

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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NEW ZEALAND NOTES & COMMENT

by Warwick Paterson

A MYSTERY REVISITED.



30c Mt Cook National Park (P18) - "Blue Sky" variety.

If there ever was a stamp to set the cat among the pigeons, it was this one! All the ingredients were there. A current stamp appears in a completely different colour and copies are reported from various parts of the country. Most notably those held by a Rev. R.Grice in Cambridge.

Readers may remember that this stamp – one of the 1970 Pictorials series – first appeared in September 1971 in the colours of blue, stone, olive, black and turquoise green. A scene of a snow-covered crag in the Mt Cook National Park features with two Thar looking enquiringly from the top. The sky – rather improbably – is in a brownish "stone" colour. Perhaps the designer was envisaging a particularly glowering snow laden cloud cover or something similar: but there you are, the colour of the sky is brown.

Two clients, one in Cambridge and one in Silverstream wrote to me with reports of this stamp appearing with the sky in a true light blue colour. At first sight the imagination ran riot. Had Bradbury Wilkinson the printers, made a printing run with the sky in a more believable "blue" and had a sheet or two escaped into the market evading all checking by printers and Post Office alike? Or was it that the stamps had been faded – pure and simple – and perhaps left in strong sunlight for a week or so with some component in the brown "stone" colour fading out to produce a residual blue! Or was it a chemical reaction?

Everyone is familiar with the effects of sunlight fading – particularly in modern stamps. For instance, a stamp printed by photogravure in a green colour left in the sun may fade to a light blue colour – or even a dirty blue colour! This stands to reason. Green is often made up of a combination of blue and yellow dyes as we all learnt as children with our paint sets, and exposure to the sun will in all likelihood take out the more "fadable" colour which is yellow - leaving the blue behind. But brown to blue! It defied reason.

In the Newsletter of the day (July 1979), I speculated "the Security Printers conscious of their image and the necessity at least to attempt to answer some of the many questions which are aimed at them employ people whose job it is to respond to queries and give a reasonable explanation for varieties. In the case of New Zealand, many queries were aimed at the Stamps Branch of Post Office Headquarters and logically it paid the latter to treat enquiries seriously, great and all as the temptation must be simply to ignore the unwelcome attention of philatelists".

So it was in the case of the 30c Blue Sky. By now the Rev. Grice quite understandably believed implicitly in the genuineness of the varieties (i.e. "printed that way") and the appearance of a parallel discovery by Dr K.R. Markham of Silverstream merely confirmed his belief.

In this case, writing to the New Zealand Post Office (as it was at the time) was likely to be unproductive. Staff at the Stamps Branch may not have necessarily been expert printers and in all likelihood they would have preferred to pass the query on to Bradbury Wilkinson, their Security Printers in Britain. In this case I took the bull by the horns and wrote to Bradbury's in New Malden, Surrey myself.

Their reaction was swift and uncompromising. "It cannot be faded" continuing:

"I have consulted our own file records including chemists, printing managers and technical advisors. To come straight to the point the most important thing to appreciate is that the ink has not faded; the stamp was printed in the blue colour which you now see. This is fact and not supposition. There are two possibilities as to how this could have happened; one is that the stamps were printed in the blue colour at our factory and accidentally passed through our checks, and the other possibility is the stamps have been counterfeited. I will discuss both these possibilities.

"The "Parks" issue as we know it was first printed by us in 1971 and has subsequently been reprinted on several occasions. The order from the New Zealand Post Office was split, with Bradbury Wilkinson undertaking the 25c and 30c values and Enchede in Holland printing the other two values. At its inspection as is often the case, various colour combinations were considered by our client. At the proofing stage, litho printed stamps are often printed one or two up of each value on the same printing plate. Thus the impression would give in this case say two copies of the 25c to the 30c. To save additional plate making, the stamps would all be printed in one set of colours and then another. So the result would be that there would be one sheet with the two 30c in the right colours and the 25c in the wrong colours (i.e. in the same colours as the 30c), and one sheet in the 25c correctly printed and the 30c in the wrong colours. These sheets are then cut up and the correct stamps mounted on a card and submitted to the client. The "wrong" colours would be destroyed (incinerated on our own premises). This might offer a cosy explanation but for the fact none of the proof trial colours included a blue of any description. So that explanation is not valid. A remote possibility is that when the stamps were first printed, there may have been a job on the printing press immediately prior to the Parks issue,

using a blue colour. It could have been that the machine operator "ran up" his first few sheets without first washing out the previous job's ink and filling the ducts with Parks issue colours. There is some evidence to support this possibility and if you look at the blue stamp under a glass, you will see that it is not in register. You can see areas of colour projecting beyond the correct fit; in the bottom of the line of rocks: the position of the markings on the two animals. You'll also note the overprint colour on the animals is different on each stamp; one is a gold hue and on the other a definite silver. This then would be a plausible explanation. However, we have an inviolable rule here that such a practice is never employed, precisely to avoid the possibility of stamps in wrong colours being printed and falling into the hands of "error" collectors. I've spoken to the printer who actually ran the first issue and he is adamant that this could not have happened. Even assuming for a moment that it had, there are three distinct quality control checks here to which a sheet of stamps could not have possibly have passed in a completely different colour. Bear in mind, that if the sheet was printed by accident and in wrong colours, then there must have been at least 97 other examples in the addition to the three you have. Furthermore, even if such a sheet had escaped from here, I cannot believe that it would be issued from a New Zealand Post Office.

"This leads me to the generally agreed conclusion here that in fact the stamps have been counterfeited, or at best tampered with deliberately. Although the perforations match exactly our own, this would not present an insuperably difficult problem, although why a different colour should have been chosen I do not know. It is possible that some stamps have been purchased and overprinted in a blue colour as perhaps a test run, or even perhaps with a view to causing a "rarity". It has frequently been known".

So here we had the Cataloguer's worst nightmare. A stamp with obviously different colour appearing from various sources around the country and a printer who adamantly refuses to believe that the stamp is a "changeling" and would be difficult to persuade that they had produced it at all!

In the meantime, , Rev. Grice sent an example for examination to the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand. The Royal's considered opinion was the colour had been changed after printing. Microscopic examination of the stamp disclosed that each of the other colours was also affected and the stamp looked as if it had been subjected to chemical action of some sort. The paper also had an unusual look about it under the microscope.

By October of the same year, the Rev. Grice had himself approached Bradbury's and received an answer as follows "Thank you for your letter of 12 July. I've had further tests undertaken on these stamps and, as a result, I can advise you that it is unlikely in the extreme that the colour change to the beige sky background has been effected by chemical application. I reiterate my earlier assertion that these stamps are forged. If you would be prepared to let me have a stamp to test them this could be proved; however you would appreciate that tests should render the stamps spoiled." Rev. Grice pursued the matter further with the relevant government agency, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Chemistry Division who commented as follows "in reply to your enquiry of

12th July, we would note that the colour changes can be induced in dyes by chemical means but without knowing the nature of the dye we cannot comment further. There are other reasons why in a group colours can be present and indeed since the fourth colour is also present correctly on another part of the stamp, it may well be a printing error".

By now the Cataloguer (CP Ltd) was in need of a breakthrough! Surely, some new evidence would appear to allow us to put the lid on this particular cauldron once and for all!

By February 1980, I was able to write under the heading "30c Blue Sky – Outlook Overcast" that the Rev. Grice had received from the BPA Expert Committee in the UK a statement that "it was not possible to give any opinion". This comment was based on Dr Markham's copy which had been sent to Great Britain. Furthermore, another letter had been received by the Rev. Grice from Bradbury's. This stated that it would be necessary for the printers to subject one of the copies of the stamp to chemical tests which might damage it irreparably. At the time I advised Rev. Grice to sacrifice one of his three copies in the cause of getting to the bottom of "what is certainly potentially one of the most spectacular varieties in recent New Zealand philately". Bradbury's stated they had attempted a number of immersion tests on the stamps using different powerful solvents available to printers and added the results were inconclusive. Bradbury's also passed on the information that they had carried out fluorescence tests, paper tests – in a word almost every conceivable test.

In May 1980, Rev. Grice had come back to me having written again to Bradbury's with one of his three copies of the Blue Sky variety for experimentation. Bradbury's continued "our chemist has continued his work on the stamp and is expected we can advise you that the Blue Sky was printed in blue ink and not in the stone colour of the normal stamps. How this happened is a matter of conjecture, I have already suggested to you several provenances. Two different ink formulae have been used in the several years since the issue was printed. Both formulae have been analyzed and subjected to a range of chemical tests: immersion in various organic and inorganic solutions together with fake comparisons. At no stage in any of these tests did even the remote possibility of a scintilla of blue materialize in the sky area of the stamp.

"I am afraid this must be our last word on the subject. Whether you accept our judgement is of course up to you but we cannot recognize the Blue Skies having originally been printed in stone and would conclude that the **colour change is a pigment of your imagination**". (sic). In the same Newsletter I praised Bradbury's humour and absence of (dare I say it) a stoney knee-jerk defensiveness. I praised Bradbury's for their co-operation and announced that the stamp would appear in the Campbell Paterson catalogue for 1981 as a major variety.

Alright then – why did it not appear as a major variety in the Catalogue and why has it never appeared since?

At some stage before the Catalogue Supplement of 1981 was completed yet another copy of the "30c Blue Sky" appeared on my desk provided I

think by an old friend Ngaio Giddings. In this case the Blue Sky was as blue as ever but precisely diagonally across the sky **appeared the outline of the perforations of another stamp**. The sky was - you guessed it - blue on one side of the perforations and brown on the other side. There was even a diffused area of "gradation" between the shadow of the perforations and the pure blue sky. This stamp and in all likelihood its pure blue companions is demonstrably the result of fading by exposure to light.

The stamp recently came into my hands again with the purchase of a collection made up about that time. The stamp is illustrated here for all to see and remains the one incontrovertible proving piece – the long awaited "breakthrough" – that the poor benighted Cataloguer needed to say "enough"!

Afterthought: The "30c blue-and-brown sky" will remain in our stock as a permanent reminder that in philately, however authoritative the opinion and however determined the specialist to prove his point it quite often happens that things are exactly "just as they seem to be".

Next month: The 1978 20c Paua Shell "Blue Shell".

A Visit to the Archive

From Prof. Derek Diamond, Surrey

President of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain writing in "The Kiwi" *

I was able during my visit to the Te Papa Philatelic Archive to resolve two problems in my own collection which have significance for the story of the First Pictorial Issue. These two discoveries as I rather grandly called them, relate to two stamps that were issued in 1902 and 1903 - that is over one hundred years ago! This is surely a great encouragement to those of us who enjoy researching philately and it helps to confirm that it is sensible to include unresolved questions in the text of the forthcoming book on the First Pictorial Issue.

The first problem concerned a copy of the five-pence on Cowan watermarked paper - (CP E13c) which shows a clear line of almost horizontal dots in the design at the head of Otira Gorge (see Figs. 1 and 2). They are clearly visible without the aid of a magnifying glass and despite my looking at hundreds of other examples of this stamp this remains the only copy I have seen. This stamp (one of a block of four), came from the collection of Michael Burberry who was seriously engaged in researching the First Pictorial issue while a senior member of the Society in the 1970s, and the illustration shown was drawn by him. The questions I had been unable to answer for the last 35 years were - was this a plate flaw and if so what position did it occupy on the plate which has 10 rows of 12 stamps? Now I know the answers - yes, it is a plate flaw and it occurs only once on the sheet in row 3 number 8. These answers were obtained by examining a complete proof sheet of the stamps in the issued colour that was in the archive and in case I was challenged I took a photograph. The proof sheet has the sheet number 34, is initialled in ms JNC and is, of course, totally without perforations. I shall now renew my hunt for further examples and if I strike really lucky, somewhere someone will identify this flaw on an imperf plate proof in private hands. Until then I am justified, I believe, in referring to my copy as the only one known so far!



Figure 1: 5d Row 3 Stamp 8

However, as is often the case with research the answer to one question raises another. How was this very visible plate flaw created and why was it not removed? Here we are in the realms of conjecture - my guess is as follows. Because the row of dots is clear and regular (not random) I think it is deliberate and it was not removed because it in no way confuses the design - indeed it is even possible to imagine it as an enhancement of the design! If you have an alternative view, please write a letter to our Editor.



Figure 2: Plate No. 1



Figure 3: Plate No. 2

My other 'discovery' required even more good fortune than the above and is probably more significant in philatelic terms. The two pence (small size and purple) issued in December 1902 on Cowan watermarked paper (**E6b**) is known according to the Campbell Paterson Catalogue with hand drawn plate numbers in the bottom selvage. During the last 30 years I have been able to find the three plate numbers listed by CP, namely 2, 3 and 4. These are all right-reading the numbers and must therefore appear on the plate as mirror-images, except that as the number 2 is drawn by two short parallel vertical lines it will look the same

on the plate and on the printed sheet. The most obvious question that arises is, what happened to plate number one?

The answer seems to be that plate one was identified by a single short vertical line again hand drawn and because I have seen only one example in 35 years was the least frequently used of the 4 plates. Only a year or so ago, when examining an 1898 collection of a fellow member of the Society, I found what I believed was the first ever hand-scratched plate 1. To me it looked in all respects correct - colour, location in relation to the stamp, and in its shape and size, it was very comparable to the plate number two marks (fig. 3 and 4). My fellow philatelist was highly sceptical that this was the 'missing' plate one. How could I convince him and others, including perhaps the editor of the CP Catalogue? Here again the archive came to the rescue. As can be seen from the photograph I took the relevant part of the sheet in the archive matches exactly the item I had located.

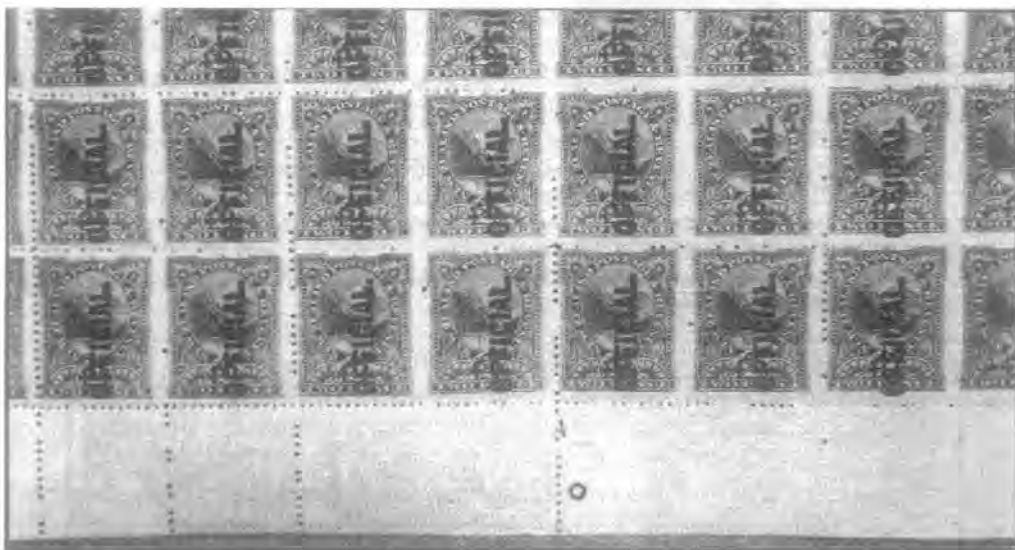


Figure 4: Photograph of the Proof Sheet from the Post Office Archive showing the Plate 1 Mark

There was however one difference. The archive sheet shows one of the circles used in registering the sheet in the printing or perforating process. In fact there are 3 of these circles located in the bottom selvedge. Also in the archive was an entirely similar example with a hand-drawn number 3 but on a sheet overprinted 'Official' with circles on the top and bottom selvedge. So far none of the hand-drawn plate numbers that I have seen have the adjoining circle. This creates a new problem - which came first, the plate number or registration circle? The only examples of the registration circle in the lower selvedge that I have seen are on the stamps engraved by Perkins Bacon from and thus not really part of this story about the two pence stamp, printed from plates made by Waterlow & Sons. However both the Waterlow and Perkins Bacon plates were used by the Government Printer so perhaps all these marginal markings were created by the printer and not by the plate maker. This hypothesis fits the existing evidence best, and hopefully someone will produce further supporting evidence.

* 'The Kiwi' is the Journal of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, Volume 55, No. 6, November 2006 (NZSG, 9 Ashton Drive, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 1JL)

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

There was no published December 1921 New Zealand Stamp Collector, the issue being held over for a double number in January 1922.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter – December 1956 by Campbell Paterson

AU REVOIR

Shortly after these Notes appear I expect to be somewhere on the Pacific Ocean on my way to the United Kingdom. I take this opportunity to bid all our readers – most of whom are really personal friends now – a temporary farewell, a very Happy Christmas and the best of New Years. I only hope for my peace of mind over there that 1957 will be more placid than 1956! Depending on circumstances I expect to be away for a minimum of one year and a maximum of two. It is with complete confidence that I commend my staff to all our customers. Jack and Mac are good chaps, thoroughly reliable, and as keen as could be to show that yours truly is by no means indispensable around these parts.

I will continue to provide a proportion if not all of the Notes in the Newsletter. My English address will be published in the February Newsletter and I hope many will keep in touch with me – I should be able to locate many of their wants for them. Don't forget though, the Headquarters of the firm remain in **Auckland and all ordinary stamp orders and mail should continue to be addressed to there except by UK and American customers.** These latter I would like to deal with me direct in England. That way I expect to be able to save them postage and even if I have to pass their orders back to Auckland there should not be any great added delay. Anyone in the UK with stamps to sell should of course contact me there. – GB, GB, GB. (Goodbye, God bless you, Gone to Britain!).

Elizabeth News. Mr Colin Henwood has brought off a double by producing for inspection two new major varieties both in the current 9d stamp. One has inverted watermark **N9a(Z)**, the other a blurred centre (probably an albino) **N9a(X)**. Both are isolated used copies. Nice hunting.

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

STAMP DEALING IN ITS INFANCY

"It is well known that a mania has prevailed for a long time past for the collection of postage stamps. For what purpose the stamps are thus actively sought after, no one seems to know; but it has been said in some quarters that the possession of a large number of them will procure the admission of children into some charitable institution, while in others it is asserted, albeit with an air of great mystery, that they will enable the holder to become the owner of a valuable gold watch, to be awarded somewhere by somebody. Without pretending to endorse in the slightest degree either statement, we may mention that the mania has been increased in such a degree as to lead to the formation of a postage stamp exchange, the locality being the CHANGE-ALLEY, leading out of BIRCHIN LANE. There every evening about 50 boys, and some men too, may be seen industriously exchanging old disfigured stamps, most of which are carefully fastened in books. The earnestness and assiduity with which the "trade" is carried on is very remarkable, and a stranger passing is at a loss to understand the meaning of it all. Whether the police will deem it their duty, in the event of the "members" largely increasing in numbers, to order the "exchange" to "move on" so as not to block up a public thoroughfare, remains to be seen. So far, no such show of authority on the part of the public officials seems to have been requisite, the onerous duties of the members of the new institution apparently being performed with every desire to avoid inconveniencing the public."

Within a few years after this newspaper article appeared, the "exchange," including most stamp dealing activities, moved a ways west (almost two miles) to the Strand, where the Stanley Gibbons storefront is still located. For those unfamiliar with the Strand, it is the British equivalent to the philatelic legends, lore and heritage of New York City's Nassau Street. *From the London "Times" April 10th 1862, reprinted in The American Philatelist, October 2006.*

PACIFIC MIX

Something a little different in the December CP Newsletter for Christmas 2006. Stanley Gibbons numbers used throughout.

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL DISCOUNT **For orders**
received from paid up subscribers to the Newsletter, we are delighted to offer a discount of 10% for all orders over \$100 received from this list.

TOKELAU ISLANDS

425(a) SG1-3	1948 Pictorials	UHM	\$1
(b) SG4	1953 Coronation	UHM	\$5
(c) SG5	1956 1/- overprint	UHM	\$6
(d) SG6-8	1966 Arms Surcharges	UHM	\$10
(e) SG9-15	1967 Decimal overprints	UHM	\$12
(f) SG16-19	1969 History	UHM	\$10
(g) SG20	1969 Christmas	UHM	50c
(h) SG21	1970 Christmas	UHM	50c
(i) SG22-24	1971 Discovery	UHM	\$14
(j) SG25-32	1971 Definitives	UHM	\$10
(k) SG33-36	1972 SP Commission	UHM	\$10
(l) SG37-40	1973 Coral	UHM	\$14
(m) SG41-44	1974 Seashells	UHM	\$12
(n) SG45-48	1975 Fish	UHM	\$9
(o) SG49-56	1976 Definitives	UHM	\$4
(p) SG57-60	1977 Birds	UHM	\$4
(q) SG61-64	1978 Coronation	UHM	\$2

Tokelau Islands (cont.)

425(r)	SG65-68	1978 Canoe Racing	UHM	\$3
(s)	SG69-72	1979 Sport	UHM	\$3
	NAURU			
426(a)	SG44-47	1937 Coronation	FU	\$8
	NIUE			
427(a)	SG2	1902 2½d Lake Wakatipu overprint	UHM	\$5
(b)	SG8	1902 ½d Green Mt Cook overprint	UHM	\$3
(c)	SG9	1d Universal overprint	UHM	\$2
(d)	SG13	3d Huia overprint	UHM	\$25
(e)	SG14	6d Kiwi overprint	UHM	\$35
(f)	SG16	1/- Kea & Kaka overprint	UHM	\$80
(g)	SG17-19	1911 Edward VII ½d, 6d, 1/-	UHM	\$20
(h)	SG21	1917 1d Dominion overprint	UHM	\$35
(i)	SG22b	1917 3d George V overprint	UHM	\$135
(j)	SG23-31	1917-21 George V set of nine to 1/-	UHM	\$65
(k)	SG32	1918 5/- Long Type overprint p.14	UHM	\$200
(l)	SG33	2/- Long Type overprint small crease	UHM	\$20
(m)	SG38-43	1920 Definitives to 1/-	UHM	\$20
(n)	SG45-47	1925-27 Definitives three values	UHM	\$20
(o)	SG48	1927 2/- Admiral Jones	UHM	\$35
(p)	SG50	1931 2d overprint	UHM	\$5
(q)	SG51-54	1931 Arms overprints 2/6d to £1 fine	UHM	\$300
(r)	SG55-61	1932 Definitives to 1/-	UHM	\$75
(s)	SG69-71	1935 Silver Jubilee	UHM	\$15
(t)	SG72-74	1937 Coronation	UHM	\$5
(u)		Ditto set	FU	\$6
(v)		Ditto plate singles set	FU	\$10
(w)		Plate blocks of four 1d 1L, 2½d 2L, 6d 3L	FU	\$25

Note: Both 6d from lots 427(v) and (w) contain the Plate 3L R4/1 re-entry, orange spot to right of right 6d

(x)	SG75-77	1938 Definitives to 3/-	UHM	\$135
(y)	SG78	1940 3d overprint	UHM	\$3
(z)	SG98-101	1946 Peace	UHM	\$2
428(a)	SG113-22	1950 Definitives set of ten	UHM	\$20
(b)	SG123-4	1953 Coronation	UHM	\$2
(c)	SG125-34	1966 Decimal overprints	UHM	\$8
(d)	SG135-38	1967 Arms overprints	UHM	\$8
(e)	SG139,140	1967,1969 Christmas	UHM	60c
(f)	SG141-50	1969 Decimals	UHM	\$8
(g)	SG151-53	1970 Crabs	UHM	\$1
(h)	SG154	1970 Christmas	UHM	50c
(i)	SG155-57	1970 Airport	UHM	\$1
(j)	SG158-60	1971 Birds	UHM	\$5
(k)	SG161	1971 Christmas	UHM	50c
(l)	SG162-65	1971 Portraits	UHM	\$1
(m)	SG166-69	1972 Arts Festival	UHM	\$2
(n)	SG170-73	1972 SP Commission	UHM	\$1
(o)	SG175-78	1973 Fish	UHM	\$3
(p)	SG179-81	1973 Christmas	UHM	\$1
(q)	SG182-85	1974 Captain Cook	UHM	\$4
(r)	SG186-89	1974 Self-Government	UHM	\$1
(s)	SG190-92	1974 Christmas	UHM	\$1

	Niue (cont)			
428(t)	SG193-95	1975 Christmas	UHM	\$1
(u)	SG196-7	1975 Tourist Hotel	UHM	\$1
(v)	SG198-207	1976 Definitives	UHM	\$8
(w)	SG208-10	1976 Utilities	UHM	\$1
(x)	SG211-12	1976 Christmas	UHM	\$1
(y)	SG216-18	1977 Services	UHM	\$1
	FIJI			
429(a)	SG249,255	1938-42 George VI defs ½d,2d	FU	\$2
	AITUTAKI			
430(a)	SG1	1903 ½d Green Mt Cook overprint	UHM	\$12
(b)	SG2	1903 1d Universal overprint	UHM	\$12
(c)	SG4	2½d Lake Wakatipu crease	M	\$10
(d)	SG5	3d Huia overprint	UHM	\$50
(e)	SG6	6d Kiwi overprint	UHM	\$80
(f)	SG7	1/- Kea & Kaka overprint tone		
		spots mint		\$25
(g)	SG9-12	1911-16 Edward VII set (1d Dominion creased mint)	UHM	\$200
(h)	SG13a-14	1916-17 6d,1/-	UHM	\$40
(i)	SG15-23	1917-20 George V overprints	UHM	\$75
(j)	SG24-29,32	1920-27 Pictorials to 1/- 7v	UHM	\$75
		Christmas Discount – 10% for orders from this list over \$100		
	PENRRHYN ISLAND			
431(a)	SG1	1902 2½d Lake Wakatipu overprint	UHM	\$12
(b)	SG4	½d Green Mt Cook overprint	UHM	\$3
(c)	SG5	1d Universal overprint	UHM	\$10
(d)	SG14	1903 3d Huia overprint	UHM	\$30
(e)	SG15	6d Kiwi overprint	UHM	\$45
(f)	SG16a	1/- Kea & Kaka overprint	UHM	\$100
(g)	SG19c-23	1914-15 Edward VII set	UHM	\$140
(h)	SG24-31	1917-20 George V overprint (3d SG31 toning)	UHM	\$75
(i)	SG32-37,40	1920-27 Pictorials to 1/-	UHM	\$50
432(a)	COOK ISLANDS	1902-19 Queen Makea Takau & White Tern Torea set of 9 ½d to 1/- (1/- toning)	UHM	\$200
(b)	SG47-59	1919 1d Dominion & George V set of thirteen to 1/- overprinted fine	UHM	\$50
(c)	SG70-75	1920 Pictorials set of six to 1/- fine	UHM	\$60
(d)	SG76-80	Long types overprinted set of five to £1, 2/-,5/-, £1 fine UHM, 2/6d creasing, 10/- toned (Cat £225) (\$625)		\$400
(e)	SG82-84	1924-27 1d to 4d	UHM	\$30
(f)	SG91-2	1927-28 2/-,3/- Admirals overprinted fine	UHM	\$65
(g)	SG93	1931 2d overprint	UHM	\$20
(h)	SG95-98	1931 Arms overprints to £1 set of four, a lovely set fine	UHM	\$400
(i)	SG99-100c,101-3,	105,111 1932-36 set of Pictorials to 1/-	UHM	\$100
(j)	SG113-15	1935 Silver Jubilee	UHM	\$10
(k)	SG116-17	1936 Admirals overprinted	UHM	\$65
(l)	SG118-21	1936 Arms Type set of four £1 fine	UHM	\$400

Listing concluded page 16

ACCESSORIES OF QUALITY FOR CHRISTMAS 2006

from Campbell Paterson

Accessories are a good "safe" present. No collector ever has too many albums, stockbooks or Hawid mounts. If you do not know what your collector friend wants in stamps, give him something from our list below. All our accessories are the best obtainable. The complete range of philatelic accessories stocked by Campbell Paterson Ltd. All items are quality products made from philatelically safe materials.

Please note all accessories prices include GST: post and packing extra.

The CP Catalogue – CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD CATALOGUE – HANDBOOK OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS 1855-2006. Famous throughout the philatelic world and beyond, the world's first loose-leaf stamp catalogue. Large Silver Exhibition medals winner, with its loose-leaf format, fine colour reproductions, strong manufacture and wealth of information, varieties and prices, it is the essential addition to a New Zealand collector's library or any library.

The CP Catalogue – everything you ever wanted to know about New Zealand stamps but were afraid to ask!!

\$196.90

(overseas export \$175.00 + post and packing)

+ post and packing

We can also supply the gold-blocked binder on its own

\$ 40.00

Hawid Mounts

Offering quality protection for your stamps we have the full range of sizes in both Black and Clear. Hawid strips are 210mm (8 1/4") long. All mm sizes in the list refer to the size of the stamp. The mount is 4mm larger, giving a frame of 2mm each side.

Cut to size – packets of 50

	Black	Clear		Black	Clear
21 x 24mm	\$4.20	\$3.70	35 x 37mm	\$4.80	-
24 x 41mm	\$4.20	\$3.70	37 x 35mm	\$4.80	-
30 x 35mm	\$4.50	\$3.70	41 x 24mm	\$4.20	\$3.70
30 x 41mm	\$4.20	\$3.70	41 x 30mm	\$4.20	\$3.70
35 x 35mm	\$4.80	-	44 x 27mm	\$4.20	\$3.70

Strips 210mm – packets of 25

21mm	\$10.50	\$8.50	33mm	\$13.75	\$8.50
24mm	\$11.50	\$8.50	36mm	\$12.50	\$11.50
26mm	\$10.50	\$8.50	39mm	\$12.50	\$10.50
27.5mm	\$10.50	\$8.50	41mm	\$17.25	\$10.50
29mm	\$10.50	\$8.50	44mm	\$12.50	\$11.50
30mm	\$13.75	\$8.50	48mm	\$17.25	\$10.50
31mm	\$10.50	\$8.50	55mm	\$16.60	\$16.75

Strips/Blocks – packets of 10

66mm	\$13.70	\$8.50	148 x 105mm	\$10.50	\$10.50
70mm	\$10.50	\$8.50	160 x 120mm	\$11.50	\$14.00
76mm	\$13.75	\$13.75	210 x 170mm	\$13.75	\$10.50
86mm	\$13.75	\$13.75	297 x 210mm	\$23.30	\$23.30
122 x 90mm	\$6.00	-	Mixed strips	\$6.50	\$6.50
130 x 85mm	\$10.50	\$9.50	Mixed blocks	\$10.50	\$9.50
			Special strips	\$17.50	\$17.50

All accessories prices include GST – post and packing extra

Tweezers – something every philatelist needs:

Safe Solingen brand : straight end :	pointed tip	\$8.00
" " :	round tip	\$8.00
" " :	spade tip	\$8.00
" bent end :	pointed tip	\$8.00
" " :	round tip	\$8.00
" " :	spade tip	\$8.00

Stanley Gibbons Instanta Perforation Gauge – measures quickly and accurately stamps, singles, on piece, on cover. With Directions card with dark reverse area to show perfs clearly, in plastic case. \$20.00

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Colour Key – over 200 shades in circular revolvable fan, with Directions card, in plastic case. \$45.00

1000 x Lighthouse pre-folded, gummed acid-free, glassine

Stamp Hinges \$9.00

S.G. Thirkell philatelic position finder \$5.00

Arricators (gummed philatelic arrows) packs of 100 available in red, green, white, black, blue or yellow ea.95c

Watermark detector tray, black \$3.00

Hawid cutting knife & glass ruler set for accurate, neat Hawid mounts cutting \$13.50

Hawid mount adhesive \$4.00

Magnifiers - The quality German Lighthouse brand available in three sizes.

All have a glass lens of optical clarity for easy reading of fine stamp detail as a professional aid to philatelists.

◦ 50mm diameter with a magnification of 4x \$15.00

◦ 75mm diameter with a magnification of 3x \$18.00

◦ 90mm diameter with a magnification of 2.5x \$20.00

◦ A British made 48mm diameter hand magnifier with the lens made of an optical grade plastic material \$14.00

◦ A jewellers type eye-loupe of 4x magnification at 83mm \$15.00

◦ A jewellers type, very similar, a little smaller \$8.00

Lumagny illuminated magnifying glass, four different sizes available ea. \$17.00

Waltex pocket sliding magnifier 3x \$6.00

Eveready illuminated Magna Viewer \$5.00

Acromatic lens 20x in leather pouch \$11.00

Folding aluminium half x half linen tester x 6.2 \$20.00

Monocular eye magnifier – clips on to glasses \$28.00

Stamp Albums

Premier NZ Stamp Album, simplified printed album to 1985 suitable for youth philately, a most attractive price \$36.30

Another good Christmas idea - why not give a subscription to this Newsletter or treat yourself to one if you are not already on our list? Nowhere else can you find the latest up-to-the-minute news of New Zealand stamps published monthly

Subscriptions (inland) \$46.75

Companion Binder to the CP Cat is the **CP Newsletter Binder** – Gold Backing on front and spine, needed by every subscriber to the CP Newsletter \$28.15

All accessories prices include GST – post and packing extra

The **Lighthouse NEW ZEALAND** Stamp Album in three volumes, hingeless, complete to 2005, the only album you will want for your New Zealand stamp collection, top of the range, absolutely superb printed album designed in co-operation with Campbell Paterson Ltd and using the CP Catalogue as a guide

\$2.275.00

Purchasers of the New Zealand Lighthouse from this advertisement at this price will be sent the 2006 Supplement when next issued, at no extra cost.

Also available The Lighthouse NZ Binder only
and packs of 12 extra Lighthouse NZ leaves

\$205.00

\$23.65

Stockbooks

Every Collector needs a **Stockbook** whether for short-term or long term housing of their stamps and the Lighthouse Range is the best. We can offer a range of different styles from the quality Lighthouse German range. All are made of archival quality, acid-free materials.

Large Size

L4/8T 8 pages, 9 strips per page, white crystal page protectors with central page divider, available in green or red covers. **\$20.30**

LS4/8, 8 pages, 9 strips per page, black crystal plastic page protectors, available in brown or red covers **\$23.60**

LKZS4/8, 8 pages, 9 strips per page, black clear plastic page protectors, available in blue or brown covers **\$25.90**

LZS4/8, 8 pages, 9 strips per page, black clear plastic page protectors, red cover **\$38.00**

'The King' stockbook, 32 pages in white, available in black, blue, green or red covers. **SPECIAL PRICE \$85.00**

Medium Size

LS2/8, 8 pages, 6 strips/page, black crystal page protectors, available in brown, green and red covers each **\$17.55**

Book

Collecting New Zealand Stamps by Dr Robin Gwynn. Sixteen full colour plates, a very readable book on NZ philately **\$21.00**

★★★★CHRISTMAS STOCKBOOK SPECIALS★★★★

We currently have a dozen or so second hand stockbooks, 16 pages, black, once used but still in good condition. Various colour covers, a bargain to clear each @ **\$15.00**

First come, first served!

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GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

GST will be added to all prices listed in this Newsletter for local orders (12.5%).

Pacific Mix (Contd)

Cook Islands (cont)

- 432(m) SG124-26
(n) SG124-26
(o) SG124-26
(p) SG124a-26a
(q) SG127-29
(r) SG130
(s) SG146-49
(t) SG150-59
(u) SG160-61
(v) SG162
(w) SG163-73
(x) SG174

SAMOA

- 433(a) SG115-121

- (b) SG123-26
(c) SG127
(d) SG134-42
(e) SG143-48
(f) SG149-52
(g) SG157-64
(h) SG166a
(i) SG169-70
(j) SG171-4
(k) SG177-9
(l) SG180-8
(m) SG189-92
(n) SG195-8
(o) SG199
(p) SG205
(q) SG215-8
(r) SG219-28
(s) SG229-30
(t) SG236-8

- 434(a) TONGA

Also available Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika

- 435 (a) SG128-30

1937 Coronation

Ditto

Ditto Plate singles set 1T, 2T, 3T

Ditto set of three all with small second 'S',
(Cat mint \$175) special price

1938 George VI set of three to 3/- nice set

1940 3d Surcharge

1946 Peace

1949 Pictorials set of ten to 3/-

1953 Coronation

1960 6d overprint

1963 Pictorials to 5/- fine

1965 Solar Eclipse

UHM	\$4
FU	\$4
FU	\$10
FU	\$100
UHM	\$160
UHM	\$2
UHM	\$4
UHM	\$60
UHM	\$5
UHM	\$2
UHM	\$60
UHM	\$1

1914-15 1898 Pictorial 2½d, 1d Dominion,
Edward VII overprints set of 6

1914-17 Long Type overprints 2/6d- £1

1918 2/- Long Type overprint

1916-19 George V overprints set of nine

1920 Victory overprints

1921 Pictorials set of four (½d creased)

1921 2½d to 1/- set of eight

1925 3/- Long Type overprint fine

1927 Admirals overprint fine

1932 Arms types overprint to £1 fine

1935 Silver Jubilee

1935 Pictorials set of nine to 3/-

1935 Arms Types overprints to £1

1939 NZ Control

1940 3d Surcharge

1949 5d Apia Post Office

1946 Peace

1952 Pictorials (short perfs on 1d and 1/-)

1953 Coronation

1958 Parliament

1934 2½d Queen Salote

UHM	\$30
UHM	\$200
UHM	\$15
UHM	\$25
UHM	\$75
UHM	\$15
UHM	\$25
UHM	\$180
UHM	\$140
UHM	\$375
UHM	\$15
UHM	\$25
UHM	\$300
UHM	\$15
UHM	\$1
UHM	\$2
UHM	\$2
UHM	\$20
UHM	\$3
UHM	\$2
U	\$2

FU	\$4
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Christmas Discount -10% for orders from this list over \$100

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