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# The EFO Collector

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*Another  
exceptional  
item at the  
EFOG  
auction!*

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*To Err is Human, To Find is Divine*



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## From Your Editor



Here is another issue of The EFO Collector which I hope you will enjoy. Interesting articles by Joseph Monteiro (back after a hiatus lasting a few issues), by Hideo Yokota (presenting pages with EFOs from his excellent exhibit "U.S. Air Mail Special Delivery Issues of 1934-36") and by Dave Hunt ("A Page From My Album" featuring U.S. Wine Revenues) should provide something of interest for almost everyone.

I would like to go back to an article by Wayne Youngblood that appeared in the last issue on page 7, titled "First It Was An Error, Now It's Not..." It tangentially touches on a subject I have been thinking about for a while and hope to write a complete article some day.

Remember that the subject of Wayne's article was about the difference between Scott 271, which features a "USPS" watermark, and Scott 271a, which, by error, was printed on paper with the "USIR" watermark and is quite rare. The font used for both watermarks is same. In order to be recognized as a 271a, a stamp must either contain one of the letters 'I' or 'R' or be attached to one that does so. Now suppose you have a 271a that does not contain one of the letters 'I' or 'R' in the watermark but is attached to one that does. If you detach it from its well-defined neighbor by severing it along its perforations, it magically changes its catalog designation and becomes a 271. This was the essence of Wayne's conundrum. He argues that the stamp did not change, why should its catalog designation (and value)?



If you gave me the "newly renamed" 271 without telling me its history, I would have no way of telling that it once was a 271a. So it is arguable whether a given 271 was once a 271a, as we know that people, by nature, are not always totally honest.

Yet, and here is my conjecture, there are many cases where items are deliberately "misclassified" for commercial reasons. Suppose that a stamp has somewhere a red dot and no other red color in the normal design. A color shift happens during printing and the red dot is shifted to the stamp below, leaving one row of stamps without any red. What is the error prognosis for the stamp missing the red dot? Is it a color missing error

(which tend to carry higher prices than color shifts) or simply a color shift?

Would your opinion change if you had a vertical pair, the top one having no trace of red color and the lower one sporting the misplaced red dot? Would you right away separate the pair so as to a one color missing error and one color shift? Or would you leave them attached but claim it is a color missing error? Would you feel OK calling it a color missing error, in particular while trying to sell it as such?

Isn't it true that many well known color shifts are classified as "color missing" errors, even though it is well known that the missing color is due to a shift?

These cases do not only occur with colors. A paper fold can cause missing perforations. Still, missing perforations are somehow sexier than paper folds, which are always freaks.

I am sure you can come up with similar examples. What is your take on these? Do you have examples? (I do) Do you see ethical aspects to how errors are classified or are they merely commercial considerations? Please do send me your 2¢, along with pictures supporting your view... How should one go about describing errors? By cause or by result?

I would like to thank Dave Hunt from the bottom of my heart for taking the time discussing with me some of these questions and educating me in the process.

Happy hunting from Panama, where I am spending a few weeks!

Cemil ♦

## Questions/Answers      Edited by Cemil Betanov

*Stan Goldfarb provided feedback to John Musser's Question and John Hotchner's reply in the last issue regarding the Scott 1542 strip of three shown nearby:* When I saw the strip of three of #1542 that John Musser submitted, I smiled. I also can understand why John Hotchner thinks it may be a smear. I really don't know how this was caused or whether I would call it a smear (if it is, it's a rare type). When this was a current issue, I bought 5-6 sheets of it. Each sheet had the exact same light green background in the same position. Also, there was no fading of color from sheet to sheet. If I thought this was just a smear, I would not have paid the price per sheet I did and certainly not bought more than two sheets at most. Lastly, the person I bought these from had at least 20 sheets, all the same. My only thought on this is that somehow the plate wasn't perfectly smooth and the green ink kept being deposited in the spaces. I'd love to see a better explanation. I sell these in pairs for \$25.00 which shows the difference in each stamp.♦



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

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Name, address, e-mail:

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## Exhibiting EFOCC Members

- ROPEX 2013, May 17-19, 2013, Rochester, NY  
*Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, The U.S. 1903 Hartford Postal Stationery*, Reserve Grand & Gold, Rochester Philatelic Association Andy Hale Award.  
*Andrew McFarlane, The 1947 U.S. Postage Stamp Centenary Commemorative*, Gold, American First Day Cover Society Award.  
*Larry Fillion, FDCs With 'The Big Six of Malaria' Cachet*, Silver Bronze, United Nations Philatelists, Inc. Third.
- NOJEX 2013, May 24-26, 2013, Secaucus, NJ  
*Alfredo Frohlich, United States of Colombia, 1868-1881*, Grand & Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Excellence (Title Page), American Philatelic Congress Award.  
*Robert G. Rufe, U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959: The Stamps & the Service*, Court of Honor.  
*Anthony F. Dewey, The 3¢ Connecticut Tercentenary Issue of 1935 and Its First Days*, Gold.  
*Eliot A. Landau, Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-1875*, Gold.  
*Anthony F. Dewey, The 1947 Postage Stamp Centenary Commemorative*, Gold, American First Day Cover Society Award.  
*Alfredo Frohlich, SCADTA Airmail Stamps for SCADTA Airmail Service in Ecuador*, Single Frame - Gold.  
*Don David Price, \$1.00 Rush Lamp & Candleholder Stamp*, Single Frame - Gold.  
*Anthony F. Dewey, The "A" Rate Change Stamps of 1978*, Single Frame - Silver.
- NAPEX 2013, May 31-June 2, 2013, McLean, VA  
*Andrew McFarlane, The 1928 U.S. Beacon Airmail*, Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.  
*Wayne Youngblood, Topical Time*, Philatelic Society Journals, Periodicals - Gold.
- PIPEX 2013, May 24-26, 2013, Portland, OR  
*Alfredo Frohlich, Chile: The Rouletted Issues 1877-1899*, Gold.
- COLOPEX 2013, June 7-9, 2013, Columbus, OH  
*Hideo Yokota, U.S. Airmail Special Delivery Issues of 1934-1936*, Reserve Grand & Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.
- Minnesota Stamp Expo, July 17-19, 2013, Crystal, MN  
*Eliot A. Landau, The 6¢ Lincoln Large Bank Note Issues*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Award of Excellence for Pre-1900 Material, United States Philatelic Classics Society Award.  
*Eliot A. Landau, Oh Freedom! The 1940 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment Commemorative, its First Day Covers & Postal Uses*, Gold, American Topical Society Americana Unit Award.  
*Eliot A. Landau, The 1909 Lincoln Commemorative Issues: Early Uses & First Day Covers*, Single Frame – Gold, First Place Award.  
*Eliot A. Landau, First Day Covers of the 2009 Lincoln Bicentennial Issue*, Single Frame - Silver.

*Continued on next page*

## EFOCC Member Post

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

*Do not forget to bid in the EFOCC Auction!*

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## Why Collect EFOs?

EFOCC Member Scott Shaulis wrote an excellent two-page article on EFO collecting that appeared in The Brookman Times' Spring 2013 issue. By the time you receive this, it will be posted on the EFOCC website with a link right on the home page. Be sure to have a look at it. You can point also your philatelic friends to it. Or better yet, print it out and hand it to them. A tip of the hat to Scott for authoring the article and our thanks to The Brookman Times for allowing us to use it. Drop your Editor a note if you wish to have a copy mailed to you. ☺

## Exhibiting EFOCC Members *continued*

APS Stamp Show, August 8-11, 2013, Milwaukee, WI

**Andrew McFarlane**, First Days of the 1929 George Rogers Clark Commemorative, World Series of Philately Prix d'Honneur.

**Charles J. O'Brien, III**, U.S. Sesquicentennial Exposition, World Series of Philately Prix d'Honneur.

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

**John Hotchner**, Designing the Hummingbirds Issue of 1992, Court of Honor.

**John Hotchner**, World Rarities and Uniquities, Court of Honor.

**John Hotchner, Joann** and Kurt **Lenz**, Richard Drews, U.S. Postal Counterfeits from 1894 to the Modern Times, Court of Honor.

**Eliot A. Landau**, Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-75, Gold.

**Joann** & Kurt **Lenz**, The 6¢ Theodore Roosevelt Definitive Stamp 1955-1968, Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

**Eliot A. Landau**, The 1890-1903 4¢ Lincoln Definitives, Vermeil.

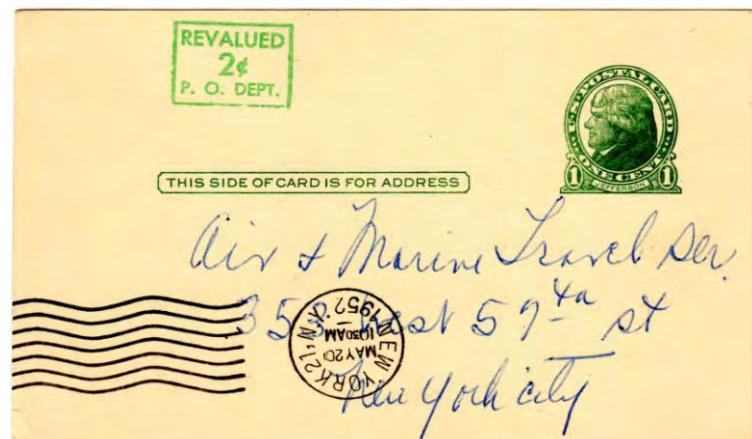
**Charles J. O'Brien, III**, Panama Canal: The 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Opening, Vermeil.

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

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

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

*Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!*



From the collection of Dave Hunt:  
UX39 Variations

Dave wonders if the person mailing the postcard above was ever aware that he or she was mailing an "error"? Or did the person ever attribute the unusually placed "overprint" to some post office worker's sloppiness?

On second thought, if the revaluations were placed by an at least partially manual process, is this an error? Is it reasonable to expect that they will be uniformly placed?

# New Zealand Shifted Colour Errors in Recent Auctions

## Joseph Monteiro

Shifted colour errors are a subgroup of errors that occur while printing postage stamps. These errors are easier to spot than missing colour errors, as the colour appears but is misplaced. These errors make interesting conversation pieces as they often result in unusual patterns. Sometimes, they create ghost-like patterns or shifted inscriptions. Unlike missing colour errors, colour shifts provide faint-of-heart collectors with greater certainty that they are not the result of deliberate alteration, e.g. due to exposure to sunlight or chemical treatment. In this article, I present some shifted colour errors on New Zealand stamps that were offered for sale in recent auctions.

Shifted colour errors are referred to here as both colour or inscription shifts that are integral parts of the design of the stamp as well as overprints on the stamp that are applied when a stamp is revalued.

### Provisional Overprint on 10¢ Stamp from Sixth Pictorial Issue - Queen Elizabeth II – 1979



In 1979, New Zealand Post issued four provisional overprints on stamps from the sixth pictorial issue (4¢ on 8¢, 14¢ on 10¢, 17¢ on 6¢ and 20¢ on 7¢). The misplaced overprint referred to here is the 14¢ on 10¢, Queen Elizabeth II stamp. The auction catalogue described this shifted colour error as follows:

2333 \*\* 1979 14¢/10¢ QE Selv Block of Four with Misplaced Overprint shifted downwards. On the top stamps part of a surcharge bar appears unh (4) PHOTO-PLATE 8. \$50 [1].

This shift is quite noticeable. The surcharge was applied at the bottom of the stamp so that part of the surcharge (one bar) appears on the top of the stamps in the row below.

### Health - Poaka - 1959

In 1959, New Zealand Post issued two health stamps (2d and 3d) depicting a tete and a poaka. The 3d stamp depicts the poaka, a bird in blue colour. The auction catalogue described this shifted colour error as follows:

2570 \*\* 1959 3d Poaka CP T31b (x) with Major Red Colour shift unh (1) PHOTO-PLATE 10. \$75 [2].



This shifted colour error is quite noticeable as the red colour applied to legs of the poaka is shifted to the left, creating a second set of legs. It appears that either the plate applying the red colour or the pane with the error was shifted to the left or right, resulting in an additional set of legs.

### Health - 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 tree branch with a child sitting beneath the tree. The stamp is multicolour with the bird in blue. The auction catalogue described this shifted colour error as follows:

2579 \*\* 1977 7c+2c Pigeon with Orange-Red Colour Shifted Downwards unh (1). \$100 [3].

This misplaced colour error shows the brown inscription shifted marginally down and to the right. The white area where this brown colour should have been applied reveals the inscription in white and brown colour shifted down creates the impression of two inscriptions one in white and one in brown. It appears that the pane with the error was shifted slightly up and to the left when the brown inscription colour was being applied.

### Postage Due - Cowan - 1925/35



New Zealand Post issued its second set of Postage Due stamps initially in 1902. Stamps with this design were used until 1939. A 1d light-green and red stamp from this set of

stamp was found with a partial colour shift. The auction catalogue described this shifted colour error as follows:

947 \*\* 1925/35 1d Cowan P14 SG D34/CP Y16e in Block of 9 with the Red Vignette Colour Misplaced to the left. 1 stamp Mint, the rest unh. Fine variety Block (9) PHOTO-PLATE 12. \$800 [4].

This error is quite noticeable as the red or pink centre in the middle of the stamp is shifted to the left. These stamps were perforated with a line perforator and I suspect that in the thirties, the printing of two colours required two distinct plates. After the green portion of the stamps were printed, the partially printed panes were then taken for the impression of the second plate which applied the red colour. If the partially printed panes were not placed in the correct position, the red centre would be printed incorrectly.

### Third Pictorials - Titoki - 1960



In 1960, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of twenty-three pictorial stamps (½d to £1) depicting a variety of subjects ranging from flowers to the Geyser. The 2½d stamp depicts the Titoki, a tree native to New Zealand. The auction catalogue described this error as follows:

1274 \* 1961 2 ½ d Flower, major error 7.5mm brown colour shift downwards, in blk of 4, with left selv. MUH. A startling unlisted CP error. Est. \$750 [5].

This error is quite noticeable with the brown colour shifted downward into the white border and onto the perforation. It appears that when this colour was being applied, the pane had not moved to the correct position, resulting in the colour being applied to the wrong area.

### Fourth Pictorials - Manuka - 1967

In 1967, New Zealand Post issued a definitive set of eighteen pictorial stamps in decimal currency (½¢ to \$2) depicting a variety of subjects ranging from flowers to the Geyser. The ½¢ stamp depicts the manuka flower. The auction catalogue described this shifted colour 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 [6].

The colour shift on the ½¢ manuka flower stamp is eye catching as the colour red attracts the attention of most people. It appears that when the red colour was being applied the pane had not moved to the correct position, the result was the colour was applied in the wrong position.



Fifth Pictorials – Magpie Moth – 1970-71



In 1970-71, 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 orange yellow and black 2½¢ stamp depicts the magpie moth.

832 \*\* 1971 4¢ on 2½¢ Moth CP P30a (v) + (u) Bottom Corner Positional Block of 4 – the bottom pair of stamps showing "bars" surcharge only and the top pair of stamps showing the "4¢" value at lower left of stamp and the "bars" at top right. Fine item. Only one sheet discovered. CP Cat \$3000+GST (4) PHOTO\_BACK COVER. \$1500 [7].

This error is very interesting and occurred on panes of stamps that were being surcharged with the new value. The surcharge consisted of the application of the new value at the top left of the stamp and the application of two small bars cancelling the original value (2½¢) at the bottom right of the stamp. The plate containing the surcharge was applied high, so that part of the surcharge appeared on the stamp above on the wrong sides. As a result, the bottom row of stamps did not receive the new surcharge value though it did receive the bar surcharge in the wrong place. An illustration with the correct surcharge is also shown at the right.

### Royal Wedding - Royal Couple - 1981

In 1981, New Zealand Post issued a set of two stamps (both 20¢) to celebrate the Royal Wedding of Prince Charles and Diana. The 20¢ blue and white stamp on which this error was found depicts the Royal Couple. The auction catalogue described this shifted colour error as follows:

1424 \* 1981 20¢ Royal Wedding error: vert. strip of 4 with major upwards colour shift of silver grey. "Royal



*"Wedding"* is in adjacent stamp. With normal for comparison.  
CP S 276/7(y). Cat \$700. MUH. Est. \$450 [8].

This error is quite noticeable, as part of the inscription appears on the horizontal perforation at the top and bottom of the stamp and cannot be easily deciphered. I suspect that when the coloured inscription was applied, the pane was not fed appropriately to the printer.

### Conclusion

Shifted colour errors on postage stamps make up an interesting subset philatelic errors. These errors, similar to the omitted colour errors, are all related to the printing of stamps, as distinct from those errors resulting from the perforation of stamps. The collection of this subset is more suitable for the faint-of-heart collectors, as colour shifts are generally genuine. Like all errors on postage stamps, it is important to adopt an educational and analytical approach to understanding why these errors have occurred. Such an approach is not only more intellectually rewarding, but also enables philatelist to better appreciate the errors that they have in their collection. ♦

### Bibliography

- [1] *Auckland City Stamps*, Auction 198, May 28, 2013, p. 37 and plate 8.
- [2] *Auckland City Stamps*, Auction 198, May 28, 2013, p.37 and plate 10.
- [3] *Auckland City Stamps*, Auction 198, May 28, 2013, p.37 and plate 10.
- [4] *Auckland City Stamps*, Public Auction 4, March 23, 2013, p.54 and plate 12.
- [5] *John Mowbray*, Postal Stamp Auction, No. 432, September 11, 2012, p. 40 and front cover.
- [6] *John Mowbray*, Postal Stamp Auction, No. 430, July 2012, pp. 44 and 57.
- [7] *Auckland City Stamps*, Public Auction 4, March 23, 2013, p.50 and back cover.
- [8] *John Mowbray*, Postal Stamp Auction, No. 438, July 2012, pp. 46 and 53.

## Highlights of Auction 132    Dave Hunt

Auction 132 has a wide range of EFO types and prices. There are a number of lots with over- or underinked stamps, in particular lots 8 and 10 are unusual items I have not seen before. Lot 60 is a *facsimile* of the world's second inverted center stamp. Genuine examples are scarce and you might have to wait a while for one to come to market and you might have to pay \$40,000 or more to obtain it. You can impress your friends much more affordably with our lot. Several lots, more than the auction usually includes, are stamps or blocks with full gutters and parts of adjoining stamps attached. Lots 81, 85, 93, 96, 101 and 102 are examples. Lot 104, however, is in a class by itself with two complete ZIP blocks joined by a full gutter. Lot 107 is interesting because you get three errors in one. This ZIP block has a gutter snipe in the top margin, misplaced horizontal perfs and a doctor blade flaw in the left margin.

Lot 151 is the first example of this imperforate error I have seen. My copy of Datz says that just 50 pairs are reported, so it is indeed uncommon. I looked at auction histories on-line to find comparisons and could only find two, so I doubt many EFOCC members have this in their collection. Lot 155 raises a question in my mind. Since this is a philatelic cover, the originator was presumably aware he was using a stamp with a major misperf and he decided it was worth more to him on what now seems to be a rather ordinary first flight cover than as a mint stamp. I wouldn't agree, but collecting practices may have been different in 1931.

Last, but far from least, is lot 159 (pictured on the cover), the double 5¢ red error in a block of 12. What can I say; it is a great item and just to handle it and have it in the EFOCC Auction is a great privilege.

### Declaration of Arbroath Shift    Dave Hunt



In the top example, the gold head is shifted downwards by 6mm, the embossing is misplaced by 4mm, resulting in **double head** impression. After the very rare missing head, the best variety of this stamp. The bottom copy is the normal..

*Please remember to boast about the benefits of your EFOCC membership when you are with your philatelic friends. When they get jealous, hand them some EFOCC membership applications or tell them to go to [www.efocc.org](http://www.efocc.org)...*

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## U.S. Wine Revenues



Starting with the 1942 issue, the wine revenues were printed in the same fashion as the 1959 postage due issue discussed in my article in the July-September 2012 issue of *The EFO Collector*, that is, a common frame was printed - by offset in this case - and the denomination was added by typography using a rubber mat. You might expect to find similar varieties in spacing, but I have not had the luxury of being able to examine large multiples of the wine revenues. I did recently acquire a few blocks of four of the issue and noted spacing varieties in the three blocks shown. On the 12¢ block, the denomination on the upper left stamp is raised relative to the other three stamps. Note that the top of the '12' just touches the white line under the title block at top, while on the other stamps there is a gap. Similarly, on the 15¢ stamp the denomination of the upper left stamp is raised relative to those on the other three stamps. On the 51¢ block, if you compare the distance between 'CENTS' and the 'SERIES OF 1941' below it, you can see the two left stamps have the denomination higher than the two right stamps. The left stamps seem to have the same setting, but the right stamps differ in that the upper stamp's denomination is closer to the 'SERIES OF 1941' than the lower.

# Pages From My Exhibit – An Update – Part II

Hideo R. Yokota

## C2 Printing Varieties

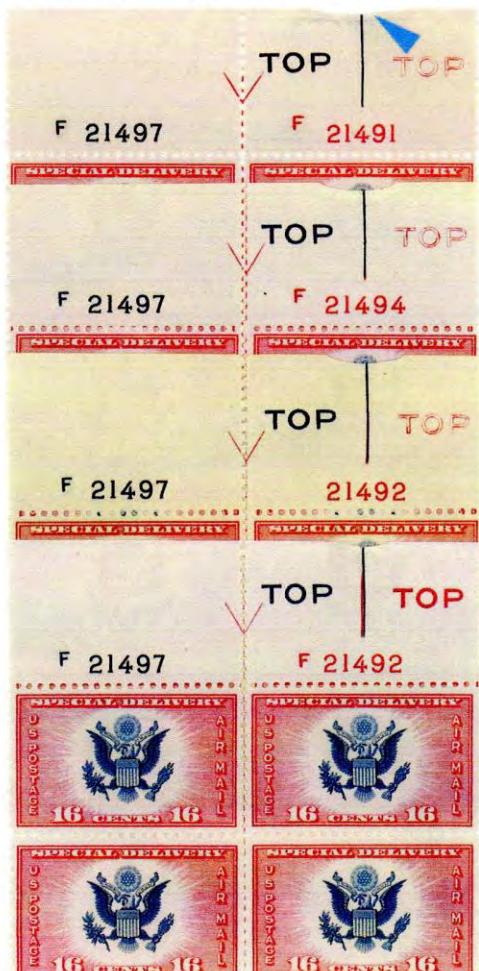
### SHEET PAPER FOLDS

Top corner paper fold.

Type 4 plate strip containing a selvage paper fold overprinted with the blue "TOP" and the bottom portion of the blue registration marker.

Both selvage paper folds were not spread out before the perforation process.

Four related minor folded selvage problems on the Type 1 blue printing of plate F21497.



Revised figure 4 containing another CE2 plate block of four with a minor selvage fold.

C2 Printing Varieties

VIGNETTE SHIFTS



"Around-the-clock" display  
of extreme vignette shifts.

Revised figure 5 containing a new CE2 6'o'clock position—the most extreme vignette shift known.

C2 Printing Varieties

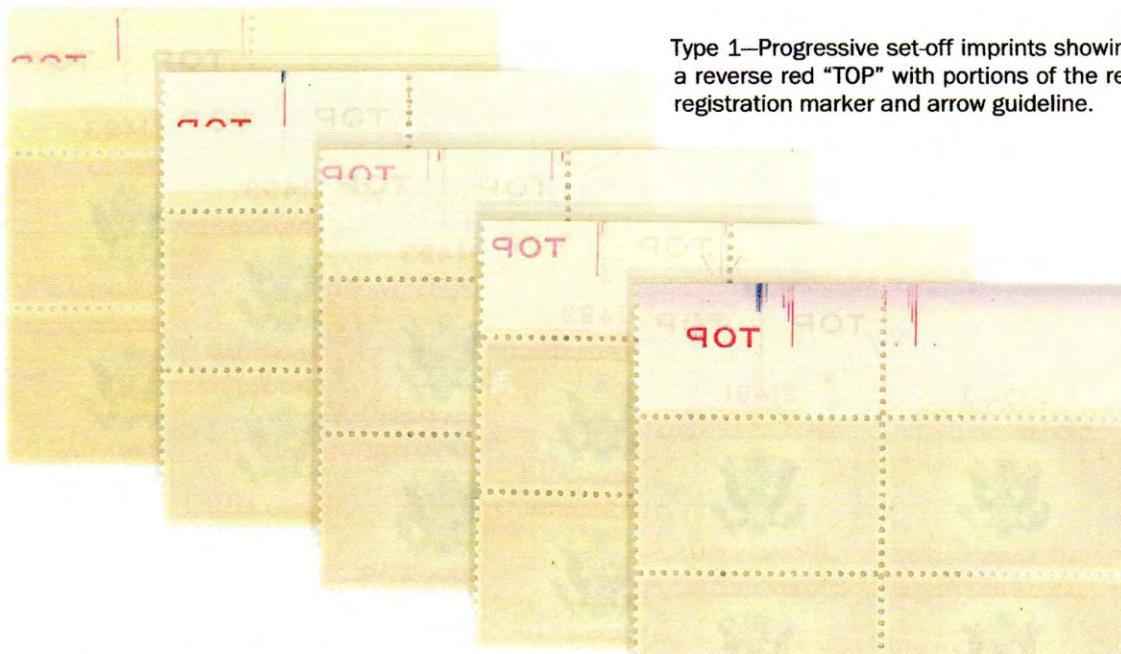
VIGNETTE SHIFTS ON PLATE BLOCKS



Revised figure 6 containing three new CE2 plate blocks of four with vignette shifts (right, left and down).

C2 Printing Varieties

**SET-OFF REVERSE IMPRINTS**



Partial reverse blue chrome "C".

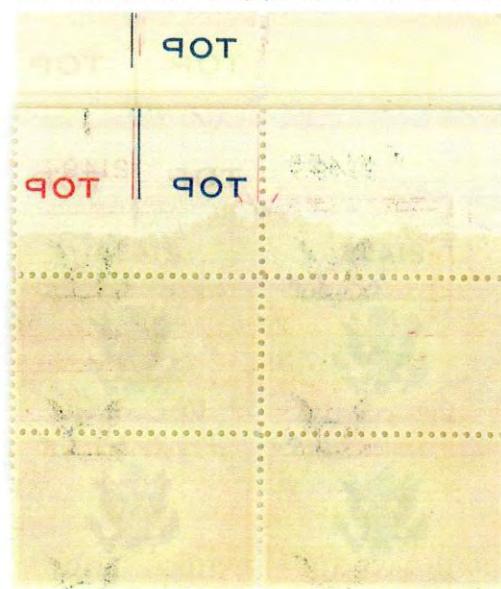


Reverse red grilled [dechromed] "C".



Type 1—Progressive set-off imprints showing a reverse red "TOP" with portions of the red registration marker and arrow guideline.

Upper item: Full reverse blue "TOP" with marker.  
Lower item: Full reverse red and blue "TOP" with both markers and a top portion of the red arrow.



Revised figure 7 containing a new CE2 plate block of four with a set-off reverse blue "TOP".

*This article will be continued in the next issue.*

# Perforations: Stamp Varieties – An Historical Perspective

John M. Hotchner

P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041, [jmhstamp@verizon.net](mailto:jmhstamp@verizon.net)

November, 1896, may seem like a long time ago, and the intervening years have brought many changes. But not all things philatelic have changed. The November, 1896, issue of the [monthly] *Eastern Philatelist* of Newmarket, New Hampshire, contained this article, which is presented in full, with an occasional bracketed note [ ] from this writer, as a cautionary tale for today's collectors and as a reflection of philately 100+ years ago:

## The Danger of Minor Varieties

*The writer hopes that the heading of this article will not in itself prove a "danger" signal to scare readers away from it, and so he will state right here that he is not going to be the several hundredth man to tell you how the craze for minor varieties has scared away the boy trade, nor is he going to make any suggestions for the revival of this important branch of the business. This article is for the discussion or the habits and ways of a new species of the genus sharper which has sprung up in the land since the passing of those good old times when a stamp "passed in on its face," and when we used to revel in match stamps for nothing, and Hamburg locals at one hundred and sixteen for a quarter.*

*When the extended use of the microscope, perforation guage (sic.) and watermark revealer made any large business impossible for the counterfeiter pure and simple, he began to look about him for new worlds to conquer. When the craze for minor varieties struck Philately, with the force with which a pitcherful of water strikes a moon-struck tom-cat, the gentleman with the shady reputation saw his opportunity – and improved it. If it is an easy thing for a sufficiently accomplished scoundrel to make stamps, it is manifestly much easier for him to "monkey" with those which have already been made. As a rule, the trouble and expense are not so great as they were in the old times, the risk of losing his personal freedom is somewhat less, and the profits are as great if not greater. The gentlemen with the easy consciences, of whom Philately is unfortunately blessed with a considerable number, perceived these facts, weighted them carefully, and then went to work. It is their "doings" that we are to discuss, and the danger which they have brought about, not so much to Philately itself, as more directly to the pocketbook of the individual collector, who has been paying his honestly earned dollars for – what?*

*For the purpose and convenience of this article, there have been classified as "minor varieties" not what are sometimes known as such (for instance, the three cent, outer line [types of the 3¢ 1851], but those varieties which owe their distinction to some difference other than in plate, die, or color. Under our heading, then, will come chiefly: Differences between grilled and ungrilled stamps, differences as to watermarks, differences as to perforations and differences as to paper. There might also be added differences in gum. But the number of gumstruck philatelists is a present so small, and the varieties which they*

*have found so few, that it is hardly worth which to devote any space to them.*

*The differences between perforated stamps and imperforates cannot be called a new distinction, for it was the first one made between stamps that were in other respects similar. It is, however, responsible for more "funny business" than any one of the others. From the small boy, who clips the edges from his 3¢, 1857, and thus produces a stamp that never existed [an 1851 imperf of type III, for instance], up to the "shady" dealer who does his work with as little scruple but more care, this work has been going on for years. Some of the clipped stamps can be detected; with others it is impossible to tell the difference. There is no doubt that many of the "imperforate" revenues now being sold once sported perforations, and that a good deal of money has been paid for this stuff. This fact has been well recognized, and many earnest students have been at work on these stamps, with the result that considerable progress has been made in the detecting of false imperforates, various newly discovered differences in paper, shades and printing serving as guides. In similar manner, since the study of watermarks has been so generally taken up, many of the old so-called "imperforates" of other countries have been thrown out of collections.*

*Many perforated stamps of the early issues were robbed of their perforations without any intent to defraud, and, in some cases, by persons who had no knowledge of stamp collecting. It was the fashion in the early days of Philately to pay little or no attention to anything but the engraved part of a stamp. In the eyes of many collectors of that time, any sort of a margin was a useless blemish, and it became a custom with some to trim everything down close. This is why so many of the rare envelopes in old collections have lost most of their value by being cut round, and also explains how many other stamps lost their perforations. In our own country, stamps were issued for some ten years in an imperforate condition [1847-1857], and in order to separate them a pair of shears became a necessary part of every office equipment. Later, although perforating had been introduced on the postage stamps, the shears came into use in cutting up the sheets of the imperforate revenues which every business man had to use. After the perforated revenues replaced the imperforate, and there was no longer any legitimate use for the shears, it was no uncommon thing for an idle clerk to amuse himself and kill time by trimming the office stock of revenues of their perforations. The stamps would be used in this condition, and thus it is that even the "original cover" is not always a guarantee of an imperforate stamp's genuineness. It is very possible that some of the uncatalogued varieties which are being offered to-day in perfect good faith were produced in this way.*

*Grilled stamps were the next minor varieties to be recognized, and in them the bogus stamp manipulator had found another profitable field. After the considerable attention which these stamps received from the philatelic press two or*

three years ago, it will be too much in the way of re-threshing old straw to go into any very lengthy discussion of them. The subject, however, is not one to be passed over without some attention. Any man who could counterfeit an engraved stamp could doubtless produce a die for making a bogus grille. That this has been successfully done few collectors with any experience in grilles can doubt. Up to date, no test of any value for the detection of bogus grilles has been made public. Of late an item has been going the rounds to the effect that all genuine grilles were parallel with the sides of the stamp, it being inferred, therefore, that all parallel grilles are genuine and that all others are not. In fact, most of the tests suggested seem to indicate that philatelists have given up as hopeless the study of the grille itself and have turned to examine the method of applying it. As to parallel grilles, after some of the freaks which have been seen in this line, due to such careless grilling of the stamps that in some cases parts of four grilles will be found on a single stamp, who can say that enough care was exercised on the part of the manufacturers to prevent grilles in almost any position from getting into circulation? Then too, it is not just as easy for the counterfeiter to put his grilles on straight? In many cases grilles that have been applied after the cancellation was put on may be easily detected, but this method would not apply in the case of unused stamps and those which are cancelled only upon an edge.

Of course, there are "experts." But in regard to no malady which has attacked Philately do doctors disagree so much as in regard to this. The editor of the Eastern Philatelist told his readers some time ago of an experience in this line. Several grilled stamps were sent to various authorities for examination as to their genuineness, and in no two cases did the given opinions agree. Moreover, one of two stamps whose history was well known to the owner, and which were undoubtedly O.K., were condemned. The writer, in common with many others, has had similar experiences. One case may be worth relating.

Some years ago several thousand of the 10¢ 1872 [10¢ brown, white wove paper Jefferson of 1870-71, issued both with grill, Scott #139, and without grill, Scott #150], were purchased. The lot was received just as the purchaser was starting for the office of a well-known dealer, who has a very high reputation as a detector of forged grilles. In a very hasty examination of the lot of stamps a grilled specimen was found. It was taken along, and the writer sold it without difficulty to the dealer. Several days afterward a thorough examination of the lot brought to light several dozen of the 10¢ bearing grilles of various degrees of goodness and badness. Not doubting that all were bogus, the writer sent the lot to the dealer who purchased the first specimen, with a statement of the facts and an offer to take back the stamp which had been sold. The lot, came back with all the stamps marked as counterfeits, but the first stamp was not returned. Now how did it happen that the first stamp was good and the rest bad?

The watermark, as distinguishing different varieties, has been recognized but a few years. Watermarks are without doubt of great use and value in detecting other kids of forgery, but even they have been forged. The only way of detecting these

forged watermarks, when the microscope fails, is to soak the stamp in a chemical solution which will swell the fibres of the paper, and restore it to its original condition. But every collector is not familiar with this process and most men would hesitate some time before subjecting a valuable stamp, even if strongly suspected, to such a bath.

The collecting of various sizes of perforations is also of very recent date. Like that of watermarks, the knowledge of perforations has been used in detecting counterfeits. But even perforations are subject to change. Not long since a party offered to take a valuable stamp belonging to the writer and cut off a bad "nick" by having another line of perforation run in on the margin of the stamp, which happened to be wide enough for the purpose. He told me that the work could be done in New York, and that the practice was a common one with some of the dealers there, who saw no harm in it. The offer was declined, and the writer has since been wondering whether those accommodating perforating machines are ever used for a more illegitimate purpose than the one suggested. This may not be very pleasant information to those collectors who are cherishing one row of stamps perforated 12-1/2 as distinct issue from the next, which may be perforated 13, but it is strictly fact.

The subject of paper, and the changes which it may be made to undergo, give material enough for an article by itself. Pink paper is so easily mad that it is often produced by the mere soaking of a number of stamps which include red specimens. Not long since the writer was shown a United States thirty cents, black, Hamilton, which was apparently upon the hard, crisp paper [Scott #165], resembling it in appearance and "snapping" to the touch. The owner told me it had been produced, by the application of heat and pressure, from a soft paper stamp [Scott #190, a cheaper stamp]. Such a specimen would probably not deceive anyone who had made a long study of these stamps, but it would easily have taken in the average collector. Revenues upon what seems to be the "silk" paper are sometimes found, which when their gum is washed off, are found to have lost their silk threads. These are accidental varieties, the documents upon which the stamps were used being made of silk paper and the threads coming off with the gum.

Surcharges, which might have been included among these "minor varieties" will not be discussed. As everyone knows, most of them are easily forged, and many have given up their collection.

I do not wish to draw any moral from what has been said, nor am I opposed to the collection of these minor varieties. The study of most of them has, as has been stated, been of great value in the detection of the forger's work in other branches. If their collection were given up the counterfeiter might simply turn his talents in some other direction. We must not take Philately too seriously. The "one stamp of one kind" collector who sneers at his brother for measuring perforations and examining watermarks, places himself in the same position as the outsider who ridicules both. A man has the right to collect

whatever he pleases, and most collectors have intelligence enough to choose for themselves. [signed] Bark N. Tine

A few notes on the philatelic world since 1896.

i. Regrettably, the counterfeiter continues, these 117 years later, to flourish.

ii. Regrettably, the number of "gumstruck philatelists" has grown considerably.

iii. These days, due to studies of the properties of genuine grills, it is possible to determine much of the fake work in this realm that has been done over the years, but it is undeniable that some of that work is of such a level of quality, that experts may disagree.

iv. In general, the state of philatelic expertising is much improved from the early days, in no small measure due to the work of many collectors who have studied and recorded the properties of genuine normal stamps and their production varieties. And yet, all is not perfection. Experts can disagree, and the quality of alterations also improves over time.

v. If nothing else this piece proves my answer to a question I often receive: "How can this be a fake? It was issued long before anyone was faking or altering stamps." In fact, the faking and altering of stamps was epidemic as soon as stamp collecting became a pastime, and some stamps were worth more than others because of what might seem small differences.

vi. The advent of multicolor printing and other production improvements has brought us more philatelic elements that can be subjected to alteration through ever more sophisticated means. The bottom line in 1896 was, and is now, *caveat emptor* – Let the buyer beware. ☺

If you have a question, or a possible topic for John to cover in a future issue, please write to him at P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125, or e-mail him at jmhstamp@verizon.net.

## Secretary's Report

Jim McDevitt

cwouscg@aol.com

### New Members

Paul A. Dainesi	1448
P. O. Box 218	
Flushing, NY 10018	



### A warm welcome to our new Member Paul!

In our last issue, we erroneously listed new member Gerald Saucedo's membership number as 1448, while the correct number is 1447. We regret the error. ☺

*Please remember to ask (forcefully) your philatelic friends whether they would like to be members of the EFOCC. Better yet, give them a one year membership as a present to get them started...*

## Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net



### Report for the Quarter January 1 – March 31, 2013

Beginning balance:	\$3756.46
Income	Dues \$1013.00
	Donations 68.00
	Samples 6.00
Expenses	Auction Insurance (\$250.00)
	Printing costs (798.55)
	Postage costs (222.91)
Ending balance:	\$3572.00

Respectfully submitted,  
David H. Hunt, Treasurer ☺

## Results of Auction 130 (closed March 31, 2013)

1	\$15	2	\$15	3	\$16	4	nb	5	nb
6	\$7	7	nb	8	\$20	9	nb	10	\$29
11	nb	12	\$32	13	nb	14	\$25	15	\$4
16	\$11	17	\$13	18	\$15	19	nb	20	\$45
21	nb	22	nb	23	nb	24	\$16	25	nb
26	\$9	27	nb	28	nb	29	nb	30	\$55
31	\$32	32	nb	33	nb	34	nb	35	\$18
36	nb	37	\$15	38	\$14	39	nb	40	\$11
41	nb	42	\$20	43	nb	44	\$20	45	nb
46	nb	47	nb	48	nb	49	\$20	50	nb
51	nb	52	nb	53	\$21	54	\$10	55	nb
56	nb	57	nb	58	nb	59	nb	60	nb
61	nb	62	nb	63	nb	64	\$14	65	nb
66	nb	67	nb	68	\$35	69	nb	70	\$13
71	nb	72	nb	73	\$20	74	nb	75	\$25
76	nb	77	nb	78	nb	79	nb	80	nb
81	nb	82	\$10	83	nb	84	nb	85	nb
86	nb	87	\$20	88	\$25	89	nb	90	\$7
91	nb	92	nb	93	\$7.50	94	nb	95	nb
96	nb	97	nb	98	\$6	99	\$10	100	nb
101	\$23	102	nb	103	\$26	104	nb	105	nb
106	\$3	107	nb	108	nb	109	nb	110	nb
111	nb	112	nb	113	\$55	114	nb	115	\$15
116	\$13	117	\$4	118	nb	119	\$23	120	nb
121	\$400								

**Members, please note:** Unsold lots from Auction 130 are available for sale on a first come-first served basis for \$1 over the reserve price with no buyer's commission and no postage. Please contact the Auction Director for purchasing these lots.

*Do not forget to bid in Auction 132, lovingly prepared by your Auction Director Dave Hunt. It is the best and easiest way to add moderately priced pieces to your collection. It is also a very efficient way to support your favorite philatelic society...*

# 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.

<b>Lot #</b>	<b>Catalog</b>	<b>EFOCC Auction #132 – Lot Descriptions</b>	<b>Cat Val</b>	<b>Minimum</b>
1	2121	22¢ Seashells bklt - 2 panes with second 2 partially missing on both NH		\$75.00
2	1065	3¢ Land Grant Colleges 2 way misperf exposing bottom gutter NH		\$25.00
3	1288e	15¢ O. W. Holmes complete bklt, all 3 panes misperf'd through head on left NH		\$40.00
4	1484a	8¢ Gershwin imperf horizontally, margin single NH	\$175/pair	\$30.00
5	1213v	5¢ Washington miscut bklt pane NH		\$10.00
6	C78a	11¢ Airmail miscut bklt pane NH		\$17.00
7	812	7¢ Jackson misperf block NH		\$40.00
8	684	1.5¢ Harding overinked block of six NH		\$40.00
9	1704	13¢ Washington at Trenton misperf NH		\$15.00
10	S1	10¢ Savings Stamp overinked block of four NH		\$30.00
11	982	3¢ Washington and Lee misperf block NH		\$20.00
12	1716	13¢ Lafayette misperf NH		\$12.00
13	1725	13¢ Alta. CA marginal conv with perf shift NH		\$16.00
14	1704	13¢ Franklin color shift NH		\$15.00
15	1415	6¢ Christmas train with small color shift NH		\$5.00
16	1584	3¢ Ballot Box misperf NH		\$14.00
17	1472	8¢ Santa Claus color shift NH		\$12.00
18	806	2¢ Adams overinked with normal NH		\$10.00
19	820	15¢ Buchanan overinked with normal NH		\$10.00
20	1025	3¢ Statue of Liberty misperf NH		\$7.00
21	1730	13¢ Mailbox color shift NH		\$18.00
22	1477	8¢ Bicentennial perf shift NH		\$9.00
23	1325	5¢ Erie Canal perf shift NH		\$10.00
24	1475	8¢ Love perf shift NH		\$10.00
25	1468	8¢ Mailorder color shift NH		\$8.00
26	1339	6¢ Illinois color shift NH		\$25.00
27	1542	10¢ Kentucky perf shift NH		\$10.00
28	1473	8¢ Pharmacy color shift, note Rx, NH		\$8.00
29	1479	8¢ Bicentennial perf shift NH		\$12.00
30	1800	15¢ Santa green color shift NH		\$18.00
31	1597	15¢ Flag miscut coil single NH		\$9.00

# 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 can not be easily accommodated. EFOCC can not 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.

32	1894	20¢ Flag, blue underinked NH	\$18.00
33	1287	13¢ JFK misperf NH	\$35.00
34	1616	9¢ Dome misperf coil NH	\$10.00
35	1593	11¢ Printing Press misperfed marginal single NH	\$15.00
36	2013	20¢ Mary Walker misperf LH. 9mm x 4mm spot of DG with small thin	\$18.00
37	1804	15¢ Banneker misperf NH	\$14.00
38	2136b	25¢ Bread Wagon imperf strip of four NH	\$20.00
39	1286	12¢ Henry Ford misperf NH	\$15.00
40	1393D	7¢ Franklin misperf NH	\$6.00
41	1582	2¢ Podium misperf NH	\$9.00
42	1596	13¢ Eagle and Shield misperf NH	\$10.00
43	905	3¢ Victory NH	\$4.00
44	1288	15¢ O.W. Holmes misperf coil single NH	\$4.00
45	1485	8¢ Jeffers misperf with EE bars into stamp NH	\$14.00
46	1935	20¢ FDR misperf NH	\$15.00
47	1936	20¢ Hoban shift of flesh color up NH	\$15.00
48	1563	10¢ Lexington and Concord misperf NH	\$24.00
49	1734	13¢ Indian Head Penny two-way misperf NH	\$15.00
50	C25	6¢ Airmail overinked NH	\$15.00
51	C39	6¢ Airmail misperf NH	\$8.00
52	C78	11¢ Airmail two-way misperf NH	\$17.00
53	C79	13¢ Airmail misperf NH	\$10.00
54	1735	A' Stamp misperf NH	\$10.00
55	1557	10¢ Mariner 10 color shift NH	\$15.00
56	1359	6¢ Leif Erikson reverse offset NH	\$55.00
57	1566	10¢ Continental Navy color shift NH	\$8.00
58	1529	10¢ Skylab perf shift NH	\$10.00
59	M49	Austria trial color proof pair NG, minor creases (ppf?) DONATION	\$15.00
60	6c	India - facsimile of a famous inverted center stamp. A real one catalogs \$65,000!!	\$2.00
61	1200	4¢ Atomic Energy underinked block. NH but slightly DG	\$14.00
62	472	Pakistan - imperf block NG DONATION	\$2.00
63	1402	8¢ Eisenhower imperf coil strip of three NH, dispensing machine impressions on gum side	\$45.00
64	1904a	10.9¢ Hansom Cab misperf pair NH	\$7.00
65	2618	29¢ Love misperf NH	\$12.00
66	1439	8¢ Care pair with purple inking problem on one NG	\$10.00
67	1786b	15¢ Endangered Flora imperf block NH	\$100.00
68	2093	20¢ Roanoke Voyages plate block with blue blob after '20' on UL stamp NH	\$25.00
69	1618C	15¢ Flag coil with just two dots of gray present NH	\$20.00
70	1436	8¢ Emily Dickinson color shift NH with small print smear on gum	\$5.00
71	1357	6¢ Daniel Boone, yellow shift extends beyond brown ½mm down and 1mm right. Tiny bit of glazed gum, otherwise NH	\$5.00
72	1338G	8¢ Flag misperf coil single NH	\$10.00
73	1338F	8¢ Flag misperf sheet single NH	\$10.00
74	812	7¢ Jackson misperf block of five. Used. Many faults, primarily on middle two stamps	\$5.00
75	1058	4¢ Lincoln coil misperf NH	\$10.00
76	220	2¢ Washington misperf. Used. Some trimmed perfs at left.	\$5.00
77	1582	2¢ Podium misperf pair. Horz perfs shifted down 9.5mm. Bottom stamp includes full interpane gutter NH	\$50.00
78	1287	13¢ JFK postal counterfeit - used	\$30.00
79	1615Ce	8.4¢ Piano coil strip of four imperf between center stamps NH	\$35.00
80	414	15¢ Franklin pre-printing paper fold - used	\$30.00
81	1685	13¢ Chemistry - fold and miscut with most of gutter and 25% of adjoining stamp NH	\$35.00
82	1735	A' Stamp vert margin pair - gutter perfs shifted down into top stamp NH	\$30.00
83	1461	8¢ Olympic bobsled with disappearing red. NH, but fingerprint on gum	\$10.00
84	690	2¢ Pulaski pair with ppf through both LH	\$45.00
85	811	6¢ J.Q. Adams - fold and miscut leaving full gutter and most of adjoining stamp. No evidence of creasing on either stamp NH	\$45.00
86	825	20¢ Garfield pair with double paper splice on top stamp. Pre-production crease through both stamps NH	\$15.00
87	1338F	8¢ Flag misperf NH	\$6.00
88	1615Cf	8.4¢ Piano imperf pair with Newark, NJ bureau precancel NH, shiny gum	\$20.00
89	1615Cf	8.4¢ Piano imperf pair with blind bureau precancel NH, dull gum	\$15.00
90	1616	9¢ Capitol dome coil line strip of four with partial plate numbers NH	\$10.00
91	1613	3.1¢ Guitar coil line strip of three. Perfs shifted 9mm right into middle of stamps NH	\$25.00
92	1305	6¢ FDR coil misperfed pair NH	\$15.00
93	1031	1¢ Washington vert pair. Fold and miscut leave full gutter and most of stamp at bottom. No crease on these two stamps, but bottom stamp affected by solvent? Not hinged, but some DG	\$60.00
94	3054a	32¢ Yellow Rose imperf and miscut pair NH	\$90.00
95	1701	13¢ Christmas with gutter perfs shifted down into stamp NH	\$20.00
96	804	1¢ Washington vert pair with full gutter and 15mm of top stamp NH	\$35.00
97	298	8¢ Pan-American with vignette shift to right. Used	\$40.00
98	1455	8¢ Family Planning Zip block. Black lettering shift 5mm right, 8¢ is on wrong side. NH	\$25.00
99	1455	8¢ Family Planning horiz pair. Black lettering shift right, 8¢ is on wrong side. NH	\$12.00

100	905	3¢ Win the War web splice. Bottom stamp has double paper with splice visible on front. NH	\$12.00
101	1033	2¢ Jefferson block. Fold and miscut with full gutter and 2/3 of adjoining stamp. NH	\$40.00
102	1394	8¢ Eisenhower block. Fold and miscut with almost full gutter and half of adjoining stamp NH	\$30.00
103	1338	6¢ Flag block. Perf shift puts flag at bottom. NH	\$30.00
104	1596	13¢ Eagle and Shield block of eight with two pairs showing full horiz gutter between two Zip blocks. NH. Light horiz crease affects two stamps (associated with the miscut?)	\$300.00
105	248	2¢ Washington misperf block. NH	\$300.00
106	C45-6	25¢ Wiley Post pair with color shift NH	\$55.00
107	1527	10¢ Expo 74 Zip block, gutter snipe, misperfed, and doctor blade blue steak in left margin. NH, some gum skips.	\$25.00
108	905	3¢ Win the War block with ghost plate numbers 23936 and 23932 in margin. LH top two; NH bottom two.	\$15.00
109	499	2¢ Washington vert pair. Appears imperf but middle horiz perfs are 35% down into bottom stamp and are blind. NH	\$35.00
110	1384	6¢ Christmas strip of three with overprint sloping down. NH	\$15.00
111	1067	3¢ Reserve misperf showing EE bars into stamp and a bit of the stamp from adjacent pane. NH	\$23.00
112	1384	6¢ Christmas 50% misperf NH	\$45.00
113	900	2¢ Defense pair with only one perf hole between NH	\$8.00
114	1402a	8¢ Eisenhower coil imperf strip of three NH	\$30.00
115	1895	20¢ Flag misperf coil pair NH	\$10.00
116	1510	10¢ Jefferson Memorial vert strip of three - horiz perfs shifted down 20mm leaving full intersheet gutter in third stamp with 85mm of stamp from sheet below. NH	\$60.00
117	2170	3¢ Paul Dudley White underinked pair NH	\$18.00
118	1895	20¢ Flag coil single with black streaks NH	\$7.00
119	1447	8¢ Peace Corps shift of red and light blue NH	\$12.00
120	C26	8¢ Airmail overinked NH	\$12.00
121	1400	21¢ Giannini change of legend misperf NH	\$15.00
122	1818	B' stamp misperf puts 'US Postage' at top NH	\$11.00
123	2023	20¢ Francis of Assisi, horiz perfs shifted and at angle NH	\$40.00
124	1632	13¢ Interphil change of design color shift NH	\$20.00
125	1938a	18¢ Yorktown pair with blue and tan colors shifted up NH	\$30.00
126	2072	20¢ Love with horiz perfs shifted NH	\$40.00
127	2072	20¢ Love with vert perfs shifted NH	\$15.00
128	1591	9¢ Capitol. Tagging ghosts give this the appearance of a partial triple impression NH	\$10.00
129	1008	3¢ NATO with two-way misperf NH	\$20.00
130	1488	8¢ Copernicus black color shifted NH	\$20.00
131	1501	8¢ Electronics engraved black shifted down NH	\$15.00
132	599	2¢ Washington coil line pair, miscut with part plate number. NH but small gum disturbance	\$7.50
133	1289	20¢ Marshall change of legend misperf NH	\$12.00
134	2004	20¢ Library of Congress misperf DG	\$8.00
135	1271	5¢ Florida black color shift up NH	\$20.00
136	1206	4¢ Education black color shift down NH	\$15.00
137	989	3¢ Capitol Sesqui. Perf shift NH	\$18.00
138	2259	13.2¢ Coal Car misperfed coil strip of six with plate number 2 on third stamp NH	\$30.00
139	2115	22¢ Flag coil pair with Capitol in 'Erie' blue NH	\$25.00
140	2609	29¢ Flag misperfed coil strip of six with plate number 14 on middle stamp NH	\$75.00
141	C81	21¢ Airmail with engraved black and blue colors shifted up NH	\$20.00
142	2343	25¢ South Carolina pair with faint vertical blind perfs. Right stamp creased. NH	\$10.00
143	2343	25¢ South Carolina misperfed stamp with just a trace of red on the bottom perfs NH	\$75.00
144	70(78?)	24¢ Washington misperf used	\$300.00
145	219	1¢ Franklin misperf. NH some gum skips. Two perf seps at top.	\$65.00
146	1385	6¢ Hope engraved colors shifted. Note wheelchair and two lines of text under 'HOPE'. NH	\$12.00
147	1385	6¢ Hope, block tagging creates doubling effect. Note after 'crippled' and 'cents'. NH	\$4.00
148	2202	22¢ Love misperf. NH	\$9.00
149	1610a/b	\$1 Candleholder. 3 stamps, one missing litho colors, one normal, one missing engraved color. NH	\$250.00
150	1895	20¢ Flag coil, red shifted to left. NH	\$20.00
151	C115a	44¢ Transpacific Airmail imperf pair. Scarce, Datz says only 50 pairs reported. NH	\$850.00
152	R151	2¢ revenue with vignette shift down. Used	\$6.00
153	1802	15¢ Vietnam Vets background brown inderinked and streaky, with normal. NH	\$20.00
154	907	2¢ Allied Nations misperf NG	\$9.00
155	2201b	22¢ Stamp Collecting. Complete booklet, both panes missing black. NH	\$100.00
156	1470	8¢ Tom Sawyer color shift NH	\$30.00
157	741	2¢ National Parks misperf pair NH	\$30.00
158	1509	10¢ Flags misperfed pair with blue line NH	\$10.00
159	467	2¢/5¢ Washington double error in block of twelve NH, see cover for illustration.	\$2,750.00
160	1151	4¢ SEATO pair with 2-way misperf NH	\$30.00
161	1553	10¢ Benjamin West misperfed pair NH	\$20.00
162	1608	50¢ Lamp perf shift NH	\$10.00
163	C90	31¢ Airmail misperfed block NH	\$30.00
164	1541a	10¢ Minerals color shift NH	\$45.00
165	C12	5¢ Winged Globe with 7mm shift of horiz perfs. Used on First Flight Cover.	\$50.00
166	C7	10¢ Airmail bisect successfully paying 1928 5¢ airmail rate. Used on cover.	\$50.00

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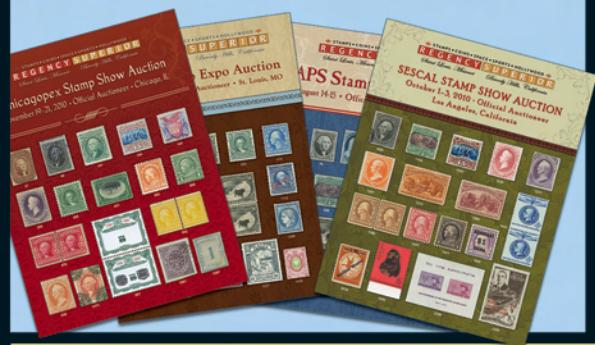
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