



NEWSLETTER

FOR COLLECTORS OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

Volume 58 Number 12, JULY 2007

Philatelic Workshop: 1d Dominion

see pages 4-5

“Fresh Entries” mentioned in text



Plate 12 R10/1



Plate 13 R10/24

CP'S NEW ZEALAND STAMPS - WELCOME TO OUR TRADITION

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CP Newsletter Readers Respond:

Another Point of View

Mr **John Mitchell** of Tauranga responds to Rob Talbot's New Issues and Varieties Notes, June 2007 CP Newsletter, pages 2-3.

"Re Newsletter 58-11, New Issues

"Your less than fulsome praise for the NZ Native Wildlife issue of 7 March 2007 is worthy of a reply, especially your comment "Quite simply one of the most poorly designed (possibly the worst) issue New Zealand has ever produced ... not worthy of the designation 'stamp'".

"I believe you are being unfairly harsh on their designer. They are distinctive, colourful reminders – at least to New Zealanders – of some of our endangered wildlife. I am not a thematic collector but I can appreciate the simplicity of the subjects and the lively colours of most of them are appealing. For the same reason I enjoyed the children's depiction of "What Christmas Means to Me", 2006.

"Your comparison with the superb scenic photographs of the current definitives 2007, is surely like comparing apples with oranges. The small format of all this natural beauty can never do reasonable justice to our landscape heritage. A larger format and/or a splash of colour, as in the Tourism 2006 issue, would help NZ Post's tourism promotion. However, Post's recent decision to use a highly obliterative cancellation makes a mockery of their desire to promote NZ through its scenic beauty – and of course, the use of this disastrous cancellation can and very often does ruin the best designed stamps.

"I believe that CP being a long-established business dealing in NZ stamps, with contacts in high places, could influence NZ Post to redesign their current cancellation which is defeating their expectation of promoting NZ both here and overseas. There are numerous examples of good postmarks from all around the world.

"Yours sincerely,
J M Mitchell"

We would be interested in other CP Newsletter readers' thoughts and opinions on modern New Zealand stamp design. We will publish a selection of responses in future CP Newsletters.

Regarding postmarks, since late last year (see CP Newsletter October 2006 page 6 'Bad Postmarks'), we have been in regular correspondence with NZ Post's Corporate Offices, Stamps Business Unit Relationship Manager, Shaun Irvin. Whether this has produced any tangible results, we are not certain. Shaun has now left New Zealand Post and we wish him all the best for the future and we will be continuing our dialogue with NZ Post over bad postmarks with Shaun's replacement Relationship Manager.

And another CP Newsletter reader writes...

Another CP Newsletter reader – Mr **Graham Muir** of Christchurch – responds to Dr Ken Markham's Kapa Haka versus 1d Claret debate article on pages 5-7 of the June 2007 CP Newsletter, and other CP Catalogue matters.

"I found the article on the Catalogue status of the 'Kapa Haka' stamps by Dr Ken Markham in the June Campbell Paterson Newsletter very interesting.

"I would think there is also a strong parallel between the Kapa Haka 'issue' and the 1996 'Teddy Bear' health stamp. The comment on page XXI in the 2007 Catalogue Supplement "*The intention of the Postal Authorities in New Zealand was that they should all have been destroyed*" applies equally to the 'Teddy Bear' and the 'Kapa Haka' stamps yet the Teddy Bear stamp has full Catalogue listing while the Kapa Haka stamps do not. The circumstances on how both these issues ended up being 'accidentally' sold are also similar in that NZ Post believed that all 'unacceptable' stamps had been destroyed yet some from both issues were genuinely sold to members of the public.

"Catalogue publishers obviously have some standards as to what they include in their catalogue. I have wondered about another apparent inconsistency in the listing criteria of the CP Catalogue for the last year or so regarding the various souvenir miniature sheet booklets produced over recent years. These booklets are recorded but not formally listed "*as this booklet was not available at the face value*". However other issues, such as the Zeapex 80 miniature sheet and the single stamp miniature sheets of the Lord of the Rings issues have full Catalogue listings when these were also sold over their face value.

"Yours sincerely
Graham Muir"

We have also received a letter from Mr **Tony Thackery** of Palmerston North enclosing an article about the Kapa Haka stamps – the FDC of the Maori Performing Arts to be specific. Tony writes "Re: Kapa Haka stamps. I have just read Ken Markham's article on the Kapa Haka stamp in your latest Newsletter, I agree with him. I have already written on this topic but not in New Zealand. When Warwick considers his reply to Ken Markham's article, he may wish to take into account my views..."

And a similar concluding paragraph to Mr Mitchell's letter – what do other CP Newsletter readers think? Any further responses published in a future CP Newsletter.

"Your excellent Catalogue has been my Bible for some 30 years and it has been worth its weight in gold."
M.G. Tauranga

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.

NEW ZEALAND NOTES

by Warwick Paterson

Philatelic Workshop:

1d Dominion

The differentiation of plate wear and fresh entries in the 1d Plates "in Plates 12 and 13".

Some years ago I wrote to the late Dr Ken McNaught, surely the greatest specialist of these early/middle issue Surface Printed stamps of New Zealand. His answer is highly instructive and illustrates the type of detail that Ken used to put in responding to the relatively uninformed questions of a young dealer (as I was at that time!).

First of all some clarification: Plates 12 and 13 of the 1d Dominion were printed from steel plates. The two steel plates were produced by what is now known as a step-and-repeat process "rolling-in" the impression in reverse of the 240 impressions in the sheet.

These being Surface Printing (or typographic) plates the printing areas are raised and the non-print printing areas are recessed into the plate. Note that in a Recess Engraved plate which is produced by similar methods, the non-printing areas are raised and the printing areas are recessed.

Two impressions were taken on the transfer roller from the original die. One was used for Plate 12 and the other for Plate 13. Numerous flaws appeared in the plates during the transfer process, but the most interesting feature was the use of the roller die to make "fresh entries" to correct a number of weak impressions. This process resembles the "re-entry" process used in Recess Engraved plate.(see below)

These "fresh entries" are evidenced in a small minority of cases by shifts in the impression, thickening/distortion of some areas, and occasional additional lines in the design. In Plate 12 they affect R9/1, R10/8, R10/12, R10/19. In Plate 13, the same process produced change in R1/10 where the impression from the roller which had been used in Plate 12 was used to create a fresh entry in Plate 13.

I had been examining a quantity of 1d Dominions and had found a number of them with a doubled bottom frame line which was quite distinctive and appeared to me to be possible evidence of a re-entry. Ken, in his explanation gently pointed out what I had not realized, and that was that plate wear produced this rather misleading effect in a marginal row of stamps. As he said "though these are not obvious re-entries, you will find **all** stamps in row 10 tend to show this "doubling" of the bottom frame line, presumably due to pressure at the edge of the plate. Some might be re-entries but I very much doubt it.

"If you examine your copies against the descriptions of roller flaws on Pages 80-82 of Volume IV, you will see that most have the normal characteristics. Row No's 8, 11-19 are shown as fresh entries, 8 & 19 being classed as double fresh entries. I have made a close examination of these stamps and consider that 8 and 19 are the same as the others and the appearance of State V is due simply to the fresh entry.

"The best examples of fresh entries are those which show some doubling of the lines above or below the words of value or sometimes through the words.

"I made up two guaranteed exact reconstructions of each of Plates 12 & 13 by reference to the GPO proof sheets and several years ago I loaned these. On several occasions I have tried unsuccessfully to get these back. Because of this I am unable to check closely, but I have managed to plate two of yours, one Plate 12 R10/1 and the other probably Plate 13, R10/24, by reference to Fisher's monograph.

"I think you have been looking for the wrong kind of evidence of re-entries. You have overlooked that the re-entered impressions should show more **white** (not colour) because these are surface-printed stamps.

"1. For your inspection and return I enclose **9 stamps** with more than normal "white" in the value panel, but no obvious doubling of the lines. These could be fresh re-entries.

"2. I enclose **18 stamps** with more white than normal and definite doubling of lines, indicating fresh entries. This is what you should be looking for. Unfortunately I am unable to plate these, without the reference material.

"3. I enclose **9 plated stamps** from the residues from my reconstructions. These should help to give some idea what to look for.

"These varieties are difficult to identify in later issues and I have abandoned any attempt to identify these in any printings other than those on "Roughways" (or "Howard") paper."

["Howard" and "Roughways" is the correct name of the paper supplied to De la Rue & Co. and is named after the mills at which it was manufactured. This was a medium chalky paper with brownish gum which the Government Printer, Wellington used to print the first issue of the 1d Dominion, released 8 Nov 1909].

Explanatory Note:

In his answer to me Ken mentions both the expressions "re-entry" and "fresh entry". These terms tend to be used rather indiscriminately in philately with the term "re-entry" used to describe both re-entries and fresh entries.

Technically, the difference between a re-entry and a fresh entry is as follows.

Re-entry: Upon proofing the plate is found to contain weak or inadequately-defined impressions of the transfer roller. The plate is then corrected by an expert technician who realigns the die on the transfer roller with the first impression so exactly, that the deepening of that impression is indistinguishable from the other impressions on the plate.

Fresh entry: In the case of fresh entry the misalignment of the original impression can be so marked that it is considered necessary completely to renew the plate at that position. The original impression is removed by hammering the back of the plate or even drilling it, to cause every small trace of the first impression to be filled in, and therefore removed. The completely flat surface which results from this process is then burnished to a high degree so that it is ready for the "fresh" impression of the roller die at its correct position with relation to the adjoining impressions.

	J1a	1d Dominion	commercially used as text	
650(a)	1.	1d Dominion	showing more than normal white in the value panel but no obvious doubling of the lines	CU \$2
	(b)	2.	1d Dominion with more white than normal, definite doubling of lines indicating fresh entries	J1a CU \$2
	(c)		Ditto	JO1a \$2
	(d)	3.	Fresh entries plated copies from positions R10/19, R1/15, R10/12, R10/13	CU each \$5
	(e)		J1a With evidence of doubled bottom frameline caused by plate wear from Row 10 due to pressure at the edge of the plate	CU \$2
	(f)		J1a Ditto pairs	CU each \$5

THE GIANTS OF PHILATELIC HISTORY

by Warwick Paterson

Commencing this month brief pen portraits of some of the major collectors, who have become the stuff of legends during the last 100 years. Classic stamps with the sub-title "ex-Ferrary" for example in the past have commanded considerable premiums due to the colourful fame of their original acquirers and may indeed still do so today.

COUNT PHILIPPE von FERRARY

Count Ferrary is still – 90 years after his death in a taxi in 1917 in Lausanne – world renowned. He had been visiting a Swiss stamp dealer and suffered a heart attack.

Ferrary was born in 1848 and was the son of the Duke of Galliera who was a rich Italian banker and ship builder. His mother the Duchess had inherited enormous holdings in property and was known to be one of Europe's most wealthy women.

Philippe was a nervous and sickly child and highly intelligent. Around the age of 10 or 12 his mother introduced him to stamp collecting to try and take him out of his self-preoccupation. Unlike many scions of the aristocracy, he was never attracted to the racetrack or wine and women as many young men of comparable status and wealth would have been. He had inherited a \$25 million estate – a huge amount at the time – and reliable family friends were entrusted with the job of helping him to look after it. Ferrary started to hunt for stamps and this then occupied all of his time and effort.

He was an unlikely wealthy collector – and quite an eccentric one. He was often seen wearing an old Basque beret – shabby trousers and rope-soled shoes of the cheapest type. Whereas these clothes would be seen as fashionable today, that was certainly not the case in the latter part of the 19th century.

Searching for stamps was by now his absolute obsession and this led to the equally absolute preoccupation of a gaggle of dealers who tried to seek him out continually at his Paris home. Ferrary's private stamp curator would be charged with intercepting these folk and interviewing them. On a Monday morning the accountant to the count would enter the curator's room and spike 50,000 francs in notes by a row of nails on the desk. This was the allocation for the week's purchase of stamps!

Whereas to try and obtain a copy of every stamp ever issued in the world today would be a complete impossibility, even Count Ferrary in his day, was unable to achieve perfection. Certainly, he completed many countries but apparently he failed when he came to the native Indian states and South Australia. South Australia had issued thousands of stamps under obscure conditions and Ferrary was stymied.

Ferrary's collection was willed to the Berlin Post Museum. Later it was seized by the French Government as part of war reparations after WWI. When the collection was sold at auction, collectors from around the world converged on Paris and bid in a fierce competition to obtain the gems. The total of the sale was US\$1,632,524 which translated into today's figures would I surmise amount to more than a billion dollars.

(See September 2006 CP Newsletter, 'Eighty-five Years Ago', p.7)

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From the New Zealand Stamp Collector – July 1922

UNNECESSARY ISSUES

Once again the Philatelic press is up in arms against the exploitation of stamp collectors by would-be profiteering governments. This time it is the Straits Settlements Post Office, which is being taken to task for issuing special adhesives to commemorate the exhibition recently held at Singapore. The exhibition created great interest in that part of the world, and was opened by HRH the Prince of Wales during his visit there.

With one eye on the treasury, and the other on the stamp dealers of the world, the authorities overprinted the current stamps of the respective States "Malaya-Borneo Exhibition," and instructed the Crown Agents in London to announce the issue to the "trade". Hence the protest from the philatelic press and societies throughout Great Britain and other countries.

We do not wish to uphold the parties responsible in their recent action, but when we come to recognize the great part the postage stamp has played in the commerce of the world during recent years, we are struck by the great number of such issues which have been put into circulation to commemorate some important event. Take the United States of America for instance. Since 1878 this great stamp collecting country has had no less than nine distinct commemoration issues; some in sets, and some in single stamps. And no great protest was made by the philatelists of the world. Coming right home to our own country, we would mention the set issued to commemorate the Christchurch Exhibition in 1906 and the Auckland Exhibition in 1913. These issues did not meet with any protest from dealers or collectors, and rank with many other commemorative stamps in our leading catalogues.

We are in full accord with our contemporaries in their protest against speculative issues – issues which are launched onto the market to help fill the coffers of some bankrupt or other tin-pot government; but why ban one issue and give others full catalogue rank?

We have always maintained that collectors should please themselves what they collect and how they collect, but there are some people who would lay down the law and compel philatelists to collect one country and ban another. This is not true philately. It is taking half the joy of the hobby away. In this instance it is sufficient to state the facts of the case and let philatelists decide for themselves whether they shall collect the stamps or whether they shall discard them.

New Zealand New Issues

The 5d K.G. chronicled in our last issue is perforated 14 x 13½ throughout the sheet.

NEW ZEALAND POSTCODES

We have a new postcode for our PO Box, which New Zealand Post have asked us to use. It is: **1141**

We will be gradually, slowly replacing all our stationery and Reply Addressed envelopes, although of necessity this may well take quite a while. Thus our new full postal address for all correspondence is:

Campbell Paterson Ltd
PO Box 5555,
Auckland 1141
New Zealand

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Newsletter – July 1957

by Campbell Paterson

LONDON NEWSLETTER

Further on my visit to Bradburys I think in fairness to myself I should make a little explanation regarding my Notes on "the visit". One of the conditions of my being allowed to publish these Notes was that they should be submitted to Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. for censoring. This was understandable since I was to see in action machines and processes which are, in the highly competitive printing field, the unique property of the firm. The censoring was throughout reasonable but in places severe, so that I had finally to leave much unsaid. I think it fairly describes it to say that in places my original draft was positively eviscerated! I mention this only as an explanation of my omission in places of the details that no doubt my readers would have welcomed.

Most emphatically I make absolutely no complaint on the score of the censoring of my original Notes: I am much too appreciative of the fact that I was extremely privileged in being allowed in at all. As I have said, I met a group of most charming people – to expect them to allow the divulgence of their jealously guarded trade secrets would be quite absurd and very ungrateful too.

Various Meetings in London I have naturally done my best to attend as many Society Meetings as possible – within the restriction placed upon me by the necessity of sometimes getting some sleep! I have not lacked invitations for people have been extremely kind.

NZ Society of Great Britain At their meeting on March 30 the NZ Society was so kind as to make me their guest of the day. It was very pleasant to be among collectors again all of whom were interested in New Zealand stamps. I am not sure what they expected of me – perhaps an erudite dissertation on the substituted clichés of the Second Sides or something. Anyhow I asked them to let me off lightly and I suggested they ask me questions about NZ stamps or give me their criticisms of our Catalogue. Results exceeded all expectations. The meeting commenced at 2 p.m. and the questions were still being fired at me at 5.30. Personally I thoroughly enjoyed it and I think everyone else did too, though I am not so sure that all the answers fully satisfied the questioners. In brief it was a happy gathering of people of like interests and I found it most satisfying. For fear of missing someone – my memory for names is atrocious – I will mention only the President, Mrs Euphemia Moore, and the secretary Mrs Margarete Erskine. These ladies are much alike, both being charming, energetic, young and beautiful.

New Additions to Q.E. Stamps As announced some time ago from Official circles that 1/9d and 2/6d dominations were to be issued as a result of increases of certain postage rates; these two stamps, the former in black centre with orange frame and the latter in a warm shade of brown appeared on Post Office counters on 1 July. The 1/9d being printed from the new centre plates 2A and 2B bears the Plate numbers 1A 2A and 1B 2B and the 2/6d is from a plate numbered 4. Sheet values are impressed in the top right corners of each value as usual. Perforating machines of 14 for 1/9d and 13½ for 2/6d as employed for the similarly sized 1/- and 3/-, have been used. An innovation insofar as the 1/9d is concerned is an "engine turned design" in the gutter between the two panes, apparently used to prevent illegal use of the paper, but serving to give the complete sheets a most attractive appearance. It is reported some Masterton collectors were lucky enough to secure cancellations on these two stamps on 6 and 7 June when the new values were inadvertently offered for sale there some 24 days before the due date.

MODERNS MISCELLANY

A wonderful mostly recent selection of errors and varieties – all types. The combined proceeds of two recently purchased collections, many of these items have not been seen again since they first went out over twenty years ago. Careful scrutiny is recommended. All UHM unless stated otherwise.

1960 Pictorials

620(a)	O9a(Z)	1966 7d Koromiko inverted wmk block of four (Cat \$80)	\$60
	(b) O13a	1960 1/3d Trout good brown colour shift to right	\$50

1967 Pictorials

621(a)	OD4a	1967 2½c Kowhai A lower selvedge block of four with plate variety ODV4g from Plate 2B R20/4, a curved white line between Kowhai and LAND. (Cat \$14.50)	\$12
	(b) OD4a	Ditto A right selvedge block of four containing the plate variety ODV4f from Plate 2B R14/9. White flaw above 'D' (Cat \$22.50)	\$19
	(c) OD5a	1967 3c Hibiscus block of four with major perforation shift, both vertically and horizontally. A fine item	\$150
	(d) OD5a	Ditto A top right corner value block of ten with plate varieties ODV5b Plates 1A 1B R4/10 blue dot and retouch, R5/10 'A' and 'L' of LAND malformed (Cat \$30)	\$24
	(e) OD12a(Z)	1967 15c Tiki right selvedge block of four with inverted wmk (Cat \$100)	\$60
	(f) OD15a	1967 30c Tongariro National Park a left selvedge block of four with plate variety ODV15b Plate 1A R8/1 retouch to right of flagpole (Cat \$67.50)	\$55
	(g) OD15a	Ditto Top left corner selvedge block of four with retouch R2/1 under the 'N' of NEW appearing as a slightly mottled grainy patch of deeper blue	\$55
	(h) OD26a	1967 7½c Trout An imprint block of six R10/13 flaw white spot on the skin of the fish	\$10

1970 Pictorials

622(a)	P2c(Y)	1973 1c Red Admiral Butterfly missing blue (Cat \$350)	\$300
	(b) P3a(Z)	1970 2c Tussock Butterfly block of four inverted wmk (Cat \$80)	\$50
	(c) P6c	1973 4c Puriri Moth right selvedge block of four with a double green shift – dark green and pale green both shifted, an excellent two colour shift	\$200
	(d) P6c	Ditto block of four with nice dark green wing veins shift.	\$25
	(e) P10a	1970 7½c Garfish block of four with partial shift of drab colour to right	\$30
	(f) P12a(Z)	1970 10c Coat of Arms inverted wmk (Cat \$35)	\$27.50
	(g) P12b	Ditto Light blue colour shift to right resulting in 'ND' of ZEALAND missing	\$150
	(h) PCoil12a(Z)	10c Royal Counter coil pair one stamp with inverted wmk	\$125
	(i) P14a(X)	1971 18c Maori Club inverted wmk top selvedge copy (Cat \$100)	\$87.50
	(j) P18b	1971 30c Mt Cook National Park a plate block of six Plate 3323 with a minor blue partial offset on reverse	\$50
	(k) P19a(Y)	1971 50c Abel Tasman National Park pinkish-buff (the shore) missing (Cat \$120)	\$90

622(l)	P30b	1972 4c Overprint	A value block of ten Forme 1 first type (Cat \$35)	\$27.50
1975 Pictorials				
623(a)	PA31a(Z)	1979 14c Overprint	orange missing mainly affecting Queen's dress including a photocopy of stamp missing from plate block. A fine error	\$450
	(b) PA31a(V)	Ditto	double surcharge average strength (Cat up to \$350)	\$100
	(c) PA32a(V)	1979 17c Overprint	A right selvage across sheet block of twenty from Plate 2A with black dots above 'C' on R1/5 and R2/5	\$10
1985 Birds Definitives				
624(a)	PC6a	1985 \$2 Black Robin	right selvage block of four showing single comb perf discrepancies	\$40
	(b) PC14a	1988 40c Brown Kiwi	pair with 50% cerise colour missing from 7-Kiwi reprint. Most interesting item	\$100
	(c) PC14a(X)	Ditto	Imprint block of six with R10/1 flaw spot on Kiwi's neck	\$55
	(d) PC21c(v), (Y) & (X)	1992 45c Rock Wren	self-adhesive third type with Olympic logo backing paper stamps butt-ended, set of seven different labels and strip of four stamps including packaging box and description	\$87
	(e) PC21c(vi) (X) & (Y)	Ditto	Plain backing paper set of seven different labels and strip of four stamps	\$175
Commemoratives				
625(a)	S132a(Y)	1970 UN 3c	right selvage strip of four with R6/7 flaw red dot above tree at far right	\$6
	(b) S164a(Z)	1973 4c Westport	double print of black	\$100
	(c) S204a	1976 6c League of Mothers	good gold shift upwards	\$50
	(d) S335-6(Z)	1986 Year of Peace 25c	top left corner selvage block of eight from Plate 1A with R4/2 flaw right of upper wing tip	\$10
	(e) S369a(Z)	1988 Electricity 60c	lower right corner selvage block of six with the number '6' on selvage	\$14
	(f) S371a(Z)	Ditto 80c	lower right corner selvage block of six with R8/9 blue flaw	\$18
1988 Whales				
626(a)	S377a(Z)	60c Humpback	left selvage block of eight R5/4 red spot	\$17.50
	(b) S378a	70c Killer Whale	right selvage block of six two flaws R5/8 black scratch, R5/10 red spot	\$16
	(c) S378a	Ditto	Top right value selvage block of six three flaws R1/10 red spot, R2/8 red spot, R2/10 black spot and red dots	\$16
	(d) S379a	80c Southern Right	Top left corner block of six with three flaws R1/3 black scratch, R2/1 red scratch, R2/2 black and red spots and blue dot	\$18
	(e) S379a	Ditto	left selvage block of six with flaw R5/3 black scratch and grey dot	\$17
	(f) S380a(Z), (Y)	85c Blue Whale	left selvage block of eight with R5/3 red mark and R6/4 blue scratch and yellow dot	\$27.50
	(g) S382a	\$1 Sperm Whale	Top right value block of six with two flaws R2/8 blue dots and R2/10 red spot including a spotted effect	\$37.50

1989 NZ Writers Issue

627(a)	S383a(Z)	40c Katherine Mansfield Two top selvage blocks of six both with R1/5 yellow flaw in contrasting shades fully detailed in explanatory notes	\$35
	(b) S383a(Y)	 Ditto Plate block of eight with R9/4 flaw red spot	\$15
	(c) S384a(Z), (Y)	60c James K. Baxter Two plate blocks of six from the two shades (1) and (2) one with R10/1 red flaw and the other one with R10/1 green line	\$40
	(d) S386a(Z)	80c Ngaio Marsh Top selvage block of six with R3/7 yellow spot	\$25
	(e) S386a	 Ditto Top left corner selvage block of six with R2/1 blue spot flaw	\$20
628(a)	SM387-8a	1989 Commonwealth Games Miniature sheet Auckland Harbour small flaw in sky	\$10
	(b) S410a	1990 Antarctic Birds 50c Complete set of three shades (1), (2) and (3) in blocks of four. Excellent shade contrasts	\$22
	(c) S410a	 Ditto Right selvage block of six R /8 black dot	\$11
	(d) S422a	1991 Chathams 80c Plate block of six with R10/1 black line	\$15
	(e) S440a	1992 Navigators \$1.50 Pinta & Nina top right value block of six, row of black dots as description	\$30
	(f) S450a	1992 Olympics \$1 Left selvage block of four R5/1 blue spot	\$12
	(g) S450a	 Ditto Lower selvage block of eight two flaws R7/5 grey dot and R8/4 grey-blue dot	\$22
	(h) S473a	1994 Tourism 45c Bungy-jumping value block of four R1/10 white flaw	\$6
	(i) S476a	 Ditto \$1.50 Tramping imprint block of eight with R10/4 blue flaw	\$32
Christmas			
639(a)	SC26a(Z)	1985 18c Lower selvage block of six R10/5 plate scratch (Cat \$20)	\$16
	(b) SC26a(Y)	Value block of four R2/10 dented halo flaw (Cat \$20)	\$16
	(c) SC30c(Z)	1989 80c Top left corner selvage block of four R2/1 flaw extra red island	\$12.50
	(d) SC30c(Y)	 Ditto block of eight with unusual partial offset line of blue and green	\$50
	(e) SC34a-d	1993 Christmas 45c Lower right corner selvage block of sixteen (four blocks of four) with R7/7 yellow shaded area under lettering of 'Christmas 1993' caused by over exposure of the original at the negative making stage resulting in over -development of the ink receptive qualities of the offset lithography plate	\$15
Heritage			
630(a)	SH16a	1989 The Sea 80c Top selvage block of six with R2/ blue flaw	\$13
	(b) SH16a	 Ditto Left selvage block of six with R5/1 green and yellow flaw	\$13
	(c) SH27a(Z)	1990 The Achievers 60c Left selvage strip of three dry print of the lilac colour	\$80
	(d) SH31a(Z)	1990 The Maori 40c The famous 'valueless' stamp with the chalky blue colour missing (Cat \$850)	\$750
	(e) SH36a(Z)	1990 The Maori \$1.50 Left selvage block of six R7/2 red flaw (Cat \$22.50)	\$20
	(f) SH42a	1992 The 1920's \$1.80 Left selvage block of six R8/3 red line	\$31

Scenic

631(a)	SS47a(Z)	1993 Beautiful New Zealand 45c Lower right corner selvedge block of six R9/9 leaning flagpole flaw	\$22.50
(b)	SS60a(Z)	1986 Bays 80c Lower right corner selvedge block of six R9/8 blue puff of smoke in the sky flaw	\$20
(c)	SSM60(Z)	Ditto miniature sheet blue flaw over 'Z'	\$20
(d)	SSM76(Z)	1989 Trees Miniature sheet orange and yellow flaw to right	\$20
(e)	SS88a	1992 Glaciers 50c Top selvedge block of four with R2/7 apostrophe after 'D' of ZEALAND	\$6
(f)	SS89a	Ditto 80c left selvedge block of four with R4/1 pink dot	\$10
(g)	SS102a	1993 Thermal Wonders \$1 set of two shades including purple haze shade, very good	\$25

Health

632(a)	T49a(W)	1977 7c Single with major perforation shift	\$175
(b)	T49a(Z), (Y)	Lower selvedge block of four from Plate 1A with R10/4 red spot flaw and R10/5 black spot flaw	\$15
(c)	T51b(Y)	1979 Marine Environment 10c pair green doubly printed (Cat \$225)	\$175
(d)	T51b(X)	Ditto Top left corner block of four from Plate 1B R2/2 red flaw	\$5
(e)	T51c(Z)	Ditto 12c Plate 1B, plate block of six with R9/1 and R10/2 plate scratches	\$5
(f)	T51c	Ditto Plate block of six Plate 1A with R10/2 white flaw on camera	\$5
(g)	T53c	1981 Rock Pool 25c Plate 1A, plate block of six R9/3 brown dot	\$6
(h)	TM59	1987 Miniature sheet R1/1 yellow flaw Ditto fine used	\$10 \$20
(i)	T62a(Z)	1990 Sport 40c right selvedge block of six R3/8 red flaw	\$15
(j)	T64b	1992 Sport 80c Plate imprint block of eight with R10/1 flaw on green background	\$17
(k)	T70a(Z)	1998 Water Safety 40c Left selvedge block of ten R6/5 yellow flaw (Cat \$27.50)	\$22.50

Booklets & Booklet Panes

633(a)	W10a(Ya)	1971 1c x 3 booklet pane, inverted wmk, scarce	\$300
(b)	W23a(X)	1987 \$4 Wellington by Night Booklet pair with 4-Kiwi reprint	\$100
(c)	W38b	1992 \$8 Booklet 80c Penguin original	\$40

Ross Dependency

634(a)	RD9a(Z)	1967 Pictorials 3c inverted wmk (Cat \$150)	\$120
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