

Campbell Paterson's BULLETIN

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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

Vol. 1, No. 4. DECEMBER, 1963. Issued Monthly—free. All lots offered subject to being unsold and will be sent on approval to known clients. Complete satisfaction is guaranteed on all lots offered.

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A Merry Xmas!

We extend to all our very best wishes for a Happy, Peaceful and Prosperous Christmas and New Year.

NEW ZEALAND NOTES AND COMMENT

by Campbell Paterson.

Readers seem to have been pleased to get the notes given last month on how to use the papers of the 1935/47 Pictorials for easy identification, instead of struggling with the watermarks. I am not so very long from New Zealand, where virtually every N.Z. Specialist has our Catalogue and (presuming that he reads it) knows about its usefulness in providing guidance such as on "papers;" so I find it a little strange to be among so many collectors who have never been given even elementary guidance of this nature. Those who have the Catalogue will have to bear with me; I cannot see how anyone can get full enjoyment out of N.Z. stamps without knowledge and it is therefore necessary for me to repeat here much of what has stood in the Catalogue for all to read for over twelve years. At the same time I can only keep repeating that it is better to collect N.Z. with our Catalogue—indeed I would say that it is impossible to collect without it!

The "Second Sideface" Queen Victoria set (of 1882 to 1898) gives another splendid illustration of the **practicability** of papers as opposed to watermarks as a means of identification. The first two "N.Z. Star" watermarks—not separately listed in S.G.—differ by only one millimetre in the distance between the N.Z. and the Star, a difference almost impossible to measure; so one either abandons all attempt to differentiate between them or one finds some other method of telling the "6 mm." from the "7 mm." Some might say, why bother? To which one might as sensibly answer, why collect at all? If the papers are the only means of **certain** identification between issues fifteen years apart—and here they are so—then we either learn how to differentiate or we stick to simplified collecting—that is how I see it.

I have said that the watermarks differ in size by only one millimetre. This is not a measureable margin and so perforce we have to turn to differences in the papers. Very fortunately—strange how often it seems to happen—the papers have differing "mesh" and the job of identification is simplicity itself. The earliest issues—approx. 1882 to 1888—are on the "6 mm." **horizontal mesh** paper; from 1888 **vertical mesh** papers were used.

It so happens that another paper, the "4 mm. **vertical mesh**" was used for a while and then discontinued, so that during the life of the original 12 x 11½ perforation (1882 to 1890/91) there were three papers in use. First the "6 mm." then the "7 mm." and, for a while, the "4 mm." After the introduction of the other perforations, (10, 10 x 11 and 11) the paper remained "7 mm." the only later change being the use of a coarse grade of "7 mm." paper in 1898. So it is only stamps that are perf. 12 x 11½ (and some varieties, perf. 12½), that need concern us in our search for easy means of identification. Anyone who has a number of "Sidefaces" should therefore first segregate the various perfs. The later ones, 10, 11, etc., can be taken as fully identified—only the 12 x 11½ need be further studied.

First select all with **horizontal mesh** (the mesh runs across the stamps and they therefore curl "top to bottom," remember?)—these are, without question, the "6 mm. wmk." stamps and you need never even glance at the watermark itself. The stamps now left all have vertical mesh. They can be separated

into "7 mm." and "4 mm." watermarks by measurement if you choose: the difference of 3 mm. is quite considerable (remember it is the space between the foot of N.Z. and the top point of the star that you are measuring) but it is equally easy to separate the two by the fact that the "4 mm." paper has a pronounced mesh and a greasy, almost transparent look, whereas the "7 mm." paper of this period is fine, white and smooth. Easy? Yes, and profitable too, for the perf. 12 x 11½ "6 mm." and "4 mm." stamps are pretty consistently more valuable than the "7 mm." For example, the 1/- "6 mm." and "4 mm." stamps are in mint quite rare.

1d. Universals. It is my intention soon to give notes on the identification of these fascinating stamps. May I suggest that it will be much more profitable and easier to follow these notes with the aid of one of our Reference sets? See Lot 164 in this Bulletin.

Obituary. British collectors will learn with regret of the death after a long and painful illness of C. P. Rang, until recently Editor of Gibbons' Stamp Monthly and a philatelic artist without peer. He was responsible for hundreds of the meticulously accurate drawings in the newly published Gibbons' G. B. Specialised Catalogue. Charles Rang was for long an important figure in British philately. A modest and retiring man, kindly and ever genial, he will be sadly missed.

STOP PRESS.

New 2½d. Life Insurance. A new 2½d. stamp was added to the lighthouses set on November 4th. It depicts Cape Campbell lighthouse—this being on the North East coast of the South Island. The ½d. value of the same set is now out of issue and will not be replaced.

New 1/9 Multi-Colour. This stamp appeared on November 4th, replacing the khaki 1/9.

"Compac." Like Great Britain and Australia, N.Z. will issue a stamp (8d. value) to celebrate the completion of the Compac Cable linking the three countries. The date of issue will be December 3rd.

Railway Centenary. 3d. and 1/9 stamps will be issued on November 25th to celebrate the Railway Centenary. Both the Railway and Compac issues will stay on sale until February 29th, 1964, unless stocks are earlier exhausted.

Road Safety Campaign. A 3d. stamp to publicise the campaign will appear on May 1st, 1964.

NEW ZEALAND.

Lot No.

155 1960-62 Some Special Shades. The following have already been offered to our "Guildford Shades" people but some may not have realized that they were being offered something out of the ordinary. They can order now if they wish. The three stamps offered are not normal new finds, but are from the Verne Collins stock and therefore were bought and are offered as extraordinary items, not to be found in general distribution today.

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|--|------|
| (a) 3d. with dull, paler blue background. This is from a very small issue found mainly, perhaps exclusively, at Westport. The "Westport" 3d., mint | 12/6 |
| (b) 3d. with "lemon" flowers. Substantially, this is the stamp listed by C/W as 112d. The "lemon" 3d. | 5/- |
| (c) 2½d. with very pale green leaves. Quite the most striking 2½d. shade to date. This is both scarce and spectacular. Each | 15/- |

N.B. All the above will be given major C.P. Catalogue rank in 1964. Prices are for mint singles. Blocks are available at pro rata rates as long as stocks are sufficient. Any stamps can be returned if found to be redundant after inspection.

156 1963 Healths.

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|---|-----|
| (a) Shades of the "blue" stamp. These were offered as Lot 109b in the October Bulletin but the position is clearer now. It seems that there have been two striking ultramarine shades in both big and/or miniature sheets. A third shade, a colder, quite different blue shade was found only in early miniature sheets, and is scarce. The two fine ultramarine shades (2) | 1/- |
| The scarcer blue shade (1) | 1/- |

N.B. Prices are for mint singles; those unwanted after inspection are returnable. Blocks available, pro rata.

169 **4d. George Violet — Varieties.**

- (a) Plate 20, R. 1/6 — the major "4½d. under 4d." re-entry in mint, in used and in used Official, the set of three £5
- (b) Plate 44, R. 3/8. Major re-entry, both ordinary and Official. Both used. The two 8/6
- (c) Plate 44, R. 4/7. Redrawn and badly malformed cross on crown in both ordinary and Official, also R. 5/8 or similar (minor re-touching). The three 8/-

170 **Second Sidefaces 1d. or 2d. with Adverts.** We have a mixed lot, unsorted, of Second or Third Settings. In lots of 1 dozen — each dozen includes a "Cadbury" and a green advert. Per dozen 15/-

171 **Queen Elizabeth Plate Blocks.**

- (a) **1962 2½d. on 3d. Surcharge.** We offer Plate blocks (of four) of Plates 17 (or 18) with wide surcharge and Plate 19 with narrow surcharge. The representative pair of blocks 7/-
- (b) **1953 1½d. brown (S.G. 725).** We can offer full sets of all four plates, used (Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14) in blocks of four mint. The four blocks 7/6

172 **1935 4d. "Mitre" Retouches.**

- (a) Mint 4d. with "long I" and "thick I" and "double I" retouches. The three stamps 12/6
- (b) As above, but two only. The two stamps 7/6
- (c) Used as above, the three retouches 7/6

173 **1960/63, 1/3 Trout.** From the Verne Collins superb used stock we offer the three distinct shades of this colourful stamp. This is a chance to get the scarce "ultramarine" at a bargain price and in unbeatable condition. While they last, in superb used, (a) "shocking blue," (b) "bright blue" and (c) "ultramarine" shades, marked in pencil "a," "b," "c." The three stamps 2/6

Further Christmas Suggestions.

The C.P. Simplified Album.

If you have a young or beginner friend, why not start him on the right road with the gift of a **C.P. Simplified Album**? This handsome and sumptuously produced book provides a space for every N.Z. stamp from 1855 onwards — without any variations of watermarks, perforations, etc., to tax the mind.

Post free, on approval, 35/-

Still available, the new G.B. Catalogue (1840-1900) — everything that the Great Britain Specialist wants. Crammed full of information — a guide and reference "without tears." And if you wish you can have it signed by our Mr. Campbell Paterson, who compiled the greater part of it.

Price (including postage, 1/-) 36/-

NOT ABOUT STAMPS.

The rejection by Australia of the offer of the British TSR-T nuclear strike plane, — by all accounts the ultimate in efficiency — has been greeted by the British press as an indication of the weakening of Commonwealth ties and as another sign that Australia is moving away from Britain into closer association with the United States. This attitude in press commentaries is fairly standard these days when a member of the Commonwealth takes any action that seems not to accord with Britain's best interests.

Let us examine the full situation:

(1) Australia, by reason of her membership within the Western Alliance and by her geographical position, forms with N.Z. the only suitable base for U.S. operations in the South Pacific. That the U.S. would have to bear the main brunt of any major fighting in the Pacific is as certain as that they would bear the main brunt in, say, Berlin.

(2) By taking the American equivalent of the TSR-2 Australia ensures that her bases will be suitable for U.S. intervention and assistance in time of trouble. If she had opted for the TSR-2—as I do not doubt most Australians would have wished—the TSR bases would have been relatively useless for the servicing of U.S. planes. That anyone can have doubted which way the decision would go is surprising. Certainly it has nothing whatever to do with pro- or anti-British sentiment in Australia, nor does it indicate that the Australians are moving away from British ties. If anything, Britain is more closely interdependent with the U.S. than is Australia; could it perhaps be that Britain is moving away from Australia? Fortunately, we are all moving, whether we know it or not, towards an integration of all the English-speaking peoples. In other words, as I see it, we do not have to worry about a weakening of the Commonwealth, what is evolving is something much stronger than the Commonwealth; something that we can get really enthusiastic about and which will give us once again a sense of purpose. It is fairly clear that General De Gaulle sees this English-speaking integration as already a political fact of life—the thought of those he calls “Anglo-Saxons” is never far from him. What is not so clear is whether the U.S. and British Governments and peoples are yet awake to what is happening under their eyes. One had hoped they knew where they are collectively going but the incident of the TSR-2 makes this doubtful. That two countries, bound in an alliance that is quite literally unbreakable (as long as Russia and China exist, that is),—that these two should each set out on an individual multi-million pound project, without reference to the other, indeed in direct and utterly wasteful competition—to quote (more or less) the immortal Doctor Johnson, “Such stupidity must be affected, it is not in nature.” Certainly it must help our various antagonists to sleep more soundly o’ nights.

Finally, in an attempt to interpret N.Z. (and if I may, Australia too, for I did go to school there), to the Home folk: I state it as a fact that the great majority of these British people overseas (and they are just as British as any of my readers) do have a special feeling for Britain—call it a family feeling—that is by no means uncritical but remains much the same always. It has nothing to do with trade or mutual advantage and never has done; it is a rather unique and pleasing thing. But it must not be taken for granted. Because it is rather special it calls for special consideration and careful handling.

BEGINNERS PLEASE !

A word for the less specialised collector. I sometimes get letters which suggest that the writer thinks we are “too advanced” (i.e. to specialised) for him, because “most of what we advertise is varieties.” This is not strictly a fact but I would like such collectors to appreciate our position. Dealing in “N.Z. only,” as we do, we can hardly advertise the same basic lines—Health, Commems, Christmas, etc., each month. Such repetition would make a very dull Bulletin and would be an uneconomic use of valuable space. But collectors can rest assured of this: we have the biggest stock in the world of “unspecialised” N.Z. stamps. Ask for them and you will see what we can do—virtually anything 20th Century and a good deal of earlier material too. So do not get the false impression that we only cater for specialists just because we do not repeat offers of the same basic stamps each month. O.K.? Let’s know your wants.

ORDERING FROM AUCKLAND.

To the best of our ability we try to ensure, by careful timing, that British subscribers to our Auckland Newsletter get it earlier than New Zealanders and so have time to write direct by Air with an equal chance of securing the items they desire. The system is working very well and increasing numbers of orders are going out to Auckland and are meeting with a considerable measure of success each month. No charge is made by Auckland for the airmail postage on goods sent through Guildford. Money should not be included with the orders—they can and should be paid for only after delivery and approval. Mr. Robinson’s Auckland offers are really splendid and well worth the very slight effort and trivial extra expense (3d.!) involved. Remember, only 7/6 a year will bring you both the Auckland Newsletter and the Guildford Bulletin, without fail, every month.

DOES OUR SERVICE PLEASE YOU ?

If not, do please tell us how we can improve it!

If so, please tell your friends of the pleasure of collecting New Zealand and of the help we are able to give.

And again A Merry Christmas to All!