

Campbell Paterson's NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Registered at the G.P.O. Wellington as a Magazine.

This Newsletter gives valuable information. Retain it for reference purposes.

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Issued Monthly—Subscriptions, 6/- per annum.

All lots offered subject to being unsold and will be sent on approval to known clients. Complete satisfaction is guaranteed on all lots offered.

Postage Extra on Orders Under 10/-.

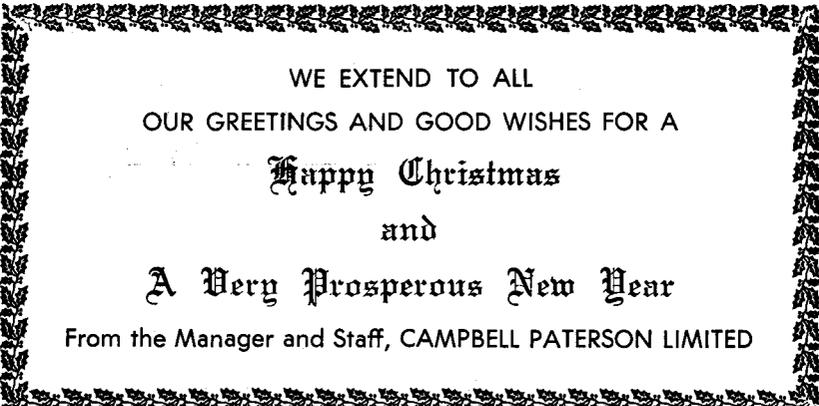
NEW ZEALAND NOTES AND COMMENT by Peter Oldham

BON VOYAGE. A cocktail party and buffet dinner given by the staff for Mr. & Mrs. Campbell Paterson on the eve of their departure for England, gave many friends the opportunity to bid them farewell in person. Shortly after these Notes appear, Mr. Paterson will be somewhere on the Pacific Ocean on his way to the United Kingdom. Although half the world will shortly separate us, I can assure our readers that Mr. Paterson is still very much a part of the firm; a fact which possible future expansion could make apparent to all. I will be in constant touch with him on all matters concerning policy and from time to time he will have a few well chosen words and deliberations for our clients through the Newsletter. Mr. Paterson's English address will be published in the February or March Newsletter and clients who wish to write to him in person are cordially invited to do so.

CURRENT 2d PICTORIAL WITH NO LETTERING

Following hard on the heels of the 3d "Kowhai" with white flowers, we have now seen a 2d Kowhai-Ngutu-Kaka with no black. A sheet has been found with the top 2 rows (24 stamps) completely minus black ink. It seems almost unbelievable that two major varieties of this nature should occur almost simultaneously, but nevertheless it has happened. These 2d stamps, which are without wording of any kind, are most striking. The third row (12 stamps) show just a fraction of the bottom of the words NEW ZEALAND, and on the remaining stamps the lettering is badly inked and "Fuzzy," although the condition improved towards the bottom of the sheet.

I have just heard that three sheets of the "3d Kowhai" have been found in Timaru, each containing 4 rows (48 stamps) without any brown. I have not yet seen these stamps and so I am unable to comment further at the moment. It is thought that two of these three sheets have been used.



WE EXTEND TO ALL
OUR GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES FOR A
Happy Christmas
and
A Very Prosperous New Year

From the Manager and Staff, CAMPBELL PATERSON LIMITED

1960 MINIATURE SHEET PLATING, by Jack Keatley

This has proved a monumental task mainly because of the increase in the size of the plate for each value from one of eight units, as in the past two years, to sixteen units. The changeover to our new premises in Lewis Eady Building has also complicated matters in restricting the time we have been able to devote. However, for the keen and diligent enthusiasts the job is possible and will bring a real sense of reward even though the evidence is not at first sight glaringly apparent. As a useful guide I recommend the Plate Numbers "A1"

to your attention and am sure that a detailed study of these will in most cases enable the various units to be separated. In one or two units the "A" is rather similar in each case but practically without exception each letter has its own individual characteristics. In some the whole figure is heavy and solid, some have regular weaknesses, some show either the curved or straight leg extending beyond the apex at the top, some have a rounded apex while others are sharp and so on. The figure "1" also varies in appearance as does the base of the straight leg of the "A". When one moves up into the stamps and other selvages more evidence is available although because of recurring flaws some of this can be misleading.

We have now had the advantage of a full research of the Proof Sheet by Mr. D. G. Naish of Wellington, to whom all collectors who get some fun out of the plating will owe a debt. Although we are still two sheets of the Blue and one sheet of the Orange short for our own check set, at least we now have some idea of what their identification points are.

Straightening things out. For the benefit of those people who have had partial reconstructions from us we point out that Blue units B and P have been found to be one and the same, each in reality being unit No. 7. Similarly units M and O are each No. 4. Either of these can be removed and if desired returned to us for credit.

Summing up. Blue sheets—all the unit numbers allocated to these in October notes were correct. Further to the list we now record that B is 8, D is 16, M is 9. Orange sheets: Here again previous information requires some modification. D should be placed as 5 and O as 6. To round off the list we record that A is 10.

Recapitulating. Blue: A is 5, B is 8, C is 15, D is 16, E is 11, F is 13, G is 2, H is 10, I is 1, J is 14, K is 12, L is 6, M is 9, N is 3, O is 4, P is 7.

Orange: A is 10, B is 3, C is 11, D is 5, E is 14, F is 9, G is 12, H is 15, I is 8, J is 1, K is 16, L is 2, M is 13, N is 7, O is 6, P is 4.

Details of the two Blue and two Orange sheets now needed for completion as follows: Blue No. 3 (1) Two faint blue horizontal lines show above B of BRADBURY (2) The straight leg of A extends well beyond the junction.

Blue No. 9 (1) Very faint blue line under LD of imprint (2) The A is well formed and even

Orange. No. 6 (1) Faint purple line in gutter between stamps 1 and 4 at righthand corners.

We make no apology for the few cases of misidentification in earlier reports. The main idea was to allow collectors to do their own hunting while the stamps were still available—and that meant as it always must—a quick appraisal of the situation subject to later verification.

By CAMPBELL PATERSON

The Christmas Stamp. The innovation comes as a big surprise in more ways than one. Quite the largest stamp we have ever had in N.Z. it is also one of the most sombre with its dark brown colour on yellow toned paper. The latter feature was necessary, no doubt, to simulate the aged canvas of the original painting. The inclusion of "1960" in the design suggests that this may be the first of a series. If so, that decision will not be very popular with collectors, nor with the Health Camps people. The new Pictorials and now this Christmas stamp, have already resulted in a severe drop in sales of the Health stamps, proving that the public purse is not, after all bottomless. It is greatly to be desired that that fact be fully appreciated by all concerned. As to the stamp under discussion, it seems to have aroused no great enthusiasm.

QUEEN ELIZABETH COIL ISSUES

We strongly urge the completion of these sets. Already some of the scarcer variations are out of stock. Make up and send in your wants-lists from our Catalogue. In the meantime we suggest a set of coil pairs as a very acceptable present for any collector of N.Z. who does not yet have a showing.

276 "Pence" Coils Set. One coil pair (showing section number on centre gutter) from each of the following. Small figures 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and large figures 6d—all these with the early type of section number. Plus the 3d, 4d and 8d "small figures" and the 2d, 4d, 6d "large figures" all with the second type of section number. Finally, the 2d, 3d, 4d and 8d brown, all the final issue, large figures stamps on the thick white paper. This makes a complete set without minor differences. The set of 16 "pence" values, coil pairs 40/-

277 Middle Values Coils Set. A set of coil pairs, being: The 9d, 1/- and 1/6d in vertical pairs with early type numbers in upright position; the same, plus the 1/9d, all with later type numbers, inverted; finally the 1/9d as before but on the thick white paper. The set of 8 coil pairs 50/-

WHY NO COLOUR CHART? by Campbell Paterson

We are constantly being asked for a colour chart by collectors who find the subject of shades very difficult. There can be no doubt that colour identification and naming is a very vexed question. As a catalogue editor I am even prepared to admit that colour names as used in our Catalogue and in every other catalogue I know leave much to be desired. But I cannot see how the situation can be substantially improved and I do not believe that any colour chart likely to improve matters is a practical possibility.

These are sweeping statements and call for explanation.

Firstly let us consider what would be entailed in the production of a chart showing a really comprehensive range of colours. I invite anyone to take any 100 stamps, all the same basic colour—say, red—and see how many different shades he can find. If he chooses even a relatively stable subject like the 1d Dominion I am willing to wager he will find at least 20 different. And this is a case of a stamp where the printer obviously tried to keep his work uniform. He partly succeeded, in that "Dominion" shades have a family likeness, but they still differ noticeably. When one considers the whole range of the "reds," from near-orange through vermilion and scarlet to carmine, carmine-lake and claret—allowing for perhaps scores of variations of each of these "basics"—one gets some conception of the range that would be necessary if a chart were to be a worthwhile guide. I consider that any colour chart that showed less than 1000 shades would tend only to confuse, in that it would have to omit countless variations. That such a chart would be impossible from an economic view point is surely obvious. Even if it were possible and were in fact produced at a price within reach of the average collector, I believe it would still cause, rather than eliminate, confusion. The reason here lies in the difficulty of finding recognisable names for many shades. It would not take long to use up all the modifying adjectives—deep, bright, pale, dark, etc., so we would inevitably be driven to use exotic names such as "nigger," "beige," "cyclamen," "gunmetal," "midnight blue" and the like. Such names rapidly become meaningless. I recall that some years ago a catalogue was produced that made a praiseworthy attempt to restore some order by following the naming used on a chart produced (I think) by the "British Colour Council" or some such authoritative body. Names like "green beetle" (applied to the ½d Fantail), "sandalwood" (1/3d yellow Arms Type) and "guardsman red" (1d Kiwi) were not too fanciful and with the help of the chart, quite recognisable—but there lay the difficulty. Only the collector with a copy of the chart could know what "green beetle" meant. This would lead to worse confusion than ever. Whatever one may think of the shortcomings of "deep green" as an identifiable colour name, it does convey more than "green beetle" if one lacks the chart.

Then there remains to be considered the conservatism of the keen collector. One can visualise the universal look of mixed scorn and horror (as in an H. E. Bates cartoon) that would appear on the faces of members of the R.P.S. if it were seriously suggested that the time-honoured Gibbons name for the Full-faces should be altered. One may think that in some cases "grey-ultramarine" would be an improvement on "slate-blue," but woe betide the editor who tries to introduce such heresy. Which is why in our Catalogue the old shade names for the early groups are wholly adhered to. In new issues a catalogue editor must decide for himself what names he is going to use. He can follow the official names which are usually given (in N.Z.) in the Philatelic Bulletin. Unfortunately these are not always satisfactory. Take for instance the bright shade used for the background of the current ½d Manuka. This was described officially as "wine"—and "wine" it may be in some ink manufacturers' lists of available inks. But does the name really convey much to anyone? Wine? What wine? Not "claret" if the 1d Claret Christchurch Exhibition is an example. At the best such naming must be a matter of opinion. I suppose the first person to name the famous "1d Claret" was only voicing a personal opinion. To him this new colour looked like the claret one gets out of bottles. It doesn't to me, not particularly, but what purpose would be served by my renaming it "Port" or "Red Burgundy"?

Much has been said on the question of co-operation between catalogue publishers. "If only," it is said, "the catalogues used the same colour names, how much easier life would be!" Not necessarily. If one catalogue says "1d red" and the other "1d scarlet," while meaning the same thing, is that necessarily much more confusing than both saying "1d red" when the colour is one that you would call "vermilion"? Still, allowing that such co-operation were attempted—who can hope that agreement could be reached over thousands of shades? And if agreement were reached by lengthy conference and compromise it would result in all participating editors having to rewrite a large proportion of their

catalogues. The cost might be ruinous and the result an inevitable howl of rage from the thousands of specialists who had their collections written up under the old nomenclature. Confusion would be awful indeed. Suppose in one catalogue a stamp had been listed as appearing in green, bright green and yellow-green shades. Under the new co-operation these could conceivably appear as "bottle green," "myrtle green" and "lettuce green"; how would the poor collector know which of the new names represented which of the old? Then it could happen that the editor of one catalogue would be a dominant figure in the "co-operation"; it would cause no little distress if the others discovered, after virtually rewriting their books at his behest, that he had no intention of ever publishing his own catalogue again!

So far, all that I have written has been in very negative vein, seeming to suggest that the situation is hopeless and that confusion must continue.

This has not been intended. I have tried first to show that much thinking of the subject is loose and ill-informed, giving little consideration to the enormous difficulties that would attend the preparation and use of a colour chart; in fact, the futility of such a production. These points established (as I hope), let us look at the situation realistically.

The fact is that under the present system (or lack of it) collectors get along pretty well. No one would suggest that the present list of colours used in, for example, the Full-face group, is either perfect or anything remotely like exhaustive. But most collectors subconsciously appreciate the difficulties and treat the names as group names only, each covering a wide range of more minor variations. This is how they should be treated and (here being perhaps the most important point of all) they should be considered only within their own group. By that I mean that a "deep green" in the Full-faces should not be expected to be exactly the same as a "deep green" in the 1935 Pictorials—or in any other group. In other words, the "deep" is relative and valid as applied within its own group only. One can expect that a "deep" green in any section will be green and will be deep but within those limits one can imagine a host of possible variations. So look to find the "deep" as definitely a strong and full colour, outstanding in these respects from other stamps of the same small group; on no account expect the "deep" of one group to be exactly the same shade as the "deep" of another. In dealing with common stamps, the collector generally has little difficulty. By keeping his eyes open and seeing what other collectors have, or by viewing dealers' approval books, he will soon know the broad range of shades listed in the catalogues; with the rare shades things are more difficult. There are some, such as the 1½d Boer War browns and khaki, the 4d ochre Edward, the carmine-lake George V etc. which have to be seen to be known for certain. No colour naming can do more than point to probability.

I hope I have convinced most readers that the problem is not likely to respond to any easy solution. It is, I think, in some ways insoluble. But we philatelists have lived with it a long time and managed to do quite well. A new attempt at solving the problem of the rare shade, seldom seen, is our publishing in our Catalogue of colour plates of the "London" Full faces. This may be expandable later to include such stamps as the 1d Claret Christchurch. The difficulty of attaining a close approximation to the original and the very high cost make these plates something of a luxury but they are very popular with Catalogue users.

I fully expect that this article will draw a heavy barrage from scientific and other learned philatelists. Their opinions will be treated with all respect—but I have no intention of being drawn into controversy: firstly, because no one who has not published a catalogue is in fact fully qualified to speak of the difficulties encountered; secondly, because I will, by then, be so far away as to be almost out of range of even the biggest guns.

Distinguished visitors. I had the pleasure early in November of a brief meeting with Mr. and Mrs. H. F. G. Harrison of Harrison & Sons Ltd. As you all know Messrs. Harrisons are the big English stamp printers ("30 million a day"), who have been printing photogravure stamps of N.Z. for some years. Mr. Harrison was able to show me the latest products of his firm, made for countries all over the globe. Some really superb effects are being obtained by the latest methods. I also received and accepted the very kind offer of a chance to see over the Harrison printing works some time in 1961. That should allow me to send a most interesting note for the Newsletter.

QUEEN ELIZABETH ISSUES MINT

Now if ever, is surely the time for collectors to fill those gaps. Our stocks will never be better and prices never more attractive. All offers are mint unless stated .

Q.E. SHADES

The issue has been prolific in attractive shade differences and nowhere is a better range available than with us. We offer them in a form to show the more outstanding without including anything too trivial.

278

(a) **Small stamps with small figures of value.**

N1a ½d grey. Two fine shades, 3d; in blocks	9d
N2a 1d Orange. The single stamp 3d; in block	10d
N3a 1½d brown. Two good shades 8d; in blocks	2/6d
N4a 2d green. Two good shades 9d; in blocks	2/8d
N5a 3d vermilion Die 1a. Two good shades 1/-; in blocks	3/6d
N5b 3d vermilion Die 1b. The single stamp 6d; in block	1/9d
N6a 4d ultramarine. Two fine shades 1/3d; in blocks	4/6d
N7a 6d purple. The bright purple shade 9d; in block	2/8d
N8a 8d rose-carmine. Three excellent shades 3/-; in blocks	11/6d

(b) **Small stamps with large figures of value on Coarse paper.**

N31a 1d orange. Two fine shades 6d; in blocks	1/6d
N32a 1½d brown. The single stamp 8d, in blocks	2/6d
N33a 2d green. Two fine shades 6d; in blocks	2/-
N34a 3d vermilion. The single stamp 1/-; in Booklet pane	8/6d
N35a 4d ultramarine. The single stamp 8d, in block	2/8d
N36a 6d mauve. Two fine shades 1/6d; in blocks	5/9d

(c) **As above, the last issue on thick, fine white paper.**

N31b 1d orange. Two fine shades these do not include the striking red-orange offered elsewhere in this Newsletter). The two shades 6d, in blocks	1/8d
N33b 2d green. The single stamp 3d; in block	1/-
N34b 3d vermilion. The single stamp 4d; in block	1/3d
N35b 4d ultramarine. The single stamp 6d; in block	2/-
N37a 8d brown. The two fine shades 2/-; in blocks	8/-

(d) **The 1958 Provisionals.**

N40a 2d on 1½d (large figures). Two fine shades of each of the large dot and small dot overprinted stamps. The four stamps 1/4d; in blocks	5/-
N41a 2d on 1½d (small figures). The sensational error stamp issued only at Auckland. The single 60/-; block	£12

(e) **The Middle values (9d to 1/9d).**

N9a 9d brown & green. The single stamp 1/3d; in block	5/-
N10a 1/- black & carmine. The three fine shades 4/6d; in blocks	17/6d
N10b 1/- as above, the rare Die 1b. The single	150/-
N11a 1/6d black & blue. The single stamp 2/4d; in block	9/-
N12a 1/9d black & orange. The single stamp 3/6d; in block	13/6d
N12b 1/9d as above on thicker, white paper. Two good shades 7/6d; in blocks	30/-

(f) **High Values, Queen on Horseback.**

N13a 2/6d brown. The single stamp 3/9d, in block	14/-
N14a 3/- green. The single stamp 4/6d; in block	17/6d
N15a 5/- carmine. The single stamp 7/6d, in block	30/-
N16a 10/- blue. Two excellent shades 35/-; in blocks	£6

GRAND QUEEN ELIZABETH SET OF MINT SHADES

279

We offer the grand lot of 50 stamps, being the whole lot of these offered above (except N41a and N10b rarities and the two 10/- stamps) at a special price. These will make several colourful pages in your album. Now is the time!

The set of 50 beautiful Q.E. mint stamps	50/-
The same set, but in superb mint blocks of four	£10

Q.E.—1d A SURPRISE LATE ISSUE IN RED-ORANGE

280

Late in the life of the set the 1d value appeared on the thick white paper in a shade not previously seen. There is a very noticeable addition of red to the ink. We have no very large supply but should have enough for our keen Q.E. specialists.

N31b The striking red-orange shade, mint 1/6d, in block	5/6d
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281 Q.E. 1/- Scarce Centre Plate 3.

Undoubtedly the rarest normal issue of the series. Stamps from this plate are easily recognised and are listed and illustrated in our new Catalogue revision. Mint stocks are practically unobtainable, but a few nicely used copies are available. The price for a stamp from this scarce centre plate

90/-

QUEEN ELIZABETH PLATE BLOCKS

We are confident that our range of Plates is the equal of any in the world—but they will not last for too long so be in now! Numbers are from our Catalogue; blocks are of six in the lower values and four in the 9d to 10/-.

282

Original pence values with small figures.

N1a ½d Plate 1, 1/6d; Plate 2	3/6d
N2a 1d (small) Plates 5 or 31 each	2/-
N3a 1½d (small) Plate 12	2/6d
N4a 2d (small). Plates 15, 17, 18 each	2/6d
N5a 3d (Die 1a) Plates 3, 4, 7, 8, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, each	2/6d
ditto Plates 25 or 26, each	4/-
N5b 3d (Die 1b) Plates 33, 4/6d; N6a 4d small, Pl. 9	4/6d
N7a 6d (small) Plate 6, 7/6d; N8a 8d (small) Plates 10, 20, each	6/-

Middle Values.

N9a 9d 1A 1A, 1B 1B or Imprint, each 6/-; 1A 2A, 1B 2B, each	5/-
N10a 1/- 1A 1A, 1B 1B or Imprint, each 8/-; 1A 2A, 1B 2B, each	6/-
N11a 1/6d 1A 1A, 1B 1B or Imprint, each 11/6d; 1A 2A, 1B 2B, each	9/-
N12a 1/9d 1A 2A, 1B 2B or Imprint, each 15/-; N12b (white paper) plates each	15/-

High Values.

2/6d Plate 4, 17/6d; 3/- Plate 2, 20/-; 5/- Plate 1, 32/-; 10/- Plate 3	75/-
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Redrawn Values with large figures.

N31a 1d Plates 12, 13 14 each	1/6d
N31b 1d (white paper) Plates 13, 14, each	1/6d
N33a 2d Plates (no stops) 3, 12/6d; 4, 1/9d; 5 (block of 4 only) 12/6d; 3 and 5 with stops, each	1/9d
N33b 2d Plates 3, 4, 5 6 each	2/-
N34a 3d (No Plate numbers exist). Booklet pane	8/6d
N34b 3d Plates 17, 18, 19, 20, each	2/6d
N35a 4d Plates 15, 16, each 4/6d; N35b white paper, Pl. 15, 16 each	3/3d
N36a 6d Plates 1, 2, each 4/6d; N37a 8d Plate 21	8/6d

Provisional Issue.

N40a 2d on 1½d Large dot, Plate 7, 4/-; Plate 9	4/-
ditto Small dot. Plates 7, 10 each 2/6d; Pl. 9	3/6d

ALBUMS FOR THE XMAS STOCKING!

We have a fine range of Albums available, to quote a few:—

Frank Godden. (All peg fitting with glassine interleaving).	
Graduate. In red, Brown or Blue (75 pages)	£2/12/6
Burleigh. In Blue (75 pages)	£4/2/6
Warwick. In Red, Brown or Blue (75 pages)	£6/10/0
Rapkins. (Springbacks)	
Favourite. In Red or Green (75 pages)	£2/0/0
Shield. In Green, Blue or Red (50 pages)	21/-

Postage extra in all cases.

Write for a full list and price range.

CORONATION VARIETY

283 An unusual lot, being a set of the blocks of the 2d 1953 Coronation, all from the top right of the sheet and showing the sheet value. In all cases the value marking "£1" has been cancelled and "10/-" substituted. One block is mint, one is used and one is an apparently unique piece showing the "10/-" marking doubly printed. These are scarce blocks and the last, of course, a rarity. The set of blocks

£6

HEALTH 1st DAY COVERS

We have a good range of Health first day covers in stock and readers are invited to let us have their requirements. A few of the earlier issues are listed below.

287 1930 Nurse. This stamp on cover is scarce. The few that we have, are all cancelled with a light round postmark and the date is clean and easy to read. The cover, with well centred stamp and fine cancellation	£3
288 1936 Lifebuoy. With a nice round clean postmark and date	4/6d
289 1937 Hiker. These are all on specially printed envelopes, very attractive, each	5/-
290 1938 Children at play	
(a) Again on attractively printed covers, each	3/-
(b) Cancelled with a Relief date stamp. The cover	7/6d
291 1940 Beach Ball	
Issued in the early war years, never an easy period for this type of material. The cover	17/6d

PROTECT YOUR MINT SHEETS

We have the perfect answer for the collector of mint sheets or large blocks, in the form of a book with glassine pages and plyable card cover (size 9in x 11½in). The leaves are open on two sides only, and so your stamps cannot fall out. This is the most satisfactory way to keep your stamps dry and rust free. Price, post free

6/6d

THE COMMEMORATIVES

New Zealand's History in colourful Pictures!

292 1906 Christchurch Exhibition	
(a) Complete set of four, mint	95/-
(b) ditto mint. Not so fine	55/-
(c) ½d Canoe mint 7/6d. Used, not so fine	4/6d
(d) 1d Maori Art. Mint 6/6d. Used 5/-. Not so fine used	4/-
(e) 3d Capt. Cook mint	11/-
(f) 6d Annexation, not so fine used	60/-
293 1913 Auckland Exhibition	
(a) Complete set of four, fine mint	140/-
(b) ditto. Not so fine mint	100/-
(c) Ditto. Fair condition mint	80/-
(d) ½d value mint 5/6d. A mint block 20/-. Mint pair, fair condition	4/6d
(e) ½d value fine used 6/-, not so fine	4/6d
(f) 1d value mint 7/- . A mint block 27/6d. Mint pair, fair condition	4/6d
(g) 1d value used 6/-, not so fine used	4/-
(h) 3d value mint 60/-. A mint block	£12
(i) 3d value fine used	60/-
(j) 6d value, mint	70/-

HEALTH STAMPS—THE POPULAR STAMPS!

No New Zealand collection is comprehensive without a Health section but how many have a complete series from 1929 to date? Take this opportunity to fill those blank spaces, and get a bonus too!

285

	MINT	USED		MINT	USED
1929 Nurse	10/-	8/6d	1940 Beach Ball (2)	7/6d	7/6d
1930 Nurse	20/-	25/-	1941 ditto (2)	3/6d	5/6d
1931 Red Boy	90/-	85/-	1942 Swing (2)	2/-	2/-
1931 Blue Boy	90/-	65/-	1943 Triangles (2)	1/-	10d
1932 Hygeia	26/6d	22/6d	1944 Princess (2)	10d	10d
1933 Pathway	16/6d	12/6d	1945 Peter Pan (2)	9d	8d
1934 Crusade	12/6d	12/6d	1946 to 1951 each (2)	8d	4d
1935 Keyhole	3/-	1/9d	1952 Royal children (2)	11d	4d
fair used		1/-	1953 Scouts & Guides (2)	9d	5d
1936 Lifebuoy	2/6d	1/6d	1954 Mt. Aspiring (2)	8d	5d
fair used		1/-	1955 Medallion (3)	1/2d	8d
1937 Hiker	3/-	2/6d	1956 Apple Tree (3)	1/3d	8d
1938 Children	3/-	1/8d	1957 Beach scene	11d	6d
1939 Beach Ball (2)	4/6d	4/6d	1958 & 1959 each (2)	10d	5d
286 Miniature Sheets					
1957 Beach scene wmk upright (12) mint				20/-	
ditto wmk sideways (12) mint				12/6d	
1958 Brigade children (12) mint				8/-	
1959 Tete and Poaka (12) mint				6/-	

294 1920 Victory	
(a) Complete set of 7 mint or used (Cat. 33/9)	27/6d
(b) ½d Green, mint 6d. Deep green mint 2/6d. Yellow-green	3/-
Pale yellow green	12/6d
(c) ½d green used	3d
(d) 1d Carmine mint 1/-, Carmine pink, mint	1/6d
(e) 3d Carmine used, 3d carmine pink used	6d
(f) 1½d Maori Chief mint 6d, used	6d
(g) 2d on ½d green, mint 9d, used	3d
(h) 3d Lion, mint 5/6d; used	3/6d
(i) 6d Peace & Progress, mint 10/-, used	6/-
(j) 1/- Geo. V orange-verm. or dp. orange-verm., mint	15/-
(k) 1/- ditto used but stained 17/6d, another, used but wrinkled	10/-
(l) 1/- ditto mint, slightly thinned or creased	10/6d
(m) A short set of 6 (excluding 1/-) used	9/6d
295 1925 Dunedin Exhibition	
Complete set of 3 values, mint	15/-
1935 Silver Jubilee	
Complete set of 3 values, mint 8/6, used	11/6d
1936 Anzac	
Set of 2 mint or used	1/-
1937 Coronation	
Set of 3, mint 1/6d, used	10d
1946 Peace	
Complete set 11 mint 6/-, used 2/6d	
1950 Canterbury Centennial	
Complete set of 5 mint or used 3/-	
1953 Royal Visit	
Set of 2 mint 1/-, used	5d
1956 Southland Centennial	
Set of 3 mint 2/3d, used	1/9d
1936 Chamber of Commerce	
Complete set of 5 values, mint 6/- used	6/6d
1957 Plunket, 1958 Nelson, 1959 Jamboree,	
Each mint	5d
Used	2d
1958 Tasman Flight	
Mint	1/-
Used	6d
1958 Hawkes Bay	
Each set of 3 mint	2/3d
Used	1/7d
1940 Centennial	
(a) Complete set of 14, mint used	32/6d 16/6d
(b) ditto "Official" mint 12/6d, used	7/-
1948 Otago Centennial	
Set of 4 mint or used	1/3d
1953 Coronation	
Complete set of 5 mint 6/6d, used	3/6d
1955 Centennial of N.Z. Postage stamps	
Set of 3 mint 1/3d, used	7d
1957 Frozen Meat Export	
Set of 2 mint 3/3d, used	2/-
1959 Marlborough	
Set of 3 mint	2/-
1959 Red Cross	
Each mint	6d
Used	4d
1960 Westland	
Set of 3 mint	1/8d
Used	1/4d

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