

# C.P. NEWSLETTER

## MONTHLY

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Vol 37 No. 6 JANUARY 1986

A confidential source of information and advice for philatelists and collectors. Published by CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD., AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. Subscription \$15.00 Registered as a magazine at POHQ, Wellington.

ISSN 0112-8388

All lots offered in the Newsletter are unconditionally guaranteed as genuine and as described. They are offered subject unsold and will be sent on approval to known clients. Postage extra, please.

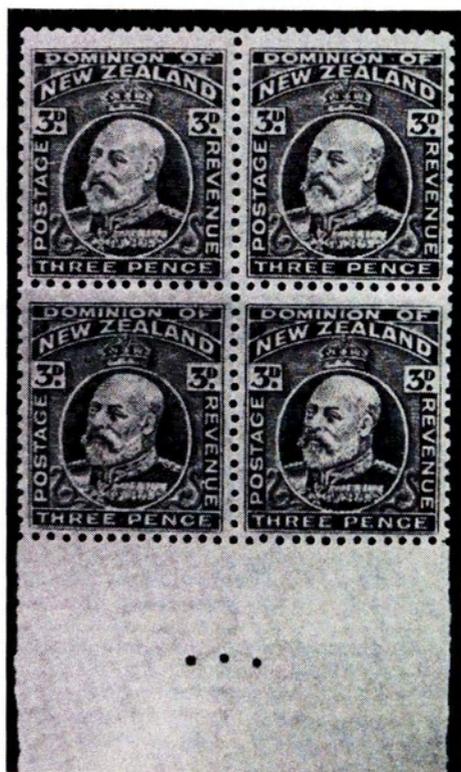
The information contained in this Newsletter is private to subscribers and unauthorised reproduction is expressly forbidden.

Postal orders to P.O. Box 5555, Auckland 1, New Zealand.

To obtain more detailed descriptions of the material offered in this Newsletter or to place orders, phone us COLLECT, NOW, on 793-086, Auckland.



## EXCELLENCE IN NEW ZEALAND STAMPS



*Lot 313 (c) "Three dot" plate marking in UHM block of four*

**CAMPBELL PATERSON LIMITED**  
P.O. Box 5555, Auckland 1, New Zealand  
Room 404 Canterbury Arcade  
Queen Street, Auckland.  
Telephone 793-086



UK: P.O. Box 17, Woking, Surrey, England



## STAMPWISE - WARWICK PATERSON

Leigh Mardon Printings - A Little More Light Don Smythe of Christchurch has been doing some intensive investigation of the methods by which Leigh Mardon number their sheets and indicate the order of printing. Don has kindly sent us a summary of the information he has garnered to date.

He writes: "The follow-up of my query regarding the 24¢ "Map" Definitive issue, will I am sure cause some eyebrows to be raised as to how can we now fully rely on philatelic standards on printing sequences, because mine have now been shot to pieces. Read on, I am sure you will understand why. To rest the matter, hopefully for one and all, I enclose the following for you to use as you wish.

Leigh Mardon not only introduced a unique plate block numbering system by the use of plate colour dots in boxes, but also the Print Number box was not used to indicate the number of printings of any one particular colour plate combination as was popularly believed, but was used as a means of recording the initial original order and subsequent replenishment orders placed by the Post Office. To use a section of a letter received from the Philatelic Bureau - quote: "*Plates are destroyed by this Printing Company after each replenishment order placed by the Post Office is satisfied. For instance, plates 11 and 21 with print No. 1 were destroyed when the initial order (print No. 1) was completed and supplied by the Post Office. When a further order was placed (print No. 2), new colour plates were prepared and used. Colour plates used during a print are not kept and used with subsequent prints.*" Therefore there are no reprints in this issue.

During the period of sale, the following printings were made. Each figure represents the number of dots appearing in the squares, in sequence.

### Perforation 12½ x 12½

First Order 111 March 1982 (Post Office 1st Day Issue, 1st April 1982)  
211 Somewhere between April and June 1982 (The first blue plate proved to be unsatisfactory and was replaced by the second blue plate).

Second Order 112 June 1982 (Post Office issue, Sept. 1982)  
122 Ditto - with new green plate

"Plate number 113 was printed, but this was apparently not issued for sale and was not received by the Post Office Philatelic Bureau." If it does exist it must be quite rare indeed.

New Perforation Change 14½ x 14: but otherwise as original issue.

Third Order 213 December 1982. (New blue plate)  
323 May 1983. (New blue plate and new green plate).

Fourth Order 114 October 1983. (Original plates - this printing only).

Fifth Order 115 July 1984  
215 November 1984. (New blue plate)  
225 Ditto. (New green plate)

Sixth Order 116 March 1985. (Original plates - this printing only).

PIONEER DAYS IN NORTHLAND

(Continued from last month)

The Rev. Henry Wyatt Cottle continues his observations of early colonial life in New Zealand. He tells how to make a good bread and meets some intriguing Maoris.

June 1864 - Settlers He (Charles Reid's father - another clergyman) had a great notion of coming out and joining his son. I have written him very strongly dissuading such a step. He likes his pint of claret every day and cannot eat his dinner before six; and his daughters are fine ladies delighting in balls. They would find it very hard work as house and kitchen maids (Reid is the only son). It is quite a mistake for ladies to come out here to find husbands. The very great majority of persons out here were small farmers and tradesmen in England. There are very few of the upper classes (whatever it may be in Canterbury or Wellington).

The Settlers Get Ahead One of our nearest neighbours came out a single man and some kind gentleman gave him £5 to make up his passage money. When he landed here he had only 7½d. A companion wished him to buy some beer, but he clubbed with some shipmates and bought a lot of potatoes on which they lived until they got work. He saved his wages, bought a horse and cart and, by degrees, got on. He has been married some years, gave £200 for 60 or 70 acres of land, part of which he has well cleared and has now four cart horses with which he goes out to work three or four days a week and seven or eight cows. His wife has lately been confined and Alice and Frances went to call and see the baby. A Scotch clergyman's wife happened to call and they sat chatting longer than they intended. When they thought of leaving they perceived that the good woman had set out her best tea things with some of the thickest cream and that they would likely offend if they left; so as it seemed to be taken for granted (according to the custom of the settlement) that they came for the purpose of staying for tea, all three without being asked quietly remained. The mistress of the house a few years ago was a servant. Now, without any presumption she is as good as her neighbours.

Farming The different books on New Zealand declare that no winter keep was necessary (for the stock). But we find that quite a mistake. Horses and oxen cannot work without hay or corn and milking cows also require dry food.

The Maoris The Maoris are many of them fine men and some well dressed, so you frequently meet with some who have good trousers, etc., without shoes and with a rug or blanket wrapped around their shoulders. Or with a very fine hat covered with muslin of three or four colours and nothing else worth picking up. They are good customers at the stores though they will not buy anything with the slightest flaw in it. A pocket looking-glass, perfumery and hair oil are in great demand amongst them. Settlers frequently employ them. They are capital hands at potato digging, leaving very few in the ground; if they haven't tools, they will use their fingers.

### JUNIOR SPOT FROM VAL MCFARLANE

LINE PERFORATIONS Are the simplest form of perforation in which the rows of stamps are punched in "Single Lines", the sheets then being turned sideways and the process repeated. Line perforated stamps can usually be identified by the fact that the intersecting holes at the corners of the stamps never (or rarely) precisely match.

## PIONEER DAYS (Contd.)

The Settlers The "Golden City" has brought the first lot of the Church of England immigrants. The land selected for them is farther from Auckland than that of the non-conformists. Mr. Walton pointed out the locality on his map to Thomas and said whatever poor wretches went there were sure to be starved, for there were neither roads nor water carriage.

July 1864 - Opportunity There are four carpenters in Whangarei, each has a house of his own and generally plenty of work. Just now work is slack, timber having risen from 16 shillings to 20 shillings. Everyone tries to do without a carpenter as much as possible on account of the expense. I employed one five days and paid him 8 shillings per day and his dinner (no beer) and he only worked from 8 to 5. An active willing young man he if were to be content with 5 or 6 shillings a day would be sure to get plenty of employment. At Auckland a great number of buildings are being put up and they are giving from 8 to 12 shillings per day (no beer or drink). Shoemakers also charge so high that few people have their shoes mended, but wear them until they almost drop off their feet. A shoemaker coming out should have a little capital to buy leather.

Favourite Foods Numbers of pumpkins are grown here and are eaten as vegetables when young and also when fully grown and mashed they are much liked. We were too late to grow any last year so we bought half a ton at 45 shillings. They will keep as long as we want them to. We read in books about pumpkin pie, but have not yet tried it nor have we tried the soup. They tell us it is very good and eaten like pea soup. In England it would be thrown to the dung heap.

The Maoris in Church It was my Sunday yesterday (to officiate) and as I was getting near the church I was told there were three Maori children to be christened. I had an interpreter for the important parts of the service. There were 12 or 15 men and women in the church during the morning service, but the christenings were not till after the service and they behaved quite as well as many in an English church. It is said that nothing is done for them out here. There is a schoolhouse, but no children attend so it is shut up.

Attitudes from Home What could Mrs. Reid be thinking of when she talked of her son studying for orders? They seem to have no idea what a colony in its infancy is. She wrote to us - "If your house leaked why do we not send to England for slate?"

Reid brought out two letters of introduction to the Bishop, one from a very old friend of His Lordship. The first Sunday after we arrived, he preached at a church close to our lodging, and after service, I introduced myself and showed him some of my testimonials. He said he was going out for a few days, but particularly requested that Mrs. Cottle and my daughters should call on Mrs. Selwyn. Reid accompanied them, Alice and Frances some days after. They saw the lady, but it was a very awkward affair, as the Bishop had never mentioned us to his wife, and from that time to this, neither

"About the Newsletter. I'm very satisfied about the information you are giving. I haven't noticed anything I'm missing and I feel you select the information which is up to date." -  
MH, Norway

we nor Reid have either heard from him or seen him. Yet his father writes that he hopes he calls and keeps up a frequent intercourse with the Bishop. Now, that is impossible as we are 70 miles from Auckland and it would take 8 or 9 days to go and come back.

The Failures As an example of the dangers of young men coming out without anyone to control them, two who accompanied us who were second class passengers and had very good and abundant outfits. One we know received £70 when he reached Auckland. Of him we heard within four months after our arrival that he had spent everything and had pawned his watch to pay his passage to Sydney on his way home, which I fear he will never reach. He could sketch very well and had some knowledge of music. The other joined the Volunteers after the War. He would have been entitled to 50 acres of good land and had he saved his pay might have done well, but he soon deserted. We last heard of him at the further end of the island. There is also a young man here who was educated at Harrow. His brother is an English clergyman, but he is working as a common labourer. I could give many more instances.

Discovery of Resources There has been a great deal of rain during August and the beginning of September and during the wet a piece of the bank of a tributary to a little river slipped down and disclosed a seam of coal two feet thick. It is on land belonging to the Maoris about two miles from here and four from the beach. The blacksmith here has tried it and pronounces it good. The other day Thomas brought up a piece as big as a walnut which he found in our river washed down no doubt from some of the banks in our ground or higher up the river. It has not caused much sensation, though if it proves a good seam of coal it will be more beneficial to the colony than the goldfields. More than hay. The coal used here comes from England and therefore judge how vastly a coalmine would benefit the country by affording coal at a reasonable price for steam operations. One of the reasons preventing the development of our steam navigation is the dearness of coal.

The Maoris in England You will see by the papers that the Maoris who arrived in England just before we left have returned. A young man named Sydney, a fine, tall well-made person of 25, 6'2" high resides in this neighbourhood. He and his wife attend our church. He always takes care to shake hands with the grantees. The other day when at the beach he came out of one of the stores to shake hands with me. His wife says she likes England and would willingly have remained if the Queen would have given them enough money. When asked what the English people thought of them, she said the poor people didn't think much of them, but the Lords and Dukes highly valued them.

Servants I should strongly advise any person coming out not to bring servants, unless they know them well. They get contaminated on the voyage, for an immigrant ship is a horrible school.

They want to see a little of colonial life and were determined to go to Auckland and have behaved very well and fairly stood to their bargain, which was to stay with us twelve months from the time of landing for the same wages paid at Harford (England) - Harriet £7 and Watson £6.12.0d., which with the fare

## PIONEER DAYS (Contd.)

out, £16, is good wages.

We only intend to keep one female servant. The work is very different to what it is in England. No front door to answer, no grates to be cleaned and no coal hods to be filled. The wood is brought, cut, up to the verandah and when the fire wants replenishing we open the window door and bring a log or two in. Both Watson and Harriet say that one girl could do the work very well and from £20 to £26 per year, besides food, is rather too much to pay for the luxury of a second girl who would have very little to do.

November 1864 - Staple Food Bread is made every day and as there is no yeast to be had a leaven is used (baking powders are frequently used by newcomers, but soon given up). Some make a kind of yeast by growing hops and boiling them with sugar. A very good and light bread is made with leaven. Frances's is very excellent. Our late servants were good hands and we consider our bread better or at least equal to any we get at our neighbours.

Opportunities It is a mistake for young gentlemen to come here expecting to get rich in a few years and return with a large fortune which was somewhat of Brown's idea. If they do come it should be with the full intention of making the colony their home and they should not come until they are old enough to act for themselves - at least 21 - or otherwise reside with some old settler for some years and then have sufficient capital to make a fair start. It would be a great advantage to a young man to attend an agricultural college for three or four terms, not to gain practical knowledge, but scientific. Persons who want managers prefer those who have been accustomed to cattle all their lives (for instance, small farmers) or those that they can order about - not gentlemen.

Colonial Ways Mr. Bassett is about 30 years old, his estate is upwards of 500 acres. He is a man of business, much respected, and has been elected to several colonial offices. He keeps four or five men and adheres to a custom formerly very common in England, all taking meals in the same room. Mr. Bassett gave £8,000 for his estate, but only paid £3,000 down. The other £5,000 is to be paid by yearly instalments and to show you how many settlers rough it, Mr. Bassett said when we apologised for having boxes for chairs and tables, that when he first went to his estate he had vegetable dishes, but first a cover then a dish got broken till at last they all disappeared and the potatoes were turned out of the saucepan onto the table unpeeled. Brown says that the turning-out system still continues. Of course, were he to place a lady at the head of the table there would be a great difference.

They do not wear waistcoats and cannot take watches out with them, so they hang up at home and are often forgotten to wind up. Thomas and Henry would be glad to sell their watches if they could get a fair price and have offered them at the beach.

*To be concluded . . .*

*"The Catalog far exceeded my expectations ... it is great!  
I wish other publishers of other countries would consider  
the loose-leaf feature.*

*Thank you again for the royal treat of the CP Catalog!" -  
RB Jr., Washington, D.C.*

## KING EDWARD VII - MINT

*Fine, fine material - all of it. Some becoming markedly scarcer - now is the time to fill gaps.*

- 311 (a) H1a, ½d. GREEN, p.14 x 15  
Yellow-green - UHM \$2.50: LH ..... \$2.00  
Green - UHM \$2.50: LH ..... \$2.00
- 312 (a) H2a, 2d. MAUVE, p.14 x 14½  
Mauve - UHM \$40: LH ..... \$30.00  
Deep Mauve - UHM \$45: LH ..... \$35.00  
Rosy Mauve - UHM \$40: LH ..... \$30.00  
Pale Mauve - UHM \$40: LH ..... \$30.00
- (b) H2a Ditto In corner blocks of six (UHM). Mauve and  
Rosy-mauve. Magnificent! ..... \$500.00  
 Or same shades in LH blocks of four ..... \$250.00
- 313 (a) H3a, 3d. CHESTNUT, p.14 x 14½  
Deep Chestnut - UHM \$40: LH ..... \$30.00  
Chestnut - UHM \$40: LH ..... \$30.00

BISTRE-BROWN The scarce one - one of the few we've  
 seen for years. VWLH ..... \$60.00

- (b) H3a Ditto Top Selvedge block of six - stamps UHM - shade  
Deep Chestnut. Glorious item ..... \$250.00

(c)

H3a Ditto **MAGNIFICENT RARITY!** In full bottom selvedge  
 block of four. Absolutely pristine UHM. The  
 "three dot" marking in bottom selvedge. One of the  
 two great NZ items this month ..... \$995.00



- 314 (a) H3b Ditto, Perf. 14 (line)  
Chestnut - UHM \$55: LH ..... \$40.00
- (b) H3b Ditto Block of four 2LH, 2 UHM. Superb example  
 showing line perf. .... \$175.00
- 315 (a) H3c, Perf. 14 x 13½  
Chestnut - UHM \$120: LH ..... \$80.00
- (b) H3c Ditto **SUPERB!** UHM block of four of the rarity with  
 top selvedge ..... \$450.00
- 316 (a) H4a, 4d. RED-ORANGE, perf. 14 x 14½  
Red-Orange - UHM \$50: LH ..... \$35.00
- (b) H4a Ditto Right selvedge block of four UHM ..... \$200.00
- 317 (a) H4b, perf. 14 (line)  
Red-orange - UHM \$50: LH ..... \$35.00

*"This was another very interesting selection. It's a pleasure to  
 do business with you." - RCT, Wellington*

## KING EDWARD VII (Contd.)

	(b) <u>H4b Ditto</u> Block of four 2 LH, 2 UHM - nice perf. proving piece (perfs intersect) .....	\$175.00
318	(a) <u>H4d, 4d. YELLOW, perf. 14 x 14½</u> <u>Bright Yellow</u> - UHM \$45: LH .....	\$30.00
	<u>Yellow</u> - UHM \$45: LH .....	\$30.00
	(b) <u>H4d Ditto</u> <u>Bright Yellow</u> Block of four UHM .....	\$180.00
	<u>Yellow</u> Block - super .....	\$180.00
319	(a) <u>H5a, 5d. BROWN, Perf. 14 (line)</u> <u>Deep Brown</u> - UHM \$40: LH .....	\$25.00
	<u>Deep Red-brown</u> - UHM \$50: LH .....	\$35.00
	(b) <u>H5a Ditto</u> <u>Deep Brown</u> - UHM block .....	\$160.00
	<u>Deep Red-brown</u> - UHM block .....	\$200.00
320	(a) <u>H5b Ditto, p. 14 x 14½</u> <u>Deep Brown</u> - UHM \$30: LH .....	\$20.00
	<u>Deep Red-brown</u> - UHM \$20: LH .....	\$10.00
	(b) <u>H5b Ditto</u> <u>Deep Brown</u> - Block UHM .....	\$120.00
	<u>Deep Red-brown</u> Block UHM .....	\$80.00
321	(a) <u>H5c, Perf. 14 x 13½</u> <u>Deep Red-brown</u> - UHM \$25: LH .....	\$15.00
	<u>Deep Brown</u> - UHM \$30: LH .....	\$20.00
	(b) <u>H5c Ditto</u> <u>Deep Red-brown</u> Block UHM .....	\$100.00
	<u>Deep Brown</u> - Block UHM .....	\$120.00
322	(a) <u>H5d Ditto, Two-perf Pairs</u> <u>Red-brown</u> - UHM vertical pair .....	\$125.00
	Or UHM two-perfs in block .....	\$250.00
323	(a) <u>H6a, 6d. CARMINE, perf. 14 (line)</u> <u>Carmine</u> - UHM \$60: LH .....	\$40.00
	<u>Deep Carmine</u> - UHM \$70: LH .....	\$50.00
	(b) <u>H6b, perf. 14 x 14½</u> <u>Carmine</u> - LH .....	\$30.00
	<u>Deep Carmine</u> - LH .....	\$40.00
	(c) <u>H6c, perf. 14 x 13½</u> <u>Carmine</u> - UHM \$100: LH .....	\$75.00
	<u>Deep Carmine</u> - UHM \$125: LH .....	\$90.00
	(d) <u>H6d Ditto, Two-perf pairs</u> - VVVLH pair - lovely. Cat \$500.	\$350.00
324	(a) <u>H7b, 8d. INDIGO-BLUE, p. 14 x 14½</u> <u>Indigo-blue</u> - UHM \$15: LH .....	\$5.00
	<u>Deep Bright Blue</u> - UHM \$25: LH .....	\$10.00
	(b) <u>H7b Ditto</u> <u>Indigo-blue</u> - 2 LH, 2 UHM block .....	\$45.00
	<u>Deep Bright-blue</u> - UHM block of four (top selvage) .....	\$100.00
325	(a) <u>H7c, perf. 14 x 13½</u> <u>Indigo-blue</u> - LH .....	\$10.00
	<u>Deep Bright Blue</u> - LH .....	\$10.00
326	(a) <u>H7d, Two-perf Pairs</u> <u>Indigo-blue</u> - UHM .....	\$120.00
	<u>Deep Bright Blue</u> - UHM/LH .....	\$100.00

327 (a)	<u>H7e, Perf. 14 (line)</u> Indigo-blue - UHM \$20: LH .....	\$15.00
	<u>No wmk. (single)</u> .....	\$50.00
328 (a)	<u>H8a, 1/- ORANGE-VERMILION, Perf. 14 (line)</u> Orange-vermilion - UHM \$175: LH .....	\$75.00
	Block of four 2 LH, 2 UHM \$550: UHM .....	\$700.00
329 (a)	<u>H8b, perf. 14 x 14 1/2</u> Orange-vermilion - UHM \$175: LH .....	\$75.00
	Corner (top right) block - 1LH, 3UHM .....	\$600.00
330 (a)	<u>USED - A COMPLETE SET - All values and colours - nine</u> <u>glorious stamps - all fine</u> .....	\$50.00

THIRD TYPE POSTAGE DUES

*Concluding a previous offering ...*

630 (a)	<u>Y22a, 3d. Orange-brown, W7b (Single wmk. sideways inverted)</u> UHM .....	\$25.00
	LH .....	\$18.00
	FU .....	\$18.00
	CU .....	\$15.00
(b)	<u>Y22b, 3d. Pale Orange-brown, W8 (wmk. multiple upright) UHM..</u> LH .....	\$50.00
	LH .....	\$40.00
	FU .....	\$40.00
	CU .....	\$30.00
	Block .....	\$150.00
(c)	<u>Y22c, 3d., Pale Orange-brown, W8b (Multiple wmk. sideways,</u> <u>Inverted) UHM</u> .....	\$15.00
	FU .....	\$6.00
(d)	<u>Y22d, 3d. Yellow-brown, W8a (Multiple wmk. sideways) UHM</u> ....	\$15.00
	FU .....	\$15.00
	Block FU .....	\$75.00

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE

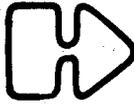
*Your right as a CPNLM subscriber is to ask for a full written guarantee on anything you purchase from this Newsletter.*

*Given by the internationally acknowledged leaders in the field of "New Zealand" stamps, your CAMPBELL PATERSON guarantee will stay with your valuable stamps and protect and vouchsafe their value in the years ahead.*

*Should it be necessary to activate your guarantee at any time, return the material in question to us with a simple explanation. In every case where our service has fallen short we shall either replace the stamps or refund in full (including costs), depending on your wish. The guarantee is yours whether it is written or not. For a written guarantee - just ask.*

## MISCELLANY

*A few outstanding items to kick off the New Year. Quite exceptional!*

331  FULL FACE QUEENS Trade or printers' samples - printed by Perkins Bacon and Co. These delightful items are printed in various colours on thick cream card from single die plates made from a rejected NZ roller die, (No. 1305), with altered value panel (various designs). The Queen's portrait is in the untouched-up state. We can offer various different designs in colours, Carmine, Bright Blue, Carmine-vermilion, Black, Dark Green, Deep Brown. Value panel designs include Blank, Wavy Line and Dots, Double Wavy Line and Dashes (most combinations are available). Our superb offer is for CPNLM subscribers only. These little gems have been sold by other dealers recently at huge prices - each die plate print ..... \$100.00  
(They make a superb frontispiece for a NZ collection - bright colour, superb design, fine engraved detail - the stamps look dull beside them).

332 1931 HEALTHS The "Red and Blue Boys" FIRST DAY COVERS.  
On two covers these FDC's are as follows:  
(a) 1d. plus 1d. Red Boy. Perfect used pair on clean, pristine cover. Lower right corner of this nice envelope is torn away and has been neatly patched in.  
(b) 2d. plus 1d. Registered cover. Top left selvedge serial no. strip of three in fine condition - lovely clean cover. Catalogue value of the stamps alone is \$1100. Catalogue of a "single pair" FDC is \$1750.  
Our stupendous offer - the two ..... \$1500.00

### 1960 Pictorial Booklets *Some new observations.*

Old friend, Jim Lawrance of Opotiki, has sent up some interesting booklet panes from this series which show previously unreported flaws and present some intriguing questions.

From the 4/3d. booklet (sewn) W8c, he has a pane numbered "5" of the ½d. value which shows a flaw at Row 2/1 - w white line across the group of four leaves at the far right. This is constant.

Perhaps more interesting, he has the 1d. pane numbered "4" from the same booklet which shows a white vertical line through the green leaves at far left of both positions Row 1/3 and Row 2/3. This vertical line is directly in line with the "1" of 1B.

He also has a 4/6d. book (W8b) in which the second 1d. (unnumbered) pane shows exactly the same flaws. The most obvious explanation for these flaws in the green booklet plate is that they were constant in a green booklet plate used in combination with different plates of other colours prepared for the booklets.

A supporting observation which he makes is that in his 4/6d. booklet (unnumbered) these flaws appear in the second 1d. pane and in the 4/3d. (numbered) the pane is always numbered "4", but appears on the first 1d. pane of that booklet and not on the other No. 4 1d. pane. Clearly, some work needs to be done on the combinations of (booklet) plates (of different colours) used and the occurrence of different combinations in the same booklet.