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## From Your Editor

Once again a particularly colorful issue of The EFO Collector... Our subjects are from places near and far, US to Burundi to New Zealand.

Since this issue so loaded -32 pages-, I will keep this introduction short and sweet,
 as, truth be told, the only thing right now on my mind is completing the issue and sending it to the printer. However, before I do so, I would like to once again emphasize that it would be great if we could increase the size of our Membership. If you have collector friends, why don't you give them an EFOCC Membership for their birthday or for the holidays? If you have a stamp club meeting coming up, you

## Questions/Answers Edited by Cemil Betanov

In this issue, we have no questions. However, there are some interesting items that our Members wanted to share with the Membership.
Inverted Surcharge on PS Envelope
Sam Beck writes: "I am enclosing a new find. Only 4 are known. I have one now." He also enclosed the copy of the story that appeared in the Linn's issue dated October 12, 2009, seen to the right. Sam indicates that the number of error envelopes is four, and not two, as indicated in the story, and all were expertized.

Thanks for sharing this, and congratulations on being the proud owner of this error. (Column continued on page 10)
can write or e-mail me and I will mail you some sample issues for distribution. The membership of 6 new members is announced in this issue. If we could get this repeated every issue, our size would grow almost $10 \%$ per year. And given that EFOs are part of almost every collection and exhibit, the number of those interested in our Club's subject matter should be fairly large. Now, I do not want to turn this column into a Public Radio fundraising speech, but I and your Board will certainly appreciate your efforts to help us enlarge the EFOCC Membership.

Happy hunting!
Cemil
 Postal stationery inverted surcharge errors certified genuine



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II Thomas P. Myers, Riches of Columbia Airmails 1932-1940, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.
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James E. McDevitt, U.S. Coast Guard, Silver.
II James E. McDevitt, The Fourth U.S.S. Maine, Silver-Bronze.
FILATELIC FIESTA 2009, November 13-15, 2009, San Jose, CA
George T. Krieger, Uganda, Queen Victoria Issue of 1898, Single Frame - Grand and Gold. Alvaro Pacheco, Straight Line Markings of Chile, Gold.
" Jerome V. V. Kasper, SCADTA Postal Stationery, Single Frame - Gold.
|| CHICAGOPEX 2009, November 20-22, 2009, Arlington Heights, IL
Joann Lenz, U.S. Dummy Test Stamps Related to Early BEP Production, Single Frame - Gold.

- Steven C. Walske and Scott Trepel, Special Mail Routes of the American Civil War, Literature - Grand and Gold. Eliot A. Landau, "Collecting Lincoln", Scott Stamp Monthly, Literature - Silver.
COLOPEX 2010, February 5-1, 2010, Columbus, OH
David Eeles, Three-Cent Stamp of the 1954 Liberty Series, Grand and Gold, American Philatelic Society Research Medal,
${ }^{11}$ Columbus Philatelic Society Columbus Award of Excellence for Best Show Exhibit by a CPC Member, United States
| Stamp Society Award.
Eliot A. Landau, Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-75, Gold, American Philatelic Society Pre-1900 Medal of Excellence.
${ }^{\prime \prime}$
SARASOTA NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, February 5-7, 2010, Sarasota, FL
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Don David Price, U.S. Bicolor Postage Issues of 1869, 1873 \& 1901, Grand and Gold, United States Stamp Society Status of Freedom Award.
II Don David Price, "The Jenny" - Printing Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp, Single Frame - Grand and Gold. William DiPaolo, The Gentleman From Pennsylvania, Vermeil, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.
Alfredo Frohlich, Republic of Colombia - International Mail 1886-1899, Gold.
${ }^{11}$ Alvaro Pacheco, Straight Line Markings of Chile, Gold.
Alvaro Pacheco, Chile 1904 Telegraph Stamps Surcharge Correos 1 Centavo, Single Frame - Vermeil.
ARIPEX 2010, February 12-14, 2010, Mesa, AZ
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John M. Hotchner, Worldwide Rarities and Uniquities, Court of Honor.
! Charles J. O'Brien III, New York World's Fair 1939, Gold.
David Eeles, Why United States Stamps are Tagged, Single Frame - Gold.
APS AMERISTAMP EXPO 2010, February 19-21, 2010, Riverside, CA
Don David Price, U.S. State Department Dollar Value Officials of 1873, Single Frame - Champion of Champions
${ }^{11}$ Candidate.
Francis Adams, The Charter of the United Nations, Single Frame - Prix d'Honneur.
David Eeles, Why United States Stamps are Tagged, Single Frame - Prix d'Honneur.
George T. Krieger, Uganda, Queen Victoria Issue of 1898, Single Frame - Prix d'Honneur.
${ }^{11}$ Eliot A. Landau, The 1909 Lincoln Commemorative Issues: Early Uses and First Day Covers, Single Frame - Prix d'Honneur.
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Jerome V. V. Kasper, SCADTA Postal Stationery, Single Frame Reserve Grand and Gold, American Air Mail Society
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John M. Hotchner, Perforating the Sheet Stamp of the U.S. $3^{\text {rd }}$ Bureau Issue, Single Frame - Gold, Error, Freaks and Oddities Collectors' Club First.
Robert D. Rawlins, No Stamps Available to US Navy Sailors and Marines on Duty Abroad, Single Frame - Gold, || Universal Ship Cancellation Society Award.

Francis Adams, Toward United Nations, Single Frame - Vermeil.
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|| Don David Price, "The Jenny": Printing Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp, Court of Honor.

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I have over 1,000 singles and place blocks/strips with misperfs, color shifts, imperfs, etc., for sale. Tell me what you are looking for. Stan Goldfarb, 8520 Atwell Road, Potomac, Maryland 20854, golfar1 @ix.netcom.com, (301)279-0754.
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## Four Recent Inverts From New Zealand Joseph Monteiro

Inverted stamp errors have evoked the greatest interest among philatelists, perhaps, because these errors are not only rare, but they also occur rarely. There are several types of inverts:

- Invert of one part of the printed design with respect to another part of the printed design,
- Invert of a surcharge on a stamp,
- Invert of a die-cut,
- Invert of a glued attachment (e.g. holograms, etc.),
- Inverts of perforation causing perforating errors.

Of these, the first type of invert has attracted the greatest attention and is generally referred to as an invert.

Like many countries, New Zealand Post has not been immune to printing inverted stamp errors. It printed its first invert in 1904 when it inverted the central design of the 4 d Taupo stamp with respect to its frame. A hundred years later it created a similar error when the lenticular design on the $\$ 2$ Olympic Games stamp was placed in an inverted position with respect to the lithographic design. This mistake once again stirred up great interest among philatelists. In addition, other types of inverted errors on New Zealand have recently found its way into the hands of philatelists. In this article, I shall describe the four recent inverts found on New Zealand stamps. 1977 Queen Elizabeth II 14 \$ Surcharge on 10 \$


On August $31^{\text {st }}, 1979$, the $10 \notin$ Q. E. II stamp issued on December $7^{\text {th }}$, 1977, was overprinted as a provisional with a $14 \phi$ surcharge. The portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was depicted on the $10 \phi$ stamp in gold enclosed in a blue frame. The design of this portrait incorporates one of the five photographs taken by Mr. Warren Harrison previously used on the miniature sheet issued on 23 February 1977 to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of the Accession of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. The technical details of the stamp are: Designer: New Zealand Post Office, Wellington; Printer: Harrison and Sons, England; Stamp Size: 25 mm x 29 mm ; Sheet Size: 100 stamps per sheet; Process: Lithography;

Perforation Gauge: $14.25 \times 13.75$ or $14.25 \times 14.5$; Paper Type: Harrison and Sons, unwatermarked.

A major error was reported on this 14 d surcharged stamp, the surcharge was inverted (the price quoted for this error was $\$ 950$ ). In other words, the surcharge is upside down and appears on the top left corner instead of the bottom right corner. To learn more about the cause of this error and the likely number to exist, I wrote to the biggest auctioneer and retailer in New Zealand.

Mowbray informed that "In 1977, NZ's postage rates increased from $10 \phi$ to $14 \varnothing$. This necessitated $4 \varnothing$ up for use with the new postal rates. At the time, the NZPO did not have adequate stocks of $4 \varnothing$ nor $14 \varnothing$ stamps to cater to the new demand and accordingly many thousands of $8 \notin$, and $10 \notin$ sheets were surcharged $4 \not \subset$ and $14 \not \subset$ respectively" [1]. While this does not provide how many errors exist, I suspect that one pane of 100 stamps may have had the surcharge applied upside down. Further, since I have not seen this error too frequently, it would suggest a downward estimate. Caution should also be exercised on this type of error as it may be a deliberately created error.
2 \$ New Zealand Olympics


To commemorate the 2004 Olympics, New Zealand Post issued a set of four stamps on August 2, 2004. These stamps were intended to be very special as New Zealand hoped to be the first in the world in using a new printing process called Lenticular. Its effect is to give the stamps an image of motion when tilted at an angle. As New Zealand Post states "This effect is achieved by two or more images being printed together, or 'inter-laced', into each other. These are printed around the wrong way on the back of a special lens material. Due to the optics in the lens, your eye is forced to see only a very small area of the lens at a certain angle. So, when you tilt the stamp, the images in the stamp appear to move" [2].

Other technical details are as follows: Designer: Saatchi \& Saatchi, Wellington, New Zealand; Printer: Xtreme Graphics, USA; Stamp size: $45 \mathrm{~mm} \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$; Sheet size: 16 stamps and strip of four; and Perforation: die cut.

One of the these Olympic stamps has a value of $\$ 2$. This stamp depicts Peter Snell of New Zealand, who captured the gold at the Rome Olympics in 1960 for the 100 metre race beating his competitor Moens in the last 10 metres. As the story goes, Snell did not have much of a chance of beating

Moens but this did not keep him from trying. The rest is best described by New Zealand Post "At the 100 metre mark Snell's plan was to make the move. Snell didn't have it in him. Moens had the lead. Moens kept looking over his shoulder to his right. He didn't see Snell coming at him fast on the inside. Snell was strong. With 10 metres to go he closed his eyes and gave it his all. He threw his whole body forward, and..." his determination paid off! He Won the most prestigious and coveted race in the Olympics!

A major error was reported on this stamp: the lenticular image was inverted. In other words, the lenticular printing was reversed in comparison to the lithographic printing at the left side. It is also worthwhile noting that the lenticular printing is shifted to the right. As a result, the first part of the ' N ' of New Zealand is partly cut off and appears on the perforation.

The discovery of this error was first reported by G. Rickards in September 2004 in an article in the New Zealand Stamp Collector [3], with a follow-up article in June 2006 by A. P. Berry [4]. Like all inverts, the discovery of this one created quite a bit of excitement. After all, it was the first invert of an integral part of the design on a postage stamp after nearly a hundred years when the first was invert was made on the 4 d Taupo of 1904. As is typically case, the question that most philatelists want to know is how of valuable is it and whether it is a philatelic gem. The price it is sold for often provides a clue.

In March 2007, Prestige Philately General Auctions offered this item in its sale No. 126 and stated "2004 Olympic Games $\$ 2$ Peter Snell with the pictorial laminate inverted!, on the original backing paper. An extraordinary and bizarre error. [It is believed that about 20 examples have been discovered. An example sold at auction in New Zealand for \$NZ12,000 and two more have realised over \$A11,000 each at an auction in Sydney]."

The stamp has also been offered for outright sale by Stanley Gibbons. On its website, it states "2004 Olympic \$2, self-adhesive on backing paper, ERROR LENTICULAR IMAGE INVERTED. Regarded as the most important (and extraordinary!) modern error of New Zealand, listed but unpriced in our 2009 NZ catalogue. About 30 reported. CP S918a (Z). (cat \$6000) (With 2005 invoice from Campbell Paterson). Price: \$1,950."

This is a genuine error and the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand states "This warning does not affect the one major variety of this issue which is the inverted lenticular on the $\$ 2$ stamp genuinely sold at NZ Post outlets at the time of issue." The error likely occurred because it required two distinct printing process to print the stamp. After one printing was done, it is likely that the printer Xtreme Graphics, inverted the pane and then applied the lenticular image. How many of these inverted stamps were printed is difficult to say, probably multiples of 16 , that is 16 into the number of panes per sheet that were printed in error. This is because 16 stamps were printed per pane (the number of panes printed per sheet is not known). The renowned dealer Stanley Gibbons states that thirty were reported. It is always worthwhile remembering that the number printed, the number sold to the public and the number
that actually ends in the philatelic hands may not always be the same, as some may be destroyed or never found.

To shed more light on this matter, I wrote to Mowbray. He informed me that regarding the "NZ \$2 Olympic inverts: it is understood that 4 sheets with inverted laminate may have been sold in a suburban Auckland postal outlet. I am unaware who made the original purchase(s)" [5]. Based on this information, 64 copies of this error should exist.
45 ${ }^{\text {Cup }}$


To celebrate the café culture, New Zealand Post issued a set of five stamps on May $4^{\text {th }}, 2005$. The $45 \phi$ value of this set depicts the café culture in the 1910s. The café culture first appeared in New Zealand during the early $20^{\text {th }}$ century, as the arriving European immigrants introduced eating establishments with names such as 'coffee shop', 'cafeteria', 'lounge' and 'tea room'. The technical details for these stamps are: Stamp designer: Alan Hollows, Stamps Business, New Zealand Post, Wellington, New Zealand; Printer: Wyatt \& Wilson, Christchurch; Stamp size: 31.2 mm x 35 mm ; Sheet size: 25 ; Paper type: JAC stamp grade self-adhesive stamp paper; and Perforation: diecut.

A major die-cutting error was reported on the $45 \phi$ value of this set: "Inverted Die-Cut Outline and Double Phosphor Print 1 Normal, 1 Inverted. (\$750)". In other words, the inverted die cut would exclude part of the design of the stamp. The error most probably occurred because one or more sheets were fed inverted to the die-cutting machine. Why this occurred is difficult to determine. Either the person feeding the die-cutting machine accidentally inverted the printed sheet, or, if the diecutting was done automatically to printed cut sheets that were piled after printing, one or more sheets were taken for inspection and when returned to the pile of other printed sheets they may have been placed upside down.

To gain further insights into the number of error stamps, one would have to know how many stamps were printed per pane and the printing format. This stamp was printed in two formats of 25 stamps per pane. One with the four other values (i.e. 5 stamps of each value) and the other with only one value (i.e. 25 stamps of one value). The error could have come from either format. If this was the case the number of errors that are
likely to exist could vary substantially from each format. In one case, five from the first format and in another case twenty-five from the second format. To shed light on the matter, I wrote to the biggest retailer in New Zealand, Dunedin Stamps. He informed me "...these were from the single value sheets. ...From memory the block I purchased was a block of 9 ... A person purchased [them] from a post shop in Taranaki (also possibly another sheet in the Christchurch area)" [6]. This implies that there should be about 50 errors, assuming that the die cut was applied to an entire sheet and not a pane and each sheet contained two panes. If the sheet contained four panes, as many as 100 errors could exist.

## \$1.50 Rooster

To welcome the Chinese New Year in 2005, New Zealand Post issued several stamps on Farmyard animals. One of these stamps, the $\$ 1.50$ value, depicts a rooster. The rooster has been a symbol of courage since the Roman times and has even been featured on Asian coins. Technical details on these stamps are as follows: Date of issue: 12 January 2005; Stamp designer: Samuel Sakaria, Watermark, Wellington, New Zealand; Lunar Illustrator: Lindy Fisher, Auckland, New Zealand; Gummed stamps: Southern Colour Print, New Zealand; Stamp size: gummed stamps: $40 \mathrm{~mm} \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$; Sheet size: 25 stamps ( $5 \times 5$ ) per sheet plus one strip of five gutter images; Paper type: Gummed stamp paper: 104 gsm red phosphor coated litho paper; and Perforation: 14.

An interesting perforating error was reported on the $\$ 1.50$ stamp. A sheet was inverted during the perforating process causing perforation errors in the middle row of stamps. In other words, the third row in the pane was vertically misperforated because the stamp was perforated in the reverse direction. Normally, one would not expect that an inversion of the printed sheet of stamps to cause misperforated stamps, however, given the format in which the pane was printed, five columns with a gutter half the size of the third column, after the third column, a pane if inverted would cause misperforated stamps. The vertical perforation appears in the middle of the third column of stamp and the right side of the stamps in the third column are missing the vertical perforation.

Let us see how this error can occur with the help of a diagram. First, we show a correctly perforated pane.


The fourth column is the cross-hatched area. The dots lines indicate the perforation of the stamp in the normal case.

Assume that the stamps are perforated from top to bottom. Now, suppose the pane is reversed and perforated again from top to bottom. The resulting pane would appear as shown in the next diagram.


Note that, in the third column, the perforation cuts the stamps in half; in addition, the right sides of the stamps in column three do not have any perforation and are imperforate where they join the gutter. It is worthwhile noting that the result, the misperforation, is not dependent on whether the pane was perforated from top to bottom or from bottom to top. It has arisen simply because the pane had a vertical gutter that was half the size, i.e. the horizontal width, of the stamp and the gutter was not exactly in the middle of the pane and reversed when it was being perforated. If the gutter was equal to the size of the stamp, the error would not have occurred.

The placement of the gutter also has a bearing. Suppose in the above case there were six columns of stamps and the gutter was after the third column, i.e. exactly in the middle of the sheet. In this case, a misperforation would not have occurred. The size of the gutter in this case would not matter. That is the misperforation would not arise if the gutter, i.e. the horizontal width, was larger or smaller than the stamp. The misperforation is thus dependent on the size of the gutter, its placement and its reversal.

Such a misperforation will always occur where the number of columns is not an even number and when the gutter does not have the same width of the stamp. This is because the gutter can never be in the middle of the pane when reversed.

This error was listed on the website of Sergent and the price for a strip of 5 (horizontal) was listed at $\$ 850$. It is worthwhile noting that there are only five misperforated stamps per pane. Hence, the number of misperforated stamps is likely to be a multiple of five. The number of misperforated panes is difficult to guess without knowing the number of panes printed per sheet and how the sheet was perforated. If a sheet had four panes and the entire sheet was perforated at a time and only one sheet was misperforated, then there would be twenty errors.

To provide additional qualitative information, I contacted Mowbray, but they were unable to provide any details.
Concluding Remarks
These recent inverts from New Zealand are quite interesting. They show that inverts can arise from various
sources: printing of the basic parts of the design, printing of a surcharge, die-cutting, or perforating. The first one is the classical type of invert that has received the greatest attention from philatelists, resulting in prices that can exceed $\$ 100,000$ per stamp. The last has not attracted the attention of philatelists because, when sheets are inverted during the perforating process, it is usually inconsequential and does not result in an error, unless the formatting of stamps is very unusual as described in the $\$ 1.50$ error described above. I found it the most interesting of the four inverts, as an explanation of the reason is difficult without seeing the entire sheet of misperforated stamps. It is also educational and enables one to place the hobby on a sound analytical foundation. 8

## Bibliography

[1] E-mail from Mowbray Collectables Ltd. to author.
[2] New Zealand Post website.
[3] Rickards, G.: "The 2004 \$2 Olympic Invert", New Zealand Stamps Collector, September 2004, Vol. 84. No. 3.
[4] Berry, A.P.: "\$2.00 Olympic Games Inverted 'Hologram'", New Zealand Stamp Collector, June 2006, Vol. 86, No. 2.
[5] E-mail from Mowbray Collectables Ltd. to author.
[6] E-mail from Dunedin Stamps to author.



## Questions/Answers Continued from Page 3

## Modern British Errors

Dave Hunt shares some of his modern British errors, an area that has been lately underrepresented in The EFO Collector. Below we show some errors next to "the normal" and leave it to our readers to figure out which is in error and which is "good". Thanks, Dave!


## U.S. Bicolor Postage Issues Part III Don David Price

## "Specimen" Overprints

## How the Vignettes Should be Placed



Unlisted "SPECIMEN" Handstamp in Black applied diagonally


Type E "Specimen" Handstamp in Purple applied horizontally

The above are two elusive and different font-type sets of the "Specimen" overprints, which were prepared for use of the U.S. Post Office Department by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The "Specimen" overprints were produced for distribution to foreign postal administrations of the member nations of the Universal Postal Union. Theoretically, the vignettes and frames should be perfectly aligned; however, slight variations occur.

## Large Die Frame Essay

This essay of the completed frame design as adopted for the issued stamp incorporates elements of the essay on the previous page. The carmine color used here was selected for the issued stamp. The label at the bottom, "Fast Express" shows that the vignette design had already been decided.


Die in carmine on India paper, die sunk on card
The only recorded example

## Original Photograph of the Vignette Source



The vignette is based on the New York Central's "Empire State Express". This photograph was used as a basis for the engraving; however, in the final design the foreground was truncated.

## "Round-the-Clock" Vignette Shifts



The $2 \phi$ Pan-American stamp comes with a wide range of shifted vignettes. Production of this value must have been rushed, as perfectly centered vignettes are rare.

## Center Inverted Variety



Mint
The $2 \phi$ Pan-American with center inverted was first discovered on May 4, 1901 by Frederick W. Davis, an employee of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. Davis, who had originally purchased 2- of the stamps, noticed that the locomotive vignette was printed upside down. He sold five stamps to an office associate, and gave two to his letter carrier. He took the remaining thirteen copies to Nassau Street where he tried to sell them to New York stamp dealers.

Examples were later discovered in Buffalo and Brooklyn, NY.

Vignette Shifts on the Issued Stamp
Margin Singles with Full Selvage


Lower right corner margin singles showing the Siderographer entered denominations that are for the benefit of the pressman to align the frame and vignette plates. In the case of the two stamps above, correct alignment failed despite the Siderographer's additions.


Vignette Perfectly Centered Vignette lightly printed


Vignettes show increased shifting to the left signifying bad vignette plate layout.
Bottom frame plate number "1078" and "Bureau, Engraving \& Printing" imprint strip of three

## Center Inverted Variety

The $4 \varnothing$ Pan-American center inverted was a special printing and not regularly issued. The entire production was supposed to have been overprinted "Specimen". However, only a small portion actually were. Of the original 400 stamps printed, 114 were destroyed and 100 were retained by the Post Office Department, leaving a balance of 186 stamps. Most of these were given away as gifts to friends of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and through this distribution method, the stamps eventually came into general philatelic circulation.


The actual number of "Specimen" overprint 4¢ Pan-American Inverts is unknown.

## Postal Usage

Although bisect usages were considered illegal by the Post Office Department due to the possibility for removal of the cancellation, they were generally tolerated by postal clerks.


The diagonally bisected $4 \varnothing$ Pan-American prepays the $2 \phi$ letter rate from Boston, Massachusetts to Peabody, Massachusetts.

# When You Need to Know 



Imperforate Between?

## The Philatelic Foundation Provides the Answers

TThis pair of stamps was submitted to The Philatelic Foundation to answer an important question - is this the rare imperforate between variety, Scott No. 1863f? After carefully examining these stamps, the Foundation advised the submitter that this was regular Scott No. 1863 with blind perforations in the left stamp and not imperforate between. We helped this submitter, and we can help you answer your questions as well.

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# Burundi: Overprinted Native Mammals Stamps of RuandaUrundi, 1962 By George T. Krieger 

The Kingdom of Burundi became independent on July 1, 1962, as constitutional monarchy, after being part of a Belgian Trust, Ruanda-Urundi, formed from areas won from German East Africa during WWI. In early June 1962, a United Nations Commission recommended that Burundi be granted full sovereignty on July 1, 1962. With little time to prepare a new issue to commemorate independence, the Government Printing Office overprinted their stock of Ruanda-Urundi stamps. The issues overprinted were 8 of the 19 values of the 1953 'flowers' issue and all values of the 1959 'native mammals' issue. A new issue, which included a portrait of King Mwami Mwambursa, was finally released on September 27, 1962. The overprinted stamps remained valid.

The overprint, Royaume du Burundi, is in three lines with separate obliteration bars. The overprinted 'flowers' issue appears to have been done with only one overprint setting and no errors are known. The 'native mammals' issue was overprinted with several different settings. This led to several striking variations and errors.

The 'native mammals' issue was comprised of stamps in a both vertical and horizontal formats; further, the two highest values, 20 F and 50 F , were a larger size. Thus, a minimum of three overprint settings were required. In addition some of the 10 F stamps were surcharged 4 F requiring an additional setting.

## Vertical Format

The four vertical format stamps were the $10 \mathrm{c}, 40 \mathrm{c}, 1 \mathrm{~F}$ and 2F stamps. These stamps had Ruanda at the top and Urundi at the bottom requiring two obliteration bars. Two of the values, the 40 c colobus and 1 F gorilla exist with two different settings of the overprint. In the first, T1, the word 'du' is under the 'oy' of Royaume while in the second the word 'du' is shifted to the right and is under 'me'. The reason for this change in settings is quickly evident when one views the stamps; in the first setting, T 1 , 'du' falls on the face of the colobus or gorilla and is hard to see.

I believe T1 was the first overprint used on the vertical format stamps. This is based upon the observation that after two decades of collecting these stamps I have seen only one example of the T 1 overprint on the 1 F gorilla stamp (used on cover to Cairo, Egypt) and none on the other two vertical format stamps, the 10c gorilla and the 2 F colobus although, in a footnote, Scott notes the T1 overprint exists on all four vertical format stamps.

There are also minor variations in the overall height of the T2 overprint; 32 and 33 mm have been noted. The examples of T 1 have all been 32 mm .


## Horizontal Format

The 10 stamps in this group have a number of varieties and errors. The most egregious error occurs on the 3F50 Loxodonta Africana (elephant) stamp. Originally a 3F stamp, it had been previously surcharged for Ruanda-Urundi; 3F50 was added in the upper left quadrant and the original value of 3 F had two thin bars crossing it out. One sheet of 100 had the Royaume du Burundi overprint inverted.


The 8 F Loxodonta Africana (elephant) stamp was overprinted both in black (normal) and blue (error). A number of sheets received the blue overprint and it has attained catalog
status. The 1.50F Bubalas (buffalo) stamp was normally overprinted in the blue and some of the 8 F stamps were probably overprinted right after them. The overprint is some times hard to see since the obliteration bar barely hides the Ruanda-Urundi inscription.


Black overprint, normal


Blue overprint, error

The 50 c and 6.50 F Impala stamps both have the same error; Royaume du Royaume rather than Royaume du Burundi. This occurs once per sheet of 100 in the third row, seen in the middle bottom stamp below.


There are two variations of the overprint on the 50c Impala stamps; cataloguers have named them 'thin' and 'thick'. The 'thin' overprint is the normal overprint used for the horizontal format stamps. The 'thick' overprint is similar to use of 'bold' in Word; the font appears larger (height is actually the same) and the words are longer (Burundi is 13 mm versus the normal 10 mm ). Another key difference is that on the 'thin' or normal overprint the obliteration bar is the width of the stamp while on the 'thick' overprint the obliteration bar is the full width of the stamp, extending onto the perforations


Thick

In the normal overprint the spacing between the words Royaume and du is 2 mm . The overprint is found with this spacing increased to 4 mm on the 8 F and 3.5 F surcharged

Loxodonta Africana (elephant), and 10F, Hippotigris/ Taurotragus oryx (zebra and oryx), stamps.

In a footnote, Scott notes the existence of a similar setting on the 50 c Impala and 3 F elephant stamps. I have not seen these varieties. Scott does not note this variety on the 8 F and 10F stamps illustrated.


The value of some of the 10 F Hippotigris/Taurotragus oryx (zebra and oryx) stamps was changed to 4 F by addition of 4 F to the upper right quadrant and marking out of the 10 F value with ' $\mathbf{X X}$ '. Two variations of the letter ' X ' were used, narrow and wide; these are sometimes called small and large. The total width of the two narrow ' X ' is 4 mm , while that of the wide ' X ' is 6 mm . The fonts used are the same height.


4 mm 'XX'


6 mm ' XX '

Large Horizontal Format (20F and 50F)
The setting of the overprint for these larger format stamps has the word Royaume shifted to the right and a second obliteration bar added. Two varieties seen on the 50 F Felis Leo (lion) are thin and thick obliteration bars. The thin bars are the normal configuration and used on the 20 F stamps. The thick bar setting has two variations; spacing between the bars of 17 mm and 18 mm . These are shown on the next page.

## Official First Day Covers

Two sets of official First Day Covers were prepared. The second set has a violet handstamp reading "AGENPHIL" added to the registration label. The first set, mailed to J\&H Stolow in NY, has New York receivers dated July 19, 1962.


The second set, also mailed to Stolow, has New York receivers dated August 20, 1962.

Both types of the vertical overprint, black and blue overprints on the 8 F stamps and narrow and wide bars on the 50 F stamp are seen on the first set of FDCs.

## Summary

The table below provides a complete listing, including varieties not mentioned by Scott. $\mathbf{?}$


Color code
Scott notes existence in a footnote but does not assign a number
Scott notes existence in a footnote but does not assign a number; not seen by author
Scott does not mention

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## PerfOrations: Gutter Snipes - The Poor Man's EFO

## John M. Hotchner P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041, jmhstamp@verizon.net

Let me be clear about this: I don't mean by the title to denigrate gutter snipe collecting or collectors. I am one of those myself. But it is fair to say that among all EFOs, if inverts are the superhighway, then snipes are, well, the gutter. Why is this? They are as EFOs go plentiful and cheap. They are also great fun - and truth be told, they are not all cheap.


Figure 1.
If this corner of the EFO world is one that you have missed, let me illustrate. Figure 1 is the stamp that was my introduction to not just gutter snipes, but to EFO collecting. I was a teenager, looking through an accumulation of used US, and there was this odd $6 \phi$ Teddy Roosevelt from the then current Liberty series, with perforations where I did not expect to find them.

A dealer friend of the family (my father was a collector, but not of EFOs) explained to me that this was something called a gutter snipe, referring to the fact that the process of cutting apart the Post Office panes of 100 from the larger printing sheet of 400 , had gone slightly wrong, with the slicer going not through the electric eye bars as planned, but enough to the left that it included in the lower right pane just a little bit of the lower left pane.


Figure 2.
Well, I was off and running... I began to watch for these, and eventually, through the (then) Bureau Issues Association (now the U.S. Stamp Society), I found people to trade with and to buy from. Now, 40 -some years later, I have thousands, and most cost me the grand sum of $25 \phi$ to $50 \phi$ per for used The EFO Collector | www.efocc.org
examples, and not much more for mint copies. Yet, when I have put packets of these in the EFOCC auction, with very moderate reserves, there has been just about no interest.

What is their attraction? Well, first, they are examples of something that is not supposed to happen. Secondly, they date back to the start of rotary printing of sheet stamps (example at Figure 2) and are still being created today, though gutters are often larger, and the equipment of today is a lot less likely to be off true. In the 1920s through the 1970s, they are even common enough that they can be found on cover (Figure 3); likely undiscovered by a series of owners until someone who knows what they are looking for notices.


Figure 3.
Finally, they are collectible in various ways, according to your taste, though I seek them as used singles and as mint blocks of four on any issue from definitives to commemoratives to air mails, to postage dues and beyond. They can be on the horizontal gutter or the vertical gutter. I prefer to get corners with both gutters present; one of which has a snipe. But finding one with snipes on both gutters is both possible and rare.

I mentioned earlier that not all gutter snipes are cheap... Well, yes, there are some obvious and not-so-obvious rarities, and if the owner is educated enough to recognize them, you may pay considerably more than $50 \phi$. The first is not so obvious, and it tracks to the fact that gutter snipes can occur not just within a sheet of four panes as is usually the case, but between sheets. This is easily identifiable by the joint line in the gutter (Figure 4) that is present between sheets. We're still not talking big bucks, but rare does not always equal expensive. My informal estimate is that you will find 250 intrasheet snipes for every one intersheet snipe.

The next category is snipes that don't stop at the adjoining perforations, but go into the adjoining pane to a significant degree (See Figures 2 and 5). Taken to their logical extreme, this is the fabled 'pair with full gutter between', which Scott lists as an error (See Figure 6 for an example that is an extremely wide slice of a misaligned sheet; Scott 2010 Specialized lists this at $\$ 175$ ). Parts of stamp designs on the


Figure 4.
other side of the gutter go $\$ 5$ or more (sometimes much more), but for the error, we are talking the low hundreds.


Figure 5.


Finally, this EFO category includes gutters that end up within properly cut issued panes. Both examples shown here are the result of serious misperforation. Note in Figure 7 that the top of the Mason strip has the thin perforated gutter space the bottom of what should be the top stamp of the pane, while the bottom stamps include the unperforated intrasheet gutter.


Figure 6.

Figure 8 has all the stamps misperforated equally, with a row of horizontal perforations in the middle of the intrasheet gutter. The third stamp is considered to be an error, and is listed in Scott as such because the stamp is missing its black inscription.


Left: Figure 7. Top: Figure 8.

Figures 7 and 8 are multiple hundreds of dollars, but they are included here only for academic reasons. It is the cheap stuff that I really covet, and thank you all for ignoring them so that I am able to find them and add them to my collection with very little competition!

[^1]
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# President's Message <br> Don David Price <br> ddprice98@hotmail.com 



The stamp shows I mentioned in my last column (Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition, ARIPEX and the APS AmeriStamp at Riverside, California) have passed, and it is time to begin planning ahead to attend the next APS Summer Show in Richmond, Virginia, or one of the many state and local shows in your area. The APS StampShow is another of the 'biggies' and whether you're an APS summer and winter show regular, or if you haven't ever attended one, this well-located show would be a great place to further your philatelic education.

Go to the APS website, at www.stamps.org and scroll down to StampShow 2010; or send a letter to the APS, at 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367, and request a packet of information about the 2010 StampShow. StampShow will be fun and educational, and would make a great family vacation at the end of the summer, August 12-15, 2010.

The Riverside, California, AmeriStamp EFOCC program was very lightly attended, but the venue was farther west than many of our Members go; so we hope to see you in Richmond, Virginia, in August, where EFOCC will once again meet.

I recently gave a PowerPoint Presentation of my single frame exhibit, "The Jenny: Production Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp" before 25 members of the St. Petersburg, Florida, Stamp Club. There, longtime EFOCC Member Janet Stone came up to the podium and introduced herself. I was most grateful she did so, as there aren't enough opportunities to meet very many of our widely dispersed members; so if you're ever at a stamp show or other philatelic event (or sale) and you hear there are going to be other EFOCC Members attending, make it a point to come up and say 'hello'.

At the Presentation, an EFO collector signed-up to join the Club: John J. Rimi, of Oldsmar, Florida, filled-in an application form, and paid his 2010 dues. Welcome John. Your EFOCC Board would like to encourage all Members to help us increase our Club Membership base. One way is for everyone who is a Member to ask the Stamp Dealers with whom they do business, and other philatelic friends to join. The benefits of Membership are many, and the cost is quite small. If we can grow the Club, we'll be able to provide the Members with additional activities and privileges.

Our newest Director, Edward Kennedy (moek78@msn.com), no relation to the famous political Kennedys, has written to me about his idea of achieving a dialogue about EFO issues within the Membership. I would encourage anyone who is interested in following up on this to contact Ed via email. Communications between Members, within the EFOCC, are a vitally important means of sharing our
common collecting interests; as are writing articles for and sending "Letters to The Editor" of The EFO Collector.

Keep Stamping, and enjoy your philatelic treasures. Best wishes,

Don

# Secretary's Report <br> Stan Raugh <br> trex@bigplanet.com 

## New Members

| Stuart Katz 1411 | Stan Beerenfenger 1412 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Box 1717 | 2220 Halifax Drive, Apt. 1215 |
| Hampton, NH 03843 | Ottawa, Ontario K1G 2W7 Canada |
| Ron Klimley 1413 | Dr. Mark D. Holly, Sr. 1414 |
| 2807 West San Rafael Street | 9170 Willis Road |
| Tampa, FL 33629-6135 | Willis, MI 48191-9701 |
| John J. Rimi 1415 | Steven Silberman 1416 |
| 351 Shore Drive East | 246 E. Meyers Ave. |
| Oldsmar, FL 34677 | Pittsburgh, PA 15210 |

A warm welcome to our new Members!
New Life Member
Congratulations to Scott Schaulis, who became our Life Member 34. $\boldsymbol{\theta}$

## Treasurer's Report <br> David Hunt dhhunt@ptdprolog.net

Report for the Quarter
October 1 - December 31, 2009


Beginning balance:
\$5637.11
Income Dues
$\$ 345.00$
$\$ 3.00$
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Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer


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| 2 | 1625a | 13¢ Flag, imperf pair |  | \$8.00 |
| 3 | 2609 | 29¢ Flag over White House, pair, very light blind perfs, only four show on reverse |  | \$6.00 |
| 4 | 2453 | 5¢ canoe, misperf pair |  | \$5.00 |
| 5 | 2603 | 10¢ Eagle and Shield, misperf pair |  | \$4.00 |
| 6 | 2915 | 32¢ Flag over Porch, die cut shift, pair |  | \$5.00 |
| 7 | 2280 | 25¢ Flag over Yosemite, misperf pair |  | \$4.00 |
| 8 | 1556 | 10¢ Pioneer-Jupiter, misperf |  | \$12.00 |
| 9 | 1851 | 18¢ Flag over Seacoast, imperf pair |  | \$10.00 |
| 10 | 805 | 1.5¢ Martha Washington precanceled pair, appears to be imperf between except for one tiny hole (from a bent perf pin?) |  | \$25.00 |
| 11 | 1229 | $5 ¢$ Washington, misperf pair, scarce |  | \$12.00 |
| 12 | C73 | 10¢ Stars on Runway, misperf pair |  | \$25.00 |
| 13 | 1201 | 4¢ Apprenticeship, misperf pair |  | \$15.00 |
| 14 | 2063 | 20¢ Raphael Madonna, misperf pair |  | \$15.00 |
| 15 | 1422a | 6¢ DAV/MIA, pair with red and blue color shift to left |  | \$18.00 |
| 16 | 1898A | 4¢ Stagecoach, miscut pair |  | \$18.00 |
| 17 | 1283 | $5 ¢$ Washington, pair with guttersnipe |  | \$9.00 |
| 18 | 1180 | $5 ¢$ Gettysburg, change of legend misperf |  | \$15.00 |
| 19 | 1770 | 15¢ RFK, misperf on popular topic |  | \$15.00 |
| 20 | 1474 | 8¢ Stamp Collecting, color shift down |  | \$8.00 |
| 21 | 1203 | 4¢ Dag Hammarskjold, black and brown color shift down, not a misperf |  | \$25.00 |
| 22 | 1154 | 4¢ Pony Express, change of legend misperf |  | \$20.00 |
| 23 | 1270 | 5¢ Robert Fulton, misperf |  | \$15.00 |
| 24 | 1325 | $5 ¢$ Eire Canal, misperf showing part of stamp from next pane in the margin |  | \$15.00 |
| 25 | 1299 | 1¢ Jefferson coil line strip of four, miscut showing partial plate numbers |  | \$3.50 |


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