

MAJOR ERRORS AND VARIETIES OF THE 1970 AND 1975 PICTORIAL ISSUES

by Warwick Paterson

Cast your mind back 35 years to a time when the world seemed a simpler place (doesn't it always after 35 years?) when photogravure printing was used for virtually all New Zealand stamp issues and when – so it seemed – the errors came onto the market all too often. Probably then you shook your head when I offered you one of these varieties and said (sagely) “but will you buy them back from me in 35 years – and then at what price?”

CP Newsletter continued on its way writing up the varieties as they appeared, explaining them and drawing attention to their scarcity. Varieties that we handled and that other dealers and private individuals found, were at that time, a fascinating new world of interest begun 10 years before with the 1960 Pictorials and continued through the 1967 series. No one, least of all I, could have predicted at the time what was going to happen then.

Stamp production continued to develop with much faster processes, much more sophisticated machinery and the almost wholesale adoption of photo-offset lithography. These were processes capable of producing designs with almost photographic clarity quality-controlled by electronic scanning, all of which virtually eliminated varieties such as missing colours, offsets, double perforations, inverted prints and so forth.

But collectors will always find something to collect and the developing shortage of error material through the 80s, up until now, has resulted in sustained and even growing interest in these spectacular varieties of a generation ago. To prove a point, consider some of the following.

- P3b(x) 2c Tussock Butterfly, Black colour omitted. Our Original price \$80, current catalogue price, \$700
- P3b(y) 2c Tussock Butterfly, Yellow colour offset on back. Original price \$50, current catalogue price, \$300
- P6c(y) 4c Puriri Moth, Light green colour omitted. Original price, \$15, current catalogue, \$500
- P6c(x) 4c Puriri Moth, Purple-brown colour omitted. Original price \$75, current catalogue \$550
- P6c(w) 4c Puriri Moth, Blue colour omitted. Original price, \$75, catalogue price \$600
- P12b(x) 10c Royal Stamp, Deep blue colour omitted (bluish gum) Original price \$100, current price \$600
- P19a(v) 50c Abel Tasman National Park, Left (dark green) headland omitted. Original price \$150, current price \$650
- P30b(w) 4c on 2½c. London letterpress, Surcharge double (twice impressed) Original price \$50, current price \$600.

“Aha” you say to me, but “past performance is no guarantee of future performance” and “what about the greater fool theory?”

“Stop changing the subject” I retort with a faint smile playing around the corners of my mouth. You asked me “Would you buy them back in 35 years?” The answer is yes – emphatically yes – try me!

PRINTING INK HISTORY

Graham Wilson of Eastbourne, Lower Hutt has provided some intriguing comments on a line of inquiry he is following up at the moment. Being particularly interested in shades, he has been sourcing historical references, trying to understand how synthetic dyes entered the printing ink business and whether they made significant penetration into formulations that would have primarily been based on inorganic pigments and natural dyes like indigo and cochineal.

He writes:

Some snippets that may interest you.

- The first manufactured dye was invented by Perkin – mauve, and a sample, which still exists, was displayed at the International Exhibition of 1862.
- A lot of synthetic dyes were then produced by others, in England and France but primarily by BASF and Bayer in Germany.
- Around 1854 Warren De La Rue hired Hugo Muller from Munich to assist him to improve printing inks and the printing process. By 1862 Muller was collaborating with Heinrich Caro of Roberts Dale and Co, textile chemical and dyemakers from Manchester.
- The American Civil War caused a slump in the Lancashire cotton industry and Roberts Dale and Co decided to seek new markets for their dyes in the printing industry. Caro soon found that the dyes had to mimic the performance of pigments to be successful as solubility in water or the ink solvent led to colour staining in the printed paper. In this respect he was the first person to convert the dye into an insoluble substance (for the purpose of printing) which carries the generic name “lake”. The lake was best supplied as a paste, presumably in a hydrocarbon medium, which could then be dispersed with the oils, solvents and resins that make up a printing ink. These days the common laking compounds used to convert water soluble dyes to water insoluble pigments are phosphomolybdic acid, molybdotungstic acid, copper ferrocyanide and silicomolybdic acid. Perhaps when we say a shade is “Aniline” due to dye penetration in the paper this is an indication that the lake was not properly formed during conversion of the dye to a pigment and an excess of water-active dyestuff was still present in the mix. I understand that the term “aniline” is generic in philatelic circles and does not necessarily mean that the coloured compound was derived from aniline – although in some cases it may have been.

(Confirmed – Ed.)

- By 1864 De La Rue were into postage stamp production. Muller was working with mauve lakes from Caro and in March 1864 requested a supply of aniline black, perhaps for the reprint of the original Penny Black in that year. Many other colours followed.
- By the turn of the century (1900) the British dye-making industry was tiny in comparison to the corresponding industry in Germany. The British failed to invest in new colours and new developments. Chemicals related to the dye industry were frequently made by processes that paralleled those of the explosives industry. When WW1 came along access to these chemicals was not available to Britain from Germany and likewise the coloured dyestuffs. They had to make their own and to free up manufacturing capacity for the war effort there was a reversion to sourcing as much natural dye as possible, e.g. the Indian indigo industry had a rebirth and cochineal had a rerun.
- After WW1 ICI was formed to make Britain more self-sufficient in chemicals and dyes and Du Pont in USA also entered the dye industry.
- Maybe the wider availability broke up established pricing structures through the '20s and '30s with dyes coming in from Britain, Germany, Switzerland, France, USA and ink makers experimented with lower-cost formulae to get Government Stores Board business and hence supply Govt Print. As we know, the colours are not necessarily the same from one manufacturer to another because many dyestuffs are mixtures of allied compounds. I have seen a reference to blackish purple though. An artist's colour in purple was made by grinding indigo with red ochre (an iron oxide) and the brightness or colour intensity was controlled by a small addition of carbon black.

My reading so far has been:

"Mauve" by Simon Garfield - a light and readable history of William Perkin and the dye industry to the present day. It has the added advantage of a very extensive bibliography. "Mauve" was Perkin's original trade name for his violet coloured dye. He took the name from the common mallow weed which has a purple pink flower and is named a mauve weed in French. There is a theme here as the madder plant from which red dyes were extracted was called alizarin in the Levant and alizarin was the name used for the synthetic red dye made from anthraquinone - in those days many of the armies of Europe wore red uniforms so here was a significant business opportunity.

A large book on every aspect of Indigo by a world expert and I have lost my paper with the exact details!!! [Lower Hutt Public Library]. Very good on indigo - natural shades are black through to violet. The purple shades contain more of the compound, indirubin (a red dye) which can be coproduced when the product of the fermentation of the green plant materials, indoxyl, is oxidised, by aeration of the liquor, to indigo (the blue dye). Indigo blue is a durable colour. The oldest carpet, from memory, dates from 2500 BC.

"The Analytical Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes" edited by K Venkataraman. Chapter 16 "Identification of Organic Pigments on Substrates other than Textile Fibres" covers our area of interest. Some commonly found dyes that are converted to lakes and used for printing ink manufacture are Rhodamine B (Colour Index 45170 - Basic Violet 10), Methyl Violet 10B (Colour Index 42555 - Basic Violet 3), Victoria Blue B (Colour Index 44045 - Basic Blue 26). These are from a class of dyes known as "basic" as distinct from acidic etc. Other less frequently found dye pigment classes are also covered.

"What did W H Perkin Actually Make when he Oxidised Aniline to Obtain Mauveine?" by Otto Meth-Cohn and Mandy Smith. Paper published in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Transactions 1 1994. NMR spectra study of two mauve coloured compounds separated by chromatography from Perkins original samples made in 1856.

"The Introduction of Aniline Dyes to Paper Printing and Queen Victoria's Postage Stamps" by Carsten Reinhardt and Anthony S Travis. Paper published in Ambix, Vol 44, Part 1, March 1997. Mostly drawn from Heinrich Caro's correspondence files held under "general reference N-93, Special Collection, Deutsches Museum" and background history from the Thomas De La Rue Archivist - the printing works and laboratory at Bunhill Row were bombed out in WW2 but infrequently dated ink recipes exist at the National Postal Museum and have been researched by others.

"Stamp Collecting" by Stanley Phillips - Stanley Gibbons basics.

"A Dating Study of George V Shades, Parts 1-4" by Graeme White. Published in CP Newsletter. A nice tracking study that dates the shade changes. Logical and easy to read.

"Government Printing Office Records. The Line Engraved Stamps of King George V 1½d to 5d and 6d to 1/-" by F H Jackson. Two papers published by NZ Stamp Collector. Just the printing production stats.

Clearly, Graham's inquiry is continuing and I am confident that he will come up with even more interesting revelations which hopefully he will share with newsletter readers. Those readers who are well-versed in printing and the history of inks, may care to add to the discussionEd

"Over the years my stamp collecting has given me great pleasure which greatly increased with the help of your catalogues and the constant upgrading of information, values and oddities. Many thanks to all the research that you put in and the easily-usable catalogue format. Best of luck for future endeavours and many, many thanks for past ones."

N v.d.M - Auckland

Collectables – Another Interface

by Warwick Paterson

Several years ago I mentioned in an article the curious “cross-over” that can occur between different fields of interest, particularly where specialist knowledge is developed and accumulated. In that case I referred to the enormous and growing fields of Genealogy and Postal History. The point being made was that Postal History itself, and particularly combined with complete documents of a given period can assist in many lines of inquiry.

Another huge and growing field of collectables is what the London Weekend Financial Times of the 22nd/23rd of May refers to as “the public’s endless fascination with celebrity which has now gained credibility with autographs and documents signed by the rich and famous now fetching thousands of pounds”. Thus a soldier’s letter from the New Zealand Land Wars if containing interesting information of military operations, local conditions, settlements and settlers would be of tremendous importance if it carried the signature of somebody significant who was known to have taken part or simply been there at the time. Likewise, the American Civil War and its associated Postal History.

According to the “Pink Pages”, Marilyn Monroe’s autograph now fetches between £10,000 and £20,000 and a complete set of Beatles signatures may well reach £1,000 to £7,000. Believe it or not, in 2002, a copy – autographed – of the Sergeant Pepper LP went for £40,000 at Sothebys in London.

Like Postal History, signatures of famous people improve over the years and their death merely serves to consolidated their worth (no doubt a variant on “they’re not making them anymore”).

Even if collectors in a particular field are not automatically aware of the cross-fertilisation between fields of collecting, the point is not lost on the auction houses! Bonhams in London is holding a rock ‘n roll and film memorabilia sale on July 13th. A set of Beatles autographs from 1963 is expected to sell for figures like those already mentioned. Even a Las Vegas menu autographed by Elvis Presley in 1969 is expected to sell for between £500 and £600. The collectors must enjoy a certain amount of glory-by-association I think. Entertainers and sports stars rank highly, with royalty, politicians and authors also in demand. A sale of autographs, letters and manuscripts on June 7th at Bonhams in New Bond Street includes an autographed quotation from David Copperfield in 1858, signed “Charles Dickens” and estimated to go for between £10,000 and £15,000.

Frasers Autographs Gallery in London which is associated with Stanley Gibbons has a website which features an index tracking the previous five years’ performance. This shows a rise of 138.9% equating to 19% a year. A signed Beatles photograph went for £1,300 in 1992 and £10,000 a decade later according to the FT.

Forgeries are a problem and the usual rules apply – trust your own judgment and buy from well-known people particularly if they offer guarantees. In common with Postal History, you need to keep signatures safe either by framing or by putting in an album. Direct sunlight – as with Stamps and Postal History – can destroy value.

The iconic names are the best, such as Marilyn Monroe, John Lennon, James Dean, *et al.* However, people of passing fame may not hold the signature value for very long. The book specialist at Bonhams considers that David Beckham would be popular now, but is unlikely to be as popular in 50 years time. Would he say the same of Stanley Matthews? He could even be wrong. After all, Beckham is also a footballer.

National Exhibition - A First For Hawke's Bay

BAYPEX Stamp Show 2004, the National Stamp Exhibition being held in Napier at the end of October, is the first full national show to be held in Hawke's Bay.

With its Art Deco, gannets, Marineland, National Aquarium, 'Splash Planet', cafes, restaurants and wineries, Hawke's Bay has something for everyone. In keeping with its appeal for all in the family, BAYPEX aims to whet the appetite of every visitor whether adult or child, dedicated philatelist or non stamp-collector.

As well as a feast of competitive displays, the exhibition will feature a rare surviving item from RMS Titanic, rarities of New Zealand philately, a schools stamp design competition, and postal material connected with the 1931 earthquake (the organisers are trying to arrange a re-enacted flight).

BAYPEX marks the 70th anniversary of the Hawke's Bay Philatelic Society and the 50th anniversary of the Hastings Stamp Club, and is being organized by the two societies conjointly.

Chairman Robin Gwynn says his team are bubbling with ideas, and they are fortunate to have an outstanding, brand-new venue in the Pettegrew-Green ARENA at Taradale. "We're looking forward to welcoming people to the delights of Hawke's Bay – and to stamp collecting", he says.

If you would like to know more about BAYPEX, please contact the secretary via PO Box 865, Hastings or visit the exhibition website www.baypex.100mph.co.nz.

REMINDER – CP Newsletter subscriptions for 2004/2005 are now due. If you would like to continue receiving the CPNL and have not done so already, please complete and return your NL sub form as soon as possible.

Thank you.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter – August 1954

By Campbell Paterson

6d Commerce – New Discovery S24a(z):

Readers will be surprised to learn that our Mr Keatley has found quite a good re-entry in this stamp. As with the 1936 Health (see July) it is difficult to believe that this 18-year-old plate has ever been closely studied. The re-entry affects Row 7 No. 2 of the plate which has the plate number 1 on the lower left corner selvage. (It is therefore in the plate block).

Doubling is horizontal and is most unusual in being confined to a narrow vertical strip of the design. It is quite clear under a glass. The strip extends from top to bottom of the stamp and takes in the bollard on the wharf. This description will suffice, I feel sure, for anyone who has the plate block.

Elizabeth 1/- N10a Varieties:

The left-hand bottom corner block (Plate 1A 1A) of this value continues to be particularly interesting. Stamps in it are of course R7/1, 7/2 and R8/1, 8/2. Row 7/2 is found with and without flaw, or retouch to the frame, while R8/1 and 8/2 are found with and without re-entry to the centres. I list below the various combinations of these varieties which can possibly exist.

(a) Sheets with "8£" Value Marking:

- (1) R7/2 without flaw, R8/1, 8/2 without re-entries
- (2) R7/2 without flaw, R8/1, 8/2 re-entered
- (3) R7/2 with flaw, R8/1, 8/2 without re-entries
- (4) R7/2 with flaw, R8/1, 8/2 re-entered
- (5) R7/2 retouched, R8/1, 8/2 without re-entries
- (6) R7/2 retouched, R8/1, 8/2 re-entered

(b) Sheets with "£8" Value Marking:

- (7) R7/2 retouched, R8/1, 8/2 without re-entries
- (8) R7/2 retouched, R8/1, 8/2 re-entered.

Of these I can so far record the definite existence of Nos. 1, 3, 7 and 8. For new subscribers I should explain that the flaw and subsequent retouch on R7/2 are seen in the frame just above the S.E. corner. The retouch is a fine one, signs of the graving tool being numerous, but the best feature to look for is the fact that, retouched, the innermost horizontal red shading lines are of consistent width for their whole length, whereas in the normal form they taper off to the left. The re-entries R8/1 and 8/2 are the "second state" re-entries which appeared in conjunction with the other good examples R2/1, 3/2, etc. (see June). It should be remembered too that while the centre re-entries occur also in the 9d and 1/6d values, the R7/2 flaw and retouch affect only the 1/- value.

Southland Centennial S69a/71a The Secretary of the Southland Philatelic Society writes me that "a further approach" to the Postmaster-General has brought forth a decision that a set of two stamps will be issued in 1956 to commemorate the foundation of Southland Province. Nice work – congratulations to an active and forceful Society.

Elizabethan News

So far all half-sheets of the 1/- seen here with sheet value changed to "£4" have had the "8£" original value. However Mrs D. Simmons of Dunedin reports seeing "£8" sheets so treated.

A good shade variation appeared amongst some 1/- plate blocks recently purchased. Both centre and frame were notably paler than the usual. The centre was a real grey by comparison with the normal black.

Mr C E Mayer of Auckland has found a number of sheets of the 2d N4a Plate 17 with a huge plate crack showing on the lower selvage immediately below the Plate block. This is the biggest plate crack I have ever seen in N.Z. stamps.

Mr Colin Atkinson of Pukekohe is the first to show me the 3d. Elizabeth in numbered counter-coil form. The (printed) numbers are in a smaller, finer type than on the majority of the George VI coils. We have hitherto seen this finer type only in the 3d. blue and 4d. purple-mauve George VI coils.

"What's so slow about snail mail? asks Julian Hughes from Rotorua. "Bought 68 cattle from the Matawhero saleyards last Tuesday. The truck delivering them home to Atiamuri pulled up at about 3.30 pm Wednesday and hadn't even unloaded them when the mailman arrived with their bill for \$58,000 from the Gisborne Mail Centre date-stamped 1700 (Tuesday). Well done NZ Post over that distance, and connecting with the rural delivery mailman as well."

*The New Zealand Herald, 'Sideswipe' column
12 July 2004*

Three days later from The Herald's letters page:

"NO WONDER FARMER GOT HIS BILL QUICKLY

After reading how the bill for the farmer's stock arrived so fast after the purchase of same, I think I know how it got there so quickly.

I'll bet it was being delivered on an NZ Post truck and trailer unit similar to the one I saw at 6.12am on Monday doing at least 100 km/h through the red light at Church St, Penrose.

Obviously NZ Post has picked up pace and speed is of the essence for prompt deliveries."

R.P., Bombay

[South of Auckland, not India! Ed.]

"Once again the stamps that you use to send both your news bulletin and the annual supplement for your catalogue have come unscathed. I appreciate the attention paid to ensuring the stamps are well fastened to the letter or small packet. Don't get too many New Zealand stamps, so appreciate variety sent on the newsletter envelope. Now have three nice copies of the \$10 definitive; much appreciate your efforts. Look forward to my continued association with your enterprise."

JOT - Ontario

WARTIME POSTAL HISTORY

Family accumulation of WWII Covers.

An amazing selection of OAS envelopes, which effectively outline the experiences of one family during the course of WWII. The covers include exchanges between three male family members, probably brother or cousins, in various theatres of war as well as several from friends of the principal correspondent. Taken together, they represent a remarkable account of just how mobile people could be in branches of the services during war and additionally offer a huge range of usages, postmarks, stamps, routes and rates which would form a superb basis for any postal history collection of wartime correspondence. Documents are few and far between, mainly part letters on aerograms. These however, do give some indication of the relationship of the correspondents. The collection appears to be complete or near-complete for, at least, the principal correspondent.

- 10(a) Accumulation of approximately 80 covers written during 1940-41 during the principal correspondent's service in Egypt. Included are mainly "OAS" (green on buff), censored envelopes with a variety of Egyptian, British, South African, Australian, NZ frankings. There is a range of rates in all cases and considerable duplication in the Egyptian and British usages. Several mixed frankings including British and New Zealand stamps, or British, South African and New Zealand stamps. Several covers with censor tape. A huge variety of postmarks and censor markings. Also, 14 "airmail letter card" with a variety of NZ, GB and South African stamps. Also one YMCA cover and one airmail cover of possibly Italian origin. Note: All of this section is addressed to New Zealand and ceases in 1941 after injury and repatriation to New Zealand.

In the second section of several dozen covers, the letters are addressed to the family in Wellington by several other family members, one of whom is based in India, undergoing officer training and writes from a variety of locations. Some are addressed to Egypt and some to Wellington on the principal correspondent's return from Egypt. One at least is re-addressed. Impressive selection of Indian postmarks, censor marks, stamps and routes and rates.

The third section is from another family member who is with the RNZAF as a Flight Officer in 1944, who appears to have been on secondment to the RAF with two air letters coming from 203 Squadron in India and "section 46" in Ceylon. This family member appears to also have been seconded to the Royal Canadian Air force in Ottawa. With one Canadian letter readdressed from Egypt to New Zealand. This family member appears to have an extremely varied air force career during the War and may have been seconded to air forces of two countries, and been based in a variety of places. Research is needed to see exactly what his role was (possibly liaison).

The fourth section is a small selection of envelopes, including one POW card in 1945 from Stalag VIIA to Wellington.

Four are written by a Polish friend. A variety of censored envelopes, mainly British stamps and the most interesting selection of Polish postmarks and censor marks. Research is needed but these two appear to have been sent from Egypt. There is one censored, a letter from Uganda, one from the United States with a variety of re-addressing and markings and one from South Africa.

A fascinating research collection, comprising 111 covers.

\$875

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.*



AIR MAIL

11/11/38

24359

6 pl. W. J. B. Hobbs

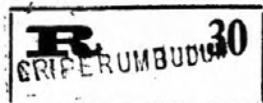
16 R.O.C., N.L.E.

2 N.L.E.F.

Middle East Forces

12 Khandallah Road

Wellington



K.B.B. ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Is letter in English



LT. C. I. HOBBS
124 I.G.P.T. Coy
FIELD P.O.
SRI PERUMBUDUR

Ex-lot 10(a) front and reverse,
Registered Censored India to Egypt
to Wellington, see page ten

MAJOR ERRORS OF THE 1970s

An amazing assortment of some of the very best of Varieties which came forth during this interesting period of New Zealand Stamp History – the end of the wholesale use of the photogravure process to produce our stamps. Many of the varieties listed here have proved hugely popular in the last 10-20 years and it can fairly be said that the interest paid to them by collectors was never wavered since they were discovered.

1970 Pictorials

2c Tussock Butterfly

- | | | | |
|------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1(a) | P3a(z) | 2c Watermark inverted (W.8c) | UHM \$20 |
| (b) | P3b(x) | " No wmk, Black colour omitted | \$700 |
| (c) | P3b(y) | " Yellow colour offset on back | UHM \$200 |

3c Lichen Moth

- | | | | |
|------|--------|--|-------|
| 2(a) | P5a(z) | 3c Block of four. Partial double perforations. | \$100 |
| (b) | P5a(y) | " Wmk, Inverted (W.8c) | \$5 |
| (c) | P5a(x) | " Double paper (reel join) in vertical strip of four including bottom selvedge and part imprint. Very rare | \$500 |

4c Puriri Moth

- | | | | |
|------|--------|---|----------------|
| 3(a) | P6a(z) | 4c Watermark inverted (W.8c) | \$7.50 |
| (b) | P6b(b) | " (Booklet issue) wmk W.8b booklet in which the 4c panes feature, <i>Pane 1</i> a prominent white flaw to leading edge of moth at R2/1, <i>Pane 2</i> the above flaw has been retouched, the complete booklet | \$45 |
| (c) | P6c(z) | 4c No wmk, Dark green (wing veins) omitted. Set of three with one partial and one normal. | \$20 |
| (d) | P6c(x) | 4c Purple-brown colour omitted | UHM \$500 |
| (e) | P6c(y) | " Light Green omitted | UHM \$500 |
| (f) | P6c(w) | " Blue colour omitted | UHM copy \$600 |
| (g) | P6c | " Right selvedge horizontal strip of 5 showing in three copies the scarce "Milky Way" variety "speckled blue" | \$15 |
| (h) | P6c | " Bottom left corner block of 18 (including plate block) in which two major paper creases, one in the bottom selvedge distorted the sheet during the printing of the blue colour such that the bottom rows have patches of missing blue colour or a noticeable colour shift downwards in the blue. A most unusual item. | \$100 |

7c Leather Jacket

- | | | | |
|------|--------|---|-------|
| 4(a) | P9b(z) | 7c no wmk. Plate Block of eight (1A) showing a complete double strike of the double comb perforation moving from the left. It affects two left hand vertical rows. Lovely variety | \$475 |
|------|--------|---|-------|

10c Royal Stamp (Coat of Arms)

- | | | | |
|------|---------|---|-------|
| 5(a) | P12b(z) | 10c no wmk, Rosine colour omitted (hair ribbon) | \$125 |
| (b) | P12b(x) | " Deep blue colour omitted (bluish gum). Spectacular | \$600 |
| (c) | P12b(w) | " Silver colour omitted | \$350 |
| (d) | P12b(v) | " Light blue colour omitted | \$750 |
| (e) | P12b(u) | " Silver colour offset on back | \$125 |
| (f) | P12b(q) | " Red colour offset on back | \$50 |
| (g) | P12b(p) | " Perforation misplacement (two blue border lines at top rows 2 to 10). Vertical pair including selvedge copy and row 2. Spectacular. | \$300 |



4(a)



5(d)



5(b)



5(c)



1(b)



7(b)

MAJOR ERRORS OF THE 1970s (Cont/d)

15c Maori Fish Hook

- 6(a) P13a(z) 15c Inverted wmk (W.8b). Top selvage single UHM \$75

18c Maori Club

- 7(a) P14a(x) 18c Inverted wmk \$100
 (b) P14b(y) " No wmk, major Black colour shift, lovely bottom right selvage single showing the huge shift of the carved pattern (3½mm) and the same shift in the colour guidelines in the selvage \$250

25c Hauraki Gulf National Park

- 8(a) P17b 25c No wmk, nice single example showing visible double impression in the Black colour. \$50

50c Able Tasman National Park

- 9(a) P19a(z)(1) 50c Headland on right (pale green) omitted. Fine example from the second printing. \$250
 (b) P19a(y) 50c Shore (pinkish buff) omitted \$80
 (c) P19a(x) 50c Block of four showing double perforations throughout, (this is no "almost" variety) \$100
 (d) P19a(w) 50c Major (light green) colour shift. Pale green right hand headland 2mm high \$150
 (e) P19a(v) 50c Left (dark green) headland omitted. This is a massive variety, spectacular \$650
- 10(a) P30a(v) and (t) 4c Photogravure surcharge with an upward shift of the overprint. Bottom selvage pair showing bottom stamp, bars at top right, upper stamp bars at top right and 4c at lower left (reverse position). Superb variety. \$1,000
- 4c on 2½c. Provisional
- 11(a) P30b(v) 4c Surcharge offset on back. Nice strip of three with two partial offsets and one complete offset (4c in bars). Offset shows imprint of bed of press. \$350
 (b) P30b(n) 4c Block of four showing albino impression of the overprint. Also listed as P4a(z). (Cat \$1,200). \$500
 (c) P30b(s) 4c Impression of double surcharge one albino. Superbly prominent albino surcharge out of position with printed surcharge. Single copy \$150
 (d) P30b(w) 4c Surcharge double (twice heavily impressed). A most significant and spectacular error – rare seen thus. \$600

"Postafix" Provisional

- 12(a) P31a, P32a 7c on 3c and 8c on 4c. One of five sets known to have been completed of a complete reconstruction of the Postafix coil overprints surcharge plates. A great rarity, virtually never seen. \$500

MAJOR ERRORS OF THE 1970s (Cont/d)

1975 PICTORIALS

10c Queen Elizabeth II

- 14(a) PA6b(y) Cresset rose. Plate 2B(4). Partial plate block of 8 including corner selvedge. Full double strike of the perforating comb moving from left to right (left vertical rows). Superb item and rare. \$750
- (b) PA7b 7c Plate 2B(5). Plate block of 10 with a perforated left selvedge. An extra strike of the double comb perf. head has perforated the left selvedge (normally imperf.) and the holes coincide perfectly with all other perforations in this sheet. Unusual and probably unique. \$100
- (c) PA8b 8c Josephine Bruce. Plate 2B(4). Nice plate block of 10 showing partial double perforations extending three holes into left hand vertical column. \$125
- (d) PA10b(u) 10c pair imperf. Vertical pair in superb condition UHM \$400
- (e) PA16a(z) 30c Toheroa. Violet colour offset on back. Fine \$300

COMMEMORATIVES

- 15(a) S115a, S117a 18c Blindfolded Justice plates 1221 and 1a2a2a1a in UHM. Beautiful set. \$400
- (b) S167a(z) 8c Olympic Rowers, Gold colour doubled, single example \$100
- (c) S170a(z) 4c Steam Locos, Black colour doubled. Fine example \$80
- (d) S171a(y) 5c Steam Locos, Red colour doubled. \$100
- (e) S178a(z) 5c Paraplegic Basketball printed on unsurfaced paper, single copy, unconditionally guaranteed by CP from the original sheet \$200
- (f) SM182-6 Miniature sheet, NZ Day 1974. Massively misguillotined example with part of miniature sheet to the left and interpanular gutter intact. \$375

CHRISTMAS STAMPS

- 16(a) SC16b(z) Church window Greendale, Brown figure of value (5c) omitted \$400

SCENIC ISSUES

- 17(a) SS13a(z) 6c Great Barrier Island, pair, one stamp imperforate left with selvedge \$500
- (b) SS19a(z) 18c Kaweka Forest Park, Dark (blue) colour omitted in vertical strip with partial and normal. Absolutely authentic and guaranteed. \$450

HEALTH STAMPS

- 18(a) T45b(z) 4c+1c 1973 Prince Edward, Red colour offset on back \$250

SELECTED ITEMS

World War II Memorabilia

- 19 (a) Christmas Dinner 1941. Menu from 3 NZ General Hospital, Middle East. Illustrated on the front page this month (both sides) it includes the signature of every occupant of Beds No. 1 to No. 24 of Tent 19. The Hospital appears to be named Helwich. Noted on the front are four or five nurses and A. Macfarlane, CF (Padre). And the menu? Standard fare but hardly to be sneezed at in wartime. \$250

(b) King George V, Recess engraved 4d Deep Purple

Printed from plate 44. Reconstruction in fine used copies. Glorious item by anybody's standards. This is a complete construction (10 rows of 12 stamps - equals 120 copies). All stamps are identified by flaws, re-entries, retouches, etc. Note that the basic used copy in this Issue is priced at \$5 and the reconstruction contains at least 8 examples of the scarce Deep bright violet shade. In fact all the major shades are represented in this truly superb replating. Also included is a copy of the monumental replating study done by ER Wilson. This allows the lucky purchaser to verify and trace every copy in the sheet. The fine assemblage. \$1,500

"For the past three and half weeks I have been in Bali and Java, so have been in comunicado. I survived volcanic eruptions in Java and train accidents then promptly put my back out painfully and am now lying flat on my back like a stiff fallen over soldier. My resolve from now on is not to go backpacking all over SE Asia or up 2000m volcanoes, but to confine myself to the benign hobby of stamping. I see among my welter of unopened mail a package from you. I will get round to opening it and dealing with it when I can move. My last purchase of the Christmas stamp shortly before I went to Bali still thrills me. This email is to let you know why I have not responded to your latest package, but I will when I can move, probably another week or two according to the doctor. Meanwhile I am being lectured by my family to accept my age and not think I am twenty trying to scale 2000m volcanoes that erupted three days after I had been there, Mt. Bromo, and killed three tourists."

J.M. - Australia

"On page six of your June newsletter you ask for input about the typeface used in your newsletter. As you may note, I use Times New Roman for my emails and for any documents I print. That is my preferred typeface. But I will be certain to read the newsletter in any typeface since I enjoy it very much. Just don't go to Gothic or Cyrillic. It would take too long to read then."

R.D. - Canada



14(a)



9(e)



10(a)



11(d)

Recent Purchases and Offers from Stock

- 454(a) K15a(w) 1926 1d Field Marshal imperf pair UHM \$300
- (b) K015a(y) 1927 1d Official imperf at top, hinged mint (cat \$100) \$45
- (c) L2d(3) 1936 1d Kiwi Carmine-red shade UHM \$15
- (d) L2d(3) " " " " LHM \$7.50
- (e) L2d(w) " plate A3 R9/1, 9/2 minor flaws plate block of four UHM \$30
- (f) L2d(w) " " " " UH/LH \$20
- (g) L3c 1936 1½d Maori Cooking wmk inv and rev, fine UHM \$80
- (h) L3c " " " " LHM \$45
- (i) L3d 1936 1½d Maori Cooking R9/2, 10/2 reentries (doubling of string from hand to basket) plate 1A, block of four R9/1, 9/2, 10/1, 10/2 UHM \$75
- (j) L3d 1936 1½d Maori Cooking, a second plate 1A block of four with the two reentries, positions R9/2, 9/3, 10/2, 10/3 UHM \$75
- (k) L7b 1936 4d Mitre Peak, plate 2A plate block of six, not showing (obviously) any of the plate 1 R7 and 8 MITRE retouches, 5UH/1LH (cat \$90) \$50
- (l) L7c 1941 4d Mitre Peak, p.14 line, a lower selvedge block of four positions R7/5, 7/6, R8/5, 8/6, with perf guidemarks, fine well-centred UHM \$1,100
- (m) L9b(z) 1936 6d Harvesting inv wmk, UHM \$75
- (n) L9b(z) " " " " LHM \$55
- (o) L11c(z) 1938 9d Maori Panel inv wmk, UHM \$250
- 455(a) L1a-L13a set ½d-2/- on 1 May 1935 First Day Covers (13) Wellington to Wanganui, clean and tidy (cat complete set \$325) \$180
- (b) Radio Corporation of New Zealand Ltd parcel labels
- (i) 1945, stamped 4d Mitre Peak, 1/- Tui, 2/- Capt Cook and New Zealand Parcel-Post label \$40
- (ii) 19 June 1945, part label stamped 4d Mitre Peak, 3/- Mt Egmont \$30
- (c) Fiscal usage on Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd marine insurance premium debit notes, including War Risk Premium
- (i) 26 July 1943, covering wooden handles from Hope, Arkansas, 'via Frisco', to Auckland, stamped 2/- Capt Cook \$15
- (ii) 1944, stamped 3/- Mt Egmont, 9d Centennial \$15
- (iii) 1944, SS Aorangi, stamped 2/- Capt Cook, 3d Centennial \$15
- (iv) 7 August 1945, covering brass from Dunedin to Auckland, stamped 2/- Capt Cook \$15
- 456(a) 010a 1960 8d Rata set of two matching top left corner selvedge blocks of four, OV10a R1/1 large white flaw on leaf, OV10b R1/1 flaw retouched out (cat \$61) UHM \$50

- 456(b) V6a/c 4 May 1935 set of three Air stamps on fine illustrated First Day Cover utilizing a cacheted (Gateway to Maori Pa, Rotorua) 1935 Pictorials FDC envelope, with manuscript alterations: 'Official' deleted, 'Pictorial' deleted and substituted by 'Air Mail', excellent rare cover \$350
- (c) SM122/5 1969 Capt Cook min sheet FDC (cat \$90) \$50
- (d) 19 Sept 1972 pictorial hand stamp World Energy Conference International Executive Council Meeting, Wairakei on WEC IECM airmail envelope, stamped P2a 1c butterfly, T44b 4c health \$1
- (e) Z015f 1908 £1 Longtype Official, nice hinged mint copy (cat UHM \$2,250) Special Price \$975
- (f) Z015f " " " " , a fine used example (cat \$850) \$725
- 457(a) NZ Antarctica: A set of proof impressions from 1907 and 1910 of the British Antarctic Expedition NZ on Post Office Memo. 21 Dec 1907 in black, 22 Nov 1910 in red. The 1907 date is that of which the canceller was handed over to Shackleton, before he sailed from NZ on 1 Jan 1908. The 1910 date is that of which the canceller was reissued to RF Scott, before he sailed from NZ on 29 Nov 1910. Also a proof impression of the cachet used on the reverse of BAE envelopes and as a letter heading. An important Antarctic group \$675
- (b) Ross Deps 1977 Canterbury University Psych Group envelope and contents, plus cachets front and reverse \$40
- (c) Japan (!): A Kiwi collector in the 1970's visited the Japan Post Office stand at a Stamp Show and could not resist buying a selection ... and they sat in his NZ stockbook (recently purchased) ever since! 1970 defs 13 stamps to 200y. Expo '70 min sheet and booklet (both containing a rather fine Japanese artwork 'Grass shaken by the Autumn Wind' by H Sakai), Winter Olympics Sapporo '72 min sheet. All UHM \$60 lot
- (d) From the same stockbook comes a small folder with GB 1840 1d black two margins, 1841 1d redbrown imperf, 1854 1d red perf, plus various odds from Bahamas, Fiji, Samoa, etc (22 stamps) and 1958 Wellington Railway Registered receipt \$40
- (e) Pitcairn Islands 6 Nov 1955 NZSCo. Cover to Wellington, stamped complete set GVI defs ½d-2/6d SG1/8, but only 1d and 8d stamps have received the Pitcairn Island postmark. The 8d alone on cover is cat £70 (\$200). \$50

"I wish you and C.P. well and long may the business prosper. I have had a lot of contact with C.P. right back to the days of Campbell himself."

A.L.N - Lyttelton



454(I)



456(e)

"A note to tell you how delighted I was when I received my new Binder. It came by courier but it had stamps on it, not those white stickers! and what beautifully franked stamps too. I was also interested in the lovely 'Old Auckland' paper jacket. My mother-in-law's family were old residents of Auckland, they built the old wooden wharves in the 1800's, and the jacket reminded me of some of her old photos."

CIE – Palmerston North

(Note: The cover painting, from an original by Bruce Bryant of Auckland, actually shows 'Taihape Post Office about 1900'. Editor)

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