

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

VOLUME 49 NUMBER 2, SEPTEMBER 1997



DOCTOR BLADE FLAWS: “Fringe Philately”, or a fascinating source of information about photogravure printing. Find out this month. Shown: Double Dr Blade flaw demonstrating “start” flaw and “edge” flaws.

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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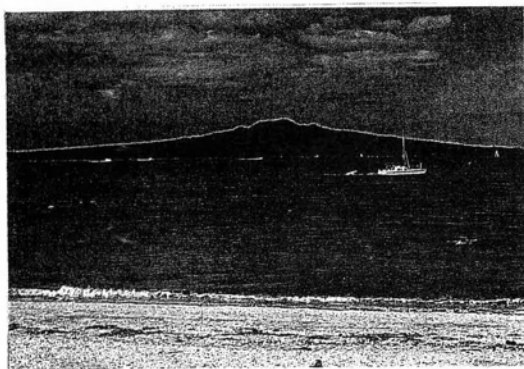
PHOTOGRAVURE CASE STUDY

Be it ever so humble, there's no flaw like the DOCTOR BLADE FLAW, as Rob Talbot discovers this month

Several examples of printing flaws passed through our Offices this year which, though we instinctively described them as doctor blade flaws, posed special problems and/or revealed information concerning the stamps manufacture. Before detailing the specifics of each case, it is as well to describe the photogravure process in general, and the purpose of the doctor blade in particular.

Photogravure is an intaglio (Italian for 'engraved') printing process and the cylindrical printing plate (cylinder) carries ink in recesses which form the printed image. In inking the cylinder a rubber roller transfers an even thickness of ink to the entire surface of the cylinder, including the recesses.

The surplus ink, i.e. all except that contained in the recesses, is wiped from the surface by a thin, flexible, steel blade called the doctor blade (from the French "ducteur"). The blade is not as hard as the chromed surface of the cylinder. It is mounted horizontally to the direction of travel of the cylinder and under adjustable pressure. It also shunts left and right in a sawing motion to improve the wiping characteristics and even the wear on the blade. The pressure on the doctor blade is critical to its functioning correctly and can influence the amount of ink carried in the recesses or cells of the cylinder.



RANGITOTO, in Auckland's Hauraki Gulf. Implausibly it looks much the same from all four points of the compass. But what does an extinct volcanic cone have to offer philately? (See lead article this month)

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.

The various flaws can be broadly grouped in three ways, i.e. incorrect pressure, obstruction to the blade, and blade damage.

1. *Pressure.*

This area may be too subtle for anyone but the printer operator himself but I mention it for the sake of completeness. It is discussed by L.N.Williams in his excellent reference work, "Fundamentals of Philately" (p.285).

Too little pressure on the doctor blade allows ink to pass under the blade (and paradoxically also from too much pressure). This can range from streaking, to full colouration of the paper. If a lightly set doctor blade combines with machine vibration the variation in colour will now occur across the sheet, i.e. horizontally to machine direction.

This is directly counter to the maxim that doctor blade flaws describe the direction of travel of the paper through the press!

While I cannot be dogmatic the above class of flaws may be well illustrated by C.P. listings PA6a(2) and PA8a(3) both of which conformed to the description.

2. *Obstruction*

We now move into the classical doctor blade flaw arena though it is still ringed with subtlety and unresolved problems. It is convenient to sub-group these flaws.

(a) *Under the blade*

Dirt, incompletely ground pigment, paper, or any of a multitude of obstructions lodges under the blade "bowing it" so allowing extraneous ink to pass either side. The resulting streak exhibits a central white part where the obstruction has "doctored" the ink off the cylinder and graduated nearly symmetric streaks on both sides where the flexible blade has been lifted, i.e. no longer doctoring. (The operator, if he spots the flaw before it is dislodged, will stop the press, clean the blade and get running again.)

(b) *Behind the blade*

Here the obstruction, perhaps because it is larger and/or softer, does not lift or deflect the blade appreciably. It may act in two completely opposite ways. If the blade is not deflected and the obstruction wipes ink from the cells, there is a resulting streak of lighter or no colour. But if the blade is partially deflected, the ink will flood the cells producing a streak of darker colour.

THE FUTURE FOR NZ SPECIALISATION –
NZ DEFINITIVES. DEFINE THE INTEREST
AND DOUBLE THE FUN.

(c) On the cylinder

By this I mean the dirt (obstruction) is adhering to the cylinder not being dragged over it by the doctor blade. The blade briefly bounces over the "blob" producing a dramatic, short-lived example of type "a". If the dirt has been dragged across and filled cells it may produce a short-lived colourless streak as in type "b".

3 Damage

All of the preceding flaws are very transient. Type 3 is long lived in comparison as the doctor blade has been nicked. The resulting streaks are more-or-less constant in colour and the width/colour corresponds to the width/depth of the nicks.

If the nicks are on the extremities of the blade and avoiding the printed area, the press will probably keep running because the doctor blade will have to be replaced and in due course repaired (reground).

Because of its sawing motion (oscillation) the doctor blade produces streaks which undulate. It is, therefore, a good maxim that if a streak of colour (or no colour) is biased in a certain direction then the flaw was caused by the doctor blade.

A flaw may be produced in more than one colour on a single sheet but this is very rare.

Anomalous marks can also be caused by a different speed of the web or sheet in relation to the print cylinder (drag print) and smears of wet ink. However, the above discussion and experience will enable you to differentiate the doctor blade flaws.

Enough of the theory! Let's move onto the specific flaws that provoked it.

CASE STUDY 1

Recently we acquired two pairs of the 1967 definitive 3¢ Puarangi, each exhibiting a doctor blade flaw. They were both on the same page of the collection, both on the blue cylinder, but one showed vertical streaking (in relation to the stamp) and the other horizontal.



The stamps under discussion show types 2a and 3 of doctor blade flaw. Most interestingly they are in different directions. For this to occur there has to be significant changes to the orientation of the design on the cylinders and possibly the substrate (paper) too (i.e. sideways or vertically).

A check of the Catalogue and the stamps in question reveals that the mesh of the paper is never other than vertical for this issue. Common sense tells us that in order to produce a sideways doctor blade flaw the design has to be re-orientated on the cylinders, i.e. new cylinders were made with the design sideways when compared to the original cylinder. It follows that some change has also occurred in the way the paper is fed into the press since the mesh is unchanged.

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol. VI, page 84 (referring to the 3¢ 1967 Pictorial) tells us....

“Printing from cylinders numbered 2A2A2A3A and 2B2B2B3B were released on 1st March 1968. These printings were sheet printed, as opposed to the originals which were printed on the reel”.

A reel of paper will have the mesh orientated in the direction of travel through the manufacturing machine. The mesh is always aligned in the machine direction of the paper-making machine as the fibres align themselves to the direction of travel. For this reason we can confidently predict that the stamps showing a doctor blade flaw horizontal to the mesh came from sheets and not a reel, i.e. 2A2A2A3A/2B2B2B3B.

Can this be determined without the aid of a doctor blade flaw? There are observable differences in the lay of ink in areas of solid colour under normal 4 x magnification. I believe this is due to a phenomenon known as striation where the rotation of cylinders and physical properties of the ink cause “stringing” to occur. This can vary greatly with printing speed and ink viscosity. However, it can never be as graphic and obvious as a doctor blade flaw!

Client's comment...

Mr Bill Chrystall (a long-standing NZ customer and the owner of the illustrated stamps) wrote the following letter (extract):

“The other pair is 2A3A or 2B3B and issued from March 1968. There was a thought at the time that this printing may have been by another printer sub-contracted to De la rue who did not have a reel-fed press. The colour sequence on the plate block was different”.

We also unearthed an old CP Newsletter with the following notes by Warwick Paterson (CPNL July, 1968):

"These new sheets are printed by the sheet evidenced by the mesh running across the directional drag of the printing and the plate numbers are now at left bottom selvedge. My opinion is that the appearance of recent sheets from De la Rue in the 2½¢ (2A(3)3A, 2B(3)3B and 3¢ 2A(3)3B, 2B(3)3B) which are printed by the sheet suggests production by sub-contractors such as Clarke & Sherwell Ltd, of Northampton (mentioned in the June 2nd 1967 issue of "Stamp Collecting Weekly" as a firm producing NZ Stamps) who do not have the Andreotti rotary machines used by De la Rue for reel-fed printing."

This information lends weight to the contention that there was a dramatic change to the production circumstances of this stamp.

CASE STUDY 2

Much of this is drawn from discussions I had, in particular with UK client and retired printer John Goodyer, but also with my colleagues and anyone else who happened to be handy!

I had never come across the "Rangitoto" flaw which occurred on OD10a (8¢ 1967 Flag) until two collections became available with several examples of this most fascinating of flaws (of any kind!).



The Rangitoto flaw – two examples

Rangitoto, by the way, is a reputedly extinct volcanic cone in the Hauraki Gulf (a few kilometres from Auckland City). It has a distinctive shape.

It is clearly a very good example of doctor blade flaw type 2c (see above). I noted two distinct shapes. The more "blobby" fuller shape (Rangitoto?) and one that looks more like two splayed feet. They were also in different sheet/stamp positions. Because this type of flaw is transient this suggests an ongoing condition on the press which was not spotted for some time. That is to say the same condition kept recurring which produced the flaw in different parts of the sheet.

So far, so good, and I think the deductions are reasonable. But now we get to the really interesting bit!! Each "Rangitoto" flaw I saw, right in the centre of the "leading edge" of the flaw (red) was a disturbance in the blue print too.

Though it is tempting to suppose that red (the lighter colour) was printed before the blue, it may also be that blue, the major colour, was printed first and then the red detail. Both colours are exhibiting a flaw and they are exactly coincident. I think the only way for this to happen is if some of the extraneous matter causing the red flaw gets transferred to the blue cylinder *via the paper!*

CASE STUDY 3

Have you seen those blobby, spiky flaws on the selvage especially where the selvage is extra deep? A revelation... they are "Rangitoto" flaws! Of course there is only half of Rangitoto to see so the comparison is not immediately obvious.



They also seem to come in droves often along most of the selvage and usually the bulk of it is guillotined off. I suspect this flaw, type 2c, at the edge of the sheet is very common but not often available to philatelists because it is normally guillotined off.

I have discovered two blocks of eight (PA10a) from the bottom right corner of the sheet. They are interesting because they include the sheet numbers in the selvage and both exhibit the same group of Rangitoto

flaws in the same position on the edge. The sheet numbers are 415147 and 415161, only 14 sheets apart. The flaws on 415161 intrude onto the sheet less and are less bulky but otherwise the positions are coincident with those of 415147. If the sequential numbering is ascending this means the dried ink causing the flaw is being worn away by the doctor blade whilst the press is running. Presumably the ink dried when the press was not running.



As you can see, doctor blade flaws are not as straightforward as one might think. Because they are a direct result of press operation they are instructive, sometimes in the most surprising way.

Clearly in some particulars the jury is still out. Readers' comments and observations will be most welcome.

1898 PICTORIALS – CENTENARY TO BE HONOURED

New Zealand Post have announced that in July 1998 they will be reissuing the 1898 Pictorials set of fourteen stamps. This is a most welcome development for what is quite probably New Zealand's most popular Pictorial series.

In a most interesting development, New Zealand Post are canvassing the opinions of the members of New Zealand Philatelic Societies as to which of three possible alternative design concepts the 1998 Pictorials should take:

- (a) Stamp on Stamp (the original Pictorial stamps reproduced in their entirety on new stamps);
- (b) A recreation of the 1898 Pictorials with the stamps reproduced with only the denominations changed to current values;
- (c) New stamps produced by the engraved printing process.

Although this is not specifically stated, this would imply that options (a) and (b) would not be recess printed as is proposed for option (c). Similarly, for the new stamps option (c) alternative, it is not stated whether new views of the same scenes utilised for the 1898 Pictorials would be used, and if this indeed should be the proposal, they are certainly going to have problems with the 4d and 9d Pink and White Terraces (destroyed in the volcanic eruption of Mt Tarawera) and the 3d huia birds, now extinct.

(Should any CP Newsletter readers wish to express an opinion on the three proposal options, they are most welcome to write to us and we will then pass these on to New Zealand Post's Marketing Co-ordinator at the Stamps Business Unit.)

THE FOLLOWING IS A PRESS STATEMENT FROM THE RPSNZ REGARDING **POSTAL DEREGULATION**. IT IS PUBLISHED IN ITS ENTIRETY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLIENT INFORMATION.

Submission by

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC

regarding the

POSTAL SERVICES BILL (1997)

The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand is the oldest philatelic Society in the country, having been founded in 1888. As the producers of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* (7 volumes, 1939-88; volume 8 appears this year), a series of monographs, and *The New Zealand Stamp Collector*, we represent philatelic research in this country. Currently we have some 500 members.

We do not approach this Bill from the point of view of commercial interest. Rather we believe we can contribute to the discussion as experts in philately and postal history. The Society has for many years studied the operations and archives of the New Zealand Post Office and New Zealand Post.

We can see no advantage, but many practical disadvantages for the individual consumer, in the proposed deregulation of the postal services market for standard letters within New Zealand:

1. History shows that the key advances in the development of the postal service have been made when standardisation of services and charges has occurred. For example, before the development of uniform penny post in Britain in 1840, a “user pay” system existed which depended on the mileage individual letters were carried. The result was confusion and high cost, which were obviated only by the introduction of the uniform system. In this country:
 - In the early years, mail was carried by a variety of private carriers; the result was an unacceptable degree of unreliability and loss of mail.
 - Until the 1870s, there were various special provincial charges and a differential inter-provincial rate. Such differences caused confusion and uncertainty to the user before their removal in 1874.
 - Mail to the United Kingdom (the principal overseas destination) was charged different rates by different routes for much of the nineteenth century. This also caused confusion to users, and was abandoned by 1890.
 - Joining the Universal Postal Union had the desirable effect of simplifying and standardising postal rates, and at the same time more than halved the cost of sending letter mail to Europe.
 - The introduction of universal penny post in this country by Sir Joseph Ward on 1 January 1901 made New Zealand a world leader in postal communications, and again simplicity and standardisation resulted in more than halving world-wide postal costs.

In other words, history suggests that far from being an advance, the introduction of competing postal services and the abandonment of standardisation would turn back the clock to the unsatisfactory postal situation that prevailed in the early years of New Zealand.

2. The Universal Postal Union has always functioned, and continues to function, solely on the basis of monopoly mail carriers. This has practical advantages for an intricate world-wide system of communications in which everyone, everywhere, wants and needs to have confidence. It is in the world-wide interest that a system of monopoly national postal services be maintained. Contrary to the background provided to the Bills Digest 255, we see no evidence of any serious indication that the U.P.U. will depart from its present stance.
3. Especially in the case of a country such as New Zealand with its long north-south land mass and comparatively low population, a monopoly is essential to protect the position of mail delivery to rural and more remote homes. The suggestion that postal services

Please turn to page 12.

MINI MISCELLANY

1898 Pictorials – Redrawn designs

An attractive little lot recently acquired in generally excellent condition. Combines with existing stock to provide a worthwhile coverage of these interesting issues.

3d HUIAS

- | | | | |
|------|-----|--|----------|
| 24 | (a) | E10a, 3d Brown , perf 14. Nice copy, UHM | \$ 150 |
| | | OR lightly hinged | \$ 80 |
| | | OR the pair of shades in CU examples | \$ 25 |
| | (b) | E10b, 3d ditto, perf 14x12.75-13.25 . Magnificent top-right corner selvedge serial number block of four in perfect UHM. Scarce, in our experience, and well worth snapping up in Yellow-brown shade | \$ 750 |
| | | OR the two shades in perfect UHM singles, Brown and Yellow-brown | \$ 300 |
| | | OR in lightly hinged ditto | \$ 150 |
| | | OR fine commercially used | \$ 50 |
| | (c) | E10c, 3d ditto, perf 14x15 . Superb lower-left corner block of four in Yellow-brown, perfect UHM | \$ 540 |
| | | OR lovely block of four, UHM, Yellow-brown | \$ 500 |
| | | OR Brown | \$ 500 |
| | | OR the pair of shades, UHM | \$ 250 |
| | | OR ditto LH | \$ 125 |
| | | OR in very fine used, the pair of shades | \$ 70 |
| | | OR commercially used, the two | \$ 30 |
|
 | | | |
| | | 6d KIWI Red | |
| 25 | (a) | E15a, 6d perf 14 . Well-centred 2LH 2UH block of four (tiny gum crinkle one stamp) in Carmine pink | \$ 425 |
| | | OR Carmine Pink and Red in UHM (2) | \$ 270 |
| | | OR in lightly hinged, Carmine Pink | \$ 65 |
| | | OR Deep Aniline Pink | \$ 80 |
| | | OR Red | \$ 70 |
| | | OR fine used Carmine Pink | \$ 12.50 |
| | | OR Deep Aniline Pink (Cat. \$50) FU | \$ 40 |
| | | OR Deep Rose Red (Cat. \$50) FU | \$ 40 |
| | | OR Red (Cat. \$40) FU | \$ 30 |
| | | OR set of the above four shades in fair commercially used | \$ 30 |
| | (b) | E15b, 6d ditto, perf 14x12.75-13.25 . Fair copy in lightly hinged (Cat. \$550) | \$ 275 |
| | | OR very fine used example (Cat. \$175) | \$ 150 |
| | | OR good commercially used | \$ 100 |

OUR TOLL FREE LINE FROM THE UK IS

0500-893-975

(Note: correction from back page)

to such areas could be “maintained at least at current levels on removal of NZ Post’s monopolies” for any length of time is pie-in-the-sky wishful thinking. At any time of the mass closures of post offices in the 1980s, informed sources suggested that only 20-30 post offices nation-wide were commercially profitable.

4. Over the years, postage stamps have been an important means by which New Zealand has been presented to the world, and have certainly impacted on the development of tourism in this country. Despite electronic developments, all the evidence suggests that stamps will continue to be a significant “window to the world”. It is not in the national interest to lose ultimate control of the issues produced. Only one authorised postal administration should have the right to oversee the official stamp issues of the country.
5. We do not believe that the authors of the Bill have paid sufficient attention to the great advantages of simplicity for the user in the present system.
6. We understand that the national Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies is developing a submission emphasising the damage to the philatelic trade likely to ensue should this Bill be passed. We support this submission.
7. One justification for the Bill might be if NZ Post was woefully inefficient. Comparison with other countries shows that this is not the case. Delivery times are generally well up to standard, and the basic postage rate in New Zealand is considerably cheaper than in most overseas countries.

We do not believe the practical consequences of this Bill are widely understood, and we recommend its reconsideration in the name of simplicity and common sense. The country will be better off if it retains a state owned enterprise with a statutory monopoly on the door-to-door delivery of standard letters, and on the issuing of official New Zealand stamps.

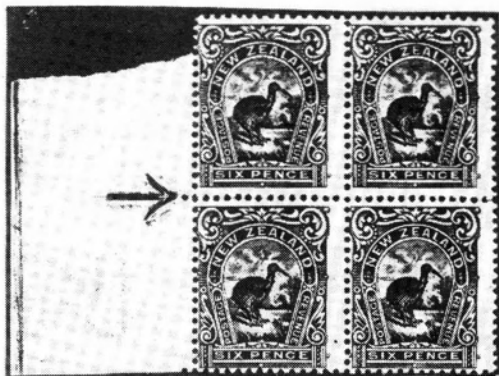
Signed on behalf of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

16 June 1997

Dr Robin Gwynn FRPSNZ FRPSL
President

**THE FUTURE FOR NZ SPECIALISATION –
NZ DEFINITIVES. DEFINE THE INTEREST
AND DOUBLE THE FUN.**

- 25 (c) **6d ditto E15c perf 14x15.** Superb 2UH 2LH block of four in Carmine Pink \$ 400
OR lightly hinged single \$ 60
OR very fine used example, Carmine Pink \$ 12.50
OR ditto, Deep Aniline Pink (scarce)FU \$ 75
OR commercially used, the two main shades Carmine Pink and Deep Aniline Pink in a superb reference pair (Cat. \$90) \$ 35



- (d) **E15d 6d ditto**, vertical pairs – 2 different perforating heads, perf 14x15 se-tenant. In block of four with left selvedge and selvedge arrow (see illustration this month).

This massive rarity is almost never offered on the world market and only a very few blocks to our knowledge are known to exist. This month's item must be a definitive representation of the variety with its positional selvedge marking and distinctive "two perf" characteristics which include a visibly different configuration of the vertical perforations between the two horizontal pairs. A lovely variety and almost unrepeatable. 2LH 2UH, the magnificent rarity piece

\$3750

- 1/- KEA AND KAKA**
- 26 (a) **E19a 1/- perf 14x12.75-13.25.** Superb unhinged mint example \$ 550
OR lovely lightly hinged (Cat. \$350) \$ 250
OR very fine used \$ 75
OR good commercially used of attractive appearance \$ 35
- (b) **E19b 1/- perf 14x15 in Orange-red.** Superb lightly hinged block of four, well-centred attractive piece (Cat. \$1300) \$1150
OR fine unhinged mint example in Orange-red \$ 500
OR in Orange-brown (light diagonal sheet bend) (Cat.\$1100). \$ 750
OR lightly hinged in Orange-red \$ 225
OR fine used in Orange-red (Cat. \$45) \$ 30
OR in excellent commercially used \$ 25

A SELECTION OF NEW ZEALAND POSTAL HISTORY MISCELLANY
covering many areas of interest and rarity,
purchased worldwide recently.

PH1	QV ½d green embossed small-size envelope, unused	\$ 25
PH2	QV 1d blue postcard , NZ inland and Australian, unused, neat and clean	\$ 25
PH3	QV Illustrated NZ postcard , 1½d red, Waterlow & Sons Ltd illustration, unused	\$ 35
PH4	1882 8 May cover , Auckland to Sydney, Australia, Sydney arrival backstamp May 22 1882 and manuscript received Brisbane May 26 '82. Franked strip of three, 2d SSF D3a original issue.	\$ 75
PH5	1897 ½d Newspaper wrapper plus additional 2d SSF D3k to Ayr, Scotland	\$ 20
PH6	1897 4 August , lettercard Port Chalmers to Scotland, Bridge of Weir via Paisley. 1½d plus additional 1d SSF D2p	\$ 75
PH7	1907 July 6 Auckland to Hawera franked ½d green Mt Cook manuscript PP rate	\$ 35
PH8	1907 24 August ½d green Mt Cook Official pair, on OPSO cover Education Board, Auckland	\$ 20
PH9	1908 30 December postcard, The Remarkables and Lake Wakatipu, Kurow to Oamaru	\$ 5
PH10	1909 28 May pair ½d green Mt Cook on OPTO envelope State Guarantee, Wellington, to Paisley, Scotland, received July 6 '09. Neat cover	\$ 45
PH11	1909 19 June pair ½d green Mt Cook, Wanganui to Wellington to New York USA	\$ 10
PH12	1909 7 July 2x1d Universal surface prints G11a, Auckland to Toronto, Canada	\$ 10
PH13	1911 14 March KEVII 1d embossed envelope Auckland local, Auckland "4" obliterator (bulk mail)	\$ 45
PH14	1915 24 December Dunedin to New York, USA, franked 1d Dominion J1a, ½d green KGV K13a, cachet Passed by the Military Censor NZ. Fine cover	\$ 30
PH15	1916 28 January Rotorua to Seattle, USA, franked pair 1d Dominion J1a, ½d green KGV War K14a	\$ 40
PH16	1916 21 August Timaru to Dunedin, strip of three KGV ½d War K14a	\$ 25
PH17	1917 6 May registered Christchurch to Dunedin, received 10 May '17. Franked 1d Dominion, KGV ½d green, 2d yellow, from the Dominion Hotel, Christchurch	\$ 30
PH18	1918 1 August Auckland to Massachusetts, USA, franked KGV 1½d black local K16a, received 31 August	\$ 25
PH19	1919 9 July registered Lyttelton to Dunedin, franked KGV 1½d brown K17b, 2d yellow K18a. On reverse, visit New Zealand NZ Railways cinderella, The Remarkables and Lake Wakatipu	\$ 150

PH20	1920 11 May registered, Studholme Junction to Dunedin franked 7 x KGV ½d green War stamp	\$ 30
PH21	1924 15 November registered Hastings to Hamburg, Germany, franked KGV ½d green, 5d blue, via London 24 Dec to Hamburg 27 Dec, London transit frank on reverse tying Visit New Zealand NZ Railways cinderella Lake Ada, Milford Sound. Super cover	\$ 175
PH22	1926 Christchurch to New York, USA , franked pair KGV ½d green from Federal Hotel, Christchurch	\$ 15
PH24	1927 24 July Opononi to Auckland, franked 1d Field Marshal on advertising envelope A S Andrewes & Sons, General Storekeepers	\$ 20
PH25	1927 Napier to Chicago USA, franked 1d Field Marshal on illustrated envelope Napier, New Zealand, The City Beautiful by the Sea	\$ 40
PH26	1927 Auckland to Oklahoma USA franked 1d Field Marshal on illustrated envelope Auckland the Queen City	\$ 40
PH27	1927 21 August registered Blenheim to Wellington, franked 1d Field Marshal, 3d brown KGV cachet front and reverse "To obviate delay the number of your PO Box should appear on all your correspondence". Nice	\$ 100
PH28	1928 5 June inland postcard and reply card joined Auckland to Sydney, Australia, KGV ½d blue plus additional KGV ½d green.	\$ 25
PH29	1929 3 November Kaipara Flats to Folkestone, Kent, franked 1d Map, Cowan unsurfaced print S16c. Lovely neat cover	\$ 125
PH30	1931 14 November Te Hoe to Vancouver, Canada. Franked KGV 2d yellow. Neat	\$ 20
PH33	1930 22 March registered OHMS NZ Post and Telegraph Department envelope, Wellington to Gloucester UK. Franked KGV Officials 4d, 1½d orange-brown, pair ½d green. Fine Official usage.	\$ 125
PH34	1931 18 August Westport to Chicago, USA, franked 3 x 1d Field Marshal, including letter "I enclose some NZ stamps for you. Are my letters also mutilated when you receive them?"	\$ 25
PH35	1933 16 January Auckland Health Stamps Camps slogan postmark to Finland, arrival backstamp 26 November, franked pair 1d Field Marshal, ½d green KGV. Neat cover to an unusual destination	\$ 75
PH36	1933 8 Nov. Napier local franked 1d Field Marshal, ½d green KGV, neat.	\$ 20
PH37	1933 4 November Wellington on window envelope to Tuamarina 6 Nov, franked ½d green KGV.	\$ 20
PH38	1934 26 February Wellington to New Jersey, USA, franked 2 x 1d Field Marshal	\$ 25

PH39	1934 6 August Kawakawa to California, USA franked 1d Field Marshal. Neat	\$ 20
PH40	1934 October Napier local on Hawke's Bay Rivers Board envelope, franked 1d Field Marshal	\$ 20
PH41	1934 10 October Napier local on Hawke's Bay Rivers Board envelope, franked KGV 2d yellow	\$ 20
PH42	1935 20 February Auckland Health Camps stamps slogan postmark to Long Island, New York, USA, franked 1d Field Marshal on reverse RMS Rangitiki including letter from RMS Rangitiki NZ Shipping Federal Steam Navigation from L V Hall, Chief Radio Operator. Interesting.	\$ 50
PH43	1935 19 April Marine Post Office, "RMS Makura" to Victoria, British Columbia, franked pair KGV ½d green per RMS "Makura" return address Sydney, Australia	\$ 60
PH44	1936 14 January Dunedin registered cover to Massachusetts, USA, San Francisco and Massachusetts backstamps franked 4d Mitre Peak, single wmk L7a. Nice usage	\$ 30
PH45	1937 9 November Devonport to California, USA, franked 1d KGV Coronation, cachet Member Short Wave League, plus tied by postmark on front cinderella NZ Government Tourist Office Wonderland New Zealand. Fabulous cover	\$ 200
PH46	1937 29 December Auckland to San Francisco received 6 Jan 1938 by airmail. First airmail flight NZ to US per Samoan Clipper plus cachet NZ to USA First Airmail December 1937. Franked 6d Harvesting, pair 2/- Captain Cook. Fine	\$ 30
PH47	1938 7 November Christchurch to Ashburton, franked 1938 Health, postmark Christchurch Airmail Exhibition on Airmail Society NZ Airmail Exhibition cover. Fine	\$ 30
PH48	1938 21 November registered cover Wellington to USA, received 17 December 1938, franked Plate H1 block of four 1938 Health, 5d Swordfish. Fine cover	\$ 50
PH49	1939 27 November Christchurch to Malta, franked 2d Whare Christchurch Health Stamps Camps postmark. Passed by censor frank, censor tape, opened and passed, plus three seals. Fine cover to unusual wartime destination	\$ 50
PH50	1940 19 July Auckland to New Jersey, USA via San Francisco 24 July, Golden Gate Exposition frank plus cachet NZ to USA Airmail Service. Franked 6d Harvesting, 3/- Mt Egmont	\$ 40
PH51	1941 30 September Lower Hutt to Michigan, USA on V for Victory printed cover. Franked 3d Maori Girl Wartime cover	\$ 40
PH52	1945 31 January OHMS cover, Wellington to Hull, England, franked Official 2d Whare, fine Official usage cover	\$ 45

Concluded opposite.

ESTATE CHALONS

A continuation of the major estate disposition commenced several months ago. This month, items of attractive appearance, and in some cases great rarity, with condition factors that allow favourable pricing. When ordering, quote reference numbers (e.g. Ref 5/9).

1d RED

- 1028 (a) **A1c(2) (SG4) 1d Richardson Print on Blue paper, unwk'd.** Four-marginal example, face largely clear and postmark a little smudged. Quite a clean copy with minor thin on back. (Cat. \$4250) ("Ref.5/9") \$ 500
- (b) **A1d(1) (SG8) 1d Dull Orange on thick HM paper, Richardson Print, no wmk.** Unused. Attractive two-marginal copy, deep colour (some slight oxidisation). Rare in mint OG, thus: some marginal faults, including larger tear, some oxidisation present. (Cat. \$3150) ("5/1") \$ 200
- (c) **A1e(4) (SG35) 1d Carmine-vermilion, wmk Large Star, imperforate, unused.** Nice four-marginal example which, although margins close, is attractive. Slight marginal tear top left (Cat. \$850) ("5/3") \$ 100
- (d) **A1g (SG81) 1d Orange-vermilion, printed on Pelure paper, no wmk, imperforate.** Superb rarity item with light cancellation not obscuring face. Three margins (bottom narrow, cut into at right, horizontal crease and some marginal faults. This is a very great rarity, Catalogued at \$6000 and at this month's price is worth snapping up. ("5/16") \$ 275

COVER MISCELLANY (cont'd)

- PH53 **1946 14 August** Wellington to Chicago, USA on Abbott Laboratories cover, franked 4/- Arms Z32. Genuine postal usage. Fine \$ 40
- PH54 **1946 12 December** Putaruru to Ontario, Canada. Franked 2d 1946 Health on reverse cinderella Government Tourist Offices Chateau, Tongariro NZ. Fine \$ 100
- PH55 **1947 25 February** Auckland to California, USA, registered via San Francisco and Long Beach. Franked 1946 Health 2d, 5d Swordfish. Manuscript on front Retry 3.17.47 \$ 40
- PH56 **1954 1 March** registered airmail cover Forbury to Oregon, USA, received Portland 6 March '54, franked QEII Officials 1d to 1/- 7v First Day of Use \$ 15
- PH57 **1957 25 September** registered cover Glenelg Health Camp to New York, USA, Hancock 25 October '57, franked 1957 Health 3d Miniature Sheet, sideways wmk, tied manuscript Glenelg Health Camp registration label. Most unusual. Genuine postal usage. \$ 75

1d BROWN

- 1029 (a) **A1q(4) (SG132a) 1d Reddish-brown with advanced plate wear.** Unsevered pair with original gum. Beautiful centring in this item and nice clean appearance. Lovely item (Cat. \$550) ("7/4") \$ 500

2d BLUE

- 1030 (a) **A2a (SG2) 2d Deep Greenish-blue, imperforate, Large Star wmk, printed in London.** Unused. A nice copy with four margins, if close right bottom. Several major marginal faults which do not unduly affect appearance. This is a great rarity, Catalogued at \$42,500. ("8/2") \$1250
- (b) **A2d(5) (SG37) 2d Ultramarine (dull).** Star wmk, imperforate copy with three good margins, close at left and several marginal faults. Stamp slightly worn but a good example of the early wear and true Ultramarine shade. Unused. ("8/4") (Cat. \$3500) \$ 225
- (c) **A2d(15) (SG39) 2d Blue, wmk. Imperforate, advanced plate wear.** Nice four-marginal copy, unused, with good margins, if close upper left side. Cat. \$575 ("8/5") \$ 425

2d ORANGE

- 1031 (a) **A2r (SG130) 2d Orange-vermilion, perf 10x12½, Star wmk.** Superb unused copy with perfect perforations in a pale shade of Orange-vermilion. Centred rather high but a curiously beautiful stamp and worthy of consideration. ("10/1") \$ 325
- (b) **A2r (SG130) 2d Orange-vermilion ditto.** Another copy, unused, this time in a very much deeper shade – quite dramatically so. Most interesting item. ("10/2") \$ 345



- (c) **A2s(2) (SG133) 2d Orange, perf 12½ Star wmk.** Major retouch. Exquisite copy of this variety in perfect centring. Unused, very bright shade ("10/9") \$ 250

Concluded opposite.

KEY ISSUES

A continuation of this popular opportunity to fill key gaps. Some very good buying represented here with heavily discounted prices.

KING GEORGE VI		
32	(a) M2a, 1d Scarlet, UHM	\$ 4
	OR LH	\$ 2
	(b) M4a, 1½d Chocolate, UHM (Cat. \$30)	\$ 15
	OR LH	\$ 7.50
	OR VFU	\$ 2
	(c) M12a, 9d Brown-sepia, UHM	\$ 2
	OR LHM	\$ 1
	(d) M16a, 3/- Red-brown and Grey, UHM	\$ 8
	OR LHM	\$ 4
	OR VFU	\$ 2
	(e) MO2a, 1d Scarlet - Official, UHM (Cat. \$25)	\$ 20
	OR LHM	\$ 7.50
	(f) MO4a, 1½d Chocolate - Official, UHM (Cat. \$100)	\$ 85
	OR LHM	\$ 25
	OR VFU	\$ 7.50
	(g) MO4c, 1½d Scarlet - Official, UHM	\$ 4
	OR LHM	\$ 2
	OR VFU	\$ 2

FULL FACES (cont'd)

3d BROWN LILAC/LILAC		
1032	(a) A3a(2) (SG40) 3d Deep Brown lilac, imperforate, Star wmk. Unused. One of the best looking copies we've seen with huge margins and otherwise perfect condition. Difficult to equal.	\$ 800
	OR paler shade, right margin a little closer	\$ 750
	(b) A3a (SG40) 3d ditto. Three-marginal copy, just touching at top. Light marking well off the face, deep shade. ("12/4")	\$ 150
	OR four-marginal copy with very light marking well off the face, margins narrow left and bottom. Paler shade ("12/11")	\$ 350
	(c) A3d(4) (SG117) 3d Deep Lilac, perf 12½ Star wmk. Really exquisite example, well centred and marking light and largely off the face. Quite an outstanding shade ("12/17")	\$ 80
	(d) A3d(8) (SG118) 3d Deep Mauve. Really glorious example centred a little high but marking light and well off face. The shade is very deep, brilliant and true and is as good as we've seen lately. (Cat. \$275) ("12/31")	\$ 225
	(e) A3d(9) (SG118) 3d Mauve. Fine used pair. Nice shade and stamps well centred with light Dunedin c.d.s. fairly central. Strengthened between stamps ("12/33") (Cat. \$550)	\$ 425

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

- | | | | |
|----|-----|---|---------|
| 33 | (a) | N13a, 2/6d Brown "Queen on Horse-back", UHM | \$ 35 |
| | | OR LHM | \$ 10 |
| | | OR VFU | \$ 10 |
| | (b) | N14a, 3/- Green ditto, UHM | \$ 15 |
| | | OR LH | \$ 5 |
| | | OR VFU | \$ 5 |
| | (c) | N15a, 5/- Carmine ditto, UHM | \$ 45 |
| | | OR VFU | \$ 7.50 |
| | (d) | N16a, 10/- Blue ditto, UHM | \$ 75 |
| | | OR LH | \$ 30 |
| | | OR VFU | \$ 60 |
| | (e) | N41a, 2d on 1½d Lake-brown, "with stars" UHM (Cat. \$250) | \$ 200 |
| | | OR VFU (Cat. \$440) Very scarce. | \$ 400 |
| | (f) | NO39a, 3/- Grey - Official. UHM (Cat. \$75) | \$ 70 |
| | | OR VFU (Cat. \$125) | \$ 100 |

NEWSLETTER clients please note: the current listing of "Key Issues" offers includes many scarce items at extremely heavy discounts indeed. Orders will be accepted from paid-up CPN subscribers received before the last day of September 1997, "subject unsold".



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