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*Sometimes the cutting apparatus
fails, at other times the attention
of the proofreader!
And it's all in the Auction!
Remember to bid!*



*Happy Valentine's
Day!*



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From Your Editor

Thanks! We Couldn't Do It Without You...

Making the EFOCC work takes a whole organization. Most of the work is not always visible to our Members, readers and visitors of our website. Yet many times, when I go about my EFOCC duties, I often feel grateful about others' help, and I wanted to share my thoughts on this subject with you all.

Jim McDevitt has been a very long time supporter of the Club, often stepping in when no other would, rescuing the Club many times. I am happy to hear that the Board has decided to nominate him an Honorary Life Member, a well-deserved recognition of his contributions to the EFOCC.

To the small category of *very longtime contributors* belongs **John Hotchner**, one of the founders of the EFOCC. John has been there for the EFOCC since before its founding, probing for interest about EFOs in the wider philatelic community and announcing EFOCC's creation in articles he wrote in the philatelic press. Even though John currently is not on the EFOCC Board, he is always there for the EFOCC. He contributes the interesting Perforations column in every issue of *The EFO Collector*. He also supports the EFOCC in other ways. As an example, I often receive queries from the public over the EFOCC website about EFOs, and John is a trusted and reliable resource to answer these questions. Some of these later make their way into *The EFO Collector* in the Questions/Answers column.

First the group of *current members helping the EFOCC survive* comes **Dave Hunt**, our Treasurer and Auction Director and frequent EFOC contributor. All these are important contributions, but let me say that key to EFOCC's survival is the Auction, which provides much needed funds for those expenses that the membership fees do not cover. Dave also inserted a much needed diligence and caution into our Club's finances. A good friend I met through the EFOCC, Dave and I often discuss in e-mails and by phone how to handle challenges confronting the EFOCC and I always appreciate his counsel.

I have also to mention **Scott Shaulis**, a longtime EFOCC Life Member but new Board Member (again). Scott has brought new and much needed energy to the Board with new ideas and proposals. We very much needed that. Scott is not a newbie at all where it concerns the EFOCC. His Membership was announced in the October 1982 issue of *The EFO Collector*, he had Member number 266 then (By the way, you can find this information on the EFOCC website, by searching for *Shaulis*). Among others, he published an article on Machine Cancel EFOs in the December 1984 article. In the August 1984 issue, he was designated Auction Director and organized his first EFOCC Auction in the October 1984 issue at the tender age of 19. As another fun tidbit of information about Scott, in a Linn's article dated January 14, 1985, John Hotchner mentions how Scott enjoyed sending philatelic friends pre-FDCs with

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Carter Woodson stamps he bought from the post office before the date of issue. Good job, Scott, and I bet you did not think, when you sent them out, that things live forever on the internet... of course, the internet had not been invented at the time.... ;-)

I would also like to recognize **Ed Kennedy**, who is active in the EFOCC as Advertising Director. Ed serves as contact with advertisers, makes sure they are happy and bills them periodically. This is very helpful and important, as advertising revenue is the third leg of our "income stool," the other two being income from Members (dues and donations) and Auction income.

Then there are contributors who provide us regularly content, both for *The EFO Collector* and our website. Among these comes first **Joseph Monteiro**, whose articles on non-US EFOs are both interesting and provide us a non-U.S. view of EFOs. I would also like to thank **Wayne Youngblood** and **Ed Silver**, both of whom have provided a lot of content to our website, in addition to occasional articles in *The EFO Collector*.

As your Editor, I also always appreciate contributions to *The EFO Collector*, and I would like to give a tip of the hat to **all who have contributed to The EFO Collector**.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank the EFOCC Board Members not already mentioned above, who provide critical input, guidance and encouragement to take the EFOCC forward: **Jerry Kasper** and **Nancy Clark**, many thanks to you!

So, you get the idea that it takes a lot of interaction, input and support to run the EFOCC and get you this issue of *The EFO Collector*. And we often do get encouraged by individual members' notes and feedback. In this sense, many thanks to **all EFOCC Members!** Your Membership provides critical support for the EFOCC, much more than you think!

Happy hunting!

Cemil ☼

Letters to The Editor



Your Editor's reply: Thanks for your contribution, Ed. It's not hard to make an interesting contribution look good!

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One year membership renewal	\$20.00	\$37.00
Two year membership renewal	\$37.00*	\$70.00*
Life membership	\$350.00†	\$500.00

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Cover location in color	\$125.00	\$400.00
2 page center spread in color	\$150.00	\$450.00

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I am looking for

Name, address, e-mail:

■ Exhibiting EFOCC Members ■

■ SESCOAL 2013, October 4-6, 2013, Los Angeles, CA

■ **Fran Adams**, *The Complete T-Rex*, Single Frame – Silver, American Topical Association One-Frame Merit Award, American Topical Association Second.

■ **Fran Adams**, *The Charter of the United Nations*, Single Frame – Silver-Bronze.

■ FILATELIC FIESTA 2013, November 8-10, 2013, San Jose, CA

■ **Don David Price**, *U.S. Bicolor Postage Issues of 1869, 1873 & 1901*, Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

■ **Don David Price**, *The Jenny: Printing Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp*, Single Frame – Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Title Page Award.

■ CHICAGOPEX 2013, November 22-24, 2013, Itasca, IL

■ **Robert G. Rufe**, *U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959*, Reserve Grand & Gold, American Philatelic Society Research Medal.

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

■ **Eliot A. Landau**, *1909 Lincoln Centennial Issues, Varieties, Usages*, Gold.

■ **Joann** & Kurt **Lenz**, *The 6 Cent Theodore Roosevelt Stamp 1955-1968*, Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Excellence (Title Page), American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

■ **Eliot A. Landau**, *1948 Gettysburg Address Stamp, FDCs and Uses*, Non-Competitive.

■ **Wayne Youngblood**, *Topical Time*, Literature – Gold.

■ FLOREX 2013, December 6-8, 2013, Orlando, FL

■ **Anthony F. Dewey**, *A Postal History of Hartford, Connecticut*, Gold, American Philatelic Congress Award.

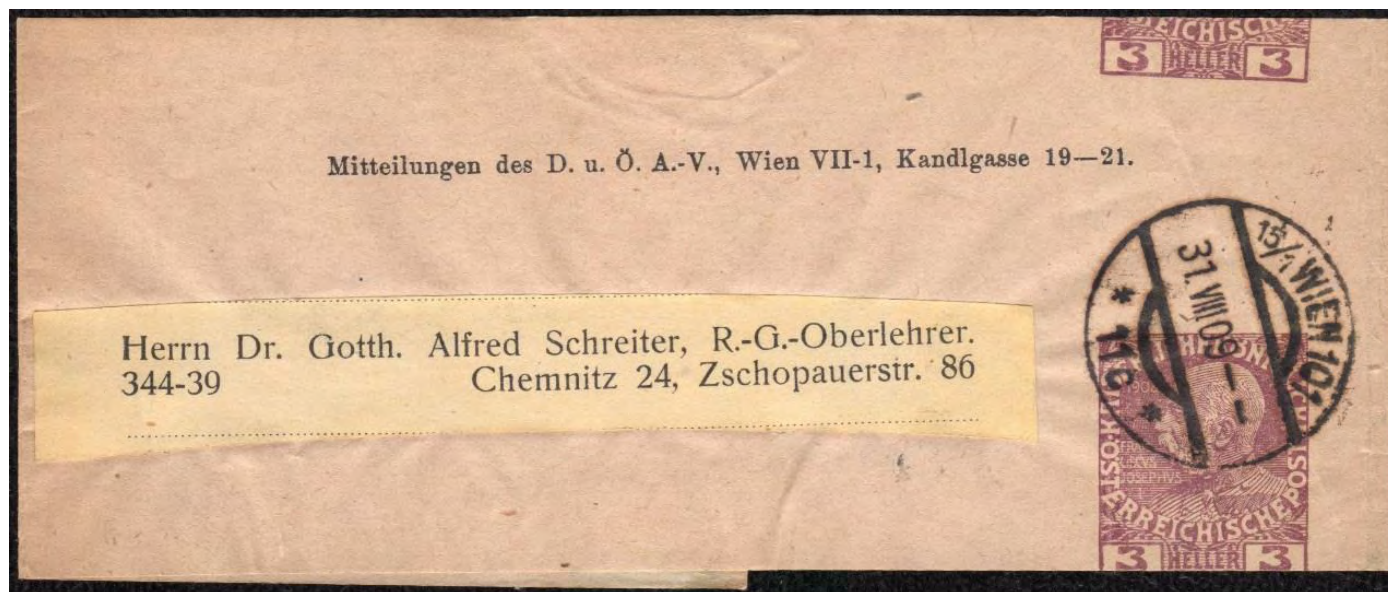
■ **Alfredo Frohlich**, *Panama – The Path Between the Seas*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Pre-1900 Medal of Excellence, Postal History Society Award.

■ **Anthony F. Dewey**, *The "A" Rate Change Stamps of 1972*, Grand and Vermeil, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.

■ *Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!* ■

Austrian Precanceled Wrapper

Cemil Betanov



Following up on an article in the July-December 2008 issue, above miscut wrapper clearly indicates that the wrappers sent out by the German-Austrian Alpine Association were printed (in sheets of 10) before being cut apart. This is the neatest miscut I have seen over the years.

Auction 134: Interesting Lots Dave Hunt

A highlight of Auction 134 is lot 25, a strip of the 1959 8¢ postage due with wide spacing of the vignettes. This error occurs when the space provided for the interpane gutter on the denomination printing mat is shifted down into the pane. There should be an equal number of stamps with the denomination omitted at the top of the pane above, but since stamps in other positions can also have the denomination omitted due to inking failure, I believe that denomination-omitted stamps, while certainly not common, are actually more common than the wide spacing variety.

Lot 24 is a nice example of a miscut because it comes from the side of the sheet so there is a wide blank area on the left side of the stamps. Lot 34 may not look it, but is a fairly large color shift as the white (engraved) ink of the lace is shifted up about 4mm. It actually extends into the stamp above, though that is hard to see once it is off the blue background.

Our consignor has come through with another facsimile of the India 4 anna inverted head (lot 49), this time as a block. A genuine single of this invert catalogs for \$65,000. Lots 59 and 62 are interesting and colorful examples of smears. I wish I knew more about printing to understand how these occur.

Most modern EFOs seem to be saved as mint stamps as even non-collectors suspect their worth. It is unusual to find EFOs used on cover, but they are special because if it is a commercial use you know the stamps were sold over the Post Office counter (and not out the back door!!). Take a look at lots 107 to 109. 🌟

Questions/Answers

Edited by Cemil Betanov

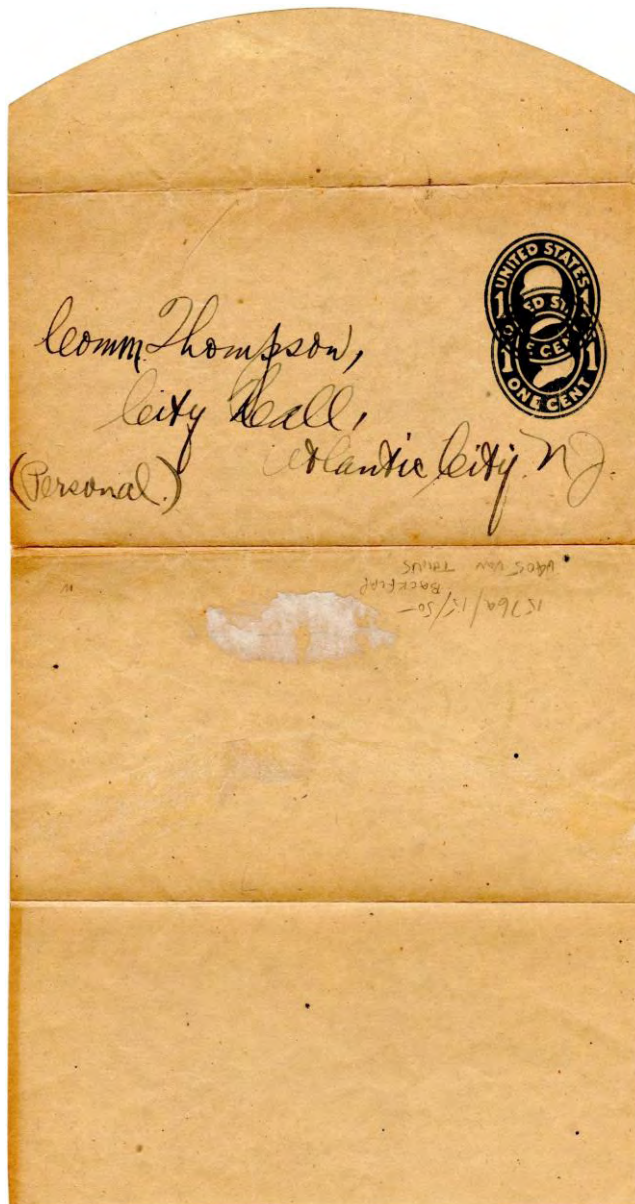


As a follow-up to an exchange in the last issue's Questions/Answers column, regarding above block, *Les Mitchell from Montpelier, OH*, objected to the statement that this was a one-off error: It is a repeated error. There are a total of six of these that are in my possession all from the same book. All are identical. All that were in the new book at the post office I have. We left none behind...

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One flaw on a complete mint page, the Block of six, another block of six with one error, a block of four with one error and a single stamp which I sold to an Israeli. A total of six stamps. All from the same book from the USPS.

John Hotchner replied: The fact that there is a repeating phenomenon does not make something a plate variety. In this case it looks to me like some sort of foreign matter on the plate that eventually sloughed off. If it were plate damage then every pane in the pad would have it - or at least every pane with the same plate number. This does not mean it is not a desirable item. If he wants to sell one I am interested. But it does mean that the item is not as significant in terms of classic philately as a true PVC would be. ☆



From the collection of Dave Hunt. *Thanks, Dave!*

Interesting New Zealand Perforating Errors in Recent Auctions

Joseph Monteiro

Perforating errors on postage stamps are one of the most interesting subgroups of philatelic errors. These errors are visually interesting, make interesting conversation pieces and are often sought after by philatelists. An understanding and explanation of these errors first requires an understanding of the types of perforators that was used to perforate the stamps. As described in my previous articles in the EFO Collector, there are line perforators, H-comb perforators, T-comb perforators and cylinder comb perforators. The first type of perforator is no longer used today. The second two may be a one comb or two comb. Each strike of the perforator or circle of the perforating cylinder leaves a very distinct pattern of perforations. If the pane or sheet of stamps get folded and then perforated, intriguing patterns of perforations are created. While the patterns of perforations may be intriguing, most can be explained with mathematical precision. In this article, I shall describe a few interesting New Zealand perforating errors offered in auctions by some of the major auctioneers in New Zealand.

The perforating errors I observed fall under three classes:

- i. Shifted and Misperforated Perforating Errors,
- ii. Double Strike Perforating Errors, and
- iii. Misperforated Errors.

The first class is the most interesting and difficult to find as it involves two types of errors – a shift of the perforator and a misperforation. An interesting aspect of this class of errors is that it creates stamps of different sizes if the stamp perforator attempts to correct for itself as the perforating action continues.

Shifted and Misperforated Perforating Errors

Bird Definitives – 80¢ Penguins - 1988

In 1988, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of twelve stamps (5¢ to 90¢) depicting a variety of birds ranging from the Spotless Crake to the Robin. The 80¢ stamp depicts a pair of fiordland crested penguins in black and white with an orange-yellow crest. The perforating error was described in the auction catalogue as:

*1415 ** 1988 80¢ Penguin vertical corner block of 10 with two rows of perfs misplaced leaving 2 "dwarf stamps, 2 stamps grossly misplaced perfs, and 2 stamps elongated. UHM (10) Photo. ...\$750 [1]*

This error is interesting because it displays both a shift of the perforation together with a misperforation and then a correction of the perforation creating two shifted perforation and misperforated dwarf stamps; two shifted perforation and misperforated stamps; and two elongated stamps (without shifted perforation). First, it should be noted that the stamps were perforated by a 1-comb T-perforator with one perforation above (or below) the horizontal line of perfs. Second, each strike of the perforator, perforates three sides of one row (or column) of the stamp pane and one perforation in the next row (or column) of the stamp pane on the vertical side in this error.



An explanation of this error is as follows: assuming that the stamps were perforated beginning from the bottom of the pane, the first two strikes of the perforator on the pane of stamps were normal; then for the third strike the pane did not move up fully and was also shifted causing both dwarf misperforated stamps and shifted perforation (this may have happened because the perforator was turned off and then restarted, or because of electric power went off and then resumed again); then for the fourth strike, the pane of stamps moved up correctly resulting in misperforated stamps and shifted perforation; and then for the fifth strike, the pane of stamps shifted sideways to its normal position correcting for its inappropriate shift in the third row thus creating elongated stamps. It is worthwhile noting that the correction for the shift began in the fourth row as seen by the very slight shift in the vertical perforation. A similar explanation applies if one believes that the pane was perforated from the top and not the bottom of the pane (i.e. upside down) with appropriate adjustment of the explanation of when the misperforation and shift occurred.

Double Strike Perforating Errors

Fourth Pictorials – 3¢ Puarangi - 1967

In 1967, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of eighteen pictorial stamps in decimal currency (½¢ to \$2) depicting a variety of pictorials ranging from flowers to the Geyser. The light blue and yellow 3¢ stamp depicts the Puarangi stamp. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:



1026 * 1967 3¢ Flower horiz. Blk. of 6 with left selv. Extra strike of double comb. CP OD5aw. Cat. \$400. MUH. ...\$300 [2]

This error displays a double strike of the perforator on the stamps in the first two vertical columns of the pane. First, it should be noted that this pane of stamps was perforated by a 2-comb T-perforator.

An explanation of this error is as follows: assuming that the stamps were perforated sideways from left to right, after the first strike of the perforator, it appears that the pane of stamps did not move; the perforator came down a second time creating a double set of perforations; and then the pane of stamps moved correctly resulting in normal perforations.



Fourth Pictorials – \$1 Glacier - 1967

In 1967, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of eighteen pictorial stamps in decimal currency (1/2c to \$2) depicting a variety of pictorials ranging from flowers to the Geyser. The light blue \$1 Tasman Glacier stamp depicts the glacier and a skier. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

817 ** \$1 Glacier CP OD17a(y) a Value Block of 4 with Major Double Perfs Vertically and Horizontally. Has a light crease on left hand stamps. Hinged on the selvage. Nice variety. CP Cat \$600+GST (4) PHOTO-PLATE 11. ...\$250 [3]

This error is interesting because it displays a double strike of the perforator on the top part of the stamp in the top row of the pane. First, it should be noted that this pane of stamps was perforated by a 1-comb T-perforator with no additional perforation after the horizontal perforations.

An explanation of this error is as follows: assuming that the stamps were perforated beginning from the bottom of the pane (i.e. upside down), the perforator performed normally until all the stamps were perforated, however for final strike, the perforator appears to have made a strike before the pane of stamps moved fully or the perforator moved faster than the pane normally moved (resulting from a malfunction of the perforator or inappropriate feeding of the pane of stamps). If we assume that the stamps were perforated from the top of the pane, then the perforator made the first strike before the pane was fully fed. It then corrected itself with the pane moving to its normal position and afterwards correct strikes were made on the pane of stamps. It is worthwhile noting that the vertical perforations are not perfectly aligned where there are double perforations on the top part of the stamps, suggesting a slight shift in the pane of stamps when the double strike occurred.



Armed Services – 10¢ Air Force - 1968

In 1968, New Zealand Post issued a commemorative set of three stamps (4¢ to 25¢) honouring armed service men in yellow, blue, red, light blue and black. These stamps were printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. The 10¢ stamp portrays one air force man in the foreground and an image of a second in the background. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

1564 * 1968 10¢ Air Force, error double strike of comb perf. in lower selv. extending part way into R10 stamps with partial double perf. in plate (1A) blk. of 6 MUH. With normal. Not listed by CP. ...\$500 [4]

This error is interesting because it displays a double strike of the perforator on the end of the stamps in the vertical column in the bottom row of the pane. First, it should be noted that this pane of stamps was perforated by a 1-comb T-perforator with no perforation after horizontal perforation.

An explanation of this error is as follows: assuming that the stamps were perforated beginning from the top of the pane, the perforator performed normally until all the stamps were perforated correctly, however, for the final strike in the selvage, it appears that the pane did not move completely as a result, the last vertical perforation of the final strike appears on the stamps in the final row of the pane. If we assume that the stamps were perforated beginning from the bottom of the pane, a similar explanation applies though in the reverse.



Fifth Pictorials – 4c Puriri Moth – 1970/1

In 1970/1, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of twenty-one pictorial stamps in decimal currency (½¢ to \$2) depicting a variety of pictorials ranging from butterflies and moths to helicopters. The pale green and light yellow 4¢ stamp depicts the Puriri Moth. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

*1180 * 1973 4c Moth, no wmk, PVA gum, horiz. blk. of 6 with left selv., spectacular error, double comb perf affecting stamps in columns 1 & 2. Cat CP P6cs. Cat \$700. MUH. ...\$500 [5]*

This error displays a double strike of the perforator on the stamps in the first two vertical columns of the pane. First, it should be noted that this pane of stamps was perforated by a 2-comb T-perforator.

An explanation of this error is as follows: assuming that the stamps were perforated sideways from left to right, after the first strike of the perforator, it appears that the pane of stamps did not move; the perforator came down a second time creating a double set of perforations; and then the pane of stamps moved correctly resulting in normal perforations.



Bird Definitives – 40c Brown Kiwi – 1988

In 1988, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of twelve bird stamps (5¢ to 90¢) depicting a variety of birds ranging from the Spotless Crake to the Robin. The 40¢ stamp depicts New Zealand's iconic bird, the kiwi. The stamps were designed by Leigh-Mardon, Melbourne, Australia and printed in black, blue, red and yellow as shown in the colour traffic lights to give the Kiwi a brownish colour. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

*1069 * 1988 40c Brown Kiwi, error double perfs in lower row of traffic light & imprint blk. of 8. MUH. ...\$500 [6]*

This error displays a double strike of the perforator on the stamps in the final horizontal row of the pane. First, it should be noted that this pane of stamps was perforated by a 1-comb T-perforator with one vertical perforation below the horizontal row of perforations

An explanation of this error is as follows: assuming that the stamps were perforated from top to bottom, the perforator perforated the stamps correctly till the final row of stamps; however, the pane of stamps did not move after this strike and the perforator came down a second time creating a double set of perforations. The reverse argument holds if one assumes that the pane of stamps were perforated from bottom to top.

Misperforated Errors



Hawkes Bay Centenary – 3d Cape Kidnappers – 1958

In 1958, New Zealand Post issued a commemorative set of three stamps (2d to 8d) honouring the Centenary of Hawkes Bay. These stamps were printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd., London. The 3d stamp depicts Cape Kidnappers in blue and white. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

1534 M 1958 3d Hawkes Bay Cent error, spectacular misperf, value & title at base through 6mm perf shift mint, with normal for comparison. Not listed by CP. ...\$125 [7]

This misperf is a horizontal misperf with the horizontal perforation down. The perforation is shifted down 6mm cutting the title at the top and the value at the top of the stamps. As a result, the title and value together with the white border of the stamp appears at the bottom of the stamp, except the bottom row of stamps which shows the white border or selvage of the stamp. It should be the only row of stamps which do not have a value on each of the stamps.

Third Pictorials – 6d Pikiarero – 1960

In 1960, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of twenty-three pictorial stamps (1/2d to £1) depicting a variety of pictorials ranging from flowers to the Geyser. The 6d stamp depicts the Pikiarero. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

*2054 ** 6d Clematis Block of 4 with Lilac & Olive Colour Omitted with a Major Perforation Shift Error unh (4) PHOTO-PLATE 8. ...\$1000 [8]*

This misperf is a horizontal misperf with the horizontal perforation shifted 2.5mm up. The perforation cuts the name of the country "New Zealand" in two. As a result, the bottom of the title and white border of the stamp appears at the top of the stamp, except on the top row of stamps which does not show



the bottom of the title. In addition, it also has a colour error with the lilac and olive colour missing.



Fourth Pictorials – ½¢ Manuka and 2½¢ Kowhai – 1967

In 1967, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of eighteen pictorial stamps in decimal currency (1/2¢ to \$2) depicting a variety of pictorials ranging from flowers to the Geyser. The ½¢ stamps depicts the Manuka flower. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

1230 M 1967 ½¢ Flower with 5mm upward shift of red in block of 4 (2 mint/2 MUH). Very Spectacular. Not listed in CP but described in PSNZ, Vol VI p.80: "at least one sheet" printed thus, With normal for comparison. ...\$1,250 [9]*

The auction catalogue describes the error as a 5mm upward shift in the red color rather than a misperforated error. The horizontal perforation cuts through the top of the stamp, so that the value of ½¢ is dissected into two together with the top of the design. As a result, the 1 of ½¢ appears at the bottom of the stamps together with the cut of part of the design.



In the same set of pictorial definitives, a second misperforated stamp was offered for sale, the 2½¢ stamp. This 2½¢ stamp depicts the Kowhai flower in yellow with green leaves against a bluish background. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

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*1150 * 1967 2½ c Flower error, stunning misperf variety with perfs 5mm to left, in block of 4, with normal for comparison. MUH. ...\$450 [10]*

This misperf is a vertical misperf with the vertical perforation shifted 5 mm to the left cutting part of the design and the name of the country on the stamp. The cut of part with the white border of the stamp appears on the right side of the stamp. It is an interesting misperforation and the misperforated stamp indicates a slope, the horizontal perforation slopes down from left to right. This implies that the vertical perforation also has a slope i.e. down from right to left. The reason is because both horizontal and vertical perforation are made simultaneously with one strike, so if the horizontal perforation has a slope so should the vertical.



Health - 7¢ Bird - 1977

In 1977, New Zealand Post issued a commemorative set of three health stamps (7¢, 8¢ and 10¢) depicting a bird, a frog and a butterfly. The 7¢ stamp depicts a bird on a branch of a tree with a child sitting beneath the tree. The stamp is multicolour with the bird in blue colour. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

*1764 * 1977 7c Girl, error misperfed resulting in white void appearing near top of stamps & ground above it from upper stamp. MUH, with normal for comparison. CP T49aw (Cat. \$800 for block of 4). ...\$150 [11]*

This misperf is a horizontal misperf with the horizontal perforation shifted upward. The upward shift cuts of the design of the stamp at the bottom. As a result, this design and the white border of the stamp appears at the top of the stamp, except for the top row of the stamps which show a large white border of the selvage.



Heritage People – 40¢ Moriori – 1989

In 1989, New Zealand Post issued a commemorative set of six stamps (40¢ to \$1.30) honouring its heritage people. The 40¢ stamp on which this misperforation appears depicts the Moriori. The stamp was printed in dark and light purple. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

2359 ** 1989 40¢ Moriori SG 1505 in a Block of 4 with Misplaced Design unh (4) PHOTO-PLATE 8. ...\$100 [12]

The perforation on this stamp is misplaced horizontally with a marginal displacement of the vertical perforation. The auction catalogue describes it as a misplaced design. Without viewing the complete pane of stamps one cannot tell whether this error is a misplaced design error or an error that has resulted in the perforation process.



Centenary of NZ Cricket - 80¢ Bowler – 1994

In 1994, New Zealand Post issued a set of four stamps (45¢ to \$1.80) to commemorate the centenary of cricket in New Zealand. The 80¢ stamp depicts the cricket bowler in action as he hurls the ball. It is a multicolour stamp with the cricketer shown in white and the ball in red. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

2164 ** 1994 80c Cricket SG 1851 A Corner Value Block with “Grossly Misplaced” design error unh (4) PHOTO-PLATE 8. ...\$300 [13]

The perforation on this stamp is misplaced vertically. It is shifted to the left. The auction catalogue describes it as a misplaced design. The perforation cuts through the vertical design and the cricket ball of the stamp on the right. As a result, this cut off design appears on the left side of the stamp with the white border of the stamp, except on the first column of stamp which does not show the cut of design and ball but a larger white border. It is the only column of stamps depicting half a cricket ball. Without viewing the complete pane of stamps one cannot tell whether this error is a misplaced design error or an error that has resulted due to the perforator.

Scenic Definitives: Landscapes – \$1 Coromandel - 2003

In 2003, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of fourteen stamps (5¢ to \$5) depicting its landscapes. The stamps show designs ranging from the Geyser to Castlepoint Lighthouse. The \$1 stamp depicts Coromandel in blue and



pink. The auction catalogue described this perforating error as follows:

665 * 2003 \$1 Coromandel scene error – 7mm perf shift resulting in denomination etc. appearing in centre of stamp in block of 4 MUH. With normal for comparison. ...\$1000 [14]

This misperf is a horizontal misperforation with the horizontal perforation shifted 7mm down on the stamp. As a result of the misperforation, the blue sky and the white design which should have appeared at the top of the stamp are cut off and appear at the bottom of the stamp, except on the bottom row of stamps which contains a large white border of the selvage.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the major New Zealand auctioneers have offered an interesting subgroup of perforating errors ranging from misperfs with a shift to double perforated errors and misperforated errors. Perforating errors are quite fascinating as they make interesting conversation pieces and require quite challenging explanations as to why they occur. Without examining the entire pane of stamps it may be difficult to infer whether the misperforated stamp was the result of a misplaced design on the pane of stamps or a result of a perforator error. It is also interesting to note that misperforated stamps usually create a column or row of stamps with part of the design missing on it, if the shift is more than a few millimetres. If the perforation appear with a slope than the stamp usually contains unusual parts of the design of the stamp. If the misperforation appears due to a fold in the pane of stamps that is being perforated, it usually creates an interesting pattern of perforations. ☺

Bibliography

- [1] *Ashford Stamps Limited*, Postal Stamp Auction, No. 70, March 14, 2013, pp. 4 and 21.
- [2] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 440, May, 2013, p. 35 and 52.
- [3] *Auckland City Stamps*, Public Auction 4, March 23, 2013, p. 50 and plate 11.
- [4] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 436, January 2013, pp. 49 and 54.
- [5] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 433, October 2012, pp. 41 and 53.
- [6] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 437, February 2013, p. 37 and 52.
- [7] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 436, January 2013, pp. 48 and 54.
- [8] *Auckland City Stamps*, Auction 197, January 22, 2013, p. 33 and plate 8.
- [9] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 430, July 2012, pp. 44 and 57.
- [10] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 438, March 2013, pp. 40 and 53.
- [11] *Mowbray Collectables*, Postal Stamp Auction 436, January 2013, pp. 54 and 57.
- [12] *Auckland City Stamps*, Auction 198, May 28, 2013, p. 34 and plate 8.
- [13] *Auckland City Stamps*, Auction 197, January 22, 2013, p. 35 and plate 8.
- [14] *Mowbray Collectables*, Major International Stamp Auction, Sale No. 21, November 2012, p. 41 and inside front cover.

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Jim McDevitt – 27 Years of Devoted Service to EFOCC's Members

John Hotchner, EFOCC Founder

Jim McDevitt has resigned as EFOCC Secretary due to failing eyesight, and has been replaced by Scott Shaulis. The EFOCC Board is honoring Jim's extensive service to EFOCC over the past 27 years through induction as an Honorary Life Member.

EFOCC is a successful organization that has served the needs of its members for over 35 years. In doing so it owes a lot to many individuals who have served in officer and activity chairs, and EFOCC has been blessed by the efforts of many talented volunteers. But none have served as long and faithfully as CWO James E. McDevitt, USCG (Ret.). In fact, it is not an overstatement to say that without Jim McDevitt, EFOCC would have been extinct many years ago.

Jim joined EFOCC in August, 1984 as member #420. Two years later he volunteered to run for EFOCC Secretary, the duties of which office he performed for the next nine terms, or 18 years, until 2002. Meanwhile he had been elected president in 2000, and served three terms until 2006. He had already held that office from 1994-1996. Jim was never interested in titles or power. He was not seeking either. Rather, he stepped forward to take on responsibilities that no one else had volunteered to assume because he realized that someone had to do it, and he was fit and willing to do the work to keep EFOCC going.

Jim also served as Editor of *The EFO Collector* from 1994-1995, 1997-2000 and 2002-2004 (when our current Editor Cemil Betanov took over), when prior editors resigned with little or no warning. For the same reasons Jim served EFOCC's members as Auction Director, 1997-1998, and from 2005-2010 (when our present Auction Director, David Hunt, assumed that mantle).

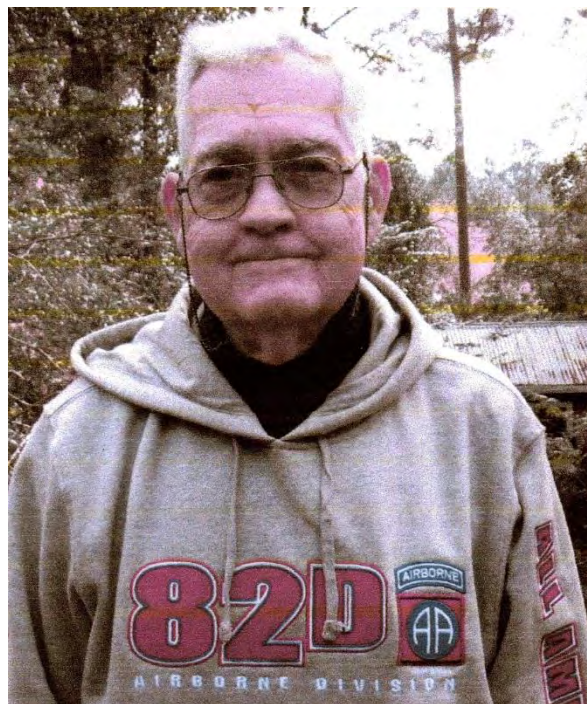
During his 27 years of service to EFOCC he also arranged for and staffed EFOCC tables at several stamp shows each year, prepared "thank you" and other recognition columns for the EFOC, helped twice with updating our by-laws, and handled EFOCC exhibit awards. He also served many years as publicity chairman, back issues chairman, official photographer, and ad director for EFOC.

If EFOCC can be thought of as a three-legged stool, for a good share of its history Jim McDevitt has been at least one of those legs, and sometimes two of the three.

During these years, Jim decided to try exhibiting, and became a Gold-medal winner with a ten-frame exhibit on the 3¢ U.S. Coast Guard commemorative stamp (Scott 936). He also did a five frame exhibit on the ballistic missile submarine, USS Maine, and a two-frame exhibit on EFOs on chess-related stamps.

Oh, and by the way, he was active as a contributor to other national societies and local stamp clubs in the three places he has lived since 1984 – Norwood, Mass., Kingsland, Georgia, and Mobile, Alabama.

How did Jim get hooked on EFOs? He answered that question in his president's message in the Spring 2001 issue of *The EFO Collector*: "While stationed aboard the Coast



Guard Cutter Courier in March, 1966, I serviced requests from cover collectors of naval cachets and cancels. One such request, from Mr. Elsworth Post of Hanley Downs, Missouri lead to his offering me a plate number block of the 4¢ Higher Education issue. I was awestruck by the shift which caused the black registration of the lamp of knowledge's handle to touch the edge of the stamp. Mr. Post asked five dollars for the plate block which, at first, I thought to be exorbitant for a 20¢ block of stamps – but the shift was so striking – I purchased the item and still have it on my desk."

Jim has also "served" as a devoted husband to his wife Marilyn until her passing in 2005, father of four children, and grandfather; actually raising five of his grandkids, presently ages 21, 19, 18, and 17 year old twins.

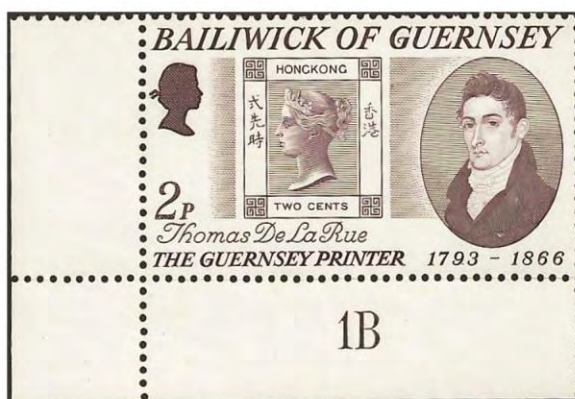
In 1999, Jim was honored with the EFOCC's Clyde Jennings Award for his "devotion and over 15 years of service to promote and promulgate the ideals and goals of The EFO Collectors' Club." At that time, Clyde Jennings said of him, "...Jim has been, as much or more than anyone, the glue that has helped hold this organization together. To list his contributions would add another dozen pages to this publication He has always been willing to jump in at a moment's notice when a crisis of some kind has reared its ugly head....We thank you, Jim; this honor is well deserved and long overdue. ..."

Most people would have looked on this award as a capstone on an outstanding record of service, and retired to new challenges. But not Jim. He continued to serve until forced by Mother Nature to end his volunteer work. ☼

Modern Errors

Can you describe the errors?

I will provide the descriptions in the next issue. See if you can describe them before I do.



PerfOrations: The Huck Press Produces EFOs – Part 1

John M. Hotchner

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

Introduction and the Need

The Law of Unintended Consequences has often been at play when a newly developed printing press was used to produce postage stamps. Why is this? New capabilities mean increased complexity in the mechanics of the press. Complexity means that there is more going on that needs to be in precise calibration for the press to work as designed. And just like your brand new car, as compared to the car in which you learned to drive, that means that there is lots more that can go wrong!

This in brief explains why there are so many EFOs on the 6¢ Van Eyck Christmas stamp issued on November 1, 1968. In fact, it is a tribute to the press operators at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP), and to the design of the press itself, that there are not more.

The press being used for the first time was the Huck press, manufactured by the Huck Company of New York, and installed in the Bureau in 1966. That it did not produce its first stamps for sale to the public until the 1968 Van Eyck testifies to the level of complexity as the intervening years were spent in experimentation and getting all the parts working just so.

The new press was made necessary by the popularity of Christmas stamps with the American public. In the six short years between introduction of Christmas stamps (the 4¢ Wreath in 1962), it became clear that they were here to stay, and that a faster way was needed to produce the large numbers of attractive multi-color stamps that the public wanted. Production numbers for these early Christmas stamps show the trend:

1962 4¢ Wreath	Scott 1205	861,970,000
1963 5¢ National Christmas Tree	Scott 1240	1,291,250,000
1964 5¢ Four Christmas Plants	Scott 1254-7	1,407,760,000
1965 5¢ Angel and Trumpet Weather Wane	Scott 1276	1,139,930,000
1966 5¢ Memling Madonna and Child (small)	Scott 1321	1,173,547,000
1967 5¢ Memling Madonna and Child (large)	Scott 1336	1,208,700,000
1968 6¢ Van Eyck "The Annunciation"	Scott 1363	1,410,585,000

And so the Bureau went looking for a press that was web-fed, could print in multiple colors in virtually perfect registration, and could do all this in record time.

The Answer

The answer turned out to be the Huck press, at 90 feet in length, weighing in at about 100 tons. It could print a five-mile long roll of paper (a "web") in combinations of nine colors (up to three per printing station), phosphor coat the web, gum, perforate, and section the web into post office sized panes – and do it all at the rate of 3.5 million finished commemorative-sized stamps in two hours!

For an organization that until 15 years earlier had to produce multi-color stamps by separate insertions into a press for each color, the Huck press was a marvel. The first multi-color press used by the BEP for routine production of multicolor stamps was the 3-color Giori Press – installed in 1956. Its first product was the 4¢ 48-Star Flag commemorative of 1957, and it was considered to be a great success. Huck was



the next logical step. It can be thought of a stringing three, three-color Giori presses together!

Operation of the Huck Press for the Van Eyck

The first unit was different from the other two in that the image from it was printed indirectly onto the web. As described by Dr. Stanley Showalter [1], this was “accomplished by a transfer blanket that is wrapped around the impression cylinder which receives the ink directly from the plates, and then transfers it to the web.”

The 6¢ Christmas stamp for 1968 was based on “The Annunciation”, a 15th century painting by Flemish master Jan Van Eyck. It was the first stamp produced on the 9-color Huck press. The format differed from anything in the past as the circular printing cylinders were made up of 30 narrow plates – each (for Van Eyck) two stamps high by 20 stamps wide, plus left and right margins. Remember that margins and plate markings were to the outside of the web, and you will get a sense of how the plates were arranged across and around the printing cylinders.

The result was stamp panes of 50, with no margins on three sides, and the possibility of engraved ink every two vertical stamps where the plates met, as shown between rows 2 and 3, and 4 and 5 of the plate block in the figure on the previous page.

These are called joint lines, and depending upon how tightly the plates are placed together on the printing cylinders, can be found in irregular intensities; especially with the darker colors. However, these are not universally seen, and though collectible as a curiosity, the phenomenon is of little consequence and is not catalog listed.

The Problem of the Yellows – Segal’s Reading

The first unit of the Huck press put down dark yellow and light yellow inks. When production began, light yellow was the backing of the angel, the wing at left, and the cloak. The yellow plate number was also light yellow.

On the first run, dark yellow is on top of light yellow in the lower right part of the design, covering the interior of the robe. In the figure in the right column, there is an image of the light and dark yellow areas of the stamp, from an illustration in a George Brett article [2].

Quite a few panes of Scott 1363 were found missing the light yellow due to the ink fountain running dry. However, as Segal notes in the referenced article, “The error stamps are so similar in appearance to the normals that examination did not pick up the error.” In fact the only way to be certain is when the margin attached does not have a yellow plate number where one should be.

Another possible error involved the yellow inks. Segal believes, “...the dark yellow and light yellow inks were switched in the ink fountains so that the light areas of the stamps were printed dark yellow (including the plate number, while dark yellow areas were printed in the lighter ink.

“In my opinion, these error stamps actually look better than the normally printed stamps! To the best of my knowledge, millions of these error stamps exist.”

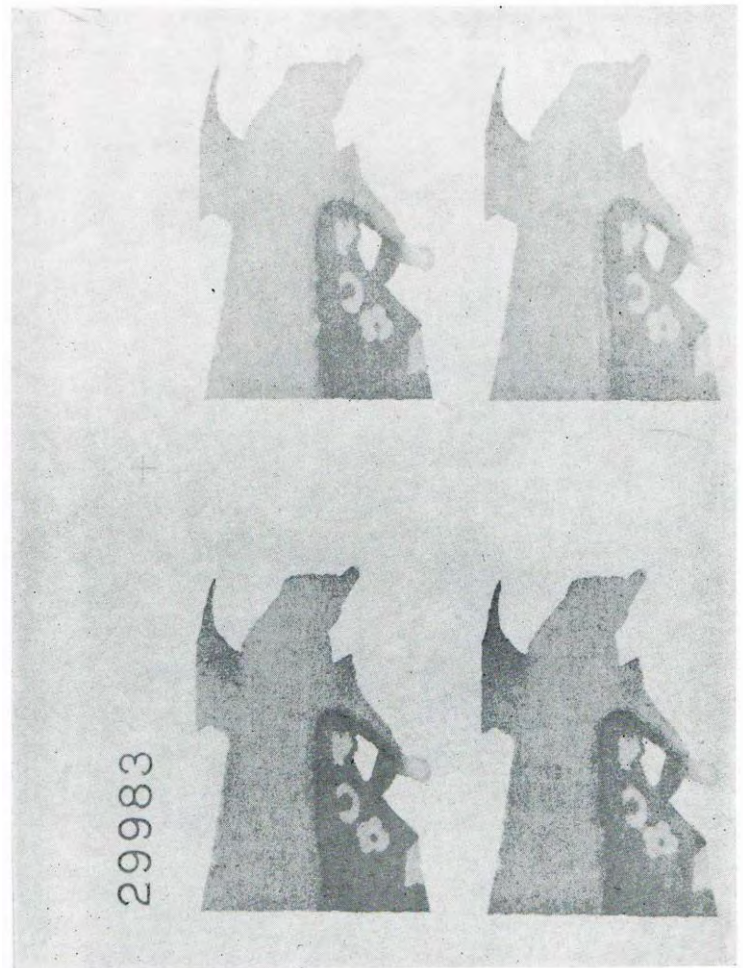


Figure 25.—Indirect print from the first intaglio printing unit (“yellow”) for the 1968 Christmas stamp. The light yellow with plate number comprises the larger printed area and also forms the background of the dark yellow area at lower right. Note the fluctuations in print density. In the actual photo from which this illustration was made the very fine cross-ruling of the engraving can be seen.

Photographs for Figures 25 to 29, inclusive, were supplied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Problem of the Yellows – Brett’s Reading

Brett’s later reading [2] was that this was not an error, but rather a second (intentional) press set up. Whether an error or intentional, Segal is correct that the difference is subtle, and not easy to see unless (a) color misregistration put the yellow ink(s) below the design such that it can be seen unfiltered by other colors, or (b) the plate number is noticeably darker than the light yellow plate numbers of the first press set up.

In the first instance, if you can see two different color inks in that misregistered portion, it would be setup #1, and if only one yellow is evident, it is setup #2. Brett also points out that there may have been production using the dark yellow ink only for the entire area of yellow. This then could be substituted for his second press set up theory – or be in addition to it.

If you are thoroughly confused, you are in good company. Brett himself later came to the conclusion that there probably was not a version with the yellows swapped; only the planned two yellows and a dark yellow-only version.

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net

Beginning balance:		\$4204.78
Income	Dues	\$319.00
Expenses	Printing costs	(736.45)
	Postage costs	(274.79)
Ending balance:		\$3552.54

Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer★

ΞΠΦΨΩΣΛΞΠΦΨΩΣΛΞΠΦΨΩΣΛΞΠΦΨΩΣΛΞΠΦΨΩΣΛΞΠΦΨΩΣΛΞΠΦΨΩΣΛΞ

Cemil Betanov

We are getting to a point where I would like to ask our Members for articles, short or long, that we can publish in **The EFO Collector**. If you have some material you would like to show to Fellow Members, this is a good time. I will be happy to assist you in writing or ghost writing for you, as long as you can get me scans or photocopies of items you would like to show. Scans should be 300dpi or better. 600dpi is preferred for individual stamps or smaller items. If in doubt, send in the material anyway. Text sent in should not be formatted, as I will reformat in any case to make it match the “EFO Collector Look.” Photocopies should be sharp, and stamps should preferably be over a dark background. Again, if in doubt, please send in your material and I will get back to you if I have any questions regarding your submission. For scans or photocopies, do not worry about the alignment of materials, as I straighten everything digitally in any case. Remember that sometimes it takes a couple of issues for material to be published.

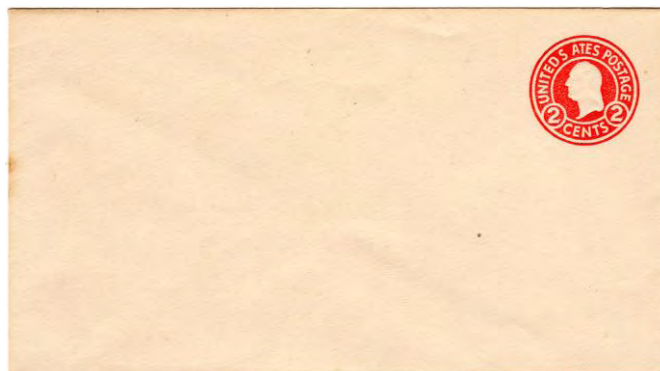
I am happy to report that our website will soon be extended to have a ***Members' Section***. The Material in the Members' Section will be visible only after you log in. Initially, I will send passwords to a few selected users, just to make sure that all works OK before we open it up to the general membership. This testing period will probably last about two to three weeks. The initial early access participants will be your Board Members as well as those Members who e-mailed me saying that they would prefer to have a digital membership only. These Members will also receive the paper copy until we establish that all works well. The main initial content of the Members' Section will be the issues of The EFO Collector since 2004, when I became Editor. The older issues from 1978, will continue to be available in the public section.

My goal is to add features to the Members' Section over time. I have some ideas, and hope you will like how it is developing. ♣

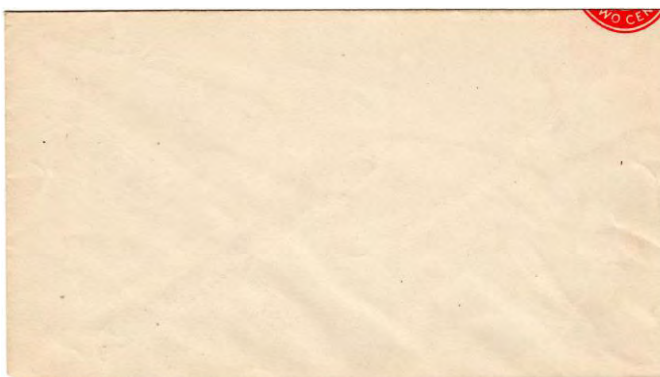


Dave Hunt

On type of common error in stationery items with circular dies are “missing letters.” In these cases, the ink got into the area where the letter would appear, and hence the letter appears missing. Here are a couple examples:



“Munched” envelopes are also common. In these cases the machine folding the envelopes malfunctioned, perhaps because the paper was not properly inserted. You can imagine that a machine folding envelopes would be quite complex. As a result, the indicium is displaced. I will provide more examples in the future.



EFOCC Auction Rules for Consignors

Preparing Lots

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.

Consignor Fees

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

Unsold lots incur a 50 cent fee per lot, and the consignor pays return postage and insurance.

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.

Consignor Special Instructions

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.

Consignment/Payment Timing

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 #134 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	498	1¢ Washington misperf, some minor bends, NH		\$10.00
2	499	2¢ Washington misperf NH		\$11.00
3	806	2¢ Adams misperf NH		\$8.00
4	1298	6¢ FDR misperf NH		\$8.00
5	1305	6¢ FDR misperf NH		\$8.00
6	1338	6¢ Flag misperf NH		\$10.00
7	1338G	8¢ Flag change of design misperf NH		\$12.00
8	1509	10¢ Flags misperf coil single. Nearly down the middle. NH		\$6.00
9	1444	8¢ Christmas misperf NH		\$6.00
10	1158	4¢ US-Japan misperf NH		\$10.00
11	707	DONATION 2¢ Washington perf shift puts part of plate number inside stamp. Used	Donation	\$2.50
12	1424	6¢ MacArthur misperf NH		\$13.00
13	1013	3¢ Women in Armed Services misperf NH		\$10.00
14	1555	10¢ D.W. Griffith sliught color shift NH		\$8.00
15	370	2¢ Yukon poor inking. Used		\$5.00
16	367	2¢ Lincoln poor inking. Used		\$5.00
17	68	10¢ Washington horiz perfs shifted up into stamp. Used		\$75.00
18	969	3¢ Gold Star diagonal crease (ppf) through star. NH		\$25.00
19	2871Ac	29¢ Christmas imperf pair clipped at bottom and with black rejection marking. Creased in margin between stamps. 3mm spot of DG on right stamp, otherwise NH		\$75.00
20	1293	50¢ Lucy Stone change of design misperf NH		\$15.00
21	1625b	13¢ Flag imperf coil strip of four NH		\$25.00
22	1299	1¢ Jefferson coil line strip of four miscut to show partial plate numbers NH		\$4.00
23		9 different coil imperf pairs: 8¢ to 29¢, one with small faults NH		\$30.00
24	1297b	3¢ Parkman coil strip of three, miscut, shifted to right. Precancel (gap pair) shifted to right. NH		\$30.00
25	J96	8¢ postage due vert strip of three with wide spacing on top pair, scarce NH		\$95.00
26	J89	1¢ postage due value shifted down NH		\$8.00
27	1477	8¢ Spirit two-way misperf NH		\$14.00
28	702	2¢ Red Cross - cross shifted up and left NH		\$11.00

EFOCC Auction Rules for Bidders

How to Bid

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, 17 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517, e-mail to dhhunt@ptdprolog.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

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.

Special Bidding Instructions

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.

29		DONATION 95 misc minor shifts. The Fire Pumper is a PNS. Used	Donation	\$2.00
30	1504	8¢ Rural America engraved colors shifted down NH		\$7.00
31	1381	6¢ Baseball block color shift down and right NH		\$8.00
32	1838-41	15¢ Architecture block misperf NH		\$30.00
33	1464-7	8¢ Wildlife block with 1mm color shift NH		\$24.00
34	2351a	22¢ Lacemaking block with white color shift up into stamp above NH		\$50.00
35	2022a	20¢ Architecture block change of legend misperf NH		\$55.00
36	1577-8	10¢ Banking, two singles with color shift NH		\$20.00
37	2513	25¢ Eisenhower misperf NH		\$15.00
38	740	1¢ Parks arrow line single. Crease down right edge of stamp, probably a foldover which caused there to be no perfs between stamp and margin. NH, but some gum problems.		\$10.00
39	740	1¢ Parks similar to previous lot, but a vertical pair. NH with some gum problems.		\$10.00
40	744	5¢ Parks foldover causes crazy perfs NH but gum disturbances		\$10.00
41	1487	8¢ Willa Cather change of legend misperf NH		\$12.00
42	721	3¢ Washington miscut singles used on piece		\$5.00
43	1699	13¢ Clara Maass strip of three, misperf almost creates vertically imperf pair. Light toning along top margin NH		\$100.00
44	1595c	13¢ Liberty Bell booklet foldover and miscut		\$40.00
45	1035	3¢ Statue of Liberty block with foldover and miscut leaving full gutter and half of stamp from adjoining pane NH		\$25.00
46	905	3¢ Win the War block of 10, web splice with double paper. No gum.		\$25.00
47	1590	9¢ Capitol block of four, vert perfs shifted 10mm right leaving full gutter at left NH		\$40.00
48	901	3¢ Defense foldover and miscut, right block has been reconstructed using tape that has discolored stamps LH		\$35.00
49	6a	DONATION India - facsimile block of famous Indian invert. A genuine single error catalogs for \$65,000. NG	Donation	\$6.00
50	1470	8¢ Tom Sawyer color shift affects faces, etc. NH		\$4.00
51	1700	8¢ Adolf Ochs misperf pair NH		\$4.00
52	C49	Brazil C49 imperf block of four NH		\$10.00
53	1716	13¢ Lafayette misperf put gutter inside stamp NH		\$20.00
54	703	2¢ Yorktown vignette shifted left, straight edge at right NH		\$7.00
55	1897	1¢ Omnibus misperf coil strip of five NH		\$11.00
56	1866	37¢ Robert Millikan misperf missing the legend and showing EE bars. NH		\$22.00
57	1469	8¢ Osteopathic Medicine orange shifted down. NH, but mildly DG		\$18.00
58	1190	4¢ Nursing, engraved black shifted down 4mm NH		\$25.00
59	2915	32¢ Flag coil pair with blue smear NH		\$20.00
60	1730	13¢ Christmas black color shift right NH		\$8.00
61	2605	29¢ Flag coil pair with very light blind perfs, only four show on back between stamps. NH		\$6.00
62	1926	13¢ York dramatic overinking, smear NH		\$20.00
63	C73	10¢ Airmail coil misperf strip of three from end of coil. NH		\$30.00
64	1616	9¢ Capitol coil misperf line strip of three NH		\$20.00
65	C73	10¢ Airmail coil misperf line strip of five. Bit of solvent on left stamp and a paper inclusion. NH		\$60.00
66	1617	10¢ Petition misperf coil pair. Dry gum. NH		\$10.00
67	1617	10¢ Petition misperf coil line strip of three. Dry gum. NH		\$20.00
68	1618C	15¢ Flag misperf coil pair NH		\$15.00
69	842	3¢ Jefferson miscut coil line pair with partial plate number. Plate number written in pencil on right stamp. NH		\$1.00
70	1402	8¢ Eisenhower miscut coil line strip of four NH		\$20.00
71	2279	E' Earth misperf coil pair NH		\$18.00
72	2149a	18¢ Washington presort misperf coil pair. About as big a shift as occurs for this stamp NH		\$7.50
73	2263	21¢ Mail Car misperf coil pair, scarce this good NH		\$20.00
74	1338A	6¢ Flag misperf coil pair NH		\$9.00
75	1338G	8¢ Flag misperf coil pair NH		\$15.00
76	1759	10¢ Mission to Mars perf shift includes gutter NH		\$18.00
77	1926	18¢ Edna St. Vincent Millay black color shift NH		\$15.00
78	1203	4¢ Hammarskjold black and brown color shift down - not a misperf, yellow is in correct position NH		\$25.00
79	1705	13¢ Sound Recording color shift NH		\$15.00
80	1395	8¢ Eisenhower miscut booklet pane with partial plate number NH		\$3.00
81	1729a	13¢ Valley Forge imperf pair. No gum		\$10.00
82	1395	8¢ Eisenhower miscut booklet pane with partial plate number NH		\$4.00
83	807a	3¢ Jefferson miscut booklet pane with partial plate number at UR. Said to be scarce on right side. Pencil notations in margin. NH		\$10.00
84	1813b	3.5¢ violins imperf and miscut coil pair. NH I have seen this in dealer's list for \$115.	\$175.00	\$85.00
85	807a	3¢ Jefferson miscut booklet pane with partial plate number at UL. NH		\$8.00
86	1288B	15¢ O.W. Holmes misperf booklet pane, center perfs shifted 11mm left. NH		\$12.00
87	1280	DONATION 2¢ Frank Lloyd Wright miscut with partial plate number NH	Donation	\$3.50
88	1742a	15¢ Windmills booklet pane, horiz. Perfs shifted down 6.5mm. NH		\$35.00
89	1278b	1¢ Jefferson booklet pane cut extra wide with partial plate number 32905 NH		\$10.00
90	2474b	25¢ Lighthouses split booklet pane with white ink ("USA 25") omitted on all stamps. NH		\$40.00
91	O148	23¢ Official imperf block of four (printers waste). NH. A similar block sold in a recent public auction for \$95.		\$50.00
92	1213	5¢ Washington fold and miscut. Lower left pair has full gutter plus 2/3 of stamp from pane below. NH		\$50.00
93	1395a	8¢ Eisenhower part of miscut booklet pane showing parts of three panes. NH		\$40.00

94	1584	3¢ Ballot Box pair with large guttersnipe NH		\$10.00
95	1395a	8¢ Eisenhower miscut part booklet pane with pieced of adjoining pane NH		\$15.00
96	C11	5¢ Airmail Beacon plate block of six - "no TOP". NH	\$300.00	\$200.00
97	1464-7	8¢ Wildlife plate block with vertical perfs shifted left into design. NH		\$15.00
98	1615Cf	8.4¢ Piano imperf with "NEWARK, NJ" precancel gap pair		\$25.00
99	1764-5	15¢ Trees misperf pair, horiz gutter down into stamps. NH		\$35.00
100	1444	8¢ Christmas misperf NH		\$13.00
101	1364	5¢ Grange misperf NH		\$20.00
102		Liberia 2009 Year of Astronomy. Three stamps have "Libeira" for country name NH		\$7.00
103	BK168	25¢ Christmas booklet with miscut 2nd pane NH		\$25.00
104	632/1305a	Collection of 9 different coil line pairs or strips with partial plate numbers NH		\$15.00
105		Collection of 12 different imperf coil pairs. All VF except for the 25¢ Revere which is just fine as usual. (1059Ad, 1617b dull, 1618b, 1618cd, 1625a, 1891a, 1895d, 1897Ac, 2115f, 2133b, 2265a, 2280c. NH		\$135.00
106	1509	10¢ Crossed Flags plate strip of 20 with vert. perfs shifted to left. NH		\$95.00
107	1338F	8¢ Flag coil misperf used on commercial cover.		\$25.00
108	3617	23¢ Washington misperf coil used on cover		\$7.50
109	1577a	10¢ Banking with great color shift used on cover.		\$35.00
110	U587a	15¢ Auto Racing envelope missing black. Unused	\$120.00	\$75.00
111	U642	33¢ Flag envelope all colors omitted, but embossing is present. Unused		\$40.00
112	UX72a	9¢ Nathan Hale postal card, missing cent symbol. Comes with copy of SPA certificate. Unused	\$125.00	\$65.00



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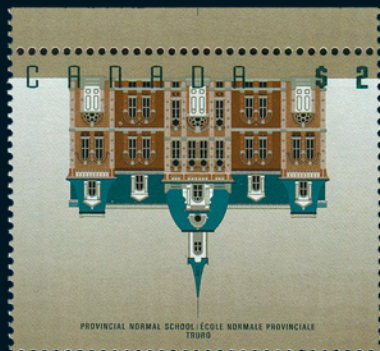
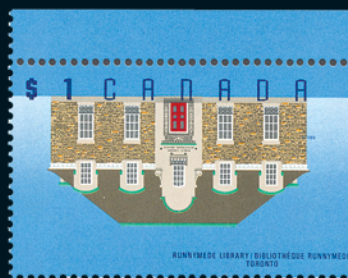
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