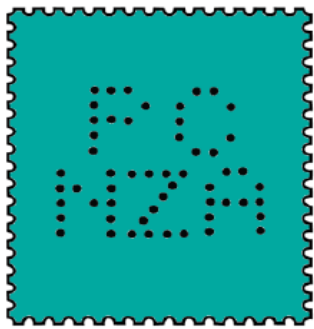


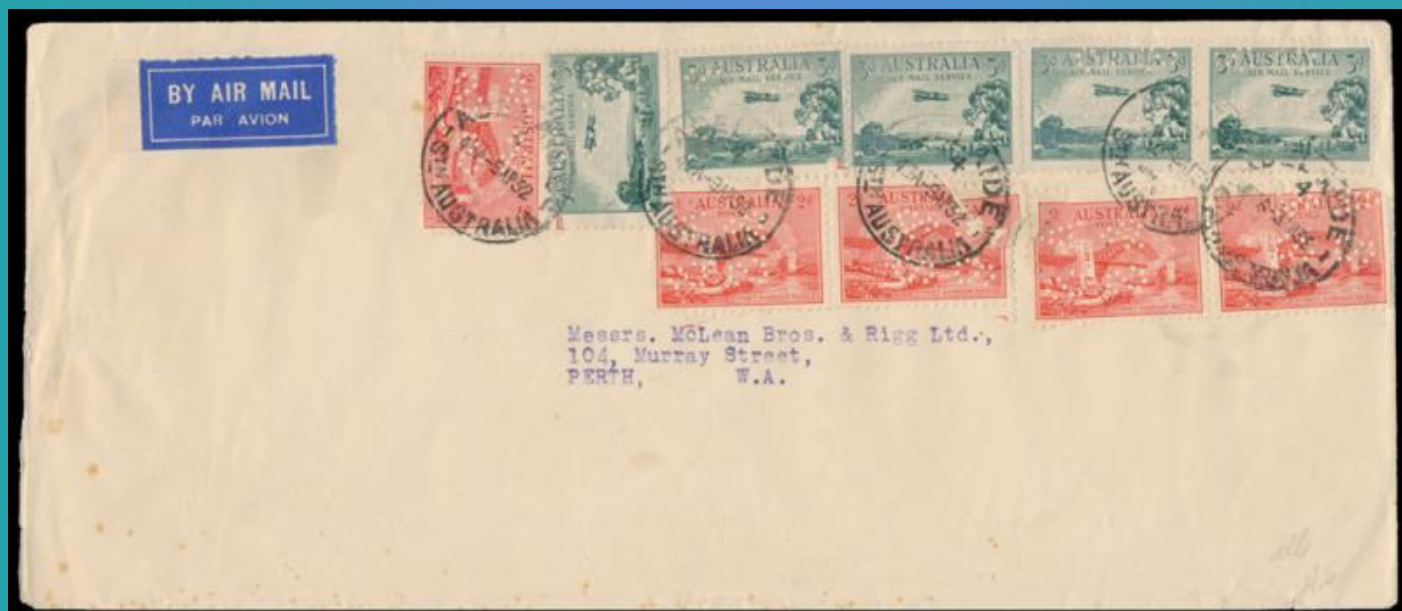


SOUTH PACIFIC PERFIN BULLETIN



THE BULLETIN OF THE PERFIN CLUB OF NEW ZEALAND
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FEATURE ARTICLES

- OSNSW Type A by Tom Weir
- GNSW Type C Reports by Ray Fleming
- VG 3rd Head by Jason Rowe
- OS Forgeries by John Graham

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.

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

Committee Member: John Mathews,
164 Dumas Street, McKellar, ACT, 2617, Australia
Email: jhmrttd@gmail.com

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

Jeff Turnbull (Wales – UK)
Steven McLachlan (Christchurch – NZ)
Jim Whittle (Kallangur – Qld)
Maciej Pilecki (Wroclaw – Poland)
Darren Killen (Hope Island – Qld)
Claire Johnston (Mt Eliza – VIC)
J Michael Powell (Ontario – Canada)

Editors Comment

By David Coath

Welcome to the SPPB #133 and a special welcome to all our new Members, it has been a good period for recruitment. This is another bumper issue, full of 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, but there is much more to see and read.

Tom Weir has continued his informative articles on the OSNSW Type A pattern, found on the Kangaroos issues and this time he details the Missing Pins, Inverted Punctures and Double Punctures. By the way Tom is already well advanced into his next project and more on that in the next Bulletin.

Likewise, Ray Fleming has followed up his articles from previous Bulletins on the GNSW Type C device. There is more to come on this pattern from Ray in future Bulletins.

Jerry Austen and David Coath deal with more information on the small SA pattern, using an amazing multiple supplied by Bob Szymanski.

Jason Rowe has produced another article on the VG pattern, this time dealing with the introduction of the 3rd Head.

John Graham continues his important series on Detecting Forgeries in OS patterns.

There is much more as well, including coverage of recent Auctions, in particular the recent ACE Auction, that featured a range of excellent Western Australian perfin items. Also, there is an article on the OS Type F Devices by Ken Scudder and a “Meet a Member” provided by New Zealand Member Stephen Jones.

We still have articles that cannot be included due to space considerations, as well as a series of 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 and Bob Szymanski. Bob also donated a set of the Pre decimal Navigators (MUH) which our Treasurer Les sold on ebay on behalf of the Club. Thanks to Bob and Les we were able to net \$100.

As a result of these donations and the Club’s “bank” of donated postage, we are once again able to manage the entire distribution of the April Bulletin with donated postage stamps.

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

Front Cover – A Simpson & Son Cover

By David Coath and Greg Howard

This amazing cover report comes from Greg Howard. It was part of a 2020 Abacus sale (Sale #242 of 29 – 31 August 2020) and fetched \$850+, which is the most that I have seen a Private Perfin cover sell for. Some other Parcel Tag proving pieces have sold for more, but they have a special market.

The price seems high until you consider the stamps on the cover. Now some Members, such as Michael Kino, saw the 2d Sydney Harbour Bridge stamps and would have bid enthusiastically, but the “hero” of the cover is actually the 3d 1929 Airmail issues. Take a look through your collections and I doubt that you will find more than a few examples of this stamp with a Private Perfin. This cover has 5 on its own.

It is simply an amazing item, yes, it is a common user, yes, it is an obtainable proving cover, yes, it is a large format Commercial cover, but the usage on the 3d Airmail is special and it serves to prove what an incredible hobby we have “by the tail”.

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, so none of those please, as it tends to gum up the punch head.

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

Club Auction – April 2021

By David Coath

Included in your Bulletin, you will find a huge Club Auction with over 580 Lots. The bulk of the material on offer comes from overseas, so it is mainly new.

The Auction features the Australian Private Perfin collection of Bob Szymanski and although it seems to have mainly been assembled in the 1990's, it has some amazing and rare reports.

The Auction also features material from new Member Ian Spencer (UK) and a huge range of CofA and C/of/A patterns, that were part of the Arthur Taylor collection.

At the time of writing this, the Auction has already been sent out in an emailed format. This was done so that Members had time to digest such a large and diverse set of Lots, prior to the Auction closing on 30 June 2021.

Early bids break tied bids, so make sure you get your bids in as soon as you can. If you need any scans of Lots or other information then please drop me an email, letter or telephone call.

This material will be all sold and so for the next Auction we will be looking for more material. So why not add your spares into the next Auction, 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.

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.

Good luck with your bids.

Subscription Notices

By Les Vincent

Enclosed in this Bulletin is a Personalised Membership Subscription Renewal Form that lists all credits and amounts due for the 2021/22 Membership year.

Payment methods are detailed on the reverse of the form.

I ask that you make your Subscription payment promptly.

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

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

The OS/NSW Type A Puncture on Kangaroo Issues – Part 3 – Missing Pins, Inverted Punctures and Double Punctures

By Tom Weir

Introduction

In this third part we will explore the missing pins of each Die, their first occurrences (as so far found), their constancy or transience and the existence of Inverted punctures and Double punctures. The identification of the Dies 1 to 12 and the numbering of the pins are as in Parts 1 and 2 of this series (Weir and Coath 2020, Weir 2021).

Missing Pins:

It would appear that van Weenen (1915) was the first to comment on the missing pins found in this puncture. He states that “The puncturing machine used for the “Kangaroo” stamps is a neat one, evidently the same as was used for puncturing the first lot, the “S” having also 10 holes, as almost every value shows broken pins, more or less, in all the letters”. Then, under the heading of varieties he states, “Broken pins in all values up to 1/-, and in all the letters”. Andersen (2007), noted that the puncturing head suffered a great deal of damage over the period of use and that missing pins are common. Coath *et al* (2019) refer to the broken pins appearing very early and to their reasonable consistency over the life of the puncture.

This study can confirm those statements, but goes further in detailing the missing pins per Die and whether they are constant or transient. Table 1 below details the current knowledge of missing pins per Die.

OS/NSW TYPE A PUNCTURE – MISSING PINS PER DIE												
* = not constant 1 st wmk only; + = only from 3 rd wmk												
	DIES											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LETTERS												
O		6*		1*								
S		2	7+	1*,2*,3*	1,2*		1*	4*				3+
N												9*
S	4, 5*, 10*	2, 5				7	1*, 2*	1				
W	9*, 11*		3	3*	5*		3		10*			

Table 1: Missing pins per Die. Numbers without * or + indicate constant missing pins from 1st wmk, 2nd wmk and 3rd wmk stamps. Numbers with + are constant missing pins found only in 3rd wmk stamps. Numbers with * are transient missing pins, found so far only in 1st wmk stamps.

Constant missing pins can be very useful in determining the various dies and these have been used in Parts 1 and 2 of this series (Weir and Coath 2020, Weir 2021) and it is useful to discuss these in more detail here. These constant missing pins occur in Dies 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12. No missing pins have been found in Dies 10 and 11, while four transient missing pins have been found in Die4, and one transient missing pin has been found in Die 9. Stamps with the full number of pins for each of these Dies that exhibit missing pins can only be found in the 1st wmk. Each of the Dies with missing pins will be treated in detail below. The existence and time of the missing pins was aided by the multiples shown in

Figures 1, 2 and 4 below. The given earliest seen dates for the constant missing pins may give some idea of when they first appeared.



Figure 1: 1d Red 1st wmk Dies 1 to 6 showing constant missing pins in Dies 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6.



Figure 2: 1d Red 1st wmk Dies 7 to 12, showing constant missing pin in Die 8.



Figure 3: 1d Red 1st wmk Dies 7 and 8 showing constant missing pins (W3 for Die 7 and S1 for Die 8); 6d Blue 3rd wmk Die 3 showing constant missing pins (S7 of OS and W3); 2d Grey 3rd wmk Die 12 showing constant missing pin (S3 of OS); 1d Red 1st wmk Die 4 showing transient missing pins O1, S1, S2 and S3 (of OS) and W3.

Die 1: Constant missing pin is S4 (of NSW) (Fig. 1). Earliest seen date on available stamps is June 1914. Occurs on 1st, 2nd and 3rd wmk stamps.

Transient missing pins are S5 and S10 (of NSW) and W9 and W11, both found so far only in 1st wmk stamps (Figs 4 and 6).

Die 2: Constant missing pins are S2 (of OS) and S2 and S5 (of NSW) in this combination (Fig. 1). Earliest seen date on available stamps is September 1914. Occur on 1st, 2nd and 3rd wmk stamps.

Transient missing pin is O6 found so far only in 1st wmk stamps. Various other combinations of the constant missing pins can be found, either singly or together (Figs 4 and 5).

Die 3: Constant missing pins are W3 on 1st and 2nd wmk stamps and then in combination with S7 (of OS) on 3rd wmk stamps (Figs 1 and 3). Earliest seen dates on available stamps are October 1913 for W3 and September 1918 for S7.

Die 4: Transient missing pins are O1, S1, S2 and S3 (of OS) and W3, all found so far only on 1st wmk stamps (Fig. 3).

Die 5: Constant missing pin is S1 (of OS) (Fig. 1). Earliest seen date on available stamps is March 1914. Occurs on 1st, 2nd and 3rd wmk stamps.

Transient missing pins are S2 (of OS) and W5, both found so far only in 1st wmk stamps (Fig. 4).

Die 6: Constant missing pin is S7 (of NSW) (Fig. 1). Earliest seen date on available stamps is May 1914. Occurs on 1st, 2nd and 3rd wmk stamps.



Figure 4: 4d Orange 1st wmk Dies 1 to 6, showing transient missing pins on Die 1 (S5 of NSW) and Die 5 (S2 of OS and W5) and constant missing pin on Die 2 (S5 of NSW).



Figure 5: 6d Blue 1st wmk Die 2 x 2 showing transient missing pin O6 and constant missing pins S2 and S5 (of NSW); 1d Red 1st wmk Die 7 showing transient missing pins (S1 and S2 of NSW); 1/2d Green 1st wmk Die 7 showing transient missing pins (S1 of OS and S2 of NSW).

Die 7: Constant missing pin is W3 (Figs 2 and 3). Earliest seen date on available stamps is June 1915. Occurs on 1st, 2nd and 3rd wmk stamps.

Transient missing pins are S1 (of OS) and S1 and S2 (of NSW), all found so far only on 1st wmk stamps (Fig. 5).

Die 8: Constant missing pin is S1 (of NSW) (Fig. 2). Earliest seen date on available stamps is November 1914. Occurs on 1st, 2nd and 3rd wmk stamps.

Transient missing pin is S4 (of OS), found so far only on 1st wmk stamps (Fig. 6).

Die 9: Transient missing pin is W10, so far found only on 1st wmk stamps (Fig. 6).

Die 12: Constant missing pin is S3 (of OS), found only on 3rd wmk stamps (Fig. 3). Earliest seen date on available stamps is August 1918. Transient missing pin is N9, found so far only on 1st wmk stamps (Fig. 6).



Figure 6: 6d Blue 1st wmk Die 8 showing transient missing pin S4 (of OS); 4d Orange 1st wmk Die 9 showing transient missing pin W10; 4d Orange 1st wmk Die 12 showing transient missing pin N9; 3d Olive 1st wmk Die 1 showing transient missing pins S10 (of NSW) and W9; 4d Orange 1st wmk Die 1 showing transient missing pins W9 and W11.

There may be more transient missing pins to be found and the author would appreciate notification of any such finds, but the discovery of any more constant missing pins would seem unlikely. There are probably earlier seen dates as well, but postmarks are often hard to decipher.

Inverted punctures and Double punctures:

The earliest published record of an inverted puncture appears to be that of van Weenen (1915) who lists an inverted puncture on a 3d Olive 1st watermark stamp. Owen (1950) notes that inverted and double punctures can be found, and lists an inverted puncture on a 2d Grey 1st watermark stamp and double punctures on a 2d Grey 3rd watermark stamp and a 6d Blue 3rd watermark stamp. He states that “such freaks are purely fortuitous and due to lack of attention on the part of the operator, or to some slight temporary defect in the mechanism”. Watkins (1963) lists an inverted puncture on a 2d Grey 1st watermark stamp and a double puncture on a 2d Grey 3rd watermark stamp. Laidler and Teunis (1985) record inverted punctures on a 1d Red 1st watermark stamp and a 2d Grey 1st watermark stamp and a double puncture on a 2d Grey 3rd watermark stamp. Andersen (2007) produced the latest list of inverted punctures, with the following 1st watermark stamps: 1d Red, 2d Grey, 2.5d Indigo, 3d Olive, 4d Orange and 6d Blue, as well as a 9d Violet small multi watermark stamp.

With regard to Inverted punctures the following stamps have been located and the first four are shown in Figures 7 and 8 below:

Die 10 puncture on 1d Red 1st watermark stamp dated 29 September 1914.

Die 10 puncture on 3d Olive 1st watermark stamp dated 5 June 1914.

Die 8 puncture on 6d Blue 1st watermark stamp – no readable date.

Die 11 puncture on 3d Olive 3rd watermark stamp – no readable date.

Die 9 puncture on 2d Grey 3rd watermark stamp dated 19 September 1916 (**no image**).



Figure 7: Inverted punctures on 1d Red 1st wmk (Die 10) and 3d Olive 1st wmk (Die 10) stamps from front and back.



Figure 8: Inverted punctures on 6d Blue 1st wmk (Die 8) and 3d Olive 3rd wmk (Die 11) stamps from front and back.

With regard to Double punctures only two stamps have been located and these are shown in Figure 9 below:

Die 12 puncture on 2d Grey 1st watermark stamp. The puncture is confirmed by the stamp being in position 2R30 with the constant flaw vertical break in shade lines above first E of PENCE.

Die 7 puncture on 1d Red 1st watermark stamp – very characteristic die and W3 missing.



Figure 9: Double punctures on 2d Grey 1st wmk (Die 12) [front and back] and 1d Red 1st wmk (Die 7) stamps.

There are obviously more inverted and double punctures in collections and the author would appreciate notification of any examples thereof.

This brings us to the end of this part on the missing pins and inverted and double punctures. In the next and final part we will explore some of the known forgeries of this OS/NSW Type A puncture.

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Detecting Forged OS Punctures on Australian Commonwealth Issues – Part 2

By John Graham

How are Forged Punctures Created?

Forgeries come in many forms, depending on the skill of the forger, and his access to specialised equipment.

At the very basic end of the range, we have the forger who places a good puncture over an unpunctured stamp, and punches through the holes. There are two obvious problems with this method:

1: Sometimes the template stamp moves slightly, and holes end up being punched slightly out of position.

2: Using a pointed instrument (a pin or other sharp implement) does not, in most cases, create the clean round hole that a genuine punch usually creates.

These forgeries are usually easy to detect, as in the following examples in Fig 7a and 7b:



fig 7a.

It is hard to understand how anyone could expect such a clumsy effort to pass muster with even an inexperienced collector.



fig 7b.

This forgery is not quite (but almost!) as blatant as Fig 7a, but again, even an inexperienced collector could identify this puncture as a forgery.

A factor common to many of these clumsy forgeries is a statement, either accompanying the item, or mentioned in a reply if the puncture is queried, along the lines of "I know nothing about stamps, I'm selling these for a friend/relative." Another common statement is "sold as is" – which translates to "I know there's something dodgy here, but I won't tell you what." Believe either at your peril.

Both the above examples were removed by Ebay before selling, following representations by PCNZA.

Moving further up the scale, the same method can be used, but with a more sophisticated punching device, such as a round object with a concave tip. Such a device will leave holes which are more clean-cut than the previous method, such as in this example in fig 8:



Fig 8

Unfortunately, having nice, neat holes isn't much use if you still can't get the shape of the letters and the positioning of the holes correct – easily seen when compared to a valid puncture, as in fig 9.



Fig 9

Other methods require a jig of some sort, to be created to punch each letter. This method is getting closer to matching the real device, and is usually based on the pattern in a good puncture. Creating such a tool requires someone skilled in metalwork and working with very fine tolerances to create a device which produces results which are close enough to the real puncture to fool anyone not giving the puncture a close examination. Because each letter can be punched separately, it is not always easy to get the relationships between the two letters completely correct, so that close examination discloses any discrepancies.

The top of the range method requires two such devices clamped together so that the relationship between the two letters is fixed. This type of device produces the best result, and when done well the forgery is very difficult for the average collector to identify when looking at a single stamp. The punctures shown in Fig 5a of Part 1 (see SPPB #130) of this series were, we believe, produced by this method.

But, sometimes forgers get careless, and apply the puncture to multiples. In this case, YOUR knowledge of how the punctures were originally produced is important – were the sheets punctured one row at a time, or one column at a time?

In the case of Kangaroos or KGV, which were punctured one row at a time, it is actually simpler for the collector to identify forgeries in a horizontal strip, because every puncture is identical – and this is not the case in real life.

Because the real punctures were done using a set of (usually) 12 different punching dies, on a row of stamps at a time, there are minute differences between each horizontal pair of dies. But this detection method does not apply to vertical strips from these series – because in real life, the same punching die was used for every stamp in a vertical strip, so they should be identical.

Buying from Ebay? Things to look out for

Ebay is the largest online marketplace for stamps – at any time there are approximately 1.5 million lots available under the category of "Stamps". So while Ebay provides a huge selection of items, it also attracts many less-than-honest sellers.

Certainly, some sellers offer forged material unknowingly, but the number of sellers offering forged material time after time among their lots for sale is quite alarming. Fortunately, some of these sellers are not very smart, while others continue to use the same seller-id even after they have been outed for selling forgeries.

It is also worth thinking about the economics when identifying potential targets for forged punctures. A stamp with a low catalogue value is unlikely to have a forged puncture (unless it has been used for practice), as is a stamp with a very high CV (the risk of a stuff-up is too great). That leaves the mid-range CV stamps as the most likely target – forgers are happy to regularly convert a stamp bought for \$50 into one which sells for \$100.

In the specific area with which we are concerned, Australian official perfins, collectors should follow a few simple rules to safeguard their wallets from being lightened. The simple rules are these:

Know your subject. Study the series you are collecting, and identify the key stamps in the series.

Learn how to search for completed listings on Ebay. The importance of this will be shown later, but it is vital you know how to check for a sale within the last 3 months (the time period that Ebay leaves sold items online) of an **unpunctured** version of the stamp you are seeking.

Learn who are the trustworthy sellers and who are not. In this regard, there is excellent information available on Stampboards (www.stampboards.com) where many members have, over the years, exposed a large number of fraudulent sellers.

Seek assistance from other club members. Among your club membership there are almost certainly very experienced collectors in this field, and they are always willing to give advice.

A Timewarp



This overprint Fig 10 (and its 2d companion), comes up on Ebay every now and again. It is usually offered with the OS puncture used by the NSW Government (the S has 12 holes, rather than the usual 11 on the Federal puncture.) OS Type I.

fig10

In my opinion, this puncture can never be genuine.

The underlying stamp was a short-lived issue in Aug 1930, overprinted because of a change in postal rates.

The OS puncture with a 12-hole S was also a short-lived issue, used only by the NSW Government and never Federally, in around May 1933.

The two could never co-exist, unless we concoct a story to show how a sheet of overprints had been stored for almost 3 years, during which many sheets of the current 5d denomination had been punctured, and the stored sheet had been fortuitously brought out and punctured in the short period when the 12-hole S was being used. Good luck with that.

An example of an impatient forger

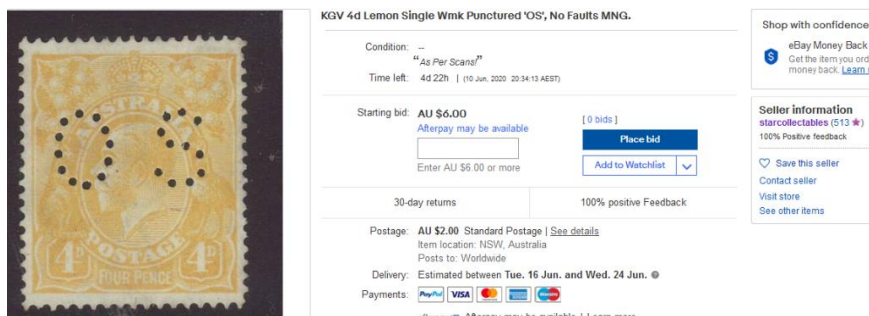


fig 11

(courtesy of Stampboards)"



fig 12

(courtesy of Stampboards)"

The stamp shown in Fig 11 was purchased on Ebay on 6 April 2020. Ebay, in its "wisdom", makes it almost impossible to identify the

purchaser – but we didn't have to wait long to find out. About 2 months, in fact. In early June, Ebay seller **starcollectables** offered the stamp shown in Fig 12 on Ebay,

Fingerprinting the two images shows without any doubt that the two stamps are one and the same – but miraculously, in a period of 6 weeks more than 100 years after the stamp was issued, it has gained an OS puncture. The OS Fairy, perhaps? Or could **starcollectables** have had a finger in the pie? You be the judge.

This shows how brazen some forgers can be. **starcollectables** relied on the fact that a gullible purchaser would not check Ebay's "sold items" to see if possible foul play was afoot. How much more brazen can a forger get?

If you search Stampboards (www.stampboards.com) for **starcollectables**, you will see that this ebay id is just one of many ids associated with The Sydney Forger.

This puncture is a good enough forgery to fool many collectors. Fortunately there are enough small faults in the puncture that expert analysis can identify the puncture as a forgery – but it does show just how careful you need to be when purchasing from unknown sources.

In Part 3 of this series, we will examine some more sophisticated forgeries found on Ebay.

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.

Meet a Member – Stephen Jones

By Stephen Jones



My earliest connection with collecting stamps, dates back to a 1963 Health FDC (which I still have), that was sent to me by my sister. I must have shown some predisposition to collect at an early age and this was encouraged by my sister and parents. After starting collections of Australia and Great Britain, and stamps with fish on them, I decided to concentrate my efforts on just New Zealand. Much time was spent poring over the Laurie Franks catalogue and agonising how to make my meagre pocket money go as far as possible. My biggest buy was a pair of 1931 Health stamps, elevating me into the realm of being a serious collector. My ambition was to form a complete collection of mint and used New Zealand stamps.

During the school holidays in the late 1960's, my mother would take me into Wellington to visit Ray Rowell in the Cable Stamp Shop. By then I had become very interested in the technical aspects of philately such as watermarks, perforations, flaws etc.. Ray must have been sympathetic to this and sold me a few blocks of ½d Mt Cooks with mixed perforations and which I still treasure to this day. It was around this time I settled on using loose

leaf springback albums and Hawid mounts to mount my collection.

I continued collecting through my teen years, although as I grew older, I did stray from the path due to other teenage interests. In 1980 I left to go overseas and didn't return until 1990. The first few years were spent in Sydney, Australia where I added some fine material from Philas House auctions and Peter Olorenshaw, a well-known New Zealand dealer living there. The bulk of the decade was spent travelling around the world which didn't leave much stamp discretionary money to spend.

I returned to New Zealand in 1990 and, once I had re-established myself, resumed adding to my collection. My collection is now housed in over 260 albums and it is still growing. Around this time, I came in contact with a local perfin collector who was in the process of the disposing of his entire perfin collection. I already had a few perfins in my collection and this gave me the opportunity to add some new patterns, or different stamps to that which I already had perfin examples of.

Disappointingly for me, the bulk of his collection, including some of the scarcer patterns, was sold in its entirety leaving me with those annoying gaps that collectors dislike. After picking up further material in various auctions I was fortunate to acquire some of the better perfins from Robert Samuel's collection when that was auctioned by Paul Wales. Paul was also the source of some very fine items from Bill Register's collection.

Collecting New Zealand perfins can be challenging, with the lack of patterns compared with Australia, and the extreme difficulty in getting examples of any of the scarcest five or six patterns. Consequently, I expanded into collecting the four patterns used by entities with New Zealand in their name, plus the (unrelated) Italian "NZ" pattern. When the revised edition of Robert Samuel's book was published a few years ago, it provided further information on perfins used by New Zealand companies with branches overseas adding a few more perfins to look out for.

My overall collecting interest is all aspects of New Zealand, so I find eBay and Trade Me a goldmine of opportunity. Thankfully, interesting doesn't necessarily equate to expensive. Along with perfins, my main interests include mail to different destinations, NZ Sideface issues, proof related items, Railways Newspaper, early usage, revenues, essentially anything that is interesting. Having a wide of collecting interests has resulted in a more eclectic collection, something that is not conducive to exhibiting. Consequently, this is an

aspect of philately that I haven't been involved with, although I enjoy giving talks and displays at club level.

In 1970 I joined the Upper Hutt Philatelic Society and was secretary for a brief period a few years later. I was one of the youngest members at the time and still remain so! Currently along with the RPSNZ, I am also a member of the NZ Postal History Society, Hutt Valley Philatelic Society, Christchurch Philatelic Society, NZSocGB, the Australasian and the UK Perfin Collectors Clubs, and the NZ Postcard Collectors Club.

Early last decade, I published a catalogue for New Zealand Health FDCs followed by another covering FDCs for all other issues. These were very well received and revitalised interest in collecting FDCs. I have always believed that reading philatelic literature directly enhances the pleasure gained from collecting and intend to contribute more in this regard when time permits.

In 2014, I took on the role as Editor of the "Captain Coqk", the newsletter for the Christchurch PS with the assurance it would just be a matter of "...reformatting the submitted articles". While this hasn't entirely been the case, I have found the role to be very enjoyable and satisfying.

On my permanent return to New Zealand, I began work as a mechanical fitter at Haywards Substation near Wellington, the largest electrical substation south of Auckland and the inverter station for the DC link between the North and South Island. I retired in 2019 with much of my time working on shift and being responsible for operating over 120 Transpower Substations in either the South Island or lower half of the North Island.

New World Perfin Catalogues

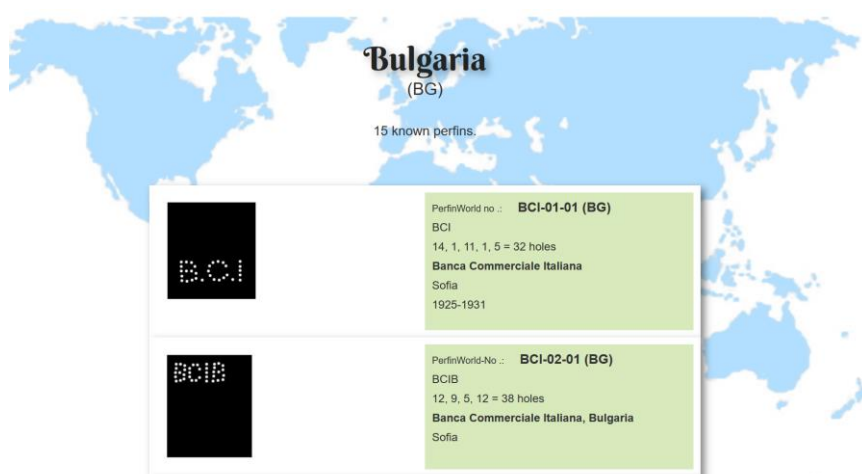
By Steve Steere and David Coath

Secretary of the GB Perfin Society, Steve Steere, alerted me to the following website which contains a series of Perfin Catalogues: <https://perfinworld.org/>

There are over 30 Countries covered and they are mainly smaller ones, that in the past would have been covered by the US Clubs excellent series of "World Catalogues", that covered the smaller perfin Countries in Asia, Africa, South America and Europe.

The site lists Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Panama, Persia, Peru and Thailand.

The format is simple, but informative and as an example here is the top of the listing for Bulgaria.



The Site offers a variety of languages and all you need to do is click onto the Orange bar on the top right corner and select your language based on a series of Flags. For English you choose the US Flag. You may need to do this again as you navigate, as the site tends to default back to German.

The listings are far from complete and they recognise this as they

are asking for submissions of information and images.

It is early days, but this site has the potential to become an important hub for information on World Perfins, in much the same way that the GB Perfin Society has shared information about GB and more recently, British Commonwealth patterns. You may recall we shared some new ones that have been issued by Jeff Turnbull in the last Bulletin. To see these just go to the GB Perfin Society site and select the Publications tab. <https://www.angelfire.com/pr/perfinsoc/>

A Closer Look at the 3rd Head VG Perfins

By Jason Rowe

In this the 8th article of this series, the 19-year tenure of the 2nd puncturing head has come to an end, and the journey takes us to the introduction of the 3rd head VG Perforator.

In the 1st March 1954 "Australian Stamp Monthly", N. E. Reinitz reported that, "late last August an interesting development took place in the method of puncturing Victorian official stamps. Instead of the old clichés which punctured VG Victorian Government side-ways on the current low value pictorials, new clichés producing the puncture the right way up where introduced. Furthermore, whereas the old clichés produced a V containing 9 holes and a G consisting of either 10 or 11 holes, the new clichés produce a 7-hole V and a 10-hole G"



Figure 1 3rd head puncture 7-hole V and a 10-hole G.



Figure 2 Early usage 3d Queen pair dated 9 October 1953.

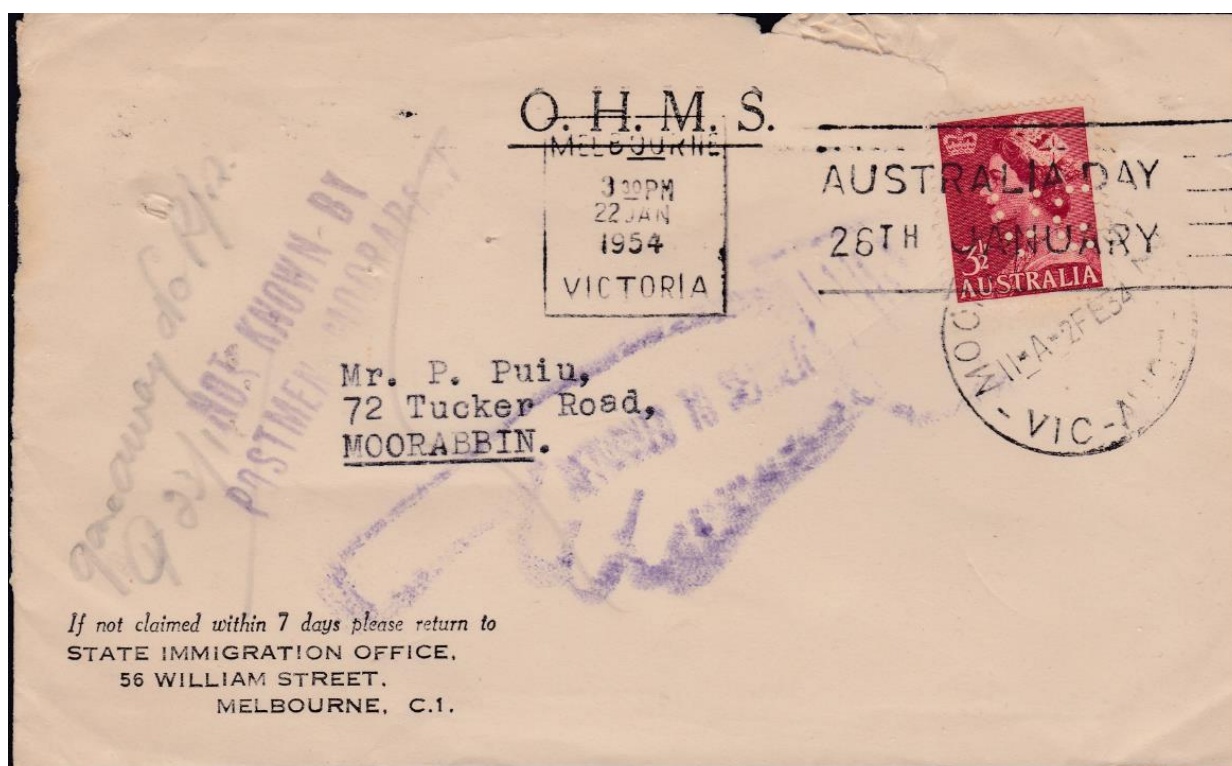


Figure 3 22 January 1954 State Immigration Office return to sender with the 1953 3½d red Queen with VG position "A".

Like the 1st and 2nd VG Perforating heads, no records have been found relating to the implementation of the 3rd head, but the heads design was vastly different to its 2 predecessors.

N.E Reinitz explains "The new clichés are so designed that a vertical row of 10 of the current 1/2d - 1/- stamps can be punctured in one operation. The clichés are almost identical".

The 10 vertical VG dies were spaced 16mm apart with the V located at the base of the Die, facing to the right. As shown in Figure 4 on the top of the next page.



Figure 4 1951 2d Queen displaying all 10 dies of the 3rd head

The introduction of this smaller and more compact 3rd head design and vertical format, once again allowed the operator to perforate full sheets without folding.



The contemporary portrait QE11 and Zoological issue sheet layouts comprised left and right panes of 80, 10 rows of 8 with a vertical gutter. The operator would rotate the full sheet and insert under the perforating head puncturing one row at a time after 15 rows the operator would remove and turn the sheet over and puncturing the remaining row.

Figure 5 4c red Queen block of 6 with VG Positions C and A, showing where the sheet has been turned over to puncture the remaining row.

Once again it was up to the operator's discretion how the sheets where feed into the perforator, this method created VG Positions A, B, C & D see below.



Figure 6 Vertical smaller types 6d Banded Anteater position A, 8d Tiger Cat position B, 1/- Platypus position C and 11d Bandicoot position D.

Landscape issues e.g. 9d platypus and 1d Princess sheets where feed directly under the head creating positions E, F, G & H, as the height of these stamps was the same as the width of the QE11 issues. Likewise larger type stamps such as the 2/- crocodile, 1/6 Hermes, 1/0 ½d KGV1 and this continued into the 1960's Bird issues.



Figure 7 Landscape and larger types, 2/- Whistler position E, 9d Magpie position F, 2/5 Wren position G and 1/6 Galah position H.

While the new heads design was simple compared to the first 2, the thickness and strength of the pins was questionable, as ongoing reports of missing and broken pins, plagued the heads through its life.

Within 7 months of the introduction of the 3rd Head, N.E Reinitz reported the first missing pin at the top of the G in row 8 (die 8). Over the years several missing pins can be attributed to this die.

These various missing pin variations are shown on Page 17.

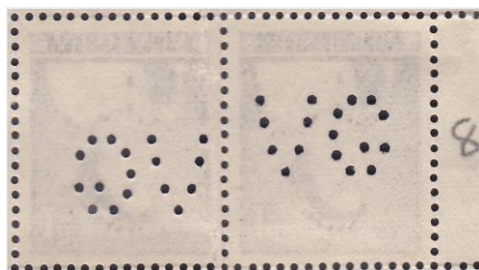


Figure 8 Die 8 normal

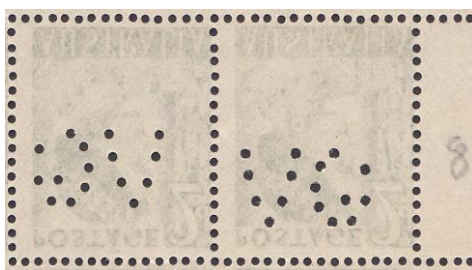


Figure 9 Die 8 missing 2nd last pin in the top of the G

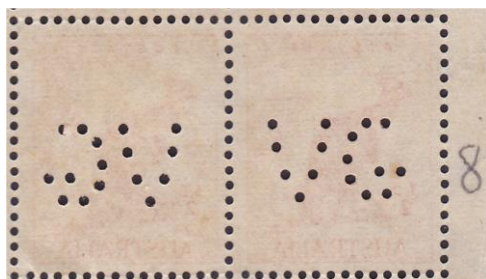


Figure 10 Die missing last pin in top of the G

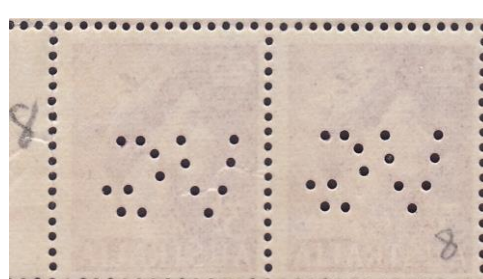


Figure 11 Die 8 missing last pin in the top of the G and at base of G

In 1979, John Elford published the first “Victorian Government Punctures”, where he lists the known missing pins, and this was reported in later Editions, however, no further detailed studies have been undertaken.

Throughout the life of the 3rd head and the general census in various publications from 1954 to 1993 was that the 10 dies making up the 3rd head were virtually identical, ongoing studies have been hampered by the lack of large multiples that would allow comparison of all strikes of the 10 dies.

Information on these has recently been received from fellow PCNZA Member Lex Neville. Lex’s father, Ken, was a former “Geelong Philatelic Society” member, and in the mid 1950’s he acquired a sheet of paper with 4 full strikes representing all 10 die types.

It is unclear how the sheets were obtained, but with the number of missing and partial pins it is possible it was struck at the end of the 3rd head’s life.

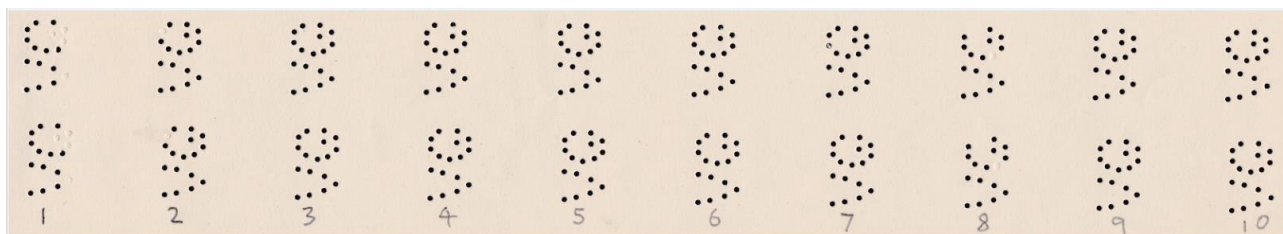


Figure 12 Lex Neville’s complete strike of the 3rd head with missing/partially struck holes. Indications at this stage would suggest that each of the 10 die types had subtle identifiable differences, and as more examples surface and are studied for comparison the picture will become clearer.

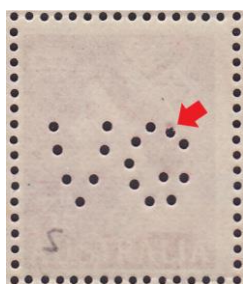


Figure 13 die 2 top of the G angled down

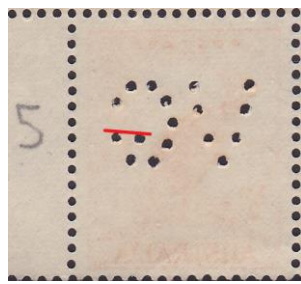


Figure 14 die 5 cross bar of the G angled down

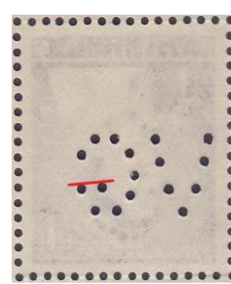


Figure 15 die 10 cross bar of the G angled upwards

Detailed study of these variations is ongoing.

In addition to missing pin variations, Multiple strikes can be found on a number of issues throughout the 3rd head's life. See below.



Figure 16 7c Queen Strip of 4 with multi strike in Position C then Position A,A and A. ,25c Echidna & 30c Waratah Position G multi strike.

With the introduction of the large type AUSTRALIA/ASIA stamp issues in 1971, the first VG double strikes were produced. The sheets comprised 2 panes of 25 upper and lower (5 rows of 5) due to the size complete sheets where feed directly under the head were the 10 dies would create 2 punctures on the 5 stamps in the column.

As the 7c,15c & 20c are only found with VG position G this would suggest due to their size the operator didn't have to remove the sheets and turn over to perforate the last row.



Figure 17 1971 ASIA 7c,15c & 20c 2 strikes VG position G

REFERENCES:

"Victorian Government Punctures" Editions 1 – 5 by (collectively) John Elford, Jim Dean, Bryan Toop and Neale Scott.

Editors note: Jason will take up the story of the VG 3rd Head in a future Bulletin and we look forward to hearing of his investigations into the variations in the 10 dies of the 3rd head.

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 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. There is also "Official Aussie Perfins" by Dave Elsmore which is free at <https://www.perfins.com.au/>

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 & B: contact Tom Weir at tomweir@bigpond.com

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

Official Perfin Collectors – Beware

By Ray Fleming

If it looks too good to be true, it probably is just that, “too good to be true”.

I was recently studying the die variants of Type C “G/NSW” Official perfin, on my accumulation of the 3½d Brown and Green “25th Anniversary of Australian Young Farmers Clubs” stamp (ASC 298). Amongst the multitude of dies in position 2 there was one “Oddity.” It appeared to be a stamp with the perfin in position 4. Andersen in his 2007 publication only lists this stamp as having been punctured in position 2.



Figure 1: Front and back scan of ASC 298, showing positions 2 (Die 7, left image) and position 4 (right image)



As can be seen in Figure 2 (at left) neither of these two characteristics is satisfied.



Figure 2: Back scan of genuine die 7 position 2 (RHS) and stamp in question position 4

The line pattern observed with this stamp does not correspond with any of the patterns published by Fleming & Weir for the 10 individual dies of the type C “G/NSW” perfin. The obvious conclusion is that it’s a sophisticated forgery. This conclusion is further

reinforced by a close examination of the perfins holes. There is no indication of the pressure applied to the front of the stamp to generate the punctures one would normally observe. The holes are very crisp with no indication of pressure ridges around the edges of the holes.

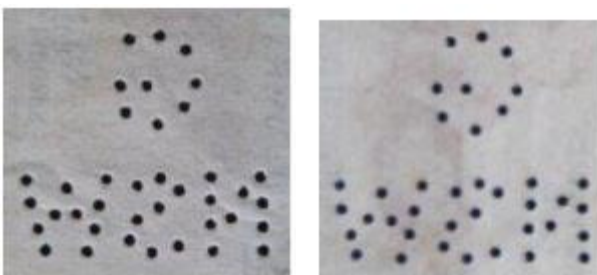


Figure 3: Comparison of hole pressure impressions genuine (left) and forgery (right) die 7 type C “G/NSW”

Similar stamps and patterns are no doubt present in other collector’s accumulations and will only be “outed” through close examination.

As such, this stamp has been put onto a page dedicated solely to forgeries rather than in the bin. It’s a real pity that material like this is out there, the greed of those who generate it can ruin the collecting experience of others.

REFERENCES:

Andersen, D. 2007. “Australian Official Perfins” 2nd Edition. Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia. 216pp.

Fleming & Weir, “South Pacific Perfin Bulletin” #131, “Differentiating the Individual Dies of the G/NSW Type C Puncture – A New Approach” October 2020 pages 6 – 9

Taylor, A. and Coath, D. 2013, “South Pacific Perfin Bulletin” #102 “GNSW Type C Dies” July 2013: pages16–17.

Toowoomba Stamp Show – 2021

By Bob Littlehales and David Coath



Toowoomba Stamp Club, home of many PCNZA Members including Bob Littlehales and John Graham, is conducting a National Exhibition in October 2021.

TOOWOOMBA 2021 NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION



Saturday 9th October : 10 am – 5 pm
Sunday 10th October : 9 am – 4 pm

I encourage all Members to visit the events web site which is:

<https://toowoomba2021.com.au/> The site is amazing, with so much information and colour and details every aspect of the event. In addition, the Organising Committee issue progress Bulletins to promote the event to Clubs, attendees and exhibitors.

It looks to be an amazing event. More details closer to the date.

Correction regarding Amazing New Zealand Perfin Report

By Howard Waite and David Coath



In the last Bulletin we featured considerable discussion regarding a possible new report for New Zealand, a pattern C&R (see left).

In this discussion we summarised the views of many Members, New Zealand collectors and others. In general, the view was that the pattern was genuine and further that it was not produced by a “foreign” device.

Howard Waite contacted me following the issuing of the last Bulletin and he expressed some reservations about the pattern.

He noted that the pin strikes were poor across the pattern and that poor strikes generally effect either the top or the bottom of a pattern or indeed at the start or the end of the pattern, depending on the nature of the perforating device.

Howard went on to say, that the format of the pattern reading up the stamp, was inconsistent with New Zealand perfins and that furthermore the New Zealand Approval process, conducted by the Post Office, was very stringent and patterns that are not covered by this process need to be treated with doubt.

I thank Howard for his views and they remind us that our hobby is full of uncertainty, incomplete knowledge and the threat of forgery. I take this opportunity to remind Members that what we present in this Bulletin is always up for discussion and that in our study there are no “sacred cows” that are above criticism or question. If any Member wishes to share their views and evidence, then they are welcome.

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 his ill health. I will look to catch up with John in time for the next issue.

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

The OS Type F Asymmetrical 10 Die Device

By Ken Scudder

When I wrote the article suggesting the origins of this device, in that it had originally been made for Queensland, SPPB # 131 – October 2020, I was still somewhat confused which is obvious from the last two paragraphs. Unfortunately, it went to print before I woke-up and tried to have these removed. (Editors note, Ken was not that confused, the inclusion of these was my error as Ken had amended his text and I inserted an old version, David).

Now having read John Graham's excellent article on "Detecting Forged OS Punctures on Australian Commonwealth Issues" (SPPB # 132) and, in particular, seeing the illustrations of the perforating machine used by the Victorian Government Printer, it became much clearer how the 3 sections of the Asymmetrical Device were used – one section at a time.

I would suggest the only part of the device which was cut into 3 sections was the die plate holding the punch pins. The rest of the device remained untouched.

It would have been relatively easy to engineer the reattachment of each of the 3 sections of the die plate, each in its original position but individually attached. Removal and refitting would have been relatively simple.

The puncturing operation would require 3 passes of the printed sheets through the machine instead of the usual single pass. With each pass the sheets would be positioned relative to the OS punches to obtain the best positioning in the row of 3 or 4 stamps being punctured. On completion this would automatically result in the non-standard spacing between the 3–4 and the 7–8 rows of OS punctures as already reported.

In the case of the smaller Tasmania and Western Australian De La Rue stamps this non-standard spacing between the OS's is less than the standard spacing. In the case of the Tasmania Pictorial stamps, this non-standard spacing is larger than the standard spacing.

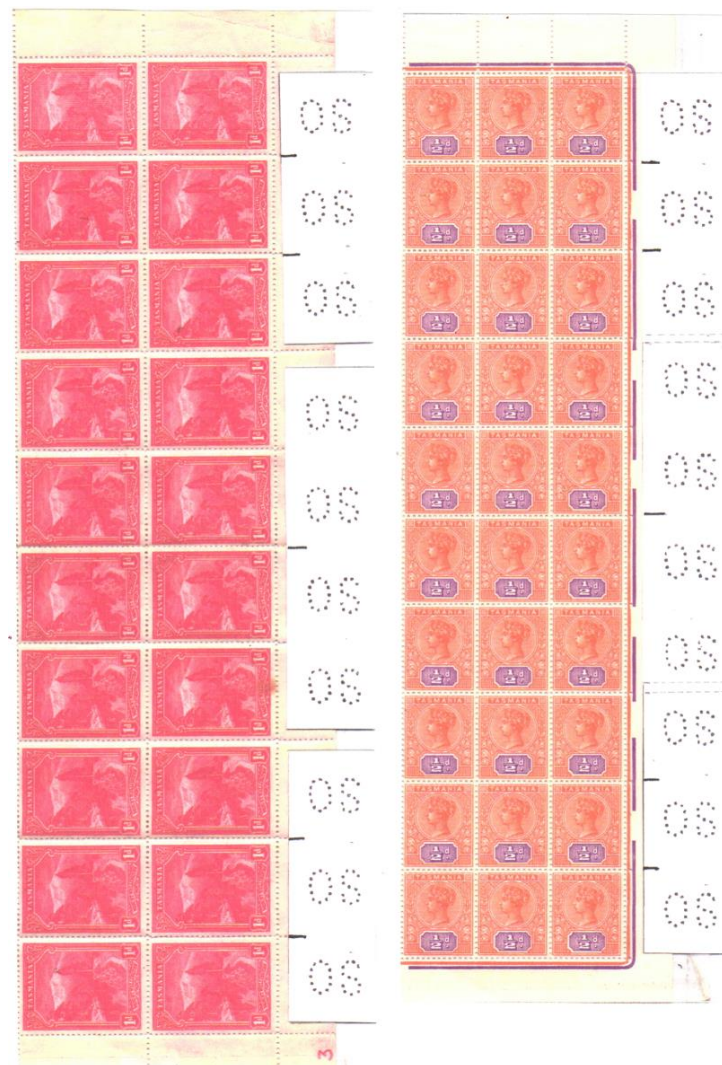
There will, of course, be small variations in these non-standard spacings, and this was highlighted in SPPB # 123 – October 2018, in which Arthur Tilby's discovery of the 3 sections was reported.

In the accompanying illustrations (see left) the columns of the Tasmania 1892 ½d and 1d Pictorial are shown against the split die plate OS's and the positioning of the sheet to obtain the best OS centring. The column of OS's has been taken from an illustration in the *Postage Stamps of Queensland* by A.F. Basset Hull, the RPSL, 1930.

With the 1d Pictorial it shows the larger spacing result between the 3–4 and the 7–8 rows.

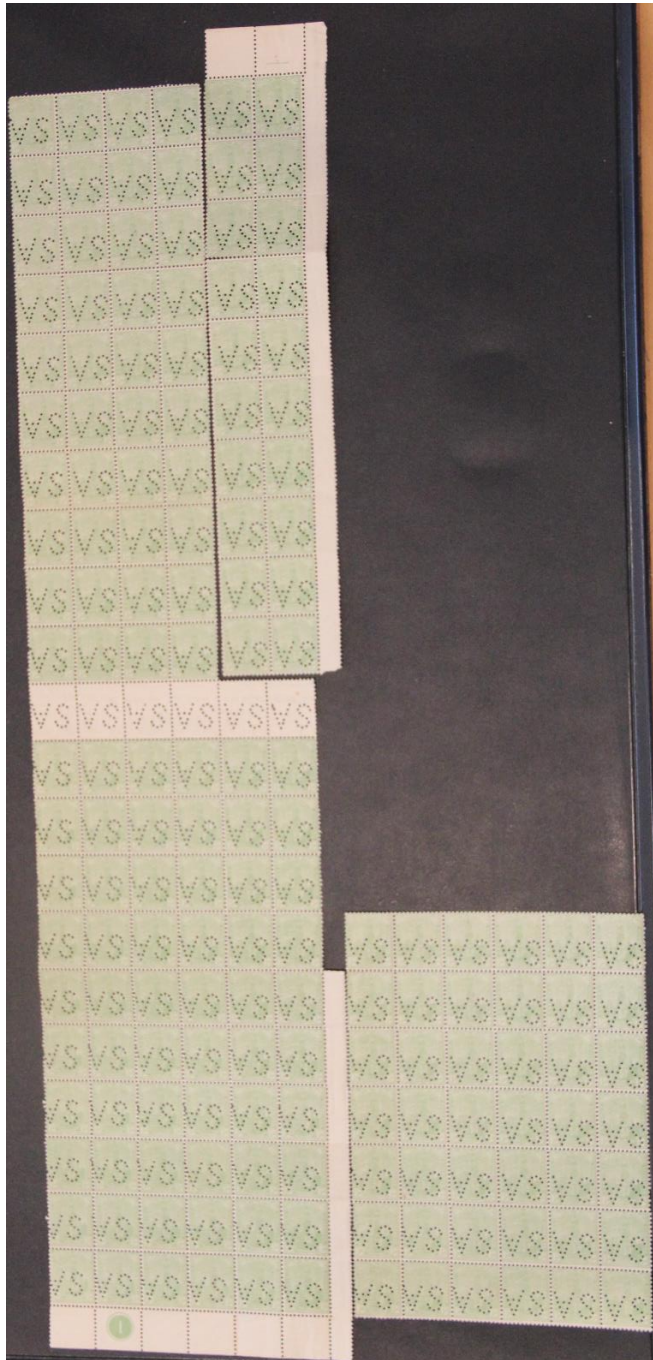
As I do not have a suitably large piece of the Western Australia small De La Rue stamp I am using columns from a sheet of the ½d Tasmania. Here the best positioning results in a smaller non-standard spacing. Although there appears to be an overlap between the 3 sections, with the use of only one section at a time there is, of course, no overlap.

In conclusion I just hope I am not stating what has by now become obvious to most of you.



The SA Patterns on South Australian Issues

By Bob Szymanski, Jerry Austen and David Coath



My apologies for the indistinct nature of this scan. Firstly, this South Australian issue provides very little contrast for the eye, but secondly, the subject matter was so large that it would not fit on my scanner and in order to secure the image it required the use of a camera.

Now this series of large multiples comes from Bob Szymanski, who is breaking up his Australian perfin collection and much of it is in the current Club Auction.

This item is Lot 311 and it is described as: "a South Australian 1/2d Green GPO Adelaide issue Perf SA inverted part sheets with approximately 300 stamps, an amazing and likely unique multiple of this issue."

That is right, although it is hard to tell from the scan, these strikes are all inverted.

Now collectors of these South Australian Official perfins will be familiar with the variations that are found, in particular in the SA punctured issues. This is reported in "Australian Official Perfins" AOP Edition 2 (2007) by David Andersen on pages 150 – 154, in fact this 1/2d issue is reported inverted, double and triple punctured, although not collectively.

This is an amazing piece and although it is not a complete sheet it supports the case that was presented in SPPB # 132, on page 24, regarding the structure of the device that punctured these small format issues.

Clearly the device punctured all four panes of the sheet of 240 in a series of horizontal strikes of a punch head, that had 12 dies with a gap for the central gutter. The feed on appears to be consistent and this meant that strikes were made into the centre selvedge and (as shown in SPPB 132) the

upper selvedge as well.

An amazing report and thanks to Bob for making it available to Members via the Auction.

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 PCNZ. 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.

New Reports

By David Coath, Greg Howard 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, Greg or Dave.

This report from Greg Howard is a new Security overprint for the mainly Melbourne based Retailer "Ball and Welch".

This example would be questionable, if found on a single stamp off piece, because it has some characteristics of a Company cancelling cachet, but the report being found on this small Receipt shows that the Company overprint was applied prior to the stamps application to the receipt.

This action of pre cancelling makes the strike a Security Overprint and it works in the same manner as a perfin to deter theft. Background on this user can be found here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/Victoria-Revenue-B-Perfins.html> scroll down to the bottom as B is a large group.



Another report from Greg Howard this is the illusive PRT.a (PRT.1 in HAPP) which can be found here in the "Revenue Perfins of Victoria" P Page: <https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/Victoria-Revenue-P-Perfins.html>

The user is reported as "Petland, Roberts & Thompson", Solicitors, and this is almost certain, as the company existed, under that name, for only a short period and this overlaps almost perfectly with the perfin usage. Additionally, the revenue perfin usage is often on high values and this includes reports up to £50 (see example at left), which supports usage by a Solicitor.



Greg's 10/- example, is the first on that value that we have seen and the manuscript suggests use in 1892 or even 1893, which extends the reported usage.

It cost just \$10 proving there are still bargains to be had on eBay.

The Q patterns of Australia

By Greg Howard, Dave Elsmore, and David Coath



QME.1 for Queensland Meat Export & Agency Co.

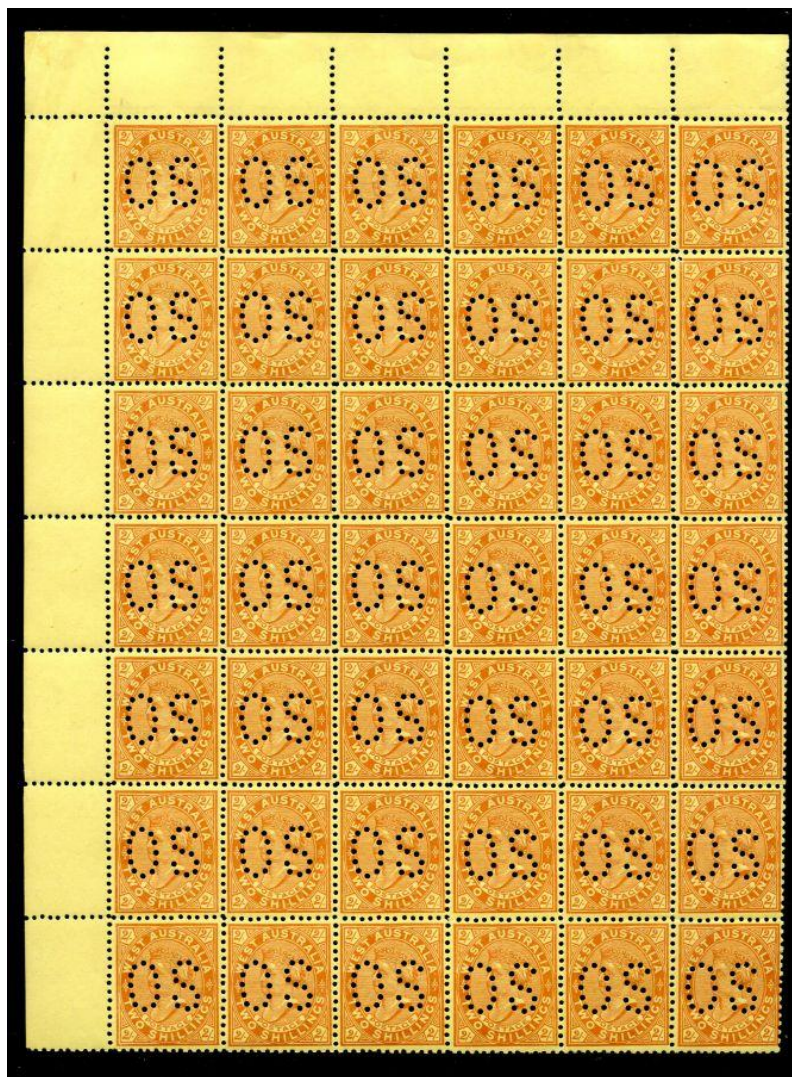


This was the front cover item from an earlier Bulletin. More information about this rare pattern has come to hand from John Amiet and this will form the basis of an article in the next Bulletin.

Please note that the two 6d examples shown above are in the current Auction as Lots 163 and 164.

Auction Watch

By David Coath, Greg Howard, Jerry Austen and Dave Elsmore



The following Lots appeared in the recent, "Ace Stamp Auctions" Auction #28 that was conducted on 28 March 2021. Images reduced.

ACE are located in Western Australia and the Auction featured mainly Western Australian items.

The material was of the highest quality and featured these mint multiples which should be in Government archives and will make amazing Exhibition quality items for their new owners.

The large block of 42 x 2/- (see at left) was Lot # 906 and it sold for \$3000.

The sheet has been struck with the OS Type F device and it appears to have been the 10 Die Vertical device, which would be appropriate for this issue.

The block of 10 of the 5/- Green (below left) was offered as Lot 910 and it deservedly sold for \$3750.

The block of 10 of the £1 Orange Brown (at left) was offered as Lot # 919 and was even more desirable, but it only managed to

reach \$6000.

This is peculiar as single examples of this pattern on the £1, which is mainly found CTO from Official Sets, can easily fetch \$500 and a mint multiple like this is not, to my knowledge, reported.

Again, these 5/- and £1 blocks are struck with the OS Type F device and the consistent vertical spacing suggests that they were struck with the 10 die vertical device.

There were many other remarkable items offered for sale at this Auction and it will pay Members to access the link below and bookmark it, so as to keep an eye on future sales.

ACE's next Auction is Auction #29 and it will be conducted at the "Cannington Exhibition Centre" on the weekend of 12 - 13 June 2021.

ACE Auctions can be found at <https://www.cestampauctions.com/>

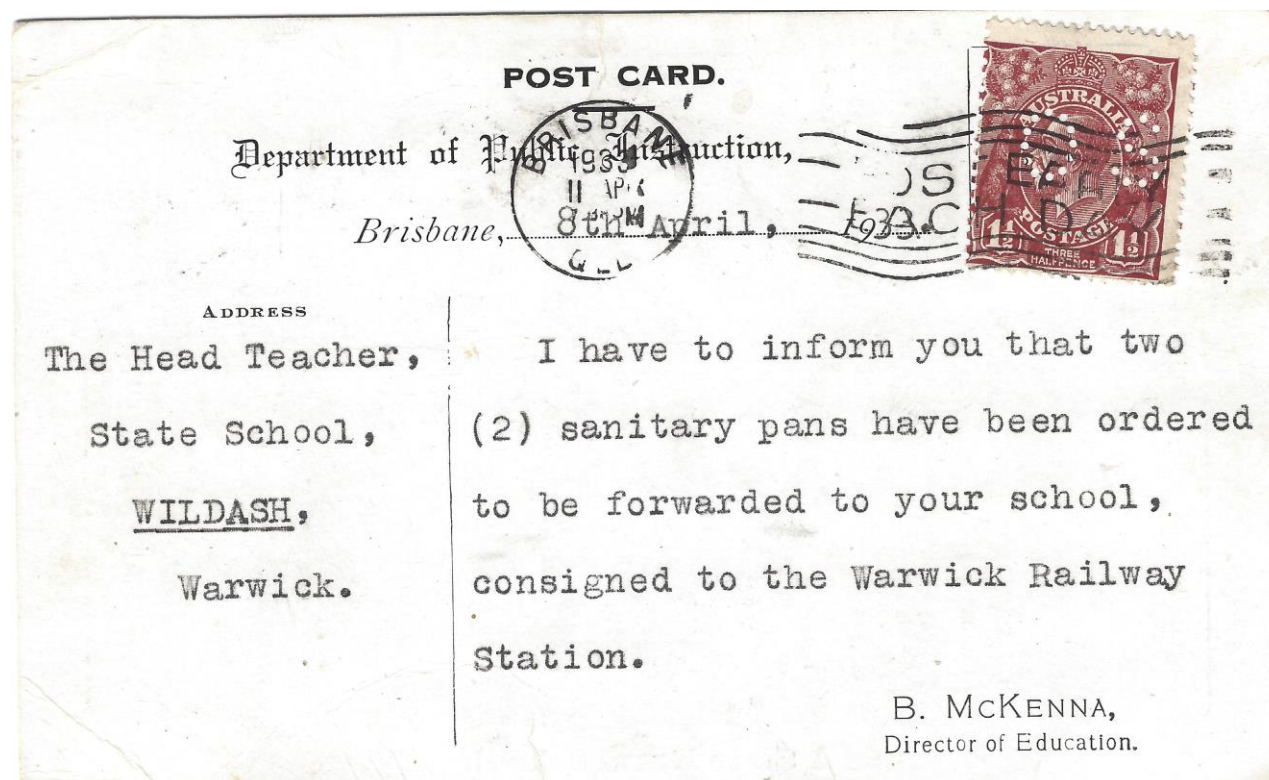


Amazing Postcards with OS Type H

By Maurice (Mo) Clark and David Coath

This interesting Postcard, with an OS Type H, was one of a series that came to the attention of new Member Maurice (Mo) Clark in Queensland. They were in a group of old Postcards that featured photos of Schools and other related activities.

They are all pre printed for the "Department of Public Instruction" office in Brisbane and they feature generic scenes, but the correspondence on them all refers to maintenance and supply issues at State Schools in the Warwick area, in South East (Country) Queensland.



The schools include those at "Wildash" (this example) which is a small community just south of Warwick, "Lord John Swamp" (what a great sounding place), located south east of Warwick, and "Sladevale" which is located north east of Warwick.

The "Department of Public Instruction" was the title of the Queensland State Education Department, until 1957. See here for more information.

<https://mappingbrisbanehistory.com.au/history-location/021-department-of-public-instruction/>

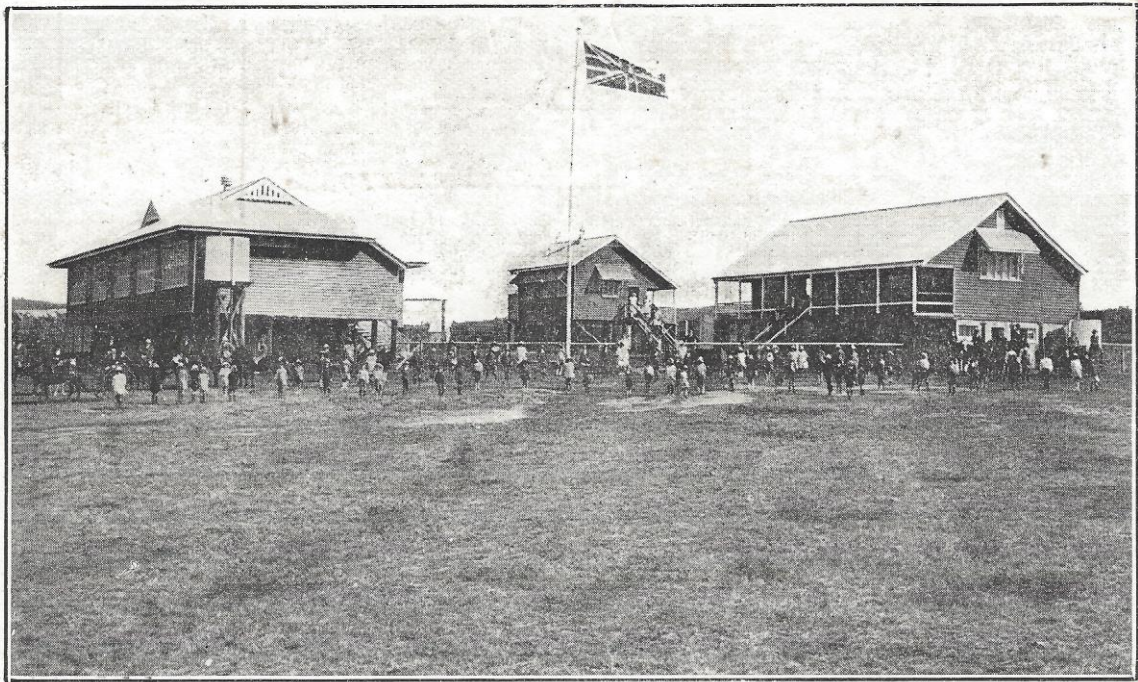
Now the cards are interesting pieces of history, but they also offer us an insight into Perfin usage. The first thing that they tell us, is that Queensland State Departments used Commonwealth OS perfins. David Andersen talks about this on page 6 of "Australian Official Perfins" (AOP) as follows:

"When Commonwealth postage issues were introduced in 1913, the State Government Departments in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Victoria used the same issues as Commonwealth Departments and continued to do so until the Commonwealth phased out official perfins in 1932"

Note, Tasmania (T) and New South Wales (OSNSW – various) did not use the Type H OS, but this still presents a slight "muddying of the waters" for collectors who focus on Commonwealth Officials, but do not collect the State Officials.

The usage of the cards is 1917, 1919 and the one pictured, in April 1933. This is late usage, but I suspect that they were just using up stock of what they had. The 1½d Card Concession rate would not have been as popular as the 2d normal mail rate, and it may have taken years before they were all used up.

All in all, these are amazing cards, for many reasons, quality, history, images and perfins. Oddly, OS patterns on cover and card are not a huge collecting interest and I am not sure why.



A State Rural School.

Given the special nature of the Postcards and their information, Mo decided to donate them to the "Warwick and District Historical Society" who manage the local Museum.
<https://warwickmuseum.com.au/>

Help Wanted on PCNZA Perfins

By Peter Simpfendorfer

Most members would be aware that I maintain online catalogues for stamps from Australia, Australian Territories and New Zealand that have been punctured PCNZA using the club perforator. See here: <https://www.perfins.com.au/> click on the "Perfin Research" tab.

Stamps are only included in the catalogue if I have actually sighted them, or I have seen a photocopy of them.

Frequently, only some stamps from a particular set have been identified with the PCNZA perfin and this raises the question, are the remainder of the stamps in the set were also punctured PCNZA?

In the interests of having the catalogues as complete as possible, I am seeking the assistance of members to try and identify if the following **Australian** issues have been punctured PCNZA:

.1998 Rock 'n' Roll – the following stamps **self-adhesive** format: Johnny O'Keefe, Russell Morris and Daddy Cool.

.1998 Ulysses Butterfly **self-adhesive**

.1999 Small Pond – Sacred Kingfisher **self-adhesive**

.2001 Rock 'n' Roll– **sheet perf.** – Men at Work, Midnight Oil, INXS, Crowded House, Yothu Yindi, **self-adhesive format** – Yothu Yindi,

.2002 Motor Racing – Williams FW07 Ford 1980, **self-adhesive**

.2003 Tennis Legends, **self-adhesive**

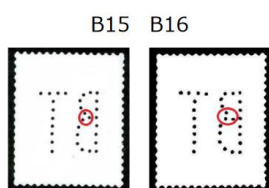
.2003 Bugs and Butterflies, **self-adhesive**

Please send any images of the above stamps punctured PCNZA to Peter Simpfendorfer, email simpy19@bigpond.com or post to PO Box 2029, Wagga Wagga NSW 2550.

OS Report from Canada

By Gary Tomasson, Jon Johnson and David Coath

Jon is a long time PCNZA Member and he and Gary were the co editors of the "Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials", 6th Edition, that is free to download at <https://bnaps.org/PerfinHandbook/PerfinHandbook.htm>



The middle hole in B16, between the bumps on the "B", is out of alignment for a smooth curve. B15 is in stamps issued before 1949, B16 is in stamps issued after 1942.

It is quite a publication, with all Canadian Perfins recorded by type, issue and position with additional information such as proving covers. The Addendums are also worth reading as they feature images and tips for sorting your perfins, including ones that are very similar. This image (at left) is from Addendum D which is titled "Differences between Similar Perfins".

Jon and Gary contacted me recently to report an amazing OS pattern that was owned by fellow Canadian, Jack Brandt.



The stamp was purchased in 1979 from an Australian Dealer along with a mix of Commercial Perfins.

It does not look very convincing and your eye will quickly note the odd separation of the component letters. This is something that John Graham talks about in his article in this Bulletin on Pages 10 – 13.

But, all thought of it being anything but a forgery, becomes obvious when you see that the OS has been struck through by the stamp hinge.



Really, as a forger is that the best that you can do?

There are many forgeries in the perfin market place and some are so good, that even with our growing technology and increased knowledge, we may never be able to identify them.

But, not this is not one of those.

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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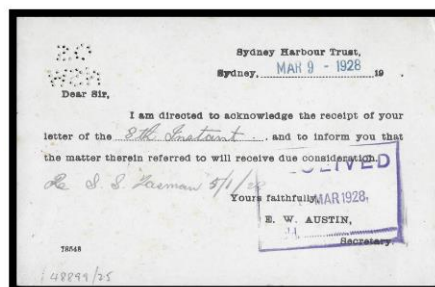
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STEVEN ZIRINSKY
MEMBER PTS, APS, NZSDA, APTA

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