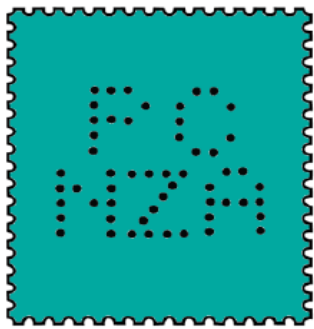




SOUTH **P**ACIFIC **P**ERFIN **B**ULLETIN



THE BULLETIN OF THE PERFIN CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND
AND AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED – A42434
ESTABLISHED 1986

No.132 JANUARY 2021



FEATURE ARTICLES

- OSNSW Type A by Tom Weir
- GNSW Type C Variations by Ray Fleming
- New Zealand Report C&R
- SA Patterns on South Australia

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 hard copy, on CD or Thumb drive.

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Randy Rogers – Ontario (Canada)
Trent Kerwin – Strathfieldsaye (VIC)

Editors Comment

By David Coath

Welcome to the SPPB #132. This is another bumper 28 page issue and I am delighted to be able to share some informative and in some instances, ground breaking, information about the perfin of Australia and New Zealand.

The “show stopper” of this Bulletin is clearly the front cover item and the article on this new report of a New Zealand pattern C&R. The details regarding the perfin and indeed its user, are thin at this stage, but the process of investigation was an International effort with no fewer than 20 PCNZA Members and others, including Overseas catalogue Editors, collaborating to validate and investigate this report. See the article for full details.

Tom Weir has continued his informative articles on the OSNSW Type A pattern, found on the Kangaroos issues and this time he details the Key for differentiating all of the 12 dies of this device.

Likewise, Ray Fleming has followed up his article from the October Bulletin on the GNSW Type C device. This time using the variations in the 5d QE 11 issue to confirm the die structure.

Greg Howard and David Coath continue to look at the JH patterns of James Hardie and clarify the location of the company during the perfin usage period.

Jerry Austen and David Coath deal with the small SA pattern, using multiples to provide evidence of the structure of the device and how it worked.

Jason Rowe has sent an article in on the VG pattern, this time dealing with the introduction of the 3rd Head but due to space this will be moved to the April Bulletin.

And there is much more as well that could not fit into this issue, including coverage of the recent Auctions, in particular the Abacus Auction of mid 2020, that featured a range of excellent perfin items. There are also articles and new Front Cover reports that keep getting overlooked, due to the arrival of more compelling items. But, that said we are always on the hunt for more, so if you wish to contribute anything for inclusion in the SPPB, or make comment or correction regarding anything that we have shared, then 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, Bob Szymanski and Ian Spencer (UK). Ian donated a pile of mint Australian International stamps that will be used to ship the Bulletins over to New Zealand for Ray Bennett to despatch from there. This means that the entire distribution of the January Bulletin has been made with donated postage stamps. This surpasses the achievement of last Bulletin in which all the stamps used on the envelopes were donated.

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, Ray Fleming and our many new contributors.

Front Cover – New C&R of New Zealand

By David Coath



This amazing report come from John Amiet (again), who finds, shares and indeed often sells, a dizzying array of perfin material. John has long been the mainstay of our PCNZA Circuit books and he also contributes high quality items to the Auction.

This C&R arrived in an envelope of other reports and “mysteries” that John sent down to me in late 2020. The stamp needed a bath to remove some thin paper adherences, but it was clearly something new and interesting.

Proving once again that our Hobby can still produce surprises.

Puncture your Postage stamps – PCNZA

By David Coath

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, as it tends to gum up. So none of those please.

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

Club Auction – April 2021

By David Coath

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

The Auction is already shaping up as another major one, which will include Bob Szymanski's Australian collection, which will provide many rare single items. Also, there is an amazing range of CofA items on GB, which will be of great interest to anyone one interested in this challenging perfin group.

So why not add your spares into the Auction as well, as 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. Be quick as work starts on the Auction soon.

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 Kiwibank, ANZ bank (New Zealand) and the Bank of New Zealand have all taken steps to terminate the use of cheques.

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 transfer 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

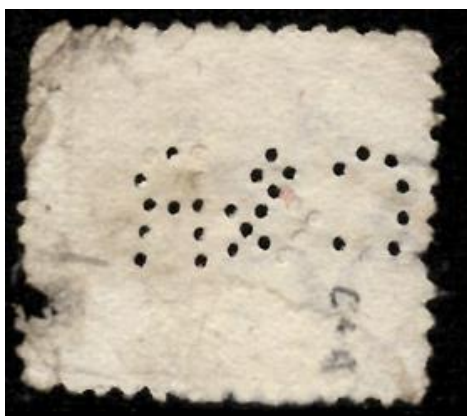
Greg has advised that he will not be remaining in the position of Circuit Manager after the current Committee term, which concludes at the end of 2021. This will mean that the current Circuit will have to close in late 2021, in order for the accounts to be brought into balance prior to handover.

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.

Amazing New Zealand Perfin Report

By John Amiet, David Coath and a cast of 1000's



The New Report

As I said above, this stamp came from John Amiet. John has not made the transition to email yet, so from time to time I am delighted to receive a good "old fashioned" letter from him.

John's letters, they sometimes stretch to small parcels, are always adorned with stamps punctured with his JA Perfin pattern.

They always contain new reports for the "Revenue Perfin and Commercial Overprints" catalogues that I do with Dave Elsmore and Greg Howard, as well as the odd new report of an Australian Private Perfin for the "New Reports" part of the Bulletin.

This is the first time John had shared a New Zealand item with me and I must confess that I am by no means a serious New Zealand collector. Yes, I have NZ collection and yes, I have a copy of Robert Samuel's excellent "New Zealand Stamps with Perforated Initial" (Edition 2 2010). But that is all.

The Hunt begins

Starting with Samuel, I could not find anything that matched the C&R. C&G (Pf. 5) was closest, but the second letter of the mystery perfin was definitely an "R" and the scale of the letters was larger than C&G. I then considered if it was a partial, but that did not seem to be the case.

To start, I sent copies of the scans that I had to the NZ collector Stephen Jones and his rapid reply was that it looked similar to C&G and that C&G were one of the few Companies who had perforated that particular issue, the others being AC/&S (Pf.1) and NZF (Pf.24).

I then brought Richard Smolnicki into the discussion, looking for a second set of NZ "eyes" but also knowing that he collected GB and having in the back of my mind that it could be a GB pattern struck on arrival or the like. Richard came back that it was certainly C&R and that it may have a letter in front of it, possibly an "S". He also said that his viewing of the Gault GB Catalogue showed no matches.

Being a sceptical person and knowing that New Zealand perfins are one of the most closely collected and well catalogued perfin groups, I expanded my search looking for a possible application of a foreign perfin device to a New Zealand stamp. This is unlikely to be the case, but certainly not an impossibility, as working perfin devices are available online on a regular basis, in fact I just purchased one in the UK before Christmas. I first looked at perfins from the Anglosphere because the pattern had an ampersand.

The Ampersand (&)

The ampersand is of Latin origin, but it is most common in the English language. In fact, Merriam Webster report that in the 19th Century it was taught as part of the conventional alphabet as the 27th letter. No, I did not know that either.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/the-history-of-ampersand>

The important thing is that given the major, but not exclusive, English use of the ampersand we were most likely looking at a user from either the Anglosphere or the British Commonwealth and that narrowed the field.

Getting more help

Thinking that it was most likely a pattern for an English speaking country, but, it could still be any perfin in the world, I started with Canadian PCNZA Member Michael Behm and sent him a scan of the pattern. Michael collects the perfins of the world and does so in a very serious way. Michael's quick response was that it was not any pattern that he had seen, so

I “cast the net” wider and sent copies of my scans to Bob Szymanski, who runs the US Monthly World Perfin Auctions and to Jeff Turnbull, who writes the Catalogues of British Commonwealth Perfins (see his new South African Catalogues in this Bulletin – page 25).

Bob could not place it and Jeff checked his collection and Catalogue listings before sharing the mystery with Roy Gault the GB Catalogue Editor. Roy provided a characteristic thorough response, including some key information about the stamp issue as follows:

“Originally there was no charge for newspapers forwarded through the post for delivery within New Zealand. However, with the number of newspapers posted frequently dwarfing paid mail, the Post Office decided it had to charge for newspaper delivery. A rate of one penny was imposed in 1864 and dropped again in 1865 due to public pressure, only to be reinstated in 1867. 1d rate on newspapers was re-introduced in 1867 and continued until there was a reduction in the price to ½d on 1 January 1873. In conjunction with the reduction in price a *special stamp was issued* for payment of this fee.

The stamp design was completed by John Davies, the Government Printer, who based his design on that of a contemporary ½d stamp of Great Britain. A woodblock die was carved in Melbourne, Australia, and electrotypes produced from it by W H Kirk in Wellington.

Printings continued of this stamp over a period of 22 years. This means the stamp was in use 1873–1895!”

Roy went onto confirm that the pattern was not a GB one, saying:

“The closest fit to an existing GB die is “C&R” (6440.07), in use c1895 in Hyde (Cheshire), but it’s not that.”

He then expanded his search to the Sloper records held by the GB Society and reported:

“I’ve also checked all the Sloper ledgers through to February 1902, and there is *no mention of any C&R’s*, let alone any that look remotely like it.”

Not a Foreign pattern

Having effectively eliminated the notion of a foreign device applied to a New Zealand stamp, I was confident enough of the special status of this pattern to share it with more New Zealand Members in a general email with scans.

I received responses from Enid Honiss who gave some background on the issue and postmark and Ray Bennett and Harold Waite, who also noted the Dunedin use and approximate usage period. All thought it was a new report.

Conclusion

I have been all around the world and shared and discussed these scans with many seasoned and knowledgeable collectors of New Zealand, English, British Commonwealth, USA and World Perfins and I am confident that what we have here is a genuine new report of a New Zealand perfin.

As to the user and their background I have no idea. That can be the next part of the story.

I will take this opportunity to thank John Amiet, Stephen Jones, Richard Smolnicki, Michael Behm, Bob Szymanski, Jeff Turnbull, Roy Gault, Enid Honiss, Ray Bennett and Harold Waite for their help.

New Email Address – John Mathews

By John Mathews

John Mathews has advised that he is splitting his emails into two different accounts. The one he has been using john.mathews@canberra.edu.au is a work email, and this will continue for work related emails only.

For all other matters, including perfins, the home email address jhmrt@gmail.com should be used.

Detecting Forged OS Punctures on Australian Commonwealth Issues

By John Graham

What are OS Punctures?

Stamps punctured OS after 1913 were used by Federal Government Departments – OS standing for On Service. They had been in use in some States prior to Federation, so the idea was not new. It is believed the original purpose of the puncture was to reduce pilfering of postage stamps by Government employees for private use or resale.

Commonwealth OS punctures come in three types. The two most commonly found are the Large OS (known as Type G) and Small OS (known as Type H). When the first Commonwealth issue of stamps was made in 1913, the Large OS puncture was used. However, it was quickly found that the large hole size, combined with the overall size of the two letters, so weakened the paper, that when stamps were being separated from the sheet, many would be spoiled. This was due to the weakness produced by the pattern of holes, providing less resistance than the normal straight line of perforations.

The Large OS puncture was quickly replaced with the Small OS puncture, shortly after the release of the KGV Head stamps in July 1914. No KGV stamps were issued with the Large OS puncture.

The third type of OS puncture, known as “the Melbourne OS” (or Type F) was so named because it was used in the early Commonwealth period by the Victorian Government Printer in Melbourne to puncture stamps for the Commonwealth Departments and some States. It was briefly revived in the 1927–29 period, and used only on three issues (1927 Canberra, 1929 3d Airmail and 1929 WA Centenary).

Commonwealth OS punctures (post 1913) look like this:



Fig 1



Fig 2a



Fig 2b



Fig 3

Fig 1: Large OS (Type G), issued 1913

Fig 2a, 2b: Small OS (Type H), issued 1914–1930

Fig 3: The Melbourne OS (Type F) issues 1927–1929)

How Were OS Punctures Produced?

The Kangaroo and KGV series were printed in sheets of 120 stamps arranged in left and right panes of 60, with each pane comprising 10 rows and 6 columns.

There was a central gutter between the two panes. The steps in the production process are believed to have been:

1. print the stamps
2. perforate the sheets (this is the regular perforations, not the OS puncture)
3. apply an OS puncture to any sheets deemed not good enough for issue to the public
4. store the sheets until required

When a request was made for a supply of stamps punctured OS, those already punctured were supplied, with further sheets removed from storage and punctured as required. Each sheet was punctured one row at a time, by a device similar to that shown below, comprising 12 separate OS dies.



Fig 4a



Fig 4b

These two photos (Figs 4a and 4b) at left, show the final perforating machine used by the Victorian Government Printer. This device was used to apply VG punctures to stamps, until the cessation of puncturing in 1988.

There are no known photos of the Commonwealth OS machine, but it is very likely to have been of a similar style to this one.

If you look carefully, you will see there are only 10 different punch dies, not 12 as on the Federal machine, but the process would most likely have been the same. A pile of sheets, believed to have been between 5 and 8, was punctured at a time, the sheets being fed between the two horizontal silver bars.

See Arrow 

Once a row of stamps was punctured, the pile of sheets was advanced, so the next row of stamps was aligned under the punching dies, and the process was then repeated.

The importance of fingerprinting a stamp



Fig 5a



Fig 5b

Stamps are like humans – they have a fingerprint. And a stamp's fingerprint is about as close to unique as it is possible to get.

Think about the action of tearing a stamp from the sheet, along the line of perforations. A comb perf 14 KGV stamp has 20 perforation spurs on each side, and 17 spurs at the top and bottom. That's 74 separate spurs.

When a stamp is torn from the sheet, the paper fibres on the tip of each spur break in a non-uniform pattern, so that no two stamps have an identical set of perforation spurs.

See images 5a and 5b at left.

An example is the best way to see this concept in action. The stamp shown in Fig 5a has a particular pattern to the spurs on the NE corner, shown in more detail in Fig 5b. From the top, we have:

1. the first spur has a particularly prominent long tip, pointing SE
2. the second spur is very short, with an almost square top to it
3. the 3rd spur is very long, also with a square top
4. the fourth spur is again short, with a fuzzy top
5. between the eighth and ninth spurs, there is a sliver of paper partially detached

Does anyone seriously believe they could tear another stamp from the sheet and replicate these five spurs? And that's without thinking about the remaining 69. We can safely say it can't be done deliberately.

Why fingerprint a stamp?

To forge an OS puncture, one first needs an unpunctured stamp. One also needs a stamp where the value of an OS puncture is considerably more than the value of an unpunctured stamp, otherwise the exercise is not worth the effort. For instance, who would forge an OS puncture on a 1d red KGV, when a real one could be found in most club books priced at 5c? (The answer, not surprising when you think about it, is quite a few forgers – it makes sense to perfect the method on a worthless stamp before attacking a more valuable one.)

So once the likely candidates have been identified, it is not difficult these days to find good images on the internet of stamps for sale. Ebay is a very fertile ground for this. If one regularly trawls through Ebay and saves all the images of unpunctured stamps for sale which fit the criteria described previously, it is possible to put together quite a good reference collection of stamps, which could possibly have an OS puncture applied in the future.

Once a good set of images has been built up, it is then possible to compare the fingerprint of a possible OS purchase with your file of images. You will probably be surprised at the number of times you find a match, where the fingerprint of the unpunctured stamp is a perfect match to the fingerprint of the stamp now showing an OS puncture – i.e. the puncture has been recently added; it is forged.

A Case Study

The 4d KGV stamp shown above (See images 5a and 5b on page 8) was not a random selection – it was specifically selected to provide this case study. The OS punctures, (both of them), are forged, and this can be proven by fingerprinting.

The stamp first came to the notice of the Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia (PCNZA) on 7 April 2014, when it was offered for sale by an Australian dealer (whom we shall call Dealer A.)



The PCNZA had doubts about the puncture and started investigating. The first stop was a database of stamps with potential for forgery, (maintained by a regular contributor to Stampboards) and success was immediate. The item shown in Fig 6a and 6b at left, was located in the database.

A comparison of the fingerprints in Figs 5b and 6b leaves no doubt that we are looking at the same stamp.

Fig 6a

Fig 6b

(images courtesy of Stampboards)

A lot more sleuthing unearthed the following trail for the stamp:

4 July 2008: purchased on ebay by **perm209** for \$66. Item 180259012177. No OS puncture.

10 August 2008: sold on ebay by **fj..antiques02** for \$180, Item 180271894459 now with an OS puncture. Purchased by a UK collector, Collector A.

8 May 2013: offered by Prestige in sale 182 as part of lot 2273 (submitted by Collector A.) Unsold.

7 February 2014: stamp re-offered by Prestige in sale 187 as part of lot 150. Bought by Dealer A.

7 Apr 2014: offered for sale by Dealer A. Withdrawn on advice of PCNZA and donated to the PCNZA reference collection.

It is quite clear that the OS puncture was applied between 4 Jul 2008 and 10 Aug 2008. Only one person had a reason to apply the puncture during this period – Ebay seller **fj..antiques02** (who was probably using **perm209** as another of his multiple identities.) The puncture changed a stamp bought for \$66 into one sold for \$180. If you google this seller, you will find some VERY interesting information regarding his forgery activities.

As you can see, fingerprinting can be a very powerful tool.

In Part 2 of this series, we will look at how OS punctures are forged, and examine some further Ebay “specials”.

COVID effects Members

By Les Vincent

Australian and New Zealand Members have been largely unaffected by COVID, as we have been able to isolate ourselves from the rest of the World. Yes, we have been subjected to restrictions, lockdowns and other changes and this has had real, economic and social impacts, but we have not experienced the direct effects, such as they have in Europe. This from a Member in Europe:

“About the COVID19 problems, we now have a complete lock down and all the stores are closed, and there is an evening clock you can't leave the house after 21.00. Half of March my wife and I had COVID, I've been very ill and not yet recovered in total, my Father, who is 84 years got COVID in the end of November and to was very ill, but he recovered well and my oldest daughter had COVID begin December, but has no problems with the infection 18 children of the 30 in her class got infected and the school closed down.”

We have been fortunate, and we wish our Members and those in other Countries such as the US, the UK and Europe our best.

Correction to Part 1 of OSNSW Type A Article

By Tom Weir

CORRECTION



In Part 1 of the series on the OS/NSW Type A puncture on Kangaroo issues (SPPB No. 131 October 2020 pp 9–13) there is an error in Figures 7 and 8. Here the stamp portrayed as Die 3 is in fact Die 10. The front and back of the real Die 3 stamp with all pins intact is illustrated at left:

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

By Tom Weir

Part 2: An Illustrated Key to the 12 Dies

As part of the research into this puncture I constructed a spreadsheet with various characters and character states of the 12 Dies that I considered useful in their separation. This spreadsheet was then used to construct an illustrated key that would allow any Die to be identified by following the couplets in the key until a match was made. This as far as I can see is a novel approach to the identification of Dies of any official puncture and hopefully will prove easy enough to be used by the majority of those so interested.

The numbering of the holes of this OS/NSW Type A puncture follows that shown in Part 1 of this series (Weir and Coath, 2020) and is repeated here at **Figure 13** for completeness. Stamps where there are constant missing pins are used to show the characters mentioned in the key, but in these cases, stamps with the full complement of pins are also shown for completeness. The relevant characteristics are shown with either lines or arrows on the back view of each particular Die. Stamps of various values and watermarks are used in the illustrations.

Certain Dies have unique characteristics that can make them easier to identify than others:

Die 2: Line through S4 and S10 (of NSW) just passes through O6 and O7.

Die 5: Right arm of N ,more or less bent outwards with N8 and N11 aligned to the right of N9 and N10.

Die 6: Right arm of N crooked, with N8 and N9 vertically aligned to the right of N10 and N11.

Die 11: O6 and O7 same distance apart as O5 and O6.

Die 12: W1 slightly higher than W7 and W13 in horizontal alignment.

Other Dies share characters that they have in common, but can be separated by other characters:

Dies 4 and 7: Line through S4 and S10 (of NSW) just passes right edges of O1 and O5 (vertical in alignment).

Some of the characters used in the key are rather subtle and the use of some form of magnification is recommended.

ILLUSTRATED KEY TO THE 12 DIES OF THE OS/NSW TYPE A PUNCTURE

1(0) O6 and O7 same distance apart as O5 and O6 (**Figures 1 and 13**)Die 11

O6 closer to O7 than to O5 (eg **Figure 2**); OR O6 missing2



Figure 1: Die 11 – O6 and O7 same distance apart as O5 and O6.

2(1) Line through S4 and S10 (of NSW) passes through O6 and O7; W6 closer to W2 than to W8 (**Figure 2**). [S2 (of OS) and S2 and S5 (of NSW) **usually** missing and O6 sometimes missing]Die 2

Line through S4 and S10 (of NSW) passes elsewhere through O (eg **Figures 3, 4 and 9**); W6 and W2 about same distance apart as W6 and W8 OR W6 closer to W8 than to W2; OR S4 (of NSW) missing3



Figure 2: Die 2 – showing full pins and missing pins S2 (of OS) and S2, S5 (of NSW); line through S4 and S10(ofNSW) passing through O6 and O7.

3(2) Line through S4 and S10 just passes right edges of O1 and O5 (vertical in alignment) (Figures 3 and 4)4

Line through S4 and S10 passes left edge of O8 or through part of O8 (eg Figure 5 and 9); OR S4 (of NSW) missing5

4(3) Horizontal line through S4 passes through top edge of S1 (of NSW); OR S1 (of NSW) missing; S8 closer to S7 than to S9 (of NSW) (Figure 3). [W3 usually missing and S1 and S2 (of NSW) and S1 (of OS) sometimes missing]Die 7

Horizontal line through S4 passes through middle of S1 (of NSW); S8 about same distance from S7 as from S9 (of NSW) (Figure 4)Die 4

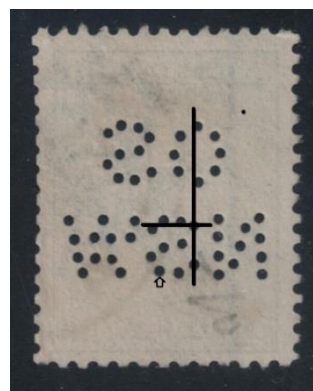


Figure 3: Die 7 – showing full pins and missing pin W3; line through S4 and S10 (of NSW) passing right edge of O1 and O5; horizontal line through S4 passes through top edge of S1 (of NSW); S8 closer to S7 than to S9 (of NSW).

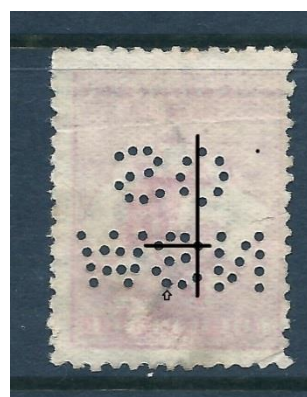


Figure 4: Die 4 – line through S4 and S10 (of NSW) passing right edge of O1 and O5; horizontal line through S4 passes through middle of S1 (of NSW); S8 about same distance from S7 as from S9 (of NSW).

5(3) W1 slightly higher than W7 and W13 in horizontal alignment; S4 and S1 (of NSW) in approximately same horizontal alignment (Figure 5) [S3 (of OS) often missing (only from 3rd wmk) and N9 sometimes missing]Die 12

W1 and W7 or W1, W7 and W13 in approximately same horizontal alignment; S4 at least slightly lower than S1 in horizontal alignment6

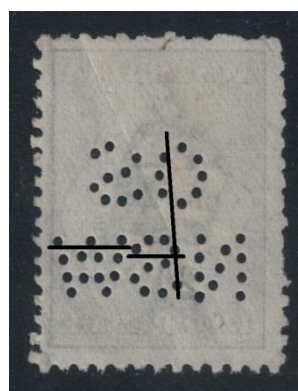


Figure 5: Die 12 – showing full pins and missing pin S3 (of OS); line through S4 and S10 (of NSW) passes left edge of O8; W1 slightly higher than W7 and W13 in horizontal alignment; S4 and S1 (of NSW) in approximately same horizontal alignment.

6(5) N4 higher than N11 in horizontal alignment; horizontal line through S4 passes level with lower edge of S1 (of NSW) (**Figures 6 and 7**); **OR** S4 (of NSW) missing7

N4 and N11 in approximately same horizontal alignment; horizontal line through S4 goes through at least part of S1 (eg **Figures 8 and 9**); **OR** S1 (of NSW) missing8

7(6) S2 higher than S3 in horizontal alignment (of NSW); N1 slightly higher than N8 in horizontal alignment (**Figure 6**)**Die 10**

S2 and S3 in approximately same horizontal alignment (of NSW); N1 slightly lower than N8 in horizontal alignment (**Figure 7**) [S4 (of NSW) **usually** missing and S5 (of NSW) and W9 sometimes missing]**Die 1**

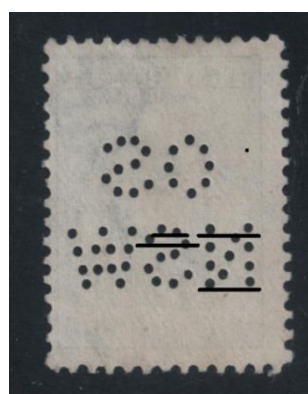


Figure 6: Die 10 – N4 higher than N11 in horizontal alignment; horizontal line through S4 passes level with lower edge of S1 (of NSW); S2 higher than S3 in horizontal alignment (of NSW); N1 higher than N8 in horizontal alignment.

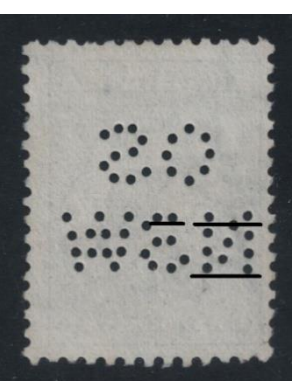


Figure 7: (at Left) Die 1 – showing full pins and missing pin S4 (of NSW); N4 higher than N11 in horizontal alignment; S2 and S3 in approximately same horizontal alignment (of NSW); N1 lower than N8 in horizontal alignment.

8(6) Right arm of N more or less bent outwards, with N8 and N11 vertically aligned to the right of N9 and N10; W6 lower than W8 in horizontal alignment (**Figure 8**) [S1 (of OS) **usually** missing and S2 (of OS) and W5 sometimes missing]**Die 5**

Right arm on N either basically straight, bent inwards (eg **Figure 10**) or crooked (**Figure 9**); W6 and W8 in approximately same horizontal alignment (**Figure 10**)9



Figure 8: Die 5 – showing full pins and missing pin S1 (of OS); right arm of N more or less bent outwards, with N8 and N11 vertically aligned to the right of N9 and N10; W6 lower than W8 in horizontal alignment; horizontal line through S4 passes through part of S1.

9(8) Right arm of N crooked with N8 and N9 vertically aligned to the right of N10 and N11; S4 about same distance from S3 as from S5 (**Figure 9**) (of NSW) [S7 (of NSW) usually missing] **Die 6**

Right arm of N either straight or bent inwards (eg **Figure 10**); S4 closer to S3 than S5 OR S3 closer to S5 than to S3 (of NSW)(**Figures 10, 11 and 12**) **10**



Figure 9: Die 6 – showing full pins and missing pin S7 (of NSW); right arm of N crooked with N8 and N9 vertically aligned to the right of N10 and N11; S4 about same distance from S3 as from S5 (of NSW); horizontal line through S4 passes through part of S1 (of NSW); line through S4

and S10 (of NSW) passes through part of O8.

10(9) S2 and S3 in approximately same horizontal alignment and very close together (of OS); W3 (when present) very close to W5 (**Figure 10**) [W3 and S7 (of OS) (only from 3rd wmk) usually missing] **Die 3**

S2 at least slightly higher than S3 in horizontal alignment and not so close together (of OS) (**Figures 11 and 12**); W3 not so close to W5 **11**



Figure 10: Die 3 – showing full pins and missing pins S7 (of OS) and W3; S2 and S3 in approximately same horizontal alignment and very close together (of OS); S4 closer to S3 than to S5 (of NSW); right arm of N slightly bent inwards at N11.

11(10) S4 closer to S3 than to S5 (of NSW); S2 higher than S3 in horizontal alignment (of NSW); N1 slightly higher than N8 in horizontal alignment; W5 and W6 in approximately same vertical alignment (**Figure 11**) [S1 (of NSW) usually missing and S4 (of OS) sometimes missing] **Die 8**

S4 closer to S5 than to S3 (of NSW); S2 and S3 in approximately same horizontal alignment (of NSW); N1 and N8 in approximately same horizontal alignment; W5 vertically aligned to the left of W6 (**Figure 12**) [W10 sometimes missing] **Die 9**



Figure 11: Die 8 – showing full pins and missing pin S1 (of NSW); S2 slightly higher than S3 in horizontal alignment (of OS); S2 higher than S3 in horizontal alignment (of NSW); S4 closer to S3 than to S5 (of NSW); N1 higher than N8 in horizontal alignment;

W5 and W6 in approximately same vertical alignment.



Figure 12: Die 9 – S2 higher than S3 in horizontal alignment (of OS); S2 and S3 in approximately same horizontal alignment (of NSW); S4 closer to S5 than to S3 (of NSW); N1 and N8 in approximately same horizontal alignment; W5 vertically aligned to the left of W6.

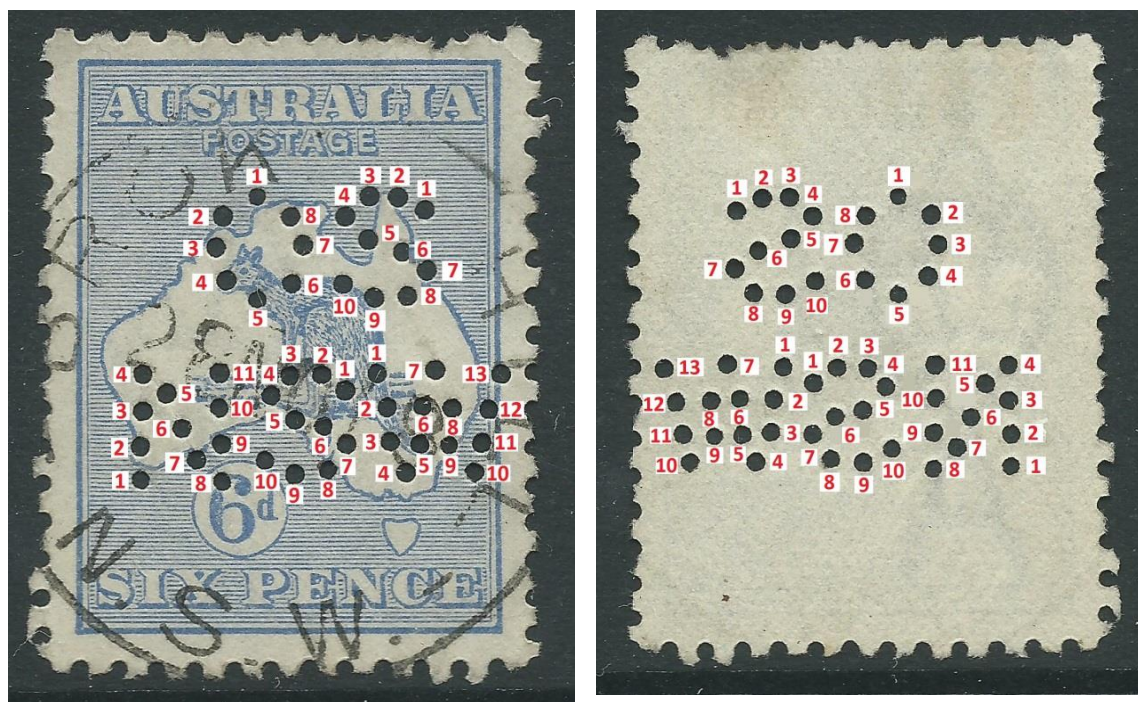


Figure 13: 6d Blue Kangaroo Die 11 showing the numbering of the holes from front and back.

This concludes the second part on this OS/NSW Type A puncture. The next parts will have something more to say on missing pins, inverted punctures, double punctures, and known forgeries.

REFERENCES:

Weir, T.A. and Coath, D. (2020). The OS/NSW Type A puncture on Kangaroo issues – Identifying the 12 Dies. Part 1: Background, methodology and illustrated conclusions. *South Pacific Perfin Bulletin* No. 131 October 2020: 9 – 13.

Weir, T.A. and Coath, D. (2020). The OS/NSW Type A puncture on Kangaroo issues – Identifying the 12 Dies. Part 1: Background, methodology and illustrated conclusions. *Australian Stamps Professional* Volume 15, Issue 1, No 87: 42–45.

Collecting the PCNZA pattern – Updated Catalogues

By Peter Simpfordorfer

Updated versions of some of the PCNZA Perfin Catalogues are now live on <http://perfins.com.au/> these are located under the “Research Tab”.

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

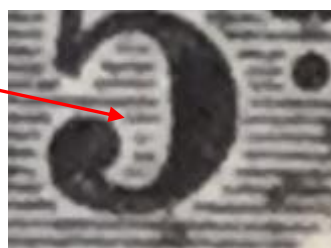
So, if you have a desire to collect these patterns, then all you need to do is contact me: Peter Simpfordorfer by email at: simpy19@bigpond.com or write to me at PO Box 2099, WAGGA, NSW, 2650, and I will send you an envelope full (with 100 or so) for you to start or build your collection. This is for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

An in depth examination of the G/NSW Type C usage of the 5d Blue Queen Elizabeth stamp (ASC 346)

By Ray Fleming

The 5d Deep Blue Queen Elizabeth II stamp (Perf 14¾ x 14, No watermark, ASC 346) provides an interesting field of study when linked directly to the Type C “G/NSW” official perfin usage.

This stamp has a date of issue of 01/10/1959. The sheet version was produced in panes of 80 stamps, with a format of 10 rows of 8 stamps. There are two variants of the sheet stamp, a Type A which has 4 short lines inside the hook of the 5’s tail and a Type B with 5 short lines in that area. (see Figure 1). The panes were formatted in alternating horizontal rows of 8 stamps, either solely Type A or Type B with row 1 being Type A and Type B for row 2 and so on alternating down the pane (Stanley Gibbons). This generated columns of 10 stamps, alternating Type A and Type B stamps throughout the sheet, which was compatible with the use of the Type C G/NSW die set.



Row 1
Type A with 4 short
horizontal lines in tail
of “5”
Die 1
Note: Missing pin “N1”



Row 2
Type B with 5 short
horizontal lines in tail
of “5”
Die 2

Figure 1: G/NSW Type C position 4 on ASC 346 Dies 1 & 2

Andersen (2007) shows this stamp as existing in both positions 2 and 4. Let's consider the more common position, Position 4 initially. The expected outcome of this orientation's usage is detailed in Figure 2.

Die Number	Position 4	ASC 346 Type A or type B
Die 1		Position 1 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 1 of sheet – Type A
Die 2		Position 2 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 2 of sheet – Type B
Die 3		Position 3 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 3 of sheet – Type A
Die 4		Position 4 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 4 of sheet – Type B
Die 5		Position 5 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 5 of sheet – Type A
Die 6		Position 6 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 6 of sheet – Type B
Die 7		Position 7 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 7 of sheet – Type A
Die 8		Position 8 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 8 of sheet – Type B
Die 9		Position 9 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 9 of sheet – Type A
Die 10		Position 10 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 10 of sheet – Type B

Figure 2: Die relationship in Position 4 G/NSW with ASC 346 stamp type A or B

The implications of this are as follows: Odd numbered dies of the G/NSW Type C in position 4 will only be found on Type A 5d Deep Blue Queen Elizabeth II stamps (ASC346) and even numbered dies on Type B of the same stamp. The only exception to this would be if a stamp was replaced in a sheet due to damage and then there is a 50: 50 chance of it being replaced with the correct type.

I have examined a vast number of 5d Deep Blue Queen Elizabeth II (ASC 346) stamps with Type C “G/NSW” perfin present in position 4. Whilst operator diligence in producing well centred perfins is somewhat lacking, provided pins 4 through to 9 of the “G” are present, it is possible to use the methodology described by Fleming and Weir (2020) to determine the die type used to generate the perfin. Where one or more of these pins is missing, the fall back position was to use the dot patterns generated by Taylor and Coath (2013).

Other than those examples where the perfin removed the area used to determine whether the stamp was either type A or Type B, the above table holds true for all of these stamps collected to date. Of course if you are looking at the rarer Type 2 position G/NSW, the situation is totally reversed as outlined in figure 3. (below) Odd numbered dies will only be found on Type B ASC 346 stamps and even numbered dies solely on Type A ASC 346 stamps.

Die Number	Position 2	ASC 346 Type A or type B
Die 10	G NSW	Position 1 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 1 of sheet – Type A
Die 9	G NSW	Position 2 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 2 of sheet – Type B
Die 8	G NSW	Position 3 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 3 of sheet – Type A
Die 7	G NSW	Position 4 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 4 of sheet – Type B
Die 6	G NSW	Position 5 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 5 of sheet – Type A
Die 5	G NSW	Position 6 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 6 of sheet – Type B
Die 4	G NSW	Position 7 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 7 of sheet – Type A
Die 3	G NSW	Position 8 in Column of 10 stamps i.e row 8 of sheet – Type B
Die 2	G NSW	Position 9 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 9 of sheet – Type A
Die 1	G NSW	Position 10 in Column of 10 stamps i.e. row 10 of sheet – Type B

Figure 3: Die relationship in Position 2 G/NSW with ASC 346 stamp type A or B

During the period the 5d Deep Blue Queen Elizabeth II stamp (ASC 346) was being punctured with the Type C G/NSW, many examples of missing pins are to be found. As outlined by Taylor & Page (1952), these can be generated by die damage, general die wear, too little pressure applied during the puncture process or the operator trying to perforate too many sheets at a time. Using the pin numbering system initially outline in Fleming & Weir (2020) for this die (Figure 4), the following data cites all 10 examples found with an individual pin missing and the two examples where two or more pins were missing at the same time.

Any stamp that exhibited a pin pressure impression without a hole being generated was excluded from this data set and further in all but one case (Die 1 – N1), multiple copies of the missing pin variants have been seen. This listing may be added to with future findings.

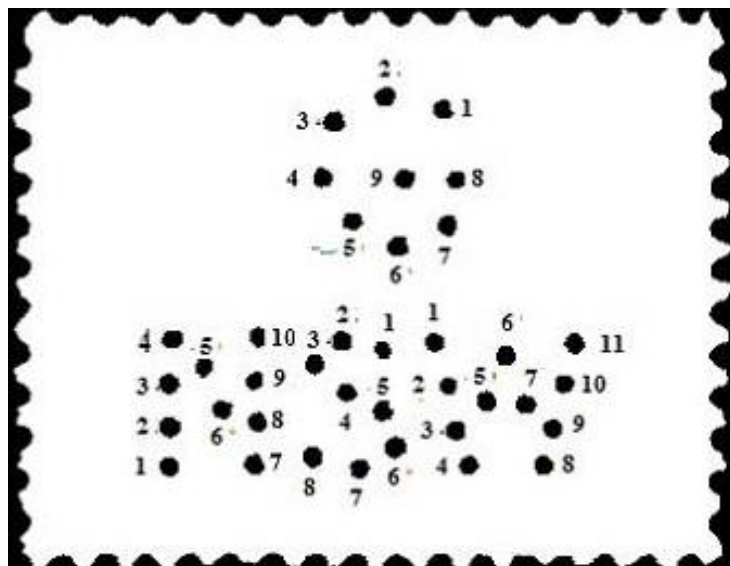


Figure 4: (at Left) Number System for pins in TypeC “G/NSW” perfin

G/NSW Type C Puncture on ASC 346, 5d Deep Blue QE II (missing individual pins)										
Dies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
G		5				5		6	3	
N	1		8					5		
S										
W				9			11		10	4

Figure 5: Single Missing pin Variants on ASC 346 5d Deep Blue QE II

Only die 5 appears to have escaped without the appearance of a missing pin variant during the usage of Type C “G/NSW” perfin on the 5d Deep Blue QE II stamp (ASC 346). Further indications of die repair can be implied from the above table where more than one, “single missing pin”, exists for an individual die e.g. Dies 8 and 9

Where multiple missing pins occur in the same die, these are listed as follows: Die 9 – G2, G3 & N8 and Die 10 – G1 & W4. As to which pin was missing first in these multiples; as Die 9 – G3 and Die 10 W4 have been found, it is my belief that they occurred first then pins G2 & N8 added later for Die 9 in an order yet to be determined and G1 added for die 10. This missing pin data can be utilised to “assist” in assigning die numbers to the G/NSW type C dies around the early 1960’s, but the further forward you move by date, the less accurate it becomes, due to die repair and subsequent damage to the individual dies.

Note: GNSW Article continued on Page 20 -----→

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.

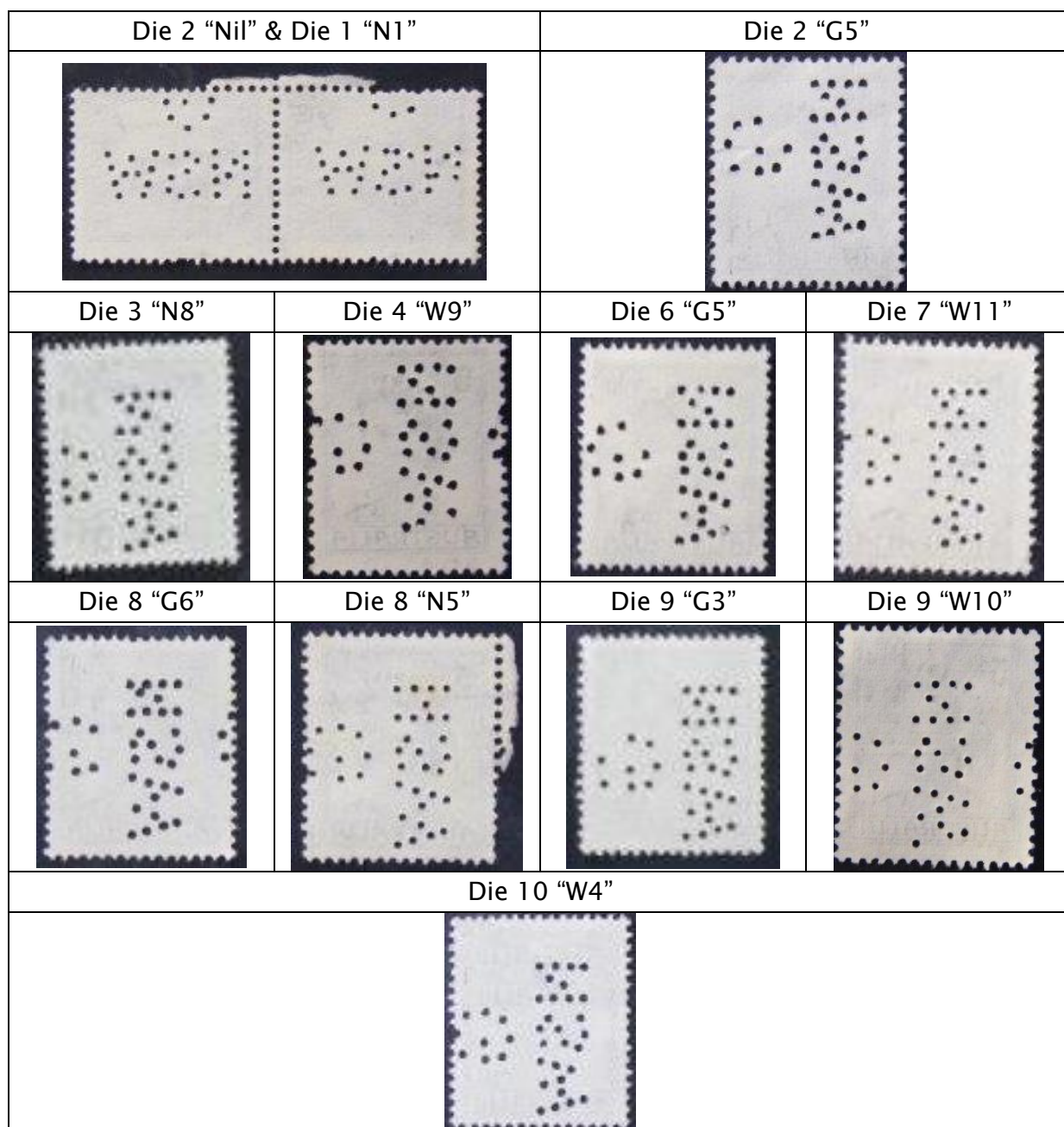


Figure 6: "G/NSW" type C position 4 – Missing Pin Examples ASC 346

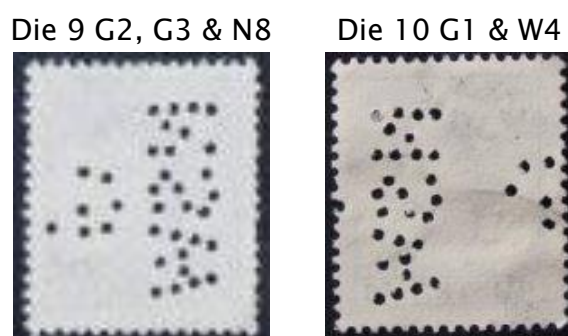


Figure 7: "G/NSW" type C position 4 – multiple missing pins examples ASC 346

Note: Die 10 impression is a stamp showing parts of two adjacent strikes, not position 2.

The Type D "G/NSW" official perfin is also been found in Positions 2 and 4 on this stamp. To date a method to differentiate the individual dies of this puncture head has not been found. Identifying a stamp with the Type D perfin as either Type A or Type B will drop the potential die involved down to one of 5, either odd or even numbered depending on the orientation of the Perfin. It's a start in the process.

The 5d deep blue QE II stamp (ASC 346) was also used by the Victorian Government Departments for Official postage with Scott and Toop (1993) reporting the Type III “VG” perfin present in Positions 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the printed panes of stamps containing both Type A and Type B stamps. Once that perfin can be differentiated down to its individual dies, the implications of the various orientations of the dies in relationship to either ASC 346 type A or B can be resolved. However, that’s a challenge for someone more expert in the VG die area.

References

Andersen, D. 2007. *Australian Official Perfins 2nd Edition*. Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia. 216pp. [120]

Fleming, R. and Weir, T. 2020. Differentiating the individual Dies of the G/NSW Type C Puncture – A New Approach. *South Pacific Perfin Bulletin* No.131 October 2020: 6–9.

Scott, N. and Toop, B. 1993 *Victorian Government Punctures, 5th edition*. ISBN 0 64615911 9. pp 54 plus Appendices 1–7. [44]

Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue 7th Edition [73]

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

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.

JH.1 Proving Cover for James Hardie & Company

By Greg Howard and David Coath

Correction

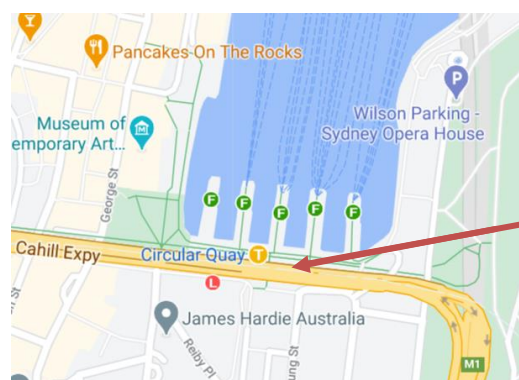
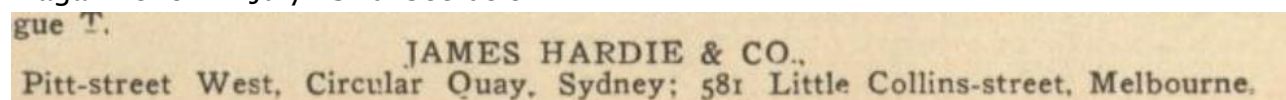
In the last issue, we shared a cover that proved the JH.1 (Temporary pattern) to James Hardie & Co and we made the case that this meant that the similar JH and JHC Temporary patterns, which are all found used in Sydney in the same period, 1916 – 1919 inclusive, could be provisionally assigned to the same user.

However, the details that we provided regarding the location of the company at the time of the perfin use was less clear.



Greg’s cover stated that the location was “Circular Quay West” (see left), but we were uncertain of the actual street address and this could not be clarified by an Internet search. The only better information that we could find came from TROVE and it was not

conclusive. The following address appeared in an advertisement in a copy of “Building Magazine” of 12 July 1910. See below:



We were uncertain of the addition of the “Pitt Street West” detail, as Pitt St does not enter the western part of Circular Quay.

John Mathews pointed out via email, that the map we used (see left), was modern and that in circa 1916, Pitt Street was not blocked by the Cahill Expressway (in yellow on the modern map).

John was able to secure the image of a map of the area from 1922 (see next page), that was much more helpful and informative about the location of the companies premises at the time of the perfin use.

New Reports

By David Coath, Greg Howard, Gordon Monk and Dave Elsmore

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



This BEA (HAPP BEA.1) is listed in the Revenue Perfins of New South Wales here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/nsw-Revenue-B-Perfins.html> scroll down to BEA.a

It was found by Greg Howard and it is one of only a handful of these that have been reported, it is the first found on a 1/6.

The user was "British Equitable Assurance" and they were acquired by "Royal Exchange Assurance" but this is all explained on the Revenue Perfin site.



Gordon Monk reported this very rare unused Pre Printed Postal Stationery item for the "Adelaide Co - Operative Society Ltd", which has an ACS.1 on a 1/2d KGV applied as well.

The item (image reduced) is

from the collection of well known South Australian specialist Martin Walker and is an item of considerable rarity, even without the perfin. It is valued at \$2000 in the Postal Stationery Catalogue.

The ASC Group of patterns is an interesting one and you can read more about them in SPPB # 104 of April 2014 or look on the "Revenue Patterns of South Australia here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/S-Revenue-A-Perfins.html>

Auction Watch

By David Coath, Greg Howard, and Dave Elsmore



We will feature some special items from the 2020 Abacus Auction Sales in the next issue, including a Perfin cover that deserves to be on the front cover.

This 10/- (at left) was listed on ebay, it was thin, stained and torn, but we had not sighted one before, so \$3 seemed a bargain.

It appears to be HS.3, but as outlined in the article in SPPB # 104 of January 2014, by Arthur Taylor and David Coath (pages 12 - 17), HS.3 is a missing pin variation of the same pattern which when complete appears like HS.4. The evidence for this is restated here in "Revenue Perfins of

South Australia": <https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/S-Revenue-H-Perfins.html>

The SA Patterns on South Australian Issues

By Jerry Austen and David Coath

In "Australia Official Perfins" (Edition 2 – 2007) David Andersen gives a good overview of the South Australian Government response to the requirement to perforate stamps for their use and also for the use of Commonwealth Departments in South Australia. The focus here is the SA patterns for State use, with a view to learning about the structure of the perforating devices and how they were used.

As David points out (AOP Page 150), prior to Federation the South Australian Government had been users of OS Overprints as well as the very interesting Departmentals, so they could be forgiven for not mounting a fast response to the move to perforated stamps demanded by the incoming Federal Postmaster.

In the end they did very well, not as quick as NSW and Victoria, but certainly much better than Queensland and what is more, they did it on their own, unlike Tasmania and Western Australia, who "piggybacked" on Victoria.

David Andersen reports that the SA device came into service in September/October of 1903 and this is particularly creditable, as they had a comparatively large range of stamp formats to address.



For instance, they would have required two different SA devices to perforate the small sized issues as well as the larger "Long Type" (see at left below). Note that neither the horizontal or vertical separation of the dies would have fitted both stamp formats.

For this article we will focus on the small format issues and consider the structure of that device.

To assist us in this study we were fortunate enough to acquire a half sheet (see bottom



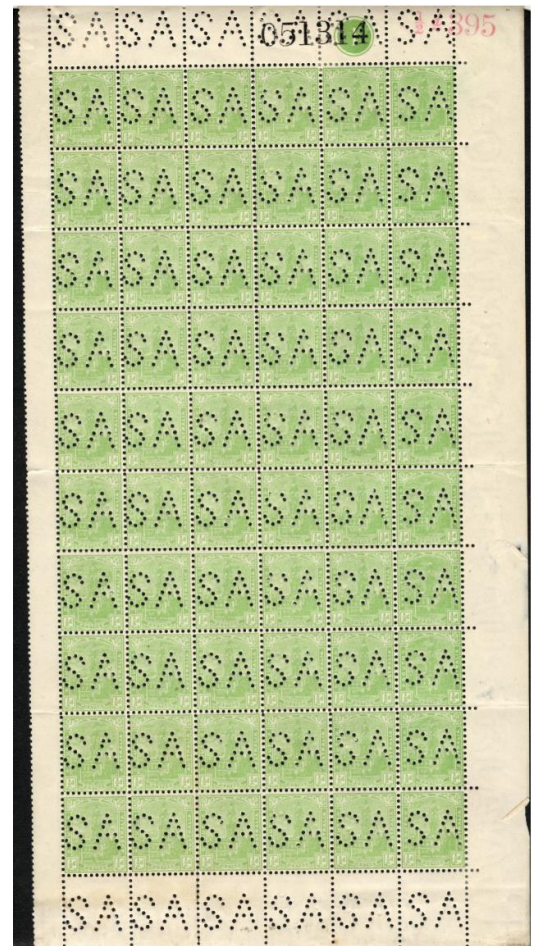
of the page at right, considerably reduced) that had been punctured SA.

This confirms the structure of the sheet layouts, 2 panes of 60 stamps in 6 columns of 10 per pane with a central gutter.

From the full pane it is not possible to confirm the structure of the device. The missing pins in the 5th column from the left suggest a horizontal device, but we are still uncertain if it punctured across the central gutter. So was it 6 dies or 12?

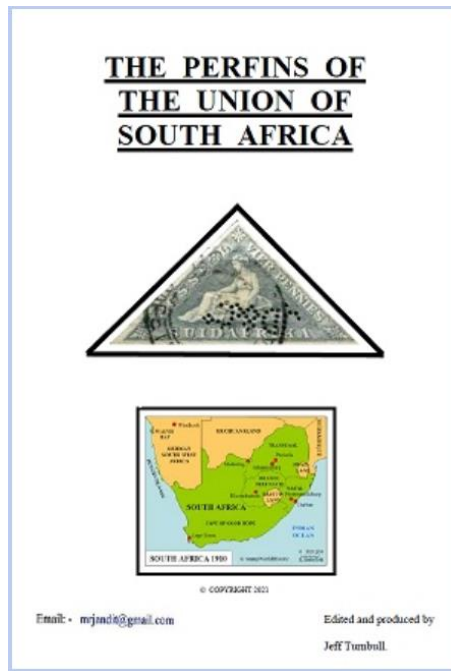
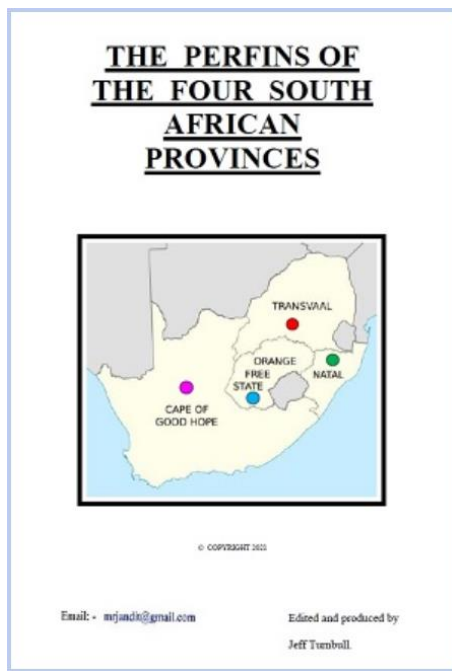
Fortunately, we also have this Block of 10, 1d Reds, (at left above) with a rather bizarre puncturing error, that sees a diagonal strike of the punch head across the sheet. The fact that the error is horizontal confirms that the device is a horizontal array or dies, but the fact that it carries across the central gutter confirms that the device is made up of 12 dies in a 6+6 format with a space for the central gutter.

We suspect that we will find that the "Long Issues" were punctured in a similar way, but that can be a discussion for another day. Multiples are the best way to confirm such things, so if any Member has some multiples of these "Long issues", then please share them with us. Contact Jerry Austen at: jausten@ozemail.com.au or David Coath at: davidcoath@onthe.net.au



New Perfin Catalogues for South Africa

By Jeff Turnbull and David Coath



PCNZA Member Jeff Turnbull in the United Kingdom, has issued 2 more Catalogues in his series of colourful and informative catalogues covering the collecting of the Perfins of the British Commonwealth.

They are available in pdf, and are 41 pages 42 pages in full colour, so they easy to print out.

They can be found on the GB Perfin Society web site here:

<https://www.angelfire.com/pr/perfinsoc/> click on the "Publications" tab and then look for the link headed "Free online catalogues...." In the text.

There you will find some useful resources, including Jeff's existing Catalogues for Ceylon/Sri Lanka, India and States, Malaya, Mauritius and more.

The Catalogues are "active" in that they can be updated and a revised pdf uploaded to the GB Perfin Site as new information comes to hand. So, Jeff is always on the hunt for new information on all his catalogues.

If you can add any information to these catalogues, please contact Jeff by emailing him at: mrjandit@gmail.com

Collecting Australian Government Perfins

By Jason Rowe, Ray Fleming and Tom Weir

Collecting Australian Government perfins is a fun and rewarding part of the Australian Perfin landscape.

There is an excellent general reference in David Andersen's "Australian Official Perfins (2007 Edition 2) that is available to Members at the very low price of just \$25 plus \$10 postage. And if you are keen on VG's then we can include "Victorian Government Punctures" (1993 Edition 5) for just a further \$10. Contact David Coath for quick delivery.

In addition, we can assist you with your collecting, layout and new reports and even help you to build your collection with spares that we have.

All you have to do is choose your interest, contact us and get started:

VG's: contact Jason Rowe via email at buddahboy10@live.com .

OSNSW Type A, GNSW Type A: contact Tom Weir at tomweir@bigpond.com

GNSW Type c and Type D: contact Ray Fleming ray.fleming@bigpond.com

Meet a Member

By David Coath

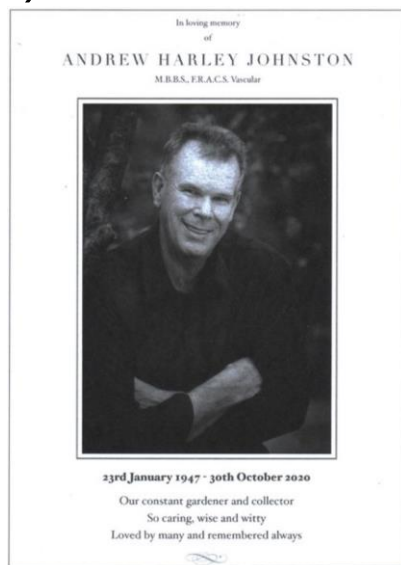
I have a few of these Profiles in production, but why don't you join the queue and share your story.

I had planned to interview long time Member John Tracey for this Bulletin, but he has been unwell. I will try and catch up with John in time for the next issue.

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

Members Vale

By Les Vincent



We have been saddened by news of the passing of 2 long term Members of the PCNZA.

Andrew Johnston (see left) passed away in October 2020. He was a keen KGV collector and this extended to perfins.

We extend our condolences to Andrew's wife Clair and their Family.

We also heard of the passing of Scottish Member, **Colin Clark Hutchison** on 25 January 2021.

Colin had a long battle with cancer and a few years ago he decided to sell his amazing collection of Australian Perfins, which featured a huge collection of Australian Private Perfin covers. This and most of his other perfins were the mainstay of a number of Club Auctions over the past few years. In addition, Colin submitted some very informative articles for the SPPB (see #101 in particular) over the years regarding his

speciality in the 1927 Canberra issue and in particular the Official and Private perfins that are found on that issue.

We wish his wife Birthe and their Family all the very best.

The Q patterns of Australia

By Greg Howard, Dave Elsmore, and David Coath



QME.1 for Queensland Meat Export & Agency Co.



This was the front cover item from the July Bulletin. We had promised you an update into our suspicions regarding this pattern, but these concerns have dissipated somewhat with the other examples that have come to light. See the 6d Greens above right.

We have found that the postmarks and usage periods of these are all consistent and furthermore it appears that the Perforating device was not very robust and this is evidenced by the frequent missing pins that are seen in the 6d issues.

It seems that the short usage period may have been due to the demise of the device. We will continue to gather evidence and share this in future Bulletins.

These 6d's and many other amazing items will be featured in the April Auction.

Buy your own perforator

By John Amiet and Ron Mills

When the PCNZA acquired its perforating device in 1998, there were few manufacturers of such things still trading. Given the passage of a further 22 odd years, we were pleased to find that they are still available.

A simple single die perforator can be sourced from The Internet sales division of Bolsons:

Bolsons Ltd,
Unit 64 Horndon Industrial Park
Station Road
West Horndon
CM13 3XL

United Kingdom

<http://bolsons.co.uk/>

Here is an image from their website (see at right.)

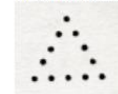
Fixed Single Character Perforating Machine

This can perforate a letter, number or simple symbol of your choice. The diameter of the pins can be selected to meet your requirements.

Price on application.



Fixed single character perforating press



Example of perforated symbol



The part cover at left is an example of the pattern on some recent correspondence from Ron to John.

It looks quite smart, but if you do not want your own perforator you can always get your stamps punctured with

the Clubs PCNZA device (see note at top of Page 4 of this 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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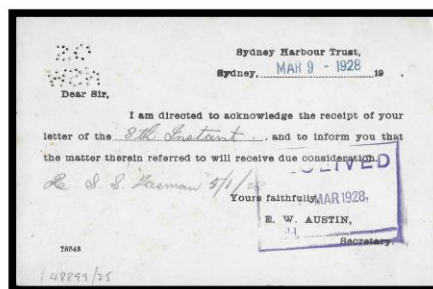
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