

# CAMPBELL PATERSON'S NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

This Newsletter gives valuable information. Retain for reference purposes.

Vol. 7 No. 2—September 1955.

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## N.Z. NOTES and COMMENT

(By Campbell Paterson)

### STAMP CENTENNIAL ISSUE

#### Varieties Reported

Further to last month's report, the following are worthy of mention though not necessarily of catalogue rank, except the 3d. shade.

**Shades.** Variations of intensity have been seen in all values, but of these so far, only the 3d. variation from pale to deep seems worthy of particular note. This variation is from a paler, rather brownish lake to a deeper, carmine lake. See advert. in this Newsletter.

**Re-entries.** On Plate 1A of the 3d. several stamps in the Plate—imprint block show doubling of the Queen's face and shoulders. All are similar and almost certainly are "shifts" rather than true fresh entries. No general study of this plate has yet been given us.

**Perforation Variety.** I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Henwood, of Masterton, for sight of an interesting perforation variety in the 3d. value. Mr. Henwood noticed this and purchased a vertical strip (12 x 3), but I understand other sheets also showed the variety. On our expressing interest, an attempt was made to obtain some more, but all had been broken up. The variety takes the form of a partial break-down of one of the short rows of pins so that there are six holes (in three separate pairs) missing. The line of pins affected is that between the second and third stamps in every horizontal row, i.e., the third from the left. I have not previously seen such a large-scale breaking down of a perf machine in any N.Z. issue issued this century. Apparently the variety did not persist for long as no other reports of it have come in. The sheet shown to me was from Plate 1B.

**General Data.** The stamps are all printed by Thomas de La Rue and Company Ltd., the imprints all being at the centre of the bottom selvedge. All are in sheets of 120, the 2d. and 3d. being in two panes of 60, Plate numbers being 1A 1A on the left panes and 1B 1B on the right panes in both values, the numbers being below the stamps at the extreme left of the panes.

The 3d. is issued in single sheets of 120 (12 hor. rows of 10) numbered (below R12/2) either 1A or 1B. Perforations are: 2d., perf 14 (13.8); 3d., 14 x 14½ (14 x 14.3); 4d., perf 13 (12.8). Paper is the usual poor quality "Royal Cypher" grade, vertical mesh, multiple watermark. The paper quality is worst in the 3d., where it really plumbs the depths of shoddiness.

**Comments.** None from me except that the more I see of the 3d. design the better I like it. This is perhaps the real test of quality—like listening to good music, it grows on you while the "popular" piece palls with repetition. A correspondent

writes that his overseas friends "like the 3d. and tolerate the 2d., but consider the 4d. too unoriginal—they comment on the poorness of the paper used."

**Explanatory.** As about 95 per cent of our readers are not Aucklanders, I imagine some explanation of the 2d. design may be acceptable.

The high peak in the background is Rangitoto Island (854 feet) standing in the Hauraki Gulf at the entrance to the Waitemata Harbour. Its distinctive and notably symmetrical outline is done little justice here. The central summit is flanked by two smaller cones and the island has the rather unusual faculty of looking practically the same from any angle. Though there are a dozen or more extinct volcanic cones on the Tamaki Isthmus (the site of the city), Rangitoto is considerably "younger" than any other. Its surface consists entirely of lava very much "in the rough," though an astonishing amount of vegetation finds sustenance. The water showing between Rangitoto and North Head (the hill behind and to the right of the right ship), is the Rangitoto Channel, through which pass all ocean-going vessels. North Head is at the entrance to "the Waitemata" and is the eastern extremity of Devonport on the North Shore. "North Shore" is practically a city in its own right today, with nearly 50,000 inhabitants. It is blessed with a series of fine bathing beaches stretching for 40 miles and more up the East Coast of the North Auckland peninsula. Immediately behind the right-hand vessel there appears to be a promontory running into the harbour. This is entirely in the artist's imagination. Obscured by the Maori's knees is Mt. Victoria, also on the North Shore, another volcano, and in days past (maybe still), the Harbour Board's signalling station. The ground in the extreme left background may be meant to represent Tiritiri Island out in the Hauraki Gulf, but is misplaced and too prominently shown. The Maori is standing on some portion of the high ridge which backs the main city area—possibly the Auckland Domain, where is now situated Auckland's finest and most prominent building, the War Memorial Museum. The view from this spot on a clear sunny day is very fine and if one is lucky, sometimes a glimpse can be got of the Great Barrier Island, 90 miles away in the Gulf and—from this spot—lying behind what I have supposed is meant to be Tiritiri Island.

On the stamp Auckland is seen as in 1855. Today the population is approximately 357,000 and rising by 12,000 annually. Work has started on the long-awaited Harbour Bridge, which will join the city to the North Shore, but this will be further up the harbour and not within the area of the scene on the stamp. Incidentally, the

portion of the Waitemata Harbour shown here is only the entrance and city area—it stretches for miles inland. The name Auckland was given to the new settlement in 1840 by its founder, Governor Hobson, in honour of his patron, Lord Auckland. The latter's family name of Eden is perpetuated in many city place-names (Mt. Eden, Eden County, etc.). The present Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Anthony Eden, is a member of the same family.

**New 1/3 Stamp.** A surprise issue has recently been made, a new 1/3 stamp in the Arms Type design. The colour is yellow and the lettering of the value is in black sans serif type. All watermarks are inverted in those sheets seen so far. I have no special information, but it seems not unlikely that this is a provisional issue—possibly we will see a Queen Elizabeth 1/3 soon.

**C.P. CATALOGUE NUMBERS.** The numbering system in our Loose-leaf Catalogue is not a haphazard one and I have always intended that it should be permanent—nothing is more annoying than a changing of numbers long memorised. However, I think it wise to make the proviso that **while an issue is current** the numbering of that issue is to be considered provisional. This is because the sudden appearance of a new value or some incident of like nature could seriously upset our basic policy of having all stamps under the same numbers as are given to their illustrations. For instance, the 4d. Mitre Peak is Type L7 and all variations of the stamp are numbered L7a, L7b, etc. The 5d. Swordfish is Type L8 and all 5d. stamps are L8a, L8b, etc. It will be seen that if during the currency of the Pictorials a 4½d. value had suddenly appeared it would have been impossible to integrate it in its proper place—between the 4d. and 5d. So it can be taken that our numbers are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable, once the issue is obsolete, but the numbers of a current issue are subject to revision according to circumstances.

**PRESENTATION BOOKLETS?** An English correspondent has given me some very interesting information regarding some small booklets of New Zealand stamps which would appear to be on the lines of the presentation sets which used to be given to visiting VIP's in the old days. My correspondent writes:

"There was an issue (of Booklets) in 1953; this contained the definitive set of George VI, ½d. to 3/-; Insurance Stamps, ½d. to 1/-; Otago Centennial; Canterbury Centennial; Healths, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952; Niue Island, Cooks and W. Samoa, all to 3/-; Tokelau to 2d. There is also a booklet containing Coronation stamps only of N.Z., Niue, Cooks, W. Samoa and Tokelau—issued 1953. Yet another, the latest, contains Q. Elizabeth, ½d. to 10/-; Officials to 1/-; Otago and Canterbury Centennials; Coronations, Royal Visits; Healths, 1951 to 1954; Cooks, Niue and W. Samoa to 3/-; Tokelau to 2d. Quite a nice present, that one. All stamps are mint and the booklets are like miniature stockbooks, a page to each issue, except for Healths, all on one page and Coronations-Royal Visits on one page. The outside cover is imitation red leather with the New Zealand Arms and lettering, "New Zealand and Associated Pacific Islands" picked out in gold."

Beyond this I have no information and we certainly cannot supply. A letter to the N.Z. High Commissioner's Office in London elicited the reply that nothing was known there of these booklets, nor can Wellington add anything to our information.

**ELIZABETH PLATE BLOCKS—FOURS OR SIXES?** We have been criticised in some quarters (and equally applauded in others) for our Catalogue policy of quoting the current Elizabeth Plates in blocks of six rather than in blocks of four. The criticism is based on the mistaken idea that in some way we are setting ourselves up as dictators as to how collectors should or should not collect. This is not so—need I say? We list the Elizabeth plates in sixes because that is how we sell them. We sell them that way only because that is how we have found the majority of our customers want them. But our listing in "sixes" should not be considered as putting "fours" beyond the pale—why should it? If we have a customer who wants his plate numbers with only a pair of stamps attached (some collectors do) we supply him that way if stocks allow, but we can hardly list plate numbers in sixes, fours and pairs, can we? It might not stop even there—some collectors like sixteens! No, we have to choose the listing which the majority of our customers seem to prefer. I think they prefer sixes (when they do) because sixes allow for a margin outside the imprint. It must be admitted that fours do cut very close to the imprint. But perhaps the most powerful argument for our supplying in sixes is that if the fashion, at present undecided, does swing to fours, our customers will be safe. It is easy to reduce a six to a four while it is impossible to make a four into a six should fashion favour sixes.

It is in fact a matter of convention. There is no real reason why one should prefer a four to a six or vice versa; if the minimum is to be the correct form then we should none of us consider anything necessary except pairs. The only justification for fours is the convention that a block is better than a pair. There is an equally widely held opinion that **where a four means a cramped imprint** then a six is preferable. Otherwise we adhere to fours as in the Q. Elizabeth 3/-, 5/- and 10/-. In special cases such as the 9d., 1/- and 1/6, we supply and list as seems best—in these cases in twelves, since the placing of plate numbers and imprints being as it is, this is in our opinion the only reasonably "scientific" way to do it. As Catalogue Editor, I have to make constant decisions in matters like this. I cannot hope to please everyone, but "please don't shoot the pianist, he's doing his best."

I cannot but feel that a good deal of the agitation for us to list "fours" may be coming from collectors who get their blocks through the Federation. These are usually in fours. But even if our Catalogue were such a powerful arbiter of fashion as to make fours useless, I cannot see that these Federation supplies can result in a loss to their owners—the face value is there and the "peppercorn" charge of 1d. per block is surely not going to worry anyone? I wish someone would undertake to supply us at a charge of 1d. per block!

**1. UNIVERSAL BOOKLET PLATE—THREE NEW RE-ENTRIES.** In a recent batch of Booklet Panes (overprinted Official) were some having all three right-hand stamps showing re-entries not apparently noted in Mr. G. R. Lee's 1d. Universal Monograph published by the R.P.S.N.Z. I referred a specimen pane to Mr. Lee and received a friendly pat on the back for a new discovery. As Mr. Lee says, it is amazing how such things can be overlooked. The pane is No. 12, so that anyone holding a copy of the 1d. Universal Monograph may care to slip a note into his copy, recording the three re-entries. Actually, the top one is by far the best, the whole right half of the

stamp showing doubling—particularly at the centre and the bottom flowers. There is lesser doubling on the left. The lower two stamps on the right show similar but less pronounced doubling on the right, little or none on the left. See advert. in this Newsletter.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.** In Auckland at the end of July there died a grand old Scottish lady in her 101st year. Born January, 1855, in Scotland, she thus preceded our first stamps by some months and lived to see them reach their Centenary. She was the daughter of John Wilson, of Midlothian, and later Glasgow, a travelling salesman of sorts and something above the average as a minor poet. John Wilson travelled to New York on an immigrant ship in 1853 and it must have been a memorable experience for we find him some sixteen years later (1869) giving a talk on the subject to assembled friends at the "Bell Hotel," Glasgow(?). He left a manuscript copy of this talk and I believe that it should be of some interest to our readers, not only as an illustration of how far the world has come in the last 100 years—both materially and in the exercise of common-decency and humanity—but also as a story of considerable human interest.

A last few words about John Wilson before I pass you on to him: he must have been in sore financial straits at this time to undertake such a voyage in "the steerage." He left behind him in Scotland a wife and at least five children of his own—not to mention his wife's six children by an earlier marriage. His responsibilities (he was only 33) must have been not the least of his worries on the voyage. The trip was an attempt to find work and a new life in America—an attempt that failed, for we find him back in Scotland raising a yet larger family in 1855. However, things improved considerably and he lived to rear his large family in reasonable comfort before he died about 1880. One of his sons fought for the North in the American Civil War. So I will leave him to tell his story. The words and grammar are entirely his; Scottish style and idiom are noticeable at times. It should be remembered that this was a talk to friends—not a written narrative.

"On February 22nd, 1853, I and a friend left Greenock for Liverpool en route for New York, having previously secured a passage in the good ship "Manhattan," which was to sail from Liverpool on the 24th. On the ticket which we got, we were promised a much tea and sugar and bread and other odds and ends per week, so much water and so much porridge or boiled rice or other warm food every day during the voyage. We had to provide mattress, bedclothes, tins and other necessities, and although our ticket promised sufficient provender for us we took the precaution to lay in a nice bit of boiled ham, a couple of pounds of butter, 2 or 3 pounds of biscuits and 1½ pounds tobacco, believing that we would not need them, but that it was safest to have plenty laid in. After arriving in Liverpool and calling at the office, we were told to be at St. George's Pier next morning at 7 o'clock, when there would be a small boat to take us out to the vessel lying in the middle of the river. We were there at the time indicated, along with a crowd of other men and women and a few children and were kept standing there in a February morning till 11 o'clock, before we were taken aboard and were not allowed to go below till the Captain came and our names were called, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. You may easily understand we were in a pretty miserable con-

dition standing shivering in a cold winter day, from early morning till 4 in the afternoon, and nothing to eat or drink during that time, but we kept up our spirits that now we were all right we would soon have a nice cup of tea, get turned into our comfortable bunks, from 18 to 21 days nice sailing, and at the end a land flowing with milk and honey, where the watchword and motto was liberty, equality and fraternity. We were somewhat nettled at the sort of commanding and authoritative style of all of the ship's hands from the Steward's Boy upwards, during that day on deck. But we were determined to be hopeful and even indulged in some jocular observations despite our bodily discomforts, ascribing it to the bustle and hurry in making preparations for sailing, with crowds of people ever in their way; but when we did get down below and saw our berth, No. 459 on the lower deck, that is down two stairs, and learnt that we could get no warm water to make a cup of tea that night, our countenances lengthened considerably. If we had just thought to bring a few bottles of Bitter Beer or a drop of the Scottish Mountain Dew to serve as a substitute in our shivering condition, it would not have been so bad, even a few confections would have been welcome, but here we were in our prison-house, with plenty to eat tho' not warm and tomorrow all would be in fine working order.

And now I must give you some idea of the interior of the ship, how it was fitted up and how our berth was situated. Passing from the deck, you went down a trap stair, and came to the first floor as it were, stretching from nearly the bow of the vessel two-thirds of its length, beyond which and divided by a partition were the second cabin passengers, and the Captain's cabin. Nearly at the aft-end was the hatchway. Supplying light and air to the inmates or occupants of this deck, as well as to those in the regions below and was surrounded by a high iron railing. Passing down another stair you came to the lower deck where our berth was situated, which happened to be just opposite the hatchway and close beside the mainmast of the vessel. Consequently we were just about the middle of the ship and considered ourselves fortunate that it was so, as if the vessel took a mind to pitch and heave now and then, we would have less of the tossing than those nearer the extreme ends. This deck ran from the stern of the ship under the cabin to the foot of the stair about two-thirds of its whole length beyond which were divided by a temporary partition, the store room and the fore-castle or sailors' berths. On each side then of the deck, running from the one end to the other, were the passengers' sleeping berths, two deep. Suppose this hall to represent the deck; you must picture to yourselves a row of beds, or rather a long bench, raised about 18in. or rather more off the deck with a board some 9 or 10in. high along the front, to keep in the bedclothes. The only division between the beds being another board running up between them not exceeding 9 or 10in. In one sense it was neither more nor less than two huge beds on each side of the ship, a single apartment running two-thirds of its entire length, the one range being say two feet above the other. These fittings being of a temporary kind, the dividing boards were easily removed and in many cases I know were removed. Now then, picture to yourselves a man and wife taking out their passage and getting the number of their berth specified in their ticket, finding on each side of them a couple of brawny Irishmen! Two young women

going out to their friends, might find themselves similarly placed. In the berth which I and my friend occupied we had on one side a man and his wife and two children and on the other side an elderly widow and three children. It was customary, however, about that quarter of the ship where I was located, that the occupants of each alternate berth would lie in a different position from those in the next. Thus, if we were lying with our heads to the side of the ship and our feet to the board at the front where we entered, the occupants of the next berths would lie with their heads to the board and their feet stretching towards our heads. Making the best of the vile arrangements which it was possible to do, I had no authentic information as to the number of passengers on board, but calculated them at about 600 or 700 men, women and children, the great bulk being men and women, unmarried or at all events without their wives or husbands, the children not numbering in all perhaps beyond 40 or 50. I would say four-fifths of these were Irish, apparently of the poorer orders. A few Germans, who formed a small community of their own, a few Welsh and English and about 8 or 10 Scots, amongst whom were Mr. Fraser, the man and his wife and family who occupied the berth next to ours (to which I have already referred), and a sister of Mrs. Fraser's, whose berth was right under theirs. Having thus given you a sort of outline of the general arrangements of the interior, I must leave it partly at any rate to your imagination to picture the kind of life that would be spent for 46 weary days, where there was muddled together in two sleeping apartments nearly 700 human beings of both sexes and of all ages. The large place was lighted up during the long dark nights with a solitary lantern hung at the foot of the stair, serving only to make darkness visible for a few feet around, while the rest of the place was in dense darkness. Without referring to other and far greater evils, you will readily comprehend that the inevitable result of such a conglomeration of men, women and children, thus huddled together must have been the speedy appearance of a mass of vermin too numerous to mention, and of course it was a physical impossibility to keep them down.

Well then, we left the Mersey on February 24th, 1853, spent the first night in our new lodgings and were roused at 7 next morning by the Steward coming along the front of our beds shouting for us to get up. There was a little grumbling, but thinking perhaps there would be something nice and warm ready for us, we soon turned out and rushed away up to the galley, but came back the very embodiment of Don Quixote as the Knight of the Sorrow-

ful Countenance—the galley was not yet in working order. No warm water, we were served with our 3 quarts of cold water (which, by the way, tho' measured with a quart jug, was never lifted more than about half full), this served for all the purposes of drinking and cooking and no complaints were made. We forgot our grievances for the time and cheered lustily, at least a great number did, when the Captain finally came on board and the steam tug took us in tow. The day was spent pretty soberly and demurely and we turned into our bunks at a very respectable hour. The water was getting very rough and the wind blowing high before we went to bed, but we were weary and soon slept. About midnight, however, the gale increased to such an extent that the rolling of the ship soon awakened us. Very few had secured their chests and provision barrels by tying them to secure places, they were simply left standing in the neighbourhood of the owner's berth as they had been brought down; they were now beginning to give symptoms of an intention on their part to move elsewhere. The gale increased, but I, with a few others, who had cords, managed to tie up our chests and barrels to the main mast which was close beside us. As the morning wore on, the weather got worse, the ship was rolling fearfully, not pitching and heaving from stem to stern, which would have been much more bearable than the alarming rolling from side to side, after the manner of a cradle which would be driven to the point of capsizing every heave it got. In this state of things you will see that when it gave the lurch the one way those who were in bed would be standing almost on their head the one minute, while the next would see them pressing their heels against the board at the foot to prevent themselves from being pitched out. What a yelling and screeching and praying there was that day. We got better used to it before all was over. A nice bunch of tins might be hanging somewhere about the bed which had not been used. At one of the lurches the ship made they would have broken loose and rolled away among the boxes and barrels that were tumbling about with a fearful noise and another shout of "Jesus and Joseph and Mary save us," was echoed by a hundred voices, the widow who occupied a berth next to ours repeating the same words for hours together.

(To be continued)

**REFLECTIONS ON THE EXHIBITION.** Apparently this feature (in the August Newsletter) proved popular. I have been asked for more on the same lines. I will see what can be done—for one thing I had no space to deal with the very excellent display put on by the Post Office.

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ALL ORDERS TO  
**CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD.**  
C/o. P.O. REMUERA, S.E.2. Phone 20-621  
Visitors are welcome at 115 Orakei Rd., Remuera, S.E.2.

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**OTAGO CENTENNIAL MINT VARIETIES**

We have good supplies of 1948 Otago Centennial Varieties. These are offered at particularly low rates owing to an advantageous purchase. We suggest that your overseas correspondents would appreciate these.

Lot No.

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|--|-----|
| 26 (a) <b>1d. Port Chalmers.</b> The re-entry Frame Plate 2 Row 8/8. Bottom frame doubled from A of OTAGO to the corner in block.<br>In block of 4 .....   | 1/- |
| In selvedge block of 6 .....   | 1/6 |
| (b) <b>2d. Cromwell.</b> The excellent re-entry, Frame Plate 2 R5/8 (the best in the whole issue) with top right corner doubled. Also in each block is the more minor re-entry R4/9 (right shovel handle).<br>In selvedge block of 6 ..... | 4/6 |
| In corner selv. block of 15 .....  | 6/6 |
| (c) <b>2d. Cromwell.</b> The small re-entry R6/9 (left shovel blade), in selvedge block of 4 .....   | 1/- |
| (d) <b>6d. University.</b> "Gun on turret" flaw. Row 6/6. This well-known variety in block of 4 .....  | 4/6 |

**George V 4d Purple used Varieties**

It is well-known that the 4d. George V from Plate 44 provides some excellent retouch varieties (mis-shapen cross on crown, extended frames, malformed corners, etc.), and also a number of less obvious re-entries that have never been properly studied and "placed" on the plate. We have certainly never had a set like this to offer before.

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| 27 The set of 15 good used copies each showing a worthwhile re-entry or retouch—all marked on back with details. The set of 15 .....   | 30/- |
| <b>1d. Universal Official Booklet Panes</b>  |      |
| 28 In this month's notes Mr. Paterson refers to a discovery of three previously unknown re-entries on Pane 12. We can offer this pane. Complete Booklet pane of 6 1d. Universal Official, showing three hitherto unrecorded re-entries ..... | 10/- |

**3d. 1955 Centennial Shade**

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|---|------|
| 29 We have two really excellent shade variations to offer in the 3d. Both will be catalogued shades—"rosy-lake" and "carmine-lake." We will supply in Plate-Imprint blocks or in ordinary blocks of four, but we regret that we do not find it economic to distribute low value shades in singles—apart from the fact that shades are always better shown in blocks. Readers can order both shades and return either one they may find they already hold.<br>(a) Plate-Imprint blocks of 12 (one is 1A, the other 1B) showing the two distinct shades. The two blocks ..... | 10/- |
| (b) Blocks of 4 mint showing the two shades. The two blocks .....   | 3/-  |

**GREAT BRITAIN HIGH VALUES MINT**

The obsolete high values set of 1939-48 George VI in superb well-centred perfect mint condition—at unbeatable prices. Also we have perfect mint of the £1 Silver Wedding—"the handsomest stamp ever printed."

S.G. No.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 476 2/6 brown (cat. 25/-) .....  | 20/- |
| 478 10/- dark blue. The rarity (cat. £6) .....                             | 80/- |
| 478a 10/- ultramarine (cat. 50/-) .....                                    | 40/- |
| 478b £1 brown (cat. 30/-), (could hardly be cheaper) .....                 | 30/- |
| 494 £1 blue. The really lovely Silver Wedding stamp in pristine mint ..... | 30/- |

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|---|------|
| 31 <b>Booklets of G. Britain and Hong Kong.</b> A British Booklet very fine with stamps and advertising matter. There are two panes each of S.G. No. 324 and 329, both ½d. and one 1d. panes having inverted watermark. Also a partly used Booklet from Hong Kong—still containing 1c, 2c and 4c stamps of 1921-1937, nineteen stamps in all, plus the original cover in good condition. The two booklets ..... | 30/- |
|---|------|

**33 1935-47 Pictorials—used set.**

- (a) Complete range of all stamps issued with **single watermark**—except the rare 3/- with inverted and reversed watermark. Picked used copies. The set of 22 ..... **47/6**
- (b) Complete range of all stamps issued with **multiple watermark**—no omissions whatsoever. Picked used copies. The set of 46 ..... **82/6**
- (c) Sets (a) and (b) combined—that is every major variety of the Pictorials with the one exception of the rare 3/-. These would take a very long time to collect stamp by stamp and the condition is excellent. The set of 68 ..... **£6/5/-**
- 34 1d. Universal Official Variety.** A block of six from the Waterlow Plate W2 (OG9a). All three top stamps show the prominent "line through wrist" flaw. The "Official" Waterlow plate stamps are scarce in mint. The block, mint ..... **12/6**
- 35 1d. Surface printed Universal Official** (OG11a, S.G. 070). This is one of the scarcest of the early Officials in mint. These copies are in fine fresh condition. Block of 4 mint, **25/-**; single ..... **6/-**

**AIRMAILS**

After a learn period we are again able to offer good stocks of the fine 1931 issue. Condition is really tops in both mint and used. These are picked materials. Prices continue to be highly competitive, even in the case of the used Trans-Tasman which we have had to raise recently.

**MINT**

- 36** (a) 3d. chocolate (S.G. 10/-, Pim's 10/-, V.C. 10/-) mint ..... **10/-**  
 (aa) 3d deep chocolate (S.G. —, Pim's —, V.C. —) mint ..... **15/-**  
 (b) 4d. purple (S.G. 10/-, Pim's 10/-, V.C. 12/6) mint ..... **10/-**  
 (c) 5d. green (S.G. 7/6, Pim's 8/-, V.C. 7/6) mint ..... **6/-**  
 (e) 7d. orange (S.G. 22/6, Pim's 22/6, V.C. 22/6) mint ..... **16/6**  
 (c) 7d. Trans-Tasman (S.G. 22/6, Pim's 20/-, V.C. 20/-) mint ..... **14/6**

**USED**

- (f) 3d. chocolate (S.G. 8/-, Pim's 5/-, V.C. 5/-) used ..... **4/6**  
 (g) 4d. purple (S.G. 8/-, Pim's 6/-, V.C. 5/-) used ..... **5/-**  
 (h) 5d. green (S.G. 5/-, Pim's 4/6, V.C. 5/-) used ..... **3/-**  
 (i) 7d. orange (S.G. 15/-, Pim's 15/-, V.C. 15/-) used ..... **8/6**  
 (j) 7d. Trans-Tasman (S.G. 25/-, Pim's 20/-, V.C. 20/-) used ..... **18/-**

Note: Our prices quoted above are not cut-price special offers, they are our normal selling prices. They support our claim that our prices are the most reasonable in New Zealand. The collector who does not have our Catalogue does not have full information on current bedrock prices.

**EARLY HEALTHS**

Again some very interesting comparisons can be made. Stocks are good—condition unbeatable.

**MINT**

- (a) 1929 Nurse (S.G. 15/-, Pim's 12/-, V.C. 10/-) mint ..... **10/-**  
 (b) 1930 Nurse (S.G. 27/6, Pim's 25/-, V.C. 25/-) mint ..... **20/-**  
 (c) 1931 Red Boy (S.G. £5, Pim's 110/-, V.C. £5) mint ..... **90/-**  
 (d) 1931 Blue Boy (S.G. £5, Pim's £6, V.C. 110/-) mint ..... **£5/-/-**  
 (e) 1932 Hygeia (S.G. 37/6, Pim's 30/-, V.C. 30/-) mint ..... **26/6**  
 (f) 1933 Pathway (S.G. 20/-, Pim's 15/-, V.C. 15/-) mint ..... **15/-**  
 (g) 1934 Crusader (S.G. 12/6, Pim's 15/-, V.C. 15/-) mint ..... **12/6**

**USED**

- (h) 1929 Nurse (S.G. 15/-, Pim's 10/-, V.C. 10/-) used ..... **8/6**  
 (j) 1930 Nurse (S.G. 27/6, Pim's 27/6, V.C. 25/-) used ..... **22/6**  
 (k) 1931 Red Boy (S.G. £5, Pim's £5, V.C. £5) used ..... **85/-**  
 (l) 1931 Blue Boy (S.G. £5, Pim's £4, V.C. £5) used ..... **65/-**  
 (m) 1932 Hygeia (S.G. 35/-, Pim's 25/-, V.C. 25/-) used ..... **22/6**  
 (n) 1933 Pathway (S.G. 20/-, Pim's 17/6, V.C. 15/-) used ..... **12/6**  
 (o) 1934 Crusader (S.G. 12/6, Pim's 12/6, V.C. 10/-) used ..... **12/6**

Notwithstanding that our prices are already unbeatable we can offer a discount of 5 per cent on all the above. Air stamps and Health stamps where the total order exceeds £5. This discount is for one month only.

## Dies of the Second Sideface

It is only of recent years that it has been realised that the listing of "Die 1" and "Die 2" for the 1d. and 2d. Second Sidefaces is quite inadequate. The listing should be, for the 1d., Die 1, Die 2, Die 2a and Die 3; and for the 2d., Die 1, Die 2, Die 3. Below, these Dies are explained and prices quoted at which we can supply used copies: (Sorry, no mint at present.)

<b>38 1d. Second Sideface</b> (shades of rose).	
(a) Die 1, the original issue of 1882 (wmk W3, perf 12 x 11½) .....	6d.
(b) Die 2, being a retouched form of Die 1 with background lines opened up but head unchanged. (Wmk W3, perf 12 x 11½) .....	1/-
(c) Die 2a. As Die 2 but a "substituted electro" in the later state with broken frame at first E of REVENUE. (Wmk W3, perf 12 x 11½.) Good sound copies .....	7/6
(d) Die 2, as (b) but wmk W4, perf 12 x 11½ .....	6d.
(e) Die 2a, as (c) but wmk W4, perf 12 x 11½, good sound copies .....	5/-
(f) Die 3. This is the die always hitherto known as Die 2 with prominent ornament on crown. (Wmk W4, perf 12 x 11½) .....	2d.
(g) Die 3, as (f) but wmk W5, perf 12 x 11½ .....	1/-
(h) Die 3, in the later perfs 10, 10 x 11 and 11; also 11 x 10 (scarce). The four .....	10/-
<b>39 2d. Second Sidefaces</b> (shades of lilac).	
(a) Die 1, the original issue of 1882 (wmk W3, perf 12 x 11½) .....	6d.
(b) Die 2, being a retouched form of Die 1 with background lines opened up, head unaltered (Wmk W3, perf 12 x 11½) .....	1/-
(c) Die 2, as (b) but wmk W4, perf 12 x 11½ .....	1/-
(d) Die 3. The die previously known as Die 2 (with white mark at back of hair). Wmk perf 12 x 11½ .....	2d.
(e) Die 3, as (d) but wmk W5, perf 12 x 11½ .....	1/3
(f) Die 3 in the later perfs 10, 10 x 11 and 11. The three .....	6d.

**32 Great Barrier Pigeonram.** We have just purchased a small stock of the second (VP2) issue—inscribed "Special Post" and printed in green-blue on greyish paper. Condition is finest mint, clean and with full gum.

Per selvage block of 4 .....	£20/-/-
Per selvage pair .....	£10/-/-
Per single .....	£5/-/-

## British Empire Collections

These are single country lots at really attractive prices. Space allows the minimum of description but any lot can be asked for on approval.

<b>40 Aitutaki.</b> Small but attractive collection of 28, inc. 1903 Pictorials, Geo. V and 36-44 complete. All mint but one. Cat. about 60/-. The collection .....	40/-
<b>41 Niue.</b> Collection (mainly mint but some used) of 73 stamps. Includes early stamps (19c "no stop," 24, 28, 42, 54, etc.). Georges, 1920 Pictorials, 1927 Admirals (2), 1932 Pictorials, Jubilees complete used, Coronations 1937 m and u, Peace m and u (cat. over £7/10/-). The collection .....	90/-
<b>42 Penrhyn Is.</b> A small but clean and neat lot of 30, all mint, cat. about 47/6, includes early issues, Edwards, Georges and 1920 Pictorials to 1/-. The collection .....	30/-
<b>43 Rhodesia.</b> A small collection of the British South Africa Co. issues including S.G. 41-49, 66-72, 75-86 and 89, 58-60. Almost all are good used, obviously genuinely so. An attractive and colourful lot of over 30 stamps. Cat. over 75/- .....	40/-
<b>44 Ionian Islands.</b> The complete issue of 3 stamps, mint, fine. Cat. £6/7/6. The set .....	85/-
<b>45 Malta.</b> A lot of 20 odd, earlier issues. Includes Nos. 18 used, 20, 21, 22 mint, 24a used, 28 mint, 55 mint, 56 mint, 52 used, etc., also No. 39 error "PNNEY" in pair with normal. Cat. about 135/-. The collection .....	80/-

- 46 **Oil Rivers Protectorate** (Niger Coast). British stamps of 1892 overprinted British Protectorate Oil Rivers. Complete Nos. 1 to 5 used, except No. 3, with extra 2½d. used at Benin (red postmark). Cat. 26/- (ridiculous, how often does one see them?). The lot ..... **20/-**
- 47 **Nova Scotia**. A lot of 11, including a good No. 4 and a defective No. 3 (both cat. "to £9") also 18, 21, 22, 28 mint, 26 used (defect) 29 used (fine) 15 and 17 mint, 25 used (poor). Remembering the good No. 4 and other good stamps (cat. over £6) this is a cheap as well as a handsome lot at ..... **£5/-/-**
- 48 **Southern Nigeria**. The complete set Nos. 1 to 9, being the whole first issue of the Colony to the top value 10/-. Catalogued over £10/15/-. Condition finest mint ..... **£5/-/-**
- 49 **Zululand**. Nos. 1, 2, 12, 20 to 26 mint; also Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 all mint overprinted "Specimen." The lot ..... **60/-**
- 50 **Hongkong**. Quite a big collection, 86 in all, of which over 70 are Queen Victoria, the rest being a complete mint set to the 5 dollars of the Edwards (Nos. 62 to 75). The Q. Victoria stamps are mainly used and of varied quality from poor to fine—there are also some mint. Total catalogue is over £52 (the mint Edward set accounting for £12 of this). This collection is well worth examining at our price of ..... **£14/-/-**
- 51 **Selangor**. This lot would be nearly irreplaceable today, though not particularly highly catalogued. It shows 28 stamps (majority used, a few have defects) of the overprints of 1833 to 1891—plus Nos. 57-61 comp. mint, 62-66 "Tigers" comp. mint, the 1 Dollar No. 68 mint and Nos. 74 to 76 comp. mint. The stamps from No. 44 to No. 76 alone catalogued nearly as much as our price for the whole collection of 42 stamps ..... **£7/10/-**
- 52 **Johore**. A very useful collection, including nine of the overprinted issues, Nos. 8 to 20 (two used), plus 21 to 27 complete mint, 28 to 31 comp. mint and 32-38 complete in both spellings, the Kemakotacan set is used, the Ketahkotacan set is mint. Then there is the very fine 1896 set Nos. 39 to 53 complete mint except for the 2 Rollars. Finally Nos. 54, 54a, 55, 55b, 56 all present in mint. Total cat. is nearly £6 for the early overprints and over £20 for the fine later sets. A bargain and opportunity at ..... **£12/-/-**
- 53 **Negri Sembilan**. A mint collection being complete for this country prior to 1935 except for one stamp. Curiously enough the omission is No. 19, not the rarity No. 20, which is present in mint with plate number attached. The "Tigers" set Nos. 5 to 14 is in finest mint except for the cheap 3c which is soiled. Total catalogue over £17. A grand chance for someone who has the later issues—only one stamp (cat. 3/-) needed for absolute completion. The collection .... **£8/10/-**
- 54 **Sirmoor**. A small collection of an unusual country. (Though they are cheap we do not recall ever handling this country before!) Consists of 27 stamps, both mint and used, eleven are officials with varieties. Cat. about £2 for the non-officials and about goodness knows what for the Officials. The lot ..... **30/-**
- 55 **British Columbia-Vancouver Island**. Nos. 13 and 14 both used. The 5c is good, though not superfine, the 10c is defective. Nos. 21 unused and 22 used, neither perfect but quite good. Finally Nos. 28 and 29 both good used with blue "35 in barred oval" postmarks. Cat. over £10 for the good copies alone. The lot ..... **£5/-/-**
- 56 **Barbados**. A good lot with no less than 31 of the Britannia types, including Nos. 10, 11a, 15, 17, 23, 24, 29, 30, 34, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 65, 67, 72 to 74, 76 to 79, 83. Condition varies, many are good, few poor. Also 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96 mint, 97 used, 98, 100, 102 mint. Also a variety "PENNY HALF" of No. 104 (used) and the 1892 Seahorses type complete mint. Finally the Jubilee issue, 176 to 124 complete mint (the 10d. has surface defect). Total cat. exceeds £60. The collection ..... **£15/-/-**
- 57 **Bermuda**. A small lot of 26 all Queen Victoria, mainly used. Includes Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7 all used; 19, 20 mint, 25 mint, 26a mint and used, 27 used, 28 mint, 29a mint and used, 27a used. Cat. about £8 .... **£3/-/-**