

SOUTH PACIFIC PERFIN BULLETIN

NO. 76 JANUARY 2007

The South Pacific Perfin Bulletin is published by the Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia four times each year. Club subscriptions (including payment for the Bulletin) are A \$10-00 p.a. for New Zealand and Australian residents and A \$15-00 p.a. for residents of other countries (including airmail postage). Back issues available from Secretary.

President: Dr Derek Pocock,, PO Box 670, Subiaco. Western Australia 6904 Australia

Secretary: John Mathews, 21 McConnel Cres, Kambah ACT 2902, Australia

email – john.mathews@canberra.edu.au

Treasurer & Librarian : David Coath, 4 Fleming Court, Research, Victoria 3095,Australia

Email – davidcoath@onthe.net.au

Assistant Treasurer (NZ payments):Richard Smolnicki,19 Oakleigh Street, Maungaraki, Lower Hutt,5010 New Zealand

Editor: David Andersen, 260 Hawkesbury Rd, Winmalee NSW 2777, Australia

email- d.andersen@library.usyd.edu.au

Circuit Managers:

New Zealand Ray Bennett, PO Box 354, Timaru, 7940 Zealand

Australia John Mathews, 21 McConnel Cres, Kambah ACT 2902, Australia

EDITOR'S COMMENT

As our Club nears its 20th Anniversary it may be useful to reflect on achievements to date. For members a number of souvenir covers have been produced, over 800 pages of information published in the Bulletin and members collections have been dramatically improved through Club circuits and auctions. A number of activities have provided publicity for the Club and hopefully promoted the collecting of perfins. The Club has donated prizes at exhibitions, supported publication of books and with the Club perforator used on current postage issues drawn attention to perfins. Club perfins have quite often been offered on eBay again providing additional publicity.

While I feel that these activities have been done well we still need to ask if improvements could be made or any other activities tried. Some suggestions already made include ensuring Club officers have Club perfins to use on correspondence, a club letterhead and printed envelopes for Club correspondence. What other ideas do you have?

Look forward to seeing those of you who make it to Sydney Stamp Expo 2007

David Andersen

NEW MEMBERS

Your Secretary apologises to new member Frank Gericevich for the incorrect spelling of his name in the last issue of the Bulletin.

OUR PERFIN CLUB'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Sydney Stamp Expo 2007 will be held in the Shannon Room, Royal Randwick Racecourse, Randwick (Sydney) from Friday 15 June to Sunday 17 June 2007. The Club has requested a meeting time/room, preferably early afternoon on the Saturday for a Club meeting. As part of this, members are invited to display a mini-exhibit of perfin material, say 6 to 10 pages. We will give a prize for the one voted best by those present.

Enclosed with this Bulletin is a perfin trivia quiz. All answers can be found in past issues of this Bulletin. Entries close with the Secretary on 1 June 2007. All correct entries will go into a draw for a prize. If no completely correct entries are received by 1 June, the prize will be awarded for the entry with the greatest number of correct answers.

We would welcome suggestions for other activities to celebrate our 20th anniversary, including souvenir items, etc. Also, members are invited to suggest suitable prizes for the above competitions, or the value of such a prize. Ideas to the Secretary please.

VALE JOHN FORDHAM

John passed away in September 2006. He had been member of our Club for many years, and contributed much information on perfins including proof of the identity of the user of pattern SB.5. He was an enthusiastic and effervescent character, and it was always good to catch up with him at stamp shows here in Canberra. As well as his own interest in stamp collecting, I know that he put a lot of work into fostering the hobby among juniors. Condolences have been passed to his family on behalf of members.

NEW PUBLICATION BY CLUB MEMBER

Colin Salt (UK) has just produced "New South Wales – The Machine Date Cases of the Country and Suburban Offices – (including Canberra and A.C.T.)". This is a companion volume to a similar study for Victoria published by Colin a couple of years ago. For the convenience of members in Australia who may wish to purchase this latest volume, Australian personal cheques made out to Colin may be sent to your Secretary together with your required mailing address. Cost is A\$24, plus postage (A\$14 for air mail, A\$6 by surface mail).

Colin has also completed an update to the Victorian book. Anyone who bought the Victorian one, and who orders the NSW book, will get a copy of the update for Victoria at no extra charge. Those who bought the original Victoria book, but do not wish to purchase the NSW book, may purchase the update for A\$5 including postage.

Members in UK can order direct from Colin (Colin Salt / Teddy's Place / First Avenue / Frinton-on-Sea / Essex CO13 9HA / ENGLAND). Cost is £11, inclusive of Second Class postage within UK.

Members in countries other than Australia or UK, please contact the Secretary to arrange a suitable payment method.

RESEARCHERS BEWARE !

Arthur Taylor has sent a photocopy of a cut out portion of a cover with a 2d red KGVI with perfin small "G/NSW" from the multi-head die. The stamp has an even, sharp hand cancel of Binnaway, NSW, dated 12 Noon 8SE30. First reaction might be to record this as the first use of this "G/NSW" perforator. However, as the stamp was not issued until seven years later, there must be some other explanation. One that comes to mind is that the postmaster at Binnaway forgot to change the tens digit of the year at the end of December 1939, and even as late as September the following year had not noticed that the year read "30" instead of "40". Keep your eye open for other postmarks from this small town from the same period!

UPDATE ON STATES OF DEGRADATION OF MCP.2

Bill Harley has shown some more copies of this perfin pattern which give some additional information about the succession of missing pins, updating the table in the July 2006 issue of this Bulletin.

First, he has two early, but undated, copies which show an extra hole as a "stop" after the letter 'P'. It is in line with the bottom row of holes of the letters 'M' and 'P', and directly under the pins 9 and 12 of the letter 'P'. Rather than re-number the states in the table, this complete state can be referred to as State 0. The earliest known date of use of MCP.2 is 1905.

State 1 therefore should show "Stop after 'P' in the column "Missing pins". Bill also reports dates of May 1906 and September 1908 for State 1.

State 2 – Bill reports earliest and latest dates of 1 September 1909 and 25 October 1909 respectively.

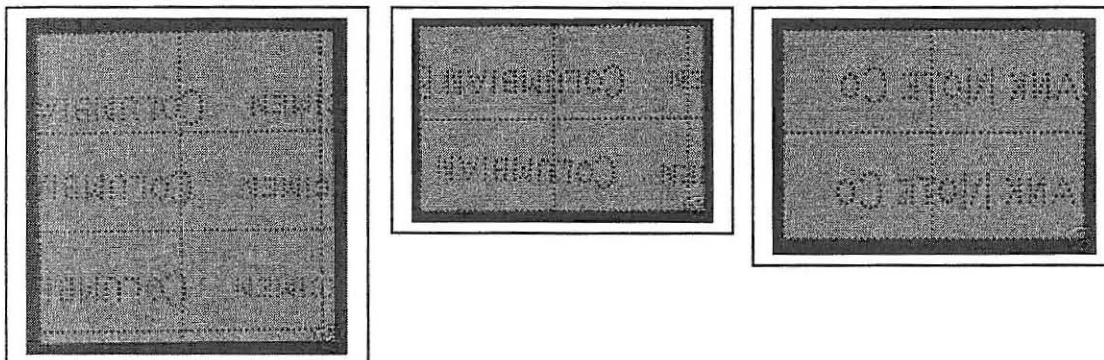
State 3 – Bill reports a postmark date of "10 Mar" but no year visible (it must be 1910).

State 4 – Bill reports a late date of 11 June 1912.

State 9 – dates should read "circa 1913" (reported on Kangaroo and Map issue), based on a new State 10 with dates 27 July 1913 and 31 October 1913, having pins 19 and 20 of letter 'M' missing in addition to those of State 9. This perforator must have been taken out of use shortly after this time.

AN UNUSUAL REVENUE "SPECIMEN" PERFIN (John Mathews)

In November 2006, a group of three items of perfined revenue stamps of Panama were offered on eBay. As individual stamps, it would not be easy to guess what the complete perfin was. However, in total, these lots contained a block of 6 and two blocks of 4 stamps of various denominations. The items are as shown below. The complete perfin is "SPECIMEN COLUMBIAN BANK NOTE CO".



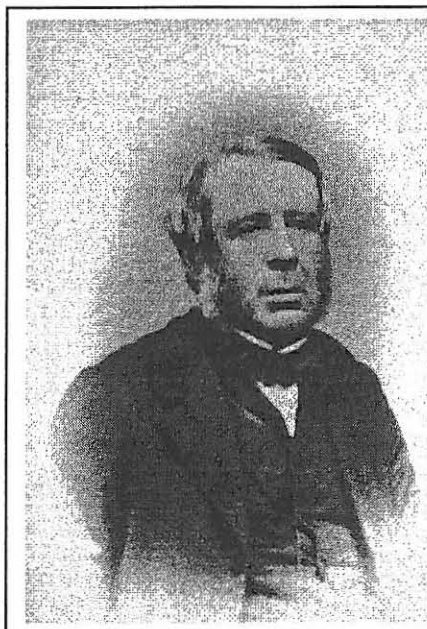
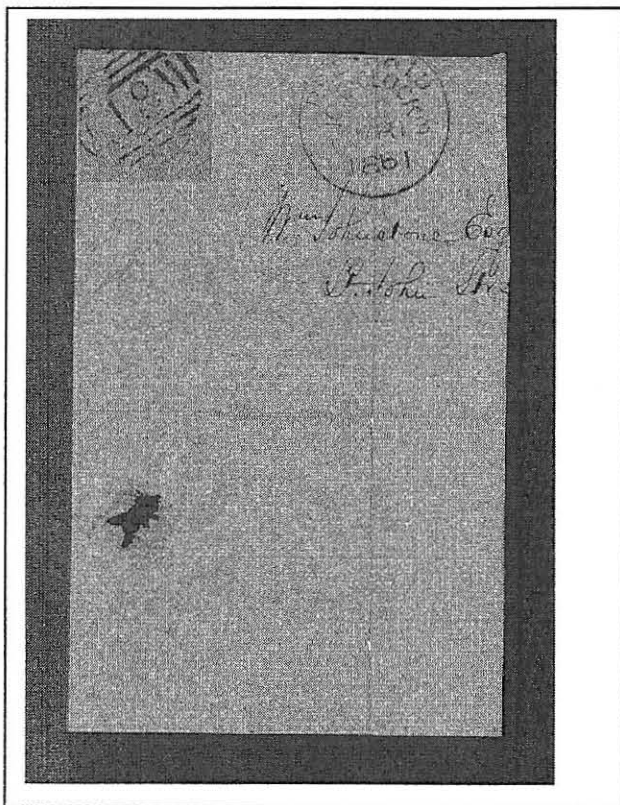
AUSTRALIA'S FIRST STAMP PUNCTURE? (John Mathews)

Bill Harley has shown the part entire illustrated which has an 1853 orange octagonal 4d QV with a small triangular puncture. The postmark date is 13 March 1861. One such example exists with the puncture on a 4d Chalon with a postmark date of 11 October 1855. Some references suggest that the puncture was in the form of some sort of "control" used at the penal settlement at Campbell Town, as most of these punctured stamps on cover are postmarked there. The philatelist A. F. Bassett Hull also reports punched stamps on cover from Hobart and Launceston.

The addressee on this piece is William Johnstone, merchant and commission agent, of St. John Street, Launceston. On the reverse of the piece is hand-written "C. A. W. Rocher / Pro Henry Gurr / 9th March 1861". The Launceston Assessment Roll for 1856 lists Charles Alexander William Rocher as a solicitor with offices in Brisbane Street and residing at York Street, and Henry Gurr living at Cameron Street. The 1866 House of Assembly Roll describes Henry Gurr as a "Ratepayer".

Charles A. W. Rocher was born in France in 1813 and died at Launceston on 4 January 1877. From 2 August 1870 to September 1871, he was an elected member of the House of Assembly.

Henry Gurr could have been either the father (1795 – 1865) or son (1821 – 1879) of the same name.



Above: Charles Alexander William ROCHER

Left: Part entire from C. A. W. Rocher, solicitor, to William Johnstone, merchant.

Incidentally, Bassett Hull was not impressed with the practice of "mutilating" postage stamps, including such punctures, and the widespread habit of cutting this stamp to its octagonal shape!

JOSEPH SLOPER'S AMERICAN PATENTS (John Mathews)

Joseph Sloper's Letters Patent granted by Queen Victoria on 1 September 1858, for his invention of perforating holes into cheques and other documents, as a means of indelibly marking them, is well documented; so, too, has his protracted correspondence with the British Post Office to enable him to extend this technique to perforating stamps with initials, numerals and designs as a security measure against theft. This patent expired on 31 August 1872.

On 4 March 1871, Joseph Sloper, the former house painter and builder now describing himself as a civil engineer, applied to the United States Patent Office to be granted a patent for his "Improvement in Hand-Stamps", primarily those for dating railway tickets. The side view of his mechanism is shown in Figure 1.

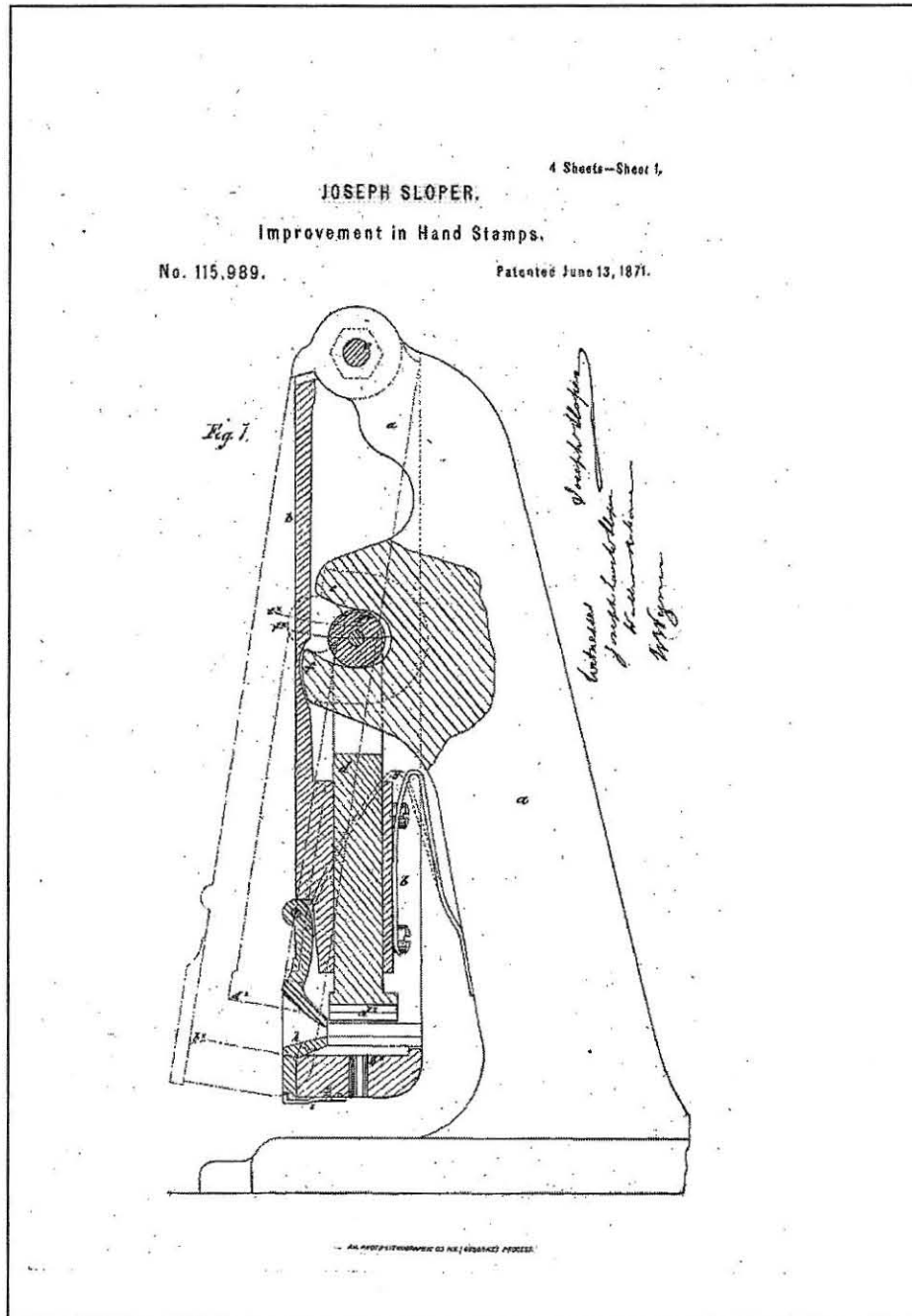


Figure 1. Joseph Sloper's patented "Improvement in Hand-Stamps" (side view)

A vertical arm is pivoted at the top of the body of the device, and is 3-sided in cross-section. A securing plate is attached to the back of the lower portion of this arm to form a channel in which a square rod can move. The top of the rod is attached to a horizontal cylinder which moves in a channel in the body of the device, the channel being curved in such a way that as the arm is moved towards the body of the device, the rod within it is forced downwards with potentially great pressure because of the leveraging ratios incorporated into the design. In his application, Joseph Sloper points out that the bottom of the inner rod could be fitted interchangeably with a perforating die, a punch head, a cutting tool or a stamping head. Near the lower end of the arm is a mouth-piece into which the railway ticket (Sloper's example) to be punched is fed. Pushing the railway ticket against the stop at the back of the arm not only assures that the railway ticket is correctly positioned under the punch head, but also pushes the pivoted arm (against a leaf spring) and thus activates the punching process. These days some electronic or photo-electric means is used to activate such punch mechanisms!

Not only did Joseph Sloper give detailed drawings of this mechanism, but he also included four other alternative designs for the tilting arm to be able to apply downward pressure on the punching/perforating die.

The witnesses whose signatures appear on the application were Joseph Lavell L. Sloper (Joseph's eldest son) of Walbrook House EC, and J. B. Wynn, of Scorer & Harris, notaries, 24 Royal Exchange, London. Joseph Sloper's signature also appears on each sheet of drawings.

Patent number 115,989 was granted on 13 June 1871 for this invention. Such a device was unlikely to have been used to perforate stamps, as the Sloper Workshop Impression Books show horizontal-lever devices and "screw-bridge" devices (like a small book press) being produced for stamp perforating.

Figure 2 shows an advertisement from "The Railway Diary and Official's Directory" for 1887 (McCorquodale & Co Ltd) shows a device of this patent design specifically for dating railway tickets (reproduced from the Great Britain Perfin Society's Bulletin, No. 313, August 2001, by kind permission).

[184]

Public attention is called to SLOPER'S IMPROVED ROTATING MACHINES for Perforating Amounts on Bills of Exchange, Credit Notes, &c., Dating or Numbering.

SLOPER'S PATENT PERFORATING MACHINES for Dating Railway Tickets.



Perforating Railway Tickets
Dating Machine.



Improved Machine for
Dating or Numbering Compo.

This System is adopted in India and Hot Climates, for the reason that Ink dries so rapidly, and thus the inconvenience arising from the Pads constantly drying is avoided. —It is simple in Operation, instantaneous, and Efficient.—It is in general use in Government Offices, Railway Companies, Banks, and large Commercial Firms at home and abroad as a perfect security against Emasures or Fraud.

INITIAL YOUR POSTAGE, RECEIPT, AND ALL OTHER STAMPS ON SLOPER'S SYSTEM AS UNDER:



POSTAGE

The GOVERNMENT, for the protection of the Public, have Specially authorised Mr. Sloper, the Inventor and Patentee of this System, to supply Postage, Receipt, and other Stamps perforated with the Initials of Firms, in conformity with His Proposition made to the Government, to prevent counterfeiting, Removal of Stamps from Letters, and Sale of Stamps so marked.

The Government recommend the Public to adopt Mr. Sloper's plan, and apply direct to his Office for all particulars to

Manager for Sloper's Patents, 20, King William St., City, London.

Figure 2. Advertisement for Slope's perforating machines.

However, more relevant to our interest in the perforating of documents, and of stamps on documents, is another patent for which Joseph Sloper applied to the US Patent Office on 6 February 1874, entitled "Improvement in Perforating-Stamps". The purpose of this invention was to enable a combination of "certain fixed parts with certain movable parts", with stops to ensure the proper alignment of the parts. Such combinations were designed to facilitate formation of hole patterns for dates and currency amounts in which individual digits would need to be changed on a frequent basis (see Figures 3 and 4). Witnesses on this application were George Frederick Warren and John Dean, of Harrison Bros., notaries, of 17 Gracechurch Street, London. Patent number 155,340 for this invention was granted on 22 September 1874.

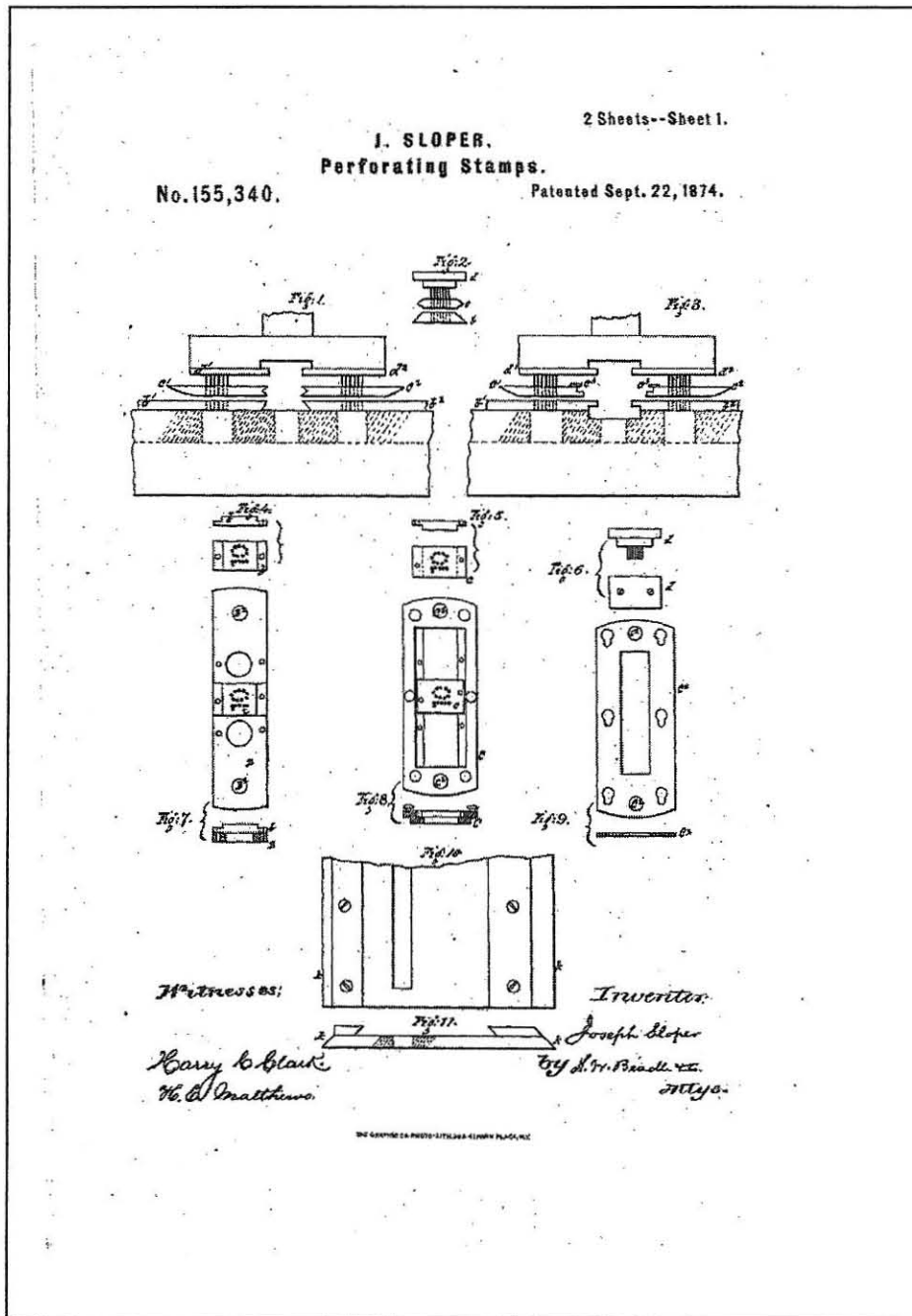


Figure 3. Joseph Sloper's patent for "Improvement in Perforating-Stamps".

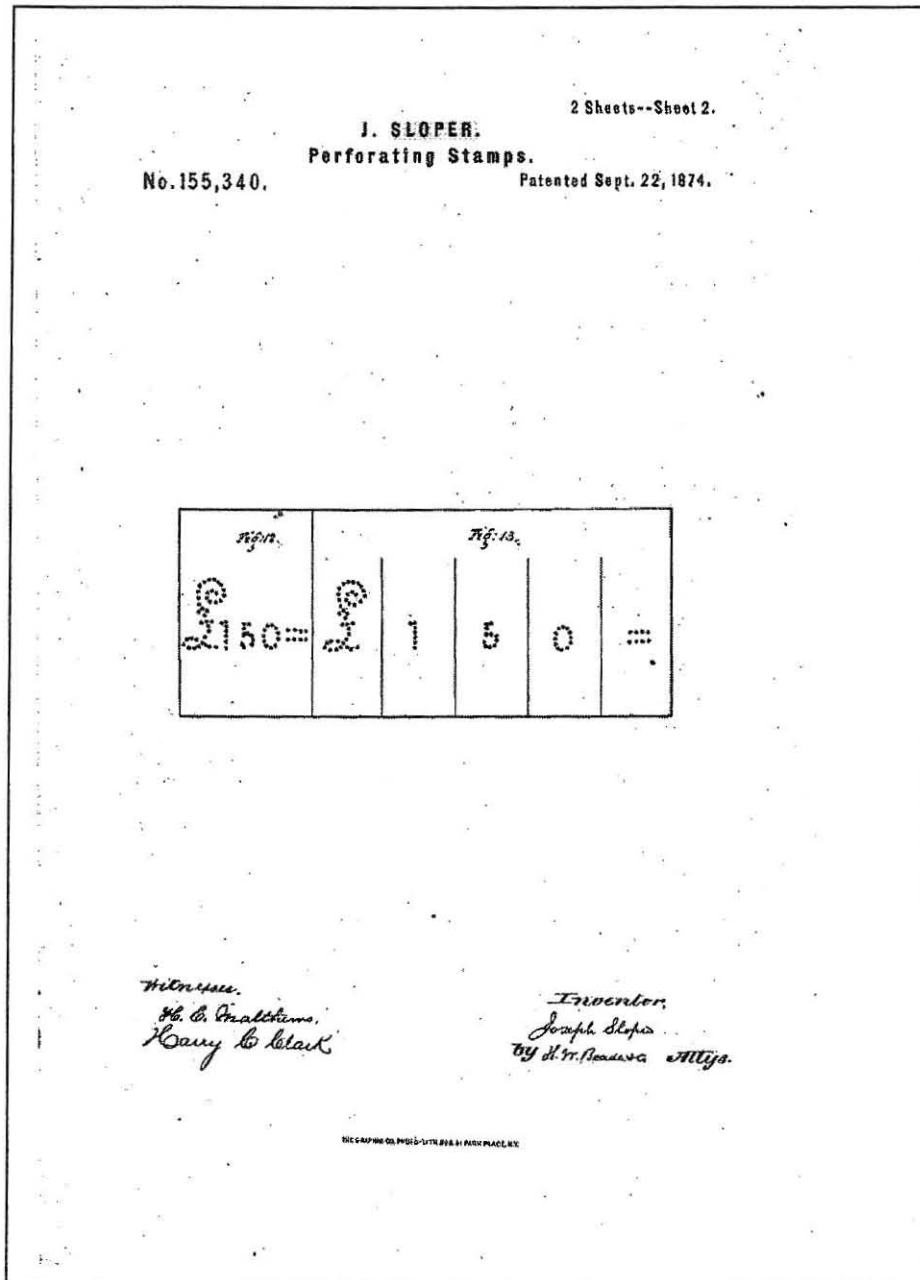


Figure 4. Joseph Sloper's patent for "Improvement in Perforating-Stamps" – sample strike.

One such device using this mechanism, apparently made in 1877, is known to have been used by the Sydney department store David Jones and Company in the 1890s with partial strikes of the date numerals appearing on New South Wales postage stamps which had been used fiscally [1, 2, 3].

References.

1. SPPB, No. 21, October 1992, page 7.
2. SPPB, No. 24, July 1993, page 6.
3. SPPB, No. 67, January 2005, page 8.

Acknowledgement.

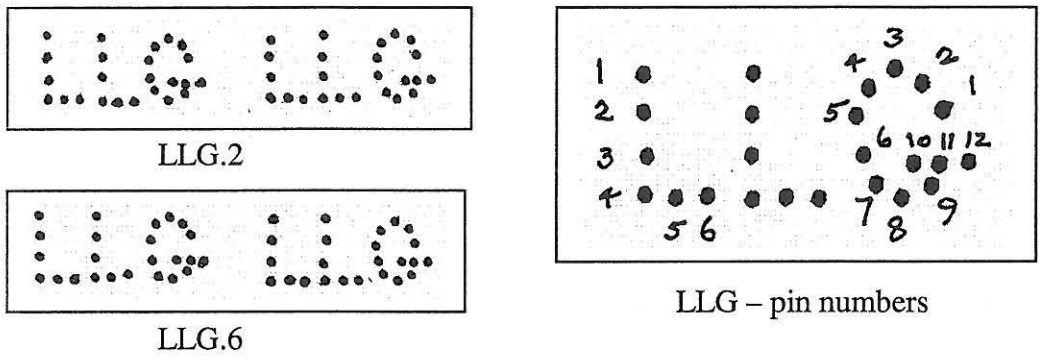
I am most grateful to Stephen Steere of the Great Britain Perfin Society for drawing my attention to the Google search engine links to searching United States patents.



PATTERN “LLG” – THE SEARCH FOR TYPES (David Coath)

I am sure as perfin collectors we would all have patterns which we like, and those which we “hate”. Some of my pet “hates” were the LLG patterns, particularly LLG.2 and LLG.6. I almost dreaded finding one as I had such difficulty telling them apart, and this was complicated by the fact that there were types of each. Recently I have taken to collecting the various types of all patterns, and this inevitably led to including LLG.2 and LLG.6.

I decided on a bold attack on the problem by getting a fresh tracing of each pattern. I did this by holding the stamp down on a piece of white paper and carefully shading the area in the hole in pencil on the background paper. This gave me a clear image of the patterns, and worked well for LLG.2 and LLG.6 as the holes are rather large. By taking these tracings of the patterns which I had, I was able to find that there are 2 distinct types of LLG.6, and confirm the 2 types listed for LLG.2. These are shown below.



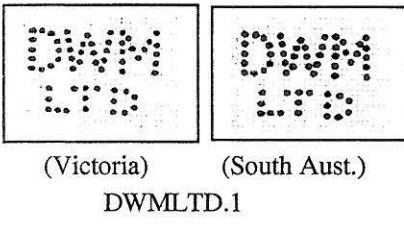
For LLG.2, the most obvious difference is in the cross-arm of the “G”. In the type at left, the cross-arm (pins G10 to G12) are concave upwards, whereas in the right type they form a straight line. Other differences can be seen in the alignment of the legs and bases of the “L”s, and the pins at the base of the “G”.

For LLG.6, the most obvious difference is the gap between pins G3 and G4, being bigger in the type on the right. In addition, the base of the second “L” (pins L4 to L6) of the left pattern curves markedly upwards in the type on the left.

Overall, LLG.2 letters are 9 mm high, and those of LLG.6 are 8 mm high.

“Types” are more distinguishable from others for some patterns than for other patterns among the customised perforators. They make an interesting field of specialised study as they can provide evidence for separate devices, or for multi-head devices.

Another one for which I have detected a previously unrecorded second type is pattern DWMLTD.1 which has usage listed for both Victoria and South Australia.



There are two main distinct features. In the Victorian pattern, the top right pin of the “M” is noticeably further from the 2 adjacent pins, and the base of the “L” points below the leg of the “T”. In the South Australian pattern, the top right corner of the “M” is more evenly spaced, and the base of the “L” slopes slightly upwards.

(Additional notes by John Mathews.)

Other patterns for which similar studies have been done are:

AWF.2	SPPB July 1997, p. 9
HSCO.1	SPPB July 2006, p. 6
HS&CO.1	SPPB October 1999, p. 3
TBS.2	SPPB July 1991, p. 6
VOCO.6 & VOCO.7	SPPB April 2005, p. 5

Other multi-headed dies where the heads are given separate listings, or all shown under one listing, in the Handbook of Australian Private Perfins include BCL.5/.4/.14, BCL.19/20, D&JF.1 (page 5 in text section), DJLTD.3 to .6, F.1/.2, G.2/.8, GM.1/.2, IH.18, NASC.2/.3, NASC.4/.5, and SB.5. Appendix 4 in the Handbook of Australian Private Perfins lists known multi-headed dies which could be the subject of further study.

NEW ZEALAND UPDATES

David Warren enquired about an early Club survey on New Zealand perfins conducted by David Dell in 1987. Unfortunately the information collected was not published nor were the worksheets provided by David when he transferred the Club records. There is a need to provide updated information on New Zealand perfins so a new survey either leading to a series of Bulletin articles or a new New Zealand perfin book may be the way to get some progress. Any comments?

THE ECONOMICS OF PERFORATING STAMPS (John Mathews)

When reading about perfins, the dominant name which occurs is that of Joseph Sloper of London who invented and patented the process of perforating initials, etc, into documents as a means of indelibly marking them, and then extended his patent to include perforating postage stamps. Joseph Sloper's company made many thousands of perforator dies as shown in the company's Workshop Impression Books. While most of the company's early business from the mid-1800s consisted of producing individual perforating devices, they later introduced a service for providing clients with perforated stamps whereby the client only had to pay for the cost of the stamps and a charge for perforating them. In order that they could provide this latter service, they were required to become accredited by the Post Office. So, Joseph Sloper and others who provided a similar perforating service in England became licensed as "sub-postmasters". Whereas Sloper's business was solely associated with perforators, these other sub-postmasters did it as a secondary source of income to their main line of business as printers, a chemist, etc.

These sub-postmasters were paid "poundage" by the Post Office on the stamps they sold, and added various charges for the perforating. One sub-postmaster advertised that he would not charge at all for the perforating, presumably in an attempt to gain more clients. The poundage and perforating charges have been recorded in files of the British Post Office, and recently these archived files have been researched by members of the Great Britain Perfin Society. In 1905, the poundage paid was at a base rate of 1% of the value of the stamps sold, but on a sliding scale and up to a maximum of £400 per year [1].

Some idea of the extent of the stamp perforating business can be gained from the information given in Table 1 which was extracted from the Post Office Archive files [1, 2].

Post Office (sub-postmaster)	Annual value of perforated stamps	Annual poundage	Perforating charges [2]
King William St EC (Joseph Sloper)	£548,600	£400 ¹	0.5%
Englands Lane NW (Sidney Allchin)	£87,700	£239	0.5% - 1.0%
Glasgow – Cathedral St	£34,800	£120	Unknown
Ipswich – St Peters St	£5,200	£44	Unknown
Islington High St EC	£4,500	£23	0.25%
Deptford Broadway SE (G. F. Males)	£4,000	£20	1d per sheet
Birmingham Bull St	£3,600	£9	Unknown
Printing & Perforating Co, EC	£40,000 [3]	unknown	0.5%
Waterlow & Co., EC	About £100,000 [3]	unknown	1d per sheet (minimum 2/-)
All others	£11,000	About £100	Unknown

Table 1. Poundage and perforating charges relating to sub-postmasters in England, 1905.

When Joseph Sloper died in 1890, his youngest sons, Percy and Eustace, took over the running of the business, with Eustace dieing in 1903. Joseph's eldest two sons, Joseph Lavell Leete Sloper and Horace Sloper, had predeceased him and the other son, Frank, did not work in the family business. The economic progress of this family business can perhaps be measured by the value of the estates of several family members in succession, as shown in Table 2 [4].

Will of	Date of death	Probate granted to	Value of estate
Joseph Sloper	18 Jun 1890	Sarah Lavell Sloper (Joseph's widow).	£163 4s 1d
Sarah Lavell Sloper	27 May 1892	Percy Sloper and Ellen Sloper (children).	£1,165 0s 3d
Eli Green (husband of Joseph & Sarah's daughter Fanny Jane) Stone quarry proprietor	9 Aug 1899	Fanny Green (nee Sloper), Percy Sloper and Eustace Sloper.	£6,634 7s 2d
Eustace Sloper	6 Sep 1903	Alice Knight (nee Sloper, daughter of Joseph & Sarah) and her husband Francis Knight, minister of religion.	£6,527 17s 7d
Frank Sloper (tea commission agent)	1 Mar 1904	Percy Sloper	£5
Alice Knight (nee Sloper)	19 Aug 1918	Francis Knight, her husband.	£1,537 3s 6d
Ellen Sloper	8 Oct 1926	Percy Sloper.	£2,538 8s 7d
Percy Sloper	19 Mar 1933	An accountant and a company director. (estate left to charities)	£15,663 9s 6d
Fanny Green (nee Sloper)	29 Apr 1933	A solicitor and a retired Secretary.	£647 17s 4d

Table 2. Estates of Sloper family members.

¹ Maximum allowed

References.

1. "Poundage to Stamp Perforators", Alastair Walter, The G.B. Perfin Society Bulletin, No. 337, August 2005, page 10.
2. "Perforating Charges 1905", Alastair Walter, The G.B. Perfin Society Bulletin, No. 329, April 2004, page 32.
3. "Post Office Archive Records Relating to Perfins", Dave Hill, The G.B. Perfin Society Bulletin, No. 262, January 1993, page 13.
4. "National Probate Calendars 1858-1943", Hampshire Record Office, 1995?

AUCTION WATCH

Items of perfin interest from auctions/direct sales since the last Bulletin include the following. Thanks to Tony Nobilo, John Amiet, Tom Latto, and Bryan Magee for passing on their spotting of perfin lots in auctions. Prices in A\$ unless indicated.

	Est
a. NSW 1904 registered parcel tag from S. Hoffnung & Co, Sydney to Albury, with strip of 3 x 2d QV perf "SH/&CO". (Torsten Weller sale, Oct 06)	\$ 88
b. Advertising window env of Eliza Tinsley with 1d green KGV perf "ET" (Torsten Weller sale, Oct 06)	\$110
c. Company cover of Cooperative Wool & Produce Co with 1d KGV perf "C". (Torsten Weller sale, Oct 06)	\$165
d. Company cover of Country Producers' Selling Coop with 2d red KGV perf "CP/SCO". (Torsten Weller sale, Oct 06)	\$ 88
e. Advertising cover of Tooheys' Ltd with 2d KGV perf "TYS/LD". (Torsten Weller sale, Oct 06)	\$220
(there are many other perfin covers on his web site, www.torstenweller.com)	
f. 1908 advertising PPC for Australasian Implement Co, Adelaide, with 1d QV perf "AI/CO". (Prestige Philately, Nov 06)	sold for \$115
g. NSW Duty Stamps, 18 values to 30/-, £5, £10, £30 and £50, all with perfin "EL". (Prestige Philately, Nov 06)	sold for \$400
h. NZ perfin "RG/N" on 6d KGV. (eBay, Nov 06)	sold for US \$ 8
i. 10/- 3 rd wmk Roo perf "OS". (eBay, Nov 06)	sold for US \$ 39
j. Denmark 1894 pre-printed stationery cover of J. Moresco, Kjøbenhavn, with perfin "J.M." though impressed stamp image. (eBay, Nov 06)	sold for GBP 10
k. SG44 £1 bi-colour perf "OS/NSW". (eBay, Nov 06)	sold for GBP 50
(watch for this in a future Australian auction!)	
l. GB 1d red QV with underprint "G.E.R." of Great Eastern Railway. (eBay, Nov 06)	sold for GBP 15
m. 1911 NSW 1½d Post Card of Geological Survey of NSW perf "OS/NSW". (eBay, Nov 06)	sold for US \$ 21
n. Colour advertising postcard of Wm. Dodgshun & Sons with 1d pink QV perf "WD/&S". (Similar to card in Bulletin, April 2006, p. 5, but to different addressee...jhm) (Launceston Phil. Soc. Auction, Nov 06)	\$200
o. NZ High Commissioner OHMS cover used 1927 with GB KGV 2½d perf "NZ" to Germany. (Len Jury auction, Oct 06)	NZ \$180
p. 1899 cover of Dalgety & Co., Newcastle, NSW to Switzerland with 2½d QV with perfin D&COY.1. (eBay, Nov 06)	sold for US \$ 25
q. Norway 1878 1K green perf "GC&K". (David Holmes sale, Jan 07)	NZ \$ 10
r. NZ 1d SSF perf "SSE" tied on piece by Dunedin JA 9 85 cds. (David Holmes sale, Jan 07)	NZ \$ 25
s. NZ 3d SSF perf "AC&S". Advert "LOCHHEAD'S PERAM-BULATORS" on back. (David Holmes sale, Jan 07)	NZ \$ 50
t. 1½d brown KGV, Bathurst cds, perf "OS/NSW" inverted . (21 st Century Auctions, Nov 06)	sold for \$260
u. 1914 £1 red-brown & blue 1 st wmk small "OS", FU. (David Holmes sale, Oct 06)	sold for NZ \$6,250
v. 1902/12 Victoria £2 perf "OS". FU. (David Holmes sale, Oct 06)	sold for NZ \$330