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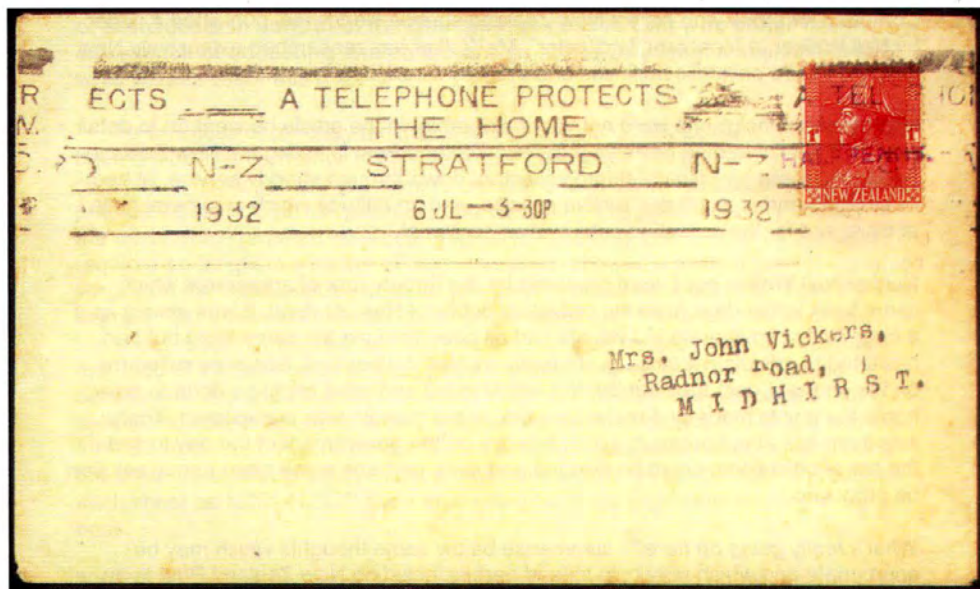


PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Volume 59 Number 12, July 2008



Lot 401(b).

The 1932 Stratford Provisional postally used on cover.

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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NEW ZEALAND NOTES AND COMMENT

by Warwick Paterson

NEW ZEALAND POST AND PHILATELY

What's the Real Problem?

The following is the text of a presentation which I made on the 23rd June to a gathering of representatives of the hobby, the trade, and other interested individuals. It follows on the article by Neil Walker published in the Newsletter in May 2008.

Recently, the Campbell Paterson Newsletter, a publication distributed monthly by my Company for those who collect New Zealand stamps worldwide, published a paper by Neil Walker, a "concerned collector". Mr Walker has researched extensively New Zealand Post's philatelic business and the way it conducts it in the modern era.

Mr Walker's conclusions were not very favourable. In the article he went on to detail specific areas where he believes that New Zealand Post is letting the New Zealand public and more specifically stamp collectors down through shoddy service, at best ill-informed and at worst destructive policies, and an attitude which in general hints at disregard for the collecting public, even contempt.

Neither Neil Walker nor I were prepared for the throaty roar of agreement which came back within days from the collecting public of New Zealand. It was almost as if a huge body of disparate individuals had all been thinking the same thing but had hesitated to articulate it quite as stridently as Neil Walker had. Societies called me on the phone. Could they publish the article in full and what could be done to drive home the points made and make sure that some change was precipitated. There was even talk about pressure being brought on the government of the day to see if the ear of officialdom could be twiggled and even perhaps some more formal solution be proposed.

What's really going on here? I summarise below some thoughts which may be appropriate and which may help to lead parties including New Zealand Post to an improvement in what has been a steadily deteriorating situation – for a number of years.

* Stamp collectors as a body – and I might add stamp dealers – are quite accustomed to the somewhat dismissive attitude that much of the non-collecting population feels towards their hobby. Somehow collectors of Old Master paintings and Chippendale furniture, not to mention the Modern Impressionists excite more interest – even awe – than those involved in our hobby at any level. Most collectors in my experience couldn't give a toss. Their collecting is as often as not a very private way to achieving intense personal satisfaction and enjoyment. At another level perhaps, it is a source of livelihood – in my case two generations of it!

However, even those members of the public who are ignorant of philately and collecting and perhaps do not feel the very fundamental urge to collect, refine, research, and record that so many good philatelists do, must wonder at some of the large sums expended on stamps over the past 150 years. Overall however, it's quite

easy to dismiss something which does not interest you, and to treat with curiosity those for whom it does mean something. That's human nature.

* However, this brings me to my next point. New Zealand Post as an organization with a fully established "Stamps Business Unit" surely has no excuse for employing in responsible positions people who subscribe to such an attitude. And that's the impression one gets. Indifference, impatience, and the feeling that somehow you are being an obstructive nuisance when you raise questions of philatelic interest, comment on design and production standards, and otherwise attempt to reach a level of understanding with New Zealand Post.

Question: Can New Zealand Post afford not to specifically select an individual or individuals in control of the Stamps Businesses Unit who either have experience of collecting and collectors, or at the very least a keen interest in what makes them tick?

* The business of philately for New Zealand Post and New Zealand generally, has been a nice little earner for many years. Let's approach this purely from a commercial standpoint. If you were to present one of our major corporations with a product saleable to an identifiable proportion of the population in every country of the world which required no processing, which could be transported by mail and required no freight in a matter of days and which showed a level of profitability which verges on the unbelievable, what do you think the reaction would be? Take the \$20 stamp (PC27), issued in sheets of 25. Every sheet sold has a face value of \$500. If the sheet is sold by dealers to collectors it would also carry a mark-up of perhaps one-third of the face value or even more – who knows. Now let's just confine ourselves to the \$500 that New Zealand Post receives for every 25 copies that it sells to the collecting public. New Zealand Post is never required to give a service for the stamps and if you estimate the admittedly – elaborate – method of printing the sheet (recess engraved) would a reasonable estimate for the cost to produce each sheet be NZ\$1-NZ\$2? Even that would be pretty expensive printing in my book.

It's not hard to see that New Zealand Post is really cashing up on this sort of product. With a profit of virtually \$500 per sheet the gross margin on sales is 50,000%. Not a bad little earner indeed!

However, this raises a much more fundamental point about New Zealand Post's philatelic business. In most businesses – and I might say particularly in the philatelic trade – practitioners enjoy an intensely personal relationship with many of their clients. They are after all providing enjoyment, relaxation and fulfillment. Most dealers are aware of this relationship and foster it as well as for their own personal satisfaction. Friends made in the trade and the hobby are often lifelong friends.

Now in most businesses when one deals with individuals, one doesn't expect a lifelong personal relationship and I am sure New Zealand Post would balk at that suggestion. There is however such a thing as offering a friendly, personal service and a level of goodwill to your clients. Anything that smacks of rudeness, indifference, dismissiveness or just plain old boredom is bad for business. What's more for every client who complains vocally in my estimation there are 99 clients

that simply just drift away and will never be seen again. Not even the 20:80 rule applies!

Surely in a business that is so profitable and offers such huge benefit to our country throughout the world, the Stamps Business Unit of New Zealand Post might consider at some time that they are indeed a true business dealing with true individuals with genuine needs and genuine attitudes. There are few businesses that can afford to watch the decline – and even possibly the progressive extinction – of their mailing list as New Zealand Post has without someone in the organization asking some very hard questions indeed.

The following is certain. New Zealand Post likes the profit it makes from its philatelic business. New Zealand Post does not like to see itself criticized in philatelic publications overseas as one of the more rapacious "small countries" in the philatelic world where it comes to face values of the stamps it issues.

* Which in turn leads on to another feature of New Zealand Post's attitude to collectors which I think is of deeper concern. The following facts are true.

New Zealand Post is a monopoly. It is a monopoly producer of the official stamps of New Zealand and according to its membership of the UPU that remains the case particularly where overseas mails are concerned. New Zealand Post's monopoly has been qualified more recently by the emergence of the postal operators and their stamps but if you asked most overseas collectors which New Zealand stamps they collect, you would I believe find that New Zealand Post official issues are predominant.

New Zealand Post has shown a keen awareness of the beneficial effect that their stamp issues can have on the worldwide image of New Zealand, certainly as regards tourism and exported goods. This in my opinion is greatly to be applauded because that must be one of the prime justifications for producing so many issues with so many values throughout the year. However there has to be a balance in this. The impression I have gathered from New Zealand Post's advertising over the years and the way issues are presented and formatted, is that the company is quite literally after the collector's dollar. To me it is this predominance of "marketing thrust" which is so obvious in New Zealand Post policies which in the long run proves to be so counterproductive in either building or simply just holding on to an existing market. Paraphrasing the old saying one must now be getting very near the point "where you can't fool any of the people any of the time". Collectors have watched other countries progressively become more market orientated in their philatelic products and have seen the marketing men move in, backed by the number crunchers and the budgeters with their sharp pencils and a gleam in their eye.

This is the unfortunate impression that is given by New Zealand Post and many stamp issuing governments throughout the world. Alright it's a good business and why should it not be a very profitable business? Strangely enough I am not opposed to that view provided that any hint of greed is kept out of the equation and provided that the service, follow through and "customer care" and awareness goes hand in hand with it. Collectors are not fools and will collect to a level which is appropriate for

them. If the price gets too high they will simply stop. Like all other customers they are honouring New Zealand Post by giving it their business and they deserve full consideration and a depth of service in return to hold their interest.

New Zealand Post Stamps Business Unit may from time to time be taken over by the driving force of marketing men, but in my opinion it forgets some of the basic aspects of a truly successful retail business at its peril.

Regrettably, the current attitude of New Zealand Post is one that has become all too familiar when monopolies tighten their grip on the market. Namely the market becomes regarded as a cash cow, service progressively deteriorates and the powerless consumer suffers. The problem of the casual use of monopoly in national stamp issuing is one which deserves the attention of the politicians.

ADDRESSING ENVELOPES

by Andrew Dolphin

A recent article in "Connected", A monthly publication connecting all people in the New Zealand Post Group, Issue 41, June 2008, talks about the human side of New Zealand Post's sorting machines – i.e. actually addressing the envelopes. When the envelope is correctly addressed, NZ Post's new twenty-two mail sorting machines in six centres around New Zealand, costing around \$1.2 million each, can read the address and print the envelopes with a barcode, the orange symbols on the lower right of an envelope. This is used as identification so it is sorted to the right Postie round. If the addresses are incorrect, then a mis-sort occurs – mail that cannot be sorted properly by the machines. Typical examples are addresses with parts missed out or are just plain wrong, or people putting their neighbouring suburb in an address, because it sounds better (!) or even posting a letter to just the person's name with their email address (!!). One wonders whether NZ Post actually made an attempt to deliver **that** one or simply straight away returned it to sender.

From 1 July, businesses throughout New Zealand will be using postcodes on their mail. NZ Post are currently engaged in a publicity campaign to encourage all New Zealanders to use the correct postcodes. As they say, using a postcode helps mail get to someone first time, on time. NZ Post also believes that the introduction of postcodes to business mail will be a significant help to the mail sorting machines. The machines have been set up to look for the postcode first and will be able to compare it against the other address information and even fill in the gaps in some cases. New Zealand postcodes can be checked online at www.nzpost.co.nz/postcode

2008 NEW ISSUES

by Andrew Dolphin

Shown to us recently is a fascinating example of a modern stamp printing error. This is the 50c value "Wind" from the March 2008 Weather Extremes set, printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, which has three (count them) missing colours, bronze, yellow and magenta. This naturally completely alters the design of the stamp with no New Zealand or silver-fern emblem or 50c denomination and a decidedly odd shade of the Auckland businessman with his blown out umbrella. All things being equal, this will be listed in the next CP Catalogue, S1036a(Z).

CALs CORNER

by Andrew Dolphin

2008

The third 2008 announced CAL is a set of three CALs for Tarapex 2008 New Zealand National Stamp Exhibition which is to be held in New Plymouth, 7-9 November 2008. This features New Zealand extinct birds, two different at 50c depicting the Bush Moa (or Giant Moa), and one at \$1.00 depicting Pouakai (or Giant Eagle). This is the second issue of CALs for Tarapex 2008, first issue being released 11 June 2007. This set had two different 50c CALs featuring unadopted designs for the 2/- Mt Egmont of the 1898 Pictorials. This second issue was released 28 April 2008, with the three mint stamps accompanied by a set of two FDCs and a set of three Maxicards.

2006

All of the CALs released 2005 and 2006, with one exception, were for New Zealand Philatelic Exhibitions, two sets for Kiwipex 2006, two sets for New Zealand 2005 National Stamp Show and a set for Northland 2007. The one exception was a 45c CAL issued for Hell – No, not the location, this is a pizza chain franchised throughout New Zealand and rapidly growing. At the time of writing, there are 28 stores throughout the Auckland region alone.

The CAL was a 45c denomination and featured the Hell logo and flames, self-adhesive.

As with most non-philatelically inspired CALs, there is no precise first day of use and FDCs were not produced. So inevitably, with this CAL as with many others, it is impossible to be precise as to the day these CALs were first physically stuck on to an envelope and posted into the NZ Post postal system for postmarking. Other catalogues have them being issued in January 2007 and I had a date of 31 Dec 2006. This was obtained from the company themselves, the date on which they were used on promotional material for New Year's Eve/New Year's Day promotions 2006/2007. We have a printing date of 19 November 2006 and subsequent indications are that they were first used some time in December but before 31 December. So, the best we can say for this CAL is: **2006 (Dec)**. Thus the listing on Temporary Page, Appendix C2 needs amending.

2007

45c REAL Aotearoa. New Zealand Post Stamps and Collectables outlet REAL Aotearoa released their own CAL for publicity and promotional purposes early in 2007. This featured the REAL Aotearoa logo on black. There are currently two REAL Aotearoa stores in New Zealand, one in Queen Street, Auckland, and one in Cashel Street, Christchurch. The self-adhesive CAL was printed on 26 February and immediately forwarded to the two REAL Aotearoa outlets. Christchurch store first used theirs on 28 February and the Auckland store theirs on 1 March 2007. So the first day of usage is 28 Feb 2007, and thus the date on the listing on Temporary Page Appendix C2 needs altering.

(To be continued). (Thanks are due for research contributing to this article to Jo Blyth, Margaret Ingle and David Stalker)

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A NEW ZEALAND POSTCARD DECODED

From a fascinating article in 'The Canadian Philatelist' the Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Vol. 59. No.3, May/June 2008, entitled "**Secret Messages on Postcards, Part Two**", by Dale Speirs. Here is a New Zealand postcard from 1901 franked with a 1d Universal, postmarked Auckland to Manurewa.



"Speedwriting: Decoding Barney. The postcard shown above was mailed in New Zealand in 1901, and its coded message stymied me. It doesn't help that the writer had sloppy handwriting and did not lift the pen from paper when forming letters. Each letter has another letter superscripted to it. It might have been a key phrase code but I wondered if it could be some form of speedwriting. I checked the usual references, both on cryptography and shorthand/ speedwriting, but nothing similar was evident.

"One of my correspondents, Sue Jones, of Shrewsbury, England, solved it for me. She wrote: "I can't say I have fully solved it, because I think it is inherently unsolvable. You were stumped because you expected consistency and a single solution. I got a few bits, decided it was the work of a boy amusing his cousin, or some such, and continued from there. Barney, the sender of the postcard, simply used the first and last letters of each word. It is not a true cipher or code; it can only be guessed from context. He's not entirely consistent either, even allowing for his bad handwriting. I read this:

"Dear N e [Nellie at a guess] Please don't read the blue writing I didn't do that only the red I love red ink don't you Nice and warm looking. I put in one of [the(se)?Secret?B-b] It said [Blue? B-g (scribble)] If you do not understand this bring it to Aunty and say[well I can find the find?] out for you. Love to all from Barney"

"This impressed me because Sue had only seen a black-and-white photocopy. I hadn't thought to mention that the message was written entirely in red ink because I didn't think it was important. There is no blue ink on the postcard." Can any CP Newsletter readers do better than Sue? I notice also there is an RSVP in the top left corner which she has not attempted. Would anyone care to have a go? *The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, P.O. Box 929, Station "Q", Toronto, ON M4T 2P1, Canada.*

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From The New Zealand Stamp Collector – July 1923

"London International Exhibition"

The Awards. Congratulations to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack who secured the Grand Gold Medal in the Championship Class for his magnificent collection of Victoria. Mr. W. Martello Gray was awarded a Special Grand Gold Medal in the same class for his collection of Great Britain, and Mr. Arthur Hind, of Utica, USA, who recently came into prominence through the purchase of the celebrated 1c British Guiana of 1856, secured a Gold Medal for his collection of Mauritius.

In section II, the awards were:- **Gold:** J.H. Chapman for his collection of Queensland. **Silver:** P.R. England, Western Australia. **Silver:** Arthur Newton Pack, New Zealand. **Special Silver:** Henry Harvey, Victoria. **Special Silver:** George Ginger, New South Wales.

Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow secured a Bronze Medal for his collection of Retouches (New Zealand, First Type, 2d, Plate II). Competition was keen in all the classes and no less than 197 awards were made.

"The Exhibition Times" The Publicity Committee of the London International Stamp Exhibition has certainly "put its best foot forward" and can be congratulated on the current number of "The Exhibition Times and Congress Chronicle". The 24 pages are full of bright and interesting details of the Exhibition and Congress. In addition there is a splendid article, "Making Postage Stamp Paper," by Fred J. Melville. Our friend "Roulette" also has a cheery letter to his "cobbers" in the Antipodes and a number of interesting pars and jokes are scattered throughout the pages.

Huge Stamp Sales During the course of an address at the opening of the London International Stamp Exhibition, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P., stated that the yearly sales of British stamps of all values now averaged 6,000,000,000, approximating £40,500,000 face value per annum.

This huge total included 1,332,000,000 of the ½d, 1,459,000,000 of the 1d and 1,845,000,000 of the 1½d value. In the vaults of the G.P.O. there was always on reserve a stock of the face value of £50,000,000, so that if any one wanted a few extra halfpenny stamps there was no need to worry!

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.

**CP Clients Thrive
on
Surprise and Delight**

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter July 1958

by Campbell Paterson

Prizes for Stamp Designs

Most readers will have noticed a large advertisement which appeared in the newspapers on June 14, inserted by the Stamps Division, Wellington. In it a prize of £100 for each accepted design in a new Pictorial set is offered and smaller prizes promised in the case of meritorious unsuccessful efforts.

This offer of what are good prizes by any standards should be widely welcomed by those who feel that in the past our stamp designs – with a few noteworthy exceptions – leave much to be desired. The incentive is now there to encourage anyone with ideas to put them forward. The Stamps Division, and its chief officer, Mr. C.W. Watts, are to be heartily congratulated on this move. It is to be hoped that anyone with any pretensions towards artistic ability will have a shot at, at least one design indeed it is ideas that are wanted so even those whose ability to make a pen drawing is nil can surely get a more able friend to put their ideas into tangible form. The advertisement is doubly interesting in that it gives some information that I have not seen published elsewhere. For instance, it is stated that approximately 18 values will form the set, "ranging from 1d to £1". With the present high postal charges and wide use of the overseas Airmail services there can be little question of genuine need of a £1 stamp, but the cost of the set is going to make collectors wince. Just guessing at what values between 1d and £1 will be issued I could think of only 16 likely ones and these have a face value of £2/8/9d. Sizes that may be used are 17 x 21, 21 x 25 and 21 x 37mm, these being in fact the sizes of the three basic designs in the present Q.E. set. It is specifically stated that designs for the lower (smallest size) denominations may feature native flowers or berries. I hope that if flowers and berries appear on any of these small stamps they will appear on all. Small Pictorials are rarely successful and flowers would certainly be more suitable in the small space available. I suppose it is inevitable that the lower, most commonly used, stamps will be "one colour" though the higher values will surely be bi-coloured. The Stamps Division is showing energy and initiative – is it too much to hope that they may take the full plunge and give us a set with ALL stamps bicoloured? No doubt it would greatly increase production costs but in advertising value and "philatelic sales" value its effect would be – I am certain – quite terrific. Here's hoping that Mr. Watts and all members of the panel will think the extra money well spent.

1½d Boer War Khaki Shade E4a(1)

This variety is so seldom seen that it is a pretty safe bet that most collectors just do not know what to look for. The Handbook is not quite its usual helpful self either, with the rather vague words "an approach to khaki is occasionally met with". Nevertheless the shade is definite and scarce. I was fortunate in buying one recently and then almost simultaneously another, this time in a collection. The shade of the two is the same, they are quite clearly recognisable as "khaki" (especially when placed alongside a true "brown" and various "chestnut" shades) and it may be useful to put on record that the postmarks are both Wellington, one being late December, 1900, the other early January, 1901.

The Source of a Listed Major Variety Publicly Revealed
29 Years after Issue

Almost certainly the unique sheet and only source of the 4c on 8c
 "Josephine Bruce" Rose missing black PA30a(W).



We have recently acquired and sold the complete sheet displaying a vertical strip of completely missing black affecting a two-stamp wide column (C3 and 4). The stamps at column 5 have the black partially missing in a narrow strip at the left of the stamp. Columns 1 and 2 show a light/dry print which is noticeably a lighter black and partially missing in detail. This broad strip (all zones of missing and partially missing) is clearly reflected in the imprint details on the bottom selvage as can be seen in the illustration on pages 10 and 11.

Our extensive research has revealed no announcements of this error in the 29 years since issue nor any such error discovered in the printing of August 1976 (PA8b) from which this issue was overprinted. We truly believe this offer to be **once in a lifetime!** By breaking the sheet in full width strips (8 of) and one only unique plate block we will enable each of the first nine purchasers to add truly exhibition quality material to their collection. A single stamp missing black will be catalogued at \$4,000, the plate block at \$20,000.

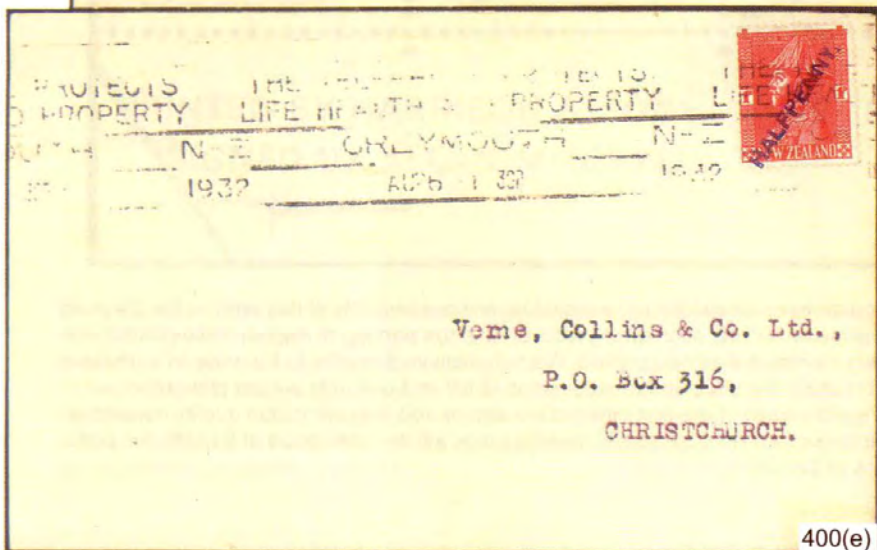
1979 4c on 8c Provisional missing black (cont.)

- 1022(a) PA30a(W)** Imprint block (2 x 10) including four black completely missing and six partially missing. To be catalogued at \$20,000. **SOLD**
- (b) PA30a(W)** Strip of ten including two black complete missing and three partially missing. To be catalogued at \$8,000. **SOLD**

The current (June 2008) issue of "Royal Lines" – the Newsletter of the Royal Philatelic Society of NZ (RPSNZ) – carries very interesting comments from Geoff Rickards on this sheet which he had an opportunity to view before its sale. He promises that a more complete and fully illustrated version of his observations will appear in the September issue of "The NZ Stamp Collector".

He describes the columns 5 though to 10 as being darker than normal. After examining our stock of various printings of this stamp, I feel it is very subjective whether these stamps had the black (and associated grey tones all from the black cylinder) printed **abnormally** heavier. Indeed, I found some reprints at least as heavily printed in the black. However he does correctly indicate the sheet as having been printed from left to right (horizontally) i.e. the left hand edge (selvedge removed by the printer for accurately registering the overprint) entering the print cylinder first. Geoff then assesses in some detail the possible causes for the printing errors revealed on this very interesting sheet. We look forward to his full exposé in September and happily refer our readers to the "NZ Stamp Collector".

401(a)



400(e)

KING GEORGE V - 1932 PROVISIONALS

Campbell Paterson Newsletter is delighted to offer this month a quite remarkable collection of some of the major rarities of New Zealand philately. These Greymouth and Stratford Provisionals of 1932 are items that one simply never sees nowadays – and here we have **ten** of them!

Earliest application from serious specialists of the period is strongly suggested – once these are gone we genuinely do not expect to see any more for another couple of decades.

400(a) K22e	Greymouth Provisional A superb pair of the 1d Field Marshal overprinted diagonally HALFPENNY. This is a wonderful rarely seen item and advised by the vendor to be provenance ex-Collins. Fine pair, lightly hinged mint (Cat UHM \$7,500)	\$6000
(b) K22e	Fine single, mint no gum (Cat \$3,750)	\$750
(c) K22e	A further mint no gum single, this time with the overprint reading diagonally down (Cat UHM \$3,750)	\$750
(d) K22e(Y)	Single with Overprint doubled . Quite remarkable item unused on small piece of lettercard. Unpriced (*) in CP Catalogue.	\$2500
(e) K22e(Z)	Greymouth Provisional on Cover A fine example on cover, postmarked slogan postmark Greymouth 26 Aug 1932, to Christchurch. Clean and tidy cover in perfect condition (Cat \$5,500)	\$5000
(f) K22e(Z)	Greymouth Provisional on Cover This cover with two overprinted singles postmarked Christchurch slogan postmark 14 July 1932, to Wellington. Vendor states sent by Ray Collins to his brother Brian Collins	\$5000
401(a)	1932 Stratford Provisional this is the 1d Field Marshal overprinted horizontally HALFPENNY. Fine condition unused on cover	\$4000
(b)	1932 Stratford Provisional A second Stratford Provisional cover. This time genuinely postally used 6 July 1932, Stratford to Midhirst. Postmark is 'A Telephone Protects the Home' slogan and cover has a Midhirst backstamp, 7 July 1932. A major item of significant postal history importance.	\$7500



ANTARCTICA

King Edward VII Land and Victoria Land

- 404(a) RD1a** 1d King Edward VII Land. A fine well centred block of four with neat British Antarctic Expedition postmark (Cat \$480) \$390
- (b) RD3a** 1d Victoria Land A fine block of four UHM. (Cat \$740) \$595
- (c) RD3a(Z)** Pair with left stamp being R7/5 no stop after 'LAND' Fine UHM (Cat \$935) \$750
- (d) British Expedition 1907 Cover** addressed to J. Kinsey, Christchurch, franked **RD1a** 1d King Edward VII Land, postmarked 4 March 1909; fine pair **RD2a**, ½d Victoria Land, postmarked 4 Feb 1913; **RD3a** 1d Victoria Land postmarked 3 March 1912, also tying Charles Dickens Centenary cinderella 1812-1912. An absolutely superlative way to collect the three early New Zealand Antarctica stamps, all used together on the one cover. \$4500
- (e) Nimrod Cover** franked 1d Universal postmarked 31 Dec 1907 addressed to King Edward VII Land. Backstamps 1 Jan 1908, Lyttelton, the date of the Nimrod's departure for Antarctica and British Antarctic Expedition 3 Feb 1908, the date of the arrival of the Nimrod at Cape Royds where the base was set up. The cover returned to Christchurch and the 1d Universal tied by the octagonal, Christchurch 'Unclaimed' postmark 10 March 1908. \$250
- (f) Nimrod Postcard** franked 1d Universal, postmarked 1 Jan 1908, addressed to Major Seal, Shackleton Barracks, Nimrod Square, King Edward VII Land, Antarctica. The postcard itself is an unusual historic Japanese maritime postcard depicting the 1904 Battle of Port Arthur, Manchuria the starting battle of the Russo-Japanese War – Our ships, on blockade duty, off Port Arthur, and Our ships at anchor. This picture side has received the British Antarctic Expedition 3 Feb 1908 postmark, and the postcard has been returned to Christchurch with the 1d Universal receiving the Christchurch 'Unclaimed' 11 March 1908 octagonal postmark. \$250
- (g)** A sheet of **letter paper** with British Antarctic Expedition Terra Nova RYS letter heading, with adjacent 18 Jan 1913 British Antarctic Expedition postmark. This date is that of the arrival at Cape Evans of the Terra Nova on her second and last relief voyage with the autograph of the Secretary of the B.A.E., Francis Drake. \$400

1935 PICTORIALS – A CLASSIC CP Ltd VARIETY

- 350(a) L13g(Q) 1942 2/- Captain Cook** p. 13¼ x 13½ Plate 2 double print, one albino. This is a fine right selvage single with an unmistakable double uninked impression from the recess stamp plate, producing a notable blurred print. Most distinctive. LHM \$900

AITUTAKI NEW ZEALAND OVERPRINTS

- 355(a) SG4** 1903 2½d Lake Wakatipu p.11 LHM \$35
- (b) SG5** 1903 3d Hula LHM \$35
- (c) SG5** Ditto pair imperf at top with selvage UHM \$300
- (d) SG5** Ditto superb block of eight with top row of four imperf at top selvage and major re-entry on R1/10, complete right framelines doubling. Excellent plate variety. A major multiple. UHM \$1250
- (e) SG6** 1903 6d Kiwi p.11 LHM \$45



400(a)



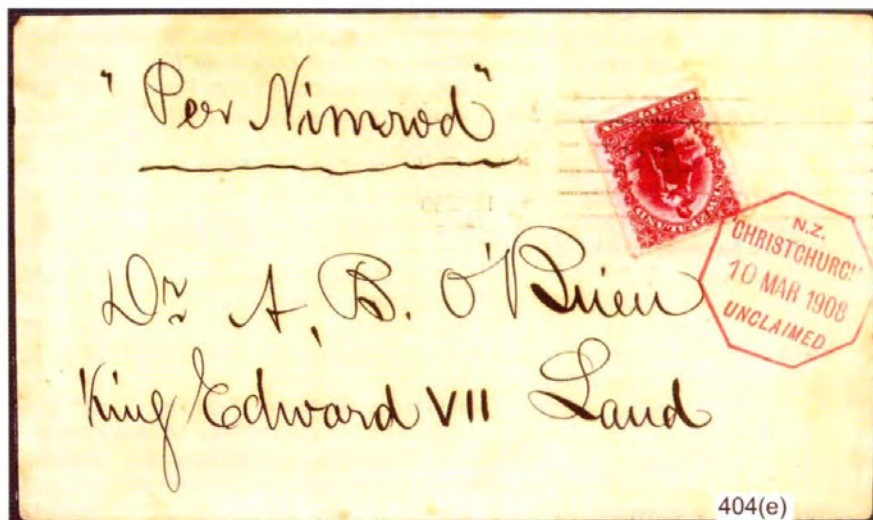
400(b)



400(c)



400(d)



404(e)



404(f)

QUEEN ELIZABETH II PLATE BLOCKS

1970 PICTORIALS - A COMPLETE LISTING

All plate blocks are in CP Catalogue listed plate block sizes, UHM.

See end of list, page 19 for Discount Offer

360(a)	P1a	1970 1/2c Glade Copper	Plate 1A	\$8.50
(b)	P1a		Plate 1B <i>Note: (inc. PV1e R10/5 blue retouch)</i>	\$8.50
(c)	P1a		Plate 1B, plate block of 18 <i>(inc. PV1e R10/5 and PV1f R10/8 plate crack)</i>	\$25
(d)	P1a		Value block of six from Plate 1A	\$4
(e)	P1a		Value block of six from Plate 1B	\$4
(f)	P1a		Value block of six from Plate 1B, used	\$3
(g)	P1a		Value block of ten from Plate 1B	\$5
(h)	P1a		Traffic light block of six from Plate 1B	\$5
361(a)	P2a	1970 1c Red Admiral	Plate 1A	\$12.50
(b)	P2a		Plate 1B	\$12.50
(c)	P2a		Value block of six from Plate 1A	\$5
(d)	P2a		Value block of six from Plate 1B	\$5
(e)	P2a		Traffic light block of six from Plate 1A	\$5
(f)	P2c	1973 1c No watermark	Plate 1A colourless	\$15
(g)	P2c		Plate 1A bluish	\$15
(h)	P2c		Plate 1B colourless	\$15
(i)	P2c		Plate 1B bluish	\$15
362(a)	P3a	1970 2c Tussock Butterfly	Plate 1A	\$12.50
(b)	P3a		Plate 1B	\$12.50
(c)	P3a		Value block of six from Plate 1A	\$5
(d)	P3a		Value block of six from Plate 1A Used	\$3
(e)	P3a		Value block of eight from Plate 1B	\$5
(f)	P3a		Traffic light block of 12 from Plate 1A with PV3a, three retouches	\$15
(g)	P3b	1973 2c No watermark	Plate 1A colourless	\$17.50
(h)	P3b		Plate 1A bluish	\$17.50
(i)	P3b		Plate 1B colourless	\$17.50
(j)	P3b		Plate 1B bluish	\$17.50
(k)	P3b		Value block of six, used	\$4
363(a)	P4a	1972 2 1/2c Magpie Moth	Plate 1A	\$10
(b)	P4a		Plate 1B	\$10
(c)	P4a		Traffic light block of eight from Plate 1A	\$6
(d)	P4a		Value block of eight from Plate 1B	\$6
364(a)	P5a	1970 3c Lichen Moth	Plate 1A	\$12.50
(b)	P5a		Plate 1B	\$12.50
(c)	P5a		Plate 2A	\$12.50
(d)	P5a		Plate 2B	\$12.50
<i>(Note: Plate 1B contains PV5f, R9/4 flaw; Plate 2A contains PV5l plate scratch)</i>				
(e)	P5a		Plate 2A plate block of 18 inc. PV5g R10/9 and PV5l R10/4, R10/5	\$20
(f)	P5a		Value block of six imperf top	\$5
(g)	P5a		Value block of six perf top	\$5
(h)	P5a		Traffic light block of six	\$5
(i)	P5a		Value traffic light block of ten	\$6
(j)	P5c	1973 3c No watermark	Plate 2A colourless	\$32.50
(k)	P5c		Plate 2B colourless	\$32.50

(Note: Plate 2A contains PV5l retouches; Plate 2B contains PV5k R10/1 retouch)

364(l)	P5c		Value block of four, Used	\$10
(m)	P5c		Plate 2A bluish gum, scarce	\$100
365(a)	P6a	1974 4c Puriri Moth	Plate 1A	\$7
(b)	P6a		Plate 1B	\$7
(c)	P6a		Traffic light block of ten	\$5
(d)	P6a		Value block of six	\$4
(e)	P6a		Value and traffic light block of ten	\$7
(f)	P6c	1973 4c No watermark	Plate 1A colourless	\$10
(g)	P6c		Plate 1A bluish	\$10
(h)	P6c		Value block of four	\$4
(i)	P6c		Value traffic light block of ten	\$9
(j)	P6c		Plate 1B colourless	\$10
(k)	P6c		Plate 1B bluish	\$10
366(a)	P7a	1970 5c Scarlet Parrot Fish	Plate 1A	\$20
(b)	P7a		Plate 1A pair, Used	\$2
(c)	P7a		Plate 1B	\$20
(d)	P7a		Value block of ten, imperf top	\$12.50
(e)	P7a		Value traffic light block of ten perf top	\$12.50
(f)	P7a		Value block of ten overprinted	\$50
(g)	P7a		Traffic light block of ten (inc. PV7c, R9/16 retouch)	\$15
(h)	P7b	1973 5c No watermark	Plate 1A colourless	\$80
(i)	P7b		Plate 1B colourless	\$80
367(a)	P8a	1970 6c Sea Horse	Plate 1A	\$20
(b)	P8a		Plate 1B	\$20
(c)	P8a		Value block of six	\$8
(d)	P8a		Traffic light block of six	\$8
(e)	P8b	1973 6c No watermark	Plate 1A colourless	\$60
(f)	P8b		Plate 1A bluish	\$60
(g)	P8b		Plate 1B colourless	\$60
(h)	P8b		Plate 1B bluish	\$60
368(a)	P9a	1970 7c Leather Jacket	Plate 1A	\$17.50
(b)	P9a		Plate 1B	\$17.50
(c)	P9a		Traffic light block of ten	\$12
(d)	P9a		Value strip of four	\$4
(e)	P9b	1973 7c No watermark	Plate 1A colourless	\$100
(f)	P9b		Plate 1B colourless	\$100
(g)	P9b		Plate 1A bluish (some staining)	\$150
(h)	P9b		Plate 1B bluish, rare	\$250
369(a)	P10a	1970 7½c Garfish	Plate 1A	\$35
(b)	P10a		Plate 1B	\$35
(c)	P10a		Traffic light block of six top	\$12
(d)	P10a		Traffic light block of six bottom	\$12
(e)	P10a		Value block of six imperf top	\$12
(f)	P10a		Value block of four imperf top	\$8
(g)	P10a		Value block of four perf top	\$8
370(a)	P11a	1970 8c John Dory	Plate 1A	\$20
(b)	P11a		Plate 1B	\$20
(c)	P11a		Traffic light block of six	\$7
(d)	P11a		Value block of six imperf top	\$7
(e)	P11a		Value block of four perf top	\$5

370(f)	P11a	Traffic light and value block	of 14 with PV11a R1/14 retouch	\$20
(g)	P11b	1974 8c No watermark	Plate 1A	\$90
(h)	P11b		Plate 1B	\$90
(i)	P11b		Value block of six Used	\$33
371(a)	P12a	1970 10c Coat of Arms	Plate 1A	\$11
(b)	P12a		Value block of four	\$6
(c)	P12a		Traffic light block of four	\$6
(d)	P12a(Z)		Inverted watermark Plate 1A single	\$35
(e)	P12a(Z)		Inverted watermark value single	\$35
(f)	P12a		Block of ten (<i>inc.PV12d R6/5 retouch</i>)	\$25
(g)	P12b	1973 10c No watermark	Plate 1A colourless	\$11
(h)	P12b		Plate 1A bluish	\$11
(i)	P12b		Plate 2A	\$11
(j)	P12b		Plate 3A, RARE	\$1250
(k)	P12b		Plate 4A	\$11
(l)	P12b		Plate 5A	\$11
372(a)	P13a	1971 15c Maori Fish Hook	Plate 1A	\$30
(b)	P13a		Traffic light block of four	\$22
(c)	P13a		Value block of four	\$22
(d)	P13b	1976 15c No watermark	Plate 1A	\$30
(e)	P13b		Plate 1A reprint	\$30
(f)	P13b		Traffic light block of four	\$16
373(a)	P14a	1971 18c Maori Club	Plate 1A	\$40
(b)	P14a		Traffic light block of four	\$20
(c)	P14a		Value block of four	\$20
(d)	P14b	1974 18c No watermark	Plate 1A	\$35
374(a)	P15a	1971 20c Maori Tattoo	Plate 1A	\$40
(b)	P15a		Plate 1A block of six Used	\$12
(c)	P15a		Traffic light block of four	\$20
(d)	P15a		Value block of four	\$20
(e)	P15b	1974 20c No watermark	Shade(1) heavy Plate 1A	\$35
(f)	P15b		Shade (2) light Plate 1A	\$40
(g)	P15b	1978 - ditto -	Plate 1A reprint	\$35
375(a)	P16a	1971 23c Egmont Nat. Park	Plate 1 first printing	\$45
(b)	P16a		Value block first printing	\$25
(c)	P16a		Plate 1 second printing	\$45
(d)	P16a		Value block second printing	\$25
(e)	P16a		Value block third printing	\$35
(f)	P16a		Plate 1 reprint block of eight	\$55
(g)	P16a		Plate 1 reprint block of six	\$35
376(a)	P17a	1971 25c Hauraki Gulf	Plate 1	\$40
(b)	P17a		Plate 1, block of eight	\$50
(c)	P17a		Value block of four	\$20
(d)	P17a		Plate 1a	\$40
(e)	P17a		Plate 2	\$35
(f)	P17a		Plate 2 block of eight	\$50
(g)	P17a		Plate 2a	\$35
(h)	P17a		Plate 2a block of eight	\$50
(i)	P17a		Plate 3	\$30
(j)	P17a		Plate 3a	\$30

376 (k) P17a		Plate 4	\$30
(l) P17a		Plate 4a	\$30
(m) P17a		Plate 5	\$30
(n) P17a		Plate 5a	\$30
(o) P17b	1976 25c Hauraki Gulf	Plate 3	\$17.50
(p) P17b		Plate 3a	\$17.50
(q) P17b		Plate 4	\$17.50
(r) P17b		Plate 4a	\$17.50
377(a) P18a	1971 30c Mt Cook	Plate 1	\$30
(b) P18a		Plate 1a	\$30
(c) P18a		Plate 2	\$30
(d) P18a		Plate 2a	\$30
(e) P18a		Plate 4	\$30
(f) P18a(3)		Value block	\$15
(g) P18a		Plate 4a	\$30
(h) P18a		Side Lay traffic light block of six	\$25
(i) P18a		Side Lay traffic light block of four	\$15
(j) P18a		Side Lay strip of three	\$9
(k) P18b	1976 30c Mt Cook	Plate 2	\$45
(l) P18b		Value block	\$25
(m) P18b		Plate 2a	\$45
(n) P18b		Plate 3	\$45
(o) P18b		Plate 3a	\$45
(p) P18b		Traffic light block no Side Lay	\$25
378(a) P19a	1971 50c Abel Tasman	Plate 1	\$25
(b) P19a		Plate 1, block of four	\$16
(c) P19a(1)		Plate 1, first printing	\$155
(d) P19a(2)		Plate 1, second printing	\$120
(e) P19a(3)		Plate 1, third printing	\$35
(f) P19a(3)		Plate 1, sixth printing	\$35
(g) P19a(3)		Reprint block of eight	\$40
(h) P19a(3)		Reprint block of six	\$30
(i) P19a		Value pair	\$8
(j) P19a		Value block Used	\$10
379(a) P20a	1971 \$1 Geothermal Power	Plate 1	\$135
(b) P20a		Plate 1 Post Office Training lines	\$65
(c) P20a		Value block of four	\$60
(d) P20a		Value block of four Used	\$40
(e) P20a		Plate 2	\$100
(f) P20a		Plate 2 block of four CU	\$20
380(a) P21a	1971 \$2 Agricultural	Plate 1	\$170
(b) P21a		Plate 1 block of four	\$100
(c) P21a		Value block	\$100

*** DISCOUNT ***

For the month of July 2008 only, and for CP Newsletter Subscribers, for all orders from this 1970 Pictorials plate blocks list over \$300, we offer a discount off these prices of 20%.

*** ***



404(c)



350(a)



355(d)

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