



# NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

VOLUME 55 NUMBER 2, SEPTEMBER 2003

Bay of Islands Auckland  
28th March 1878

A. C. Peice Esq  
Sir

I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 24th inst last enclosing the enclosed for Captn Kiddon which they welcome as that gentleman will have reached your Port long before you can receive this -

I exceedingly regret the loss of experience in the wreck of the Harriet - which will be the more felt happening so soon after the death of Captn Christie -

Should you have seen other ships visiting this port it will always be happy to attend to your interest -

I am Sir

Your most obedt Servant

J. Woodhouse

Lot 2003(a)

James Clendon - Pioneer Shipping Agent and American Consul

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

CAMPBELL PATERSON LIMITED, PO BOX 5555, Auckland 1, New Zealand  
Level Three, General Buildings, Cnr O'Connell & Shortland Streets, Auckland 1  
Telephone 64-9-379 3086, Facsimile 64-9-379 3087



## **PHILATELIC WORKSHOP: 1996 "Teddy Bear" (T68a,b)**

### **What makes a Verifiable Usage?**

Martin Sherwin writes:

"Recently I have bought a cover with a 1996 Teddy Bear sheet stamp tied to it that I consider it to be genuinely postally used but it doesn't have a June date-stamp as prescribed in your catalogue listing. Equally I have seen covers that don't appear to be postally used but have June dates being offered for sale and priced with reference to the CP listings.

"The cover I have is a single sheet stamp on printed Double Day reply envelope with machine cancel dated August 1996.

"Firstly why restrict the date range to just one month when health stamps in particular are often bought by the public rather than businesses to be used on personal mail over a number of months (as attested to by the poor volume of sales of adhesive health stamps). Secondly why not list the cancellation (machine cancelled) rather than the date as a machine cancelled stamp is often the best way a collector has of judging whether or not a cover has actually been through the post (in my view virtually none of the covers found with counter date stamps have been used for normal postage regardless of date).

"If there is concern that this may fool collectors into thinking that a machine cancelled cover could not be philatelic in origin (i.e. posted through the normal mails to create a philatelic curiosity) then a warning on dates could be given but the greater threat probably comes from CTO stamps with nice neat circular date-stamps being passed off as a genuine usage. As for collectors requesting a machine cancel from the postal clerk on the counter (although I am sure it can be done) as far as I am aware it is illegal for a postal clerk to do anything that may inflate the value of a stamp and applying a machine cancel on demand would probably fall under this definition and retail outlets for stamps are unlikely to have the facilities to do so anyway. However a greater deterrence to would be fraudsters is the fact that the teddy bear error was quickly noticed and valued at over \$500 within a couple of months of its issue making it too valuable to risk through the normal post to most of those in the know, from very early on.

"Hence the large number of "used" Teddy Bears with nice neat circular date-stamps and covers to match.

"I am interested in your response to the above comments and to knowing why you have taken the stand with regards to dates on the 1996 teddy bear stamps used on cover that you have.

### **Warwick Paterson responds:**

First of all the quoting of a date in the Catalogue presupposes certain things.

- (a) That individuals coming into possession of the Teddy Bear stamps in June 1996 or thereabouts would know fairly soon that the stamps were rare and would not – as you suggest – want to risk them on the mail system with the likelihood that they would be defaced or damaged. A 1996 date on a cover is an assurance of “used in the period”. I suppose it is conceivable that some stamps might be held unrecognised and be used at a later date, but that would have to be taken into account in evaluating any cover. In fact you answer the question yourself by pointing out that there are a number of CTO covers about with circular date stamp. This leads onto the next point.
- (b) Clearly it is incumbent on anyone buying philatelic or postal history material to apply a number of tests to ensure that that material has not been forged. This of course includes CTO postmarks with “suitable” dates. The fact that forgeries are done and that collectors have to be wary and check material if necessary getting expert advice is nothing new of course. The fact that we mention a 1996 date does not remove this onus on the collector.

Personally I think the quoting of a date for the use of a cover is OK although a cover without a date and a machine cancellation would – as you point out – attract serious attention as a most likely contender for genuineness. However there again it would not be conclusive without the date and given enough of value surely a machine cancellation could be “arranged”, just as a CDS cancellation.

You have raised some important points though about catalogue listings and verifiable modern usage which I would like to raise in the newsletter for general discussion.

### **LIGHT DAMAGE IN PHILATELY – AN IMPORTANT RESPONSE**

We have received some interesting comments from Mike Thomas, General Manager, Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

1. Postal authorities always include in their specification that archival quality paper be used but *never* make any mention of ink and colour fastness. Presumably because they know that not a lot can be done to prevent ultimate fading. Some inks are more light-fast than others and are therefore used, for example, for posters. No manufacturer offers a guarantee longer than six months!
2. Inks used on stamps must nowadays work with phosphor “which creates havoc with printing ink” said Mike. The PMS book (Pantone Matching System swatch book universally used by printers) has many hundreds of different colours. No one knows for sure how each one will react with phosphor. “We use brands which are well tested,” I was assured.

Thank you Mike for two very useful refinements to last month’s article.

## A most instructive booklet error!

By Rob Talbot

All errors tell us something about the process that caused them. In fact it can be said that specialised stamp collecting is really the study of printing and the conversion of paper into stamps.

Recently there passed through our hands a most interesting booklet. It was somewhat unprepossessing as the stamp pane had come adrift from the cover and, worse yet, one stamp was missing. The pane was quite obviously guillotined on the skew so that the errant and angled cut had fallen well into two of the bottom middle stamps and, more spectacularly, into the two stamps from what would have been the adjacent booklet (see illustration).

A nice addition to any specialised booklet collection but... one tends to shy a little in the face of the accompanying damage. Yet that damage, apart from the regretted missing stamp, was itself **part** of the error and **not** quite the mis-guillotine it seems.

Two dobs of red adhesive hold this booklet issue's cover folds together. This allows it to hang on the merchandising rack without falling open. A similar pair of red dobs hold the folded pane of stamps in the central area adjacent and to the right of the cover fold (crease). In other words the booklet cover would exhibit two pairs of red dobs and damage from one pair on the **two opposing** cover folds caused by opening the booklet. At least this is what a normal one would look like.

The error booklet's cover showed two pairs of red dobs but **no damage** to one of the opposing cover folds. The pane of stamps showed, (as expected) two red dobs adhering to the selvedge but unexpectedly also to the stamps of column 3. A closer look at the central cover dobs show them to be weak and smeared to the right 17mm where partial adherence has pulled some printed surface from the cover (see bottom of "fast Post" panel in illustration).

The two pair of dobs found on the pane exactly match those of the cover. Furthermore only the pane is guillotined on the skew. The cover is perfectly registered to the design. Hence the pane, despite its separation, is the original content of the cover. However, something caused it to twist and part from its original adhesion point. Instead it became adhered where the cover only should have joined. Perhaps in opening the booklet the original purchaser also detached the pane from the booklet.

Because of this error we get confirmation of some of the booklet manufacturing processes. Die-cutting (ie the hangsell slot and closing tag) occurs before sheet insertion and folding. Also we have absolute proof of where the dobs of red adhesive are applied. Finally we know that folding takes place before the "stick" of booklets are guillotined. If the reader can deduce further information we would like to hear from you!





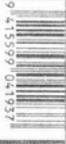
# STAMPS



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Get into stamp collecting in a big way.  
It's a fun and educational way to keep a record of New Zealand history, events, scenery, and wildlife.  
You can make collecting into a hobby, or just collect the stamps you like!

Write your name and address on the back of an envelope and post it to us to receive the latest stamp issue information.

FREEPOST No 151  
Collectors' Mailbox 151  
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Wanganui

	Medium envelope up to 120mm x 235mm	Extra large envelope over 120mm x 235mm
POST	40c	80c
FAST POST	80c	\$1.20

maximum thickness for both envelopes is 20mm  
We reserve the right to change the above prices.

**POST**

Next day delivery across town,  
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Delivery Conditions are set out in the Public Contract displayed in Post Shops.

## NEWSLETTER ARCHIVE

Suggestions have been coming in regarding the proposed archive of historical newsletter information. (CPNL Volume 55, No.1, August 2003, Page 5).

One such was Graeme White of Christchurch, who made a number of valuable suggestions some of which we had thought of, and others of which were new to us. One such is the following, which takes the idea of an archive one step further into the field of statistical analysis, including a study of the advertising, and buying and selling lists as well as the notes. This is the type of suggestion which we like and which will inevitably influence the future form of the archive. Graeme writes:

"My research into the full CPN record of all 1898 pictorial shades also involved *CP selling* and *CP buying* lists and I drew up a spreadsheet to include all CPN issues (monthly, with distinguishing notation for the supplementary issues of earlier years) across all years. The importance of this was to identify which issues had selling/buying lists (*and* which issues had articles or comment) so that I did not waste time re-looking through other issues. My research was focussed on the historical record of 1898 shades (I gave you a copy of this, Warwick, and you might glance at it again in case it gives any ideas on how you construct your archives), but then how many philatelists become interested in the statistical records? You might, however, think of your archive as providing a platform for more researchers to get interested in the statistical record that CPN provide. It is virtually unique in what it can offer on shades in the long-run (definitive) issues.

"One way to narrow down the objectives might be to make high-interest stamps a feature of your archives. Hence, rather than covering the history of all selling lists, the archives might feature those seldom-seen or less-common stamps (e.g., listing the CPN records of say 6d Grass Green) and enigmatic stamps (e.g., F15c in Deep Rose-red, refer CPN 14, No.1), all of the work has been done by me for the 1898's (although the data of the study were grouped within bands across my 12 time-bands from 1949). Such a feature might achieve a greater alertness re the varieties that sometimes pass unnoticed and be a prompt for further discoveries."

## GEORGE VI NEW CATALOGUE LISTING

Thanks to J.M.A. Gregson Ltd, of Bristol, for showing us a new inverted watermark on the George VI 2d Orange Definitive on horizontal mesh paper from July 1948. Jos's stamp is a used copy, and thus becomes a new Catalogue listing M6b(z).

We have said it before, and we will say it again - what a fascinating hobby New Zealand philately is, that a new discovery can still be made 55 years after the stamp was issued.

## GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

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

## MAIL PROCESSING

Up to half of the mail volume processed by New Zealand Post goes through the mail sorting machines.

Could you tell an IMP from an OCR - would you recognise a Culler Facer Cancellor if you met one? Here's...

### *The Post News guide to our mail sorting machines*

First up, what do all those letters mean?

- IMP - Integrated Mail Processor
- OCR - Optical Character Reader
- CFC - Culler Facer Cancellor

### **IMP**

We have five IMPs which were installed in 1998. The IMP is made in Germany and England by Siemens (formerly AEG).

The IMP combines Culler Facer Cancellor, Optical Character Reader and Letter Sorting Machine technologies. In addition this has enhanced scanners as well as a metal detector for mail contents.

Each IMP has the ability to integrate videocoding, where a video image is taken of any mail item's address which then allows redirection to the correct sort without interrupting the physical flow of mail inside the machine.

- controlled by 7 computers and 1 operator
- processing rate: 33,000 mph (mail pieces per hour)
- letters travel at 3 metres per second
- the longest belt is 50 metres long
- it takes over 90 seconds for one item to travel through
- the drum rotates at 14 rpm (revolutions per minute)
- 96 mail stacking bins

### **OCR**

The OCR sorts each letter by reading the address to determine its correct place destination. When it's identified the destination, the OCR prints a unique code on the letter before sending it to the right bin for further processing as needed.

- processing rate: 28,000 mph (mail pieces per hour)
- 16 stackers
- 140 mail stacking bins

### **CFC**

The CFC accepts letter mail of all types then culls out those letters that do not conform to a specific size according to height, length or thickness. A manual pre-cull is undertaken for FastPost.

It can also face up letters into stackers according to length (short, long) and indicia type (stamp, bar code, ASM [Automatic Stamping Machine]) for further processing by hand or postal machinery.

The CFC cancels letters with an indicia mark which indicates the time, date and where the item was processed

- average processing rate: 18,000 mph (mail pieces per hour)
- 8 stacking bins for area/route allocation

## Where the big machines are

<u>Mail Centre</u>	<u>IMP</u>	<u>OCR</u>	<u>CFC</u>
Auckland	2	2	2
South Auckland	1		
Waikato		1	2
Manawatu		1	1
Wellington	1	1	1
Christchurch	1	2	1
Tauranga			1
Hawkes Bay			1
Dunedin			1
Total	5	7	10

## Our smaller machines – The Post Markers

The small machines such as the Klussendorf and Pitney Bowes just cancel the stamp on each envelope using a mechanical diehead.

This puts a cancellation mark across the stamp (a legal obligation) with the date and place of cancellation and also means the stamp can't be re-used.

### Klussendorf

This manually-fed machine runs a conveyer at a speed of up to 100 metres/minutes, depending on how thick the mail is. It's electrically driven and electronically controlled with a vacuum pick-off belt.

- process rate: 18,000 Standard letters per hour
- 1 stacking bin

### Pitney Bowes

The Pitney Bowes type DD & GG machines are mainly mechanical but are electrically driven

- process rate: 8,000 to 10,000 Standard letters per hour
- 1 stacking bin

### Smooth Running...

In any given week, around 18 million mail items go through the mail sorting machines at our Auckland, South Auckland, Waikato, Manawatu, Wellington and Christchurch mail centres.

It's essential these machines operate smoothly and smartly and we get the best out of them. Maintaining them is a specialist job. New Zealand Post outsourced the maintenance of sorting machines to Siemens (NZ) Limited in August 2001. This \$3 million a year contract also involved the transfer of an existing 22 New Zealand Post employees. The Siemens technicians provide a 24/7 service to ensure 99 percent availability of the IMP, OCR and CFC machines.

"Mail from NZ used to receive superb postmarks even when it was sent from your main centres Auckland and Christchurch. However over the last couple of years the quality of cancellations has deteriorated dramatically and now in many cases is as bad as British cancellations and boy is that bad! ask any NZ stamp dealer. "If you want to maintain credibility with stamp collectors worldwide – and your issuing policy is pushing that to the limit anyway – you must take action to ensure collectable material is received through the post"

**JH,UK**

## The New Zealand Postal Environment-update June 2003

From the NZ Post Market Intelligence Team

(Reprinted by Permission from PostNews, NZ Post's House Publication, issue 148, —June 2003)

"Competition is well and truly alive in the New Zealand postal environment. Our competitors are diverse - they operate in the local, national and global markets. Some have specialised interests while others target niche markets.

Since deregulation in 1998, over 30 companies have registered as postal operators in New Zealand. Not all continue to operate, and not all are registered for the purpose of delivering mail.

### Market Share

New Zealand Post continues to maintain a high market share.

There are two types of market share. **Acceptance market share** refers to mail lodged with an operator, regardless of who delivers it. New Zealand Post's acceptance market share has declined since deregulation, as more postal operators compete for customers in this space.

Then there is **delivery market share** - which refers to mail in the delivery space. New Zealand Post has retained a high delivery market share as many other operators (who compete with us in the acceptance market) choose to use our network for delivery.

These operators access our network either through Access Agreements or by applying New Zealand Post postage on the mail.

### Access Agreements

Five postal operators have negotiated Access Agreements with New Zealand Post - there are two types of these and one postal operator has two Access Agreements.

**Lodgement Access Agreement** - operators access the New Zealand Post network by presenting trayed, faced mail at mail centres at agreed times.

**Prepaid Access Agreement** - an operator's mail is prepaid for the New Zealand Post network and lodged via Post street receivers, rural delivery boxes and posting panels.

### Who is who and what they do

Not all of the 31 postal operators are covered here - but this gives a taste of the variety of operators in our postal environment. The graphics are either each operator's logo or their postal identifier.

## NATIONWIDE OPERATORS

### New Zealand Post

Registered: 1 April 1998

Operations: Nationwide and international

The largest postal operator in the country. While it continues the tradition of carrying and delivering letters and parcels, New Zealand Post has responded to customers' growing communication needs through innovation in the residential, business and international markets. Today our Company provides communication solutions for a wide range of people and businesses.

New Zealand Post 

### New Zealand Document Exchange (DX Mail)

Registered: 29 April 1998

Operations: Nationwide and international

Access Agreement: Lodgement Agreement

**DXMAIL**  
Dedicated to Business Communication

DX Mail are part of the Freightways Group of companies, which includes the courier companies New Zealand Couriers, Post Haste, Castle Parcels and Sub 60. DX specialise in the business mail market and operate a private box network (called Exchanges) nationwide. They also deliver postal mail, parcels, international mail and courier products and have recently included an electronic document service into their product mix. DX sell their own range of stamps for domestic and international postage, and produce personalised stamps for business customers.

### **Pete's Post**

*Registered: 31 March 1999*

*Operations: Lodgement – Palmerston North, Wanganui, Taranaki, Gisborne,*

*Hamilton, Napier, and Tauranga; Prepaid –*

*Whangarei, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill*

*Access Agreement: Lodgement and Prepaid Agreements*



This is a franchising company that targets the small to medium business market. In Lodgement regions, independently-owned franchises have their own street receiver network and delivery equipment for cross-town mail or mail is lodged with another operator. Personalised stamps can be produced for business customers. In Prepaid regions, the operations are owned by Pete's Post, and they sell gold envelopes prepaid for the New Zealand Post network. Pete's Post are expanding their Prepaid operations into new regions.

### **Fastway Post New Zealand Limited**

*Registered*



*Operations: Nationwide*

*Access Agreement: Prepaid Agreement*

Fastway Post operates a network of franchised postal outlets, located in retail stores. They sell stamps for 40 cents, and postage-included envelopes for 45 cents, letters can be posted within the store, or into New Zealand Post street receivers, and are delivered by New Zealand Post. Fastway also offer a parcel service of prepaid or non-prepaid boxes, bags, satchels and tubes that are sold through Fastway Post outlets, or through Fastway Couriers.

## **COMPANIES WITH SPECIALISED INTERESTS**

### **Mailboxes Limited**

#### **(Universal Mail)**

*Registered: 31 August 2001*

**Universal Mail New Zealand**

*Operations: Nationwide*

*Access Agreement: None*

Universal Mail specialises in international mail generated by tourists visiting New Zealand. They market a range of stamps and postcards, sold through a network of resellers and posted into blue street receivers which are owned by Mailboxes Limited and subleased to Universal Mail. A personalised stamp service is also available, and a number of tourist operators have their image on the stamps with a postcard to match.

## **PMP Distribution**

*(formerly Circular Distributors and  
CD Marketing Communications)*



*Registered: 13 November 2000*

*Operations: Nationwide unaddressed and addressed letterbox delivery*

*Access Agreement: None*

As part of the PMP Limited Group of companies that includes PMP Print, PMP Distribution offers an integrated media service that includes identifying target markets, developing media solutions for marketing campaigns, production and print, and letterbox delivery. With a delivery team of 7,500-plus, PMP Distribution can deliver items to households nationally, and local businesses within the main CBD areas. Items destined for rural addresses and P O Boxes are not delivered directly by PMP Distribution.

## **Rural Couriers Society Limited**

**(Coural)**

*Registered: 9 October 1998*

*Operations: National – rural delivery*

*Access Agreement: None*



Coural is owned by independent rural delivery contractors throughout New Zealand and was established primarily to deliver unaddressed mail, parcels and courier product to rural addresses.

Coural has partnership agreements to deliver and pick up parcels and documents from rural residents on behalf of a number of courier companies. Coural also delivers postal items for Pete's Post and DX Mail and has produced its own stamp for letter items.

## **Stamps At Work (formerly Posties Choice)**

*Registered: 17 July 1998*

*Operations: Nationwide-stamp production*

*Access Agreement: Prepaid Agreement*



Stamps At Work was established for the production of personalised stamps which are marketed to businesses, schools, charities, and organisations wanting to promote their products and services.

## **LOCAL OPERATORS**

There are a number of these established in small to medium-sized towns around New Zealand.

They all follow a similar model – targeting small to medium businesses who send mail locally, providing a pick up service for the mail, and charging the customer 20 or 30 cents per item.

These operators don't have Access Agreements with New Zealand Post. Some of these operators are:

### **Dunstan Mail**

*Registered: 9 December 1998*

*Operations: Alexandra*

Dunstan Mail is a part time operation and covers the Alexandra and Clyde regions. Customers are charged 20 cents for standard mail. Dunstan Mail will also take nationwide mail, affixing a 40 cent New Zealand Post stamp to the mail and lodging into New Zealand Post street receivers.

## **Gisborne Mail**

*Registered: 21 January 2000*

### **Operations: Gisborne**

Gisborne Mail provide a pick-up service for business customers, and have a network of 20-plus street receivers. Customers are charged 30 cents for local mail with next day delivery.

## **Go Postal**

*Registered: 12 August 1999*

*Operations: Kapiti Coast*

Go Postal is based in Paraparaumu and focus its operation on the Kapiti Coast, and to a more limited extent in Levin and Otaki. Business customers are charged 30 cents for local mail. Go Postal have a network of postal deliverers working on a part-time basis. The company also offers a service for residential customers who use drop-off points to lodge their mail and pay for the delivery.

## **Masterpost Limited**

*Registered: 9 November 1998*

*Operations: Auckland*

This is a small postal operator on the North Shore of Auckland that targets small to medium local businesses and delivers mail through their own network.

## **Pamfleet Post**

*Registered: 2 August 2001*

*Operations: Wanaka*

Pamfleet Post's owner, was delivering pamphlets and newspapers throughout Wanaka pre-deregulation, and moved to delivery of addressed mail as an extension of this business. Customers are charged 30 cents for local delivery. Most of Pamfleet Post's work is in the unaddressed market, and mail is delivered three days a week, based on circular runs.

## **Quick Post**

*Registered: 12 August 1998*

*Operations: Taupo*

Quick Post is now the longest operating of the local postal operators. Customers are charged 30 cents per delivery, and Quick Post provides a pick-up service to local businesses, with next day delivery.

## **Tui Deliveries**

*Registered: 25 August 1999*

*Operations: Levin*

Tui Deliveries is a small one-person operation delivering to the local Levin market.

## **Zero Post**

*Registered: 21 December 1998*

*Operations: Kapiti Coast*

This offers a business mail service. Mail is picked up for a fee and sorted. Items are put through an ASM by Zero Post before being lodged into the New Zealand Post network for delivery.

## **OTHER REGISTERED POSTAL OPERATORS**

- Admail Limited
- Airwaves Corporation Limited
- CBD Mail Management Limited

- Chatham Islands Postal Service
- Destination Post Service
- EKO
- G Post
- Hometown Post
- KiwiMail Group Limited
- Local Post Kaikoura
- Palmy Post
- Pitney Bowes NZ Limited
- Quantum Post
- SelectPost New Zealand Limited
- Standard Post Canterbury.

## POSTAL OPERATORS' ISSUES FORUM

Hilton Dickens of Masterton writes:

"'Petes Post' printed its first stamps 1/4/99, so has now been in the business for four years and rather than the 'over a thousand designs' you quote, my tally is 141.

56 -- 35c;

72 -- 40c;

13 -- 90c; In total a cost of \$58.57, a very responsible attitude compared to NZ Post.

That of course is a simplified look at the situation, but with all stamps being of low value and printed for use the cost is not high to specialise.

The 1999 printings were made in Auckland by 'Impressions' and were in rolls of 200 with die cut perforations, the result of this being 16 stamps. Some of these were handmade? into Booklets of ten in a strip.

From then on the printings were made by 'Jago' in New Plymouth and appeared in several forms:

Books of 96, six stamps to a page. 23 different designs

Rolls of 96, 20 designs.

Conventional Booklets 10, 90 designs.

Some also appear with Gloss and, or matt finish, plus toned or white paper. In some booklets the stamps are inverted in relation to the cover.

I live some 100 kilometres from the nearest outlet and postbox, so am in no doubt there are collectors more informed than I. What we need is some forum to discuss the issues (CP Newsletter?) and get all the information in. It would probably only take half a page to deal with one area per month. New Plymouth, Napier, Hastings, Hamilton, Palmerston North and so on."

From Chris Yardley, Canberra:

"If as you suggest there are already over a thousand designs I would suggest that we, as collectors, have missed the (potential boat) as have the Catalogue compilers. I have accumulated very few of these stamps – the only ones I get are from a Wellington-based Estate Agent who use the stamps as advertising".

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

By Campbell Paterson

### From the Newsletter – September 1953

#### 3d Coronation Design:

From the point of view of "balance," it is doubtful if New Zealand has ever had a better design than the 3d Queen Elizabeth Coronation. The head is beautifully placed so that the line of the back of the neck, continued along the line of the hair above the face and extended in both directions, perfectly bisects the stamp from corner to corner. Congratulations to Mr Berry for that touch of inspiration which makes all the difference.

#### 6d 1946 Peace – Another Blurred Centre:

I am indebted to Dr J. W. Avery, of Darfield, for sight of a used 6d Peace with blurred centre. This is certainly another case similar to the well-known blurred centres of the 3d and 5d Peace, the 1946 Healths, several of the 1935 Pictorials and the 1/- George VI. As with the great majority of these, the colour of the blurred portion is markedly different from the normal, being in this case a bright red-brown as opposed to the usual chocolate. This latest discovery means that, in addition to the 3d and 5d, the 4d, 6d and 9d Peace are now known "blurred"; all are of considerable rarity.

#### Some Unidentified Varieties:

Mr H.C. Berry is to be congratulated on winning the Hutt Valley Society's "Campbell Paterson Trophy" in competition with three other leading members of the Society. Entries were restricted to specialised studies of the 1946 Peace Issue and from all accounts the winner's was an outstanding effort and a credit to one who puts in a tremendous amount of hard work in his research. Evidence of this and of his generosity in making his discoveries public is shown in the following list of new varieties shown to us by Mr Berry and publicised with his consent. As the stamps are used copies, the parent plates are not known, except in the cases of (a) and (h), where only one plate was in use.

- (a) **8d Tuatara, Single Wmk (L10a).** A re-entry showing as a doubling in the curved Maori ornamentation to the left of the tail.
- (b) **8d Tuatara, 14 x 14½ (L10e).** The bottom frame line is weak and apparently re-touched below the EV of REVENUE and below the "8" of the S.E. corner.
- (c) **1d Green George VI (M2d).** A retouch, rather rough and heavy, to the right vertical outer frame near the top.
- (d) **1d Green George VI (M2d).** A major retouch affecting the whole of REVENUE, the line above, ribbons, medals and epaulette on right.
- (e) **1d Kiwi, Mult. Wmk (L2d).** A pale blurred print. Though no doubling can be seen the general effect suggests that this may be another "albino"
- (f) **1d Kiwi Mult. Wmk (L2d).** The letters EVI of REVENUE are clearly re-drawn, indeed the whole of this word may have been touched up.
- (g) **1d Kiwi Mult. Wmk (L2d).** The whole word POSTAGE appears re-drawn. None of the letters appears quite normal and the whole effect is that of heavier and larger letters.
- (h) **1/- Tui Official Perf 12½ (LO12c).** Double re-entry to bottom frame. This is probably one of the characteristic "bottom line" re-entries known in this and

the later perf, but being a very clear print the fact that it is a double re-entry has been recognised for the first time.

Items (c), (f) and (g) make one nostalgic for the days when 1d Kiwis were on sale. Very little study seems to have been done on the Pictorials while they were still current.

### 1935 Pictorial — Query:

We have on hand a plate block "2A" of C.P. No. LO4f (2d Whare Official 14 x 13½ coarse paper). As can be seen, this plate is not recorded in our Catalogue and the Handbook, Vol. 2, is very ambiguous in its list of plates for this issue. Would any collector holding a similar block let me know?

**STOP PRESS The current ½d George VI has appeared overprinted 1d. Details later. First Day, Sept. 11**

## 1935 PICTORIALS

The offering of 1935 Pictorials in the July CP Newsletter pages 10-14 has once again proved amazingly popular, reinforcing the collectability of New Zealand's Second Pictorials. Much from this list has already sold, but selected items are still available. So please don't hesitate to add your requirements from the July Newsletter listing, in addition to your orders from this month's further most interesting offering of selected 1935 Pictorials.

### L1 ½d Fantail

- |         |  |        |
|---------|--|--------|
| 228 (a) | L1a 1935 plate 1B plateblock of four UHM   | \$25   |
| (b)     | L1a(z) 1935 single inverted wmk, fine used | \$7.50 |

### L2 1d Kiwi

- |       |   |         |
|-------|---|---------|
| (c)   | L2a 1935 complete right selvedge vertical strip of ten consisting of 9 x L2a(x) letter wmk and 1 x L2a(y) no wmk. A fine specialist item in good condition, clearly showing the complete NEW ZEALAND wmk on 9 stamps, one stamp completely without any wmk. UHM | \$430   |
| (d)   | L2a 1935 plate A2 plate block of four UHM   | \$25    |
| (e)   | L2a 1935 plate B2 plate block of four, minor corner selvedge crinkle (Cat. S65) LHM   | \$50    |
| (f)   | L2a(z) 1935 inverted wmk UHM  | \$15    |
| (g)   | L2a(z) 1935 inverted wmk block of four UHM  | \$50    |
| (h)   | L2a(z) 1935 inverted wmk top selvedge block of four UHM   | \$65    |
| • (i) | L2b 1936 rare perf. 13½ x 14 in a plate block of four plate B2, minor lower selvedge fault UH/LH, still a most collectable example of a rare plate block Cat. \$1500  | \$1150  |
| • (j) | L2d 1936 plate block A3 UHM   | \$17.50 |
| (k)   | L2d 1936 plate block A4 UHM   | \$17.50 |
| (l)   | L2d 1936 plate block B3 UHM   | \$17.50 |
| (m)   | L2d 1936 plate block B4 UHM   | \$17.50 |
| (n)   | L2d:LV2d 1936 block of 4 with horizontal line (minor doctor blade) through stamp UHM  | \$25    |
| (o)   | L2d:LV2d 1936 pair minor flaw over "TA" of POSTAGE  | \$10    |
| (p)   | L2d:LV2d 1936 single, minor flaw above Kiwi's head UHM  | \$10    |
| (q)   | L2d:LV2d 1936 block of six, minor flaws, used block FU  | \$15    |
| (r)   | L2d 1936 fine used block of six FU  | \$7.50  |

### L3 1½d Maori Cooking

- 229 (a) **L3d:LV3a 1936** R9/2 and R10/2 re-entries in block of four UHM \$65  
(b) **L3d:LV3a 1936** R9/2 and R10/2 re-entries in block of four UH/LH \$55

### L4 2d Whare

- 229 (c) **L4b 1936** plate block 1A UHM \$10  
(d) **L4b 1936** plate block 1B UH/LH \$8  
(e) **L4b 1936** plate block 2A UHM \$15  
(f) **L4c 1941** p.14 line plate block 2B UH/LH (Cat.\$200) \$95  
(g) **L4c 1941** p.14 lower selvedge plate 2B block of four UH/LH \$120  
(h) **L4d 1941** p.14 x 15 plate block 2B UHM (Cat.\$300) \$255  
(i) **L4e 1941** p.12½ plate block 2A UHM \$30  
(j) **L4e 1941** p.12½ plate block 2B UHM \$30  
(k) **L4f 1941** plate block 2A UHM \$12.50  
(l) **L4f 1941** plate block 2B UHM \$12.50  
(m) **L4f 1941** plate block 3A UHM \$12.50  
(n) **L4f 1941** plate block 3B UHM \$12.50  
(o) **L4f 1941** plate block 4A UHM \$30.00  
(p) **L4f 1941** plate block 4B UHM \$12.50  
(q) **L4f 1941** plate block 5 UHM \$12.50  
(r) **L4f 1941** plate block 5A perf lower selvedge UHM \$12.50  
(s) **L4f 1941** plate block 5A imperf lower selvedge UHM \$12.50  
(t) **L4f 1941** plate block 5B UHM \$12.50

### L5 2½d Mt Cook & Lillies

- (u) **L5d 1936** p.14 line plate block ε UHM \$45

### L7 4d Mitre Peak

- (v) **L07b(Y) 1936** Official right selvedge strip of three from the unnumbered centreplate R3/8 major re-entry outline of peaks left and right UHM \$150
- (w) **L7e 1942** plate block 4 UHM \$32
  - (x) **L7e(W) 1942** top selvedge block of four with top selvedge **Waterlow shift markings** 10 dots over 10 dots, fine block UHM – a rare piece \$300
  - (y) **L7e(W) 1942** top selvedge strip of three with the identical **shift marking**, i.e. from exactly the same shift as above, in a fine used piece, - another excellent specialist matching piece FU \$300
  - (z) **L7e 1942** a superb large block of sixty, being the lower six rows of the sheet. Plate is 4-2B, thus giving us the lower selvedge strip of twenty plate 4-2B and the two listed plate varieties **LV7g R4/1** and **R6/1** upper frame re-entries (**R6/1** particularly prominent). There are also no less than 19 minor flaws and re-entries listed in Royal Vol. VI – many lines, dots and dashes on the mountain and in the sea, some of them quite noticeable. Excellent research block. (Cat.\$500) UHM \$350

### L8 5d Swordfish

**230(a) L8f(5), L8f(X) 1942** The **5d Cobalt, 5d Cobalt** – the famous variety, so famous we've named it twice! Or rather CP listed it twice in the CP Catalogue:- once as **L8f(5)** the Cobalt blue shade – a brilliant bright shade quite unlike the normal rather dull ultramarine shades, **AND L8f(X)** the variety listing double print one albino – a blurred impression over the whole design. Our fine copy shows the merest trace of a hinge remnant. An essential addition to any serious 1935 Pictorials collection. (Cat.\$1550) \$1300

### L9 6d Harvesting

- 230 (b) **LO9c(Z)** 1942 Official p.12½ plate block 2, overprint at bottom of stamp (Cat.\$350) UHM \$275
- (c) **LO9c(Y)** 1942 Official p.12½ R10/1 re-entry left panel UHM \$275

### L10 8d Tuatara

- (d) **L10d** 1941 p.12½ plate block of eight plate 3 UHM \$80
- (e) **L10d** 1941 p.12½:LV10a R13/10 major flaw broken 8 UHM \$80
- (f) **L10e(V)** 1942 top selvage block of six with top selvage **Waterlow shift markings** 7 dots over 8 dots, yet another fine specialist block UHM; plus this block contains **LV10e** R3/5, R3/6 plate cracks – tuatara tongue out, cracks to rock and frame. Wonderful piece. UHM \$400
- (g) **LO10e** 1945 Official plate block of eight plate 3 UHM \$200
- (h) **LO10e(Z)** 1945 Official R13/10 major flaw broken 8 UHM \$200

### L13 2/- Capt. Cook

- (i) **LO13c(X)** 1937 Official pair, lower stamp R8/2 Coconuts flaw, a prominent example of the variety UHM \$550
- (j) **LO13d(Y)** 1938 Official R1/4 COQK flaw LHM (Cat.\$600) \$475
- (k) **L13f** 1942 p.12½ block of four with **LV13c(X)** R1/6 retouch of the hat re-entry LHM/UHM nice item \$195
- (l) **L13f** 1942 p.12½ left selvage block of four, positions R5/1, R5/2, R6/1, R6/2 with the listed positional plate 1 minor flaws UHM \$200
- (m) **L13g** 1942 lower left corner selvage block of ten, plate 1, with the two listed major retouches: **LV13e(X)** R8/2 Coconuts retouch and **LV13g(X)** R9/2 dots over bow retouch. Block contains three other visible minor varieties R6/1, R7/1, R7/2 together with the other plate 1 positional minor flaws. Super block UHM \$750
- (n) **L13g** 1942 plate 2 plate block of four UHM \$130
- (o) **L13g** 1942 plate 3 plate block of four UHM \$135
- (p) **L13g** 1942 Plate 3 A COMPLETE SHEET, Yes, a complete sheet of 120 copies of the 2/- Captain Cook from Plate 3 in absolutely immaculate unhinged mint condition. Plate 3 was issued in November 1943 and although no re-entries or retouches have been noted in this plate, many small flaws occurred in the majority of the stamps in this sheet. Indeed there was a progressive development of flaws as the printings from plate 3 advanced. We believe our sheet to be from one of the earlier parts of the printing run whilst there are many small frame extension lines, especially top right corner of the stamp, below the 2/- value tablet and sometimes on the point of Captain Cook's chin, there is no evidence of the major plate damage which the printer's De La Rue stated was due to the damage of the chrome facing of the plates.
- Our sheet has an interesting perforation irregularity, due to a poor alignment of the perforating head, those on the left of the sheet are slightly centred left, the stamps then move through the sheet becoming well-centred in the middle, and become progressively more centred right until on the far right column, they are centred well to the right.
- A fascinating complete sheet for the specialist to study indepth using the Royal volumes. (Cat. \$3035) UHM \$1095

**L14 3/- Mt Egmont**

230	(q)	<b>L14d</b> 1936, a lower selvedge pair UH/LH	\$147.50
	(r)	<b>L14g</b> 1942 Plate 1 plate block of four UHM	\$110.00
	(s)	<b>L14g:LV14l</b> lower selvedge block of four with the big re-entry R9/4, one of the most prominent re-entries to be found in the 1935 Pictorials UHM	\$175

**IMPORTANT POSTAL HISTORY**

Some exceedingly rare new material as well as a re-listing of several unique New Zealand Postal History items.

- 2003 (a) **1838 (28<sup>th</sup> March)** Bay of Islands to London. **An extremely important item from an historical signatory.** Signed by James R. Clendon. This pre-stamp letter was carried by private ship direct and landed at Margate where it received the India Letter Margate Handstamp. The letter was 35 weeks in transit. Postage of 2/4d was assessed in London made up of India Letter Rate (3oz) 4d inland rate (71 miles) 8d x 3 (1½ oz letter) 2/-.
- \$3995
- James Reddy Clendon (1801-1872), a London merchant and shipowner, had begun trading to New Zealand about 1828 and in 1832 he settled in the Bay of Islands at Okiato, on land purchased from Pomare. His business prospered and he was one of the most influential Europeans in northern New Zealand. In 1839 he was appointed American Consul and held this position until 1841. During these early years, Clendon acted as agent for many ship owners when their vessels were in New Zealand waters.*
- (b) **1851 (October 24<sup>th</sup>)** Lawton (Staffs) to Lyttelton. Newcastle, Staff. CDS; London Ship – letter and Paid CDS 25<sup>th</sup> OC and m/s 8 in red. Wellington receiving CDS and H/S “2” in black, interesting contents. Fine item.
- \$475
- (c) **1858 (June 10<sup>th</sup>)** Waiuku to Auckland. The letter sheet in perfect condition bearing the probably unique manuscript cancellation on the front at top “2d paid at Waiuku”. This very major and significant item has over the past year received significant publicity and represents a unique opportunity.
- \$4,975
- (d) **1856 (August)** Kawhia to Auckland. Another very major item addressed in Maori, the envelope bears the Auckland receiving CDS on the front and handstamp ‘2’ in black. “Kawhia” small handstamp in black on the back – one of the best strikes in existence. Cover is in fine condition allowing for several filing pinholes. This is one of only very few examples of the Kawhia handstamp in private hands, and the cover addressed, as it is in Maori carries enormous significance and uniqueness. *Very important.*
- \$5375
- (e) **1896 (12<sup>th</sup> March)** Mercer to Te Awamutu. Item of postal history usage and internal Post Office documentation. The

**Important Postal History contd/...**

- 2003 (c) internal post office yellow docket requiring the Postmaster of Te Awamutu to collect the charge for short payment. The card has been refused and returned to Auckland in March 1896 (receiving CDS). Believed to be only one of two in private hands. \$1255
- (f) **1899 (18<sup>th</sup> December)** British Field Post Office (South Africa) to Wellington. Boer War item carrying backstamps Dunedin CDS 22JA00 and Wellington Flag Cancel January 24<sup>th</sup> 1900. Superb condition. \$455
- (g) **1904 (10<sup>th</sup> October)** Dunedin to Wellington. Superb "meter mark" cover. Example of the "Wales" meter machine (PSNZ Volume 3, Page 432). The cover is addressed to the Postmaster General, Wellington and bears two strikes of the vertical oval 1d Wales impression, as well as the Dunedin squared circle in red. The impressions of the meter die are different from that illustrated in PSNZ Volume 3, Page 431(3). In this case "New Zealand" appears in full, "one penny" in full at the bottom, and "paid" in the centre reading upwards. It is possible that this is an experimental die. Used for postage in October 1904, the correct period for the Wales machine in Dunedin. **Highly important.** *This item was illustrated in the menu of the celebratory dinner held by the New Zealand Society of Great Britain for their 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.* \$3775
- (h) **Field Censorship Regulations**, a pristine copy of the Field Censorship Regulations issued to British Middle East Forces in 1942 in Cairo. Reference No: 3031/PEMEJ-30000-4/42. This item is of great rarity and is highly collectable. \$635

**EARLY POSTAL HISTORY**

A selection, including a few early GB as well as some early stampless items of New Zealand – mainly Government department correspondence – offered at remarkably favourable prices. Condition throughout exquisite.

- 2004 (a) **Selection of early GB** items comprising four fronts from the 1820s period: sources, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl Harrington and Duke of Sussex with some historical details. \$10
- (b) **1814 (January 26<sup>th</sup>)** London to Winchester. A personal letter from the Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Norfolk. Discussion of Bible Society matters. This is the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Carnarvon father of the 5<sup>th</sup> Earl, who as an archaeologist discovered with Howard Carter, the tomb of Tutankhamen in 1922. Interest. \$50
- (c) **1834 (19<sup>th</sup> May)** London to Bristol. Letter sheet in fine condition. Addr. Mrs Eliza Nelson. Personal contents. \$15

Early Postal History Continued/...

- 2005 (a) **1868 (February 14<sup>th</sup>)**. To Christchurch Addr. Postmaster General, Christchurch. 2d p12½ SG 115 with manuscript fancy "t" from Greymouth Area (either Taipo or Teremakau) *ref postal manuscripts AR Marshall 1976* with obliterator. Nice clean item. \$150
- (b) **1856 (1<sup>st</sup> January)**. Post Office Lyttelton to the Colonial Secretary, Auckland. M/s 4 (to pay). Post Office seal and filing annotation "Returns Post Office Lyttelton 1<sup>st</sup> January 1856". Torn flap and filing mark but otherwise superb condition. \$75
- (c) **1852 (November 8<sup>th</sup>)** Wellington local lettersheet sheet to the Civil Secretary. Handstruck '2' in black, light aging otherwise perfect. \$50
- (d) **1856 (January 21<sup>st</sup>)** Port Victoria to Auckland. Another fine wrapper "on HM service," black manuscript '8' (to pay) filing annotation Post Office Lyttelton. Seal broken and partially removed back. Superb. \$70
- (e) **1856 (June 19<sup>th</sup>)** Petre to Auckland. Backstamp Petre June 19<sup>th</sup> and frontal CDS June 20<sup>th</sup>. Crown seal and back cancellation June 29<sup>th</sup> 1856. OHMS wrapper to the Colonial Secretary, Auckland 'Immediate'. Handstruck '2' in black. Perfect condition \$125
- or*  
Exactly similar item, this time backstamped 'Petre June 20<sup>th</sup>' slightly torn at back \$75
- (f) **1858 (August 2<sup>nd</sup>)** Petre to Auckland. Superb wrapper 'OHMS' to the Colonial Secretary in Auckland, official seal at back near complete ("Petre"). Undamaged item, back stamped Petre August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1858 and on front New Plymouth August 7<sup>th</sup> 1858 and Auckland receiving CDS August 19<sup>th</sup> 1858. Handstruck '2' in black and filing annotation 'Postmaster Whanganui' (old spelling). One of the nicest items this month with its multiple markings, seal and superb condition. \$250
- 2006 (a) **2006a 1902 (March 21<sup>st</sup>)** Cowperthwaite Western Australia to Wanganui, back stamped Invercargill 8<sup>th</sup> April, Wellington machine cancel 11<sup>th</sup> April and Wanganui 12<sup>th</sup> April 1902. Flap torn 2 x 1d Swan Rose Western Australia. Attractive item. \$95

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Published by CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD, Auckland New Zealand. Subscriptions NZ\$45.75 inland. ISSN 1172-0166

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