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CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION



OPSO OFFICIAL OVERPRINTS 1891-1907. What's wrong with these two blocks and why should you be suspicious of them? Both carry Expert Committee certificates of genuineness. See lead story this month.

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The perplexing case of the first New Zealand official overprints.

The decades at the end of the last century and the beginning of the new seem to have been a period of concentrated inventiveness for New Zealand's native stamp producers. Maybe the jingoistic optimism of the period and events like our first overseas military foray (the South African War) provided the impetus. Universal Penny Post is the outstanding example of the way in which NZ lead the world in this postal period. Behind the scenes the stamp producers were no less imaginative - the variations in paper use and perforation and printing methods were impressive. They are listed in the CP catalogue and are too numerous for mention here.

Said Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal in April 1902 ... "The painful vagaries of the stamp department of this colony are enough to try the patience of a philatelic saint - if there be such a personage."*

In the early 1890's NZ's impending entry into the Universal Postal Union (UPU) brought its own pressure to bear. This meant that we would be subject, thereafter, to the provisions of the Postal Union Convention. While the 1d. Universal initiative showed that we were nothing if not inventive, the Post Offices of other countries would now ensure that we stuck to the rules if they were to accept our mails in the future.

One contentious area was that of official correspondence. While in the 1890's franking privileges still applied to official correspondence with NZ, overseas countries did not recognise this right and Government Departments had to attach stamps when mailing overseas. There was an exception under the convention which allowed that mail between local and overseas postal departments relating to postal matters could pass free.

In what must have been at the time a strictly ad hoc measure the GPO Wellington decided that a stock of stamps should be kept on hand there for use on such official correspondence to foreign countries - those items which needed stamps to satisfy foreign bureaucratic requirements. As always the customary accounting requirements dictated that such stamps be traceable. An overprint was the answer. "On Public Service Only" had been the magic words on free franked letters - what was more logical than a rubber stamp with the letters "OPSO" and rubber stamping pads in magenta, rose, violet and green?

The emergence of the overprints was shrouded in mystery. Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of 30 June 1903 published the first official release on the subject twelve years after their known commencement. "The stamps overprinted "OPSO" are used to pre-pay postage on correspondence for places beyond the British Empire and are not sold to the public. The values are ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 5d." Stanley Gibbons then have this pithy comment to make... "This statement as to the use of the stamps confirms what we were told twelve months ago; but why has it remained a mystery for so many years?"

The overprints began to be applied in mid-December 1891 and while most examples read diagonally upwards, other formats are known including horizontal. The original rubber stamp was used until November 1904 and between 1904 and 1907 (when the practice was discontinued) a new rubber stamp was employed.

Here then in the "forerunners" we have a group of issues which should offer the collector of Early NZ and Officials a field rich with philatelic significance and interest. They're well documented (PSNZ Vol.I, the CP Catalogue and Stanley Gibbons) officially authorised, and covers exist, if rare, to demonstrate dates and usages.

The story of why they are the "also-rans" of NZ philately is a "classic case" involving both subsequent bureaucratic and private philatelically-inspired intervention. It also proves that regardless of interest, rarity and "significance", collectors tend to avoid areas of confusion and ambiguity.

Both the CP Catalogue and Vol.I PSNZ list the issues, varieties (perfs, papers, etc.) and overprint colours known to exist. Theoretically, this allows for a reliable identification of both mint and used copies with imposters easily revealed.

The chief problem in verifying OPSO overprints, however, lies in the fact that (a) they were reproduced officially at a later date (about 1913) for presentation sets: (b) are known to have been privately reproduced using one of the original rubber stamps. These productions were unauthorised and (c) the sale of mint copies from GPO stocks would have been possible, but illegal.

These factors ensure that any mint copies even if they conform to the known classification of issues produced are unlikely to be genuine or of an authorised issue. Moreover, multiples in the later presentation issues are possible, but are extremely unlikely and should be viewed with suspicion. The "presentation reprints" (c) should in many cases be recognisable by the later issues (papers, perfs etc.) used. Although officially produced they would be included as an option only in a collection and then probably not in any great number.

If mint OPSO's are too fraught with pitfalls, what then of used? Here, reliance has to be placed on the expertise of one or two knowledgeable specialists who are prepared to verify examples from the established fund of knowledge.

The use of two different rubber stamps is of assistance. When the original stamp was nearing the end of its use in 1904, deterioration and wear were quite clearly evident. Given identifiable dates of use and the correct issues of stamps, colours of overprint and overprint wear, it is possible to expertise used examples. The process is even more simplified if the stamps are on cover.

Continued over ...

*"The Press", Wellington, was even moved in its 14 September 1900 issue to say ... "that it takes a skilled philatelist to keep count of all the lightning changes in New Zealand postage stamps."

"The most recent shipment arrived today in good order. Your selection on centering is fine. Don't change a thing." - NY, USA

FOUR

OPSO's (Contd.) ...

The wear to the original rubber stamp took the form of spreading and blurring of the letters OPSO. This rubber stamp was used for the reprints of 1913. The "new" rubber stamp appears to have been used for the unauthorised reproductions which were made on authentic issues of the 1891-1907 periods with a few exceptions. A bright bluish-purple overprint in a remarkably consistent shade is typical of these bogus issues.

Genuine OPSO's could appear as stamps from obsolete issues used long after the time of their currency. Thus, the combination of the new rubber stamp (after Nov. 1904) with a pre-1900 issue of stamps is quite a possibility. Moreover, there is some evidence that several years' supply would be overprinted in advance by the Department as a matter of policy.

Small wonder, then, that even with the existence of genuine used and the relatively few covers that survive, the OPSO's are such a difficult field to pursue. And excessive difficulty and risk, combined with rarity does not seem to provide a popular field for philatelic study.

FROM "THE LONDON PHILATELIST", 1912

A landmark case. "Mr Edward Healey, Stamp Merchant, Wormwood Street, E.C. in the City of London Court claimed against Mr W.R. Ollis, 32 Ashley Road, Burton-on-Trent, the return of £7.10.0d. which he had paid for four 1d. Tasmanian stamps and a pair of 2d. Victorian stamps bought of him..... Plaintiff said he advertised in "The Exchange and Mart" as a buyer of foreign stamps and the defendant wrote and said "I have some Tasmanian 1d. Blue, First Issue Van Diemen's Land with good margins and would like to have your best cash offer for same and other colonials". He sent his traveller for them and after a few days he bought them for £7.10.0d. which he paid. Then other stamps were offered of the same kind from the neighbourhood. As they were very rare he became suspicious and upon investigation found that the defendant's stamps were forgeries. He therefore demanded the return of his money. He had handed the second lot of stamps to The Stamp Trade Protection Association and they were prosecuting in the matter. The defendant had since admitted that the goods were forgeries. He did not suggest that the defendant knew it at the time of the sale. There were many forged stamps about and the trade wanted to trace their source.

Mr Fenton urged that the plaintiff bought after inspection and must abide by his bargain.

Judge Lumley Smith said he must find for the defendant with costs. Stamp sellers would have to put (as the great art dealers did) in their catalogues, "Stamps of or attributed to Tasmania". The doctrine caveat emptor applied.

"Mr Myers asked leave to appeal and said the case was of great importance to all stamp collectors. It was the general custom to return money paid for forged stamps.

Judge Lumley Smith declined and said Mr Myers had put his case extremely well.

REEFTON PROVISIONALS

Ron Ingram's notes published in March Newsletter, themselves in response to the articles of September, October and November 1989, brought forth a strong response from Dr. Ken McNaught. Ken again questions the validity of such supporting evidence as has survived and reiterates in strong terms his rejection of these issues.

CPNLM would like to say that the matter were closed. Perhaps after Ken's current broadside the supporters of the issue will quietly accept that the case is lost....but then perhaps they won't.

"I remain unconvinced by Ron Ingram's attempts to show that this was an authorised issue. My criticism is that Ron has selected only that evidence which appears to support his explanations, including material of very doubtful reliability, and ignoring substantial contrary evidence.

In any event, even if the sequence of events was exactly as he has outlined, this still would not justify Ron's conclusion that "... they should be accepted as postage stamps, as they were used to make payment to the Post Office for the carriage of mail". If this was the criterion for acceptance, we would have to accept Wages Tax stamps as postage stamps because I have postally used examples which were used to make payment to the Post Office for the carriage of mail. This is not the basis for acceptance - the issue must be authorised by a person with the necessary authority.

The claim for recognition, therefore, rests heavily on the contention that the stamps were produced at Greymouth and authorised by the Chief Postmaster there. There is serious doubt both about the location and the authorisation: (1) Even though some values of the regular official stamps were not overprinted until December 1906, it is most unlikely that a Chief Post office would not have received at least a month's supply in time for issue to Government Departments or Agencies from 2 January 1907, especially as the change from franking to use of adhesive stamps was a planned event. (2) Even if the stamps, or requisitions, were not received in time for stamps to be used on 2 January 1907 by the Police Station at Reefton, it is a reasonable expectation that the Chief Postmaster, Greymouth, would have told the Sub-Postmaster at Reefton to instruct the Sergeant of Police at Reefton to continue using the authorised franking procedure until his requisition for stamps could be filled. It should be noted that it was not a responsible postal official, but a stamp collector, C.O. Wilson, the Inspector-in-Charge of the Greymouth Police District in January 1907, who provided the only detailed information about the Reefton stamps. His statement on 26 July 1908, quoted on page 472 of PSNZ, Vol. 1, does not ring true to me and cannot be treated as authoritative as he was not a postal official. I am as sceptical as A.T. Bate, who showed his dissatisfaction by asking for more details. Wilson's further comments dated 1 July could only have added to Bate's disbelief. Wilson's statement, quoted on p.473, "I learnt in January 1907 that

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REEFTON PROVISIONALS (Contd.) ...

the Chief Postmaster had been instructed in case of non-arrival of "Official" stamps, to get some prepared in their office ... " is just beyond belief. If such an instruction was actually made, the Post Office investigations would surely have revealed the existence of a memo or even a circular instruction to this effect and the provisionals would have been accepted as authorised. In any case, I do not believe that the General Post Office would ever have given such an extraordinary authorisation. Mr Bate's adverse conclusions indicate that he too disbelieved this statement.

The second quote from Wilson reads: "Evidently, such a difficulty was foreseen, as in addition to the word "Official" in writing, a handstamp, rubber, with two circles, with the word "Greymouth" between the circles, and the figure "3" in the centre of the inner circle was prepared ..." Apart from the fact that the description is wrong, this statement is incorrect. The Greymouth Paid 3 handstamp was not provided for the purpose of making provisional stamps in the event of non-arrival of stamps overprinted Official, but was supplied for use at sub-offices on bulk third class mail, such as household circulars prepaid in cash. Handstamps of this kind were not supplied for use on official mail. The 1907 date of supply is also questioned as Collins stated on p.420 of PSNZ, Vol. III, that Chief Post Offices were supplied with rubber handstamps of this type in 1893, not 1907.

The reliability of Wilson's statements is therefore seriously questioned, including his undocumented claim that the provisionals were prepared in Greymouth and authorised by the Chief Postmaster there. Furthermore, this responsible postal official failed to acknowledge preparation of these stamps at Greymouth or of authorising their production (see p.471 of PSNZ, Vol.I).

Like Bate, I believe that Wilson's story was an elaborate "cover-up" for an irregular production in which he was heavily involved.

On p.420 of PSNZ Vol.III, Collins stated that handstamps of the type of the Greymouth Paid 3, in order to keep a check on their use, were to be confined to one office and Chief Postmasters were to ensure that the stamps were kept under lock and key and promptly returned from sub-offices when not required. Evidence is recorded on p.472 of PSNZ, Vol. I that the Greymouth Paid 3 handstamp must have been sent to Reefton as it was still located there in 1913. It seems that the instruction to return the handstamps "when not required" was interpreted to mean "when not likely to be required again" rather than when not in use. It is likely, therefore, that the Greymouth Paid 3 handstamp was permanently located from the 1890's at Reefton and therefore unavailable for emergency use at Greymouth. (3) It is unlikely that stocks of 2/- stamps at the CPO Greymouth would still include any of the stamps perf.11, which, from the evidence presented by the stamp offered in the "Midas" Sale, appear to have been used for this value. Residual perf.11 stamps are more likely to be found at a small office such as Reefton.

NOTES BY COLIN HAMILTON OF OUR UK OFFICE

Adson - A New Slant on an Old Variety By their very nature, the Second Sideface stamps with advertisements on the backs tend to be a complex series, producing often complex varieties. There were three quite distinct settings of the adverts, one of which (the First Setting) was inverted in relation to both the stamp designs and to the other two settings. Since within each setting there was a mixture of advertisements reading "upright" and "sideways", that of itself leads to considerable confusion.

One complication arises in connection with those scarce varieties described as having "advertisements inverted", that is to say stamps with First Setting adverts upright or sideways reading upwards (in relation to the designs on the front of the stamp) and Second or Third Setting adverts inverted or sideways reading downwards. Obviously such varieties are provable only when the advertisements concerned are positively assignable to a specific setting by reason, for instance, of the type of advertisement, or its colour. For example, a few block-type advertisements are peculiar to the First Setting; green or blue advertisements can only be Second Setting; "Poneke" advertisements must be Third Setting - and so on.

Although the aggregate number of proven copies with "inverted adverts" recorded is small, sufficient have actually been identified to demonstrate conclusively that these varieties occurred in all three settings and in the Second and Third Settings, that there were several different sheets, in all cases involving 240 examples, of course.

With the exception of one pair of 1d's with First Setting adverts "inverted", i.e. upright to the design - which as far as I am aware remains the only piece proving the variety in this setting - all examples noted to date also have the watermark inverted, and in many instances the advertisements, in addition to being inverted, are also notably misplaced.

It has been mooted in the past that these varieties most probably resulted from an abnormal set of circumstances in which it was found necessary to print the advertisements first, i.e. before the stamp designs. An extension of this proposition, it was suggested, would also explain the frequently poor registration of the adverts, since the printer would have no guide (in the form of the stamp designs on the other side of the paper) to accurate placement of the advertisements.

In my view, such an explanation is fundamentally flawed. Firstly, the available evidence points strongly to the conclusion that the printing of the advertisements before the stamp designs, far from being an abnormal circumstance, was absolutely normal practice, the sequence of production being: (1) printing of adverts: (2) gumming of paper: (3) printing of stamp design: (4) perforation of sheets. If it were otherwise,

REEFTON PROVISIONALS (Contd.) ...

I accept that Ron's impressive evidence on the date range of used examples suggests actual usage of these stamps to defray postage, though they could have been cancelled by favour at Reefton with a range of dates. However, as pointed out earlier, usage alone is not sufficient to justify their acceptance as authorised postage stamps.

EIGHT

ADSON (Contd.)

how does one arrive at a plausible explanation for another, quite different, variety found in the advertisement stamps, that is the 1d one with the stamp design printed on the gum (DA2j(Y) in the CP Catalogue)? I have seen several examples of the latter, so I can vouch that it does exist.

Secondly, previous thinking seems to have overlooked the fact that while the advertisements on the "inverted setting" varieties frequently appear misplaced on the issued stamps, so too do the watermarks. In point of fact, on the few examples I have examined, watermarks and advertisements, although poorly registered on the stamp, were well aligned in relation to each other - it was the stamp designs and the perforations (these would of course be placed to conform with the designs) which were badly misplaced.

I am satisfied, therefore, that all circumstances which resulted in the "inverted setting" varieties came about after the advertisements had been printed - correctly printed - and that the varieties themselves are more properly and justifiably describable as "design inverted". This upgrades them from rather minor curiosities (as which they are generally regarded at present) to the class of really major errors, I suggest.



500 (a) SG.117(a)
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FINE USED

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We are pleased to announce two fine sales of desirable philatelic and postal-history properties scheduled to conclude at "New Zealand 1990", the big World Philatelic Exhibition in Auckland, August 1990.

Philatelic A large Full Face Queen collection strong in copies of fine appearance, certified experimental separations and major rarities. SG.1 - fine certified copy - unused (cat. NZ\$75,000). Wide range of pricing.

Postal History Early to modern. A fine range including Queen's Redoubt on cover, Taranaki-East Coast Maori Wars, strip of four GB 2d. Blue (1850) on cover to NZ, SG.2 on cover etc.

Catalogues will be available early July and at the Exhibition. Material on display at the Exhibition.

Watch out for these excellent bid sale offerings.

Super collection of mint and used just to hand. Strong in shades, papers, perfs. A greatly underestimated group. All wmk. W7, mesh horizontal, perfs 14 x 15, unless otherwise stated. Papers as shown "De la Rue" etc.

200	1d. GREEN	
(a)	K13a, De la Rue, Green Block of four 1LH/3UH	\$12.00
	Single: UHM \$3: LH \$1.50: FU	.25
	Deep Green Block (o/c high)	\$20.00
	Single: UHM \$5: LH \$3: FU	\$1.00
	Pale Green Block LH/UH	\$20.00
	Single: UHM \$5: LH \$3: FU	\$1.00
	Yellow Green Block UHM!	\$30.00
	Single: UHM \$7.50: LH \$4.50: FU	\$1.50
(b)	K13b, Experimental (De la Rue wmk.) - all copies guaranteed.	
	Green block UHM	\$120.00
	Single UHM \$30: LH \$20: FU	\$20.00
(c)	K13c, Jones, green LH \$8: FU	\$7.50
	Yellow-green Single LH \$8: FU	\$7.50
(d)	K13d, Art Paper (Litho Wmk.) Green wmk. Block LH/UH	\$10.00
	UHM \$2.50: FU \$5: LH	\$1.75
	Blue wmk. Block of four UHM	\$10.00
	UHM \$2.50: FU \$5: LH	\$1.75
	Colourless wmk. (VM) Block UHM	\$66.00
	Singles: UHM \$16.50: LH	\$13.00
	Double gummed Singles: UHM \$12: LH	\$10.00
(e)	K13e, Cowan, p.14 x 15, Deep Green Block LH/UH	\$14.00
	Singles: LH \$3.50: UHM \$2: FU	.70
	Green Block LH/UH	\$12.00
	Singles: LH \$3: UHM \$2: FU	.40
	Pale Green Block LH/UH v. worn plate	\$12.00
	Singles: LH \$3: UHM \$2: FU	.40
	Yellow-green Singles: LH \$2: FU	.25
	Pale Yellow-green Block LH/UH	\$12.00
	Singles: LH \$2: UHM \$3: FU	.25
(f)	K13f, Cowan, p.14, Green UHM \$5: LH \$3: FU	\$1.00
	Pale Green UHM \$5: LH \$3: FU	\$1.00
	Yellow-green UHM \$3: LH \$1: FU	.50
	Pale Yellow-Green UHM \$3: LH \$1: FU	.50
(g)	K13g, Cowan (Reversed wmk. W7d), Green Block UHM	\$40.00
	Singles: UHM \$10: LH \$6: FU	\$2.00
201	1d. WAR STAMP	
(a)	K14a, De la Rue, Green Block UHM - super!	\$20.00
	Singles: UHM \$4: LH \$2.50: FU	.30
	Yellow-green Singles: UHM \$4: LH \$2.50: FU	.30
202	1d. FIELD MARSHAL	
(a)	K15a, Cowan, p.14, Rose-pink Single LH (scarce)	\$7.50
	Or FU	\$5.00
	Rose-carmine UHM \$2: LH \$1.25: FU	.15
	Pale Carmine UHM \$5: LH \$2.25: FU	\$3.00
(b)	K15b, Cowan, p.14 x 15, Rose-carmine UHM \$3.50: LH	
	\$2: FU	.15
	Rose-pink LH \$12.50: FU	\$5.00
	Deep Rose-carmine LH \$3: FU	\$1.00
(c)	K15d, Wiggins Teape, VM, p.14 - Rose-carmine UHM \$20:	
	LH \$15: FU	\$2.50
	Thicker paper FU	\$4.00

203	1½d. BLACK (Local Plate)	
(a)	K16a, De la Rue, Black Block LH/UH	\$70.00
	Singles: UH \$18: LH \$12: FU	.55
	Grey-black Block LH/UH	\$60.00
	Singles: UH \$15: LH \$8: FU	.45
	Grey Block LH/UH	\$60.00
	Singles: UH \$15: LH \$8: FU	.45
	Row 1/11 flaw FU	\$25.00
204	1½d. BLACK (London Plate)	
(a)	K17a, De la Rue, Black Block UHM	\$70.00
	Singles: UH \$18: LH \$15: FU	.25
	Grey-black Block LH/UH	\$80.00
	Singles: UH \$22: LH \$15: FU	.25
205	1½d. ORANGE-BROWN	
(a)	K17b, De la Rue, Orange-brown Block 1LH, 3UH	\$20.00
	Singles: UH \$5: LH \$3: FU	.15
	Deep Orange-brown Block 1LH, 3UH	\$20.00
	Singles: UH \$5: LH \$3: FU	.15
	Pale Chestnut UH \$12: LH \$8: FU	\$7.50
(b)	K17c, Cowan, p.14, Orange-brown UH \$12: LH \$10: FU \$15: NSFU	\$2.50
(c)	K17d, Cowan, p.14 x 15, Orange-brown Block of four UHM	\$350.00
	Singles: UHM \$85: LH \$60: FU \$85: NSFU	\$10.00
(d)	K17e, Wiggins Teape, VM, p.14, Orange-brown UHM \$125: LH \$80: FU \$100: CU \$50: NSFU	\$10.00
206	2d. YELLOW	
(a)	K18a, De la Rue, Yellow Block UHM	\$16.00
	Singles: LH \$2.50: FU	.15
	Pale yellow Block UHM!	\$50.00
	Singles: LH \$8: FU	\$4.00
	Very Pale yellow FU	\$50.00
	Orange-yellow UHM \$12.50: LH \$8: FU	.90
	Deep Orange LH \$30: FU	\$5.50
(b)	K18b, Jones (all g'teed), Pale Yellow CU	\$25.00
	Pale Dull Yellow UHM \$7.50: CU	\$25.00
(c)	K18c, Art paper (litho wmk.), Yellow Block 1LH, 1UHM. Singles: UHM \$12: LH \$7.50: FU	\$45.00
	Pale yellow UHM \$10: LH \$7.50: FU	\$30.00
(d)	K18d, Cowan, 14 x 15, Orange-yellow UH block	\$40.00
	Singles: LH \$10: FU	.40
	Pale Yellow LH \$11: FU \$2.50: CU	\$1.50
	Yellow LH \$9: FU	\$1.25
	Deep orange LH \$11: FU \$3: CU	\$2.00
(e)	K18e, Cowan, p.14, Orange-yellow LH \$10: FU 25¢: CU Yellow LH \$10: FU \$2: CU	.20
	Deep Orange LH \$12: FU \$3: CU	\$1.50
(f)	K18f, Cowan (Rev. wmk. W7d), Orange-yellow UHM \$30: LH \$20: FU	\$4.00
(g)	K18g, Wiggins Teape, VM, p.14 x 15, Yellow LH \$10: FU \$15: CU \$10: NSFU	\$75.00
	Lemon-yellow LH \$17.50: FU \$25: CU \$20: NSFU	\$2.00
	Orange-yellow LH \$10: FU \$15: CU \$12.50: NSFU	\$3.00
	Hard White Paper CU	\$2.00
(h)	K18h, Wiggins Teape, VM, p.14, Yellow Block LH/UH ... Singles: LH \$10: CU	\$20.00
	Lemon-yellow Block LH/UH	\$60.00
	Singles: LH \$17.50: CU	\$12.50
	Orange-yellow LH \$10: CU	\$100.00
	Orange Block LH/UH	\$15.00
	Singles: LH \$15: CU	\$12.50
		\$60.00
		\$12.50

FULL FACE QUEENS

Two superb 2d. studies from the K.J. McNaught collection. Some rarity material included.

- 25 (a) 2d BLUE, PLATE 2, PERFORATED 12½ A remarkable study on four pages. Featured are a selection of copies in the rare damaged state of the plate before retouching. (Fourteen copies). The study moves on to fifty-one copies (plated) showing worn and retouched copies after the damaged plate was retouched in 1866 by a colonial engraver. Condition mainly fine throughout. This is a lovely exhibition lot for the student to build on (cat. at \$6000 total). Glorious at \$2400.00
- (b) 2d. ORANGE, PLATE 2, PERF. 12½ This time on five pages - a study of damaged and retouched impressions. Fifty-five items all plated and described - also Row 19/6 on good cover of the period (cat. at \$3000)... \$1000.00
- 500 (a) SG.117a, 3d. Deep Lilac, ("Accidental Imperforate"), 1864-1873 Absolutely superb imperforate pair in the unmistakable shade - pristine. Very light marking off the face, four margins. Certainly, one of the best examples of this great rarity in existence \$3500.00
- (b) Presentation Stamp Sets - Full Face Queens Varied lot, including five with Wellington circular date stamp neatly on the corner. 2d. Orange, 4d. Yellow with T.H. Saunders watermark, 6d. Blue, 1/- Green (certificate states that the T.H. Saunders watermark is "probable"). Six stamps with two parallel lines across corner cancellation, 1d. Brown, 2d. Orange, 3d. Lilac, 4d. Yellow, 6d. Blue, 1/- Green. Perkins Bacon proofs, FFQ design in black with wavy line, value tablet, 1d., 6d., 1/- Perkins Bacon original proofs and Hausberg reprints - singles - 1d., 2d., Plate 1 2d., Plate 2 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-. The superb set \$3000.00
- GEORGE V SURFACE PRINTS (Contd.) ...
- 207 3d. CHOCOLATE
- (a) K19a De La Rue, Chocolate LH \$10: FU60
Deep Chocolate LH \$10: FU75
- (b) K19b, Jones, Chocolate LH \$30: FU \$9: CU \$6.00
Deep Chocolate LH \$30: FU \$9: CU \$6.00
- (c) K19c, Cowan, p.14 x 15, Chocolate UHM \$17.50: LH \$10: FU \$1.50: CU \$1.00
Deep Chocolate UH \$17.50: LH \$10: FU \$1.50: CU ... \$1.00
Red Chocolate UH \$17.50: LH \$10: FU \$1.50: CU \$1.00
K19d, Cowan, p.14, Chocolate LH \$15: FU \$5: CU \$4: NSFU50
Deep Chocolate LH \$15: FU \$5: CU \$4: NSFU50
- 208 2/- ADMIRAL
- (a) K20a, Jones, p.14, Dark Blue UHM \$175: LH \$100: MNSF \$25: FU \$80: CU \$55: NSFU \$10.00
Invert CU \$100.00
- (b) K20b, Cowan, p.14, Blue Block of four - no gum..... \$100.00
Singles: LH \$75: FU \$35: CU \$15: NSFU \$3.00
Deep Blue LH \$75: FU \$35: CU \$15: NSFU \$3.00
- 209 3/- ADMIRAL
- (a) K21a, p.14, Jones, Mauve LH \$150: MNSF \$50: FU \$250: NSFU \$50.00
- (b) K21b, p.14, Cowan, Pale Mauve LH \$150: FU \$200: CU \$150: NSFU \$50.00
Purple LH \$150: FU \$200: CU \$150.00

TWELVE

'FINE PAID' OVERPRINTS

All cancelled copies, with holes.

120	(a)	QV long type 7/6d.	Bronze-grey	\$90.00
	(b)	"	10/- Red	\$67.50
	(c)	"	15/- Green	\$90.00
	(d)	"	£1 Pink	\$67.50
	(e)	"	£2 Violet	\$67.50
	(f)	"	£5 Dark Blue	\$67.50
	(g)	1922 KGV 8d.	Red-brown	\$9.00

Mortgagee's Indemnity Fee

121	(a)	1927/8	KGV	1/-	Orange-vermilion	\$4.50
	(b)	"		1/-	Yellow	\$4.50

Stamp Duty

[illegible]

QV Long Types

123	(a)	25/- Blue - CU	\$3.50
	(b)	30/- Brown - CU	.75
	(c)	£2 Purple - CU	\$1.00
	(d)	£2.10.0d. Red - CU	\$2.00
	(e)	£3 Green - CU	\$2.00
	(f)	£4 Blue - FU	\$4.00
	(g)	£4.10.0d. Bronze-grey - NSFU	.50
	(h)	£5 Blue - HM	\$25.00
		£5 Blue - CU	\$3.00
	(i)	£6 Orange - NSFU	\$1.00
	(j)	£7 Dark-red - CU	\$4.00
	(k)	£8 Green - CU	\$4.00
	(l)	£10 Blue - CU	\$3.00
	(m)	£30 Red-brown - NSFU	\$6.00

Arms Types

124	(a)	Z46a, £2	Purple - NSFU	.....	\$8.00
	(b)	Z46c, £2	Purple - MNG	.....	\$20.00
		Z46c	" - NSFU	.....	\$4.00
	(c)	Z46d, £2	Purple - CU	.....	\$25.00
125	(a)	Z47a, £2.10.0d.	Red - NSFU	.....	\$25.00
126	(a)	Z48a, £3	Green - NSFU	.....	\$20.00
127	(a)	Z49a, £3.10.0d.	Rose -NSFU	.....	\$100.00
	(b)	Z49d, £3.10.0d.	Rose - UHM	.....	\$3000.00
128	(a)	Z50a, £4	Light Blue - LHM	.....	\$495.00
		Z50a, £4	" - NSFU	.....	\$20.00

POSTAGE DUES (CONTD.) ...

SECOND TYPE½d. Value

77 (a)	<u>Y15a, No Wmk., p.11</u> <u>Red and green</u> UHM \$2.50: LH \$2.00: CU \$3.00: VFU...	\$6.00
	Superb UHM block of four	\$15.00
(b)	<u>Y15b, Sideways Wmk., p.11</u> <u>Red and Green</u> UHM \$2.50: CU 50.: FU 80¢: Block of four UHM	\$12.50
	Superb inter-panneau block of eight UHM	\$35.00
	Strip of four fine dated used	\$7.50
	<u>Carmine and Green</u> UHM \$3.50: CU \$1: FU \$1.25: Block of four UHM	\$15.00
(c)	<u>Y15c, De la Rue, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine and Green</u> UHM \$6.00: LH \$4.00: CU 75¢: FU	\$1.25
	<u>Rose Carmine/Pale green</u> UHM \$6.00: LH \$4.00: CU 75¢: FU	\$1.25
(d)	<u>Y15d, Jones, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine and Green</u> UHM	\$60.00
(e)	<u>Y15e, Art Paper, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine and Pale Green</u> UHM \$3.50: LH \$2.50: VFU	\$50.00
	Block of four 2 x H, 2 x UHM	\$15.00
(f)	<u>Y15f, Cowan, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine Pink and Green</u> LH \$4.00: CU	\$3.00
	<u>Carmine and Yellow Green</u> UHM \$6.00: LH \$4.00: CU \$2.00: FU	\$4.00
	UHM block of four	\$20.00
(g)	<u>Y15g, Cowan, p.14, LH \$15: FU</u>	\$20.00
(h)	<u>Y15h, Wiggins Teape, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine and yellow-green</u> UHM \$20: LH \$10: Not-so- fine used	\$15.00

1d. VALUE

78 (a)	<u>Y16a, Sideways Wmk, p.11</u> <u>Carmine and green</u> VVH \$10.00: CU \$3.00: FU	\$4.50
(b)	<u>Y16b, As Above, p.14</u> <u>Carmine and Green</u> VUH \$8.00: FU	\$2.00
	<u>Rose-pink and Pale Green</u> Very fine used block \$10: FU	\$2.00
(c)	<u>Y16c, De la Rue, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine and Deep Green</u> CU 50¢: FU 75¢: FU block of four	\$7.50
	<u>Pink and Deep Green</u> CU 20¢: FU 40¢: FU strip of three	\$1.50
	<u>Pink and Green</u> CU 20¢: FU 40¢: FU strip of three ...	\$1.50
	Set of three pairs FU (all shades)	\$5.00
(d)	<u>Y16d, Cowan, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine and Yellow-green</u> FU \$2.00: Block of four FU..	\$10.00
	<u>Pink and Pale yellow-green</u> FU \$1.75: Block of four FU \$10.00: Pairs (2) both shades	\$10.00
	Strip of three ditto	\$12.50
(e)	<u>Y16e, Cowan, p.14</u> <u>Carmine and Green</u> FU 60¢: Pair FU	\$1.50
	<u>Carmine Pink and Yellow-green</u> FU 60¢: Pair FU	\$1.50
	<u>Carmine and Yellow-green</u> FU \$1.25: Pair FU	\$3.00
(f)	<u>Y16f, Wiggins Teape, p.14 x 15</u> <u>Carmine Pink and Yellow-green</u> UHM - superb \$20.00: FU \$1.00: VFU block of four	\$10.00

FOURTEEN

2d. VALUE

- 79 (a) Y17b, Wmk. Sideways, p.14
Carmine and Green UHM \$12.50: LH \$7.50: FU \$2.50
Rose Pink and Pale green FU \$1.25
- (b) Y17c, De la Rue, p.14 x 15
Carmine and Green Block 2 UH, 2 LH \$35: CU \$2.00: FU \$3.00
- (c) Y17d, Art Paper, p.14 x 15
Carmine and Pale Green M \$3: CU \$20: VFU \$30.00
- (c) Y17d, Art paper, p.14 x 15
Carmine and Pale Green CU \$20.00: VFU \$30.00
- (d) Y17e, Cowan, p.14 x 15
Carmine and Green CU \$4.00: FU \$6.00
Carmine Pink and Green VLH \$10.00: CU \$4.00: FU \$6.00
- (e) Y17f, Cowan Reversed Wmk.
Carmine and Green UHM copy (rare) \$125.00: LH \$100.00:
VFU \$125.00: CU \$65.00
- (f) Y17g, Cowan, p.14
Carmine Pink and Green CU \$1.00: FU \$2.50
- (g) Y17h, Wiggins Teape
Carmine and yellow-green UHM \$20.00: VLH \$15.00: CU
\$10.00: VFU \$15.00

3d. VALUE

- 80 (a) Y18a, Cowan, p.14
Carmine Pink and green Not-so-fine unused \$4.00: U... \$3.00
- (b) Y18b, Cowan, p.14 x 15
Carmine Pink and Green NSFU \$4.00: VLH \$40.00
- (c) Y18c, Wiggins Teape, p.14 x 15
Carmine Pink and Yellow-green V. fine VLH copy \$50.00:
FU (mute cancel) \$60.00

3rd TYPE - 1939

- 81 (a) Y19a, 1d. Green UHM \$10.00: VFU \$7.50
- 82 (a) Y20a, 1d. Carmine Pink (Wmk. W7b) UHM \$2.50: VFU50
Y20a (z) Watermark sideways inverted (w7a) \$4.00
- (b) Y20b, 1d. Ditto (Wmk. W8a) UHM \$1.25: VFU \$40.00: CU \$20.00
- 83 (a) Y21a, 2d. Blue (Wmk. W7b) UHM \$10.00: VFU \$5.00
- (b) Y21b, 2d. Ditto (Wmk. W8b), Greyish-blue UHM \$8.00:
VFU \$2.00
Deep Greyish-blue UHM \$8.00: VFU \$2.00
- (c) Y21c, 2d. Ditto, Wmk. W8a
Deep Ultramarine UHM \$3.00: VFU \$10.00
- 84 (a) Y22a, 3d. Brown, Wmk. W7b
Orange-brown UHM \$25.00: VFU \$22.50
- (b) Y22b, 3d. Brown, Wmk. W8
Pale Orange-brown UHM \$50.00: VFU \$40.00
- (c) Y22c, 3d. Brown, Wmk. W8b
Pale Orange-brown UHM \$15.00: VFU \$7.50
Yellow-brown UHM \$15.00: VFU \$7.50
- (d) Y22d, 3d. Brown, Wmk. W8a
Yellow-brown UHM \$12.50: VFU \$15.00

SPECIAL SUBSCRIBERS DISCOUNT APPLIES TO ALL
THIRD TYPE ORDERS - 20% - THIS MONTH ONLY

MODERN VARIETIES SELECTION

Superb varieties at unbeatable prices. All items UHM and fully guaranteed by us.

110 (a)	PA31a(Y), 1979 Provisionals - 14¢ on 10¢ Queen Elizabeth The scarce missing flesh colour	\$99.00
(b)	P19a(Y), 1970 Pictorials - 50¢ Abel Tasman National Park Missing Pinkish-buff colour. The shore has been completely omitted. Cat. \$200	\$70.00
(c)	PAV3(c), 1975 Roses - 3¢ Queen Elizabeth Plate 1B; R1/6 prominent frame flaw	\$10.00
(d)	PA27a(Z), 1980 Maori Portraits - 35¢ Te Puea R9/7 green flaw resembling Maori chin tattoo. A striking variety.	\$15.00
(e)	ODV15b, 1967 Pictorials - 30¢ Tongariro National Park Plate 1A (blue) R8/1 retouch to right of flag pole.....	\$45.00
(f)	S371a(Z), 1988 Electricity Centenary - 80¢ Hydro R8/9 blue flaw in inner design	\$15.00

DISCOUNT PRICES (THIS MONTH ONLY)

96 (a)	NO39a QEII 3/- Official - Grey UHM \$50.00: FU	\$75.00
97 (a)	O6b, 4d. Puarangi - Chalky Paper Superb used copy of the period (cat. at \$12.50)	\$5.00
98 (a)	AIR STAMPS - 1931 Complete set in fine LH copies (catalogued \$185)	\$90.00
	Complete set in fine used (catalogued \$188)	\$90.00
(b)	V1b, The Rare 3d. Brown, p.14 x 15 CTO copy (cat. \$900)	\$25.00

FISCALS (Contd. from p.12)

129 (a)	Z51a, £4.10.0d. Deep Grey - NSFU	\$100.00
130 (a)	Z52a, £5 Indigo-blue - CU	\$100.00
	Z52a, £5 " NSFU	\$10.00

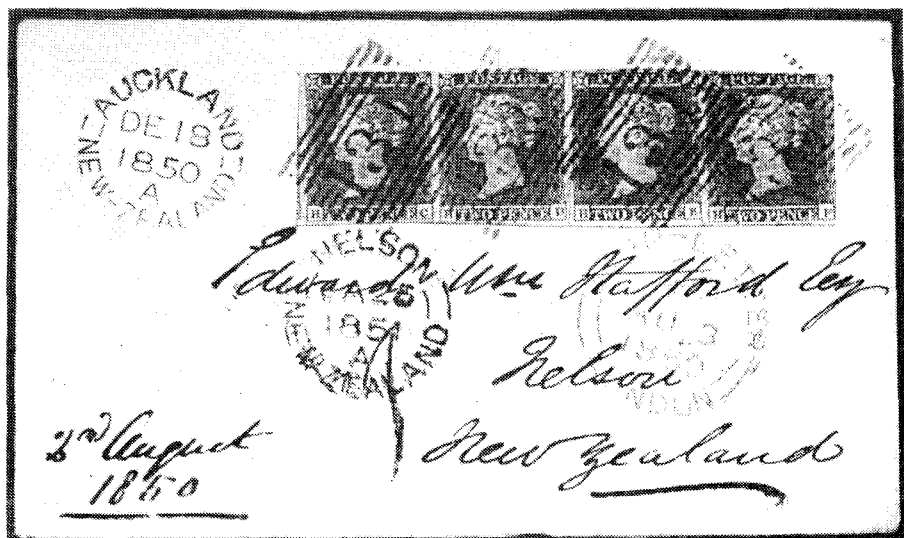
All the following lots 131 (a) - (o) are NSFU (fiscally), unless stated otherwise

131 (a)	£6 Orange-yellow	\$5.00
(b)	£6/£6 overprint	\$10.00
(c)	£7 Maroon	\$5.00
(d)	£7/£7 overprint - UHM	\$475.00
	£7/£7 " NSFU	\$10.00
(e)	£8 Green	\$10.00
(f)	£8/£8 overprint	\$15.00
(g)	£9 Rose	\$10.00
(h)	£9/£9 overprint	\$20.00
(i)	£10/£10 overprint	\$10.00
(j)	£15/£15 overprint	\$10.00
(k)	£20/£20 overprint	\$10.00
(l)	£30 Orange-red and Black	\$20.00
(m)	£30/£30 overprint	\$30.00
(n)	£35 Green and Blue	\$40.00
(o)	£40/£40 overprint	\$40.00

IMPERF PLATE PROOFS

1898 PICTORIALS

401	(a)	E1 ½d. Mt. Cook pair - Purple-slate	\$60.00
	(b)	F1 ½d. Mt. Cook block of four - Purple-slate	\$40.00
	(c)	F1 Ditto - pair	\$20.00
	(d)	E5 2d. Pembroke Peak, pair - Brown-lake	\$40.00
	(e)	E10 3d. Huias, block of four - Black	\$100.00
	(f)	E15 6d. Kiwi, block of six - Black	\$180.00
	(g)	E15 Ditto - pair	\$60.00
	(h)	E15 Ditto - single, gummed	\$30.00
402	(a)	E17, 9d. Terraces - pair, Purple	\$110.00
	(b)	E17 Ditto - single	\$55.00
	(c)	E18 1/- Kea & Kaka, block of four - Orange	\$150.00
	(d)	E21 5/- Mt. Cook, single - Vermilion	\$150.00
403	(a)	J1 1d. Dominion, pair, perf, gummed - Black	\$20.00
	(b)	J1 Ditto - strip of three	\$30.00
404	(a)	K17 1½d. KGV, pair, gummed - Black	\$20.00
	(b)	K18 2d. KGV, block of six, gummed - Black.....	\$60.00



FROM THE "NEW ZEALAND 1990" POST-BID SALES

(SALES Nos. 6 and 7)

- (a) NZ SG.1 UNUSED (Two certificates). Close cut two sides. Otherwise very fine.
- (b) RARE strip of three 1 GB 2d. Blue "with lines" on 1850 cover to Edward Wm. Stafford. Handstruck "1" denotes internal "Port to Port" rate. (Ordinance of 18 Dec. 1848).