

CAMPBELL



PATERSON

NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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517(j)



515(k)

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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New Zealand
Stamp Dealers
Association Inc.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

by Andrew Dolphin

Ship Voyages of New Zealand (5 September 2012)

This issue is titled by NZ Post "Great Voyages of New Zealand". To us this does not seem an appropriate title and we have thus decided to call it "Ship Voyages of New Zealand". This is an attractive set of five stamps, depicting ships with a close association with New Zealand. Somewhat confusingly, the craft depicted are not in date order, but are mixed up within the set. Thus, in date order, the subjects are:

\$1.40 Maori Waka. Depicted is a large Waka Taua used to transport large quantities of people and trade goods across Cook Strait Raukawa Moana.

\$2.40 Dunedin 1874-1890. Between 1642 and 1769, the ships of Abel Tasman and James Cook first regularly visited New Zealand. Then from 1840 to 1880, large numbers of immigrant ships arrived from Britain, bringing new settlers to New Zealand. The depicted sailing ship, the *Dunedin* first carried up to 400 immigrants, before being converted in 1881-2, by the addition of refrigeration allowing the successful shipping of frozen meat from Port Chalmers to London. On its return voyage from Oamaru to London in March 1890, the *Dunedin* was lost at sea with all 35 crew. She probably hit an iceberg.

\$2.90 Rotomahana 1879-1925. Also known as the 'Greyhound of the Pacific' this ship regularly made the Australia to New Zealand journey. She later sailed within New Zealand, Wellington to Lyttelton and in Australia, Melbourne to Hobart.

\$1.90 Earnslaw 1912 (still in service). This stamp marks the centenary of the *Earnslaw* or the 'Lady of the Lake'. She was designed and built in Dunedin and reassembled on Lake Wakatipu in 1912. Starting off as a passenger, freight and livestock carrier to the farms and settlements on Lake Wakatipu, Kingston to Queenstown to Glenorchy, this coal-burning steamer is now a tourism vessel.

70c Aramoana 1962-1984. In 1962, the roll-on, roll-off ferry, *Aramoana* effectively connected New Zealand's North Island and South Island's railways for the first time Picton to Wellington and her big stern door transformed New Zealand's transport. Today there are five similar modern road/rail ferries across Cook Strait.

In 2012 New Zealand's shipping scene continues to evolve. It was most interesting to read in this issue's presentation pack, that even today about 99% of everything New Zealand imports or exports travels by sea.

Designed by Creature, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print Ltd, Dunedin by offset lithography in the four process colours, horizontal mesh, p.14. Both stamps and miniature sheet are printed on Tullis Russell 104gsm gummed stamp paper, with an important difference: The stamps from the sheets of 25 are on red phosphor paper; the miniature sheets are on non-phosphor paper. Under UV light there is a highly significant visual difference in the reaction of the two different papers.

S1349a-S1353a, SM1349-53 containing S1349a(Z)-S1353a(Z).

NEW ZEALAND NOTES

by Warwick Paterson

The First Sidefaces in Context: A Quickly Developing Colony.

Historical awareness of the period in which our nation stood, not only contributes to the story of the stamps and what the postal history/covers tell, but also adds vastly to the pleasure of collecting them.

The First Sidefaces as Robin Gwynn has noted, were up until the modern era of Elizabeth II stamps, the shortest lived issue in our history. Quoting from Robin, in a definitive article in Gibbons Stamp Monthly for January 2011, the Chalon Heads were used for 19 years, from 1855 to the end of 1873. The Second Sidefaces lasted from 1882 to 1900: again 19 years. But the First Sidefaces survived for only nine years, being effectively exhausted by the end of 1882.

It may therefore come as a surprise that the short period that they cover was also one of the most dramatic and driven periods in the history of the early colony.

During the 1860's, a huge imbalance had developed between the sexes in New Zealand, men outnumbering women by as many as two to one. The effect of this was that many men working in forestry, road and railway building and farming had no chance of experiencing a settled family life and the opportunity to introduce a new generation to the young country.

The government of the day was well aware of the sheet-anchor that this placed on the progress of the country and its development towards nationhood. This was also the era of Julius Vogel and the time during which arguably he contributed most to the future of the country. Vogel became Treasurer in 1869 and immediately had to cope with a period of economic stagnation. He was a Londoner and non-observant Jew who had been in New Zealand since 1861 working as a journalist. He was also the founder of the Otago Daily Times. His response to finding the country in severe recession was quite visionary. He immediately embarked on a bold programme of expansion, the objective being to bring thousands of assisted immigrants to New Zealand to construct roads, railways, bridges and telegraph lines – and to purchase more Maori land for European settlement. Undoubtedly the period of the First Sidefaces was the period of Sir Julius Vogel. Between 1874 and 1881, New Zealand's population increased from about 345,000 to 534,000 – an increase of 189,000 or 55%. Statistically, the migration instigated by Vogel in that period, provided some of the greatest net total immigration gain (immigrants less emigrants) right up to the present.

Vogel immediately went to the London Capital Market, borrowing £20 million to finance assisted immigration and to build 1,800km of railway, 4,000km of telegraph line and roads and public buildings. Within four years the economy was booming with full employment and rising incomes.

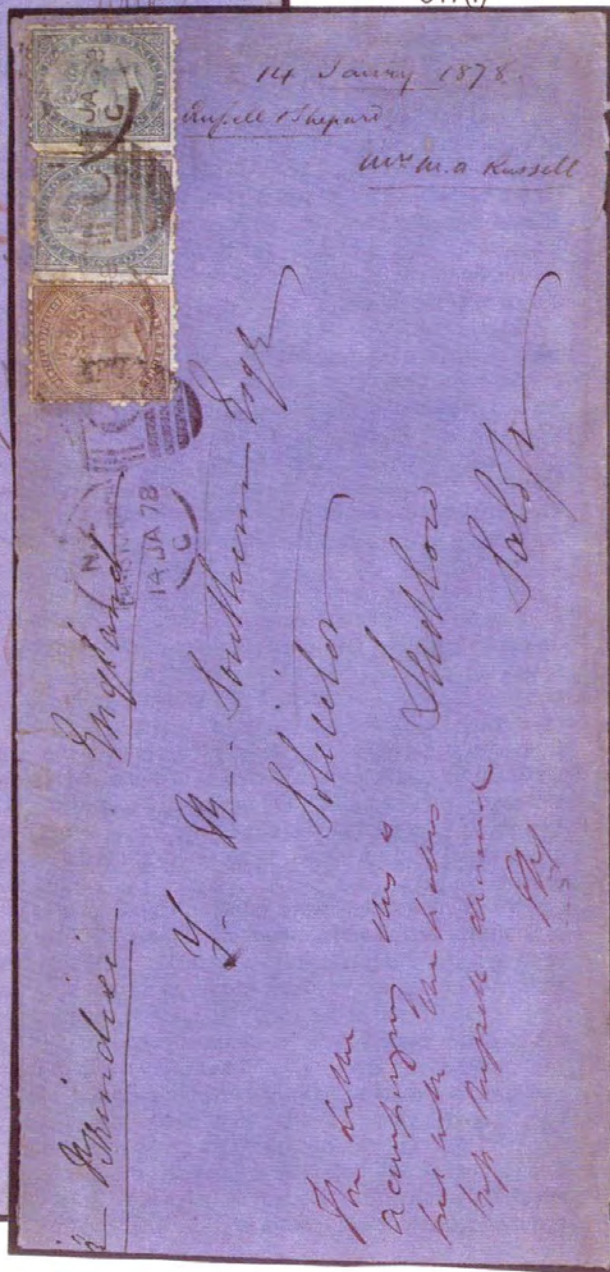
The Gold Rush of the 1860's had already begun to increase the population, but the type of people who came prospecting for gold – many from Australia – were not the homemakers that the country needed. Europeans had ten years earlier replaced Maori as the largest ethnic group. Half the increase in the 1870's came from England, a quarter from Ireland and slightly fewer than that from Scotland. Just under 10% were from continental Europe (largely Germans), Scandinavians and Poles. Scandinavians included largely Danes, as well as about 700 each of Swedes and Norwegians. Within twenty years of the commencement of these programmes, including free passages to British single

Continued on page 5

517(l)



517(k)



Continued from page 3

women, the sex imbalance had been largely overcome and a major proportion of males and females were by then married. In the first year of the First Sidefaces immigration peaked (1874) when there were 34,000 assisted migrants – a number that has never been exceeded.

This was, then, a time of change, excitement and exponential development. During the same period communications and transport were revolutionised. In 1866, the telegraph cable between the North and South Islands had been laid and in 1876 a further line connected New Zealand to Australia and thence to the wider world.

However, the real message from the Gwynn postal history and his study of the routes and rates of the period is evident in the introduction of steamships and the connection of rail links. The use of mail to communicate with the outside world expanded enormously. In 1879 for instance, the fastest possible journey from Dunedin to Auckland took five and a half days. The result of this was a development of New Zealand society into a unified European culture and the abandonment of the Provincial Government in 1875, was a major development in the era of the First Sidefaces.

The last years of the First Sideface era marked the beginning of the period of the "Long Depression" with falling wool prices, beginning in 1877 merging into a period of worldwide recession. It took New Zealand nearly sixteen years to emerge from this deterioration. The early 1880's saw "sweated labour" re-emerge, the feature of New Zealand industry which many had thought had been left behind by the emigrant ships. This took the form of long work hours, poor pay and in particularly the exploitation of young children.

By the end of the First Sideface era, the sailing vessel, *Dunedin* had left Port Chalmers with a cargo of 4460 frozen mutton and 449 frozen lamb carcasses from the Oamaru region. The ship reached London three months later with the meat in perfect condition. New Zealand's future course had been set by the time the Second Sidefaces were introduced.

At a different level, Robin Gwynn points out in his article that no-one was consciously saving the First Sidefaces during their period of issue. Blocks of stamps, especially in the early perforations are rarely seen. The destruction of archival information is another hindrance to philatelic research he says.

The introduction of envelopes for carrying written messages appears to have had a far-reaching effect on the availability of suitable material to collect. Whereas before the introduction of postage stamps, and indeed for a number of years after that, messages were written on letter sheets. These were kept because they were an integral part of the message. As the use of envelopes spread, they too were often preserved with their contents but by the 1870's, it would seem that "most New Zealanders were simply extracting the contents and throwing the envelopes away". The McLean correspondence, he points out is a significant exception to this.

Finally, volumes of mail were low in New Zealand particularly of a business character and where well established businesses in the UK and Europe, had well established filing systems, this could not be said of New Zealand. One can well imagine that hoarding and collecting anything in the cramped, limited often substandard conditions in which people lived, was one of the furthest things from their minds.

As Robin Gwynn says "*Set in a New Zealand context, the First Sidefaces are a major philatelic challenge of a very different order and significance*".

Dr Gwynn pinpoints a number of features of the period and of the issue itself.

- A surface-printed stamp issue to replace the Full Face Queens was proposed in 1867 by De La Rue & Co.
- De La Rue's cost estimates accepted on the 1st of August 1872 and a "NZ and Star" watermark was designed on that day. The original design had double lined star and letters but the eventual watermark was single lined.
- There was little use for the 3d value, as the postage rate to Australia had been reduced from 3d to 2d. 3d on cover are extremely rare.
- When the stamps appeared, 6d paid postage on the cheapest overseas rate to the UK. The 4d and 1/- stamps covered double-rate letters to England and overseas.
- There was only one variety of note on any value in the issue. That occurred on R7/2 at the bottom left pane of the 1d stamp and takes the form of vertical streaks in front of the Queen's nose, mouth, chin and neck. This flaw will be listed in future revisions of Section "C".

The first stamps (p. 12½ and compounds of 12½ and 10) appeared with varying degrees of bluing in the paper as well as white. The strands of white and blue are marked.

- In 1878, more printings of the 2/- and 5/- locally designed engraved plates were prepared in Wellington by Bock. This was a significant development. The fern leaves in the 2/- for the earliest thematic expression in New Zealand stamp design.

Reference has been made to the "Penguin History of New Zealand" by Michael King in preparing the above notes.

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New Zealand Notes A selection of historical notes from past Newsletters is also a feature of our website.

NEW ZEALAND POST STAMPS & COLLECTABLES – 1937 STYLE

In a recently purchased cover, offered elsewhere in this Newsletter (lot 82(c), page 14) we discovered a fascinating 75 year old document. This was sent in an OHMS (On His Majesty's Service) envelope from New Zealand Post & Telegraph Dept., Wellington to the Central Iowa Philatelic Society in Marshalltown, USA. Despite being an OHMS envelope, the cover was franked 1d Kiwi Official and postmarked 11 Feb 1937.

The document was the Philatelic Bulletin from the General Post Office, Wellington, **and** only the second such one to be produced, dated 10 February 1937. As well as details of the forthcoming 1937 Coronation stamps of 13 May 1937, the Bulletin gives interesting details of inverted watermarks and plate numbers from stamps of the 1935 Pictorials, both ordinary and Official.

The Philatelic Bulletin (and how nice to see the word 'philatelic' used in 1937 – such a shame it seems to have gone out of favour with NZ Post today) is signed by the Director-General of the New Zealand Post Office, Mr G. McNamara.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

General Post Office, Wellington, C. 1

10th February, 1937.

Philatelic Bulletin No. 2 (1937).

1. Coronation stamps.

A set of three stamps of the denominations 1d., 2½d., and 6d. will be issued by New Zealand to commemorate the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The stamps will depict the effigies of Their Majesties surrounded by a typical New Zealand border. Each sheet will bear 120 stamps.

The stamps will be on sale from the time of the Coronation until the 31st December, 1937. The Department will not issue special covers on this occasion.

2. Cook Islands and Niue Coronation stamps.

The three denominations of the New Zealand Coronation stamps will be appropriately overprinted for Cook Islands and Niue and issued at the respective Islands for the same period. These stamps will also be available at the chief post offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, and at the Stamps Branch, General Post Office, Wellington.

3. Orders.

To avoid delay in the supply of Coronation stamps, clients are requested to exclude other issues from their orders.

4. Western Samoa.

Special Coronation stamps will not be issued for Western Samoa.

5. New Zealand Pictorial stamps.

The 3d. and 4d. Pictorial stamps printed on paper bearing the multiple watermark have been issued with the watermark inverted.

6. Official stamps.

The 1d. Pictorial stamp (plate A3) has been issued overprinted "Official". Official 1d. stamps printed on multiple paper and bearing the identification marks A3, and A4 have been released with the watermark inverted.

G. McNamee
Director-General. *Ge.*

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From The New Zealand Stamp Collector – October 1927

RECENT VARIETIES by R J G Collins

After the flood of provisional printings of the lower values on various papers, it has been a relief to find that in the last few months only three varieties of importance have appeared, viz: the 2s and 3s "Admiral" type on Cowan paper, and the 1d "Field Marshal" type, perf. 14 x 15.

The new 2s and 3s varieties are interesting as showing the effect that paper has on printing. Although the design of these two stamps could not be commended as artistic, the use of the thin Jones paper for the early printings did not improve matters and the stamps were rightly criticized as unworthy of an important British Dominion. For the recent printings on the Cowan paper the original plates have been used; but the poorness of the design has been mitigated, to a certain extent, by the improvement in the printing. It will be remembered that shortly after these two stamps first appeared the Postmaster-General remarked in the House that an improvement would be made. This was generally understood to infer that new plates would be obtained; but it now seems that the contemplated improvement referred to the use of the Cowan paper.

After the experience with the Jones paper the 1d value was printed on the Cowan paper and before it was issued an opinion was obtained from two of New Zealand's leading philatelists. The design, although not entirely satisfactory, was certainly much better than the 2s and 3s, and it was evidently decided to proceed with the issue.

All the early printings were perforated by means of a new comb-head specially obtained for this stamp. The holes were larger and generally more cleanly cut than in the perf. 14 x 15 which had been used previously for the surface-printed values, and the gauge of the new head was 14 x 14. Recently, however, the sheets of the 1d on sale at the larger Post Offices have been perforated by the older comb heads gauging 14 x 15. The date when this variety first appeared is doubtful but the Rev. Canon Harvie of Hamilton informs me that he purchased this variety at the New Plymouth Post Office in April. At the Christchurch Chief Post Office some of the sheets on sale at the time of writing are perf. 14 and some are perf. 14 x 15. Whether both perforations will continue to be used in future remains to be seen. But in view of the fact that the Government Printer occasionally has some difficulty in keeping up the supplies of the lower value stamps he will probably find it necessary to keep all the perforating machines in commission, and it would not be surprising to find other values of the surface-printed stamps appearing with the new comb perforation gauging 14 all round.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter October 1962

NEW ZEALAND STAMPS AS I SEE THEM – (Continued) by Campbell Paterson

In the September Newsletter I dealt with the 1d Full-faces up to the Richardson dull orange on white paper of 1858-1861. I had similarly dealt with the 1d London print in August. I have now decided that it would be better to deal with the stamps in sets rather than in values. Therefore I will now go back to the London 2d and 1/-, the Richardson blue paper 2d and 1/- and the Richardson white paper 2d, 6d and 1/-. From there on I will deal with each complete set in turn.

2d London Print: This stamp is almost always on paper more or less blued, though the blueing is nothing like so intense as in the Richardson blue paper issues of course. Some copies are found with the paper practically white, but I would consider it foolish to pay a greatly enhanced price for a white paper example, as bleaching is possible. The 2d London is always readily recognisable from any other 2d on Star paper, as it has a greenish tinge in the blue ink not seen in later issues. Criticism of another firm's prices is always invidious, but I cannot help feeling that the SG £50 for a used copy is too high. Even for a really superb copy where the sky is the limit it must be seldom that this not too rare stamp fetches £50. In mint it is another story. Certainly one rarely sees either of the other London values mint, but neither does one see the 2d mint. I consider that all catalogues are equally at fault that price the 2d mint much lower than the 1d or 1/-.

1/- London Print: In as much as this stamp is not dissimilar in shade to some of the yellow-green Davies prints that came later, one is largely dependent on the blueing of the paper of the London for certain identification. Yet some of the London 1/- are on white or nearly white paper, so it would seem there could be mistakes made in identification. This, fortunately, is not so. The answer lies on the front of the stamp, not the back. Even if the back seems to be quite white, the true London 1/- shows traces of frontal blueing in the margins surrounding the design. This usually takes the form of small bluish patches, uneven in shape and size. If such "bleeding" of blue into the frontal margins can be found on a yellow-green 1/- it can be taken that no further proof of London identity is called for. This stamp is generally believed to be rarer mint than even No. 1.

2d Richardson "Blue Paper": This is not a rare stamp and I believe that our figure of £15 for a finest used copy is more in line than the SG £25. It is not a stamp that ever could cause doubt as to identity as the blue paper is easily recognised. As in the 1d on the same paper, papermaker's watermarks are sometimes found and are attractive pieces. Occasionally copies are found with manuscript as well as bar cancellations. I recall a particularly fine example from "Whangarei Heads". The stamp is rare in fine mint condition.

1/- Richardson "Blue Paper": Again a readily recognisable stamp from its blue paper, this is a strangely difficult item to obtain with good margins – so much so that I would say a widely margined, lightly cancelled copy is worth a sizable premium. The blue paper does not combine well with the rather pale green ink used, so that this is not often a very attractive stamp – its general appearance is usually rather washed out

New Zealand Stamp Exhibition Dates

Blenpex 2012

12-14 October 2012

A Specialised Stamp and Postcard Exhibition, the Marlborough Lines Stadium, Kinross Street, Blenheim.

Upper Hutt 2013

13-16 September 2013

A Specialised National Exhibition.

GOODS 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.*

FIRST SIDEFACES Perforated 12½ Used (Cont).

Note regarding GST for local buyers in New Zealand. There will be no GST added to the sale prices. However all prices will be subject to the addition of 10% buyer's commission inclusive of GST.

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|--------|---|-------|
| 514(a) | C3a 3d Deep Brown p.12½ Used Very fine used example. | \$200 |
| (b) | Or C3a Another (dated) FE 81 | \$200 |
| (c) | Or C3a Copy with obliterator "5" (Timaru) | \$200 |
| (d) | C3a Magnificent block of four, well-centred with W20 – Tutaenui (blued paper) (photo page 16) | \$795 |
| (e) | C3a Pair with dated "Sheffield" coin-type CDS 12 MY 81. Fine. | \$375 |
| (f) | Or C3a block of four with light obliterator throughout, blued paper. Lower two units slightly faded. (photo page 16) | \$500 |
| (g) | C3a(Z) Commercially used copy with double perforations at left hand side, 50% fragmented. | \$250 |

Covers

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------|
| 514(h) | 1876 (11 MR) Wellington to Glasgow, superb cover of brilliant appearance combining 3d and 6d values, p.12½. 9d rate to UK via <i>Brindisi in force 2 Jan 1873 to 2 October 1876</i> . B/S at Glasgow 6 May 1876. Covers of the 3d value are very rare and this is a very fine one. The cover has been cut down before addressing and use. Lovely item. | \$1495 |
| (i) | 1875 (21 MY) Wellington to Auckland Province p.12½ used with 1d and 2d to make up treble internal standard rate. B/S Auckland 31 May 1875. New Zealand Insurance Company cover endorsed "per Phoebe". Stamps postmarked with multiple strikes of the Wellington "W" duplex obliterator. | \$950 |
| (j) | 1881 (23 FE) Nelson to London. Magnificent 10d rate cover making up twice the basic 2d rate <i>Printed Matter rate, plus 6d Registration fee</i> . 61 days in transit after the <i>SS City of New York</i> broke down. Cover endorsed "Registered per Book Post". Pair and single of 3d p.12½ and single 1d p.12½. Also features unusual type of oval Registration mark in red, with "Nelson" 4mm high. Front only with faults and slight frontal adhesion. | \$1395 |

- | | | |
|--------|---|-------|
| 515(a) | C4a 4d Indian Red p.12½ Magnificent used example, Wellington CDS well off the face. | \$200 |
| (b) | Or C4a Commercially used example with "16" obliterator, central | \$185 |
| (c) | Or C4a example on blued paper marking off the face. Fine. | \$200 |
| (d) | C4a Fine used copy with transient flaw on neck. | \$225 |
| (e) | Or C4a Copy in darker shade. | \$200 |
| (f) | Or C4a blued paper | \$215 |
| (g) | Or C4a copy with inverted watermark | \$250 |

Covers

- | | | |
|--------|--|--------|
| 515(h) | 1876 Dunedin local letter, pair of C4a pays 8x 1d "Drop Letter" rate for letters delivered at the office of posting. Fine used. | \$1495 |
| (i) | 1878 (20 JY) Kapanga to UK via San Francisco. Proving cover showing use of the Coromandel barred oval at Kapanga. 4d + 2d rate (6d) to UK and two strikes of "Coromandel" barred oval. Flap torn (Mourning) cover. | \$1125 |

515(j)	1879 (22 JA) Napier to London. Cover endorsed via Brindisi, franked by 2d + 6d p.12½. Pair 4d p.12½ added to make double (1s 4d) rate to UK via Brindisi. B/S Napier 22 Jan, Wellington 23 Jan. The ship left Bluff only on 15 th January: 75 days in transit. If sent via San Francisco the cover would have arrived 23 days earlier on the 16 th March. <i>Flap torn and some faults.</i>	\$1250
(k)	1879 (1 JY) Christchurch to England. Pair 4d p.12½ franks 8d rate UK via Brindisi (<i>rate valid from 3 Oct 1876</i>) b/s Ludlow, Aug 27 1879, cover pinhole but very, very fine. (photo front cover)	\$1100
(l)	1878 (22 OC) Timaru to Perth, Scotland. Two copies 4d p.12½, pay 8d rate via Brindisi, arr. Perth 16 Dec 1878. B/S Port Chalmers 22 Oct (<i>denoting southward movement of mail in NZ to connect with Brindisi Service</i>). Flap torn. One unit worn perfs.	\$875
516(a)	C5a 6d Blue p.12½ Blue shade in very fine condition.	\$35
(b)	Or C5a Very Deep Blue example (unusual).	\$40
(c)	Or C5a Fine used watermark inverted.	\$175
(d)	Or C5a copy issued imperforate.	\$150
516(e)	Cover 1879 (15 AP) Wellington to London, very, very fine cover with light strike of duplex cancellation and London receiving 7 JU 1879 (front only) (photo page 13)	\$175
516(f)	C5a Fine commercially used block of four, well-centred paler shade.	\$250
(g)	Or C5a Onga Onga m/s	\$125
(h)	Or C5a ALF reversed (CU)	\$130
516(i)	Cover 1879 (31 JA) Dunedin to Ontario late use <i>showing 6d rate to Canada via San Francisco</i> . B/S Windsor, Hamilton and Jarvis (all Ontario) 5 MAR 1879, h/s "5" indicates 5c charge for transit from USA to Canada, small tears otherwise fine.	\$525
516 (j)	1879 (18 SEP) Napier to London 6d p.12½ used with pair 1d p.12 x 11½ <i>showing 8d rate to UK via Brindisi</i> . B/S Napier 16 (Sept), London receiving mark in red, small faults otherwise superb.	\$395
(k)	1878 (JU 25) Christchurch to London end. "via Suez". Front only (C5a)	\$100
(l)	Blued paper C5a 1880 (10 JUNE) Taylorville to London. Exceptionally late use, proving cover with manuscript 'T' of Taylorville. B/S Wanganui 11 June, London 4 August 1880. Brilliant item showing early heavy blueing to paper. (C5a 6d)	\$375
(m)	Or 1875 (MAY 7) Napier local letter. 2d C2a p.12½ showing heavy blueing, stamp well-tied.	\$195
(n)	1875 (6 DEC) Auckland to Tongatabu the Friendly Isles. C5a 6d p.12½ franks this lovely item. Endorsed. "per Tongatabu". Boxed "Too Late" h/s, no arrival markings, fine destination, minor spotting.	\$895
516(o)	1879 (24 MAR) Wellington to California C5a 6d franks. "Paid All" in red and circular San Francisco "Paid All" marking April 24 th . Minor flap damage and tears at top. (photo page 16)	\$325

516(p)	Cover posted shipside to Cambridge, England (B/S 12 May 1879). Two copies C5a 6d Blue cancelled lightly in crayon (purple). Small "MPO" hand stamp in red. 1/- (double rate) postage for mail at shipside. <i>The only known New Zealand Marine Post Office marking or cover used in association with the First Sidefaces.</i> A previous Marine Post Office cover sent nine years before is a 6d "Chalon Head" and has no hand stamp only a m/s endorsement. <i>This cover must have been cancelled by Albert E. Cresswell, Mail Agent or Donald Robertson, Assistant Agent on the SS Australia at sea on or earlier 1st April 1879 when the Marine PO was opened after departure from Auckland for San Francisco.</i> Flap torn and slight soiling but this is an item of major marine postal history importance.	\$2100
516(q)	1877 (15 JA) Auckland to Canada. Two copies of C2a and two copies of C5a franks this important cover. H/S "Detained for 8d Additional Postage" and "More to Pay". <i>The cover was detained when posted at Auckland at single 8d rate to Canada, because letters to other colonies could only be forwarded if fully prepaid.</i> Further 6d and 2d stamps affixed, cancelled next day 16 JA 1877 at Auckland. B/S Woodstock, Ontario 23 February 1877. Another extremely important item. H/S large "5" in black denotes mail via USA to Canada.	\$1100
516(r)	1877 (8 FE) Wellington to Glasgow. 6d p.12½ used with 3 x 2d 1/- double rate to UK via San Francisco. B/S Glasgow Sorting Tender 27 March 1877. <i>(photo page 16)</i>	\$495
517(a)	C6a 1/- Green p.12½. Very fine used and well-centred example in Deep Green.	\$175
(b)	Or C6a in Green	\$175
(c)	Or either shade in commercially used example.	\$100
(d)	C6a Finely centred and lightly commercially used example with inverted watermark.	\$575
(e)	C6a(X) 1/- p.12½ ditto fine commercially used example with double perforations 12½ in right hand margin, unpriced in CP.	\$525
(f)	Or C6a another example in similar condition, double perforations in left hand margin.	\$500
(g)	C6a ditto. Remarkable inter-panular block of four, commercially used with two rows of perfs in wide gutter vertically. The vertical row of perfs for the right hand vertical pair is displaced to the left in the gutter giving the appearance of double perforations (which it is not). Spectacular item. <i>(photo page 16)</i>	\$695
517(h)	Cover 1878 (25 JA) Napier to London. 1/- well-tied pays double rate via San Francisco per SS City of New York. London receiving cancellation 18 MR 1878, small tears. <i>(photo page 16)</i>	\$495
517(i)	1877 (JAN) Raglan to France. 1/- p.12½ and 6d deeply blued p.12½ Pay Double 9d rate to France via San Francisco (in force to early 1877). Raglan obliterator (59 in bars). B/S Auckland 18 JAN, Paris à Caen TPO 27 Mar 1877, red M/S 3 denotes cross-Channel charge. London paid, London mark in transit. Very interesting rate and route/markings, slightly worn but fine condition.	\$1275

Cont. on page 14.

Nº 001952

84(b)

84(k)

Douglas McKean Esq
 To Messrs Sam Potter Esq
 15 Great St Helens
 London, E.

516(e)

T699831

81(a)

85(a)

WT 2912:73

83(b)

First Sidefaces covers, Cont. from page 12.

- 517(j) **1875 (16 DEC)** Onehunga to London Very fine large cover with two strikes of "4" Onehunga A cancel. (Very late use). B/S Onehunga 16 Dec, Auckland 17 Dec 1875. London receiving mark in red. Frontally very clean cover if soiled and faults on back. 1/- + 6d p.12½, pay 6d treble rate to UK via San Francisco. Very fine. *(photo front cover)* \$1195

- (k) **1878 (27 MY)** Auckland to France. Magnificent large item (21cm x 9.5 cm), one pair and strip of three **C6a 1/-** and **C4a 4d** make up 5s/4d. **This is the highest franking recorded for any cover of the First Sideface era.** Endorsed via Frisco. *Via San Francisco and England was the cheapest rate at 8d per ½ ounce for an unregistered cover such as this.* Cover must have weighed between 3½ and 4 ounces. London transit "PAID" mark in red 8 JY 78 and French double concentric CDS 8 JUIN 1878 "ANGL. AMB. Calais. In red. B/S Pontorson 9 JUIN 78". Worn and some creases not affecting adhesives cond. Generally very good. Very important item. *(photo p.4)* \$2750

- (l) **1878 (14 JA)** Christchurch to Shropshire. **2 x 1/- C6a + 1 x C3a 3d** make up to 2s/3d rate "via Brindisi". *The reduction of the postage rate to 8d per ½ ounce took effect 3rd October 1876. The 2s/3d rate indicates a letter paid at the previous rate of 9d. Postage may have been overpaid.* Cover heavily creased at one end and tears at top. Slightly worn and faded but otherwise condition good. Most interesting rate. *(photo page 4)* \$1375

RECENT PURCHASES

- 80(a) **FO4b 1907-8 ½d green Mt Cook Official p.14** Lower selvedge block of nine, some minor endemic gum crinkles but a lovely clean block unhinged mint. (Cat \$540). UHM \$425
- 81(a) **K13e 1925 George V ½d Green** Top right corner selvedge pair, sheet Serial No. T699831 UHM. *(photo page13)* \$35
- (b) **K13e(W)** pair worn plate, extreme examples, heavy hinge (Cat \$30). \$10
- (c) **K13e(W)** ditto single extreme example LHM. \$10
- (d) **K13e(W)** dated pair, very extreme examples, worn plate 8 May 1935 FU. \$10
- (e) **K13f(Z) 1927 George V ½d Green p.14** pair worn plate, extreme example with major loss of design at top, heavy hinge. \$30
- Covers**
- 82(a) **1935 Feb 19 K15b 1d Field Marshal, K19c 3d Chocolate** on Registered advertising cover, Christchurch R1190 to Saskatchewan, Canada backstamps 23 March 1935 Calgary, 24 March 1935 Regina. \$45
- (b) **1938 Feb 26 L1b ½d Fantail** postmarked Taihape slogan on neat BNZ Taihape envelope to BNZ Bulls. \$20
- (c) **1937 Feb 11 LO2d 1d Kiwi Official** with good shift of Official overprint to right, OHMS envelope, NZ Post & Telegraph Dept., Wellington to USA with contents. (see pages 6,7) \$50
- 83(a) **L13c(Y) 1936 2/- Captain Cook** top selvedge pair R1/4 COQK flaw. Fine UHM (Cat \$315). *Special Price* \$150
- (b) **L13f(3)(Q) 1942 2/- Captain Cook p.12½** lower selvedge block of four in dark shade with typical re-entry characteristics UHM (Cat \$300) UHM *(photo page 13)* \$200

- 84(a) X7e 1947 Life Insurance no VR 1/2d Green** multiple watermark. A complete sheet of 120 in clean UHM condition. This is the printing on the Wiggins Teape paper with the gum, a brownish hue made to a new formula produced by the Dominion Laboratory, Wellington. The sheet Serial No. is 001952 and the sheet contains the listed flaw **X7e(Z)**, R6/4 line in sky and the further listed Volume II flaw, R3/12 long first stroke of 'A' in 'INSURANCE'. Recurring plate flaws continue in this printing and almost every stamp in this sheet of 120, develops some slight characteristic. Quite a chance here for the specialist New Zealand Government Life Insurance collector.
(Cat \$1,825) UHM \$395
If unsold as a complete sheet, we will break to produce:
- (b) **X7e** top right corner sheet Serial No. selvedge block of six. (*photo p. 13*) \$90
 - (c) **X7e** top left corner selvedge block of six with start bars and bars. \$90
 - (d) **X7e** block of four R3/12 long 'A' of 'INSURANCE' flaw \$85
 - (e) **X7e(Z)** block of four R6/4 line in sky flaw. \$85
 - (f) **X7e** block of four R7/12 heavy plate wear top of lighthouse almost missing. \$85
 - (g) **X7e** R10/1 block of four vertical top of lighthouse lines missing. \$85
 - (h) **X8g 1944 Life Insurance no VR 1d Red** block of four with good retouched sky examples UH/LH (Cat \$90) \$65
 - (i) **X10d 1937 Life Insurance no VR 2d Yellow p.14** left selvedge block of four with listed Volume I flaw R9/2, broken frame below first 'T' of 'DEPARTMENT'. UH/LH \$90
 - (j) **X12d 1947 Life Insurance 6d Pink no VR** top selvedge block of four with bars UHM \$200
 - (k) **X12d** Lower right corner selvedge block of four with R10/12 flaw, missing 'X' in 'SIX' (only traces remain). UHM (*photo page 13*) \$295
- 85(a) Y19a 1939 Postage Due 1/2d Green** lower right corner selvedge Serial No. block of four No. WTU291273 used postmarked 15 Nov 1940. (*photo page 13*) \$80

Health Miniature Sheets

- 86(a) TM50(X) 1978** Miniature sheet with imprint centred UHM \$50
- (b) **TM50(X) 1978** ditto Used \$60
- (c) **TM61b 1989** World Stamp Expo '89 overprint UHM \$30
- (d) **TM61b 1989** ditto Used \$30
- (e) **TM67b 1995** Stampex '95 overprint UHM \$16

OCTOBER SPECIAL

NZ Smiling Boys

T3a-b We find ourselves overstocked on the 1931 Health Red Boy and Blue Boy sets, mint and used. For October 2012 Newsletter paid up subscribers only, we can offer these very special prices.

- 31(a)** Set LHM \$175
- (b) Set Used \$195

NB: One only each per client please.



514(d)



514(f)



517(g)



516(r)



516(o)



517(h)

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