



NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

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2(a)

THE 1d CLARET

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 the processes acting upon it over time.

In the March 2003 meeting of the New Zealand society of Great Britain (UK) recently reported in its journal, veteran and highly respected philatelist Ernie Leppard spoke about a page of colour changelings. The explanations varied from the stamps having been in a safe during a fire and 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 “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 19800; the 1d. universal of 198 and the ½d. Christchurch Exhibition set have almost disappeared. The same applies also to the frame of the express delivery stamp. Of 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 perf 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.”

The article hints at other processes (“fading agency”) other than “strong sunlight”. All the following processes have been known to effect change to colour; water, chemicals (including in solution or atmosphere), heat, rubbing and light. It is the last of these that I want to deal with in this article.

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 Observations of Classics...

Lets return to the above "Stamp Collector" article briefly. Note the first group of stamps – those that have "almost disappeared" - are predominately red or have a red component ie 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 colour 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 pigment sources. They will not necessarily all react the same way to light if from different manufacturers or printings. Two magenta suitable for the same links 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 processes or error apply rule 4.

Examples from actual experiment

The results shown below were all initiated by clients and sometime 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 2½+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 Hectors 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. PC 14 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 a 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 common and often, it seems, the one least suspected.

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 is 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.

A CASCADE OF VALUABLE INFORMATION AT YOUR FINGERTIPS-ON LINE

With Campbell Paterson's Newsletter approaching its 55th year of publication the file of bound newsletters on our shelf seems ever expanding. Why not, we thought, make this information available to Collectors all over the world in the form of AN INTERNET ARCHIVE OF NEW ZEALAND PHLATELIC INFORMATION HISTORY AND COMMENT?

Starting soon on our website at www.cpnzstamps.co.nz our archive will begin to build up from some of the earliest issues in 1949.

We need to know urgently the type of information which Collectors and Newsletter/Catalogue users would like to see in the Archive recorded for all time at their fingertips. Is it commentaries which interest you, updates on catalogue price movements or is it circumstances and discovery of major varieties, plate studies and descriptions penned at the time by CP Newsletters experts literally as the information unfolded. We propose to make our Archive one of the most important sources of specialised New Zealand stamp information in the world and your comments and feedback are urgently requested

Right now email or fax us and give us your thoughts

INSTRUCTIONAL MARKINGS

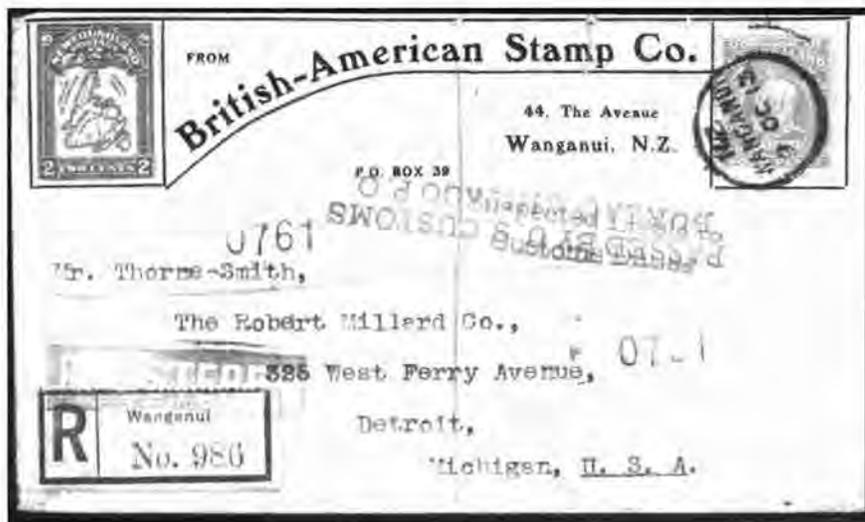
In several well-known and in this month's virtually unknown cases, the question is asked "United States or New Zealand?".

Many collectors of early New Zealand covers to America are familiar with the "PAID ALL" markings which occur in a wide variety of colours and sizes, and which have been a particular study of longstanding friend Ed Williams of North Carolina. Whenever I have found these in the past I have simply sent them to Ed with a note "another one for your collection".

Particularly interesting then were two covers which I've added to my "New Zealand Stamp Dealers" covers collection and which bear slightly amateurish looking instructional markings applied, it is presumed, for the benefit of the U.S. Customs Bureau.



The first (illustrated) is an item postmarked the 15th June 1891 at Te Aro (Wellington). The item is from the Foreign Stamp Department, Wellington, New Zealand, then a local dealer, and bears a label to this effect. It carries 9d in postage in the form of three 2½d Second Side Faces 1d and ½d Newspaper Stamp. The cover is addressed to Baltimore, MD and arrived on July 16th 1891. Dead centre across the stamps and tied to the cover is a marking in a mixture of serif, italic and san serif capitals reading "Suspected, Liable To United States Customs Duty" in three lines. The marking measures 8 x 2.25 cm. The envelope is marked "registered" in the top left in red, in manuscript as prescribed. According to the regulation only then in force for just over two months, it carries the blue crayon cross front and back.



The second item from the British American Stamp Company in Wanganui is registered and is addressed to Detroit, Michigan. The letter is postmarked Wanganui, 9th October 1913. It has a Detroit, Michigan back stamp and a Wellington transit backstamp dated 10th October 1913. It bears a Wanganui registered label and also a red registered hand stamp overlying the label. The cover carries the blue cross front and back and the postage is 4d paid by 4d yellow Edward VII. This cover carries two instructional markings, the first in capitals and lower case in purple "suspected liable to customs duties" in two lines, measuring 4.25cm x. 75cm. Overlying this marking is another slightly larger marking "passed by U.S. Customs Bureau, Chicago P.O." in Purple measuring 6.5 cm by 1cm (see illustration). On the advice of Ed Williams, I wrote to USA Expert Richard Winter giving the details of these covers and asking him for an explanation of them and identification. Richard approached the author of a rare book of US mails, Mr Wawrukiewicz who in turn wrote:

“In an attempt to understand some of the handstamps mentioned, I went through the UPU Conventions and Treaties of 1906. In this document I found essentially nothing about Customs collecting. However, I found the following in the 1900 Parcel Post Convention between the US and New Zealand:

“The sender of each parcel shall make a customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose giving a general description of the contents and value, and information about the sender. The parcels in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in the country for the protection of its custom revenues, and the Customs properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the Customs regulations of the country of destination.”

I can find no specific information regarding handstamps, but I suspect that those in question reflect attempts to communicate to the country of destination that custom fees may or may not be due. I presume that these are guesses by the mailing country authorities and are not required statements. Even after 1925 the country of origin was not required to place such hand stamps.

Based on these comments, I suspect that the markings about which you enquire are New Zealand markings, except for the “passed by US Customs Bureau Chicago PO” marking which is clearly a Chicago marking. They would have been used to alert the US that the letters may have been subject to customs fees. Perhaps they were needed for mail to England at the time. Mail to the US did not require such markings as noted above.

Editors Note.

However these markings were applied at some stage and were not applied as Dick implies above, because such markings were required on mail to England. Can any reader shed light on their status? – W.P.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

By Campbell Paterson

From the Newsletter – August 1953

Coronation Data

All values are in sheets of 120 stamps. The 2d and 4d (De La Rue and Co.) are in two panes each of 60 stamps (10 rows of 6), with gutter between the panes. Each pane bears a plate number, 1A for the left pane and 1B for the right, on the lower selvedge at the right of each pane. The printer's Imprint appears on each pane at the centre of the lower selvedge. The 1/6 value (Waterlow and Sons Ltd.) is in 12 rows of 10, with Imprint and two plate numbers under the last two stamps of the bottom row. The two plate numbers are 45791 (centre plate) and 45792 (frame plate). The photogravure stamps (Harrison and Sons), 3d and 8d, each have the plate number (1) on the bottom selvedge at the right, but no Imprints.

50 Years Ago continued

The sheet values appear on the top selvage to the right of the sheet (3d, 8d and 1/6 sheets), and in similar position on the right pane of the 2d and 4d. The R.P.S.N.Z. Newsletter states that the paper for the 3d and 8d is manufactured by the Guard Bridge Paper Co. Ltd., and that the other values are on paper supplied by Messrs Samuel Jones, London. This last paper is apparently Wiggins Teape Royal Cypher, but it is interesting to note that in the 2d and 4d it is a medium paper with vertical mesh, while in the 1/6 the paper is decidedly thicker and stronger with horizontal mesh. There is a pronounced vertical ribbing effect in this last paper. Perforations are as follows (Instanta readings in parentheses): 2d and 4d, perf 13 (12.9); 3d and 8d, 14 x 14½ (14 x 14.7); 1/6, 13½ x 13 (13.5 x 13.2).

Coronation Varieties: No great spate of these is reported. There have been cases seen in the 3d (photogravure) of white lines crossing the design, either horizontally or vertically, and of bands of colour running along the lower selvage. One rather interesting example seen was a flaw of unknown origin running through two stamps, in each of which the flaw had the effect of obliterating the “legs” of the E of NEW to make the word read “NIW.” This was freakish, of course, and almost certainly not recurring. Another sheet of 3d showed vertical perforations in the lower selvage reaching up almost to the bottom stamps.

Everest Stamp

Two readers have taken me to task over my imaginary design in the last Newsletter. Both consider that the omission of a pot of honey completely spoils what might have been a work of art. But we don't get honey without bees, so let's put in the bees too. As symbols of untiring effort, they would seem almost indispensable!

Thank you for using good stamps on your mail. Even if I don't need them, many kids in my Stamp Club appreciate them.” – (D.J.M. Ontario, Canada)

RECENT FIRST DAY COVERS, etc (continued)

1995	(a)	25 Jan \$4, \$5 Butterfly Definitives	\$18.00
	(b)	22 Feb Night Lights	\$12.00
	(c)	3 May Conferences	\$5.00
	(d)	3 May Maori Language	\$11.00
	(e)	16 May America's Cup	\$8.00
	(f)	21 June Health Miniature Sheet	\$9.00
	(g)	21 June Health Camps (set of seven)	\$17.50
	(h)	26 July Rugby League	\$9.00
	(i)	26 July Rugby League min sheet	\$5.00
	(j)	1 Sept Nuclear Free	\$2.50
	(k)	1 Sept 45c Farm Animals booklet pane	\$12.00
	(l)	1 Sept Farm Animals Singapore '95 Exhibition min sheet	\$10.00
	(m)	1 Sept Christmas	\$11.00
	(n)	2 Oct 40c Mitre Peak	\$2.00
	(o)	2 Oct Ross Deps 40c Penguin Definitive	\$2.00
	(p)	4 Oct Famous New Zealanders	\$12.00

	Recent First Day Covers continued	
1995	(q) 4 Oct United Nations	\$3.50
	(r) 9 Nov Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting	\$4.50
	(s) 9 Nov Christmas Booklet pair	\$2.00

ACCESSORIES CORNER

Stanley Gibbons perforation gauge – measures quickly and accurately stamps, singles, on piece, on cover. With Directions card with dark reverse area to show perfs clearly, in plastic case.	\$20
Stanley Gibbons Stamp Colour Key – over 200 shades in circular revolvable fan, with Directions card, in plastic case.	\$45
1000 x Lighthouse pre-folded, gummed, acid-free, glassine Stamp Hinges	\$9
Hawid Mounts – we now have back in stock the full range of Hawid Mounts, black and clear, as the list in December 2002 CP Newsletter page 12, a copy sent on request (restocking has necessitated some price increases, details on request).	
Special Offer – Hawid Strips (black or clear) 5 each of 24, 26, 27.5, 30, 33, 35, 41, 44, 48, 55, all by 210mm.	
First come, first served	\$10

VAL TALBOT

With deep regret we report the recent death, after a long illness, of Rob's wife Val.

All of Rob's clients will, we are sure, join with all of us here at Campbell Paterson Limited in extending to Rob our deepest sympathy in his loss.

SELECTION OF GREAT RARITIES ALL IN ABSOLUTELY SUPERB CONDITION CHALONS

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| 1(a) | A6a (SG3) One Shilling Yellow Green, Star Watermark, Imperforate 1855. Unquestionably one of the finest copies in existence. This stamp is full marginal with a huge top margin. Light marking leaving most of the face clear. Very strong Ivory Head. (Catalogued \$17,500) | \$14,000 |
| (b) | A6b (SG6) One Shilling Green on Deep Blue paper, imperforate, Richardson print, unwatermarked (1857). Another superb full marginal stamp this time marking well off the face and light. Huge top and left margins. Another stamp ranking among the best in existence (Catalogued \$12,000) | \$10,500 |

Selection of Great Rarities continued/..

1(c) **A1g (SG8) One Shilling Orange vermilion** printed on unwatermarked **Pelure paper (1862)**. This is another extraordinarily difficult stamp to obtain in good condition with copies being torn, thinned, very heavily marked or cut into. This month's offering has good margins and is very slightly touching its right top margin. (Catalogue \$7,500) \$4,000

(d) **A3d(v)(SG118a) Threepence Lilac, accidental imperforate**. A magnificent horizontal pair dated, both stamps with three full margins, and both very slightly touching at bottom left side. RPSNZ Certificate. Catalogued at \$3,750 *Extremely Rare* \$2,750

CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION

2(a) **S2b Penny Maori Art Claret**. Lightly hinged item of superb appearance. Slightly chipped gum at one point. (Cat. \$17,500.00) \$14,000



1(a)



1(b)



1(c)



1(d)

RECENT PURCHASES AND OFFERS FROM STOCK

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---------|
| 630 | (a) | DA2j(w) 1893 1d Adson 2 nd or 3 rd setting in Red-brown, Crease's Essence Of Coffee. A fine used copy with Reversed Watermark FU | \$90 |
| | (b) | E3a 1900 1d White Terraces , mint block of four with fine Graver's slip across three stamps. Most noticeable on left two, 2 x UHM/LHM Cat \$200 | \$155 |
| | (c) | E9c(v) 1902 3d Huias . Fine mint pair. One no watermark, nice item UHM | \$300 |
| | (d) | G6d 1902 1d Universal Reserve Plate , a lower right corner selvedge pair with Mixed Perforations. An excellent example of Perf 11 and Perf 14 mixed perforation lines, fine mint Cat \$2000 | \$1665 |
| | (e) | M13c 1950 George VI 1/- , mint set of two, with dramatic Red-brown centre plate shifts to the left, and to the right. Quite the best we've seen in these plate movements, and most noticeable in this set of two UHM | \$75 |
| 631 | (a) | OD3a:ODV3h 1967 2c Kaka beak , a lower right corner selvedge plate block of six, plate 1B 2B, R19/9 prominent retouch near "2" of 2c UHM | \$16.50 |
| | (b) | OD3a 1967 2c Kaka beak ODV3f lower right corner selvedge block of eight, plate 1A 2A, R2/7, R2/8, R2/9 visible line of repair and retouch across three stamps UHM | \$16.50 |
| | (c) | OD4a 1967 2½c Kowhai ODV4c plate block of six, plate 2A 1A R19/1 deformed smaller 2 of 2½cent UHM | \$11.00 |
| | (d) | OD4a 1967 2½c Kowhai ODV4i plate block of six, plate 2A 3A R19/9 white flaw beneath left flower UHM | \$16.50 |
| | (e) | OD7a 1967 5c Clematis ODV7a lower selvedge block of six from Plate 1A R18/6 white flaw on first "P" of PIKIARERO UHM | \$25.00 |
| | (f) | OD9a 1967 7c Rata block of six from plate 1B R16/5 showing red cylinder damage, leaving no tips to the stamens on left flower (Thirkell E2, E3) UHM | \$15.00 |
| | (g) | OD26a 1967 7½c Trout ODV26ai lower left corner selvedge block of four, R9/2 cut on trout UHM | \$9.00 |
| | (h) | OD26b 1968 7½c Trout ODV26aii lower left corner selvedge block of four, R9/2 cut on trout UHM | \$9.00 |
| | (i) | OD10a 1967 8c Flag , left selvedge serial number strip of four, R12/1 flaw on "Z" of ZEALAND, from Royal Volume VI page 89 UHM | \$15 |

**Recent Purchases and Offers from Stock
continued/..**

631	(j)	OD22a 1968 10c Timber top left corner selvedge strip of four, R4/1 frame extended to the right by the "D" of ZEALAND, from Royal Volume VI page 91, UHM	\$20
	(k)	OD15a 1967 30c Tongariro National Park ODV15b lower left corner strip of four, from plate 1A R8/1 retouch to right of flagpole, plus R7/1 minor flaw UHM	\$75
	(l)	OD16a 1967 50c Sutherland Falls block of four R6/5 flaw by waterfall, Royal Volume VI page 95 UHM	\$50
	(m)	P20a 1971 \$1 Geothermal plate block of six Plate 1, Cat. \$120 UHM Special Price	\$90
	(n)	P20a 1971 \$1 Geothermal plate block of six plate 21, Cat. \$90 UHM Special Price	\$75
	(o)	P21a 1971 \$2 Agricultural plate block of six plate 1 Cat. \$150 UHM Special Price	\$115
	(p)	PA31a 1979 14c Overprint , a left selvedge part traffichlight block of eight from plate 3A 2 dot R5/1, R6/1, R7/1, R8/1 all with a "dot" on the "c" UHM	\$10
	(q)	PA31a(s) 1979 14c Overprint , a top left corner selvedge block of twelve, from plate 3A 2 dot with R1/2 serif of "1" missing, R2/1 flaw top of the "1" missing, and R1/1, R2/1, R3/1, R4/1 all with a dot" on "c" UHM	\$20
	(r)	PA32a(v) 1979 17c Overprint , block of twelve, from plate 2A R1/5, R2/5, R3/5 all with dot on "c" UHM	\$10
	(s)	PA34a 1981 \$5 Beehive plate block of six Cat. \$100 UHM	\$90
	(t)	PA34a(z) 1981 \$5 Beehive lower right corner selvedge block of four with flaw R9/9, described in detail in the CP Catalogue, (weak green to red) a better description might be "electric lights left on in Minister's office shining through his window" UHM	\$95
	(u)	PA35a 1982 24c Map lower right corner selvedge block of six from plate 211 with two flaws, R8/10 island off Fiordland, R10/10 reef above "N" of LAND UHM	\$25
	(v)	PA35a 1982 24c Map top right value block of six from plate 211, with R3/10 extra island off Fiordland, UHM	\$15
632	(a)	S106a 1967 4c Royal Society lower right corner selvedge block of eight R9/7 flaw, a skier on Mt. Aspiring, UHM	\$8

Recent Purchases and Offers from Stock continued/..

632	(b)	S107a 1967 8c Royal Society in a lower left corner plate block of eight, plate 1A, R9/4 a flaw on the "E" of NEW, UHM	\$15
	(c)	S260-2 1980 Stamp Anniversary lower right corner selvedge block of 12, from plate 1A, R8/8 spot on forehead UHM	\$15
	(d)	SS26a(z) 1977 Coastal Scenes 16c top selvedge block of four R1/5 no "comma" after Ocean Beach UHM	\$7.50
	(e)	SS47a(z) 1983 Beautiful New Zealand 45c in a lower right corner selvedge block of six R9/9, a red multi-positive platescratch, either leaning flagpole flaw, or falling meteorite flaw (take your pick!) UHM	\$20
	(f)	SS60a(z) 1986 Bays 80c lower right corner selvedge block of six, R9/8 blue puff of smoke in sky flaw UHM	\$20
	(g)	SS60a(y) 1986 Bays 80c lower selvedge block of six, R8/4 white cloud in sky flaw UHM	\$20
	(h)	T36a 1964 Health 2½d left selvedge block of six with R5/3 a yellow flaw above "G" of POSTAGE, UHM	\$7.50
	(i)	T36a 1964 Health 2½d a lower left corner selvedge plate block of eight, plate 1A with R10/2 a white flaw on the back of the right gull, UHM	\$7.50
	(j)	T51c(z) 1979 Health 12c lower left corner plate 1B and traffilight selvedge block of nine, with plate scratches through R9/1, R10/2 UHM	\$6
	(k)	T54c 1982 Health 30c plate block of six with 4 coloured plate numbers, plus 3 black numbers superimposed giving seven plate numbers in total (Cat \$100) Special Offer UHM	\$75
	(l)	T56b(u) 1984 Health top selvedge block of eight from plate 1B R3/7 green flaw below horse's neck UHM	\$35
	(m)	VP7 1899 6d blue Triangular Pigeon Post. A used copy with faults (see note below VP6), a genuinely used copy with the third cancellation, a single-lined rectangle 2½ x 21mm with GBPA at top, date in the middle and NZ at bottom. As this has been used on a flimsy wrapped around the leg of the flying pigeon, this explains its condition ex H Chisholm (Cat \$250)	\$200
	(n)	VP8 1899 1/- red Triangular Pigeon Post. As 632(m) above, a used copy with the same postmark but faint, also ex H Chisholm (Cat \$375)	\$275
	(o)	W17a(z) 1982 \$2.40 booklet, pane of 10 Map stamps with part printer's imprint on pane	\$25
	(p)	W17b(z) 1982 \$2.64 booklet, with pane of 10 Map stamps with part printer's imprint on pane	\$25
	(q)	W20a(z) 1986 \$3.00 booklet, with pane of 10 30c Kakapo stamps with part of printer's imprint on pane	\$30
	(r)	W20a(y) 1986 \$3.00 booklet, with pane of 10 30c Kakapo stamps with one Kiwi imprint. Scarce	\$200

Recent Purchases and Offers from Stock continued/..

632	(s)	1986 Tarapex-86 National Stamp Exhibition souvenir sheet of 6 UHM	\$25
		Mint QEII Lettercards, numbers from Samuel 'NZ Lettercards catalogue 2001'- all Lettercards are unfolded in perfect mint condition:	
	(t)	BF24a 1980 20c	\$4
	(u)	BF25a 1982 20c plus 4c Additional	\$5
	(v)	BF26a 1982 24c	\$4
	(w)	BF27a 1985 25c	\$4
	(x)	BF28a 1986 30c	\$4
	(y)	BF29a 1987 40c	\$4

COVERS SELECTION

An interesting offering of mostly lower priced Covers, still definitely worth checking out:

617	(a)	1932 George V ½d Postcard with additional ½d green affixed K13f, both overprinted Halfpenny unused. Reverse printed message from Brick & Pipe Manufacturers, Otago	\$5.00
	(b)	14 April 1937 pair of V6a 1d Air on airmail cover Dunedin to Hawera Opening of New CPO Dunedin 1937	\$1.00
	(c)	14 April 1937 L2d 1d Kiwi Dunedin to Invercargill Opening of New CPO machine slogan postmark	\$2.00
	(d)	21 Aug 1937 L2d 1d Kiwi on postcard of the Panama Canal one stamp removed postmarked Balboa Canal Zone to Otautau. Manuscript pencil note Ship Rangitane, later sunk out of Auckland by German ships 1940	\$2.00
	(e)	7 Nov 1938 V6a 1d Air Christchurch item postmarked Air Mail Exhibition Christchurch 1938	\$2.00
	(f)	30 May 1940 pair of S28a 1½d Centennial to Christchurch postmarked Waikato Winter Show 1940 on airmail cover, first day of usage	\$3.00
	(g)	10 Aug 1940 S31a 3d Centennial on airmail cover to Auckland postmarked NZ Industries Fair Christchurch 1940 plus pair of For King and Empire cinderellas	\$5.00
	(h)	5 Aug 1944, block of four M2d KGVI 1d green postmarked NZ Industries Fair Christchurch 1944	\$3.00

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

GST will be added to all prices listed in the Newsletter for local orders (12.5%). Overseas orders are "zero-rated" and do not pay GST

Covers Selection continued/..

617 (i)	Unused QSL card depicting humorous drawing of a Moa tethered to a cabbage tree and a Whare	\$4.00
(j)	14 Aug 1946 S41a 1½d Peace postmarked NZ Industries Fair Christchurch 1946 on commemorative cover	\$3.00
(k)	21 Aug 1948 M1c ½d chestnut postmarked NZ Industries Fair Christchurch 1948 on commemorative cover	\$3.00
(l)	18 Oct 1949 M1c ½d KGVI postmarked NZ Industries Fair Hamilton 1949 on commemorative cover	\$8.00
(m)	11 Oct 1950 T22a Health 1d postmarked Industrial Exhibition Wellington 1950 on commemorative cover	\$6.00
(n)	19 Mar 1951 S55a 2d Canterbury postmarked Philatelic Exhibition Timaru 1951 on commemorative cover, on reverse cinderella Philatelic Exhibition Timaru 1951	\$20.00
(o)	28 May 1952 M4c 1½d red postmarked Wellington Show & Industrial Fair 1952 on cacheted cover	\$6.00
(p)	8 Aug 1952 M2d 1d green postmarked NZ Industries Fair Christchurch 1952 on commemorative cover	\$3.00
(q)	6 Jan 1954 T25a-b 1953 Health set postmarked Canterbury Jamborette Motukarara on commemorative Boy Scouts Association cover	\$6.00
(r)	14 Jan 1954 M4c 1½d red postmarked Wellington Show & Industrial Fair 1954 on cacheted cover	\$6.00
(s)	15 April 1954 QEII N1a ½d and N2a 1d postmarked Easter Show Auckland on cacheted cover Posted at Special Post Office	\$6.00
(t)	16 Jan 1956 S69-71 Southland set commemorative souvenir First Day cover	\$6.00
(u)	18 Oct 1956 N5a 3d QEII postmarked Philatelic Congress Christchurch 1956 on commemorative cover	\$3.00
(v)	9 May 1957 N10a 1/- QEII postmarked NZ Industries Fair Christchurch 1957 on registered cover with NZ Industries Fair Christchurch registration label, containing Registered Receipt postmarked, on cacheted cover	\$4.00
(w)	28 Dec 1957 N5a 3d QEII postmarked Boys Brigade Ardmore Anniversary	\$8.00
(x)	8 May 1958 N40a 3d overprint postmarked NZ Industries Fair Christchurch 1958 on commemorative cover	\$4.00
(y)	T30b(z) 1958 Health 3d left selvedge single portion of design duplicated on selvedge R4/1 postmarked the Boys Brigade Wellington on commemorative cover. Nice cover	\$20.00
(z)	14 Oct 1958 S75a Tasman flight postmarked Woodbourne Airforce to Sydney plus equivalent Australia stamp postmarked 10 Sept 1958 and cacheted with Sydney and Christchurch back stamps	\$3.00

Covers Selection continued/..

- 618 (a) 5 Jan 1959 S80a 3d **Scouts** postmarked Pan Pacific Scout Jamboree Auckland FDC \$2.00
- (b) 9 May 1959 T18b 3d **Health** postmarked Wellington Show & Industrial Fair 1959 on commemorative cover \$5.00
- (c) 1 Oct 1959 N33a 3d **green** postmarked Centennial Industries Exhibition Napier. A rare postmark. Cat \$60 \$45.00
- (d) 16 Dec 1959 N35a 4d **QEII Dargaville** airmail flight postmark to Auckland back stamped plus cinderella 1919-1959 postmarked Airmail New Zealand \$4.00
- (e) 28 Aug 1970 S43a 3d pair (ie non valid stamps) postmarked Wellington Blenheim flight anniversary with Blenheim backstamp, pilot autographed, Captain Euan Dickson \$2.00

632(m)



632(n)



630(b)



618(c)



617(y)

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