

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

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FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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2/- Captain Cook Important Discovery
See pages 2-3

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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1935 PICTORIALS 2/- CAPTAIN COOK

A New Discovery (Or, To Be Precise, Rediscovery)

by Andrew Dolphin

I have now worked for Campbell Paterson Ltd for eighteen years, since arriving from England, via the Falkland Islands and British Antarctic Territory, in 1988 and I am pleased to say that the thrill of discovery is very much still here in all matters philatelic, as it is I am sure with any specialised New Zealand stamp collector. Imagine my excitement therefore, when following the recent acquisition of a Plate Block of six of the 2/- Captain Cook, my eye was immediately drawn to something that **should** have been there, but very much was **not** there.

The stamp in question was the original issue on fine vertical mesh single watermark paper, with the first perforation perf 13-14 x 13½, released 1 May 1935, L13a. The item was a Plate 1, plate block of six R8/1-8/2, 10/1-10/2. What leapt out at me from the block was that L13a(U), the stamp at position R8/2, displayed no evidence of the "Coconuts flaw", which is described in the CP Catalogue as 'spots (dropping coconuts) from the palm on the right'. I double-checked the watermark, perf and mesh – all correct. The R8/2 Coconuts flaw lasted throughout the life of the single watermark and into the first two printings on the multiple watermark paper. It was then retouched with clear re-cutting of the horizontal lines of shading as well as of the lower leaves of the tree. As a result of the retouching, a small leaf third to the left from the trunk of the tree was also removed. These first two retouched printings were both on p.12½ and the stamp was most definitely not this perf. But there was just the chance that it was the final printing p.13¼ x 13½, but no, the watermark was wrong, the perf was wrong, the paper was wrong, the mesh was wrong. This definitely had to be from the **first** printing – and in that case, where were the Coconuts?

I recalled an article by New Zealand specialist Mr W.A.O. (Tony) Jacob in the September 2004 "The New Zealand Stamp Collector", Volume 84, No. 3 and reference to this article, revealed that Tony had discovered exactly the same stamp from this original printing. His copy was in a vertical strip of four used, R5/2 down to R8/2, with the R8/2 also exhibiting no evidence of Coconuts flaw whatsoever. Tony's strip was postmarked Auckland 19 May, a little over two weeks after the stamps went on sale. Tony concluded that his strip was from an early pre-flaw state printing of the original issue.

Further research was necessary and who better to turn to, than to the essential Ray Collins. Mr R.J.G Collins wrote the definitive work on this stamp in 1951, and as is well known, stated it to be the most interesting postage stamp of New Zealand. In his Detailed Study of Plate 1, the chapter on flaws and their treatment with particular reference to retouches, for this block of six stamps four of them, R8/1, R9/1, R10/1 and R10/2 have nothing specific mentioned. However, R8/2 states quite categorically that the so-called Coconuts flaw described as a major variety and comprising three prominent marks under the cabbage tree, existed on **all** sheets from this

original printing: Registered watermark p.13-14 x 13½ and to reiterate, on our stamp this flaw was simply not there. However, on R9/2 Ray informs us that the very first sheets printed showed no flaws, but three small flaws developed early in the life of the plate from this first printing. Mr Collins described them as "two small dots after the W of New, a dash between the N and D of Zealand, and a vertical dash at the right-hand end of the serif at the bottom of the N of Zealand". None of these flaws is on our stamp from our block, the inference being that this block was from the very first sheets printed.

Had anything been discovered and reported in "The New Zealand Stamp Collector" since the publication date of the monograph in 1951? Using the indispensable "Index to The New Zealand Stamp Collector 1919-1994" compiled by Adam Miller, I systematically worked my way through The NZ Stamp Collectors, initially coming across a most interesting article from R.J.G. Collins from August 1945 which must have been at an early stage of his research. Here he stated that the R8/2 Coconuts flaw did not occur until the first printing on multiple watermark paper, in August 1936. Subsequent research obviously proved that it occurred in both perforations on the original single watermark paper, which led him categorically to state in his 1951 monograph that it occurred from the very start of printing, as of course did the most well known plate variety on the 2/- Captain Cook R1/4 Captain COQK.

It is not until I reach June 1952, a year or so after Mr Collins's monograph, that his position changes once again. Here, he says that he has had an opportunity to research a proof sheet of the 2/- Plate 1 from the Reference Collection of the GPO, Wellington. On this proof sheet, specifically on two proof sheets, one dated 19/11/1934 and the second dated 15/12/1934, it is confirmed that R8/2 was without flaw on both the proof sheets, and almost as a throw-away remark at the end of the paragraph, Ray says "sheets on the paper with registered watermark, p.13-14 x 13½ were issued without this variety". He then qualifies this statement by saying that however it appears to have developed early in the use of the plate.

Later on in this June 1952 article, Collins states "R8/2: although the first sheets printed did not have the major flaw to the left of the cabbage tree, two dots in the gutter on the left-hand side and in line with the foot of the 2 did occur in printing (a) registered watermark p.13-14 x 13½ and a quick scrutiny under the magnifying glass of our block confirms. Thus this is a corroborating feature of R8/2 pre-flaw.

Therefore it would seem to be incontrovertably proven that on both R8/2 and R9/2, the first few sheets printed of the original printing of the 2/- Captain Cook had no plate varieties, but early in the life of the plate, conceivably very early indeed, flaws developed - on 9/2, the three small flaws as described above and on 8/2, the major variety: Coconuts flaw.

This thus now becomes new CP Catalogue L13a(S) R8/2 pre-flaw state of the Coconuts flaw variety.

This superb specialist item is offered elsewhere in this month's CP Newsletter.

*"Thank you for the service and help I have had for nearly 50 years."
F.M.R., NZ*

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

by Rob Talbot

150 Years of New Zealand Stamps III – 1955-2005 (1 June 2005)

Finally revealed - did you see your favourite stamp reproduced? I was very pleased to see the Maori Myths included - this set has always been a favourite. But **none** of the others hit the spot for me. Then I realised that the criteria for selection did not highlight the matter of good design. The Selection Committee has aimed to present a picture of New Zealand culture together with historical events that have sculpted it.

Unfortunately they have dwelt on events from much earlier periods rather than those that directly influenced the period of the issue 1955-2005. How much more relevant would it have been to select, for example, the 1995 "Nuclear Free" stamp or any number of fine scenic issues such as 2001 "Tourism". Ah well; if tempted to list five favourite moderns I am sure every reader would propose a different set! All in all, NZ Post and their advisers have done a good job in producing a very attractive series.

Designed by Totem Design, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by offset litho in four process colours.

- Gummed sheets of 25, Tullis Russell 104 gsm Red Phosphor stamp paper. Perforation 14, mesh horizontal.

- Miniature sheet of five values se-tenant (1 x 5). Paper and perforation unchanged, mesh now vertical, i.e. a listable variety.

Designs are:-	45c	1965 Anniversary of the Gallipoli Landing
	90c	1988 Round Kiwi
	\$1.35	1990 The Achievers – Katherine Sheppard
	\$1.50	1994 Maori Myths –Maui
	\$2.00	2003 100 Years of new Zealand Test Rugby

Honourable Mention: We do not list pre-stamped envelopes in our catalogue (PSE) and so usually do not even note these productions. However, the Centenary of the Stamp Vending Machine PSE commemorating the NZ invention by R.J. Dickie and his collaborators J.H. Brown and W. Andrews has great philatelic significance. It is a very good-looking cover sporting a unique printed design of a "stamp" replete with its printed perforations (unusual for NZ productions). We have had plenty of feed back lamenting that the design wasn't a **real** stamp. Its currency with the "150 Years..." series is very serendipitous and it makes an excellent adjunct to that set. We will supply (only on request) for \$5.00.

DHL New Zealand/Lions Series 2005 (1 June 2005)

I am certain that our readers will expect and require a diatribe for such a tacky "stamp" issue. But first an aside. We will not dwell on the "Black-wash" of the Lions 3-0 in the test series. We will barely mention the win (a narrow margin albeit) by the New Zealand Maori team. We will however, pay respects to the reported 20,000 (!!!) strong legions of British and Irish supporters fondly known as the Barmy Army.

Throughout the entire tour of nearly a month, not one arrest of a fan was made and the good nature and discipline of the Barmy Army was a credit to the game of rugby and the inhabitants of the British (and Irish) Isles.

Local casino Sky City was not the only business to have fond memories of this tour, in fact it is no exaggeration that it caused a notable spike in the national economy. This does, of course, explain the commercial decisions by NZ Post in awarding the design of this issue (as for the Olympics) to Saatchi and Saatchi. However, we are philatelists and will judge the issue in that light.

Current Developments in NZ Self-Adhesive Stamp Production and Design

There is a worldwide trend for self-adhesives to be straight-cut with no simulated perforations so allowing production economies. Marketing influences will sometimes push production economies aside to make a cut-out shape which will hopefully increase sales. This we understand while not necessarily embracing the resulting products. But surely a good design should be fit for its purpose and not focus solely on its graphic impact. This issue fails miserably in a number of instances.

1. The stamps should allow for a clear cancellation for the most obvious reason of it's being used once only and so protecting the revenue of the postal organisation. This was recognized for the first stamp (1d Black) which went through a learning process involving black Maltese Cross cancellations and ultimately a change of colour.

Two of the four stamps of this issue are mostly black but there's worse. Because the design, presumably to make die registration easier, requires a cut within the printed outline it therefore allows for no white margin to show a cancellation. The grey strip at the bottom is a hit-and-miss affair and does not mitigate this shortcoming.

2. The value of a stamp should be clearly legible and the stamp design, in any event, clearly distinguishable from others by way of colour and/or design. Again for an obvious reason that the correct rates be monitored for income protection. For this issue I believe the value is far too small and the matter exacerbated by two stamps of the same value being different colours and stamps of the same colour being different values! The higher values should have been distinguished in some way.

3. The user should be able conveniently to part the stamp from its matrix without damaging it. That is the perforations should be completely made or the die cut pass through to the backing paper. This was early understood in the history of postage stamps with rouletting and other forms of cutting being trialled before perforations became *de rigueur*. This is not just for the user's convenience as the missing part of a damaged stamp could be the bit with cancellation!

The design of the shape for this issue unfortunately **promotes** the stamp's damage. If you peel the stamp from backing paper by holding the bottom hem you will tear the arms off!! You must hold the collar and pull downwards. Perhaps this nicety is of no consequence to NZ Post or the average user but this also affects the removal of a used stamp from cover. With respect to Saatchi & Saatchi for their expertise in marketing and advertising they don't seem to have learned any lessons in stamp design...yet. On the other hand, they obviously have not received any guidelines in their design brief from NZ Post so perhaps both are to blame for this issue's many faults.

Designed by Saatchi & Saatchi, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by offset litho in four process colours.

- Self-adhesive sheets of 24 (4 x 6) – two designs se-tenant i.e. 12 pairs in a

sheet. Paper type is Avery Dennison Non DC Kraft-back PSA. No simulated perforations (die-cut to shape of rugby jersey), mesh horizontal. No phosphor tagging, matrix is intact with selvage details e.g. imprint, value etc printed on matrix. Stamps may be separated into singles (or blocks) by vertical and horizontal roulettes.

Designs are:-	45c	All Blacks Rugby Jersey		
	45c	Lions	"	"
	\$1.50	All Blacks	"	"
	\$1.50	Lions	"	"

Greetings (6 July 2005)

A follow-up to the Greetings issue of 2001, the images chosen are more specific and less ephemeral than before. This miniature sheet is the only format currently available and does not include the tabs which are able (at a price!) to be personalized with the purchaser's chosen picture. The NZ Post brochure suggests "Order this issue, then keep an eye out for the next exciting development". There is no date of issue announced nor size of sheet so we will just have to follow their advice and keep our eyes out for it.

One of the 45c values and one of the \$2.00 values have the same illustration (in every respect except the value). While this is not unique e.g. 1898 Pictorials Lake Taupo as 1d and 4d values, it is very unusual and sure to give the checkers some headaches.

Designed by Communication Arts, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by offset litho in four process colours.

- Miniature sheet of ten stamps – 7 x 45c, 1 x \$1.50, 2 x \$2.00 – on Tullis Russell 104gsm red phosphor stamp paper. Perforation 14, mesh horizontal.

Designs are:-	45c	Kiwi (Same as \$2.00)
	45c	Pohutukawa Flower
	45c	Champagne
	45c	Balloons
	45c	Wedding Bands
	45c	Present
	45c	Baby's Hand
	\$1.50	Planet Earth
	\$2.00	Kiwi (Same as 45c)
	\$2.00	Silver Fern Leaf

Definitive Reprints (May? 2005)

PE27a \$1.50 Arrowtown 1-Kiwi

No change to technical details

W99a(z) (PE23c) 90c Rangitoto Island 1-Kiwi

Mesh now vertical and so a listable variety. Kiwi symbol adjacent to the barcode on cover side of booklet.

Café Culture Error

This occurred when a sheet went through the die-cutter upside down. We have yet to view this error ourselves but at least 25 examples are possible so keep your eyes peeled.

**1955 1/3 ARMS STAMP WITH BLACK INSCRIPTION
WHEN WAS IT ISSUED FOR POSTAL PURPOSES?**

By Tony Thackery FRPSNZ



1/3 Arms stamp inscribed in black cancelled CHRISTCHURCH 23 JE 55.

Several of these covers cacheted with Queen Elizabeth II's portrait have been sighted.

The Published Word

The New Zealand Post Office Bulletin No.8, 21 June 1955 (G.P.O. Wellington) stated:

"Fiscal Stamps – A 1s. 3d. revenue stamp has been introduced for use in stamping documents such as hire-purchase agreements. The stamps which are available now, were printed at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, the blank "Arms" type plate being used with the value type-set and printed in black. The basic colour of the stamp is orange. These stamps are valid for the payment of postage."

That statement would suggest that the "revenue stamp" was issued by or before 21 June and possibly as early as 14 June. The Bulletin did note as if it were an after thought that the stamp was valid for the payment of postage.

Volume IV of the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand* stated at page 351:

"The first printing of the 1s 3d was completed on May 4, 1955, and the stamp was issued on June 14th."

That matter of fact statement appears to have been accepted over the years without question in several publications. Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth catalogues have referred to 14 June 1955. The statement assumed that the stamp was issued for postal purposes as well as revenue purposes on 14 June.

In *New Zealand First Day & Early Use Covers and Stamps 1855 – 2003* published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc. in 2004, I referred to the date of issue as being 14 June 1955 although I recorded that no FDCs of that date have been sighted.

However not all publications have referred to the date of 14 June 1955. Volume XXXVI Number 2 of the *New Zealand Stamp Collector*, November 1955 at page 30, only referred to the date of issue as "June 1955". Writing in

Volume XXXVIII Number 1 of the *New Zealand Stamp Collector*, August 1957, Mr. R.J. Collins discussed the 1/3 Arms type in depth and stated:

- *Printing date completed 4 May 1955*
- *Date issued June 1955*
- *Number Printed 634,160.*"

The Campbell Paterson Ltd catalogue simply referred to the date as "June 1955".

Postal Evidence

Like most collectors I relied on Volume IV and Stanley Gibbons and assumed that the date 14 June 1955 was the date of issue. However that proposition was subject to finding postally used examples proving the written word.

I thought that it was just a matter of looking for FDCs or First Day pieces or even used singles dated 14 June 1955. I felt that I could safely infer that if the stamps were issued on 14 June 1955 there would be FDCs about. After all the year was 1955 and stamp collecting was heightened by the celebrations that went with the centenary of the issue of New Zealand's first stamp in 1855. I would not have drawn that inference if the 1/3 Arms stamps were issued pre 1945.

I searched for first day usage of these stamps. The years went by but I did not find any. However my faith in the written word was such that I was confident that it was just a matter of time before I would find them.

Over the years I came across curiosities cancelled 23 June 1955 at Christchurch. I thought that these were probably local FDCs for Christchurch. The date 14 June remained firmly with me up to 2003 when I repeated that date in the above mentioned FDC publication.

Last year my thinking on this stamp was suddenly jolted when Alan Jackson, Assessor for Mowbray Collectables drew my attention to a pair of 1/3 Arms stamps on cover cancelled LYTTTELTON 23 June 1955. The cover was coming up for auction. I suddenly realised that for thirty years I had been looking for a 14 June 1955 stamp cancellation without success.

It was time to challenge the date 14 June 1955 as the date of issue. How long was I going to wait for a 14 June dated item? How long can we accept such a date without any postal evidence to support it?

I had come to realise that the stamp cancelled 14 June 1955, or any date before 23 June 1955 simply did not exist. The purpose of this article is to challenge the date 14 June. Thus if there are any of these Arms stamps around that are dated 14 June or at least have pre 23 June 1955 dates, they should come forward now (with the help of their owners of course) and be counted.

The Nature of the Stamp

In determining the date of issue of this stamp the enquiry should not be limited to the published word or even sightings of the cancelled stamps. The nature of the stamp must be taken into account.

The above-mentioned Volume IV outlined that the 1/3 although a postal fiscal, it was essentially issued as a fiscal stamp. At page 350 it stated:

"When the new definitive postage set with portraits of Queen Elizabeth were planned no provision was made for the 1/3 value. Changes in rates of postage rendered this value unnecessary for postal matter, but the authorities overlooked the fact that the amount of stamp duty payable on agreements was 1/3. During the course of a check by Inland Revenue officers in 1955, it found that some large trading firms were holding thousands of unstamped hire purchase agreements because they objected to the time and labour required to affix two stamps to each document. It was therefore decided to have a stamp produced at the Government Printing Office."

It should be noted that the Arms type plate of this value had been destroyed when the 1/3 King George VI stamps were issued in 1947. The Stamp Printer used a plate with blank value tablets for the body of the new Arms stamp.

So where does this lead to? It is possible that on 14 June 1955 the stamps were made available for revenue purposes. However as the New Zealand Post Office Bulletin belatedly reminded us, the stamps could also be used for postal purposes and were thus available for postal purposes.

They were probably made available in Wellington. However, there was really no practical demand for the stamps for postal purposes. There appears to have been no philatelic demand either.

Possibly the stamps were placed on sale. Being placed on sale on 14 June did not mean that any were actually sold that day. If they were not sold, then they were not actually issued. Even if they were sold on 14 June, for what purpose were they sold? Was a large batch sent off to a Finance company to be put on hire purchase documents?

There is no evidence to date of revenue let alone postal use of these stamps on 14 June. If they were issued on that date stamp collectors were not awake to it. They missed the opportunity to prove that these stamps printed primarily for revenue purposes were available for postal use. Thus if offices had the stamps on 14, 15, 16 etc of June, collectors appear to have missed the opportunity to postally prove those dates of usage and issue. If the stamps were placed on sale before 23 June there is no postal proof that any were sold for postal purposes, as there is no retained postal evidence of it.

It would seem that the stamps took just over a week after 14 June to be issued in Christchurch. The dealers and collectors in Christchurch however ensured that these stamps would be used postally and that evidence of that usage be retained. The clear proof was enhanced by way of cacheted covers being used as well as plain covers with additional comments written or typed on them.

Conclusion

Credit must be given to the Christchurch and Lyttelton collectors and dealers for ensuring that early usage of these stamps was proved.

Many of these covers of the Christchurch area purported to be FDCs. To date there are no sightings of earlier used stamps. These covers are earliest known uses, or as the Americans call them, EKUs and for Canterbury, FDCs. They are probably FDCs nationwide. Usage on 14 June cannot be proved postally and it would be preferable to take the Ray Collins and the Campbell Paterson Ltd approach of recording the stamp simply as being issued in "*June 1955*", or alternatively "*earliest known usage 23 June 1955*".

Having said that, the date 14 June will persist in the minds of many collectors as the date of issue because of Volume IV and the Stanley Gibbon's catalogues. The above-mentioned book on FDCs published by the Royal Philatelic Society unfortunately persists with the 14 June 1955 date, but this article endeavours to mitigate that.

Postscript

Recently Steven Zirinsky drew my attention to a cover that he has. It is cancelled NORTH NEW BRIGHTON 23 JE 55 addressed to Canada. Typed on the cover are the words:

"FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
NEW 1/3
CHRISTCHURCH 23/6/55."

There are a number of covers sighted by me dated 23 June, all covers being cancelled on or about Christchurch. They are relatively scarce to come by.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From the New Zealand Stamp Collector – August 1920

IN MEMORIAM

Universal Penny Postage Gone But Not Forgotten

On August 1st came the death knell of Universal Penny Postage as far as New Zealand is concerned; and as the man who remarked, "every silver lining has a cloud around it," we are pessimistic enough to prophesy that it will be many a long day before the present rates are reduced.

It is deplorable to think how far away we are getting from the ideal of universal penny postage, but at the same time we must admit that the Postal Department must be made to pay its way, and that the huge increase in expenditure to provide for the higher wages now being paid to the members of the Post and Telegraph Branch, should be borne by the persons using the service.

To most people in the Dominion, the increase of one halfpenny on the postage of a letter means very little; but it is the large retail firms, whose postage accounts for letters and parcels run into many hundreds of pounds per year, who will feel the increase, and this will of course be passed on again to the general public to help swell the cost of living. The increase of one hundred per cent on the postage of registered newspapers is in itself a big item to publishers, and this in most cases will be passed on to country residents who rely on the Post Office for the delivery of their newspapers. With regard to the "New Zealand Stamp Collector" however, we have decided not to increase the subscription at present, although the cost of production has risen to a very high figure during the last few months.

With the advent of the new rates, we shall no doubt see the withdrawal of some of the odd value stamps which are now in use. The 2½d, 4½d and 7½d values will be of little use now and we shall expect to see them disappear as soon as present stocks are exhausted. The 7½d stamp is very difficult to obtain used in any quantity, and if it is withdrawn, it will be well worth its face value. But what of the 5d King Edward? This value never appeared in the King George series, and although in issue with the latter set, it was not a value very often used. Now, however, the charge for a registered letter is fivepence and if a Georgian fivepenny is not prepared, our old friend will be very much in evidence.

To come back to the unpleasant subjects again, our heart goes out to the office boy who will now have to lick miles and miles of those eyesores of philately the twopenny yellow. This colour has always been a failure as far as stamp printing is concerned and we have often wondered why such a colour should have been chosen for a stamp so much in demand. However, we don't expect the Government will alter the colour to please philatelists, although a richer shade would be a welcome change.

January 1st 1901. The birth of the "Penny Universal," was to be a new era in the history of the Post Office: "The beginning of the new century will fittingly mark the event, which should give widespread satisfaction, and prove an epoch in the history of the colony. New Zealand will, by this reform, be placed

in the forefront of the civilized countries of the world." Such were the words of the Postmaster-General in his report for the year 1900. And now when penny postage is a thing of the past, we still have with us the stamp which was designed to commemorate this great event. It seems ridiculous that such a stamp should still be current, and yet we would be loth to part with such an old friend. May we suggest that it now be printed in black, and used as a memorial to Universal Penny Postage?

New Zealand's Postal Working Year

The Annual Report of the Post and Telegraph Department brought down recently shows the revenue to have been £2,106,995 and the expenditure £1,994,161, this making a credit balance of £112,834. The principal item of revenue was Postages £1,013,025. Over 163 million letters, postcards and postal packets were delivered in the Dominion during the year, an increase on last year of 2,455,000.

Stamps and the Paper Shortage

The paper shortage in some countries is so acute that even such small things as postage stamps are affected. A stamp in itself is but the tiniest scrap of paper, but the enormous numbers that have to be printed eat up vast quantities of paper. In this connection the "Scientific American" contains a note on a minor economy effected at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. There they take the precaution to save the tiny confetti which is punched out of the sheets of the postage stamps to effect the perforation. The journal states that four barrels full of these tiny discs of paper are collected from the perforating machines every day, and are sold to paper manufacturers. The Director, the Hon. James Wilmeth, calculates that the daily output of these discs would, if placed side by side, edge to edge, extend in a line 863½ miles long. Fred J. Melville - "Daily Telegraph."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter - August 1955

Reflections on the Exhibition

By Campbell Paterson

No doubt there will be official reports on the Exhibition and lists of prize winners will be fairly widely published, so I have no intention of doing anything in that line. However, notwithstanding the very large attendance at the Exhibition, I know that many of our readers were not able to make the trip and some general impressions and comments may be of interest to them.

The whole conception of an International Exhibition and Philatelic Congress was an ambitious one, but in the event proved well within the capabilities of Mr. McFarlane and his hard working team. There can be no doubt that the whole event was well staged and proved a huge success. That the public appreciated it seems obvious. I am told the figure of some 13,000 visitors

(which itself is conservative inasmuch as it allows for only three visits on each season ticket sold), is a world's record. This seems hard to believe, since there have been many Exhibitions in much more populous centres, such as New York and London. One would imagine that 13,000 visitors would not be an unduly large attendance for even one day in New York. However, they tell me it is a record. So heartiest congratulations must go to the Exhibition Committee headed by Mr. McFarlane. The work they have done over the past five years in preparation must be thoroughly staggering and will be of great value to future Committees. After all, the present Committee was to a great extent working in the dark with little precedent to aid them, whereas any future Committee will be able to draw on the experience now gained.

Congratulations are due to all who entered their collections in competition and gained prizes. I would like to be able to write and personally congratulate all those winners in the New Zealand section, who are personally known to me, but this being impossible I hope they will accept these, my heartiest congratulations.

It is obviously impossible for me to deal with the exhibits at any length and certainly not individually. Just as it took several days thoroughly to study the exhibits in the hall, so it would take several books adequately to describe them, but one must of course give special mention to the Queen's collection, which occupied the place of honour and proved the star attraction for all visitors. Studying the Royal collection one began to understand why, as a whole, it is ranked first amongst the British Empire collections of the world. There is a wealth of material and the general standard of condition is very high. We were indeed fortunate and honoured in being able to see it.

As to the Exhibition itself, one can only say that there has never been such a concentration of philatelic wonders in New Zealand before and it will probably be some time before anything similar is seen again.

A feature new to NZ Exhibitions although commonly seen overseas, was the allocating of stalls to dealers. That the idea was a success is now generally accepted; the public seemed to appreciate the chance to buy (and even more the chance to do some window shopping) and the dealers generally played up well by varying their displays so that everybody saw something of interest. Considering the volume of material shown in the Exhibition, it was quite remarkable I think how the dealers managed to produce something which was worth looking at by comparison. From all accounts I understand that sales were generally good at the stalls; they certainly were at our stall, so there is no reason to suppose they were not elsewhere. We were fortunate in having for sale a mint copy of N.Z. No 1, and it can be imagined that I was pleased to be able to write the word "sold" (at £250) alongside this gem. This was possibly the biggest individual sale made at the Exhibition, though I cannot of course be certain.

I have here shown the happier side of the dealers' stalls but I think for the benefit of future Exhibition Committees the whole picture should be seen. To all of them and particularly to those who do not employ staff, the thought of being tied down to a stall for thirteen hours a day, six days in succession, was not a particularly happy one. The hours from 9 a.m. in the morning till 10 o'clock at night were fairly severe, although endured also by the Exhibition Committee on patrol and therefore not to be unduly complained about. But there is also the picture to be considered that the setting up of a stall in an attractive way, the staffing of it and payment of overtime, is quite a hurdle and there is probably no dealer who employed professional help in setting up his stall whose overheads

would be less than £100. In the event this proved manageable, since the attendance was so good and the public was in the buying mood, but it could be too much for the smaller dealers at some future Exhibition where the attendance might not be so numerous. I feel too, that future Committees might consider whether they are not running some risk in having stalls at their Exhibitions without laying down some rules, or at least suggestions, for the decoration of the stalls. As a matter of fact, the stalls here did give an attractive appearance to the side walls of the Exhibition Hall, but they could have been quite detrimental had not the dealers gone to some considerable expense in setting them up. This is certainly not to be construed as a criticism of any dealer who did not in fact have a professionally decorated stall. It is beyond me how a Southern dealer for instance, could satisfactorily have his stall decorated without the heavy expense of himself coming up to Auckland perhaps a week before the Exhibition. This, too, is something to which future Committees might give consideration.

The Congress was another feature of philatelic interest new to N.Z. Philatelic Congresses are regularly held in Great Britain, I think I am right in saying that they have recently held their 37th there. I was not very sure what a Congress entailed and this may apply to readers, too, so I can tell them that the Congress is, by and large, just a series of talks and papers, either extemporary or read to such members of the philatelic public as care to attend. The usual thing is to have a period for questions and answers after the speaker has delivered his address. It is not unlike the type of talk given by specialists at Club meetings, though at Club meetings there is usually a show of stamps as well, whereas at congress it is all verbal.

On the social side from all accounts, Auckland did its best to entertain the visitors. There were quite a number of social functions other than the actual dinner and my wife and I had the great pleasure of entertaining some 40-odd guests at our house. We were particularly honoured by the presence of Mr J.R.W. Purves, (Chairman of the Grand Jury) and Mr Frederick Walker, of England and both were at the top of their form. I cannot hope for more than that our guests enjoyed themselves as much as we did – we only wished that the house was large enough to take 80 instead of 40. To all of those whom I should have invited and wished to but could not owing to lack of space, I tender my sincere apologies.

To sum up, this has been a wonderful experience for N.Z. philatelists and Aucklanders in particular. In the first flush of enthusiasm, I have no doubt that already Committees are forming or individuals are thinking of setting up Committees for future Exhibitions. I wish them the very best of luck and may they do as well as the Auckland Committee, but they should not underestimate the amount of work that is involved. It has been colossal and that the whole show has been such a wonderful success is a great tribute to those responsible for its management.

"Enclosed please find my order slip for future years of the catalogue I just received from you. You have done a wonderful job and this is surely the best resource in the world for New Zealand stamps."

R.I.K, Florida, USA

1935 Pictorials Once again the 2/- Captain Cook Landing listing of the 1935 Pictorials in last month's CP Newsletter has proved a phenomenal success. Many NZ collectors have taken this opportunity of increasing their specialized holdings of this value with much of the list being completely sold.

We have decided to give you a break from the 1935 Pictorials for one month (!) and will thus conclude with the 3/- Mt Egmont listings in the September 2005 CP Newsletter. In the interim, here is a fascinating round up of...

RECENT PURCHASES AND OFFERS FROM STOCK.

Second Sides

200(a) D2j	1d p.10, fine used copy with a good flaw in the Queen's hair U	\$10
(b) D2e	1d p. 12 x 11½ fine used pair with a large noticeable background flaw on left stamp U	\$40
(c) D2p(T)	1d p. 11 coarse paper U	\$5
(d) D3g(W)	2d p. 10 substituted electro CU	\$15
(e) D3k(W)	2d p. 11 coarse paper U	\$10
(f) D3k(U)	2d p. 11 substituted electro CU	\$20
(g) D7f(Z)	5d p.11 coarse paper U	\$75
(h) D10e	1/- Red-brown p.10 block of four used solid postmarks May 1893, but good in block, small fault one stamp (Cat \$250)	\$100
(i) D10h(Y)	1/- p. 10 x 11 R1/1 flaw: bulbous white flaw on nose, heavy hinged Mint (Cat UHM \$600)	\$250
(j) D10h	1/- p.10 x 11 Mint no gum	\$40
(k) D10h	" " fine used	\$50
(l) D10h	" " CU	\$20
(m) D10k	1/- p.11 fine copy UHM	\$395
(n) D10k	" " LHM	\$100
(o) D10k	" " pair LHM	\$395
(p) D10k	1/- p. 11 single with major faults, but with good flaw on Queen's face, prominent, MNSF, MNG	\$40
(q) D10k	1/- (1) (2) two shades U	\$100

1898 Pictorials

201(a) E2a	1d Lake Taupo: plate 2 block of four EV2k R5/4 re-entry doubling and R6/3 minor doubling (note under EV2m) (Cat \$105) 2UH, 2LH	\$50
(b) E2a	" " : EV2m plate 2 R5/8 single re-entry doubled LHM	\$20
(c) E2a	" " : pair R8/4,5, single R8/6 minor doubling (note under EV2m) LHM	\$50
(d) E2a	1d Lake Taupo: left selvedge pair R8/1,2, right selvedge pair R8/9, 10 with minor frame lines re-entry doubling M	\$30
(e) E2a	1d Lake Taupo packet of six re-entries U	\$40
(f) E3a(Z)	1d Terraces double perfs, excellent example U	\$100
(g) E3a	1d Terraces packet of two good re-entries U	\$40

201(h)	E9	3d Huia lower selvage single of the Waterlow Trade sample in purple overprinted Waterlow & Sons Ltd Specimen and punched, Mint no gum	\$125
(i)	E9c(Z)	3d wmkd p.11 double perms CU (Cat \$75)	\$40
(j)	E9c(W)	" single imperf at top with selvage U	\$40
(k)	E12b	4d Lake Taupo , wmkd, p.11 pair with major blue centre plate printing flaw to right good item LHM	\$100
(l)	E12b	" " top left corner selvage block of six, with the three listed varieties: EV12a R1/3 top frame re-entry doubled, EV12e R1/1 doubling; EV12g R2/2 blue flaw (Cat \$565) 5UH, 1LH	\$400
(m)	E12a	" " , no wmk, p.11, lower left corner selvage block of four with two varieties: EV12d R7/1, EV12f R8/1 re-entry doubling 2UH, 2LH (Cat \$275)	\$180
(n)	E14c	6d Kiwi Red no wmk p.11 in a beautiful well centred, pristine condition block of four, unhinged mint in Post Office fresh condition. The shade is a soft pale rose shade. This really is a lovely block UHM	\$600
(o)	E14e(Y)	" wmkd p.11 single imperf at top with selvage U	\$50
(p)	E18a	1/- Kea & Kaka London print very fine well-centred perfect UHM	\$350
(q)	EO20e	2/- Milford Sound Official in a top selvage pair showing W ZEALA selvage wmk in finest Post Office fresh UHM condition UHM	\$1250
		If unsold as a pair, we will break in two top selvage singles fine UHM each	\$750
(r)	EO20e	" Shade 1 (Blue-green) LHM (cat \$375)	\$300
(s)		" Shade 2 (Deep-green) LHM	\$300
(t)		" Fine used single, lovely copy	\$500
(u)		" Shade 1 (Blue-green) CU (Cat \$400)	\$320
(v)		" Shade 2 (Deep green) CU	\$320
(w)	E21d	5/- Mt Cook upright wmk p.11 very fine well-centred perfect UHM	\$1600
(x)	E21e	5/- Mt Cook sideways wmk p.14 fine used copy with neat CDS to left, centred to right FU	\$725
(y)	E21e	" " CU (Cat \$650)	\$520
		½d Green Mt Cook	
202(a)	F2c	Basted Mills paper p.14 x 11 in a super top selvage block of four, well centred UHM. This block is from Plate four and shows re-entry doubling R1/20 and R1/21 through the flowers at top right and in the adjacent outer frame line to the right.	\$500
		1d Universals	
203(a)	G10a	Royle printing p.14 in a lower selvage Trial plate R2 block of four with part selvage arrow right 2UHM, 2 LHM	\$400

1d Dominions

204(a)	J1a(Z)	De La Rue block of four offset on back, good strong offset UHM	\$455
204(b)	J6a(X)	Cowan inverted wmk U	\$75

George V

205(a)	K15a	1d Field Marshal single with re-entry showing in the letters of NEW, small thin (Cat \$200 pair) CU	\$15
(b)	KO15a(X)	1d Field Marshal Official pair with right stamp being R5/24 No stop after Official U	\$290

1935 Pictorials

206(a)	L1b(V)	½d Fantail single with R8/3 large flaw on value tablet LHM (Cat as a UH block of nine \$95)	\$20
(b)	L2a(W)	1d Kiwi single with R7/2 halo flaw above bird's head CU (Cat as a UH block of ten \$100)	\$20
(c)	L2a(V)	" left selvedge block of four R6 1/2, R7 1/2 with R7/2 halo flaw and a good plate crack between (Cat \$250 as a UH block of ten) HM	\$75
(d)	L2a	" plate B2 plate block of four UHM (new Cat for this plate \$125) UHM	\$95
(e)	L2d(U)	1d Kiwi multiple wmk left selvedge block of six booklet pane W5b(w) with two "Die 1" re-entries Fine item UHM	\$300
(f)	L2d (5)	" multiple wmk "Die 1" U	\$275
(g)	L4b(X)	2d Whare single with R2/3 Tekoteko re-entry central Wellington CDS not obscuring re-entry CU (Cat FU singles \$600)	\$375
(h)	LO4b(Z)	2d Whare Official fine prominent example of the R2/3 Tekoteko re-entry (Cat single U \$600) This copy with small thin top right allowing offer price U	\$125
(i)	LO13g	2/- Captain Cook Official plate 3 block of four U	\$100

George VI

207 (a)	M5a(Z)	2d Overprint Single with reinserted "2" R10/10. This copy shows the reinserted 2 well with parts of the top of the original 2 visible to the right. Currently appreciably under- catalogued FU	\$1000
(b)	M5a(Y)	2d Overprint variety – short 2 CU	\$2.50

1970 Pictorials

208(a)	P14b(X)	18c Maori Club wmk with black colour omitted. This is a fine used copy with part corner CDS Very nice U	\$650
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1975 Roses Plate Varieties

209(a)	PAV1(a)	1c Left selvedge block of six Plate 1A, R5/2 frame retouch UHM	\$12.50
(b)	PAV2(a)	2c top left corner selvedge with block of ten Plate 1A, R1/4 colourless flaw UHM	\$12.50
(c)	PAV3(b)	3c Right selvedge block of six Plate 1A, R6/9 retouch UHM	\$11.50



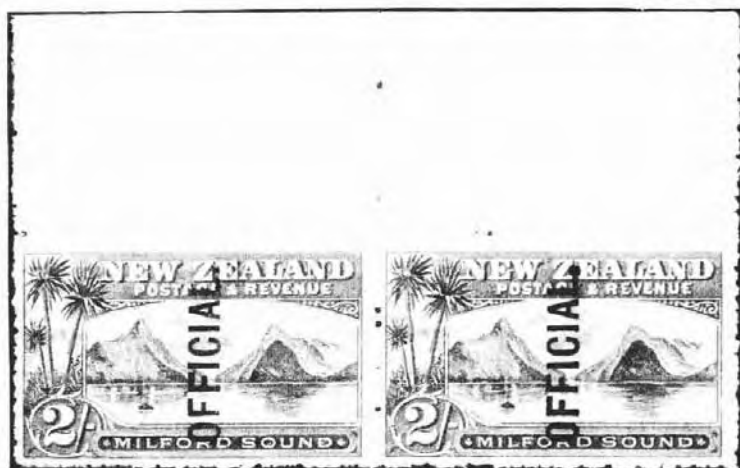
201(w)



201(x)



213(d)



201(q)



190(m)



207(a)



208(a)

209(d)	PAV4(c)	4c Lower right corner selvage block of eight Plate 1B, R9/8, large yellow flaw UHM	\$30
Commemoratives			
210(a)	S11a	1920 Victory 1½d in a top right corner selvage block of four fine UHM	\$60
	(b) S13a	" " 3d in a lovely top selvage block of four perfect UHM	\$200
	(c) S14a	" " 6d in another fine top selvage block of four UHM This value of the 1920 Victory set is becoming increasingly difficult to find in fine unhinged mint condition and this is a lovely block	\$425
	(d) S15a	" " 1/- block of four fine well centred 2UH, 2VLH	\$450
	(e) S28a(Z)	1½d 1940 Centennial R1/1 plate A1 flaw line on left U	\$3
	(f) S37a(Z)	10d " " " U	\$8
	(g) S78a(Z)	1958 Hawkes Bay 3d top left corner selvage strip of three plate 7, R2/1 good retouch UHM	\$10
	(h) S78a(Y)	" " " left selvage strip of three plate 7 R5/1 sky retouch UHM	\$10
	(i) S78a(X)	" " " left selvage block of four Plate 7 R9/2 retouch at left UHM	\$10
	(j) S118a(Z)	1969 Otago University 3c top right corner selvage value block of four with R2/9 multipositive flaw extra chimney pot UHM	\$5
	(k) S243a(Z)	1978 Farming 30c Plate 1A flaw, R9/1 malformed 'r' in dairy UHM	\$8.50
	(l) S243a(Y)	" " " Plate 1B R9/2 flaw, plate scratch under left cow UHM	\$8.50
Pigeon Posts			
211(a)	VP4	1/- Pigeongram Genuine used with Original postmark 2 November 1899 U	\$200
Express Delivery			
212(a)	U1b	6d Express Cowan p. 14 x 14½ in a fine well centred block of four perfect UHM A lovely item	\$550
Postally Used Fiscals			
213(a)	Z1a	1d Lilac probably a later postal usage and clipped perfs at lower right (Cat \$1050) U	\$425
	(b) Z1b	1d Blue fine used dated 1886	\$80
	(c) Z1b(Y)	1d Blue inverted wmk currently unpriced (*) fiscal usage manuscript cancel	\$25
	(d) Z1c	4d Orange-red long type with genuine 1882 provisional usage cancellation clipped perfs at top (Cat \$850)	\$595
	(e) Z1d	6d Red-brown with later probably early 1900's philatelic use (Cat \$500) U	\$75
	(f) Z1e	8d Green with probable 1882 provisional usage dates U	\$600
	(g) Z1f	1/- Pink again with probable 1882 provisional usage but badly faded U	\$250

		Postal History, Covers, Etc	
214(a)		1914 Part ½d Edward VII Newspaper wrapper plus extra ½d Green H1a tied by Wellington North postmarks to London	\$5
(b)		1932 ½d Provisional Surcharge Used on piece. This is not strictly speaking K22e which has to be surcharged diagonally across the stamp with the whole of the word 'HALFPENNY' completely on the stamp. This has 'HALFPENNY' horizontally with 'lfpenny' on the stamp. Postmarked Stratford machine slogan cancel 28 July 1932 plus additional Stratford CDS 8 Aug 1932. Rather an attractive item. If this had been K22e on cover (z) it would have been catalogued \$3000. This piece	\$395
(c)		Postage Dues Piece S29a 2d 1940 Centennial postmarked Onehunga 23 May 1941 so tied 4d To Pay Double Deficiency Postage and initials with two postage dues Y20a 1d Pink and Y22a 3d Brown tied Postmen's Branch postmark. A nice piece	\$60
		The following are all Wilcox Smith & Co philatelic usages, Dunedin	
215(a)		22 Sept 1932 4d overprint on 6d Brown George V Registered Letter Dunedin registration label	\$20
(b)		22 Sept 1932 ½d Blue Edward VII post card plus ½d Green George V imprint overprinted ½d in Blue	\$20
(c)		22 Sept 1932 " as above ½d overprint in Red	\$20
(d)		22 Sept 1932 1d Field Marshal overprinted ½d	\$20
(e)		22 Sept 1932 ½d George V postcard plus additional ½d Green stamp K13f overprinted ½d	\$20
(f)		22 Sept 1932 Letter-card pair of 1d Field Marshal overprinted 1d in Blue	\$25
(g)		22 Sept 1932 " as above except for single 1d Field Marshal and additional 1d Field Marshal stamp K15a overprinted 1d in Red	\$25
(h)		23 Sept 1932 2 x ½d Green George V overprinted ½d	\$10
216(a)	V5a(Z)	1934 7d Trans-Tasman Flown "Ulm" cover plus additional 3d George V K19d Auckland Registered and tied Auckland registration label to Australia Sydney 17 Feb 1934, Goulburn 19 Feb 1934 with First Trans-Tasman Airmail cachet. Nice neat cover	\$135

Finally, Eight Album Pages from the back of the Ted Moore Collection

217(a)		Stamps of New Zealand used on Pitcairn Island pair of 6d George V K8a with faults, 1d Kiwi L2a both with Pitcairn Island Agency postmarks	\$10
(b)		New Zealand stamps cancelled Fanning Island , six stamps and a pair on piece with Fanning Island postmarks, E4a 1½d Boer War , J1a 1d Dominion , K12b 1/- George V , K18e 2d George V , S10 1d Victory , S16a 1d Map	\$75

- 217(c) 3 July 1929 Cover from **Fanning Island S11a 1920 Victory** 1½d to Dunedin some staining on cover \$50
- (d) **1913 Cinderella Otago Infantry Brigade** postmarked Military Camp FU \$50
- (e) The NZ Marine Post Offices Pacific Route NZ-Australia-USA per **RMS Aorangi** page of four items **1d Field Marshal K15b, 1d Field Marshal K15a** on piece 1933 postmark, block of four **1d Dominion** Cowan with feather flaw **J6a(v)** 1926 postmark a fine piece and cover with **1d Kiwi L2d** 1937 postmark to Australia. A rather nice page of offerings \$200
- (f) Marine Post Offices postmarks shown were on ships operating between NZ and North America, seven items including a strip of three **USA 2c** Washington, Toga **2d** and five NZ items **2 x 1d Dominions, 1d Field Marshal, 2d George V** and **1d 1923 Map** Noted RMS Tahiti and RMS Niagara, etc \$50
- (g) Untitled page with various Marine Post Office postmarks on stamp and piece, ten stamps **1d Dominion, 3 x 1d Field Marshal, 2 x George V 2d, 1d Kiwi, 3d Maori Girl, 1d 1923 Map, 1d 1935 Silver Jubilee** U \$25
- (h) Cover 25 July 1938 franked **1d Scarlet George VI M2a** postmarked Marine Post Office RMS Niagara to Croydon, Surrey with typed description of item on envelope. The NZ Postal Department decided to re-establish the Marine Post Offices on Mail Steamers trading between Auckland to Vancouver and Wellington to San Francisco. RMS Niagara, the first steamer to sail departed Auckland 11.45am 13 Nov 1923. Service discontinued on arrival of Niagara at Auckland 10.30am 25 July 1938. This letter was posted on the RMS Niagara on her final voyage from Vancouver to Auckland. \$150
- (i) **1940 Centennial** used Overseas by NZ Armed Forces in WWII, cancelled Quetta, in Middle East, Egypt, with MPO cancellations. **4 x 3d S31a, 2 x 5d S33a, 6d S34a, 9d S36a (8v)** U \$30

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.*

*"I received your mail faster than a town 12 miles from my home. Amazing!!!"
D.G., UK*

REMARKABLE MISCELLANY

A fascinating selection of varieties, oddments and mini collections. Put together over many years.

		King George V - Surface Prints	
	K19	3d Chocolate with "flaw on face" (R6/8)	
1500(a)	K19a	De la Rue Good commercially used example with heavyish postmark at base	\$40
	(b) K19b	"Jones" paper unused example	\$25
	(c)	Or commercially used (parcel cancellation)	\$50
	(d)	Or fine commercially used (marking slightly over the face) (Cat \$100)	\$85
	(e) KO19b	" Official good commercially used	\$100
	(f) K19c	Cowan paper p. 14 x 15 fine dated used	\$50
	(g) KO19c	" Official fine LHM	\$75
	(h)	Or very fine used	\$60
	(i) K19d	Cowan paper p.14 superb commercially used	\$145
		No Stop Flaw	
1501(a)	KO13f	½d Green Cowan paper p. 14 O/P Official "no stop" in lightly hinged pair	\$100
	(b)	Or very fine used single	\$50
	(c) KO15a(x)	1d Rose-carmine " R5/24 "no stop" in lightly hinged pair	\$75
	(d)	Or in very fine used single (possibly CTO) (Cat \$300)	\$150
	(e) KO17c(z)	1½d Orange-brown Cowan p.14 block of four with "no stop". A magnificent centring 2LH, 2UH slight ageing (Cat \$300)	\$225
	(f)	Or lightly hinged pair	\$175
	(g) KO18e(z)	2d Yellow Cowan p.14 "no stop" in LHM pair	\$100
	(h)	Or single slight gum spots	\$50
	(i)	Or in 2LH, 2UH block of four magnificent (Cat \$240)	\$220
	(j)	Or in fine used single (poss. CTO) (Cat \$125)	\$50
	(k) KO19c	3d Chocolate Cowan p.14 x 15 fine LHM	\$175
	(l)	Or fine commercially used single (corner fault)	\$35
	(m) KO19d(y)	3d " " p.14 superb LH pair	\$250
	(n)	Or fine used single (poss. CTO)	\$50
	(o) KO15a	1d Field Marshal Cowan p.14. Fine used dated example of R1/2 "the other no stop variety". Tiniest trace of fault. Rare, thus	\$200
		Booklet Re-entry	
1502(a)	KO15a	1d Field Marshal. Cowan p.14. From 1928 booklet issue W4f(m) . Single fine used dated (Featherston) showing re-entry characteristics. (Catalogued as pair \$200)	\$100
	(b) KO15b	1d Field Marshal Cowan p.14 x 15 as above re-entry stamp in genuine commercially used (as W4j(w)) (1934 booklet) with re-entry (Cat \$150 as pair)	\$100

Booklets KEVII or KGV

1503(a)	W3a(y)	½d Edward VII pane with ornamental star unused (no gum) (Cat \$1500)	\$200
(b)	W4a(y)	1915 ½d George V pane (K13a) "pair wide" hinged on selvedge only	\$275
(c)	W4c(z)	½d Green 1924 pane on Jones paper p.14 x15 (K13c) UHM pane hinged on selvedge only	\$300
(d)	W4c(y)	1d " as above	\$75
(e)	W4d(z)	½d Green 1925 booklet pane with Abdulla and Jeyes advertisements hinged selvedge only	\$300
(f)	W4e(z)	½d Green 1927 booklet pane on Cowan Reversed paper with Kodak ads hinged on selvedge only	\$250
(g)	W4e(y)	1d " Kodak adverts lightly hinged (Cat \$340)	\$175

Newspaper Wrapper

1504(a)		Samuel FB10a 1d Dominion Wrapper with ½d overprint Green and 1d value obliterated. Nice unused example with some pencil marks and small portion of bottom corner removed.	\$20
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Wreck Cover

1505(a)		"Saved from wreck of "Wairarapa". Letter from Sydney to Devonport, Auckland. Stamp missing (as usual). Postmarked The Exchange OC24 1894 NSW. And backstamped Sydney the same date. Backstamped Auckland and Devonport 5 No 1894. Fine condition if water damaged in top. Lovely item of great significance in the collecting of both Mails by Sea and Pigeon Post.	\$375
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Health Stamps 1946

1506(a)	T18a(w)	1d plus ½d Soldier Green and Red- Brown. Blurred centre (golden shade)	\$175
(b)	T18b(z)	2d plus 1d " Sepia and red-brown Blurred centre golden shade	\$175
(c)	T18a(z)	1d plus ½d " wmk inverted VLHM	\$50
(d)	T18a&b	Imprints in blocks of four . The two values	\$5
(e)	T18a	1d plus ½d block of four Centre plate flaw at R4/3 " The unshaded hill". Appearing at just the figure of the boy in the distance, this well known flaw was identified with one of the centre plates	\$5
(f)	T18b	Or 2d plus ½d Very fine used single <i>Note: R3/3 also shows a tiny retouch to the right hand hill to the right (above the car). This shows in the block of four listed above.</i>	\$3
(g)	T18a	1d plus ½d Re-entry at R8/8. A very prominent re-entry showing doubling to the inner frame line at left and right. In right selvedge block of six including R7,8 and 9 stamps 7 and 8.	\$7.50
(h)		Or fine used single R8/8	\$10
(i)	T18b	2d plus 1d " block of 24 showing the original state of the frame plate including R6/1 (no clouds top left) and R8/8 "Bird on hat".	\$80
(j)		Or single examples fine used R6/1, R8/8 (as above)	\$50

1506(k)	T18b	" as above except R6/1 has been re-entered and now has heavy lines. R8/8 has been re-entered removing the "Bird on hat". R7/7 shows the running boy doubled. The block (24)	\$80
(l)		Or the R6/1 in fine used single (re-entry)	\$50
(m)	T18b	2d plus 1d " final state of R8/8. This impression has now been re-entered again and the inner left frame line is doubled. Stamp 8 in R6,7 and 9 have also been re-entered	\$50
(n)		Or single fine used copy of R8/8 (second re-entry)	\$50
(o)	T18b	2d plus 1d " bottom left corner block of ten (2 x 5) showing R14/1 re-entry.	\$15
(p)		Or fine used example with R14/1	\$20
(q)		Fine page showing two blocks of four and a pair Mint and three fine used examples showing R2/3, and R 12 and 13 stamps 1/2, stamps 4 and 5	\$20
Postage Dues			
1507(a)	Y1a-Y14a	First type Dues – complete set in lightly hinged including all the scarcer values ½d (2), 1d(2), 2d(2), 3d, 4d, 5d,6d,8d, 10d, 1/-, 2/- Catalogued at \$1100. The complete set of fine appearance in generally good condition	\$300
(b)		Or First type Dues .Fourteen copies in superb selected and genuine used condition. Number dated and all guaranteed by CP. Catalogued at \$1440. Set includes a dated copy (fine) of the 2/- value.	\$1295
(c)	Y2a(z)	½d Green and Carmine (small NZ) no stop after D (right pane R2/3) LHM example	\$75
(d)	Y2a(y)	½d " No stop after N (bottom right pane R10/1) Lightly hinged example (some stains)	\$6
(e)		Or very fine used example	\$60
(f)	Y7a(z)	3d " No stop after N unused copy	\$10
(g)	Y17a	2d Second type wmk W7b p.11 dated used	\$175
(h)	Y15d	½d Second type postage due "Jones" paper p.14 x 15 fine LHM	\$35
(i)		Superb genuine used	\$85
(j)	Y15e	½d Second type on "Art" paper p.14 x 15 very fine used	\$50
(k)	Y17d	2d Second type Due on "Art" paper p.14 x 15 very fine used	\$50
(l)	Y17f	2d Second type Due on reversed wmk Cowan paper. Very fine lightly hinged example	\$50
(m)		Or superb dated used	\$40
(n)	Y15g	½d Second type Due Cowan paper p.14 hinged copy	\$20
(o)		Or very fine dated used	\$50
(p)	Y15h	½d Second type Due on Wiggins Teape paper little VM superb lightly hinged	\$12.50
(q)		Or fine dated used	\$40
(r)	Y18c	3d Second type Due Wiggins Teape paper VLH copy	\$60
(s)		Or fine used	\$65
(t)		1956 Postage Due usage 3d Postal centenary on Piece with Auckland C1 postage due cancellation 3 August 1956	\$10

1935 PICTORIALS 2/- CAPTAIN COOK MAJOR RARITY

100(a) L13a(S) 2/- Captain Cook Original Issue

Single watermark p.13-14 x13½ in a lower left corner, Plate 1, plate block of six, including stamp at position R8/2 **without** Coconuts flaw, demonstrating a pre-flaw state: A very early printing on single watermark paper, first perf. UHM \$8,500

(Note: This item will receive a CP Catalogue Listing in 2006 supplement L13a(S) \$10,000)

HEALTH VARIETIES

190(a)	T6a(z) 1934 Crusader inverted wmk, hinged mint (Cat \$150)	\$70
(b)	T6a(z) " " " U	\$100
(c)	T6a " " letter wmk UHM	\$75
(d)	T8a(z) 1936 Lifebuoy plate 2 bottom-right pane, lower left corner selvage block of nine, containing three re-entries R6/3, R7/3 and R8/3 7 UHM 2 LHM	\$175
(e)	T8a(z) 1936 Lifebuoy plate 2 bottom-right pane in lower right corner selvage block of six, including plate number 2 with major re-entry R7/4, as illustrated in the CP Catalogue on Permanent Page T6(A) 3 UHM 3 LHM	\$75
(f)	T8a(z) 1936 Lifebuoy fine used single with R7/4 re-entry U	\$15
(g)	T17a(z) 1945 Peter Pan 1d inverted wmk LHM	\$80
(h)	T18a/b 1946 Soldier study on page of 13 used copies showing the various minor flaws, retouches and re-entries on these stamps U	\$7.50
(i)	T19b(2) 1947 Eros 2d SHM paper UHM	\$10
(j)	" " " U	\$5
(k)	T19b(y) " " sideways horizontal mesh paper UHM	\$10
(l)	" " " " U	\$5
(m)	T19b(z) " " inverted wmk LHM	\$100
(n)	T20a(z) 1948 Health Camp 1d Tokelau paper U	\$5
(o)	T30b(z) 1958 Boys Brigade 3d left selvage block of six with R4/1 portion of design duplicated on selvage U	\$20

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