

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

VOLUME 49 NUMBER 9, APRIL 1998

MINIATURE SHEET

VALUE 24

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

NEW ZEALAND
2½ POSTAGE-HEALTH 1½

MINIATURE SHEET

VALUE 25

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

NEW ZEALAND
3 POSTAGE-HEALTH 1

THIS MONTH: HEALTH miniature sheets, fine used of their period. Possibly the finest listing ever put together (see page.17)

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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PERFORMING ARTS ENCORE

By Rob Talbot

In last month's issue of CPNL (March 1998) we revealed the production difficulties experienced, by Southern Colour Print Ltd with the Performing Arts issue. In particular we took some delight in the resourceful way they circumvented perforating problems. This month we gained even further insight into just how hectic that period was for them.

It is almost inevitable that in setting up any printing or print finishing machinery there will be some rejects created. This is what we generically, and usually deprecatingly, call printer's waste. Rejects can also occur after set-up and during the machine's running. Any printer but especially security printers like Southern Colour Print will have quality checking systems installed to discover and prevent all errors reaching the customer or end user.

These days it is not uncommon to use, for example, photo-sensitive scanners to check for print registration or omission whether colour to colour or die-cut to colour, etc. Commercial constraints may also dictate the continued use of human checking..

We recently discovered in our own stock a number of Performing Arts miniature sheet booklets demonstrating a relatively common error in a very rare circumstance. The \$1.20 value miniature sheet had been mis-perfed as shown in diagram 1. This in itself was not remarkable but the stamp and the whole miniature sheet had been "officially defaced" by an operative, using a fibre tipped pen in black.

Now we return to the paragraphs two and three above and it doesn't matter much whether the checker was human or electronic. The checking took place while the printed sheet was intact and contained multiples of each miniature sheet. Certainly after the error was detected a human armed with a very black and permanent marker marked the sheets for destruction but fate and no doubt the mayhem caused by a major emergency on this issue (see March article) conspired to rescue these sheets from oblivion.

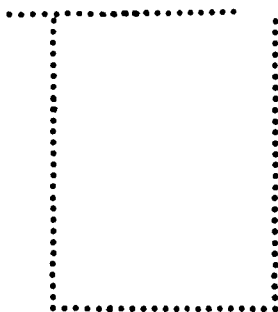
A number of processes took place after the error sheets were defaced. The sheets would be collated, guillotined and bound into booklets ready for sale. At each stage further checking would take place relevant to each process but by now no one was looking for mis-perfs! So it was that a

"Many thanks for your note enclosed with latest Newsletter. A fascinating article on the Performing Arts issue from Rob Talbot – history in the making."

(A F D., Notts.)

little bundle of booklets, sheets bound and blinded from gaze, was purchased from Downtown Post Shop, Auckland by CP Ltd.

The initial error was not remarkable and its discovery no more remarkable. However the fact that the sheet (or sheets) then found their way back into the stream of manufacturing processes and eventually sold is a circumstance never encountered by us before. The only other similar variety is the "reel join" in the paper web which is often marked with a fibre pen wavy line.



1996 SELF ADHESIVE PICTORIALS Identification of Reprints

With this issue being reprinted twice within the space of a few months it is opportune to tabulate the features which differentiate the printings from each other. It is possible to identify each whether mint (i.e. on the backing paper) or used.

The only other format in this issue which is not discussed here is the block of 10 (2x5) from jumbo rolls used in first day cover production and subsequently sold in hangsell packs. We do this advisedly because there is no evidence (unlike "Wacky Letterboxes" and "Creepy Crawlies") that new printing plates were made. Also there is no way of differentiating these stamps other than on the backing paper..

"I recently had the good fortune to win a competition at our local Philatelic Society. My entry comprises FFQs (imperf and perf), Edward VII, Dominions and GV. All mint. I am sure that the judges were impressed by the quality of the stamps, all of which were supplied by yourselves. Long may you continue to supply stamps of 1st Class quality".

(G.H, Glos. UK)

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 following printings are tabulated:

- A. Issued 1 May 1996 in roll format produced by Australia Post/Sprintpak.
- B. First reprint in roll format produced by Australia Post/Sprintpak in August 1997 and first available for Post Shops in November 1997.
- C. First reprint in booklet format produced by Southern Colour Print (Dunedin, New Zealand) released 14 January 1998.

	A	B	C
Print Method	4-colour process by lithography	4-colour process by lithography	4-colour process plus one special (booklet red) by lithography
Screen Type *	Stochastic (Random)	Stochastic (Random)	Regular (Dot matrix)
Colours **	Darker	Darker	Brighter
Perforations	Die-cut "line" 11.25	Die-cut "line" 11.25	Die-cut "comb" 10 x 9.75
Paper Mesh	Horizontal	Horizontal	Horizontal
Phosphor Border ***	Shaped to design	Straight-edged box	Straight-edged box
UV Reaction	Pinkest	Pinker	Pink

* The dramatic difference between the computer generated "grains" of colour in stochastic screening and the larger dots in regular screening can be seen under 3 or 4 times magnification. Especially notice the moiré effect from regular matrix screening. The design of these stamps with all text and value reversed in the image is very demanding on the printers. The text is crisper in the stochastic screening.

** Due to many critical factors in four colour process printing it is not usually desirable to attempt to distinguish shades. However there is a noticeable lightness and brightness to the Southern Colour booklet stamps overall.

*** The phosphor overprint can be picked up under normal lighting (natural or artificial) with the naked eye. The difference in border design is very dramatic under UV light.

EARLY NEW ZEALAND PRESENTATION STAMPS.

Something which, if not completely new, appears to be strikingly unusual.

Collectors of most early New Zealand stamp issues are aware of one of the classic forms of "Presentation" stamps. Usually included in Morocco-bound maroon stock books with the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department Coat of Arms on the front in gold blocking, they would feature sets of early New Zealand issues with two, or perhaps even three, short black lines diagonally across the bottom right-hand corner of the stamp. This was the "Presentation cancellation".

Of particular interest to us, therefore, has been the appearance in a United States auction of a wide variety of 1898 Pictorial issues with the short line cancellation, this time placed vertically, usually in the bottom third of the stamp and consisting of a series of parallel black lines numbering up to seven. In some cases the lines occupy the top third of the stamp (a minority) and in at least one case they have been carefully placed on the stamp, it appears with the bottom selvedge folded under as the lines appear shorter than in other cases. In all cases the distance between the lines is exactly the same (fractionally under 4mm).

If indeed these cancellations have been applied with the same canceller as the original corner diagonal Presentation cancellations, then quite a lot more about the nature of this canceller is revealed hereby. Clearly it is a canceller with up to eight parallel lines with a total width of exactly 28mm. The length of the lines is difficult to ascertain as in all cases the impression ends "off the stamp". These unusual Presentation cancellations are illustrated and offered elsewhere in this Newsletter where a comprehensive list of the types seen will be found.

THE 1d UNIVERSAL "DICKIE" TRIALS – further notes

Readers will recall **Stan Kundin's** notes in the January 1998 Newsletter in which he posed a number of interesting questions about the Dickie rolls and recounted some of his findings (a number of which came from the CP Ltd stock!). Stan was through Auckland again last month and gave me a copy of some more information which he will be publishing through Captain COOK and elsewhere. In his latest article he reports that he received seven letters in reply to his original notes, none of which provided any further information about his tete-beche strip of the first Dickie trial, dot plate, with a roulette across the coil join. He recounts that the longest strip seen was a coil join strip of six and no one had any idea as to the size of the coil rolls used in the machine.

Fortunately, the editor of Captain COQK was able to answer the question about the existence of similar rouletted coil joins with a photo of his nice registered cover with a rouletted normal join. However, a collector in the USA seems to have provided some information that could lead to educated guesses about the size of the rolls used. In a photocopy taken from his collection, a piece of major interest appears – a normal coil join, Dot plate strip of 6. Written on the join was the number “24” in pencil.

Fortunately, said Stan, I couldn’t attend to the item at the time but later I suddenly remembered seeing something similar. In searching through some of my reference material, I ran across it in Charles Rudd’s book **Coil Stamps** on page 7. Illustrated there are a coil join strip of 3 with the number “10” and a similar strip of 4 with the number “21”, also written in pencil. Neither the two strips in the book or my strip of 6 has any sign of a roulette at either end. They were obviously cut from longer strips, but without the end roulettes it’s impossible to tell whether they are from the 1st or 2nd trials.

A significant clue is that all three numbers are found on the coil join. Thinking about Counter Rolls which appeared some forty years later, it is not impossible that this was a similar effort to keep track of the number of stamps sold from the machine. However, since the experiment was obviously not carried through with all the rolls, maybe there was another purpose intended. A more probable reason could have been to find out how big a roll of stamps could be accommodated in the machine.

This would have required only one roll so annotated and would have been made prior to the actual Post Office trial so that Dickie could prepare a number of rolls for sale through the machine in advance of their need. Stan observes that Dickie’s records and files were lost and that relevant Post Office records were lost in one of several fires.

There is a dearth of information, therefore, to help answer the questions posed above and guesswork is the best that we have. Stan continues with a speculation about the number of stamps employed during these intriguing trials.

1. During the first trial, 3902 stamps were sold from both Dot and Reserve plates.
2. During the second trial, only 1,985 stamps were sold when Dickie ran out of stamps (the importance of which will become apparent later).

From the above two known facts, a number of additional inferences can be made with some degree of confidence.

First, with a total of 5887 stamps sold during the first two trials, we can make an approximation of the number of sheets Dickie obtained from the Post Office. Taking into account Dickie's modest means, Stan estimates that he probably purchased about 6000 stamps, or £25 worth. He suggests that the presence of Dot and Reserve plate stamps during the trials would have indicated two likely purchases at different times.

Using the coil join numbers he notes that the Dot plate stamps appear on the First Day Covers and were probably the first supply purchased. With the highest coil join number known being 24, this would account for a strip of 25 sections of 24 stamps each (both plates were of 240 stamps, 10 rows of 24), or a roll of 600 stamps. Thus, 5 sheets would make 2 rolls of 600 and an initial purchase of 15 sheets would account for 6 rolls of the Dot plate stamps and the 10 sheet purchase would convert into 4 rolls of Reserve plate stamps. Note how conveniently the 600 stamp rolls fit a total purchase of 25 sheets of stamps.

Stan then continues with the speculation about scarcity and supply and brings Campbell Paterson's Catalogue prices into the equation. Stan concludes: "In an effort to learn more about the first two Dickie trials, I would like to enlist the help of all readers. What I really need is a report of any covers of first and second trial Dickies which have clear dates, singles with clear postmarks will also be useful. This would provide the dates on which the stamps from the two different plates were placed in the machine. I'm especially interested in specimens with identifying rouletted sides but any information would be helpful and clear Xerox copies would be extremely welcome. I would also be interested to know whether any other specimens of the numbered joins are out there and which numbers are known. Again, clear photocopies would be greatly appreciated".

Please contact *Stanley Kundin, C/- Campbell Paterson Ltd, P O Box 5555, Auckland 1.*

READERS' QUERIES ANSWERED

By Warwick Paterson

In a remarkably complex field like New Zealand stamps there emerge myriad anomalies, inconsistencies and just plain conundrums. This applies most in the cataloguing of varieties which must attempt an exhaustive approach to the whole field.

THIS MONTH, the first of an occasional series where we attempt to answer your questions. When writing, please remember that we are not able adequately to assess, identify, or value varieties that we have not seen.

Mr R J Parsons, of Bristol, writes with a carefully thought-through series of apparent (and sometimes actual!) anomalies in the CP Catalogue. *(Please turn to next page).*

1. *Whilst studying PC21 I found that without a supply of examples I did not understand some of the terminology. What is the layout of the stamps on these rolls? What is a "label"? What does "butt ended" mean? What is the appearance of the various types of backing paper? Perhaps an illustration or two is needed.*

PC21

The development of self adhesives in their boxed roll Hangsell and booklet forms is a case where the advance of technology has caught up with and passed the glossary of terms in the back of the catalogue! To elucidate, the stamps are arranged on the roll in continuous strips of up to 25 stamps and the "labels" are themselves self adhesive and serve to divide the roll up for the convenience of the user. For instance, nearing the end of the roll a label tells you that there are "only 25 stamps left". In fact a final label in one of the original coils told you that there were only five stamps left. "Butt ended" means that the stamps abut onto each other and are divided by the "diecut perforations". In other cases the stamps are surrounded by "skeletal trim", in which case removing a stamp leaves a "selvedge" or trim before you come to the next stamp to be removed. The backing papers themselves differ in appearance as you have observed and generally the description we give, will allow one to identify the backing paper being described. As cataloguers we find that the constraints of space do not allow us to go to great lengths illustrating some varieties. The type of illustration which you were referring to is the province of the keen student producing a monograph on the subject as no doubt someone eventually will do. Possibly it could be pictured in a future CP Newsletter.

2. *It could be noted that PC22a(Z) and W52a is imperforate along the lower edge of the stamp. This would help distinguish used examples*

PC22a (Z) and W52a

An excellent suggestion. This refinement will undoubtedly avoid confusion among future collectors

3. *Is it possible to distinguish SS105-8 from the se-tenant strip SSP105/8? I believe it is just possible by looking at the colour on the perforation teeth but there may be something more obvious. The same question may arise with the 1997 Christmas stamps.*

SS105-8

The fact that in the se-tenant strip the colours in the top panel grade into one another and that in the "one value" sheets there is an abrupt colour change in this panel between the stamps, means that inevitably some of the perforation tufts will bear enough colour from the adjoining stamp to allow you to differentiate. As far as I know this is the only way to tell them apart, although close examination might reveal something! Design differences are not impossible between different formats. However, I think that in the se-tenant format a multi negative has been used comprising all four values, whereas in the sheet format a single negative has been used for origination. There must however, have been a common negative of origination which one could quite reasonably expect to be absolutely standardised in the case of each value. An interesting line of enquiry.

4. *If W13a(Z) is "Type A" and W13a(Y) is "Type B", then what is plain W13a and why is it priced higher than the varieties? You go on to mention the selvedge handedness of the two types but don't give them full listing – if one type is more scarce than another surely that should be reflected*

W13a(Z) and W13a(Y)

Here you have picked up an error in the catalogue format. In fact all booklets falling under W13a in turn either fall under type A or type B. What has happened here, is that we have avoided placing a main listing on either a or b and have fallen back on the "small type" "xyz" listings to differentiate the booklet. In fact the more appropriate listing would be (I) or (II) indicating that there were no exceptions to these two classifications, other than the left or right hand exceptions which you already mention. In fact an editorial decision must have been made at the time that there was not sufficient importance in the left handed or right handed forms of W13a to warrant other than a small type catalogue mention. This type of editorial decision is made quite often with the catalogue and is based on our experience as active day to day dealers, particularly in new issues. When these situations arise a choice has to be made whether a variety is worthy of listing or not. As will be seen later, these decisions are not always easy but tend to be made in the circumstances *as they apply at the time of listing*, and the catalogue in turn attempts to reflect the perceived preferences of collectors at any given time. Clearly, if we were to list every variety which ever occurred in every single stamp then we would end up with something like the Encyclopaedia Britannica. On the other hand, were a demand to build up, then we would have to consider a catalogue listing along with a price differential, taking into account the relative difficulty of finding the exceptions.

5. *I presume that W13b, W14a, W15a and W16a are all "Type A"-my copies are.*

Yes, to our knowledge the cover differences listed under W13a were peculiar to that listing. From W13b onwards (W13b, W14a, W15a and W16a) covers conformed to the format of W13a(Z) "Type A".

6. *The listing for SC17 unusually mentions variety (Z) gutter pairs. Why are these particularly collectable? Are they fancy like the recent Cattle & Cat issues or are pane gutters simply uncommon in New Zealand issues?*

SC17

Yes, plain gutters are indeed unusual for New Zealand issues. A number of earlier issues, like the Second Side Faces and the Christchurch Exhibition stamps were printed in panes but the interpanneau selvedge is seldom seen and was almost invariably removed. In the case of SC17 the interpanneau selvedge "gutter" is certainly very collectable, particularly as it has a catalogue listing. One searches in vain for catalogue listings of interpanneau selvedge in other issues. Perhaps this is a case where the catalogue listing anticipated the likely demand of collectors and in turn had some influence on the way the issue would be collected in the future.

7. *Recent set S556-562 featured text on the back of the stamp which is not mentioned. Try hard as I may, I have not succeeded in obtaining a used example with this text intact so I presume that it must be printed over the gum.*

S556-562

Yes, the text on the back of the stamps of this Extinct Birds set was printed over the gum and floats away with the gum when the stamps are cleaned. Another oddity is that the reverse impression of the print is found on an envelope to which the stamps have been affixed, even after the stamp has been soaked off, indicating that the text must indeed have been on top of the gum.

8. *The publicity literature and your catalogue indicate that SC37g was from booklets only and SC37h was from counter coils only, however the pair supplied to me by the Philatelic Bureau was both examples se-tenant on plain backing paper as if from a coil containing alternate stamps*

SC37g and SC37h

Over the past few years New Zealand Post has - where self-adhesive stamps are concerned - produced large rolls of self-adhesive stamps to be applied mechanically to First Day covers. This means that, in theory, such rolls containing as they do, setenat examples of the stamps concerned and sometimes whole sets, should never really reach the public other than in their intended form - affixed to a First Day cover in perfect positioning. New Zealand Post have found, that with surplus supplies of these rolls on hand it has been cost-effective to guillotine the rolls into blocks or even pairs, package them and sell them as such. Notable examples were the recent reduced size self-adhesive Definitives; Creepy Crawlies issue; and these two Christmas stamps which were put into small plastic bags and supplied thus. In fact they make an interesting collectable and in some cases, are quite scarce. The Christmas pair you mention was not to my knowledge scarce but is certainly well worth keeping as an example of this unusual procedure

9. *I was under the impression that PE17a was only obtainable from booklet W57a but the copy supplied to my standing order was on plain white backing paper as if from a large sheet and separated by scissors.*

PE17a

This was another case where self-adhesive rolls were prepared for mechanical application to First Day covers. Surplus supplies in this case were:

- Put into New Zealand Post Year Books
- Supplied to standing order clients like yourself under New Zealand Post's normal system.

The reason for this is that the plain backing paper copies were more readily available than would be copies obtained by cutting up booklets. These incidentally are scarce, and were never on general distribution, so would be well worth holding on to.

10. *Although my requirement for single stamps for the Wacky Letter Boxes and Creepy Crawlies was met by supplying an extra booklet (which I will have to find some way to mount), I know that these too have been produced on plain backing paper (in the New Zealand Stamp collection and perhaps in the presentation packs). These last three items suggest that New Zealand Post needs to be asked what they are playing at!*

Here, in the cases of the Wacky Letter Boxes and Creepy Crawlies issues you are referring to the same situation, where the stamps were produced on plain backing paper. Note that the Hang-sell packs containing these plain backing paper sets were in sale in Post Offices in New Zealand.

11. *I can't find any catalogue listing for the Frama labels.*

Frama Labels

No, as with postal stationery we made an editorial decision some years ago not to list Frama labels, meter marks, Postal Stationery and certain other postally valid items in our catalogue. At best they would be right "back of the book" listings and over the years we've found the demand for such material tends to be sporadic at best.

12. *Finally to end on a controversial note – your policy of what constitutes a Cinderella and what a valid postal item is not at all clear! I give some examples from the same section:*

- *PC10a 1995 PostX \$10 Kiwi – banned.*
- *PC6a 1989 PhilexFrance \$2 Black Robin – listed but not numbered.*
- *PCM17 1989 World Expo 70c Paradise Shelduck – full catalogue status.*

As a mere mortal who received the advertising and all the Miniature Sheets from the Philatelic Bureau, each one seems to have the same characteristics – indeed the Black Robin seems more dubious than the Kiwi. The statement that accompanied the temporary pages issued in 1986 (which still seems to be in the back of my

The three miniature sheets you mention, all which were issued by New Zealand Post to support or commemorate various philatelic exhibitions, quite neatly encapsulate the development of our policy towards these emissions. As is often said, and usually in jest, "if only I'd known then what I know now". The first appearance of this material seemed inoffensive enough at the time and our response – and that of other cataloguers, was somewhat ambivalent. The listings of PC6a and PCM17 are two examples where such miniature sheets obtained a listing in the catalogue at slightly different levels, and with the prevailing attitude at that time (late 1989) they both "sneaked into the catalogue". By the time we reached 1995 it had become obvious that New Zealand Post was not going to be satisfied with a few token gestures. They then adopted a full-on policy producing a series of commemorative items in all sorts formats, sizes, perforations, printers and so forth. This has culminated in the thoroughly artificial "best of '96" "best of '97" miniature sheets which contain issues from those years, and are sent only as a bonus to clients who reach a certain spending level with New Zealand Post. Clearly somewhere between late 1989 and 1996, someone had to say "enough" and agree on a policy which would be sustainable and which would be fair to collectors and to reflect what most reasonable people regard as a moderate and restrained issuing policy. Stanley

catalogue) does not hold water.

Gibbons by the way, and we are generally in agreement about the above policy and it is unlikely to change now. We do allow an exception where there is a major technical difference in the stamp contained in the miniature sheet, when that miniature sheet was on general sale through Post Shops. In that event, a case can be made for a catalogue listing on reasonable philatelic grounds. In fact, lately there have been several examples of this "intermediate" situation.

Clearly, being a cataloguer and trying to balance the normal business temptations of making a lot of money out of a less than discerning sector of the collecting public, and taking a stand on traditional philatelic grounds on what is acceptable and what is not from the point of view of most collectors, is not an easy course to tread. There will be anomalies and situations where the solution we have chosen can be disputed, but basically I feel that the catalogue is maintaining a reasonable stance on behalf of collectors and with Stanley Gibbons, remains one of the few regular publications which appears to do so.



NEW VARIETIES NOTED:

- (a) **PA3b** full offset in Green (plus two partials)
- (b) **OD6b** (Red) number double print
- (c) **OD13a** partial Black omission.

1898 PICTORIAL PRESENTATION COPIES

(described and illustrated elsewhere in this month's Newsletter). The current offering represents one of the most interesting developments in these peripheral areas that we have seen for some time. As will be seen from the illustrations, the configuration of the canceller adds considerably to our knowledge of the nature of these cancellations. The set may be unique – if not, certainly very rare.

LONDON PRINTS

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--------|
| 752 | (a) | E1a ½d Mt Cook, Purple. Light cancellation (base) | \$ 50 |
| | (b) | E2a 1d Lake Taupo. Cancellation heavier at top of stamp, bottom selvedge. | \$ 50 |
| | (c) | E5a 2d Pembroke Peak (Brown Lake). Superb item with cancellation angled slightly at bottom of stamp. Attractive. | \$ 110 |
| | (d) | E7a 2½d Lake Wakitipu, example with apparent full width of canceller (8 vertical lines). Light over base of stamp. Very attractive. | \$ 75 |
| | (e) | E8a 2½d Lake Wakatipu. Lovely item, centred slightly high. Seven vertical lines of canceller. Clean strike over base of stamp. | \$ 60 |
| | (f) | E9a 3d Huia. Lovely item with cancellation over base of stamp. Vertical crease. | \$ 50 |

Note: All the current offering of Presentation stamps are in unhinged mint, original gum, condition.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| (g) | E13a 5d Otira Gorge. Superb example with cancellation at base of stamp. | \$ 125 |
| (h) | E14a 6d Kiwi, Green. Perfect example with cancellation at base of stamp, light strike. | \$ 150 |
| (i) | E16a 8d War Canoe. Centred slightly right, cancellation heavier but clear and at top of stamp. | \$ 100 |
| (j) | E17a 9d Pink Terrace. Fine appearance but cancellation at base of stamp, major thin on back. | \$ 25 |
| (k) | E18a 1/- Kea and Kaka. Really superb example of the light cancellation at base. Very fine indeed. | \$ 150 |
| (l) | E20a 2/- Milford Sound. Beautiful item with cancellation at base of stamp (slightly doubled at right). Spectacular. | \$ 400 |

LOCAL PRINTS, Perforated 11, watermarked.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--------|
| 753 | (a) | E4a 1½d Boer War. Another "full width" strike, this time across the bottom of the stamp. Light impression. Superb. | \$ 75 |
| | (b) | E8c 2½d Lake Wakatipu. Another clean strike at base of stamp. Very fine. | \$ 75 |
| | (c) | E13c 5d Otira Gorge. Superb copy with cancellation at base of stamp. | \$ 100 |
| | (d) | E17c 9d Pink Terrace. "Full width" strike of canceller (eight vertical lines), right-hand selvedge. Beautiful copy. | \$ 110 |



Still available, the **CP Newsletter Binder**. Sturdy construction with gold blocking on front and spine. Needed by every collector of the CP Newsletter.

\$25 (+ GST inland) + p. & p.

LOCAL PRINTS – Perf 14, watermarked.

- 754 (a) **F4b ½d Green Mt Cook.** Lovely item with cancellation at top of stamp. \$ 50
- (b) **E6b 2d Pembroke Peak (Purple).** Centred right but light marking at base of stamp. Attractive. \$ 45
- (c) **E9d 3d Huia.** Left selvedge copy in fine condition with light cancellation at base of stamp. \$ 75
- (d) **E12c 4d Lake Taupo.** Left selvedge copy with light marking at base of stamp. \$ 40
- (e) **E14g 6d Kiwi Red.** Lovely top left corner selvedge copy. Glorious example with light cancellation at base of stamp. Very fine condition. This Presentation stamp is an example of EV14b R1/1, major reentry with doubling below the word "six" and in the outer frame lines at the bottom left corner. \$ 150
- (f) **E16d 8d War Canoe.** Bottom selvedge example with light marking at base. \$ 100
- (g) **E18e 1/- Kea and Kaka.** Top selvedge example with cancellation at base. Very fine. \$ 150

1d UNIVERSAL

- 755 (a) **G1a (London Print) and G9a Waterlow Plate, perf 14.** Both with the vertical lines cancellation at the base. Superb. \$ 150



MODERN ERRORS

This month a newly acquired lot, small in extent, but including some unlisted varieties (which soon will be listed) together with some bizarre, some just plain unusual. A "unique" type of listing.

- 433 (a) **OD10a, 8c, 1967 series – New Zealand Flag.** One of the famous "Rangitoto" flaws showing the direction of printing as vertical with a very clear Rangitoto showing in the region of "8c". Block of nine \$ 75
OR item of smaller scale but originating from the same cause which was probably foreign matter interfering with the passage of the doctor blade across the surface of the plate. \$ 50
- (b) **P10a, 1970 series – 7½c Garfish.** Major colour shift. The image of the fish outlined in Bistre colour has been misplaced upwards by a full 5mm. This takes the impression into the gutter between the stamps and fractionally onto the stamp above. A very fine example of colour shift and one of the most significant that we've seen. Vertical pair fully showing the extent of the variety. \$ 250
- (c) **SM122-5 1969 Bi-centennial of Captain Cook's Landing – miniature sheet.** The embossed heads of all four values are misplaced 15mm to the right producing a miniature sheet with embossed heads of the 6c and 28c values in the right-hand selvedge. Unlisted in the CP Catalogue but soon to be so. Two M/S known. \$ 750
- (d) **S124a 19c Solander and Flower – ditto.** One of the most remarkable varieties we have ever seen – literally ever. Top right corner sheet value single shows the impression of a moth which has been attached to the sheet of paper before printing and has survived the printing process only to be detached after printing. The moth is anatomically correct with wings and antennae. Although the subject of the stamp, Daniel Solander, was a botanist, we feel that this is a touching and appropriate resting place for such an insect – preserved for all time. One of the most amazing varieties we have ever seen and almost certainly unique. Ideal for a "Moths on Stamps" thematic collection. \$ 400
- (e) **S119a 1969 Centenary of the University of Otago – 10c Capping Ceremony.** Magnificent block of four, mint, showing marked upward shift in Yellow and Green colours. Not seen before by us. \$ 100

HEALTH MINIATURE SHEETS.....USED.

If there is one aspect of New Zealand philately that at the time of issue was simply not collected, it is that of the Health Miniature Sheets in genuinely fine used of the period (dated) condition.

Consequently these have always been scarce and much sought after. Recent purchases now enable us to make our most comprehensive offer ever of used Health Miniature Sheets, often with a choice of postmarks, sometimes that of the special Health Camps postmarks themselves.

10	(a)	TM29a/b 1957 Beach Scenes , sideways wmk, Wellington postmark	\$ 75
	(b)	TM29b - do - 3d M/S only	\$ 35
11	(a)	TM30a/b 1958 Brigade Children , Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 70
	(b)	- do - Wellington postmark	\$ 70
	(c)	- do - Christchurch commercial postmark	\$ 50
	(d)	- do - Hamilton commercial postmark	\$ 50
	(e)	- do - Wellington commercial postmark	\$ 50
	(f)	TM30b - do - 3d M/S only	\$ 30
12	(a)	TM31 a/b 1959 Tete & Poaka , Glenelg health Camp postmark	\$ 70
	(b)	- do - Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 70
	(c)	- do - Christchurch postmark	\$ 70
	(d)	- do - Taita postmark	\$ 70
	(e)	- do - Wellington postmark	\$ 70
	(f)	TM31a - do - 2d M/S only	\$ 25
13	(a)	TM32c/d 1960 Kotare & Kereru , Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 110
	(b)	- do - Christchurch postmark	\$ 110
	(c)	- do - Wellington postmark	\$ 110
	(d)	- do - commercial postmarks	\$ 75
14	(a)	TM33a/b 1961 Kotuku & Karearea , Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 85
	(b)	- do - Wellington postmark	\$ 85
	(c)	- do - commercial postmarks	\$ 55

MODERN ERRORS (concluded)

- 433 (f) **T19a 1947 Health Stamp, 1d + ½d "Eros", Green.**
 Amazing right-hand selvage block of twelve (6x2) showing large wedge-shaped unprinted area starting in right-hand selvage and diminishing towards the left. Variety probably caused by paper or foreign matter adhering prior to printing. A most spectacular variety and unique in our experience.

\$ 500

15	(a)	TM34a/b 1962 Kakariki & Tieke , Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 120
16	(a)	TM35a/b 1963 Prince Andrew , Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 95
	(b)	TM35b - do - 3d M/S only	\$ 25
17	(a)	TM36a/b 1964 Tarapunga & Korora , Gisborne Health Camp postmark	\$ 190
	(b)	- do - Glenelg Health Camp postmark	\$ 190
17	(c)	- do - Maunu Health Camp postmark	\$ 190
	(c')	- do - Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 190
	(e)	- do - Pakuranga Health Camp postmark	\$ 190
	(f)	- do - Roxburgh Health Camp postmark	\$ 190
	(g)	- do - commercial postmarks	\$ 66
18	(a)	TM37a/b 1965 Kaka & Fantail , Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 100
19	(a)	TM38a/b 1966 Bellbird & Weka , Gisborne Health Camp postmark	\$ 90
	(b)	- do - Glenelg Health Camp postmark	\$ 90
	(c)	- do - Maunu Health Camp postmark	\$ 90
	(d)	- do - Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 90
	(e)	- do - Pakuranga Health Camp postmark	\$ 90
	(f)	- do - Roxburgh Health Camp postmark	\$ 90
20	(a)	TM39a/b 1967 Rugby , Otaki Health Camp postmark	\$ 80
	(b)	- do - Glenelg Health Camp postmark (2½c M/S has folded edge)	\$ 55
	(c)	- do - Wellington postmark	\$ 75
	(d)	TM39b - do - 3c M/S only	\$ 30
21	(a)	TM40a 1968 Olympics , 2½c M/S only	\$ 40
22	(a)	TM41a/b 1969 cricket , Pakuranga Health Camp postmark	\$ 110
23	(a)	TM42a/b 1970 netball & football , Wellington postmark	\$ 95
	(b)	TM42b - do - 3c M/S only	\$ 35
24	(a)	TM46 1974 Children & animals , Glendowie postmark	\$ 100
25	(a)	TM48 1976 Country Children , various postmarks	\$ 25
26	(a)	TM49 1977 Children , various postmarks	\$ 30
27	(a)	TM50 1978 50TH Anniv. & Heart Foundation , Gisborne HC	\$ 20
	(b)	- do - Glenelg HC	\$ 20
	(c)	- do - Maunu HC	\$ 20
	(d)	- do - Otaki HC	\$ 20
	(e)	- do - Pakuranga HC	\$ 20
	(f)	- do - Roxburgh HC	\$ 20
	(g)	- do - commercial postmarks	\$ 10

28	(a)	TM51 1979 Marine , Gisborne HC	\$ 20
	(b)	- do - Maunu HC	\$ 20
	(c)	- do - Pakuranga HC	\$ 20
	(d)	- do - Wellington postmark	\$ 20
29	(a)	TM52 1980 Fishing , Otaki HC	\$ 20
	(b)	- do - Auckland postmark	\$ 20
30	(a)	TM53 1981 Rock Pool , Pakuranga HC	\$ 20
	(b)	- do - Auckland postmark	\$ 20
	(c)	- do - Blenheim postmark	\$ 20
	(d)	- do - commercial postmarks	\$ 10
31	(a)	TM54 1982 Dogs	\$ 20
	(b)	TM55 1983 Cats	\$ 20
	(c)	TM56 1984 Horses	\$ 20
	(d)	TM57 1985 Charles & Diana , Pakuranga HC	\$ 20
	(e)	TM58 1986 Children's Paintings I	\$ 20
32	(a)	TM59 1987 Children's Paintings II	\$ 20
	(b)	TM60 1988 Olympics	\$ 15
	(c)	TM61 1989 Prince Andrew , Glenelg HC	\$ 12.50
	(d)	- do - Auckland postmark	\$ 12.50
	(e)	- do - World Stamp Expo '89 o/p	\$ 15
33	(a)	TM62 1990 Sport	\$ 10
	(b)	TM63 1991 Hector's Dolphin	\$ 10
	(c)	TM64 1992 Sport	\$ 7.50
	(d)	TM65 1993 Pets	\$ 7.50
	(e)	TM65(Z) - do - Taipei '93 o/p	\$ 14
34	(a)	TM66 1994 75th Anniv	\$ 6.50
	(b)	TM67 1995 Triangles	\$ 7.50
	(c)	- do - Stampex '95 o/p	\$ 11
	(d)	TM68 1996 Road Safety	\$ 6
	(e)	- do - Capex '96 o/p	\$ 6
35	(a)	TM69 1997 Children's Paintings III	\$ 3.50
	(b)	- do - Otaki HC	\$ 3.50

Note: All the above Miniature Sheets are **used** (fine used except where stated) with postmarks dated during the period of issue.

"I shall be keeping all the material you have sent this time so please charge my card as you indicated. It is nice to be able to obtain such fine scarcer items to build an interesting advanced collection."

(M.C., Dorset)

MODERN VARIETY BUYING LIST

Check the following carefully. Clients with surplus material or simply examples of the following varieties which they wish to quit, should note the prices being offered this month and relate them to (a) the price they paid, particularly if they bought from CP Ltd at the time of currency of the issue concerned; (b) the Catalogue price. You may be very surprised.

Top quality material only, please, and offers remain current **until stocks are filled**. We have clients waiting for the following varieties – in some cases up to six or more. In other cases, only one or two copies may be required at these exceptional prices.

1970 Pictorials:

P3a(Y) 2c Tussock Butterfly, wmk'd, black omission.

OFFER: \$250

P8a or P8b 6c Sea Horse, both wmk'd paper and unwmk'd paper.

For all listed varieties, P8a(Z) (Y), P8b(Z) (Y) (X) (W) we will pay 65% of our 1996 Catalogue price. Thus P8b(Z) red colour omitted, we will pay \$400; P8a(Y) (all colours offset on back) we will pay \$400. *Send us what you have in varieties of the 6c Sea Horse. You will not be disappointed.*

1975 Pictorials:

PA20a, \$2 Circular Saw (6) imprint * no yellow flaw. Cat. \$75

OFFER: \$100

1988 Native Birds:

P21c(iv), 45c Rock Wren Olympic logo backing paper without skeletal trim, self adhesives, singles, strips of four and 7-label sets required. OFFER PRICE: 65% CP Catalogue price 1997 (example: Label set Cat. \$40)

OFFER: \$26

Christmas Stamps:

SC2a(Z) 1961 Christmas, wmk'd sideways inverted (W8b)

OFFER MINT: \$ 65

USED: \$ 35

BOOKLETS:

W28a(W), \$4 booklet with "Mt Cook" cover (10) 40c Brown Kiwi

Type PC14a with 3-kiwi symbol. Handi-wrap (Cat. \$30) OFFER: \$ 25

W20a(Y) \$3 Matukituki Valley cover. 30c Kakapo with 1-kiwi

Reprint. OFFER: \$ 100

W39a(Y) \$4.50 Panorama Booklet (Hang-sell) Stamps PD17a-PD26a

III on back cover (Cat. \$25) OFFER: \$ 50

W39b(Y) as above but without hanging slot (III on back cover)

OFFER: \$ 50

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