



L2: 1d KIWI TYPE (Recess)

The principal feature of this denomination is the well-known native bird the Kiwi, with typical New Zealand scenery in the background. It is almost unthinkable of stamps of New Zealand that do not include the unique kiwi. This design was offered by R.J.G. Collins and his daughter, he a major stamp dealer and expert. The Maori panels on the sides of the original design as submitted were based on Maori carving from the "rapa," or stern ornament of a war canoe. When redrawn, however, they were based on the wooden slabs in the model meeting-house at Rotorua.

This denomination was short-lived, since the death of King George V and the eventual succession of King George VI led to the replacement of three lower denominations on June 30, 1938, with remainders destroyed.

Artist: Miss C.H. and R.J.G Collins Christchurch.

Colour: Guardsman red.

Issue	L2a Original issue	L2b Temporary Perforation	L2c W5a Booklet Issue panes W5a(z), (x)	L2d Change of Watermark W.8 and Booklet W5(b)
Date	1935 May 1	1936	1935 18 November	1936 April
Printer	De La Rue & Co	De La Rue & Co	De La Rue & Co	De La Rue & Co
Perforation	De La Rue & Co 14 * 13 1/2	De La Rue & Co 13 1/2 * 14	De La Rue & Co 14 * 13 1/2	De La Rue & Co 14 * 13 1/2
Die				
Plate	Die 1 A1, A2, B1, B2	Die 1 B2	Die 2 Booklet Issue	Die 3 A3, A4, B3, B4
Watermark				
Paper	Esparo	Esparo	Esparo	Esparo
Colour	1.Red 2. Carmine -red 3. Carmine-pink	Red	1.Red 2.Deep Red	1.Red (pane W5b(z)) 2.Carmine-pink 3.Carmine-red 4.Carmine-lake 5.Red(Die 1)



L2: 1d KIWI TYPE (Recess) Timeline of issue

L2a: Original Issue with Single Watermark W.7, Plate

Blocks A1, A2, B1 - Die 1

L2d: Change to Watermark W.8 Plate Blocks A3 & A4 Die 3

L2b: Temporary perforation W.7, Plate B2 - Die 1

L2c: W5a Booklet Issue W.7 Die 2

L2d: W5b Booklet Issue Die 3

1d was withdrawn
Jun 30

1935

1936

1937

1938

L2d: Plate Blocks A4 & B4, Die 3

L2a: Plate Block B2



L2: 1d KIWI TYPE (Recess)

Notes from Vol 2, The Postage Stamps of NZ

The principal feature of this denomination was the Kiwi, with typical New Zealand scenery in the background. The side panels were based on carvings on the wooden slabs in the model meeting-house at Rotorua. The stamp was designed by Miss C. H. and Mr. R. J. G. Collins, of Christchurch.

The plates for the printings on the paper with multiple watermark were laid down from a third die, the other two dies having been used for the plates for printings on paper with registered watermark. Two plates were laid down, each containing 480 impressions divided into two groups of 240 (10 rows of 24). The markings on one plate were A3 and B3, while those on the other plate were A4 and B4. As considerable quantities were required of this value the two plates were used together in the larger printing machine. The sheets were divided before issue, those on sale at the post office containing 240 stamps.

Sheets with the markings A3 and B3, under the second stamp in the bottom row, were first issued in April, 1936, and those with A4 and B4, also under the second stamp in the bottom row, were issued four months later. Approximately 1,000 sheets with the watermark inverted and printed from the two plates were issued coincident with the appearance of the stamps with the markings A4 and B4.

An interesting problem is presented in connection with the plate with the markings A4 and B4. In sheets with the marking A4, from the 14th to the 24th stamp in the top row the design is normal but all other stamps in the sheet show traces of a horizontal line running from the lower frame line of the label under D of ZEALAND towards the lower left-hand point of the left-hand star of the Southern Cross on the right. The extent of the line varies; in some



cases, it touches the point of the star. In sheets with the marking B4 traces of this line are found in some of the stamps of the sheet but it is not as prominent or as extensive as in the sheets with the A4 marking. Because of the wide variation in the extent of the line and the fact that it appears in colour, it is improbable that it was due to any fault in the impression on the transfer roller. It resembles breaks found in plate 3 of the 2/-, and was due either to faults in the chrome facing or in the steel plate itself.

All sheets that were printed from the ordinary plates or from the booklet plate were perforated by means of a comb head gauging 14 x 13 1/2.

The 1d. was withdrawn from sale on June 30, 1938, and remainders were destroyed.



L2: 1d KIWI TYPE (Recess) Notes from Campbell Paterson

Campbell Paterson NZ Bulletin, NZ STAMPS AS I HAVE KNOWN THEM September 1964

1d Kiwi, 1935-1938

This is a more interesting stamp than the general catalogues would suggest. SG list and illustrate two Dies, these differing in the depth of colour in the sky above the kiwi. In fact there are three Dies, SG557 and 557b being Die 1 with light sky; 557c is Die 2 with deep sky, while 578 is Die 3 with medium deep sky and an extra horizontal line between the tree and the left frame. As Die 3 is never found other than with the Multiple Watermark, the matter of a third Die may seem academic but one needs to know the Dies thoroughly if one is to recognize the unlisted rarity "Die 1 with Multiple Wmk". That such Die 1 stamps do exist is shown in our Catalogue. They are prizes to look for, each worth a good £4 to £5 [\$475]. They are in fact all reentries made at a late date to the Booklet plate that was used with the Multiple Wmk. Not all show doubling but all are easily recognizable in that the roller-die used for the reentering was the old Die 1 roller, not the newer Die 3. As only one or two stamps were reentered on a few of the panes, many panes being untouched, it follows that one finds booklet panes with the variety" Die 1 se-tenant with Die 3". These are good property but even scarcer are used copies of the Multiple Wmk Die 1 stamps; I have never found one in all my sorting.

Returning to the more general consideration of the 1d Kiwi. There are three issues on the Single watermark paper and one (plus the Die 1 reentries) on the multiple watermark paper. The three Singles are: Die 1 perf 14x13½; Die 1 perf 13½x14; and Die 2 perf 14x13½. (Die 2 stamps always had the heavy sky shading and they

appeared only in booklet panes with Parisian Ties advertisements. These Single watermark booklets must not be confused with the multiple watermark booklets that produced the Die 1 reentries discussed above. The Multiple watermark booklets had no advertisements.) Finally, there was the Die 3 issue with multiple watermark.

The first step is to eliminate the multiple watermark stamps, putting them aside for the moment. Of the remainder, all Single watermark, sort out the Die 2 stamps. This is simple as they stand out boldly when their heavy sky is compared with the weak Die 1 sky of the other Singles.

We now have stamps p.14x13½ or p.13½x14. A helpful point is that the p.13½x14 stamps always have oddly shaped corners at left top and bottom. We will meet this perforation again so it will be best to explain here that the p.13½x14 sheets were perfed in vertical columns from the right of the sheet. As the short "legs" of the comb head were too long for the width of the stamps, each succeeding strike of the comb overlapped the last hole made by the previous strike – hence the oddly shaped corners were caused by the overlapping holes. If using the perf-gauge, as is advisable at first, it is useful to know that the tops of the stamps of the two issues are similar, so concentrate on the sides. The drill here is to separate stamps with side perfs that gauge near to 13 from those with side perfs near 14. Neither is exact but the "near 13" are the ones known as 14x13½, i.e. L2a. The others are L2b. They are worth looking for.

I should have said earlier that in separating the Single watermark stamps from the Multiples it is well to remember that the Singles



L2: 1d KIWI TYPE (Recess) Notes from Campbell Paterson

Campbell Paterson NZ Bulletin, NZ STAMPS AS I HAVE KNOWN THEM September 1964

1d Kiwi, 1935-1938 Continued

are always with Vertical Mesh and when warmed curl around a vertical axis; the Multiples have Horizontal Mesh and curl accordingly. The curling is a good guide but is not infallible. Seeing the mesh is much better; as a test it is infallible. Looking for the watermarks is only for those who cannot master the mesh and is admittedly a tedious job.

Varieties are not many in L2a being restricted to a rather good and prominent plate crack best seen in a mint block with attendant neat little variety "cap on Kiwi". Other varieties are inverted watermarks, not scarce, and the rather freakish "no watermark" or "Letters watermark" stamps, these being from sheets where by accident the printing has been allowed to stray on to the blank or lettered selvedge. Some pretty shades are found in L2a, the best being a deep carmine or a pale soft pink. All shades other than those close to the normal are quite scarce.

Turning to the Multiples, I have already spoken of the desirable and rare Die 1 on multi-

ple watermark paper. Other reentries about which little has ever been published are known on Die 3 stamps. These must be from a late repair to one of the four "big" plates used for this issue. They are exceedingly scarce, even rare, and often quite spectacular. We illustrate a typical example in our Catalogue. Shades are numerous in the Multiples and quite scarce in those cases which differ widely from the normal. Inverted watermarks are relatively common. Some small but neat little flaws, "Kiwi with worm", "Frog on log" and so on used to be popular but are seldom seen today. Which perhaps tells a tale. Such small varieties are not important but are collectable and in after years become more so.

Discretion has to be exercised however if the collecting of small flaws is not to become a meaningless diversion. It is better to keep them to their place, concentrating more on varieties like retouches or reentries which are evidence of importance in illustrating the progressive history of an issue. Where a flaw, no matter how small, leads later to a retouch or reentry it immediately becomes more important in its own right.

A master die and two subsidiary dies were prepared. These had easily identified differences, and for convenience are known as dies I, 2 and 3.



Die 1.

Cloud pointed at A.
Shading faint at B.



Die 2.

Cloud bulbus at A.
Shading heavy at B.
Extra line at C.



Die 3.

Cloud pointed at A.
Shading clear at B.
Extra line at C.



L2a 1935 (May) Original issue with "Single" or Registered watermark

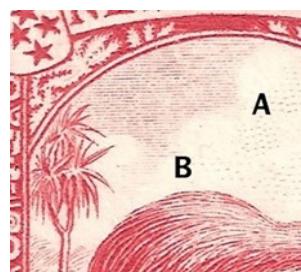
Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
14 x 13 1/2	Fine HM	(1) Red	4.00	1.50	2.00
		(2) Carmine-red	40.00	15.00	7.50
		(3) Carmine-pink	\$175	90.00	\$100

L2a	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	Watermark inverted (W.7c) (Feb 1936)	25.00	35.00
(Y)	No watermark (printed on selvedge)	85.00	50.00
(X)	Letter watermark (printed on selvedge)	50.00	12.00
(W)	[10] Plate A1 , R7/2 'halo' flaw above bird's head	\$ 125	10.00
(V)	[10] As (W): R7/2 'halo' flaw persists and a plate crack (progressive in size) develops R6/1&2, R7/1&2.	\$ 250	15.00
(U)	[4] Re-entries various: Plate A1 - R2/ 1, R5/4 ; Plate B1 - R2/2	35.00	10.00
(T)	[4] R1/1 paper-fold resulting in unprinted albino impression	\$8000	
(4)	Plate No. A 1, A2 , B1	32.00	each
(4)	Plate No. B2 (Feb 1936)	\$ 130	

The exact gauge of the "14 x 13 1/2 " perforation is often close to the 13 1/2 all round. This applies also to L1a and b. L2c and d. L3a and d. L6a and b. L12a, b and d.

A Master Die and two subsidiary Dies were prepared. These are easily identified.

Die one is recognised by: Cloud pointed at **A**, Shading faint at **B**. Die 1 shows weak sky shading between the white cumulus clouds. Little detail of this shading shows below the top third of the central vignette.



Note: A reprint exists overprinted 'SPECIMEN' taken from a 1995 Exhibition Miniature Sheet. Price mint or 'used'... \$ 30



L2b: 1936 Temporary Perforation (Watermark W.7)

Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
13 1/2 x 14	Esparto	(1) Red	\$ 325	\$ 190	\$ 130

L2b	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	No watermark (printed on selvedge)	\$700	\$300
(Y)	Letter watermark (printed on selvedge)	\$500	\$200
(4)	Plate No. B2 (imperf left)	\$2,600	
(4)	Plate No. B2 perforated (abnormally) right to left (perf left)	\$3,200	



L2c: 1936 (April) Change to watermark W.8 (and booklet W5b)

Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
14 x 13 1/2	Esparto	(1) Red	30.00	15.00	7.00
		(2) Deep red	30.00	15.00	7.00

L2c	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	(Z) Watermark inverted (W.7c) (W5a(y),(w))	40.00	12.00



A Master Die and two subsidiary Dies were prepared. These are easily identified. Die one is recognised by:

Cloud bulbous at **A**, Shading heavy at **B**. In Die 2 (use of which was restricted to the first Booklet plate, all prints having watermark W.7) the sky shading is quite dark - too dark in fact.



L2c: 1936 (April) Change to watermark W.8 (and booklet W5b)

Owing to the layout of the plate, one third of all booklet panes of L2c had inverted watermark. All panes carried "Parisian Ties" advertisements on the side selvedge. The special "Booklet" plate was laid down by means of a transfer roller taken up from a modified die - known as Die 2. In this new die the dark areas of the sky were strengthened in an attempt to achieve better definition. Inasmuch as the resulting stamps had the sky too strongly coloured the experiment was not a success. When it came to laying down further plates (for use as L2d) yet another modification was tried -this time with more success.



W5a: 1935 (Nov 18) 2/- Booklet four panes of L2c (1d Kiwi, Die 2) with "Parisian" adverts, watermark W.7 (upright or inverted)

Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
14 x 13 1/2	Esparto	Booklet			\$ 750

Panes (with binding selvedge)

W5a	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	With upright watermark (normal)(W.7)	\$ 210	
(Y)	With inverted watermark (variety)(W.7c)	\$ 285	

Pairs (with side selvedge)

(X)	With upright watermark (normal)(W.7)	75.00	25.00
(W)	With inverted watermark (variety)(W.7c)	95.00	30.00



Both the upright (W.7) and inverted (W.7c) watermarks were from the same sheets. When cut up into booklet panes the layout resulted in booklets either wholly watermark W.7 or wholly W.7c.

For the above issue the plate was laid down and the stamps printed by De La Rue and Co., London. The 1d die was a variation of the die used for the normal 1935 (non-booklet) sheets. Known as "Die 2", this booklet die has the sky between the clouds darker than in Die 1. The later "Die 3", see below, was used for both the 1936 booklets and 1936 normal sheets with 'Multiple' watermark (W.8).



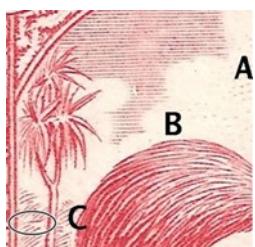
L2d: 1936 (April) Change to watermark W.8 (& Booklet W5b)

PAPER	COLOUR	UHM	LHM	FU
14 x 13 1/2	Fine HM			
	(1) Red	4.00	1.50	1.00
	(2) Carmine-red	20.00	7.50	7.00
	(3) Carmine-pink	20.00	7.50	7.00
	(4) Carmine-lake	\$ 500	\$ 225	\$ 250
	(5) Red (Die 1) (panes W5b(x),(w),(v))	\$ 475	\$ 250	\$ 350

L2d	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	Watermark inverted (W8c) (Aug 1936) (pane W5b(y))	20.00	20.00
(Y)	Double print (one albino)		\$ 1250
(X)	Double perforations		
(W)	[4] Minor flaws: plate A3 - R4/10, R5/17 (kiwi and the worm) , RS/ 18, R9/2 (bird on branch) ; plate 83 - R4/13, R5/18, R6/4 R9/13 (frog on log) ; plate A4 - R 1/23	35.00	10.00
(V)	[6] Plate 84, R9/22 retouch to top of 'Z' and thickened top of 'N' of "ZEALAND"	90.00	15.00
(U)	[4] Re-entries various, plates A4, B4,	\$ 275	50.00
(T)	[4] R10/24 hand-perforated p.13 (ex-plate B3)	\$ 9000	
(4)	Plate Nos. A3 , A4 , B3, B4	35.00	each

Die 3 was the third attempt to achieve a satisfactory result and was apparently considered adequate. In Die 3 the coloured sky area is more clearly defined than in Die 1 but not so heavily as in Die 2.

The Die 3 Booklet plate was a new production and must not be confused with the earlier (L2c) Booklet plate. The new plate had the panes of six in horizontal form (3 x 2) as opposed to the vertical (2 x 3) form of L2c. In L2d the panes carried no advertisements



A A Master Die and two subsidiary Dies were prepared. These are easily identified. Die one is recognised by:

B Cloud pointed at **A**, Shading clear at **B**, Extra line at **C**. In Die 3, used only on paper with Multiple watermark (W.8), the shading extends clearly downward between the Cabbage tree and the birds back but is never as heavy as in Die 2.

Die 3

The scarce "Die 1" stamps (see shade (5) above), are all "abnormals", resulting from the use of a Die 1 roller die to effect repairs, by re-entering, of the booklet plate and for some, possibly all, of the rare late re-entries made to some impressions on the large sheets from plates A3, A4 , B3, B4. The use of a Die 1 roller has been questioned but on the evidence of the stamps there can be no doubt. The 1d was withdrawn on 30 June, 1938





L2 Booklets

from NZ Stamp Images

Two different booklets were issued. The first, issued in 1935, was on single watermarked paper and had adverts in the margin. The stamps are from die 2 and the lines in the clouds are much stronger than before. The second booklet was issued in 1936 and were from Die 3.



The first booklet

A special plate containing 144 impressions was produced to make booklets and the stamps were issued on 18 November 1935. The stamps are from die 2 and the lines in the clouds are much stronger.

The plate was laid out so that there were 3 rows each of 8 booklet panes. The middle row was inverted and so one third of the issued stamps have an inverted watermark.

The booklet panes had Parisian Tie adverts in the margins.

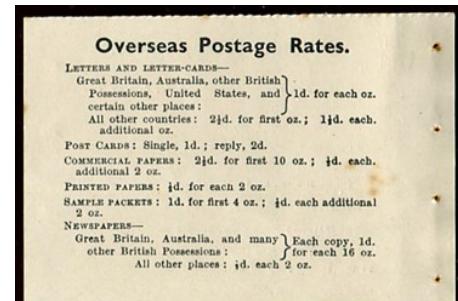
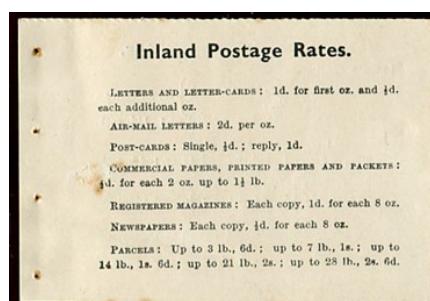
The number of booklets produced was 214,800. Each booklet had 24 stamps.

The second booklet

New booklets were issued in November 1936 with the impressions from die 3.

The new booklet plate had 180 impressions. The 30 panes in the plate were organised in 6 columns of 5 panes. There were gaps between the columns that were used to produce the binding selvedge in the booklets.

Each booklet had 24 stamps. The booklets had pages, printed on both sides, of adverts for the Government State Fire and Accident Insurance Office and for the Government Life Insurance Department interleaving the four panes of stamps together with two sides describing the current postal rates. The postal rates pages are reproduced here.



W5b 1936 (Nov) 2/- Booklet: four panes of L2d (1d Kiwi, Die 3) with no advertisements, Watermark normally W.8 .

Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
14 x 13 ½	Esparto	Booklet			\$500

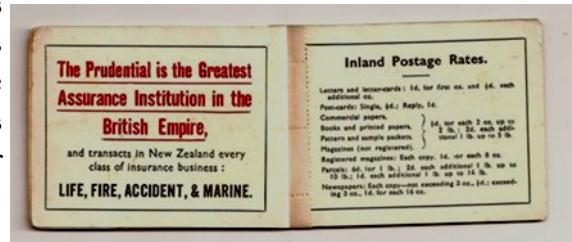
Panes (with binding selvedge)

W5b	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	With upright watermark (normal)(W.8)	\$85.00	
(Y)	With inverted watermark (variety)(W.8c)	\$350	
(X)	With one "Die 1" re-entry	\$350	
(W)	With two "Die 1" re-entries	\$700	
(V)	With three "Die 1" re-entries	\$1,000	
(U)	With two re-entries, one "Die 1", one "Die 3".	****	

The above booklet was the first to have the stamps in the form of "horizontal" panes of six i.e. two rows of three stamps with binding selvedge at the left end of the pane. Hitherto all booklets had had "vertical" panes, i.e. three rows of two stamps with binding selvedge at top or bottom of the pane and with side selvedges intact. The new booklets (W5b) had no selvedge other than for binding and accordingly they had no advertisements. This lay-out of horizontal panes of six units with binding selvedge only and without advertising continued to be the invariable form until the appearance of booklets with a single pane (of 10 stamps) in 1977.

Differences of opinion are held as to whether the re-entries (which appeared after the plate had been in use for some time) were laid down by a "Die 1" or a "Die 3" transfer roller.

The colour showed considerable variation from deep carmine to pale carmine and from rose-carmine to pale carmine-pink. In some of the sheets the mechanical wiper had not removed all the ink from the surface of the plate, with the result that the stamps had a pink toning. In instances where the inking of the plate was not efficient, pale prints with an absence of shading resulted. A cleaner, similar to a petroleum liquid, was used to remove clogged ink from the engraved lines in the plate and when printing was resumed before all the cleaning agent had been removed, the stamps had an oily appearance and the colour was darker than usual with a black tinge in parts of the design.



A new issue of booklets was placed on sale in November, 1936. The plate was laid down from die 3 and contained 180 impressions arranged in six groups of thirty (10 horizontal rows of 3). There was a space equivalent to the width of a stamp running vertically between each of the groups. The sheets were guillotined vertically to leave a piece of selvedge on the left-hand side of each group, and the groups of thirty were then guillotined into blocks of six (two horizontal rows of 3). In cases where the guillotine cut did not run through the perforations, blocks: were issued with a side imperf, but as these could be simulated they are not recognisable varieties.

In some of the booklets from the first supply the first two blocks had the watermark inverted.

The horizontal line mentioned in connection with the sheets with the markings A4 and B4 is also to be found in stamps from the booklet but in this case there is definite evidence that the line developed. A sheet in the reference collection of the G.P.O., Wellington, and, bearing the date July, 1936, does not show the line while in a sheet dated August, 1937, the line is found in a number of the stamps. In stamps printed from the booklet plate for the last supplies the line had become even more prominent and more extensive than it was in the A4 sheet.

Three major varieties may be found among these booklet stamps in the form of strong re-entries. In the fourth stamp in one block of six the bottom frame-line was completely doubled as well as the letters of POSTAGE & REVENUE.



In another block the fourth stamp was doubled at the top, in respect of the frame-line, the fern and the letters of NEW ZEALAND. This was not unlike panel A4, R5/9. In the fifth stamp of another block the whole of the frame-line at the bottom was doubled as well as the letters of POSTAGE & REVENUE. This resembled the first mentioned re-entry of the booklets but the doubling of the letters was more prominent. In these blocks the stamps adjacent to those containing the doubling were relatively weak in detail as though the impressions had not been rolled in deeply enough.

There are at least three other instances of re-entries from the booklet plate. These show

doubling of the top or side frame lines. It should be noted that the proof sheets from the booklet plate do not show the re-entries. One stamp on the proof sheets corresponding with the fourth stamp in a block has a cross marked against it. It is probable that this was an indication that the impression was not considered satisfactory and that this, as well as others, was subsequently strengthened by re-entry.

Instances are found in the booklet stamps of retouching, particularly of the vertical frame-line on the right near the bottom of the stamp. Numerous dots and minor flaws occurred and although some were constant they are generally of minor interest only. In the most prominent a coloured patch obliterated the lower half of the figure 1 in the left-hand bottom corner. The blocks from the booklet plate were printed in carmine and rose-carmine.

L2d Known Flaws – Die 3

A3	R5/4 Spot above Kiwi head		A3	R3/23 Spot above Kiwi back	
A3	R5/17 The Kiwi and the worm flaw		A3	R5/24 Spot in sky	
A3	R4/10 A thickening of the skyline between the Kiwi and Cabbage Tree.			R9/2 Spot of colour in the horizon to the left of the cabbage tree where the head branches out.	
A3	R8/17 Spot in Sky		A3		
A4	R1/23 Intrusion above &		A4	R2/18 Spot in sky	
A4	R4/5 Spot by Tree		B3	R1/1 Spot under E of ZEALAND	
B3	R2/9 The whole impression is strengthened. There is a slight doubling of the frame line in the lower left hand corner and of the letters of POSTAGE & REVENUE. The bottom frame line is thickened		B3	R4/13 The whole impression is strengthened. There is a very slight doubling in the left-hand panel.	
B3	R3/9 Spot under G of POSTAGE		B3	R4/13 Spot under Kiwi belly in field	

B3	R5/13 Spot in hedge		B3	R6/16 Plate crack between A & N of ZEALAND	
B3	R9/10 Spotting on selvedge		B3	R9/13 Worm Flaw a spot of colour on the log just under the point of the Kiwi's beak.	
B3	R8/6 There is a doubling of the letters of POSTAGE & REVENUE and a doubling of the side frame line in the bottom right-hand corner.		B3	R6/4 Left hand stroke of A of POSTAGE elongated.	
B3	R10/3 Small crack on back		B3	R10/11 Spot over Kiwi's head	
B4	R8/19 Beak extension		B4	R9/22 Fat Z of ZEALAND	

Re-entries are to be found in these plates and it is apparent in some instances that these were due to some damage or fault in the plates during the process of printing. Sheets are to be found in which none of these re-entries occur.

Some sheets with the marking A4 show evidence of re-touching. This is particularly noticeable in the vertical frame line on the right-hand side near the bottom and in the border of the figure of value in the bottom right-hand corner. Examples are: -R2/4, 7; R4/7 and R5/7.

In some of the **A4** sheets two of the impressions were re-entered:

R5/9 The frame line at the top is doubled and there is also a doubling of the fern leaf in the top right-hand corner and of the letters of NEW ZEALAND.

R8/19 Similar to R5/9 but the top outline of the ribbon in the top right-hand corner is strongly doubled.

Three unidentified and prominent re-entries have been found. In one of these there is a distinct and clear dou-

bling of the centre. The whole of the kiwi is distinctly doubled. The doubling of the hairs at the top of the beak is perceptible without magnification. The panels on both sides are doubled and there is a doubling of the vertical frame line on the right-hand side near the bottom. A second example is very similar, except that the doubling of the kiwi is not so strong but the bottom frame line is clearly doubled on the left-hand side. In the third example there is a doubling of the whole of the right-hand side and of the scenery below the kiwi. These three examples of re-entry all have the horizontal line flaw as found in sheets with the markings A4 and B4 and it is, probable that they came from later printings from this plate.

The plates developed scratches and dots but the majority of these were transient only. Of the transient varieties two were prominent and recurred for some time. In R8/18 of A3 a white patch, obliterated the top portion of the Maori head near the top of the right-hand side. In row R5/18 of B3, a large coloured patch appeared in the top panel, extending from the right-hand side of the W of NEW across the top of the Z.



LO2a: 1936 (March 21) Official Overprint 1d Kiwi, Type L2

Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
14 x 13 1/2	Esparto	Red	15.00	7.50	4.00
		Carmine-red	15.00	7.50	4.00

LO2a	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	[4] Plate A 1. R7/2 'halo' flaw above bird's head	\$ 300	25.00
(Y)	[4] As (Z): R7/2 'halo' flaw persists and a plate crack (progressive in size) develops R6/1,2 R7/1,2	\$375	25.00
(X)	No watermark (printed on selvedge).	\$100	55.00
(W)	Letter watermark (printed on selvedge)	45.00	25.00
(V)	[4] Re-entries various: Plate A 1-R2/1, R5/4; Plate B1-R2/21	\$100	40.00
(4)	Plate No. B1.	\$1,250	
(4)	Plate Nos. A1 , A2, B2	\$150	



LO2b: 1936 Official Overprint, 1d Kiwi, Type L2, Temporary perforation.

Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
13 1/2 x 14	Esparto	Red	\$450	\$225	\$200

LO2b	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	No watermark (printed on selvedge).	\$525	\$250
(Y)	Letter watermark (printed on selvedge)	\$500	\$225
(4)	Plate No. B2.	\$3,600	



LO2d: 1936 (Oct) Official Overprint, 1d Kiwi, Type L2

Perf	Paper	Colour	UHM	LHM	FU
14 x 13 1/2	Esparto	Carmine-red	15.00	7.50	2.00

LO2d	Variety	Mint	Used
(Z)	Watermark inverted (W8c) (Feb. 1937)	\$100	\$125
(Y)	[4] Minor flaws: plate A 3-R4/10, R5/17 (kiwi and the worm) RS/18, R9/2 (bird on branch) plate 83-R4/13, R5/18, R6/4, R9/13 (frog on log); plate A4 - R 1/23	75.00	10.00
(X)	[6] Plate B4, R9/22 retouch to top of 'Z' and thickened top of 'N' of 'ZEALAND'	\$110	15.00
(W)	[4] Re-entries various, plates A4 , B4	\$200	50.00
(4)	Plate Nos. A3, A4, B3, B4,	\$150	