

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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Escape from enemy-occupied Greece. E.B. Gladding's rough and ready map drawn immediately after the experience.

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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THE ALLIED EVACUATION OF GREECE TO CRETE 1941. A TALE OF EVASION AND DARING

By Warwick Paterson

The appearance of an escape story worthy of a movie casts new light on the doomed allied defensive of Greece in 1941. Here's the background to the story.

Background

Mussolini's bungled attack on Greece in 1940 with its lack of strategy had exasperated Hitler who in turn had hoped that allied access to the European continent through Greece would be thus prevented. In April 1939 after the Italians had invaded Albania the British had guaranteed Greek independence and the Italian attack in Greece triggered the arrival of Royal Air Force bombers in Italy's main fuel supply region – the oil fields of Ploesti.

Hitler's big concern at the opening of a new front to his rear was heightened by the fact that he had now decided on "Operation Barbarossa" – the attack on Russia. However the arrival of the RAF in Greece was a threat more apparent than real.

Some of the British in Greece seemed to regard their campaign as a romantic Byronic adventure. Greece was a country where wars were fought in the manner of a century before and the Greek army used the locals and their pack animals to carry ammunition and supplies across the wild terrain since motor transport was thin on the ground and the Greek army. Churchill was particularly interested in taking over Crete in order to aid the army in Greece. This freed the Cretan division fight in Greece as reserve to the Greek army. The Cretans served with extreme distinction but were thereby denied to the later defence of Crete.

By 10th January 1941 Hitler had decided to send a force to Libya to prop up the Italians including the X Air Corps from Sicily. Meanwhile the RAF was experiencing success against the Italian Air Force. By 1st of March the German 12th Army began to cross the Danube from Romania and the British Government which was working hard to create alliances in the developing situation found its military reserves in the area severely stretched. By now the Expeditionary Force made up mainly of Australian and New Zealand troops were leaving Alexandria for Greece in the anticipated invasion up through Yugoslavia towards Vienna. The anticipation did not last long however after the arrival in Greece. They would have felt even more pessimistic had they known that panicked staff at HQ Middle East had started to work in secret on evacuation details as a precaution! The arrival of the Second NZ Expeditionary Force had not been told of their destination after camping in the hillside pine woods surrounding the north of Athens. The more thoughtful began to wonder why they made up the majority of the ultimately doomed expeditionary force sent to honour a British obligation. The Australian Commander Lt General Thomas Blamey and his NZ counterpart Major General Bernard Freyberg have also been criticised for not passing on their by now pervasive doubts about the excessive risk of the operation.

The Germans were preparing a force of 29 divisions, nearly 2000 aircraft for the Balkan campaign. Nothing it appears was to be left to chance with Barbarossa looming.

The Allied Forces suffered heavily from the cold during the ensuing battles. While NZ troops distinguished themselves in several actions with Germans these were all too few. A feature of the campaign was the tremendous generosity of the Greeks, troops being feted by villagers and one commanding officer being held up when the priest blessed his car with holy water. The welcome for the Germans was noticeably less enthusiastic. By 20th April the Allies were in full retreat and the last major air battle took place on that day. By 24th April the fifth NZ Artillery and the Northumberland Hussars were fighting a determined rearguard action and pulled out that night. By the end of April withdrawal was in full swing with members of the Greek royal household in tow. On 26th April New Zealanders were still fighting in a chaotic situation against the landings of German paratroopers. The Fourth NZ Brigade was by now on its way to the Peloponnese to embark. Ferrying them out to the cruisers, destroyers and merchant ships was moving slowly. While most of the evacuated troops were lifted by warship other parties including officers and more soldiers left in smaller boats. The ships heading for Crete full of troops ran the gauntlet of the Luftwaffe. In the worst disaster a Dutch merchant ship and two British destroyers were sunk with the loss of 700 men. Fifty survived.

However, groups of troops parted from their units lived rough avoiding the Germans' attempts to capture them and often appreciating the hospitality of the Greeks. One group including Sgt E.B. Gladding found their way eventually off Greece and the following is the first letter Sgt Gladding wrote home to his family in New Zealand.

It is reproduced just as it was written and has the true quality of an account written soon after the event.

Sgt E. B. Gladding 23129
24th Sn. A. Coy.
N.Z.E.F Middle East Forces

26/5/41

My Dear Mother and Sister Betty,

Well at last many waters have flowed beneath the bridge since my last letters and I know you must be worried. However let's get on with the story. On March 17th, we left Alexandria, after experiencing in camp a frightful sandstorm, in which, quite honestly one could not see his own feet. We arrived at Athens after travelling in a famous warship, and a few days later left the city for the North of Greece. We received great acclamation in the march thru' the city, receiving flowers, and kisses from the big crowd. Going by in cattle trucks we duly arrived alongside Salonika. As you know the Greeks turned it in and us few Aussies and NZ's were left to fight a rearguard action right thru' to Tripolis to the south of Greece. At one place the Huns broke thru' by weight of numbers and my Coy. were told to dump everything except rations, arms and ammunitions to cover the withdrawal of one of the Coys. Consequently, I lost all clothing and personal gear, blankets and overcoat and all the knitted stuff etc except what I stood up in. Even had to tear up photos and letters in case of capture. However kept Stella's special wedding photo and the one taken of my family at the wedding. We had no air support, not seeing an R.A.F. plane during the whole retreat. You can imagine – or can you? – what a time we had from the Hun planes, being continually heavily bombed and

machine gunned by them, besides of course artillery fire. However, we were just one step ahead of the Huns and I myself didn't get a scratch.

On April 26th my platoon with several others were completely cut off just a few miles from Kalamai or Kalamastu. Being heavily outnumbered both in men and ammunition and no tanks or artillery and no air support, my officer instructed the men, totalling about 100 to divide themselves into sections under N.C.O. and to do their best to get off Greece. When we were cut off we were the Battalion to embark that night for Crete. Incidentally 24th were the last full body of men left in Greece and last to leave. We did as instructed and I took five men with me and made off in a South West direction – this was at 5p.m. My men were reinforcements to my platoon, and were Syd May, a farmer, Nick Kerup, a seaman, John Lewis, a farmer, Lew Freeman a Fiji planter, Peter Hetherington Martin, a part owner of a Fiji goldmine. We travelled all night, one of the boys having a compass. On the way we picked up a straggler who had dropped out from one of our parties, (I being the last to leave,) his name was Jim Simpson, a farmer, and we kept him moving. We hid next day and travelled over the mountains in the night and also the next day. We took that risk as night travelling over treacherous mountains was slow, extremely difficult and dangerous. That morning we were hungry and decided to call in at a Millers place, like an old- world painting – and ask for food. Previously we had shared one tin of bully beef between 7 men with 2 small biscuits each for a day's meal. This miller not only supplied us with barley bread, goat cheese, and wine, but supplied us with a guide to the next village where there was an English speaking Greek.

Digressing for a moment I'd like to say that Greece is an extremely mountainous country, the north having big areas planted with barley and vineyards. The south is more fertile, though a little less mountainous with big orchards of olive trees, fig trees, orange groves and barley fields. In the North people seem to congregate in hamlets and from there go to their fields miles away not like N.Z. where the people live on their farms. In the south are people more scattered, the lower class having their patch of barley, or orchard of olives, a vineyard, and some goats and so live off the land. There is plenty of brooks and streams of lovely fresh water in the ravines.

To get back – this guide took us up just outside the village while he went forward to fetch the other fellow along. Alas, he came back with no man, he having left the village. We were very down in the dumps, especially as he told us that the village, on the coast, for which we were making was occupied by the Hun. We decided to go right back deeper into the mountains and do the best we could when two Greek policemen arrived, one a Captain. We thought we were done for. However, they persuaded us to go to the village with them and here they and the villagers gave us a sumptuous feast of fried pig fat, fried goat, barley bread, goat cheese, lettuce, and raw beans in olive oil, and wine. All their food is done and swims with olive oil. We ate to rather an amazed audience of peasants. The Policemen then supplied us with two guides to the next village. Here we met up with another guide who took us to the head man of the village who fed us with bread and cheese in his mudwalled kitchen. On our way here, were given some more food and wine by kind hearted peasants. We left the head man and the guide took us away some miles down to a beach where we were to be smuggled aboard a freighter but before arriving there were met by excited Greeks who informed our guide that the Germans had again beaten us and were in occupation there, - disappointed again.

However our guide led us away by devious paths and were met in a gully by three men. They offered to help us and we risked it. They took us to a hideout in the scrub and fed and hid us for ten days. About the second day we saw a body of N.Z. soldiers from our hideout marching down the road under German Guard. We heard from our host that they stopped at his mill and there five men wrote their names on paper, handed it to him, which names he handed to me, there was about 42 all told and had given themselves up on account of lack of food.

The Germans had now issued a proclamation that any Greeks found sheltering English Soldiers would be immediately shot and they were visiting houses and confiscating much of the food. On the third day we were discovered by two children and our host hurriedly moved us to a place which was a picture. Situated in a deep ravine under a spreading plane tree it had a rushing brook alongside. The route to this hideout I really cannot describe, it would need a sensational fiction writer and anyway would not be believed – it was a real smugglers path. For the remainder of the ten days he fed us. It was a hard job for this man to feed 7 men for 10 days and did we hunger. I'll say.

One very small meal per day for 10 days was not so good. However all this time he was making efforts to raise money to buy a sailing boat. This was very difficult as most of the suitable boats were purposefully shot at by the Huns, to prevent escape. Eventually, on the 10th day, May 10th, he and his friends had subscribed money and bought a boat. After kissing of these men, and embracing, we departed at night under a guide. This guide was supplied by him, and intended going with us in the boat – after an hour's traveling over tracks, we arrived at the brothers place, a Greek priest, a great old chap, who gave us bread, cheese, wine and figs – the place had only one room, and mud walled, and earth floor. We climbed through the window – at 1 a.m. we left under this guide, and made an exhausting tramp over the mountains until sunrise, and then hid. However we were discovered by a shepherd – these and other discoveries were rather nerve racking as we did not know the outcome – however this chap came back with plenty of food - the usual – at Noon the owner, his wife and children arrived with heaps of food – the usual olive oil soaked variety. Two Palestinian soldiers were introduced to us, who wanted to go away with our party - however they didn't like the sailing boat idea. Such boats being machine gunned by the German planes at sea – they wanted a motor boat, being quicker. We were determined, not relishing the idea of remaining in Greece, with the slim prospect of getting such a boat, so they left us – that night our host took us to his home. Climbing through a window they fed us, not wisely, but too well, and also plenty of cigarettes. Later his friends tramped in, and watched us. They couldn't speak English, and we could only speak a few Greek phrases and words. Anyway they also tried to persuade us from the sailing boat. About midnight the good wife prepared a bed of home spun rugs on the floor, when in came our guide with another guide, and off we went to the mountains, making for the end of the Peninsular, where our boat was – we traveled all night over frightful country (cursed barking dogs) and laid up at sunrise.

Here we were discovered by a woman, and moved into a dry creek bed in a ravine – here we were again discovered – the woman had seen us move, and had informed her employer. This Greek turned out trumps – more luck he was rather a wealthy Greek, was in America during the last war, enlisted with the Yanks, and fought in France. He spoke perfect Yankee and some perfect Australian. He showed us his medals, wounds, etc., and wanted to buy us a boat right away.

To be continued.

NEW ZEALAND POST IN 2005

By Andrew Dolphin

Each year for the last three or four years, the New Zealand Post Stamp Calendar has arrived later and later. Last year, in 2004, it didn't arrive until mid-February. This year it did not arrive in the CP offices until 6 April 2005! For a twelve month calendar this obviously means that a third of the year has already gone. However, a quick perusal of the issues in the final three months of 2005 gave a hint of possible reasons why this NZ Post Stamp Calendar was so late this year.

But first details of each New Issue for 2005 as follows:

Already issued on **12 January** are this year's Chinese Lunar New Year stamps the "Year of the Rooster". Five stamps depicting the NZ farmyard and a two-value miniature sheet. The 45c is also available in self-adhesive, both in booklet and coils of 100. Next up on **2 February** was a set titled 2005 Commemoratives commemorating YMCA, Rotary International and NZ Lions, six stamps and no less than four miniature sheets. We have also had some definitive reprints: 5c four kiwi, 10c five kiwi, 50c two kiwi, \$2 one kiwi and 45c self-adhesive two kiwi.

2 March saw part one of a three part set commemorating One Hundred and Fifty Years of New Zealand Stamps. This was a superb set of five stamps and accompanying miniature sheet 1855 to 1905. The same day the Stamp Calendar arrived saw part two of this set released, **6 April**, 1905 to 1955 this time as well as the five stamps and miniature sheet, the 45c and 90c are available in self-adhesive booklets and a coil of 100 in the 45c.

The list for the rest of the year is as follows: **21 April** - Pacific Explorer Exhibition Miniature Sheet; **4 May** a set postponed from November last year entitled "Café Culture". This takes the most interesting format of five free-form self-adhesives stamps in the shape of coffee cups! Then on **1 June** we see three sets of stamps issued: a single \$2 commemorating the Centenary of the Stamp Vending Machine, a NZ invention; the First Day Cover for this stamp looks particularly attractive. A set for the visiting British Lions Rugby Tour and finally part three of 150 Years of NZ Stamps the years 1955 to 2005. This is followed on **6 July** by new 2005 NZ Greetings Stamps and on **3 August** by two sets, the first featuring the Kakapo, the large South Island parrot, part of the WWF Nature series and the 2005 Health Stamps and miniature sheet. Later on **19 August**, a miniature sheet for the Taipei 2005 Philatelic Exhibition. September 2005 is currently without a set of new stamps – one wonders if NZ Post will 'find' something to squeeze in here!

And then comes the first of the two big surprises - **5 October** "King Kong". This is followed by two sets on **2 November**, Christmas 2005 and the annual Ross Dependency set, and a miniature sheet for NZ 2005 Stamp Exhibition on **17 November**. Then the second surprise - on **1 December** "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe".

It seems obvious to me following the phenomenal success of The Lord of the Rings stamps for NZ Post that every effort has been made to secure permission

and be granted a licence from the trademark holders to feature these two important new NZ films. We note that for Lord of the Rings all three books and the characters, events, items, and places therein permission and a licence had to be sought from the film company New Line Cinema Productions Inc. (an AOL Time Warner Company) and from the trademark holder The Saul Zaentz d/b/a Tolkien Enterprises (All rights reserved) and one would imagine that similar complicated negotiations have only recently been successfully brought to fruition enabling the release of the 2005 Stamp Calendar with the announcement of these two approaching film issues.

'King Kong' is of course the next major project from Peter Jackson following his Lord of the Rings trilogy. 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe' is by Andrew Adamson of 'Shrek' movies fame another NZ director, with his major new film of the first volume of C.S. Lewis' 'Chronicles of Narnia'. If this first film is a critical and financial success (and all indications are that it most certainly will be) the likelihood is that all seven volumes of the Chronicles of Narnia will be turned into films thus quite conceivably producing a further six sets of Narnia stamps to come in future years.

NZ Post Upgrades Equipment

In an article in the New Zealand Herald on 4 April 2005, NZ Post announced that it is buying ten new barcoding machines and ten new bar code readers from Japanese company NEC to replace its existing twelve ageing processing machines at Metro Mail Centres in Auckland, South Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington and Christchurch. NEC will also provide software. NZ Post which has annual revenues of just over \$1 billion delivered one billion items of mail last year. The existing machines, some now 12 years old process between 20,000 and 30,000 letters an hour. NZ Post said that the new machines would not be any faster but that there would be a big improvement in sorting accuracy. NZ Post's application of processing technology was significantly behind world standards with only about 25% of mail fully machine sorted compared with the European average of 80%. The outgoing machines each sorted to 120 destinations whereas that would be increased to 400 destinations with the new machines.

In Auckland to accommodate the new technology it is proposed to close the Auckland Mail Centre in Victoria Street West and South Auckland Mail Centre in Wiri and build a brand new purpose-built single-floor building in three years time to amalgamate their operations. One of the reasons for this was that the existing mail service centre does not have the space that the six new barcoding machines and bar code readers required. The six machines will form three production lines each 70 metres long and made up of a bar coder and a bar code reader. About one million pieces of mail are processed there nightly. The Wiri Mail Centre processes about 750,000 items a day. Similar changes will take place at other main centres throughout NZ. The International Mail Centre at Auckland International Airport would be unaffected. The completed national technology upgrade is planned to cost \$35 million.

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.*

An Observation on Self-Adhesive Roll Manufacture

By Rob Talbot

Philatelists are rarely privy to the precise manufacturing processes that underlie the issues and varieties that give rise to the endless fascination of specialist collecting. John Watts once said to me "Philately is really the study of printing". You are not wrong John, but with the advent of self-adhesives we have to include the study of paper converting to a continually expanding degree – witness the 2004 Olympic issue with its laminated lenticular printed illustration.

However, even the relatively mundane self-adhesive roll (yes its been around for nearly a decade!) can still throw up some wrinkles. Whilst sorting through some join strips one stood out like a sore thumb. One edge was cleanly slit with both sides of the join perfectly aligned. The other edge had one side of the join out of alignment by one millimeter. The only way for this to happen is if the edge is not slit after the two pieces of paper are joined.

Clearly this was a (minor!) paper converting error where the two pieces of paper were not accurately aligned when joined with tape. Together with the regular number of joins found in every roll this proves (if proof was indeed necessary) that the issue was sheet printed rather than on the roll.

Of course I was now very much more observant in my sorting but failed to find anything near a 1mm misalignment. There was the occasional **very** slight misalignment but then I noticed something which reliably denotes a sheet edge. The two issues that, in due course, I researched and therefore on which these notes are based were the "Year of the Rooster" (showing the anatomically wrong ram/ewe!) and the 2-Kiwi "Whale's Tail" reprint.

You will find for both issues that the joining tape is thin, plastic and transparent. If, like me, you had several hundred to check you would find that approximately 14% had the tape falling short of the edge. You would also find that there was a 50:50 split between those falling short of left and right edges (or top and bottom according to design orientation). Note also that the end of the tape has rounded corners showing that a pre-cut strip of tape is used.

Tape is evident at the beginning and end of the 100-stamp roll showing that the sheets are joined, slit and rewound onto large "Jumbo" rolls in the same way as created for FDC production. I also noted, for those rolls in stock, that all joins in a roll were the same, i.e. left, right or centre, exactly as expected. Only where damaged rolls from different positions were joined (repaired) would a very rare exception result.

The only other note of interest is that the ratio of edges to center strips suggests a sheet at the slit/rewinder stage is 800-900mm by 400-450mm. This is arrived at in the following way. The sample size of several hundred strips I was working with is relatively small but spread over two issues to give some degree of randomness. As mentioned above, statistically there will be 14 edge strips in every 100. The remaining 86 will necessarily be centre strips. Because a sheet will have two opposite edges the 14 edge strips denote 7 sheets. Divide 86 by 7 to give about 12 centre strips and a sheet is (approximately!) 14 strips wide.

The number of stamps between joins in the roll is 25. Together with the 14 strips width deduced above we end up with the 800 x 400 mm size previously mentioned. This is an odd shape and size for a print sheet but maybe necessitated by the maximum width of the slit. Alternatively, a print sheet could be 800-900mm square but guillotined to fit the slit.

Remember, the above observations only apply to the SNP Sprintpak productions mentioned above and perhaps others from the same printer. They may prove to be very relevant in positioning flaws in the print sheet. Additionally, this kind of information can give us a good fix on the relative scarcity of flaws or errors found in a sheet. Even if you never realize such an application you will surely add layers to the enjoyment and understanding of observable differences in the stamps that pass through your hands.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter – May 1955

By Campbell Paterson

1d Centennial Double Perf (S27a(z)) There passed through our hands recently an entirely new and unrecorded variety, the 1d 1940 Centennial with double perfs. It was a plate block, E2, and all stamps in the block were doubly perforated. The variance between the two strikes of the comb was not large, but had the result of making all the holes "sausage-shaped." The 2d Centennial exists with double perfs (S29a (z)), but I have not seen it myself. This and now the 1d seem to be the only perf varieties in the issue.

George VI Official Plates We recently had in stock our first few examples of M06a 2d Official Plate 55. We had not seen this before, and therefore had not listed it, though it is recorded in the Handbook, Volume 2. Collectors of these plates, relying on us to list everything should note this now as existing and let us know if they need an example from future stocks. Another new item to record is M02d 1d Official Plate 65. This seems something of a mystery. It has not been recorded anywhere before: even the G.P.O., Wellington did not previously know of it. We have seen only one block to date.

5d Peace Variety (S45a (x)) Mr J.H. Hicks, of England, has shown us a top selvage block of the 5d Peace with distinct partial double perfs. This is an example of an extra strike in the selvage, being so placed that the short rows of pins have doubly perforated the sides of the stamps to a distance of seven holes. This variety has not previously been recorded as far as is known.

4d 1898 Variety: A very attractive variety, not apparently recorded before, is the 4d Terraces London print of 1898 "imperf at top" with wide top selvage. The two copies we have seen recently were in beautifully fresh condition. We will be cataloguing this item as E11a(z).

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From The New Zealand Stamp Collector – May 1920
THE FERRARY COLLECTION

When the owner of the world's most celebrated stamp collection, Baron Philip Von Ferrary La Renotiere, died in Paris on May 20th, 1917 hope ran high that he had bequeathed his stamps to the city of his adoption. The revelation that by his will they passed to German ownership, caused considerable chagrin, mitigated however, by the seizure of the collection by the French Authorities, as enemy property. Now comes the welcome announcement that the French Authorities have decided to disperse the collection by public auction at an early date, and the unique opportunity is thus presented to philatelists the world over of acquiring the gems so long treasured in the Rue Scribe, where they were housed.

In many ways this sale will be famous in the annals of philately. It is the first occasion on which a Government owned collection has been so dispersed, and the first time so many rarities have been gathered in a single sale – or a series of sales. Here are the "Post Office" Mauritius both 1d and 2d, the circular British Guianas, the rarities and classical varieties not only of British Colonies, but of foreign countries with many varieties that have never been recorded in philatelic works of reference. For Ferrary was a recluse who gathered not only normal rarities, but the quaint and strange in philatelic varieties with great avidity. Once secured they were as in a sealed book to the rest of the world, for no portion of the collection was ever exhibited and no knowledge of it imparted to outsiders. It is to the best interests of philately that it should be scattered, for in it should be found much material that students have long been seeking. We shall have more to say of the Ferrary Collection in the near future.

NEW ZEALAND: Mr J. Currie informs us that in examining some of the current "Victory" issue he came across the following:-

½d green. Wmk. Sideways to left, instead of right. (S9a(z))

SECOND SIDEFACES CONTINUED



787(e)



790 (d)



791 (a)



789(d)

- 786(c) **D6e** 4d p10 wmk W4. Dull Green, Blue Green and Green in beautifully centred, LH examples (3). \$200
Or LH with Adson in brown \$175
Or in FU, a Dull Green \$7
Or in CU, Deep Green and Blue Green (2). \$10
Or D6e(Z) Mixed perforations (10 & 12½). Nice example of this rarity with p10 top and sides and perf. 10 row out of place into the design at base. P12½ re-perforation at base (perfs slightly broken away). A few clipped perfs lower left side. \$250
- (d) **D6f** 4d p10 x 11 wmk W4. Hinged example in Pale Green \$135
Or FU dated example \$25
Or D6f(Z) Beautiful vertical pair. Double perforations (11). FCU \$250
Or If unsold after a reasonable period the single \$140
- (e) **D6g** 4d p11 wmk W4. Deep Green and Blue Green in UHM. \$250
Singles (2). \$15
Or the two shades in VFU (2). \$15
Or D6g(Z) 4d Double perforations. Lovely looking LHM copy, minor gum stains (cat. \$225) \$135
- 5d Olive-Black**
- 787(a) **D7a** 5d p12 x 11½ wmk W4. Fine UHM example. \$200
Or very LH \$100
Or very FU \$55

787(a)	Or D7a(X) 5d FCU showing double strike of the comb head. Perf. 12 x 11½ right side and base. Co-incident perforations at top and left sides. Dated copy 1898. Rare. Extraordinary item.	\$1,500
(b)	D7d 5d p10 wmk W4. Well centred example UHM.	\$200
	Or UHM example with Adson in Red	\$400
	Or very LH	\$275
	Or very FU	\$50
	Or with Adson very FU	\$80
(c)	D7e 5d p10 x 11 W4. Very fine example UHM.	\$200
	Or amazingly LH example.	\$150
	Very FU	\$50
(d)	D7f 5d p11, wmk W4. Fine UHM centred right.	\$175
	Or LH	\$100
	Or very FU	\$50
(e)	Or D7f (?) Compound perforations 11 & 12½. Unlisted item showing perf. 12½ at the top and bottom and perf. 11 at sides. Out of place perf. 11 row through design at the base. The stamp appears to originate from a perf. 11 sheet and re-perforated with p12½ line machine at top and bottom. (cf D7d(Z) mixed perforations 10 & 12½.) The stamp is offered with the undertaking that we shall – for the successful buyer – obtain a Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Expert Committee Certificate free of charge. Subject to certification we believe that this stamp is genuine in all respects with genuine patching to the base of the stamp. As such, it is a unique discovery and will be listed in the CP Catalogue. LHM	\$3,950

6d Brown (Die 1)

788(a)	D8a 6d p12 x 11½ wmk W3. Unhinged mint in Pale Brown centred low.	\$300
	Or UHM in Brown, centred high and left	\$300
	Or FU	\$15
(b)	D8b 6d p12 x 11½ wmk W4. Hinged example.	\$200
	Or Good CU	\$10
(c)	D8c 6d p12 x 11½ wmk W5 (Life Insurance paper). FU example dated.	\$100
(d)	D8e 6d p10 wmk W4. Unused copy (no gum)	\$50
	Or Fine CU. Brown	\$125
	Or Deep Brown	\$125

6d Brown (Die 2)

789(a)	D8g 6d p12 x 11½ wmk W4. LH example off-centre high into the right	\$200
(b)	D8h 6d p10, wmk W4. LH example in Brown.	\$200
	Or Sepia-Brown	\$200
	Or Fine used examples of the two shades, CU (2).	\$20
(c)	D8k 6d p10 x 11, wmk W4. LH example in Pale Sepia.	\$200

	Or Fine commercially used examples in Deep Brown and Sepia-Brown (2).	\$17.50
789(d)	D8m 6d p11, wmk W4. UHM example in Brown	\$400
	Or Sepia-Brown	\$375
	Or Deep Brown	\$400
	Or the set of three shades, FCU (3)	\$30

8d Blue

790(a)	D9a 8d p12 x 11½ wmk W3. LH	\$135
	Or Very FU	\$150
(b)	D9b 8d p12 x 11½ wmk W4. LH example, fine centring	\$125
	Or exceptional used	\$150
(c)	D9c 8d p10 wmk W4. UHM example (with adson)	\$200
	Superb block of four, UHM	\$750
	Or very FU example	\$150
(d)	D9d 8d p11, wmk W4. UHM example	\$250
	Or very FU	\$150
(e)	D9a 8d p12 x 11½ wmk W3. Lovely example of the first issue. FU on fine cover from Reefton (6 August 1887) to Greymouth. Reefton duplex cancellation and Greymouth backstamp 8 August. Exceptional cover.	\$1,250

1s Red Brown

791(a)	D10a 1/- p12 x 11½ wmk W3. Fine genuine postal usage in Brownish-Claret	\$250
	" Pale Reddish-Brown	\$125
	" Reddish-Chocolate	\$155
(b)	D10c 1/- p12 x 11½ wmk W4. LH example in Red-Brown	\$200
	Or Unused example with adson, well centred.	\$75
	Or Fine CU in Deep Red-Brown	\$50
	Or Red-Brown	\$50
(c)	D10d 1/- p12 x 11½, wmk W5 (Life Insurance paper). Good CU example. Several short perfs at left but 1891 date, scarce.	\$100
(d)	D10e 1/- p10, wmk W4. LH example with adson in Brown. Well centred.	\$300
	Or Fine CU, Pale Red-Brown	\$50
	Or Red-Brown	\$50
	Or Deep Red-Brown	\$50

(e)	D10f 1/- p10 x 12½ wmk W4	
	D10f(Z) Well-centred horizontal pair, perforated 10 throughout with central vertical row of perfs out of place to the right. Patched and re-perforated p12½ vertically. One stamp is irregular compound perf 10 x 12½ x 10 x 10 and the other stamp is mixed perfs 10 x 10 x mixed perfs.	\$1,275

(f)	D10h 1/- p10 x 11, wmk W4. Good CU example in Red-Brown	\$50
	" Pale Red-Brown	\$50
(g)	D10k 1/- p11, wmk W4. Fine UHM in Red-Brown	\$400
	Or Fine CU in Pale Red-Brown	\$50

1935 PICTORIALS (Part Four)

126 (j)	L10c 8d Upright watermark, set of two shades. LHM	\$9
(k)	L10c " " " " " " " " U	\$12
(l)	L10c Plate 3, plate block of four, UHM	\$75
(m)	L10c Plate 3, " " " " 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$50
(n)	L10d 8d Perf 12½ set of three shades, LHM	\$13.50
(o)	L10d " " " " " " " " U	\$7.50
(p)	L10d(Y) Single R13/10, Broken 8 flaw, CU	\$5
(q)	L10d Plate 3, plate block of four, 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$60
(r)	LO10d 8d Official perf. 12½, LHM	\$20
(s)	LO10d Set of two shades, U	\$50
(t)	LO10d(Z) R13/10 Broken 8 flaw, LHM	\$50
(u)	LO10d Plate 3, plate block of four, UHM	\$225
(v)	LO10d Plate 3, " " " " " " 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$165
(w)	L10e 8d Perf 14 x 14½, LHM	\$4.25
(x)	L10e Set of two shades, U.	\$2.50
(y)	L10e(Z) Watermark inverted, U.	\$200
(z)	L10e(U) Single, R13/10, Broken 8 flaw, LHM	\$10
127 (a)	L10e(U) " " " " " " " " U	\$10
(b)	L10e(S) Single, R3/5, tongue out flaw, U.	\$25
(c)	L10e Set of three minor re-entries. Interesting. 3v, U	\$25
(d)	L10e Plate 3, plate block of four, no R15/10 coincidental re-entry. 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$60
(e)	L10e Plate 4, plate block of four, 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$60
(f)	LO10e 8d Official, LHM	\$20
(g)	LO10e " " " " U	\$22.50
(h)	LO10e(Z) R13/10, Broken 8 flaw, U.	\$45
(i)	LO10e Plate 3, plate block of four, no R15/10 coincidental re-entry. 2 UHM, 2 LHM.	\$150
(j)	LO10e Plate 3, plate block of eight, no R15/10 coincidental re-entry but with LO10e(Z) R13/10 Broken 8 flaw (cat. \$375), UHM.	\$250
(k)	L10e Set of three on album page used overseas by NZ Armed Forces in WWII in Middle East with Egypt cancellations, one on piece.	\$10
L11 9d Maori panel		
128 (a)	L11a 9d Single watermark, LHM	\$40
(b)	L11a " " " " " " " " U	\$10
(c)	L11a(Y) Letter watermark, U	\$30
(d)	L11a Lower selvage block of four, 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$220
(e)	L11a Lower left corner selvage block of four without bars or plates numbers, 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$250
(f)	L11b 9d Multiple sideways watermark, set of five shades. Some with only minor shade differences, not (1-5), LHM.	\$250
(g)	L11b " " " " " " " " " " U	\$30
(h)	L11b Top right corner Serial Number block of four with one black bar top and right. 3 UHM, 1 LHM	\$400

128(i)	L11b Lower left corner selvedge block of four with one black bar left and bottom. 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$335
(j)	L11b Lower selvedge block of four, one black bar, tone spot in selvedge. 3 UHM, 1 LHM.	\$315
(k)	L11c 9d Upright watermark, set of four shades, LHM.	\$200
(l)	L11c " " " set of six shades, U	\$40
(m)	L11c(Z) Inverted watermark, UHM	\$250
(n)	L11c(Z) " " LHM	\$190
(o)	L11c(Z) " " U	\$150
(p)	L11c(Z) " " in a lower selvedge single with two grey bars, U	\$250
(q)	L11c Lower left corner selvedge block of four, 2 black bars lower selvedge. 2 UHM, 2 LHM.	\$475
(r)	LO11c 9d Official, UHM	\$350
(s)	LO11c " LHM	\$180
(t)	LO11c " U	\$55
(u)	LO11c Lower right corner selvedge block of four, 2 black bars lower selvedge. 2 UHM, 2 LHM.	\$1,100
(v)	L11d 9d Reduced single watermark, UHM	\$250
(w)	L11d " " " LHM	\$125
(x)	L11d " " " U	\$65
(y)	L11d(Y) Inverted watermark, minor paper fault (Cat \$550) U	\$395
(z)	L11e 9d Reduced multiple, LHM	\$6.50
129(a)	L11e " " " U	\$4.50
(b)	L11e Lower left corner selvedge block of four, one black bar bottom selvedge. 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$45
(c)	L11e Bottom selvedge block of four, one black bar bottom selvedge. 1 UHM, 3 LHM	\$40
(d)	L11e Bottom selvedge block of four, two black bars bottom selvedge. 2 UHM, 2 LHM.	\$45
(e)	L11e Lower right corner selvedge block of four, one black bar lower selvedge and right selvedge, UHM	\$60
(f)	L11e Top left corner selvedge block of four, UHM.	\$45
(g)	LO11e 9d Reduced Official, LHM	\$45
(h)	LO11e " " " U	\$40
(i)	LO11e Lower left corner selvedge fine block of four, one black bar left selvedge, two black bars lower selvedge. 2 UHM, 2 LHM	\$550
(j)	L11 Study on album page of twelve 9d, one on piece, used overseas by NZ Armed Forces in World War II, used in Middle East with BPO and FPO cancellations, used in Middle East with Egypt cancellations, used in Middle East and Italy with MPO cancellations, plus a pack of nine used marked 'Unsorted Shades?' (21v) U	\$100

L12 1/- Tui

130(a) **L12a** 1/- single ... *to be continued*

THE 50% - OFF PAGE

Subscribers please note – offer extends through May only. Paid-up subscribers only please. Shades and sub-varieties not included; while stocks last; listed prices subject to 50% discount. One of each per customer please.

King George V

503(a)	K11a (1)	9d Sage-Green	UHM	\$90		
			LHM	\$55		
	(b)	K11a (3)	9d Yellow-Olive	UHM	\$110	
			LHM	\$85		
			VFU	\$30		
504(a)	K12a	1/- Vermilion	p14x13¼	UHM	\$80	
	(b)	K12b	" "	p 14 x 14¼	UHM	\$80
	(c)	K12c	1/- Vermilion	2 – perf pair	LHM	\$300

King George V Recess Engraved - Officials

505(a)	KO4c	3d Chocolate 2 perf pair	LHM	\$90
	(b)	KO4d	3d Chocolate perf 14 "pictorial paper" UHM	\$25
	(c)	KO8a	6d Carmine perf 14x 13¼ UHM	\$30
			LHM	\$17.50
	(d)	KO8c	6d Carmine 2 perf pair LHM	\$160
	(e)	KO10d	8d Red-brown p 14x 13¼ LHM	\$250

King George V – Surface Prints

506(a)	K13d	½d Green art paper with litho wmk	UHM	\$5
(b)	K14a	½d Green War Stamp	UHM	\$6.50
(c)	K15c	1d Field Marshal Rose-carmine (shades)	UHM	\$45
(d)	K16a	1½d Black (local plate)	UHM	\$30
(e)	K17a	1½ d Black (London Plate)	UHM	\$30
(f)	K17c	1½d Orange-brown Cowan paper perf 14	LHM	\$10
(g)	K18a	2d Yellow De La Rue paper	UHM	\$10
(h)	K18h	2d Yellow Wiggins Teape paper p14	UHM	\$35
(i)	K20a	2/- Blue Admiral	LHM	\$170

King George V Surface Prints - Officials

507(a)	KO13a	½d Green De La Rue paper	LHM	\$3	
	(b)	KO13c	½d Green Jones paper	UHM	\$20
508(a)	KO15a	1d Field Marshal Red Cowan paper p14	UHM	\$10	

"50% Off" Continued

(b) KO16a	1½d Black	local plate	UHM	\$40
(c) KO17a	1½d Black	London plate	UHM	\$25
(d) KO18a	2d Yellow	De la rue paper	UHM	\$25

Queen Elizabeth II

509(a) N13a	2/6d Brown	UHM	\$60
		Fine used	\$20
(b) N14a	3/- Green	UHM	\$30
		Fine used	\$10
(c) N15a	5/- Carmine	UHM	\$60
		Fine used	\$15
(d) N16a	10/- Blue	Fine used	\$65

King George V – Recess Engraved Another New Rarity.

From the 'E.H.Moore' collection comes an example of a class of variety only previously seen in mint. Some years ago we discovered an example of the 5d King George V vertical pair two different perforations se tenant in Blue. We speculated at that time that this variety had been issued in 1930 and of course being the only one known it was both mint and unique.

We have now come upon another example this time in used dated 1931. The pair is absolutely genuine of the period and the shade is quite indisputably not **Ultramarine** but one of the shades of Pale Blue of this issue

This item will now be listed in the CP Catalogue. It is offered in this newsletter.

Lot 375(a) K7c (2) 5d George V engraved two-perf pair in Blue. Never discovered before we are happy to offer this item as 'unique in used condition'. The only other copy known to us is 'unique in mint condition'. This variety therefore corroborates the original discovery of the two-perf printing in blue.
\$5,000

Note - we are happy to send this item to known clients on approval and we will also be happy to accept an extension allowing the lucky purchaser to obtain a certificate on this variety. It is unconditionally 'money back and any expenses incurred' guaranteed by Campbell Paterson Ltd

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