building was extended in 1890 along the entire block from Little Lonsdale Street to Lonsdale Street.

The facade is regarded as a masterpiece of conservative Italian classicism and it was designed by a well-known Melbourne architect of the day, John James Clark. See below.



247–283 Queen Street, Melbourne



In its day, the 283 Queen Street building was a physical representation of the solidity and strength of the Government's commitment to the Torrens System and the security of the titles of Victoria's landowners, against misappropriation, theft and fire. The strong room with stone walls and doors, shuttered windows of iron and floors of thick brick and cement, created a fortress. (See inside the Strong Room from the Mezzanine level at left.)

In 2018 the Victorian Government completed the movement of the States

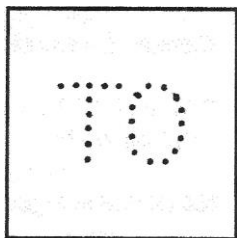
2.9 million Titles and related records to a new electronic system called, the Victorian Online Titles System (VOTS).

## Reports of the TO Pattern

As shown on the Cover and mentioned on Page 3, there has been an amazing new report of TO's from non Member, Russell Turner and Dave Elsmore and this can be found on Perfins.com.au here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/articles/TO.pdf>

Or by logging onto Perfins.com.au and selecting the "Perfin Research" tab.

The TO pattern was not listed in "Australian Official Perfins" (Edition 1) by David Andersen (1987) and not surprisingly given David's research and extensive Bibliography, it had not been recorded in any other earlier Perfin Literature. Nor was it listed in "Commercial Perfins of Australia" by Grant/Mathews (1992).



The **First report** of a TO appeared in SPPB # 39 of October 1997 and it was reported by John Amiet. Although no image of the stamp was given, it was reported as being found on a 25/- issue dated May 1905. I have shared an example of that issue at left, from Ozrevenues, to show the issue in question.

Now the 1905 strike (or representation of the strike featured in SPPB #39) shows a full TO pattern and that is important to remember, as the pattern is plagued by missing pins earlier in its use. This full strike suggests that the die was repaired at some stage.



The **Second report** came in SPPB # 54 of July 2001, again from John Amiet, with this 10/- at left.

The example is interesting because it has a cancelling cachet that confirms the "Office of Titles" (Titles Office) as the user.

Further it shows a missing pin in the O at 4 o'clock

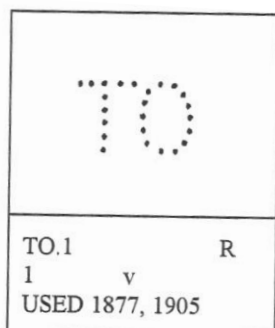
Now the 6d stamp below at left, also from John Amiet, has the same cancelling cachet, with the same date and they may have been attached to a single Document.



I have reversed these so that you can see the pattern better. Note that the 6d has missing pins as well, this time at both 4 and 11 o'clock in the O and also at the base of the T.

These missing pins are a feature of many of the examples shown on Dave and Russell's article online. The missing pins are not always missing as shown by the examples at the end of the article.

By the way, these State Statute revenues are beautiful stamps and have a real grandeur about them.



Office of Titles,  
Melbourne VIC

State Gov't agency  
(May be a canceller)

The **Third report** was in the "Handbook of Australian Private Perfins" (HAPP) – John Mathews (2003).

This restated the information from SPPB's #39 and 54 and added the point made in # 54 that it may have been a Cancellor.

Note the Usage dates are given as 1877 and 1905 which correctly reflects the uncertainty of the true usage period given the small number of reports.

Not all perfin use is then later brought back into service, often with a repair. contiguous and sometimes a device is retired and

The **Fourth Report** was in "Australian Official Perfins" Edition 2 (2007) by David Andersen. Again, this restates the SPPB Reports, but importantly David states (AOP Page 198) as an opening line: "The Victorian Office of Titles appears to have used a "TO" perfin to cancel the revenue stamps attached to documents from at least 1877 to 1905". And later says: "While probably not regarded as an official perfin at all, it is included as others may come across this pattern".



The **Fifth Report** was made by David Coath to John Mathews in about 2008 regarding these examples (at left) that had been purchased from Melbourne Stamp Dealer, Tony Shields, for the princely sum of \$15.

John added a reference to 1924 use in Update #2 of HAPP in February 2012.

Interestingly, these examples also show a complete TO and it seems that the pins in these are thicker than the Circa 1877 examples (see page 7 and below).

This is a common feature of a repaired device in Private perfins. Another feature of these issues is that they carry the same manuscript signature and a very similar date and once again, they may have been affixed to the same document.

The **Sixth report** comes from Russell Turner and Dave Elsmore article and the "T" page of the Revenue Perfins of Victoria, which can be found here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/Victoria-Revenue-T-Perfins.html> and has been updated to include all the issues reported in Dave and Russell's article.

The "T" page is not complete, but it correctly lists all the values found to date with the TO pattern, as follows:

1876 Statute Series 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6d, 5/-, 10/-, £1, £5

1884 Stamp Duty Series 10/-, £1

1886 Stamp Duty Series 25/-, £5

#### Newly Reported TO's on Revenues



These are the new values reported by Dave Elsmore and Russell Turner, but their article on [perfins.com.au](https://www.perfins.com.au) includes many more examples, including some amazing multiples, I would recommend all Members take the time to read through this

excellent piece of research.

#### Was it a True Perfin or a Cancellor?

This is a fair question and we may never know the answer.

The Author of the SPPB # 54 article makes the observation that the angles of the strikes suggest that they were struck on the Document as a canceller.

Certainly, the angles of the strikes are varied, but the TO device is a single die device, so the user is not bound by the structure of a sheet or need to get a series of dies in line. Such requirements, make it more likely that strikes are more consistently square on the stamp. Furthermore, John Mathews (HAPP 2003) and David Andersen (AOP 2007), both say it may be a canceller and David seems to favour this option quite strongly. Given what we know and in the absence of examples on documents, this is a fair view to hold.

Dave and Russell state in their excellent article on [Perfins.com.au](http://Perfins.com.au), that the rather random angles of the strikes could be linked to the fact that it was a tedious task and most likely undertaken by a junior. Added to this, that the stamps are of a large format and the TO is a single die device, it provides the junior with ample opportunity to do a quick and haphazard job of it. Further a look at Dave and Russell's article will show that many strikes are square on the stamp and this is also the case with the 1924 examples made as the Fifth report.

The Author of the SPPB # 54 article, makes the point that the Titles Office cachet is similar to the ones found used by the Victorian Government Prothonotary Office (an Administrative office of the Supreme Court) and these offices used a range of cancellers, including the CLD ones. These are referred to in AOP (Page 199) and CPA (Page 86), but were not listed in HAPP, because they were found to be a canceller. They are covered in the "Other" Section of the Revenue Perfins of Victoria here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/Victoria-Revenue-Z-Perfins.html>

However, the period of use of the CLD cancelling devices is not contemporary with the initial use of this TO device, so the procedures may not be linked. But, there is a broad use of cancelling devices across many Victorian Government Departments and this is strong evidence that the TO device was one as well.

Another issue is the nature of the manuscript pen strokes which seem to flow effortlessly and without apparent divergence, over the location of the holes. I would suspect that the nib of the pen would sometimes catch in the hole or the ink splatter a little.

In support of the notion that it is a true perfin, is the variation in the missing pins in the two examples from 4 September 1877. (Second Report.) These vary between the 6d and the 10/- and if they were applied as a cancel on the day of use, then the die should be consistent. Inconsistent missing pins supports 2 batches of perforating at different times and different states of the die. Although some of the multiples in Dave and Russell's article also show inconsistencies and the issue may have been about the application of inconsistent pressure, leading to missing pins in strikes.



Unfortunately, this does not help us decide if it was a canceller or a true perfin. If it was a true perfin, then it is very early use and predates any other perfin device in Australia, a point made in the SPPB # 54 article.

One final thought. The stamp on left is one of the examples from Steve Hamilton's (Stamp Dealer from Forster NSW) excellent website. [www.ham4stamps.com](http://www.ham4stamps.com)

It is a Victorian Statute issue carrying an Office of Titles cachet from 1882 but it has no TO perfin. The examples from Dave and Russell's article as well as the second report are all used in the period 1876 to 1877 and late usage shows an increasing number of missing pins.

Perhaps there was no use after 1877 and they dispensed with perfins (or cancellers) until the TO device was repaired and had stronger and thicker pins inserted. This appears to have been done before 1905 but we cannot be sure. More examples are needed. If you have any TO's then please share them and we will feature them in a later Bulletin.

## References:

Flicker (for images of the Titles Office)

Victorian Government Web site [www.propertyandlandtitles.vic.gov.au](http://www.propertyandlandtitles.vic.gov.au)

Walking Melbourne (Great site for history of buildings in Melbourne)

"Australian Official Perfins" (AOP) – David Andersen, Edition 1 (1987) and Edition 2 (2007)

"Commercial Perfins of Australia" (CPA) – Grant/Mathews (1992)

"Handbook of Australian Private Perfins" (HAPP) – John Mathews (2003)

"Revenue and Railway Stamps of Australia" [www.ozrevenues.com](http://www.ozrevenues.com) – Dave Elsmore

"Perfin Stamps of Australia" [Perfins.com.au](http://Perfins.com.au) – Dave Elsmore

"Private Revenue Perfins of Australia" – Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard and David Coath Hamilton for Stamps

# Temporary Punctures – The “Elephant in the Room”

By Greg Howard, and David Coath

## Introduction

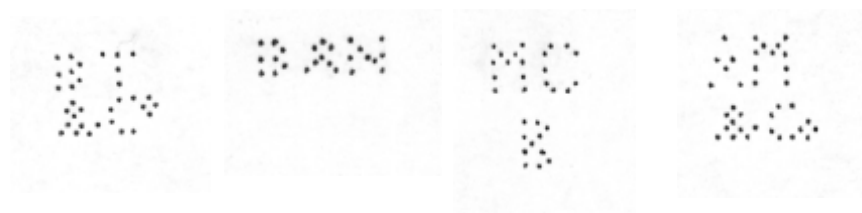


I was always taught that when you are starting a difficult discussion that you should start with a joke. This one is from the US satirical comic strip “Non Sequitur” by GOCOMICS. By the way I was never sure what Non Sequitur meant, so I looked it up and I am really not much more informed. It is a Latin term that means “it does not follow” and it is used in Philosophy to denote one form of False Logic. But now I have ruined the joke.

An “Elephant in the Room” is a metaphor for a problem that everyone is aware of, but, is not discussed because it would be too difficult, embarrassing or controversial.

## What is a Temporary Puncture?

A Temporary Puncture is one that has been created on a Perfin Device that had a Head that allowed the operator to easily reset the pin locations and therefore the same Perfin Device could create a range of very different patterns. The following patterns could have been made on the same device:



Now the grids that the pins are located into, can vary and indeed there are many known grids (see “Commercial Perfins of Australia” CPA (1992) Chapter 8 “The Victorian Service Punctures” pages 27 – 39).

## Why are Temporary Punctures the “Elephant in the Room”?

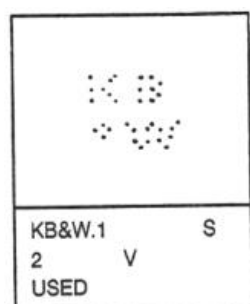
Temporary Punctures are described as “Victorian Service Punctures” in CPA, because at the time such devices were most often found used in Victoria. The word “Service” denoting that the act of applying the perfin to the stamp was a “value added service” provided by the Stamp vendor, who was a seller of stamps on arrangement with the Post Office.

We can now see that the practice was not limited to Victoria, (more accurately Melbourne) as we have pattern groups from Sydney which show similar features. The JH group and the Sydney K’s (K.7, .9 – .18 and other reports) and possibly the BCL group.

For this reason, I favour the term Temporary Punctures, as all of these Melbourne and Sydney patterns show evidence that they were created by a set of pins being located into a punch head for a short period of time.

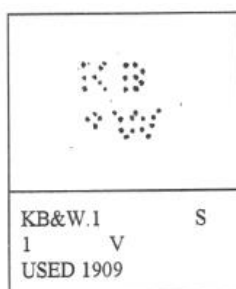
“Elephants and Rooms”, these Temporary punctures/patterns, make up a full 80% of all the patterns listed in the Handbook of Australian Private Perfins – John Mathews (2003). This makes them the bulk of our hobby, but because they were generally a setting done for a short period, they tend to be rare. Some we know of seem to have been a single setting on a single day and others have been set up in the same (or similar) style and then later repeated.

## An example to consider, KB&W.1



Keep Bros & Wood  
100 Franklin St  
Melbourne VIC  
Coachbuilders &  
ironmongers

As listed in CPA



Keep Bros & Wood,  
100 Franklin Street,  
Melbourne VIC  
Coachbuilders &  
ironmongers

As listed in HAPP

In Update to HAPP #1 of October 2005 the number of types was increased to 3 and there was no information added in Update #2 of January 2012.

Updates

These the listings for the pattern KB&W.1 in CPA and HAPP. Very close analysis will show that image is slightly taller and the horizontal gap between the first and second row of letters is slightly wider in HAPP than in CPA. The CPA image is both cleaner and sharper and in our experience, closer to the true pattern. This is a factor that is repeated with many of the images that have been reset into HAPP.

This is entirely understandable as scanning, transferring through various image formats and sometimes just photocopying and printing, can lead to slight variations in images. This is not the main point that we are trying to make, but we mention it as it is noticeable.

Consider the information in the panel below the image. As you will most likely know from your copies of CPA (page 49) and HAPP (immediately prior to A Section), these details are well described and straightforward. They are in order: Pattern number, Scarcity, Number of Types, State of Pattern use and Usage period.

For our consideration of Temporary patterns, the primary factor is the pattern, but the key piece of information from the panel below the pattern image, is the Type number.

### What is a Type?

In Temporary patterns a Type is a pattern with the same basic Structure, Scale (size) and Style (the 3 S's), as the "Book" (reference) pattern, but the separation between the component letters in either the horizontal or the vertical, or both, is different.

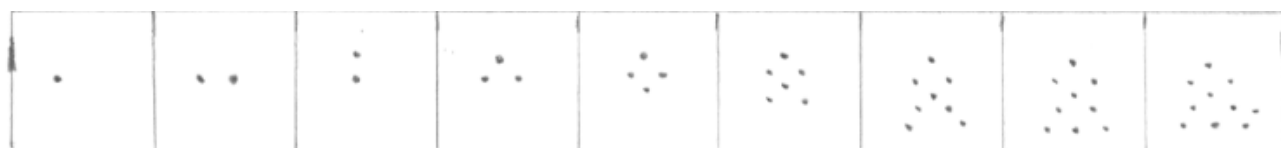
The following are Types of KB&W.1 and the images have been flipped over so that they read in the same way as the Book pattern:



The first thing you will notice is that the component letters are sometimes incomplete. This is a common aspect of these Temporary patterns and although

they could be broken pins that occurred during the puncturing, it is most likely that they were just omitted from the pattern setting. This is common in Temporary patterns, in particular, in the "&" and other lesser letters such as a "O" in a "CO".

For instance, small format &'s (we call truncated &'s as they are "cut off") in these Temporary patterns can look quite different as follows:



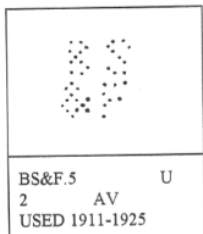
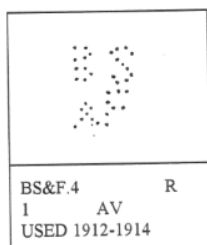
In larger Temporary patterns you will sometimes find a full "&", but this is not possible in a pattern as small as the KB&W.1. Note that the variation within the structure of the "&" is not significant enough to make a pattern a Type of the Book pattern. Likewise, missing pins do not make a pattern a type.

Let us look at the Structure, Scale (size) and Style (the 3 S's) that we identified above:

**Structure:** The patterns have the same order and therefore have the same structure. The "KB" is on the top line and "&W" is on the 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

**Scale (size):** Scale is really the size in comparison with other similar patterns that have the same structure. Note that all the letters in these patterns are the same size as the Book pattern and you should be able to overlay each component letter (but not necessarily the pattern as a whole) over the Book image and it should be a good match.

**Style:** In simple patterns like KB&W.1 the style is easy, but in some other patterns you will find ones where the "style" of the letters is different.



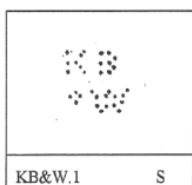
This is the case in BS&F.4 and .5. The patterns are identical except for the style of the "&".

In .4 it is a truncated "&" and in .5 it is a full "&".

Ignore the missing pins in the centre of the "B" in .4 and the bottom of the cross member in the "S" in .5.

These are just inconsistencies in the Book pattern.

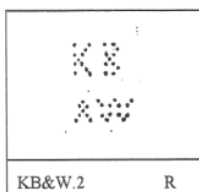
So those are our 3 criteria, Structure, Scale and Style. Having looked at them in the context of a single Temporary pattern, KB&W.1, lets expand that out to the entire KB&W Group:



Structure: KB over &W, this is a common feature of the group.

Scale: All letters are small

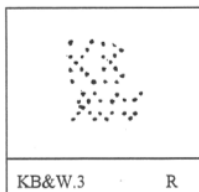
Style: Truncated ampersand



Structure: KB over &W.

Scale: Top row letters larger than .1, bottom row same as .1

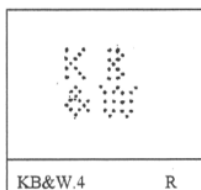
Style: Truncated ampersand



Structure: KB over &W.

Scale: All letters larger than .1 and .2

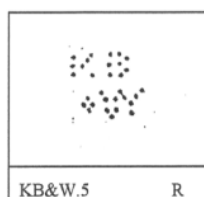
Style: Truncated ampersand



Structure: KB over &W.

Scale: All letters same as top row of .2

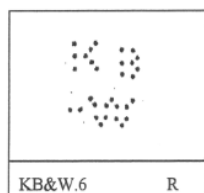
Style: Full ampersand



Structure: KB over &W.

Scale: Top row letters same as .1, bottom row same as .6

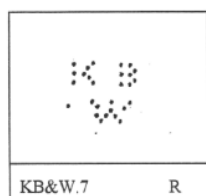
Style: Truncated ampersand, Right hand side of the W is single leg



Structure: KB over &W.

Scale: Top row letters larger than .1, bottom row same as .5

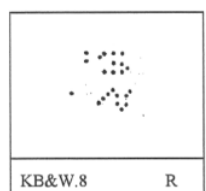
Style: Truncated ampersand



Structure: KB over &W.

Scale: Same as .1

Style: Truncated ampersand, the W has a single central spine as opposed to others which are doubled.



Structure: KB over &W.

Scale: Same as .1

Style: Truncated ampersand, misplaced pins in the W

This is essentially a type of .1

As you can see from these examples, many patterns in HAPP have common elements, but they are often mixed up when the Temporary pattern is set up in the punch head.

This is what sets them aside for each other as separate patterns and makes them so interesting to collect.

But there are pitfalls. Because they are set up as individual settings on a given day, they are subject to a dizzying amount of variation, both within a Pattern group such as KB&W, but also within a given Pattern.

These are more Types of KB&W.1, we have found over 40 different ones in our study of these. Oddly for a pattern rated only Scarce (S), HAPP states that there is only 1 type, but this was expanded to 3 in Update #1 (2005). Earlier CPA had stated that there were 2 types. (see details at top of page 11).

Note that the settings of these Types feature many misplaced and missing pins. Many similar to KB&W.8 and indeed .7 in their variation from the Book pattern. Note that the image has been flipped like the image of KB&W.1 Types on Page 11.



So, are all these New patterns in the KB&W Group just as KB&W.8 is? The short answer is no. Following the system of the 3 S's, these are all Types of KB&W.1, just as KB&W.8 is.

### Other Temporary Patterns

The KB&W's are not the end of this story, they are just an example that we chose because we had both sorted out our K's. The same issues that we find in the KB&W.1 and indeed the entire KB&W group, are repeated with every Temporary pattern and pattern group.

This is why, the sharing of information and the continued study of these patterns is so important.

One aspect that is also important, but we have not covered here, is the information about usage periods. The longer the usage period and the more common the perfin is, generally effects the number of types. Note that CPA listed no usage period for KB&W.1 but 2 types, then HAPP stated 1909 usage and oddly 1 type, but this was expanded in the 2005 Update which stated usage as 1909-11 and 3 types. We have found that the true usage period extends from 1906 - 11 and we have found over 40 types.

### The Importance of Temporary patterns

Temporary patterns, at approximately 80% of listings, represent the bulk of the private perfin patterns that are found for Australia.

Their shifting pin locations, changing styles and layouts, caused by the fact that they were set up into the punch head for a short period of time, makes them a challenge to collect and study. They are the very core of our hobby and deserve more discussion.

### **What has been written about Temporary Punctures?**

Temporary patterns have not received the attention in the SPPB and associated shared study that their importance and scale in the Australian Perfin study deserve, but there is some reading that you can access as follows:

“Commercial Perfins of Australia” (CPA) – Grant/Mathews Chapter 8 Pages 27 – 39.

*This is the most detailed study of these Temporary patterns and includes information on known grids, as well as the various suppliers of these. In particular the main provider of these in Edward T Moulden.*

“Handbook of Australian Private Perfins” (HAPP) John Mathews pages 2 – 5.

*These include updates regarding Edward Moulden, in particular information about his failing sight, that most likely lead to the increase in types and variation in pattern structure.*

“South Pacific Perfin Bulletin”

#12 TB Pattern (Pages 6 – 7)

#22 TB Pattern (Pages 10 – 11)

#25 “Victorian Pin Perforations” R A Bradford (pages 2–3)

#31 “Edward Thomas Moulden” John Mathews (pages 5 –6)

#37 “Service Punctures in NSW” John Mathews (page 9–10)

#58 “Misses I & R Crisp – Perforators of Postage Stamps” John Mathews (pages 9 –10)

#67 “An Undiscovered Perfin Pattern Explained(?)” John Mathews (pages 7 – 9)

#77 “Overlapping Use of Different Victorian Service Punctures” Brian Fuller (page 12)

#98 “New Report – AE of Alfred Edments” David Coath

#99 “Comment on New Perfin “AE” Reported” John Mathews (pages 11 – 12)

#111 “Double Strikes” David Coath (pages 20 – 22)

#117 Proving Postcard for Ward, Lock & Co Ltd” Greg Howard, Jenny O’Donnell and David Coath (pages 11 – 13)

#119 “The TB Perforator” Brian Fuller, David Coath, Arthur Taylor and Greg Howard (pages 13 – 19)

This list is by no means complete and there are other articles in Overseas Bulletins. Also I have excluded from this list reports of Temporary patterns, such as those that would appear in a section like “New Reports” in this Bulletin.

John Mathews wrote a rather informative article in “The Perfins Bulletin” the bulletin of the US Perfin Club, in the May/June 2019 issue, entitled: “Australian Perfins – A Unique Aspect” (pages 45 – 49). I asked him to reproduce it in the SPPB, but he declined.

In any case if anyone is interested in these Articles, including John’s one in the US Journal, then just get in contact with David and he will send them to you either as an email or in the mail. They will all be made up into a collection for you from the Club’s Library.

### **Summary of Published information**

Having read all of these articles, the best overviews is in CPA, but John’s latest article in the US Bulletin is very good and Brian Fuller’s piece (with Arthur Taylor, Greg Howard and David Coath) in SPPB #119 provides a look at an actual Temporary device, as well as a study of one of the pattern groups created by such a machine, that being the TB Group. Also covered in part in SPPB #12 and 22.

But it is difficult to compare articles as CPA covers the mechanics of the process best, but HAPP and later John’s article, cover the social side of the process, and in particular they provide background and insight into the “key player” in “Edward Thomas Moulden”.

### **Conclusion**

These Temporary patterns are the core of the collecting of Australian Private Perfins and we should dedicate much more time, energy and column space in the SPPB to their study. Look for the detailing of more pattern groups in future Bulletins.

## Auction Watch

*By David Coath, Greg Howard, Jamie Davidson, David Andersen, Jason Rowe, Tom Weir, John Graham, Jerry Austen and Dave Elsmore*



This GNSW Type B on £2 (Small multi watermark) was listed in the Status International Auction #358 of 26 March 2020. It was lot 1118 and was brought to the attention of Members via a post that Jamie Davidson made on the Australian Perfin Group Facebook page. The £2 is not reported in "Australian Official Perfins" by David Andersen (2007)

A spirited and informed discussion followed on the Facebook page with input by Jamie, David Andersen, David Coath, Tom Weir, and Jason Rowe and others. Jason actually located the plated variety on the stamp and that seems to match the suspected die. The study of the 12 Dies of the GNSW Type B is at an early stage, but expect some more information in a later Bulletin. The lot sold for \$2900 plus Commission, which is a good result.

The pattern cannot be validated at this stage, but it is certainly an interesting report and it may be a real extension of what we know about this under studied pattern group.



The Sheet of OS Type F (above) on the 1929 Air Mail issue, was listed in the recent Philatelics (Australia) Auction # 147 of 20/21/22 of March 2020 as lot 270.

It is an amazing Multiple and full sheets of this issue are rare, let alone ones with OS perfins. Bidding was strong and it sold for \$1700 plus Commission. The image in the catalogue was not great and the Auction House did not respond to John Graham's request for a better scan. But the sheet still has a story to tell.

In recent Bulletins we have been featuring a series of articles about the OS Type F devices and these have postulated that there were a series of devices in at least 3 formats. The 10 die Vertical device, an Asymmetrical vertical device with 3 parts of 3/4/3 vertical dies and a 6 die vertical device.

Seeing this complete sheet, I thought it might confirm the usage of one of these OS Type F (or Melbourne OS) devices, however that was not the case. Close examination of the strikes on this, admittedly, indistinct image, showed no consistent group of 3, 4, 6 or 10 vertical dies. In fact, I can find no more than 2 vertical relatable dies that are consistent across the entire sheet. There are some teasers, with sets of 4 dies (the most logical

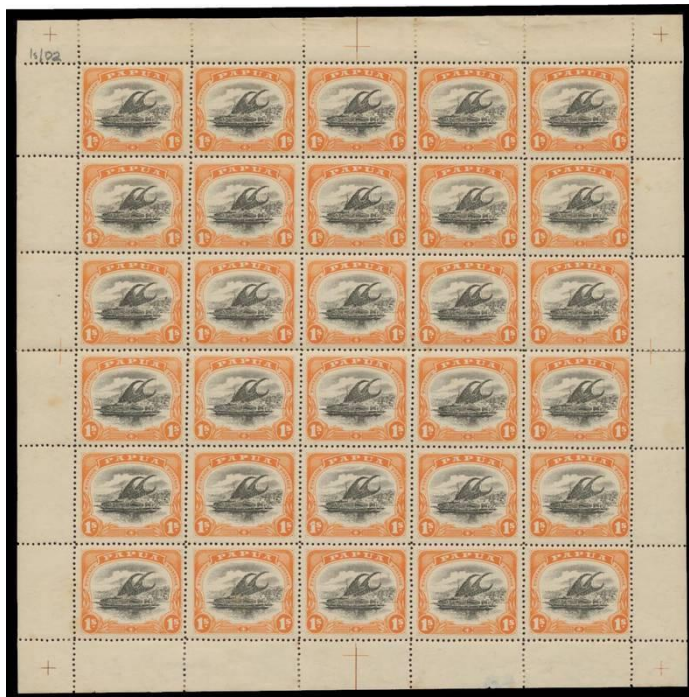
candidate if an existing part of a known device was employed) that are consistent but these sets of 4 dies are not consistent throughout the entire sheet.

If the sheet was struck with just a pair of dies, then the process would be laborious indeed.

Perhaps there is an insight to be had in the use of the OS device on the issues of Papua. We know that the OS Type F was retired from use on the issues of Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia in 1912, but we know that it was later used on the issues of Papua, see "Australian Official Perfins" (David Andersen 2007) pages 48 – 51. Putting aside the use of the OS Type J which was used until 1912, the Papuan stamps were then printed and punctured with the OS Type F device in Melbourne.

The sheet format seems to have been initially 5 wide by 6 high, but then later 5 wide by 8 high. (see examples below – reduced). David Andersen alludes to this in paragraph 2 of Page 48 when he says:

"It appears that because the Papuan stamps were somewhat larger than those usually punctured on this machine, this was done in two operations. Three vertical rows were punctured at a time, and then the sheet was removed and re-inserted to puncture the remaining 3 rows"



David is correct, the standard Victoria issue and the 1929 Airmail, are both about 25mm high, while the Papuan issues are about 30mm high. Not quite as high as the widest/tallest Tasmanian Pictorial which is 35mm.

The best candidates for puncturing the Papuan issues would have been the 3 die and 4 die parts of the Asymmetrical device, but I will need to mock up examples of these. This may indeed be the answer although at this point, it is far from certain. Perhaps the nature of the size of the Papuan issues lead to the creation of a new OS Type F device format or more likely an amendment to an existing one. Then perhaps this was later used on the 1929 issues requiring an OS puncture.

We will need to dig deeper and try and find multiples of the Papuan issues as well as more examples of OS punctures from the 1929 era.

Watch this space.



Jerry Austen reported this from eBay. SBNE.1 is Sargood, Butler, Nicol & Ewen in Sydney. They were prolific perfin users in Australia and even New Zealand under various Company names.

This is an Uncommon pattern, but to find it on this 2/6 Lyre Bird is a rare treat.

**J. & J. NORTH**  
INCORPORATING  
A. H. NORTH & CO.  
STOCK & SHARE BROKERS  
J. A. NORTH } MEMBERS OF THE SYDNEY  
D. A. NORTH } STOCK EXCHANGE  
TELEPHONE Nos.: BW 6144  
BW 1127  
BOX 1131, G.P.O.

**COPY OF CONTRACT**  
FIRST FLOOR  
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING  
113 PITT STREET  
Sydney, 10th July, 1951.

SOLD FOR L. CURRAN ESQ.  
Subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Sydney Stock Exchange.

|     |                                                           |      |     |    |     |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|----|-----|
| 100 | Shares Alliance Acceptance Company Ltd.<br>5/- fully paid | 6/-  | 30  | 0  | 0.  |
|     | Commission 1½d. per share                                 | 12/6 |     |    |     |
|     | Stamp Duty on Transfer ..                                 |      |     |    |     |
|     | Contract Stamp .. .. .                                    | 6    |     | 13 | 0.  |
|     | <b>J. &amp; J. NORTH</b><br>E. & O. E. AS BROKERS         |      |     |    |     |
|     |                                                           |      | £29 | 7  | 0.✓ |




Dave Elsmore found this interesting Document on eBay. At first glance at the stamp, it looks like a potential Security Overprint. But, as your eyes travel to the right of the stamp, you can see the full company cachet revealed.

In fact, if you found the stamp on its own and off document (see exploded view at left), you could easily think that you had found a new Security Overprint.

This is what makes the Cataloguing of these so difficult. See the article on the Jules Renard overprint in New Reports (Page 19)

## “Australian Perfin Group” on Facebook continues to grow

*By Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard and David Coath*

The “Australian Perfin Group” on Facebook has almost reached 200 Members at the time of writing. It can be found at: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/ozperfins/>

It is a friendly, welcoming group for sharing information, images and knowledge about Australian Perfins.

All you need to do to join is to go onto the page, read the opening message from Dave Elsmore and agree to the purpose of the Group.

The group has only been operating since late November 2016 and it continues to grow quickly, so come and join in the fun. PCNZA Members are welcome.

The Facebook group recently hosted a very interesting and informative discussion about the MCB pattern group, found on the issues of Victoria. These have been stated to be proved to McCracken City Brewery, however evidence from revenue cachets and other research by the Facebook group, suggested there is another user. These findings will be featured in the Next Bulletin.

## Advertisers Notice – JIMBO’s

*By Jim Betson*

Due to the Coronavirus we have decided to postpone our Monthly Stamp Lists until further notice.

We will still be available by phone, email or mail if you have any queries, concerns or unfinished business. Details on the advert on the back of the Bulletin.

# Victorian Perfinned Registered Envelope – Update

*By Maurice Harp, Jeff Turnbull, John Amiet and David Coath*



In SPPB #127 of October 2019 we featured an article that had appeared in the GB Perfin Society Bulletin #422 of October 2019, on a rather odd Victorian Registered Envelope that carried the JSS.4 pattern of Justus Scharff & Co of Sydney.

In the Editor's Note at the conclusion of the article, I listed some previous examples of similar oddities of JSS.4 patterns in Pre Federation Postal Stationary, that had been featured in earlier SPPB's. (See page 10 SPPB #127)

In this note I did not share the image of the Western Australian example, that had been reported in SPPB #52 of January 2001, because the image was not clear enough.

John Amiet has now shared the item in the "flesh" and it will be included in the current Club Auction as Lot 46 with a Reserve of just \$50.

## "Australian Official Perfins" – by David Andersen

*By David Coath*

The Club still has many copies of "Australian Official Perfins" (Edition 2 – 2007) by David Andersen for sale and the Members price is just \$25 plus a discounted postage rate of just \$10 to anywhere in Australia, or \$20 to anywhere in New Zealand. For other destinations arrangements can be made to send it cheaply, with your Bulletin, or direct as required.

If you do not have a copy of this essential reference, then send me an email or a telephone call and we can arrange the purchase and delivery.

"Australian Official Perfins" is a total of 236 pages in an A4 perfect bound format and is standout value and it remains the best available reference for Commonwealth, State and semi Government patterns.

## Offer to Buy Members Mint Australia

*By Lin Peterson*

I am an eBay seller and need Mint Australia for postage. I am prepared to offer PCNZA Members 60% of Face on any that they want to sell. I can be contacted on email at: Lin Peterson [lin@linbe.com](mailto:lin@linbe.com) or by mail at: PO Box 137, Portarlington, VIC, 3223.

## New Reports

*By Greg Howard, Dave Elsmore, Brian Fuller and David Coath*



I ran into fellow PCNZA Member Brian Fuller at a local Stamp Fair in February. Brian has a rather eclectic range of interests in Philately and Postal History, even extending to those yellow printed stickers that you get on letters sometimes and those terrible fluorescent markings on modern mail.

Brian came to the Stamp Fair with some interesting items, including a photo of my Dad and Mum and me trading at a Stamp Fair at Waverley in the late 1980's. Brian was a regular on Committee at Waverley and we traded at Waverley Philatelic Society at every chance we got. Notably PCNZA Member Derek Cowen would always visit our stall to look for Varieties in our KGV.

In addition to the photo Brian shared the item on the left. A recent issue from Indonesia that featured cut out or punched silhouettes of Football players.

Brian asked the question, that I knew was coming, "are these perfin's?". They are not, but in a "black and white world" Brian likes to live in the "grey".

Brian's position was that we accept other designs, like a Bell and indeed an Elephant and the Hong Kong numerals and that our Hobby extends to other Punctures.

Brian offered to have such things called "Brian Stamps", but I am not sure that the name will catch on. True Perfins need to be applied prior to use to avoid theft and the hobby has been extended to accept other applications in the same vain, such as, Overprints applied to the Front of stamps (security overprints) and to the backs (such as the Tattersalls back prints) and even stretched in some Members collections, to include cancelling punctures (PAID etc) and also Telegraph punctures, which at least had the purpose to stop theft after use.



Greg Howard shared the stamp at left and it appears to have a Security Overprint for the user: "Jules Renard & Co". Jules Renard were wool brokers and there is an excellent history of Jules on the "Australian Dictionary of Biography", here:

<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/renard-jules-4466>

The case for this to be a Security overprint is reasonably good. The rubber stamp overprint, is within the frame of the stamp. This is what you would expect for an overprint that has been applied while the stamp is in a sheet or multiple, such as a perfin would be applied. Furthermore, the manuscript date is separate to the Overprint.



Note the example at left from John Amiet for "ABC", the "overprint" is nicely in the frame of the stamp, but the date appears to be part of the same "overprint" and this shows the date of use. This indicates that the "overprint" was applied on use and it is therefore just a company cancelling cachet.

In the Jules Renard example from Greg the manuscript, although separate and in a different form, is still in the same plane and angle as the overprint. This could indicate that the 2 actions were done at the same time.



Just a few days after Greg's report I found this 4/- in a local Club circuit book. (see image at left). Once again it appears to be from Jules Renard, but it is more like a company cancelling cachet, as it runs off the side of the stamp and would serve to tie the stamp to the Document.

But, some companies did use "blanket" style overprints, that went across multiple stamps, so we would need to see this other Jules Renard on piece before we could think of it as a possible (or not) Security overprint. But its case is very weak, as opposed to Greg's report that looks much more like a true Security overprint, but it is always better to see them on a document.

## New Zealand Reports

*By Harold Waite, Stephen Jones, David Robinson, Bob Szymanski and David Coath*



This interesting item was shared by non Member David Robinson. I had never seen this sort of punch on New Zealand stamps before, so I asked New Zealand collector and Member Stephen Jones.

Stephen provided a detailed response for David but the key parts where.

It is a postage stamp but “if it had been a fiscal, I might have suggested an audit punch, however the examples I have seen used in this manner have all been circular holes ... I have a number of fiscals and postage stamps cancelled with telephone office or telegraph office cancellations. I haven’t seen any yet that have been cancelled with a punch hole. I think there is a very unlikely that this was a security punch or similar, especially as it has been postally used.”

So it is most likely a case of a stamp meets an unrelated punch.



In previous Bulletins, David Warren, Richard Smolnicki, Harold Waite, Jeff Turnbull, Steve Steere and others, have shared some comments and reports of NZICO patterns on the issues of India.

Now Bob Szymanski has shared his holdings and they show some earlier usage:

Bob added a comment as follows:

“Note: N32 has a date of 20 OC 1898 (second stamp from left);

N33 has a date of 13 JUN 1923 (second stamp from left);

and the final 1947 Asoka Pillar (bottom righthand corner on N34) has an issue date in 1947.

Unfortunately, not many stamps have been cancelled with dates showing. But this should give a little better idea of dates of use for all three patterns.”

This clearly extends our known usage and confirms the point that David Warren made in the start, that these are all more common than the listing in the Samuel Catalogue suggests.

The next Report started with an Auction lot provided for the enclosed Auction. It is Lot 200 and it features 4 strikes of USSCo (Pf 38) pattern on a plain white card.

When I raised the issue with Stephen Jones in New Zealand, he was able to confirm that Lot 200 actually includes a strike of dies 5/6 over another strike of dies 1/2 of the 8 die device.



Stephen shared a strike from his collection (at left) along with some background on the USSCo device.

He directed me to Samuel pages 42 – 43 which gives the background on the creation and distribution of these Specimen strikes.

Samuel states that “The punch (USSCO Pf.38 device) was still in existence in 1991 .....It was lent to the organisers of the Pan Pacific Philatelic (Panpex 77) held in Christchurch in 1977 and used to

perforate plain paper and a number of one cent definitive rose stamps...”

Stephen suggested that the punches were most likely done by a Graham Robertson and that he used a 120 gsm (approx.) card.

This is consistent with Lot 200, but it is the first I had seen.

## Great work for the Club

*By David Coath*



The envelope on the left arrived in the mail the other day.

I share it because it shows the effort that Ray Bennett goes to in his processing of the Bulletins to Non Australian Members and Affiliates.

It is hard to see, but both the stamps on the left and the ones perforated PCNZA on the right, have not only been cancelled to order, but they have then been covered with plastic to protect them.

This is a laborious task that Ray takes upon himself as part of his work in distributing the Bulletins. Members may not know but the New Zealand and Overseas Bulletins are sent in Bulk to New Zealand to be distributed from there. This saves money as the NZ Postal rates, and in particular the Overseas rates, are cheaper than those in Australia.

This Bulletin was bound for the Library of the Royal Society in London, who recently requested to receive our Bulletin following some Expertising work that John Graham from the Forgery Detection Unit, had done for the Society. They have moved, but seem to have failed to advise the Royal Mail, or us for that matter.

The Royal Mail, for their part, have acted in an exemplary fashion, returning the Bulletin to a sender in Australia (see RTS address at top right), despite the fact that it appeared to have originated in New Zealand. Postal Authorities come under increasing criticism these days and much of this is justified, but the Royal Mail have delivered.

Thanks to Ray and the Royal Mail for their efforts on our behalf.

# Amazing German Cover

By Georg Widmer, Dave Elsmore, Steve Hamilton and David Coath



This amazing cover (image reduced) was shared by Georg Widmer from Switzerland via [perfin.com.au](http://perfin.com.au)

It was in response to an image posted by Dave Elsmore of a massive use of the ACO.a pattern on an Insurance document that had been shared by Steve Hamilton. (see reduced images at base of page). Steve's document had a staggering 50 £1NSW Bi Colour Stamp Duties, plus an additional 5 (various) values on the face of the document.

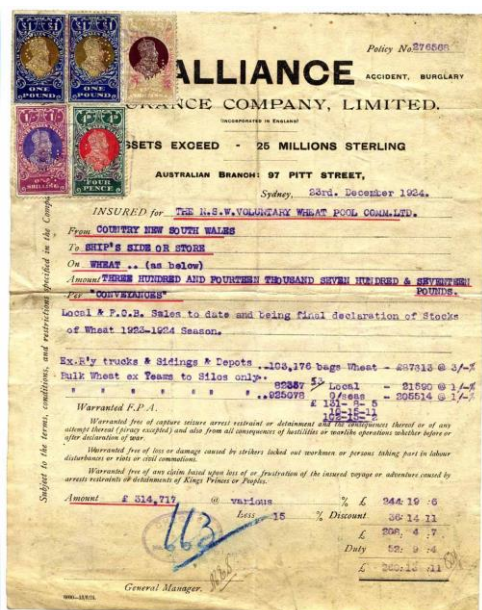
It was for the duty on the Insurance of the 1923 - 24 Wheat crop of the NSW Voluntary Wheat Pool Co. Ltd, which had been valued at £314,717.

The cover shared by Georg is the perfin BWG of Benzwerke Gaggenau, Baden (later Daimler-Benz, Mercedes-Benz) and is postmarked at Stuttgart, which is the location of the Companies Headquarters.

I am not very familiar with German postmarks, but Georg assures me that they read 2.8.1923, which was near the end of the German Inflation period.

An amazing 120 stamps are affixed to the envelope (about A4 size) each with a face value of 50 marks, for a total of 6000 marks, just to get the envelope to nearby Switzerland.

Thanks Georg, and indeed Steve Hamilton for sharing, testament to the value of an open forum such as [perfin.com.au](http://perfin.com.au) for the sharing of information and knowledge about our hobby.



Interestingly Steve's Document with all the £1NSW Bi Colour Stamp Duties is not a true multiple as each of the stamps is placed on separately.

This is likely due to the fact that ACO device was a single die one and the stamps would have been perforated and then put aside as individual stamps

of a given value, to be selected to make up various amounts of Duty as required.

You will find better scans at <https://www.perfin.com.au/articles/World-Perfin-Record.html> or simply go to [perfin.com.au](http://perfin.com.au) and click on the Tab "World Perfin Challenge.

Georg is the "Club House Leader" but if you have something bigger then please share it.

# Remarkable New Find After 90 Years

*By John Graham*



The 4d olive KGV with small multi watermark and perf  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  was issued in April 1929. It is common both with and without an OS puncture.

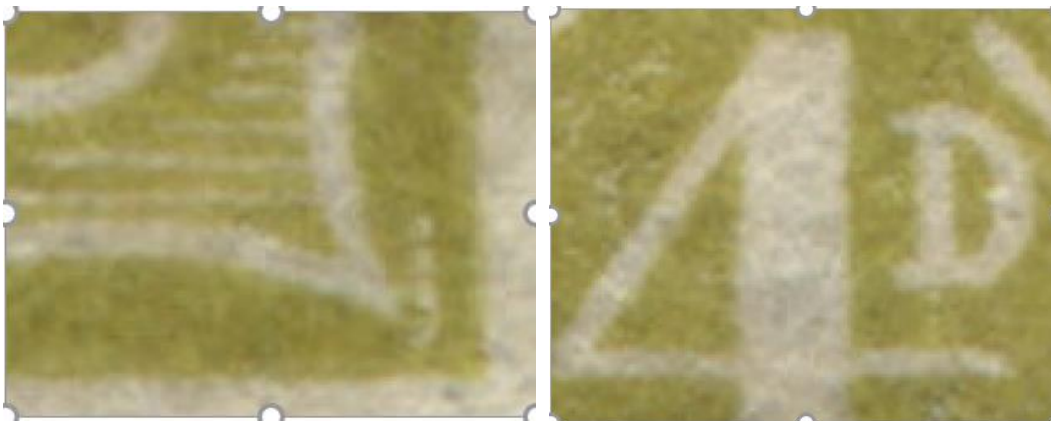
In 1947, an unpunctured copy was found with an inverted watermark. In the intervening years, a total of only five examples have been found, suggesting only a single sheet of 120 stamps was produced with an inverted watermark. No copies with an OS puncture have been found ... until now.

Recently, a used copy punctured OS surfaced in Queensland. It was found in a Local club book, priced at \$2, and was snapped up by a visitor who recognised it for what it is – an uncatalogued item.

The PCNZA was asked to expertise the puncture, which we did, with a PCNZA certificate for the stamp being issued in March 2020.

The fact that this stamp is punctured OS means there were at least two sheets produced with an inverted watermark – one sheet being punctured OS, the other not. It also means there were at least 119 other stamps produced just like this one, so it may pay to check your 4d olive KGV OS's closely!

This stamp has not yet been plated, but it has two small features which may help in plating it.



Firstly, there is a small white line in the bottom right corner.

Secondly, the crossbar of the 4 in the left value shield has a downward tilt to its tip.

If anyone can plate the stamp, please contact John Graham by email at [johngrah@ozemail.com.au](mailto:johngrah@ozemail.com.au)

## *Editor's Note*

I am sure that we have Member who can plate this for us, please share your knowledge with John and we will do an update in the next Bulletin.

# Bob Szymanski's Monthly Auctions

*By Bob Szymanski*

The monthly Private World Perfin auctions run by Bob Szymanski have been running since 2002, and there has now been 99 completed auctions.

These auctions are open to members of any recognized Perfin Society or Club in the world, including the PCNZA. Currently there are 250 collectors to whom the auctions are sent. To receive the current auction and rules, all you have to do is ask to be included on the list by e-mailing me at [perfinman@comcast.net](mailto:perfinman@comcast.net).

All perfin material is consigned from estates or collectors, who because of age, health, or financial need, have found it necessary to dispose of all, or a large part of their collections. Perfins are worldwide in nature so every auction is different. Yes, you can find Australian and New Zealand material. Interested? Give these auctions a try.

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The following PCNZA Members have regular eBay listings including many Perfin items:

<https://www.ebay.com.au/usr/8479smacma> Andrew Ballis

<https://www.ebay.com.au/usr/moose280353> Donald Adams (Gold Coast – Qld))

<https://www.ebay.com.au/usr/edenzac> Tim Papadopoulos (Dandenong - VIC)

<https://www.ebay.com.au/usr/kenfmoore> Ken Moore (Lighthouse Beach – NSW)

Make them a Favourite. Any Members wishing to be added to the list just contact the Editor.