

CAMPBELL PATERSON'S NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

This Newsletter gives valuable information. Retain for reference purposes.

Vol. 7 No. 8—March 1956

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N.Z. NOTES and COMMENT

(By Campbell Paterson)

Southland Set — 2d Whaling: Mr Dexter has been studying the 2d and reports: On Plate 1A a great deal of retouching of frame lines has been done and this is best seen at the top of the left frame on R4/1, 4/6, 8/6 and 10/6. Practically the whole of the left frame shows clear retouching on R9/1, 14/6. A small extension of the top frame line (possibly cracking?) can be seen at the N.W. corner of R15/1, 19/6. The best examples of top frame recutting are R11/6 and R18/6. On plate 1B a clear graver slip is seen in the extreme N.W. corner of R8/6.

3d Cow, etc.: A sheet value block from Plate 1B has been seen with quite an extensive plate crack between the figures "£1/10/0" and the top of the stamp below. A point about the 2d and 3d Southlands which should be recorded is that the perforating is almost certainly done before the sheets 1A and 1B are quillotined apart. In other words, the perforating machine is a double-header — something new to me.

8d Takahe: I early noticed on the 8d sheet that some impressions seemed distinctly darker (as to the frames) than the general run. I have not had time for any detailed examination, but R3/14 and 4/19 both how distinct if minor doubling around NEW ZEALAND, while on R1/7 there is a general thickening of the frame in the top half of the stamp.

The 8d centre plate is interesting. Our attention was called by Mr D. W. Marsden to some differences occurring to two short lines below the bird's right foot. On a stamp where the centre and frame are properly placed these lines lie above and **parallel** with the TAK of TAKAHE. But if readers will look at any copies on hand they will probably find no lines there at all, for they show up only on the stamps of the **last vertical column on the right**. Following Mr Marsden's hint, Mr Keatley found both lines on R7/20 and 8/20, but on 6/20 the top one had virtually disappeared. The lower line remained stable on stamp No. 20 of Rows 5, 4, 3 and 2, but on R1/20 it too had started to fade out. In the 19th (second from the right) vertical column, starting at the bottom stamp, small traces of this line remain, but these disappear when R1/19 is reached. For the rest of the one sheet that we have examined here there are no longer any lines to be seen. Actually on the two stamps (R7/20 and 8/20), which show both lines, R8/20 shows them as rather weak whereas 7/20 has them strongly, but this may be without significance. One thing we have learnt from this "mystery of the fading lines" is that the plate has obviously been laid down in vertical columns commencing at the bottom left of the plate, each column being started at the bottom. (The left of the plate is the right of the sheet of stamps.)

Elizabeth Set: Mr R. Lawson reports that the Stamps Branch, Wellington, gives December 1st as the first day of issue of the 1½d with larger figures.

Our Mr Keatley has discovered a 1/6 Q.E. with blurred centre. The stamp was one in a vertical coil pair. The blurring gives the familiar "blotting paper" effect, but no indication of albino impression can be seen.

Queen Elizabeth Booklets Plated: Since I wrote the Notes for February, Mr Dexter has given me some more information as to his method of allocating single panes to their correct positions in their parent blocks of 30. (It will be recalled that the complete sheet of 210 impressions is first cut up into seven blocks of 30 stamps each—three stamps wide and ten stamps deep, each book of 30 being later cut into five panes of six stamp, each. To deal satisfactorily with these blocks and panes one needs a system of numbering and lettering. The easiest is to assign a number to each block of 30, calling the left-most block No. 1 and so on across the sheet to that on the

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1935 - 47 PICTORIAL PLATES

Present stocks of Plate blocks are excellent—the following list contains an unusual number of the scarcer plates—at cut rate prices. Blocks of 4 unless stated.

250 1935 Single Watermark Plates:

L1a	½d Fantail, Plates 1A, 1B, each	4/-
L2a	1d Kiwi, Plates A1, A2, B1, each	2/6
L2b	ditto. Perf 13½ x 14, very fine and scarce block B2	52/6
L3a	1½d Cooking. Perf 14 x 13½, scarce Plate 1A, 45/-; Plate 1B	20/-
L3b	ditto. Perf 13½ x 14, scarce Plate 1A, 45/-; Plate 1B	17/6
L4a	2d Whare. Plates 1A, 1B, each	6/6
L5a	2½d Mt. Cook. Perf 13-14 x 13½ Plate 1	6/6
L5b	2½d Mt. Cook. Perf 13½ x 14 Plate 1	6/6
L7a	4d Mitre Peak. Perf 14 comb. A double strip of 20 from the bottom of the Plate 1 sheet. This is scarce, as the necessity for collecting strips across the sheet was not realised during the currency of this issue. The strip contains the block with the three well-known retouches to the word MITRE. The whole is a little affected by age, but not "rusty." The strip	40/-
L8b	5d Swordfish. Perf 13½ x 14 Plate 1	27/6
L9a	6d Harvesting Plate 1. This plate block is in pristine condition, but the number is partly cut away by the guillotine. Quite scarce	12/-
L10a	8d Tuatara Plate A2	12/-
L12a	1/- Tui Plate A1. Finest condition, very scarce; cheap at	60/-
L13a	2/- Capt. Cook Plate 1, perf 13-14 x 13½. Really fine and scarce	90/-
L13b	Ditto Plate 1, the scarcer perf 13½ x 14. A beautiful block	120/-
L14a	3/- Mt. Egmont perf 13-14 x 13½, Plate 1, perfect block	90/-
L14b	Ditto, perf 13½ x 14 Plate 1, perfect block	90/-

251 1936-47 Multiple Watermark Plates:

L1b	½d Fantail. Plates 1A, 1B (small figures), each 2/-; 1A (large figures)	6/6
L2d	1d Kiwi Plates A3, A4, B3, B4, each	2/-
L3d	1½d Cooking, Plates 1A (scarce), 40/-; Plate 1B	15/-
L4b	2d Whare 14 x 13½ Esparto, Plates 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, each, 1/8; 3A, 3/-; 3B, 2/6; 4B	6/6
L4c	ditto Blitz perf 14, Plates 2A, 2B, each	13/6
L4d	ditto Blitz perf 14 x 15, Plates 2A, 2B, each	20/-
L4e	ditto Blitz perf 12½, Plates 2A, 2B, each	3/-
L4f	ditto. Coarse paper 14 x 13½. Plates 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, each, 1/6; 4B, 2/6; 5, 5A, 5B, each	1/-
L5c	2½d Mt. Cook 13-14 x 13½ Plate 1	8/6
L5d	ditto perf 14 line Plate 3	7/6
L5e	ditto perf 14 comb Plate 3	6/6
L5f	ditto perf 13½ x 13½ Plate 4	1/6
L6b	3d Maori Girl scarce Plate 2 (full number showing)	40/-
L7b	4d Mitre Peak Perf 14 x 13½ (blocks of 4) Plates 1, 2, 2A, 2B, each	4/-
L7c	ditto special offers. The rare perf 14 line Plates 3A, 2B in blocks, each 100/-; in double strip of 20, exceedingly scarce thus	£25
L7d	ditto Blitz perf 12½. Double strip of 20, 35/-; in blocks, 3, 2B, each	9/-
L7e	ditto Perf 14 x 14½. In blocks, Plates 2A, 2B, 4, each 2/6; Plates 1, 5-1, each 5/-; in double strip, Plate 4-2A	16/6
L8c	5d Swordfish Perf 13-14 x 13½ Plate 1, pale or deep shade, each	12/6
L8d	ditto Perf 12½ Plate 1 on Esparto paper, each	17/6
L8e	ditto Perf 12½ Plate 2, on Coarse paper, each	17/6
L8f	ditto Perf 13½ x 13½ Rare Plate 1, £5; Plates 2 or 3, each	6/6
L9c	6d Harvesting Plate 2 Perf 12½ (includes a re-entry)	6/6
L9d	ditto Plate 2. Scarce perf 14½ x 14 on Esparto paper, bargain	50/-
L9e	ditto Perf 14½ x 14 coarse paper Plates 2, 3, each	5/-
L10b	8d Tuatara 14 x 13½ Sideways wmk. The very good A2 block with or without perfs through the lower selvedge	45/-
L10c	ditto perf 14 x 13½ Upright wmk Plate 3	6/-
L10d	ditto perf 12½ Plate 3	4/6
L10e	ditto perf 14 x 14½ Plates 3 or 4	5/-
L12b	1/- Tui Perf 14 x 13½ Esparto paper Plate A1	9/-
L12c	ditto Perf 12½. A scarce block Plate A1	60/-
L12d	ditto Perf 14 x 13½ coarse paper Plate A1	5/-

L13e 2/- Capt. Cook. Very scarce and fine Plate 1 block including the major retouch of R9/2 (hill redrawn)	£6
L13f ditto Plate 1, including the variety as in L13e	30/-
L13g ditto Perf 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Scarce Plate 1, 60/-; Plate 2, 22/6; Plate 3 ..	30/-
L14d 3/- Egmont 13-14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Very fine block, Plate 1 (bargain)	£6
L14e ditto Perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Scarce perf. Plate 1 (Cat. £14)	£9
L14f ditto Perf 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Not to be confused with L14g, this is one of the scarcest 3/- Plate blocks. Plate 1	90/-
L14g ditto Perf 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Plate 1	27/6

INSPECTOSCOPES AGAIN IN STOCK!

After a very long wait we are once again able to offer this most superior torch magnifying glass. The latest shipment is slightly cheaper than before and this we pass on to our customers as a reduction in the retail price. Also, for the first time, our wholesalers have let us have supplies of Inspectoscopes ready fitted for use off a light socket, no batteries being required. These are strongly recommended. There is no better glass than the Inspectoscope—get one now and enjoy the finer points of the game!

COMMEMORATIVE PLATES

It is a long time since we could advertise these lines. Stocks are not large in some cases, so please order early.

252	1935 Jubilee:	
(a)	Complete set of all issued plates, in blocks, being Nos. 1 and 2 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d value, Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the 1d and No. 5 of the 6d value. Finest condition, an excellent set	65/-
(b)	Plate 5 of the 6d in block. This is not in perfect condition, but of good appearance and cheap at (Cat. 60/-)	35/-
(c)	Plate 2 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d at 9d; Plates 3, 6 or 7 of the 1d, each	1/-
253	1936 Chamber of Commerce:	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d green. Complete set of all 4 positions of Plate 1, 3/-; single blocks from any position except bottom left, each	9d
	1d red. Plate 1, single blocks either lower left or lower right, each 1/-; Plate 2, top right position	1/3
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d blue. Plate 1, either lower position	8/6
	4d purple. Plate 1. Top left or bottom right position	10/-
	6d brown. Plate 1, top right or bottom right position	7/6
254	1936 Anzacs:	
(a)	Complete set of 4 plate numbers in each value. The complete lot of 8 plates	17/6
(b)	Complete set of 4 plates in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d + $\frac{1}{2}$ d only	7/6
(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d value. All positions except bottom left, each	2/-
(d)	1d value. All positions except top left, each	2/6

INSPECTOSCOPE TORCH MAGNIFYING GLASSES

Battery Model, with clear plastic head (so that no power is used in the day time) — 63/-.

Power Model (also with clear head), ready for use off any light socket — 95/-.

255	1940 Centennial Plates:	
(a)	1d value, Plates C1, D1, I2, I3, I4, I5, I6, J2, J4, J6, each	1/6
(b)	1d value, the scarce Plate J5, special offer (Cat. 35/-)	25/-
(c)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d value, Plates A1, A2, each	2/-
(d)	2d value, Plates A2, B1, D4, E6, F6, G6, H10, each	2/6
(e)	3d value, Plate A2, 5/-; 5d A1, 5/-; 6d A1, 6/-; 7d A1, 32/6; 8d A1	8/6
(f)	10d value (overprinted), Plates A1, A2, C1, C2, the complete set of 4, 25/-; Plates A2, C2, each	6/-
256	Otago Centennial Plates:	
(a)	Complete set of all plates issued: 1d, A1, A2, B1, B2; 2d, A1, A2, B1, B2; 3d Plate 2; 6d Plate A1. The fine complete lot	17/6
(b)	1d, Plates A1, A2, B2, each, 1/-; 2d, A2, B1, B2, each	2/-
(c)	3d, Plate 2, 2/-; 6d Plate A1	3/6

COLLECTIONS WANTED!

We are literally desperate to buy big, top-class collections of **all pre-1935 New Zealand stamps**. Stocks are so low that a seller's opportunity exists such as does not often occur. Even small collections of the right material would be welcome—also single rarities. Even if you do not have such a collection yourself, you may know of someone who has. **Put us in touch with him and if a deal eventuates you will find us expressing our appreciation in a practical manner.** This could mean quite a big thing for you in the case of a large collection.

NOTES.

extreme right, which becomes No. 7. Since each block of 30 is cut into five panes, assign letters to these, the top pane being A and so on down to the bottom pane E. The individual stamps in each pane are numbered 1 to 6; Nos. 1 to 3 are the top row and Nos. 4 to 6 the lower row. A moment's thought will show that if I wish (for instance) to refer to the middle stamp in the lower row on the middle pane cut from the third block of 30, I just have to refer to "stamp No. 5 in pane 3C," or more briefly still, "Pane 3C/5." That being explained, I can now give Mr Dexter's list of the more easily seen varieties he found on 3d Booklet panes. They are:

Prominent retouches are found in the right frame line on 1C/4, 1E/3, 4 and 6, 2C/2, 2E/1, 5C/6. Minor retouches to the same line appear on 1D/6 and 4C/6. On 1B/6 a prominent scratch in the white margin (directly under the bottom star) lines up with its continuation over the R of "E11R" on 1C/3.

It will be apparent to anyone who cares to think this out that in the early stages Mr Dexter, while able to "place" a pane as to its parent block of 30 (using the perfs as his guide), would not be able to identify the pane (as A, B, C, D or E) simply because it showed a variety. He found sufficient flaws, retouches, etc., to allow him to recognise (as different from all others) every one of the 35 panes—but that was not to say he could "place" each one exactly in its correct position. Once he dropped to it that in fact five Booklets were completed in all detail before they were guillotined apart (see February Notes) things became easier. This was an important discovery, for it followed that if one pane in a Booklet was known to be a "B" pane, then all other panes in that Booklet must also be "B" panes, except when they had inverted watermark—in which case they must be "D" panes. (That takes a bit of thinking out, but once grasped is very simple.) Other examples: If one pane in a Booklet is known to be "A" all others with normal watermark will also be "A" and inverts will be "E"; on the other hand, if one pane is "C" all will be "C," whether inverted or normal—this because "C" is the central pane.

It was at this stage that it was noticed that some Booklets had either the top edge or bottom edge of their covers (and advertising pages) absolutely smooth, while none had **both** edges smooth and many had neither edge smooth. It was clear that these smooth edges had not been guillotined and it followed that they were from the top and bottom of the "five up" sheets of covers and advertising. In such top and bottom Booklets the panes of stamps must be either "A" or "E." There remained the necessity for the absolute identification of one pane as being from "B," one from "C" and one from "D." Mr Dexter (I understand) sent some likely panes (five, I think) to Wellington for comparison with the proof sheets, and when they came back he had the key to open the final lock. For one pane identified in a Booklet gave the identity of all other panes in that Booklet. They in turn, being known, gave the identity of their companions when they were found in other Booklets.

I am aware that to some all this will be mystifying; to others it will be a bore, but all will agree, I feel certain, that this was an outstanding piece of research. I should not fail to point out that as far as I know Mr Dexter did not study the 1d Booklet panes at all—concentrating entirely on the 3d—but the 1d is automatically plated too, since the position ("A," "B," etc.) of the 1d panes is given by the 3d panes in the same Booklet. Note that the 1d panes are plateable only if the plate positions of their companion 3d panes in the same Booklet are known.

ALL ORDERS TO

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Visitors are welcome at 115 Orakei Rd., Remuera, S.E.2.