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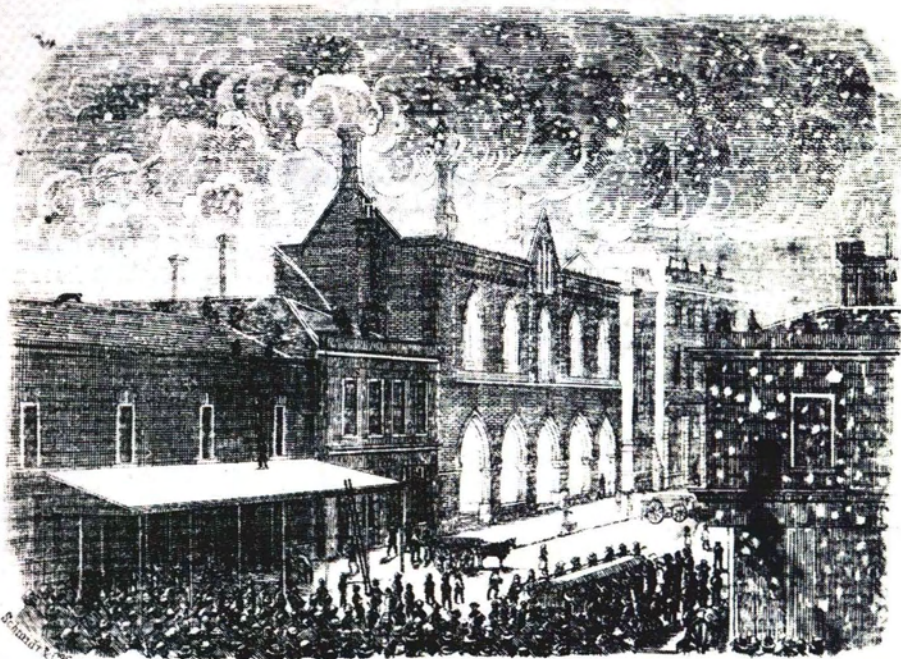


PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

VOLUME 46 NUMBER 8, MARCH 1995



DESTRUCTION OF THE POST OFFICE AUCKLAND, NZ BY FIRE NOV. 18-20, 1874

WHERE HAVE ALL THE RECORDS GONE?
(see page 8 this month)

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

CAMPBELL PATERSON LIMITED, PO BOX 5555, Auckland 1, New Zealand

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NEW ZEALAND NOTES

by Warwick Paterson

½d BLACK SECOND SIDEFACE ISSUE

Mr Paul Wreglesworth, of Cheshire, made an interesting observation recently and one which was not immediately easy to answer. He takes up the story:

The block you provided (top left block) and the third block (top right) from my collection also show evidence of perforations along the top edge but the sheet has obviously been guillotined along the line of the perforations all but removing any trace. However there is sufficient evidence remaining to show that in each case the perforations gauge 14.



This is where I am struggling for an explanation. The paper for printing of this issue was guillotined before printing so there is no obvious reason to have any other means of separation prior to printing.

The three blocks cover the entire spectrum of the ½d issue period from p12x11½ through p11 to p11 on Pirie paper and each shows this same characteristic. I can also confirm that all the blocks are from the upper panes in the sheet and so these perforations are not inter-panes perfs. I have checked every other block in my collection and I have no evidence of this feature on the bottom margin of blocks from the bottom panes of the sheet and I have seen blocks (of the ½d) with very wide lower margins (50mm).

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

G.S.T. will be added to all prices listed in this Newsletter for local orders (12½%). Overseas orders are "zero-rated" and do not pay G.S.T.

The explanation may be simple but if it is then I hope some one can educate me accordingly. It is the irregular gauge which I find particularly intriguing. Had it been p10 or p11 I would not have given it a second thought given the irregularities of perfin which are found in this issue. Are you aware of this feature in other values or other issues?

I suggested to Paul that there may be a possibility that for accounting (or transmission or convenience) purposes groups of sheets were gummed together by the top selvage and the row of perforations was designed to aid easy separation for counter use

However, I sent the photocopies to Dr Ken McNaught and he provided his usual comprehensive answer which should lay the matter to rest!

Observational evidence has been building up over the years, which strongly implies that the sheets of stamp paper sent out to N.Z. in the 1890s were bound together in books or pads glued together in the top selvage. Binding in the bottom selvage is news to me.

A line perforation row gauging 14 was placed between the binding and the watermarked selvage to facilitate separation of the sheets from the pad. The perforations are usually very clean-cut as in the illustration of the ½d Queen Victoria p12x11½.

I am not aware of any written references to this subject and do not know how many sheets were bound together in each pad.

Guillotining after printing often removed part or all of the perforation row gauging 14. The illustrations of the ½d perf 11, both 7mm and Pirie papers, show partial removal during guillotining.

At the time the ½d Queen Victoria stamp perf 12x11½ was issued (April 1895), the N.Z. Government Printing Office did not have a perforating machine or head giving perforations gauging 14. The perf 14 heads were first introduced in N.Z. in 1902.

This means that the pads with the perf 14 row must have been made up by the paper-makers or suppliers or Agents in the UK before despatch to New Zealand.

The presence of the selvage perforation row gauging 14 has created confusion in the past. I recall a 1d blue no VR Government Life Insurance stamp with top selvage perf 14 wrongly classified in the collection of a prominent Christchurch collector as mixed perfs 14 and 11.

Some new term is needed to refer to these selvage perfs, such as "Selvage perforation" or "Sheet pad perforation".

"Thanks again - I'm very pleased with this sending."

(H.L. Berks, UK)

THE REX REDMAN CORRESPONDENCE

An observation from one who was there.

Our "to hell and back" veteran New Zealand serviceman raised a lot of interest with his exploits (see November Newsletter).

One veteran of the war in Europe - only one from the American forces - wrote with his own observations about some of Rex's experiences. He had an interesting counter-poise to Rex's words, written in extremis.

"I found the wartime correspondence of your POW, "Rex Redman", very interesting in the light of my dabbling in NZ POW mail which has given me the opportunity to read several fairly extensive series of letters, though none as complete as yours.

The first point is his age. Probably a larger proportion of NZ men than American found themselves in uniform, but I can testify from personal experience that we found men of 38 useless for combat. They simply hadn't the stamina to keep up with the boys. We had a 38-year-old once in my platoon. He came in as a replacement but we soon managed to get him transferred to the rear; he was not only killing himself trying to pull his weight but was actually a liability to us. At 21 I was the graybeard, and my "men" were 18 to 20. It is said it takes seven men in the rear to provide support for one on the line, and a process of natural selection generally places an individual in a role he can sustain. Not that the young men "enjoyed" combat or could sustain the demand for long. Redman's perception of the nature of combat duty was accurate: alternating boredom and terror (which you learn to control), and the overwhelming role of luck. Or, as I would put it, it is a crapshoot unrelated to skill as a soldier. War turns boys into men in a hurry. As Dr Johnson said, "Depend upon it, Sir, when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, it concentrates his mind wonderfully." Combat is a kind of death sentence, and survival is fortune unrelated to deserving. Of necessity you accept that or go mad.

On page five there is a problem with dating. Under 10th November 1941 he comments upon "the tragedy of the Prince of Wales and Repulse", but they were not sunk until December 9-10, 1941.

Under 6 February 1942 he recounts a rumour that the Yanks have arrived and are being rushed by the NZ girls. In fact the first Americans didn't arrive until June. The insecurity he expresses and illustrates by the stories of engagements being broken off in favor of men who are on the spot, was, of course, experienced by all troops.

"Thanks for your fine service! I meant to thank you before, by the way, for the fine selection of stamps that you used when posting the "New Zealand Stamp Collection 1994" and the way they were protected. They arrived in first class condition."

(D.E., Scotland)

But it must have been worse when Allied forces were descending upon your homeland while you were off in another part of the world. There did seem to be a temptation on both sides, from curiosity and a sense of transience. Americans seem to have developed a particular reputation, but my own recollections from a stay in Wales are that a good deal of encouragement came from the other side. I expect it is always so.

Another factor in this insecurity, perhaps not applying in this case, is that engagements or marriages often took place after too short an acquaintance because of the pressure of the coming separation, and after the separation ran into years the ties seemed tenuous, and both partners feared reuniting with a stranger. I have encountered that feeling numerous times in POW correspondence. The experience is worse for the POW than for the soldier since he has been isolated as a POW in an exclusively male society until he begins to doubt his ability to be a husband. One series of letters I have clearly shows one ex-POW putting off going home, staying on at the Repatriation Center in England even as he wrote his wife of his eagerness to return. One ought not to underestimate the psychological and even physiological impact of these lengthy separations. It was interesting to hear that your Redman had some justification for his worries about his wife. He seems to come on very strong in some places, but that probably came from the limitation in our knowledge of their relationship. He certainly didn't sound like a trusting husband.

There appears to be an inconsistency in his statements about the duration of his being a prisoner. It is clear from p.12 that he was captured about 1 July 1942. On 1 March 1943 (p.16) he says he has been a prisoner for eight months, and confirms this on 30 March by saying nine months. Yet in his 25th October 1943 letter (p.17) he says he has been a POW 210 days, "just seven and a half months", when in fact it has been nearly sixteen months. Seven and a half months would carry him back to February 1943. It puzzles me, though from his game of spelling out his location at Stalag VIII-A (Görlitz), he apparently likes trying to outwit the censors, and may intentionally make a statement his wife will recognize as false, though to what purpose I cannot tell.

His complaints about not receiving mail echo most POWs. Italy in particular bogged down completely in processing POW mail. But his wife seems to have been a bad correspondent. She doesn't appear to write often, and, of course, he criticizes her for fobbing him off with generalizations that tell him nothing."

Editor's note: Quite independently and fortuitously I came upon first-hand information about the Redmans. Redman - a domineering man in his second marriage - had reason to be concerned, and although his wife stayed with him after his return, she is known to have had a close friendship in his absence.

N.B. The name "Redman" is fictitious - his experiences were not.

POSTAL RECORDS OF NEW ZEALAND - an update.

Robin Startup, of Masterton - the acknowledged expert in this field - wrote recently, kindly enclosing a copy of a paper which he presented to the 1994 Annual Philatelic Congress of the New Zealand Philatelic Federation. It makes fascinating reading.

While I do not attempt to summarise the paper in its entirety (space does not permit) there are certain areas of particular interest to students of New Zealand stamps, and for the record (and with Mr Startup's kind co-operation and approval) I list them here.

First of all, a graph from Mr Startup's paper (one of several) shows the number of offices open at various intervals throughout the history of the Post Office in New Zealand. Note that the peak was in 1915 at over 2,500 Offices, and by 1992 we have sunk to a low point of 332 Offices. What has to be taken into account is what Mr Startup himself says in a letter to me:

"With post offices the latest trend seems to be to establish franchised postshops, both by upgrading an existing post centre (or agency) (Highland Park AK Kuripuni WN) or by converting an existing postshop from a company staffed office to a franchise (Shirley CH Havelock North PM Gardens DN Winton IN). There could be a lot more of this going on! I doubt very much whether the changes will have any impact on the way mails are postmarked locally, but it should mean "new" postshops (from agencies) getting teller datestamps on their counter - and these are used to postmark philatelic letters".



Under "Retention of Records", Robin has the following to say:

The Post Office has been operating in New Zealand for 155 years and records exist from most of that time. Remembering that records exist in outward and inward form very few inward documents survive prior to 1910.

For the 1840-1843 period some outward letters may be found in the Colonial Secretary's archives. We are fortunate for the 1843-1849 Treasury period that the Customs reported to London and these papers survive there. The Postal History Society has had them microfilmed and the six reels are now in National Archives.

In the provincial period the 1853-1854 Postmaster-General records were transferred to the Customs but were lost in the Wellington 1856 fire. Current files were transferred to the Post Office when the department was formed in 1858 but these were lost in the 1887 fire.

About 1901 Donald Robertson searched the files in the Colonial Secretary's office and extracted over a thousand documents. These were used as the basis of his history of the post office and again for Howard Robinson's book in 1960. Very fortunately these early documents were returned to National Archives before the 1961 Aotea Quay fire when the Post Office lost its own archives.

What is not generally known is that Robertson's 1901 searches were incomplete and there were probably twice as many other postal documents surviving. These have since been identified and photocopied.

Though the Post Office had a records retention policy it is clear that both the General Post Office and the districts purged their closed files at intervals.

The task of purging records was usually a task allocated to give the office juniors something to do, and as often there was little sense of what was significant or not, meant files became thinned regardless! The further away from the Head Office the less the care or interest.

To give you an idea of the impact of purging, when collecting information for the history of the Railway Travelling post office, Post Offices Headquarters could produce only one file less than a centimetre thick. On the other hand the Railways records were well over a metre thick and had been untouched.

When the Post Office became independent of the Public Service Commission about 1921 the General Post Office also went its own way in office procedures. My impression is that though the Public Service early on recognised the importance of preserving departmental records, the Post Office was not as supportive and continued its regular record purges. The creation of National Archives around 1951 seems to have been paralleled with the appointment of Arthur Helm as Post Office archivist. This being done rather than to use National Archives as a place to store closed records of value.

The loss of the Post Office archives in the 1961 fire certainly shocked the administration and much of the remaining material was transferred to National Archives. This included the GPO inwards letter registers and index 1887-1910. The archives on postage stamps, datestamp impression registers, and staff establishment registers were retained by the then Stamps Branch, and now form part of the New Zealand Post Museum Collection.

In 1976 all Chief Postmasters and District Engineers were instructed to survey and list all closed files over 26 years old and in the early 1980s most of these were transferred to National Archives.

Current files remained in use. This included those files relating to post offices then open. It is thought that most of these still remain with New Zealand Post.

New Zealand Post is aware of the requirements of the Archives Act and their Manager of Archives is very supportive of postal record preservation. Closed files are directed through him for depositing with National Archives.

National Archives operates an appraisal programme to ensure what is accessioned has some future value and significance. They are well aware of the importance of the post office in local history.

The major problem today is the fate of the archives held in the Telecom Museum, and the lack of knowledge of just what may be held there.

Losses of Records:

The postal records have suffered serious losses over the years through fires, floods, and neglect. We are fortunate that philatelic interest in postage stamps has meant those archives have been kept apart and have not suffered. However, records on Post Office services and actions have been treated badly.

- 1856 Wellington Customs and Post Office burnt, 1853-1854 Postmaster-General's records lost.
- 1862 Wreck of "White Swan" one Post Office letter-book lost.
- 1867 Westport post office collapsed in Buller River floods.
- 1872 Auckland Chief Post Office burnt down. (Photo p.1)
- 1876 Marlborough Chief Post Office burnt, District and Provincial Council records lost.
- 1887 General Post Office, Wellington, gutted by fire. Postal administration and staff records 1858-1887 lost, Telegraph Dept records 1863-1887 lost. Staff establishment register from 1869 saved.
- 1922 Hokitika Chief PO closed, records subsequently disappeared.

- 1931 Napier Chief Post Office burnt following Hawkes Bay earthquake, district records lost.
- 1959 New Plymouth Chief PO moved to new building, old records dumped except establishment registers quietly given to Taranaki Museum.
- 1961 Aotea Quay National Airways fire, Post Office archives store burnt, records 1887-1950 lost.
- 1960s Post Office HQ, in purging programme, destroyed World War 2 series of camp files. 7 files of lists of records deliberately destroyed in National Archives.
- 1980s Wellington Chief Post Office, closed files not collected in time by National Archives, sent to dump. Auckland Chief Post Office, closed files dumped.
- 1984 Invercargill flooded, record cellars partly under water, 5 rubbish skips of records dumped.
- 1987 NZ Post Office split into three corporations. Though some thousands of files transferred to National Archives thought many other records were destroyed. Post Office Museum became Telecom Museum and postal records taken over by NZ Post. Fate of Telecom archives unknown.
- 1988 Local records dumped all around New Zealand as district offices closed and sub-offices split into mail centres and post shops. Fate of several district records unknown.
- 1993 Telecom Museum abruptly closed and placed in storage. Fate of archives unknown.

Location of Postal Records Today

Apart from archives on postage stamps the records New Zealand Post holds today are those most related current company business. Considerable quantities of records were transferred to National Archives in the late 1980s where, instead of being re-assembled into record series, they have been kept in the several separate accession groups. This means over a dozen different places to look - keeping also in mind that the National Archives holdings are now over 100kms in length!

The main holdings of original postal archives are with National Archives, but we need to be aware of the related documents and photographs are in the other principal collections. This material will include documents relating to postal and community history but finding aids will require careful examination.

Alexander Turnbull Library

Part of the National Library specialising in manuscripts and documentary materials relating to New Zealand and the Pacific.

Recognised as the heritage manuscript resource for New Zealand. Manuscripts include papers of former Postmasters-General. Holdings: 6km of manuscripts, 41,000 microfilm reels.

Auckland Museum & Institute Library

Specialist collection of New Zealand related material, includes the John A Cooper file of Auckland postal history notes.

Holdings: .5km manuscript, 400,000 photographs.

Hocken Library, University of Otago

Specialist collection of New Zealand related material.

Holdings: 5.7km manuscript, 210,000 photographs.

Museum of New Zealand

Buckle Street, Wellington.

National collection of treasures and artefacts relating to New Zealand and the Pacific. Embodies the Hector Library.

Holdings including the Burton Bros collection of historic photographs.

Holdings: 250,000 photographs.

National Archives of New Zealand

Wellington: 10 Mulgrave Street

Auckland: inaccessible until May 1995 pending move to new premises.

Christchurch: 90 Peterborough Street

Dunedin: 556 George Street

Cares for the New Zealand public manuscript records including files, plans, and photographs. Head Office and central New Zealand archives held in Wellington; Waikato, Auckland, and Northland in Auckland; Westland and Canterbury in Christchurch; and Otago and Southland district archives in Dunedin.

Holdings of pre-1976 post office archives. Set of staff classification lists 1894-1986 on open shelving in Wellington Reading Room. GPO inwards letter registers and annual indexes 1887-1911 in Register Room. See finding aid folders.

Holdings: 100km archives, 750,000 photographs, 300,000 maps. 6500 microfilm reels.

National Library of New Zealand

Aicken & Molesworth Streets, Wellington.

Contemporary and historical information on a wide range of topics, but with particular emphasis on material relating to New Zealand and the Pacific. Includes material not available through the library inter-loan service and not held in local libraries. Holds (in AJHR) set of Postmaster General annual reports from 1860, and other printed documents.

Holdings: 1,500,000 photographs Pictorial Reference Service. 1km newspaper files, New Zealand Newspaper Collection.

Nelson Provincial Museum

Isel Park, Stoke, Nelson. Specialist collection on Nelson area and noted for the Tyree collection of photographs.

Holdings: 1,300,000 photographs.

New Zealand Historic Places Trust

Antrim House, Boulcott Street, Wellington.

Responsible for the care and protection of historic places in New Zealand, including private and public buildings. Post Office buildings are amongst those classified.

New Zealand Post Ltd

Waterloo Quay, Wellington.

Corporate offices of the company, prior to 1987 the postal division of the New Zealand Post Office. Stamps Business Unit holds archives on early postage stamp design and production. Access by prior appointment. Mail Service Centres appear to hold records for former post offices closed since 1987. Some files may date back to 1910s. Not accessible.

New Zealand Post Museum Collection, Museum of New Zealand
Wellington Mail Centre, Esplanade, Petone. Not open to the general public pending move in 1998 to the new Museum of NZ.

Includes the National Stamp Collection, significant holdings of postal artefacts and a selection of archives such as datestamp impression registers. Access closed.

Holdings: 15m archives 1500 photographs.

For further information on these and other collections. their holdings, and access refer to "Archives New Zealand 4 - Directory of archives and manuscript repositories in New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, and Western Samoa" by Frank Rogers 1992. Archives Press, 43 Gordon Road, Plimmerton, NZ.

Research

The surviving postal archives provide a rich research source for the historian, the philatelist, and the family historian. Areas of information being looked at today are -

Postage stamps

It is still regretted that it was not possible to present a comprehensive overview on the Full Face Queens in the Royal's Volume 7 "Postage Stamps of New Zealand". As the years pass and knowledge is lost this will become even more difficult.

Postal Services

Colin Capill's excellent monograph on New Zealand and the Universal Postal Union has given us an in-depth understanding of this period. This takes us on from the important work done by Gerald Elliott on the period prior to 1874. We still need to look at the later decades and the impact made by the postal service.

Much has been published by the Postal History Society of NZ. The Air Mail Society is working at a handbook on New Zealand's international airmails to 1970. A history of the Railway Travelling Post Offices has been completed, and a preliminary look has been taken at Marine Post Offices. The military postal services history has been published in summary form and detailed war and theatre histories need considering.

A start has been made to index the Post Office Official Circulars. A bibliography has been prepared of all known official publications.

Telecommunications services

As they were so closely linked to the Post Office we must pay attention to this area. Dr A C Wilson has recently published an important book "Wires and Wireless" on the broad history of telecoms in New Zealand.

Regional histories

Of the 22 postal districts in New Zealand only a third (Thames, Taranaki, Hawkes Bay, Wairarapa, Nelson, Westland and Canterbury) have had histories published in any way. There is small but in depth interest in most of the other districts and I hope we may see histories later published.

Post Offices

A detailed cross referenced gazetteer is now available through the third or 1994 edition of "New Zealand Post Offices" published by the Postal History Society of NZ.

Though large sections of official archives have been destroyed much material does survive and it is still possible to compile histories of most post offices and to describe their postal markings.

Postmasters

Service records have been reconstructed for the 600 men and women staff postmasters or telegraphists in charge of permanent offices prior to 1900. This may be published later.

Agency postmasters for each office have been listed to 1910 and this work is continuing as the key to office histories.

Post Office buildings

Work has commenced collecting photocopies of photographs of departmental post office buildings to at least 1940. The work done so far is showing surprising deficiencies. There are something like five million prints held in major New Zealand collections of photographs and these may fill the gaps.

Index to archive holdings

The computer file of "New Zealand Post Offices" handbook has been converted an index of places and used to index the location of files about those places held in the archives. This indexing work, already of 450 pages, is continuing.

A similar archival indexing project but on policies and services has been defined.

It ought later to be possible to provide both the places and subject indexes in photocopied form.

"Thank you for the safe delivery of the 1994 Collection Album. It is again of a very high standard. I wish the UK would wake up!"

(D.A.H., UK)

NEW ZEALAND CHALON HEADS - A SUPERIOR COLLECTION

The Ross Valentine Collection of New Zealand Full Face Queens

With pleasure this month we present one of the finest lots of New Zealand Chalons we have handled for several years. The collection - made up in London over the past twenty years - contains a number of great rarities and some extremely fine examples. All offerings will be covered by a six week money-back guarantee, and on specific request we shall allow extensions for obtaining Expert certificates on items not already certificated.



ESSAYS, PROOFS, AND SPECIMENS

- 353 (a) **Original William Humphrys' Essay/Die Proof** for bank notes featuring the Chalon Head, later adapted to the stamp issues of various British Empire countries, including the New Zealand Chalon Heads.

One of the finest offers it has ever been our pleasure to make in the CP Newsletter. It can be said to be the well-spring from which all the New Zealand stamp issues arise. This essay (illustrated here) is similar to several later proofs which are known - we know of two examples - with a white circle surrounding the central vignette. It is fair to say, however, that this is the progenitor essay, and as such it is of the greatest significance possible for New Zealand Philately.

Die-sunk on card and printed on India paper. An item of massive significance..... \$25000

Note: This item was sold by Christies (London) in 1984 and 1989. In 1989 it fetched £6500 + 10% Buyers commission (approximately \$NZ18,000).

EXTENDED PAYMENT TERMS

are available on the Chalon offers in the CP NEWSLETTER this month and over the next several months.

METHOD OF PAYMENT: 33 1/3rd deposit on acceptance of material, by cheque (UK and US cheques accepted) with post-dated cheques for equal monthly amounts over three months to clear the purchase price.

APPROVAL SENDINGS to known CP clients, otherwise references please.



355(a)

- 353 (b) **Centre die proof for the 3d value.** This is a most interesting little die proof on thick card, featuring the central vignette (head of the Queen, and shoulders) with "rose- engine" turned background. This is an intermediate stage in the production of the final transfer die from which the stamp impression is taken up on the roller die. Another important item..... \$ 3500
- (c) **Perkins Bacon original plate proofs.** In the 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d and 1/- values. Nice four-marginal examples showing the very deep and complete impressions of the several plates in their original states. The 1/- value is a left marginal horizontal pair..... \$ 1000
 OR a pair of the 1/- value, slight stain one stamp..... \$ 150

SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS

- 354 (a) **A1q(5) 1d Brown, perf 12½, advanced wear.** Original gum, off-centre high and to the left, overprinted in large serified capitals in Purple..... \$ 250
- (b) **A2t 2d Vermilion, perf 12½, no wmk, in two different shades.** Large serified capitals in Purple on rather worn example, OG, and sanserif capitals in Purple on well-centred example. The two..... \$ 300
- (c) **A3d 3d Lilac, perf 12½, overprinted with sanserif capitals in Purple.** Lovely marginal OG example..... \$ 300
- (d) **A4c 4d Orange-yellow, unwmkd, perf 12½ with sanserif capitals, specimen in Purple, part OG, slightly centred left.**..... \$ 375

- 354 (e) **A4c 4d ditto, rounded corner**, overprint in
serified capitals..... \$ 300
(f) **A5k 6d Blue, perf 12½**, overprint in serified
capitals, OG..... \$ 375
(g) **A6m 1/- Yellow-green**, overprint in serified
capitals, fine OG..... \$ 400

REPRINTS

- 355 (a) **1d in Orange**, worn plate, four marginal,
imperf..... \$ 125
(b) **2d**, marginal example in Dull Blue..... \$ 125
(c) **6d Brown**, nice example reprint, imperf, four
margins..... \$ 125
(d) **2d Blue**, nice strip of three of the reprint..... \$ 375
(e) **6d Brown**, reprint copy with forged postmark..... \$ 150
(f) **Plate 2, 2d Blue, proof** imperforate, printed on
thick unwatermarked paper. Strip of three..... \$ 375
(g) **2d, Plate 1, worn, printed on card**, sent to
Perkins Bacon in 1865 to indicate requirement
for perforating margins. Vertical pair, fine.... \$ 400

**FACSIMILES PRODUCED FOR THE HERTS. PHILATELIC
SOCIETY, 4th JUNE 1907.**

- 355 (a) Printed on card with value tablet "HPS
4th June 1907". The set of three - Black,
Carmine and Deep Blue-green. Superb..... \$ 350
OR individual copy in Carmine..... \$ 100
OR copy on diamond-shaped card in Yellow-green.
Wonderful "die proof" effect..... \$ 500
- 356 (a) **Wonderful set of five facsimiles** produced for
the Herts. Philatelic Society, 4th May 1909, as
above. Copies in Slate Brown, Deep Blue-green,
Pale Mauve, Purple and Chestnut. The set of
five..... \$ 750
- 357 (a) **As above, this time the value tablet showing
wavy line and dots.** Trade or printers' samples,
printed on card. Black, Deep Orange, Carmine,
Deep Blue-green, Blue. The five lovely items.... \$ 500
- 358 (a) **Trade samples, as above**, this time four examples
with wavy line and short-lines interspersed.
Black, Carmine, Deep Vermilion, Deep Blue-green.
Glorious..... \$ 400
- 359 (a) **Trade samples again**, this time four horizontal
lines in the value tablet, each printed on large
piece of thick paper. Stanley records that
these trade samples were printed from "plate
6" laid down from a new transfer roller made
from a rejected New Zealand roller die (No.
1305). They are in the "as transferred" state
meaning that no touching-up was done after
transferring from the portrait die. This
is probably the reason for rejection.
Six - Black, very Deep Blue-green, Deep Orange-
vermilion, Carmine, Deep Slate Blue, Deep
Mauve. One of the items has pencilled
inscription "1939 reprint from 1902-7".
The six..... \$ 500

- 358 (a) **A final assortment of examples**, all printed on thick card with blank value tablet; Black, very Deep Blue-green, Blue, very Deep Orange, Deep Carmine. The five..... \$ 500
- 359 (a) **As above, this time reprinted on thinner paper** with blank value tablet. Green and a very Bright Carmine..... \$ 250



360(a)



360(d)



361(a)

THE STAMP ISSUES

- LONDON PRINTS - 1855**
- 360 (a) **A1a (SG1) 1d Deep Carmine-red, imperforate.** Magnificent lightly marked four-marginal example. Margins close on four sides but clear all round. Marking very light and although central, does not unduly obscure the face. Colour one of the best we've seen for some time. This is a truly magnificent item. Certificate. Stunning appearance..... \$12750
- (b) **A2a (SG2) 2d Deep Greenish-blue.** Superb four-marginal copy with light marking largely clear of the face. One of the nicest we've seen for some time, with full blueing on the back (ivory head). A really lovely example..... \$ 1500
- (c) **A2a (SG2) 2d ditto.** Another example with light marking off the face, this time close-cut right bottom. Three large margins, excellent item..... \$ 575
- (d) **A6a (SG3) 1/- Yellow-green.** Beautiful four-marginal example with light marking slightly over the face. There is a slight marginal fault at lower left side. RPSL certificate. Blueing in left margin. (Cat. \$15000), example of magnificent colour and appearance..... \$ 3250
- FIRST COLONIAL PRINTS ON BLUE PAPER BY RICHARDSON 1855**
- 361 (a) **A1c (SG4) 1d Red, imperforate.** Superb four-marginal copy, if cut close at right top. Margins close but fully intact. Marking largely off the face and light; good colour. This is a fine example of a great rarity (Cat. \$4000)..... \$ 2750
- (b) **A2b (SG5) 2d Blue.** Superb lightly marked four-marginal example, close at right but nearing perfection..... \$ 500
- (c) **A2b (SG5) 2d ditto.** Four-marginal copy with central obliterator but very clear and light (Auckland). Paper-makers' watermark "SANDS AND KENNY". RPS certificate, slight crease..... \$ 475

- 361 (d) **A6b (SG6) 1/- Green.** Four-marginal copy, if very close bottom-right and top-left corners. Obliterator 12 largely off the face. Slight soiling but this is a good example of a remarkable New Zealand rarity. (Cat. \$10000)..... \$ 3250



361(d)



362(f)



362(g)

- RICHARDSON PRINTS ON WHITE UNWATERMARKED PAPER**
- 362 (a) **A1d (SG8) HM 1d Orange.** Obliterator 1 partially covers face but is clean and clear. Top, right, and bottom margins huge, left margin close. Lovely example (Cat. \$1250)..... \$ 750
- (b) **A2c(1) (SG8a) 2d Deep Ultramarine (HM).** Absolutely glorious four-marginal example. Clean and fresh and shade deep and vibrant. One of the best examples we have seen. Obliterator slightly over face. Four full margins, if close at right and bottom..... \$ 2000
- (c) **A2c(5) (SG9) 2d Pale Blue (VM).** Very fine example of the obliterator 7, four-marginal, fresh..... \$ 450
- (d) **A2c(7) 2d ditto (VM) in Dull Blue shade.** Two strikes obliterator to each side of the face, face clear. Four-marginal, if close at left. Lovely example..... \$ 400
- (e) **A5a(2) (SG12) 6d Bistre (HM).** Lightly marked example, if marking slightly over the face. Four margins, if close at right and most fairly narrow. (Cat. \$1000), good example..... \$ 420
- (f) **A5a(6) (SG14) 6d Tan-brown.** One of the finest examples we know, this with four margins, if a little close at bottom. Marking relatively central but face clear. This is a distinctive and most impressive shade. Heavily sought-after, currently..... \$ 1000
- (g) **A5a(7) (SG15) 6d Chestnut with horizontal mesh - the rarity.** This is a four-marginal example (if close on all sides) with very light marking well off the face. One of the freshest, brightest we have seen and very, very scarce in this horizontal mesh form..... \$ 2000
- (h) **A5a(11) (SG14) 6d Pale Brown, UNUSED.** Four-marginal example in clean, fresh condition. Corner thin but this is a very great rarity and seldom offered. (Cat. \$3000)..... \$ 1250



362(h)



362(j)



363(a)

- 362 (i) **A5a(11) (SG14) 6d Pale Brown.** Stamp of brilliant appearance with light mark well off the face. Slight corner crease and marginal fault, but this is a brilliant-looking stamp with four margins (VM). (Cat. \$800)..... \$ 200
- (j) **A6c (SG16) 1/- Dull Emerald Green.** Lovely four-marginal copy with obliterator 017 (Tuapeka) Goldfields cancellation. Lovely fresh appearance and nice strike of this obliterator. Thin spot allows the amazing price (Cat.\$3000)..... \$ 475

EXPERIMENTAL SEPARATIONS - RICHARDSON PRINTS

- 363 (a) **A5a(W) (SG20) 6d Brown** pin roulette 9/10. Very great rarity. Nelson cancellation (obliterator 15). Straight edge top and bottom but full roulettes vertically both sides. Magnificent appearance. BPA certificate (Cat. \$8250)..... \$ 4250
- (b) **A6c(V) (SG26) 1/- Blue-green with serrate 16.** Superb copy with Nelson obliterator full strike. Serrates on all four sides. Glorious example. (Cat.\$11000), major thin on back scarcely detracts from this significant rarity but is fully built into the price..... \$ 3500



363(b)

DAVIES PRINTS - 1862-1864

- 364 (a) **A1e(1) (SG33) 1d Bright Orange-vermilion, unused.** Four-marginal in bright colour, if close at left. Superb example..... \$ 750
- (b) **A1e(3) (SG34) 1d Vermilion** Four-marginal copy with strong, true shade and four very big margins. Perfect condition. Unused. \$ 850
- (c) **A1e(4) (SG35) 1d Carmine-vermilion, unused.** Superb example, big margins if slightly touching left bottom side..... \$ 350
- (d) **A1e(4) (SG35) 1d Carmine-vermilion ditto.** Four-marginal example with light 7 obliterator, largely off the face. Beautiful copy (Cat. \$600)..... \$ 475



365(c)

- 365 (a) **A2d(1) (SG36) 2d Deep Dull Blue, unused.**
Four-marginal example if close at top and bottom. Beautiful appearance. Extremely hard to better... \$ 550
- (b) **A2d(4) (SG36) 2d Bright Blue, very fine used.**
Four good margins and bright shade, light mark, slight stain on back..... \$ 100
- (c) **A2d(9) (SG38) 2d Blue** showing very early state of plate wear, Plate 1. Very light marking off the face, three good margins, close at bottom. Very lovely example..... \$ 150
- (d) **A2d(9) (SG38) 2d Blue**
Four-marginal, lightly postmarked, used in somewhat brighter shade, similar plate wear to previous lot (slightly more advanced). Very fine..... \$ 200
- (e) **A2d(12) (SG38) 2d Dull Deep Blue.** Four-marginal example of unmatched quality. Bright vibrant colour, brilliantly showing the plate wear which occurred at this stage of the use of the plate.... \$ 200
- (f) **A2d(15) (SG39) 2d Blue.** Another excellent example, this time with advanced plate-wear and light postmark off the face. Four big margins; slight ink mark in top margin does not affect stamp..... \$ 150



366(a)



366(c)

- 366 (a) **A3a (SG40) 3d Deep Brown-lilac.** Very fine used four-marginal in fresh condition. Light marking 16 obliterator off the face..... \$ 350
- (b) **A3a ditto.** Paler Brown-lilac shade in superb condition. Very light mark off the face. Four big margins..... \$ 375
- (c) **A3a 3d Deep Brown-lilac ditto, unused.** Top right corner (Row 1/12) with big top and right margin and other margins large. One of the finest unused we have ever seen in this issue..... \$ 850

ERRORS AND VARIETIES

A listing of Varieties for those not on our Varieties mailing list.
Add a little something to create interest in your collection.

701	MV1a(b)	1d Green Geo.VI Plate 19 R7/5 Redrawing of the letters "REVE", used single.....	\$ 25
702		1d Green Geo.VI Plate 2 R10/4 Retouch to hairline, used single.....	\$ 25
703		1d Green Geo.VI Plate 2 R10/4 Retouch to hairline, Official, used single.....	\$ 45
704	MV2a(b)	1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 6 R5/14 Retouch to right of head, single, used.....	\$ 10
705		1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 6 R5/14 Retouch to right of head, Official, used single...	\$ 22
706		1d Scarlet Geo. VI Plate 6 R5/15 Retouch to left of head, single, used.....	\$ 10
707		1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 6 R5/14 & 15, Block of four, used.....	\$ 40
708	MV2a(d)	1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 7 R6/18 Cracking lines right of hair part, used single....	\$ 10
708a		1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 7 R6/18 Cracking lines right of hair, Official, used single	\$ 22
709	MV2a(f)	1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 8 R5/20 Retouch above right shoulder, used single.....	\$ 10
710	MV2a(h)	1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 11 R10/6. Doubling of top inner frame-line left of head, used single.....	\$ 10
711	MV2a(j)	1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 11 R10/7 As above plus absence of Dia. shading, used single	\$ 10
712	MV2a(k)	1d Scarlet Geo.VI Plate 12 R9/24 Straight line across right shoulder, used single..	\$ 10
713	MV2a(m)	1/- Geo.VI Frame Plate 2 R10/7 Doubling of frame, used single.....	\$ 15
714		1/- Geo VI Frame Plate 2 R5/9 Retouch to frame, used single.....	\$ 15
715	MFV15b(a)	2/- Geo.VI Frame Plate 1 R11/3 Scroll flaw at left retouched, used single.....	\$ 10
716	MFV15b(c)	2/- Geo.VI Frame Plate 1 R13/1 Two Green flaws left frame, used single.....	\$ 20
717	O1a(Z)	1d Manuka Blue omitted, used.....	\$ 100
718	OV2c	1d Karaka, R12/3 Weak area from value figure to berries [3].....	\$ 20
719	OV6a	4d Puarangi. R14/9 & 15/8. Purple on petals [10].	\$ 20
720	O 7a	Mountain Daisy. Black colour shift to left. Pair.....	\$ 10
721	OD12a(Z)	15c Tiki. Inverted watermark, single.....	\$ 10
722		OR ditto block of four.....	\$ 30
723	P3a(Z)	2c Tussock Butterfly. Inverted watermark, used single.....	\$ 4
724	P5a(Y)	3c Lichen Moth. Inverted watermark, used single..	\$ 5
726	P30a(Y)	4c on 2½c Maggie Moth. Red (on stamp) almost completely missed. Pair, left stamp normal.....	\$ 250
727	P30a(W)	4c on 2½c Maggie Moth. Partial double perf [4]...	\$ 150
728	P30b(S)	4c on 2½c Maggie Moth. Double surcharge, one albino. Single.....	\$ 150
		OR plate block [12].....	\$2100
729	P30a	4c on 2½c Maggie Moth. 4 x value blocks, each with known flaws.....	\$ 100
730	P 4a(Z)	2½c Maggie Moth, albino overprint. No overprint showing, single.....	\$ 275
		OR value block [6].....	\$1800

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