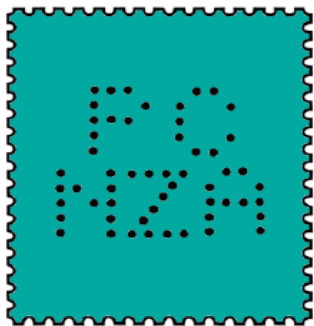


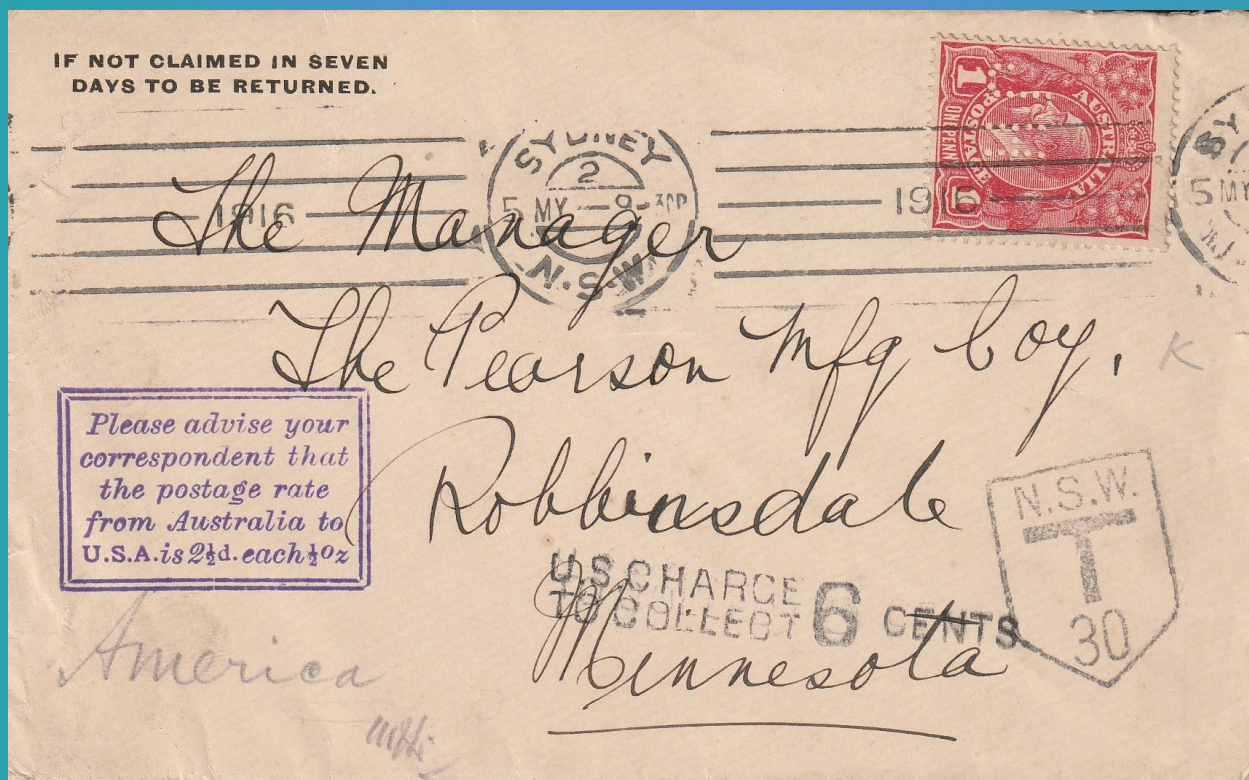


SOUTH PACIFIC PERFIN BULLETIN



THE BULLETIN OF THE PERFIN CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND
AND AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED - A42434
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No.131 OCTOBER 2020



FEATURE ARTICLES

- OSNSW Type A by Tom Weir
- GNSW Type C by Ray Fleming
- VG 2nd Head by Jason Rowe
- OS Type F by Ken Scudder

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.

Committee and Bank Details

President, Secretary, Auctioneer & Editor: David Coath,
4 Fleming Court, Research, Victoria, 3095, Australia
Email: davidcoath@onthe.net.au Telephone: 03 94370 366

Treasurer: Les Vincent,
PO Box 900, Warrnambool, Victoria, 3280, Australia
Email: lesliejvincent@yahoo.com.au Telephone: 0431 871 594

Bank Details: Bendigo Bank (Warrnambool): PCNZA BSB 633108, Account No. 151735909
Paypal: pcnzatreasurer@gmail.com

Assistant Treasurer (NZ): Richard Smolnicki,
19 Oakleigh Street, Maungaraki, Lower Hutt, 5010, New Zealand
Email: rsmolnicki@xtra.co.nz

Bank Details: ANZ Bank: PCNZA BSB 060493, Account No. 06 0493 0179108 00

Forgery Detection: John Graham,
135 Stuart Street, Toowoomba, Qld, 4350, Australia
Email: johngrah@ozemail.com.au Telephone: 0417 205 716

Circuit Manager (Aust): Greg Howard,
PO Box 31, Blackmans Bay, Tasmania, 7052, Australia
Email: dhow3371@bigpond.net.au Telephone: 0418 135 351

Bank Details: Commonwealth Bank BSB 067105 Account No. 10498343

Circuit Manager (NZ): Ray Bennett,
PO Box 354, Timaru, 7940, New Zealand
Email: rayben@xtra.co.nz

Bank Details:

Committee Member: John Mathews,
164 Dumas Street, McKellar, ACT, 2617, Australia
Email: john.mathews@canberra.edu.au

Other Roles

Public Officer: Dan Ryan,
4 Plantation Avenue, Flagstaff Hill, SA, 5159, Australia
Email: danryan@ozemail.com.au

PCNZA Perforator: David Coath,
4 Fleming Court, Research, Victoria, 3095, Australia
Email: davidcoath@onthe.net.au Telephone: 03 94370 366

New Members

Maurice Clark – Birkdale (Qld)
Robert Peck – West Virginia (USA)

Editors Comment

By David Coath

Welcome to the SPPB #131. This is a bumper issue with 28 pages and I am delighted and proud to have some significant and informative articles to share with you, ones that advance our knowledge and provide you with “tools” to improve your collections.

Tom Weir has produced an important article on the OSNSW Type A pattern found on the Kangaroos issues and has greatly advanced our knowledge of these, to the point that you will be able to now separate your collection of these, based on the 12 dies.

Likewise, Ray Fleming has taken up the challenge of codifying the 10 dies of the GNSW Type C device. Welcome to the Team Ray and thanks for your great contribution.

Jason Rowe continues with his series of important articles on the VG pattern, this time dealing with the last phase of the 2nd Head.

Ken Scudder comes full circle by following up his 2005 SPPB article, with some insights into what has recently been learned about the OS Type F device.

Greg Howard shares an amazing new proving piece (see front cover), that confirms a major NSW user and provisionally proves almost 20 other patterns.

And there is much more as well, in fact I still have articles that cannot be included due to space considerations. But, we are always on the hunt for more, so if you wish to contribute anything for inclusion in the SPPB, please feel free to do so and I will share it in a subsequent Bulletin.

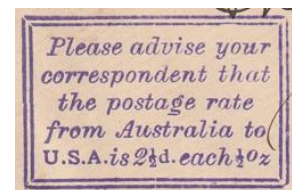
I would like to thank Members who have sent postage or made donations, to help defray our high mailing costs; they were John Amiet, a regular and generous donor, Harold Waite and John Mullavey, both generous and repeat donors, Greg Howard, Dingle Smith, Linton Petereson and Steve Steere (from the UK Society), who donated a pile of mint New Zealand postage stamps, as did fellow Brit Ian Spencer who also donated Australia and New Zealand. Thanks to these and some earlier donations, this issue of the Bulletin is the first to be mailed entirely with Donated postage.

Thanks also to our regular contributors in Greg Howard, Dave Elsmore, John Amiet, Stephen Jones (NZ), Jason Rowe, Peter Simpfendorfer, Harold Waite (NZ), Andrew Murley (NZ), Jerry Austen, Tom Weir, Les Vincent and new contributor, Ray Fleming.

Front Cover – JH.1 Proving Cover

By Greg Howard and David Coath

This amazing report comes from Greg Howard. It is a sensational cover from a Postal History perspective, with WW1 usage, a perfin (JH.1), the address seems to have been improved by the addition, in pencil, of the country “America”, it is taxed for insufficient postage and carries the delightfully polite franking, customised for Australia, asking the receiver to advise their correspondent of the correct postage rate. See at right.



Most importantly the reverse of the cover (see at left) proves the pattern JH.1, to the user James Hardie & Company.

This is a major discovery because JH.1 is one of about 20, JH and JHC temporary patterns, which were known to be used in Sydney over the period 1916 – 1919.

This is a very important find and see Greg's article in this issue for more details.

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.

Thanks to Members that have sent postage for perforation, but I am happy to do more, so please send 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, as it tends to gum up.

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

Club Auction – April 2020/21

By David Coath

The Auction, in all its parts, is now complete and there were just a handful of Lots left over. A great result for both Vendors and Buyers alike.

We are now calling for Lots for the 2021 Auction, which will be issued with the April 2021 Bulletin.

All sorts of perfin items sell and you can be confident that whatever you submit will be cleared. Bidding is strong, % sales are high and the Club only takes a Commission of 10% on sales.

So, if you have something to offer please send it to me and I will make it available to the Members. Send them to: David Coath, 4 Fleming Court, Research, Victoria, 3095, Australia.

New Zealand Banking Changes

By Richard Smolnicki and Ray Bennett

New Zealand Members please note, that following on from previous actions by Kiwibank to terminate the use of cheques by February 2020, ANZ bank (New Zealand), which the club uses for its main New Zealand account, has advised that it will not be accepting, or issuing cheques, from 1st June 2021.

Furthermore, the Bank of New Zealand, which is the bank used by the Circuit Manager (NZ), has also advised that it will not be accepting cheques from July, 2021.

Club members using cheques, are encouraged to contact their bank to arrange online payment facilities for ongoing payments to the PCNZA. Cash will still be accepted for payments, but the Direct Debit process offered with online Banking is best.

Paypal is also still available via pcnzatreasurer@gmail.com, and all Banking details for the Club are included on Page 2 of this Bulletin.

Circuit Manager – Vacancy

By David Coath and Greg Howard

Greg has advised that he will not be remaining in the position of Circuit Manager after the current Committee term, which concludes at the end of 2021. This will mean that the current Circuit will have to close in late 2021, in order for the accounts to be brought into balance prior to handover.

The Circuit is a vital feature of the Club and we must secure a Member to fill this position as soon as possible, so that we can make a smooth transition during 2021.

Ideally, we would seek to start a new Circuit during the 2021 year and have this overlapping with the retiring Circuit, managed by Greg. If you are interested in helping in this vital role then please contact David Coath as soon as possible.

PCNZA Accounts for 2019/20 Audit Report

By Les Vincent and John Vandercamp

The Financial Accounts of the PCNZA have been collected from the various trading arms of the Club, including Forgery Detection, Australian Circuit and the New Zealand Accounts and these have been combined with the Main Account and submitted to Committee and Members (see July Bulletin). These Accounts have now been sent to Audit and the results of that Audit are below.

If any Member has any questions arising from these Accounts or the Audit, then please contact me, on Email: lesliejvincent@yahoo.com.au or by Telephone, which is 0431 871 594. or feel free to contact any other Member of the Committee. (See Page 2 for contact details).

John van de Camp

76 Donovans Road

Warrnambool 3280

6th August 2020

AUDITORS REPORT TO THE PERFIN CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

To Committee Members,

I have audited the record keeping and financial Statements for 2019/2020 of the above Club and report my findings below.

My responsibility is to report my findings from conducting the procedures agreed and carried out in accordance with required auditing standards.

The audit was performed solely to assist the committee in assessing the accuracy of the accounts record keeping. The procedures involved and the findings obtained are as follows:

Accounts Record Keeping Function

1: I obtained and checked the addition of the income and expenses summary as at 30th June 2020 as prepared by the treasurer, Les Vincent, of the PCNZA and compared these with the general ledger.

I found the amounts to be in agreement.

No errors were identified.

2: I compared invoices and receipts provided by the PCNZA to the amounts summarized in the summary for each of the related items.

I found the amounts to be in agreement.

No errors were identified.

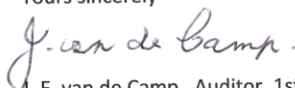
3: I compared such Financial Statements to the amounts referred to at procedure 2 above.

I found the amounts agreed.

No errors were identified.

I Johannes (John) van de Camp have audited the books of the PCNZA for the financial year 2019/2020. I have found that these books show a full and true disclosure of all income and expenditure of the PCNZA. The books are of a very high standard, a credit to Mr Les Vincent and a pleasure to audit.

Yours sincerely



J. E. van de Camp, Auditor, 1st August 2020

M.N.I.A.

Differentiating the Individual Dies of the G/NSW Type C Puncture – A New Approach

By Ray Fleming and Tom Weir

The introduction of the smaller format King George VI definitive stamps in May 1937 resulted in the move from 120 to 160 stamps per sheet. (Format of KGV, sixty stamps in left and right panes, formatted in 10 rows of six stamps to KGVII eighty stamps in left and right pane formatted in 10 rows of 8 stamps (Meara, 1983)) Therefore the existing G/NSW Type A and B puncturing heads were no longer suitable to produce central punctures on these stamps. This necessitated the introduction of a new device to puncture these stamps for official use; the G/NSW type C, a 10 die device in horizontal format as below (Andersen, 2007).

G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
NSW	NSW	NSW	NSW	NSW	NSW	NSW	NSW	NSW	NSW

Much of the early study and description of this device was undertaken by Owen & Rostron. This puncturing head produced a puncture every 24mm, which corresponded to the height of the KGVII definitive issues. The 10 individual die sizes lay within the range of 15 x 17mm to 16 x 17mm (Andersen, 1987). The distinguishing features, including incidents of missing pins, of this series of dies, has been studied in detail previously, by Taylor and Page (1952) and Heron (1974). Taylor and Coath (2013) produced a dot diagram of the 10 Dies assembled from large multiples.

With the advent of modern computer technology, a new closer look at these dies is warranted. Utilising a recent purchase by Tom Weir (see below), we were able to produce front and back scans of a complete sheet of 1d Purple Queen Elizabeth II (Perf 14¾ x 14, No Watermark ASC 293) displaying the 10 dies of G/NSW Type C puncture (Figures 1 and 2).



Figure 1: Front scan of complete sheet of 1d Purple Queen Elizabeth II.

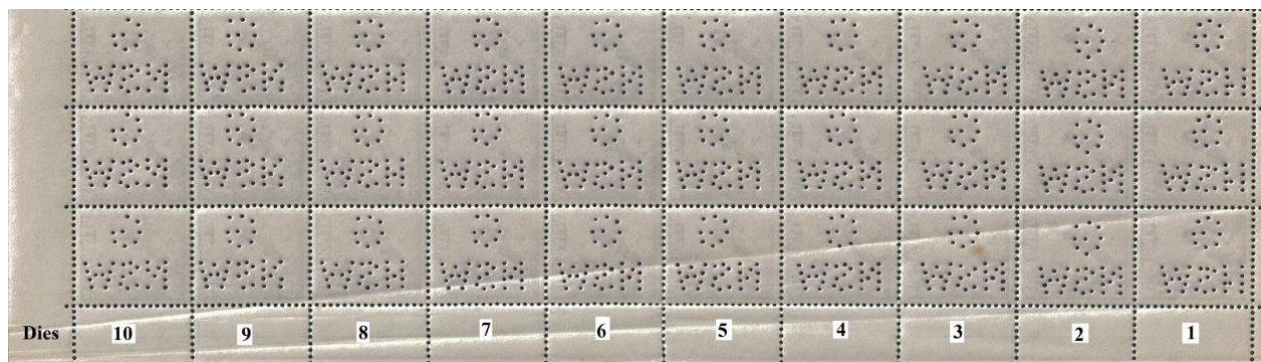


Figure 2: Back scan of the bottom three rows of the sheet of 1d Purple Queen Elizabeth II.

This whole sheet of stamps gives us a glimpse of the state of the 10 individual G/NSW Type C dies, at a period around the middle to late 1950's. This stamp was originally issued for use on 19th August 1953. The back scan better highlights the missing pins. Figure 2 shows all 10 dies and the missing pins "present" when the sheet was produced.

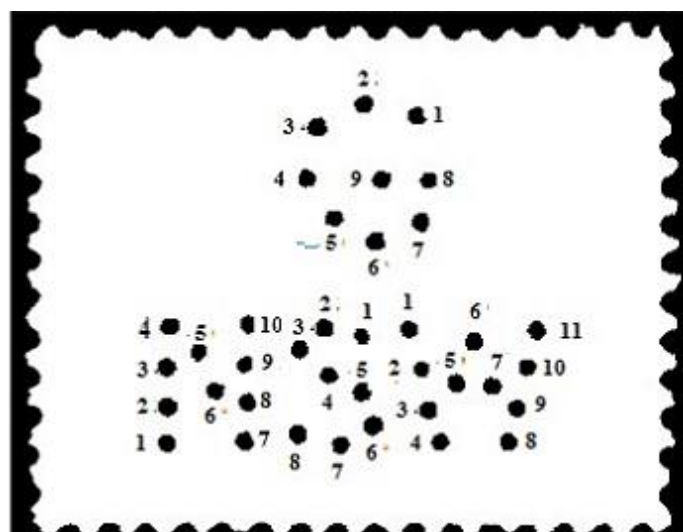


Figure 3: Numbering of individual holes of G/NSW Type C puncture.

Using the numbering system for the holes in the letters G, N, S and W, as outlined by Weir, Taylor and Coath (2013) for the G/NSW Type A puncture, but applied to the G/NSW Type C, Figure 3 is generated.

They are consistent through all 10 rows of the sheet.

Heron (1974), provides a comprehensive list of missing pins in the G/NSW type C dies and when the variation in numbering system of Taylor and Page (1952) is taken into account (Left leg of "N" numbered 1 – 4 top to bottom) all examples seen here are accounted for other than the following:

Die Number	Heron (1974) Listing	1d Purple QE II
9	N2, W3, W7, G5, N2 & S6	N3 & S6
10	G1, G6, G1 & S3, G1 & G2, N8, N9, N8 & G6, N3 & S6, S3, W7, N3	N8 & G1

Table 1: Missing pin differences between Heron (1974) and 1d Purple Queen Elizabeth II.

Heron's 1974 listing only runs up to the ½d Orange Kangaroo, (No watermark perf 15 x 14, ASC 203, date of issue --/09/1949), which predates the 1d Purple QE II issue so these two missing pin variants are new.

The following table details the various missing pins on the sheet of 1d Purple Queen Elizabeth II, No watermark stamps, (ASC 293). Dies 2 & 4–7 had no missing pins when the sheet was generated.

G/NSW Type C Puncture circa mid 1950's Missing Pins										
Dies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
G										1
N	5							5	3	8
S			2						6	
W										

Table 2: Missing pins G/NSW Type C Dies circa mid to late 1950's.

Some indication of potential past die repair as postulated by Taylor and Page (1952) is given by the appearance of slightly larger holes when viewed under higher magnification, e.g. G3, S2 & S3 of Die 6 in Figure 4.

This whole sheet of 1d Purple Queen Elizabeth II stamps with G/NSW Type C puncture provides an ideal opportunity to differentiate the individual dies.

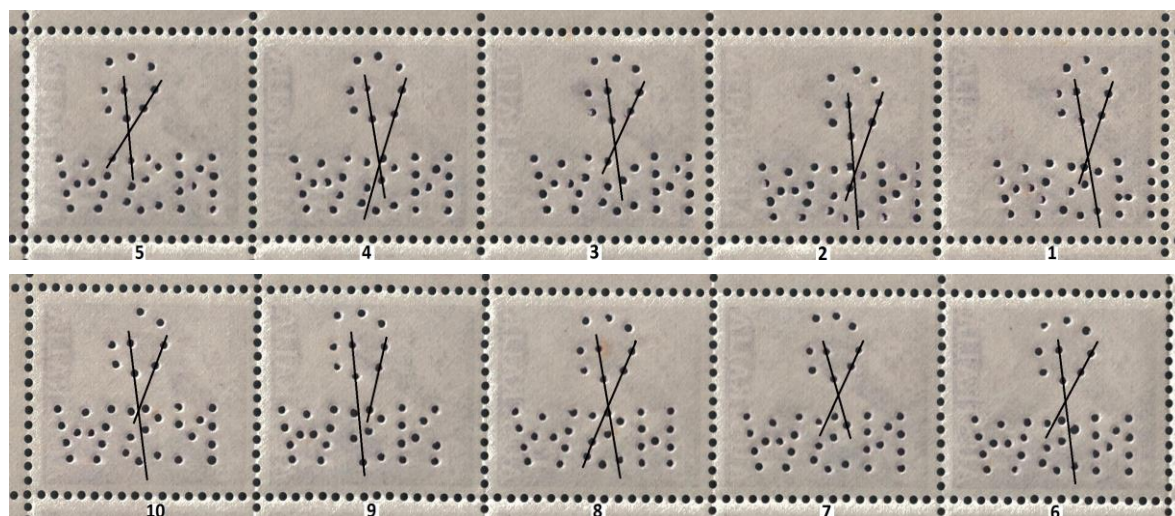


Figure 4: Showing lines used to distinguish the various Dies: 5 to 1 and 10 to 6.

Group 1: Dies 1 and 9

The line through holes G4 & G5 passes through S2.

In **Die 1** the line through G9 & G6 passes between S3 and S4 and through S8.

In **Die 9** the line through G9 & G6 passes through S7.

Group 2: Dies 6, 7 and 10

The line through G4 and G5 passes between S1 and S2.

In **Die 6** the line through G9 & G6 passes the left edges of S3 and S8.

In **Die 7** the line through G9 and G6 passes through S3.

In **Die 10** The line through G9 and G6 passes the left edge of S4 and the right edge of S7.

Then the following single Dies:

Die 2: The line through G4 and G5 passes through S4 and the line through G9 and G6 passes the right edge of S2 and the left edge of S8.

Die 3: The line through G4 and G5 passes through S1 and the line through G9 and G6 passes the left edge of S4.

Die 4: The line through G4 and G5 passes the left edge of S2 and the right edge of S5 and S6 and the line through G9 and G6 passes the left edge of S2 and through S4.

Die 5: The line through G4 and G5 passes through W1 and the line through G9 and G6 passes through S1.

Die 8: The line through G4 and G5 passes the left edge of S2 and through S5 and S6 and the line through G9 and G6 passes the right edge of S2 and the left edge of S8.

We hope this article stimulates perfin collectors to re-examine their accumulations of G/NSW type C stamps and sort and store them according to the original die used in their generation. With this in mind, use of a device like an Ipad to photograph the back of the stamp on a black background, enlarging the image and using a clear ruler to align dots makes the die identification process far quicker and easier.

References:

Andersen, D.W. 1987. *Australian Official Perfins*. Privately published. p.18.

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Owen G. E. and Rostron H, Versions 1 and 2, Circa 1950, "The Postage Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia – Punctured for use in State Government Departments"

Taylor, C.B and Page, E.F. 1952. The George VI Issues Punctured G/NSW. *Australian Commonwealth Specialists Society of Great Britain*. August 1952: 75–79 and appendices.

Taylor, A. and Coath, D. 2013. GNSW Type C Dies. *South Pacific Perfin Bulletin* No. 102 July 2013: 16–17.

Weir, T., Taylor, A. and Coath, D. 2015. The G/NSW Type A Punctures – Unravelling the Dies. *South Pacific Perfin Bulletin* No. 111 October 2015: 14–20.

The OS/NSW Type A Puncture on Kangaroo issues – Identifying the 12 dies

By Tom Weir and David Coath

Part 1: Background, methodology and illustrated conclusions

The OS/NSW Type A puncturing head was introduced in 1913 to solely puncture the newly issued Kangaroo stamps. According to Andersen (2007) the puncturing head was in a horizontal format with the 12 dies arranged in two groups of 6, separated by a space to allow for the gutter between the left and right panes. The number of holes produced in each letter is as follows: O – 8, S – 10 (OS); N – 11, S – 10, W – 13 (NSW), with the OS being symmetrically disposed above the NSW. Each puncture was approximately 17 mm wide and 13 mm high, allowing for slight variations between each of the 12 dies.

The punctures were used on all values in the Kangaroo issues from 1/2d to £2 and can be found in all watermarks except C of A watermark. van Weenen (1915) states that several of the old perforating machines were converted into puncturing machines to produce both this puncture and the OS/NSW Type C puncture (to suit the KGV heads stamps). He also notes that there were broken pins in more or less all the letters, even at this early stage. Andersen (2007) states that the puncturing head suffered a great deal of damage over the period of use and missing pins are common. These broken pins and thus missing holes will prove very useful in identifying many of the 12 dies, and more will be said about this later.

The earliest usage according to Laidler and Teunis (1985) was 19th September 1913, but we have seen a 2d Grey 1st wmk stamp dated 14 April 1913. The puncturing head was in operation for about 20 years until it was replaced by the G/NSW Type B die in 1933. This was an adaptation of the OS/NSW Type A puncture made by removing the S and converting the O into a G.

Both Tom Weir and David Coath have been collecting Kangaroo stamps with this puncture for some time now and David recently published a short article on possible arrangement of the 12 dies (Coath *et al*, 2019). Unfortunately this article contained a few errors in listing the correct dies, but this inspired Tom Weir to more critically examine these dies to correct these errors. David used methods such as examples with selvage, pairs, triples and larger multiples to build up his picture of the dies, while Tom then added the method of constant plate flaws to locate the various dies (as he did for the G/NSW Type A puncture). These methods combined have given us a robust picture of the 12 dies that we can safely say is correct.

Furthermore Tom has been able to produce a spreadsheet with the various characters of the letters O, S, N, S, W and the character states that apply to each particular die, to be used as the ultimate tool for determining each die. He has also produced something that is probably novel to the world of stamp collecting – an illustrated dichotomus key for determining each die, using the values in the spreadsheet. This key will hopefully allow anyone to identify each of the dies, in conjunction with the images provided herein, even if they do not have access to real stamps for comparison.

One of the very useful comparisons were blocks of 24 x 1d Red stamps punctured OS/NSW from the left and right panes showing clearly Dies 1 to 6 and 7 to 12 and these are displayed in Figures 1 and 2. The 1d Red had a life of only about 18 months and if our first usage date for the OS/NSW puncture of April 1913 is correct, then the puncture had a life

of at least 15 months on this issue. In that short time many of the broken pins that would persist for the life of the puncture had already appeared. These occur on Dies 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and are of help in determining those dies. All of these persistent broken pins are shown in Figures 3 and 4 below.

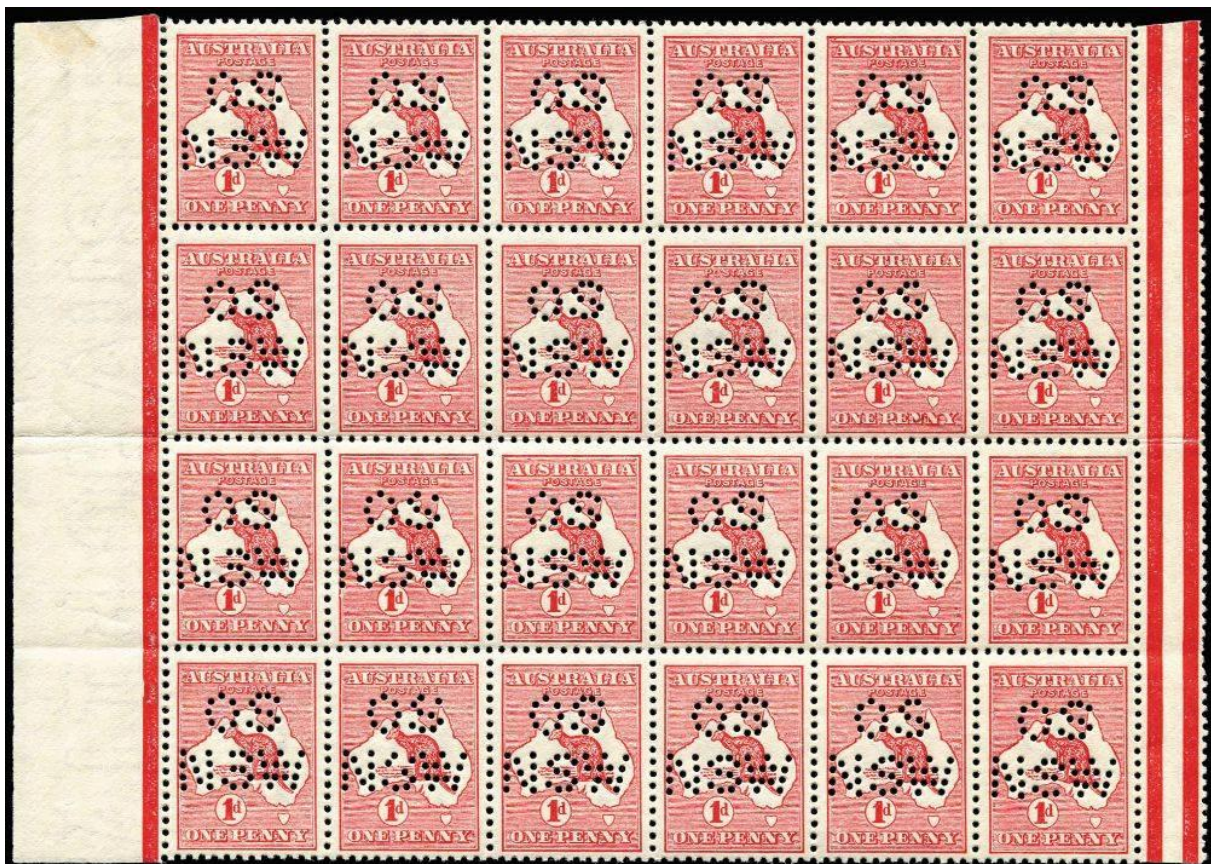


Figure 1: Block of 24 x 1d Red Kangaroo perf OS/NSW Type A puncture showing Dies 1 to 6.

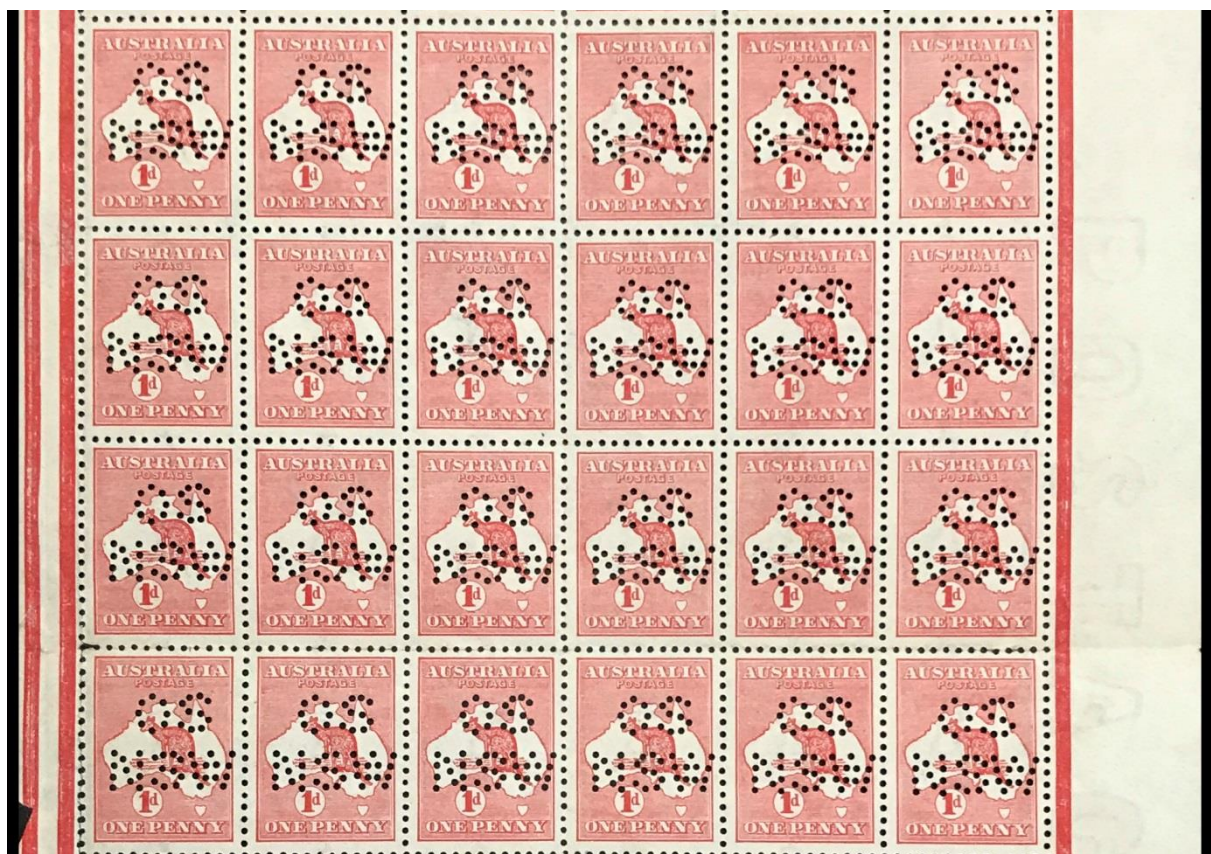


Figure 2: Block of 24 x 1d Red Kangaroo perf OS/NSW Type A puncture showing Dies 7 to 12.

We can now display our determination of the 12 Dies, using the 2d Grey of various watermarks as shown in Figures 3 and 4 below.



Figure 3: The 12 Dies of the OS/NSW Type A puncture on 2d Roo: 1 to 6 and 7 to 12.



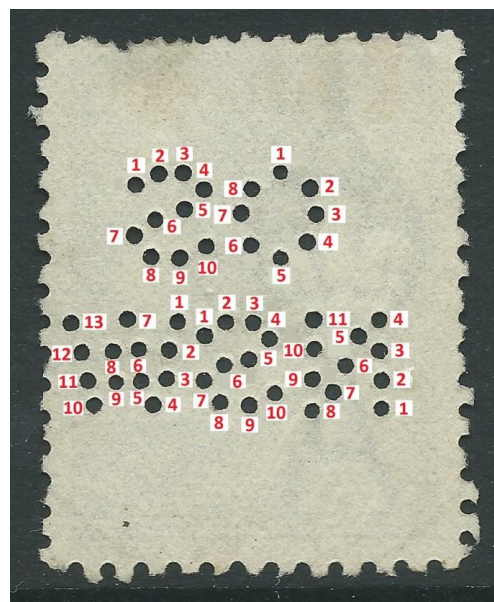
Figure 4: The 12 Dies of the OS/NSW Type A puncture on 2d Roo: 1 to 6 and 7 to 12 from the back.

In order to understand the features of the various Dies, we provide a numbering system for the holes as shown in Figures 5 and 6 below.

Editor's Note

One significant feature of the method of die identification used by both Ray Fleming with the GNSW Type C pattern and by Tom Weir with these OSNSW Type A, is that it can be used to identify patterns which are on cover or piece. **Note**

If you are keen to learn more about these patterns, have questions or want to collect them contact Ray or Tom via email at:



Figures 5 and 6: 6D Blue Kangaroo Die 11 showing the numbering of the holes from front and back.

Seeing as how the broken pins appeared early in the puncturing stage, we can safely say that stamps with all the pins intact in Dies 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 will only be found in 1st watermark stamps. These Dies with all pins intact are shown in Figures 7 and 8 below. We have seen missing pins in other Dies on 1st watermark stamps, but these seem not to be as constant as those mentioned above.



Figure 7: First watermark stamps showing all pins intact.

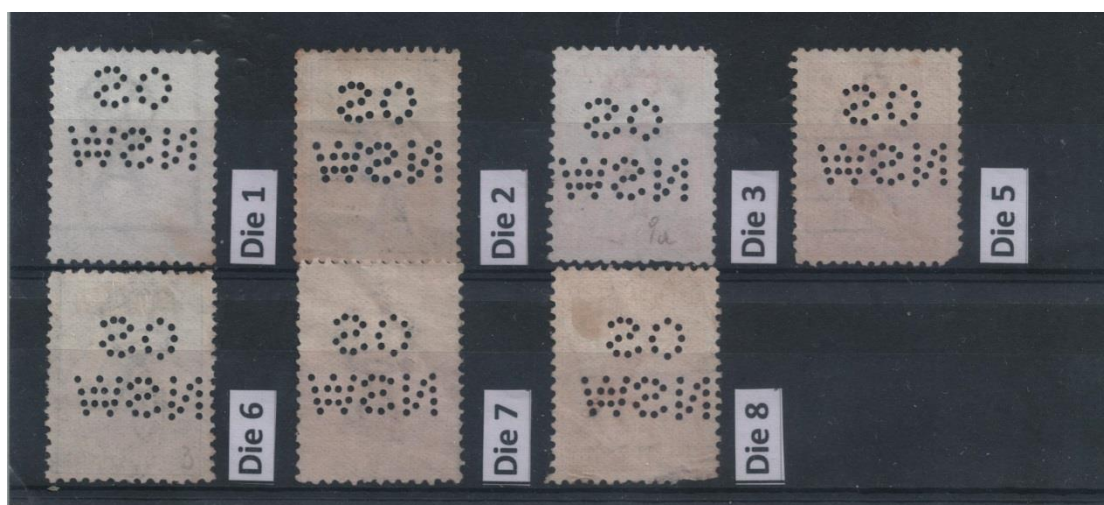


Figure 8: First watermark stamps showing all pins intact from the back.

This concludes the first part on this OS/NSW Type A puncture. In the next part we will present an illustrated key to enable the reliable identification of each of the 12 Dies.

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- Andersen, D. (2007). *Australian Official Perfins 2nd Edition*. Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia. 216 pp.
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- Laidler, G. and Teunis, H. (1985). New South Wales Government Punctures on Kangaroo and King George V Stamps. *Australian Commonwealth Collectors Club Of New South Wales Bulletin*. v. 24 No. 3 June 1985: 142–153.
- van Weenen, E.D.E. (1915). Punctured Officials New South Wales and Commonwealth. *The Australian Philatelist*. October 1915: 17–20 and November 1915: 38–41

JH.1 Proving Cover for James Hardie & Company

By Greg Howard and David Coath

Background to James Hardie & Company

James Hardie, (known as Jim), was born on 27 July 1851, at Linlithgow, Scotland, into a large family and his father, Alexander Hardie, was a tanner. Jim learned the tanning trade with his father, was office manager and bookkeeper, and later became a partner in his father's firm, Alexander Hardie & Sons.

In 1887 James left for Melbourne, Australia, perhaps attracted by the milder climate and better business prospects. On arrival he established an office for importing and supplying machinery and chemicals to Melbourne's tanneries. He worked hard at his business and in 1892, he was joined by Andrew Reid, a Linlithgow acquaintance, who had also migrated to Australia.

Hardie established himself with Melbourne's leading tanners, working as Secretary of the "Master Tanners' and Curriers' (Master Tanners' and Leather Manufacturers') Association" of Victoria from 1890 – 1901, which held its meetings in his Flinders Lane office. From 1890 to 1894 he campaigned among butchers and wool brokers to improve the flaying and branding of hides, and he initiated the 1900 "Intercolonial Conference of Australian Tanners", that framed tariff recommendations for the industry.

His business survived the 1890s depression and prospered, partly because of the efforts of Reid as his salesman. Reid was a Junior partner from 1896 and owned a half share from 1899, before he set up the Sydney office in 1900. In February 1902 Hardie opened enlarged Melbourne premises with a traditional Scottish 'shop-warming'. His company was described that year as importers and shippers, of leather and bark products. See image at the bottom of page 14.

Hardie married Clara Evelyn, on 11 January 1893 and they had four children. In 1903, convalescing from illness, he took his wife on a seven-month trip through Britain, Europe and North America, where he inspected tanneries with Melbourne businessmen Squire Kennon and Herbert Burgess. Having secured new agencies for advanced American machinery, chemicals and dyestuffs, he returned with his health restored, and with a trial shipment of a new type of roofing and lining slate, made by the French "Fibro-Ciment Co".

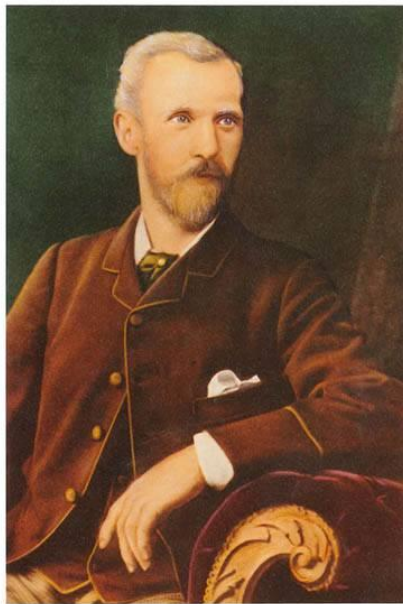
Despite its fragility, fibro-cement sheeting (made from cement and asbestos) proved popular because of its resistance to heat extremes, ants and termites. James Hardie & Co. were soon the sole Australasian and Pacific agents for the product. Among the firm's earliest Melbourne customers was the Victorian Railways, which built linesmen's huts and roofed the new Spencer Street Railway Station with fibro-cement —a 'temporary solution' that lasted until the 1960s.

In 1912, Hardie sold his interest in James Hardie & Co. to Reid for £17,000. In retirement he continued as honorary treasurer of the "Master Tanners' Association", which honoured him with a life membership in 1913. Hardie died on 20 November 1920, while visiting Pine Farm, which he had established for his son at Poowong North in Gippsland. He was buried in Brighton cemetery and left an estate valued for probate at £18,809. His wife Clara, two daughters and one son survived him.

None of Hardie's children had any family, but his name survived. Reid, who had initiated the Australian manufacture of 'Fibrolite' (fibro-cement sheeting) in 1917, retained the

founder's name when the company was floated in 1920. After his death, Reid's sons Andrew and (Sir) John, ran the business, and later so did Sir John's son, John B, until he retired in 1995.

A publicly owned company, later known as James Hardie Industries Ltd (JHIL), was listed on the Australian stock exchange in 1951. In the following years, the company built up a diverse portfolio of building and industrial products businesses, including a wide range of asbestos-based products.



JAMES HARDIE in the 1880s.

James Hardie



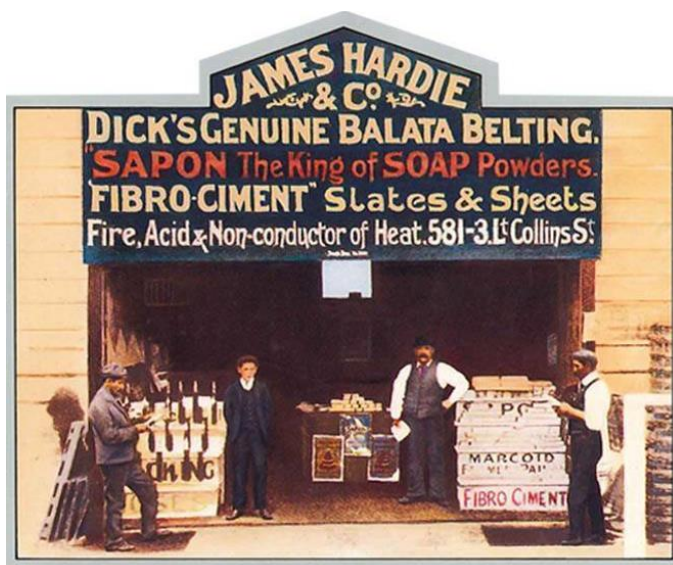
ANDREW REID as a younger man.

Andrew Reid

James Hardie had become the largest manufacturer and distributor of asbestos based products, including building materials, insulation, pipes and brake linings. In Australia, it operated asbestos plants in all mainland States.

In 1961, it merged its brake lining division with Turner & Newell's (UK) "Ferado" company to form "Hardie - Ferado", which led to the sponsorship of the motor race the "Hardie - Ferado" 500/1000, held at Bathurst (NSW) under this name from 1968 - 1987.

By the 1960's there was a growing awareness of the dangers of asbestos exposure, but it was believed that this was known to asbestos mining and production companies from as early as the 1930's. During the 1970's Government and Health bodies lobbied to limit asbestos exposure and then ban its use in building and industrial products.

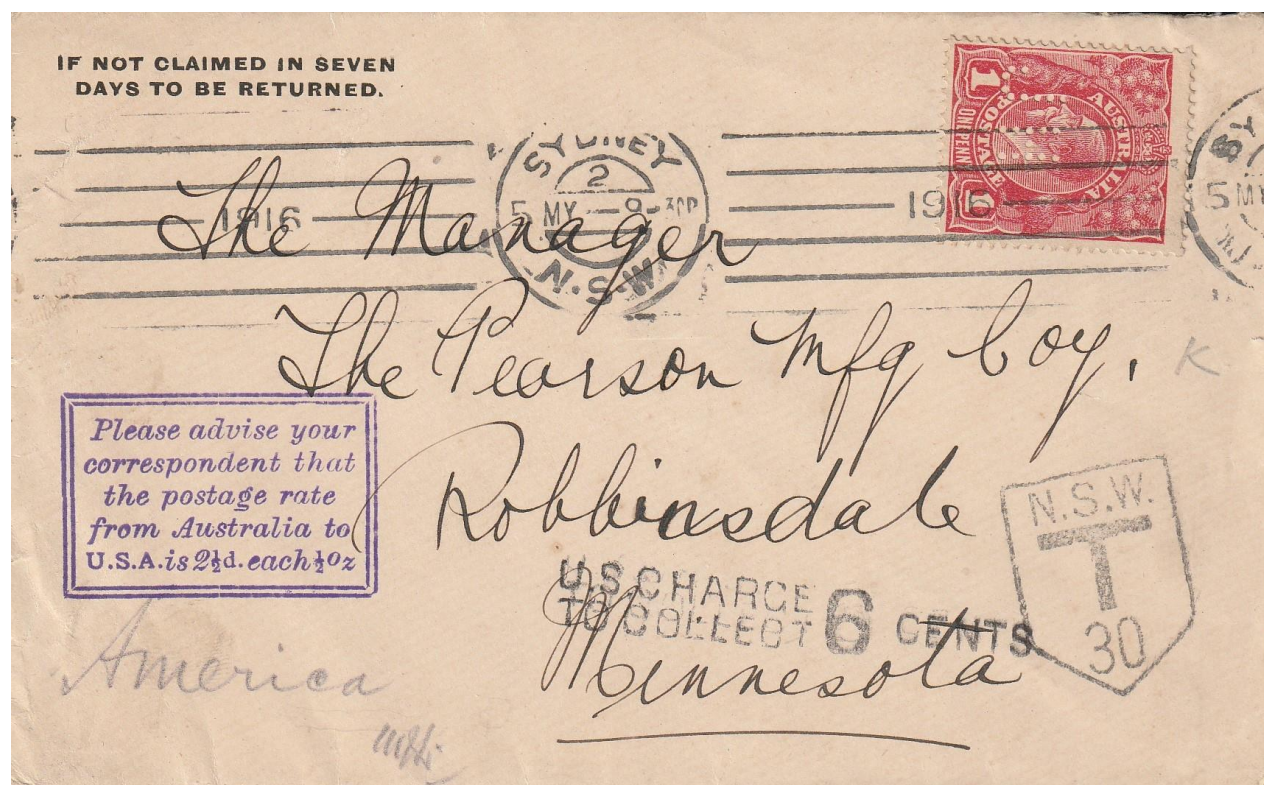


In the mid 1980s, James Hardie invented the modern, asbestos-free, fibre cement material and had transitioned production entirely to fibre cement, a product consisting largely of Portland cement, sand, and wood fibres. But, the growing number of cases of lung disease caused by asbestos, led to expensive court battles and compensation payouts and most of these targeted James Hardie. These continue to this day and the Company has been required to set aside funds for current and future claims.

In December 2001, James Hardie relocated its headquarters to the Netherlands and then in 2010 moved to

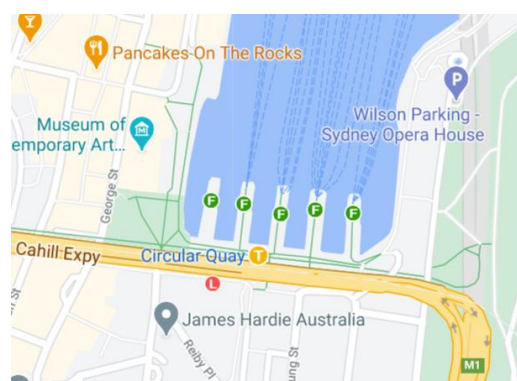
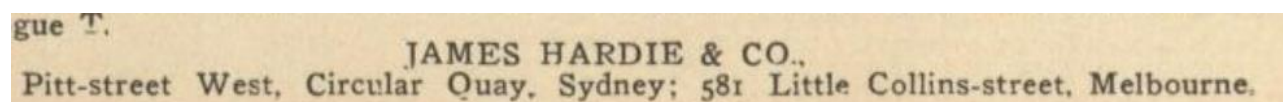
Ireland, ostensibly for tax advantage. The company still has an office in USA (Chicago, Illinois), as well as more than a dozen manufacturing plants around the world.

The JH.1 Proving Cover for James Hardie



Here is Greg's amazing cover again, including the important user identification on the rear flap, that proves James Hardie & Company.

A search of TROVE produced a more detailed company address, in a copy of "Building Magazine" of 12 July 1910. See below:



This address dates from around the same time as the cover and the address is similar, although not exactly the same.

Pitt Street runs roughly north – south and ends at Circular Quay. You can see the modern James Hardie office is noted in Grey and that is at "Export House" 22 Pitt St. There is no "Pitt Street West" unless you are referring to the western side of Pitt St and strictly speaking Pitt St never enters the western side of Circular Quay, so the "Circular Quay West" reference is something of a mystery too.

The envelope flap address is likely the more correct, so Pitt Street, Circular Quay West, Sydney, is the best address for now.

The JH and JHC Pattern Group

The JH and JHC pattern group is a large one with over 20 patterns in total, as follows:

JH.1 – JH .18 In addition we have seen 4 other similar, but different, JH patterns.

JHC.1 – JHC.3

All of these patterns are found used in Sydney over the period 1916 – 1919 inclusive. Using HAPP dates, plus postmark and stamp issue evidence from our examples, we are able assign the following usage dates:

1916 – JH.1, .14, .15

1917 – JH.2, .5, .9, .10, .11, .16, .18

1918 – JH.3, .4, .6, .7, .8, .17, plus the 4 unrecorded JH ones.

1918 – 19 – JH. 13, JHC.1, .2, .3

Given the evidence from Greg's cover we can confirm that JH.1 is proved to James Hardie & Company, but given the similar style, location and tight usage period of the other JH and JHC patterns, it is reasonable to provisionally assign James Hardie as the user for the remainder of the JH and JHC pattern group.

Temporary Patterns in Sydney

In the April SPPB, we talked at length about Temporary patterns, that were referred to as "Victorian Service Punctures" in "Commercial Perfins of Australia" (CPA) and later in the "Handbook of Australian Private Perfins" (HAPP).

Now as explained, this name was due to the fact that, the vast majority of these temporary and variable patterns are found used in Melbourne, Victoria. But, as we said in the April Bulletin, some were also used in Sydney and the JH Group is an example of this Sydney usage. This is why, we prefer to use the term Temporary Patterns, when referring to these. Other Sydney Temporary patterns are the K Group including K.7, and .9 – .18 (inclusive) and the BCL group.

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 or by mail at: PO Box 137, Portarlington, VIC, 3223.

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 have now been over 100 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 Bob at 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.

An added bonus of Bob's Auctions, is that he donates a % of sales to the "Home" Club of the Members submitting material. The PCNZA has been a recipient of well over \$100 due to this generous arrangement, following the sale of Arthur Taylor's Canadian and US perfin collections via Bob's Auctions. Thanks Bob.

“A Closer look at the 2nd Head VG Perfins”

By Jason Rowe

Editor’s Note: This is the 7th article of this series on the VG pattern and Jason Rowe continues the journey through the various larger type 2nd head VG perfins. This article first appeared in the “Australian Stamps Professional” Volume 13, Issue 6, No. 81.

In this article Jason looks at key issues in the late KGV era as well as many in the KGV1 period and discusses what we know about the puncturing methods from the various positions and dies found.

A Piece of Published History

The development of the internet and on line auction websites, has opened up the world to not only perfin collectors, but to all philatelists. This evolution has enabled unseen and once unavailable items, to come onto the market.

2 copies have surfaced of the 1935 1/- Black Gallipoli Anniversary, previously not listed in the 1993 Victorian Government Punctures – Toop & Scott. The sheet layout was the same as the KGV issues (120 on 2 panes of 60 (10 rows of 6)) and this would have allowed the operator to puncture full sheets without any folding. As previously mentioned in the last ASP Vol 13 issue 5, various Government Departments demand would have dictated how many stamps were needed to be perforated.



The first copy was located amongst a small high value Australian collection in Hong Kong, and shows VG Die 2. Another, with VG Die 7, surfaced in New York, offered up with several pages of Australian Pre-decimal issues.

Figure 1: 1935 1/- Black Gallipoli Anniversary VG Die 2 and Die 7 (See at left).

The 1947 5 ½d Green Newcastle was issued in sheets of 60 with left and right panes of 30 (6 rows of 5). For puncturing these sheets were folded horizontally, creating a bank of 10 rows of 3.

These were Rotated left or right and placed under dies 1 to 3, creating VG Positions “E”, “F” “G” and “H”.



Figure 2:
1947 5 ½d Green Newcastle Position “E” Die 3, Position “G” Die 2 and Position “H” Die 2.

The 1948 1/3d brown Bull, the 1948 2/- Brown Crocodile Watermark and the 1949 1/6d Hermes (Watermarked), all came in sheets of 120 (12 rows of 10) and for puncturing, these sheets were folded vertically, creating a bank of 12 rows of 5.

Limited numbers of the 1/-3d brown Bull have been sighted, copies have been found in positions “A”, “B”, “C” & “D” and it would appear for the majority the operator has used the left hand side of the head (Dies 1 to 6) but Dies 8 to 12 also exist in Positions “C” and “D”.

Table 1: (Below) shows the Positions and die types found to date on the 1948 1/-3d brown Bull.

	D 1	D 2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12
A	X	X	X		X	X						
B		X		X								
C	X	X			X	X		X	X	X		
D			X	X				X			X	X



Figure 3: 1948 1/3d brown Bull Position "A" Die 5, position "B" Die 4, position "C" Die 2, and position "D" Die 11.

The 1948 2/- Brown Crocodile is found in Positions "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F" and "G", with positions "E", "F" and "G", being extremely rare.

Die types found to date would suggest the operator has used the right-hand side of the puncturing head as Dies 8 to 12 are relatively common, while on occasions the operator has used the left-hand side of the head as Dies 1 to 6 can be found, but are very scarce.



Figure 4: 1948 2/- Brown Crocodile Watermark Positions "A", "B", "C", "D" and "F" all Die 12.

The 1949 1/6d Hermes (Watermarked) is found in positions "A", "B", "C" and "D". Once again, the operator has tended to use the right-hand side of the puncturing head, commonly found from Dies 8 to 12, while Dies 2 to 6 can be found, but they are very scarce.

No Die 1's have been found on this issue and sheet margin thickness could be the explanation (see ASP vol 13 issue 4 no 79).



Figure 5: 1949 1/6d Hermes Watermark Positions "A" Die 9, "B" Die 9, "C" Die 9 and "D" Die 10.

The 1949 5/- Red Arms and the 10/- Purple Arms, were printed in sheets of 60 (6 rows of 10) For puncturing these were folded horizontally, creating a bank of 10 rows of 3, the operator then rotated the sheets and inserted them under the right - hand side of the head Dies 9 to 12, puncturing up to 8 rows then removing and flipping the sheets over and puncturing the remaining 2 rows. This practice created strikes in Positions "E", "F", "G" and "H".

Due to the stamps large size, partial die strikes appear on each stamp, Dies 9 & 10; 10 & 11 and 11 & 12.



Figure 6: 1949 5/- Red Arms imprint block of 12 showing top row positions “H”, “H”; “F”, “F”, and “F”, “F”, partial VG Dies 10 & 11 and bottom row positions “H”, “H”; “F”, “F” and “F”, “F”; Die 12.



Figure 7: 1949 5/- Red Arms imprint block of 12 Back showing the VG perfin die types.



Figure 8: (left) 1949 10/- Purple Arms. A few copies have been found to date, Position “B” Die 11 and position “F” Partial strikes Die 10 & 11

The 1952 1/0 1/2 KGV1 Blue was produced in sheets of 120 (12 rows of 10) and is found struck with the VG in Positions “A”, “B”, “C” and “D”. Once again, the operator used the right-hand side of the perforator as only Dies 7 to 12 have been found.



Figure 9: 1952 1/0 1/2 KGV1 Blue Positions "A", "B", "C" & "D" Die 12.

These issues and the various Positions and Dies recorded, show us that the procedures adopted by the operators of the 2nd Head device were fairly consistent. This is credit to them, as they adapted to puncturing a changing array of stamp sizes and sheet formats, with a Device and a series of fixed Dies designed for the obsolete KGV issues.

Editor's Note

If you are keen to learn more about the VG pattern, have questions or want to collect them contact Jason via email at, Jason Rowe buddahboy10@live.com.

Next issue Jason will move onto discussion around the introduction of the 3rd Head device.

The OS Type F Asymmetrical 10 Die Device

By Ken Scudder

I have found the studies of the Asymmetrical 10 die OS Type F device intriguing. But the question in my mind is – why would anybody chop up a perfectly good device, to use it the way it was used, unless it was unfit for its original purpose. That poses the question, what had been its original purpose and why was it now available to be used for another purpose?

Checking the vertical spacing of the dies within each of the three sections (3+4+3) one finds that it is the same spacing as the OS Type F 12 die device, supplied by Victoria to Queensland. This is the 16 mm separation noted on page 13 by Jerry Weirich in Bulletin #130 July 2020.

The next question is – having made this original device (Die, Pin & Stripping Plates) why was it not sent to Queensland? Perhaps something was wrong!

As there does not appear to be a fault with the 10 dies making up this Asymmetrical device, there must be another reason. Was it perhaps, that in error, it had been made with only the 10 dies and not the 12 dies that was required for the Queensland sheets, which had 12 horizontal rows of 10?

If this was the case and a second device had to be made for Queensland, it would account, in part, for the late appearance of the Type F OS on the Queensland stamps in 1905.

It would also account for the use of the "Brisbane OS" (OS Type C), earlier in 1905. Dave Elsmore reports an early date of 20 May 1905. This device was obtained from Sydney, possibly in frustration at the delayed of the supply of a device from Melbourne. Being for temporary use, the "Brisbane OS" (OS Type C), was most probably a single-die desk top unit.

Having studied the article, "The Structure of the OS Type F Device" in SPPB # 123 of October 2018, I sympathise with the **Conclusion** reached but, can only feel how impractical it would be should those 3 actions have to be used by the printers. There surely has to be another reason for those small variations which are found.

Implications and Uncertainties

There is no mention here of the "Perforating Machine" that would be required to be used should 3 actions be used to complete a column. Surely a completely new machine would be required, which is impractical. In the long run it would have been quicker and cheaper to have made a completely new device.

“Australian Perfin Group” on Facebook, Makes an Amazing Discovery

By Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard and David Coath



Earlier this year Greg Howard posted an image of some MCB's on the “Australian Perfin Group” on Facebook.

There was much input and discussion from Members (at the time), including other scans of the pattern, but the conversation centred on the possible identification of the user from the partial of a company cachet, “MELBOURNE CH...” on an example used as a Revenue. (see at left)

Facebook Members, Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard, Colin Narf, Peter Simpfendorfer, John Mathews, David Andersen, David Coath and others, all contributed to the discussion, with John offering the likely user as “Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company” and David Andersen sharing a piece from TROVE (see lower left) that placed the company in Melbourne in the period of the MCB perfin use.

The matter was a very complicated one, but it was stated that the Australian Producers and Trading Company was the successor of the Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company, which suspended on the 20th January, 1904, and was reconstructed as the Australian Producers and Trading Company on the 25th February 1904. Under the scheme of reconstruction sanctioned by the court, holders of the debentures of the old company were given the option of taking A debentures of the new company, and unsecured creditors of the old company received B debentures in the new company. The new company went into liquidation on the 12th June, 1905. The assets consisted of a number of butter and cheese factories and a stock of butter and cheese.

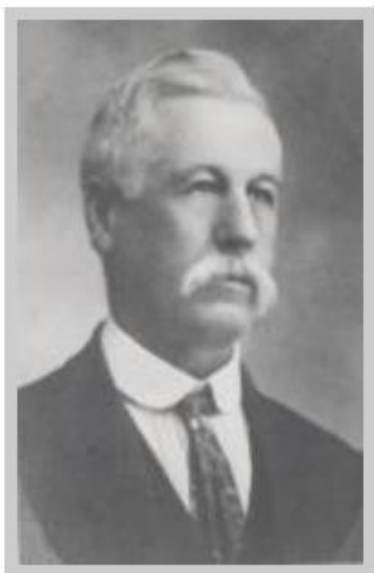
David Andersen added, that his research on TROVE, showed that references to “Melbourne Chilled Butter” first appeared in 1889, but that the company was suspended January 1904 and at that time succeeded by the “Australian Producers and Trading Company”, which was subsequently liquidated in June 1905.

This is where the story gets very interesting, as this single example of a Revenue use, that was shared by Greg, may ultimately prove the user of the MCB Group but also, care of David Andersen's research, lead us to the user of the APT Group as well.

Let us investigate, first looking at the history of the “Melbourne Chilled Butter Co” and then the links to the “Australian Producers and Trading Company”, as well as looking at the usage periods of the MCB and

APT pattern Groups.

History of the “Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company” and the “Australian Producers & Traders Pty Ltd”



The “Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company” (initially Melbourne Chilled Butter Company, possibly later “and Produce” and later still, Proprietary Limited) was founded by Thomas Livingston in 1888. It was reformed as the “Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd” in 1904.

Thomas Livingston, (image at left) was born on 12 June 1851 at Bathurst, New South Wales, son of John Livingston, shepherd, and his wife Margaret, nee Brock.

The family moved to Ballarat, Victoria, when Thomas was 5. In 1869, he successfully completed a Board of Education teacher-training course and later taught at schools in the Ballarat area in 1870–78 and at Numurkah (north of Shepparton) from 1879. In April 1882 at Majorca (near Maryborough, Victoria), he married a fellow teacher, Genefor Deborah Perry.

Livingston resigned from the Education Department in July 1883, and started working as a journalist at Shepparton, becoming part-owner of the “*Numurkah Standard*” and then

owner of the "*Tungamah and Lake Rowan Express*" (Tungamah is north east of Shepparton), which he sold in 1887, to take up the position of Editor of the "*Goulburn Valley Farmers' Gazette*", which later became the "*Shepparton Advertiser*".

In 1888 Livingstone founded the "Melbourne Chilled Butter Co." and became its Managing Director. The company pioneered the export of butter to England in 1889 and initially established relationships with at least 17 Creameries throughout Victoria.

The number of contracted Creameries expanded to over 60 by 1892 and the Company was reported to be handling as much as 1000 gallons of cream a day at their Flinders Lane (Spencer St end) premises. Possibly at 460 – 462 Flinders Lane (West).

The cream was shipped in 10 Gallon containers and these were handled by the Victorian Railways using Cool Storage and Refrigerated Cars. On arrival at Spenser Street Station in Melbourne, the containers were carted in hand trolleys to the company's premises where they were emptied and then cleaned, before being returned to the creameries for refilling.

The cream was then cooled before being processed into butter. Each Creamery's delivery was processed separately and they were paid on the basis of the amount of butter produced. The by-product, butter milk, was sold locally, as was some of the butter, but much of the butter was made up into 56lb wooden boxes for export to England.

The company expanded into cheese-making as well as the exporting of frozen poultry, rabbits and fruit. These activities may have led to the Company taking on the name Melbourne Chilled Butter **and Produce** Company. Records are unclear and both Company names are reported during the 1890's.

The Company also exhibited regularly through the 1890's at the Royal Agricultural Show in Melbourne and also sold Milk processing equipment.

Livingston ceased day to day involvement with the firm in 1900, although he remained as Chairman. At this time, he purchased a property at Agnes River, South Gippsland (near Weshpool).

In 1902, Livingston entered the Victorian Parliament as a Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Gippsland South. He served in this role until his death in July 1922.

By 1904, the Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company was in financial difficulties and they had a series of Meetings with Shareholders and Creditors that were chaired by Thomas Livingston. These Meetings were widely reported in both the Metropolitan and Country Newspapers of the time.

Following these Meetings, it was agreed that the company should be wound up and a new company formed and new shares issued. The new company was called the "Australian Producers & Traders Pty Ltd" and Mr W H Vagg was installed as Managing Director. See Extract from the "Bainsdale Advertiser and Tambo and Omeo Chronicle" of 11 February 1904 on Page 23.

Around the same time, and by no means unrelated, there was a Royal Commission into the Butter Industry in 1904, which brought down its Report in 1905. It was a wide ranging Report that looked into all aspects of the industry from farm, through shipment, processing, export, customs, Government licencing and sale. The Commission had been formed following years of concerns by Dairy Producers about practices within the Industry. The following is an extract from the Final Report:

It will be seen on reference to its scope that the work confided to us covered a wide area, viz.:—To inquire into, and report upon, the alleged payments of secret commissions, rebates, discounts, brokerage, refunds, or other concessions on ocean freights on butter; the allegations of bribery or allowances to or on the part of agents, merchants, and others; the alleged improper preparation of or alterations in account sales; the alleged manipulation of brands, and all other matters appertaining to the production, transport, export, and sale or realization of or other dealings with butter, or in connexion with any of the above matters, or in any wise arising thereout.

The Royal Commission questioned the Managing Director of the "Australian Producers & Traders Pty Ltd", Mr W H Vagg, but it also investigated many other Melbourne based companies, including perfin users, such as, J Bartram & Sons (JB&S.1 – 5), Fresh Food & Frozen Storage (FFS.1, Provisional only) and Wood, Dunn & Co and the related Wood & Co. (WD&CO.1 – 3 including WD&CO.2 which is erroneously confirmed to William Dodgshun &

MELBOURNE CHILLED BUTTER COMPANY.

A meeting of the creditors of the Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Proprietary Company was held on February 3, about 80 persons attending. Mr. Humble, of Geelong, was voted to the chair.

Mr. J. Woolf, solicitor for the company, explained the scheme of reconstruction placed before the meeting. This proposed that a new company, to be called the Australian Producers and Traders Limited, should be formed, to acquire the undertaking and property of the old company; the capital to be £150,000, divided into 150,000 £1 shares, of which 21,000 should be cumulative preference shares, 43,000 ordinary shares, 30,000 deferred shares, and 56,000 ordinary reserved shares; the new company undertaking to discharge all the liabilities of the old company and the costs of the winding-up and dissolution of the old company, including the remuneration to the trustee for the debenture-holders and the costs of the formation of the new company, but the formation and completion of the new company should not depend upon the subscription of the whole of the capital.

It was further provided that the preference shares should be allotted to the unsecured creditors of the old company in satisfaction of their claims against the "old company" at £1 per share, to be issued paid up.

Mr. Woolf explained that the Commercial Bank, who were the debenture-holders, would hold their existing securities. The bank also held certain mortgages which it was entitled to retain. If the scheme was approved by the meeting as a preliminary to being considered by the Supreme Court and sanctioned, the bank under the scheme would not enforce its rights for 94 years.

The Chairman said the old company had made very handsome profits, which justified the present scheme being placed before the creditors.

Mr. Livingstone, M.L.A., said he believed the scheme to be the basis of the greatest co-operative concern in Australia. If the scheme did not go through the bank would take the assets.

On the motion of Councillor Christensen, of Welshpool, seconded by Mr. R. J. Gillesen, the scheme was adopted with six dissentients.

At a meeting of shareholders, subsequently held, and presided over by Mr. Livingstone, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. J. Fell, seconded by Mr. E. Denham, that the scheme be adopted.

Sons) and the related Wood & Co (W&CO.3, Provisional) For details on Wood, Dunn & Co see the W Page for the "Private Revenue Perfins of Victoria" here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/Victoria-Revenue-W-Perfins.html>

The 1905 Final Report of the Royal Commission was scathing in its assessments of many of the practices in the Dairy Industry and recommended major changes in this important and growing industry, that in 1904 was valued at over £3.8 Million.

Seemingly, although the records do not confirm a direct relationship, one of the casualties of this Government review was the "Australian Producers & Traders Pty Ltd".

The company was already in trouble in 1905, with cheques for payments to Producers being dishonoured by its Bank, the Commercial Bank, Melbourne, as early as May 1905.

The company went into Voluntary Liquidation shortly afterwards and although there are Newspaper articles about this through 1906 the matter seems to have been concluded by 1908 and reports cease.

References: TROVE, Parliament of Victoria (Former Members Database), "Australian Dictionary of Biography", "Papers Past" (NZ Government).

The MCB and APT Pattern Groups

The MCB and APT pattern groups are worthy of our study and in doing so we will look to build on the evidence of Greg's revenue use, to place them contemporaneously with the "Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd" and its successor the "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd".

We will take each pattern group in turn, look at the history of the reports of these patterns, the usage dates and the possible alternate users.

MCB Pattern Group

The MCB pattern has the following history of reports:

Purcell Work Sheets: 8 x MCB patterns (some appear to be types of the one pattern), all in Victoria, no user listed.

CPA: 3 x MCB patterns, all in Victoria, all confirmed to McCracken's Brewery.

HAPP: 18 x MCB patterns, all in Victoria, MCB.1, .2 and .3 (ex CPA) all confirmed to McCracken's Brewery, MCB.4 – .18 all provisionally assigned to McCracken's Brewery.

Usage: Using HAPP dates, plus postmark and stamp issue evidence from our examples, we are able confirm that all the MCB's are found used in the period 1897 (HAPP says 1896 as of Update #1 of 2005) until 1904. HAPP lists 18 patterns in this group, but there are over 25 reported, but a note of caution, as with the Purcell worksheet reports, some of the separate patterns listed, are really just types of the main pattern, which is MCB.1, which is

found over the bulk of the usage period for the group. For example, MCB.9 is really a Type of .1, and MCB.4 and .5 are essentially the same pattern. There are others, but that is not the matter at “hand” and it must wait for another day.

The usage of the MCB group roughly conforms to the know period of trading for the “Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd”. The start date of 1896 –7 is a poor match, but the fact that the patterns stop in 1904 with the restructuring of the company and the alteration in trading name, is crucial.

Overall, when this evidence is added to the partial Cachet reported by Greg, it falls just short of the standard of evidence required to prove the use to “Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd”.

MCB Previously Proved to McCracken’s City Brewery

In CPA, the 3 known MCB patterns were all proved to McCracken’s City Brewery. This is carried forward into HAPP, but with all other MCB patterns only Provisionally attributed to McCracken’s. This proving of the patterns MCB.1 – .3 to McCracken’s is most unlikely to be the case, as although the Authors of CPA may have sighted a proving piece for MCB.1, they were most unlikely to have seen such evidence for MCB.2 and .3, as these patterns are extremely rare, with a handful of copies reported.

The “proving” evidence for McCracken’s City Brewery, likely came from a different source.

Firstly, McCracken’s City Brewery were listed in the Application to Perforate stamps made by E T Moulden on 31 August 1893. (See CPA Chapter 4 “Archival Records: Victoria” Pages 15 – 18) This application included the letter sequence MCB as well as the intended user, McCracken’s City Brewery.

No question, this is solid evidence that MCB was used by McCracken’s City Brewery. Of the 14 companies named in the 31 August 1893 Application, only one has not subsequently been linked to a perfin. What is more, the MCB group are all produced in the Victorian Service Puncture (VSP) (or what we call Temporary punctures) format, such as those produced by Moulden.

Furthermore, the history of the McCracken’s City Brewery fits the chronology of the MCB usage. It can be found here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/Victoria-Revenue-M-Perfins.html>

The key information is that the company ceased trading in 1906, which fits the MCB Group, but the history also says that the Brewery moved to Bridge Rd, Richmond some time after 1888. Yet stamps with MCB patterns are generally found with Melbourne Postmarks, as well as a range of Tasmanian receiving marks. Richmond postmarks are unreported. Still, when we wrote the M page of the Private Revenue Perfins of Victoria in 2019, we stated that the user for the MCB patterns was McCracken’s City Brewery, but we added the proviso that this was (Unconfirmed).

The User for the MCB Group

The evidence for the user of the MCB group being McCracken’s City Brewery is good, being based on an Application to perforate by a Temporary perfin maker, and then being supported by the existence of a Temporary pattern, but this evidence is only suggestive of use and falls short of proving. Further the location and postmark evidence regarding McCracken’s is not very good and does not support them as the user.

The partial cachet evidence provided by Greg’s report is much stronger, as it is partial proof of a actual user, and that user has a matching history and consistent postmark use.

On balance the user of MCB.1 is most likely to be the “Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd” and the balance of the MCB group is therefore more likely to be the same user, than McCracken’s City Brewery. The case for this is strengthened by the likely user, of the associated APT Group.

The address, of both the companies locations, for the user “Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd”, can be confirmed as 460 – 462 Flinders Lane (West), Melbourne, VIC. This is based on TROVE and evidence from the Suggested user sections of both CPA and HAPP.

APT Pattern Group

The APT pattern group has the following history of reports:

Purcell Work Sheets: 1 x APT pattern, in Victoria, no user listed and no image.

CPA: 1 x APT pattern, in Victoria, no user listed. Possible user noted on Page 277 as the "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd". No other possible users suggested.

HAPP: 4 x APT patterns, all in Victoria, no user listed. Possible user same as CPA the "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd". No other possible users suggested.

Usage: Again, using HAPP dates, plus postmark and stamp issue evidence from our examples, we are able confirm that all the ATP's are found used in the period 1904 –05.

The usage of the APT group conforms to the known and short period of trading, for the "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd". Importantly the start date of 1904 is an exact match for the creation of the company, following the restructure of "Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd".

Once again, this evidence falls short of the standard of evidence required to prove the use of APT to "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd". However, the only suggested user for APT in CPA and HAPP was "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd" and further the usage dates for the APT patterns match the company history. What is more the business practice of using Temporary perfins fits well with the previous company, "Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd". On balance it is reasonable to Provisionally assign "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd" as the user of the APT pattern group at the location of the previous company at 460 – 462 Flinders Lane (West), Melbourne.

Summary of Findings

Starting with Greg Howard's report of a partial company cachet on an MCB pattern, the Facebook Perfin Group, with some follow up, have achieved the following:

- Provided evidence that strongly supports the user of the MCB.1 being "Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd".

- Provided evidence for the balance of the MCB pattern group to be provisionally assigned to the same user.

- Corrected of the miss report of the confirmed user of some of the MCB Pattern group as McCracken's City Brewery.

- Provided evidence for the APT pattern group to be provisionally attributed to "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd".

- The address for the users "Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Pty Ltd" and "Australian Producers and Traders Pty Ltd" can be confirmed as 460 – 462 Flinders Lane (West), Melbourne, VIC.

This provides us with user and provisional user information for well over 20 patterns. Amazingly all from a single stamp shared in an open discussion forum.

So, why not join the Facebook Perfin Group?

The Perfin Facebook group has now exceeded 200 Members and 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, then answer some basic questions about your knowledge and interests.

There are some requirements about identity that are also important, as we do not wish to have people writing on the site and pretending to be someone that they are not. Accordingly, we require that the joining Member have a Facebook profile with some background, or a photo, that allows us to make sure that they are who they say that they are.

References: Purcell Work Sheets (circa 1980's), "Commercial Perfins of Australia" (CPA – 1992) John Grant and John Mathews, The "Handbook of Australian Private Perfins" (HAPP – 2003) John Mathews. "Private Revenue Perfins of Victoria" Dave Elsmore, David Coath and Greg Howard, TROVE.

Meet a Member

By David Coath

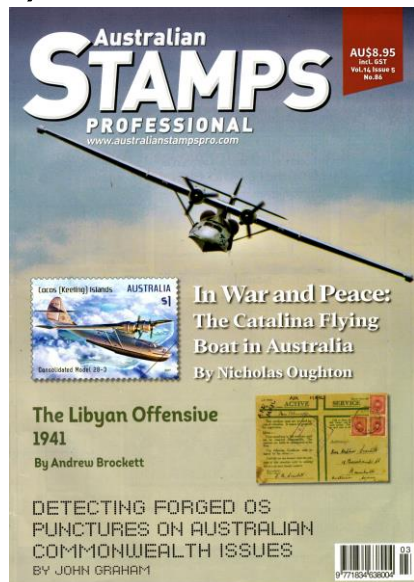
I have a few of these Profiles in production, but why don't you join the queue and share your story.

I had planned to interview long time Member John Tracey for this Bulletin, but that has been delayed due to contact restrictions associated with the COVID Lock Down in Melbourne. I will look to catch up with John in time for the January issue.

Contact me to start the process of sharing your life, philatelic and perfin story.

Australian Stamp Professional

By David Coath



The latest copy of Australian Stamps Professional is out now.

Importantly for Perfin collectors it features the start of a series of articles by our own John Graham, who heads up the PCNZA's Forgery Detection Group.

John will be sharing tips, measuring systems and techniques to help perfin collectors to better identify and avoid forgeries.

The SPPB has featured some of John's articles in the past and we will look forward to sharing more in the future.

This issue of Australian Stamps Professional also features Jason Rowe's article on the 4th Head of the VG pattern.

Future issues of Australian Stamps Professional will feature Tom Weir's articles on the OSNSW Type A pattern that was part of this issue of the SPPB.

Auction Watch

By David Coath, Greg Howard, and Dave Elsmore



There has been a flurry of amazing Perfin Auction activity over recent times and this has happened despite the COVID restrictions and other issues.

We will feature some special items from the Abacus Auction Sales in the next issue, including a Perfin cover that deserves to be on the front cover.

Despite all the activity we only have space for one report this issue. It was one of the highlights of the recent "Tasmanian Stamp Auction" sale earlier in 2020. The Sale featured a great range of Perfin material, including some great groups of A patterns on Tasmanian issues and this gem with DWMLTD. 2, on the 6d Pictorial. Private patterns on this issue are very hard to find and this deservedly fetched over \$200.

Ross Ewington shares an amazing range of material in his Auctions so make sure that you get notifications of the upcoming Auctions.

New Reports

By David Coath, Greg Howard, and Dave Elsmore

The important JH Group and MCB/ATP Group reports dominated this Bulletin, so this has pushed a group of other reports onto the next Bulletin.

If you have any New pattern reports or other information, then please share it with your fellow Members by sending a scan to David, Greg or Dave.

Collecting the PCNZA pattern – Updated Catalogues

By Peter Simpfendorfer

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 Simpfendorfer by email at: 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, so start collecting now.

The Q patterns of Australia

By Greg Howard, Dave Elsmore, and David Coath

QME.1 for Queensland Meat Export & Agency Co.



This is the front cover item from the last Bulletin.

We had promised you an update into our suspicious regarding this pattern, but unfortunately due to space restrictions this will be moved to the January Bulletin.

Trade with your Fellow PCNZA Members on eBay

By David Coath

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

Trade with your Fellow PCNZA Members on eBay

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.

As well as:

<https://www.ebay.com.au/usr/scrubwren> Lindsay Parker (SA)

<https://www.ebay.com.au/str/artsoldier> Peter J Smith (South Caulfield – VIC)

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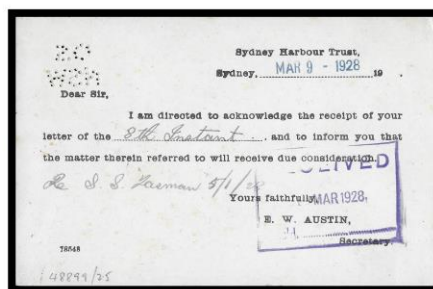
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Regular NEW Finds Recorded.

Hosted by ozrevenues.com



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MEMBER PTS, APS, NZSDA, APTA

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