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*John Ryskamp
generates his EFOs
at the APC*

*Hotchner explains
why Van Eyck stamps
have so many EFOs*

*Dave Hunt's
Canal Zone
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To Err is Human, To Find is Divine



Upside down or grounded, Siegel sells them best.



Robert A. Siegel

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From Your Editor



Elections

As per EFOCC's bylaws, we need to hold elections for a new Board of Directors in 2014. We elect a Board of four leaders: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. If you are interested in helping your Club or would like more information, please see "A Note to Members" on page 10.

EFOs Are The Most Popular Branch of Philately

If you are like me, you probably read several philatelic publications and are member of a few philatelic clubs. You might also have the “clipping disease”, which causes you to clip and save philatelic articles of interest to you. You might save them in folders in a file cabinet or maybe, like me, on your computer. I tend to clip articles on EFOs, newspaper wrappers and, my first philatelic interest, art on stamps. Of course, I go bananas when articles are about an intersection of my interests, i.e. EFOs on newspaper wrappers or EFOs on art stamps (while on this, I particularly enjoyed John Hotchner’s PerfOrations column in the last issue and this one). So, with time, the number of files containing philatelic clippings grows. Perhaps, you also create files on your computer, where you keep your “original research,” facts you have discovered or collected. And looking at the number of files, you can start to draw some conclusions.

One conclusion that is inescapable is that EFOs are part of almost every collecting specialty and therefore, very popular, even though the membership level of our Club does not reflect that.

For example, there is an article mentioning EFOs in almost every issue of Linn's. If it is a new discovery, it is typically on the first page. But, if you read the column "Auction Roundup" by Matthew Healey, almost every instance mentions spectacular EFO sales at various auctions. Dealers advertise EFOs and use EFOs to attract customers. My list of EFO-related articles that appeared in Linn's is remarkable.

When you look at auctions, almost every auction contains EFOs. Some auctions are exclusively centered on EFOs. Others have EFO sections. Sales of EFOs at auctions are often the most visible and advertised results.

The situation is similar when you look at journals of philatelic specialist societies. For example, I am also member of the United Postal Stationery Society. As I look through a recent issue of their publication, *Postal Stationery*, I notice articles on US envelope fakes and forgeries, printing varieties of US postal cards, a couple of letters on specimens, an article on US postal card essays and proofs, multiple and extended impressions on US postal cards and an article on counterfeit and spurious postal stationery. Wow.

I wish the size of our Membership would reflect the importance of EFOs in the philatelic world. Maybe we need better marketing!

Can you convince a friend to join the EFOCC?

Wanted: EFOCC Awards Director

The EFOCC needs an Awards Director. The Awards Director would have the following tasks:

- Maintain a supply of EFOCC prizes, e.g. ribbons, certificates, etc.,
- Distribute EFOCC prizes to show organizers indicating interest,
- Keep track of EFOCC prizes awarded by show juries and report these to the EFOCC Board and Editor.
- As possible, proactively contact show organizers about distributing EFOCC prizes,
- If possible, create a historic record of prizes awarded by the EFOCC.

If you are interested or if you would like any further information on this, please contact me.

Happy Hunting!

Cemil 

EFOCC Member Post

I have over 1,000 singles and plate blocks/strips with misperfs, color shifts, imperfs, etc., for sale. Tell me what you need. Stan Goldfarb, 8520 Atwell Road, Potomac, Maryland 20854, golfar1@ix.netcom.com, (301)279-0754.



Can You Describe These Errors?



Answers will be in next issue.

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	Members with addresses in the U.S. or Canada	Members with addresses elsewhere
One year's dues	\$20.00	\$37.00
One year membership renewal	\$20.00	\$37.00
Two year membership renewal	\$37.00*	\$70.00*
Life membership	\$350.00†	\$500.00

Please make membership renewal checks to "EFOCC" and mail to Treasurer. Charges can be paid via PayPal, subject to a \$2 convenience fee, e-mail Secretary for details. [*] Each additional year prepaid at the same time is \$17/\$33. [†] \$300 for those older than 65.

Advertising Rates

	Per Issue	Contract 4 Issues
Full page in color	\$100.00	\$328.00
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Quarter page in color	\$65.00	\$244.00
Cover location in color	\$125.00	\$400.00
2 page center spread in color	\$150.00	\$450.00

Single insertion advertisements and from those who are not APS Members must be fully prepaid. Four-issue contract rate advertisers will be invoiced in full upon publication of their first ad. 20% discount for black & white advertising, The deadline for ad copy is the 15th of the month preceding the issue. General advertisement inquiries should be directed to the Advertising Director at moek78@msn.com. Advertisement copy related inquiries should be directed to the Editor. Ad payments should be directed to Treasurer. Please make checks payable to "EFOCC".

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EFOCC Member Post Submission Form

Every EFOCC member is entitled to three free 35 word listings per year in the EFOCC Member Post. To use your free listing, please complete this form, and mail it to the Editor. If you wish, you can also e-mail your request to the Editor.

Help With Members' New Projects Submission Form

If you would like a free listing in The EFO Collector to help you with a new EFO project, please complete this form and mail it to the Editor. If you wish, you can also e-mail your request to the Editor.

I am looking for

Name, address, e-mail:

Exhibiting EFOCC Members

SANDICAL 2014, January 24-26, 2014, San Diego, CA

Ronald J. Klimley, The 1964 New York World's Fair Commemorative & Their First Day Covers, Vermeil.

Eliot A. Landau, Classic France: The Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-75 in the Military and Foreign Mails, Vermeil.

Fran Adams, The Charter of the United Nations, A Document for World Peace – San Francisco, Single Frame – Gold, American Topical Association One Frame Award.

Southeastern Stamp Expo 2014, January 31-February 2, 2014, Norcross, GA

Charles J. O'Brien, III, The Eagle Has Landed, Reserve Grand & Gold, American First Day Cover Society Award, American Philatelic Society Post-1980 Medal of Excellence, Clark Federation Award.

Charles J. O'Brien, III, Sesquicentennial Exposition, Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Excellence (Title Page), United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, The U.S. Revalued Postal Stationery of 1971, Vermeil, United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White Award.

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition 2014, February 7-9, 2014, Sarasota, FL

Don David Price, \$1 Rush Lamp & Candleholder Stamp – CIA Invert, Single Frame – Gold.

TEXPEX 2014, February 23-March 2, 2014, Grapevine, TX

Alfredo Frohlich, Colombia's Cartagena Provisional Civil War Issues – 1899-1902, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.

Alfredo Frohlich, Chile – The Rouletted Issues, Gold, Chicago Collectors Club Award.

Don David Price, U.S. Bicolor Postage Issues of 1869, 1873 & 1901, Gold, United States Philatelic Classics Society Medal.

Alfredo Frohlich, SCADTA Airmail Stamps for SCADTA Airmail Service in Ecuador, Single Frame – Grand & Gold.

Don David Price, "The Jenny": Printing Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp, Single Frame – Gold.

Don David Price, \$1 Rush Lamp & Candleholder Stamp, Non-Competitive.

Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition 2014, April 4-6, 2014, Oaks, PA

Don David Price, U.S. Bicolor Postage Issues of 1869, 1873 & 1901, Gold, United States Classics Society Medal.

Don David Price, \$1 Rush Lamp & Candleholder Stamp – CIA Invert, Single Frame – Grand & Gold, Errors, Freaks & Oddities Collectors' Club Award, The George H. Dewsnap Memorial Award for Best One-Frame Exhibit.

Don David Price, The "Jenny" - Printing Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp, Single Frame – Gold.

Garfield-Perry March Party 2014, April 11-13, 2014, Cleveland, OH

Ronald J. Klimley, The 1964 New York World's Fair Commemorative & First Day Covers, Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Creativity Award.

Hideo Yokota, U.S. Air Mail Special Delivery Issues of 1934-1936, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.

WESTPEX 2014, April 25-27, 2014, Burlingame, CA

Alfredo Frohlich, Panama: The Path Between the Seas, Gold, CORAPHIL – Jim Cross Memorial Award.

Alfredo Frohlich, Colombia – The Simon Bolivar Centenary Issue, Single Frame – Gold.

List of EFOCC exhibitors continued on next page

Exhibiting EFOCC Members ...continued

Philatelic Show 2014, May 2-4, 2014, Boxborough, MA

Alfredo Frohlich, *Chile – The Rouletted Issues*, Reserve Grand & Gold.

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, *The Development of Railway Mail Routes in Georgia 1846-1889*, Gold.

Anthony F. Dewey, *A Postal History of Hartford, Connecticut*, Gold, Philatelic Group of Boston Award.

Alfredo Frohlich, *Panama – The Path Between the Seas*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Research Medal.

Robert G. Rufe, *U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959: The Stamps & The Service*, Gold.

Hideo Yokota, *U.S. Air Mail Special Delivery Issues of 1934-1936*, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.

Anthony F. Dewey, *Uses of the Swiss Federal Official Stamps of 1942*, Single Frame – Vermeil, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

Larry Fillion, *Usages of the U.S. World United Against Malaria Commemorative Issue of 1962*, Single Frame – Vermeil.

PIPEX 2014, May 9-11, 2014, Portland, OR

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1964 New York World's Fair Commemorative & Their First Day Covers*, Gold.

Don David Price, *U.S. Bicolor Postage Issues of 1869, 1873 & 1901*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Pre-1900 Medal of Excellence, United States Stamp Society Status of Freedom Award.

Don David Price, *"The Jenny": Printing Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp*, Single Frame – Grand & Gold, American Airmail Society Gold.

Don David Price, *\$1 Rush Lamp & Candleholder*, Single Frame – Gold.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The Postal Commemoration of the 1967 Alaska Centennial Exposition*, Single Frame – Silver Bronze.

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2014, May 16-18, 2014, Denver, CO

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, *The U.S. Revalued Postal Stationery of 1971*, Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!

Auction 135 Highlights

Dave Hunt

Auction 135 has arrived with 121 fascinating items from the EFO world, many of which I hope you'll want to add to your collection. There are five early 19th century stamps with misperfs or pre-printing paper folds (PPF). These are uncommon to see nowadays. I wish I could afford to collect EFOs as plate blocks, as I think they are attractive. Lot 89 is a nice example of that. Misperfed coils are nice, but I think they are even better when the perfs are just about at the middle of the stamps. There are several examples of that in the auction: lots 7, 14, 23, 24, and 64. Our consignor has graciously provided another copy of the 32c Flag over Porch coil with blue smear, as the earlier example generated some interest. It is a dramatic EFO, to be sure, and will stand out in your collection.

Towards the end of the auction, lots 116 through 120 are EFOs you don't often see. They are airletters with the die cut reversed. The area with the denomination, which becomes the front of the airletter when folded, should have the top flap and two side flaps in order to fasten the folded airletter. On these errors the die cut is reversed so those flaps are at the wrong end of the letter sheet. UC50, 51 and 56 are Scott-listed errors as reverse die cuts.

Lot 10 is something very unusual. It is a piece of margin, miscut I suppose, with just a bit of two "F" Flower stamps – and imperf as well.

Good hunting! 🍀

Description of Errors in Last Issue's "A Page From My Album"

A Page From My Album

Modern Errors

David Hunt

Last issue's "A Page

From My Album" column challenged you to describe the errors shown. Here are Dave's descriptions:

Top row: 9d stamp from Great Britain's 1969 Cathedrals issue, showing St. Paul's in London. Left: Normal; Right:

Denomination (black ink) hiding behind the Cathedral.

Rows 2 and 3: 1/6d from same issue Showing Liverpool R. C. Cathedral. First stamp is normal.

Second stamp has the black ink (denomination as well as arrow in margin marking the centerline of the pane) shifted down. Third stamp has a greater black ink shift. Fourth stamp depicts reverse of a stamp with brown offset. **Row 4:** Normal and reverse offset of the 1971 Guernsey Thomas de la Rue issue. **Row 5:** Misperfed 1998 Lighthouses stamp showing interpane gutter. 🍀



The First Invert from a Few Selected Countries – Part III

Joseph Monteiro

In Part I, which appeared in the April-June 2010 issue of The EFO Collector, I described the first inverts of a five countries: India, Canada, United States, Australia and New Zealand. In Part II, which appeared in the July-September 2010 issue of The EFO Collector, I reviewed first inverts from Belize, Jamaica, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Labuan and Liberia. In this part, I shall describe further well-known first inverts.

In these errors, one part of the basic design is inverted with respect to the other part of the basic design. Which part is inverted is generally not known if the sequence of the printing process is not known or if there is no overlapping of one colour on the other. In other words, is the frame design of the stamp printed upside down with respect to the central design or is the central design printed upside down with respect to the frame design? Some of these errors can be described with terms such as 'spectacular', 'tremendous rarity', 'fabulous error' and 'one of the rarest modern errors of any British Commonwealth.' One is typically at a loss for words when one sees an inverted error. The sensational effect is perhaps better captured in the phrase 'Seeing is believing.' These gems of philately often end up in the postal museums of various countries as they occupy a special place in the postal history of each country.

Belgium



Stamps for postal issue in Belgium were first issued in 1849. The first issue depicts Leopold I. In 1915, the Post Office began to release a new definitive series of stamps. The lower denominations from 1 cent to 25 cents were to depict King Albert I and the higher denominations from 35 cents to 10 francs were to depict various subjects. On 5 August 1920, the stamp featuring the City Hall of the city of Dendermonde with a 65 cents value [1]. The Dendermonde stamp was originally to have a denomination of 20 cents. By the time the commission was given, the postage rates had changed and there was a need for a stamp of 65 cents for the express rate post.

The stamp was designed, engraved and printed by the Dutch company Joh Enschede in Haarlem, the Netherlands. The stamp design shows the inscription BELGIQUE at the top and BELGIE at the bottom with the value 65 in the four corners. Just above the bottom inscription is the word TERMONDE at the left and DENDERMONDE at the right. All these inscriptions are in purple. In the centre of the stamp

is a sketch of the town hall, Dendermonde, in grey. Two versions of this stamp exists: a first run printed in sheets of 25 (5 by 5); a second run printed in sheets of 100 (10 by 10). This was due to a paper shortage. The two runs can be identified by the dimensions of the image. The first run's image has a size of 26.25x22.5 mm, whereas the second run's image has a size of 27x22 mm. End of use date was May 1, 1931.

On August 13, 1920, the inverted Dendermonde stamps were discovered. These stamps were from the first print run. The inverts had the centre inverted, that is the City Hall in the centre of the stamp was upside down. The inverts surfaced at the Post Office of Ghent. A pane of 25 was partially sold, 18 of the 25 stamps were sold at the Post Office of 2 Gent. When the discovery was made, only 7 unsold copies remained. At this moment there are 17 known copies: 15 unused and 2 used. The only known cancellation is "Gand 13/8/1920." In 1942, a stamp dealer from Brussels, who had two copies of the stamp, was murdered. The murderer and the two stamps were never found.

From the second run, one sheet (100 stamps) was also inverted. Fifty copies of these were discovered in January 1921 in Leuven. They were confiscated by the Post Office before they could be sold to the general public and were destroyed by burning them on 21 January 1921. The remaining fifty were still in Holland and were cut, this being witnessed by Dutch and Belgian officials.

The cancelled stamp is valued at \$75,000 and is one of the most expensive Belgian stamps. A copy sold for \$130,000 at a Spink Shreve auction against an estimated price of \$67,500 [2].

Canal Zone



The first stamps used by Canal Zone were the stamps of COLOMBIA overprinted. Later overprinted stamps of Panama and the United States were used. The first set, according to Scott Catalogue (Scott 1-3), was the 1904 regular issues of Colombia overprinted Panama depicting a map of Panama Canal (a line pointing to the Canal) and the Pacific. The stamps were overprinted PANAMA in red at the sides with an ink overprint of CANAL ZONE horizontally in the centre. The 1904 regular issues also consisted of overprinted stamps of the



United States (Scott 4-8) and stamps of REPUBLICA DE PANAMA overprinted CANAL ZONE horizontally in black.

It was from the 1907 regular issues of REPUBLICA DE PANAMA overprinted CANAL ZONE vertically that the stamp with the inverted centre was discovered. The invert was on the 1 centavo green and black stamp. The inner frame in grey showing the image and inscription of Vasco Nunez de Balbo inverted together with the overprint CANAL ZONE. In the normal stamps the overprint appears in the inner frame at the two sides, first the word ZONE on the left and CANAL on the right of the inner frame. On the invert, besides the inverted centre, the overprint appears inverted (i.e. reading from the bottom). The stamp was offered for sale in an auction by Harmer Schau Worldwide Philatelic Auction. The description of the lot was

Canal Zone, Regular Issues, 1907, 1¢ Green & Black, Inverted Center, Overprint Reading Up, #22g. Slightly dist. tropical o.g., with interleaving adherence, otherwise Very Fine, PSAG (2010) cert. CZSG #22g. Scott \$5,000., only 22 mint examples recorded.

It realized \$1,800. Multiples of this error in the form of a block of four with the top selvage and a pair on an envelope are known to exist (both shown above). Spink Shreve auctioned both during their auction 114 held on June 18-19, 2009. The catalogue stated"

This is the only recorded block of the One Cent Balboa with Inverted Center and represents four of the 22 known mint copies. The only other known multiple is the pair on cover

offered in lot 207. One of the most important error rarities from the Canal Zone as well as a showpiece for the Inverted Centers of the World collector.

The block of 4 sold for \$17,000, the envelope with the pair sold for \$16,000.

The stamps were printed by "Hamilton Bank Note Eng & Ptg Co. New York" in panes of 100 stamps, using the engraving process. The stamp was perforated using a 12 perforation gauge and the size of the stamp is 3x2.4 cm. The error pane was sold in March 1909 to the Panama Railroad Company. It has been reported that from "the original sheet of 100, 78 were used on mail before the error was discovered by a local philatelist named Elmer Ohlson, therefore only 22 mint examples were recovered along with the 13 known used examples." The used stamps are catalogued at a lower value than the mint ones.

It is worthwhile pointing out that earlier stamps of Canal Zone (Scott Catalogue Nos. 1a, 2a, 3a, 9c and 10a) with the overprint inverted exist but these inverts are not with regarding to the printing of the basic design of the stamps.

Argentina



The earliest Argentina stamps were issued by the separate provinces of Corrientes (1856-80), Cordoba (1859-62), and Buenos Aires (1858-59). Argentina postage stamps were first issued in 1862 by the National Postal Service. The first period in the political history of Argentina postage stamps is the so-called Classical one, between the first stamps and the first commemorative ones in 1892.

In 1899, Argentina issued the Liberty Seated commemorative stamps. This series of stamps consisted of low value stamps (½ to 50) and high value stamps. The stamps are rectangular in shape, the low value stamps being shorter in height. At the top of the stamps appears the name of the country "Republica Argentina," in the middle is the symbol of

Liberty depicted as a seated woman, and at the bottom of the stamps is the value of the stamp except for the high values where the value is also indicated as a numeral at the top left. The high-value stamps were issued in values one peso, five pesos, ten pesos and twenty pesos. Their colours are: one peso is blue and black, the five pesos is orange and black, the ten pesos is green and black the twenty pesos is red and black. The stamps were printed by a company in Buenos Aires in panes of 25 with the sheet number at the top right and the printers name centered at the top and bottom.

It was from this issue that its first inverted stamps or set of three inverted stamps (1p, 5p, and 10p) from the high values were discovered. The middle frame of the symbol of Liberty is inverted. The inverts are numbered Scott 139a for the 1p value, Scott 140a for the 5p value and 141a for the 10p value. It is believed that one pane of 50 of the 1p and 5p exist and one pane of 25 of the 10p. It is also worthwhile noting that the 20p also exists with the middle liberty frame inverted, but all these stamps have been perforated with the word "Inutilizado" and only 25 are known to exist. Cherrystone Auctions offered the first three inverts for sale. It states:

A fantastic Argentinean invert block, or rather a unique set of three sheet corner margin blocks of four, is likely to steal the show. The stamp edition in question is the 1899-1908 Liberty Seated issue: centre invert blocks of the 1p blue & black, 5p orange & black and 10p green & black. Only 50 examples were ever issued of the first two, and only 25 of the 10 peso. One of the most important sets of Argentinean philately, the fine-very fine pieces carry a somewhat modest estimate of \$30,000, having been previously sold for \$57,500 in a November 2008 sale.

Some sources indicate that 75 pieces of the 1p invert exist.

Transvaal

Transvaal is the northeast region of South Africa, north of the Vaal River and bordering Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Stamps for postal use in Transvaal began in the 1860s but it was until the 1889 when it came under British Occupation and became a British Colony after the Boer War (1899-1902) that stamps were printed with the name Transvaal. In 1902, the Post Office released definitive series with the portrait of King Edward VII. Stamps with the King Edward VII portrait were printed for both postage [3] and revenue. The two are clearly distinguished by the inscriptions on the stamps. The postage stamps have the name of the country Transvaal in the frame at the bottom and postage on the two side of the frame. The revenue stamps have the name in the frame at the top and revenue at the bottom. In addition, the design of the frames in is different for each type. The higher value revenue stamps were printed from 1shilling to £5 by De La Rue.

On two of these values the 2 shillings 6 pence (grey-brown and orange) and 5 shillings (grey-brown and purple), the portrait of King Edward VII appears inverted with respect to the frame of the stamp. On the 2/6 shilling invert a multiple block was offered for sale by Robson Lowe in 1972. The catalogue states:



1902 Wmk Crown CC, KEVII 2/6 grey-brown and orange, BLOCK OF FOUR showing the variety CENTRE INVERTED. Some reinforced perfs and with the usual creasing, otherwise very fine mint. An extremely rare and spectacular multiple. Robson Lowe's sale of 16/5/72 (lot 253) offered what was described as the only known block of four (Barefoot 85a).

On the 5 shilling invert a brief note in the New York Times stated "OWING to a mistake in 'feeding' sheets into a printing press there appeared in South Africa one sheet of five-shilling stamps on which King Edward's head is reversed. Some of the stamps got into circulation before the error was discovered, and collectors are now willing to pay about 500 times the face value of the bit of paper to secure specimens." The inverts were printed on watermarked paper. A pane of stamps contained 60 stamps (12 x 5) - this has to be confirmed.

The cause of the error was the need to use multiple plates to print the stamps. In other words, since the stamps were printed in two colours, one colour was printed first and then the next colour given the printing technology of the day. During the printing process, a sheet was accidentally inverted after one of the colours was printed resulting in the printing inversion. It is not known for a fact how many of errors of these stamps exist but it is believed that less than hundred of each exist i.e., one sheet of hundred stamps.

Concluding Remarks

The above provides a continuation of descriptions of the first inverts of selected countries. The scarcity of these inverts has resulted in a high price for these stamps. In determining scarcity one must not only know how many panes of the inverted stamp were so printed together with the number of stamps printed per pane but also how many of these inverts were sold to the public and how many of those sold are believed to exist (mint and used) today in philatelic hands. I mention philatelic hands as some of the inverts end up in museums and are no longer available for sale. The cause of the inverts in all the above cases was the inversion of the sheet after one plate was used to print the stamp. During the early stages of printing, two plates were needed for the printing of two colours even though the same printing process was used. Therefore, it is not surprising, when an error occurred as a result of inversion of the partially printed stamp. What is even more surprising is that the error in printing rarely occurred.★

Bibliography

- [1] www.wikipedia.org
- [2] *Spink Shreves*, The Robert H. Cunliffe Collection of Spectacular Inverted Stamps of the United States and the World, June 18-19, 2009, <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f11411.cfm>.
- [3] *Monteiro, Joseph*, The First Invert from a Few Selected Countries – Part I, The EFO Collector, April-June 2010, Volume XXVIII, pp. 7-9.

George Washington's Tracheotomy Ed Silver



Several years ago, I came across a block of Scott 634. Each stamp had a curious identical mark on the same part of Washington's throat. I kept one of the stamps which I called The EFO Collector | www.efocc.org

the *tracheotomy variety*, as the marking resembled the medical procedure of making an incision in the throat to open an airway to the windpipe.

Talk about procrastination: In 2009, I finally sent my stamp to Larry Weiss, "the" authority on the subject of Washington-Franklin heads. Larry sent the latter to Jay Stotts, who, at the time, headed the Fourth Bureau Issue Committee for the United States Stamp Society. Jay responded with his explanation in a letter to dated April 3, 2009. I've held the letter all these years with the intent of doing further research on the stamp. Jay gave permission for me to share his thoughts with the EFOCC Members via The EFO Collector. Thus this letter in its entirety is presented below. I'm hopeful that some readers will offer additional ideas as to the cause and purpose of George's trach.★

April 3, 2009

Dear Ed,

Larry Weiss has forwarded your stamp to me for my opinion. I looked at it under high magnification. The circle appears to be magenta ink and looks like it has been added by a rubber or steel stamp. I don't believe it has anything to do with the Bureau's production or the Post Office Department or any post office.

If I had to hazard a guess, based on the fact that you said you had several of these, I would guess that this small subtle stamped marking may have been a way for a small business to retain postage that it had purchased for its business.

In many businesses of the period, stamp pilfering was a problem and large companies practiced the habit of adding their initials to stamps by perforating them to discourage theft. These perfin could readily be recognized is stolen and used privately.

Smaller companies would not have had the financial or physical ability to create perfin and may have resorted to more economical or achievable methods of creating identifiable stolen stamps.

If they chose to mark them with a subtle mark, they would use a closely related color (magenta to the scarlet of the stamp) to avoid postal employees from thinking the stamp was previously used and cancelled. I think these may have been privately marked by a business to discourage pilfering.

Its my best guess, in fact, the only idea I can rationally offer.

Thanks for sharing this interesting item with us. It has been returned with this letter. I'll copy Larry for his information.

Best Regards,

Jay Stotts, Fourth Bureau Issue Committee Chair, USSS

A Note to Members

In 2014, as per the EFOCC bylaws, we need to hold elections to elect a new Board of Directors. We encourage EFOCC Members who are interested in serving on the Board to contact one of the following individuals to obtain more information:

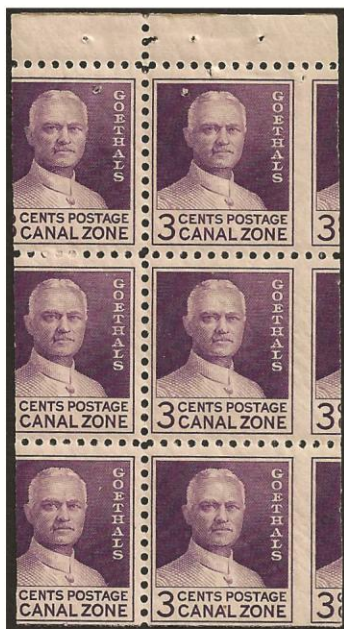
- Dave Hunt
- Scott Shaulis
- Cemil Betanov

Contact information is available on page 4 of this issue of The EFO Collector.

Canal Zone Errors



1921
Scott 55
Major shift of horizontal
perfs



1934
Scott 117a
Miscut Goethals booklet pane



1933
Scott 117
Plate block of four with
vertical perforations shifted to
include more than half of the
plate number within stamp.



1974 Scott C50
Black shifted down



1976 Scott C53
Black shifted right

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APC Reindeer Inverts

John Ryskamp (philneo2001@yahoo.com)



The above forever stamps printed by the APC on Reindeer labels exhibit two errors: First, the paper was inserted into the machine in the wrong direction and hence the printing is inverted relative to the label (or vice versa). But if you mentally un-invert the printing, you will see that the USPS eagle and logo would overlay the reindeer. Hence, the clerk inserting the reindeer labels also selected the wrong printing. In the case of the above piece, the APC customer asked for five forever stamps, hence the APC machine used a set of 6 labels on one backing paper, printed five stamps and voided the lower right label, providing the customer five stamps.

APC collectors are well-aware of the potential for errors at the kiosks. Whenever a paper change occurs which requires the postal employee to select matching software from the maintenance screen, which will in turn put the right image on the right paper, the potential exists for the thermal printing to occur on the wrong paper. Also, the paper itself can be inserted two ways, and since backing paper always faces the paper installer, it is not always apparent that the paper has been installed correctly.

Errors have occurred regularly since the introduction of the type of small APC paper seen in the illustrations, in April 2012. The small paper is not a roll, it is a stack. Before the introduction of clear tagging (barely visible at the right side of these inverts), the tagging was pink, but even this did not always lead to correct installation of the paper. Thus, there have always been "left tagging" errors (the pink tagging should always go on the right of the stamp), which are so common as to be almost valueless.

In the case of these reindeer inverts, the case is slightly more complicated. The indicia were designed for clear or pink tagging blank paper (the APCs have been moving to clear tagging since December 2013). And there are already "left tagging" versions of these stamps.

The indicia were not designed to go on the Reindeer paper. The software for the Reindeer paper (as was the case for 2012's "mailbox" APC holiday stamp), would print Forever stamp



In the case above, the APC customer wanted to buy six 1¢ stamps. Similar to figure at left, the clerk had inserted the paper upside down and had selected the wrong software to print, which, if paper was correctly inserted into the machine, would have overlaid the Reindeer.

indicia on the paper not covered by the image (that is, no USPS eagle), and the rest of the APC stamps would be printed as "default" small stamps using the paper installed for the large stamps, with which readers are probably familiar if they use APC kiosks. This "default" option is normally used where some problem, such as jamming, occurs with the small labels. If you used the kiosk for, say, Express Mail, during the period of the Reindeer stamps, and indicated that a large stamp would be too big for your package, you got a small stamp (the right side of which was blank), printed from the roll normally used for those large stamps.

The Reindeer inverts occurred on one day only in November 2013. This is the average period for APC errors, because patrons notice something wrong, inform the clerks, and the APC is corrected. Many clerks are inattentive and there are quite a large number of APC errors. For example, if clear or pink tagging paper was left in the kiosk, but the Reindeer software was selected on the maintenance screen, then the APC printed just the Reindeer indicia on blank--clear or pink tagging--paper. And these "Reindeer" indicia errors exist on both pink and clear tagging. Some kiosks are apparently STILL issuing these errors, although USPS told clerks to change the Reindeer software in January 2014. The fact of the matter is that the clerks dislike having to service APCs; the kiosks often have jams and other printing problems which require clerks to try to figure out what is wrong with the machine.

In this case, the clerk simply inserted the Reindeer paper the wrong way, and didn't change the indicia. The result is a striking invert, but not theoretically different from the "left tagging" inverts with which APC collectors are familiar. By

the way, APC collectors are also familiar with another part of the error. Many clerks across the country installed the Reindeer paper correctly, but didn't change the indicia software. So you will frequently see Reindeer paper, but with the USPS Forever logo printed right side up, instead of, as here, upside down.

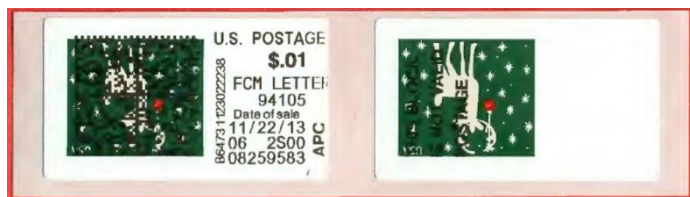
A case has been reported (but not seen by me), of the 2012 "mailbox" paper installed upside down in 2013, with the Reindeer holiday Forever software printed on it. The software for the mailbox Forever stamp was slightly different from the software used to print the Reindeer Forever stamp--most importantly, the USA is in the software for the mailbox stamp. For the Reindeer stamp, the USPS put "USA" in the Reindeer image itself. That allowed the Reindeer inverts to show double country designation, one inverted. I don't know of any other inverts for which this is the case. ☹

Editor's Note: Please note that 13 APC and Neopost-related articles by John Ryskamp are available on the EFOCC website at <http://efocc.org/Resources/Ryskamp/main.php>.

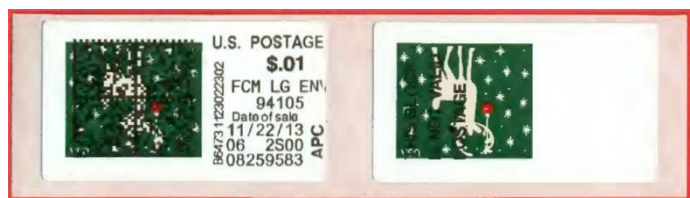
Inverted Reindeer Examples



Standard Post label.



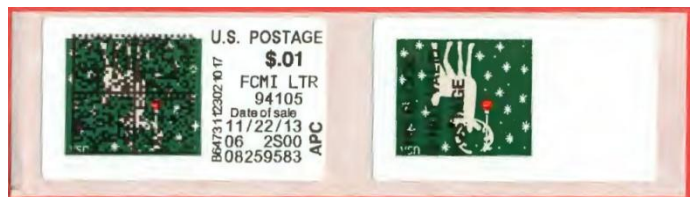
First Class Mail Letter label.



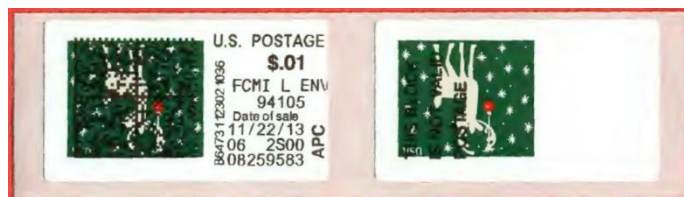
First Class Mail Large Envelope label.



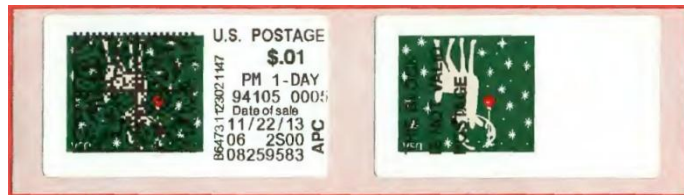
First Class Mail Parcel label.



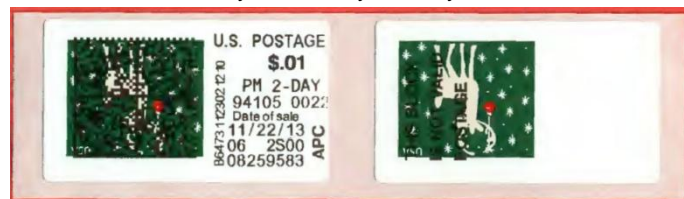
First Class Mail International Letter label with Inverted Reindeer.



First Class Mail International Large Envelope label.



Priority Mail 1 Day delivery label.



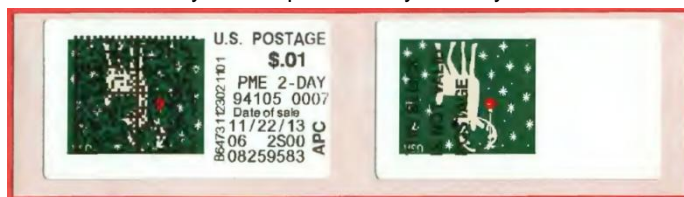
Priority Mail 2 Day delivery label.



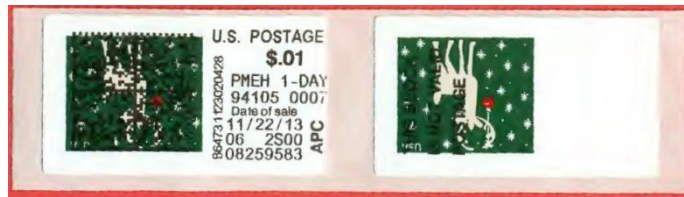
Priority Mail 3 Day delivery label.



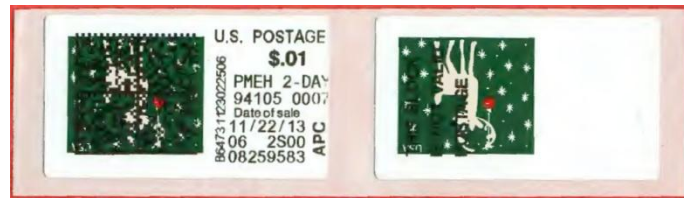
Priority Mail Express 1 Day delivery label.



Priority Mail Express 2 Day delivery label.



Priority Mail Express Hold 1 Day delivery label.



Priority Mail Express Hold 2 Day delivery label.

PerfOrations: The Huck Press Produces EFOs – Part 2

John M. Hotchner

P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041, jmhstamp@verizon.net

In Part I (October-December, 2013), we looked at the missing – or not – yellow colors(s) used on the 6¢ Van Eyck Christmas stamp of 1968 (Scott 1363). I promised to present other EFO material from this issue in Part II, and here it is. This article will not be exhaustive, but rather will cover some of the more interesting and major flaws. If the reader wishes to go deeper, the articles by Dr. Stanley Segal and by George Brett, in various issues of *The United States Specialist*, monthly magazine of the Bureau Issues Association (now renamed the United States Stamp Society) are the place to go. They extend from March, 1973 through June, 1983, and total over 40 pages. A list of the specific magazines in which they appear is available upon request.

Plate Varieties

Cloudy French, in his *Encyclopedia of Plate Varieties on U.S. Bureau-Printed Postage Stamps* (French, Loran C., Bureau Issues Association, 1979), lists three plate varieties on Van Eyck:

29957, left 11: gouge above the first “9” of plate number.

29984, left 1: 2mm yellow gouge extends about 1mm into left gutter near bottom on well registered copies.

30244, right 10: blue gash between “2” and “4” in plate number.

George Brett adds three more:

29957, left 11, 12: horizontal plate crack extends from margin across stamp 11 and into 12

29952, right: distorted last “2” in plate number

29950, left: 1: damaged plate leaves vertical yellow dashes to left of “e” of “early”. This is illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1: See the yellow hash marks next to the Mail Early inscription in the margin. This is the result of gouges in plate #29950.



Figure 2: At left is a horizontal color misregistration, with red and blue color outside the left margin. The Post Office publicity photo at right shows what would be perfect registration.

Color Misregistrations

Color registration was, on the whole, quite good on this issue, but there are (mostly) minor varieties. Two types are shown. In Figure 2 are two stamps. The left hand copy has a significant shift of the blue and red to the left. Compare it to the publicity photo (which in theory is perfectly registered) at right. Note on the shifted stamp what looks like yellow trim on the robe.

The stamp at the left of Figure 3 is a vertical registration problem. Compare it to the “normal” registration of the tiny text under the picture in the publicity photo: “Van Eyck National Gallery of Art” is low on the left stamp, and there is red below and outside of the frame. Compare this with the stamp at right, where the text under the stamp is seemingly missing. In fact, it has been shifted up into the bottom of the robe, while the inscription that is supposed to be above the framed picture is too high, and some of the black of the wings is above the top frame line.



Figure 3: At left is a low vertical color misregistration. At right is a high registration that pulls the tiny descriptive lettering into the design.



Figure 4: Note the red smear at lower left; the result of inadequate plate wiping.

Inking Problems

The right hand stamp in Figure 4 (graphically cropped from a cover) has a red color smear at the lower left. It is the result of a flaw in the plate wiping mechanism that left excess red ink on the surface of the plate in that spot.



Figure 5: Just below the “S” of “CHRISTMAS” is a blank area caused by a flaw in the impression roller.

Another problem is illustrated by the left-hand stamp in Figure 5. There is black ink missing below the final “s” of “Christmas”. This is due to a problem with the impression cylinder, which Brett describes as, “...the result of a chipped, dented or otherwise defective impression-cylinder mat... In this instance the plate is inked but because of a lack of pressure at the time of impression resulting from a flaw in the impression-cylinder mat surface, the paper was not pressed into the plate to pick up any ink.” [1]

A similar problem is seen on the first stamp of the top pair in Figure 6. Look at the text below the bottom frame line. Part of the word “Gallery” is missing. A third example is shown below in Figure 6. Here part of the top inscription “Christmas 6c” is missing on each of the two stamps. These are plateable varieties, associated with plate number 30061, but not plate varieties.

Brett explains this type of flaw as a defective inking-in roller: “...the result of a piece of the rubber inking-in roller having broken off, become damaged, or simply having worn down. Naturally if there is not a contact made by the inked roller, wholly or in part, to a certain area of a plate, it simply cannot print because it has no ink.” [1]

Tagging Missing or Misplaced

The Van Eyck is the first U.S. stamp to have block tagging (tagging over the design area only, clear of the perforations). It was issued with and without, and I don’t know why. Both are listed in Scott with exactly the same values, so lack of tagging is not an error. There are, however, variations in the application of the tagging blocks owing to the lack of synchronization of the tagging blocks with the stamp designs.



Figure 6: These two examples showing a partial “Gallery” in the first stamp in the top pair, and “S 6c CHR” missing on the bottom pair of the block below, are the result of a damaged inking-in roller.

The need for block tagging came from the fact that the compound used for overall tagging to this point wore out the perforating pins twice as fast. So the Bureau tried block tagging over the design area only. Savings? It took 11,000+ pins to perforate a definitive sheet. 100 work-hours were needed to replace all the pins on a perforating cylinder, at a cost of \$54,000.

However, for the initial run, there was a malfunction in the sensor unit that synchronized the application of tagging to the stamp design, and it could not be repaired fast enough to allow for meeting the Post Office Department’s deadline for issuance. Besides, synchronization was not critical to the final product. The stamps were still tagged, and would trip the facer-cancellers.

Perforation Varieties

Scott lists imperf pairs tagged, and imperf pairs untagged. The latter is the scarcer error. These would likely be the result of start-up, when the rotary perforators were not yet engaged.

Another variety, of much less significance, is also fun to watch for. Look for faint horizontal indentations, visible in the middle of the stamp from the back. These are the result of incomplete retraction of rows of pins needed for perforating small definitives. This is a common variety on the “Winter Sunday in Norway, Maine” Christmas stamp of 1969, but much more difficult to find on Van Eyck.

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Secure each lot to the front of the form; attach large lots to the reverse side. Protect all items with mounts, glassine, etc., and stiffeners, if necessary, but **be sure** item/items can be easily removed by Auction Director for examination and/or photographing. Do not use staples. Attach each item so that the description can be easily read. A simple and easy way to mount lots is to do so on dealer sales cards, or in glassines mounted face down for easy removal.

Include a reserve (minimum bid) or write "none". Lots may be revised to accurately describe items; or returned if necessary. Your name and EFOCC number must be on the consignment form, however, to preserve anonymity, these are removed from the consignment sheet before sending item to successful bidders.

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To save postage and labor, EFOCC can automatically re-submit unsold lots with lower minimums in a future auction, **if you instruct EFOCC clearly what to do**.

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EFOCC receives consignments continually and prepares them for subsequent sales, roughly on a first-in/first-out basis. However, large lots may be spread over several auctions.

After the close of each sale, unsold lots are offered to bidders on a first come-first served basis for \$1 over the reserve with no buyer's commission or postage. This increases total sales, makes more bidders happy, and sells more lots for consignors, all for very little additional effort.

EFOCC needs approximately one month after auction's closing date to determine successful bidders, prepare and mail invoices, mail lots, receive payment from winners, list after sale lots and accept their offers, etc., etc. Thus, consignors can expect to receive payment about four to six weeks after an auction closes.

Lot #	Catalog	EFOCC Auction #135 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	1617b	10¢ Petition imperf coil pair NH	\$20.00	\$60.00
2	2523b	29¢ Flag imperf pair NH		\$13.00
3	2280	25¢ Flag imperf coil pair NH		\$7.50
4	1393D	7¢ Franklin 2-way misperf NH		\$20.00
5	2607	23¢ USA misperf coil pair NH		\$20.00
6	2607c	23¢ USA imperf coil pair NH		\$55.00
7	2115	22¢ Flag misperf coil pair NH		\$13.00
8	1282	4¢ Lincoln change of legend misperf NH		\$6.00
9	1016	3¢ Red Cross, two red color shifts - one down and one right. NH		\$10.00
10	2579	"F" Flower miscut margin NH		\$40.00
11	1305	6¢ FDR misperf coil pair		\$7.50
12	1447	8¢ Peace Corps red and lt. blue color shift to left NH		\$15.00
13	1894	20¢ Flag with most of blue missing NH		\$35.00
14	1055	2¢ Jefferson misperf coil line strip of three NH		\$22.00
15	1615	7.9¢ Drum misperf coil pair. Consignor says it is rare. NH		\$15.00
16	1557	10¢ Mariner space probe; red color shift down makes it appear as if missing red. NH		\$20.00
17	1507	8¢ Christmas misperf NH		\$10.00
18	1438	8¢ Drug Abuse black color shift NH		\$11.00
19	1908	20¢ Fire Pumper misperf coil pair NH		\$15.00
20	966	3¢ Mt. Palomar overinking NH		\$8.00
21	2014	20¢ Peace Garden reverse offset NH		\$20.00
22	1384	6¢ Christmas precancel with offset of precancel on reverse (normal on front) NH		\$12.00
23	1618	13¢ Liberty Bell misperf coil pair NH		\$15.00
24	1618	13¢ Liberty Bell misperf line strip of 3 NH		\$30.00
25	2529	19¢ Rowboat imperf strip of 3 - printers' waste. Also has a small color shift - see UR of each stamp. NH		\$70.00
26	839	1¢ Washington miscut coil pair with partial plate number. Hinge Remnant.		\$4.00
27	1055	2¢ Jefferson misperf coil line pair with partial plate numbers NH		\$4.00
28	1690	13¢ Franklin dark blue color shift. What looks like short perfs at UR is not, it is shifted dk. blue ink. LH		\$23.00

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Minimum bids are not estimates, but are true reserves established by the consignors. Bids below the listed reserve will not be accepted.

Bidders are responsible for inaccurate bids. Bids do not have to be typed, but, please, be sure numbers and amounts are clearly legible. Confirm phone and e-mail bids with a written bid sheet.

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Please use the following increments when bidding and/or assigning reserves to consignments. Lots are sold to the highest bidder at one advance over the second highest bid.

EFOCC reduces non-conforming bids to the next lower increment. For example, a bid of \$39.50 will be entered as \$39.00.

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As the EFOCC auction is a small auction, special instructions cannot be easily accommodated. EFOCC cannot accept "BUY" bids, nor "INCREASE BY..." bids. **Please, make your final, best, and highest bid and you will get the lot at the lowest price available.**

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A 10% buyer's premium is added to the hammer price of each lot. Buyers pay postage, plus insurance on lots valued at over \$10.00.

Payment is due upon receipt of invoice. If you will be out of town for a while just after an auction closes, or are moving to your summer home about that time, please let EFOCC know at the time you place your bids.

Returning Lots

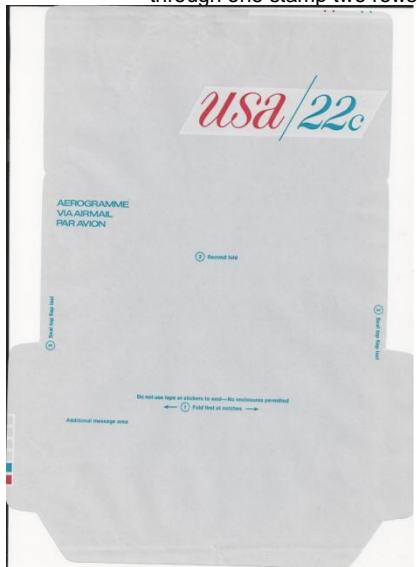
Within five (5) days of receipt of awarded lots, you may return any lot which is not described correctly provided such lot is still in its original condition. If an expertizing certificate is a condition of bidding, please inform EFOCC of this before auction closes.

One Final Request

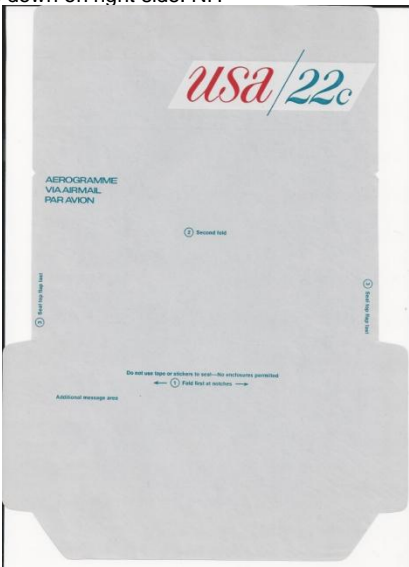
Please **bid generously on donation lots** whose monies go entirely to the benefit of the EFOCC.

29	1041	8¢ Statue of Liberty, red shifted to right NH		\$10.00
30	1288	15¢ O.W. Holmes misperf top margin block. NH		\$35.00
31	1288	15¢ O.W. Holmes misperf bottom margin block NH		\$40.00
32	1597a	15¢ Flag imperf block of six NH		\$30.00
33	2023	20¢ St. Francis misperf margin block NH		\$45.00
34	C64	8¢ Airmail block with gutter and part of stamp from adjoining pane due to foldover NH		\$25.00
35	2172	DONATION 5¢ Hugo Black dry print NH		\$5.00
36	2062b	20¢ Streetcars block missing black NH		\$155.00
37	1455	8¢ Family Planning block with black shifted right - "8¢" on wrong side. NH		\$35.00
38	1538a	10¢ Minerals block with color shift NH		\$15.00
39	1758	15¢ Photography vert pair with horiz perfs shifted down putting gutter into top stamp NH		\$35.00
40	A157	2¢ Washington block of four printer's waste. Crayon markings on back. NG		\$25.00
41	2111a	D stamp vert imperf pair NH	\$50.00	\$40.00
42	1059A	25¢ Revere coil line pair with partial plate numbers NH		\$7.50
43	1596A	13¢ Eagle and Shield imperf vert. pair NH		\$35.00
44	R27c	5¢ Inland Exch. Ppf on upper left of stamp Used		\$13.00
45	R37c	10¢ Power of Atty. Ppf. Used		\$18.00
46	811	6¢ J.Q. Adams misperf NH		\$15.00
47	806	2¢ J. Adams misperf NH		\$13.00
48	806	2¢ J. Adams change of legend misperf NH		\$15.00
49	1683	13¢ Alex. G. Bell misperf NH		\$25.00
50	1597	15¢ Flag underinking of red stripes NH		\$10.00
51	1946	C stamp misperf NH		\$12.00
52	538a	1¢ Washington pair, horizontally imperf. Hinge Remnant	\$50.00	\$35.00
53	1436	8¢ Emily Dickinson perfed two times NH		\$25.00
54	E17	13¢ Special Delivery dry print NH		\$3.00
55	26	3¢ Washington PPF. Used		\$30.00
56	1384	8¢ Eisenhower PPF. NH with spot of DG		\$25.00
57	2915	32¢ Flag pair with blue overinking/smear NH		\$15.00
58	807	3¢ Jefferson cross gutter misperf pair NH		\$45.00
59		5¢ Finland perf shift Used		\$2.00
60	1608	50¢ Lamp black shifted down NH		\$18.00
61	1610	\$1 Candleholder brown engraved shifted down NH		\$30.00
62	2281	25¢ Honeybee line strip of six with engraved black shifted left. NH		\$60.00
63	C81	21¢ Airmail engraved color shifted up NH		\$14.00
64	1509	10¢ Crossed Flags strip of 4 misperf nearly exactly down the middle. NH		\$30.00
65	2251	22¢ Girl Scouts "Horseshoe" black ink smear missing some of the color inside. NH		\$20.00
66	1381	6¢ Baseball black color shift down NH		\$50.00
67	RB45	1¢ Propr. Double impression LH		\$15.00
68	1463	8¢ PTA misperf NH		\$13.00
69	2618	29¢ Love misperf NH		\$15.00
70	RB16	1¢ Propr. Vignette shift to right. A tiny pen stroke at lower left - a cancel? NG		\$9.00
71	1283B	5¢ Washington two-way misperf NH		\$35.00
72	938	3¢ Texas misperf NH		\$25.00
73	947	3¢ Stamp Centenary misperf NH		\$23.00
74	1857	17¢ Rachel Carson change of legend misperf NH		\$15.00
75	1208	5¢ Flag misperf NH		\$7.00
76	1284c	6¢ FDR booklet pane with partial plate number NH		\$14.00
77	1278a	1¢ Jefferson booklet pane with partial plate number NH		\$13.00
78	1213a	5¢ Washington booklet pane miscut to right with full EE bars. Scarce on right. NH		\$35.00
79	807a	3¢ Jefferson booklet pane cut 5mm wide showing EE bars on left. NH		\$35.00
80	1039	6¢ T. Roosevelt misperf block. Wet print. One stamp hinged, 3 NH		\$13.00
81	2072a	20¢ Love horiz. Pair imperf vert. NH		\$140.00
82	1735	"A" stamp block of four plus with horiz perfs shifted up and at an angle. NH		\$35.00
83	1395b	8¢ Eisenhower booklet pane miscut with partial plate number NH		\$4.00
84	C78a	11¢ Airmail booklet pane miscut with more than half of the plate number showing NH		\$18.00
85	2997a	32¢ Flowers pane, black color shift NH		\$40.00
86	1363a	5¢ Christmas, light yellow omitted NH		\$25.00
87	2366a	22¢ Locomotives - two panes, one normal and one with engines shifted down. NH		\$15.00
88	804	1¢ Washington plate block of 8 with 2-way misperf and smear at LL NH		\$40.00
89	1473	8¢ Pharmacy plate block with color shift NH		\$50.00
90	1757	13¢ CAPEX ss with perfs shifted down so tops of animals are outside the stamps NH		\$40.00
91	1757	13¢ CAPEX ss with color shift NH		\$40.00
92	O148	23¢ Official Stamp strip of four with full gutter between two pairs. Printer's waste. NH		\$175.00
93	2263	20¢ Cable Car imperf coil pair NH	\$60.00	\$35.00
94	1303	6¢ Eisenhower change of design misperf NH		\$12.00
95	1281	3¢ Parkman block of four with horiz perfs shifted down 4mm NH		\$35.00
96	1305Eg	15¢ O. W. Holmes Type I imperf coil pair NH		\$15.00
97	2603a	Eagle bulk rate imperf coil pair NH		\$15.00
98	73	2¢ Black Jack small misperf plus PPF.UR corner rounded. Used		\$125.00
99	498	1¢ Washington misperf lower right corner pair. SE at right and bottom. NH		\$20.00
100	2463	20¢ Cog Railway imperf coil pair	\$95.00	\$75.00
101	1397	14¢ LaGuardia misperf. Rare. NH		\$10.00
102	1394	8¢ Eisenhower block of four with 2-way misperf NH		\$35.00
103	807	3¢ Jefferson almost a complete pair with gutter between NH		\$30.00

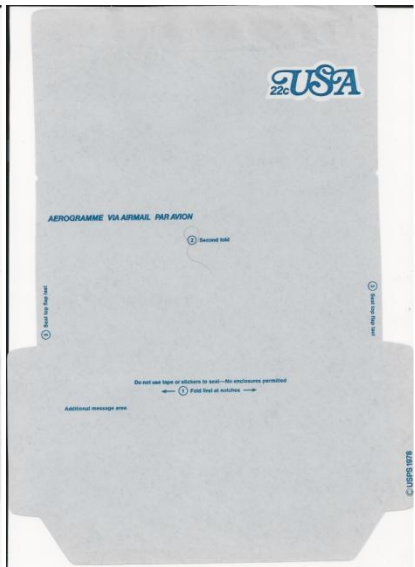
104	1615Cf	8.4¢ Piano precancelled imperf coil line pair NH	\$35.00	\$15.00
105	1811	1¢ Quill misperfed coil line pair NH		\$7.50
106	2066	20¢ Alaska misperfed margin block of four NH		\$45.00
107	87	2¢ Black Jack 1.5mm shift of vert perfs. Stamp has strong impression of grill and a red		\$125.00
108	24	1¢ Frinklin PPF. Some short perfs at right. HR		\$125.00
109	1464a	8¢ Wildlife block with large color shift NH		\$80.00
110	702	2¢ Red Cross block of 6. Cross shifted down and right NH		\$25.00
111	1757	13¢ CAPEX stamps in block and singles with horiz perfs shifted down 5mm. Hinged		\$30.00
112	1689	31¢ Valley Forge ss red and silver (denominations) shifted up on b, d and e. "USA" is above stamp on e. NH		\$35.00
113		Collection of 40 different stamps with small misperfs. No coils. NH		\$60.00
114	SC65	London 1980 souvenir card with offset of red stamp on back.		\$75.00
115	1712-15	13¢ Butterflies error, bottom row is 27mm high, while all others are 25mm high. Lot contains one plate no. strip of 20, two bottom strips of 10 and a single used stamp on piece. All four		\$20.00
116	UC16	10¢ Airletter unfolded entire with die cutting reversed. NH	\$150.00	\$100.00
117	UC50	22¢ Airletter unfolded entire with die cutting reversed and showing color bars on side and color lines at top. Rare. NH		\$25.00
118	UC50	22¢ Airletter unfolded entire with die cutting reversed NH	\$17.50	\$8.00
119	UC51	22¢ Airletter unfolded entire with die cutting reversed NH	\$25.00	\$12.00
120	UC56	30¢ Airletter unfolded entire with die cutting reversed NH		\$12.00
121	1472	8¢ Santa Sheet of 50 showing progressive misperf of horiz perfs. Horiz perf separations through one stamp two rows down on right side. NH		\$150.00



Lot 117



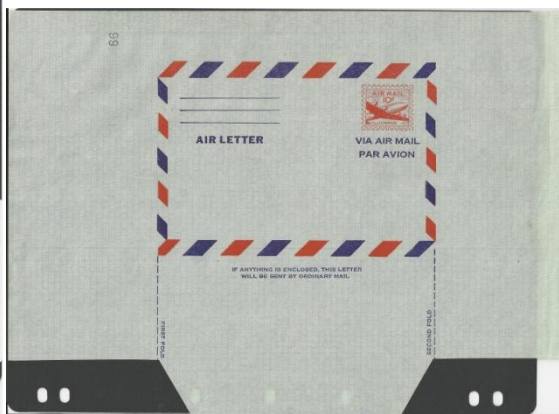
Lot 118



Lot 119



Lot 120



Lot 116



Lot 113

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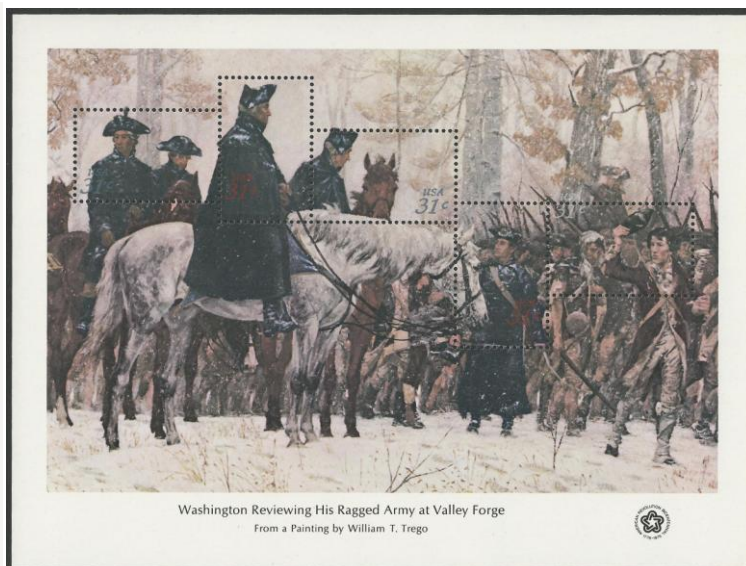
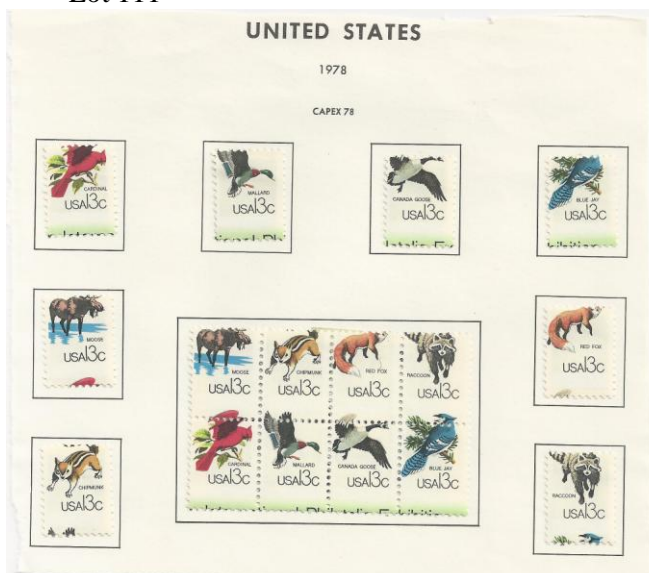
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Auction 135 closes on July 31st, 2014

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Above: Lot 114 (front and back)

Below: Lot 115



Perforation variety on butterflies

LINN'S

Two reports have been received of an apparent perforation variety in the recent U.S. 13¢ Butterfly stamps.

The reports indicate that some panes of the horizontal format Butterfly stamps include an "extra large" row of stamps beside the yellow plate number.

These stamps are approximately 1/16-inch taller than a "normal" copy, which would measure about 1 inch in height from the center of opposite perforations (as opposed to 1 1/16 inches for the variety).

Reports indicate that these size variations come from at least the upper left and lower right panes, so variations are anticipated for all pane positions.

The variation is probably the result of a slight misplacement of the perforating pins on the perforating machines used for the Butterfly issue.

Auction 135 closes on July 31st, 2014
New large auction pictures in color at <http://www.efcc.org>

EFOCC Auction Consignment Form

EFOCC use – only ⇒ AUCTION #:

LOT #:

Consignor: _____ Address: _____ _____ Telephone: (____) - _____ Email/Fax: _____ EFOCC Membership No: _____ APS Membership No: _____	Country (if not U.S.): _____ Catalog No. _____ _____ Catalog Value: _____ _____	Condition (circle): NH LH HH HR NG USED Please check if this is a donation lot: <input type="checkbox"/> Please note Minimum Bid: \$ _____
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Description of item: {Please note any faults and fasten lots below this line or on the reverse side}

Instructions: Fill in all information. Attach each lot to the front of one form, using a stock card, face-down glassine or other mount. Use separate rigid sheet for larger lots and attach a completed form. No staples - please. Make sure it is easy for us to remove and re-insert each lot.



Send consignment form(s) with lot(s) to: David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517
 For your protection, we recommend that you send lot(s) by registered or insured mail.



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Name: _____ EFOCC #: _____ *New Bidders.....APS Membership appreciated: _____*
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Please execute the following bids for me in EFOCC Auction # _____

 {Signature - all bid sheets must be signed}

 {Date}

Earliest postmark wins tie bids!!

Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid

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Lot 121: Above: Upper part of sheet; Below: Lower part of sheet.



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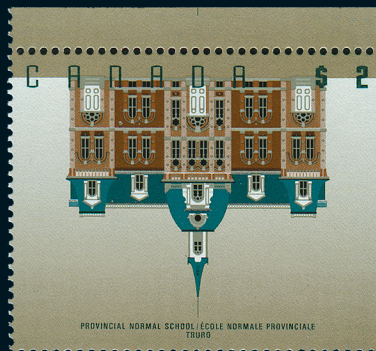
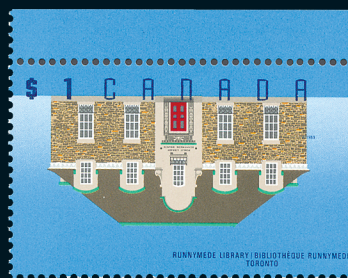
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