

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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1073(b)



1074(a)

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND 1855-1873

The Chalon Head Issues by Bob Odenweller

A Detailed Discussion with the Author by Warwick Paterson

Like all good practitioners, Bob was keen – after the publication of his new book – to have feedback and particularly to have independent comments on the pros and cons of this volume.

As stated some months ago in the Newsletter, now that I have completely read the book, I can confirm that it is an “excellent read” and for the specialist hard to put down. Written from an intentionally personal standpoint and full of hands-on experiences and observations, it is the type of philatelic handbook that draws you in and carries you along. It is soundly recommended.

Among the comments I made to Bob, in what was essentially personal correspondence were the following observations, Bob’s responses to my comments follow each point in italics. Hopefully readers will enjoy the exchange.

WP: You have suggested that the 6d Chestnut printed by Richardson on thick paper with horizontal mesh does not exist and may have to be removed from the Catalogue. This stamp demonstrates how the lifetime experience of two people can produce different results. I have seen the HM Chestnut, not often but enough times invariably to look for it when I spot the shade. That’s how I found the unused which is still in George’s (**Branam**) collection. I’m surprised to realise now, that what I found is probably unique.

On page 72 (last paragraph) congratulations for acknowledging for the “incompleteness” which applies at any stage of any line of inquiry or record. In my experience it is possible for specialists to claim completeness where quite obviously it doesn’t exist, and secondly for some to withhold publication until they can claim completeness (c.f. John White and the White-Branam Bisects information). Who knows what value that information could have been, had it been published earlier. There’s a lesson in this somewhere.

RPO: *As far as “completeness” is concerned I learned long ago from Bill Purves that it is no sin to add as much help for future study as possible, particularly where the answers are not forthcoming at the time the rest is ready to publish. Similarly, one should never wait for the study to be complete because the book would never be published. (I think Robbie Lowe told me that).*

WP: I thought on page 78 that the handling of the shades/plate wear of the 2d was good and an excellent account as well of your own of Marcel’s (**Stanley**) work. However, I take issue regarding the illustrations of the 2d Plate 1 early plate wear p79. I have always understood and recorded that the ultramarine, slate blue and greenish-slate printings showed slight plate wear and your illustrations confirm it. In other words, I disagree with the statement that they have “no obvious plate wear”, this could be misleading to specialists who find examples and dismiss them because they have only these very early vestiges of plate wear. Hair-splitting? As I have always used it I think it matters. Perhaps it is having a practised eye that makes the difference, but to good effect the lightness in the background to the right of the head is clear enough to me even through your illustrations, and if it can be seen is a such useful indicator that it should not be dismissed thus.

RPO: *Your comment about the page 79 illustrations with no “obvious” plate wear is well taken. By “obvious” I meant something that is perhaps a slight bit different from your reading. Note that for the illustration on the previous page I state “with no plate wear.” The difference is subtle, of course, and perhaps I should have used the word “slight” as in the catalogue, instead of the “no obvious plate wear” ones. You and I can spot the*

beginnings of the weakness, but the less educated might miss it. As to the terminology, I must confess that I used Marcel's wording (from Vol. VI) where he said "no obvious plate wear." We agree on the state of wear on the stamps; it's merely a matter of the words used.

WP: Page 108 last paragraph. Here you state that to make distinctions between shades in some cases requires an evaluation by someone qualified to make the scientific analysis. I'm not sure that I agree with this at all. It seems to me that when philately becomes a process available only to scientists with this highly scientific equipment then we will have lost something pretty valuable. To me the ability to pick shades from experience and comparison is fairly basic. I identify and have discussed recently with Robin Gwynn a factor which I would describe as "colour-surface-texture". In other words just as the distinction between different vocal accents is as much a question of tone as pronunciation, I believe that the texture of many stamps once recognised, makes the shade classifications easier. This is not as precise or exhaustive as scientific evaluations but even with those, I would be interested to know whether they always achieve the desired result. Call me a Luddite if you like.

RPO: *You raise an interesting point about page 108. That last paragraph had a more subtle intention than may have been obvious. There are certain expert committees that have made use of fancy equipment in recent years, but the individuals using the equipment are often untrained in deciphering everything the equipment tells them. I know of some shocking examples where the wrong conclusion was reached. In my efforts, I have relied upon a professor of analytical chemistry who has intimate knowledge of pigments and the ability to tease out the chemicals from various inks. Although I have some training in chemical analysis, and perhaps more than most philatelists, I would not feel comfortable in making a solid pronouncement without such guidance.*

On top of that, I am the least reliable when it comes to naming shades. I leave that to those who feel they know better (or to the smaller number who actually do). I recall an experiment where an individual was given three stamps of a specific country (which one I cannot recall), and asked to name the shades. He came up with three different ones, but was a bit chagrined when he was informed that they all came from the same full sheet. Yes, they could have differed slightly, but were ostensibly the same.

I'm cautious.

The main reason for that particular discourse on page 108, however, is that the addition of some new chemicals in putting together the inks that resulted in the shades of the 2d Davies could have a sequential usefulness. The amount of wear of the various printings is, of course, a strong indicator of sequence. The ultramarine component might differ, however, and could help to group various printings together, such as the Pelures with some of the Davies. The use of the equipment would be a scientific investigation, but would not be intended to be used for further identification. I am firmly opposed to any pronouncement that such analysis is necessary to prove any stamp's identity. To use it to establish that there is indeed a difference is one thing, but the final step is to rely on the age-old techniques used by philatelists. I do know of one philatelic charlatan, now deceased, who issued certificates on the basis of such examination and made a lot of money from gullible buyers. It was only later that the stamps were completely revealed as not being genuine varieties.

So I agree with you fully that one can, with experience, tell the differences. I can certainly tell the shades of various issues, particularly using comparison with my reference material, but I would never deign to try to name a new one.

WP: Your study has certainly benefitted from access to the Hackmey collection. Well done. The fact that this is come at the time when you were preparing your book seems to me to be highly fortuitous.

(Cont. on page 5)

1085(a)



1077(a)



1077(c)



1083(a)



(Cont. from page 3)

RPO: Hackmey's material is certainly useful for the major expensive items and covers, but he has "blind spots" when it comes to shades and the perforated issues, both of which he has many times told me he considers overrated and did not spend much time in assembling. As such, a large number of the items "ex-Hackmey" are actually "ex-Odenweller" (from previous sales, starting with those I made in the early 1980s), and a great number of the shades and other "lesser" items shown in the illustrations are also mine. I haven't done a count, but would believe that well over 50% of the illustrations are from my own collection. Still, his (Hackmey's) material certainly added a lot to what was covered.

WP: I liked your speculation on paper sequences. I found this useful and convincing.

RPO: As with you, Mark Benvie was also pleased with the sequence of the papers section.

WP: SG116 p.12½ 3d Brown-lilac. I'm not sure whether I agree with your contention that this should be listed as a variety of A3a. As far as I'm concerned, the use of the p.12½ machine for this issue determines the Catalogue listing and as such SG116 belongs firmly under the p.12½ grouping. I believe that if you studied the Catalogue you would find many examples of possible shade sequences carrying from one catalogue listing into another.

RPO: With regard to the 3d brown lilac perf 12½, I have no major intent to push to have it changed. Rather, it is obvious that the remaining unused stock of the 1862 printing was subjected to the comb perf machine when it arrived. The machine was also used on the NZ watermark printings, which differ from those that came later, by paper watermark. The 3d differs by a distinctive shade. A minor quibble could be made that the A1m shades are different and recognisable (albeit much more so) when compared with the otherwise similar paper and watermark of the A1q shades of brown. I made the point about being a variety of what was originally printed as A3a in the book only to show their unusual origin.

WP: On page 133, you argue that imperforate examples of p.12½ singles are unlikely to be forged (i.e. originally perforated) stamps. Marcel was quite definite on this point. He simply would not accept that an accidental imperf outside of a pair was acceptable, regardless of the factors. I'm inclined to agree with him. After 1866, all perforated Chalons were line perf and in that case forged imperforates then became highly possible. I believe that once you start identifying accidental imperfs in singles, then the genie really is out of the bottle.

RPO: Certainly large examples of line perforated stamps could be cut down, but it is so highly unlikely to find any singles with substantially full margins on four sides (perforated), that it would be a crime to cut one down to an imperf single, and that the huge margined copy would have been worth so much more than an imperf. (I have one superb single with full wide margins that I would never think of cutting down.) I have certainly seen my share of manipulated stamps and am not quick to accept them, but singles such as I show on pages 142 and 143 are compelling. Any time I see an imperf 3d in the mauve shade with the large "C" in bars cancellation, I have no problem with accepting it. The same goes, to an extent, on large margined 1d copies, since the angular placement of the die on the plate makes it even more necessary for the perforations to be wider on all sides. Again, I have to imagine what the "perforated" version would have looked like, and if it is beyond all normal expectations, I have no problem with pronouncing it imperforate. This is particularly so, if the huge item would have more value than an imperf single, such as the one I mentioned (it's shown on page 159). If a single has even a "dimple" of what may have been a perforation, I will not accept it.

I'd recommend that you consider adding the imperf single variety to the next catalogue change, but that the pricing increment over the perforated could be kept fairly

modest (perhaps only 50% more than a perforated copy, which would be less than the premium for a jumbo copy that it could have been cut down from). Stamps from other countries beg for pairs to be considered genuine imperfs, simply because of how they were made, but for the Chalons I am not quite as draconian in my thoughts. To me, it's not that big a deal.

WP: I particularly admired your discussion of Plate 2, damaged and retouched portions – undoubtedly the best ever of a very well-worn subject. I think this a new definition of the whole issue personally I am grateful.

Regarding the identification of Plate 2 pre-retouch copies, Marcel told me that the retouched frame line on the lower left hand side in Plate 1 copies is a real giveaway. I regard it as definitive in a proportion of cases.

RPO: *The comment about the recut line on the Plate I 2d vs. pre-retouch copies is an interesting point and I did not mention it because it is something I hadn't known before. I'll have to look. The pre-retouch copies I have identified and shown are ones where the first appearance of the weakness is identifiable and sometimes that requires multiples, as I showed. A number of the ones in my collection were first identified by Benjamin Goodfellow and others who were studying this plate in the early years. The exposing of the falsity of the "too many times told lies" of the overheating and scaling was necessary. As I once heard "A lie is half-way around the world before truth gets its boots on." One unfortunate aspect of the description I gave in the book is in the numbers given of thickness of the hardening and the groove depth. This has just come to my attention by Gary Granzow, who has conducted much study of Perkins, Bacon plates and will be producing a book on the subject before long. Initially, he had rejected the idea I had put forward, since he felt that the hardening was too shallow. It was only after he realized that the Plate II was created after the Perkins, Bacon process had changed to a thicker hardened layer that he accepted the idea. He points out that he had corrected the numbers that he gave me, but somehow they never made it into the text to replace the incorrect ones. The correct numbers are as follows:*

The hardened layer thickness in the early plates is not far off but should be 0.002 inches. But the hardened layer in the 1860s should read 0.01 inches instead of 0.002 to 0.0025 inches. His figures for the deepest rose engine cuts run about 0.006 inches. This leaves plenty of room, of course, for the shallower layer to have been affected but for the remaining image to be untouched. The graver used by Lloyd would have scored the underlying layer a bit in places, but not enough to penetrate to the base of the hardening.

That seems to cover the points you raised, perhaps more extensively than you had anticipated. You didn't mention anything about restoring A3c, even if it were to have a note saying that there is a dispute over whether it was issued or not. That would at least acknowledge that the two copies exist, whatever people may consider them to be.

WP: Reading the book Bob, has been like reliving my early years when I used to go to Wellington and Marcel would generously give up half of his day discussing all these points about Chalon Heads. I think you have succeeded in redefining a lot of contentious areas and clarifying them. As I said in the Newsletter, I found it a thoroughly enjoyable and instructive read.

We understand that copies of this book, ***"The Postage Stamps of New Zealand 1855-1873, The Chalon Head Issues"*** by Bob Odenweller are still available from the author, the cost for shipment by air being US \$123.00
Details from: rpodenweller@verizon.net

CALs CORNER Part 21

by Andrew Dolphin

2010 Hastings Building Society 50c

A 50c CAL has been released by the Hastings Permanent Building and Investment Society, celebrating 125 years, 1885-2010. The HBS has offices in Hastings and Napier and regularly wins the Hastings City Professional Business Awards and the Spirit of Napier Award. The CAL was proposed and designed by the Hastings Stamp Collectors Club Inc. and features the Celebrating 125 Years Anniversary Shield. First Day Covers were prepared dated 30 March 2010, Hastings featuring a photograph of the Hastings Head Office.

2010 Wedderburn Rail Trail 50c

Released April 2010 is a 50c self-adhesive CAL featuring the Wedderburn green railway goods shed, which is at the half-way point of the Department of Conservation Rail Trail, for cyclists, walkers and horse riders. Completed and opened in 2000, it is 152 km in length and runs from Middelmarsh to Clyde. Commemorative postcards were also produced featuring the Wedderburn Rail Trail Goods Shed in a snowy scene by Central Otago artist Grahame Sydney. The CAL was released by Wedderburn Cottages, Central Otago.

2010 Pampas Heights Red Deer 50c

A 50c CAL has been released by Pampas Heights Red Deer Stud Farm, featuring a good painting of two red deer, both with impressive sets of antlers. Pampas Heights Stud Deer Farm is located near Hamurana, just outside of Rotorua. This CAL has been produced by the deer farm owners and is available on First Day Cover, postmarked Rotorua, 7 May 2010. FDCs are also available signed by the owners and the CAL designer.

Pampas Heights have announced their intention to produce a Christmas 2010 Pampas Heights CAL featuring "Santa feeding a deer". (!)

2010 Cape Sanctuary Kiwi 50c

Produced by a member of the Hastings Stamp Collector Club is a 50c CAL, designed by well-known New Zealand artist Dick Frizzell, featuring a stylised Kiwi clutching a stamp and magnifying glass! A cinderella bearing the same design Dick Frizzell Kiwi has also been produced. Cape Sanctuary is at Cape Kidnappers, Hawkes Bay and is protected by a 15 km predatory-free fence. They currently have approximately 50 Kiwis. First Day Covers have been produced, dated 19 July 2010, postmarked with a special commemorative Kiwi postmark Te Matau a Maui, Cape Sanctuary.

2010 Kiwi Stamp Circuit 50c, 4th Issue

The fourth CAL from Kiwi Stamp Circuit, Glen Innes, Auckland is a 50c CAL celebrating New Zealand's participation in the 2010 FIFA Football World Cup. This depicts a cartoon Kiwi dressed in its All Whites kit, with Silver Fern and a football and holding a First Day Cover. FDCs were produced in Auckland, June 2010.

(Thanks due to research contributing to this article to Margaret Ingley)

New Zealand Stamp Exhibition Dates

Palmex 2010 12-14 November 2010

A New Zealand National exhibition, Arena3 Stadium Manawatu, Pascal Street, Palmerston North

CPS100 2011 18-20 November 2011

A New Zealand National exhibition for Christchurch Philatelic Society's Centenary, Student Union Building, Canterbury University, Christchurch 2011,

Australasia 2012 26-29 September 2012

A Themed National exhibition from the NZ Society of GB, British Society of Australian Philately, Pacific Island Study Circle, London 2012 (Part of Autumn Stampex 2012 at the Business Design Centre, Islington)

Blenpex 2012 Sept/Oct 2012 Blenheim

Upper Hutt 2013 13-16 September 2013

A Specialised National exhibition.

ANZAC 2015, New Zealand 2015 World Stamp Exhibition, Auckland April 2015

A limited International Exhibition, Auckland 2015

Auction Catalogue

Hard-back Auction Catalogue from Spink Shreves Galleries of New York, of the **Joseph Hackmey Collections of Classic Ceylon 1797-1870, Part One, 18 February 2009.**

This is a wonderfully detailed 132-page auction catalogue with hundreds of full colour illustrations of classic Ceylon stamps and postal history. Fascinating.

Cover price US\$25 = NZ\$36.50

\$20

"Thank you so much for your kindness and helpfulness, and who knows a spell on the waiting list might even fill that nagging gap before the Grim Reaper visits your aged admirer of New Zealand stamps. Yours waiting and hoping."

D.W., Cambridge, UK

"Dear friends at C.P.

Some feedback. Having now got my catalogue up to date and seeing how the system works with all the updates I can only marvel at the genius way it was thought out some 50 years ago. Mr Paterson was meticulous in his thinking and design and today the present team, continue this wonderful work to produce what must be the reference of ALL catalogues throughout the world."

L.B. Wirral, UK

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From The New Zealand Stamp Collector – July 1925

STAMP AUCTIONS Almost every day during the season philatelists are provided with stamp auctions in London. And it is at these sales that dealer and collector alike, vie with each other in an endeavour to secure the bargains. Bargains are there aplenty; but there also, high prices are paid for certain stamps that everybody wants and somebody gets. Auctions have a fascination for the keen philatelist, and indeed it is the auction-room that contributes so largely to the popularity of stamps in London.

It would, of course, be impossible for a firm to hold regular auction sales of stamps in New Zealand, for the philatelic population is scattered throughout the country. But periodical sales have proved popular, and the recent auction held by the Philatelic Society of New Zealand in Wellington was quite successful. We learn that the bidding was spirited, and the total of £68 realised must be taken as highly satisfactory. We look forward to further successful sales by the Wellington and other societies in New Zealand.

SYDNEY "BULLETIN" WRONG AGAIN We feel sorry for the "Bully". When the lay press starts getting mixed up with philately the result is always a "mix up". Our Sydney friend is well "at sea" in its remarks concerning some of the stamps of New Zealand. We quote the paragraph in question: "The Maoriland Government has announced its intention of putting out a new issue of stamps in connection with the forthcoming Dunedin Exhibition. If this means a special series to commemorate and, incidentally, advertise the exhibition, it will not raise the already low estimate of the Dominion entertained by philatelists, who object rightly to the excessive use of stamps to record unimportant incidents. If M.L. really desires a better advertisement from its postage-stamps, it should begin by casting the existing inartistic issue, into outer darkness. The badly-drawn outline map of the Shivery Isles on one of the penny stamps at present in use would earn a school boy the cane. It is a slander on Maoriland artists and engravers. Another reason why the M.L. Postal Department is on the philatelist's black-list is that it follows an objectionable practice of reprinting older issues for the sake of a little extra profit."

Unimportant incidents! We like that. Of course the Dunedin International Exhibition must be an unimportant "incident" if the "Bulletin" says so. Perhaps "M.L." (that's the unimportant abbreviation for Maoriland according to the "S.B.") is also an unimportant Dominion too; and of course the "N.Z.S.C. would be **very** unimportant!! Anyway we are to have the special Exhibition stamps despite the protests of the "Bully".

We confess that the 1d Map stamp is inartistic and unworthy of the "artistic" standing of "M.L."; but of course it is an unimportant issue.

We did not know the "M.L." Postal Department had been placed on the philatelic black-list; this is news to us. If this fact is correct, we must protest against the injustice, for "M.L." has never yet had a reprinting of any stamps for the purpose of making a little extra profit. The **only** reprints that were ever made were some of the unimportant full-face issues which were given away **gratis** to several prominent philatelic visitors – and these stamps may be easily distinguished from the originals. We trust the "Bulletin" will alter its opinion of "M.L." philately in due course; but of course the whole matter is unimportant.

From the Newsletter July 1960 **FIFTY YEARS AGO** by Campbell Paterson

1961 NZ National Philatelic Exhibition, Christchurch Things are beginning to move in preparation for the big 1961 Christchurch Exhibition. We have received a list of the various divisions under which entries can be made. This Newsletter is much too restricted for space to allow any proper discussions of these – suffice to say that the classifications seem to be suitably drawn up and comprehensive. Collectors requiring details should write. The Exhibition deserves and will doubtless get the hearty support of all NZ philatelists.

ERRORS IN MULTIPLES

Mostly we break up multiples to satisfy more clients. However having just purchased a collection redolent with mostly, blocks of four we thought that many would like one gem for inclusion in their specialist area. Here they are! As a matter of fact, we still are happy to break some of them up and so, if you want a single of one of these errors, let us know. They are all excellent examples.

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------|
| 1072(a) | OD4a 1967 2½c Kowhai [4] Value. Paper fold with two stamps partially imperforate. Note light hinge on selvedge hence... | \$325 |
| 1073(a) | P2c(Y) 1973 1c Red Admiral Butterfly [4] bottom selvedge. Blue colour omitted on all four. (Or single \$275) | \$1100 |
| | (b) P2c(U) 1973 1c Red Admiral Butterfly [4] Major red colour shift. (Or single \$250). | \$1000 |
| 1074(a) | P3b(V) 1973 2c Tussock Butterfly [4] Major purple-brown colour shift. (Or single \$300). | \$1200 |
| 1075(a) | P6c(S) 1973 4c Puriri Moth [10] Left selvedge. Complete double-comb double perforations. | \$700 |
| | (b) P6c 1973 4c Puriri Moth [4] Bottom selvedge. Massive shift up of both dark and light greens plus cross-hairs on selvedge. A proving piece | \$360 |
| 1076(a) | P8a(Z) 1970 6c Sea Horse [4] Top selvedge. Large partial olive offset on top two stamps. Scarce, strong and nearly complete. (Or vertical [2] \$250). | \$500 |
| 1077(a) | P9b(X) 1973 7c Leather Jacket [4] . Major shift of yellow – "c" printing in stamp margin. (Or single \$80). | \$300 |
| | (b) P9b(X) ditto [6] Value. Ditto but hinged on selvedge. (Or single \$80) | \$500 |
| | (c) P9b ditto [4] Major bistre shift printing in margin of each stamp. (Or single \$100). | \$400 |
| 1078(a) | P11b 1974 8c John Dory [4] . Major green of fish colour shift. (Or single \$80). | \$300 |
| | (b) P11b Ditto but green stronger (Or single \$95). | \$350 |
| 1079(a) | P19a(X) 1971 50c Abel Tasman National Park [4] Left selvedge. Full double perforations. | \$250 |
| 1080(a) | P30a(T) 4c on 2½c Magpie Moth photogravure surcharge [4] left selvedge. Massive surcharge shift. (Or single \$400). | \$1500 |
| | (b) P30b(V) ditto [8] vertical with right selvedge. Surcharge offset one full, six partial. | \$400 |
| | (c) P30b(N) ditto [4] top left corner. Albino impression on all four stamps. Particularly strong example readily seen from front. (Or single \$250). | \$950 |
| | (d) P30b(S) ditto [8] Value. Double surcharge, one albino. Again the albino is obvious from the front and also including the selvedge overprint. Very nice item. (Or single \$200). | \$800 |
| | (e) P30b(W) ditto [4] Double surcharge – hard to better as both are full strength. Lovely example. (Or single \$750). | \$3000 |
| | (f) P30b ditto [4] Impressed asterisk or star on two right-hand stamps. Believed to be a forgery. The price says it all but... | \$5 |
| 1081(a) | PA10b(U) 1979 10c Queen Elizabeth II [4] Completely imperforate (Catalogue increase). (Or horizontal [2] \$600). | \$1200 |
| 1082(a) | PA31a 1979 14c on 10c Provisional [4] Value plus cross-hairs. Major yellow, ochre and red shifts then subsequently surcharged. (Or single \$190). | \$750 |

1083(a)	S115a(Z) 1969 3c Centenary of the New Zealand Law Society [4]. Double print of the blue. Strongly coloured second print with huge shift from the in-register print. Truly superb example of this scarce error. (Or single \$600).	\$2400
(b)	S358a(Z) 1987 70c Kittyhawk [4] most of imprint. Grossly mis-perforated.	\$200
1084(a)	SC16a 1975 Christmas 3c "Virgin and Child" [4] Red colour shift. Not huge – about 1½mm – but very visual.	\$100
1085(a)	SS141a(Z) 2000 \$1.20 Rainbow Mountain Scenic Reserve [4] Value. Major perforation shift. Proving piece. (Or vertical [2] \$1,000; or single \$500).	\$2000
1086(a)	T40b(Y) 1968 3c + 1c Olympic Games [4] Double perforations. (Catalogue increase).	\$350

MORE MODERN ERRORS

Recent Purchases

1087(a)	O5a(Z) 1960 3d Kowhai , vertical strip of six with top selvage. Stamp 4 partially yellow omitted, stamp 5 fully yellow omitted	\$500
1088(a)	O7a(Z) 1962 5d Mountain Daisy , bottom selvage. Yellow omitted	\$900
1089(a)	P1a(X) 1970 ½c Glade Copper Butterfly , horizontal [2] top selvage. All colours offset. (Or single \$750)	\$1500
1090(a)	W10b(Wc) 1973 4c Puriri Moth , complete booklet pane [6] top perfs trimmed otherwise fine. Wing veins missing on all stamps.	\$550
1091(a)	P32a(Z) 1977 Postafix 8c on 4c . Wing veins omitted. Very scarce.	\$850
1092(a)	PA10b(T) 1979 10c QEII , left selvage. Orange colour omitted.	\$500
1093(a)	PA31a(X) 1979 14c on 10c . Surcharge inverted (Cat. increase)	\$1000
1094(a)	SH31a(Z) 1990 40c Legend of Rangi and Papa . Chalky blue (value) omitted	\$850
1095(a)	T50b(X) 1978 12c + 2c Heart Operation . Vertical [2]. Chestnut colour omitted. (Or single \$500)	\$1000
1096(a)	T34a(X) 1962 Kakariki , vertical [2]. Printed on double paper (Cat. increase). Very scarce.	\$1250

JULY MISCELLANY

Something Here for Every NZ Collector

All items UHM, unless stated otherwise.

- 415(a) **G2c 1901 1d Universal** Thick soft Pirie paper p.11 x 14 (SG282a). A rare stamp with only a handful of used copies known. This has part of a neat three-ring postmark to the left and whilst somewhat off-centre, is a guaranteed genuine, most collectable copy of a rare stamp (Cat \$2,000) Used \$1100
- 416(a) Really nice small collection of postmarks. Packet-Boat on 2½d Lake Wakatipu, Paquebot on single and pair 1d Universal, June '07 Suva postmark on pair 1d Universal (good), Loose-Letter on 1d Universal, Marine Post Office RMMS Aorangi on piece on 2d yellow George V, Loose-Letter on pair 2d yellow George V. Marine Post Office on 6d carmine George V and Marine Post Office RMS Niagara on piece on 4d Mitre Peak and Registered Date Stamp. This would make for a perfect ready-made album display page. \$200
- 417(a) **K15c(Z) 1927 1d Field Marshal** reversed watermark block of four in Deep claret shade, complete double perfs. Some minor toning, but an excellent visual error. (Cat \$600) \$250

418(a) P30b 1972 4c Moth Overprint	Packet of eight different minor overprint shifts, up and down and to left and right. U	\$10
(b) P30b ditto	Single with small but noticeable red shift U	\$5
(c) P30b(X) ditto	Packet of four different minor various surcharge breaks U	\$3
(d) P30c 1973 4c Moth Overprint	packet of four minor overprint shifts, one rather good U	\$6
(e) P30c(Z) ditto	Top left corner selvedge block of six with R2/3 two minor flaws	\$8
(f) P30c(Y) ditto	Block R1/13 full-stop flaw	\$8
(g) PC21c(iii)(X) 1991 45c Rock Wren	self-adhesive, labels set of nine strips	\$65
419(a) S104a(Z) 1967 4d POSB	strip of three with no gold hyphen – good defective gold print (Cat \$60)	\$30
(b) S106a(Z) 1967 4c Royal Society	watermark sideways inverted UHM U	\$25 \$25
(c) S106a 4c	pair R9/7 flaw, a skier on Mt Aspiring	\$10
(d) S106a 4c	strip of three R1/3 Mt Aspiring flaw	\$6
(e) S106a(Y) 4c	Value block of six from Plate 1A with huge multipositive flaws on R1/10 and R2/8	\$10
(f) S106a(Y) 4c	The same block of six with the same two flaws from Plate 2B	\$10
(g) S106a 4c	Plate 1A, plate strip of three	\$5
(h) S106a 4c	Imprint block of six	\$5
(i) S107a 8c	Plate 1A, plate block of six	\$8
(j) S107a 8c	Imprint block of six	\$8
(k) S107a 8c	Value block of four	\$7
(l) S107a(Z) 8c	Right selvedge block of ten with R7/6 'RO' flaw	\$10
(m) S107a 8c	Top left corner selvedge block of four with R1/2 'C' flaw	\$8
(n) S109a(Z) 1968 4c Army	sideways inverted watermark	\$20
(o) S111a(Z) 1968 28c Navy	sideways inverted watermark	\$25
(p) S116a(Y) 1969 Law Society 10c	R7/5 red flaw in a selvedge block of ten	\$10
(q) S116a(Y) ditto	red flaw Used single	\$6
(r) S116a(Z)	Packet of five, various minor flaws Used	\$20
(s) S117a ditto 18c	plate blocks of six, Plate 1	\$20
(t) S117a	" " Plate 12	\$20
(u) S117a	" " Plate 1a2a	\$20
(v) S117a	" " Plate 21	\$20
(w) S117a	" " Plate 2a1a	\$20
(x) S117a	" " Rare Plate 1221	\$200
(y) S117a	" " Rare Plate 1a2a2a1a	\$200
(z) S120a(Z) 1969 Kerikeri 4c	block with R4/3 blue flaw	\$10
420(a) S122a(Z) 1969 Captain Cook 4c	R8/2 retouch block	\$8
(b) S124a(X) 18c	R9/7 retouch block	\$35
(c) S124a(Y) 18c	R6/6 flaw and R7/8 retouch block	\$55
(d) S171a(Z) 1973 Steam Locomotives 5c	All colours paler	\$10
(e) S204a 1976 6c League of Mothers	with good gold shift up	\$80
(f) S204a ditto 6c	fine block of four	\$300
(g) S207a(Z) 1976 10c YWCA	R10/4 flaw block	\$10
(h) S210a(Z) 1976 Vintage Farm Vehicles 7c	R10/2 lorry door flaw block	\$7.50
(i) S214a(Z) ditto 25c	R3/8 wheel-spoke flaw block	\$17.50
(j) S225-9 1977 Education	strip in good pale shade	\$30
(k) S260-2 1980 Stamp Anniversary	strip in good pale shade	\$50
421(a) S369a(Z) 1988 Electricity 60c	R10/10 Number '6' block	\$14
(b) S369a(Z) ditto	Two identical blocks of six, with and without Number '6'	\$38
(c) S371a(Z) ditto 80c	with R8/9 blue flaw block	\$18
(d) S383a(Z) 1980 40c Katherine Mansfield	with R1/5 yellow flaw block	\$17



1076(a)



1082(a)



1078(b)



1080(e)



415(a)



1094(a)

421(e)	S386a(Z) ditto 80c with R3/7 yellow flaw block			\$25
(f)	S422a 1981 Chathams 80c with R10/1 black line flaw			\$20
(g)	S480-9(Y)1994 Wild Animals with R3/4 red flaw block			\$35
422(a)	SC16c(X) 1975 Christmas 10c with R5/4 white flaw block			\$40
(b)	SC16c(W) ditto with R7/8 ship's flag flaw block			\$30
423(a)	SH16a 1989 Heritage The Sea 80c with R2/4 blue flaw block			\$11
(b)	SH16a with R5/1 green and yellow flaw block			\$13
(c)	SH27a(Z) 1990 Heritage The Achievers 60c Katherine Sheppard with good dry print, pale lilac strip			\$80
(d)	SH31a(Z) 1990 Heritage Te Maori 40c value blue colour missing			\$850
(e)	SH36a(Z) 1990 Heritage Te Maori \$1.50 R7/2 careless tattooist flaw block			\$22.50
424(a)	SS18a(Z) 1975 Scenic Forest Parks 8c R3/10 red flaw block			\$25
425(a)	X31a(Z), (Y), (X) 1976 Life Insurance 8c Plate 1 block of ten, with the three listed flaws R9/2, R10/2, R10/5			\$20
(b)	X31a(Z), (Y) ditto pair with R9/2, R10/2 Used			\$15
(c)	X31a(Y), (Z) ditto R9/2, R10/2 in Plate 1 plate block of six Used Booklets			\$25
426(a)	W13b 1979 \$1 right selvedge			\$45
(b)	W22a 1987 \$4 Ahuriri Valley			\$25
(c)	W22a ditto with Value marking			\$45
(d)	W22a(Z) ditto 1-Kiwi			\$65
(e)	W22b(Z) 1987 \$4.40 Totaranui Beach 1-Kiwi			\$100
(f)	W23a(X) 1987 \$4 Wellington by Night pair of booklets with 4-Kiwis			\$200
(g)	W26a(Z) 1988 Christmas pair of booklets with complete printers imprint			\$100
(h)	W29a 1989 Christmas lower selvedge with part printers imprint			\$35
(i)	W30a 1990 Foodtown booklet			\$60
(j)	W30a(Z) ditto no Foodtown logo			\$65
(k)	W31a(X) 1990 \$4 pair of booklets with 8-Kiwis			\$110
(l)	W37c 1991 \$4.50 Hangsell Booklet II			\$75
(m)	W38b 1992 \$8 booklet, no barcode			\$45
(n)	W38b(Z) ditto with barcode I			\$35
(o)	W39a 1992 Panorama Hangsell booklet I			\$35
(p)	W39a(Y) ditto II			\$100
(q)	1977 Panpex Silver Jubilee Booklets grey cover			\$25
426(r)	1977 ditto Grey cover perfin Panpex '77			\$25
(s)	1977 ditto Yellow cover			\$25
(t)	1977 ditto Yellow cover perfin Panpex '77			\$25
Semi-Officials Stamps issued for NZ Stamp Exhibitions				
427(a)	1974 Panpex '77 3c	UHM	\$5	Used \$3
(b)	ditto sheetlet of four			\$20
(c)	1976 Panpex '77 7c	UHM	\$5	Used \$3
(d)	ditto sheetlet of four			\$20
(e)	1981 Palmpex '82 20c	UHM	\$4	Used \$3
(f)	ditto sheetlet of four			\$30
(g)	ditto sheetlet FDC plus Exhibition cinderallas block of six			\$35
(h)	1985 Tarapex '86 sheetlet			\$20
(i)	ditto set of six Used singles			\$10
CALs				
428(a)	16 Oct 2009 Opie & Dron Lawyers reprint in lighter, brighter colours			\$5
(b)	22 Oct 2009 50c REAL Aotearoa reissue gummed on Store Opening Souvenir Cover			\$2

HEALTH – Part Six 1965 to 1967

297(a)	T37a-b 1965 Kaka & Piwakawaka	UHM \$1	LHM 50c	U \$1.40
(b)	T37a-b Two blocks of four		UHM \$4	U \$6
(c)	T37a Plate 1A, plate block of eight		UH/LH	\$7.50
(d)	T37a Plate 1A, plate block or strip of four		UH/LH	\$5
(e)	T37a imprint block of six		UHM	\$5
(f)	T37a imprint block of six		U	\$7
(g)	T37a Value block of four		UHM	\$4.50
(h)	T37b Plate 1A, plate block of eight		UH/LH	\$7.50
(i)	T37b Plate 1A, plate block of four		UH/LH	\$5
(j)	T37b Traffic light pair		UHM	\$3
(k)	T37a-b Official FDC 'Children's Health is New Zealand's Wealth' 'Health Stamps Maintain Health Camps' 4 Aug 1965 postmarks Kopeoreo, St Kilda, Thames, Wellington		each	\$3
(l)	T37a-b King George V Memorial Health Camps Federation cover Wanganui postmark			\$2
(m)	T37a-b Souvenir cover NZ Health Camps illustrated cover, postmarks Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington		each	\$3
(n)	T37a-b blank FDC Dominion Road postmark			\$3
(o)	T37a-b Official cover Otaki, Pakuranga Health Camps		each	\$3
(p)	T37a-b Souvenir cover from Aotearoa, Land of the Long White Cloud, flowers postmarks Wellington, Otaki Health Camp		each	\$3
(q)	TM37a-b Miniature sheet set		UHM	\$76
298(a)	T38a-b 1966 Bellbird & Weka	UHM \$1	U	\$1.20
(b)	T38a-b Two blocks of four	UHM \$4	U	\$5
(c)	T38a Plate 1A, block of ten		UHM	\$9
(d)	T38a Value block of four		UHM	\$5
(e)	T38a Traffic light block of six		UHM	\$5
(f)	T38a Traffic light and value block of ten		UHM	\$10
(g)	T38b Plate 1A, plate block of ten		UHM	\$9
(h)	T38b Imprint block of six		UHM	\$5
(i)	T38b Imprint block of four		U	\$5
(j)	T38b Value block of four		UHM	\$5
(k)	T38b Traffic light block of six		UHM	\$5
(l)	T38b Traffic light and value block of ten		UHM	\$10
(m)	T38a-b Official FDC Children are our Future Citizens, Let us Keep them Healthy, 3 Aug 1966 postmarks Auckland, Manners St, Mt Eden, Opunake, Wanganui, Wellington		each	\$3
(n)	T38a-b ditto Pakuranga Health Camp			\$3
(o)	T38a-b Souvenir cover illustrated Bellbird & Weka postmarks Opunake, Wellington, Pakuranga Health Camp		each	\$3
(p)	T38a-b Blank cover postmark Taupaki			\$2
(q)	T38b pair, 1d O2a St Heliers to Sydney on Airmail envelope 7 Sept 1966 with cinderella NZ National Stamp Exhib. Whakatane 1967			\$6
(r)	TM38a-b Miniature sheet set		UHM	\$50
(s)	TM38a 3d Miniature sheet		U	\$50
299(a)	T39a-b 1967 Rugby	UHM 80c	U	\$1
(b)	T39a-b Two blocks of four	UHM \$3	U	\$4
(c)	T39b(Z) Top selv block of six with R1/8 blue line on face flaw	UHM		\$8
(d)	T39b(Z) Selv block of four R2/2 white flaw on boy's right hand	UHM		\$8
(e)	T39a Plate 1A, plate block of ten		UHM	\$8
(f)	T39a Value block of four		UHM	\$5



417(a)



1086(a)



1075(b)



1072(a)

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