

CAMPBELL PATERSON



NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

VOLUME 54 NUMBER 8, MARCH 2003

2/- Captain Cook – A Specialised Listing



R1/4 COQK

R1/6 Hat reentry

R8/2 Coconuts

R9/2 Dots over bow

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS – WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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NEW ZEALAND NOTES AND COMMENT

by Warwick Paterson

New Zealand's Postal Deregulation, Royal Mail and "Gosh, What if it Happens Here?"

The February 2003 issue of Philatelic Exporter, international magazine of the stamp trade, carries several articles and comments which return repeatedly – and alarmingly – to Postal Deregulation in New Zealand under The Postal Services Act 1998. The emergence of the competing Postal Operators (see CP Newsletter February 2003) and the threat that this poses to New Zealand philately over the next few years attracts the most attention.

Whoa there! Postal Deregulation has been in force in New Zealand for five years now and these latest expressions of concern are surprising to me considering that most of what is happening now in New Zealand stamp issuing and use, has been developing here in New Zealand for all of that period. Local dealers and philatelic societies who might be expected to be bearing the brunt of the changes, have yet to express any level of alarm at all as far as I can see.

What is more significant I think is that both of these commentators writing in the UK are beginning to feel the wind of change in their own postal system brought on by several factors acknowledged and not acknowledged. Royal Mail, or whatever they're called this year – has been a conspicuous model of how not to run a postal service for several years now, posting gargantuan losses, abysmal labour relations and the look of an industry which – if something isn't done soon – will collapse under its own weight. Why then you might ask, is the arrival of Elmar Toime from New Zealand Post – a radical reformer if there ever was one – viewed with such fear and trepidation? According to James Skinner in the Exporter "Mr Toime is being brought in to oversee similar deregulation in this country, I dread to think what devastation it might wreak on our hobby". Saints preserve us! Run for your lives!

Veteran – and highly respected – commentator, Otto Hornung, attended the Fourth General Assembly of the World Association for the Development of Philately held during the World Youth Exhibition in Salamanca, Spain in November 2002.*

According to Otto, they did, however, deal with some important philatelic issues, one of the main ones being the problem of "illegal issues" and the threat they pose to philately worldwide. The delegates, it appears, all expected the Universal Postal Union (UPU) to wave Harry Potter's magic wand and "turn the illegals and their producers and distributors into little white rabbits being chased by the UPU fox". However, I sat bolt upright when Otto moved seamlessly onto the subject of New Zealand Post and his account of what Ivor Masters, General Manager of the New Zealand Post Stamps Business Unit, had to say to the gathering. New Zealand Post, by the way, is an organisation which is a past master at producing irregular – if not illegal – issues. The special miniature sheet issued at a premium to face value and "stamp points" bonus issues for collectors which have nothing to do with postal usage (to name but two categories) Mr Masters clearly did not address this issue.

** If this sounds like something straight out of the United Nations, don't worry – they're unlikely to come carrying out inspections of your collection to make sure that you're doing things correctly. Nevertheless it may pay you to weed out all the agents of mass destruction.*

If you are wondering what happens to these irregular issues in New Zealand, the only thing you really need to know about them is that they are not, and will never, be listed in the CP Catalogue!

No, according to Otto, Mr Masters spent a lot of time pointing out that under deregulation Postal Operators in New Zealand are now free to produce “unofficial” pre-paid labels for their own purposes with their own designs, but only for internal mail and without the words “New Zealand”. Alarmed at this revelation Otto pointed out that no-one now controls how or when, or even if, such Postal Operators deliver mail entrusted to them and the values of private stamps are up to the producers. Either they can arrange for their own transmission of mail franked with their own stamps or they can sign an access agreement with New Zealand Post which will allow their mail with their pre-paid labels to be processed in the same manner as officially franked mail (i.e. with official New Zealand Post stamps). In response to a question from Otto Hornung, Mr Masters pointed out that there was no minimum but a firm could produce as few as two hundred private stamps with their own design. New Zealand Post has realised that this “free for all” could create serious problems with the designs. What these serious problems are I am not sure but New Zealand Post are printing a label with a simple common frame with the word ‘commercial’ and the empty centre for the firm’s individual design and face value, and envisages that this common frame design could come into use early this year.

I suppose you can understand why UK commentators would feel alarmed at these types of developments, most of which have been written up over the years in CP Newsletter and raised barely a flicker. Think of the good old days of postal monopoly in New Zealand when private firms had the ability to print their own permits and slogans and sometimes even illustrations on covers with their franking machines. There must have been billions of such impressions run off, and unlimited variations on the same theme and – goodness! – there are even people today who collect them! And what about the couriers of old? While they couldn’t carry items of mail and letters under a certain weight, they certainly had responsibility for collecting, processing, delivering (and charging for the service), items of value and importance to the public. Some even produced labels to put on packets. Like a courier, anyone who lost mail or charged too much, or indeed failed to deliver it, wouldn’t have a snowball’s chance in hell of lasting more than five minutes. What’s the Beef?

Clearly, there are changes in the wind in the UK and this would have taken place (in my opinion) without the arrival of Elmar Toime at Royal Mail. If deregulation takes effect in the UK and a similar development is seen there as has already occurred in New Zealand, then perhaps there will be Postal Operators producing their own labels and collectibles. The problem that Otto Hornung sees in the flood of private stamps, is, he surmises, a problem for philately just like the free designs of telephone cards which flooded the market several years ago (and now mercifully have disappeared).

As a direct response to this alarmist nattering, I think the following points are worth making. They are based on five years of experience of deregulation and not on the fear of the unknown as seems to be besetting the UK commentators.

* As Otto admits, other postal administrations are watching the situation in New Zealand with great interest and “What would Rowland Hill say?” Well Otto, I can’t let you get away with that. Rowland Hill was probably the greatest innovator of them all – a veritable Elmar Toime with horns on. No doubt there

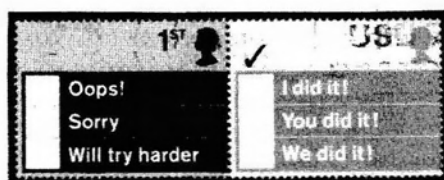
were plenty of people around in his day too who wondered what was going to happen when the old inefficient world was swept away. I can hear RH applauding now.

- * New Zealand's deregulated Postal Services are still in a state of flux with some Postal Operators finding a niche for themselves, some going under and no doubt, very much more to happen yet before any semblance of a settled situation emerges. However, settle down it will in time and Operators are beginning to find a series of niches to fill for the benefit of consumers. Universal Mail produces stamps for use by tourists on overseas mail, available in tourist centres. Some local operators have found that they can offer a useful service in smaller centres (Petes Post) and there are bulk handlers who have discovered that they can make a profit and still compete with New Zealand Post at that level.
- * In all these complaints there is little or nothing concrete or remotely based on experience of the facts. New Zealand Post – largely thanks to Elmar Toime – is still one of the most efficient postal services in the world. Guess why? Real competition benefits consumers and the New Zealand Post of today bears no resemblance to the lumbering dinosaur that used to weigh so heavily on the New Zealand economy and test consumers' patience.
- * If it's philately these commentators are worried about and they fear "what may happen" to philately in the UK, then they are underestimating the intelligence of the people they are trying to scare. There's only one certain thing about philatelic history, and that is that it repeats itself with monotonous regularity. Collectors will always be collectors. One might ask why was there a move to one-country collecting? *Because too many countries were getting on the bandwagon and exploiting collectors.* Why does specialist collecting continue as the highest development of the philatelic art? *Because where post offices produce too many stamps, then the return to earlier issues and a study of their finer points remains yet more firmly entrenched in the future of "philately".*

When Otto Hornung and James Skinner refer to "the threat to philately", they really mean ongoing problems presented by the overproduction of issues to one-of-each collectors who are "trying to get completion". The latter used to represent collecting to many collectors and youngsters. The answer to that is simple. Collect official New Zealand Post – or British – issues and avoid everything else. If you want to specialise in the ground-breaking, epoch-making development of deregulated postal services in New Zealand – then collect Postal Operator's stamps. Make a study of them, specialise in them, exhibit them and write books about them.

Has anything really changed?

And finally this month here's an illustration of a recent trailblazer from Royal Mail. Which would you prefer – this or competitive innovation?



NEW ISSUES & VARIETIES

Here are the technical details of issues appearing in late 2002 and early 2003. CP Newsletter for February contained a critique of the designs of these issues.

Christmas/Vatican joint-issue (21 November 2002)

This stamp was issued concurrently with New Zealand's Christmas issue and with the Vatican issue of the same design. The stamp was designed by CommArts Design, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by lithography in four process colours plus one special colour. This stamp appears in sheetlets of ten printed on De la Rue 103gms red phosphor stamp paper with perforations 14.2 x 14.1 and vertical mesh. Face value is \$1.50 and the design is "Nativity" (Pseudo Ambrogio di Baldese).

Lord of the Rings II – The Two Towers (4 December 2002)

The set features six values, all appearing in both sheet and self-adhesive format. They are 40c Aragorn and Eowyn; 80c Orc Raider; 90c Gandalf the White; \$1.30 The Easterlings; \$1.50 Frodo Captured and \$2.00 the Shield Maiden of Rohan.

The designs are by Sacha Lees, Weta Workshop, Wellington. The stamps were printed by Southern Colour Print by lithography in four process colours.

The following are the formats in which this issue appears. **Sheets of 25.** Printed on De la Rue 103gsm red phosphor stamp paper, perforated 13.8 x 14.3 with vertical mesh (horizontal format stamps) and 14.3 x 13.8 horizontal mesh (vertical format stamps).

The miniature sheets which feature one value per sheet were printed on paper type not announced by New Zealand Post but believed to be the same as the sheet stamps. Perforations and mesh in each case are the same as the sheets (see above).

Booklets: these have the face value of \$9.00 and include four of the 40c stamp and two of the 90c stamp and one each of the remaining four values. The paper type is JAC non DC PSI B100 PSA. Perforations are 10.2 x 10, mesh is vertical (in the horizontal format) and 10 x 10.2 mesh horizontal (vertical format).

The self-adhesive strips: one of each value set in an irregular block is the format produced for distribution to collectors, inclusion in packs and conversion into Jumbo Roll for First Day Cover production. The paper type is not announced but believed to be the same as the booklets. The perforations are the same as the booklets but all mesh is vertical.

Clearly the above listing offers a wide range of variety for collectors and plenty of fun for used collectors (if you can find the supplies!)

Americas Cup Defence (8 January 2003)

In three values the designs are 40c Team New Zealand's New Boat; 80c New Boat versus Old Boat; 90c Stern view of New Boat. Team New Zealand's New Boat design with its "Hula" appendage which is intended to lengthen the boat's profile in the water, hence add speed, has created huge interest worldwide and these stamps only hint at the high expectations of yachting enthusiasts in New Zealand.

The stamps were designed by CommArts Design, Wellington, printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by litho in four process colours and silver plus overgloss. Sheets are made up of fifty stamps and printed on De la Rue 103gsm red phosphor stamp paper. Perforations are 14 with vertical mesh. There are miniature sheets (one of each value set-tenant 1 x 3). Printed on a paper type not announced by New Zealand Post but believed to be the same as the sheets. Perforations 14 and mesh is horizontal.

Reprint – 100 Years of Tourism \$9.00 Booklet (May? 2002)

The above booklet has appeared in a 1-Kiwi Reprint. There are ten 90c stamps and the design is Sightseeing, Mt Alfred. There are no changes to the technical details but the black Kiwi silhouette appears to the left of the barcode on the back cover. Because of an error by the printer in not supplying the New Zealand Post main Philatelic Bureau this reprint was not discovered until December 2002 and may turn out to be in short supply.

Workshop 40c Heritage 1990 Missing Blue

Mark Bosje of Wanganui writes:

My copy has the value omitted, making it SH31a(Z). Already scarce, this particular stamp is a top selvedge copy, with the inscription on the stamp very faintly repeated above the perforations. This faint repetition is about the same distance above the perforations as the correct printing is below them (about 1.3mm either way). At first glance, I assumed that the selvedge had been folded over after the printing and the ink had simply been transferred onto the selvedge. After a closer look, however, this cannot be the case. For one thing, the perforations show no evidence of folding, and more conclusively, the inscription is not reversed, or mirror image. It is readable with the naked eye. Have you come across this particular oddity before? I have enclosed this stamp with a normal copy.

WP's response:

40c 1990 Heritage series. I agree absolutely with all you say and confirm your observations. I have a theory on this variety; it is very similar to the "offset blanket impressions" which we used to see from time to time when offset litho printing processes began to be used in New Zealand stamps. The most notable one I can remember is the 3c and 10c United Nations 25th Anniversary of 1970. What happens is that the blanket which is used to carry ink from the printing plate to the sheet of stamps is normally in register with the plate which prevents this type of error. If the blanket gets out of position and is not synchronised with the plate, then the faint impression of a previous printing job can be conveyed to the printed sheet. Why exactly this happens I don't know but if you assume that the blanket is made of a composition material, then it may well be that the pressure of the infinitesimal thickness of ink leaves a temporary impression on its surface. My theory is that in this case the blanket got out of sync with the plate and the press was halted before the blue colour of the value (40c) had been printed. This sheet was removed by the printer for examination, the fault was corrected. Somehow the sheet with the missing colour has found its way back into the stack, been perforated and issued as a regular stamp. That's the theory anyway! The suggestion of offset blanket impression however is almost 99% certain as – as you remark – the impression is in positive not mirrored.

"Yesterday I asked you for sending me my missing page. I could not believe my eyes this morning as it was already in my letterbox. How do you do this?

This is service, I have never experienced before in this country. Thank you so very very much for your superb service. I know now where to go." – (F.B. – Hamilton)

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.

1967 FDC WITH 7½c BROWN TROUT

from Tony Thackery

New Zealand First Day Cover guru Tony Thackery has commented to a client on a 7½c Brown Trout FDC (suspected) and his answer is published here with his permission. An extraordinary example of postal history enquiry and precision worthy of a lawyer (which he is):

Campbell Paterson has forwarded to me your photocopy of the 1967 Definitive stamps including the 7½c Brown Trout on FDC cancelled WAITAHUNA 10 JL 67 and has requested me to reply to you. If you were awaiting a reply from Campbell Paterson Ltd declaring your cover to be a rarity and to offer a large sum of money for it, then my reply might be disappointing. However, there is hope for your cover.

The Cover

The cover is a standard generic cacheted New Zealand Post Office type that was in issue in 1967. It was sold unfranked over the post office counter. Waitahuna Post Office was still open in 1967 (closed in 1988) and the cover's destination Kaitangata is a nearby township, both townships in Otago. The cancellation is that of a J class datestamp and records confirm that Waitahuna Post Office used a J class datestamp.

The Texts

I have perused Volume VI of the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand* and the *New Zealand Stamp Collector*, both published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, and the *Mail Coach* published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand. Unfortunately those publications were of little assistance.

General Observations

Covers with stamps incorrectly dated are not rare. In fact, I have a number of covers cancelled on dates before issue. Often these covers are cancelled a day or so before the date of issue, sometimes months before or even years before. Such covers show either an error in the setting of the datestamp, or a deliberately wound back datestamp. There are times when stamps are accidentally issued at a particular post office prematurely. If that happens there is usually quite a lot of publicity about it. Such publicity, or other well documented evidence of premature issue is important to any such stamps said to exist with cancellations predating the recognised date of issue.

Your cover is no error, as clearly the datestamp was not inadvertently set at 10 July. The date 10 July 1967 is significant as it was of course not only the first day of issue of the other definitive stamps but it was the date that decimal currency was introduced in New Zealand

Two Possibilities

1. Either someone has had access to the Waitahuna datestamp, backdated it and created a FDC. I have proven back dated items created as early as 1901! Backdating is nothing new. The person who did it might have had the intention of creating something special by adding the 7½c Brown Trout stamp. The intention is highlighted in that the Brown Trout stamp had been placed in the top right hand corner where it is most noticeable. Alternatively the person was so ignorant that he did not even know that the Brown Trout stamp was not issued until 29 August and thought that it was issued on 10 July. Such a person then made something more special than he realised.

2. Or the 7½c was genuinely issued in error on 10 July and you have an important FDC.

Onus

The onus is on you to show the latter as sceptics will simply say that it is a cover with a backdated datestamp caught out through the foolish addition of the Brown Trout stamp.

Hope

I find this cover interesting even though I have never heard of the Brown Trout stamp being issued on 10 July. I am prepared to leave open the possibility that your Brown Trout stamp is genuinely cancelled.

On 3rd July 1967, the Post Office in an unprecedented move, sold single stamps to members of the public to be affixed to covers for deposit with the post office for subsequent cancelling as FDCs. Some of these stamps “escaped” and were put into the post. I have covers with decimal definitives on them cancelled before 10 July. Such covers are marked by the post office as having stamps affixed to them not yet valid for postage. Could a Brown Trout stamp have been accidentally issued during this period?

Is it possible that a 7½c stamp could have been issued either in advance of 10 July 1967 or on 10 July 1967 in error? For this to happen much would depend on whether or not the Brown Trout stamps were at the post offices ready for issue as early as 10 July 1967.

10 July and 29 August are not that far apart in time. The Brown Trout stamps were printed by Thomas de la Rue London. Did Thomas de la Rue send the Brown Trout stamps to New Zealand at the same time it sent the ½c to 3c, 5c and 7c decimal definitives (also printed by it) to be issued on 10 July? Were the Brown Trout stamps in New Zealand by 10 July 1967, and were they in all post offices including a relatively small post office in the small town of Kaitahuna in Otago? If they were available why were they not issued on 10 July 1967? Possibly they were awaiting a change of some postal rate.

Conclusion

At this point I will leave open the possibility that the cover is genuine but I will become more sceptical about it if time passes and nothing more is known about it. As you have raised an issue about this cover you will need to do some work on learning more about it. Most stamp dealers, if any, would not have an answer for you except possibly Don White of Dunedin.

Questions to Consider

- Can you find out when the stocks of the Brown Trout stamp arrived in New Zealand? New Zealand Post might have that information.
- If the stamps were in New Zealand before 10 July, were they distributed to all post offices by 10 July including the likes of Waitahuna?
- If they were distributed to all post offices, why were they not issued until 29 August? Were they awaiting a postal rate change?
- When did the 7½c postal rate change come in and for what purpose?
- Who was the addressee C.L. Keach of Kaitangata? Is he worth writing to in the hope that after all this time he can still help? Perhaps he was a Post Office employee.
- If there were an error in issuing this stamp, other Brown Trout stamps would have been issued as well. Enquiries might be made with the above Otago stamp dealer Don White, or the Postal History Society of NZ or Otago philatelic societies to see if any other items are known, that is Brown Trout stamps cancelled on any date before 29 August. Other documented usages would certainly help your cover.

This cover is interesting enough for you to carry out some research that will enable you to prove or disprove what you suspect or hope it is. If you can prove the cover is genuine, you will have an interesting item, even an important item. If you were hoping that Campbell Paterson Ltd would declare the cover a rarity and offer a large sum of money for it then you might yet receive such a response if you resubmit this cover to them fully researched, showing that it really proves that the Brown Trout stamp was issued at Waitahuna on 10 July 1967. At the very least, the cover might get a write-up in the Campbell Patterson Ltd Newsletter. Researching items in one's collection and sharing that knowledge is something philatelists do all the time. Isn't stamp collecting philately fun?

EARLY MAIL COACH SERVICES

The Way it Was

by Noel Lincoln will be continued next month

39(d)



43(b)



"Your catalogue has been a wonderful asset during my collecting years, and I shall treasure my copy, even though no longer adding to my collection" – (JB – Wellington)

FIFTY YEARS AGO

by Campbell Paterson

From the Newsletter – March 1953

4d George VI New Variety M8b

Mr Geo. Morris has sent me a Plate block (Pl. 90) of the 4d on Coarse paper – the first time this has been reported. It will be a new major listing in the Catalogue. The shade, a purple-mauve, is quite different from earlier issues. We have noticed an occasional used copy on our mail, but they do not appear to have become widespread yet.

3d Provisional Varieties M18a

Messrs Geo. Morris and T. Dixon both report a broken “3” on R10/14. Both say the sheets involved are from Plate 114, but presumably this overprinting forme would be used on other plates. Mr C.G. Lennard has a copy, position unknown, in which most of the lower part of both “3” and “D” are missing. This looks as if it might have been caused by a piece of paper coming between the sheet and the type.

1898 Variety E1a(z)

Mr C.G. Lennard is the fortunate finder of a used pair of ½d black-purple Mt. Cook of 1898 with double perfs at top. This variety, now 55 years old, has never been reported. It is genuine, I am convinced of that. The postmark is Onehunga.

1/- George VI Official Die II, Inverted Watermark MO13c(z)

Mr H.F. Murphy has found and shown me the first recorded copy of the above. The stamp is used. This is, of course, the “Official” form of the 1/- invert reported last month. Mr Murphy has also the ½d Newspaper stamp B3a(x) with inverted watermark, never before recorded.

3d Provisional Plates M18a

My note on Plate 108 has roused some interest. I have still not seen this plate on the expected fine paper – only on the unexpected coarse paper.

1d Plate 108 M2d

Arising directly out of the above is the interesting case of the same plate used for the 1d. As I said last month, this had never been reported on coarse (W.T. Royal Cypher) paper, but since I suggested that it might exist thus, several collectors have produced plate blocks which are most certainly on coarse paper. In fact, so many have been revealed that I begin to doubt if it is as rare as I thought. (I notice with surprise that many collectors, quite keen specialists, have little confidence in their own ability to distinguish “fine” from “coarse” papers. This is a great pity. They should get blocks of each type and study them until they have mastered the difference. It is far from difficult). Returning to Plate 108, this will in future be listed as on “coarse” as well as “fine” papers. The point now is: This plate is one of a definite group, 102 to 109, and as it exists on coarse paper presumably there is a fair chance of the others doing so too – despite the fact that none has ever been reported. Good hunting!

Later: I have found Plate 109 on Coarse.

Opinions Given

Readers know that I am always happy to give an opinion on stamps sent in for inspection. However, it will be realised that I must register the goods back to the owners, for if they got lost I would be in a very invidious position. I would ask therefore that when stamps are sent for inspection a self-addressed envelope bearing 9d postage be enclosed by the sender. Thanks.

3d Provisional M18a

On information so far received all Provisionals are on Coarse paper. There is no evidence that any sheets of 1d on fine (“equal parts”) have been overprinted. I will review the situation properly in the April Newsletter.

The Royal Society’s Newsletter (Feb., 1953) states that “it has been reported that a very small number of sheets from Plate 109 (1d) has been overprinted 3d”. This reads somewhat indefinitely, so would anyone holding Plate 109 in Provisional form let me see it?

1935 PICTORIALS
L13 2/- CAPTAIN COOK LANDING

A Specialised Listing

35	(a)	L13a 1935 single wmk perf 13-14x13½. Fine well centred single UHM	\$150
	(b)	L13a ditto, single LHM	\$80
	(c)	L13a Plate 1 plateblock of four, 2 x UHM, 2 x VLHM – fine (Cat \$750)	\$675
	(d)	L13a ditto, Plate 1 pair UHM/LHM	\$275
36	(a)	L13a ditto, single fine used	\$42
	(b)	L13a ditto, lower selvedge single – fine used	\$45
	(c)	L13a ditto, Plate 1 lower selvedge single – fine used	\$60
	(d)	L13a ditto, nice pair, fine commercially used	\$50
	(e)	L13a ditto, pair – fine used	\$80
	(f)	L13a ditto, fine used pair left selvedge	\$90
	(g)	L13a ditto, vertical strip of three – used	\$75
37	(a)	L13a(z) watermark inverted – fine single LHM	\$175
	(b)	L13a(z) Plate 1 plateblock of four inverted wmk , 2 UHM, 2 LHM, two minor tone spots. A Rare Plateblock	\$1750
	(c)	L13a(z) single, used	\$75
	(d)	L13a(z) pair, used	\$185
38	(a)	L13a(y) perf 14-13 x 13½ , single fine used. This variation of the perforation occurred when sheets were run through from the left	\$125
	(b)	L13a(y) ditto, pair, used	\$325
	(c)	L13a(y) ditto, FCU	\$75
	(d)	L13a on Official First Day Cover (Fairy Springs, Rotorua) Registered, Wellington 1935. Neat FDC	\$100
39	(a)	L13b 1935 single watermark, perf 13½ x 14. Fine single, UHM	\$200
	(b)	L13b ditto, single LHM	\$125
	(c)	L13b top selvedge single, LHM	\$135
	(d)	L13b: LV13a(y) top selvedge block of four containing R1/4 COQK. Perfect, well centred completely unhinged mint block – fabulous	\$1,200
	(e)	L13b: LV13a(y) R1/4 COQK, top selvedge single, UHM	\$250
	(f)	LV13a(y) ditto, ditto minor tone spots, mint	\$145
	(g)	L13b Plate 1, plateblock of four, 2UH/2LH. Fine well centred plateblock (Cat \$1,000)	\$925
	(h)	L13b Plate 1, single, LHM	\$175
40	(a)	L13b single, fine used	\$52
	(b)	L13b single, FCU	\$30
	(c)	L13b pair, used	\$100
	(d)	L13b vertical strip of three, used	\$130
41	(a)	L13c 1936 multiple watermark, perf 13-14x13½ , single, fine UHM	\$65
	(b)	L13c ditto single LHM	\$37.50
	(c)	L13c: LV13a(x) top selvedge block of four containing R1/4 COQK. Another fine well centred perfect UHM block of four	\$425
	(d)	L13c: LV13a(x) R1/4 COQK top selvedge single, UHM	\$115
	(e)	LV13a(x) ditto, ditto LHM	\$70
42	(a)	L13c single fine used	\$5
	(b)	L13c pair used	\$10

	(c) LV13a(x) COQK major faults, NSFU	\$1
43	(a) LO13c 1937 Official multiple wmk p.13-14x13½. Fine single UHM	\$175
	(b) LO13c Plate 1 pair, fine UHM	\$375
	(c) LO13c single, LHM	\$95
	(d) LO13c single CU	\$30
44	(a) L13d 1939 multiple wmk, perf 13½x14. Single off centre UHM (Cat \$675)	\$500
	(b) L13d single well centred LHM	\$325
	(c) L13d fine used	\$6
	(d) L13d: LV13a(w) R1/4 COQK top selvage single, used	\$100
	(e) LV13a(w) R1/4 COQK single. Mint, thin LHM (Cat \$680)	\$160
	(f) L13d: LV13d(w) R8/2 Coconuts flaw, used	\$50
	(g) L13d: LV13c(z) R1/6 Hat retouch in pair, used	\$100
	(h) L13d pair used	\$12
	(i) L13d lower selvage pair used	\$20
	(j) L13d Plate 1, single lower selvage, used	\$15
	(k) L13d strip of three, used	\$20
	(l) L13d strip of four, used	\$30
45	(a) LO13d 1939 Official , perf 13½x14 single FU	\$22
	(b) LO13d single CU	\$12
46	(a) L13e 1941 multiple wmk, perf 12½ fine paper single UHM	\$125
	(b) L13e single LHM	\$75
	(c) L13e Plate 1 in block of four (not plateblock) including LV13g(z) R9/2 Dots retouch 2xUH 2xLH	\$525
	(d) L13e Plate 1, single, UHM	\$150
	(e) L13e Plate 1, single LHM	\$100
	(f) L13e top selvage block of four, including LV13a(v) R1/4 COQK, fine UHM	\$675
	(g) LV13a(v) R1/4 COQK, single LHM	\$105
47	(a) L13e ditto single fine used	\$12
	(b) L13e ditto single CU	\$7.50
	(c) L13e ditto pair, used	\$25
48	(a) LO13e 1942 Official , perf 12½ fine paper, fine single UHM	\$280
	(b) LO13e lower left selvage corner single, fine UHM	\$300
	(c) LO13e single LHM	\$165
	(d) LO13e(z) R1/4 COQK LHM	\$225
	(e) LO13e single fine used	\$40
	(f) LO13e single commercially used, CU	\$25
49	(a) L13f 1942 multiple wmk, perf 12½ coarse paper , single UHM	\$45
	(b) L13f single LHM	\$27.50
	(c) L13f Plate 1 plateblock of four including LV13g(y) R9/2 dots retouch, 2UH/2LH – some small toning (Cat \$250)	\$150
	(d) L13f: L13g(y) ditto a second plateblock, this time with extensive toning	\$60
	(e) L13f Plate 1 single, LHM	\$37.50
	(f) L13f top selvage block of four including LV13a(u) R1/4 COQK. Fine UHM block of four	\$275

	(g) L13f: LV13a(u) COQK flaw single UHM	\$70
	(h) LV13a(u) ditto, ditto single LHM	\$35
50	(a) L13f multiple wmk , perf 12½ coarse paper, used	\$5
	(b) L13f ditto pair used	\$10
	(c) L13f ditto lower selvage pair used	\$10
	(d) L13f two singles with Egypt NZ Forces Post Offices postmarks U	\$25
	(e) L13f: LV13a(u) R1/4 COQK flaw, U	\$20
	(f) L13f: LV13c(x) R1/6 Hat retouch, U	\$20
	(g) L13f: LV13e(y) R8/2 Coconuts retouch, U	\$20
	(h) L13f: LV13g(y) R9/2 Dots retouch, U	\$20
51	(a) LO13f 1942 Official perf 12½ coarse paper, UHM	\$140
	(b) LO13f fine block of four UHM	\$550
	(c) LO13f LHM	\$85
	(d) LO13f(z) R1/4 COQK LHM	\$160
	(e) LO13f single fine used	\$25
	(f) LO13f single CU	\$12.50
52	(a) L13g 1942 multiple wmk , perf 13¾x13½ Plate 1 , single UHM	\$50
	(b) L13g ditto single LHM	\$30
	(c) L13g Plate 1 plateblock of four including LV13g(x) R9/2 dots retouch, 2UHM, 2LHM, fine well centred plateblock	\$245
	(d) L13g: LV13a(t) R1/4 COQK top selvage copy, UHM	\$150
	(e) L13g Plate 1 single fine used	\$7.75
	(f) L13g pair, fine used	\$15
	(g) L13g Plate 2 , single UHM	\$20
	(h) L13g Plate 2, block of four UHM	\$130
	(i) L13g Plate 3 , UHM	\$25
	(j) L13g Plate 3, block of four UHM	\$135
	(k) L13g Plate 2, single used	\$1.75
	(l) L13g Plate 3, used	\$1.75
53	(a) LO13g 1944 multiple wmk , perf 13¾x13½ Official , Plate 3, single UHM	\$90
	(b) LO13g Plate 2, single LHM	\$50
	(c) LO13g Plate 1, U	\$45
	(d) LO13g Plate 2, U	\$25
	(e) LO13g Plate 3, U	\$25

COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTIONS

The following seven lots are complete reconstructions of sheets of 120 stamps from each printing L13a to L13g. Whilst we haven't checked all 840 stamps (!), we have every reason to believe the reconstructions are accurate and are as described. Virtually all the stamps are fine used with no damage noted. Each lot fully described.

54	(a) L13a single wmk , perf 13-14x13½. Excellent complete reconstruction of this original issue, including four pairs, a vertical strip of three, five vertical strips of four including one with lower selvage and a vertical strip of five and Plate 1 lower selvage single, R1/4 COQK and R8/2 Coconuts both present – fine used. Completely unrepeatable today (Cat \$5,082)	\$2,500
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- (b) **L13b 1935 single wmk perf 13½x14.** Another fine sheet of 120 stamps including three pairs, one of which being a top selvage pair R1/7, R1/8. Again, nice copies of R1/4 COQK and R8/2 Coconuts (Cat \$6,273) \$2,500
- (c) **L13c 1936 multiple wmk, perf 13-14x13½.** The first multiple wmk printing of 120 stamps, this time comprising five pairs, a vertical strip of three and a nice top selvage block of four, R1/7, R1/8, R2/7, R2/8. Also numerous selvage singles including lower left selvage corner copy R10/1 – fine R1/4 COQK and R8/2 Coconuts and a particularly nice R1/6 Hat flaw (Cat \$619) \$1,000
- (d) **L13d 1939 multiple wmk, perf 13½x14.** A lovely complete reconstruction of 120 including nine pairs, one a left selvage pair, two vertical strips of three, two really nice blocks of four and a fabulous block of six! Also top left R1/1 and bottom right R10/12 selvage singles, all fine. R1/4 COQK a lovely dated copy, R1/6 fine prominent Hat retouch, R8/2 Coconuts and a really nice R9/2 two dots over bow (Cat \$721) \$1,000
- (e) **L13e 1941 perf 12½ fine paper.** The reconstruction of this time particularly light postmarks comprising seven pairs and thus 106 fine paper singles. R1/4 COQK and now the three flaws retouched: R1/6 Hat retouch, R8/2 Coconuts retouch and R9/2 Dots retouch, all present and correct and this time including an absolutely superb example of R10/10 LV13h(z) major plate crack through 2/- and Revenue – very fine (Cat \$1,545) \$1,500
- (f) **L13f multiple wmk, perf 12½ coarse paper.** One more fine reconstruction, this time comprising nine pairs, a vertical strip of four and a vertical strip of five and top left single R1/1. R1/4 COQK a top selvage single, R1/6 Hat retouch, R8/2 Coconuts retouch and R9/2 Dots retouch – all fine and including evidence of the LV13h(y) plate crack on R10/10 and R10/12. Also including LV13j(z) (Cat \$619) \$750
- (g) **L13g 1942 multiple wmk, perf 13¼x13½ Plate 1.** This final printing comprising four pairs and two vertical strips of four including a top left vertical strip of four. R1/4 COQK top selvage copy, R1/6 Hat retouch top selvage copy, R8/2 Coconuts retouch and R9/2 Dots retouch. R10/10, R10/11 and R10/12 would all appear to be the pre-re-entries form of LV13h(x), also including further LV13j(z) (Cat \$996) \$1,000

44(b)



48(d)



"Only 1 year of new issues and already I am very glad I joined. I really appreciate the well postmarked stamps on the envelopes also as well as the friendly comments" (TJ, Cheshire)

RECENT PURCHASES

177	(a)	C1d 1875 1d First Sideface Provisional printing on Large Star paper. This is a scarce stamp, now Catalogued at \$300 fine used and we have two copies available in various grades. Fine commercially used with one slightly rounded corner	\$150
	(b)	C1d ditto, ditto, rather heavier commercially used, still an acceptable and CP guaranteed copy of the 1d Large Star	\$75
	(c)	C2c 1875 FSF 2d Large Star. A lovely pair, very fine used. Nicely centred with central CDS	\$65
	(d)	E1a 1898 ½d Mt Cook purple in a used block of four with multiple R in ring postmarks.	\$15
	(e)	E14g(4) 1906 6d Kiwi, perf 14 in the lovely Deep rose-carmine shade (4), fine UHM	\$300
	(f)	E15a 1907 6d Kiwi reduced in a top right corner selvage strip of four with sheet serial number from Plate 5 showing EV15b R1/21 re-entry doubling Postage, Z-and and in Revenue. Very fine UHM (Cat \$1075)	\$900
	(g)	F1a(y) 1900 ½d green Mt Cook, double perforations, a fine used copy	\$30
178	(a)	K4d 1916 George V 3d Chocolate sideways wmk, perf 14 line. Fine UHM	\$60
	(b)	K4d Block of four – fine UHM	\$225
	(c)	K4d Plateblock of four, Plate 19 partial number – fine UHM	\$675
	(d)	K4d(z) vertical pair, no wmk and sideways wmk – fine UHM	\$250
	(e)	K4d(z) no wmk/wmk in block of four – UHM	\$500
	(f)	K4d ditto fine used	\$100
	(g)	K4d(z) no wmk single – used	\$140
	(h)	KO4d 1916 George V 3d Official wmk sideways, perf 14 line, single UHM	\$25
	(i)	KO4d ditto block of four – fine UHM	\$95
	(j)	KO4d positional ‘plateblock’ of four from top left of sheet, Plate No. either 18 or 19 has been completely guillotined off UHM	\$200
	(k)	KO4d(z) vertical pair, no wmk and sideways wmk – fine UHM	\$200
	(l)	KO4d(z) no wmk/wmk in block of four – UHM	\$400
	(m)	KO4d ditto, single CU	\$35
	(n)	K5g 1926 George V 4d deep purple. Fine used strip of three from Plate 44 with two re-entries (j) R10/11 numerous mostly slight traces of re-entry and (k) R10/12 widespread re-entry doubling – a nice piece, used	\$75
	(o)	L7a 1935 Pictorials 4d Mitre Peak single wmk, irregular lower right piece of four with LV7a, three retouches to Mitre R7/8, R7/10 and R8/10 (Cat \$200) UHM/LHM	\$125
	(p)	LO7b(z) 1936 4d Official, an identical shaped piece from the bottom right of the sheet, again showing three retouches to the word Mitre, R7/8, R7/10, R8/10 – LHM, minor faults (Cat \$165)	\$85
179	(a)	S17b(x) 1925 Dunedin Exhibition 1d R6/6 flaw B of Exhibition broken in a right selvage block of four, UHM (Cat \$54)	\$49

Thank you for your letter and enclosures received recently with which I am more than pleased. Thank you for sending them on approval, just like old times!” – (I.G. McR-O, Cornwall)

SMALL VARIETY SELECTION

- 75 (a) **B3a(y) 1/2d Newspaper stamp** with NZ and Star Watermark, perf 12½. Strip of four, three stamps showing letters wmk (one crease) and one stamp unwatermarked. Nice variety piece or **strip of six** all stamps showing letters watermark. Two creased and selvedge present (slightly detached) \$125
- 76 (a) **Boer War.** Two fronts both addressed to New Zealand. One signed J. Culling, 124 NZMR and endorsed by Lt. W.S. Canavan, NZMR. GB postal stationery envelope 1d embossed. British Army South Africa CDS Feb 4th 1900. The second is addressed to New Zealand dated October 6th 1900, 2 x 1d Orange Free State VRI overprint and the other half penny VRI on Green South African Republic – Interesting \$150
- (b) **Field Post Office British Army South Africa** 14th March 1901 to Mahino near Oamaru. A nice registered item with combination usage, GB surface printed 1d and 3d and 1/2d Orange, Orange Free State x 2, 2d Purple ditto x 3, 3d Blue ditto x 1. All backstamps including Wellington and Christchurch, Mahino as well as multiple strikes of Field Post Office large purple circle. One of the 1d stamps features the full stop after V level and the full stops after R and I raised – attractive \$100
- (c) **Z13c Fiscal longtype 12/6d** purple on complete document Share Transfer dated 8 April 1927, fiscal cancelled Stamp Duties Dept Auckland 27 April 1927 \$500
- \$50



37(b)

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