

# CAMPBELL PATERSON'S NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

This Newsletter gives valuable information. Retain for reference purposes.

Vol. 7 No. 3—October 1955.

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## N.Z. NOTES and COMMENT

(By Campbell Paterson)

### FURTHER REFLECTIONS ON THE EXHIBITION

The Chalon portrait was greatly admired. It occupied the centre position in the "Court of Honour," flanked on both sides by sheets of the Royal Collection. Most visitors appreciated its significance, but one fair young matron was overheard to say, "Pooh! I don't think it's at all a good likeness to the Queen!"—meaning, presumably, our present Queen! I was particularly interested since I have always found it hard to reconcile the beauty of "Chalon Heads" with statements that I have read that Queen Victoria was not in fact a particularly beautiful woman even in her youth, having—so they say—a rather pinched nose and a too-small "rose-bud" mouth. The portrait, though a lovely thing as a whole with its regal figure and fine colouring, does bear this out. By modern standards the nose is just a trifle thin and the mouth rather prominent and narrow. However, fashions in beauty change just as much as they do in clothes and Queen Victoria's type was very popular in her day, as well as prevalent. Be that as it may, the stamps certainly did the Queen no injustice.

The Post Office Display in the Concert Chamber was not actually part of the Centennial Exhibition on the main floor below—which is really why I did not mention it before. Nevertheless, when Mr. Watts, more in sorrow than in anger, gently taxed me with the omission I agreed that the rebuke was justified. The P.O. show was in fact worthy of a whole commentary of its own and I am not well qualified to give it. The stall occupied so much of my time that I reached the Concert Chamber only once with sufficient time even to glance hurriedly at it. I managed to get a word with Mr. Watts, but, carelessly glancing away for a moment, had him carried off from under my nose by another visitor. From the kindly and concentrated interest which Mr. Watts displayed towards this party's conversation for the next half-hour I am convinced that the latter was an appalling bore. We have indeed a faithful and long-suffering Civil Service. At any rate I had to go and missed a golden opportunity of asking the 64,000 dollar question: "Why does New Zealand print its stamps on wartime austerity paper when the war has been over for 10 years? Also, why, if top quality paper is available for photogravure stamps (as it is): there none (apparently) available for recess-printed stamps?" Thinking it over it seems likely that Mr. Watts had that day only a choice between two bores—and chose the lesser at that.

Apart from Mr. Watts there was a wealth of other exhibits of great philatelic interest. A display was made of numerous printing plates, dies and transfer rollers. One of the

most interesting of the latter was the well known, but not often seen, George V roller with 2½d. and 4d. impressions adjacent on its circumference—so that the cause of the "4d. over 2½d" George V re-entry becomes obvious. Of the Chalon Head period we were shown a plate, a die and a roller; of the 9d. Peace, 2 plates, 2 dies and 2 rollers. Other issues were equally well covered. Then there were original drawings, a perforating head, various hand-cancellers and a post-marking machine. A series of pictures showing the changes in postal delivery methods from the earliest days was of course the highlight for the general public—and exceptionally well done, too. I only wished I had more time. Altogether, we in N.Z. are, I believe, indebted almost solely to Mr. Watts. We are due for a sad blow in two or three years when he retires. What makes it more annoying is that he looks good for another 50 years!

As I have said before, one could write a book or several books about highlights of the big show. I. Reg. Walker's Pigeon-gram study for instance. Only a few pages could be shown, but behind them is a story of remarkable energy and perseverance. To appreciate this collection one has to know that Mr. Walker did not touch the subject until nearly 50 years after the stamps were withdrawn. In a short two or three years he built up what is believed to be the largest collection in the world—certainly the most correct as to data. He even includes the original rubber cancellers—rescued from obscurity on the Great Barrier 50 years after! Quite a story.

For my failure to mention the assistance given to the recent Committee by the Canpex veterans I have been taken to task (more in anger than in sorrow) by Mr. L. Vernazoni. "Rather uncharitable," he says. "Uncharitable" suggests a deliberate intent to hurt or belittle and this I can certainly deny. Perhaps I may remind Mr. Vernazoni that I was writing in reminiscent style, not trying to be particularly profound or exhaustive and, not having offensive intentions, perhaps a little careless of the fact that sensitive folk are prone to take offence. Also I had in mind that the first thing that had to be done when judging started was to change the previously settled 3-metal to a 4-metal standard—the mistake having been one of inexperience. Nevertheless the experience gained at Canpex and freely passed on to Auckland must have been of great value and I should have mentioned it.

#### Mystery Postmark

I recently came across a F.F.Q. (2d. Richardson 1858) with postmark reading "PAID AT" inside circle, but otherwise, to me, unreadable. It appeared to be a

"Crowned Circle" so I sent it to Mr. Watts for opinion, he with Mr. R. J. G. Collins being, as is well-known, at present in the last stages of production of Vol. III of the Handbook—which volume is to deal exhaustively with cancellations. I feel sure that Mr. Watts will not object to my giving his reactions to this stamp as given in his reply. He writes:

"Regarding the 2d. F.F. cancellation, the impression is 'PAID AT CHRISTCHURCH—CANTERBURY.' Dr. K. J. L. Scott in his book, 'Notes on the Early Cancellations of New Zealand', illustrates a 2d. F.F. showing this cancellation. The 'crowned-circle' 'paid' marks were supplied in 1846 and, at that time, the only post office in Canterbury was Akaroa, but there is no record of such a stamp being used at that office. One was, later, supplied for Port Victoria and was used at Lyttelton. Almost invariably they are found in red, although for a short period New Plymouth did use black.

"Strangely enough this is the first 'Christchurch-Canterbury' to be discovered in N.Z., although copies other than Scott's have been found in Great Britain. At the moment the status of this cancellation is puzzling. Personally I don't think it is a forgery, so shall we place it on the 'unidentified' list in the meantime. I have had it photographed so that we have it recorded, but so far prints have not come to hand. When they do I will send you one."

So it seems that this is a very interesting piece, unique in more than one feature. Anyone interested should contact me. Mr. Watts' photo is now to hand.

**Correction.** See Newsletter Vol. 7, No. 2., Centennial stamps. The 3d. is not in sheets of 120 as stated, but in sheets of 160 (16 horiz. rows of 10). The plate numbers are

therefore below Row 16 No. 2 on sheets from either plate.

**Catalogue.** Readers may be interested to know that a new edition of supplementary sheets to bring our Loose-leaf Catalogue up to date is now in the hands of the printers. It will depend on the latter how soon the sheets appear, but they will, as always, be offered at a small charge to all known Catalogue users. This underlines once again that only users of this Catalogue can be always certain of an **up to date** specialised reference to New Zealand stamps.

Mr. Frederick Walker, of England, one of our honoured overseas visitors, Custodian of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and member of the Grand Jury, proved a delightful person to meet. In a quiet and very English way he made friends wherever he went with his fund of kindly humour which could always be relied upon to show up on the platform or over the teacups. It is safe to say that his few words, following Mr. Collins' address at Congress, will be remembered when much else is forgotten. Mr. Collins had been discoursing on "Varieties: Major, Minor and Negligible", and had given his subject that serious treatment that it undoubtedly deserves. One or two speakers then had their say and while no feelings appeared ruffled it could be seen that wide differences of opinion did exist. Mr. Walker effectively closed off all argument with his definitions of the three categories of varieties. These were, he said:

Major: Those we have got.

Minor: Those we hope to get.

Negligible: Those we never hope to get.

I think the effectiveness of this little joke of Mr. Walker's lies in the fact that it comes very close to being true.

## A VOYAGE TO AMERICA IN 1853

(Continued)

Although the steward and other of the ship's hands were taking a quiet laugh at us, it was a very serious matter to those whose boxes and barrels were not tied up. At every rock of the vessel they were swept across the deck and I should have mentioned that the sea broke over us in large sheets and came down the open hatchway with a noise like thunder, flooding our deck. The holes by which this water should have got away into the bottom or well of the ship and afterwards pumped out with the pump with which every ship is provided, these holes got choked up somehow or other and were never cleared during the voyage. Thus you will observe that the chests and barrels which were being tumbled about were partly floating and after a while of this kind of play, with the one knocking against the other, one of them would give way and the contents fall into that dirty sludge which was continually splashing from one side to the other. The poor widow, to whom I have referred, lost the contents of one of her boxes which was knocked to pieces before her eyes by a heavier and bigger one and many a bottle and many a tasty morsel which was expected to cheer the tediousness of the voyage was destroyed on this, the second day of our voyage, and it was very dangerous to get up to try to save anything. I do not believe there was a dozen passengers out of their beds that day. I, however, was one of the few. The rope with which I tied my chest to the mast gave way and I jumped out, took my seat on the top of it and held on to the mast myself. But you will here observe, that what we congratulated ourselves upon at first, that we were near the centre of the ship and that hatchway, proved the greatest

drawback to our comfort. The deck was flooded only round about our place, the upper flat was dry, the water of course coming straight down to the lower deck and of course lodging in the lowest place which was the centre. Although I saved my chest from being knocked to pieces, the water which was constantly splashing around and over it, oozed in seams and hinges, and some of my clothes were utterly destroyed. There was no talk of anything warm this day, no one unless the sailors could keep their feet a moment. However, the gale somewhat abated during the afternoon and we had to assist in getting away the water two or three days after with buckets and swabs and all things secured as well as possible.

This was a somewhat hard beginning to our adventure, but like the night before we speedily fell asleep and were again roused about midnight by something still more alarming than the storm of the previous night. The first words we heard were, "Where is the fire?" and we saw the smoke floating about and felt the unmistakable smell of burning. I had read and heard a good deal of ships on fire at sea and could hardly conceive anything more alarming, more horrible, than a fire in such a ship with such a number of passengers. The next minute we heard the Captain thundering commands and the sailors rushing down stairs and ordering everyone to keep their bed. Rousing the already existing alarm to a most painful intensity, women were tearing their hair and shrieking in madness of terror. Men were huddled up in their beds and gazing with distended eyeballs in the direction where the smoke was coming from and which we now knew was on the lower deck. It was

soon discovered that it was caused by a passenger lighting his pipe, which of course was not allowed below. A spark had caught his mattress or some of his clothes, hence the smoke and smell. For this offence he got a day's confinement. That is he was put into a small boat that is generally slewed up at the stern of the ship and kept there for a day. But I assure you the mortal terror and agony, if I may so express it, of that few minutes, will never be effaced from my mind.

Morning came, the weather calmed down, though the vessel still rolled most uncomfortably, and the fifth day after we had sailed, a week's provision was served out to us, which consisted of, as near as I could guess, two ounces tea, one pound sugar as dark as the soil in a new ploughed field, two pounds of flour and eight coarse biscuits, which was the week's allowance for two of us. We were of course sadly disappointed, but hoped by taking good care of the little we had laid in ourselves, to make ends meet till we arrived in the land of promise.

We were promised cooked food every day in the shape of porridge or boiled rice, but if the weather was anything rough, there was no cooking and certainly we had plenty of that. Again if the weather was passably good, the stuff went through a form of cooking, but stirring it up during the process was a thing never indulged in by the cook. Consequently, whoever was first served got little but froth and water, the middle ones got something considerably better and those who came in at the last got their rice in lumps, almost dry, and always singed. I could not manage it at all, it always sickened me. We began now to experience that we were not to get so cheaply off from the effects of the first night's storm as we had hoped. About a week or 10 days afterwards, on getting up one morning, we found our provisions barrel had been opened during the night and our ham and butter taken away. Our troubles were now beginning in earnest and they came on thick and fast. Passengers became very gloomy and dispirited and deckhands, stewards and officers kicked and cuffed them whenever they came in the way.

The steward came down about seven in the morning shouting for us to get up and whenever he took a fancy he would whip the bed clothes off the sleepers, be they men or women, amid the roar of laughter of the two or three of the sailors who always accompanied him. I and my friend always escaped from any ill usage of this kind and no one almost ever sought to retaliate. Spirit was completely starved and crushed out of them. We were allowed then to look after breakfast till about nine o'clock and I must tell you how we managed this important meal. We took a tin, a little pan with perhaps two cups of cold water in it and handed it to one of the cooks, who threw it into his boiler and gave you the same quantity of what should have been boiling water, but it was many a time not more than luke warm and with this you had to brew your tea or go without. If there was a crowd about the door which in fact was almost always the case, and one who had perhaps stood long and waited patiently for his turn, ventured to remind My Lord Cook that he was hardly doing fairly by serving his favourites first, he would have drawn his foot and given the tin a kick which sent it spinning over the side of the ship.

There was no redress, the Captain would hearken to no complaints and I recollect one day of a man going to him with some

such complaint as I have referred to, when the Captain turned on his heel, paying no further attention to the man who began to mutter something about the law, was met by the Captain turning sharply round and with one smart blow on the face knocking him down with the observation: "I am the law." Still, he was the best man in the lot and I think an able sailor. Some time after that a case of the same nature by the same cook, who was a negro, came under his own eye and he had the fellow brought out. A rope was put round both wrists and another round each ankle, his legs were drawn as far separate as they would stretch and the Captain stood over him with a heavy whip, but never brought it on, and there were few who pitied this petty tyrant undergoing his far too mild punishment. The sailors were ordered to haul him up two or three times a considerable distance and let him down on the deck again with a dump, which had the effect of cowing him for the rest of the voyage. Well, but breakfast is over and now comes the steward, the chief mate, the doctor and a couple of sailors below and we are ordered up on deck and the doctor always carries in his hand a short bit of rope. The order is at once obeyed, but as it is impossible every can't be first, and that some one must of necessity be the last on that one the doctor plied his rope with vigour. He, of course, soon got out of the way and the next nearest got it, till all were fairly on deck. Some of the able men were left below to assist in swabbing up the water which was constantly splashing on the lower deck. The crowd, when we were ordered out, was so great that our toes were crushed by one another almost into a jelly.

We were so disheartened and dispirited that we could hardly enjoy the many ludicrous scenes that daily took place. We had pretty rough weather in general throughout the voyage and when the ship was tossing a bit, as she almost always was, and when anyone wanted to go upstairs, he or she had to come along holding on by the woodwork of the beds till they were at the nearest point to the foot of the stair, then they watched an opportunity till the vessel appeared to have settled a moment and made a rush for the stair, but they were sometimes caught in the middle of the overland route and sent spinning about on their back or their face away under the lower tier of beds. I mind one day of Mrs. Fraser, to whom I have already referred, who, after coaxing first her husband and then her sister to carry something unmentionable upstairs, and getting a decided refusal from both, was forced to perform the unpleasant duty herself, carrying the goods in question in such a style as only tidy housewives can do, who had not all the advantages which modern sanitary reforms have provided for our comfort, she started on her way for the stair. This was the only point in the journey where there was nothing to hold on by. She had got about half-way and might have telegraphed back, alls well, but the other hand was engaged and the other was stretched out to catch the railing, when just at this instant the ship gave a sudden lurch. She knew her trip upstairs was broken, as well as the article she carried would be, but instinctively stretching out her arms and bawling: "Will ye cruel beast, can ye no help me," was at once thrown on her face along with the goods she carried and swept down the inclined plane under the beds and of course was speedily drawn out little the worse, but with lightning blazing from her eyes at

her liege lord who, I have no doubt, made a humble apology for allowing her to start on such a mission, but there was such a roar of laughter that you could hardly have believed it to come from the throats of such a lot of starved and starving animals. But the farther we went, of course, matters grew worse every day. Our tobacco was done and as we could not get our tea masked to be fit for drinking, we commenced to smoke it and when we got our week's allowance of tea we emptied it into our pockets and made it do duty for tobacco. Our sugar was spread on the top of our black biscuits and was quite a feast, but they were not sufficient, and two or three times the Mate came down and opened the store room and sold biscuits at 1d. each to those who were able to buy. The vermin was now unbearable and what could be done, it was no use putting on clean clothes, although you had had them. I had two flannel semmits and was determined if possible to keep one of

them clean to put on when I landed, and for this purpose I tried as a substitute an extra waistcoat when I took off the flannel I could wear no longer, but it would not do. I found myself getting unwell and having a mortal aversion to the doctor, I gave up my resolve and downed the clean semmit. A single day made it as bad as the one I had taken off. I then fell on a plan of taking one off at night, wrapping it hard up and putting it into the coldest corner I could find, next afternoon taking it up on deck, when the living abominations appeared to be in a sort of stupor with the cold, and I brushed them off with a good hard shoe as you would do the dust from a coat, put it on when I went to bed and took off the one I had been wearing, to go through the same operations on the following day. It was horrible, no one of tender constitution could have lived through it.

(To be continued)

**S.O.S.** My son, Warwick, is making a specialised collection of Canadian "Small Heads" (S.G. 77 to 120) and would like to hear from anyone who has even a few. Only used are wanted and his ideas on condition are like his father's. Anything doing?

### GEORGE V RARITY

- 61 **1/- George Imperf.** The very rare 1/- orange-vermilion 1/- in superb mint pair. Beautifully fresh colour, wide margins, fully guaranteed **£25/-/-**

### SOME GOOD USED SETS

- 68 **Life Insurance.** The original set S.G. 1001-6 complete, 6 values to the 1/- fine used (perf 12 x 11½) on "Life Insurance" paper with 4 mm watermark. The 6d. and 1/- scarce values are both in particularly good condition—as are the others. Also in the set, the 1d. and 2d. on 7 mm watermark paper perf 12 x 11½. These last (our X2b and X3b) are catalogued at 18/6 in the C.P. Catalogue. X3b has a tiny thin spot. The set of 8 (Cat. C.P. 60/-) **50/-**
- 69 **Second Sides.** The original issue of 7 values (1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d. and 1/-) perf 12 x 11½ on the 6 mm watermark paper with horizontal mesh. (These were the only hor. mesh 2nd Sides ever issued). They are definitely scarcer than later issues—especially in fine used condition, as are these. The attractive and scarce set **25/-**
- 70 **Second Sides.** The exact same set as Lot 69 above but unused and minus the 2d. value. These are quite rare. Condition is good, allowing for rarity and age, the majority being well centred and all having the greater part of their original gum. This is an opportunity to be taken by the knowledgeable collector. Catalogued (C.P.) over £5/10/-. The set of 6 **70/-**
- 71 **Second Sides.** Perf 12 x 11½ used on the second paper with 7 mm watermark. Values are: 1d. Dies 1 and 2; 2d. Dies 1 and 2; 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 1/-. The set of 11, all fine used, plus the ½d. mint **32/5**
- 72 **1898 Pictorials.** Complete "London" set, one of each value ½d. to 5/-, including both the 2½d. Fine used except the 2½d. and 5/- which are mint with traces of previous hinging. The 2/- is fine, but the postmark a little heavier than in the others. The 4d., 6d., 8d. and 9d. are particularly choice. The set **90/-**

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.

	(e) 4d. Single used with <b>double perfs</b> horizontally	10/-
	(f) 4d. ditto, <b>double perfs</b> vertically. Stamp has initials punctured centrally	4/6
	(g) 1/- Single perf 11, splendid copy, <b>double perfs</b> vertically	37/6
64	<b>Second Sidesfaces with Adverts.</b> We have made up a set of perf 10 Sidesfaces, all with advert on back as follows: First Setting, 1d. and 2d. Second Setting: 1d., red advert; 2d., mauve advert; 2d., green advert; 2½d., red advert; 2½d., green advert, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d. and 1/-. Just the set for the not too specialised collector, including as it does at least one of every value known with advert. The set of 14 used	42/6
65	<b>½d. Black Sideface Provisional Issue.</b> (a) A fine used pair <b>doubly perfed</b> horizontally	15/-
	(b) A single fine used, <b>double perfs</b> horizontally	7/6
	(c) A single used on a long piece of original, thus preserving a perfect impression of the striking " <b>N.Z. flag</b> " cancellation. With this goes an almost identical piece, this time with the 2d. Sideface perf 11, <b>same cancellation</b> . The two pieces	10/-
	(d) ½d., a fine used pair with <b>reversed</b> double lined watermark—very scarce in this stamp	35/-
66	<b>1898-1907 Pictorial Varieties.</b> (a) <b>Re-entries.</b> A small selection of "London's" fine used, all showing re-entries. 1d. Taupo, 5 (inc. Pl. 2 R1/1); 2d. Pembroke brown, 3 (2 major, including Pl. R4/4, the best of all); 2½d. Wakatipu R3/2 (water, major); 4d. Terraces, 5, all major; 5d., one, excellent; 1/-, one, major. Also 1d. Terraces local print, the major re-entry Plate 2 R4/15 and the 2d. Pembroke purple major frame re-entry mint and a fine used copy in mauve of the outstanding Plate 1 R4 No. 4 with mountain lines doubled in the water below. The set of 19 (mostly major) re-entries	95/-
	(b) <b>1d. Taupo mint part sheet.</b> A corner block of 30 mint, in perfect condition, from Plate 2. Includes 4 re-entries. The block	25/-
	(c) <b>1d. Terraces.</b> A very fine strip of 3 with double perfs horizontally	22/6
	(d) <b>1d. Terraces.</b> A strip of 3 unused <b>imperf vertically</b> . This piece has some creases but the previous owner has noted "the whole sheet was damaged, these are exceptionally good." The strip	£4/-/-
	(e) <b>1d. Terraces.</b> This stamp is R4/15 of Plate 2 (also in Lot 66a above). Not a good copy, having pulled perfs and off-centre, but this fine re-entry is so scarce we expect someone will be glad of it	5/-
	(f) <b>2d. Pembroke, mauve,</b> pair with double perfs horizontally. Off-centre but has patching still intact. Cheap	8/6
	(g) <b>4d. Taupo.</b> Strip of 3 used (perf 11, no wmk.), all with <b>double perfs vertically</b> . The centre stamp is torn (not visibly), but the right-hand stamp is the major re-entry, R1 No. 3. The strip	30/-
67	<b>1d. Universals.</b> A mixed but most interesting lot of Universals. There are five pages of mounted and identified re-entries on Waterlow paper, Cowan watermarked paper and some from the Reserve (10) and Booklet (3) Plates. Some duplication of identified re-entries is noticed, but as against this many of the varieties are in pairs or strips. The mounted stamps total 80 and of these 56 are re-entries. The identification is not ours, but the original collector's.) Also in this lot is a packet of about 40 used, marked "Re-entries". We have checked a few and they do all seem to be re-entries, some major. Finally 53 more Universals (not re-entries) all in blocks, strips or pairs and all the London, Waterlow or Basted Mills issues. Some good things here inc. a block of the Waterlow P.14 and a strip of 4 of the Basted Mills perf 14 x 11. These two pieces alone total 10/- in our Catalogue. The lot of about 170 Universals	£8/-/-
	NOTE.—Individually, the above would readily sell for at least £10.	

### Arms Type

A feature of the Supplementary sheets (for all C.P. Loose-leaf Catalogues) which will be issued later this year is to be a complete listing of Postal Fiscals, this bringing the Catalogue to a full coverage of all N.Z. stamps.

Following is a splendid range of Arms Types, including some of the most elusive high values. Condition throughout is superfine and postal cancellations guaranteed.

<b>57 On Cowan Paper, Single Wmk. (S.G. 544b-544x).</b>			
(a) 1/3 lemon .....	3/6	(h) 7/6 grey .....	15/-
(b) 1/3 orange .....	6d.	(j) 8/- violet .....	6/6
(c) 2/6 brown .....	6d	(k) 9/- orange .....	5/6
(d) 4/- brn-red .....	1/6	(l) 10/- carmine .....	3/-
(e) 5/- green .....	1/6	(m) 12/6 plum .....	19/6
(f) 6/- rose .....	3/-	(n) £1 pink .....	15/-
(g) 7/- blue .....	5/6		
<b>58 On Wiggins Teape Paper, Single Wmk. (S.G. 544b-545c).</b>			
(o) 25/- blue .....	40/-	(j) 7/- blue .....	7/6
(p) £4 blue .....	80/-	(k) 7/6 grey .....	15/-
(a) 3/6 on 3/6 green .....	4/-	(l) 8/- violet .....	8/6
(b) 5/6 on 5/6 lilac .....	10/-	(m) 9/- orange .....	7/6
(c) 22/- on 22/- scarlet .....	40/-	(n) 10/- carmine .....	4/6
(d) 1/3 orange .....	6d.	(o) 15/- sage-green .....	17/6
(e) 2/6 brown .....	6d.	(p) £1 pink .....	25/-
(f) 4/- brn-red .....	1/-	(q) 30/- brown .....	30/-
(g) 5/- green .....	1/-	(r) £2 purple .....	35/-
(h) 6/- rose .....	5/-		
<b>59 On Wiggins Teape Paper, Multiple Wmk. (S.G. 634-660).</b>			
(a) 3/6 on 3/6 green .....	2/6	(l) 9/- orange .....	5/-
(b) 5/6 on 5/6 lilac .....	4/-	(m) 10/- carmine .....	1/6
(c) 11/- on 11/- yellow .....	12/-	(n) 15/- sage green .....	8/6
(d) 1/3 orange .....	6d.	(o) £1 pink .....	7/6
(e) 2/6 brown .....	4d.	(p) 25/- blue .....	30/-
(f) 4/- red-brown .....	9d.	(q) £2 purple .....	30/-
(g) 5/- green .....	9d.	(r) £3 green .....	70/-
(h) 6/- rose .....	2/6	(s) £4 (Invert Wmk.) .....	70/-
(i) 7/- blue .....	3/6	(t) £5 indigo .....	60/-
(k) 8/- violet .....	3/6		

**NOTE.**—The Arms Type stamps have now been withdrawn from general sale. Always scarce, they must inevitably become even more so. The above (except £4) are all long-obsolete since the final supplies all had inverted watermark.

### FULL-FACES—A SUPERB USED SET

We recently bought a big collection of Full-faces in which the condition was well above average. We have picked out the **choicest** copies in this collection to make a show-piece set of imperf and perforated stamps. The set of 28 includes some of the loveliest copies we have seen and the whole makes up a collection that the most advanced collector would be proud to own. Why not take this chance to start your best album with several pages of the handsomest stamps N.Z. has ever issued?

Details of the stamps included: **Imperf**—1d. red, 2d. blue (2), 3d. brown-lilac, 6d. yellow-brown, 6d. black-brown, 6d. red-brown, 1/- green. **Perforated**—1d. red (2), 2d. blue Plate 1 (2), 2d. blue Plate 2 (2), 3d. lilac, 3d. mauve, 4d. rose, 4d. yellow, 6d. brown (2), 1/- yellow-green, 1d. brown (2), 2d. orange, 2d. vermilion, 6d. blue, 2d. blue major retouch, 2d. orange major retouch. The extra copies of some, indicated by "(2)", are outstanding shades, not duplicates.

The set of 28 ..... **£45/-/-**

### VARIETY SELECTIONS

A collection recently bought was unusually rich in variety items. At a quick glance through we notice the following.

<b>62 Second Sidefaces, Perf 11.</b>		
(b) 1d. mint single with <b>double perfs</b> (vertically) .....		6/-
(c) 1d. used single with <b>double perfs</b> vertically (both sides) .....		7/6
(d) 1d. Strip of 3 in carmine shade, every stamp with <b>double perfs</b>		
(11) vertically .....		20/-