

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Volume 58 Number 9, April 2007



A pair of forged United States 39¢ Liberty and Flag stamps, purchased online in a roll of 100. The paper used to print the stamps is not tagged.



Leader strips are attached to rolls of U.S. coil stamps. A fake example is shown at top, and an authentic Sennett one below. The fake leader strip bears no printed text, but the real one does.



A close-up of the "2006" year date on the fake 39¢ Liberty and Flag stamp (left) and a similar close-up of a genuine stamp (right).

Forgeries – The Web Widens
(From Linn's Stamp Weekly)

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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New Zealand Notes and Comment

by Warwick Paterson

Unsolved Mysteries (Continued)

½d Green King Edward VII Official

The very rare "overprint inverted", HO1a(X)

It's now thirty years since we reported the first sightings of this variety. CP Catalogue users will know it as HO1a(X) and those who consider it will know that although inverted overprints are reasonably well-known in New Zealand stamps of the decimal era (since 1967), stamps with "Official" overprint inverted are virtually unknown. (EO14g(Y) the 6d Kiwi: is one)

This stamp was widely used in New Zealand for Official purposes from 1910 until just before the Second World War. One would have to ask then why Colin Hamilton's report writing in the "New Zealand Bulletin", our then UK publication, was the first to note that two collectors in England both possessed a copy in their collections. Colin, writing in June 1977, speculated about the possibilities that these two unrecorded errors presented. Little did he know at that time, that his early thoughts on the variety were to set off arguments, discussion - sometimes heated - about the origin of these stamps and if genuine the range of situations which could have resulted in such an oddity.

The first example of these two that we saw in the UK was one which according to the owner had been bought from a mission lot - a crateful of assorted NZ used material. The Expert Committee of the RPS London hedged their bets as any expert would, with an apparently unique find with no provenance and little definitive information to go on.

Important features of what we can call this "primary copy" were its date of use (Napier 2 Fe '11) and the description recounted by Colin as under (a) upper bar of the first 'f' is broken near its right hand extremity, (b) A thin broken line of colour between 'CI'. (The line starts close to the mid-point of the 'I' and runs obliquely downwards to the left before curling back towards the foot of the 'I'), (c) The base of the full stop is noticeably below the base of the letter 'L' (usually these are in alignment).

OFFICIAL.

Normal

OFFICIAL.

Inverted

In later discussions, it would become obvious that these characteristics were crucial – but not exhaustive – in arriving at some explanation for the variety. Enter the two major players in the further examination and analysis of this variety; the first, Mr F.B. Scrivener of Kent, published a monograph on the subject of which I published a summary in the CP Newsletter of December 1985. The second player was Mr F.H.P. Wilkinson of New South Wales, who was the prominent researcher into the variety in Australasia and who published his findings and conclusions in the New Zealand Stamp Collector of September 1994. In December 1981, D.B. Tennent and A.R. Birch had dealt with some of the early speculation and the late Ron Ingram of Christchurch, the Official specialist later added his ruminations.

By 1984, the number of discoveries stood at four, which were submitted by Mr Scrivener to the Expert Committee of the RPSL, all of which received Certificates of Genuineness. Clearly by now, the number of discoveries and their widespread nature, allowed the Royal to believe that this was a genuinely-occurring variety. Stanley Gibbons and Campbell Paterson also began to list the variety around about that time. These four copies were shown to have originated in Hastings, Port Ahuriri, Taihape and Napier – areas in proximity to each other.

Mr Scrivener's opinion was that a stereo had been inserted upside down in the overprinting forme – technically a "substituted electro". This would have resulted in a number of sheets being printed, featuring the variety and logically distributed to different areas in New Zealand, each one containing one example of the inverted Official overprint.

All the four copies observed to this point, contained the flaws and variations noted first by Colin Hamilton in 1977 (see above). Ron Ingram pointed out in his notes that the existence of these varieties supported his 'one inverted overprint per sheet' interpretation. Ron also speculated that as the overprinting forme would have been cleaned daily, the inverted stereo might eventually be found without these flaws.

Mr Scrivener's theory was that all the inverted overprints that he knew of at that time, came from R1/4. This certainly would have been logical in view of the "one overprint inverted per sheet" hypothesis. However, Ron Ingram and Frank Wilkinson could not accept that all the inverted overprints to date, displayed the same **stamp** characteristics. Their contention was that the inverted overprints appeared from different positions in the sheet. These two researchers studied the perforations of the known copies and decided that the differences in the placing and configuration of the perforation holes also ruled out the overprints' coming from the same position. Ingram also concluded that as in the variety stamps all displayed the Official overprint in exactly the same position that this in itself would have been unusual, as it was normal according to his studies for there to be considerable variation of the positioning of the overprint **even within individual blocks** of stamps. These observations were leading Ron Ingram to believe that the known examples may have been overprinted individually. Ingram also contended that it was near-impossible to determine whether a stamp had been postmarked over the overprint, or vice versa. This would have been a key finding in proving whether any or all of the varieties known were a result of forgery.

Ron Ingram's key suggestion however, was that "most early printers had in their composing rooms, a small hand press in which a piece of type matter, block or stereo could be produced as a proof or for checking purposes. The type matter was locked

into position, ink applied, paper placed over type and then a roller passed over to transfer the ink to the paper. It would have been easy for any tradesman to produce an inverted overprint at that time."

Ron Ingram came to the conclusion that the three inverts that he was considering were forged.

And so the discussion raged on at times becoming acrimonious. Most noticeable is the fact that an author who has published a carefully thought-through opinion, finds it very difficult to accept any alteration to that opinion by later research, particularly where the original published opinions threaten to be completely overturned. I've read once that when Dr Louis Leakey published his discoveries from the Great Rift Valley in East Africa which completely rewrote the archaeological record of the evolution of sentient upright walking man he was subjected to appalling abuse and vituperation. His sin? In one stroke he had overturned all the then authorities.

Frank Wilkinson summed up the whole situation in September 1994, in a fair and even-handed article published in the New Zealand Stamp Collector in which he published the evidence to date, considered all of the possible explanations for the inverted overprint and came down firmly on the side of Ron Ingram's suggestion that the printer had used a hand press to produce them. Wilkinson however, came down strongly in favour of these varieties as genuine and in the twenty-two or so years since his article was published, not only have no further copies been discovered to my knowledge but the origin and nature of the individual discoveries made, seems now to put forgery right out of court.

To "update the situation to 1994" as explained by Frank Wilkinson, the following facts were presented. By 1994 there were ten known copies, all with postmarks from the same geographical areas already mentioned. One other very much earlier-discovered copy appears to have disappeared and may be one of the later "finds".

The possible explanations listed by Frank at that time were as follows:

1. The whole sheet or sheets were overprinted inverted with the respect to the printing plate.
2. One or a small number of stamps were patched in, replacing damaged stamps in a sheet and were inadvertently placed in an inverted position.
3. One or more impressions of the overprint official were inverted in the overprinting forme.
4. That the inverted overprint stamps could have been printed by a hand-operated printing press designed to print one stamp at a time. Briefly the "hand press" hypothesis explains all of the features of the inverted overprint, including that they all display the same individual characteristics. Wilkinson adapted Ingram's hypothesis (the hand press) to suggest that at some time during the production of the ½d Edward overprinted Official, it became necessary to "patch" stamps into damaged sheets in order to satisfy the accounting integrity of the sheets produced by the Government Printer. So patching was quite common in the days of early New Zealand stamps and there is nothing unusual about this suggestion. Frank then continues to suggest that as there were no spare sheets at that precise time available to contribute to the patching, that the hand press was set up and used on individual blocks of stamps to produce Official stamps to patch the holes, in the Official sheets!

All you would need in this case would be a mistake by the Government Printer setting up a hand press and putting the Official overprint stereo into the press upside down,

This is a completely plausible explanation. The operative using the hand press would need to be particularly careful to examine the overprinted sheet that he was patching, and to make sure that both stamps and overprint stereo had the correct orientation. The fact that he did not get this right has a strange ring of authenticity about it.

Postscript: One of the ten stamps mentioned by Frank Wilkinson differs from the other copies examined, in that the inverted overprint is perfectly centred on the stamp and the stereo type is identical to those normally used for Official overprinting of this issue. This "rogue copy" is suggested by Frank Wilkinson to have been the result of a stamp genuinely patched into an unoverprinted sheet **upside down**. Clearly with its different characteristics it requires a different explanation from that used to explain all the other known examples with their corresponding flaws and features.

Points to Ponder: The different weighting which you give to the different explanations of this perplexing variety and your ability to generate new possible scenarios. The fact that at this distance Ron Ingram and Frank Wilkinson's hand press explanation seems to stand up best does not negate that this is "an unsolved mystery" of New Zealand philately.

Forgeries (Continued From Last Month)

Last month, I reported the disturbing appearance of bulk sheets of New Zealand high value stamps in sheets of 25 with no selvage on the New Zealand market, and the fact that at least one individual peddling this material within New Zealand had been arrested, charged and convicted.

Reports of the conviction, by the way, have been few and far between and information has proved near-impossible to obtain. This is so pronounced that one can only wonder whether it has been decided and perhaps even conveyed to the press, that the less publicity that is given to this turn of events, the better. Personally, I think an aware public is a great deterrent to crime, particularly of this nature and I can't help wondering whether more should be made of what has been going on, apparently worldwide (see below).

The identification.

The police in their investigations requested that we closely examine the sheets of the two values which are known to have been forged, and perhaps sold in New Zealand. The first is the \$3 Cape Kidnappers of 2000 and the second is the \$1.50 Arrowtown Pictorial of 2003. Here are our findings.

Let this be said from the outset **these are very "good" forgeries indeed**. In the case of the \$1.50 Arrowtown (PE27a), the mesh, the paper, perforations and all other physical characteristics of the stamp are near-indistinguishable from the genuine issue. Not quite. Very close examination of the detail of the stamp – and particularly the smaller black features shows that they are fractionally less detailed, giving the whole appearance of the design a slightly more bland look. We are however, talking about very minor differences here, and effectively I have to say that a forgery such as this would pass muster in any Post Office, stamp collector's album or on any envelope. The only way to be absolutely certain that you have a forgery, is to put it under ultra-violet (black) lamp. The genuine issue is printed on phosphor-coated paper and glows slightly pink. The forgery however, is printed on non-phosphorised paper and reflects greyish-white under the lamp (seen from the back).

The second forgery is easier to determine. The \$3 Cape Kidnappers (PE22a), features a sea background in which the colour is a deep turquoise blue, increasingly blackish towards the top left corner of the stamp. There are several seabirds flying in the middle ground and these are relatively well-defined. In the forgery however, the sea is a very

much a brighter, striking colour without the subtleties and gradations of the original. This is quite distinctive and could be detected from a distance. Furthermore, the birds in the middle ground are poorly defined and in some areas virtually disappear into the background. Again the phosphorised paper of the genuine is the major giveaway and the result duplicates that of the \$1.50. This is the much less impressive of the forgeries and if the \$1.50 rated "nine out of ten", this \$3 forgery would rate a grudging two or three by dint of this colour difference alone. Note that some printings of the \$3 are more like the forgery than others.

I suggest that an ultra-violet lamp would be a good investment for anyone examining bulk of these issues particularly on cover.

The \$1.50 is the letter rate to Australia for standard envelopes and the worldwide postcard rate. The \$3 on the other hand, does not feature in rates to Australia but provides for the "oversize" envelope rate for the rest of the world. Collectors overseas then now have a new mission!

Forgeries - Spreading Worldwide

The belief seems to be taking hold now that if it can be copied, reproduced, forged and manufactured, and distributed – and it's worth money – then it will emerge from Asia. Regrettably, this now appears to be the case in Australia and New Zealand, but the following story reported from a Linn's Stamp News (USA) item, seems to confirm this. Note however, that there is no certainty that the item mentioned in the article was produced in China and I may be doing the forgers in that massive country a disservice in suggesting it.

Under the heading "Fake US 39c Liberty and Flag Stamps: Bogus coil rolls have no plate numbers, Linn's commences its story about the way in which a large quantity of extremely high quality forgery of the 2006 United States stamp have been sold through the internet auction house eBay in mid-January 2007.

Unlike the Australian and New Zealand forgeries mentioned recently in the Newsletter, these US stamps – normally produced by Sennett Security Products – purport to come from coil rolls of 100 stamps (Scott 3982).

A single seller in New York started auctioning large bulk lots of the fake stamps, starting January 4th, apparently in late January the seller's eBay website indicated that he was "no longer a registered user" and it is likely that eBay removed him for policy violation.

The coil rolls were offered in five to ten roll lots at \$33 a coil roll (\$6 less than face value).

Linn's continues "In one of the recent auction listings, the seller included the following line: "Attention if you are a stamp seller or are involved in philatelic activity, you are not allowed to purchase any rolls on this fixed price auction. You are considered strictly (sic) as competitors. Again if you sell any type of stamps, you are excluded from this auction".

Linn's calculated more than 750 rolls of stamps being sold giving 75,000 stamps amounting to US\$29,250 in face value. The President of the Plate Number Coil Collector's Club, purchased a single roll from the seller and examined them for differences from the genuine. One was that the fake coil rolls did not have a single coil number on any of the stamps in the roll. On an authentic roll plate number S1111 appears on every fourteen stamps. The method of manufacture is different (one roll at a time rather than "in a stick" of coil rolls) and there are a number of other differences

including a completely different leader strip. According to Mr Maifeld – the President – it is extremely difficult to identify single stamps that are removed from a fake coil roll either mint or used. There are minor differences in manufacture evidenced by presence of screening dots design and the size of some of the lettering. An important similarity with the New Zealand forgeries is that the fake stamps do not bear any tagging. Tagging is a phosphor device applied to postage stamps or to stamp paper to trigger the postal services' facing and canceling machines. Under the short wave ultra violet lamp the fake stamps appear to emit no light which indicates a lack of tagging, authentic stamps admit green light when viewed under the lamp.

A further interesting difference is that the United States Liberty and Flag stamps are produced by the photogravure printing process, rather than lithography as the New Zealand stamps are. Apparently gravure printing for US stamp is considered to be a more secure printing process than offset lithography.

Linn's draw attentions to the fact that the USPS stands to lose heavily through forgery of this stamp and of the "Forever" stamp which is going to be permanently valid as a first class letter-rate.

NZ Post Faces Stiffer Competition.

Freightways in New Zealand, the postal operator says its purchases of the franchise or franchisor business and the licence of Pete's Post is going to expand their business from the main cities and step up the level of competition with New Zealand Post. Freightways postal operator is in fact "DX Mail" and it has revealed that it bought the mail delivery businesses of Pete's Post, the postal operator in Taranaki, Manawatu, Wanganui, Hawkes Bay and Bay of Plenty for \$1.3 million.

It appears that the process of consolidation originally predicted by CP Newsletter is continuing to take place and it would be reasonable to expect that one or more of the major players in the postal operators sector competing with New Zealand Post would begin to expand their business exponentially.

Freightways DX Mail started in 1971 and hold just under 5% of the postal market according to the New Zealand Herald of December 20th 2006.

UK VISIT

CP's Warwick Paterson will be visiting the UK in May/June this year.

Those interested in making contact with WP should phone us
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If you want to sell contact us now.

"Thanks for your e-mail. Blocks now safely received – just what I wanted.

Many thanks. I knew I could rely on you."

A.B., Surrey, UK

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From the New Zealand Stamp Collector – April 1922

PHILATELIC SHOWERS

'Tis a true saying "It never rains but it pours", and in this respect, stamp collecting is like the weather. For, during the last year or two, many showers of new issues have fallen upon the Philatelic field. Some have been more than showers, in fact, one might call them downpours; some have done much good to strengthen and up-build the hobby, and, in the eyes of many some have done the reverse. But whatever the issue, it is welcomed with open arms by someone, and although we may look askance at many issues which come on the market from time to time, let us not discredit them, for they are, like the showers of rain, always a blessing to somebody, and the collecting of a few valueless but gaudy adhesives may in time, lead many a collector to better things.

Perhaps the reason why a certain class of stamps do not continue to be over-popular with the masses, is because, like the countless issues of the New Europe countries, they have been so numerous and the prices have fluctuated to such an extent, that collectors have been unable to procure every new variety; some through lack of funds and some through lack of opportunity. Whether a philatelist collects groups of countries, or whether he collects the stamp issues of one country, his ideal is to make the collection complete. Hence it is not surprising to find many persons who give up certain classes of stamps for the reason that it is well-nigh impossible to complete the collection.

The British War issues proved a sound investment for many collectors who "got in" and commenced to collect these stamps from the first, while others who left things rather late, had to pay fancy prices for many of the scarcer varieties. Those collectors who made a point of securing various stamps which were recently printed on experimental paper have no cause to complain, and we predict the same sense of satisfaction for those who have been careful to keep the new "watermarks" up to date.

Now, however, we are on the eve of even more important issues, issues which must appeal to every collector of stamps, whether he be a watermark or perforation specialist, or merely a general collector, for all philatelists collect "colours". It is a pity that these changes signalise a retrograde step in the postal services of the respective countries, for we are in the habit of looking to our stamp albums to illustrate the progress of civilisation, industry and commerce of the world. However we must look upon these issues with a hopeful smile, for they will at least stimulate trade and interest in the hobby.

That all these issues will come on the market within a short time there is no doubt, and so again philatelists will be burdened with another shower. Australia has already made a start by issuing the ½d brown, 1d violet, 1½d green, 2d scarlet, and 4d ultramarine, while St Helena has issued a 1d green. The appearance of the latter issue leads us to wonder whether the Australian 1d value will remain violet as at present, for we believe that the Madrid Conference decided on green as the colour for all 1d values.

Looking further ahead we see a possibility of many new surcharges coming on to the market, for it is quite apparent that two different denominations of the same colour cannot be handled with ease and satisfaction by postal officials. Take Australia for instance; the new 1d value was issued in precisely the same colour as the old 4d value, and this necessitated withdrawing the 4d stamp from sale or withholding the new 1d value until the stocks of 4d were sold. In some instances, there will be large stocks of stamps on hand which cannot be used on account of another denomination appearing in the same colour, and unless these stocks are destroyed the only alternative will be to surcharge them for use as the denomination of the new issue.

Truly the next few months have great possibilities, and as with many a past avalanche of new issues, "the early bird gets all the plums", and collectors would do well to keep wide open their eyes, for much can be gained by so doing

SOUVENIRS OF SHACKLETON

Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose sudden death on the threshold of the Antarctic has shocked the whole world, may not have been a serious philatelist, but the impress of his adventurous spirit is nevertheless to be found in the pages of the stamp album. The postage stamps of King Edward VII Land (overprinted in green on the 1d Universal of New Zealand) were issued in 1907, under the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Government, who appointed Sir Ernest (then Lieutenant) Postmaster of the Antarctic territory. They were primarily intended for use by the members of the "Nimrod" Expedition of 1907-09, whose lamented leader opened a Post Office in the territorial waters of King Edward VII Land and a branch office at McMurdo Sound. Of the £100 worth of stamps overprinted, 23,492 (£97 17s 8d) were supplied to the Expedition, 448 (£1 17s 4d) were distributed among offices of the Universal Postal Union and 60 were retained as specimens in the Wellington G.P.O.

Although these stamps are not listed in any of the leading catalogues their status as genuine postal issues is unquestionable. Indeed, we should rank them far before many hundreds of questionable issues which have before and since found their way to catalogue favour. [*Now, of course, listed as RD1a. Ed*]

NO COLONIAL STAMPS FOR SALE BY THE CROWN AGENTS IN LONDON

Some months ago we deprecated the fact that the Crown Agents in London were selling the stamps of their respective colonies to dealers and collectors.

We are now informed that, for the present at least, this business will cease. The whole question is now in the hands of the Secretary of State for full consideration, and it is to be hoped that his decision will put an end to this stamp trafficking by the Crown Agents.

NEW ZEALAND 8d KING GEORGE

In our last month's issue we chronicled the new 8d King George stamp as being perforated 13½ throughout the sheet. This should of course have been 14 x 13½.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter – April 1957

by Campbell Paterson

LONDON NEWSLETTER

Since I last wrote I have been living in a hectic whirl of activity both philatelic and personal, so much so that it is difficult to remember all that has happened and the order of events. Perhaps I can just ramble a bit before getting on to the highlights, my visit to Bradbury Wilkinson & Co.'s Works at New Malden.

I have seen quite a bit of Mr Robson Lowe, of Robson Lowe Ltd, since my arrival and I am indebted to him for two very pleasant meals at his Club and his invitation to a meeting of the Postal Historians' Society I have never met anyone so dedicated – if I may use the expression – to philately in all its forms. Quite indefatigable, his stamp interests seem completely to fill his days. He obviously enjoys every minute and is a pillar of strength to the hobby.

The Postal Historians' Society is a delightfully informal and important body of students. I have had the privilege of attending two of their meetings. The first included the reading of a paper on Postal history of the Venetian Republic by a learned member whose name I am ashamed to say, I failed to note. An amazing paper and display this. It has to be realized that the Republic passed out of existence as a separate state during the Napoleonic Wars and its Postal History is therefore all of pre-adhesive days; the earliest piece shown was of the 14th Century. The paper kept everyone quite enthralled and the pieces shown (all in incredibly fine condition) covered the available display space. It is a great loss to us that in NZ we get so little opportunity to see what is being done in these bypaths of philately. The second meeting I attended was one this week when the S.P.H. were hosts to some five members of the T.P.O. (Travelling Post Offices) Society. The visitors showed again what possibilities lie in an apparently small field. At this meeting I was the guest of Mr and Mrs G. B. Erskine, both charming and well known to members of the NZ Society of Great Britain. I just missed a meeting of the latter Society but will be at their next meeting. Also I have invitations to the Royal Philatelic Society and to the Jubilee Dinner of the Herts Society, both very soon. So I should have plenty to write about.

I had intended at least to start my story of my tour of Bradbury Wilkinson's this month. It was an experience that I will remember all my days. But I must of course submit my copy to Messrs Bradbury's for their approval so it will be better to leave it until our next issue.

I wonder if many readers would be interested in some of my impressions of this country – not philatelic I mean?

The first impression is of crowding. Even to one coming from Auckland with its mushroom growth and chronic problems of transport, housing, drainage, etc, Surrey does seem to be a teeming hive. Just people everywhere in their thousands. I find myself aching for a bit of open space! But this perhaps is only because so far I have had little opportunity to get out into the country. Woking is quite definitely a dormitory suburb of London. In fact it seems that all Surrey is like that today. I did get into Sussex one day and found it delightful with its 17th Century farmhouses, wide deer parks and estates and little or no "housing settlements". No doubt Surrey too has its unspoiled spots, away from the railways and main roads. My lady readers might be interested in some prices for clothing, foods, fares, etc. Food: Eggs 2/6d doz; butter 2/6d; bread 11d; potatoes 5lbs 1/-; grapes 2/6d lb; bananas 9d lb; meat is dearer than in NZ, vegetables cheaper, fruit cheaper, more varied and more plentiful; nothing seems ever to be out of season owing to easy access to supplies from the Mediterranean. Clothing: Men's suits, top grades at £30-£40 but good looking two-pieces as low as £8, good overcoats for the colder climate £10; women's and children's clothing generally cheap and well made. Tinned fruits, strangely enough are about 2/3rds the NZ price. Fares seem to be much the same as in NZ except that the minimum 3d is lower than in Auckland. Wages: Average here is about £9 in the less well-paid jobs (such as railways) against (I think) a NZ average much higher. So on the balance I would say there is not much in it financially. Things are cheaper here and I think there is more choice but wages are lower and life must be pretty grim in the lower brackets (I expect it is not too hot in the lower brackets anywhere). There is the constant crowding and queuing but transport is frequent and efficient. As against the lack of space, especially for sport and holidays, there is the easy access to the very best in art, literature and the stage. By and large, with all their differences the two countries are amazingly alike. The people seem to me to be just the same. Walking down the main street in Woking is just like walking down Victoria Street, Hamilton. I do

however feel that in NZ at present things are quieter and morale is higher. Politics here are much more bitter, industrial relations appalling. It is difficult to know why this should be so – but we in NZ had a similar period in 1949 if I remember rightly. These things perhaps go in phases. But just as I have no doubt of the wonderful future before New Zealand so I believe that notwithstanding its present state of unrest and defeatism, this country is soon due for one of those characteristic resurgences that will take it to the top again. One does not need to even consider the immense atomic developments planned – the picture is clear enough to anyone who has studied English history. It has all happened several times before.

I think I still have enough space to mention the day I had in Sussex. My purpose there was to visit Mr Frederick Walker, Custodian of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, who lives in a 400 hundred year old cottage in the village of Petworth. Mr Walker will be remembered by hundreds in New Zealand for his genial presence at both Canpex in 1950 and at the Auckland Stamp Centennial Exhibition in 1955. I found him just the same and in good health, though only recently recovered from a serious operation and subsequent illness. We had a delightful walk through the old and unspoilt village and then out into the country where we skirted the wall round the late Lord Leconfield's Estate. The Estate – an immense park really – is open at all times to the residents of the village. Large herds of deer can be seen grazing among the trees and can be quite closely approached. We got a distant view of the South Downs – a part of England that I have always had an urge to visit. Then back to "June Cottage" for lunch and philatelic chatter. The cottage is the real thing with the old original beams still visible and all the rooms on different levels. Quite delightful and a very happy day. Mr Walker's niece, who will also be well remembered was a charming hostess and gave us a beautiful lunch.

Meat Export Varieties

Two apparently constant varieties have been brought to our notice in the 8d value of this issue **S73a(Z)**. They are: R10/1 dot between 1 and 8 of "1882" (reported by Mr C. S. Mayer of Auckland) and R8/11 dot over 8 of "1882". Both are quite visible with the naked eye.

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.*

APRIL OFFERS

565(a)	A1j	1864 1d Carmine-vermilion imperf Full Face Queen on NZ wmkd paper. An unused copy with original gum, four marginal (just) close on right (Cat \$2,750)	\$1000
(b)	A1m(1)	1864-71 1d Carmine-vermilion FFQ p.12½ An unused copy centred left. Nice fresh shade (Cat \$450)	\$150
(c)	A1m(3)	1864-71 1d Orange-vermilion FFQ p.12½ similar unused condition nice 'orangey' shade (Cat \$350)	\$165
566(a)	E6a(3)	1900 2d Pembroke Peak reduced, block of four Purple UHM	\$180
(b)	E12a(Y)	1899 4d Lake Taupo no wmk p.11, single partial double perfs, although double perfs do not extend right across the stamp this is nevertheless a nice copy (Cat \$100) U	\$65
(c)	F1e	1900 ½d Green Mt Cook mixed perfs top selvedge pair Official patching on centre pair, a nice item LHM (Cat \$200)	\$175
567(a)	L8e	1942 5d Swordfish p.12½ coarse paper a well-centred top right corner selvedge block of four, Plate 2, 2UHM/2LHM (Cat \$220)	\$165
(b)	L13b	1935 2/- Captain Cook single wmk p.13½ x 14. A fine Plate 1 plate block of four, perfect well-centred UHM	\$1840
568(a)	M4b	1944 George VI 1½d Rose-red Plate 21 left plate block of six including coloured hole punch UHM	\$15
(b)	M4b	Ditto Plate 21 right block of six inc. coloured hole punch UHM	\$15
(c)	M4b	Ditto imprint block of eight without plate number UHM	\$25
(d)	M4b	Ditto block of nine from plate 21, the centre stamp of block being MV4b(b) second stage retouch of the R4/10 flaw retouched out: shading on forehead heavier UHM	\$25
(e)	M4c	1944 George VI 1½d Scarlet top left corner selvedge block of eight showing on selvedge at R4/1 traces of the erased Plate 21 plate number UHM	\$5
(f)	M6b	King George VI 2d Orange on cover postmarked Philatelic Exhibition Timaru 19 MR 1951	\$3
569(a)	N31a	1956 QEII 1d Orange Plate 11, plate block of eight including NV31a(2) R10/22 retouched weak entry UHM	\$25
(b)	N31a	Ditto Plate 13, plate block of six UHM	\$10
(c)	N31a	Ditto Plate 14, plate block of six UHM	\$10
570(a)	SC2a	1961 Christmas Plate 1B R4/1 flaw emerald earring on central standing figure UHM	\$4
(b)	SC2a	Ditto plate 1B R4/5 flaw vertical row of dots on roof UHM	\$4
(c)	SC2a(Z)	1961 Christmas sideways inverted wmk, selvedge copy UHM	\$150
571(a)	T20a	1948 Health Camp 1d Frame Plate 2, R7/10 minor re-entry as described Volume II, in the bottom right corner, the outer frameline doubled, also a doubling of the horizontal lines on window sill and on frame ornament just above the 'D' UHM	\$4
(b)	T21b(Y)	1949 Health 2d R6/20 flaw left sided daffodil UHM (Cat \$25)	\$15
(c)	T21b(Z)	1949 Health Nurse & Child First Day Cover bearing four singles, 2 x T21a, 1 x T21b and 1 x T21b(Z), the R1/2 flaw No dot below 'D'. Ellerslie to Edgumbe 5 Oct '49 (Cat \$31.20)	\$25

CHRISTMAS VARIETIES

See also April Offers 570(a)-(c)

550(a)	SC1a(2)	1960 Christmas	Blackish-brown and red shade UHM	\$20
(b)	SC2a(1),(2)	1961 Christmas	Set of two shades, deep yellow & blue, and yellow & turquoise UHM \$1.10; U	60c
(c)	SC3a(2)	1962 Christmas	yellow shade UHM \$6; U	\$2.50
(d)	SC3a(Z)	Ditto	left selvedge block of four Plate 1A, R7/1 flaw on shawl at left shoulder UHM	\$10
(e)	SC3a(Z)		Single from Plate 1A R7/1 flaw on shawl at left shoulder FCU	\$3
(f)	SC4a	1963 Christmas	set of two, wmk sideways and wmk sideways inverted UHM 80c; U	60c
(g)	SC4a(U)	Ditto	flaw from Plate 1B, R3/8 nosebag UHM \$6; U	\$3
<i>Mint positional pieces available: Value block of nine, top selvedge block of six, right selvedge block of six, or right selvedge strip of three.</i>				
(h)	SC5a	1964 Christmas	single with multiple minor colour shifts producing a blurred print FCU	\$3
(i)	SC5a	Ditto	used plate single 1A U	\$1
(j)	SC6a	1965 Christmas	traffic lights block of four UHM	\$2
(k)	SC10a	1969 Christmas	watermarked set of two shades UHM 80c; U	80c
(l)	SC10a(Y)	(to be listed) Ditto	lower selvedge block of four from Plate 1D, R5/6 with touching up above the first '9' of 1969 UHM	\$4
(m)	SC10b(Y)	(to be listed) 1969 Christmas	unwatermarked, the matching block of four lower selvedge, Plate 1D R5/6, retouch UHM	\$6
(n)	SC11b(Y)	1970 Christmas 3c	pair with the olive colour displaced, half stamp width to right producing 'Zealand 3c New' on each stamp. Wonderful variety UHM	\$500
(o)	SC12a	1971 Christmas 3c	traffic lights block of four UHM	\$3
(p)	SC14a-c	1973 Christmas	Plate 1, plate set three, blocks of four UHM	\$30
(q)	SC16a	1975 Christmas 3c	top selvedge single with orange 'Christmas 1975' shifted up into New Zealand UHM	\$50
(r)	SC16a	Ditto	A block of four with magenta shifted right producing red outlines, particularly noticeable in hair. UHM	\$100
(s)	SC16c(W)	(to be listed) 1975 10c	right selvedge part-traffic light block of six with Plate 1A flaw, R7/8 end of the flag shortened on the top right boat. Prominent flaw UHM	\$30
(t)	SC16c(X)	(to be listed) A left selvedge	block of eight, Plate A1 flaw R5/4 small white square in the blue wave patterns above the lower right dove UHM	\$40
(u)	SC16c(Z)		Right selvedge part-traffic light pair with yellow halo and cross of centre ship offset on back and selvedge UHM	\$275
(v)	SC16c(Z)	Ditto	pair yellow halo and cross offset UHM	\$250
(w)	SC16c(Z)	Ditto	selvedge single yellow halo and cross offset UHM	\$200
(x)	SC16c	Ditto	Two blocks of four, a top right value block and a lower right part-traffic light block, both showing a major vertical red doctor blade flaw extending right through stamps and selvedge. Prominent item. UHM	\$100
(y)	SC17a(Y)	1976 Christmas 7c	A value and traffic light block of ten Plate 1A, R10/6 plate scratch through 's' of Christmas UHM	\$7.50
(z)	SC19a-c	1978 Christmas	set of four, plate blocks of four 1,2,1,1,UHM	\$15.50

551(a)	SC22a-c	1981 Christmas set of four, plate blocks of six 1,2,1,1, UHM	\$36.50
(b)	SC23a(Z)	1982 Christmas 18c prominent offset of blue and yellow colours on back (Cat \$500) UHM	\$400
(c)	SC23a(Z)	Ditto A right selvage single with 90% of the blue and yellow colours offset, fading out in a band across the top of the stamp. Interesting (Cat \$500) UHM	\$350
(d)	SC23a(Y)	Spectacular offset of magenta and dark blue colours on back. A very visual offset. Fine (Cat \$500) UHM	\$400
(e)	SC23a(X)	Offset of lighter shades lime green, light blue (Cat \$350) UHM	\$200
Note: The above four offsets would make for a marvellous first-class Exhibition page in a display of specialised New Zealand Christmas varieties.			
(f)	SC26a(Z)	1985 Christmas 18c A lower selvage block of six showing a vertical plate scratch below Madonna's sleeve R10/5 UHM	\$20
(g)	SC26a(Y)	Value block of four showing the dented halo flaw on R2/10, a red flaw on the Madonna's halo UHM	\$20
(h)	SC34a-d	1993 Christmas 45c block of four from sheets UHM \$3.60; U	\$3.60
(i)	SC34e-h	Ditto block of four from booklets UHM \$14.50; U	\$14.50
(j)	SCM35	1994 Christmas miniature sheet UHM \$6.50; U	\$10
(k)	SC36h(Z)	1995 Christmas booklet pair imperf left and right UHM \$3; U	\$3
(l)	SC37g	1996 Christmas 40c booklet stamp UHM \$1; U	\$1
(m)	SC37h	Ditto coil stamp UHM \$2; U	\$1
(n)	SC37h(Y)	Ditto se tenant pair as above UHM \$20; U	\$20
(o)	SC37h(Z)	Self-adhesives labels set UHM	\$20
(p)	SC38f(Z)	1997 Christmas set se tenant block of six UHM \$20; U	\$20
(q)	SC38g	Ditto booklet stamp UHM \$1; U	\$1
(r)	SC38g	Ditto coil stamp UHM \$1; U	\$1
(s)	SC38g(Z)	Self-adhesives labels set from roll UHM	\$20
(t)	SC38a-g	1997 Christmas First Day Cover autographed by the composer of the subject matter of the set, A Christmas Carol, Te Harinui, the late Willow Macky	\$25
(u)	SC39g	1998 Christmas booklet stamp UHM \$1; U	\$1
(v)	SC39g	Ditto coil stamp UHM \$1; U	\$1
(w)	SC39g(Z)	Labels set from roll UHM	\$20
(x)	SC40g	1999 Christmas booklet stamp UHM \$1; U	\$1
(y)	SC40g	Coil stamp UHM \$1; U	\$1
(z)	SC40g(Z)	Coil stamp from jumbo roll UHM \$4; U	\$5
552(a)	SC40g(Y)	Labels set from roll UHM	\$20

553(a)	SC45f(Y)	2003 Christmas 40c Major error black "Silver Fern" omitted used on complete envelope from Invercargill, dated 16 Feb 2004. The envelope is a reused Inland Revenue window-envelope and the stamp is lightly but indisputably tied by the Southland New Zealand slogan postmark. A fine item indeed	\$1500
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Also available:

554(a)	S108a	1968 Centenary of Maori Bible A Plate 2A plate block of ten with extra deep lower selvage revealing an extra row of perfs and red and black guidelines, usually guillotined off UHM	\$75
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SECTION PC PLATE BLOCKS

1988-1995 New Zealand Native Birds

Plates from this section continue to be in demand. We have recently restocked and now list our complete available stocks of these plate blocks. All are in plate blocks of six unless stated, fine UHM

5c Spotless Crane (or Sooty Crane)			
520(a)	PC20a	Original	\$5
(b)	PC20a	1-Kiwi	\$5
(c)	PC20a	2-Kiwis	\$5
(d)	PC20a	3-Kiwis	\$10
(e)	PC20a	4-Kiwis	\$10
10c Banded Dotterel (or Double-banded Plover)			
521(a)	PC11a	Original	\$5
(b)	PC11b	1-Kiwi	\$5
(c)	PC11b	2-Kiwis	\$5
20c Yellowhead			
522(a)	PC12a	Original	\$5
(b)	PC12a	1-Kiwi	\$5
(c)	PC12a	2-Kiwis	\$5
(d)	PC12b	3-Kiwis	\$20
30c Silvereye (or Grey-backed White Eye)			
523(a)	PC13a	Original	\$10
(b)	PC13b	1-Kiwi	\$10
(c)	PC13b	2-Kiwis	\$10
(d)	PC13b	3-Kiwis	\$10
40c Brown Kiwi			
524(a)	PC14a	Original perf or imperf	each \$10
(b)	PC14b	lower selvage	\$20
(c)	PC14a	2-Kiwis	\$20
(d)	PC14a	3-Kiwis	\$10
(e)	PC14a	4-Kiwis	\$10
(f)	PC14a	4-Kiwis plate block of nine	\$16
(g)	PC14a	5-Kiwis	\$10
(h)	PC14a	5-Kiwis plate block of nine	\$16
(i)	PC14a	6-Kiwis	\$10
(j)	PC14a	6-Kiwis plate block of nine	\$16
(k)	PC14a	7-Kiwis	\$10
(l)	PC14a	7-Kiwis plate block of nine	\$16
(m)	PC14a	8-Kiwis	\$10
(n)	PC14a	8-Kiwis plate block of nine	\$16
	PC14c	Plate ex-sheetlet of ten	\$18
45c Rock Wren			
525(a)	PC21a	Original	\$10
(b)	PC21a	1-Kiwi	\$10
(c)	PC21a	2-Kiwis	\$10
(d)	PC21a	4-Kiwis	\$20
(e)	PC21a	5-Kiwis	\$20
(f)	PC21a	6-Kiwis	\$20
50c Kingfisher (or Sacred Kingfisher)			
526(a)	PC15a	Original	\$10
(b)	PC15a	1-Kiwi	\$10
(c)	PC15a	2-Kiwis	\$10
60c Spotted Shag (or Spotted Cormorant)			
527(a)	PC16a	Original	\$12
(b)	PC16b	1-Kiwi	\$40

70c Paradise Shelduck			
528(a)	PC17a	Original	\$14
(b)	PC17a	1-Kiwi	\$14
80c Fiordland Crested Penguin (or Victoria Penguin)			
529(a)	PC18a	Original	\$16
(b)	PC18a	1-Kiwi	\$16
(c)	PC18a	1-Kiwi plate block of eight inc. barcode	\$20
(d)	PC18a	2-Kiwis plate block of eight inc. barcode	\$25
(e)	PC18a	3-Kiwis	\$16
80c New Zealand Falcon			
530(a)	PC25a	Original	\$25
(b)	PC25a	1-Kiwi	\$25
90c New Zealand Robin			
531(a)	PC19a	Original	\$18
Self-Adhesives			
532(a)	PC14d(Z) 40c Brown Kiwi set of three strips	and different labels	\$30
(b)	PC21b(i)(X) 45c Rock Wren set of three	different strips labels	\$60
(c)	PC21b(i)(Y)	Ditto strip of four stamps	\$20
(d)	PC21b(ii)(Z)	Ditto block of four from large sheet	\$25
(e)	PC21b(ii)(Y) Large sheets, block of four	with labels	\$75
(f)	PC21b(ii)(Y) Ditto large sheets, block of	eight with labels	\$175
(g)	PC21b(ii)(Z) Large sheets, top selvage	block of sixteen	\$100
1991-97 NZ Butterflies			
\$1 Forest Ringlet			
533(a)	PC22a	Original perf or imperf left selvage	each \$30
(b)	PC22a	1-Kiwi	\$30
(c)	PC22a	2-Kiwis	\$30
(d)	PC22b	3-Kiwis	\$40
(e)	PC22b	3-Kiwis plate block of four	\$20
\$2 Southern Blue			
534(a)	PC23a	Original	\$45
(b)	PC23a	1-Kiwi	\$45
(c)	PC23a	2-Kiwis	\$45
(d)	PC23b	3-Kiwis, scarce	\$125
\$3 Yellow Admiral			
535(a)	PC24a	Original perf or imperf left selvage	each \$65
(b)	PC24a	Original plate block of four	\$45
(c)	PC24a	1-Kiwi plate block of four	\$45
(d)	PC24a	2-Kiwis plate block of four	\$45
\$4 Common Copper			
536(a)	PC29a	Original perf or imperf left selvage	each \$72
(b)	PC29b	1-Kiwi	\$72
\$5 Red Admiral			
537(a)	PC30a	Original perf or imperf left selvage	each \$90
(b)	PC30b	1-Kiwi	\$90

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