

CAMPBELL PATERSON



NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Volume 60 Number 5, December 2008



A unique occurrence in modern NZ philately - lot 1029(b).



THE WARMEST OF CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
TO ALL CP CLIENTS



CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD, PO BOX 5555, Auckland 1141, New Zealand
Level Three, General Buildings, Cnr O'Connell & Shortland Streets, Auckland 1010
Telephone 64-9-379 3086, Facsimile 64-9-379 3087



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

by Rob Talbot

Christmas (1 October 2008) SC50a-i

An amalgam of two design series into one issue. The children's 'Design-a-Stamp' competition is now in its third year and three of the designs have found their way onto three of the six values. Unfortunately, the excellent designs from the 2006 competition have steadily drifted down through 2007 to the banal of 2008.

I don't doubt complaints along the same lines have persuaded NZ Post to introduce the traditional design for the other three values. However, what an excuse in false economy that turned out to be! The same piece of artwork gets cropped tighter and tighter to produce three designs boringly the same.

From the philatelic viewpoint there is more interest as the three self-adhesive formats have very interesting variations on perforation gauge and profiles as shown below.

Designed by Martin Bailey, Auckland (Traditional designs) and Communication Arts, Wellington (Design-a-Stamp Competition). Printed by Southern Colour Print (gummed) and Australia Post, Sprintpak (s/adh) by offset litho in four process colours. Stochastic screening on self-adhesives.

- Gummed sheets of 50 (not 25 as advertised!), Tullis Russell 104 gsm Red Phosphor gummed stamp paper. Perforation 14.3, mesh horizontal.
- Self-adhesive booklets x 2, 10 x 50c and 10 x \$1.50 CPI/ Raflatac self-adhesive laminate paper. Phosphor tagged in stamp margins (straight-sided box). Perforation 11.2, mesh vertical, line-style die cut perfs.
- Self-adhesive boxed roll of 100 x 50c. Perforation now 12.9 x 12.7 with comb-style die-cut perfs with rounded points. Other details unchanged from booklets.
- Self-adhesive se-tenant pair (50c, \$1.50 Traditional) ex Jumbo Roll printing. Mesh now horizontal and flat points on die-cut perfs. Other details unchanged from boxed roll.

Designs are:

- 50c Sheep (Kirsten Fisher-Marsters, age 10)
- 50c Nativity Scene (Traditional)
- \$1.00 Nativity Scene closer cropped (Traditional)
- \$1.50 Nativity even closer cropped (Traditional)
- \$2.00 Pohutukawa (Tamara Jenkin, age 12)
- \$2.50 Kiwi (Molly Bruhns, age 7)
- 50c Traditional – s/adhesive roll
- 50c Traditional – s/adhesive booklet (W117)
- \$1.50 Traditional – s/adhesive booklet (W118)

Sir Edmund Hillary (5 November 2008) S1116-20

A fitting design for a remarkable modern day hero. It was pleasing to see the "celebratory" silver edged stamp margins rather than a "memorial" black. The well-chosen photographic images were all "heroic" in their various ways though Sir Ed looked a tad embarrassed practicing a regal wave under his Knight of the Garter plumage.

The heroic proportions of the stamps (big by NZ standards) allowed the design to work and the theme well continued by the NZ flag blending the image to the inscription tablet. A well-worked and very competent design.

Designed by Vertigo Design, Wellington. Printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin in offset litho (four process colours plus metallic silver).

• Gummed sheets of 25, Tullis Russell 104 gsm Red Phosphor gummed stamp paper. Perforation 14.8, vertical mesh.

Designs are:

50c	Sir Edmund Hillary
\$1.00	Mt Everest
\$1.50	Trans-Antarctic Expedition
\$2.00	Himalayan Trust
\$2.50	Knight of the Garter

Ross Dependency – British Antarctic Expedition 1907-1909 (5 Nov 2008) RD108-12

In common with previous issues commemorating historic events in Antarctica the artist has had to work with black and white photographs. As before the result is somewhat monochrome. To his credit (or perhaps it was the printer's call) colour depth has been attempted by using four (!) PMS colours in addition to black. You may be the judge of the result but you'll need an imprint to see the colours used.

A more successful design technique is the use of overgloss to define lines of latitude and longitude radiating out from the mini-map of the Ross location in the bottom left corner (effectively the value tablet). You have to angle a stamp in the light to see it but still a subtle and elegant feature.

Designed by Cue Design, Wellington. Printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin in offset litho (six colours – 4 PMS (Pantone Matching System), black and overgloss).

• Gummed sheets of 25, Tullis Russell 104 gsm Red Phosphor gummed stamp paper. Perforation 13.6 x 13.3, vertical mesh.

Designs are:

50c	Departure of Nimrod from Lyttelton
\$1.00	Expedition Hut, Cape Royds
\$1.50	First Vehicle on the Continent
\$2.00	First to Reach the South Magnetic Pole
\$2.50	First Ascent of Mount Erebus

REPRINTS

Vienna International Exhibition (18 September 2008)

Mesh now horizontal – no change to other technical details.

SHM 127, 129, 130 Matariki 50c, \$1.50, \$2.00

90th Anniversary of End of WWI (20 October 2008)

Mesh now horizontal (was vertical). Perforation 14 (was 14.1).

SM1068, 70, 71 Anzac 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Tarapex Exhibition (7 November 2008)

Mesh now horizontal (was vertical). Perforation (both stamps) 13.4 x 13.7 (\$3.00 was 13.3 x 13.6).

PEM40, 51

\$1.50	Mt Taranaki
\$3.00	Tongaporutu, Taranaki

"I enjoyed visiting with you in Auckland in 2001 and have enjoyed dealing with you since. I especially appreciate your answering my e-mail questions and those of J.E. and E.A. You are great people to do business with."
R.P., USA



DR WAYNE MAPP
Member of Parliament for North Shore

23 October 2008

Warwick Paterson
Campbell Paterson Ltd
PO Box 5555
AUCKLAND 1141

Dear Warwick

I refer to our meeting earlier this year, on philatelic interests. The information I received has been very helpful, given the important role that special stamp issues have in promoting New Zealand values and heritage.

My recent visit to the exhibition in North Shore gave me a much better understanding of the role and value of collections, including the economic potential of well focussed collections.

In the event that National is successful in forming a government following the 2008 election, we would take an active interest in the work of New Zealand Post in philately. Clearly this would involve consulting those with specific interests in philately.

I know our SOE spokesman, Gerry Brownlee, has a clear understanding of the concerns raised at the meeting, and would be interested in meeting appropriate representatives to discuss the issues in more depth.

Yours truly

Wayne Mapp
MP NORTH SHORE

Parliament Buildings direct dial +64 4 471 9674
Wellington facsimile +64 4 439 6447
New Zealand email wayne.mapp@parliament.govt.nz

National
www.national.org.nz

Suite 3 direct dial +64 9 486 0005
15 Anzac St facsimile +64 9 486 5336
PO Box 33 0017 email office@waynemapp.co.nz
Takapuna website www.waynemapp.co.nz

CALs CORNER – Part 7

by Andrew Dolphin

2008 NZ Post Marketing CALs

A set of two CALs 50c and \$1.00, were produced August 2008 by New Zealand Post Marketing, featuring the wording 'Mail Marketing Service Get closer' and a red, white and blue 'bull's-eye' colour design. This set is another in the series of NZ Post's own promotional CALs.

2008 Charlie's 50c

Produced September 2008 is a self-adhesive CAL for 'Charlie's Group Ltd' with this wording on a background of green tree leaves. Charlie's is best known for its freshly squeezed orange juices, and now other fruit juices and smoothies, with TV personality Marc Ellis as co-owner. This CAL was used on mail sent by Charlie's Group Ltd, regarding a notice of a group meeting on 25 September 2008.

2008 Boeing B737 50c

Issued 7 October 2008 is a 50c CAL commemorating 40 years of service of the Boeing B737 in New Zealand. Forty years ago on 7 October 1968, an NAC Boeing B737, flew for the first time from Christchurch to Wellington to Auckland. Forty years later on 7 October 2008, this CAL was used on flown covers, Air New Zealand flight Christchurch to Auckland.

This Boeing B737 CAL is available on First Day Covers, postcards and Maxicards cancelled Christchurch 7 Oct '08. They also received an Auckland arrival hand stamp, 7 Oct '08. Some also received autographs of the aircraft Captain and flight crew. Produced by Christchurch dealer, Steven McLachlan of Shades Stamp Shop Ltd.

2008 Tarapex 2008 Exhibition, Fourth Issue

The fourth and final set of CALs for the 2008 Tarapex Exhibition held in New Plymouth 7 November 2008, were a set of two 50c CALs depicting designs from New Plymouth school children – a New Zealand wood pigeon or Kereru by 12 year old Kristal Laugeson and a Morepork by 11 year old Ashley Bracegirdle. A third design from another schoolchild was used as the First Day Cover design. The three original artworks from the children of Ratapiko School, were displayed at Tarapex and were subsequently auctioned at the Palmares, raising a sum of money for the school.

And we have another mystery CAL. This 50c CAL simply depicts what looks like a small red zero, joined to a large blue capital 'C'. Other than the fact that it was released September 2008, we know nothing about this one. But it won't remain a mystery for long – NZ Post Collectables & Solutions' Kirsty McLoughlin has confirmed that CAL Pack Three, containing all the 2008 CALs is to be released in January 2009. It will be interesting to see how many other CALs, in addition to those listed in the CALs Corner columns in the CP Newsletter each month since June 2008, there are contained in CAL Pack 3.

(Thanks are due for research contributing to this article to Jo Blyth, Margaret Ingley and David Stalker).

"Your CAL Corner in the CP Newsletters is really great. CAL's are a difficult item to catalogue due to the fact that they are Private issues. Still, those of us do collect them, enjoy the genre."

M.I., Manukau, NZ

THE HISTORICAL POST OFFICE IN GREAT BRITAIN

by Warwick Paterson

Too many issues, patchy philatelic service (struggling to improve!), indifferent Post Office clerks, too-heavy postmarks, difficulties (cost!) of getting New Zealand high values on overseas parcels, a marketing and profit oriented Philatelic Bureau - the list goes on and on.

So you thought we had problems!

Recently my wife (an obsessive genealogist – to philatelic wives – so you thought **you** had problems), contacted a correspondent in the UK who had bought via eBay an accumulation of Post Office records from Nottinghamshire dating back to the Stuart era. Amongst this accumulation – which is by all accounts voluminous – is the “Postmaster’s Letter Book for the period which records problems, machinations of local participants and the personalities good and bad of the county in that period. Did the mail get through? There’s plenty of reason to believe that a lot of it didn’t in this pre-regulatory period.

From this Postmaster’s Letter Book which contained a number of letters of the period – was taken a summary in – the early 1940’s by the Public Relations Department of the General Post Office in London, and according to the covering letter which was returned to the owner at that time with the material was the following: “I have extracted and written up the story which is nothing less important than the appointment of the first Head Postmaster and the institution of direct mail vouching. I can assure you that it is all quite sound history and you may safely issue it for circulation and publication”. Clearly at this stage, the Public Relations Department considered what they had extracted was of interest to internal employees of the Post Office and philatelic societies only.

Extracts from the summary are in my opinion of general interest and well worth reproducing in selected form here. Here I quote: _

The period in question is the middle of the reign of King Charles II – the Restoration period (1660-1685). The General Post Office (GPO) with its office of Postmaster General had been “confirmed” along the lines of the organisation set up in 1657 by Oliver Cromwell. In 1660 at the Restoration, the Post Office was granted “in farm” to Henry Bishop at a rent of £21,500 a year for a term of seven years. After holding the office for nearly three years Bishop – who is best known for his introduction of date stamping – disposed of the remainder of the lease to Daniel O’Neale. O’Neale died in October 1664 when his executrix and widow, Katherine, Countess of Chesterfield became the nominal farmer of the Post Office during the remainder of the lease. She had a general manager, Colonel Philip Frowde: James Hickes was in charge of the London General Post Office (LPGO). It was in Frowde’s regime that the London office was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. Lord Arlington and Lord Berkeley were appointed joint farmers of the Post Office from October 1667 at an annual rental of £25,000 with a lease of 10 years. Each had a manager. Sir John Bennett acted for his brother, Lord Arlington, and Andrew Ellis acted as Deputy or manager for Lord Berkeley. In 1672 Andrew Ellis took over the entire management but died in

his first month of sole management. The widow transferred her interest in the Post Office to Colonel Roger Whitley, and there is on record a declaration of the Earl of Arlington, Postmaster General dated 29 July 1672 notifying the appointment of Roger Whitley as Deputy Postmaster General. Roger Whitley was in effect a sub-farmer and held office until midsummer 1677, but continued in office a few months later until he was succeeded by Philip Frowde junior, under the title of Governor for the Postmaster General, the Earl of Rochester.

The following extracts therefore appear to be those of Colonel Roger Whitley writing to the "Deputy Postmaster" of Newark on the Edinburgh or Great North Road about the management of his branch post to Nottingham, then a sub-office of Newark.

Two points should be borne in mind in dealing with these letters. Firstly, the year then changed its numerical sequence on the 31 March/1 April each year and not as now at the 31 December/1 January so that for example, March 12 1673 was really March 12 1674 under our present style of reckoning.

Secondly,, it was the local practice in many places to extract an additional 1d on the delivery by the Postmaster of main post letters. This charge was retained by the Postmaster as his own perquisite. In 1772 the 1d was being charged at 76 of the 440 post towns, but in 1676 the arrangement was probably very exceptional. It was introduced into London with the Penny post by Dockwra in 1680 and at Hungerford in 1700. The practice was adjudged irregular in 1774.

The first letter notifies Baldock, the Postmaster of Newark, that several complaints had been received that his agent in Nottingham was in the habit of holding letters two or three days before delivery, and was allowing the Nottingham bag from Newark to be opened en route. This first malpractice was totally inconsistent with the nature of Post Office employment, contrary to the interests of the service and galling to persons who were inclined to use the postal service in preference to the irregular, illegal, but albeit very efficient common carrier service which competed with the State Posts on all roads. To overcome the second difficulty the Postmaster of Newark was instructed to prohibit the opening en route of the Nottingham bag and to include any letters for delivery en route to Nottingham in an (unsealed) bye bag.

A year later (**10 April 1675**) Colonel Whitley again writes to the Postmaster of Newark notifying him that the people of Nottingham are so dissatisfied with his management of the Nottingham branch post and in particular, with the additional charge over and above the main charge of postage of 1d for local delivery or collection, that they intend to petition Parliament and to sue him or his agent for extortion. He is asked for a full report; whether any salary was ever paid to him or his predecessors in office for managing the Nottingham branch post; whether the Nottingham agent had ever been paid by the Newark Postmaster and if so how much; and how long the Nottingham post had been "ridden" (established) and under what authority or agreement the special charge of 1d per letter was imposed. Pending a ruling on the point the extraction of the extra penny was to cease, for the Deputy Postmaster-General would "never owne any Postmaster in their illegal exactions".

Colonel Whitley ends by thanking the Postmaster of Newark for his kind present – possibly venison or game – but presses for early payment of money still due. However, letters revealed that the Nottingham public are extremely dissatisfied having to pay for their letters more than the law requires. They have renewed their agitation and as well as withdrawal of the extra charge demand the appointment of their own Postmaster directly dependent on London. The people of Nottingham claim that the salary has been paid by the Post Office since the Restoration (1660).

28 October 1675. Colonel Whitley writes to Mr Baldock pressing for payment due. Colonel Whitley also says that he cannot avoid putting the Nottingham Branch post service on another basis. The Nottingham bag must be sealed but letters for important persons on the way – and he asked for a list – would be tied to the outside of the bag and delivered en route by the Nottingham Post boy.

13 November 1675. Colonel Whitley again writes saying that he was with Mr Sacheverell the local MP for Nottingham, at the door of the House the previous day when a letter from Nottingham was delivered to Mr Sacheverell, open and the seal torn off; and moreover it was not an isolated incident said Mr Sacheverell, the consequences would be serious if complaint were made in the House.

The abuses of the Nottingham post had reached such a pitch – irregular exaction of excess postage, opening and miscarriage of letters, etc – that he was about to make a change.

20 November 1675. Letter addressed to Mr Green of Nottingham. Green's mother Mary Green is the Postmaster-elect and Mr Green is her son and assistant. It seems that Mrs Green's demand for salary for the Nottingham office is regarded unreasonably high according to levels elsewhere, but the existing state of affairs is intolerable and a change is imperative; Mrs Green is given timely notice (seven days) to prepare to takeover from Mr Baldock's relative Mr John Baldock. The mail will be made up direct from London for Nottingham for the first time on 20 November 1675. It will be a sealed enclosure bag in the Newark mail. Mrs Green will have to employ a trusted person to fetch the bags from Newark, one who can read, so that he can deliver the letters en route between Newark and Nottingham. The **20th of November 1675** therefore appears to be the date of introduction of direct vouching between London and Nottingham via Newark.

20 November 1675 The official appointment of Mrs Green as Postmaster of Nottingham. The closing injunction to the Postmaster of Newark makes interesting reading. He is "to be careful that the Bag be always readily delivered and sealed, to let no more letters be opened in his office. He had eyes upon him and some would willingly question him. For opening letters and other miscarriages Colonel Whitley would stand and remain his friend so long as the office was well conducted, but no longer".

25 November 1675 Colonel Whitley is still much concerned but not withstanding the above the bag is still being delivered to the former post boy (Mr John Baldock) who is accused of opening letters, losing letters, slow delivery and other neglects and miscarriages. Colonel Whitley is cross, very cross.

27 November 1675 Matters are still in status quo. The unsatisfactory situation continues and warnings are issued to Baldock of Newark and to Mrs Green with threats of replacement.

22 December 1675 The situation appears to be improving – but not much. Baldock has become conciliatory, now employing a Mr Fairbrother as his rider on the Nottingham branch. This is acceptable to the town of Nottingham and to Lord Dorchester and he is prepared to pay a lump sum of £21 to continue on the post and £25 a year for the right to collect postage on the bye letters, that is, on all letters passing between Nottingham and Newark and between points en route – in other words local letters. In his reply Colonel Whitley rejects this suggestion and insists on adhering to the previous arrangement of Mrs Green recommended as Postmaster. No consent has been given for the charge of 1d delivery at Nottingham, nor will it be given and there is reason to believe that Mr Baldock and his agent will be indicted at the next session for their illegal exaction. He is advised to see Mrs Green and her son and make his peace before the beginning of the new year.

However, Colonel Whitley has not yet received from Mrs Green (who is clearly Mr Sacheverell's nominee) what she wants in the way of annual salary.

However, Baldock is prepared to hold out claiming that he has the favour of local MP's and other notables. Until he has definite evidence on this point, he still wants Mrs Green to have the post. It appears that Mrs Green is asking £30 a year but this is regarded by Colonel Whitley as "a thing most unreasonable". The delivery 1d is still being charged at Nottingham, but apparently Mr Baldock is becoming reconciled to the fact that it will have to go and he will be the loser.

7 January 1675 (1676) Colonel Whitley is pleased that the delivery 1d has been taken off and that Mrs Green's appointment has been recognised. Would he let Mrs Green know what terms had been offered by Fairbrother? Although now Colonel Whitley is pleased: he intended no unkindness to Mr Baldock but he has undertaken to appoint Mrs Green and her son and he will not go back on his word. If a vacancy occurred Mr Fairbrother will have first refusal of the Postmaster-ship of Nottingham.

But Mr Fairbrother has a friend among the Peerage to pit against Mrs Green's friend in the Lower House. Mr Fairbrother's friend and patron is no less than Lord Byron who writes pressing for Mr Fairbrother's appointment as Postmaster. Colonel Whitley now holds out and said that he will not accept Mr Fairbrother as Postmaster until he hears from Mrs Green whether she accepts the terms offered, if she did not then Fairbrother will have the post. Mrs Green continues to delay and the matter remains in abeyance.

26 January 1675 (1676) Mrs Green is not prepared to carry on the terms offered and wants to quit at the quarter's end. Colonel Whitley asks for a positive decision one way or another. There is a hiatus in correspondence here. However, Mrs Green does not resign and on 30 June Colonel Whitley, writing to Mr Baldock describes Mr Green – acting no doubt for his mother – as "wilful" as regards his refusing to undertake the Nottingham Branch at a more reasonable rate or increase his offer for the Bye letter revenue. Colonel Whitley will therefore send a "servant" (surveyor) who will be up on Friday, who will bargain with the Gainsborough Sub-Postmaster

Concluded on p. 12.



Recently sold by Campbell Paterson Ltd, S89a(Z) 1962 Telegraph Centenary 8d Teleprinter vertical strip of eight , two units complete grey-black omission, three units partial grey-black omission

Spectacular modern error.

Continued from p.9.

for the Nottingham post on more reasonable terms. This will be done in secret and although Whitley is still pressing Mrs Green for a positive response as regards the salary she requires for the Bye letter revenue.

29 June 1675 (1676) The surveyor returns to London without satisfaction. Colonel Whitley's terms are "No salary at all for the main post work at Nottingham, the Postmaster to pay £25 a year for the Bye letter revenue". At this stage, Mr Fairbrother backs out unwilling to repeat his offer and no one can be found to get a competitive offer. "Why" he asks Mr Baldock, "cannot you do it or some other friend at Newark?"

1 July 1676 Mrs Green's salary is ordered by Colonel Whitley to be drawn at the rate of £30 p.a. "which is more than others are content with according to the number of miles and works performed and if this will not content her I am worse used at Nottingham than I expected". The Bye letter revenue he estimates at £20 a year and if Mr Green doesn't like that rate he is to give a daily an exact amount of the Bye letter bills which will be checked against the bills of the neighbouring Postmaster i.e. Newark.

However, Mr Green still pressing his claim for a higher salary than even £30 a year. Colonel Whitley claims to have received offers to perform of even less than £30 and at that rate he offers it to his mother (Mrs Green) and "if she will not accept it (for this year) I shall be sorry for it".

20 August 1676 Colonel Whitley's deputy writes to Mr Green noting that he is willing to comply with Colonel Whitley's proposal about his salary. Colonel Whitley will now forbear the alteration to the Postmastership which he would have been forced to do.

And so ends the story of the appointment of Mistress Green the first "Postmaster" of Nottingham. All that can be usefully be said is that things were "arranged" differently in those days. The correspondence which we have been examining reveals another slight tie up between the history of the Nottingham Post Office and that of England in 1693. William III had firmly supplanted the Stuart James and all who had a claim or held that they had a claim to his gratitude petitioned him accordingly.

Christopher Reynolds who was Postmaster of Nottingham at the time of the abdication of James was "sacked" in 1689 by King William's first Postmaster-General, Col. Sir John Wildman, one of his adherents who remained in office for eight months when he too was "sacked". In 1693 the Post Office was pressing Reynolds to pay up the sum of £51 which his books showed he was owing to the GPO Accountant in London at the time of his dismissal. Reynolds, however maintained in a petition to the Treasury that at the time of William III's landing at Torbay that he provided men and horses to carry express letters for William's supporters at a considerable expense in respect of which he had not been paid anything. The Petition was referred to the Post Office by the treasury and on an assurance from the Postmaster-General, Sir Thomas Colton and Mr - later - Sir Thomas Frankland, the debt was presumably written off.

"This service is excellent. C.P.: What a great company and people to deal with. My record says we started about 1975 and I'm sure happy I did!!"
R.G., Illinois, USA

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From The New Zealand Stamp Collector – December 1923

NEW ZEALAND MAP STAMP ERRORS? Several collectors have pointed out various so-called errors in the new stamp, the most pronounced being a serif at the foot of "3" in 1923. This occurs on the tenth stamp of the bottom row of the sheet. These varieties are merely caused by flaws in the plate, and are not generally recognised by philatelists.

ARE THE MAPS TO BE WITHDRAWN? Rumours are current that the map atrocity is to be withdrawn almost immediately. For some considerable time it has been impossible to procure them at a number of Post Offices, but we are informed that some of these Offices have now received further supplies. It has been stated that the stamps will not be overprinted for Official use, nor will they be overprinted for use at the Island Post Offices. – But one never knows.

PROSPECTS OF PENNY POSTAGE We should not be surprised to see a return to penny postage next spring. The Post Office accounts, when last presented showed an excess in receipts over expenditure of something over £5,000,000. £2,000,000 of this was utilised to reduce certain parcel post, telephone and overseas mail rates, and the balance earmarked for certain contingent liabilities which are not likely to recur, while the present depression in general trade will probably be reflected in the figures for the year ending next May the figures of profit will undoubtedly be large, perhaps about £3,500,000, so that a general reduction in postal rate including the return of "penny postage", may be expected with some confidence. – "Phil. Journal of Great Britain".

LONDON LETTER, UNIVERSAL POSTAGE (From our Special Correspondent)
London: Oct 10, 1923 The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Massey, arrived in England on September 27, being thirty days on the journey from the Dominion. The first part of the voyage was accomplished on the "Tahiti" which arrived in San Francisco four days prior to the scheduled time. A rush across the American continent and a fast passage o'er the Atlantic in the "Majestic" brought Mr Massey here in good time for the Imperial Conference, while the mails which accompanied him arrived in what constitutes a record time for the San Francisco route.

Shortly after his arrival Mr Massey announced that New Zealand was returning to penny postage, and we learn from the cables that this is to be marked by a new design of penny stamp rather larger than the present one, with a map of the Dominion in white on a coloured background, and the words "New Zealand, Universal Postage" engraved below.

In this connection Mr Fred J. Melville writes in the "Daily Telegraph", an interesting resume of New Zealand's plunge – on January 1 1901 – into the widest form of penny postage yet achieved.

So New Zealand achieves a further success in still being in the forefront of postal reform and progress throughout the present century.

"COMMEMORATIVES" New Zealand also contributes to the list, and in 1901 she has two commemorative issues; one is the "Penny Universal", issued on January 1 to commemorate the introduction of Universal Penny Postage, and the other a 1½d value to commemorate the New Zealand contingents in the South African War. Then there are the two Exhibition sets, and the recent "map" stamp issued to commemorate the reintroduction of Universal Penny Postage.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter December 1958

by Campbell Paterson

3d Invert Wmk, Q.E. N5a(Z) At last a Q.E. sheet with inverted wmk has been caught before it was broken up. One sheet of the 3d (small figures of value) was discovered in November in the south of the North Island. This stamp is already known with inverted watermark from Booklets so that to be identifiable as the scarcer variety from the sheet of 240, copies need to be in vertical blocks of six or larger, unless they have selvage attached.

1/6d Blurred Centre N11a(Y) This variety has been reported before only as a single stamp in a coil pair. Now, a full strip of 16, all with blurred centres and likewise from a coil, has been found and saved intact.

Sorting the 2d Second Sidefaces

The hints I will give to aid collectors in quick and sure sorting of this stamp will follow much the same lines as those given for the 1d Second Sideface in the September 1958 Newsletter. As in the case of the 1d, it is helpful to know that all the more important changes of watermark and paper occur in the period of the 12 x 11½ and 12½ perfs. Therefore start first by segregating all stamps with these two perfs. All others, in perfs 10 (D3g), 10 x 11 (D3i) and 11 (D3k and D3p) can be put aside for later sorting with the perf gauge only.

Now you have a lot of stamps before you, all perf 12 x 11½ (any perf 12½, or 12½ in compound with 10 or 11, are rarities and few will be found). These 12 x 11½ stamps will be of different periods from 1882 to about 1890 or even later, which period covers the use of several dies and papers. First turn all face downwards and sort out any with the W5 watermark (N and Z wide spaced but the Star relatively close to these letters). These stamps are all D3e. Putting them aside as finished with, sort the remainder in two piles, one of stamps with horizontal mesh and one of stamps with vertical mesh. Dealing first with the horizontals: some will be found to have a hazy, blurred appearance around the head; these are from the original Die 1 and are all D3a.

Stamps with finer, cleaner lines of shading around the head are the result of recutting of the die, made to improve the appearance. They are D3ab. This completes our sorting of stamps with horizontal mesh so we now turn to the pile with vertical mesh. All of these will be found to have the clean, clear background but some will be "Die 2" and some "Die 3". We have clear illustration of these two dies in our Catalogue (by courtesy of the Royal Philatelic Society of NZ) and Catalogue users are referred to that. "Die 3" is the result of a second recutting of the original die and can best be identified by a short, vertical white cut that is readily seen in the Queen's hair immediately below the "&" of "POSTAGE & REVENUE". So, dividing your vertical mesh stamps into "Die 2" and "Die 3" you can classify the Die 2 stamps as D3b, the Die 3 stamps as D3c, and the whole job is finished.

If they do nothing else I hope these notes of mine on sorting (based as they are on the experience of years when I have had to sort quickly or not at all) will have underlined the importance of methodical, as opposed to haphazard, working. There are no stamps so difficult to sort that the method will not make them relatively easy. And the more you have, or the more difficult your group, the more necessary it is to have a proper plan of campaign and to stick to it.

CP AWARD 2008

We are pleased to announce the winner of the Campbell Paterson Award for the Best Traditional New Zealand Exhibit at the Tarapex 2008 Exhibition recently held in New Plymouth.

The prize was awarded to Mark Benvie for his New Zealand Postal History Exhibit, entitled "New Zealand: The Development of Regular Services for Mail Overseas Destinations 1856-1875".

This was a marvelous exhibit of New Zealand scheduled regular mail services to overseas destinations during the twenty year period following the issue of postage stamps in New Zealand and applicable postage rates.

Incidentally, this is the second time Mark has won the Campbell Paterson Award. Mark had also won this special prize at the New Zealand 2005 National Stamp Show, held in Auckland in November 2005.

So CP Newsletter sends congratulations to Mark, well done.

The CP Award is available annually for the best traditional New Zealand exhibit.

MODERN ERROR OPPORTUNITY

From recent purchases we are able to offer the following better pieces including the near unique "Country Women's Institute" proofing marks under print error. They are specially selected for this listing as scarce and better examples and will not last long.

UHM

1027(a) OD4a(W)	1967 2½c Kowhai [2] Left stamp imperforate at right, right stamp fully imperforate (Cat. inc)	\$750
1028(a) P6c	1973 4c Puriri Moth [6] Bottom left corner. Massive shift of dark and light greens overlapping two stamps. Some peripheral toning.	\$500
(b) P6c(W)	Ditto. Blue colour omitted – the hard one to find (Cat. inc)	\$800
(c) P12b(U)	1973 10c Coat of Arms [4] Top left corner, two full offsets, two partial offsets. Cross hair also offset on selvage.	\$450
(d) P12b(V)	Ditto. Light blue omitted – the hard one to find (Cat. inc)	\$950
(e) P14b(V)	1974 18c Maori Club. Complete black offset, also with faint green and brown offset too (Cat. inc)	\$650
(f) P19a(V)	1971 50c Abel Tasman National Park. Left (dark green) headland omitted. The hard one to find (Cat. inc)	\$850
(g) P30a(V)	1971 4c on 2½c photogravure surcharge. Bars surcharge only (misplaced) with bottom selvage.	\$750
1029(a) S115a(Z)	1969 3c New Zealand Law Society Double print of blue. Excellent example and scarce.	\$600
(b) S136a(Z)	1971 4c Country Women's Institute. Printers make-ready marks under printing colours. One of only two such errors known – both this issue and both in fine used condition. (Cat. inc.)	\$3,750



800(a)

800(a)

1/- Dull Emerald-Green (SG16)

Listed as CP. **A6c (1)**, Magnificent Unused.

With pleasure this month we offer this almost never-seen rarity which as our illustration in colour shows is of brilliant appearance. The margin at right close, or slightly clipped, margin bottom left very close. Margins otherwise intact.

Certainly one of the best colours and better copies in existence.

This rare item is offered "on behalf" and carries a 10% buyer's commission...

\$16,500

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.

RECENT PURCHASES AND OFFERS FROM STOCK

509(a)	E12c	1903 4d Lake Taupo lower left corner selvedge block of four with two minor but listed centre-plate re-entries: EV12d R7/1 and EV12f R8/1 (Cat \$300) LHM	\$120
1935 Pictorials			
510(a)	L1a(U)	1935 ½d Fantail single watermark with Plate 1A R8/1 Clematis flaw, from a late printing on the single watermark paper. This copy is centred to the right (fine used) and is Rare . FU	\$1375
	(b) L1b(W)	1936 ½d Fantail R8/1 Clematis flaw U	\$10
	(c) L5a(Y)	1935 2½d Mt Cook & Lilies top selvedge copy inverted wmk UHM	\$75
	(d) L6b(Z)	1936 3d Maori Girl inverted watermark FCU	\$100
	(e) L9b(Z)	1936 6d Harvesting inverted watermark U	\$50
	(f) L9b(X)	Ditto Plate 1, R3/6 re-entry U	\$10
	(g) L9c(Y)	1941 6d Harvesting R3/1 flaw, line across top right panel U	\$50
	(h) L13c(Y)	1936 2/- Captain Cook R1/4 COQK U	\$25
King George VI			
511(a)	M2a	1938 1d Scarlet Plate 25, a used pair Plate 25, (block of eight mint Cat \$200) U	\$20
	(b) M2c	1941 1d Green Plate 103, plate block of ten with a nice partial offset of green over five stamps. A good offset. UHM	\$250
	(c) M2d	1941 1d Green Plate 119, with a similar small offset over part of one stamp. UHM	\$25
	(d) M7c	1941 3d Blue left selvedge single with a good pre-printing paper fold. U	\$100
George VI Covers			
512(a)	M8a	1 May 1947 4d Magenta block of four on illustrated FDC, Greymouth postmark.	\$5
	(b)	6 Nov 1941 OAS Airmail Cover, postmarked Egypt, square Censor Unit 148 marking to Wellington. Franked L4e 2d Whare p.12½, 5 x M3a 1d o/p, M5a 2d o/p. A more unusual Wartime franking cover.	\$20
	(c)	Official Cover OHMS on Social Security Department Registered envelope. Social Security Nelson label, franked MO2 1d Green Official, MO12 9d Brown-sepia Official. Nice cover.	\$40
513(a)	X10a	1905 Life Insurance 2d Brown-red No VR. This is a fine fresh copy of this rare stamp, centred a little right, clean fresh gum, very lightly hinged mint (New CP Cat for this stamp LHM \$5,000) LHM	\$3,975
514(a)	Y17d	1925 2d Postage Due Art paper litho watermark block of four fine UHM	\$110
	(b) Y18a	1928 3d Postage Due p.14 UHM	\$150
	(c) Y18a	Ditto pair UHM	\$275
1937 George VI Coronation Plate Blocks			
515(a)	S25a	1d Carmine plate blocks of four 1L UH/LHM	\$10
	(b) S25a	Ditto 4L UH/LHM	\$10
	(c) S25a	Ditto 5T UHM	\$15
	(d) S25a	Ditto 5L UHM	\$15

1937 Coronation Plates (cont.)

515(e)	S25a	Ditto	5L UH/LHM	\$10
(f)	S25a	Ditto	6T UHM	\$15
Plate Pairs				
(g)	S25a	Ditto	4T UHM	\$5
(h)	S25a	Ditto	5L UHM	\$5
(i)	S25a	Ditto	6T UHM	\$5
Plate Singles				
(j)	S25a	Ditto	4L UHM	\$2
(k)	S25a	Ditto	5L UHM	\$2
(l)	S25a	Ditto	6T UHM	\$2
(m)	S25a	Ditto	Imprint block of four UHM	\$15
516(a)	S25b	2½d Blue	2L perf left selvage plate block of four UHM	\$20
(b)	S25b	Ditto	2L imperf left selvage UHM	\$20
(c)	S25b	Ditto	2L plate single UHM	\$4
(d)	S25b	Ditto	Imprint block of four UHM	\$20
517(a)	S25c	6d Red-orange	Plate 3L with flaw R4/1, block of four	\$30
(b)	S25c	Ditto	Plate 3L LH/UHM	\$20
(c)	S25c	Ditto	Plate 3L R4/1, plate single UHM	\$10
(d)	S25c	Ditto	Plate 3L without flaw, block of four UH/LHM two tone spots one on stamp, one on selvage (New CP Cat UHM \$200)	\$150

1940 CENTENNIAL PLATE BLOCKS (Note: All plate blocks are plate blocks of four, unless stated otherwise. In addition to the UHM plate blocks offered, we nearly always have additional fine UH/LHM plate blocks, which are available at a reduced price to the UHM prices quoted)

518(a)	S26a	½d Maori Landing	1T UHM	\$20
(b)	S26a	Ditto	1L UH/VLHM	\$20
(c)	S26a	Ditto	2T UHM	\$20
(d)	S26a	Ditto	2T Fine used	\$7.50
(e)	S26a	Ditto	2L UHM	\$20
(f)	SO26a	½d Official Ditto	1L Fine used	\$30
519(a)	S27a	1d Captain Cook	A1 UH/LHM	\$30
(b)	S27a	Ditto	A2 UHM	\$40
(c)	S27a	Ditto	B1 UHM	\$40
(d)	S27a	Ditto	B2 UHM	\$40
(e)	S27a	Ditto	C1 UHM	\$40
(f)	S27a	Ditto	C2 UHM	\$40
(g)	S27a	Ditto	D1 UHM	\$40
(h)	S27a	Ditto	D2 LH/UHM	\$30
(i)	S27a	Ditto	E1 UHM	\$40
(j)	S27a	Ditto	E2 UHM	\$40
(k)	S27a	Ditto	F1 LH/UHM	\$30
(l)	S27a	Ditto	F2 UHM	\$40
(m)	S27a	Ditto	G1 LH/UHM	\$30
(n)	S27a	Ditto	G2 UHM	\$40
(o)	S27a	Ditto	G3 UHM	\$40
(p)	S27a	Ditto	H1 UHM	\$40
(q)	S27a	Ditto	H2 (crease) M	\$20
(r)	S27a	Ditto	H3 UHM	\$40
(s)	S27a	Ditto	H4 UHM	\$40

1940 Centennial Plate blocks (contd)

519(t)	S27a	Ditto	I2 UHM	\$40
(u)	S27a	Ditto	I3 UHM	\$40
(v)	S27a	Ditto	I4 UHM	\$40
(w)	S27a	Ditto	I5 UHM	\$40
(x)	S27a	Ditto	I6 LH/UHM	\$30
(y)	S27a	Ditto	J2 LH/UHM	\$30
(z)	S27a	Ditto	J3 UHM	\$40
520(a)	S27a	Ditto	J4 UHM	\$40
(b)	S27a	Ditto	J5 UHM	\$60
(c)	S27a	Ditto	J6 LH/UHM	\$30
(d)	SO27a	1d Official Ditto	A1 UHM	\$60
(e)	SO27a	Ditto	J5 Fine used	\$10
521(a)	S28a	1½d Five Sovereigns	A1 UHM	\$30
(b)	S28a	Ditto	A2 UHM	\$30
(c)	S28a	Ditto	B1 UHM	\$40
(d)	S28a	Ditto	C1 UHM	\$30
(e)	S28a	Ditto	C2 UHM	\$30
(f)	SO28a	1½d Official	A1 UHM	\$60
522(a)	S29a	2d Abel Tasman	A1 UHM	\$40
(b)	S29a	Ditto	A2 UHM	\$40
(c)	S29a	Ditto	A9 UHM	\$40
(d)	S29a	Ditto	A10 UHM	\$40
(e)	S29a	Ditto	B1 UHM	\$40
(f)	S29a	Ditto	B2 UHM	\$40
(g)	S29a	Ditto	B3 UHM	\$40
(h)	S29a	Ditto	B4 LH/UHM	\$60
(i)	S29a	Ditto	C3 UHM	\$40
(j)	S29a	Ditto	C4 UHM	\$40
(k)	S29a	Ditto	D3 UHM	\$40
(l)	S29a	Ditto	D4 LH/UHM	\$30
(m)	S29a	Ditto	D7 LHM	\$20
(n)	S29a	Ditto	D8 UHM	\$40
(o)	S29a	Ditto	D10 UHM	\$40
(p)	S29a	Ditto	E5 LH/UHM	\$30
(q)	S29a	Ditto	E6 UHM	\$30
(r)	S29a	Ditto	F5 UHM	\$30
(s)	S29a	Ditto	F6 UHM	\$30
(t)	S29a	Ditto	G5 UHM	\$40
(u)	S29a	Ditto	G6 UHM	\$40
(v)	S29a	Ditto	G9 UHM	\$40
(w)	S29a	Ditto	G10 UHM	\$40
(x)	S29a	Ditto	H5 UHM	\$40
(y)	S29a	Ditto	H6 UHM	\$40
(z)	S29a	Ditto	H7 LHM	\$20
23(a)	S29a	Ditto	H8 LH/UHM	\$30
(b)	S29a	Ditto	H10LH/UHM	\$30
(c)	S29a	Ditto	I7 LHM	\$20
(d)	S29a	Ditto	I8 UHM	\$30
(e)	S29a	Ditto	I9 UHM	\$30

1940 Centennial plate blocks (contd.)

523(f)	S29a	Ditto	I10 UHM	\$40
(g)	S29a	Ditto	J7 UHM	\$30
(h)	S29a	Ditto	J8 UHM	\$40
(i)	S29a	Ditto	J9 LH/UHM	\$30
(j)	S29a	Ditto	K8 UHM	\$40
(k)	S29a	Ditto	K9 UHM	\$40
(l)	S29a	Ditto	K10 UHM	\$40
(m)	S29a	Ditto	L8 UHM	\$40
(n)	S29a	Ditto	L9 LHM	\$20
(o)	S29a	Ditto	L10 (crease) M	\$20
(p)	SO29a	2d Official	A1 LH/UHM	\$60
(q)	SO29a	Ditto	A2 LH/UHM	\$60
(r)	SO29a	Ditto	B1 LH/UHM	\$60
(s)	SO29a	Ditto	B2 LH/UHM	\$60
524(a)	S30a	2½d Treaty of Waitangi	A1 UHM	\$30
(b)	SO30a	2½d Official	A1 plate pair fine used	\$20
525(a)	S31a	3d Petone Beach	A1 UHM	\$100
(b)	S31a	Ditto	A2 UHM	\$100
(c)	S31a	Ditto	B1 UHM	\$100
(d)	S31a	Ditto	B2 UH/VLHM	\$80
(e)	SO31a	3d Official	A1 plate pair LHM	\$30
(f)	SO31a	Ditto	B1 Plate pair UHM	\$65
526(a)	S32a	4d Transport	Plate A1 UHM	\$125
(b)	SO32a	4d Official	A1 UH/LHM	\$270
527(a)	S33a	5d HMS Britomart	Plate A1 UHM	\$100
528(a)	S34a	6d Ship Dunedin	Plate A1 UH/VLHM	\$100
529(a)	S35a	7d Maori Council	Plate A1 UHM	\$85
(b)	S35a	Ditto	A1 fine used	\$70
530(a)	S35b	8d Maori Council	Plate A1 UHM	\$150
(b)	S35b	Ditto	A1 fine used	\$40
531(a)	S36a	9d Gold Mining	Plate A1 UHM	\$170
(b)	S36a	Ditto	Plate B1 original form LH/UHM	\$200
(c)	SO36a	9d Official	Plate A1 UH/LHM	\$125
(d)	SO36a	Ditto	A1 plate pair LHM	\$40
(e)	SO36a	Ditto	A1 plate block U	\$65
532(a)	S37a	10d Surcharge	A1 UHM	\$12
(b)	S37a	Ditto	A2 UHM	\$12
(c)	S37a	Ditto	C1 UHM	\$12
(d)	S37a	Ditto	C2 UHM	\$12
(e)	S37a	Ditto	C2 Used	\$12
533(a)	S38a	1/- Kauri "Tane Mahuta"	Plate A1 strip of four UHM	\$330
(b)	S38a	Ditto	Plate A1 block of eight FU	\$90
(c)	S38a	Ditto	Plate A1 strip of four FU	\$40

The CP NEWSLETTER is a confidential source of information for philatelists and collectors.

Published by CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD, Auckland New Zealand. Subscriptions NZ\$46.75 inland. ISSN 1172-0166

All lots offered in this newsletter are unconditionally guaranteed as genuine and as described.

They are offered subject unsold and will be sent on approval to known clients. Postage is additional.

GST not included (NZ only).

The information contained in this newsletter is private to subscribers and unauthorised reproduction is expressly forbidden.

Postal orders to P.O. Box 5555, Auckland 1141, New Zealand.

To obtain more detailed descriptions of the material offered in this newsletter

or to place orders, phone us 0800 755 557 or Fax 64-9-379 3087

or Email: service@cpnzstamps.co.nz

Our web site is: www.cpnzstamps.co.nz

Overseas clients phone (toll free) UK:0500-893 975; USA: 1800-434-8185

