

C.P. NEWSLETTER MONTHLY

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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Lot 99 (a) Printer's impression of an essay for the central design of the 1d. Victory Issue 1920. (Note: differs from issued design in small features).

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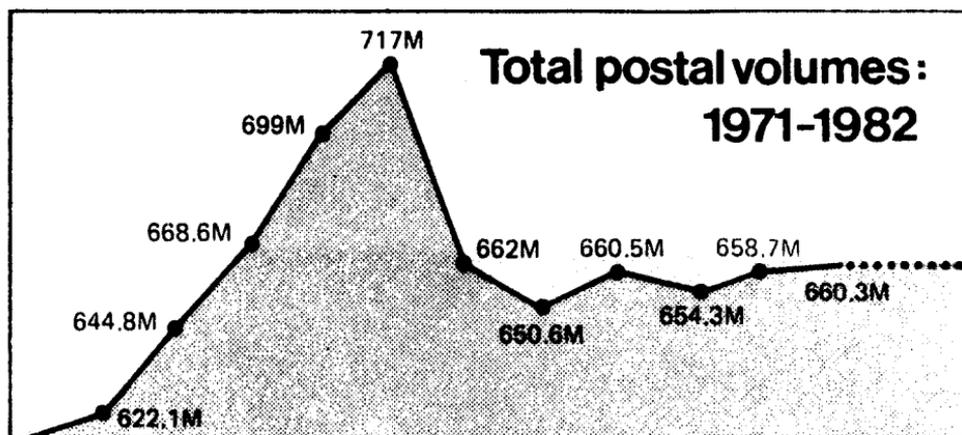


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POST OFFICE GOES UNDER THE MAGNIFIER I was able to have a most interesting discussion with several Post Office officials from POHQ, Wellington, while at Stampex '83, the recent National Junior Stamp Exhibition in Auckland. It was made clear to me that several improvements are in the wind to the philatelic side of their promotions and it is likely that we shall see soon (amongst other things) multiple language stamp collectors' packs and "whole year" collections (to be brought out towards the end of each year). Current NZPO attitudes seem to be forward-looking and at the same time highly conscious of the necessity to preserve New Zealand's philatelic standing. In other words, no change is expected in the number of issues or in the level of face values we are seeing at present. Heavy emphasis is soon to be placed on the encouragement of Junior collectors, with psychological and motivational surveys of various age groups and the likelihood of computerised mailing lists.

"Consumer", the magazine of the New Zealand consumer protection group, recently featured a most thorough analysis of Post Office policy and finances - at least insofar as the latter is possible - from the published figures. Coming as it did on the eve of a profit for last year of 197.7 million dollars, the article is timely as it clarifies the true nature of published Post Office surpluses. The profit in 1980/81 was \$8.6 million and in 1981/82 \$76.1 million.



614.8M

STD LETTER RATE		4c		8c		10c		14c		20c		24c	
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	
← unprofitable →										← profitable →			

The graph above, published with the permission of "Consumer" shows total postal volumes 1971-1982 and makes it clear that the Post Office became profitable in 1976-1977 (surplus \$21.2 million). One reason for the previous unprofitability was the continuation of the 4c basic postal rate (which had become an artificially low rate) and unrealistically high demand for the service). This can be seen in early 1976 when the rate was increased to 8c. Total postal volume had reached 717 million articles, a figure which has not been equaled since.

THREE
"Consumer makes the point that the Post Office could do with much better public relations to correct misunderstandings about these enormous surpluses. And the Post Office took this advice to heart. Hard on the heels of the profit announcement this year came large national advertisements "explaining" the situation and citing the current NZ Prices and Wages Freeze as a partial reason. Post Office revenues are kept well separated from general Government expenditure and tax revenue and have been since 1927, when separate accounts were established. If the Post Office runs at a loss it receives direct funding from taxes, but other than that it may get loan finance from Treasury. Interest must be paid on these loans as well as repayments. "Profits" made by the Post Office are "ploughed back" to pay off principal and interest on finance that may have been borrowed from Treasury through National Development Loans. The losses preceding the period of profitability now enjoyed were 1973/1974 \$6.2 million, 1974/1975 \$20 million, 1975/1976 \$38.7 million - obviously an unacceptable trend.

Even now that they are making profits the Post Office's postal operation is still heavily subsidised by surpluses from Telecommunications revenue. In 1979/1980 the Post Office made \$70.9 million profit, but the postal business still suffered a net loss of \$13.5 million. Following these postal losses the Post Office was granted increases from 8c to 10c and then two further increases of about 40% each for 1979 and 1980, taking the standard letter price to 20c. As can be seen from the graph postal operations contributed profits in early 1981, despite the abrupt drop in numbers of items mailed. The howl of protest which met the postal increases has dropped off with each successive increase it seems (the latter increases have been less than the increase in the consumer price index). Postal profits (excluding other revenue) were 1980/1981 \$532,000 followed by a loss of \$535,000 and for 1982/1983 the projection is \$2 million - only a fraction of the \$198 million total surplus.

Another fallacy laid to rest by "Consumer" is that the Post Office is a monopoly. "Wrong", says Consumer - the only legal monopoly the postal business has is on receiving payment for delivering letters of less than 500g. This monopoly is probably protected for reasons of social policy - the desirability of having a single price national communications network. However, there is plenty of competition above the 500g. Private couriers and carriers as well as New Zealand Railways and Air New Zealand take a large slice of commercial business. The Post Office claims that the worldwide trend is for postal traffic to decline. However, in New Zealand the Post Office has altered that trend and as can be seen from the graph there are now moderate increases in traffic.

After all the commercial discounts and the costs have been met (processing 4.5c, delivery 6.1c per article) the Post Office makes a profit of 3.2c per article. Rural delivery makes up a lot of the high cost of the overall postal system (1980/81 \$8.15 million).

The service offered by the New Zealand Post Office appears to be one of the most efficient and cheap in the world. In some other countries excessive delays in delivery are commonplace. From the sampling system which they use the Post Office aims to meet its own standard target performance times about 85% to 90% of the time. For standard letters and non-standard first class postage the Post Office aims to deliver (a) the following day for local delivery and between main cities and towns within each island and between Wellington and Christchurch, Nelson, Blenheim (b) within two days for letters posted between other cities and towns and (c) within three days for letters posted from more remote places. These targets compare favourably with similar standards in the UK and Australia.

The main point made by "Consumer" is that better public relations are needed for the Post Office. Such things as efficiency levels and patterns of performance should be open to scrutiny by customers rather than the incomprehensible screeds of statistics at present offered. "Consumer" recommends separate Income and Expenditure Returns for the different divisions of the Post Office so that the individual performances of Post Office Savings Bank, Telecommunications and Postal Services can be ascertained. The idea of open accountability to the paying public is one which is gaining ground in Britain and should be introduced here to eliminate unnecessary public disquiet. Why not tell people what the aims, expectations and the targets are for things like capital expenditure? Due to the scale of our population it seems likely that New Zealand Postal Services will remain labour intensive and wholesale automation such as one sees in the USA, UK, France and West Germany are unlikely. In the long run this could make Postal Services as we know them, terribly expensive. Modern technology such as Bureaufax and Viewdata may well have a place somewhere in our postal future. ➔

► And the future? Recent announcements forecast these commitments for the P.O.: extensive introduction of optic fibre technology; a new \$14m satellite earth station at Warkworth designed to work with the new Intelstat V satellite coming into service over the Pacific in late 1984; \$75m towards the \$500m cost of a submarine 'phone cable linking NZ to Australia, Fiji, Hawaii and Canada; \$30m to upgrade rural 'phone services which will be of direct benefit to only 20,000 people.

THE NEW "PART I"

STANLEY GIBBONS "BRITISH COMMONWEALTH" 1984 Recent information that certain New Zealand dealers were selling SG 1983 at give-away prices ought to attract a lot of attention from those who would like to have a Stanley Gibbons Catalogue to refer to. The price changes this year are so few and so cosmetic that with just a few pencilled changes, the 1983 edition will do for another year - that is if you are not worried about what is already happening in "NZ" prices or what will happen in the next 12 months. I found it difficult to find any areas where much change had occurred. A glance through the Full Faces revealed SG.118 3d. p.12½ Mauve, moving from £225, £45 to £250, £45. Further on, the First Side Face 2/- remained unchanged, but the 5/- went from £450, £400 to £475, £375. In another stroke of the cosmetician's brush the Christchurch Exhibition 3d. moves from £70 mint to £75. The 6d. in the same set goes from £140 to £170 - an increase which not be borne out by the local market. The Dunedin Exhibition 4d. drops from £50 mint to £48 and in what appears to be an admission of an over-reaction in the 1983 edition where both the Blue and Red Boys (1931 Healths) were dropped in price by about 35%, they now move back from Red £75, £75 to £90, £85 this year and Blue £75, £65 to £90, £75 this year. And so it goes on. About the largest percentage change that I found was in the two shades listed of the 1d. Universal, perf. 14, printed from the "Dot plates", mint. These moved from £1.75 each to £3.

This year's Gibbons looks to me like a truly "tell it like we think it is" approach by Gibbons - quite a turn-round from the wholesale 100% increases which used to be routine in the "Red Book". It certainly isn't anticipatory in any way as most commentators would agree that the outlook for quality "New Zealand" is better now than it has been for some time, with an upsurge in the US market and prospects for all collectibles looking positively rosy.

(Note: "Watchman" in "Stamp Collecting Weekly" at the end of August points out that countries like Papua/New Guinea and Singapore are "taking off" in a big way. "Buy them all" says "Watchman". Countries like Nauru and Rhodesia (independent) seem static.)

Interesting observation from "Stampex '83" in Auckland recently - an overseas dealer made hay with a large holding of French Antarctic Territory which was brought in and sold to a starved local market. I suppose as in all fields the opportunities are there for those who are awake to them.

70c LAKE ALEXANDRINA As complaints flow in about the lack of gum adhesion in the "Beautiful New Zealand" issue, the disproportionate size of the borders round the design and the fact that when you soak the stamps, the paper shrinks but the silver frame doesn't, another argument rages in South Canterbury about the origin of the name on the 70c issue (see CPNLM July report) "Lake Alexandrina".

Mr. L.C. Greig of Timaru has now sent me some clippings of the ongoing discussion. In an editorial in the Timaru "Herald" of the 12th August it was stated that the confusion over the naming of the lake was unlikely to be conclusively resolved. They suggested that it was probable that Julius von Haast named the lake after a Danish princess. The Post Office had claimed that Haast had named it, but several local people, including descendants of the Robertson family, said the lake had been named after Alexandrina Robertson. The New Zealand Geographic Board supported the Post Office claim that Haast had named the lake after Princess Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX of Denmark, later the Princess of Wales and Queen of England. The intriguing aspect, says the "Herald", was that neither woman spelt her name "Alexandrina". The "Herald" article was inconclusive, but brought to light some interesting observations, among which was that Haast had inked in the name of Lake Alexandrina on an 1864 map and that the Robertsons did not take up Glenmore station until 1875.

"Enclosed please find \$12.50 sub for CPNLM - couldn't be without it! - W.A.G., Wellington.

Most enlightening, however, was a letter from W. Greenwood of Timaru the following day, which pointed out that in 1862 Alexandrina Robertson would have been a girl of 12 years, living in Scotland and that she did not emigrate to New Zealand until 1869. Julius Haast had referred to Lake Alexandrina in 1862, but uncharacteristically did not admit to naming it. Mr. Greenwood asks - "Is it likely that you would mis-name a lake after an obscure Danish princess before she married into British Royalty?" On the other hand, would the early sturdy Scottish settlers be bothered with a Danish princess when they named other places after their own ancestral homeland? Julius Haast (later Sir Julius von Haast) was born in Germany and became famous as an explorer and geologist with the Canterbury Provincial Council. It is quite reasonable to suggest that to show his newfound British attachment he would name a lake after Queen Victoria with the poetic twist of using her first baptismal name - "Alexandrina".

(Editor's Note: The latter seems the most likely to me - as there was already a Lake Victoria in Africa discovered by Speke in 1858, that name would already have been spoken for (as it were). Ah well - I suppose it's all good fun).

1970 PICTORIALS More on the gum types. Mr. J. Coppoolse of Horotiu has sent me some more information with examples of different gum types that he observed in the 5c, 18c and 20c values of the 1970 Pictorials.

5c Scarlet Parrot Fish	(a)	White gum - unwatermarked
	(b)	Bluish gum - unwatermarked
18c Maori Club	(a)	White gum - watermarked
	(b)	Bluish gum (striped) unwatermarked
	(c)	Bluish gum (even) unwatermarked
20c Maori Tattoo Pattern	(d)	White (clear) gum, unwatermarked
	(a)	White gum - watermarked
	(b)	White gum - unwatermarked
	(c)	Bluish gum (striped) unwatermarked
	(d)	Bluish gum (even) unwatermarked (also with selvedge dot (reprint)).

In all of the above listings Mr. Coppoolse identifies the last-named variety as the scarcest.

Any further comments or contradictory observations?

BOOK REVIEWS *In the mail are two more "essential" works for the bookshelf. Astute observers will have noticed how the prolific nature of New Zealand philatelic research and philatelic writing also spills over into the associated field of Postal History and the "fringe areas" of Cinderellas like Railway stamps and Beer Duty stamps, Wages Tax stamps and so forth.*

Of course, I'm taking my life in my hands by describing the latter as "fringe". The following for Fiscals (whether fiscally or postally used) and Railway stamps appears to be widespread and make up almost a new frontier for philately. This is the area where much new work of great value is being done and although in the case of the Railway stamps decent supplies are desperately difficult to find, there seem to be plenty of enthusiasts and those prepared to pay quite high prices for scarcer items. The listing of these fields as seriously acceptable alternatives to "straight philately" in Volume VI of "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" published by The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (1977) was a significant development. Maybe in some ways it's been a response to the price escalation in regular issues.

Another field which came of age at an earlier time is manuscript cancellations. In the words of Volume III of the Handbook, an earlier generation of stamp collectors despised and rejected pen cancelled adhesive postage stamps. Several generations have passed since Manuscripts metamorphosed into a respectable branch of Postal History collecting and with PH itself are now regarded as a vitally important aspect of philately. They're fully in line for Gold medals at competitive international exhibitions now. ➤

"Thank you for this month's sending. It is a lovely item and I am really thrilled with it. I have never regretted joining your Budget Scheme or purchasing your excellent Catalogue. Both have added immeasurably to the enjoyment I get from my hobby." - C.C., Bay of Plenty

Up until recently the definitive references for manuscript cancellations on early New Zealand issues and for Railway Charges stamps were respectively Volumes III and IV of the Handbook. Now the RPSNZ has added another volume to its monograph series "The New Zealand Railways Charges Stamps; Design and Printing" by J.W. Brodie and the Postal History Society of New Zealand has published "New Zealand Postal Manuscripts" by Dr. A.R. Marshall of Otorohanga.

Both are fine and exhaustive works of reference. In the book on Postal Manuscripts, Dr. Marshall goes into a tremendous amount of detail dealing with almost every possible application of manuscript markings on postal material. Dr. Marshall's approach to the subject is an interesting one and somewhat more intellectual than the traditional bald stating of the facts. Of course, the facts are all there, as in "Historical Aspects of New Zealand Manuscript Use" and "Regulations and Instructions" date stamp and obliterator information and the historical background to and reasons for the uses of manuscript cancellations in different offices. Dr. Marshall surveys the ways in which manuscripts may be collected or classified, referring to earlier authorities on the subject. What makes this book interesting, however, is the approach he takes in Appendix I to "Manuscript Possibilities". In this fresh and original approach all possible offices for manuscripts are listed, but the cases where a local manuscript is known occupy but one column of the list. Thus, the listing gives the name of the office, when it was opened, the period during which a manuscript cancellation is possible ("full period" or "before A class date stamp" etc.). Where the manuscript is known the date is given and an illustration and reference. A date is also given for the latest preceding date stamp and earliest following date stamp, thus allowing for the possible provisional use of manuscript cancellations between date stamps and their eventual discovery. The listing is a comprehensive collectors' guide showing not only where manuscripts have been found and identified, but where they may yet be found. In other words, it's a blueprint for future collectors. (and hopefully for future philatelic writers, too).

Undoubtedly the definitive reference work to date.

New Zealand Railway Charges stamps "Design and Printing" by Jim Brodie of Wellington is a smaller book, but comprehensive and copiously illustrated (including colour plates). (Note that this booklet does not cover Railway Newspaper stamps 1890-1925. As explained in the book, the reason for updating the record is that new information has come to light. Now available are almost complete records of the printings of the "Newspaper" and "Railway Charges" issues. There is now design material, single stamp proofs, plate proofs as well as artwork and blocks previously not known to be preserved, and this has given a basis for further examination of the Charges issues. The book takes up with the design of the Railway Charges stamp, reproducing original design drawings in different states. Preparation and printing are covered in great detail and the printing blocks and proofs are illustrated. The 1926-28 issues in the 10/- 8d. and 4d. are covered and there are detailed tables of printings to 1958- Plates used, sheet numbers, preparations and papers used are all covered in detail and tabulated and there is considerable detail about flaws and their causes. Station overprints are covered and an interesting table schedules the total values of Railway Charges stamps issued to lesser stations in the period 1 September 1930 to 24 August 1931. The value of this, as is pointed out, is that it shows the rate at which stamps were issued to stations and thus infers the degree of use made of the stamp system.

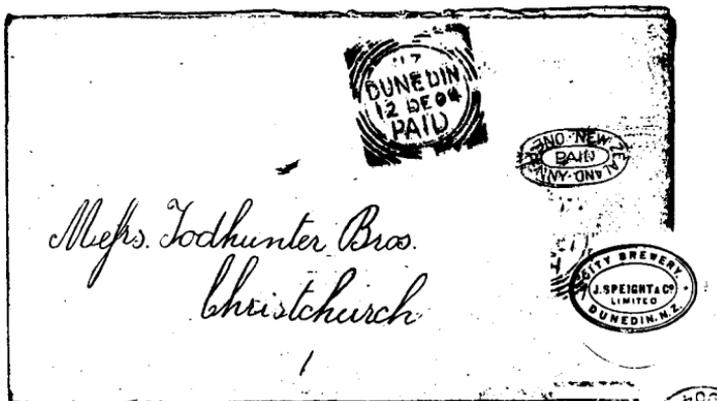
PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND DATE STAMPS - A NICE NEW FIND Last month while carrying out a routine survey of Full Face Queen stocks, I discovered an example of Province of Auckland date stamp No. 1 (see CPNLM, Vol. 34, No. 4, Nov. 1982). This example is interesting in that it pre-dates the previous earliest recorded date for this date stamp. The previous earliest date recorded appears to be 14th February 1865. On my stamp, a copy of SG.97, the ld. Carmine-vermilion Full Face Queen with "NZ" watermark is identifiably October 2 ? 1864. The postmark was only partially (25%) present and there was no trace of the serial number. Gerald Elliott's acetate identification chart was the secret of a relatively easy and quick identification, later confirmed by Gerald himself.

"I find your Catalogue, Newsletter and stamps Supplied of the highest quality and of great assistance to me. All I can say is 'Congratulations on a great service'." - RCK

Easily the most important offering of these rare NZ Postal History items for some years. Sure, a few appear from time to time in down-country auctions. Seldom or never, however, in this form, of this rarity in this absolutely immaculate condition. Few collectors are aware that the franking machines used throughout the world are based on the New Zealand invention of the "Dickie" machines first tried in NZ outside Post Offices in 1905-06. These early covers are therefore of far wider significance than at first appears.

"WALES" meter frank (second die)

- 102 (a) "New Zealand - One Penny - Paid" in double oval on official "J. Speight & Co. Limited, City Brewery, Dunedin, NZ" envelope, addressed to Messrs. Todhunter Bros., Christchurch. Dunedin 12 DE 04 squared circle obliterator in black. Backstamped Christchurch (machine cancellation). The cover is - without qualification or apology - in perfect condition and probably the best in existence (only a few are known of this meter-frank). Illustrated front and embossed flap (insert) \$350.00
- (b) Ditto Another example of this rarity. This time cover with slightly ragged flap, but front superb. (Embossed flap). Dunedin squared circle this time, as is more "normal" in red (2 FE 05). Meter mark complete and fully readable (underlies pink, slightly). Rare \$250.00



102 (f) "Moss" Machine No. 3 meter frank (Insert: detail of printed flap)

"PAID WELLINGTON" machine cancellation

- (c) "PAID AT WELLINGTON 5 AP 05" A cover of pristine condition in all ways and a perfect strike (in red). 1905 usage in conjunction with a new date stamp for the "Wellington No. 2" cancelling machine. Not a meter mark of course, but this famous early cancellation has been used on bulk/paid correspondence and the permit number of the user is given at top left "49167". The d/s is inscribed "W2", identifying it as the Robertson Machine. Perfect example of this scarce item ... \$75.00

MOSS MACHINE No. 4 (3rd OFFICE MACHINE) MODEL C

- (d) "New Zealand - Postage Paid - No. 1 - 1/2d." Used in all Moss credit machines. On perfect envelope with Christchurch machine cancellation SEP 21 05. Official embossed flap to envelope "Christchurch Meat Coy. Ltd., etc." in Blue. Used with typewriter ribbon (purple). Cover folded lightly \$50.00
- (e) Ditto Details as above, but this perfect cover (Nov. 13 1905) shows embossed flap (Christchurch Meat Coy.) and clear No. 1 in 1/2d. frank (purple) \$65.00

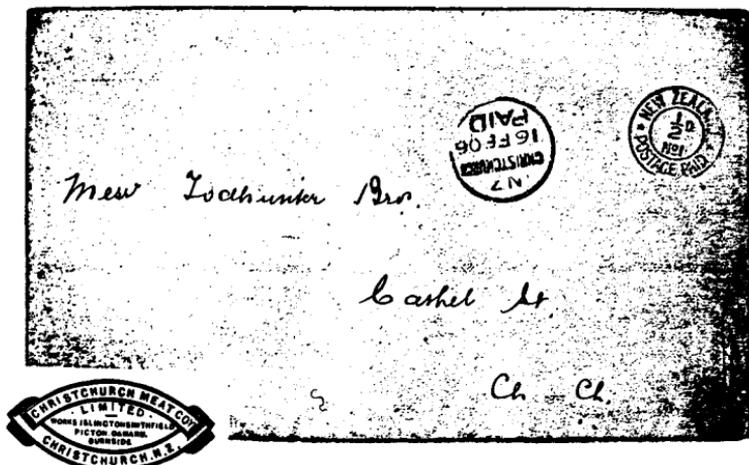
JUNIOR SPOT FROM VAL MCFARLANE

NEWSPAPER STAMPS Stamps issued for the payment of postage on Newspapers. New Zealand's only Newspaper Stamp was issued on the 1st January 1873 - the 1/2d. Rose.

EARLY NZ METER FRANKS (Contd.)

MOSS MACHINE No. 3

- (f) "New Zealand, Postage Paid, Ltd., No. 1" On Christchurch Meat Coy., envelope (flap). Christchurch "PAID" CDS in red 16 FE 06 and clear, perfect strike of the meter frank. A superb and rare item of this experimental machine. The use is early as the machine was commissioned at the Christchurch Meat Coy., a mere week earlier (8 FE 06). The colour of the frank is unlisted in Vol. III (black) - normally violet or purple. A perfect cover \$175.00
- (g) Ditto Less distinct strike of the same frank, but clear and legible. Christchurch CDS 6 MR 06. "PAID" in black and (torn) flap of the Christchurch Meat Coy. \$75.00



102 (a) "Wales" meter frank (Insert: detail of printed flap)

MISCELLANY

The regular spot. Some important material this month. The rare and seldom seen culled from our buying for the month.

ADSON - LESS COMMON VALUES

- 94 (a) DA4e, 2d. Blue Second or third setting in Purple-red - fine copy .. \$10.00
 (b) DA5d, 3d. Yellow Nice copy - Brown ad. \$15.00
 (c) DA6e, 4d. Green Super copy - Brown \$6.00
 One only - Mauve \$6.00
 (d) DA7d, 5d. Black Super copy in Red \$25.00
 (e) DA8h, 6d. Brown In Red - superb \$15.00
 In Mauve \$15.00
 (f) DA9c, 8d. Blue Fine unused copy (no gum) \$50.00
 (g) DA10c, 1/- Red-brown, p.12 x 11½ In Purple - super dated used \$30.00
 Fiscal copy - fine \$20.00
 (h) DA10e, 1/- Red-brown, p.10 Brown example (2nd setting) - small fault \$12.50
 Mauve or Red example (3rd setting) \$25.00

1898 PICTORIALS

- 95 (a) E14c(x) 6d. Kiwi, perf. 11, no wmk. Imperf vertically. Superb example in the Brick Red shade. Must be very rare - superb (VLH) ... \$225.00
 (b) E14e(z) 6d. Kiwi Rose, perf. 11, wmk. sideways Imperf. vertically. Item of brilliant appearance and excellent general condition. Hinged. (Cat. \$450) \$350.00
 (c) E014g(z) 6d. Kiwi Red, perf. 14, Official Cat. by SG at £500 - by CP at \$1000. One of the best examples we have seen. VLH. This is a super chance at \$750.00
 (CP subscribers only, please)

MISCELLANY

96 (a)

½d. GREEN MT. COOK

F5d, ½d. Green, perf. 14 x 15, two perf. blocks Some years ago CP Limited made the remarkable discovery that these sheets were perforated, not only in two different operations, but occasionally by two different perforating heads. The top six rows in such rare sheets were perforated with one head and the balance of the sheet at a later time by another perf head. This was necessitated it seems by the construction of the moveable bed of the Barrett Power Machine used for such an operation. A block demonstrating such a variation is therefore rare and is recognisable by the different configurations of the perforations when the top six rows are compared with the lower rows. Such pairs are catalogued by CP at \$500 each. This month's offering, therefore, is an amazing chance to secure a rare example of the variety. Included are the top eight rows of a sheet in a block two stamps wide. The perforation variety between rows 6 and 7 is immediately obvious. Three such blocks only (CPNLM subscribers only, please). Condition is fine (one of the lower pairs has sheet bending) \$100.00

- (b) F5d Ditto - From a sheet with two black lines overprinted in each vertical row. Also shows the variety to great advantage - the full depth of the sheet - a block two wide. \$15.00

1d. UNIVERSAL

- 97 (a) G9e, 1d. "Waterlow" plates Mixed perforations 14 and 11. Superb bottom selvedge pair (shows selvedge arrow). Vertical perfs mixed left and centre - lovely piece (one stamp slight vertical sheet bend (Cat. \$2000) \$1350.00
- (b) G10e, 1d. Ditto, Royle Plates, mixed perfs Superb bottom left selvedge corner block of ten, six stamps of which show full mixed perfs in the horizontal rows. A brilliant and pristine item by any standards (Cat. \$1200) \$750.00
- (c) G9a, Waterlow, p.14 Used on cover to Ireland FE. 6.0.7. (machine cancel - Auckland). Stamp creased but good looks. Endorsed "via Frisco" and back-stamped "H + K PACKET U.1. MR. 13.07". Nice item \$5.00

KING GEORGE V

- 98 (a) George V Recess "colour prints" Attractive little lot of 10 different - all wmk. - all imperf. - all o/p "colour print". ½d. Green (surface) (gummed-hinged - rt. selvedge), 3d. Light Brown, 3d. Dark Brown, 4d. Yellow, 4d. Orange, 7½d. Deep Red-brown, 7½d. Red-brown, 4½d. Deep Green, 4½d. Bronze Green, 9d. Sage Green. Lovely display \$100.00

1940 CENTENNIAL PLATES

101. SCARCE PLATES An "uncommon" listing - all plates in blocks of four with angle cut selvedge - absolutely UHM. TO CPNLM subscribers only - 20% discount.
- (a) S27a, 1d. Captain Cook and Map Plate nos. I2, I3, I4, I5, J2, J3, J4, J6. Each \$2.50
Plate J5 \$15.00
- (b) S28a, 1½d. FIVE SOVEREIGNS Plate B2 \$60.00
- (c) S29a, 2d. Tasman and Chart Plates D8, H7, J9, K8, L8. Each \$3.50
Plate B4 \$40.00
Plate A8 pair - slight spots in selvedge - rare. (Cat. \$250) \$25.00
- (d) S36a, 9d. Gold Mining Plate B1 (original form) \$150.00
Ditto, new figure I inserted \$200.00

CP - QUITE SIMPLY A BETTER WAY TO COLLECT "NEW ZEALAND"

1d. DOMINION

Not often these days we have enough specialised Dominions to do a nice listing. They are popular indeed. This month a selection of attractive items - and not all too expensive.

DE LA RUE PAPER

86 (a)	<u>J1a, 1d. Carmine - MINT</u> Superb UHM copy	\$3.00
	Or LH	\$2.50
(b)	<u>J1a Ditto</u> Finest used. A lovely little set of three. Blurred heavy print (from booklet). Pale Carmine-pink shade and the brilliant Ruby shade (from the booklets). All varieties absolutely guaranteed. The three (superb value)	\$12.50
(c)	<u>W3b(f) Ditto</u> Booklet pairs. Booklet pair UHM with bars both sides - nice one!	\$50.00
(d)	<u>J1a Ditto</u> The major flaws - MINT	
	"Q" Flaw in superb UHM pair	\$25.00
	Ditto in pair (small fault)	\$5.00
	Fine used	\$12.50
	"Broken Globe" flaw in super UHM pair	\$10.00
	Ditto in pair - small fault	\$2.00
	Fine used	\$6.00
	"Feather" flaw in superb (m) pair	\$10.00
	Or small fault	\$2.00
	Fine used	\$6.00
	<u>RARITY!</u> One only of the "bow split" flaw - used - fine	\$25.00

(e)

SPECIAL OFFER!

Superb set of mint UH singles of the three well known flaws, "Globe", "Feather", and "Q". Catalogued at \$45 - our stupendous price

.....	\$30.00
Or tiny faults (paper adherence etc.)	\$15.00
Or fine used (3)	\$20.00

(f)	<u>J01a, 1d. De la Rue - Official</u> "Q" flaw in UHM single	\$50.00
	"Globe" flaw in fine used	\$10.00
	"Feather" flaw - LH	\$25.00
	"Bow split" flaw in very fine used - superb offer!	\$50.00
(g)	<u>J1a Ditto</u> "Double gum" prepared for slot machine use. Uncatalogued but unquestionably genuine super item (perfs at bottom rough - ex machine)	\$125.00
(h)	<u>J1a Ditto</u> Offset on back - super UHM	\$25.00
(i)	<u>S6a, 1d. Dominion (J1a)</u> Overprinted "Auckland Exhibition". Superb UHM	\$60.00

JONES PAPER

87 (a)	<u>J2a, 1d. Carmine</u>	
	<u>Carmine UHM</u>	\$15.00
	LH	\$12.50
	Deep Carmine UHM	\$15.00
	LH	\$12.50
	Thick Jones paper LH	\$15.00
(b)	<u>J2a Ditto - Flaws</u>	
	Fine used "Globe"	\$12.50
	"Feather"	\$12.50
(c)	<u>W4c(y) (J2a) Jones Booklet pane</u> UHM pair with top selvage. All bars present	\$35.00
(d)	<u>J02a, 1d. Ditto Official</u> "Feather" and "Globe" flaws in commercially used (Cat. \$40)	\$25.00

"Must thank you for being so kind and patient and it is a pleasure in dealing with you and your firm.

I love your Loose-Leaf Catalogue - it really helps me no end.

Looking forward to many more years of stamp collecting and dealing with you."
NP, Queensland.

DE LA RUE - UNSURFACED PAPER

88 (a)	J3a, 1d. Deep Dull Carmine Superb UHM copy	\$40.00
	Block of four with corner and side selvage - nice specialist piece ...	\$175.00
	Commercially used	\$25.00
	Proof block of four with selvage - shows off unsurf. paper	\$10.00

DE LA RUE - SIDWAYS WMK.

89 (a)	J4a, 1d. Deep Carmine	
	Deep Carmine UHM	\$5.00
	Carmine UHM	\$5.00
	Copy UHM letters wmk.	\$10.00
	Copy UHM no wmk.	\$10.00
	Copy fine used	\$20.00
	Commercially used	\$17.50

"ART" PAPER "LITHO" WATERMARK

90 (a)	J5a, 1d. Rose-carmine UHM copy	\$1.00
	LH copy with Yellow-green wmk.	\$5.00
	UHM - Blue-green wmk.	\$11.50
	UHM copy double gum	\$2.50
	UHM copy Blackish-green wmk	\$10.00
	UHM copy - colourless wmk - horizontal mesh (Cat. \$100)	\$75.00
	UHM copy (superb) wmk. printed on front	\$100.00
	Or wmk. on front - slight stains	\$20.00
(b)	J5a Nice set in commercially used. Includes Blackish-green wmk., J05a Official with "feather" flaw, colourless wmk. with horizontal mesh	\$50.00
	Or colourless wmk. HM	\$30.00
(c)	J05a, 1d. Ditto Official Nice UHM left selvage block of four, showing "feather" flaw	\$50.00

COWAN PAPER

91 (a)	J6a, 1d. Carmine UHM copy	\$5.00
	MLH copy	\$4.00
(b)	J6a Ditto Fine used set of flaws - "Feather" and "Globe" - unused (no gum) copy	\$20.00
	Or "NVY" flaw	\$25.00
(c)	J06a Ditto Official Copy with "feather" flaw - fine used	\$8.00

COWAN PAPER - REVERSED WMK.

92 (a)	J7a 1d. Carmine Superb UHM	\$25.00
	Or not-so-fine unused	\$2.50

WIGGINS TEAPE VM PAPER

93 (a)	J8a, 1d. Carmine Superb UHM copy	\$30.00
	Block of four - shows plate damage - UHM	\$120.00

(b)

OUTSTANDING! Top right corner selvage serial no. block of
four shows "Globe" flaw - full positional!
All UHM \$300.00

(c)	Thick white paper UHM	\$100.00
	Fine used	\$10.00
	Fine used (thick paper)	\$20.00

The "Mail Coach" - Journal of the Postal History Society of New Zealand has this to say about CPNLM in its August number:

"In the last year or so Campbell Paterson Limited, the leading specialist dealers in New Zealand postage stamps, have extended their Monthly Newsletter to have four to six pages of invaluable notes and articles Subscription is recommended."

QUEEN ELIZABETH II - OFFICIALS

Classifications: UHM - unhinged mint: LH - light hinge: MNSF - not-so-fine unused: FU - fine used: CU - commercially used: NSFU - not-so-fine used.

- OFFICIAL 1d. ORANGE
- 68 (a) NO21a, 1d. Orange, coarse UHM 60c: LH 40c: FU 15c: CU 10c: Plate 2 \$10
 (b) NO21b, 1d. Ditto, thick white UHM \$1: LH 60c: FU 30c: CU 20c
- OFFICIAL 1½d. LAKE BROWN
- 69 (a) NO22a, 1½d. Lake-brown, coarse UHM \$2: LH \$1.75: FU \$4: CU \$3: NSFU 50c:
 Plate 4 \$20
- OFFICIAL 2d. MYRTLE-GREEN
- 70 (a) NO23a, 2d. Myrtle-green, coarse UHM 90c: LH 70c: MNSF 10c: FU 20c: CU 15c
 (b) NO23b, 2d. Ditto, thick white UHM \$1: FU 30c: CU 25c
- OFFICIAL 3d. VERMILION
- 71 (a) NO24a, 3d. Vermilion, coarse UHM 50c: LH 40c: FU 25c: CU 20c: Plates 8, 1
 each \$10
 (b) NO24b, 3d. Ditto, thick, white UHM 75c: LH 70c: FU 35c: CU 30c
- OFFICIAL 4d. BLUE
- 72 (a) NO25a, 4d. Blue, coarse UHM \$1: LH 90c: MNSF 10c: FU 25c: CU 20c:
 Plate 5 \$15
 (b) NO25b, 4d. Ditto, thick, white UHM \$2.50: LH \$2: FU \$1.50: CU \$1: NSFU 25c
- OFFICIAL 9d. Rose-Carmine
- 73 (a) NO26a, 9d. Rose-carmine, coarse UHM \$2.50: LH \$2: MNSF 20c: FU 75c: CU 65c:
 NSFU 10c: Plate 7 \$25
- OFFICIAL 1/- PURPLE
- 74 (a) NO27a, 1/- Purple, coarse UHM \$3: LH \$2.50: FU 75c: CU 65c: NSFU 10c
 (b) NO27b, 1/- Ditto, thick, white UHM \$6: LH \$5: FU \$1.50: CU \$1.25: NSFU 15c
- OFFICIAL 6d. on 1½d. LAKE-BROWN
- 75 (a) NO28a, 6d. on 1½d. Lake-brown, coarse UHM \$2.50: LH \$2: MNSF 25c: FU \$3: CU \$2
OFFICIAL 2½d. on 2d. MYRTLE-GREEN
 (b) NO29a, 2½d. on 2d. Myrtle-green, thick, white UHM \$1.25: LH \$1: FU \$3: CU \$2: NSFU 50c
- OFFICIAL 2½d. OLIVE-GREEN
- 76 (a) NO35a, 2½d. Olive-green, thick, white UHM \$1: LH 85c: FU \$1.50: CU \$1.25: Plate
 9 \$15
- OFFICIAL 3/- GREY
- 77 (a) NO39a, 3/- Grey, thick, white UHM \$60: LH \$55: FU \$70: CU \$60: NSFU \$12.50
 Plate 10 \$400

MISCELLANY

VICTORY ISSUE - PROOFS

- 99 (a) 1d. Victory - 1920 Printer's "Bromide" of an essay for the central design ("Peace" and Lion) in reverse. Registration marks in white on black painted background. (Measures 2¼" x 2¼"). Two examples with slightly different painted backgrounds and registration marks. (one dated "2 Oct.") - see illustration. Each \$100.00

1935 PICTORIALS - Some outstanding varieties

- 100 (a) LVLb ½d. Fantail Single wmk (VM). Rare example of the "clematis" flaw Row 8/1 on the first vertical mesh paper. Few were kept as the flaw was not widely recognised during the currency of this paper. The great 1935 Pictorial rarity \$425.00
- (b) L3b, 1½d. Maori Cooking (VM, W7 paper) Wet printing (brown gum). Superb set of plates 1A (two re-entries) and 1B. Nice! \$70.00
 Or block of four UHM (selvedge) \$25.00
- (c) L3c, 1½d. Ditto, Wmk. Inverted and Reversed Superb UHM block of four \$50.00
- (d) L5a, 2½d. ME. Cook and Lilies, p.14 - 13 x 13½ (VM single wmk.) Block superb UHM with inverted wmk. \$100.00
- (e) L13g, 2/- Captain Cook, p.13½ x 13½, coarse paper Plate 3 in block of four UHM \$85.00
- (f) OFFICIALS - PLATES L04f - 2d. p.14 x 13½ coarse HM plate 2A \$70.00
 L07e, 4d. p.14 x 14½, coarse HM plate 2B \$12.50
 L010e, 8d. p.14 x 14½, coarse HM plate 3 \$35.00
- (g) L02a, 1d. Kiwi Official, p.14 x 13½, VM Left selvedge block of four with plate crack between R6, nos. 1 and 2 - UHM \$35.00