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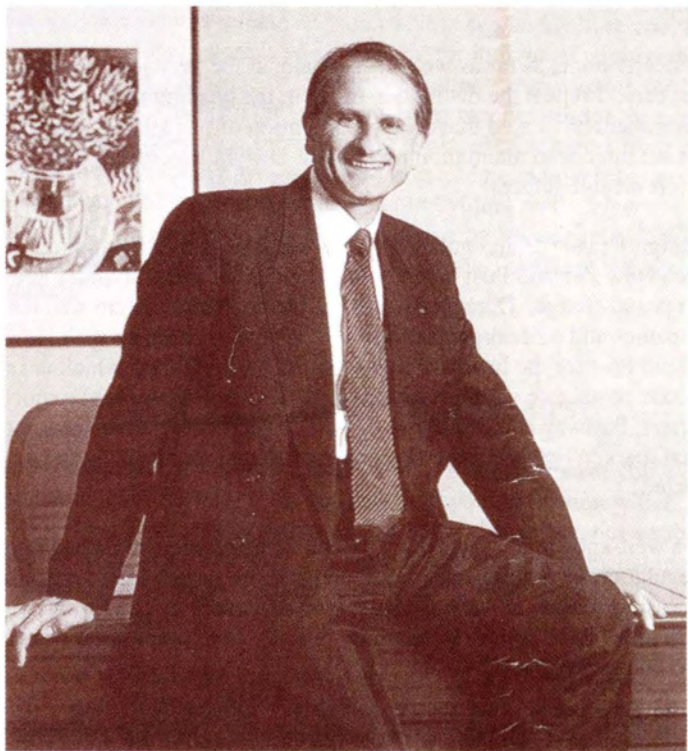


PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

VOLUME 48 NUMBER 11, JUNE 1997



Elmar Toime, Chief Executive of a soon-to-be deregulated New Zealand Post. He likes the idea – but what's in it for the consumer?

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS – WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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NEW ZEALAND NOTES

by Warwick Paterson

NEW ZEALAND POST

The age of deregulation (not privatisation!) has arrived.

Recently the New Zealand Government has announced that New Zealand Post is to be deregulated under legislation now before Parliament in Wellington. What does this change mean to collectors of New Zealand stamps?

Practically none, as far as we can ascertain, at the very least for the next five years. I repeat the distinction made in the heading to this note – the Government has stated that it has no intention of privatising New Zealand Post but intends to maintain it as a “State-Owned Enterprise” (SOE) for the foreseeable future.

The significance of deregulation lies in the abolition of the monopoly which New Zealand Post holds on the carriage of items at under 80c per item postal charge. Deregulation of the postal market means that courier companies and other organisations will be able to compete with New Zealand Post for the lucrative high-volume business mail which is sent at the base postal rate within New Zealand. It is anticipated that major couriers, Fastway and Freightways, will target this lucrative section of the postal market. So the issuing and use of stamps is not likely to be affected.

It's a well-known fact that New Zealand Post has been preparing itself for deregulation for a number of years, and with its superb mail-sorting and processing centres, as well as its network of Post Shops and franchises, is likely today to be able to stand up to virtually any competition which other companies put up.

Part of the legislation allows that competing mail handling companies will be able to use New Zealand Post's network at normal rates. Much of the mechanism for this is already in place with many bulk mailings being shipped into New Zealand and put into the mail service here. There is unlikely to be great change in that.

New Zealand Post will still be recognised by the Universal Postal Union as New Zealand's official postal administration and issuer of New Zealand stamps.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

GST will be added to all prices listed in this Newsletter for local orders (12.5%). Overseas orders are “zero-rated” and do not pay GST.

This is to reviewed in five years time but it seems to us that little will change with New Zealand stamps issued by New Zealand Post continuing to be recognised by other administrations throughout the world.

The ability of other mail handlers to use the New Zealand Post system may, in fact, mean that many of New Zealand Post's networks and systems enjoy greater usage than they do currently, which in our opinion may help to offset the loss of revenue which may come with the entrance of such organisations.

As ever, postage stamps remain an icon of New Zealand culture and that of all countries. The system is so convenient for individual users and indeed – taking the philatelic content into account – so profitable for New Zealand Post, that it is difficult to see any other mechanism for the pre-payment of mail (other than those already in place) taking over from it. Even with the burgeoning growth of Electronic Mail and the Internet, there will always be a demand for items of individual mail. New Zealand Post's mail volume has been increasing by 5% annually for some years now, and with additional competition for mail handling, we see this continuing.

WHERE DO YOU KEEP YOUR STAMPS?

If you have assembled a valuable collection, it's not an answer you would readily broadcast. However, the security over your collection which protects it from theft or destruction by fire or the elements is not a subject which I intend to enter into now. I want to address the somewhat less obvious threat to the health of your collection. What is more, you are not insured against it.

For some years now I have been advising collectors who asked the question – and it is a question that is one of the most often asked – to sit down and think out carefully the answer to the heading at the top of this article – “where do you keep your stamps?”.

Because the important point is that stamps – being made usually entirely of organic materials – are sensitive to certain types of damage. If you have not been through the process of sitting down and thinking this thing through carefully, may I suggest that you take the opportunity to do just that?

“Thank you for thinking of me, I do appreciate your kind thoughtfulness (my wife, no doubt, would think otherwise!) especially that this stamp completes my watermark 8 Pictorial set”.

(C.T., Norfolk)

After reading reasonably widely – although by all means not exhaustively – on this subject, and by observing the comments of experts and non-experts alike, I developed a form of advice which I felt answered most of the questions and I venture to suggest still does. Before going any further, the recommendation is :

Avoid all extremes of environment, whatever they may be. Choose an environment for your stamps in which you would feel comfortable yourself. More specifically:

Avoid extremes of light and dark. Extremes of light, which would include direct sunlight or possibly fluorescent light, will fade colours, degrade the chemical composition of the papers and cause them to discolour. Complete absence of light suggests that the stamps are kept in a sealed environment like a safe or strong-room, closed box, or just buried under piles of books.

Again this suggests lack of natural air convection which in turn promotes airing and drying and the promotion of stable temperature. Keep all albums and stock-books standing upright.

Avoid extremes of heat and cold. Heat can promote chemical change in papers, inks, gums, and other components. In combination with dampness or humidity, it can also provide an ideal breeding ground for fungoid growths whose spores are everywhere all the time. Excessive cold can promote condensation, and the accumulation of damp with similar results to the above. A moderately cool atmosphere, however, tends to slow chemical change.

Avoid extremes of draught and stagnant air. Draughty conditions usually help dust to accumulate which in turn accumulates damp and provides an ideal environment for mould. Still air assumes – as above – a sealed environment without the normal benefits of air convection.

Avoid extremes of dampness and dryness. The problem with damp has been described above. The problem with dryness is that it tends to crack and curl and promote dimensional change in the paper. This in turn causes the structure of the paper to break down.

Avoid extremes of insect and rodent repellent measures. Excessive use of strong chemicals to repel moths, silverfish and other insects, can be detrimental to the colour of stamps, and if it carries with it fumes or dampness, may have obvious detractions. Some element of insect or rodent repellent measures may be required, however, in circumstances where it is known that a risk exists.

Avoid extremes of handling. Too much handling or exposure assumes that the stamps may be prey to environmental risks mentioned above. Too little handling suggests that the stamps may need exposure to the benefits of warmth and air convection. Just leafing through the album once every week or so can work wonders.

A most useful little book I picked up at The British Library a year-or-two ago in London describes "The Care and Preservation of Philatelic Materials". It is a scholarly work written by T J Collings and R F Schoolley-West. Very useful it is, too.

I recommend that anyone who would like to pursue this subject further write to The British Library and order a copy. The book is a mine of information and below I mention a selection of facts and warnings which I suspect may be new to some readers.

Fact: Papers made during the early part of the 19th century were largely produced from fibres sourced from rags – cotton, linen and some hemp. Esparto grass was introduced in the 1850s and the move to wood content began in the 1860s and has continued since.

Fact: Identification of hand-made papers and machine-made papers. In hand-made papers there is an uneven distribution of fibres seen when the paper is held up to the light. In hand-made papers the watermark shows up as a thinning of the paper in the areas of the mark. In machine-made papers it appears as a compressed area.

Fact: One of the largest groups of inks produced in the 19th century was known as "iron gall". These were produced as a cottage industry. A species of wasp produces oak galls (oak apples) on oak trees as a protection for its grubs. The oak apples are collected and crushed and are boiled in water to extract the tannins. Iron-sulphate is then added to the resulting dye fluid to produce after a few days exposure to the atmosphere, a black ink. The characteristics of the inks are strong acidity and particularly where sulphuric acid was added to the mixture, the PH can reach 2.0 in a freshly prepared ink. The risk from these inks is that acidity migrates from the ink once it has been used into the surrounding paper and in some early letters holes in the paper occur caused by the inks totally destroying the paper to which it was applied.

Here is a further list of specific threats which have been taken from "The Care and Preservation of Philatelic Materials".

ACIDITY:

In the modern era the fact that papers have been produced from wood presents one of the significant threats to modern stamps in terms of their potential deterioration. Before wood is used for paper production, it is treated chemically to remove the lignin content. Lignin is the generic term for the brown resinous material which is deposited in plant cells.

It is decomposed by heat and light. The residual lignin, after treatment which remains in many papers, is at risk of decomposition which produces complex strong organic acids and also absorbs atmospheric acidity, both of which combine to break down the structure of the paper and cause it to discolour.

The selection of materials to house stamps may in the end be a trade-off between different evils. Glassine – a wood-pulp product – does not have a good reputation as it is made from well-beaten pulp and contains residual chemicals from the stock preparation. Acetate appears to be gaining acceptance as a suitable material for the housing of stamps, although in some of the other forms in which it appears – such as cellophane – it may be non-porous and tend to create a hermetically sealed environment for stamps which allows damp to accumulate. I have seen cellophane interleaving taken from old collections with the shapes of the stamps clearly marked out in a sort of flat area surrounded by areas of ripples in the surface. This indicates to me that the clear plastic material has been adhering to the surface of the stamps in a way that is inevitably dangerous to their health.

CANCELLATION INKS:

The security of the cancellation, i.e. its immunity from removal and the re-use of the stamp – also appears to be a trade-off. The cancellation itself can be made almost impossible to remove by the use of materials which penetrate or adhere to the paper. On the other hand, the use of fugitive inks and chalk-surfaced papers for the printing of stamps, make it extremely difficult to remove even cancellation inks which do not hold fast to the surface of the stamp.

The reason for this is that any interference with the surface of the stamp will become obvious in the change or removal of the colour or the surfacing of the paper.

“As I am a newcomer to New Zealand stamps I am at the moment compiling a wants list, but fear not, I shall be contacting Campbell Paterson shortly when it is ready. So finally once again, thanks very much for all your help, it is much appreciated.”

(D.M., W.Yorks)

NATURAL MATERIALS:

New oak is known to present a threat to philatelic materials. If you have a new desk, be aware that acidic vapours are produced by new oak and thus desks, drawers and cupboards, made of this material should be avoided at all costs.

ADHESIVES:

Pressure adhesives – i.e. materials that do not require to be dampened and then dry out – should be avoided at all costs. These are based on modified rubber or acrylics and all cause potential preservation problems by migration into adjacent material or through the material on which they are deposited – by staining or degradation.

Only time will tell whether the adhesive on self-adhesive stamps will undergo change or migration.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES:

The photographically produced airgraphs of the Second World War period involved the processes of fixing and washing which if hastily or improperly carried out can leave behind residual chemicals. Fixer, in particular, if not properly washed out, will cause fading, discoloration and rapid loss of image. Incomplete fixing will cause image fade and staining if residual developing agents are still present in the paper. In the case of airgraphs, the process was carried out at speed and without any great regard to the permanence of the product. This is the reason why so many airgraphs show a degree of deterioration today.

TEMPERATURE:

Although dealt with previously in this article, the publication goes into far more detail about this potential threat to your stamps.

Many chemical reactions are stimulated by external energy sources of which temperature is one. Deterioration in stamps and paper are no different and therefore high temperature should be avoided. An increase of 10 degrees centigrade increases the speed of most chemical reactions by a factor of 2 or 3.

Stability in temperature is important and even if materials are kept in a low temperature environment, their re-acclimatisation may cause problems once removed from storage. Changes should be controlled and should take place slowly and infrequently. For instance, changes in dimension can set up stresses within an object which is made up of a variety of materials. The first damage to result may be cracking in the gum.

High temperature effects can be as follows:

An increase in the rate of chemical deterioration of organic materials, increased possibility of biological attack, reticulation of gums, increased curl on stamps, paper made brittle, some colour changes within photogravure stamps issued early in the period of this printing process.

Low temperatures, on the other hand, can produce a risk of condensation; variations from low to high or vice versa, result in physical damage due to uneven dimensional changes (delamination of card or cracking of gums).

Humidity presents a number of problems. There are a number of ways of measuring and expressing humidity but basically with a rise in the ambient temperature the ability of the air to carry water is increased (called the "saturation value"). The only way to control humidity is by some form of air-conditioning which tends by condensation to remove water vapour. Alternatively, very low humidity can cause problems in which case a way needs to be found to replace water vapour in the air (for instance, where heating is produced by naked electric elements).

The effects of humidity are fairly clear, however. If relative humidity is too high, there is an increased rate of deterioration of organic material and an increased risk of biological damage. Gums may become tacky and some printing inks may become sticky. There is also a possibility of certain water-soluble inks bleeding. Where relative humidity is too low, there may be increased temporary brittleness of paper and gums, resulting in the cracking of the latter. Stamps may tend to curl more and the static electricity may be increased. There may be flaking of some pigments in writing ink and reticulation of some gums, inks.

Micro climates. Unless there is adequate air circulation within a storage area, small pockets will occur where the ambient relative humidity can be quite different from the main mass of the air. Such pockets can occur near corners or damp walls, producing conditions of high relative humidity and hence problems of which mould growth is one example.

LIGHT:

Ultraviolet radiation is the most damaging form of light, although infra-red radiation can result in a heating effect (spotlights or tungsten filament lights).

The absorption of infra-red rays differentially can cause contractions within the material and this can set up stresses and strains within the material.

Photocopying inks use very high intensity ultraviolet light with enormous potential to damage colours and materials. This type of reproduction should not be used in connection with stamps or any other philatelic materials containing light-sensitive dyes and inks. Moreover, there is intense heat in a photocopying machine which can itself cause differential damage through expansion and contraction.

Particular problems caused by light are increased rate of deterioration, yellowing of paper, rapid deterioration of ground wood papers, fading of colours, differential expansion and contraction.

MOULD:

As mentioned already, the air is full of a wide range of spores of great variety constantly searching for a host and the correct conditions to reproduce. Moulds reproduce in the presence of water, food and trace elements. Often enough food can be transmitted from a fingerprint to create a favourable environment for mould. Some mould can also attack the size in the paper, specifically gelatine, and any starch or sugars present in the gums. Iron is the main trace element required for the reproduction of mould.

The control of relative humidity is the most important factor, though air and airflow are important, as mould prefers near static air conditions. Slight air circulation should be incorporated within any long-term storage arrangement.

The presence of sugar and honey in certain 19th century adhesives as a humectant increases the likelihood of the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

INSECTS:

Most insects prefer climatic conditions similar to those suitable for mould reproduction. For many insects mould is a large part of their diet. Good housekeeping is the best protectant against insects.

POLLUTANTS:

The main pollutants which create problems for philately are sulphur-dioxide and hydrogen sulphide, derived mainly from the burning of fossil fuels or from – in New Zealand – geothermal activity. Hydrogen sulphide particularly causes tarnishing and darkening of pigment which may contain lead white. Sulphur-dioxide is an acid gas which under certain oxidising conditions is converted to sulphuric acid with its well established corroding effects. It causes darkening and embrittlement of paper and in the case of albums, concentrates around the edge of pages, which are more exposed to atmospheric pollution.

Oxides of nitrogen, which can originate from car exhausts burning natural gas, oxidise to nitric acid, an even more corrosive acid than sulphuric acid. This acid will degrade by oxidation and attacks almost any organic material.

AIRBORNE DUST:

Solid particles suspended in the air can be a by-product of domestic open fires or dusts originating from the burning of fossil fuels. These can certainly cause acid damage to stamps and albums. Good housekeeping is essential in the maintenance of a clean air quality free of dust.

STORAGE MATERIAL:

It is necessary to certify the claims of manufacturers regarding the non-acidic nature of their products. This applies to mounts, album pages, and stock-books.

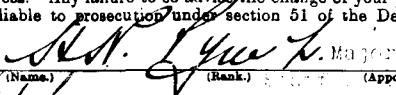
Reference: "The Care and Preservation of Philatelic Materials" by T J Collings and R F Schooley-West, published by The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT POSTCARDS

from Ron Ingram
(continued from last month)

'Major, Staff Officer, I/C (In Command) Regimental District No 10' is rubber stamped in purple on the reverse of the postcard.

The purpose of the card was to inform a trainee that he had been temporarily transferred to a Non-Effective list. The non-effective list was a list of soldiers, etc. who were not available for active service.

[Army Form $\frac{N.Z}{19}$]		
<u>NOTICE TO TRAINEE TEMPORARILY TRANSFERRED TO NON-EFFECTIVE LIST.</u>		
THIS is to inform you that you have been registered in accordance with the Defence Act, 1909, and that you have been posted to the NON-EFFECTIVE LIST. While on the NON-EFFECTIVE LIST your liability for training has been suspended. Should you at any time change your place of residence to one within five miles of a training-centre, you must at once advise the nearest Defence Office, in writing, of your new address. Any failure to so advise the change of your place of residence will render you liable to prosecution under section 51 of the Defence Act.		
 (Name.)	(Rank.)	(Appointments.)
Date: <u>22/1/50</u> Regimental District. No. <u>19</u> Defence Office: _____		
Note.—This card should be retained by you as proof of your temporary exemption from training and presented at the Defence Office at which you report.		

This Department of Health School Dental Service card was used to advise a pupil of his or her dental appointment and also advised the number to ring if that appointment was unable to be kept.

The card measures 3" x 4" and is printed in black on a cream card. On the top right corner of the front is printed [H.-D.H. 10a which is probably the abbreviation for Health – Dental Health then the form No 10a. The card is from a printing of 150,000 made in August 1940. Across the Coat of Arms on the front has been typed 'Dental Clinic Annexe, Tinakori Road'.


NEW ZEALAND.

Department of Health

School Dental Service.

Name: Carl Williams

School: 43 Chamberlain St

Appointments (see other side). Karori Wellington

Failure to keep appointments, without reasonable explanation being supplied, will result in further treatment being refused.

[250,000/8/40-7478
23861]

[illegible]

The postage has been paid by the use of a 1d Green George VI Overprinted Official. This stamp is on coarse paper. It is postmarked at Wellington on the 9th June, 1949.

REGISTRAR OF ELECTORS POSTCARDS

Since the listing of the 4 types of Registrar of Electors Postcards was published in the January 1996 C.P.Newsletter (Vol.47 No 6, page '8') seven further examples have been located. The following is an updated listing of all four types:

Electoral No 69 Notification to Register:

	50,000	March	1927
+	50,000	July	1934
	100,000	August	1938
+	100,000	July	1941

Electoral No 57 Notification of Registration – where an Electoral Boundary Change has taken place:

	160,000	January	1938
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Electoral No 67 Notification to forward Application for Registration:

	35,000	July	1945
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Electoral No 26 Acknowledgement of Application for Registration as an elector:

+	250,000	September	1908
+	100,000	July	1911
	200,000	February	1919
	200,000	July	1941

Without an imprint – Wellington North Electorate – dated 22nd February 1919:

	1,000,000	December	1924
	500,000	March	1928
	200,000	September	1935
	500,000	April	1938
+	350,000	July	1945
+	500,000	November	1948
	1,250,000	December	1956
	400,000	June	1957
+	2,000,000	September	1968
+	1,960,000	August	1971

* Card number has been changed to Electoral Number 2

+ Additions to the previous listing.

It is of interest to note that to date only one example each has been Recorded of Electoral No 57 and Electoral No 67 postcards. Any further information should be sent to the Editor.

ROSS DEPENDENCY

Always popular issues and now back issuing stamps once again.
 Here is a listing of New Zealand's Antarctic territory – Ross Dependency

300	(a) RD1a King Edward VII Land single, FU	\$ 100
	(b) Fine block of four, FU	\$ 400
	(c) Superb corner marginal sheet serial number block of four VFU	\$ 500
301	(a) RD3a Victoria Land single UHM	\$ 130
	(b) Single LHM	\$ 90
	(c) Single HM (toned perfs) or MNG, each	\$ 25
	(d) Block of four, fine, UHM	\$ 500
	(e) Victoria Land overprint shifted to left with top left of 'V' just appearing at right. Fine single, UHM	\$ 200
	(f) Ditto pair UHM	\$ 390
	(g) RD3a(Z) R7/5, no stop after 'LAND' in fine block of four UHM. Cat. \$1140, UHM	\$ 800
	(h) Ditto pair VLHM	\$ 600
	(i) RD3a(Y) R10/19 'Q' flaw in pair, UHM	\$ 375
	(j) RD3a(Y) R10/19 'Q' flaw and RD3a(X) R9/19 ships bow split in very fine lower marginal block of four. UHM. Rare in this format.	\$ 975
302	(a) RD3a single FU	\$ 240
303	(a) RD4a-7a 1957 Pictorials, 4v, UHM	\$ 36
	(b) Ditto LHM	\$ 20
304	(a) RD4a 3d HMS Erebus , block of four UHM	\$ 25
	(b) Plate 1 block of four UHM	\$ 30
	(c) Imprint block of four, UHM	\$ 30
	(d) Sheet value block of four, UHM	\$ 28
305	(a) RD5a 4d Shackleton and Scott block of four UHM	\$ 25
	(b) Plate 1 block of four UHM	\$ 30
	(c) Imprint block of four UHM	\$ 30
	(d) Sheet Value block of four UHM	\$ 28
306	(a) RD6a 8d Ross Dependency Map (1) Ultramarine shade UHM	\$ 11
	(b) Ditto LHM	\$ 6
	(c) Block of four UHM	\$ 45
	(d) Sheet Value block of four UHM	\$ 50

307	(a)	RD6a Shade (2) Blue UHM	\$ 12.50
	(b)	LHM	\$ 7.50
	(c)	Block of four UHM	\$ 50
	(d)	Plate 1 Block of four UHM	\$ 55
	(e)	Imprint block of four UHM	\$ 55
308	(a)	RD7a Shade (1) 1/6d Purple QE II UHM	\$ 15
	(b)	Ditto LHM	\$ 10
	(c)	Block of four UHM	\$ 60
	(d)	Imprint block of four UHM	\$ 75
309	(a)	RD7a Shade (2) Deep Purple UHM	\$ 15
	(b)	Ditto LHM	\$ 10
	(c)	Block of four UHM	\$ 60
	(d)	Imprint block of four UHM	\$ 75
	(e)	Imprint pair UHM	\$ 35
	(f)	Sheet value block of four UHM	\$ 65
310	(a)	RD4a-7a set, FU. Cat. \$23	\$ 20
	(b)	Ditto CU	\$ 15
	(c)	Set in blocks of four, FU	\$ 95
311	(a)	RD6a(1) Plate 1 Block of four VFU	\$ 35
312	(a)	Set of four on illustrated First Day Cover. Official souvenir cover Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1956-58 Scott Base	\$ 25
	(b)	Ditto cover commemorating the first Trans-Antarctic crossing 1957-58 20 Jan 1958 Antarctic Meeting cancel, Scott Base	\$ 20
313	(a)	We have numerous US Antarctic covers 1960/61, many as detailed in June 1996 CP Newsletter, Lots 194-210, featuring the ships USS "Arneb", "Glacier", "Staten Island", "Atka", "Wilhoite", "Edistow", USCG Cutter "Eastwind" and Antarctic stations Byrd Station and (South) Pole Station. Various different @	ea. \$5 - \$30
314	(a)	RD8a-11a 1967 Pictorials. Set UHM Cat.\$110	\$ 100
	(b)	Set FU	\$ 125
	(c)	Set on First Day Cover 10 July 1967. Fine neat cover	\$ 175
315	(a)	RD8a 2c HMS Erebus. Block of four, marginal UHM	\$ 100
	(b)	RD9a 3c Shackleton and Scott. Block of four UHM	\$ 100
	(c)	Plate 1 Block of four	\$ 125
	(d)	Sheet Value block of four UHM	\$ 120
	(e)	RD9a(Z) inverted watermark, single UHM Cat.\$150	\$ 100
	(f)	Ditto block of four UHM	\$ 450

316	(a) RD10a 7c Ross Dependency Map. Block of four UHM	\$ 100
	(b) Plate 2 - 1 block of four UHM	\$ 125
	(c) Imprint block of four UHM	\$ 125
317	(a) RD11a 15c QEII block of four UHM	\$ 140
	(b) Plate 1 block of four UHM	\$ 175
	(c) Sheet value block of four UHM	\$ 160
318	(a) RD11a(Z) inverted watermark, marginal single UHM	\$ 175
	(b) Ditto Plate single UHM	\$ 185
319	(a) RD12a-17a 1972 Pictorials First printing. Set 6v UHM, Cat. \$18	\$ 15
	(b) Ditto set, U, Cat. \$20.25	\$ 16
	(c) Set in blocks of four UHM	\$ 62
	(d) Ditto set block of four U	\$ 66
	(e) 6 x plate blocks set 1 UHM	\$ 145
	(f) “ “ “ “ set 1a UHM	\$ 145
320	(a) RD17a Traffic Light block of four UHM	\$ 20
	(b) Sheet value block of four UHM	\$ 20
321	(a) RD12b-17b 1979 Pictorials Second printing. Set 6v UHM	\$ 7
	(b) Ditto Set U. Cat. \$20.25	\$ 15
	(c) Set blocks of four UHM	\$ 29
	(d) Set in plate 2 blocks, UHM	\$ 64
	(e) Plate 2a blocks set, two values UHM	\$ 31
322	(a) 1972 Commemorative postmark , 7 th Consultative Committee Meeting, Antarctic Treaty, Wellington on 6c 1972 Scenic Alpine Plants	\$ 8
323	(a) RD18a-RD23a 1982 Pictorials , set 6v UHM	\$ 4
	(b) Ditto set, FU	\$ 5.90
	(c) Set blocks of four UHM	\$ 22
	(d) Plate Blocks set, 6v, UHM	\$ 27.50
	(e) Sheet value block of four, 6v, UHM	\$ 22
	(f) Sets block of four, FU	\$ 25
	(g) Set on NZ Post FDC, Scott Base	\$ 8
	(h) Set on FDC 25 th Anniversary of establishment of Scott Base, AD DSIR NZ, NZARP	\$ 8

PURCHASE OVER \$500 WORTH FROM THIS
NEWSLETTER AND YOUR NEXT CPNL SUBSCRIPTION
IS FREE

324	(a)	RD24a-34a 1994-5 Pictorials , 5c-\$3 inc. 40c, 11v, Set UHM	\$ 16.65
	(b)	Ditto , FU	\$ 16.75
	(c)	Ditto set imprint blocks UHM	\$ 100
	(d)	Ditto set blocks of four, UHM	\$ 66.50
	(e)	Ditto set blocks of four FU	\$ 67.50
	(f)	Set FDCs (2)	\$ 22
325	(a)	RD35a-40a Antarctic Explorers , Set UHM	\$ 13
	(b)	Block of four UHM	\$ 53
	(c)	Set FU	\$ 13
	(d)	Plate blocks set UHM	\$ 85
	(e)	First Day Cover	\$ 14
	(f)	RD39a Shackleton & Endurance maxicard	\$ 5
326	(a)	RD41a-46a Antarctic Landscapes , Set UHM	\$ 11.25
	(b)	Ditto FU	\$ 11.25
	(c)	Ditto Plate Blocks set, UHM	\$ 67
	(d)	First Day Cover	\$ 12

GEORGE VI BOOKLET PANES

A recent fortunate purchase allows the following:
(all **fine UHM** unless stated)

200	(a)	M1a ½d green pane W6b(Z) upright wmk (Cat. \$125)	\$100
	(b)	M2a 1d (1) scarlet shade pane W6a(Z) upright wmk (Cat. \$80)	\$ 60
	(c)	M2a 1d (2) rose-red shade pane W6a(Z) upright wmk (Cat. \$80)	\$ 60
	(d)	M2a 1d (2) rose-red shade pane W6a(Y) inverted wmk (Cat. \$90)	\$ 70
	(e)	M2a 1d pane W6a(X) plate 5, a number of tone spots detract (Cat. \$125)	\$ 30
	(f)	M2a 1d pane W6a(W) inverted wmk plate 5, a rare variety but a number of tone spots detract (Cat. \$450)	\$ 80
	(g)	M4a 1½d brown pane W6c(Y) inverted wmk (Cat. \$270)	\$170
	(h)	M4a 1½d brown pane W6c(Y) inverted wmk, badly toned (Cat. \$270)	\$ 20
	(i)	W6c 2/3d booklet covers and leaves, no stamp panes	\$ 10

Next month we look for other deregulated Post Offices
round the world – and find that they're – well –
hard to find. And, are they successful?

KEY ISSUES

Where we offer a range of condition and
superb discount pricing.

- 216 (a) **C7a First Sideface 2/- Claret**, beautifully centred. Very lightly hinged example of good colour and exquisite appearance. (Cat. \$750), wonderful opportunity \$ 625
OR copy of less perfect centring \$ 600
OR copy off-centre but in very fresh original gum condition \$ 555
OR copy "unused" (no gum) \$ 125
OR copy with original gum, centred low with Presentation (single) line marking across lower right corner. Vertical bend. \$ 425
OR commercially used example. Typical extensive postmark of the period but fresh-looking and entirely presentable (Cat. \$75) \$ 525

Note: The pricing in these key items offerings is, in many cases, extremely competitive and presents Newsletter readers with some amazing opportunities. Please note that orders must be received within the currency of the Monthly Newsletter.

- C8a 5/- ditto, Grey, perf 12x11½.** Typical fresh colour, LH and entirely original gum – wonderful opportunity \$ 795
OR example with less perfect OG \$ 695
OR Presentation example with single black line cancellation over right-hand lower corner. Slightly OC. Brilliant opportunity. \$ 525
OR very fine used example, perfect cancellation, light and well off-the-face (Cat. \$800) \$ 695
OR commercially used (slightly heavier marking), dated. \$ 645
OR brilliant used pair, dated, perfect centring \$1275
OR used example with heavy marking and some faults \$ 375

- D9 8d Second Sideface, superbly centred example,**
 unhinged mint \$ 195
OR very very lightly hinged copy with beautiful centring \$ 75
OR lightly hinged copy with less perfect centring \$ 65
Or block of four stamps OC but 2 UHM and 2 LH (Cat. \$620), fine opportunity \$ 495
OR not-so-fine copy of beautiful centring and appearance with some faults \$ 20
OR very fine used, superb centring and appearance (Cat. \$125) \$ 105

KING GEORGE V RECESS (cont'd)

1/- VERMILION

- 101 (a) **K12a, perf 14x13¼**, Orange Vermilion in UHM \$ 45
OR top right serial no. selvedge block – Orange-Vermilion \$ 200
OR Vermilion and Orange Vermilion in nice lightly hinged pr \$ 60
OR superb commercially used pair of the two shades \$ 10
- (b) **K12b, perf 14x14¼** Vermilion, Orange Vermilion and \$ 150
 Salmon in UHM singles
OR nice 2LH 2UH block of four in Salmon \$ 215
OR the three shades in lightly hinged \$ 100
OR Plate 41 Vermilion \$ 950
OR Plate 42 Pale Orange Vermilion \$ 575
OR fine used Vermilion and Orange Vermilion \$ 6
OR magnificent commercially used blocks of four,
 Vermilion, Orange Vermilion and Pale Orange Vermilion \$ 30
- (c) **K12c, 2-perf pairs**, lightly hinged pair in Orange-Vermilion \$ 125
 Or Vermilion \$ 150



1024(h) (next month)



1025(b) (next month)



1024(e)



1024(c)

FULL FACE QUEENS (cont'd)

- 1020 (i) **A4a (SG119) 4d Rose, Star wmk, perf 12½.** Copy with slightly heavier duplex cancellation. \$ 525
OR example of good appearance with major perforation fault at top. Nice Auckland coin type, 1865 \$ 145
- 1021 (a) **A4b (SG120) 4d Pale Yellow, unused.** Superb block of four – well centred. Some perforations parted and extraneous mark top left unit. Lovely multiple. \$1275
 (b) **OR another block of four** in slightly deeper shade. Again some perforations parted but well centred and of exquisite appearance. \$1775
 (c) **OR 4d Yellow ditto.** Magnificent block of six. Two stamps perfectly centred, other stamps centred slightly left. \$2250
 (d) **OR example in Deep Yellow** – slightly discoloured gum but well centred \$ 300
 (e) **OR 4d very Deep Yellow ditto.** Example which appears almost “Ochre”. However, we believe that it is an extreme example of Deep Yellow and we offer it as such. Well centred, unused. \$ 350
 (f) **OR 4d Bright Yellow**, well centred. Another striking example in this bright shade. \$ 325
- 1022 (a) **A4b (SG120) 4d Pale Yellow, used.** Beautiful copy, well centred, Wellington duplex cancellation. \$ 350
 (b) **OR strip of three**, Picton obliterator obscures faces and left hand unit creased. Right hand unit pulled perforation at top. Nevertheless, an extremely scarce multiple. Cat. \$1200 \$ 500
 (c) **A4b(3) 4d Deep Yellow.** Attractive single, used. Marking obscures face but this is a distinctive shade. \$ 300
 (d) **A4b(4) 4d Bright Yellow.** Copy with Dunedin duplex obliterator. Face clear. A slightly “narrow” stamp (used). \$ 250
 (e) **OR major diagonal paper crease** running from “P” of PENCE to “D” of ZEALAND. Unusual in this value in our experience (used). \$ 325
 (f) **A4b(5) 4d Golden Yellow.** A distinctive and pleasing shade, Auckland duplex cancellation over face but attractive, well centred copy. Cat. \$650 \$ 395
 (g) **A4b(7) (SG121) 4d Orange-yellow.** This is a copy with fairly heavy obliterator over the face and perfs clipped at left. RPSNZ Cert. if requested. Cat. \$2750 \$ 500

- 1023 (a) **A4c perf 12½ no wmk.** Lovely unhinged mint single, OG \$ 450
 (b) **OR** example showing portion of Letters wmk "TH SAUNDERS" \$ 500
 (c) **OR used**, copy showing part of Wellington circular datestamp (Presentation copy). \$ 450
 (d) **OR** magnificent mint multiple of this scarce item. Left-hand selvage block of thirty-six (9 x 4). Two stamps at lower right-hand corner replaced (do not belong to the original block). "Ex Pack", Catalogued at \$16,200, amazing opportunity \$12500
- 1024 (a) **A5 reprint.** Beautiful block of four on Star wmk paper imperforate from the right-hand selvage of the distinctively coloured reprinted stamp. Four margins and impeccable condition. \$ 400
 (b) **A5a(4) (SG13) 6d Richardson print on horizontal mesh white paper, imperforate.** Unused. An extremely difficult stamp to obtain. This month's copy is close to touching on all four sides and is of magnificent fresh appearance. Excellent opportunity. \$ 425
 (c) **A5d (SG85) 6d Black-brown on unwatermarked Pelure paper.** Unused. This is a remarkable example of a very rare stamp, in our experience. Possibly cleaned. Four full margins and superb colour, slight gum stain. \$2775
 (d) **A5a(7) (SG15) 6d Richardson Print on white paper, Chestnut.** Copy with horizontal mesh. Our example is in a very distinctive Chestnut colour and is quite unmistakable. Four large margins and obliterator slightly over the face. Cat. \$2500 \$2125
 (e) **A5b (SG43) 6d Red-brown, Star wmk, imperforate.** Very fine used. One of the finest used in existence, truly magnificent. \$ 400
 (f) **OR block of seven stamps** (block of six 3x2, plus additional unit lower right.) Marking is smudgy and there are other faults (creasing and scuffing). The colour is a very deep Red-brown and about 50% of margins are present. A remarkable and striking-looking multiple. \$ 795
 (g) **A5h (SG122) 6d Red-brown, perf 12½ unused.** Excellent representation with good centring. Rather "dry" print towards the left side but most attractive. \$ 375

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