

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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The Teddy Bear: The Discovery Copy
lot 1129(d)

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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LIGHT DAMAGE IN PHILATELY

The "Colour changeling" has always been with us.

by Rob Talbot

The inks used in printing postage stamps have two major components: pigment or pigments and a medium (water or oil based) with which to carry it. No pigment is completely colour-fast. Its colour will change according to processes acting upon it over time.

The March 2003 meeting of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain (UK), as reported in its journal, veteran and highly respected philatelist, the late Ernie Leppard spoke about a page of colour changelings. The explanations varied from the stamps having been in a safe during a fire to being exposed to sunlight. The point is that, even in this esteemed company at the Kiwi Society, it is necessary to be up-to-date with colour changelings. It has ever been so as we may see from the following extract from page 72 of the December 1934 edition of the "New Zealand Stamp Collector".

"Sunlight Changelings. *Some of the pigments used for stamp inks are by no means fast, and the printed stamp is therefore curiously affected by prolonged exposure to any fading agency such as strong sunlight. In the Head Office of the Postal Department, Wellington, there are several frames containing specimen sets of New Zealand stamps which have been standing in the same place for a long period. In the corridors, where the sun does not penetrate, the colours show no changes, but in one room where the frame is exposed to the light several alterations have taken place. The ½d Newspaper; 1d lilac, 1874; the 2d rose, 1874; 2d lilac, 1882; 6d Pictorial of 1900; the 1d Universal of 1898 and the ½d Christchurch Exhibition set have almost disappeared. The same also applies to the frame of the Express Delivery stamp. On the Full Face issue, the 3d originally printed in lilac has changed to blue, and the 4d originally printed in rose has become red-brown. Other changes are as follows: 2/- London Print Pictorial from vermilion to brown-orange; 1½d of 1900 from chestnut to olive-yellow; 2d Pictorial p.14 from purple to deep slate-blue; 1½d George from brown to olive yellow; 3d George Engraved from chocolate to olive-black; 4d George from yellow to orange-brown. These changes show the need for care in the acceptance of stamps in colours differing from the normal."*

It is important to understand that it is not just direct sunlight that can effect change but any light source natural or artificial. Don't forget the light sources used in photographing, photocopying and scanning for example. Clearly stronger effect can be expected from the more powerful sources but this brings us to the second critical factor, that of time. Even on a sun-bathed windowsill it can take many months or even years for a colour to fade or change. Some colours will start to change in only hours and completely disappear in weeks.

The third factor is the pigment itself. This is not the same thing as colour since the colour, say red, may have the pigment, derived from any or all of mineral, vegetable or animal sources. Also the colour of the ink may be a composite of two or more pigments whether from the manufacturer or printer, colour matching at the press. One of the pigments may be more light-fugitive and hence the perceived colour will change (a changeling) rather than an apparent fading.

Practical Observation of Classics... Let's return to the above "Stamp Collector" article briefly. Note the first group of stamps – those that have "almost disappeared" – are predominantly red or have a red component i.e. rose and lilac. Similarly amongst all the other stamps mentioned there is a predominance of red component colours where the red has faded to leave other more fast colours. For example, lilac to blue; vermilion to brown-orange; chestnut to olive yellow; purple to deep slate-blue and so on.

Some of the other colour changes mentioned suggest that a yellow component is fading and we might suspect too that blue is relatively permanent. Remember these are

"classic" stamps mostly printed in one colour yet some of the colours are clearly comprised of more than one pigment as evidenced by the effect of fading. Surely this can't happen with modern stamps?

... and Moderns The introduction of multicoloured stamps (from about 1960 and involving photographic colour separations) and the standard four process colours (from about 1995) has generally reduced the instances of genuine shade varieties but **not** removed the dangers of fading. The multicoloured stamps draw on a huge range of colours – some pure pigments and some blended pigments. They are therefore subject to the same variety of pigment sources as the "classics". Even the four process colours (actually three colours and black) can still be derived from different manufacturers or printings. Two magenta inks suitable for the same lithographic four colour process may have chemically very different pigments.

Some conclusions for general guidance

1. The reds (especially magenta) are usually the most light fugitive.
2. Yellow is often fugitive and sometimes more so than red.
3. Blue and black are usually more permanent.
4. If an apparent missing colour is also accompanied by apparent fading of one or more other colours, the missing colour is likely to be due to fading and not a printing error.
5. If the area of colour loss or partial loss seems unlikely to be caused by printing process or error apply rule 4.

Examples from actual experiment. The results shown below were all initiated by clients and sometimes dealers sending us newly discovered "errors". They are only a selection and others are still subject to experiment at one and even two years on trial. For example, PA9 green leaves loses yellow pigment to change to a blue-grey colour and SC23a gradually loses red.

1. **S276, 7 1981 Royal Wedding.** The "Royal Wedding" inscription in dark grey will fade progressively to light grey and ultimately to pale blue.
2. **T34a 1962 2½d + 1d Kakariki.** The oranges will fade to yellow (actually a red pigment fading).
3. **SH44a 1993 50c The Great Depression.** The grey art deco banner, the value tablet, etc, will change to bright blue (Similar to Royal Wedding).
4. **T63a, b 1991 Hector's Dolphins.** The orange will disappear.
5. **S320 1985 24c Horse-drawn Tram.** The red inscription will change to pale blue.
6. **PC20 1991 5c Spotless Crane.** The yellow will disappear. The test piece is from the imprint and shows the other four colours (traffic lights) unaffected but no trace at all of the yellow one.
7. **PC14 1988 40c Brown Kiwi.** The yellow will disappear.
8. **PC23a \$2.00 Southern Blue.** The yellow will disappear. Note the Questa printing (PC23b) is unaffected.
9. **PC28a 1994 45c A to B.** All colours except blue will disappear. Note PC28b (Sprintpak) will lose all yellow and most of red but blue, green and pink residue remain.
10. **PD117-26 2000 Kiwiana II.** The yellow will disappear.
11. **PE11-16b 1998 Scenic Definitives** (Southern Colour Print). The yellow will disappear. Note the original Sprintpak printing (PE11-16a) is **almost** unaffected.

Caveat... We must all, dealer and collector alike, be wary of missing colour or colour change in stamps without impeccable provenance. This is crucially so where the stamp has been used. Of all the agencies for colour change, light is far-and-away the most often, it seems, the one least suspected.

Continued on page 5.



Continued from page 3.

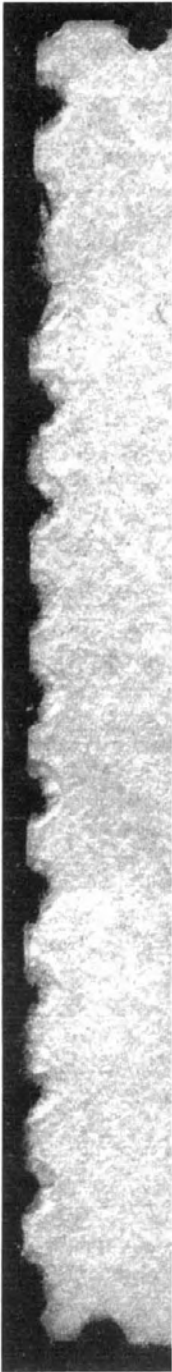
Light, after all, is everywhere. It will shine on the door or window where the dealer displays his wares, it will cascade from light fittings on stamps in counter displays in Post Offices and Stamp Bureau, it will fall on whole sheets of stamps carelessly left on top of filing baskets or partially removed from folder to produce dramatic "holes" of colour change or loss – a dry print? ... doctor blade fault?... ad infinitum. No! First suspect light-effected change – and particularly in the presence of fluorescent light.

Its initiation is almost always innocent. But when you have the stamp(s) in your hand with such a dramatic colour effect it's tempting to create a veneer of technical respectability to justify the stunning new error. Be wary of all new material but also be sure to always keep stamps, whether mint, used or on cover, properly protected.

NEW ZEALAND 2011 STAMP ISSUES

- 12 Jan** **Chinese Lunar New Year: Year of the Rabbit** Set of four stamps plus miniature sheet.
- 12 Feb** **Indipex World Stamp Exhibition** Miniature sheet
- 17 Feb** **Kapa Haka 2011** Set of six self-adhesive stamps, gummed miniature sheet, se-tenant strip of six self-adhesive stamps, se-tenant block of six self-adhesive. A second go at Kapa Haka stamps following the aborted crude cartoon style designs of 2006 (stamps prepared for use but never issued). This time the designs from the Poi to the Haka look rather good.
- 2 March** **Royal Wedding** An early release of a set of stamps celebrating William and Kate's wedding on 29 April.
- 2 March** **KiwiStamps 2011** Presumably a new series of NVI designs (Section Q in the CP Catalogue). Will we again get ten different? Will they again come in three different formats, booklets, rolls and sheets?
- 14 April** **Victoria Cross – The New Zealand Story** Probably a continuation of the ongoing stories of 'Nationhood' series, which if they continue the ANZAC series high quality designs, should be a good one.
- 4 May** Unspecified mystery issue "Keep an eye out for this special issue". Last year's mystery sets turned out to be perhaps rather predictably the All Blacks and Rugby World Cup 2011 sets, with their sadly pedestrian designs.
- 1 June** **Matariki IV – Maori New Year 2011**, fourth set. Set of stamps and a miniature sheet
- 6 July** **Kiwiana** Always a popular subject and although it has been done a couple of times before, there are a sufficient number of different Kiwiana icons to make this potentially a most attractive set.
- 28 July** **PhilaNippon 2011 World Stamp Exhibition** Miniature sheet
- 3 Aug** **2011 Health** set and miniature sheet
- 7 Sept** A second unspecified mystery issue. It would be good if there was a spectacular set along the lines of last year's 'A Slice of Heaven' sheetlet to fill this slot. Come on NZ Post – see what you can do!
- 5 Oct** **Christmas 2011**
- 2 Nov** **Ross Dependency Issue**
- 18 Nov** **CPS100 2011 National Stamp Exhibition, Christchurch** Miniature sheet (This show incorrectly titled Canpex by NZ Post on their 2011 Stamp Issue Calendar).

If any CP Newsletter reader would like a copy of the NZ Post 2011 Stamp Issue Calendar, they are available from us on request.



Philatelic Workshop:

4d Sideface – Irregular Compound Perfs (D6f(X))

In response to last month's discovery by Paul Wreglesworth, I requested further first hand information about this item. Paul writes as follows:

(W.P.)

I agree the left vertical row of perfs (11) do appear trimmed. Evidence of cut perfs close to the upper and lower edges is usually good supportive evidence for mixed perfs where a 'cut' has been deliberately made to weaken the patching applied prior to re-perfing. The straight edge on this occasion does seem to be more extensive than would be required to weaken patching.

I had a quick look through some of my spares and, without really having to search too far, found the attached example of a pair (perf 11) which also appears to be trimmed down the left vertical edge.

The perf 11 heads produced some highly variable perforations some clean and some, as evidenced by the pair I have scanned, rough. Variability from row to row within a sheet is quite possible.

Closer examination of the stamp under consideration provides further evidence to support its genuineness:-

1. Some of the apparently trimmed perfs down the left side show evidence of fibres along the straight edges suggesting the stamp has been separated from the adjacent stamp by tearing rather than cutting. Some still appear clean however. Given that the perfs are so poor down this side it is possible that this stamp did not separate perfectly from its horizontal neighbour and that they were trimmed either by a Post Office clerk or collector.

2. Ink from the postmark can be seen on some of the exposed fibres down the left edge which would exclude the possibility of someone re-perfing the left side **after** the stamp had been postmarked. Although it would need to be confirmed under higher magnification than is available to me I believe that ink from the postmark is evident on at least one of the cut (?) edges, again suggesting that, if the perfs were cut rather than torn, this was done before the stamp was postmarked - presumably in the Post Office.

3. The most conclusive evidence, for me, to support the genuine nature of the vertical perfs can be seen in the second scan which shows the left edge, from the back of the stamp. I have made this scan at a much higher resolution and the circular impression created by the perforating pins is clear. Similar pressure marks can be seen on the opposing vertical edge. As these coincide exactly with each of the visible perforation holes I would suggest that they were created in one operation rather than through any subsequent, fraudulent, re-perforation.

Finally I can confirm that there is a blind perf to the left side of the row of 12½ perfs along the lower edge.

I assume that the Expert Committee took all these aspects into consideration when issuing their certificate of genuineness.

I appreciate that the original scan I sent you was not at a sufficient resolution for you to be able to determine some of the features I have detailed above. If you would like a better scan please do not hesitate to ask.

"Delighted to see the piece re. my 4d SSF with irregular perfs in the February CP Newsletter, page 9. There is an error in the second line which is totally my fault, mea culpa! The perfs. should of course read 10 x 11 x 12½ x 11 (not 10). Not sure how that gremlin crept in. I had to check I hadn't made the same mistake in the NZ Stamp Collector article. I found the piece from Bob Odenweller extremely interesting. I like the way he worked through to his conclusion."

P. Wreglesworth, UK

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From The New Zealand Stamp Collector – March 1926

THE DOMINION'S NEW ISSUES. We have received a communication from the Postal Department pointing out that the information given in "The New Zealand Stamp Collector" respecting the new high value stamps was incorrect. We reprint the letter hereunder for the benefit of our readers:- "General Post Office, Wellington, 10 February, 1926. The Editor, "The New Zealand Stamp Collector," 140 Hereford Street, Christchurch.

"Dear Sir, I observe that on page 6 of "The New Zealand Stamp Collector" of the 1st ultimo, there is published incorrect information regarding projected new New Zealand postage stamps. It is stated that there are being issued a new 1d stamp portraying the King in Admiral's uniform and new 2s, 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s, stamps portraying the King in Field Marshal's uniform; whereas the new stamps which are being issued are as follows:- 1d King George in military uniform. 2s King George in naval uniform. 3s King George in naval uniform. (New 2s 6d, 5s and 10s postage stamps are not being issued). I also observe that the information regarding the designs is corrected in the February issue of the "Stamp Collector". I should be glad if you would now take the earliest opportunity of correcting the information regarding the denominations. Yours faithfully, A Markman, Secretary"

NEW ZEALAND The current 5d KG stamp has been received imperforated. We are informed that five sheets were issued containing the top four rows in this state. The 2/- Stamp Duty design has appeared on the new Cowan paper. We are indebted to Mr T.F. Grey of Auckland for first sight of a new letter-card. The stamp is of the Map type and is printed in deep lake. The inscription as to additional postage for transmission abroad now appears on the top of the back of the card which also contains the following Postal Department advertisement:- "The Post Office will render you Better Service if you (1) Post early. (2) Address your mail to street and number. (3) Put a return address on your letters. (4) Register or insure your valuable mail."

UNRECORDED PHILATELIC HISTORY by F.G. Harvie

The 8d KG Early in the year 1921 there was great excitement at the King's school for Girls at Blankton. An expulsion had just taken place! The culprit was the 7½d K.G. ("K.G." of course means "King's Girl"; its relation to its Britannic Majesty is quite erroneous). She had never been of much use to herself or to anyone else; nobody wanted her, and she failed to make any progress. Her hair, which at the King's school was known by the slang name "perf" was bobbed 14 x 13½ during her early years, and it was thought that a change in her coiffure might improve her chances of making good, so latterly the PMG ("Principal Mistress of the Girls";

nothing to do with the Post Master General) had ordered her to have a duplex shingle instead. But even this did not have the desired effect, and it became more obvious that the child would have to be removed. And so it happened that there was great excitement at the school amongst the KG's for the vacancy caused by the secession of the 7½d was to be occupied by a new arrival in the shape of the 8d.

"I wonder how she'll do her hair," exclaimed the excitable and volatile 2d

"There can be little doubt," drawled the 1/-, who was head prefect, "that she will have a duplex shingle, like all the high values in the sixth form".

"And she will be engraved, and not surface-printed, won't she?" said the nervous 9d, who had the common feminine habit of stating a fact, and then questioning its truth.

"Of course you silly owl," snapped the flamboyant 6d; "did you see anything higher than the 3d, printed otherwise?"

"That's all right," said the 4d; "it doesn't admit of discussion, but you have all forgotten the chief question, and that is, the colour of her dress."

"To be sure, to be sure," replied the 9d hurriedly, "it will probably be magenta won't it?"

Nobody heeded this expression of opinion, for at this moment a magnificent Rolls Royce limousine swept up the drive, and out of it stepped the latest recruit to the ranks of the King's Girls.

"Oh! OH! O....H!" shrieked the 2½d, as she fell into the arms of the head prefect in a dead faint! No wonder the poor child was distressed, for the new 8d was wearing a frock identical to her own, and it was a recognized custom at the King's School for Girls at Blankton that each child should wear a distinctive colour, such as would be easily recognisable in artificial light.

At once the whole establishment was in a hubbub. The new 8d was of sufficient face value to be amused, rather than upset by all the commotion. Of course there arose a bitter feud between her and 2½d and of course the other girls took sides, for the most part supporting their old friend 2½d, though the nervous 9d stood by the newcomer, and the 1/- head prefect stood aloof from the acrimonious party-warfare that ensued. It would be tedious and unprofitable to record the details of the next few unhappy months; things became so serious at last, that the authorities were obliged to take steps to restore order and peace to the hitherto happy family at Blankton. For 8d and 2½d were constantly getting mixed up. The custom at the school was for every girl to send up her written tasks with her colour and not her name, marked in the corner; all her clothes were marked in a similar way. In fact, apart from their face value being printed in their two upper corners, I mean on their ears, there was nothing to distinguish the King's Girls from each other except their colour. The only other difference was that the upper school were engraved, and the kindergarten surface-printed. The confusion that arose was therefore indescribable, for 8d's homework was for ever being mistaken for 2½d's, and 2½d's clothes were much too small for 8d.

Obviously there was only one thing to be done, and that was to provide 8d with an entirely new outfit. There was, however, considerable discussion among the powers that be, before an agreement was reached.

"The 8d has always been blue from the earliest days," said the PMG. "I can remember the great-grandmother of the present child, when she first came to school in a pretty blue frock in 1882. And her daughter, the famous pictorial, wore a similar costume, and so did her granddaughter the 8d K.E. It would be great breach of tradition to dress the child in anything but blue".

"Tradition must yield to the inexorable law of necessity," replied the aggrieved matron, who had borne the brunt of the feud in trying to keep 8d's clothes separate from those of her rival. "I beg to propose that we purchase the outfit of the lately expelled 7½d for 8d; we shall get it cheaper than if we bought an entirely new one."

This proposition was eventually carried, and the clothing and paraphernalia of 7½d were in due course secured for 8d. The latter sold her blue outfit to the 2½d and got a handsome price for it; but she never felt quite happy in her second-hand red-brown clothes; their mercerized gloss, so conspicuous in the early days of the 7½d had vanished; they were dowdy and dull in appearance, and after a short time were not unlike the 3d engraved. But as the latter had been dead for some years, nobody minded very much except the 8d herself, whose conceit was completely knocked out of her; and her chagrin was deepened by her hair being bobbed 14 x 13½ throughout, instead of being more becomingly duplex-shingled.

"Serve her right," snapped the brilliant 6d.

"It was a pity, the whole thing," drawled the 1/- head prefect.

"But she soon will forget her troubles, won't she?" chirruped the nervous 9d; "and red-brown is rather a nice sort of colour, isn't it, don't you think?"

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter March 1961

by Peter Oldham

Mr Paterson has now taken up residence in England and readers who wish to contact him direct are cordially invited to do so at - Flat 4, "Maybury Rough," Maybury Hill, Woking, Surrey.

In response to enquiries from readers, we have been endeavouring to discover how many of the recent "missing colour" varieties have been issued. This has not been easy as full information has not been readily available, but to the best of our knowledge and belief (we make no apology for possible errors or omissions), the details are as follows, only stamps with a colour completely missing being taken into account and excluding those partially affected.

2d No Black O3a(Z) One sheet was discovered in Feilding containing 24 affected stamps, one in Wellington, one in Auckland of which only three stamps have turned up so far and at least one other sheet from which five stamps are known to exist. Total stamps therefore should be not less than 56.

3d No Yellow O5a(Z) One sheet was found in Timaru containing 24 stamps with the colour missing. One sheet in New Plymouth containing 16 affected mint stamps, the remaining eight stamps are thought to have been used for postage. The total therefore is not less than 40.

3d No Brown O5a(Y) Three sheets were found in Timaru and of these one is thought to have been used for postage. One sheet was also found in Napier. Total stamps known to exist so far is thought to be at least 96.

Christmas Stamp SC1a(Z) One sheet was found in Wellington, one in Putaruru and one in Kaitia each containing five stamps with the red colour missing. Current reports indicate that there may be more, but we are unable to confirm this. Total stamps then should be not less than 15.

It is possible that readers may know of other existing stamps and if so we would be pleased to hear from them.

GOOD AND SERVICES TAX

GST will be added to all prices in this Newsletter for local orders (15%).

Overseas orders are "zero-rated" and do not pay GST.

COVERS CORNER

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| 50(a) | Tattersall cover stamped E6a 2d Pembroke Peak reduced p.11 postmarked Napier 23 Oct 1901 back-stamps Napier, 24 Oct 1901, Hobart, Tasmania 2 Nov 1901. | \$25 |
| (b) | Cover to Christchurch stamped D3g SSF 2d lilac p.10 postmarked Rakaia 4 Jul 1895, back-stamped RPO-C 4 Jul 1895. | \$10 |
| (c) | 1900 unused long postal stationery 1d White Terraces envelope, vertical creasing. | \$25 |
| (d) | Cover to Dunedin stamped 1d Universal, postmarked Timaru 20 Feb 1904, back-stamped TPO inwards Dunedin-Christchurch 20 Feb 1904. | \$20 |
| (e) | Cover to Australia stamped 1d Universal, postmarked Napier 3 Oct 1904, back-stamps TPO Napier 4 Oct 1904, Hobart, Tasmania 13 Oct 1904. | \$10 |
| (f) | Similar Registered cover stamped 2 x 1d Universal, one lost, stamped Pahiatua 21 Nov 1905, back-stamps, Wellington 21 Nov 1905, inwards TPO Wellington-Napier 21 Nov 1905. | \$20 |
| (g) | Postcard of rural scene stamped 1d Universal, postmarked Brunnerton 21 Nov 1907 to Wellington. | \$10 |
| 51(a) | T9a 1 Oct 1937 Health Hiker on illustrated Oamaru Health Camp Campaign "I've been to Kurow" FDC postmarked Oamaru, to Los Angeles, USA, redirected within LA. | \$30 |
| 52(a) | S59-63 25 May 1953 Coronation set on neat ArtCraft illustrated FDC. | \$10 |
| (b) | S64-5 1 Jan 1954 Royal Visit set on souvenir cover, not FDC postmarked Cambridge. | \$3 |
| (c) | S72-3 15 Feb 1957 Lamb Export set on souvenir FDC Wellington | \$6 |
| (d) | S74a 14 May 1957 Plunket pair on plain envelope Karitane to Leicester. | \$2 |
| (e) | SC1a 1 Nov 1960 Christmas on illustrated FDC. | \$6 |
| (f) | SC1a ditto top selvage single on plain cover FDC Auckland | \$5 |
| (g) | N43a 10-11 April 1965 set of two covers Sydney to Christchurch and Christchurch to Sydney for First Commercial Service Jet Flight. | \$10 |
| (h) | OD25a 10 Dec 1968 25c Dairy Industry on neat illustrated FDC. | \$6 |
| (i) | OD18b 10 Dec 1968 \$2 Pohutu Geyser on neat illustrated FDC | \$100 |
| (j) | X27a-33a 27 March 1969 Life Insurance set of five | \$5 |
| (k) | S122-5 9 Oct 1969 Captain Cook set on illustrated FDC | \$25 |

PRE-DECIMAL LIGHTHOUSE NZ

In conjunction with our current specially discounted offer Pre-Decimal Wants List for New Zealand Stamps BudgetPlan Booklet (copy available on request), this is the one volume Lighthouse New Zealand Album 1855-1967.

This contains 61 pages of Definitives and Commemoratives and Health, including Health Miniature Sheets 1957 to 1966. The First and Second Pictorials are especially well-laid out giving spaces for all changes of watermark and perforation. In addition, there are 15 further 'back-of-the-book' pages for Officials, Express, Life Insurance, Postage Dues and Postal Fiscals, all the Pre-Decimal issues to 1958. Should you wish to expand, there is room in the Lighthouse binder to insert extra New Zealand headed Lighthouse blank leaves, available in packs of 12.

Lighthouse New Zealand Pre-Decimal Stamp Album 1855-1967 **\$655.00**
(plus GST, plus p & p)

MODERN ERRORS

A mixed used and used on cover, and UHM collection.

1121(a)	O2a(Z) 1960 1d Karaka. Yellow colour omitted. FU on piece with normal 3d Kowhai.	\$550
(b)	O7a 1962 5d Mountain Daisy. Yellow colour shift down 1½mm. [4] Right selvedge. UHM	\$200
(c)	O11a 1960 9d New Zealand Flag. Red colour shift right. [4] Bottom selvedge. UHM	\$30
(d)	O12a 1960 1/- Timber Industry. White doctor-blade flaw through brown of log. FU	\$20
(e)	O16a 1960 2/- Maori Rock Drawing. Doctor-blade flaw in black. FU	\$40
1122(a)	OD4a(Z) 1967 2½c Kowhai. Yellow omitted. FU on piece – only known used. Catalogue increase.	\$550
1123(a)	P6c(Z) 1973 4c Puriri Moth. Dark green wing veins omitted. Fine used on 1976 cover. UHM	\$25
(b)	P9b(X) 1973 7c Leather Jacket. Major shift of yellow colour 2½mm right [4]. UHM	\$400
(c)	P11b 1974 8c John Dory. Black shift up and right 1mm. FU.	\$25
(d)	P11b ditto. Black shift up 1mm. [4]. UHM	\$200
(e)	P12b 1973 10c Coat of Arms. Perforation shift down – top line printed on perfs. FU.	\$75
(f)	P19a(Z)(2) 1971 50c Abel Tasman National Park. Right headland (pale green) omitted FU.	\$60
(g)	P19a(Y) ditto. Shore (pinkish-buff) omitted. FU.	\$150
1124(a)	PA7b 1976 7c Michele Meilland. Major perforation misplacement 2½mm left. FU.	\$50
(b)	PA15a(U) 1978 20c Paua Shell. Full strong red offset. UHM	\$450
1125(a)	PE16b(i) 1998 40c Tory Channel, Marlborough Sounds. Huge 4mm perforation (die-cut) shift right and up. Next stamp's phosphor tagging visible at left. FU on 1998 cover.	\$150
(b)	PE16b or c(ii) 1998-2000 ditto. 8½mm wide banded flaw angled across width. Red colour is wiped completely from streaks at each side of the band. Between the streaks red colour is flooded. We have never seen this flaw type before – spectacular. FU on 2001 cover.	\$400
1126(a)	S204a 1976 6c League of Mothers. Gold colour shifted up 1½mm. FU.	\$75
(b)	S506a 1995 \$1.20 9th Hole, Rotorua. Double print of black. FU	\$50
1127(a)	SC4a(U) 1963 2½d "Holy Family". R3/8 Nosebag flaw. FU.	\$3
(b)	SC6a(W) 1965 3d "The Two Trinities". Double perforation on three sides from single comb. Includes quality black and white photograph for study purposes. Exceptional. FU.	\$125
(c)	SC12a 1971 3c "The Holy Night". Yellow shift left 1mm. FU	\$10
1128(a)	SH31a(Z) 1990 Legend of Rangi and Papa. Blue figure of value omitted. FU.	\$500

- 1128(b) **SH109a(Z) 2000 First to see the New Dawn.** Se-tenant pair from M/S on unaddressed philatelic First Day Cover. Left stamp R3/1 "Millennium" logo missing. \$25
- (c) **Ditto.** Single with "Millennium" logo missing (R3/1) on genuine usage 23-1-2000 cover. \$25
- 1129(a) **T35b(Z) 1963 "Prince Andrew".** R3/5 "Bloodstained Finger" flaw. FU. \$85
- (b) **T52a 1980 Surfcasting.** Perforation misplaced 2mm right and up. FU on 1980 cover. \$100
- (c) **T56b(X) 1984 24c Clydesdales and Shetland Ponies.** Orange major colour shift (horses names) up from stamps below. Se-tenant pair with left selvedge. UHM \$250
- (d) **T68a(Z) Road Safety.** Teddy Bear design error. FU on piece together with the accompanying original envelope. The original "Discovery Copy" by our Andrew Dolphin, as detailed in the Provenance Certificate included. An item of some significance. (Cat on cover \$7,000) \$3750

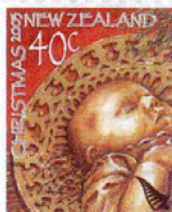
RECENT ACQUISITIONS

- 1130(a) **O5a(X) 1960 3d Kowhai.** Green colour omitted. UHM \$500
- (b) **O5a(W) Ditto.** Bright orange-yellow omitted (Shade 3) LHM \$500
- (c) **O11a(Z) 1960 9d New Zealand Flag** Strip of three - red omitted on one, minor red shift on two. UHM. \$1550
- 1131(a) **P32a(X) 1977 8c surcharged on 4c.** Yellow colour offset. Faint but complete. UHM \$100
- 1132(a) **PC17a(Z) 1988 70c Paradise Shelduck.** Bottom right corner. Triple impression of black. UHM \$330
- 1133(a) **SP234-5 1978 10c Centenaries of Stratford and Ashburton.** Se-tenant pair. Perforation shift 3mm down. UHM \$150
- (b) **S248a 1978 35c Various types of fish.** Blue colour shift 2mm left. UHM \$75
- 1134(a) **SC16b(Z) 1975 Church Window.** Brown figure of value (5c) omitted. UHM \$450
- (b) **SC45f(Y) 2003 40c Baby Jesus.** Strip of eight with leader. Sixth stamp in is with black fern logo omitted - very scarce. Great opportunity at this price - purchased beneficially and passed on to you. (Catalogue \$3,500). UHM \$2500
- 1135(a) **SS1a 1972 4c Black Scree Cotula.** Double print of green and purple - top inscription only, illustration unaffected UHM \$60
- 1136(a) **2004 (5 April) 5c ANZ CALs.** Set of three early CALs - scarce. UHM \$80

CHRISTCHURCH EARTHQUAKE

All of us at CP feel deeply the effects of this disaster and extend heartfelt sympathy to colleagues, clients and friends in Christchurch who are currently suffering what can only be described as a nightmare.

1125(a)



1134(b)



1130(b)



1123(g)



1128(a)



1130(c)

HEALTH - Part 11 1982-1988

315(a)	T54a-c 1982 Dogs	UHM \$2.80	U \$2.95
(b)	T54a-c Two blocks of four	UHM \$7.50	U \$8
(c)	T54c 30c Two shades of green	UHM	\$3
(d)	T54c 30c Top left corner selvage block of six with R3/2 small red flaw in '0' of '30'.	UHM	\$10
(e)	T54a-b 24c Plate 1	UHM	\$8.50
(f)	T54c 30c Plate 1	UHM	\$9
(g)	T54c 30c ditto with seven plate numbers, three black numbers superimposed	UHM	\$100
(h)	T54d-f(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	UHM	\$4.40
(i)	T54d-f(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	U	\$12.50
(j)	TM54 Miniature sheet	UHM	\$8.50
(k)	TM54 Miniature sheet	U	\$25
(l)	T54a-c Official FDC 1982 4 Aug 1982 Wanganui postmark		\$3
(m)	T54a Single on Auckland FDC		\$1
316(a)	T55a-c 1983 Cats	UHM \$2.70	U \$2.70
(b)	T55a-c Two blocks of four	UHM \$7.50	U \$7.50
(c)	T55a-b 24c Set of three shades	UHM	\$7
(d)	T55c 30c Set of three shades	UHM	\$9
(e)	T55a-b 24c Plate 1A	UHM	\$8
(f)	T55a-b ditto Plate 1B	UHM	\$8
(g)	T55a Plate 1B single	U	\$1
(h)	T55c 30c Plate 1A	UHM	\$9
(i)	T55c ditto Plate 1B	UHM	\$9
(j)	T55c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	UHM	\$4.40
(k)	T55c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	U	\$12.50
(l)	TM55 Miniature sheet	UHM	\$8.50
(m)	TM55 Miniature sheet	U	\$25
(n)	T55a-c Official FDC 1983 3 Aug 1983 Wanganui postmark		\$3
317(a)	T56a-c 1984 Horses	UHM \$3.10	U \$3.10
(b)	T56a-c Two blocks of four	UHM \$8	U \$8
(c)	T56a-b 24c Plate 1A	UHM	\$10
(d)	T56a-b ditto Plate 1B	UHM	\$10
(e)	T56a-b Value block of four	UHM	\$6
(f)	T56a-b Traffic light block of four	UHM	\$6
(g)	T56c 30c Plate 1A	UHM	\$9
(h)	T56c ditto Plate 1B	UHM	\$9
(i)	T56c Traffic light block of four	UHM	\$6
(j)	T56c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	UHM	\$4.40
(k)	T56c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	U	\$12.50
(l)	TM56 Miniature sheet	UHM	\$8.50
(m)	TM56 Miniature sheet	U	\$25
(n)	T56a-c Official FDC 1984 1 Aug 1984 Wanganui postmark		\$4
318(a)	T57a-c 1985 Prince & Princess of Wales	UHM \$3.20	U \$3.40
(b)	T57a-c Two blocks of four	UHM \$8	U \$9
(c)	T57a-b 25c Plate 1A	UHM	\$8
(d)	T57a-b ditto Plate 1A	U	\$8
(e)	T57a-b Value block of four	U	\$6
(f)	T57c 35c Plate 1A	UHM	\$10
(g)	T57c Value block of four	UHM	\$6
(h)	T57c Value block of four	U	\$7
(i)	T57c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	UHM	\$5.50

Health cont.

318(j)	T57c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	U	\$12.50
(k)	TM57 Miniature sheet	UHM	\$10.50
(l)	TM57 Miniature sheet	U	\$25
(m)	T57a-c Official FDC1985 31 Jul 1985 Wanganui postmark		\$3.50
319(a)	T58a-c 1986 Children's Paintings	UHM	\$3.90 U \$3.90
(b)	T58a-c Two blocks of four	UHM	\$11 U \$11
(c)	T58a-b 30c Imprint block	UHM	\$11
(d)	T58a-b Value block of four	UHM	\$7
(e)	T58c 45c imprint block	UHM	\$14
(f)	T58c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	UHM	\$4.40
(g)	T58c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	U	\$12.50
(h)	TM58 Miniature sheet	UHM	\$8.50
(i)	TM58 Miniature sheet	U	\$25
(j)	T58a-c Official FDC 1986 30 Jul 1986 Wanganui postmark		\$4
320(a)	T59a-c 1987 Children's Paintings	UHM	\$4.45 U \$4.45
(b)	T59a-c Two blocks of four	UHM	\$12 U \$12
(c)	T59a-c 40c imprint block	UHM	\$13
(d)	T59c 60c imprint block	UHM	\$15
(e)	T59c Value block of four	UHM	\$10
(f)	T59c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	UHM	\$5.50
(g)	T59c(Z) Strip of three with end selvages	U	\$12.50
(h)	TM59 Miniature sheet	UHM	\$10.50
(i)	TM59 Miniature sheet	U	\$25
(j)	T59a-c Official FDC 1987 29 Jul 1987 Wanganui postmark		\$5
321(a)	T60a-d 1988 Seoul Olympics	UHM	\$6.75 U \$6.80
(b)	T60a-d Four blocks of four	UHM	\$27 U \$27
(c)	T60a 40c Imprint block	UHM	\$8
(d)	T60a Value block of four	UHM	\$5.50
(e)	T60b 60c Imprint block	UHM	\$11.50
(f)	T60b Value block of four	UHM	\$8
(g)	T60c 70c Imprint block	UHM	\$12.60
(h)	T60c Value block of four	UHM	\$8.50
(i)	T60d 80c Imprint block	UHM	\$16.50
(j)	T60d Value block of four	UHM	\$12
(k)	T60d(Z) Se-tenant block of four	UHM	\$10.50
(l)	T60d(Z) Se-tenant block of four	U	\$17.50
(m)	TM60 Miniature sheet	UHM	\$10.50
(n)	TM60 Miniature sheet	U	\$17.50
(o)	T60a-d Official FDC 1988 27 Jul 1988 Wanganui postmark		\$7

A MAJOR EDWARD VII AND GEORGE V SPECIALISED COLLECTION

Clients should note that we will – commencing with the April 2011 Newsletter – be breaking up a major specialist collection in the above issues. The collection also contains a good range of scarce to rare modern errors.

Assembled *somewhere in central southern England* this collection has been supplied over many years by CP Ltd, and contains some of the finest individual items that we have handled in that period. Many of the gems will be fully illustrated.



1133(a)



1127(b)



1124(a)



1123(e)



1134(a)



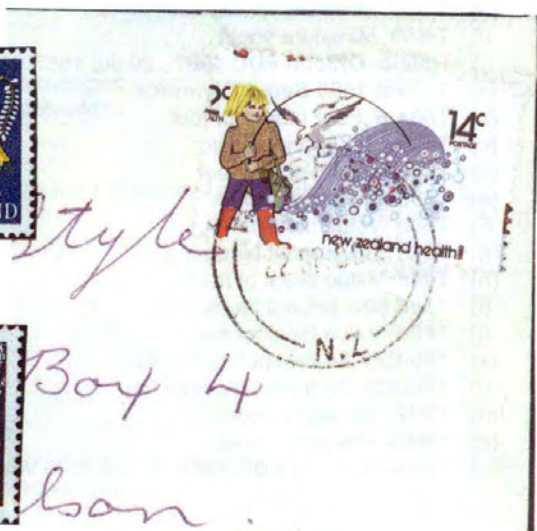
1124(b)



1130(a)



1123(f)



1129(b)

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