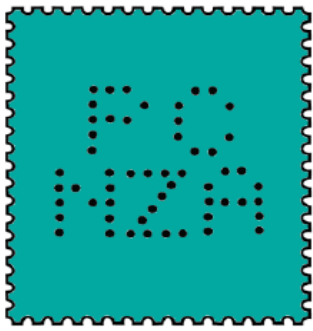




SOUTH PACIFIC PERFIN BULLETIN



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FEATURE ARTICLES

- GNSW Type B by Tom Weir
- D.5 and J.2 The Story Continues
- NWPI by Robert Benoist
- "Dalton Brothers" by Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard and David Coath

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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 Note this shows the name Geoff Dane but it is correct
SWIFT: BENDAU3B BSB: 633000 Account No. 151735909

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): John Lee,
PO Box 184, North Lakes, 4509, Qld, Australia
Email: John_Perfin_Books@hotmail.com Telephone: 0449 877 071
Bank Details: Commonwealth Bank BSB: 064-185 Account No: 1046 3249

Circuit Manager (NZ) and New Zealand Bulletin Mailing: Greg Crawford
48 Clearbrook St, Shirley, Christchurch, 8052, New Zealand
Email: Greg Crawford gregc.doublee@xtra.co.nz Telephone:

Committee Member: Greg Howard,
PO Box 31, Blackmans Bay, Tasmania, 7052, Australia
Email: dhow3371@bigpond.net.au Telephone: 0418 135 351

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

Committee Member: Ray Bennett,
PO Box 354, Timaru, 7940, New Zealand
Email: rayben@xtra.co.nz

Other Roles

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

PCNZA Perforator: David Coath, (see details above)

New Members

Robert (Bob) Pancotti – Massachusetts, USA

Editors Comment

By David Coath

Welcome to the SPPB #139, it is another bumper edition full of information and discussion about Australian Perfins.

Firstly, I want to welcome our new Advertiser, Abacus Auctions. See page 27. As you can see from the advert the team at Abacus handle perfins with great success.

In this issue Tom Weir completes his articles on the GNSW Type B and in this article, he deals with Forgeries and Suspect Punctures.

There is an encyclopaedic article on the OS on the stamps of Australia Overprinted NWPI by Robert Benoist. Robert is a new PCNZA Member from the UK and a well-known specialist on these issues. This article is a virtual catalogue of these.

In the July Bulletin we featured an article on the D.5 pattern and in this issue, we conclude the story with an image rich article with valuable contributions from Dave Elsmore, John Amiet, David Andersen, John Mathews, Richard Peck and Greg Howard.

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, Terry Sitch, Robert Stahmer, Michael Kino and Bill Hewson, who supplied a good proportion of the stamps needed for this Issue.

Thanks also to our regular contributors. You can join them by sending something for the Bulletin.

Front Cover

By David Coath, Dave Elsmore and Greg Howard

These 8 private perfins on Western Australian Railway stamps feature 4 examples of WS&CO's and 4 of IHC's which were part of a lot of 1800 + Western Australian Railway stamps that were recently offered by Horners Auctions of Norfolk (UK). It was offered as Lot 283 with an estimate of just £200 – £400 and a modest description.

There were actually more than 1800 Western Australian 1951 Series Railway stamps in this haul, and it sold for £1550 plus commissions, and the fact that there were only 8 perfins in the Lot speaks to the rarity of perfins on these issues.

The haul was purchased by a UK Stamp Dealer and Railway stamp enthusiast, named Andrew Fowler who runs a website dedicated to Railway stamps, called "Paper Heritage". He has given permission for us to use these images and has used these stamps and others to create an incredibly detailed and informative series of web pages on the 1951 Series: <http://www.paperheritage.co.uk/articles/WA/WesternAustralia.html>

The WS&CO and the IHC are the only 2 private perfin patterns that have been found on this 1951 series and they can be found detailed in the Private Revenue Perfins of Western Australia here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/WA-Revenue-Perfins-A-Z.html>

Note that there are actually 2 very similar IHC patterns. See SPPB #95 (pages 8–9) with a follow up clarification in SPPB #97 (Page 12). The 2 different IHC patterns (IHC.1) are from separate devices located in Perth (some Fremantle postmarks) and Melbourne.

The most common one is the Perth one and it is found used 1938 – 1970. The Melbourne one is only found used from about 1938 – 1942. The matter is made more confusing because of the images used in CPA and HAPP. CPA shows the Perth pattern for IHC.1 but the image in HAPP for IHC.1 is the slightly larger Melbourne one. Therefore, when you overlay your IHC.1's on the HAPP image, they do not always match. You will find a single insert with reference patterns for both of these patterns in this Bulletin, so you can sort out the ones that you have. Good luck finding the Melbourne ones and please report your findings.

The G/NSW Type B Puncture – Identifying the Dies – Part 5: A look at some of the Forgeries and Suspect Punctures

By Tom Weir

Forgeries of the G/NSW Type B puncture have been known for some time, but it appears that little has been said about these in print. Andersen (2010) appears to be the first author to mention a forgery on a 6d Chestnut Kangaroo with C of A watermark and this stamp will be discussed later in this article. Unfortunately, these forgeries appear all too frequently either knowingly or unknowingly on various web sites such as eBay, auction houses and dealers' stock lists. This part of this series will attempt to address the existence of some of these forgeries and suspect punctures and how to distinguish them from the 12 real Dies of this puncture.

In order to achieve this, extensive reference will be made to the Illustrated Key to the 12 Dies as found in Part 2 of this series (Weir, 2021c, 2022). The history of the recording of this puncture on stamps other than Kangaroos can be found in Part 3 of this series (Weir and Coath, 2022). Stamps with forged or suspect punctures will be run through the key to see which couplet they end up at and then various characters will be discussed that will allow differentiation from one or other of the Dies at that couplet. The kangaroo stamps will be dealt with first, followed by other stamps with this G/NSW Type B puncture.

Forgeries on Kangaroo stamps:

The first case study that we will look at is one that has been found most commonly and on all C of A watermark kangaroo stamps up to 10/-, on 9d Violet and 1/- Green small mult watermark stamps, and on a 9d Violet 3rd watermark stamp and as a DOUBLE PUNCTURE on several 2/- small mult watermark stamps. It is characterised by (amongst other things) having a small round "G" compared to the more oval shape of the "G" in Dies 1 to 12. Here the measurement from G1 to G5 is 4.25 mm and from G3 to G7 is 3.75 mm, whereas in Dies 1 to 12 the measurements are G1 to G5 at 4.75 mm and G3 to G7 at 3.75 mm (all measurements taken from the centre of the holes). The other character that stands out is S3 being markedly higher in horizontal alignment than S2, a state not found in any real Die. This seems to be an adaptation of the small round "O" forgery found in the OS/NSW Type A puncture as discussed in Weir (2021a,b) with the small round "G" being the same size and shape and hole match as that of the small round "O", but the letters of "NSW" altered slightly. This forged puncture can be keyed in two ways.



Figure 1: Small round "G" forgery on 9d Violet C of A wmk compared to a real Die 11 on 2/- Maroon C of A wmk.

If you say in the forgery that G6 and G7 are the same distance apart as G5 and G6, then it will come out at couplet 1 in the key which is Die 11. But in the forgery, S3 is much higher than S2 in horizontal alignment, S4 is about the same distance from S3 as from S5, S7 is much lower than W3, W10 is higher than W4 and much closer to W11 and left leg of N is crooked. These and other differences are shown in Figure 1 with a real Die 11 for comparison.

If you say that G6 is closer to G7 than to G5, then it will run right through the key to the last couplet 11 which differentiates between Die 8 and Die 9. In the forgery, W6 and W2 are in approximately the same horizontal alignment, which points to Die 9. But here N1 is higher than N8, S4 is closer to S3 than to S5 and S3 is markedly higher than S2 in horizontal alignment. These and other differences are shown in Figure 2 with a real Die 9 for comparison.



Figure 2: Small round “G” forgery on 9d Violet C of A wmk compared to a real Die 9 on 2/- Maroon C of A wmk.

The second case study we will look at has been found on three 2/- Maroon small mult watermark stamps and also has a roundish “G” with distance G1 to G5 being 4.5 mm. In this forgery G6 and G7 are clearly the same distance apart as G5 and G6 which will bring it out in couplet 1 of the key which is Die 11. But here W1 is slightly higher than W7, S4 same distance from S3 as from S5, W8 much lower than W6, W10 much lower than W4 and line through G7 and G8 passes through top edge of G3. These and other differences are shown in Figure 3 with a real Die 11 for comparison. In the other two stamps mentioned above but not illustrated, one has S1 missing (a Die 6 characteristic) and the other has S2 and S6 missing, a condition not found in any other G/NSW Type B punctured stamp.



Figure 3: Forgery on 2/- maroon small mult wmk compared to a real Die 11 on 2/- Maroon C of A wmk.

The third case study we will look at has been found on a 1/- Green small mult watermark stamp with a date of May 1931 – well before the introduction of this puncture. It is another example of the small round “G” with the distance G1 to G5 being 4.25 mm as in the first case study. In the key, this forgery will run to couplet 5 with W1 slightly higher than W7 and W13 which is Die 12. But then S4 is lower than S1, S3 is higher than S2, W8 is markedly lower than W6, S4 is the same distance from S3 as from S5 and W10 is aligned to the right of W11, W12 and W13. These and other differences are shown in Figure 4 with a real Die 12 for comparison.



Figure 4: Forgery on 1/- Green small mult wmk compared to a real Die 12 on 9d Violet C of A wmk.

The fourth case study is that of the 6d Chestnut C of A watermark stamp mentioned by Andersen (2010). No genuine G/NSW Type B punctures have been found on these stamps. This issue had a short life of about 3 months in 1932 and this stamp is dated May 1932 – well before the introduction of this puncture. In this forgery, the “G” is of normal shape with G1 to G5 being 4.75 mm and in the key, it will run to couplet 7 with G3 and G8 being strictly horizontal in alignment, which characterises Die 5 and Die 6. The line through G1 and G5 passes left edge of G8 which should make it Die 6. But the right leg of N does not have N8 and N9 aligned to the right of N10 and N11, the left leg of N is crooked, S4 is closer to S5 than to S3, S2 and S3 are in same horizontal alignment, S7 slightly higher than W3 and W10 lower than W4. These and other differences are shown in Figure 5 with a real Die 6 with S1 present for comparison.



Figure 5: Forgery on 6d Chestnut C of A wmck compared to a real Die 6 on 1/- Green small mult wmck with full pins.

The author has seen more forgeries on various kangaroo issues, all being a little different from those described in this article and also from each other. No doubt there are more out there to surface on closer examination.

Forgeries and suspect punctures on stamps other than Kangaroos:

1/- Large Lyrebird (ASC 141):

Only one actual stamp has come to light with this G/NSW Type B puncture, and we can say it is a forgery. It has a normal shaped “G” with distance G1 to G5 being 4.75 mm and it will come out at couplet 1 in the key with G6 and G7 same distance apart as G5 and G6 and G7 and G8 closer together than G6 and G7, which is Die 11. But S4 is the same distance from S3 as from S5, W10 markedly lower than W4, W3 level with W5 and S5, S6 and S7 all in a straight line. As well it has S2 missing, a condition not seen in any real Die of this puncture. These and other differences are shown in Figure 6 with a real Die 11 for comparison.

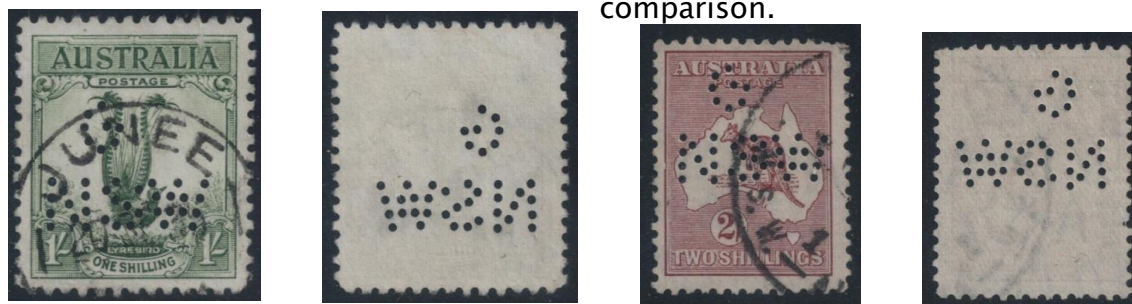


Figure 6: Forgery on 1/- Large Lyrebird (ASC 141) compared to a real Die 11 on 2/- Maroon C of A wmck.

Apart from the one actual stamp mentioned above, the author has seen one image of this stamp with this puncture that does not appear to be real. It has a March 1932 date which precedes the introduction of the G/NSW Type B puncture by at least a year! In the key it will run to couplet 10 and then having S8 about same distance from S7 as from S8 and W3 not so close to W5 it will go to couplet 11 which differentiates between Die 8 and Die 9. But here the line through G7 and G8 passes the lower edge of G3 (a condition that comes close to that found only in Die 1) and S7 and W3 are in same horizontal alignment, as well as other characters not found in either Die 8 or Die 9. These differences are shown in Figure 7 with real Dies 3, 8 and 9 for comparison.



Figure 7: Suspect puncture on 1/- Large Lyrebird (ASC 141) compared to a real Die 3 on 9d Violet C of A wmk, a real Die 8 on 2/- Maroon C of A wmk and a real Die 9 on 2/- Maroon C of A wmk.

6d Large Kookaburra (ASC 140):

The author has not seen any actual stamps with this puncture but has seen one image with this puncture that does not appear to be real. It will key to couplet 7 in the key by having the line through G3 and G8 strictly horizontal and line through G7 and G8 passes through G3. This couplet distinguishes between Die 5 and Die 6. Thus it will come out as Die 6 with the line through G1 and G5 passing left edge of G8. But the right and left legs of N are different from that of Die 6, S7 markedly lower than W3, W13 lower than W1 and W7, S4 closer to S3 than to S5, and N1 higher than N11. These and other differences are shown in Figure 8 with a real Die 6 for comparison.

2/- Brown Crocodile (ASC 244):

The author has not seen any actual stamps with suspect punctures but has seen one image with this puncture that does not appear to be real. It will key to couplet 4 by virtue of having line through S4 and S10 passing right edges of G1 and G5. This couplet distinguishes Die 7 and Die 4 but with G8 being very close to G7, it cannot be either of these dies. It is clearly not Die7, but differences from Die 4 include line through S4 passes lower edge of S1, S2 markedly higher than S3, W7 higher than W1 and W13 and G8 much closer to G7. These and other differences are shown in Figure 8 with a real Die 4 for comparison.



Figure 8: Suspect puncture on 6d Large Kookaburra (ASC 140) compared to a real Die 6 on 1/- Green small mult wmk with full pins, AND suspect puncture on 2/- Brown Crocodile (ASC 244) compared to a real Die 4 puncture on 9d Violet C of A wmk.

1/6 Hermes Airmail C of A watermark: 1937 – 1949 (ASC 160, 161):

The author has not seen any actual stamps on either thick or thin paper with this puncture but has seen two images with this puncture which are almost certainly forgeries, and these are shown in Figure 9 below. These punctures are almost centrally placed with no evidence of other punctures on either side. With the known setup of the puncturing head, this would be an impossible puncture on a stamp of this shape. This can be confirmed by looking at the Die separation measurements for real punctures. Measured from the centre of the holes, the distance from W13 of one Die to N4 on the adjacent Die is 6 mm. If we plot the puncture on to a normal stamp, in the first stamp the distance from N4 to the edge of the left perfs is 10.0 mm and the distance from W 13 to the edge of the right perfs is 10.0 mm and in the second stamp the distance from N4 to the edge of the left perfs is 11.5 mm and the distance from W13 to the edge of the right perfs is 8.5 mm. The puncture on the first stamp (with postmark) is identical to that on the 2/- Crocodile detailed above and can be compared with this and a real Die 4 puncture in Figure 8. The second stamp will key to couplet 7 and then to Die 6, the differences from which can be seen by comparing it with a real Die 6 puncture in Figures 5 and 8.



Figure 9: Forged punctures on 1/6 Hermes Airmail C of A wmk.

This brings us the end of this article on forged and suspect punctures on Kangaroo and other stamps. From the information here presented, it can be said that G/NSW Type B punctures on any of the non-Kangaroo stamps (except 2/- Crocodile as detailed in Part 3 of this series (Weir and Coath, 2022) mentioned above can be regarded as definite forgeries or highly suspect.

Until actual stamps are seen and compared by the author this determination will remain. Any feedback on any the articles in this series would be appreciated and the author can be contacted at tomweir@bigpond.com

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The Stamps of North – West Pacific Islands (NWPI) Perforated OS

By Robert Benoist

Prior to 2001 the stamps of Australia overprinted N. W. Pacific Islands and perforated OS (other than the 1d Rosine, SGO16) did not appear in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue of Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840–1952. They were, however, referred to in various publications such as the last edition of Bridger and Kay¹. No prices were attached to any of the issues other than the 1d Rosine Dies I and II.

The Royal collection has panes of 30 of most of the values perforated OS. These were generally sent directly to the UK by the stamp printers in Melbourne and not from Rabaul. Similarly, the Australian War Memorial Collection owns panes of the 1d (SGO3), 2d Orange (SGO18), 4d Violet (SGO20), the 6d Greyish Ultramarine Die 2 (SGO9)², the 1/- Emerald Die 2b (SGO11) and 1/- Pale Blue Green Die 2 (SG O11a)

There are, so far as is known, no panes in private hands and very few multiples. Unlike the general overprinted issues, the punctured stamps were not available for general sale and could not be ordered³ by collectors or supplied to the public. Government Departmental Mail should have been properly stamped with punctured OS stamps which were available from the Department of Trade and Customs, Rabaul⁴, and a reminder was published in the New Guinea Gazette to this effect in 1921. Given that the OS punctures had, in some values, been available since April 1919, it may have been an exhortation to departments to use the punctured stamps as a number of OHMS covers appear during this period without OS punctures. These can be seen offered at the major auction houses and on internet sites with some regularity.

Covers bearing OS punctures are rare and, in some values, non-existent. The Williams et al survey originally identified a total of 48 covers, the majority of which bore copies of the lower values. Their follow-up survey in 2006 showed only 3 previously unrecorded covers. Since 2006 fourteen covers have been discovered making a total of 65.

Mint copies of the perforated issues are again, rare. That having been said, after the OS punctures were listed by Stanley Gibbons, several previously unknown copies, (mostly used and in the lower denominations) were discovered, most of which were found in collections in Australia.

The OS Punctures are categorised as follows together with the SG number for the unperforated stamp giving date of issue and the numbers printed of each value.



SG03 (103) 1d Carmine Red – Relatively common both mint and used. Originally SG catalogued this stamp in both Die 1 and Die 2. Die 2 is no longer listed and it is unlikely that any panes bearing Die 2 units were punctured OS. Those identified in the Williams et al survey is likely to be Rosine. There are some 8 or so covers. The Royal collection is said to have a Die 1/Die 2 pair of SG103, but this has been confirmed subsequently as Rosine.

Date first issued	February 1919	Numbers Printed	9,240 ⁵
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SG04 (104) Yellow Orange – Numbers exist of both mint and used although covers are extremely rare with perhaps 3 known. One copy of the 4d with 'line through fourpence' is known and was sold at a Spink auction in 2005. Its current whereabouts are unknown. A maximum of 10 copies could exist from the ten sheets printed.

Date first issued	February 1919
Numbers Printed	1200

¹ Bridger and Kay Commonwealth Fiver Reigns Catalogue (1980)

² The 2d Orange and 4d Violet panes can be seen on the AWM Website; awm.gov.au

³ Australian Philatelic Record, May 1921 p348.

⁴ The New Guinea Gazette 1st August 1921.

⁵ See The Numbers Game Parts 1 and 2 by the Author BSAP. Numbers are taken from the Stamp Printer's Day Books held by the Commonwealth of Australia Bank Archives.



SG05 (105) 5d Brown – Scarce mint and used – This issue was the last of the KGV heads to be issued and covered the registration rate of 3d and the Empire postage of 2d. Mint copies are extremely rare with only two covers known.

Date first issued September 1921

Numbers Printed 1,080



SG06 (106) 2d Grey – This value is the most common of the Kangaroo and Map punctures found. It is only known in Die 1. Large used multiples exist. 7 covers are known, one with 2 copies affixed.

Date first issued February 1919

Numbers printed 2,400



SG07 (107) 2 1/2d Indigo – The smallest of the print runs with one early delivery to Rabaul. This remains an elusive stamp especially in mint condition. The block of four seen originally in 2001 has subsequently been broken up into single units. There is one cover known.

Date first issued February 1919

Numbers Printed 720



SG09 3d Olive – The 3d is an elusive value with 3 mint copies known and 2 covers.

Date first issued September 1921

Numbers printed 1540



SG09 6d Ultramarine – very scarce mint with 3 or 4 known. Unknown on cover.



SG09a 6d Greyish Ultramarine – 4 mint examples are known and one cover.



SG09b 6d Greyish Ultramarine Die 2b – more numerous used than the unpunctured variety but still scarce mint. 1 cover known.

Date first issued April 1921

Numbers printed 7080 for all shades – it is not known when each shade was sent other than that it is likely that the 6d Ultramarine were first in order given the EKD's.



SGO10 9d Violet – A relatively small printing of this value of which few have survived. Very few mint copies exist and used are under-catalogued. No covers exist.

Date first issued September 1921

Numbers printed 3000



SGO11 1/- Emerald Die 2 – In Williams et al the Emerald shade showed a more than usual number of Mint copies (10) and a reasonable number of used (17). There was no differentiation made between Die 2 and Die 2b. The author has 5 copies of this shade of which 3 units are Die 2b (2 mint and one used). Two used copies are Die2. The existence of Die 2b is not mentioned by Williams nor any previous authors, but it is obvious that they exist in both the deep emerald shade and the 'normal' shade. Further research is needed to ascertain the division of the Die 2 and the

Die 2b copies.



SGO11a 1/- Pale Blue-Green – as with SGO11 it can be shown that Die 2 and Die 2b examples exist in this shade. The author has seen indisputable copies of Die 2. The Pale Blue-Green pane in the Australian War Memorial Collection is certainly Die2b.

Date issued September 1921

Numbers printed 5040 It is not possible to differentiate the numbers of each shade and die that were printed.



SGO12 2/- Brown – four mint copies are known. There is one cut down cover bearing a copy of the 2/-, a copy of the 1/- Pale Blue-Green and the 3d Olive sent to London.

Date issued January 1922

Numbers printed 18,000 The numbers printed of this value is not reflected by the number of stamps which have been seen. It is possible that some were used for the payment of Stamp Duty which was first introduced in late 1921 but no evidence exists. A used strip of 5 has been seen on piece with two of the 'Huts' issue of 1925 overprinted OS. Fiscal documents from this period show high values attached but they are unpunctured.



SGO13 5/- Grey and Yellow – The large printing is not reflected in the numbers seen. One mint copy is known and about 25 used. No covers are known.

Date issued January 1922

Numbers printed 9,000

SGO14 10/- Grey and Pink – Only one used copy has been seen and none on cover

Date issued September 1921

Numbers Printed 1080

£1 Grey and Ultramarine – No copies mint or used have been seen other than the pane of 30 in the Royal Collection and thus it is unlisted in SG.

Date issued September 1921

Numbers Printed 960



SGO16 and SGO16a 1d Rosine Die 1 and Die 2 – (see at left) Although the numbers issued are unknown and must be part of the numbers stated for SGO3, it is believed that ‘a small parcel’ was delivered in 1923 and lasted a few weeks (Rosenblum). Rosenblum was writing this a few months after the ‘discovery’ of the rough paper OS puncture in 1925. This cannot be right as an example of O16 is known on cover dated April



1920 which tends to point to them being part of the delivery of the 19th of January 1920. There are 3 examples of the Die 1 mint and 1 example of the Die 2 mint. One cover of each die exists.

Die 1 and Die 2 (see at left) used examples are not common. Die 2/Die 1 se-tenant examples exist in multiples that are unlikely to be broken up.



SGO17 1d Violet – Considerable numbers of this issue exist used although it is scarce mint with only a handful of examples. A very large number were printed. Very scarce on cover with only 4 known.

Issue date March 1923

Numbers printed 96000



SGO18 2d Orange There are some 20 mint examples known and some 13 covers. A larger print run than for most values. Common used. 13 covers are known.

Issue date April 1921

Numbers Printed 12720



SGO19 2d Rose Scarlet – Used copies of the 2d Rose Scarlet (SGO19). In the Williams et al survey there were 112 known used copies of the 2d Rose Scarlet, two blocks of 12 on one piece. The author has some 27 copies and there are many more used copies appearing on internet sites. It must be the case that there are many more copies of these lower value stamps in circulation than was first thought. 9 covers are known.



SGO20 4d Violet – This value is relatively well represented with at least 13 mint copies although there are only 3 covers known. One copy of the ‘thin Four’ is known in a pair with normal.

Date Issued April 1921

Numbers printed 3000



SGO21 4d Ultramarine – As with all values extremely rare on cover with very few mint examples known.

Date issued September 1921

Numbers printed 5040

The value and scarcity of both mint and used stamps has become, unfortunately, a hunting ground for forgers. Many experts refuse to give certificates in respect of perfined issues (especially small OS of Australia) given the skill of some forgers, thus, as was ever the case, 'Caveat Emptor'.

Certification is one of the pillars of the PCNZA whose sterling work in this field has identified many clever copies as the forger becomes more expert. The writer recently identified an extremely professional forgery of the 6d Ultramarine (SGO9) on cover with other values. The CDS on all stamps is genuine but the 6d had been lifted, perfined and replaced on the cover. The item had been sold by an extremely reputable Australian auctioneer to an expert in NWPI OS issues. The only means by which the forgery was discovered was that the date on the CDS was two years before the issue of the stamp.

Ray Bennett retires as Circuit Manager New Zealand and Greg Crawford takes over the role

By David Coath

Ray Bennett has decided to hand over the role of Circuit Manager – New Zealand and it is now to be done by Greg Crawford, who will be joining the Committee. Ray will stay on Committee for the present.

I take this opportunity to thank Ray for his many years of service to the Club in this important and time-consuming role.

Club Auction – 2022 and 2023

By David Coath and Les Vincent

The 2022 Club Auction is now over, and it was a good sale with only a handful of Lots remaining unsold.

It is now time to start collecting Lots together for the next Club Auction that will be included in the April 2023 Bulletin.

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

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

SPPB Back Issues # 1 – 120

By David Coath, Murray Lawson and Dave Elsmore

I got an email from Murray Lawson in Cairns seeking access to a few back issues of the SPPB to help a friend out with his collection.

I said that I could send him copies of the Bulletin or some Pdf's, but he replied, "aren't they up on Goggle?" and frankly I could not think of a good answer why they were not. So, I handballed the problem to Dave Elsmore who promptly made a new section in the PCNZA's tab on perfins.com.au, here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/PCNZA-Journals/Journals.html>

So now everyone can see the first 120 issues of the SPPB. There is an introduction encouraging New Members and this may see people join our group.

Have a look through them yourself, they are a great read and show the development of our study over the years.

Vale – Michael Kino

By David Coath



PCNZA Member Michael Kino passed away on 2 September 2022, after a long illness.

Born on 12 August 1951, Michael grew up in that heyday of boyhood philately. Michael focused his interest in stamps on the 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge issue and then became a fanatical collector of all things associated with the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

This in turn brought him to study the Private Perfins of the SHB which was featured in SPPB # 117 of April 2017.

The article was expanded and subsequently issued in

“Australian Stamps Professional”.

Michael was a Lawyer by profession and ran his own practice but retired early due to ill health. Michael was a passionate philatelist and collected with his father-in-law the well-known collector, art dealer and car enthusiast the late Julian Sterling (d 2012).

But as a collector, most of all, Michael was seduced by that coat hanger shaped bridge in Sydney, that spans one of the most beautiful natural harbours in the world.

This led Michael to not only acquire stamps and perfins of the SHB, but also art, books, plans, magazines, memorabilia, and anything else that featured that iconic arch. Much to the frustration of his loving and patient wife Marilyn and the dismay of his adult sons Jacob and Joel.

Help Wanted with PCNZA New Zealand Catalogue

By Peter Simpfendorfer

I will shortly be working on an update of this online catalogue, so please forward images of any new or missing items by email to simpy19@bigpond.com. Similar updates are also planned for the Australian and Australian Territories catalogues and again images of items are very welcome.

Thanks, Peter Simpfendorfer

PCNZA allows SWIFT Payments

By Les Vincent

Following a request from an Overseas Member, the PCNZA has established a SWIFT account linked to our Club Accounts with the Bendigo Bank.

The details are SWIFT: BENDAU3B BSB: 633000 Account No. 151735909

These details are now included in the Committee Page on Page 2 for future reference.

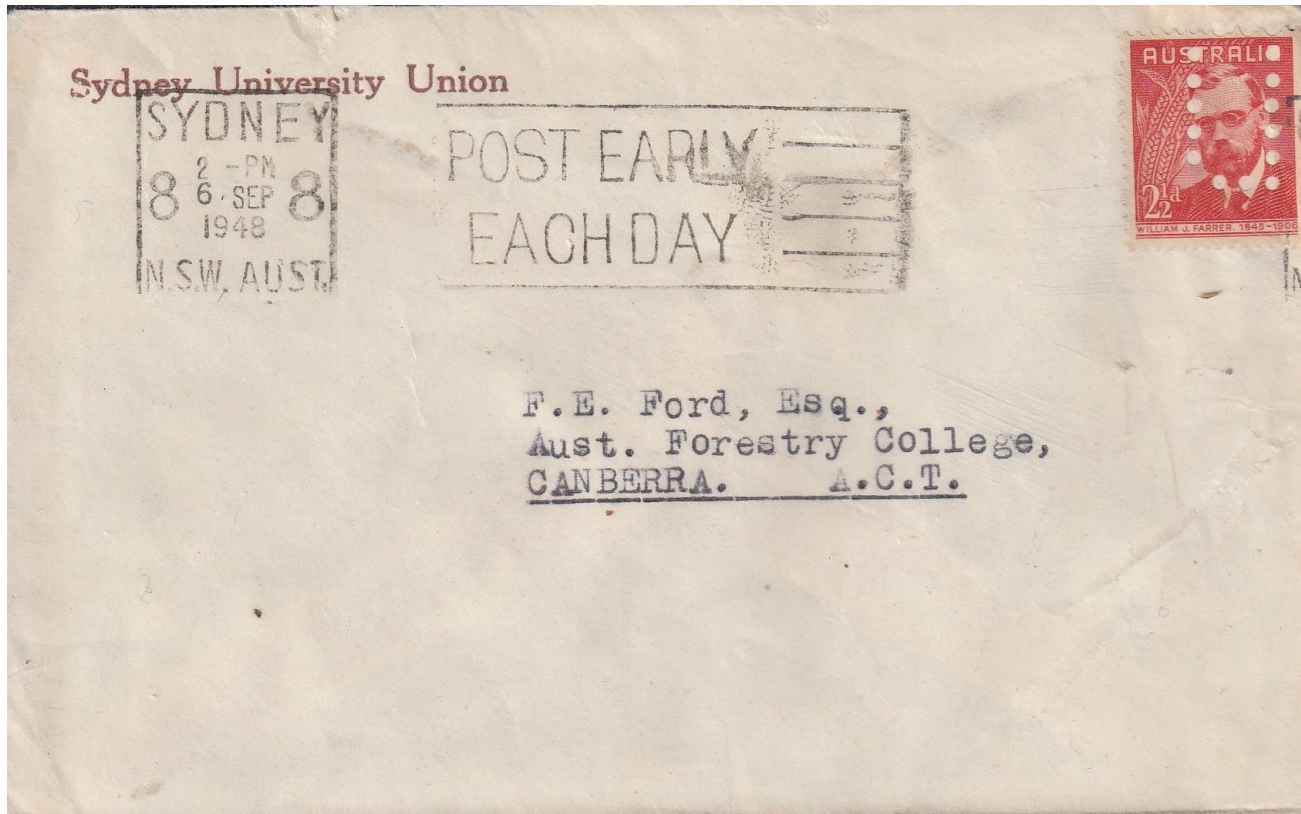
Local Members should note that the existing Club bank details have not changed and that this SWIFT account only relates to some Overseas payments.

D.5 Proving Cover, or perhaps not, the Story continues

By Greg Howard, John Amiet, Dave Elsmore, Richard Peck, David Andersen, John Mathews, and David Coath

Introduction

Last issue of the Bulletin we had an article on Pages 28 – 30 that dealt with the Proving Cover of D.5, or perhaps it is not a proving cover. (see below)



We established some facts about D.5.

It was used in Sydney, it was used during the 1940's, it is found tied to envelopes for the "Sydney University Union" and there are similar covers used by "Sydney University Union" that carry stamps perforated by David Jones Limited with DJLTD.1.

It was starting to look like all the perfins, including D.5, could have been David Jones patterns and that this would prove D.5 to David Jones, but we lacked a relationship between Sydney University and David Jones.

As Editor I often ask for input from Members to help in our investigations and sometimes I get some responses, but this time they came in thick and fast and I am thankful to David Andersen, Richard Peck, John Amiet, Dave Elsmore and John Mathews for their input.

First came this from David Andersen who worked at the University of Sydney for more than 30 years:

"Interesting article about the Sydney University Union. While I don't know the full connection, the David Jones Store at Broadway was adjacent to Sydney University, and I recall that David Jones Broadway gave a 10% discount on purchases to Sydney University staff. My father had one of these discount cards which he used for many years certainly into at least the 1970s. I would not be surprised if there were other very close connections between the two organisations."

This was good information from David, and it places a David Jones store near the University and importantly it notes that there was a commercial relationship between David Jones and the University.

The next piece of information came from well-known Sydney Philatelic author, former POWERHOUSE Museum Curator and PCNZA Member, Richard C Peck:

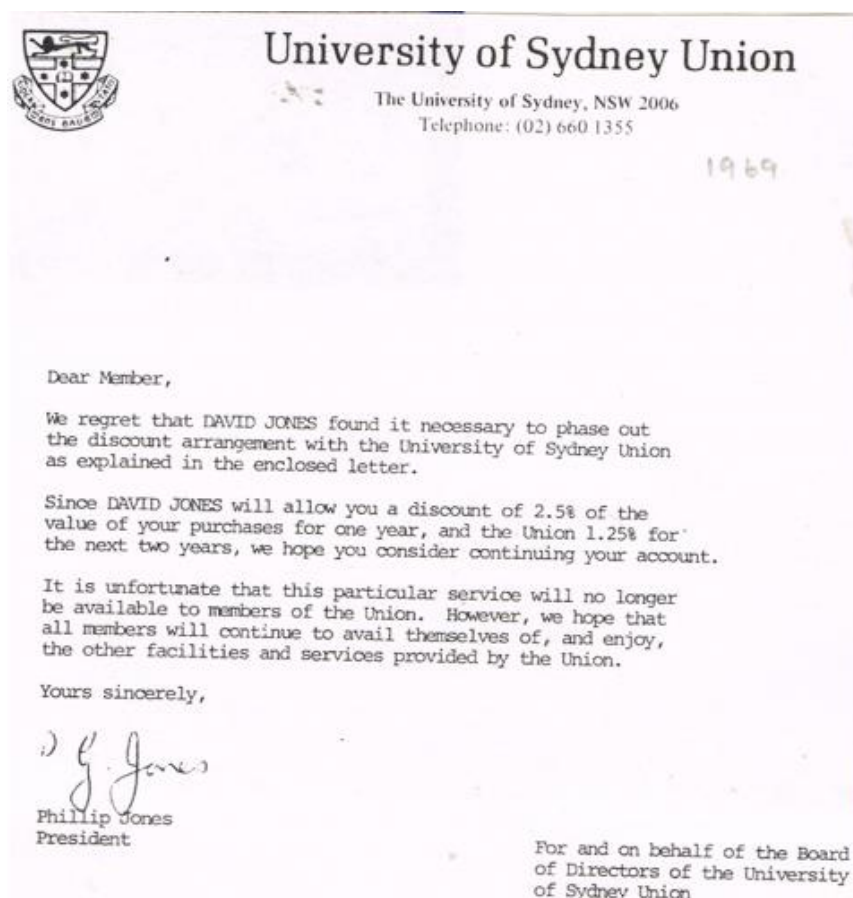
"I can add to the report in a recent issue of the Perfin Club journal. David Jones maintained small shops in both the men's and women's unions at Sydney University. After perfins embossed envelopes were used then franking machines. As can be seen the practice ended in 1966."



The key information is the fact that David Jones actually had small shops located in the Unions at Sydney University. This proves our commercial relationship.

Richard provided images of Pre printed envelope (Circa 1953) (above) and usage of Franking (Circa 1966 at left) as well as a

letter from the University of Sydney Union from C1969 (at left below) to a Union Member explaining that discount arrangements with David Jones would shortly cease.



This is interesting as David Andersen's recollection was that a Discount Card was still used in the 1970's for Sydney University Staff.

Perhaps the Discount scheme was actually broadened to all University staff rather than being limited to Sydney University Union Members.

Richard also reports that Graduation wear (see below) was a popular purchase from the David Jones shops located on Campus.



Extra Pins in D.5 Usage

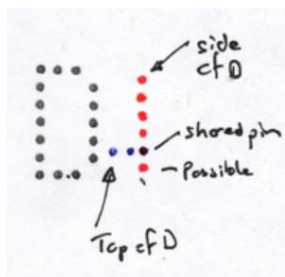
John Mathews noted that the examples of D.5 that I had shared in the July article showed parts of secondary strikes and his question was:

"The extra holes in the 1/- Lyrebird refer to your stamp at the top of page 29 of the July Bulletin. If you turn it over you can see they are definitely not due to the postmark, nor are they edge perfs. They look like part of the letter 'T' but that would not be the same height as the 'D'. So, what are they?"



This is a good question as the partial strikes may indicate that the D was part of a larger pattern, perhaps in the manner of BGECOLD.1 or at least that there was another part of the pattern, perhaps another letter.

The extra holes on the 2 1/2d Farrer are easy to explain, as they are most likely part of another strike of the D above, but John is correct, the extra holes on the 1/- Lyre Bird are less clear.



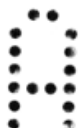
I mocked up (see at left) what I believe the extra holes were and this suggested that there were multiple partial strikes, indicating that it was perhaps difficult to get clear single strikes with this device.

John answered as follows:

"Yes, multiple strikes look like the answer. The Farrer stamp has part of a second strike, and the Queen stamp only has part of a 'D', so the next stamp has a couple of holes from that strike."

And John added:

"John Amiet could probably tell you how difficult it would be, with a "barrel" type of machine, to accurately hold the stamp under the punch holes with one hand and press the lever with the other hand."



This is a good insight by John Mathews as he is talking about the Barrel device that John Amiet uses to create his A.14 pattern (shown at left).

Lets look more closely at that device and see if it gives us any insight into the D.5 pattern.

The A.14 device as an insight into the D.5 Device

The point that John Mathews is making is that the style of D.5 is similar to John Amiet's A.14 pattern and he stated:

"John Amiet would have commented on the similarity to A.14. I think John's machine looks like the one illustrated in SPPB October 1993 (page 8) - article on page 7 shows the complete alphabet it produces."

John Amiet had purchased this device at "West Brisbane Stamp Sales" in Brisbane in 1993 and John Mathews had written an article about it in SPPB # 25 of October 1993 and this can be accessed here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/PCNZA-Journals/25.pdf>

I gave John Amiet a call and asked him about how easy it was to use his A.14 device and then arranged with Dave Elsmore to visit John and take some photos of the device.



John Amiet reports that it is not easy to operate and it is intended for making punctured

letters in items larger than a postage stamp. Perhaps cardboard, light metal or leather or similar. John sent me a sheet with a full alphabet struck in it and here (above) are the letters A - H in 1:1 scale to show the size of the letters. The D is very similar to D.5 but not exactly the same.

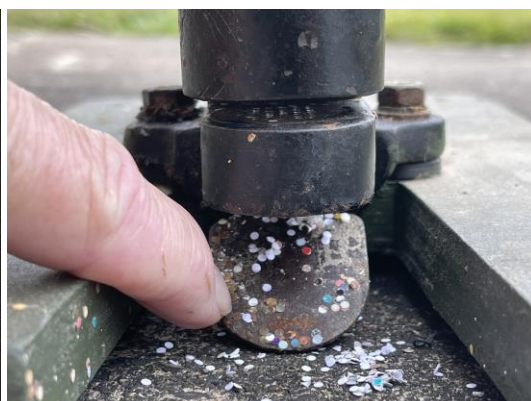
Dave's photos are as follows:



To select the letter to be punctured you use the wooden handle to turn the dial. The letter at the top is the one that is punctured.

The image at right shows the actual punch head, note the large gap between top and bottom of the head.

Note also the grid of holes that are the seats for the range of letter patterns that can be selected.



The full device is shown at left and John Amiet explains that he arranged for the base to be made to make it stable. It seems likely that the device was mounted onto a bench or stand in its original application.

In the right hand photo Dave is pulling down the door that clears away the chads that have been made by the punch head.



Dave noted the Manufacturers Plate on the side of the device and this gave us more insight into the likely original use of the perforating device.

Turner, Atherton & Co Ltd of Denton, Manchester, where specialists in making hat manufacturing machinery. There is an excellent site that details the history of the company here:

<http://www.pittdixon.go-plus.net/denton/turner-atherton.htm>

A key part of that site states:

The company became noted as makers of special machinery for all aspects of hat manufacture, such as curling, ironing down and setting machines. They also manufactured Rowbotham's patent shaping machines and Turner, Hibbert & Cheetham patent blocking machines. Other equipment included, forming, hardening and planking machines; stoves and dye pans; rounding and curling machines; hat-pressing machines; finishing lathes, and so on. In addition to hat machinery, the company also manufactured electric motors, dynamos and equipment for lifts, such as lift controllers.

It seems most likely that the device that John Amiet has that makes his A.14 pattern has something to do with the manufacturing of hats. Frankly I cannot imagine how, but if anyone can help then please let me know.

This is speculation, but perhaps David Jones at some stage manufactured hats, there are some examples shown at the Powerhouse Museum here: <https://collection.maas.museum/object/132986> but these suggest that they may have been made for David Jones rather than by the company.

Special thanks to John Amiet and Dave Elsmore for their help in bringing all of that information to light.

Is D.5 a David Jones pattern?

The discussion about A.14 was a bit of a detour from our path, but it was important to look at the structure of the A.14 device, as it is very likely to have been similar to the D.5 device.

To recap about David Jones, D.5 and Sydney University:

D.5 is found on stationery of the "Sydney University Union".

David Jones perfins are also found on stationery of the "Sydney University Union".

David Jones had small Shops at both the Men's and Women's Union and ran a discount arrangement with the Union and perhaps later the University as a whole.

D.5 is found used in Sydney in the mid to late 1940's.

David Jones generally had 2 perfin devices in use at any one time, see Page 30 of the July Bulletin, but from 1938 they only had the DJLTD.2 device in use.

David Jones were known to use ill suited perforating devices on postage stamps as a stop gap measure, refer use of DAVIDJONESLD.1 cancelling device Circa 1950-57.

D is the first letter of David Jones.

Given that these pieces of circumstantial evidence all point to D.5 being used by David Jones I believe that their collective weight make it reasonable to confirm David Jones as the user of D.5.

But that is not the end of this convoluted story, there is one more twist.

If D.5 Usage is David Jones then what about J.2?



The images on the left are of the pattern J.2.

Like D.5, J.2 is a pattern that was not reported in Commercial Perfins of Australia, or its updates, and it first appeared in HAPP in 2003.

Again, J.2 is a rare pattern, but what do we know of it and its use:

The pattern was used in the 1940's in Sydney.

The spacing of the pins in J.2 are exactly the same as the spacing of the pins in D.5, which suggests that they were produced on the same device.



In Australian perfin patterns this spacing is not unique to J.2 and D.5. For instance, the customised patterns HL.1 and LLG2/6 have very similar spacing, and the Victorian patterns MH.5, .6, .7, .8 and .10, some of the MTOCO group and some RR's, have the same basic spacing, but they only have this in one direction.

As shown in the overlay on the left the D.5 (image presented in red) and the J.2 (image presented as the overlaid stamp) are on the exact same grid in both the vertical and the horizontal.

J is the first letter of the word "Jones" with D.5 having been the

first letter of the word “David”.

Further in HAPP in the Notes page for the letter J, John Mathews states that J.2 is produced by a Barrel design perforator like A.14.

NOTES RE “J” PERFINS

Re J.2

Style of letter similar to that produced by barrel-design perforator on which any letter (and sometimes digits) could be selected to be punched, similar to that which produced A.14.

Conclusions

D.5 is now proved to David Jones

J.2 was almost certainly produced on the device that produced D.5 and its usage is contemporary with that of D.5 and both were used in Sydney.

D and J are the key letters in the name David Jones.

We lack a proving cover for J.2 but given the established link of D.5 to David Jones and the link of D.5 to J.2, I believe that it is reasonable to assign David Jones as the confirmed user of D.5 and also to Provisionally assign J.2 to David Jones.

SA used in Northern Territory

By Jerry Weirich and David Coath

Following the article in the July Bulletin of the OS and SA patterns found on the stamps of South Australia, US affiliate Jerry Weirich asked:



I read the first paragraph of the South Australian article. It states four government patterns--the SA being used by state government and the OS by Commonwealth government offices located in South Australia. Does this mean the OS pattern was not used in the Northern Territory? I have the SA pattern used at Arltunga, NT and was wondering if the wording in the article was intentional to indicate the OS was not used in the NT.

Jerry has both a wonderful and rare stamp/postmark and a very good question.

Arltunga is a gold rush mining Ghost town about 120 kms east of Alice Springs. The town sprung into existence in about 1887 when rubies were reported in the area and then alluvial gold was found, but the rush ended quickly and by 1888, when the South Australian Government had sent a Geologist to the site, the town was almost empty.

In 1911 the population of the town was only 56. More details on this site here:

<https://www.aussietowns.com.au/town/arltunga>

And a map of the town as it is today and the buildings that remain is here:

https://nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/442362/arltunga-government-works-self-guided-walk.pdf

Now to the question. OS and SA patterns were used in Northern Territory (NT) because NT was administered by South Australia (SA) until it was taken over by the Commonwealth in 1911. NT was formally made a Territory in 1978.

SA usage by State Government offices would be more common but Commonwealth Government Departments in NT would have been allocated OS stamps. At a guess I would say that OS usage in NT would be rare, and it would be interesting if any Members had examples. Again guessing, it would seem most likely that any OS postmarked examples from the NT would be Palmerston which was renamed Darwin in 1911.

Let us know if you have any.

PCNZA Member Celebrates his Centenary

By John Mathews

Congratulations to long-time PCNZA member Ken Killeen who turned 100 years old on Sunday, 11 September 2022. Among his birthday cards was one he received from Queen Elizabeth II – probably one of the last sent out by Her Majesty.



Ken served in the Royal Air Force as a navigator on Lancaster bombers of Number 115 Squadron during World War II, flying on 30 missions including many over Germany.



[The 2 photos above courtesy of ITV News Meridian]



In 2016, Ken was awarded the Legion D'Honneur medal by the French Government.

Ken centre [Photo courtesy Isle of Wight Council web site]

Ken lives at Newport, Isle of Wight, UK.

Auction Watch and New Reports

By David Coath, Greg Howard, Jamie Davidson and Dave Elsmore



Jamie Davidson noted this W/A on a Mint 10/- Kangaroo with a CofA Watermark that was listed in the Ace Auctions Sale #31 in Perth on 3 September. It eventually went for \$550! Pretty stamp at a pretty price.

The 10/- CofA is the only 10/- listed in Australian Official Perfins, AOP, (David Andersen 2007)

of AOP.

Being mint this example was most likely done per favour. David lists several other per favour issues found with the W/A pattern on Page 212



This is DBS.1 which was first reported on a revenue in the "Handbook of Australian Private Perfins" (HAPP) in 2003 but when we compiled the "Revenue Perfins of New South Wales" we had not sighted one, so we did not list it. This

one has now been found by Greg Howard, so it is now listed here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/nsw-Revenue-D-Perfins.html>

Also note the use of the pattern on a 9d Commonwealth issue of 1903 which extends the usage from 1897 – 1903. The year 1903 is a key date in the history of the company as you can read in the Article on the Company on Page 23.



Jamie Davidson saw this at the recent Philatelic Association of NSW (PHILAS) Auction # 141.

It is an OS Type H (Mint) on a 1st Watermark Kangaroo. It sold for \$9000, which is a bit light considering that it also has the variation of "Roo misplaced from centre".

Clarification from July Bulletin

By David Coath, Greg Howard and Dave Elsmore



The July Bulletin front cover item was this superb DWMLTD.2 on a 6d Tasmanian Railway stamp.

In discussing the cover item and its origin we made the following statement:

The pattern is DWMLTD.2 in HAPP and it is the only DWMLTD pattern found on a revenue or railway stamp.

Long time PCNZA Member and Tasmanian perfin pioneer David McNamee contacted us to correct the statement that we had made.

David correctly noted that both revenue and railway stamps are found with the DWMLTD pattern and these are shown in his Exhibits, including his Gold Medal Exhibit (PIPEX 2012 US National Gold) which can be viewed on Perfins.com.au here: <https://www.ozrevenues.com/exhibits/t1/f1.html>

This is the case, and we catalogue such usage in the "Revenue Perfins of Tasmania" here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/T-Revenue-D-Perfins.html>

What we intended our statement in the July Bulletin to convey, was that of all the different DWMLTD patterns in the DWMLTD pattern group (DWMLTD.1 {2 devices Melbourne and Adelaide} DWMLTD.2 (Launceston), DWMLTD.3 (Launceston) and DWMLTD.4 (Melbourne) only the DWMLTD.2 is found on revenues and railway stamps. This meaning was implied but not explicit and thanks to David for helping us to clarify this.

Dalton Brothers (Sydney) Limited

By David Coath, Greg Howard, and Dave Elsmore

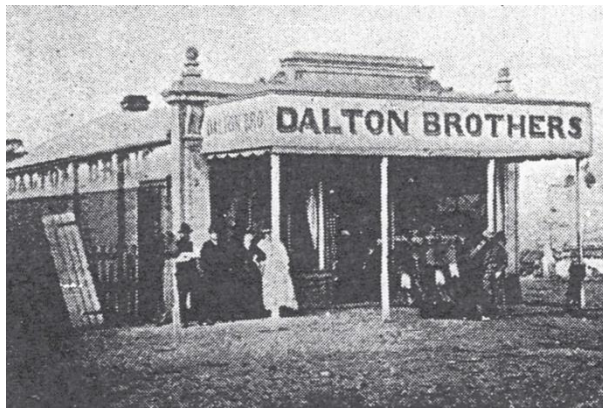


James Dalton (1834–1919), merchant and pastoralist, was born in Duntryleague, Limerick, Ireland, son of James Dalton, innkeeper, and his first wife Eleanor, née Ryan. Because of the Great Famine (sometimes called the Irish Potato Famine 1845 – 49) James (junior) went to New South Wales with his father in the late 1840s.

Some sources place James (senior) already in NSW as a result of being transported for his role in a kidnapping in Ireland in the 1830's. He is said to have secured a Ticket of Leave in 1840 and then moved to Orange.

In 1849 James (senior) opened a bark and slab store in Orange and in 1853 James (junior) also set up as a storekeeper in Orange, where he married Margaret Mary Collins in 1858.

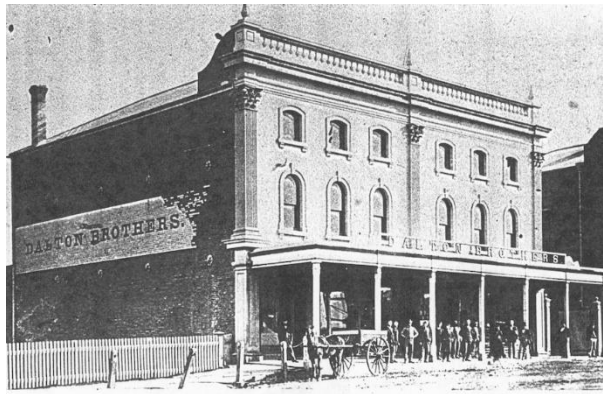
Around the early 1850's James (junior) was joined by his brother Thomas, and the firm became known as Dalton Bros. (see below at left)



Dalton Brothers built a flour mill in 1861 and expanded into coffee production as well as building a wool store. In 1865 they built an impressive retail store in Summer Street (Orange) (Stage 1 see below at left), which was progressively developed and expanded over the next 50 years.

While building up their retail business the brothers also acquired three pastoral stations in the Lachlan district.

Dalton Bros continued to flourish in the 1870s and their retail business grew in Summer St, Orange (see base of page at left)



The brothers were aware that the coming of the railway to Orange would affect their wholesale distribution business in the West of NSW, so they established an importing agency in Sydney, managed by Thomas, and in 1878 built Dalton House, Pitt Street, Sydney. (See next page)

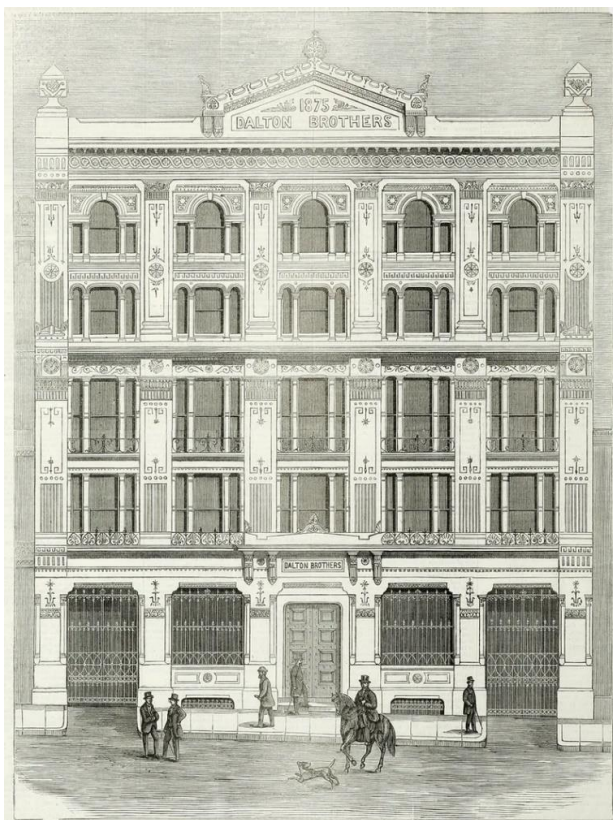
In addition, they built stores in lower Fort Street and a wharf and bond warehouses at Millers Point in Sydney. At this time, they continued to expand their pastoral holdings including the purchase of "Ammerdown" and "Kangarooobie".

James Dalton became involved in politics and in particular the Irish nationalist movement, served on the Local Council and was Mayor of Orange in 1869.

In the early 1890s the Partnership with Thomas was dissolved, and James sold his Sydney interests to focus on his Retail Business in Orange and his growing pastoral interests.

In 1903 the Dalton Brothers Sydney business went into bankruptcy.





James and Thomas Dalton and family had become one of the most influential and wealthy Catholic families in NSW. Thomas became mayor of Orange in 1877, represented Orange in the NSW Assembly in 1882–91 and was a member of the Legislative Council in 1892–1901. He died in Sydney on 26 June 1901.

James died aged 85 on 17 March 1919 at his home “Duntryleague”, in Orange. He had been predeceased by his wife, he was survived by four sons and four daughters.

Dalton Brothers continued to trade in Orange until it was acquired in 1928 by Western Stores and Edgely’s Ltd who operated 16 Retail stores across NSW as “Western Stores”. Western Stores were in turn acquired by Farmers Co in the 1960’s and soon after that Farmers were acquired by Myer.

Sources: Wikipedia, “Town and Country Journal” 1 April 1876, Australian Dictionary of Biography, “Central West Daily” article “Daltons in Orange: Iconic family celebrates legacy” 17 March 2019, ABC News “The Retail Heart of Orange” 24 May 2016.

Note: This can now be found at the Private Revenue Perfins of New South Wales “D” Chapter here:

<https://www.perfins.com.au/OZ-Revenue-Perfins/nsw-Revenue-D-Perfins.html>

Fake Private Perfins on eBay

By David Coath, Greg Howard and Dave Elsmore



These Private Perfins (at left) were listed on eBay recently. These are EN/S, NS and Symbol (arrow?).

The 3 were listed together as shown, all are unreported patterns and in addition they are letter combinations that have not been previously found.

The study of Australian Private perfins is relatively mature and new customised patterns are extremely rare, so the chances of finding 3 like

this together is about the same chance of winning Powerball, twice.

Given all this they are almost certainly forgeries. Members are advised to exercise caution when seeing this sort of unlisted material. Purchasing it does not take it out of the “system”, rather it encourages the forgers to make more.

If you find something then share it with your fellow Members, our best defence against this sort of rubbish is our collective and shared knowledge.

PCNZA Facebook Page

By Dave Elsmore, Greg Howard and David Coath

The PCNZA Facebook page is entitled the “Australian Perfin Group” and it continues to grow and now has over 300 Members.

These sites are what you make them, and they rely on Members posting questions and finds. You will find our Facebook page here:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/ozperfins>

HW&CO.1 the user is?

By Malcolm Brown and David Coath

In the July Bulletin we highlighted a discussion which had started on the PCNZA Facebook page regarding the handful of WH&CO.1's that had recently emerged, found on the issues of Western Australia. (See SPPB #138 Page 26). WA Member Malcolm Brown managed to secure one of these for his WA Private Perfin collection, but he wondered who the user was.

As we have noted in the past both Commercial Perfins of Australia (CPA 1992 – pages 277 – 288) and the Handbook of Australian Private Perfins (HAPP 2003 pages 13 – 27) have sections entitled “Possible User Identities”. These are well researched and useful resources and in respect to HW&CO.1 they both say:

HW&CO

- Henry Wills & Co, Wool, skin & hide merchants, Phillimore St, Fremantle WA
- H J Wigmore & Co, Merchants & shipping agents, Fremantle & 613 Wellington St, Perth WA

So, we have 2 possibilities and there could be more, but let us look at them both starting with, Henry Wills & Co.

Henry Wills & Co

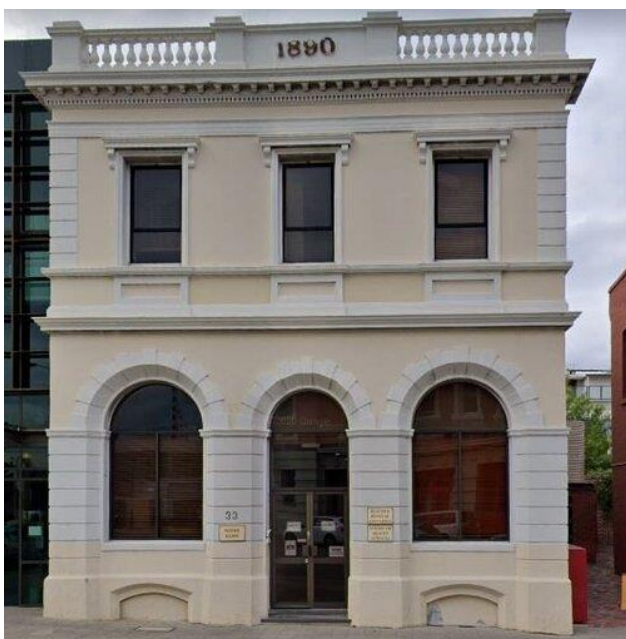


Henry Wills Rischbeith (see at left) was born in Glenelg (SA) in 1869, (Some sources state 26 January 1870) to Charles Frederick Rischbieth who was a partner in the firm G. & R. Wills & Co. Ltd and Elizabeth Susan Wills, who was a member of the influential Wills family.

Henry attended Prince Alfred College (Adelaide) and was a successful athlete and at just 16 began playing Football for Norwood playing in 1886 – 89 and then in 1893.

He joined the Adelaide Wool Brokers Luxmoore, Coombe & Co before travelling to Bradford (England) to gain more experience in the Wood Trade.

He returned to Australia via WA in 1897 and soon after purchased the Produce and Skin (including Wool) Merchants, Mofflin, Rickards & Co Ltd, which he changed to Henry Wills & Co based in Fremantle with offices in Albany and Geraldton.



In 1898 Henry married Bessie Mabel Earle (born 1874), who went on to become a leading advocate for women's suffrage being awarded an OBE for this work, she died on 13 March 1967.

From 1911 until 1920 Henry Wills & Co occupied premises at 33 Phillimore St, Fremantle, (see at left).

In 1920 Henry disposed of his Skin interests to Willcox, Mofflin & Co to focus on Livestock, Grazing and Wool.

Then in 1924 he merged his Wool interests with Geelong based company Dennys Lascelles Ltd, to form the company Dennys, Lascelles, Henry Wills & Co which traded from 69 – 71 St Georges Terrace, Perth, with Henry managing the Wool trading.

Henry died in London 27 March 1925 after an extended illness.

H J Wigmore & Co

H. J. WIGMORE AND CO.'S REPORT
WIGMORE'S WEEKLY REPORT.
Messrs. H. J. Wigmore and Co.,
Ltd., of Perth, Fremantle, Kalgoorlie,
and Northam, report for week ended
Friday as follows:—

A search of TROVE from October 1909 places the company in Perth with branches in Fremantle, Kalgoorlie and Northam. (See at left) A year later they are reported the same but without the Northam Branch.



State Library of Western Australia

The HW&CO Device

We know that the device was in use from 1913 until at least 1919 and this means that if the user was Henry Wills & Co, then it would have been most likely located at 33 Phillimore St, Fremantle. This supports Wills as the user as all postmark evidence for the pattern are Fremantle. Furthermore, the cessation of the use of the device in 1919 is consistent with Henry's changed business arrangements in 1920.

The strongest, admittedly circumstantial, evidence is the family link to G & R Wills who were frequent users of perfins including: GRW.1(Adelaide), GRW.2(Perth), GW.1(Melbourne), GWA.1(Adelaide), GWB.1(Brisbane), GWF.1(Fremantle), GWP.1 and GWP.2(Perth) and GWS.1(Sydney). Note some of these locations differ from those listed in HAPP.

Henry was not a Wills by birth, but he grew up under their family "umbrella" and chose to trade under the "Wills" name. It is likely that he would have been heavily influenced by the practices employed in the various arms of the Wills businesses.

Conclusion

On the balance of evidence, the most likely user of HW&CO.1 is Henry Wills & Co. We cannot be certain, but they are more likely than the stated alternative. There may be other possible users but as it stands Henry Wills & Co are deserving of a provisional allocation as user.

Sources: Wikipedia, Obituaries Australia, TROVE, The West Australian 28 March 1925, Norwood Football Club, State Library of Western Australia.

The Official Perfins of South Australia 1903 – 1912 – The Large OS

By David Coath, Jerry Austen, Ken Scudder, Reuben Breninger and Tom Weir

We had planned to issue an article in this Bulletin about the Large OS pattern (OS Type E) but a series of factors (mainly David Coath's fault) have made that impossible.

We can welcome two new Members of our study with Ken Scudder and Rueben Breninger making important contributions.

Ken has had discussions with Richard Venus (Author of "The Kangaroo and the King") which have identified the 1903 Perforation device being the one that produced the various SA and OS patterns, as well as offering a possible perforation method for the OS Type E.

Rueben has provided some amazing multiples that we are yet to fully understand.

More in the Next Bulletin.

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