

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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Lot 589(a) 1d Kiwi – the rare perf – a Superb Block

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS – WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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NEW ZEALAND NOTES

by Warwick Paterson

NEW ZEALAND POST PROFIT

It was reported on 16 March that New Zealand Post had made a net profit for the first half year ended December 2000 of NZ\$22.4million up from NZ\$21.1 million for the same period in 1999. It was noted that this, however slight, improvement was certainly welcome after the State Owned Enterprise notched up a \$3.8m loss in the June 2000 quarter.

Considering that New Zealand Post has weathered a 3.3% drop in letter volumes and heavy political overtones in its attempt to move into banking, this news confirms the quality of New Zealand Post management under Elmar Toime, the CEO, and the strong policy of diversification which he has pursued over a period of years. Mr Toime is not a man to commit himself to pipe dreams and this concentrates attention on the banking move, and the likelihood of it's being successful as an addition to New Zealand Post's armoury. Mr Toime has recently gone public in major daily newspapers throughout New Zealand justifying the drive into banking, pointing to its likely future as providing more profits to New Zealand Post eventually than postal operations do now. He has pointed out that the current strategy is an essential part of New Zealand Post's diversification as its core postal business is eroded.

One interesting development is a foray into Australia by "Couriers Please" which was acquired at the beginning of first half of the year and it is believed to be profitable. Mr Toime hopes that will help New Zealand post position itself as a Trans Tasman operation capable of tapping into corporate head offices moving to Australia. It's an ill wind.....!

Regarding the switch to "the Peoples Bank" being promoted by New Zealand Post, a recent public opinion poll has shown that those who would switch banks to New Zealand Post was around 10% of those surveyed. Presumably if the bank is a success and really does offer something of value to New Zealanders, then it will garner greater support over time than this rather limited percentage. Mr Toime hopes to gather 100,000 customers in three years to the new bank which will take it to break-even point – an 11% rate of return. New Zealand Post's current yield on capital employed is 10.3%, while New Zealand banks typically return 20% on equity. Toime confirms general belief that the new bank will target older and lower income customers. With banking in New Zealand becoming progressively more impersonal, aggressively commercialised – and damned expensive, one has to wish Mr Toime well in his enterprise.

But will I change banks? Nah – I think I'll wait and see.

Déjà Vu – Post Office Style

Has someone been understudying New Zealand Post?

My last month's juxtapositioning of New Zealand Post and the British Post Office wasn't entirely fortuitous it seems. An item in the Financial Times (London) last month made fascinating reading. It was almost like a replay of New Zealand Post Office history over the past three to five years.

Here is the British Post Office going through the same process as New Zealand Post did with the same social alarms and expressions of concern, the same doubts and the same general questioning of motives and direction.

It seems that at midnight on Sunday 31 March the Post Office faced the same deregulation as New Zealand Post did several years ago. With a turnover of £7.5 billion and 200,000 people on the payroll however, the British deregulation is a larger kettle of fish. John Roberts, the Chief Executive, has said that if it succeeds it could become a global force in communications. If it fails it faces dismemberment, or oblivion.

In Britain a new Postal Services Commission (PostComm) will decide how the market should be regulated and how much of the regulated sector should be a Post Office monopoly. All Postal Operators within the regulated sector, including the British Post Office, will be licensed and on the same day the Post Office will become a Government owned PLC with substantial freedom from bureaucratic control and increased borrowing power (sound familiar?).

However, it is not all cut and dried it seems. The Board has not yet decided how big the Post Office monopoly should be. In common with the step taken by the New Zealand government several years ago, the Post Office is still going to have a monopoly on mail weighing under a certain level (350gms) (again sound familiar?).

It is expected that a number of competitors will emerge and register as Postal Operators, just as they did in New Zealand. However, as PostComm has not shown its hand yet, that is likely to be at a later date.

One senior manager put it this way. Two men and a couple of vans and a garden shed could cream off business contracts by delivering non-urgent mail at 10p – just over half the Post Office price (Pete's Post take a bow).

Competition is going to be managed and it is intended to be significant, just as it was in New Zealand. Some difference is seen here in the presence of a European Commission, which is driving to open up the European market by cutting the maximum monopoly to 50gms. In fact the competitive situation within Europe and within the European Community puts an edge on the whole process which New Zealand did not have to contend with. Foreseeing something of the recent events in New Zealand, Don Roberts, Chief Executive of the British Post Office, thinks that the market will double over the next decade but he also fears competition will squeeze out all but three or four companies from the competitive scene in the UK. He may be lucky! The evidence of the New Zealand experiment suggests that E-Commerce, E-Business, Email and everything else with an E is hurting New Zealand Post much more than might have been expected. Is there any reason to suggest that it will hurt the British Post office any less? Three or four companies! at last count in New Zealand we were down to one or two of any significance.

As in New Zealand, the British government, under Margaret Thatcher, John Major and Tony Blair have all considered privatisation but have been frightened off by claims that it threatened the 18,000 jobs. Local Post Offices may be lost to privately owned franchises. And what happened to the much vaunted pending privatisation of

New Zealand Post? We were once told it was “not if but when” by people who should have known.

Lack of capital input into the British Post Office has hog-tied the organisation over the past few years and it is now necessary to spend £200m on a new sorting programme.

The fear of a truculent workforce is a very real one and this could be more of a problem than it was in New Zealand.

Poor service record – well New Zealand Post certainly did something about this if it ever was a problem. There’s an organisation called Post Watch – a consumer watchdog – which has made the claim that the British Post Office loses one million letters a week. This is strongly denied.

The dispensing of benefits through the Post Office has resulted in widespread benefit fraud. The Post Offices had an inefficient automation system intended to stamp it out but this has failed, forcing them to write off £571m last year, contributing to their net loss of £264m.

Something of what is happening in New Zealand is already happening in the UK. A new system linking the Post Office with all but a handful of branches of major banks in Britain is going to allow people to run simple bank accounts with the Post Office. A separate universal bank scheme allowing claimants to receive their benefits through Post Offices is also being negotiated. The Post Office is attempting to exploit its retail chain – 28 million customers a week go through Post Office branches – by quietly innovating with the installation of cash machines and the offering of foreign exchange services. Passport and driving licence applications will be processed for a fee as well. Is this the “Peoples Bank” by stealth?

But just the population and scale of the British Post Office’s operations puts a line through any further similarities with New Zealand Post. For example, one new parcels hub being constructed near Heathrow Airport to handle international mail – that is, letters posted in one country, sorted in the UK and delivered to another country – will be in service before long. £500m has been spent on acquiring seventeen overseas parcels companies in the past two years and there are more deals to come. Clearly the British Post Office has its eye on international business just as New Zealand Post does but with the scale of their operation they will have a better chance of success.

Mr Roberts has set a target for net profits of £300m by 2003-04, even though a 150gm monopoly would cut at least £100m from operating profit. But if either PostComm or the EU settle for a lower threshold figure for the British Post Office monopoly (in grams that is) then managers say all bets are off.

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.

New Issues and Varieties

by Rob Talbot

Garden Flowers (7 March 2001)

A delightfully illustrated set which has also cleverly been built into a posy for the miniature sheet. Purposely evocative of Victorian flower illustrations, and perhaps of even an earlier age, I swear these stamps even **smell** like flowers. They are all cultivars which were made (hybridised?) in New Zealand and so very appropriately represent our country as they are carried around the world.

A horizontal gutter on each sheet illustrates a grouping of the relevant flower and the designs are as follows:

40c	Camellia "Volunteer"
80c	Siberian Iris "Emma Ripeka"
90c	Daffodil "Demand"
\$1.30	Chrysanthemum "Edith Mechen"
\$1.50	Sweet Pea "North Shore"
\$1.80	Petunia "Moonlight"

Stamps miniature sheet and FDC designed by Lindy Fisher, Auckland. Southern Colour Print printed the stamps in the four process colours by offset lithography. Perforation gauges 14 and the 103gsm red phosphor coated paper has a vertical mesh. Sheet and miniature sheet stamps are not differentiated.

Art from Nature (4 April 2001)

Perhaps more accurately named as "Art from Natural Materials" as only one design is not manufactured (the Silver Fern). A clever graphic device has been incorporated into 25 (5 x 5) stamp sheets. Each stamp of a value has exactly the same design but rotated 90° about a common point – only possible with a square stamp. The result is a spectacular new motif presented in a block of four.

Depending on the axis or axes chosen a different motif is created but undoubtedly the most cohesive and effective is the one chosen for the set of FDCs.

The designs are:

40c	Greenstone – Pounamu, a type of jade.
80c	Oamaru Stone – Limestone for building or sculpting.
90c	Paua – a shellfish unique to NZ waters with a spectacular blue coloured "Mother of Pearl" type shell.
\$1.30	Kauri gum – the decorative and once very useful hardened resin which exudes from a damaged Kauri tree.
\$1.50	Flax – not a true flax but used in the same way to create a very useful fibre and still widely used in crafts.
\$1.80	The Silver Fern – with natural silver colouring on its underside has become a New Zealand icon.

"I really do thank CPs for the wonderful service over the many years, and will continue to collect my main collecting areas of 1st Pictorials and 1d Universals." - (E.L. – UK)

Cato Partners of Wellington designed the stamps and FDC. Printing in 4 process colours by offset lithography was by Southern Colour Print. The perforation gauge is 14.3 and the 103 gsm De la Rue gummed red phosphor coated paper has a horizontal mesh in the sheet. Note that individual stamps can be vertical **or** horizontal mesh due to the rotation of designs.

Stamp Odyssey 2001 (Invercargill 16-18 March)

A miniature sheet produced of the exhibition and incorporating a se-tenant strip of four values of the current scenic definitive issue. They are 90c – Rangitoto Island, \$1.00 – Taiaroa Head, \$1.10 – Kaikoura Coast and \$1.30 – Lake Camp. The single stamps are not differentiated from the substantive issue and no technical details are changed.

The miniature sheet illustration is by Stephen Fuller of Watermark, Wellington but otherwise the issue is designed by Stamps Business NZ Post.

Scenic Reflections \$1.50 2-Kiwi Reprint (March? 2001)

Apart from the 2-Kiwi silhouettes there is no differentiation of the stamps from earlier printings. This value is the new rate for Australia/Pacific Islands, hence explaining the unusual print turnaround to 2-Kiwi in only eight months.

Scenic Definitive (40c) Booklet Reprints (March? 2001)

The two booklets carry the new advertisements “New Zealand Stamp Collection 2000” and “Threatened Birds” respectively. Their availability coinciding in the same month lends weight to the contention that two booklet designs are printed in one sheet.

The booklet cover colour is now a darker red and the star in the centre of the front cover has regained its black outline. The only other print change noted (apart from the new advertisements) is a change to the “extra large” rates on the back fold. There is no differentiation noted for the stamps.

Fastpost Booklet (80c) 3-Kiwi Reprint (March? 2001)

The stamps are not differentiated and there is no change to technical detail. The general make up of the booklet panels is the same as 1 and 2-Kiwi reprints. However, the following differences are noted in addition to the 3-Kiwi silhouettes found, as before, alongside the barcode.

Inside panel 1 – New print for Extra Large envelope

Inside panel 4 – “Next day... becomes “Next working day...”

The length of panel 4 is shortened 3½ mm to make it easier to fold in.

“The ‘Shackleton’ envelope and note arrived on Saturday morning Feb 17th 2001 (Posted, at your end on Feb 14th) – so in 3 days it was here – great service, which made me wonder how long it might have taken in 1909 from the South Pole Expedition back to NZ! Times sure have changed. Naturally I’m delighted to ‘own’ such a unique piece of postal history. Thank you for arranging this transaction” – (I.M. – England)

ALL COMES TO NOUGHT

from **Bob Odenweller** (recently in NZ on tour)

Rob's article about 2001 and the Millennium was quite interesting, and I cannot let it pass without comment. He makes some very good arguments, but it appears to me that he is arguing the wrong side of what he espouses! Let me explain: Zero is a powerful number, and one to be feared. Pythagoras, to whom "all is number," could not make geometric sense of it, and found some of its nastier properties, since it seemed to destroy logic. Indeed, he is believed by some to have sentenced a philosopher named Hippasus to death for revealing the "secret" of irrational numbers. His philosophy survived, ignoring the zero, as perpetuated by Aristotle. They used it sparingly, with Babylonian calculation systems, for astronomical calculations, but then converted the results back into zeroless Greek style numerals.

But it was philosophy that kept it out, since the concepts of the void and the infinite were frightening. Since the Greeks couldn't accept the concept of a limit of zero or infinity, they were prevented from discovering calculus. Zeno's paradox is one example of this--they couldn't solve it.

Aristotle's system, which rejected the infinite and the void, continued until Elizabethan times. The church relied on it, since it was used as a proof of God's existence, and questioning the Aristotelian system was tantamount to questioning God's existence. The rejection of zero was strongly in place in the sixth century when Dionysius Exiguus was asked by Pope John I to extend the tables used to determine Easter. He did some math and decided that Jesus had been born 525 years before, and decided to declare that year 1 *anno domini*. By then 25 December was established as the birth date, and he started the numbering from the 1 January a week later.

But there were other problems. King Herod died in 3 B.C., so would have been unable to order the slaughter of one-year-old boys that the Bible tells us Jesus escaped. Still, there was no year zero. The calendar went from 1 B.C. to A.D. 1, but he didn't have a choice, since he didn't even know about zero. (There isn't any symbol in Roman numerals for zero.) When Pope John died, he was kicked out of office and the calendar languished until A.D. 731 when the Venerable Bede took up the Easter tables, which were about to run out. He found out about the work of Dionysius and when he extended his history back to 60 B.C., he also skipped zero, since it "didn't exist."

Actually, zero did exist, but not in the West. About 300 B.C., the Babylonians had zero as a place holder and a useful tool. After they got over the Aristotelian influence brought by Alexander, the Indians embraced it, since Hinduism has an important place for the void. At first it was based on the Babylonian base-60 system, but around the 4th century A.D. they shifted to a base ten system, and by the ninth century had a zero in it. Ultimately, Islam appropriated India's zero when they conquered the country in 751.

Even Descartes, who used zero regularly, denied its existence since he was firmly rooted in Aristotelianism, but Pascal, in 1654, showed how God's existence could survive zero. It's a long story, so I won't prolong this too much more.

Back to reality. I am obviously not a subscriber to what I call the "odometer millennium." People in previous changes of century (such as the cover shown in the Newsletter), were not so dogmatic. One may check the newspapers of the time, which will refer in late 1900 to the forthcoming new century. And after all, it was the 20th century for all those years starting with 19xx and only completed with the last year that drove everyone nuts when three big zeroes rotated into place.

But if we go back to when the numbers were started by Dionysius, we see that the first century had only 99 years.

In reviewing all Rob's statements, he makes a good argument that the year 2000 was only 1999 years from the date set by Dionysius. After all, it was only at the end of year 1 that a full year had passed, but then the counter changed to 2.

Essentially, then, the number of the year indicates the number of years that will have passed when it is completed, not when it starts. So 1 January 2000 started the 2000th year, which was fully complete on 31 December (ignoring all the other errors).

So unless I'm mistaken, Rob's argument is for the wrong year.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

by Campbell Paterson

From the Newsletter - May 1951

"FLY-SPOT" PHILATELY?

The 1d retouch found by Mr C Matthew (i.e. the one from an early plate mentioned by me in the April Supplement) is a telling argument for any specialist who may find himself defending "magnifying glass" specialisation against those who claim that no variety is worth while unless it can be seen clearly with the naked eye. Here we have a stamp which to the unaided eye appears quite normal, yet when it is seen under a strong glass we find that it is probably one of the most extensive and skilful retouches known in N.Z. philately. Can anyone honestly maintain that because a strong glass is needed this variety is unimportant? The argument seems to me to be quite untenable – one might as well suggest that a scientist should ignore bacteria because he needs a microscope to see them.

CP CATALOGUE

Have you placed your order yet? Do not miss the first edition – any reprint will inevitably be delayed and we know we could not obtain quite the same super-quality paper again. Place your order **NOW**. **Price 15/-** (fully cloth-bound). Post Free.

2d CHALON (Plate 2)

Perforated 12½ on Rushmills paper with watermark Large Star

The plate went through three stages during the course of its use, namely: undamaged, damaged and retouched. Opinion is divided as to the nature of the damage to the plate but it can be said that it involved the integrity of the surface which may have indicated a loss of surfacing or underlying damage to the fabric of the hardened steel plate. It is possible to collect all stages in the life of the plate. This month we offer a selection of sets showing, in some cases, individual positions from the plate in a damaged and retouched in Blue and in the later use, in Orange. Some sets include dated copies and used on cover which makes this month's offering an ideal chance to have a representation of this earliest form of specialisation in New Zealand philately. The earliest states of the plate vary from extremely rare to very scarce and will probably seldom be available in future years to collectors. Copies in Blue unless state otherwise.

Unretouched Plate Damage (unplated)

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-------|
| 900 | (a) | A2n(w) 2d plate 2 in Deep Blue shade showing plate damage before retouch. Dated 25 th September 1866 (province of Auckland datestamp) | \$200 |
| | (b) | A2n(w) 2d ditto dated Whangarei, 3 rd October 1866 | \$150 |
| | (c) | A2n(w) 2d ditto dated 8 th October 1866 at Wellington | \$150 |
| | (d) | A2n(w) 2d ditto on piece dated Dunedin June 15 th 1866. Slight damage to the right of the Queen's head | \$150 |

Unretouched Plate Damage (plated)

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|-------|
| 901 | (a) | A2n R18/7 nice undated example but clear of the unretouched damage | \$250 |
| | (b) | A2n 2d pre-touch ditto R19/7. Magnificent copy dated 17 th December 1866 – beautiful example | \$325 |
| | (c) | A2n 2d ditto R20/10 pre-retouched state in bottom marginal example. Very lightly marked, very fine appearance, clearly with comb perf | \$380 |

Plated Sets of Damaged/Unretouched; Retouched; Retouched in Orange; on cover, etc.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|-------|
| 902 | (a) | 2d ditto R17/8 major retouch. Example showing full extent of the retouching on local cover Dunedin JA1870 to Lawrence | \$150 |
| | (b) | 2d ditto R17/9. Set of four examples 2d Deep Blue in the damaged/unretouched state; in the retouched state 2d Blue and 2d Orange and Hausberg reprint of the same position. | \$400 |
| | (c) | 2d ditto R19/3. The set includes two examples. Example of pre-retouched state in Blue and in the retouched state, horizontal pair, lightly marked in Light Blue R19/2 and R19/3 | \$495 |
| | (d) | 2d ditto R19/5. Retouched, cover backstamped Kaikoura, May 2 nd 1870 to Wellington, Christchurch and Wellington backstamps. 3d rate, 1d SG110 and 2d. Nice item | \$200 |
| | (e) | 2d ditto R19/5 and R19/6. Pre-retouch pair (clipped at right) and the same positions in retouched pair, also R19/6 on piece plated Wellington December 25 th 1870. Display set | \$500 |

- (f) **2d ditto R19/6.** Excellent example on cover from Lawrence to Tokomairiro retouched: backstamp, etc., example tied, flap torn \$125
- (g) **2d ditto R20/2.** Example of the pre-retouch; 2nd Blue retouched state; 2d Orange. All demonstrably bottom marginal and nice clear examples \$425
- (h) **2d ditto R20/5.** Example of the pre-retouched state, marking slightly over face. Also example of the retouch \$300
or alternative set R20/5 pre-retouch and retouched state. Both stamps are clearly and demonstrably bottom marginal and the pre-retouched state has the additional interest of being clearly comb perforation. Really lovely set \$400
or R20/5 retouch on cover. Waipukurau May 25th 1871 to Wellington via Napier. Backstamped Wellington August 3rd 1871, some tears and spotting but a nice addition to either of the above lots \$100
or R20/5 and 6 in used pre-retouch pair in Blue. Hausberg example (pair) of both retouches \$400
- (i) **2d ditto R20/10.** Set including 2d Blue re-retouch and retouched both in demonstrably bottom marginal copies with light markings. 2d Orange ditto, retouch and Hausberg reprint retouch in fine strip of three, R20/8,9 and 10. The pick of this month's magnificent rarity offerings \$500

Examples of the retouched state of Plate 2 in Blue and Orange (all plated)

- 903 (a) **2d Orange R1/5** nice well centred example. Light damage/retouching to the right of the Queen's head \$100
or example clearly top marginal in Blue \$150
- (b) **2d Blue R1/1** nice copy with large top and side margins. Marking central but plate details clear – pale shade \$145
- (c) **2d Blue R1/8** another nice example with wide top margin \$100
- 904 (a) **2d Blue R4/4** on piece dated April 2nd 1870, SG120 pair 2d plate 2 showing the major flaw to the diadem. Highly attractive, duplex marking heavy over 4d's, light over 2d \$500
- 905 (a) **2d Orange R14/8** not often seen. Major damage and retouching in lightly marked example \$150
- 906 (a) **2d Blue R16/9 and R16/10** pair showing the retouching very clearly \$150
- (b) **2d Orange R16/11** as above, major retouch \$125
- 907 (a) **2d Orange R17/1** major retouching to major plate damage, very lightly marked – example showing the plate variation to advantage \$125
- (c) **2d Orange R17/8** as above, nice light marking dated 1873 showing major retouching perfectly \$125
- 908 (a) **2d Orange R18/4** lovely example \$100
- (b) **2d Blue R18/2 and 3** partially severed pair with light marking showing full retouching \$275
- (c) **2d Blue R18/4 and 5** pair, very light marking and the retouching is very fully seen \$175

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| | (d) 2d Orange R18/6 lovely example, well centred | \$125 |
| | (e) 2d Orange R18/9 another example of a distinctive re-entry stamp | \$115 |
| 909 | (a) 2d Orange R19/9 example, very distinctive | \$125 |
| | (b) 2d Blue R19 and 20/9 vertical pair and highly unusual as such.
Very lightly marked and well centred – one of the key offerings | \$300 |
| | (c) 2d Blue R19/5 another very distinctive retouch, nice fresh colour | \$145 |
| | (d) 2d Orange R19/10 copy with marking light and clear of most of
the retouching | \$120 |
| | or the same position in 2d Blue, again very light marking and well
centred | \$150 |
| | <i>The following offerings from the retouched Plate 2 of the 2d are particularly
sought after as many of them show the wide bottom margin associated with the
bottom selvedge of the sheet. As such they are prima facie, with their heavy
retouching characteristics, the easiest copies to plate from the entire sheet.</i> | |
| 910 | (a) 2d Orange R20/1 not a very distinctive stamp but this is a very
very fine copy, wide bottom margin | \$50 |
| | (b) 2d Blue R20/3 very heavy retouching to left and right of the
Queen's head, central marking but very light | \$125 |
| | (c) 2d Blue R20/6 another very distinctive position with very heavy
retouching to the left and right of the head | \$150 |
| | (d) 2d Blue R20/7 example with very wide bottom margin showing
selvedge markings (short vertical lines) | \$175 |
| | or copy without wide margin | \$125 |
| | or 2d Orange example in fine strong colour – light marking with
wide margin and selvedge marks | \$150 |
| | or 2d Orange nice copy without wide margin | \$125 |
| 911 | (a) 2d Blue R20/8 copy with clear print and very distinctive
characteristics, wide bottom margin | \$150 |
| | or 2d Orange narrow bottom margin. Obliterator conforms to
illustration three on page 85 of the PSNZ Volume 3 "unidentified". | \$125 |

From page 15

trial would be unfair to collectors. The one copy will receive very heard wear in our office and at the end of a year we will know how it is standing up to it. The loose-leaf idea is therefore delayed for one year only in the interests of collectors. I have given full details of the scheme and its working that collectors might give it consideration. If any publisher of a non-New Zealand catalogue wishes to use the idea he should apply to us for permission. In the case of catalogues of New Zealand stamps, Campbell Paterson Ltd reserve all rights to issue such catalogues in loose-leaf form.

MODERN ERRORS

A recent purchase has allowed the excellent and extensive list below. Not all are scarce but note the many blocks which are becoming increasingly so. Though offered here as intact blocks please let us know of your interest in a single or pair, as the case may be should demand cause blocks to be broken. All offers are unhinged mint unless specified otherwise.

1970 Pictorials

223	(a)	P1a(x) ½c Glade Copper Butterfly [4] All colours offset. New Catalogue price \$600	\$2,500
	(b)	P2a(z) 1c Red Admiral Butterfly Wmk W8[4] Watermark inverted	\$200
	(c)	P3b(x) 2c Tussock Butterfly unwatermarked, Black omitted	\$600
	(d)	P3b(y) 2c ditto Yellow offset	\$200
	(e)	P3b(v) 2c ditto [4] Purple-brown colour shift	\$800
	(f)	P4a(z) 2½c Magpie Moth [4] Albino surcharge	\$500
	(g)	P6c(z) 4c Puriri Moth unwatermarked [4] Dark Green omitted	\$75
	(h)	P6c(Za) 4c ditto [10] Imprint Dark Green omitted	\$300
	(i)	P6c(z) 4c ditto [10] Traffic lights Dark Green omitted	\$300
	(j)	P6c(y) 4c ditto Light Green omitted	\$450
	(k)	P6c(x) 4c ditto Purple-brown omitted	\$400
	(l)	P6c(w) 4c ditto Blue omitted. New Catalogue price	\$600
	(m)	P6c(v) 4c ditto Yellow omitted	\$500
	(n)	P6c(m) 4c ditto [4] Major Blue colour shift	\$400
	(o)	P12b(z) 10c Royal stamp , unwatermarked Rosine omitted	\$125
	(p)	P12b(x) 10c ditto Deep Blue omitted (bluish gum)	\$500
	(q)	P12b(w) 10c ditto Silver omitted	\$300
	(r)	P12b(v) 10c ditto Light Blue omitted	\$750
	(s)	P12b(u) 10c ditto Silver offset on back	\$100
	(t)	P30b(s) 4c on 2½c London letterpress surcharge. Double surcharge, one albino easily seen	\$200

1975 Pictorials

224	(a)	PA1a 1c Sterling Silver strip of six with extra deep bottom selvedge showing portion colour codes. Hinged	\$200
	(b)	PA2a(z) 2c Lily Marlene four colours offset	\$600
	(c)	PA4a(y) 4c Super Star [2] Imperforate	\$400
	(d)	PA7b 7c Michelle Meilland , p.14¼ x 13¾, strip of six with extra deep bottom selvedge showing colour codes. Hinged	\$150
	(e)	PA8b 8c Josephine Bruce [14] Extra deep bottom selvedge showing portion colour codes. Hinged	\$100
	(f)	PA8b(y) [4] Top selvedge. Completely imperforate	\$1,000
	(g)	PA10b(u) 10c Queen Elizabeth , p.14¼ x 14½, [2] Top left corner imperforate	\$500
	(h)	PA15a(x) 20c Paua Shell [4] Yellow offset	\$800

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| (i) | PA18a(z) 50c Spiny Murex [4] Red offset | \$400 |
| (j) | PA26a(z) 25c Te Hau [2] Yellow and black offset | \$750 |
| (k) | PA31a(z) 14c on 10c Surcharge, Yellow colour omitted. New Catalogue price | \$400 |
| (l) | PA31a(w) 14c Surcharge ditto [4] Double surcharge, one albino – one of the best examples we have seen | \$1,200 |
| (m) | PA31a(v) 14c Surcharge ditto double surcharge | \$300 |
| (n) | PA31a(o) 14c Surcharge ditto [4] Top right corner surcharge offset includes "value" overprint | \$1,000 |

Commemorative

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--------------|
| 225 | (a) | S108a(x) 1968 Centenary of the Maori Bible Gold omitted | \$300 |
| | (b) | S167a(z) 1973 8c Olympic Rowers [4] Gold doubled | \$500 |
| | (c) | S178a(z) 1974 5c Paraplegic Basketball [4] Unsurfaced paper | \$800 |
| | (d) | SM220-4 1977 Silver Jubilee Miniature Sheet. Twelve examples representing the complete plating of this issue (including full description) | \$100 |
| | (e) | SP260-2(z) 14c Zepex, 3 values, strip of 3 Black omitted | \$600 |
| | (f) | S248a 1978 Resources of the Sea, 35c various types of fish [2] Blue colour shift | \$100 |
| | (g) | S358a(z) 1987 RNZAF 70c Kitty Hawk [4] Major misperforation | \$200 |

Christmas Stamps

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--------------|
| 226 | (a) | SC11b(z) 1970 3c Window First Church, Invercargill. Olive colour omitted | \$500 |
| | (b) | SC16b(z) 1975 5c Window Methodist/Presbyterian Church, Greendale. Brown omitted | \$400 |
| | (c) | SC23a(z) 1982 Madonna [2] Blue, Yellow and hint of Red offset. 1 full, 1 partial. | \$450 |

Health Stamps

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--------------|
| 227 | (a) | T56b(x) 24c plus 2c Shetland Ponies. [2] Red colour shift | \$250 |
| | (b) | T56b(w) 24c plus 2c ditto [2] Red doubled | \$125 |
| | (c) | T56b(v) 24c plus 2c ditto [2] Red omitted | \$550 |





223(c)



223(f)



223(k)



223(r)



223(q)



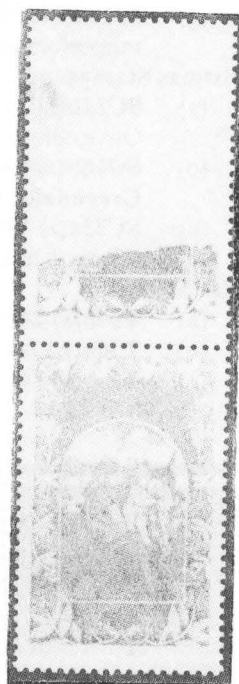
223(p)



226(a)



226(b)



226(c)

FIFTY YEARS AGO

by Campbell Paterson

EXTRA

From the Newsletter - May 1951

THE CATALOGUE

I am pleased, indeed, very happy, to say that the advance orders which have come in since the circular was posted, a fortnight ago at time of writing, have been splendid. I do most sincerely thank all who, by ordering an unseen book, have expressed their confidence in me. The number has been so comfortably large that I can already gauge the general reaction to the loose-leaf idea. It will be recalled that I put a "Yes-No" question at the foot of the order form. It read "Does the idea of a Loose-Leaf Catalogue appeal to you?" The answers, which I would emphasize cover several hundred orders and should therefore provide a reliable guide, were as follows: - 18% did not answer the question and their reaction is unknown. Perhaps they were just undecided. Of the remainder 87% said "Yes", 13% said "No". So it would seem that the idea meets with fairly general though not unanimous approval. One of the 87% said "a brilliant idea!" while one of the 13% said "a pest!". I did get the impression that some of the "Noes" had not quite understood the scheme, so I will elaborate a little.

In the loose-leaf catalogue all notes, data and illustrations would be on pages quite separate from the tabulated lists. These pages (notes, illustrations, etc.) would be "permanent" pages. The tabulated price-lists would be on "temporary" pages. A collector would originally buy the whole work, which would differ from the bound edition only in the fact of being loose-leaf in a ring-binder cover. The following year all the "temporary" pages but none of the "permanents" would be re-issued by us with price changes. These would be all the loose-leaf user would have to buy - plus of course a few new permanent pages for the new stamp issues of the past year. He would remove all old "temporary" pages, replacing them with the new. I estimate that not much more than one-third of the Catalogue would be "temporary" and the consequent low cost per annum would enable us to issue new "permanent" pages each year (new and fuller notes, new variety illustrations, etc.), without these making the annual cost a burden. We might even issue a colour-plate in some years - well worth while and not too costly if the circulation was large and the yearly "temporary" sheets cheap, as I think they would be. In order that the Catalogue would have room for expansion the ring-binder cover would be rather roomy at first, but the slack would be filled up with plain sheets. These sheets could be discarded as the Catalogue filled up over the years, but in the meantime, probably for a good few years, they could be used for the collector's personal notes, either at the back or placed as interleaving. Complete loose-leaf Catalogues right up to date with the latest issues of "temporary" pages would of course always be available for purchase by new customers.

I think the foregoing will show the tremendous possibilities inherent in the scheme. The public support seems assured and with present day soaring costs it must come, otherwise the annual buying of a well-produced catalogue will become an intolerable burden to collectors. However, and the reason is entirely my desire to keep faith with my customers, **there will be no issue of loose-leaf Catalogue this year.** There will be one loose-leaf copy that will be used in our own office. The reason for this decision is that we do not know how this paper will react to constant wear on the rings of the binder. To issue it without proper

RECENT PURCHASES

1898 Pictorials

- 588 (a) **E16c(x) 8d War Canoe** wmk'd p.11, used strip of three, imperf at top. Unusual in a multiple used (Cat \$120) \$110
- (b) **E20c 2/- Milford Sound** laid paper. A left selvedge fine well-centred copy, unhinged mint, showing to good effect the laid lines, UHM \$650

1935 Pictorials

- 589 (a) **L2b 1d Kiwi**, die 1, temp perf p.13½ x 14. A lower selvedge fine well-centred block of four, 2 x UH, 2 x VVLH – hinge mark is barely perceptible. A very fine mint multiple \$1,000
- (b) **L3a 1½d Maori cooking**, plate 1A block of four, no left selvedge, inc. LV3a R9/2, 10/2 plate varieties re-entries string mint (Cat \$130) \$85
- (c) **L3a 1½d Maori cooking**, plate 1B block of four, no left selvedge, mint, (Cat \$120) \$85
- (d) **L3c 1½d Maori cooking**, wmk inv & rev, plate 1A block of four, no left selvedge, including LV3b R9/2, 10/2 plate varieties re-entries string mint (Cat \$500) \$425
- (e) **L3c 1½d Maori cooking**, plate 1B block of four, no left selvedge, mint (Cat \$450) \$375
- (f) **L11b 9d Maori Panel** s/w wmk, p.14 x 15 block of four top selvedge one greyblack bar plus part arrow marking, perfect well-centred UHM \$325
- (g) **L11b 9d Maori Panel**, s/w wmk, p.14 x 15, corner block of four left selvedge and top selvedge one greyblack bar, perfect well-centred UHM \$350
- 590 (a) **X8a 1906 Life Insurance** 1d blue no VR, a fine copy unhinged mint, some small gum loss but scarce in UHM (Cat \$990) \$615



588(b)



590(a)

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