

C.P. NEWSLETTER

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FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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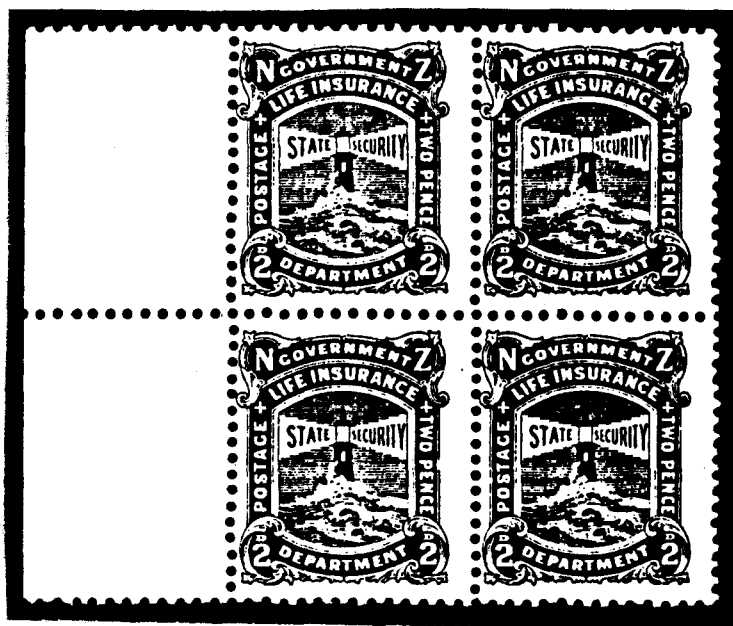
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NEW ZEALAND NOTES BY WARWICK PATERSON

"THE LONDON PHILATELIST", 1912 In a collection brought into stock recently appeared a volume of "The London Philatelist" of 1912 and glancing through the volume was nothing short of an extraordinary experience.

Pre-war London of 1912 represented the end of an era and Britain still ruled the waves. For the often titled and moneyed members of the Royal Philatelic Society of London life and the Hobby were good and with their patron King George V they indulged it with the seriousness it deserved. Sarah Bernhardt reigned in London and at their Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition in October members and their overseas guests attended the Coliseum on the Thursday to witness Mme Bernhardt perform "Elisabeth, Reine d'Angleterre".

More than anything I was struck by the recurrence of themes still current today; the sale of remainders, the problem of forgeries, the necessity for accurate and prestigious catalogues, the honesty of dealers.

Above all, I was struck by the high degree of organisation evident in the world of philately in London in 1912 - 50 years after the first recorded commencement of stamp dealing. Of particular note I found the importance of the investment aspect of stamp collecting. While not an obsession, it is quite obvious that this aspect of the hobby was foremost in collectors' minds in 1912. Lists of realisations from the major auctions, careful analysis of the new catalogues coming onto the market, warning about the speculative nature of collecting issues which had not yet stabilised - issues of the past 20 years or so. The place of dealers in organised philately. Quite clear was the prominent position held by dealers and their acceptance as leading experts and authorities among the collectors of the day. Unseen was any resistance to dealers per se, unless associated with fraud. A belief in the control that collectors might exert over cataloguers. This comes over strongly in a number of articles - there are calls to bring pressure to bear on cataloguers to co-ordinate their efforts with the objective of stabilising the market. The absence of New Zealand among major exhibits at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, 1912. Ceylon is there, with British New Guinea and Papua, New South Wales, Barbados, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Nevis, Trinidad, British Bechuanaland British Central Africa and Nyasaland, British Somaliland and Somaliland Protectorate, Cyprus, Gibraltar and Morocco agencies, Heligoland, Hong Kong, Cashmere, Malta, St. Helena, Sudan, British Honduras, Cayman Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tonga. But nowhere New Zealand, despite the evident entries of known New Zealand enthusiasts such L.R.R. Hausburg, C. Lathrop Pack.

Over the next few months snippets from "The London Philatelist", 1912.

"I happily confirm all the stamps you sent me were the very best. The Full Face Queens are the most beautiful examples ever produced. Have spent many pleasant hours just looking at these beauties." - California

L07e, 4d. Mitre Peak on Royal Cypher Paper - "The Disappearing 4" Recently, a complete pane of 80 stamps came into my hands which may add vital information to the chronology of this perplexing issue (see CP Newsletters, Vol.40, No.8, March 1989 and Vol. 41, No.1, August 1989). In an ongoing discussion between Ron Ingram (Christchurch), George Branam (New Orleans) and Lionel Savins (Sydney), the issue of the chronology of this plate in its three possible states - un-numbered, numbered and partially numbered (all centre plate) was discussed and no decision was made on the available material.

It was tempting to think that the plate started out life as a No. 4, which gradually disappeared, to produce an "un-numbered" state. The evidence of the flaws suggests otherwise. George Branam had noted that the flaws listed on Page 30 of Vol. VI by Frank Course seemed to follow an unusual progression. Whereas all the flaws in the lower part of the plate are present in his pane with partial No. 4, he also had panes without the No.4, which should have preceded this partial "4" pane because a number of the flaws were missing. The assumption here is that the flaws develop on the plate with use. Now, with the pane which I have in front of me, I can check out Frank Course's flaws throughout the plate and an interesting story they reveal.

The two flaws listed by Frank Course at Row 3/1 and Row 4/1 were acknowledged to be present on the plate in both its numbered and un-numbered form and yet were stated by Frank Course to have been "re-entered later".

On our pane Row 3/1 and Row 4/1 have indeed been re-entered and yet the centre plate No.4 is in its partial state.

Here, then, is evidence that the partial No.4 was, if anything, a very late state - possibly part of the final state.

The new chronology would therefore appear to be (a) frame plate 4 in its un-numbered state, (b) plate with frame plate No.4, (c) plate with No.4 gradually disappearing, (d) possible state with the "4" completely disappeared.

Additional evidence in our pane is the six frame plate shift dots in two rows of three in the top selvedge.

And to the masochists among us, my final suggestion is that numbered, partially numbered and un-numbered states may have been possible concurrently at any stage of printing, due to reasons not yet ascertained about the printing process. The key to this suggestion lies in the discovery of a reason for the "partially numbered 4" panes.

"Thanks again for the Catalogue. It truly is a "treasure" and I would like any future updates and additions, please." - JH, Mt. Maunganui

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX: All prices in this Newsletter are subject to the addition of GST where purchases are made within NZ. Overseas clients do not pay GST.

FOUR

REEFTON PROVISIONALS AND 1s BISECTS

ROBIN STARTUP

Your "CP NEWSLETTER" is devoured with interest as soon as received, and I particularly enjoyed your little "game" on the Reefton Provisionals in the latest issue.

But as part of the "after match function" I would like to comment on the comment about "the Postmaster at Dunedin, Captain Elles" (page 5).

I am not sure whether Horace Chisholm's 1938 comments on the 1s bisect predate Vol. I handbook, but either Horace or Vol. I editors picked up the reference to Captain Elles from an article in "London Philatelist" of the 1890's. And as this statement was accepted then, it has been accepted today- several times in print!

Our friend Captain Elles was not Postmaster, Dunedin! The Postmaster, Dunedin, for the fateful 1857-1859 period was Charles Hook Gordon LOGIE, Collector of Customs and Sub-Treasurer Otago, who had a Post Office clerk, Lachlan Thomas LANGLANDS for all postal work. Langlands was dismissed for "continued intemperance and absenteeism" and was succeeded from 1 July 1857 by Archibald BARR - who it appears would have been the guilty party for the bisects. Barr was appointed Postmaster 1 October 1858 when the office was separated from Customs, and Chief Postmaster from 1 September 1860.

Poor Captain Elles who so often is blamed for the bisects was involved in early Otago. Captain Andrew Jamieson ELLES commanded the pioneer migrant vessel "Philip Laing" to Otago in 1848. In January 1856 he was appointed Resident Magistrate, Sub Collector of Customs and Deputy Postmaster, Bluff - in other words the official "pooh-bah" for what became Invercargill and indeed carried the responsibility as Postmaster for Southland over the 1857-59 period.

Now, shall I send down an "under-arm" ball?

His clerk, E.D. Butts, on retirement in 1893 spoke of bisect stamps being used at his office in the early days! Now Butts was clerk-Postmaster at Invercargill from 12 November 1861 and thus should not have had personal involvement in the 1857-59 period. But he finished his service at Dunedin as Chief Postmaster where he could have picked up local historic gossip - did he get his memories confused - and confused us ever since?

Not that important, not that significant, but it does give me quiet amusement. (Thanks Robin - you amused us too - WP).

And Ed Williams of North Carolina also had his say.....

"I enjoyed the article about the Reeftons. As an old bureaucrat, I can see a bureaucratic scenario which is just as logical (unless refuted by facts) as any other.

Being an inspector of police, not a postmaster, Wilson was not necessarily expert on postal procedures, even though he was a stamp collector. He approved a requisition from his man in Reefton for some official stamps. Was it previously

ED WILLIAMS (Contd.)

unheard of for the Police in Reefton to use (OPSO) stamps or official stationery? Why should Wilson not have approved it? Having approved it, was he obliged to follow in close detail how it was carried out? Did the stamps have to pass through his hands on the way from the Greymouth Post Office to the Reefton Post Office? If not, why should he NOT have been surprised that "hand-made" official stamps had to be made up?

A year later, his boss Mr Bate is investigating the issue. Wilson is a little nervous about having some irregularity pinned on him, especially since he is known to be a stamp collector and probably Bate (also a stamp collector) knew that. So, he is as vague in his replies as he can be without lying, in order to distance himself from the stamps, which have now attracted unexpected attention. A perfectly normal bureaucratic response. Did he tell Bate that he authorised a requisition for "official stamps"? An official who authorises a requisition can perfectly well say later, in response to a query, that he "found" the requisition had been filled, although with provisionals instead of the regular stamps. In the normal course of events, the Greymouth postmaster would not need to go to the local police inspector and say: "We're having to make up some special stamps to fill the Reefton requisition." It seems to me the so-called inconsistencies in Wilson's statements are really not inconsistencies unless one starts with the assumption that he was guilty of something.

If it were shown that several, or all, other police stations or other government offices in the Greymouth district requisitioned and received ordinary official stamps at the same time, then something funny is indicated. The mere fact that "no other offices went without supplies" does not carry much weight unless one knows when and how those supplies were obtained.

Is there no possibility of checking the handwriting on the stamps with examples of the writing of people known to have been at Greymouth and Reefton? Did the Postmaster at Greymouth in fact "have full knowledge of the correct procedure"? If so, is he KNOWN to have been at the office on the day in question rather than being on Christmas leave or ill at home? It seems to me that more research needs to be done, but it doesn't look like an insurmountable problem."

Second Sideface 1d. (Die 3), Perf. 11 - Earliest Known Date of Use - from Andy Dolphin Whilst sorting through a large batch of 1d. Second Sidefaces recently, I came across a Die 3 fine used 1d. stamp, 7mm wmk., VM, perf. 11 (D2p), which the CP Catalogue states was issued in 1897. This stamp, however, is clearly postmarked 1895 - two years early!

We sought the opinion of Dr. Ken McNaught and he informed us that, as stated in Vol. IV of PSNZ, this stamp's earliest known date of usage is "June 1895 (but rare before 1897)". Dr. McNaught says "I interpret the perforation plus date evidence as indicating a trial perforation of the 1d. and 2d. values with the perf. 11 machine, followed by 10 x 11 and then 11 x 10 and finally the decision was made late in 1895 or early in 1896 to use the 10 x 11 combination for the bulk supplies of 1896 (D2m)." Bulk supplies of D2p then became available in 1897.

1989 Christmas Issue The Star of Bethlehem is the central theme of this year's Christmas issue which was released on 13 September. Designed by Hal Chapman of Auckland, the stamps depict the Star in three typical New Zealand scenes and above a world globe which shows New Zealand's place on the planet.

The four values chosen for the stamps (35¢, 65¢, 80¢ and \$1.00) reflect the recent changes in postal rates. A booklet containing ten 35¢ stamps was also released.

The stamps were printed in Australia by Leigh-Mardon Pty. Ltd., using the lithographic process. Sheets are comprised of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 and each stamp measures perf. 14½. Sheets of all four values are available both with and without perforations through the left selvage.

Two distinct gum types have been noted on this issue to date. Sheets of the 65¢ and \$1.00 stamps have clear gum, whereas sheets of the 35¢ and 80¢ stamps have blue-white gum.

Mrs G. Hansen of Mt. Maunganui reports a constant flaw on the 80¢ stamp. In R2/1 there is an extra red island to the right of the headland, just above the boat.

Bird Definitives Plate Layout Colin Capill, writing in September's edition of the "NZ Stamp Collector", gives the following details of the plate layout of the current large Bird definitives:-
\$1 - \$5 values - printed in panes of 100 stamps (10 rows of 10) on a plate comprised of six panes in two rows of three.
\$10 value - printed in panes of 50 (5 rows of 10) on a plate comprised of eight panes placed sideways in two rows of four.

Varieties Roundup We are pleased to announce the discovery of a major new variety on the 4¢ on 2½¢ Magpie Moth overprint. Details of the variety were sent in by Mr L. Shand of Wanganui. The variety occurs on a sheet of the London Letterpress overprint. The second stamps in rows 2 to 6 inclusive are completely missing the "4¢" overprint although the double bars are printed as normal. In addition, the R1/2 stamp is missing the lower half of the "4¢" overprint and part of the double bar is missing in R8/1. We believe that this piece is probably unique. The London Letterpress overprint was released over 17 years ago and the chances of other major varieties coming to light must be very slim indeed.

Mr S.R. McKeon of Taradale wrote in with details of two constant flaws on the 20¢ Centenary of Feilding stamp (1981):-
R5/2 - black comma under the "A" of the "W.H.A."
R10/5 - black dot on the neck of the "2" in "20¢".
Both of these flaws occur on the 1A1A1A Plate only.

K. Tyler of Gisborne sent in examples of a striking shade variation on the \$1.05 Heritage - The Land stamp. On the First Day Cover which Mr Tyler obtained from the Bureau at Wanganui, the \$1.05 stamp is of a distinct green shade. By way of contrast, Mr Tyler also sent up a block of the \$1.05 value which is of a much darker purple-brown shade. Copies in our own stock and at Auckland Philatelic Bureau



50(a)



50(b)



50(d)



57(c)



55(b)



54(c)



59(c)



59(b)

are of the purple-brown colour, although they are not such a deep shade as Mr Tyler's example. Mr Tyler informed us that all the examples of the green shade in his possession were purchased from the Bureau at Wanganui. However, we have so far been unable to obtain copies of the green shade from Wanganui and stock there currently seems to be of the purple-brown shade. This is all further evidence of the great range of colour variations to be found in certain modern issues. We have had quite a few reports of variations on the 40¢ Heritage - The Land stamp and the 80¢ Authors stamp is also notoriously inconsistent.

A sheet of the current 50¢ Kingfisher definitive with perforations through the top selvage was noted in our office recently.

Auckland City Stamps announce the discovery of a 1966 Health 3d + 1d Miniature Sheet with a major upward shift of the olive colour. Until now this variety was unknown in miniature sheet form - see CP T38a(X).

We would like to thank all those readers who contacted us regarding the 6¢ Cresset Rose flaw reported in last month's Newsletter. This flaw appears to be constant on both the original printing and the later overprint.

CP VARIETIES SERVICE Here is a list of items recently offered exclusively to our customers on the Service:-

1969 Law Society Issue The rare double print in a block of four. Stunning! CP S115a(Z).

1970 4¢ Puriri Moth with brown colour completely omitted. CP P6c(X).

1977 Silver Jubilee Miniature Sheet Completely imperforate! Superb. SM220-4(Z).

1975 4¢ "Super Star" Rose Band of all colours missing - only 10 copies known! CP PA4a(Z).

1982 1¢ Nephrite Block of four, completely imperforate at top. The only major variety in this issue! CP PB1b(Z).

Interested in receiving similar material on approval? Contact us now for full details.

DID YOU KNOW ...?

That carriage of mails in breach of the Post Office's monopoly is by no means new - one may think that New Zealand Post has been placed under pressure by a number of private organisations who compete with it through "document exchanges" and the like. But it appears that the Post Office has always had a battle to shore up its monopoly. State monopoly of the mail started in 1711 and private collection or clandestine carriage of letters was forbidden. However, the Act proved impossibly difficult to enforce. According to informed commentators of the nineteenth century "the illegal conveyance of letters is carried on to a very great extent" and "letters are illegally sent by every possible mode of conveyance" and further, "every species of contrivance that ingenuity can devise is resorted to for the purpose of evading the postage". It was even claimed before a Select Committee in 1838 that no-one in the kingdom did not evade the postage. If the Post Office were to enforce its monopoly, they would have to prosecute everybody in the place. "The sending by the Post Office forms the exception to the general means

EIGHT

of communication". This may have had something to do with the fact that where Rowland Hill expected a five or six-fold increase in the carriage of mails consequent to the introduction of the uniform Penny Post in 1840, the number of chargeable letters actually only doubled from 75.9 million in 1839, to 168.8 million in 1840.

According to Derek Gregory, writing in *The American Philatelist* of May 1989, the most institutionalised system of clandestine carriage was for American ship letters. Letters for the Americas could be sent either by the Post Office and mail packets which sailed from Falmouth, although much faster private vessels sailed from Liverpool. Coffee houses in London regularly made up bags of letters to be sent to Liverpool for despatch to the Americas. The savings could be considerable; where the Post Office charged 3/6d. for a letter to South America, the coffee houses charged about 3d. One authority said "Little wonder that most of the mail for America for the busy industrial centres went to Liverpool rather than Falmouth and that the Post office bag in Liverpool was empty when a black ball or a red star or a swallow-tail mailbag was hanging conveniently in a coffee house to receive letters. They carried most of the transatlantic mail between 1815 and the beginning of the Cunard Steamship Service in 1840, including most of the British Government's despatches as well. Totals involved can only be conjectured. The Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office estimated 122,000 letters were sent from Liverpool to America each year and that only 69,000 of them passed through the Post Office; this seems to have been a conservative figure.

Not all parcels of letters were bound for overseas, of course, and the savings on the in-carriage of mail could be just as great. The Post Office seized a parcel of some sixty letters sent from Manchester to London. If these letters had been sent individually, the full postage would have been £3 to £4; in bulk, under brown paper covers, they went for 3/- or 4/-.

Local mails were also subject to clandestine conveyance and coastal shipping was used at greatly reduced cost and increased speed over the mail coach. Inland country carriers regularly carried vast quantities of mail - arguably more than the Post Office itself - illegally. Around Manchester, for example, "the conveyance of letters to the neighbouring manufacturing towns" was said to be "almost wholly in the hands of the carriers". One merchant sent almost 6,000 letters a year by means other than the Post Office and more than 5,000 of these were delivered within 20 miles by local carriers. This, he said, was "The customary mode by which persons concerned in the business of the town ... have made their communications to the smaller towns in the neighbourhood".

The reasons appear to have been wholly economic. According to one report poor manufacturers, possibly in the cotton or woollen industries, could earn 40/- in a good week, but to take in about thirty orders. If they received these orders through the Post Office the charge amounted to a tax of 25% on their earnings. This could be compared with about 5% if they used carriers.

(The above notes have been drawn from "The Friction of Distance" in *The American Philatelist*, May 1989, to which we are indebted).

MISCELLANY

- 52 (a) FIRST SIDEFACE C1c, 1d. Lilac, p.12 x 12½ Commercially used copy in good condition - minor stains. Absolutely guaranteed genuine used. The rarity (cat. \$550) \$275.00
 (b) Ditto C4b, Indian Red, p.10 x 12½ - Irregular Compound Perf.
 Part o.g. Copy in fine condition - cat. \$800 \$200.00
- 53 (a) SECOND SIDEFACE, D3g, 2d. lilac Superb composite variety. An horizontal pair with right selvedge. The left stamp (basic sheet) (a) is perf. 10 with the vertical rows out of place. Another stamp (or block) (b) perf. 10 has been patched in and (a) is reperfed vertically 11. The variety represents - patching sheet repair and mixed perfs in one pair (cat. \$500) \$275.00
 (b) Ditto, DA6e, 4d. Green Adson in Mauve Mint copy has mixed perfs 10 and 12½. Hinge and some adherence, but excellent (cat. \$150) \$95.00
- 54 (a) 1898 PICTORIALS - E6a 2d. Pembroke Peak, Perf.11, Wmk. W6 (VM) Set of three fine blocks of four. Dull Violet (perfect UHM), Purple (2 LH, 2 UHM), Mauve (some regum, but superb of the shade) \$125.00
 (b) Ditto, E6b, 2d. p.14 In blocks - Dull Purple, Purple, Reddish-purple, in 2LH, 2UHM - latter is bottom left selvedge. Glorious material \$120.00
 (c) Ditto, E14d, 6d. Rose-red on "Lisbon superfine" paper Superb UHM block - all stamps "LISBON" watermark. Left selvedge - lovely item \$700.00
 (d) Ditto E20b, 2/- Deep Green, No Wmk., p.11 LH copy w/c and super colour - the scarce one \$125.00
- 55 (a) 1d. UNIVERSAL, G2a, Waterlow Paper, p.11 Carmine-lake shade in bottom selvedge. 2LH, 2UHM block - wonderful piece \$150.00
 (b) Ditto, G3b, 1d. Basted mills Paper, p.14 Scarce! 2LH, 2UHM block - brilliant \$175.00
 (c) Ditto, G7a, 1d. Booklet Plate, p.14 Lovely LH item - imperforate top and sides \$575.00
 (d) Ditto, G8a, 1d. Dot Plate, p.14 Far and away the most brilliant aniline shade we have ever seen. This is a most dramatic item - a real exhibition scene stealer! \$125.00
 (e) Ditto, G9a, Waterlow Plates, p.14 Plates W1, W2 in bottom selvedge number blocks. Hinged pieces and W2 is block of six with full selvedge arrow (cat. \$700) ... \$575.00
 (f) Ditto, G10a, 1d. Plates R1, R2 in blocks of Four R1 is aniline, R2 thick brown gum. R1 is 2LH, R2 UHM. Nice items \$495.00
- 56 (a) 1d. DOMINION, J1a, De la Rue Paper Plate 13, Row 9/19 - ship's bow split. Very fine used - a scarce item \$25.00
- 57 (a) Healts T1a, 1929 Nurse "Investment" block of nine in UHM condition \$275.00
 (b) Ditto, T2a, 1930 Nurse 2LH, 2UHM - block of four ... \$275.00
 (c) Ditto, T3a/b, 1931 Blue and Red Boys T3a Red Boy block UHM - perfect \$1200.00
 T3b Blue Boy block - 2LH, 2UHM - fine \$950.00

- 58 (a) LIFE INSURANCE, X10b, 2d. Purple UHM block of four
with selvedge \$350.00
- 59 ARMS TYPE FISCALS
- (a) Z44b, 30/- Brown WT Paper, Single Wmk. VM V. fine CU -
centred right \$200.00
- (b) Z46c, £2 Purple WT Paper, Wmk. Multiple, VM UHM -
superb (RH selvedge) \$175.00
- (c) Z52d, £5 Indigo-blue, WT Paper, Wmk. Multiple, Inverted
VM Superb UHM copy \$350.00
- (d) Z57a, 35/- on 35/- Orange-yellow Cowan single wmk.
paper, HM. LH copy (cat. \$750) \$400.00
- 500 (a) 4¢ on 2½¢ Maggie Moth Examples of all three
overprint types on cover, personally identified by
CP. Unchecked for plate varieties. Per set of
three types \$5.00

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H E A L T H M I N I A T U R E S H E E T S

- 441 (a) T29a/b, 1957 Beach Scenes S/W wmk. UHM \$20: 3d. only
U (T29b) \$15: set on FDC \$35.00
- (b) T29c/d U/R wmk. UHM \$50.00
- 442 (a) T30a/b, 1958 Brigade Children UHM \$20: U \$25: on
FDC \$35.00
- 443 (a) T31a/b, 1959 Tete & Poaka UHM \$20: U \$30: on FDC.. \$35.00
- 444 (a) T32c/d, 1960 Kotare & Kereru UHM \$60: U \$90.00
- 445 (a) T33a/b, 1961 Kotuku & Karearea UHM \$30: U \$50.00
- 446 (a) T34a/b, 1962 Kakariki & Tieke UHM \$35: U \$50.00
- 447 (a) T35a/b, 1963 Prince Andrew UHM \$35: U \$50.00
- 448 (a) T36a/b, 1964 Tarapunga & Korora UHM \$75: U \$130: on
FDC \$195.00
- 449 (a) T37a/b, 1965 Kaka & Piwakawaka UHM \$40: U \$60.00
- 450 (a) T38a/b, 1966 Bellbird & Weka UHM \$40: U \$60: on
FDC \$60.00
- 451 (a) T39a/b, 1967 Rugby UHM \$30: U \$40: on FDC \$45.00
- 452 (a) T40a/b, 1968 Olympics UHM \$30: U \$40: on FDC \$45.00
- 453 (a) T41a/b, 1969 Cricket UHM \$30: U \$40: on FDC \$45.00
- 454 (a) T42a/b, 1970 Netball & Soccer UHM \$30: U \$40: on
FDC \$45.00
- 455 (a) T43a/b, 1971 Hockey UHM \$30: U \$40: on FDC \$45.00
- 456 (a) T44a/b, 1972 Tennis UHM \$30: U \$40.00
- 457 (a) T45a/b, 1973 Prince Edward UHM \$30.00
- 458 (a) T46b, 1974 Children & Animals UHM \$40: U \$50.00
- 459 (a) T47b, 1975 Farm Animals UHM \$30.00
- 460 (a) T48a/c, 1976 Country Children UHM \$12.50: U \$15.00

Continued back page

FULL FACES

Current evidence and international catalogues suggest that NZ Chalons are on the move again after a quiet decade of virtually no price movement. May we suggest that this is the time to secure premium material such as the following, purchased especially for CPNLM clients on the international market.

MULTIPLES

- 50 (a) A2t (SG.138) 2d. Orange, No wmk., Perf. 12½ Glorious block of nine (Row 14 to 16, nos. 3,4,5) from plate 2 in virtually UHM o.g. condition. One or two gum spots (after 117 years!). This is one of the more magnificently preserved Full Face items in existence. Stunning exhibition item of brilliant colour..... \$1500.00
- (b) A1q (SG.132a) 1d. Brown, Wmk. Star, p.12½ Lovely well-centred strip of three o.g., extended plate wear. Impressive for display \$775.00
- (c) A2t (SG.138) 2d. No Wmk., p.12½ Nice unused pair. Centred highish, but fine Pale Orange shade. One stamp shows plate damage \$240.00
- (d) A4b (SG.120) 4d. Yellow, p.12½, Star Wmk. o.g. pair - glorious! Perfs close all sides, but w/c withal. Cat. \$400 \$375.00

SPECIALISED

- 51 (a) A5a(12) (SG.15), 6d. Chestnut with VM Richardson Print Lovely four-marginal. Pale Chestnut shade (guaranteed). Superb looks, small fault top margin. Cat. \$1250 \$225.00
- (b) A6c (SG.16), 1/- Dull Emerald Green (Richardson White Paper) Light postmark - super colour and clean face. Margins small three sides and cut into at left. Excellent item (cat. \$2000) \$295.00
- (c) A2f (SG.82/83) 2d. Ultramarine, Pelure Paper Superb four-marginal, marking clear and largely off face. One of the least "faded" we've seen for some time. Colour mainly deep and original - the true Ultramarine (cat. \$1750). Superb copy of a difficult variety \$1500.00
- (d) A5d (SG.85), 6d. Black-brown, Pelure Paper, Imperf. Marking central, but light and clean. Four margins if close right and bottom. (Cat. \$500). Really a beautiful item \$400.00
- (e) A5d(y) (SG.93) 6d. Ditto, Pelure, Perf.13 Nice example if perfs through value tablet. (Cat. \$750). Very light postmark \$250.00
- (f) A1j (SG.97) 1d. Carmine-vermilion, "NZ" Wmk. Four large margins with large part stamp at left. Marking central and incomplete, but an excellent item (Cat. \$475). Super chance at \$275.00
- Or three marginal copy, mark off face \$100.00
- (g) A1e (SG.33) 1d. Bright Orange-vermilion, Star Wmk., Imperf., Unused Glorious item. Four margins, if close at left. (Cat. \$675). Real chance here \$375.00
- (h) A1e (SG.35) 1d. Carmine-vermilion Ditto Perfect four-marginal copy. Brilliant shade. Definitive unused FFQ \$750.00
- Or copy closer two sides \$375.00
- Or thin paper copy -all margins present, if close \$275.00
- (i) A6d (SG.45), 1/- Yellow-green, Imperf. Magnificent unused. Four margins if left close. Cat. at \$1500. Our glorious copy \$750.00

TWELVE

FULL FACES (Contd.)

- (j) Set of imperforates Superb condition - some of the finest we have had to offer for some years. 1d. Carmine-vermilion (near perfect). 2d. plate 1 Blue, 3d. Brown-lilac, 6d. Black-brown, 6d. Red-brown, 1/- Green \$1350.00
- (k) A1e(y) (SG.47), 1d. Orange, Star Wmk., Roulette 7 Nice copy - roulettes three sides - huge margin at top. Marking central. Marginal fault allows (cat. \$1650) \$275.00
- (l) A1e (SG.48), 1d. Carmine-vermilion, Roulette 7 Scarce item, four margins, roulettes top and bottom, marking central. Superb colour, roulettes guaranteed. Thinned area (cat. \$2250) \$100.00
- (m) A3b (SG.74), 3d. Brown-lilac, Perf.13 Fine used - superb, well-centered copy, deep colour. Unmistakeable. \$400.00
- (n) A6m (SG.125), 1/- Yellow-green, p.12½ Super unused - centred high (cat. \$225) \$200.00
- (o) A2n, (SG.114a), 2d. Blue plate 2 "Accidental" imperf-orate. Damaged plate copy. Three good margins. Cannot be guaranteed, but a nice specialty item (frontal small stain) \$75.00
- (p) A4c (SG.139), 4d. Orange-yellow Watermark "T" of T.H. Saunders, Glorious unused (cat. \$500) \$450.00
- (q) A2v (SG.141), 2d. Orange, Wmk. "NZ" Unused. Lovely copy of a great rarity \$725.00

MINIATURE SHEETS (Contd.)

- 461 (a) T49d/f, 1977 Children in Woods UHM \$20: U \$25: s/t strip on FDC \$15.00
- 462 (a) T50a/b, 1978 Health Anniv. UHM \$12: U \$15.00
- 463 (a) T51d/f, 1979 Marine Environment UHM \$10: U \$12.50
- 464 (a) T52a/c, 1980 Children Fishing UHM \$5: U \$6.00
- 465 (a) T53a/c, 1981 Rock-pool UHM \$5: U \$6: s/t strip on FDC \$7.50
- 466 (a) T54d/f, 1982 Dogs UHM \$6: U \$7.50
- 467 (a) T55a/c, 1983 Cats UHM \$6: U \$7.50
- 468 (a) T56a/c, 1984 Horses UHM \$5.50: U \$6.50
- 469 (a) T57a/c, 1985 Prince & Princess of Wales UHM \$6: U .. \$7.50
- 470 (a) T58a/c, 1986 Children's Paintings I UHM \$6: U \$7.50
- 471 (a) T59a/c, 1987 Children's Paintings II UHM \$6: U \$7.50
- 472 (a) T60a/d, 1988 Olympics UHM \$5: U \$6.00
- 473 (a) T61a/c, 1989 Duke & Duchess of York UHM \$5.15: U ... \$5.40

OTHER MINIATURE SHEETS

- 474 (a) SM122/5, 1969 Capt. Cook UHM \$60: U \$80.00
- (b) Ditto Slight Seconds - M \$25: U \$25.00
- (c) Ditto Stamp Exhibition cachet - M\$65: U (faults) ... \$30.00
- 475 (a) SM182/6, 1974 New Zealand Day UHM \$4: U \$6.50
- 476 (a) SM220/4, 1977 Silver Jubilee UHM \$2: U \$4.00
- 477 (a) SM260/2, 1980 Zeapex UHM \$4.50: U \$8: FDC \$10.00
- 478 (a) SM300/3, 1984 Antarctica UHM \$7: U \$7.50: FDC \$8.75
- 479 (a) SM313/6, 1984 Army UHM \$6: U \$6.50: FDC \$7.50
- 480 (a) SM326/9, 1985 Navy UHM \$5: U \$5: FDC \$6.00
- 481 (a) SSM 60, 1986 Scenic Bays UHM \$3: U \$3: FDC \$7.00
- 482 (a) SM 360, 1987 RNZAF UHM \$5.50: U \$7.50: FDC \$7.00
- 483 (a) SSM 64, 1987 National Parks UHM \$3.50: U \$3.50: FDC \$6.00
- 484 (a) S 367a, 1988 RPSNZ Royal 100 UHM \$2: U \$3: FDC \$3.00
- 485 (a) SSM 68, 1988 Walkways UHM \$3.50: U \$5: FDC \$6.00
- 486 (a) SSM 72, 1989 Native Trees UHM \$2.75: U \$3: FDC \$3.25
- 487 (a) PC6a M/S, 1989 Philex France Souvenir UHM \$5.30: U \$5.60: FDC \$17.50: FDC plus Bastille Day cachet \$20.00