

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Volume 58 Number 10, MAY 2007



The Catalogue Supplement is out!!

-- Surprises in store --

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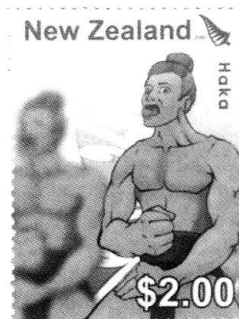
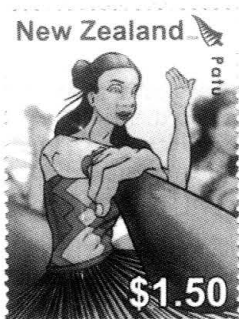
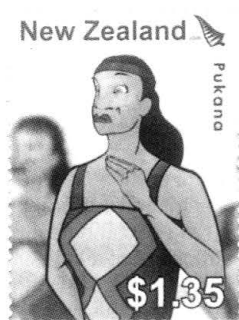
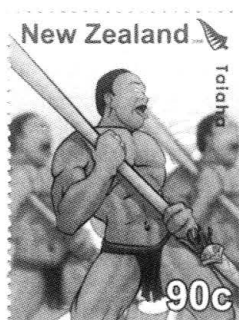
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CP CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT 2007

by Andrew Dolphin

This Supplement has been my first as CP Catalogue Editorial Manager. This follows the retirement last year of Rowan Campey (see the announcement in the September 2006 CP Newsletter, page 6). So it was with quite some trepidation that I started work on the 2007 Supplement last year and over the past eight months, it has become apparent to me just how enormous the task of putting the Supplement together each year actually is. Here's hoping it gets just that little bit easier – and quicker – next year.

The New Zealand market continues to grow in strength and popularity, particularly so in the earlier New Zealand stamps and in errors and varieties from all eras. Significant price realisations from various major New Zealand auction sales held during the year, obviously, particularly that of Sotheby's Sir Gawaine Baillie's sale, have been major factors in the new Catalogue prices in the Sections reprinted in this year's Supplement.

The Supplement starts with the usual colour Permanent Pages featuring all the 2006 New Issues, with the addition of three extra Permanent Pages. Y1/Y2 the Postage Dues, bringing the revised numbering of the 1899 First Series, Y1a to Y14a, in to line with Temporary Page Y1. We have also reprinted this year, introductory Permanent Page III/IV, and please note your CP Catalogue number listed at the bottom of your old Permanent Page IV. This Catalogue number needs to be transferred from your old Perm. Page IV to your new Perm. Page IV.

One new Permanent Page that we are particularly proud of is Perm. Page XXI, Stamps Prepared for Use but Never Issued. This starts off with the famous 3d Vanguard stamp, which was part of a set of four stamps prepared to commemorate the Royal Visit to New Zealand of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1949. These were: 2d Treaty House at Waitangi, 3d HMS Vanguard, 5d George VI and Queen Elizabeth, 6d Crown & Sceptre. The King became seriously ill, the Royal Visit was postponed and the stamps were sent for destruction but a small number of the 3d HMS Vanguard escaped (this illustration courtesy of trade colleague, Brian Rumsey, Ashford Stamps Ltd). The Royal Visit was rescheduled for 1952, and a similar Royal Visit set of four stamps was prepared for use, but was once again never issued due this time to the final illness of His Majesty. New Zealand finally received a Royal Visit by HM Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh in 1953 (S64a-S65a).

The rest of this page comprises the famous – or perhaps infamous might be a better word – 2006 Maori Performing Arts set, the Kapa Haka. Whatever your views and opinions on this set, the facts would appear to be indisputable that a number of sets, both sheet stamps and the 45c self-adhesive stamps were sold by the Philatelic Bureau, Wanganui, by filling orders that had been placed for the stamps. Please note that we need to stress here that we are simply acknowledging the existence of this set, we are not according them CP Catalogue listing status.

Moving on to the revised Temporary Pages, although Section A Full-Face Queens was indeed revised in 2006, extensive movements in the markets this year have been such that it was simply inevitable that this should be revised once again. New Zealand's first stamps, the Chalon London Prints are all up unused, the 1d Deep carmine-red **A1a** from \$150,000 to \$175,000. The 2d Deep greenish-blue **A2a** from \$75,000 to \$95,000, and the 1/- Yellow-green **A6a** from \$115,000 to \$140,000. The 2d and 1/- are also increased finest used, the 2d from \$1,750 to \$2,000, and the 1/- from \$17,500 to \$18,000.

Other notable increases are 1d Orange-vermilion Pelure imperf, up unused from \$20,000 to \$22,500, and FU from \$8,000 to \$10,000; 1d brown p. 12½ watermarked

unused from \$325 to \$400, and used from \$150 to \$175 and the same stamp no wmk unused \$2,500 to \$3,500 and FU \$750 to \$1,250.

In the 2d blue there are major increases in the p.13 Large Star early printings, showing no plate wear **A2e** unused \$3,000 to \$5,000 and used \$1,000 to \$2,500. One of the "NZ" watermark series from 1872, **A2v** p.12½, shows good increases unused, from \$3,000 to \$4,750, and used \$1,250 to \$1,500. The highlight of the 3d lilac is the p.13 stamp, **A3b** up unused from \$4,000 to \$7,500.

In the 6d brown, specific shades of the Richardson print imperf on white paper no watermark, **A5a** see significant increases, thick paper HM the bistre shades mint from \$4,250 and \$4,750 up to \$5,000 and \$7,000. And the tan-brown and chestnut up from \$6,000 and \$6,500 both to \$10,000 mint and from \$2,000 and \$2,500 to \$3,000 each used. The chestnut shade in the thin hard paper VM from \$5,500 to \$7,500 mint, and from \$1,250 to \$1,500 used. And finally, in the 1/- green, the late shades of the p.12½ Large Star watermark **A6m** Sap green and deep green, increase unused from \$1,500 and \$1,600 to \$2,500 and \$2,250 and the finest used from \$1,000 each to \$1,500 each.

Moving on to Section D, Second Side Faces. This section was also only revised last year but significant movements in the market for the 2½d to 1/- values dictated these pages should be revised again this year. Catalogue increases mint and particularly used and these prices would be for very fine used copies with light postmarks off the face. An interesting development occurred in the mint 8d blue UHM, where the three non-Adson stamps, p.12 x 11½ 6mm wmk and 7mm wmk and p.11 increase from \$250 or \$275 to \$300, whereas the 8d Adson p.10 which is undoubtedly available in quite large numbers UHM, decreases from \$250 to \$225. The largest movements undoubtedly occur in the 1/- red-brown with virtually every stamp UHM, LHM and used increased. Noted also in this section are that the flaws (2½d oval mark in centre of 2½d, 5d white line through base and 1/- bulbous white flaw on nose) have significantly increased both mint and used.

Next we have the 1898 Pictorials Section E. This was last revised in 2004, so was certainly due for a revision. The scarcer shades have produced the biggest movements with the 1½d Khaki up UHM from \$5,000 to \$6,000 and the 1½d Brown from \$300 to \$500 UHM. The 2½d Lake Wakatipu corrected spelling London print is a stamp increasingly difficult to find in a fine UHM condition and this is reflected in its Catalogue increases UHM \$100 to \$150, LHM \$50 to \$75, FU \$15 to \$25 and FCU \$9 to \$20. Another difficult London print is the 3d Huia up UHM from \$150 to \$200. In the reduced size 3d Huia, the second and third perfs are mostly unchanged or only small increases, whereas the first perf, the rough line p.14 is up UHM \$375 to \$500, and FU from \$75 to \$175.

The 6d rose-red watermark variety **E14f**, the only stamp in E14 group with an upright watermark is increased UHM from \$5,000 to \$7,500, LHM from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The three top values 1/- Kea & Kaka, 2/- Milford Sound and 5/- Mt Cook have also increased virtually across the board UHM, LHM, VFU and FCU. A noted increase is the third local issue in the 2/- Milford Sound p.14, where the first two shades are up UHM \$700 to \$950 UHM and \$400 to \$500 LHM and the Blue-green shade from \$750 to \$1,000 UHM.

Throughout Section E the minor listings – watermark variations, double perfs, etc, etc almost without exception exhibit major catalogue increases usually significantly more than their basic stamp. Two noted Official increases are the 1/- Kea & Kaka Official and the 2/- Milford Sound Official which all increase both shades UHM \$750 to \$975.

Next we come to section F, the ½d Green Mt Cook. This often overlooked stamp was well overdue for a revision having last been revised in 2003, and I took the opportunity of combining research in the Royal Society Volumes, and The New Zealand Stamp Collector magazines, with advice from specialists from the Kiwi Society of Great Britain for a significant revision of this section with the addition of many extra shades and minor listings. In the Cowan unwatermarked group, an offset on the p.14 stamp and double

perfs p.11 have been added and an offset has also been added to the Cowan watermarked group F4b(V). In the 1907-08 Series F5 New Plates, p.14 has seen an imperf pair, an imperf at top and a watermark inverted & reversed added. Significant Catalogue increases have occurred for the two-perf-pairs, two different perf heads both p.14 x 15 blocks of four F5d and the Official FO5d increased UHM from \$1,500 to \$3,250 and from \$5,500 to \$9,500 UHM. All the other stamps in the FO Officials group have received attention with extra shades and often significant Catalogue increases.

Edward VII Section H, again both mint and used price increases are general with both the better perfs and the two-perf-pairs being significantly increased. The Edward VII Officials also receive substantial mint and used increases in virtually every stamp.

Modern Definitives Sections P, PB, PC, PD and PE these have all been carefully revised with Catalogue increases where required especially in the errors and varieties. Significant Catalogue increases are noted in the 8c John Dory P11 with the Chestnut colour omitted errors (previously described as pale chestnut), both the wmkd and unwmkd varieties increasing from \$300 to \$1,000. In the 20c Maori Tattoo no watermark, the black colour omitted error has increased from \$650 to \$1,000 and the new listing of the black major colour shift has been added.

Available stocks of plate blocks for many stamps in Sections PB to PE often seem to be in quite short supply and this is reflected in sometimes significant Catalogue increases for plate blocks. Specifically noted are the 20c Yellowhead p.13½ PC12b 3-Kiwi plate up from \$7.50 to \$20, the 60c Spotted Shag p.13½ PC16b1-Kiwi plate up from \$22.50 to \$40. Both the \$4 Butterfly printings Leigh-Mardon and Questa are up from \$56 to \$72 and similarly both the \$5 Red Admiral Butterfly Leigh-Mardon and Questa printings up from \$70 to \$90. In Section PD the 2005 Greetings stamp both with and without the 2005 inscription are listed in full. A noted increase in Section PE is the 5c Mt Cook 3-Kiwi plate increased from \$1.50 to \$5.

In Section S, the Commemoratives, this year we revised both the first section S1 and the last two sections S5 and S6. In the first section 1906-1950 Catalogue increases in UHM, LHM and U have been carefully judged as required. The exception to this rule is the 1940 Centennial issues, both ordinary and Official where significant increases in all categories are right across the board. In the later commemoratives, many stamps have received percentage increases with larger increases in many of the miniature sheets particularly the overseas Exhibition miniature sheets. One set with significant increases noted is the Rugby 1999 Super 12 set of ten with self-adhesive stamps increasing from 90c to \$2 each and gummed stamps increasing from \$1 to \$3 each. New Zealand's most recent major film tie-in series, the three Lord of the Rings films and the first Narnia film The Lion, The Witch & The Wardrobe sees increases and further significant increases are noted in the 2003 Armed Forces Uniforms set where all twenty stamps are increased mint from 80c to \$1.25 and used from 70c to \$1.50. The chance was taken to include two good flaws in the 2004 Parliament set S884a(Z) and SM883-87(Z). The Supplement concludes with New Issue listings in Christmas SC, Heritage SH, Scenic SS and Health T.

Once incorporated in your CP Catalogue, this Supplement now brings your Catalogue right up to date with the latest specialist information and market valuations. This quality is what the CP Catalogue users have come to expect.

As always we value input from CP Catalogue subscribers. If you should happen to notice any typos or similar errors (hopefully very few), please do advise us. Similarly, if you have any comments or queries on anything in the CP Catalogue we are always pleased to hear from our CP Catalogue clientele

UP GOES THE PRICE OF A LETTER!

by Andrew Dolphin

The price of a stamp for a standard local letter rises to 50c from 1 June 2007. New Zealand Post states that this rise is so they can ensure their service maintains the high standards New Zealanders have come to expect. Significant increases in business costs and in the number of addresses they now deliver to, have made it necessary to increase local postal rates. The increase is the first since April 2004, when the price rose from 40c to 45c.

In addition to the standard letter postage increase from 45c to 50c, large letters go up from 90c to \$1.00. Standard Fastpost letters increase from 90c to a \$1, and large Fastpost letters increase from \$1.35 to \$1.50.

NZ Post also includes a sheet of FAQs or frequently asked questions, one of which delightfully says:

Q. What will happen if I only put a 45c stamp on my envelope after 1 June?

A. To ensure your letters reach their intended destination without delay, you will need to make sure you apply the correct postage.

Postage on parcels, bulk mail and international Airmail is unchanged.

And stamp collectors are also not forgotten. NZ Post kindly tell us that to help with the changing postal rates, their new range of definitives will be available from 9 May. These comprise seven stamps, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Scenes depicted are Rotorua's Whakarewarewa, Central Otago, Rainbow Falls Northland, Lake Coleridge, Rangitoto Island, Abel Tasman National Park and Tongaporutu Taranaki.

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EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From the New Zealand Stamp Collector – May 1922

The Early Postal History of New Zealand.

New Zealand constituted a Dominion on 26 September 1907, comprises geographically all those territories, islands and countries lying between 162 degrees east and 173 degrees west longitude and between 33 degrees and 53 degrees south latitude, together with the Kermadec Islands annexed in 1887, the islands of the Cook Group and Palmerston, Niue, formerly annexed in June 1901. The territory of Western Samoa is also administered by New Zealand under mandate from the League of Nations.

The pre-European history is shrouded in mystery and can only be conjectured from the legends of the natives. It is generally accepted that the early population of the country was a result of waves of migration from the East, through the Pacific Islands; probably due to the scarcity of food supplies, necessitating searches into the unknown for the means of livelihood. By the fourteenth century there was a considerable so-called aboriginal population and about this time the last and most important migration occurred, in which a party of about six hundred strong, in a number of war canoes, left "Hawaiki" the general term for the homeland of the Maori race, and in this case probably Rarotonga. One of the canoes – Te Arawa – is depicted on the ½d value of the Christchurch Exhibition series. The aboriginal race as distinct as the "Hawaikians", is usually referred to as the "Maui" Maoris from the well known tradition as to the origin of the North Island.

The first recorded European discovery was that of Abel Tasman in 1642. On 13 December he sighted the South Island and being under the impression that the land was a portion of "Staaten Land", discovered some years before by Schouten and Le Maire, he gave the same name to New Zealand. When it was afterwards found that Staaten Land was an inconsiderable island, the new country was called "New Zealand". Tasman sailed along the coast but did not land.

The next visit was that of Captain Cook, who landed at Poverty Bay in October 1769 which memorable event is shown on the 3d Christchurch Exhibition stamp. Cook took possession of New Zealand as part of the Empire on 15 November 1769, and again visited it in 1773, '74, and '77, surveying the coast line, naming many principal points and making observations of the country and inhabitants.

Numerous visits were paid subsequently by explorers, adventurers and whalers, but the first colonization was undertaken by missionaries from New South Wales, foremost among whom was the Rev. S. Marsden who preached the first sermon on Christmas Day, 1814.

From 1823 to 1826 Acts were passed by the Imperial Parliament extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in New South Wales to all the British subjects in New Zealand and by 1833 a settlement had sprung up at Kororareka, now Russell, Bay of Islands, and the first British Resident was appointed in that year.

On 22 January 1840, the first body of immigrants arrived at Port Nicholson, and founded Wellington. Seven days later Captain Hobson, RN arrived at the Bay of Islands, and on the following day, 30 January 1840, he hoisted the Union Jack and read the commission, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, which extended the boundaries of New South Wales to include New Zealand. Just a week later the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi was commenced, whereby the native chiefs formally ceded all powers of authority to Queen Victoria, territorial rights being secured to the natives. On 18 September, the British flag was hoisted at Auckland, which became the capital. Wanganui, originally called Petre was founded towards the end of 1840.

On 3 May New Zealand was proclaimed an independent colony. Nelson was founded in February 1842, Otago in March 1848, Canterbury in December 1850,

Hawkes Bay in November 1858, Marlborough in November 1859, Southland in April 1861, and Westland in January 1868. In February 1865, the seat of Government and the Chief Post Office were removed to Wellington.

The first trace of postal facilities was at Kororareka in 1831, when Mr Powditch was commissioned to receive and make up mails, on behalf of the Postmaster-General of New South Wales. When the Government was set up in 1840, a regular Post Office was opened but met with a poor response, probably owing to the heavy rate of postage charged. A single sheet from the Bay to Sydney cost 4d and the charge was 7d on an inward letter, including 3d postage and 4d surtax, either prepaid or payable on delivery. Letters from England cost for a single sheet about half-a-crown, which almost represented the average daily wage of a labourer at that time. Newspapers within the colony passed free, and there were also extensive franking privileges granted.

The general Post Office was in 1840 removed to Russell, and again in 1841 to Auckland. Towards the end of 1840 Post Offices were established at Auckland, Cromwell Harbour, Hokianga and Waimate, and in the Auckland district, at Port Nicholson. The earliest post-routes from Wellington to Wanganui in 1841 followed in 1843 by the Auckland-New Plymouth service via Kawhia, and later by New Plymouth-Wanganui route which linked up the overland post from Auckland to Wellington.

Although stamps were actually introduced in 1855, it was not until seven years later that by Gazette notice of 7 February 1862, their use for the prepayment of inland correspondence was made obligatory. For some time an adequate supply of stamps was not always available at the smaller Post Offices, necessitating private individuals sending to the chief offices, or else being obliged to purchase stamps of greater value than was legally necessary.

From 1856 to 1858 the provinces of Auckland, Nelson and Otago charged a local delivery rate of 2d per letter, and Canterbury 1d. Under the usual practice in the Navy, the personnel of ships are permitted to use stamps of Great Britain for franking their correspondence and the following British stamps are known specially postmarked thus: "B57" in an oval of bars and used at the Naval Stations of Auckland: 1d rose-red (1857); 1d rose-red (1864, plate No. 81), 4d pale red (1862) and 6d lilac 1865 (plates Nos. 5 and 6).

On 26 March 1870 a regular Home mail service via San Francisco was commenced, and this was supplemented by the inauguration, on 26 January 1883, of the direct line of steam-communication between England and the colony by the New Zealand Shipping Company. On 7 August 1908 the first through train ran from Wellington to Auckland establishing a rapid means of inland communication. Wireless telegraphy was installed on 26 July 1911 forging another link. On 16 December 1919, a trial seaplane mail service was run between Auckland and Dargaville, while the first regular aeroplane mail was transported in the South Island between Christchurch and Timaru, on 31 January 1921.

In the islands of the Cook Group and Aitutaki (also one of that group), Niue, Penrhyn and Samoa, New Zealand stamps suitably overprinted are in use, while the other detached islands use ordinary New Zealand stamps.

* * *

Mr J.F. Hambly of Sydney sends us the following letter which he received from the Acting Commissioner of Stamp Duties (NZ) in reply to one sent by him asking for information regarding certain Cook Islands stamps. Mr Hambly suggests that we should have the letter framed.

The reply reads:

"Head Office Stamp Duties Department, Wellington, 16 February 1922.

"Memorandum for: J.F. Hambly Esq., 420 George Street, Sydney.

"Perforations of First Issue of Cook Islands Postage Stamps.

"Your letter (undated) to the Government Printer requesting information on the above subject has been referred to me, and in reply thereto I have to inform you that as for many obvious reasons it has invariably been the policy of the Department to discourage philately. I regret that I am unable to comply with your request.

"(Sgd) P.G. WITHERS

"Acting Commissioner of Stamp Duties."

The policy of the Department is certainly not in keeping with its actions, and recent philatelic events in New Zealand and the Islands will probably lead collectors to take the letter "cum grano salis".

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter – May 1957

by Campbell Paterson

LONDON NEWSLETTER

A Visit to Bradbury's

In earlier Notes I have told how through the kind introduction of Mr C.P. Rang, of Stanley Gibbons Ltd, my desire to visit the printing works of Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, was granted. On the big day, with an anticipation which all collectors will appreciate, I presented myself in a taxi at the main gates. Here I was asked to identify myself and was given a pass with the warning to guard it well or I might find it harder to get out than I had done to get in! These stringent security regulations are very necessary since Bradbury's are wholly occupied with the printing of "security" documents, bank-notes for countries all over the world, cheques, vouchers, bonds and stamps.

I was given a most cordial greeting by Mr A. Bernard Ellis. Mr Ellis is a Director and I will always be grateful to him for his patience and geniality. I arrived at 11 a.m. and left at 4.30, thereby most effectively occupying Mr Ellis' time for practically the whole working day. Under like circumstances I can only hope that I would be as unfailingly courteous and helpful, but I doubt it. The same kindly welcome was given me by the Chairman and Managing Director Mr Eric Gibbs, and the four other Directors whom I met later in the morning.

I was invited to take lunch with them and had a delightful meal in the Directors' dining room shortly after midday.

As I have said, Mr Ellis was my guide through the works and we started in the obvious place where the stamps are either designed or outside artists' work is modified into a form suitable for the engraver to take over. As an aside here I may say that I experienced few real surprises during the day nor did I expect many. The recess method of printing stamps has been well and often described in the past – my aim was not so much to learn the rudiments as to see things at first hand. Nevertheless I did learn a great deal.

My first introduction was to the firm's chief designer, Mr Jackman. A master at his craft. Mr Jackman was busy on other work but like everyone else found time to talk to an inquisitive New Zealander. He showed me many of our well known NZ stamps in embryo state – Healths for the most part. I also saw two tentative designs he had made of Health stamps depicting NZ flora – actually Clematis and Rata. They looked very attractive as artist's drawings. As another aside it did strike me that the obvious thing for a Government to do when requiring designs for a new issue would be to enlist the aid of artists like Mr Jackman – men with unequalled experience in stamps and certain to avoid the errors into which an amateur falls through his not fully realising the limitations set by the size and nature of a stamp. In other words, it seems only common sense to employ the man who is working on stamps all the time rather than one whose usual work is a much larger canvas.

Proceeding a step further I watched the process of converting the adopted artist's (positive) design into a reversed (negative) engraving in a steel plate – that is, the engraving of the original die from which a roller die impression will later be taken. This step in die production was one which I knew little about. At first thoughts, engraving on steel in reverse from a positive drawing is not exactly easy. Nor do I suggest it is, but it looks easy when the trained hand is at work. The method used is to place a piece of transparent medium – thick plastic (known as tale) over the copy and to trace the detail into the tale with a graving tool. Here is where experience is needed indeed, for it is at this stage that the engraver achieves his effects of light and shade by using parallel or crosshatched lines instead of solid colour and by dots of varying size to give shadows and highlights in the non-solid areas. Look for instance at a copy our current 3/- stamp. In the artist's original this would have the background rendered in solid colour, the varying depth being achieved by the use of more or less colour in different areas. In the stamp the same effect is achieved by the use of crosshatched lines. Where depth is required the lines are thick; where lighter effects are called for the lines are thinner – particularly the diagonal lines. On the face, where especially fine effects are needed, both dots and lines are used.

The design is then transferred on to the steel plate. The engraver now goes ahead with the actual engraving into the plate by means of his graving tool. This actual engraving into the steel looks ridiculously easy; the engraver does not appear to have to use any great force. The small plate is not of course yet hardened and is I suppose relatively soft. Later, when the engraving is finished in all detail the steel is chemically hardened and an unhardened steel roller is rocked back and forth across it, picking up a perfect impression of the design. I did not actually see this process as no roller was being prepared that day. Enquiries elicited the surprising fact that the pressures used in making roller dies, in rolling in plates and in the printing from the finished plates, though always considerable – perhaps up to 20 tons to the square inch – are not governed by hard and fast rules. It appears that the amount of pressure is left entirely to the discretion of the operatives of the machines.

(to be continued)

*"I really enjoy the Catalogue and have found it most informing."
L.C., California, USA*

NEW ZEALAND POSTCODES

We have a new postcode for our PO Box, which New Zealand Post have asked us to use. It is: **1141**

We will be gradually, slowly replacing all our stationery and Reply Addressed envelopes, although of necessity this may well take quite a while. Thus our new full postal address for all correspondence is:

Campbell Paterson Ltd
PO Box 5555,
Auckland 1141
New Zealand

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.*

KING EDWARD VII

			UHM	LHM	Used
De la Rue Surface printed					
585(a)	H1a	½d Green	\$30	\$15	60c
De la Rue Recess p.14 x 14½					
586(a)	H2a	2d Mauve	\$100	\$50	\$18
(b)	H3a	3d Chestnut	\$95	\$50	\$3
(c)	H4a	4d Red-orange	\$100	\$50	\$60
(d)	H4d	4d Yellow	\$100	\$50	\$50
(e)	H5b	5d Brown	\$100	\$60	\$9
(f)	H6b	6d Carmine	\$160	\$80	\$3
(g)	H7b	8d Indigo-blue	\$70	\$35	\$5
(h)	H8b	1/- Orange-vermilion	\$325	\$175	\$30
De la Rue p. 14					
587(a)	H3b	3d Chestnut	\$200	\$120	\$35
(b)	H4b	4d Red-orange	\$100	\$50	\$60
(c)	H5a	5d Brown	\$95	\$50	\$9
(d)	H6a	6d Carmine	\$200	\$75	\$10
(e)	H8a	1/- Orange-vermilion	\$375	\$200	\$50
De La Rue Sideways wmk					
588(a)	H7e	8d Indigo-blue	\$135	\$75	\$165
De La Rue p.14 x 13½					
589(a)	H3c	3d Chestnut	\$400	\$225	\$300
(b)	H5c	5d Brown	\$100	\$60	\$10
(c)	H6c	6d Carmine	\$375	\$195	\$275
(d)	H7c	8d Indigo-blue	\$100	\$60	\$5

KING EDWARD VII OFFICIALS

De la Rue Surface					
590(a)	HO1a	½d Green	\$50	\$25	\$3
De la Rue Recess p.14 x 14½					
591(a)	HO3a	3d Chestnut	\$125	\$70	\$6
(b)	HO6b	6d Carmine	\$150	\$80	\$30
(c)	HO7b	8d Indigo-blue	\$85	\$45	\$80
(d)	HO8b	1/- Orange-vermilion	\$300	\$160	\$175
De la Rue p.14 x 13½					
592(a)	HO3c	3d Chestnut	\$400	\$250	\$300
(b)	HO7c	8d Indigo-blue	\$90	\$45	\$80

MODERNS MIXTURE

An interesting selection, well-worth careful checking. All UHM.

600(a)	OD1a	1967 ½c Manuka left selvedge block of ten, from Plate 1A with R15/2 small prominent retouch above 'c' of '½c'.	\$7
(b)	OD1a: ODV1a	1967 ½c Manuka right selvedge block of ten from Plate 1A, with R6/6 prominent retouch top left corner	\$14.50
(c)	OD2a	1967 1c Karaka : ODV2a right selvedge block of four from Plate 1A, with R11/10 touch-up to left of 'N' of 'New'	\$11
(d)	OD3a	1967 2c Kaka Beak lower right corner selvedge plate block of twenty from Plate 1A2A, with ODV3f R20/7 and R20/8 major repaired plate scratch and R20/9 prominent retouch, plus two other retouches R17/6 and R18/7. A nice block demonstrating the varying degrees of pre-printing plate retouching	\$25
(e)	OD3a	1967 2c Kaka Beak Ditto imprint block of sixteen from Plate 1B2B with three prominent retouches R17/4, R20/1, R19/2	\$20
(f)	OD4a	1967 2½c Kowhai right selvedge block of four from Plate 2B1B: ODV4f R14/9, apostrophe over 'D' flaw	\$22.50
(g)	OD4a	1967 2½c Kowhai Ditto lower selvedge block of four from Plate 2B1B: ODV4g R20/4, plate scratch above second 'A' of 'Zealand'	\$14.50
(h)	OD4a	1967 2½c Kowhai Ditto left selvedge block of ten from Plate 2A1A: ODV4e R8/5, blue butterfly flaw	\$22.50
(i)	OD4a	1967 2½c Kowhai Ditto Value block of four from 1A, R2/9 retouch under 2½c	\$5
(j)	OD4a	1967 2½c Kowhai Ditto Plate 1A, plate block of six with R19/3 retouch under flower and ODV4c R19/1 deformed smaller '2' of 2½	\$10
(k)	OD4a	1967 2½c Kowhai Ditto right selvedge block of ten from Plate 1A: ODV4b R10/7 retouch over 'E' of 'New'	\$14.50
(l)	OD6a	1967 4c Mountain Daisy lower selvedge block of six: ODV6a Plate 1B, R8/8 retouch by '4' of 4c.	\$18
(m)	OD7a	1967 5c Clematis top left corner selvedge block of twelve from Plate 1B: ODV7c , R6/1 retouch lower left	\$30
(n)	OD26a	1967 7½c Trout lower right corner selvedge imprint block of six R10/13, white flaw under fin of fish	\$10.50
(o)	OD10a	1967 8c Flag left selvedge block of four R12/1 retouch on 'Z' of 'Zealand'	\$15
(p)	OD12a	1967 15c Tiki block of four with small green colour shift, giving the stamps a blurred appearance	\$25
(q)	OD14a	1967 25c Butter Making lower selvedge block of six: ODV14a Plate 1A, R8/6 white flaw below 'G' of 'making'	\$72
(r)	OD27a	1968 28c Fox Glacier top right corner selvedge value block of six from Plate 1A: ODV27a R3/10 retouch to sky by fern at left	\$27
(s)	OD15a	1967 30c Tongariro single with large oval olive-bistre inking flaw	\$60
(t)	OD15a	1967 30c Tongariro Ditto Top left corner selvedge block of four R2/1, retouch by 'N' of 'New'	\$70
(u)	OD15a	1967 30c Tongariro Ditto left selvedge block of four: ODV15b Plate 1A, R8/1 retouch to right of flag	\$67.50

601(a)	PA20a	1979 \$2 Circular Saw Shell imprint block of six one asterisk, yellow flaw on selvage	\$75
602(a)	SS47a(Z)	1983 Beautiful New Zealand 45c Lake Matheson lower right corner selvage block of six R9/9, leaning flagpole flaw, a red multi-positive scratch	\$22.50
603(a)	W18a	1983 \$2.40 Booklet 24c Map Stamps p. 14 1/4 x 14 PA35b stamps upright	\$35
	(b) W18a	Ditto " " stamps inverted	\$35

RECENT PURCHASES & OFFERS FROM STOCK

605(a)	E4a	1900 1 1/2d Boer War plate varieties: EV4a R1/9 top selvage pair. A nearly coincident re-entry consisting of thickening of all shading behind and particularly between letters 'New Zealand' (Cat \$240) UHM	\$200
	(b) E4a:	Pair R2/9 similar to previous lot, less prominent to left and more prominent to right (Cat \$240) UHM	\$195
	(c) E4a:	Pair R2/11 doubling of three outermost shading lines on right. Small perf fault (Cat \$240) UHM	\$75
	(d) E4a	Pair, note under EV4e R7/11 similar to previous lot, right framelines doubled UHM	\$175
606(a)	F1a(5)	1900 1/2d Green Mt Cook fine single in Blackish-green shade UHM	\$60
	(b) F1a(5)	Ditto fine well-centred block of four UHM	\$240
	(c) F2d	1901 1/2d Green Mt Cook Basted Mills p.11 x 14. Nice block of four UH x 3, LH x1	\$260
607(a)	M17a	1950 1 1/2d Arms Overprint right selvage block of four R4/10 broken fraction bar UHM	\$3
	(b) M17a	Ditto Top left corner selvage block of six R3/2 damaged fullstop UHM	\$4

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