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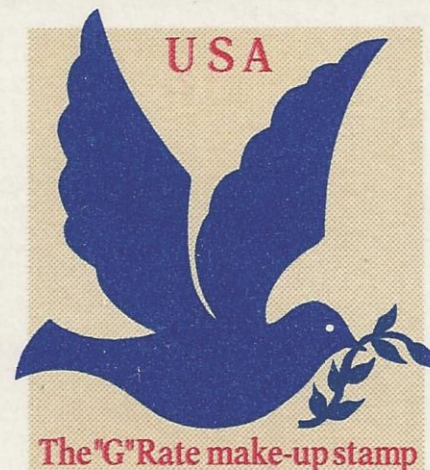
The EFO Collector



USA

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The "G" Rate

The "G" Rate

The "G" Rate

Fun items in EFOCC Auction (e.g., lot 121)

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To Err is Human, To Find is Divine



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From Your Editor



Here is another issue that I, at least, particularly like. I think every feature article is interesting. I have grown fond of the series by our longtime and loyal contributor, Joseph Monteiro, where he describes the first invert for various countries, often along with each instance's particularities. I also liked very much Dave Hunt's article on reverse offsets, along with the many examples. Unfortunately, I have not been able to fit all examples into this issue. We will show some of Dave's offset examples in the upcoming issue. Finally, John Hotchner seems to have found a fascinating area, describing EFOs that most of us can afford, and yet are fascinating, if one focuses on the story behind each: how it came to be, what went wrong, etc. I think that almost every collecting area can be extended by including related EFOs. As a matter of fact, I can't think why somebody would not collect EFOs, regardless of their main area... Hence, why isn't almost every stamp collector not an EFOCC Member? Think about it!

While this issue is excellent, I have to report that I am somewhat running low on articles for upcoming issues. Hence, now is the time for you to show your fellow EFOCC Members your EFO goodies. Do not worry if you did not do well when writing essays in high school, I will work with you so your contribution is admired by others in the best light possible. Whichever EFOs you have been in your corner for the last three decades (or longer) is highly interesting to all of us!

Happy hunting....

Cemil ★



Auction Highlights

As the season changes from summer to autumn, the collecting urge picks up for many of us. Auction 140 is larger than normal so I hope everyone will find something interesting to bid on. This auction seems to have more than the usual quantity of pre-printing paper creases (PPC) and web splice/double paper examples. Lot 30 is interesting in that it has brown tape on the back used to repair a tear in the lower stamp. This repair was evidently made before perforating since the tape is perforated to match the stamp.

As usual, perforation varieties abound in the auction. Lot 22 contains two stamps from the same set with matching perforation shifts. How likely is that? (Wonder if you could find a similar shift on the other two stamps of that set?) Speaking of perforation shifts, maybe you remember the misperforated pair of the FDR stamp shown on the cover of the last issue (Jan-Mar 2015) of *The EFO Collector*. Check out lot 41 in this auction and you could have a similar pair for a

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tiny fraction of the cost to the owner of the cover pair. If you are feeling particularly flush you could upgrade to a plate block (lot 117) and still be cheap by comparison.

Lot 118 is an interesting mini-collection of eight booklet panes of the 8¢ Eisenhower stamp. Each of the panes has a significant part of the plate number due to miscutting. There are four different plate numbers and each number comes in the upper left and lower left position.

One thing that attracts me to EFOs is their sometimes dramatic appearance. Lots 18 and 79 are quite dramatic, one for the overinking and the other for a perforation freak.

Sometimes I will get similar EFOs from different consignors and I prefer to place them in separate auctions. If you are paying attention, however, you will see that I was not paying attention and slipped up by including two of very similar EFOs not once in this auction, but twice! I won't tell which lots these are, I'll let you find them for yourself. Unfortunately, there is no prize for finding them, unless you think I deserve the booby prize.

Last, but certainly not least, this auction includes (lot 63) one of the icons of US errors: the 5¢ error of denomination on the normally 2¢ red Washington stamp (Scott 505). Be the first on your block to have one! Oh, and feel free to suggest more clichés I can use next issue. Finally, do NOT bid on lot 68! 🚫

EFOCC Member Post

WANTED: EFOs, unusual usages and “exotic” destinations of Scott 1039/1039a, 6¢ Roosevelt Liberty Series and uncommon usages of UC33, 7¢ Blue Jet stationery. Lenz, P. O. Box 296, Sterling Hts., MI 48311, stampsjoann@prodigy.net; phone: (586)675-7303.

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.

Questions/Answers

Edited by Cemil Betanov

Howard Dennis asked: Help me understand the reason for the perforations used in the figure below. I do not recall seeing only 5 large holes centered in the right margin before.



John Hotchner replied: His stamp is a Mail-o-Meter Type IV, listed in the Scott US Specialized section on Vending & Affixing Machine Perforations. It is Scott #344, valued at \$10 used, but this one is miscut which is considered to be damaged as compared to cuts through the holes on either side of the stamp. So cash value would likely be in the \$2-4 range.

(This column continued on page 5)

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I am looking for

Name, address, e-mail:

Exhibiting EFOCC Members

APS StampShow 2015, August 20-23, 2015, Grand Rapids, MI

Alfredo Frohlich, *Panama – The Path Between The Seas*, World Series of Philately Prix d'Honneur.

Alfredo Frohlich, *United States of Colombia*, World Series of Philately Prix d'Honneur.

Charles J. O'Brien, III, *The Eagle Has Landed*, World Series of Philately Prix d'Honneur.

Robert G. Rufe, *U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959: The Stamps & The Service*, Gold, World Series of Philately Prix d'Honneur.

Ronald J. Klimley, *1964-65 New York World's Fair Issue*, Best Illustrated Division and Gold.

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, *The Massachusetts Island Counties Postal History to 1890*, Gold, Lighthouse Stamp Society Award.

Kurt and **Joann Lenz**, *The 6¢ Theodore Roosevelt Definitive Stamp 1955-1968*, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

Charles J. O'Brien, III, *New York World's Fair 1939*, Gold.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1964 New York World's Fair Stamped Envelope*, Vermeil.

Joann & Kurt Lenz, *U.S. Test Stamps Related to the B.E.P. (circa 1907-1959)*, Single frame – Gold.

Fran Adams, *Roosevelt & Churchill at Placida Bay*, Single Frame – Vermeil, American Topical Association One Frame Merit Award.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 75th Anniversary of the South African Rugby Board*, Single Frame – Vermeil.

Joe Kirker, *United States Airmail Stamps 1918 – History and Analysis of First Day of Sale Postal Use*, Handbooks - Silver.

Wayne Youngblood, *Topical Time*, Philatelic Society Journals, Periodicals - Gold.

Wayne Youngblood, *The Posthorn*, Philatelic Society Journals, Periodicals - Gold.

Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!

Questions/Answers (continued from page 3)

Howard Dennis wrote: My question has to do with lot 16 in Auction 139 which is the inverted precancel on Scott 300. I reviewed my collection and found many stamps with inverted precancels that I was unaware were classed as error, thanks to you.

My questions are as follows:

1. I found some that have the cancel from bottom to top rather than side to side as well as one being inverted if the other sample is normal? Two are shown below. Is one an error?

2. The other sample, from Providence, RI, is repeating the State at top and the City at the bottom. I have not seen this example until now and this is the only one I have in my collection.

Again, many thanks to you and those who help with their expertise and time devoted to our cause.



T.G. Rehkop wrote Wayne Youngblood also regarding lots 16 and 17 in Auction 139: I noticed in the auction there are 2 lots (16 and 17) that are inverted precancels. I have a couple of issues with this:

1. These are local precancels so the invert took place after the stamps left the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Does this make it a collectable error? It makes it a collectable variety to precancel collectors, but not an error.

2. The minimum bid is \$5. I would hope that the members would not spend that kind of money on these. These stamps are very common. The 1902 issue (lot 16) catalogs 25 cents. The 1917 issue (lot 17) catalogs 15 cents. I know a lot of precancel dealers that would be glad to sell their stock of these and others at \$5 apiece.

I don't see anything in the auction rules preventing these kinds of lots from being accepted but I don't believe that they should if the members think they are getting a true error.

Cemil Betanov replied, with input from Wayne Youngblood and John Hotchner: Good questions and feedback from our Members, which require answers and clarifications.

1. Most precancels were applied by local postmasters on stamps that they received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) (few precancels were applied by the BEP). For those applied by local postmasters, quality controls were basically nonexistent. As a result, there are many varieties with inverted, shifted, unevenly applied precancels. Therefore these are not considered errors, but varieties that are collectible. This addresses Howard's questions.

2. Regarding T. G. Rehkop's first issue, the EFOCC Auction certainly carries varieties and not only errors.

(This column continued on p. 17)

The First Invert from a Few Selected Countries – Part 6

Joseph Monteiro

Inverted postage stamp errors are a type of printing error. In these errors, one part of the basic printed design is inverted with respect to the other part of the basic printed design. Which part is inverted is generally not known if the sequence of the printing process is not known, or, if there is no color overlapping another. 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? One cannot tell. Some of these errors have been described as 'spectacular', 'breathhtaking', 'fabulous' and 'stunning'. One is typically at a loss for words when one sees an inverted error. The sensation is perhaps better captured in the phrase 'Seeing is believing.' And if one is not stunned by the sensation, then one is certainly often stunned by the price. These gems of philately, if they are very scarce, typically end up in postal museums of various countries for everyone to enjoy as they occupy a special place in the postal history of each country.

In Part I, I provided brief descriptions of the first inverts of five countries: India, Canada, United States, Australia and New Zealand. In Part II, first inverts from Belize, Jamaica, Kenya/Uganda/Tanganyika, and Liberia were reviewed. In Part III, the first inverts from the Canal Zone, Belgium, Argentina and Transvaal were reviewed. In Part IV, first inverts from Tonga, Panama, Nyassa and Hungary were reviewed. In Part V, first inverts from China, Russia, British Central Africa Protectorate and Italy were reviewed. In this part, I proceed with descriptions of further well-known first inverts.

French Somali Coast Protectorate

The Cote Française des Somalis (French Somali Coast Protectorate) was established in 1888 from the former areas of Obock and Djibouti.

It is on the horn of Africa bounded by the seas of the Gulf of Aden and Arabia on the one side and by Ethiopia on another side. Its first stamps were issued in August 1892 as Obock and Djibouti stamps. It was not until 1902 that stamps of Djibouti were replaced with stamps for the French Somali Coast marked Cote Française des Somalis. Until 1915, it had only one Post Office [1] and used the French currency where 1franc=100 centimes. Stamps continued to be issued until 1967 but sometimes contained the title 'Djibouti' as well as the protectorate's full name - notably in the case of the Free French issue of 1943. The territory obtained independence from France on June 27th, 1977 and the first stamps of the Republic of Djibouti were issued on that date.

The first stamps of French Somali were the 1902 set of 15 stamps ranging in value from 1 centime to five francs. The lower values of 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 15 centimes show an oval shape design of the Mosque at Tajurah. The medium values of 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 75 centimes show a circular shaped design of a camel (mehariste). The high values of 1, 2 and 5 francs show a circular shaped design of indigenous warriors.



The lower value stamps are rectangular in shape (horizontal), the medium value stamps are square and the higher value stamps are rectangular (vertical). Around the oval shape of the lower values is the name COTE FRANCAISE DES SOMALIS and at the bottom is the word POSTES. In the lower left corner are the FR initials (F intertwined with the R) and on the lower right corner is the value of the stamps. Around the circle of the medium value stamps is the name COTE FRANCAISE DES SOMALIS at the sides and bottom and at the top is the word POSTES. In the upper left corner are the FR initials (F intertwined with the R) and on the upper right corner is the value of the stamps. Around the circle of the high value stamps is the name COTE FRANCAISE DES SOMALIS at the bottom and word POSTES at the top. In the upper right corner are the FR initials (F intertwined with the R) and on the

upper left corner is the value of the stamps. The stamps are engraved. The colours of the lower values are: 1c - purple and orange; 2c - brown and green; 4c - blue and red; 5c - green and pale green; 10c - red and orange; and 15c - light brown and blue. The colours of the medium values are: 20c - violet and green; 25c - blue and black; 30c - red and black; 40c - orange and blue; 50c - green and red; and 75c - light brown and black. The colours of the higher values are: 1f - orange and violet; 2f - green and carmine; and 5f - orange and blue. The stamps are printed on unwatermarked paper using the engraving printing process.

Inverts of the three 1902 designs, low values, medium values and high values have appeared to date. That is the inversion of the oval design in the first case (4c, 5c, and 15c of the low values); inversion of the circular design (25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 75c of the medium values); and inversion of the round design (2f and 5f). Inverts with some of the other values may also exist. From a cursory view of these invert, it appears that the frame was first printed and the centre was printed thereafter, as the latter colour is superimposed on the former of some of the invert. The prices on some of these individual invert in general are low to moderate, but one has to be very careful, as later "errors" were found to have been "clandestinely" printed on original paper at the same printer's facilities "after working hours". One source quotes over 200 exist of the 5, 25, 30, 50, 75 and 2f values.

In 1903, a set with a similar design but with different colours was issued. Inverts from this issue exist so be careful in deciding which of the invert are from which set.

Bolivia

Bolivia is a country in South America bounded by the countries of Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru. Bolivia was formerly known as Upper Peru and became an independent republic on 6 August 1825. It has produced its own stamps since 1867. Stamps from Bolivia are marked as *de Bolivia*. British stamps were used between 1865 and 1878 at the port of Cojiba. Chilean stamps were then used in occupied areas of Bolivia between 1 December 1881 and 11 October 1883 [3].

In 1916, Bolivia issued a set of five stamps: ½c brown (Statue of Monolito), 1c green (El Potosi volcano), 2c red and black (Lago Titicaca), 5c blue (El Illimani mountain, 2 types), and 10c orange and blue (Palace of Justice). The five stamps may be described as follows. The ½c stamp is squarish in shape. It is brown and white in colour and shows the name of the country CORREOS DE BOLIVIA at the top. Below it, is the inscription TIAHUANGO above the statue in a square and MONOLITO below the statue with MEDIO CENTAVO at the bottom. The value ½ is on the sides in the middle. The borders outside of the square are in brown colour and the picture in the square is in brown and white colours. The 1c stamp is rectangular (horizontal) in shape and has a value of 1 centavo. The design of the stamp shows El Potosi in half an oval centre. The design at the oval top shows the name of the country CORREOS DE BOLIVIA. At the bottom of the oval an inscription reads EL POTOSI and below it appears the value as



UN CENTAVO. In the top two corners of the stamp below the name of the country the value in numerals is shown as 1. The borders outside the half oval is in green colour and the picture in the half oval centres is green. The 2c stamp is rectangular (horizontal) in shape and has a value of 2 or dos centavos. The design of the stamp shows a boat or ship on a lake in an oval centre. The design at the oval top shows the name of the country CORREOS DE BOLIVIA and at the bottom of the oval reads the inscription LAGO TITICACA and below it appears the value DOS CENTAVOS. In the four corners of the stamp are shown the value in numerals as 2. The borders outside the oval is in red colour and the picture in the oval centre is black. The 5c stamp is rectangular (horizontal) in shape and has a value of 5 centavos. The design of the stamp shows El Illimani in the centre with an oval top dome. The design above the oval top dome shows the name of the country CORREOS DE BOLIVIA. At the bottom of the mountain reads the inscription EL ILLIMANI and below it appears the value as CINCO CENTAVOS. In the bottom two corners of the stamp are shown the value in numerals as 5. The borders outside of the centre are in blue colour and the picture in the centre is white and blue. The 10c stamp is rectangular (horizontal) in shape and has a value of 10 centavos. The design of the stamp shows Parliament in an oval centre. The design at the oval top shows the name of the country CORREOS DE BOLIVIA. At the bottom of the oval reads PALACIO LEGISLATIVO with the value DIEZ CENTVOS below it. In the four corners of the stamp are shown the value in numerals as 10. The borders outside the oval is in orange colour and the picture in the oval centres is blue.

Inverts of two of the above stamps, the 2 centavos and 10 centavos values, have been seen with the oval frame in the centre inverted. The 2c has been described as "inverted stamp centre Bolivia SC 113c 1916 ship MLH i98 (2c)." The price listed on eBay for the 2c stamp at one time was £130. One source indicates that more than 200 exist. The 10c has been

described as “inverted stamp centre Bolivia SC 116c 1916 Parliament MLH i99 (10c).” The price listed on eBay for a block of four of the 10c at one time was £200. One source indicates that less than 200 exist. From the illustration of the 10c error, it appears that the outer frame in orange was printed first and then the inner frame depicting Parliament building in blue was printed as the blue print appears above the orange print.

Peru



Peru is a country in South America bounded by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, Brazil to the east, Bolivia and Chile to the South and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Peru gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It began producing its own stamps in 1858 with an issue consisting of three values; 1 dinero, 1 peseta and ½ peseta. The 1 dinero and 1 peseta were re-issued in 1859 and again in 1860, with slight modifications in the design; and in 1862-72 these were superseded by two new designs in the values of 1 dinero and one peseta, there being three printings of the latter in three different colours. In 1866-67, three stamps with a new design (two Lamas) and values (5, 10 and 20) in centavos were issued. Five years later, in 1871, a new issue consisting of two stamps (2 and 5 centavos) with an entirely new design was released. However, it was not until 1874 that the first actually permanent and complete set of seven stamps (1 centavo to 1 sol) were issued by Peru. These same seven values and their designs were used for twenty-one years (1871 to 1894) with changes in colour, grill and surcharges. In September 1894, a commemorative issue consisting of seven stamps of the same denominations as the 1874 issue was issued. From 1894 to date there have appeared eleven issues, if we are to consider single stamps and surcharged stamp as separate issues. The first of these, issues (i.e., the 1894 issue), portrayed prominent figures in the conquest of Peru by the Spaniards when it was still part of the Inca Empire. This issue contained one additional 2 soles value. In the issue of 1899, two additional values were introduced, the 5 and 10 soles, and in 1900 and 1902 they issued two stamps of 22 centavos, the primary object of which was to prepay foreign postage, the rate of which, was reduced in 1905 to 12 centavos and a stamp of this denomination was then issued [4].

It was among the 1894 issue of four stamps that the stamp with the inverted centre was found. It was a 1 sol violet blue stamp printed on unwatermarked paper with a perforation of 12. The stamp depicts the head of President Morales Bermudez. Around the head in the form of a horseshoe are the words UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL and at the bottom in

larger print is the name of the country PERU. In the four corners of the stamp is the value indicator, a 1. Between the values at the top is the name PERU and between the values at the bottom is the word CORREOS. Some sources have described the invert as “1894 Peru INVERTED Vignette” and “Inverted Centre of ‘President Morales’ Inverted - spectacular!”

Libya

Libya is located in North Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north. It lies between Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. The area now comprising Libya was originally a vilayet (province) of the Ottoman Empire which was ceded to Italy in 1912, becoming an Italian colony. Stamps of Italy. Overprinted *Libia*, were issued from 1912. Later Italian colonial issues were issued specifically for Libya. All stamps of colonial Libya were printed at the Italian Government Printing Works. Italian colonial stamps continued to be used until the Second World War when Libya was taken by the British Army and replaced by British stamps overprinted M.E.F. (Middle East Forces) [4].

In 1921, twelve pictorial stamps (1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c, 50c, 55c, 1L, 5L and 10L) were issued to celebrate Victory. The issue consisted of four basic designs in the centre: Roman Legionary (1c to 5c); Diana of Ephesus (10c to 25c); Ancient Galley ship leaving Tripoli (30c to 55c); and Victory (1L to 10L). On the sides of the centre of the stamps various designs are shown. The Legionary design stamps shows: the value in the left and right bottom corners of the stamp. The top of the stamp has the inscription “LIBIA” and the bottom has the inscription “COLONIE ITALIANE POSTE” each word on separate lines between the values. The Diana design stamps shows: the value in the left and right bottom corners of the stamp. The top of the stamp has the inscription “COLONIE ITALIANE” and the bottom has the inscription “POSTE LIBIA” each word on separate lines between the values. The Ancient Galley design and the Victory design are basically the same as the Legionary stamp design. The printing of bi-coloured stamps needed two plates one for each colour. The stamps were printed in panes of 100 (10x10) using the engraving printing process on crown watermarked paper. Tropical gum was used as the adhesive and the stamps were perforated by a 14 x 13 1/4 perforating gauge. The inscription at the top of the pane selvage reads: FRANCOBOLLI POSTALI DA CENTESIMI... The bottom selvage has a different inscription.

Inverts of the six of the above values are known to exist (5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c and 50c). The reason for the inverted centres is the use of two plates to print the bi-coloured stamps. After the first plate was printed, the partially printed panes were fed to the printer in the reverse or incorrect direction. The colours of these inverts are as follows: 5c black and green; 10c black and rose; 15c black brown and brown orange; 25c dark blue and blue; 30c black and black brown; and 50c black and grey-green. The second colour mentioned above was used for the centre and the first colour for the frames. According to



Seller, 100 to 200 stamps of the 5c, 10c and 15c inverts exist and more than 200 of the 25c exist. The auctioneer Shreves Gallery, Inc. in 2002 offered for sale “#22b-25a, 1921 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c Pictorials, Centers Inverted, in full sheets of 100, each sheet folded vertically in the middle, some very

minor perf. separations and a few minor toning specks, still quite fresh, o.g., n.h., fine-very fine; probably a unique set of these spectacular sheets (Sassone #23c-26c; for hinged L97,500,000+)” [5]. The lot sold for \$6,750. The 30c and 50c are considered the rarer of these inverts, the former was sold by the above auctioneer for \$800 and \$750, respectively. The auctioneer notes that the 50c was the first one that he had ever sold.

Concluding Remarks

The above provides a continuation of a brief description of the first inverts of a few countries found, some of them are quite colourful and eye-catching. The reason for choosing these inverts was because they were the first that appeared from those countries rather than the value of these inverts. In nearly all of these cases, there are inverts that are far more valuable than those described. Another important reason was the availability of information. Lack of reliable and complete information often does not enable one to provide collectors and investors with all the information they need. My apology for any shortcomings, as I have tried to go through the information listed on the internet several times for information and citations. Philatelic collectors and philatelic investors are free to provide additional information they may have on these inverts, as it will enrich our knowledge and place the study of these errors on a sound and more educational foundation. Information of a technical nature in areas of number of stamps printed per pane, number of panes printed per sheet, printing process, paper type, perforation, etc. would certainly improve the types of data that collectors want. Hopefully, some enthusiasts will attempt to fill in some of the voids and provide additional informative references. ★

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Please remember that recruiting a new member is an excellent way to support the EFOCC... Almost every collector will benefit from EFO-related knowledge!

Reverse Offsets

Dave Hunt

There are two types of offset on stamps or overprints. One is a stacking transfer of still-wet ink when newly printed sheets are placed on top of one another. You can often find random spots of color on the reverse of flat plate stamps caused by this, but you don't usually see anything approaching a full transfer of the design. The face of one sheet loses ink to the back of the adjacent sheet. The sheet losing the ink would therefore have a mottled appearance and the back of the other sheet would probably only have an equally mottled portion of the stamp design. To assume a full transfer of the design on the back of the second sheet means the first sheet would have to lose most of the ink from its face design and stamps like that are not much in evidence. You also should consider that the printers have the desire to produce a quality product and the skill and experience to assure the ink cures (dries) before sheets are stacked.

I am told by the printer of our journal that modern inks exist which can be cured using UV light while still on the press, though of course those inks were not available for stamps printed some years ago.



Figure 1. Strong offset on an engraved stamp.



Figure 2. Strong offset on a lithographed stamp.

The second and more likely cause of offsets is the press itself. If the sheet of paper fails to feed into the press, the inked plate, whether it is intaglio, typographic or lithograph will transfer the ink on it to the pressure plate or roller of the press. This may happen more than once, in which case the amount of ink on the pressure plate/roller will build up to provide an even stronger image. When paper is at last fed to the press, the pressure on the paper which forces the ink to be applied to the face of the sheet also acts to force the ink on the pressure plate/roller to be applied to the back. Since intaglio and typography use higher pressures than lithography, their reverse images will typically be more intense than lithographic ones but all three printing processes can produce offsets. An example of a strong offset on an engraved stamp is Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 is an unusually strong offset of a lithographed stamp. It



Figure 3. Reverse offset on a stamp printed on a flat plate press.



Figure 4. Offset of litho colors only.



Figure 5. Transitional or partial offsets.

may take more than one sheet of stamps to absorb all the ink from the pressure plate/roller, so you will get gradually lighter reverse images on successive sheets as the ink is used up.

Reverse offsets are not limited to rotary presses but can occur on stamps printed by flat plate presses Fig. 3.

You can also find reverse offsets that are not complete in the sense of not having every color represented (Figs. 4 and 5). This can be the case on modern presses which have multiple printing stations for stamps with combined intaglio /lithographic printing. Different color stations may get their initial ink feed at different times, especially during start-up of the press. An early ink feed might mean that some colors would produce an offset while colors with delayed feeds would not.



Figure 6. Transitional or partial offsets.

You can also find instances where the reverse printing transitions from an area having an offset to an area that does not, depicted on Fig. 6. There are also cases where the transition is a sharp cut-off line caused by a second sheet of paper being pulled in with the first, sometimes slightly out of alignment, Fig. 5. If you have a desk top printer, you have probably experienced that.



Figure 7. Overprint offset.



Figure 8. Strong and weak offsets on cut squares.

A reverse offset can occur from an overprinting operation as well, as shown in Fig. 7. Postal stationery has its reverse offsets, too, but as they are usually hidden inside the envelope they are easy to miss. Finding the offsets on cut squares is easier Fig. 8. These offsets are relatively common, as EFOs go, on regular stamped envelopes. I cannot recall seeing one on any of the commemorative stamped envelopes.

I am not expert in printing processes and the little I know has been gleaned from philatelic books and periodicals. If any EFOCC members are more conversant with printing processes I encourage you to write to the editor with either corrections to or further amplification of my comments.

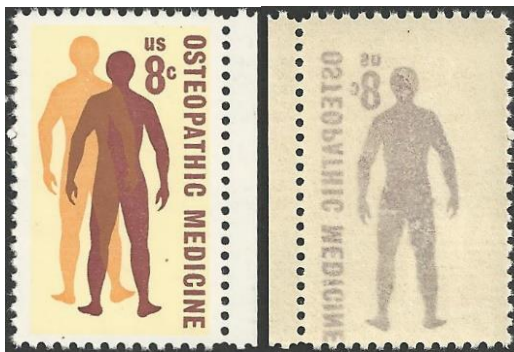
Following this article, you will find pictures of a number of additional offsets from my collection depicting many additional variations that can occur. It is these variations that make offsets an interesting collecting area. ★



A strong and shifted offset.



A weaker and shifted offset.



Offset of brown color only.



Offset of only one litho color.



Very faint offset.



A transitional or partial offset.



Strong offsets.

Editor's Note: We will show additional examples in the next issue.

PerfOrations: Not Spending Big Bucks – Part 2

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Is it possible to collect EFO material without spending a boatload of dollars? That's the question with which Part 1 of this series began. We then looked at inexpensive color misregistrations, shifted perforations, miscut coils and booklet panes, color smears, web splices and plate varieties.

The answer to the question is clearly "yes." Today, we will look at several additional categories where interesting but inexpensive material can be found; some of it lurking in the general stocks of dealers.

Color Variations: What is Normal?

Let's start with the fact that color variations can have many causes. And we need to exclude upfront those caused by chemicals in washing water, or contact with heat or chemicals while a letter is in transit. For that reason, collecting color varieties should be confined to mint examples. And by color varieties, I mean colors that are noticeably different from one another on otherwise normal stamps. Look at the Presidential examples in Figure 1. There are few expensive color varieties in the Prexies, but most (as with the ones illustrated) are available in the general dealers' stocks and reflect not errors so much as the fact that the stamps were produced for over 20 years, using different papers, ink formulations and printing processes.

The base color remained the same over the period they were available at the post office, but the ink composition and intensity of application resulted in a range of colors that often can be shown as a progression of varieties over the course of production. This is also true of some of the stamps of the 4th Bureau Issue (especially the 1¢, 8¢, 9¢, 11¢, 13¢ and 25¢) and



Figure 1.

6th Bureau Issue (The "Liberties").

There are not many color varieties after this, but there are exceptions: the 20¢ George Marshall, 25¢ Frederick Douglass and \$1 Eugene O'Neill come to mind. Some even get catalog notations, but can be bought not far from face value. It is important to realize that many of these varieties of color can be classed as "normal", but are still collectible as varieties.

In the realm of commemoratives, take a look at Figure 2. Multicolor printing by photogravure ushered in a new era of color varieties. The 6¢ Disney was issued in 1968, printed by gravure. Note that the face is much darker on one of the stamps. Gravure is an application of dots in four colors, either as primary colors or in combinations, to create all the colors of the rainbow. Simplistically, what I am talking about goes back to your coloring book days, coloring blue over yellow produces green. So it is with gravure printing.



Figure 2.

The human eye cannot see the actual dots of yellow, cyan (blue), magenta and black; each printed by a separate station on the press, but we can register the combinations they show in the final design. Under 30x magnification, you can also see how the dots interact. The problem for the printers is keeping a consistent flow of ink to the presses. Inability to do that (or variations in the ink application processes) can result in small but noticeable variations in the final product. They can even lead a collector to think that there might be a missing color. In fact, on our Disney stamps, the magenta and blue is heavy on the dark-face stamp and they are lighter on the light-face stamp. They are collectible varieties, but both are within the range of normal.

Perfins – a Goldmine of Varieties

Most collectors consider perfins to be damaged; preferring an "unholy" example for their albums. Thus, they are inexpensive and plentiful. They are also a goldmine of varieties because those people adding perfins often gave little attention to where they were being placed on the stamp surface. In Figure 3 are a range of these varieties. There are mirror image, split, missing and doubled examples; none of which cost me more than a nickel!



Figure 3, part 1.



Figure 3, part 2.

Plate Numbers and Other Marginal Markings

Here, we have another goldmine. This time, even though they are deviations from standard practice, because all the examples of a given number or text are the same for a given plate, they are normal for that plate. Examples? The inverted bottom left plate number 27024 on the 4¢ Workmen's Compensation commemorative of 1961, the bottom plate number photographically reversed when making the gravure plates of the 8¢ PTA stamps of 1972, the inverted second "8"



Figure 4.

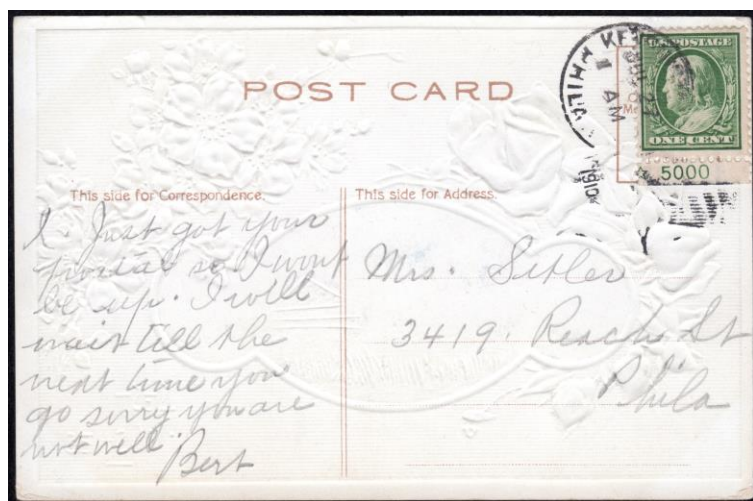


Figure 5.

in plate number 22880 UR on the 1½¢ Prexie (all preceding in Figure 4), the oversized final “0”s in plate 5000 on the 1¢ 1908 Franklin, the split plate number 5389 on the 2¢ Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and the misplaced plate number on the 13¢ Americana Liberty Bell booklet plane (the last three in Figure 5).

Regarding the latter, no one outside of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing knows why, but the engraver entered

the plate number in the lower left corner of its 360-subject booklet pane nearly 3mm too far toward the Liberty Bell. Despite the fact that there is no frame line to use as a guide, it still ranks as an unforgivable error. Just as amazing is the fact that the goof wasn’t caught during inspection until 62,479 impressions. The plate was then cancelled.

Included in the margin varieties also is the 52¢ Hubert Humphrey stamp with margin text that has the wrong dates for his service as Vice President; 1964-1968 instead of 1965-1969 (Figure 6).



Figure 6.

There are also random varieties affecting plate numbers. See Figure 7 for what are called “ghost plate numbers” on the 21¢ Prexie. In this instance, wet ink from numbers 22114 and 22115, paired on the semicircular printing drums, was picked up from a newly printed part of the web and deposited on a trailing part. They are common enough for the Prexie era.



Figure 7.

Later, when tagging began to be applied as a routine addition to US stamps, there developed another ghost plate problem, as shown in Figure 8 on the 8¢ 1972 Tom Sawyer plate block. Here the ghosted number is different from and on top of the normal number. This was caused by the tagging roller picking up incompletely dried ink, and depositing it on subsequent sheets.



Figure 8.

Cachet Mistakes

Why would anyone collect mistakes in cachets? Because they exist and make for interesting stories, I suppose. The cachet in Figure 9 was produced for a stamp that was approved but never issued – a WWII-era publicity stamp to encourage blood donations in support of our troops fighting abroad. Figure 10 shows a truly anemic-looking Roberto Clemente on a FDC for this 1984 stamp.

In Figure 11, the cachet was added after the ½¢ Nathan Hale plate block was pasted on. Evidently, the cachet designer had not considered that paying full first class rate with ½¢



Figure 9.

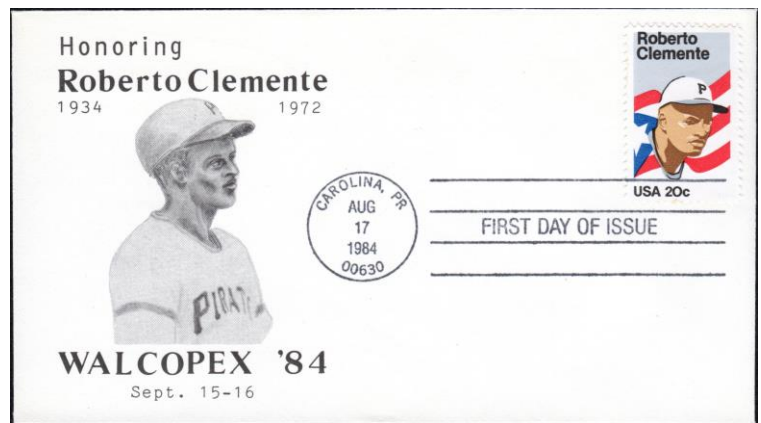


Figure 10.

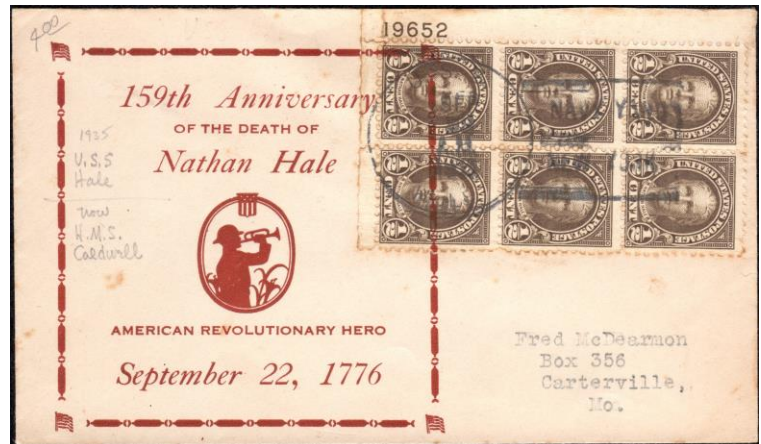


Figure 11.

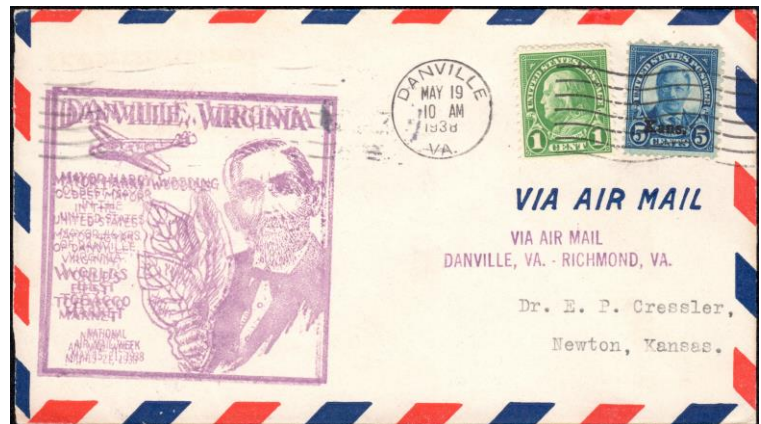


Figure 12.

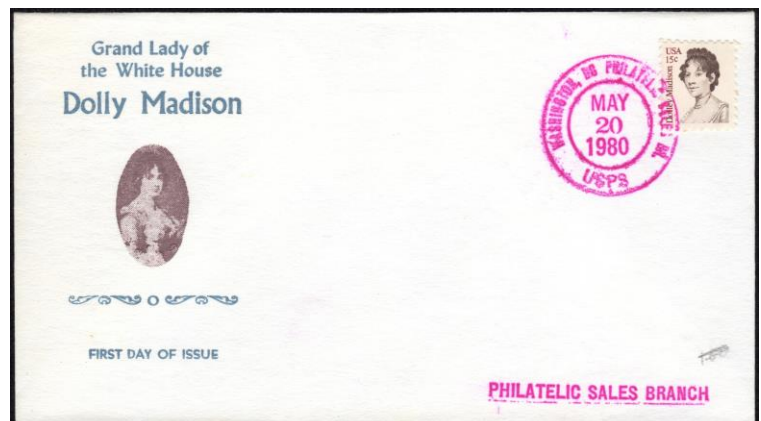


Figure 13.

EFOCC Auction Rules for Consignors

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Please use a blank form from a recent copy of the EFO Collector. Photocopies are fine. Please use a separate form for each lot.

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.

Send consignments to David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517. Use **insured** or **registered** U. S. Mail.

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Consignor commission is 10% of the hammer price, with a minimum bid of 50 cents per lot.

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Expenses and printing constraints make it impractical to picture every lot, especially those which are large in size. The EFOCC will exercise discretion in picturing lots.

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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**.

If you send duplicate or very similar lots, it is consignor's responsibility to state clearly if you would like to have these placed in different sales. Generally, EFOCC places all items received in the same sale to minimize paperwork.

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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 #140 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	1338F	8c Flag change of design misperf NH		\$5.00
2	907	3c Defense pair, just one perf hole between stamps plus a gutter snipe (two EFOs for one price!) NH		\$10.00
3	1283B	5c Washington gutter snipe NH		\$5.00
4	1460	6c Olympics with broken red ring. Uncanceled, no gum with thin at top center.		\$2.00
5	TD95	Test coil misperf line pair NH		\$10.00
6	TD95	Test coil misperf pair NH		\$7.00
7	1900	5.2c Sleigh precanceled misperf coil pair NH		\$5.00
8	1903	9.3c Mail Wagon precanceled miscut coil pair NH		\$10.00
9	1904	10.9c Hansom Cab precancel gap and miscut coil pair NH		\$15.00
10	1904	10.9c Hansom Cab precanceled misperf coil pair NH		\$5.00
11	1615Cd	8.4c Piano precanceled misperf coil pair, dull gum NH		\$5.00
12	1615Cf	8.4c Piano precancel gap imperf coil pair, dull gum NH		\$8.00
13	1615Cd	8.4c Piano precanceled misperf coil strip of three (perfs are blind, not missing), dull gum NH		\$5.00
14	1615Ce	8.4c Piano precanceled coil strip of four, center pair imperf between, dull gum NH		\$25.00
15	1615Cd	8.4c Piano precanceled misperf coil single. No gum, probably used.		\$2.00
16	1592	10c Petition single with gutter snipe. Shiny gum NH		\$5.00
17	1511	10c Zip Code missing yellow color NH		\$40.00
18	1558	10c Collective Bargaining red smear covers stamp NH		\$30.00
19	68	10c Washington with extra vertical line of perfs down center. Used (with interesting cancel, too)		\$80.00
20	1252	5c American Music design change misperf NH		\$20.00
21	1788	15c Christmas, two design change misperfs, one marginal and one interior. NH		\$35.00
22	1560-61	10c Bicentennial, two stamps with matching design change misperfs NH		\$60.00
23	554	2c Washington horiz. Pair of waste from plate cleaning operation. Paper flaws as normal (crease, thin) NH		\$40.00
24	O156	23c Official, printer's waste, horiz. pair with full gutter between NH		\$75.00
25	1894	20c Flag coil pair with solvent washed black ink NH		\$35.00
26	1338	6c Flag vertical almost full pair with gutter between NH		\$95.00
27	1294	\$1 O'Neill design change misperf NH		\$5.00
28	1581	1c Quill mill splice with green double paper on back NH		\$35.00
29	559	7c McKinley diagonal horizontal misperf due to paper fold. HR		\$35.00

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Please bid on a consignment form from a recent EFO Collector. A photocopy is fine. Include your EFOCC membership number. For new bidders and non-EFOCC members, please include your APS membership number. Sign your bid sheet to acknowledge acceptance of the EFOCC auction rules; unsigned forms can not be accepted. Submit bids to David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517, e-mail to dhhunt@ptd.net.

Bidding Precautions

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.

Auction Bid Increments

Bid Level	Increment
\$1 to \$9.99	\$0.50
\$10 to \$49	\$1.00
\$50 to \$99	\$2.50
\$100 to	\$5.00
\$500 and up	\$10.00

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.**

Bidders' Payments

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.

30	554	2c Washington repaired tear and perforated through craft repair tape. NH		\$20.00
31	1510	10c Jefferson Memorial block with gutter snipe NH		\$10.00
32	1281	3c Parkman block of four with gutter snipe NH		\$10.00
33	1280	2c Wright block of four with gutter snipe NH		\$10.00
34	1858	18c Mason block of four miscut with gutter and portion of adjoining pane. Blind perfs either side of gutter. NH		\$30.00
35	1281	3c Parkman misperf block of four plus. NH		\$15.00
36	1393	6c Eisenhower block of four with horiz. perfs shifted causing design change. NH		\$35.00
37	1151	4c SEATO vertical pair with two-way misperf NH		\$28.00
38	C90	31c Airmail block of four with two-way misperf		\$28.00
39	2141a	22c Decoys block of four with vertical perfs shifted NH		\$36.00
40	1752a	13c Dance misperf block of four with gutter NH		\$25.00
41	1950	20c FDR pair with vertical perfs shifted NH		\$9.00
42	2158	22c Horses vertical pair plus margin with horizontal perfs shifted and slightly angled, perhaps due to paper fold as stamps are creased. NH		\$14.00
43	1455	8c Family Planning misperf pair NH		\$14.00
44	1343	6c Law and Order misperf with 6c on bottom NH		\$15.00
45	1432	8c Bicentennial gray/black color shift. Thin at LR. Used		\$2.00
46	1940	1981 Christmas vertical pair with gutter and part of next pane NH		\$10.00
47	C25a	6c Airmail miscut booklet pane with partial plate number NH		\$4.00
48	2412	25c House of Representatives gold color shift NH		\$28.00
49	1823	15c Emily Bissell misperf NH		\$3.00
50	2052	20c Treaty of Paris misperf - gutter inside stamp NH		\$20.00
51	1025	3c Trucking vertical strip of five with a vertical pre-printing paper crease in all stamps NH		\$45.00
52	703	2c Yorktown vertical pair with black vignette shifted to LR NH		\$25.00
53	1704	13c Princeton doubled horizontal perfs at bottom NH		\$20.00
54	2015	20c Libraries misperf NH		\$7.00
55	2096	20c Smokey UR pane, LL corner stamp with imperf bottom margin NH		\$20.00
56	1756	15c George Cohan design change misperf NH		\$15.00
57	1029	3c Columbia Univ horizontal perfs shifted down so perforated interpane margin is within the top stamp NH		\$40.00
58	1551	10c Christmas vertical strip of four with horizontal perfs misplaced and gutter snipe along left side. Top two stamps are cut into at right NH		\$20.00
59	1758	15c Photography misperf with gutter at bottom NH		\$15.00
60	2052	20c Treaty of Paris misperf - gutter inside stamp NH		\$20.00
61	1581	1c Quill block of six with progressive misperf toward margin leaving USE ZIP CODE inside stamp NH		\$40.00
62	2022a	20c Architecture block with change of design misperf NH		\$32.00
63	505	5c Washington (top center) in block of six with five 2c stamps. LH. Catalog value is for block of nine.	\$650.00	\$325.00
64	1467a	8c Wildlife block with color shift NH		\$75.00
65	1197	4c Louisiana misperf block of four NH		\$18.00
66	1757	13c CAPEX misperf caused by creases. Bottom stamps more affected than top. Sheet has pre-perforating creases but is NH.		\$70.00
67	999	3c Nevada misperf block of four NH		\$36.00
68		no lot		
69	1591	9c Capitol misperf block of six NH		\$11.00
70	1845	2c Stravinsky misperf block of six NH		\$13.00
71	1271	5c Florida black color shift NH		\$11.00
72	1281	3c Parkman misperf block of four NH		\$30.00
73	807	3c Jefferson misperf block of four NH		\$25.00
74	267	2c Washington plate number (513) strip of three with margin tear, foldover and misperf. Center stamp is LH.		\$40.00
75	1864	50c Nimitz misperf block of four NH		\$18.00
76	1855	13c Crazy Horse misperf block of four NH		\$14.00
77	1595d	13c Liberty Bell booklet pane. Engraver mistakenly put plate number into stamp design area. NH		\$30.00
78	1338f	8c Flag misperf block NH		\$14.00
79	499	2c Washington block of four with fold and misperf in margin HR		\$40.00
80	301	2c Washington with pre-printing paper fold. Used.		\$35.00
81	1288A	12c Henry Ford block of four with horizontal misperf leaving 60% of plate number 29548 in UL stamp. NH		\$25.00
82	1763a	15c Owls block of four. Color misregistration doubles owls. NH		\$45.00
83	2066	20c Alaska bottom margin pair. Horizontal perfs, including gutter, shifted up into stamps. Perfs at slight diagonal. NH		\$75.00
84	1895d	20c Flag coil transitional imperf strip of four with perfs on right side NH		\$15.00
85	1444	8c Christmas misperf NH		\$5.00
86	1895d	20c Flag imperf coil pair NH		\$5.00
87	1625a	13c Flag imperf coil pair NH	\$20.00	\$8.00
88	1823	15c Emily Bissell misperf NH		\$35.00
89	1305E	15c O. W. Holmes coil line pair, imperf and miscut with faint impressions of private dispensing machine pins NH		\$20.00
90	1867	39c Grenville Clark misperf NH		\$15.00
91	219D P5	2c Washington lake proof pair NG		\$70.00
92	1051	50c Susan B Anthony web splice - double paper. Unusual on this issue NH		\$35.00
93	1035	3c Statue of Liberty overinked NH		\$8.00
94	1297c	3c Parkman imperf precanceled coil pair NH	\$6.00	\$3.00
95	1297c	3c Parkman imperf precanceled with gap coil pair NH	\$6.00	\$3.50

96	1297c	3c Parkman imperf precanceled coil line pair NH	\$20.00	\$10.00
97	52a	Obock bisect on piece. Used	\$325.00	\$60.00
98	PS11	10c Savings Stamp web splice, double paper NH		\$30.00
99	PS12	25c Savings Stamp web splice, double paper NH		\$30.00
100	1727	13c Motion Pictures engraved brown color shifted down 5mm NH		\$7.50
101	557	5c T Roosevelt pair of printer's waste NG		\$30.00
102	A155	1c Franklin printer's waste, rare. NG as usual		\$40.00
103	899	1c Defense misperfed and underinked NH		\$8.00
104	900	2c Defense change of legend misperf NH		\$14.00
105	E15	10c Special Delivery misperf eliminating top legend NH		\$15.00
106	S6	25c Savings Stamp change of legend misperf NH		\$20.00
107	1610	\$1 Candleholder strong dark brown offset on back NH		\$60.00
108	1610	\$1 Candleholder orange flame shifted NH		\$7.00
109	1895	20c Flag coil pair with 5mm blue color shift NH		\$30.00
110	2144	22c REA misperf NH		\$18.00
111	2202	22c Love misperf NH		\$7.50
112	2110	22c Jerome Kern misperf with gutter into stamp NH		\$40.00
113	2515	25c Christmas misperf with gutter into stamp NH		\$30.00
114	1760-3	15c Owls block of four. Color misregistration doubles owls. NH		\$40.00
115	1483a	8c Boston Tea Party block with change of legend perf shift NH		\$80.00
116	905	3c Win the War plate block of 8 with tape repair, double paper and red rejection marking. NH		\$50.00
117	1950	20c FDR plate block with perf shift NH		\$90.00
118	1395b	8c Eisenhower. Eight booklet panes with UL and UR partial plate numbers 32908, 32909, 32910 and 32911. 50 to 80% of plate numbers present. NH		\$65.00
119	BC14B	Unexploded airmail booklet with miscut cover. Stamps normal. NH		\$8.00
120	1893b	18c Flag booklet, stamps are vertically imperf between NH		\$35.00
121	2877b	G make-up strip of three with doubled red. Two left stamps show slight rotation of the red between first and second strikes. Right stamp appears normal but probably isn't. Proves how error occurred. NH See front cover	\$380.00	\$100.00
122	WX92	DONATION 1938 Christmas Seal imperf pair. NH		\$3.00
123	2114	22c Flag change of design misperf NH		\$18.00
124	1209	1c Jackson misperf NH		\$20.00
125	E23	60c Special Delivery with dark blue ink contamination of the red ink. NH		\$8.00
126	1035	3c Statue of Liberty pair with gutter snipe NH		\$5.00
127	1035	3c Statue of Liberty missing legend misperf NH		\$11.00
128	2363	22c Constitution misperf NH		\$15.00
129	1381	6c Baseball black color shift to right NH		\$35.00
130	1382	6c Football misperf NH		\$18.00
131	2089	20c Jim Thorpe misperf NH		\$28.00
132	1558	10c Collective Bargaining misperf NH		\$35.00
133	2349	22c Morocco black color shift right NH		\$13.00
134	1615Cf	8.4c Piano imperf and miscut pair with EE bars NH		\$60.00
135	2733b	12.5c Pushcart precanceled imperf pair NH		\$23.00
136	1612	\$2 Lamp orange color shift NH		\$15.00
137	1946	C' stamp vertical strip of three misperfed down 100% showing almost all of the stamp from the pane below. NH		\$100.00
138	68	10c Washington misperf showing part of adjoining stamp at top. Used	\$65.00	\$35.00
139	2114	22c Flag offset on reverse NH		\$40.00
140	953	3c G. W. Carver overinking NH		\$7.00
141	1725	13c Alta, CA misperf NH		\$18.00
142	1402	8c Eisenhower misperf pair with line. NH		\$14.00
143	702	2c Red Cross red color shift right NH		\$10.00
144	702	2c Red Cross red color shift left NH		\$10.00
145	J94	6c Postage Due vignette shift NH		\$10.00
146	J97	10c Postage Due misperf NH		\$6.00
147	J100	\$1 Postage Due vignette shift into frame, dull gum, NH		\$18.00
148	1278	1c Jefferson overinked NH		\$5.00
149	2172	5c Hugo Black misperf NH		\$15.00
150	1848	3c Henry Clay misperf		\$13.00
151	2281b	25c Honeybee coil pair with black engraving omitted. NH		\$50.00
152	2832	37c Chinese New Year vertical strip of four with pre-printing paper fold on middle two stamps. NH		\$50.00
153		17 different EFOs. NH		\$50.00
154	1190/C85	Collection of 12 different small color shifts NH		\$18.00
155	807/C56	Collection of 12 different small misperfs NH		\$18.00
156	805/C87	Collection of 31 different small misperfs. NH		\$46.00
157	1592	10c Petition vertical strip of 8. Mill splice with green double paper on reverse. NH		\$40.00
158	1560	10c Salem Poor vertical gutter strip of 10. Ten strips (2 sheets) found, three have been broken up so only seven strips remain at most. A major piece. NH		\$500.00
159	1729	13c Valley Forge strip of 2 x 10 with pre-printing paper fold affecting at least one of each pair. The center perfs are almost entirely separated and are hanging on by a thread at the moment (handling this piece is tricky at best).		\$60.00
160	1686o	13c Bicentennial SS missing "USA 13c" on first stamp due to perf shift. NH	\$450.00	\$325.00

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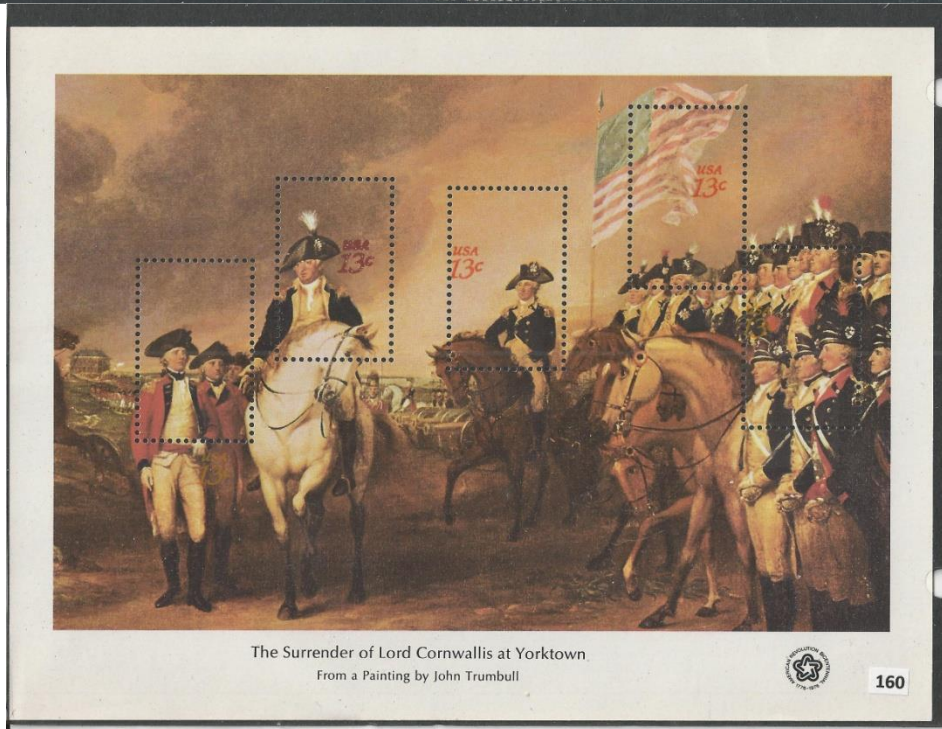
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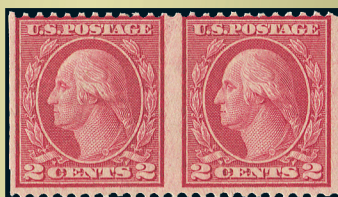
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