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Rather than save the best for last, I think I'll do it first. Lot 102 is an example of double perforations made on the L-perforator, the subject of an article by John Hotchner on pages 11 and 12 of this issue. It is a scarce EFO, or as John argues, an error worth catalog listing.

The Postal Service recently issued a stamp to commemorate Illinois' 200th anniversary of statehood. Since none of us are likely to find an EFO of that stamp at our local Post Office, why not treat yourself to a 50-year old Illinois EFO (lot 124)?

At a quick glance, you might think lots 20 and 21 are the same EFO, but lot 20 has its horizontal perfs shifted down while lot 21's horizontal perfs are shifted up leaving a nice gutter.

Lots 27-34 and 52-58 are misperfed coils which have been in the auction before. The consignor has allowed me to lower the start bids in order to sell them. Please buy some. There will be no further reductions and in fact they will not appear in the auction again. If you think the start bids are still too much make me an offer for any or all and I will consider it for lots which do not get bids.

Lot 70 is a corner foldover creating crazy perfs, typical of many of the crazy perfs you see, though a nice one as it is a plate block. Lot 72's crazy perfs, albeit there are only three perf holes that 'went crazy', is unusual in that the crazy perfs are not at a corner but result from a foldover due to a tear in the margin. The tear is next to the electric eye bar and extends a short way into the stamp.

I like color shifts and I think they are especially nice when they occur on a plate block so you can see the shifts in the plate numbers. Lots 100 and 101 both fall into this category, but the latter is spectacular with the last digit of the plate number shifted down 8mm – that's a big shift. ★

EFO Post

I have over 1,000 singles and plate blocks/strips with misperfs, color shifts, imperfs, etc., for sale. Tell me what you need. Stan Goldfarb, 8520 Atwell Rd, Potomac, Maryland 20854, stankatie2006@gmail.com, (240)447-3853.

Help wanted! We need a helping hand perform duties as *assistant editor*. You will work closely with the Editor, and be able to determine with which aspects of the preparation of The EFO Collector you would like to get involved with, how much effort you wish to put in as well as the pace of your work. Duties could include brainstorming and cooperating with the Editor on the content of issues, handling relationships with authors, canvassing philatelic authors to secure articles and original content, preparing selected content, such as listings of members who participate in stamps exhibitions, for insertion into the published magazine, preparing briefs on EFOs in the auction and/or online marketplaces, etc. The Editor and the EFOCC membership will be grateful for your contributions. Please contact the Editor by snail mail, email or phone, as indicated on page 4.

Welcome to the first issue of 2018!

While I was putting together this issue, I started by thinking that the winter is a time of the year with fewer stamp exhibitions than the spring or summer, so we would have fewer entries in our listing of exhibiting EFOCC members. Boy, I was wrong! I needed two pages to fit all the exhibitors and their winnings. It is always gratifying to see how active EFOCC members are when it comes to showing their collections.

I personally, do not exhibit, like the majority of our members, but I do enjoy looking at exhibits and I find that I learn a lot when I look at exhibits in my range of philatelic interests. When I go to exhibitions, I always find it odd how quiet the exhibits area is, compared to the dealers' area. Sometimes I might even take a picture of an exhibit page with my cell phone, to use later as a reference or capture a reference or thought that have by looking at the page. For example, it might be a piece of information that applies to my own collection. In other words, I use my phone almost as a notebook. One of the things I sometimes do is to take notes about which exhibits have pages with many EFOs or cover a particular type of EFO in an interesting way. I might later contact the owner to ask (actually, beg) for an article.

If you are reading this, and if you are an exhibitor with pages containing EFOs, I would very much appreciate it if you could send me scans of those pages for use in The EFO Collector. We could even host scans of your exhibit on the EFOCC website. Please contact me for any details you need.

The next issue of The EFO Collector is a very important one. In June 1978 the first issue was published, which means that the **EFOCC will be 40 years old in June**. I hope to have an article of how the EFOCC and The EFO Collector evolved in the next issue. As a teaser, below is a small but complete reproduction of the first issue. We'll have more in the next issue, stay tuned!

I wish you an enjoyable spring season, full of new EFO discoveries and fruitful acquisitions!

Cemil



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

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

Advertising Rates

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

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

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EFOCC Member Post Submission Form

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

Help With Members' New Projects Submission Form

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

I am looking for

--

Name, address, e-mail:

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Exhibiting EFOCC Members

CHICAGOPEX 2017, November 17-19, Itasca, IL

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

Larry Fillion, *AAPE Website* (<http://www.aaape.org>), Literature – Gold.

Larry Fillion, *The Malaria Philatelist International Website*, Literature – Gold.

Southeastern Stamp Expo 2018, January 25-27, Norcross, GA

Charles J. O'Brien III, *The Lexington-Concord Issue of 1925*, Court of Honor Prix d'Honneur.

Charles J. O'Brien III, *Georgia Bicentennial - Commemorative Issue of 1933*, Large Gold, American First Day Cover Society Award, Clark Federation Award, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1970 United Nations Fight Cancer Issue*, Gold.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1966 Polish Millennium Commemorative Stamp*, Gold.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1968 United Nations 6¢ Headquarters Stamp*, Single Frame – Large Vermeil.

Douglas N. and **Nancy B. Clark**, *Oglethorpe County, Georgia: Postal History 1861-1865*, Non-competitive.

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition 2018, February 1-3, Sarasota, FL

Anthony F. Dewey, *A Postal History of Hartford, Connecticut*, Reserve Grand & Large Gold, Postal History Society Award.

Alfredo Frohlich, *Replating Colombia's 1861 One Peso Stamp*, Single Frame – Grand & Large Gold, APS Research Award.

Alfredo Frohlich, *The Last Classic Colombia Issue: 1866-1869*, Large Gold, American Philatelic Society Medal of Excellence, Pre-1900.

Alfredo Frohlich, *Colombia – The Simon Bolivar Centenary Issue of December 17, 1930*, Single Frame – Large Gold.

Anthony F. Dewey, *The "D" Rate Change Stamps of 1985*, Single Frame – Gold, American Philatelic Society Medal of Excellence, Post-1980.

Dawn Hamman, *Backyard Chickens*, Gold, American Topical Association 2nd Award.

...CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Notes & Observations

- ❖ Longtime EFOCC advertiser and supporter **Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries** and **Scott Trepel** won the following prizes at CHICAGOPEX 2017 in the literature class:
 - The website <https://siegelauctions.com> won the John Kevin Doyle Grand Award and a Large Gold.
 - Scott Trepel won a Gold with the publication *The McCoy Inverted Jenny-Position 76*.
 - Scott Trepel won a Gold with the publication *The Steven Walske Collection of North American Blockade Run Mail and French Royal Packet Mail*.
 - Scott Trepel won a Gold with the publication *The Keith J. Steiner Collection of Hawaiian Numerals*.
- ❖ **Larry Lyons**, executive director of The Philatelic Foundation, also an EFOCC advertiser, won at CHICAGOPEX 2017 in the literature class a Large Gold with the publication *The Penny Post*.
- ❖ **Larry Lyons** won at the Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition 2018 in the single frame class a Large Gold with the exhibit *Honour's City Express*.
- ❖ **Larry Lyons** won at the APS AmeriStamp 2018 in the single frame class the Single Frame Reserve Grand & Large Gold with the exhibit *Swarts' City Dispatch, The King of the Local Posts at Chatham Square, 1847-1856*.

(continued on next page)

Exhibiting EFOCC Members ...continued

APS AmeriStamp Expo 2018, February 23-25, Birmingham, AL

Fran Adams, *Atlantic Meeting*, Single Frame – Prix d'Honneur.

Fran Adams, *The Charter of the United Nations*, Single Frame – Prix d'Honneur.

Fran Adams, *The United Nations and Palestine: 1947-1951*, Single Frame – Prix d'Honneur.

Anthony F. Dewey, *The Bridges of Hartford, 1810 to Mid-1940s*, Single Frame – Prix d'Honneur.

Anthony F. Dewey, *The War Rate: 1815-1816*, Single Frame – Prix d'Honneur.

Anthony F. Dewey, *International Education Bureau Labels for the Service of Intellectual Aid to Prisoners of War*, Single Frame – Prix d'Honneur.

Charles J. O'Brien III, *The Lexington-Concord Issue of 1925*, Single Frame – Prix d'Honneur.

Dawn Hamman, *Backyard Chickens*, Most Popular Prix d'Honneur & Gold.

Charles J. O'Brien III, *Georgia Bicentennial*, Best Multiframe and Large Gold, American First Day Cover Society Award, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1970 United Nations Fight Cancer Issue*, Gold, United Nations Philatelists, Inc. Gold.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1966 Polish Millennium First Day Covers*, Gold.

Fran Adams, *The Leticia Incident*, Single Frame – Large Gold.

Anthony F. Dewey, *The 'H' Rate-Change Stamps of 1998 Depicting 'Uncle Sam's Hat'*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Medal of Excellence, Post-1980.

Alfredo Frohlich, *Colombia – The Simon Bolivar Centenary Issue of December 17, 1930*, Single Frame – Gold.

Dawn Hamman, *Vinegar - History and Uses*, Single Frame – Large Vermeil.

Douglas N. and **Nancy B. Clark**, *Halfway to the stars- San Francisco Cable Car and Street Car Coil*, Single Frame – Vermeil.

Anthony F. Dewey, *The 1¢ Cent UN First Issue of 1951 and Its First Day - Solo Use*, Single Frame – Vermeil.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1968 United Nations 6¢ Headquarters Stamp*, Single Frame – Vermeil.

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

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

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR EXHIBITOR MEMBERS!

Notes & Observations

❖ Winners of EFOCC ribbons at AmeriStamp 2018:

- EFOCC 1st: **Robert D. Hohertz** with the exhibit *Thesis: There are no constant plate flaws on American Phototype Imprints*, in addition to a Single Frame Vermeil.

With his win Mr. Hohertz also will receive a complimentary one year membership to the EFOCC.

- EFOCC 2nd: **John Bereuter** with the exhibit *1940 Swiss Pro Patria Souvenir Sheet* in addition to a Single Frame Vermeil.

Congratulations to Messrs. Hohertz and Bereuter!

❖ Congratulations to EFOCC Board Member **Nancy Clark** for being awarded the Neinken medal for meritorious service to philately by the Philatelic Foundation. Nancy serves as president of Boston 2026 World Expo that will be held in Boston. She is also president for the corporation for the Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History in Weston, MA.



Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland: Major Errors on the QE II Pictorial Issue

Joseph Monteiro

Basutoland is a small landlocked country in South Africa with its capital at Maseru. In 1867, the last war with the Boers ended when King Moshoeshoe I appealed to Queen Victoria, who agreed to make Basutoland a British protectorate in 1868. Basutoland gained its independence from Britain and became the Kingdom of Lesotho in 1966. Bechuanaland Protectorate is a small landlocked country in South Africa with its capital at Gaborone. Bechuanaland consists of two territories: Bechuanaland Protectorate to the north and British Bechuanaland or Cape Colony to the south. On September 1st, 1885, the British established the Protectorate of Bechuanaland at the request of the Tswana leaders (Khama III, Bathoen and Sebele). On 30 September 1966, Bechuanaland Protectorate gained its independence from Britain and became the Republic of Botswana. Swaziland or officially the Kingdom of Swaziland became a British Crown Colony in 1906 after victory by the British in the Anglo-Boer war of 1903. It gained its independence in 1968.[1]

In this article, I shall review the major errors on the Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial definitive stamps of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

Basutoland

Several major types of errors have caught my attention: the half cent imperforate with inverted centre frame; half cent imperforate with inverted centre frame and missing frame on the upper stamp; half cent imperforate; three and half cents imperforate; the two cents inverted overprint; two and half cents inverted overprint; and half cent double overprint. The illustrations indicate the errors that are examined hereafter.



Half Cent Imperforate with Inverted Frame

The pictorial design on the stamp shows the Quiloane. The frame is printed in sepia with the centre in grey-black. This error (both imperforate and frame inverted) has been described as “1962 QEII decimal definitive 1/2c grey-black and sepia. Block of four on gummed watermarked paper. Showing varieties completely IMPERFORATE and also FRAME INVERTED (relative to watermark and vignette). Minor gum wrinkles otherwise superb fresh unmounted mint. Unlisted in SG in this format. Rare. SG 69a vars.” It has been suggested

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that this is a proof. Spink Shreves states “#72 var., 1962 1/2c Dark brown and gray, imperforate, Center and Denomination Inverted, a very rare and seldom seen block of four of this error, large well balanced margins all around, o.g., n.h., light vertical bend/crease largely between bottom two stamps, overall very fine; an important QEII era error, of which only one sheet of 60 was printed (S.G. #69a var.)”. Given the pane format, it appears that at least 54 stamps should have been printed with this error, six stamps from the first row will have no inverted centre frame (see error described hereafter).



Half Cent Imperforate with Inverted Frame and Missing Frame on the Upper stamp

This triple error (imperforate, frame inverted and centre omitted) has been described as “1962 QEII Decimal definitive 1/2c grey-black and sepia. Lower marginal vertical pair on gummed watermarked paper. Showing the variety completely IMPERFORATE and also FRAME INVERTED (relative to the watermark and the vignette). The upper stamp with additional variety VIGNETTE OMITTED (due to a shift). A few minor gum wrinkles otherwise superb fresh unmounted mint. A spectacular and rare ‘triple variety’. Unlisted by SG in this format. SG 69a vars.” The centre frame appears to have been printed inverted with a shift to the bottom. Given the pane format, it appears that at least six stamps from the first row will have no inverted centre frame (see error described above).



Half Cent Imperforate

This error (imperforate) has been described as “1962 QEII Decimal definitive 1/2c grey-black and sepia. Left marginal example on gummed watermarked (upright) paper. Variety completely IMPERFORATE. Superb and fresh unmounted mint. SG 69a (part).” Unlike the two errors described above

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the centre is not inverted or shifted, it is a normal fully imperforate stamp with no perforations on all four sides of the stamp. Given the pane format, it appears that at least one pane of 60 stamps should have been printed with this error.



Three and Half Cents Imperforate

The pictorial design on the stamp shows the Maletsunyane Falls. The colour of the stamp is indigo and deep ultramarine. This imperforate error has been described as “1962 QEII Decimal definitive 3½c indigo and deep ultramarine. Upper marginal horizontal pair printer's guide dot in margin, on gummed watermarked paper. Major variety IMPERFORATE. Light crease between (not visible from the front) otherwise very fine unmounted. Very scarce. SG 73 var.” Given the pane format, it appears that at least one pane of 60 stamps should exist with this error.



Two cents Inverted Overprint:

The pictorial design on the 2c overprint on 2d stamp shows the Mosuto Horseman. The colour of the stamp is bright blue (centre) and orange (frame). This error with the inverted surcharge has been described as “1961 QEII decimal surcharge definitive. 2c on 2d deep bright blue and orange showing major variety SURCHARGE INVERTED. Very fine and fresh lightly mounted mint. SG 60a.” The error can be described as an inverted 2c overprint. It appears that the pane of stamps was placed upside down when the plate with the overprint made its impression. Given the pane format, it appears that at least sixty such stamps with the inverted overprint are printed per pane. The SA Philatelist (October 2015) reports that “In the stamp trade it has been accepted that more than three sheets have been made available.” [It should also be mentioned that badly misplaced normal overprints have been found at the top of the stamp above the value (partly cutting the perforation at the top so the overprint also appears at the bottom); and at the bottom of the stamp near the perforation. There also exists a large version of the 2c overprint compared to the normal one used in its initial trial of overprinting].

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Two and Half Cents Inverted Overprint

The pictorial design on the 2½ c on 3d stamp shows the Basuto Household. The colour is printed in pink with the centre in olive green. This error (inverted overprint Type II - (S.G. 61b)) can be described as an inverted 2½ c overprint touching the encircled frame of Her Majesty II at the bottom. It appears that the pane of stamps was placed upside down when the plate with the overprint made its impression. Given the pane format, it appears that at least sixty such stamps with the inverted overprint were printed but not all of these errors have been found. The SA Philatelist (October 2014) reports that “Just over 20 copies have been discovered...” No mint copies are known to exist. It also appears that one stamp with the inverted surcharge much higher than the others was found, however it is considered to be a forgery. The article describes this error as one of the rarest errors.



Half Cent Double Overprint

The pictorial design on the 1/2c stamp shows the Quiloane. The colour is printed in sepia with the centre in grey-black. This error (double overprint) can be described as double overprint with the second overprint about one and half millimetre from the first and marginally lower. The ½ gives the impression of 11/22. The overprint is in the normal position as on other stamps. It appears that the plate with the overprint made a second impression with a marginal shift. Given the pane format, it appears that at least sixty such stamps with the inverted overprint have been printed.

The stamps were printed by “THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY. LIMITED. LONDON” on white wove paper with the watermark Crown and Script CA using the engraving process in panes of sixty (10x6 – rows and columns) stamps per pane. The stamps were perforated with a 13.5x13.5 perforating gauge.

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Bechuanaland

Two major types of errors have caught my attention: the two and half cents shifted overprint (vertically) and the two and half cents shifted overprint with the vertical stamp above without the overprint; and the ten cents shifted overprint. The illustrations indicate the errors that are examined hereafter.

Two and Half Cents Overprint Shifted Vertically

The pictorial design on the 2½c on 2d stamp shows the uniform design of the encircled portrait depicting the head of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the upper centre with the values on the right and left at the top. Below the portrait are three cattle in the forefront with tiny cattle behind and trees or brush behind them. At the left is the Baobab tree. The colour with the above design is printed in brown and light brown with the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the upper centre and three cattle in the forefront with tiny cattle behind and trees or brush behind them and at the left is the



Baobab tree. The 2½c black overprint error on the 2d stamp instead of appearing below the portrait is shifted down so that it does not appear on the first stamp in the row but at the top of the second stamp in the row at the top above the portrait. Thus on all the succeeding rows of stamps the overprint appears at the top and also in the selvedge below the last stamp in the row. It appears that the plate with the overprint made an incorrect impression on the pane of stamps a few centimetres below the normal impression. Given the pane format (10 rows x 6 columns), it appears that at least 54 stamps should have been printed with the overprint misplaced at the top of the stamp (the six stamps in the top row did not receive the overprint).

Two and Half Cents Shifted Overprint with Top Stamp without Overprint

This error relates to the error described in the paragraph above. The error may be described as the stamp in the top row without the overprint and the stamp below with the misplaced overprint at the top of the stamp (an adjoining vertical pair). Six vertical pairs of this error exist given the format in which the stamps were printed (10 rows x 6 columns).



Ten Cents Shifted Overprint

The pictorial design on the 10c on 1/- stamp shows the same design as the stamps discussed in the previous paragraph. The colour is printed in grey-black and olive green. The 10c black overprint error on the 1/- stamp in the correctly overprinted stamps appears below the portrait. The overprint in the error appears at the right of the stamp touching the horizontal perforation. It is very similar to the previous error except the overprint is shifted horizontally rather than vertically. Thus on all succeeding rows of stamps, the overprint is missing from the sixth column. It appears that the plate with the overprint made an incorrect impression on the pane of stamps a few centimetres to the left of the normal impression so that one of the surcharges appears on the left selvedge of the pane. Given the pane format, it appears that at least 50 stamps should have been printed with the overprint misplaced at the left of the stamp and ten horizontal pairs of stamps with the second horizontal stamp missing the surcharge. It is believed that prior to this error discovery, part of the sheet had already been broken up and that up to seven rows may have survived (as three rows are believed to have been destroyed at the counter). One dealer had a block of five rows of the pane with these errors and had seen another row.

The stamps were printed by Waterlow and Sons Ltd, London Wall, London, E.C. on white wove paper with the watermark Crown and Script CA using the engraving process in panes of sixty (10x6 – rows and columns) stamps per pane. The inscription appears at the selvedge at the bottom of the

pane in the third and fourth column with the plate number in the selvedge beneath the fifth column. The stamps were perforated with a 13x13.5 perforating gauge.

Swaziland

Three major types of errors have caught my attention: the half cent inverted overprint; the one cent double overprint; and the ten cents double overprint. The illustrations indicate the errors that are examined hereafter.



Half Cent Inverted Overprint

The pictorial design on the ½c on ½d stamp shows the Havelock Asbestos Mine. The colour with the above design is printed in orange and grey-black with the picture of the mine in the centre shown in grey-black. The ½c black overprint error on the ½d stamp is upside down at the right top corner instead of being placed at the left bottom corner. It appears that the pane of stamps was placed upside down when the plate with the overprint made its impression. Given the pane format, it appears that at least fifty such stamps with the inverted overprint should exist.



One Cent Double Overprint

The pictorial design on the 1c on 1d stamp shows a Highveld View. The colour with the above design is printed in light green and grey-black with the picture of a Highveld in the centre shown in grey-black. The 1c black overprint error on the 1d stamp appears in both the correct position on the left and in the incorrect position on the right slightly below the one on the right side so that the perforation cuts the overprint in 3/4 so that 1/4 appears at the top of the stamp is near the frame line of the design at the top. Why the pane received the second impression of the plate in the incorrect position is not known (I suspect that the plate with the overprint impression may have been shifted sideways and down when a second impression was made). Given the pane format, it appears that fifty or less such stamps with the inverted overprint should exist.

Ten Cents Double Overprint

The pictorial design on the 10c on 1/- stamp shows the Havelock Asbestos Mine. The colour with the above design is printed in olive and grey-black with the picture of the mine in the centre shown in grey-black. The 10c black overprint error on the 1/- stamp is printed twice, one a millimetre or so below the other so that the lower second overprint appears partly on



the perforation cutting the overprint in 3/4 so that 1/4 appears at the top of the stamp touching the frame line of the design at the top. It appears that the pane of stamps received a second impression of the plate containing the overprint. Given the pane format, it appears that fifty or less such stamps with the inverted overprint should exist.

All the three major errors appear on horizontally formatted stamps. The stamps were printed by 'Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LTD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND'. in panes of fifty stamps (5x10 i.e. rows x columns for horizontally shorter stamps or 10x5 i.e. rows x columns for horizontally longer stamps) on white wove paper with the watermark Crown and Script CA using the engraving process. The inscription is on the bottom selvedge of the sheet 7th column to the 8th column of vertically longer stamps and 2nd column to the 3rd column of horizontally longer stamps. The values (1/2d and 1d) were perforated with a 13.5 x 13 perforating gauge and the value (10d) was perforated with a 13 x 13.5 perforating gauge. The size of the stamp is 27mm x 36mm (horizontal x vertical) or 36mm x 27mm (horizontal x vertical).

Conclusion

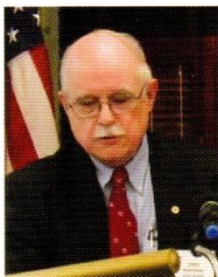
In this article, the major errors from the initial Queen Elizabeth II pictorial issue of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland were examined. These errors have all achieved catalogue status and are on the want list of most serious collectors specializing in this material. For those readers who wish to examine some of the types and their placement or misplacement, the articles by Dr. Lawrence Barit are recommended. The illustrations should provide philatelists why some of these errors occurred. Seeing is believing!!!★

Bibliography

- [1] For historical background information, see the Wikipedia, <https://www.wikipedia.com>.
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- [7] Cherrystone Auctions, www.cherrystone.com.

Editor's Note: This article appeared in the 4th Quarter 2017 issue of *Kelleher's Stamp Collector's Quarterly*. We sincerely thank John Hotchner and Kelleher Auctions for permission to reproduce it here, as it is very closely related to both the EFOCC's area of interest and our current stamp auction. Readers can reach Kelleher's web site at <http://db.kelleherauctions.com/php/home>

John M. Hotchner



Philatelic Royalty of the 20th Century

Double Perforations on L-Perforator Products Should This Be A Catalogue-Listed Error?

To get the question out of the way first...My answer is "yes". This error is unintentional. It has significance in the production process. It is complete. It is totally repeatable. Examples are rare for any given stamp, though they exist on several different stamps. And they are visually arresting.

What are we talking about? Take a look at the illustrations with this article. Almost all U.S. stamps up until the modern era have been perforated by the application of lines of perforations in one direction, followed by the application of lines in the other direction.

This is as compared to the other two major perforating processes. The first, because it was used on the earliest British stamps, is called Comb Perforating. This is because the perforating head is in the shape of a comb. It does one row at a time; the top row of perforations and the sides of the stamps in the row. Then the sheet advances, that the comb does the next row, etc.

The other major type is called Harrow perforating, and it is much more recent. It does all the perforations for the sheet at one time.

Line perforated products can be readily identified because the stamp corners where the horizontal and vertical perforations meet will be irregular.

There have been many different perforating machines built to do this work (both off-line on a different machine, after completion of the printing); and in-line by perforators included as part of the printing press. That process was developed to speed the production of stamps printed on a continuous roll of paper, often called a "web".

An off-line method came into being at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the mid-1950s when the Giori press began producing multi-color stamps using plates that could be inked by up to three separate colors. Early Giori work was done on sheet-fed presses, which meant that in-line perforators were not appropriate.

The answer was the so-called "L"-Perforator. In the early days of



perforating, sheets of stamps were fed by hand into one machine, then turned and fed into another for application of perforations in the remaining direction. The genius of the "L"-Perforator was that the operator could load a stack of sheets at the front end, and at the end of the first perforating operation, the sheets would automatically be directed at a 90-degree angle to the second operation, with no need for human intervention. The diagram shown here from L.N. Williams' *Fundamentals of Philately* shows how this process worked.

A moving belt first carried sheets of printed stamps through perforating wheels, which applied the first set of perforations; while a set of blades trimmed off excess margin. Then the sheets were neatly aligned at the corner of the "L" for the second set of perforations to be applied. In other words, the sheets themselves did not turn; they were simply sent in a new direction for the second set of perforations to be applied. Approximately 75-150 sheets per minute could be completed on the "L"-perforator. But, whatever the mind of man can create in the way of new processes, new processes will carry within themselves the seeds of new ways for production to go wrong. And so it was with the

L-Perforator as shown here.

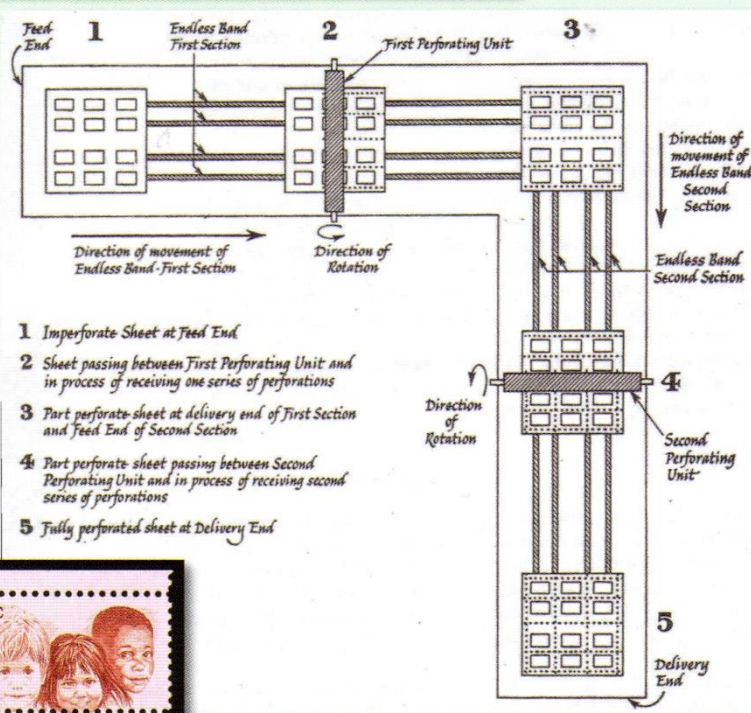
There are seven reported instances of doubled perforations on "L"-Perf. products. They are:

- 4c Sam Rayburn, #1202, 1962, horizontal perforations
- 15c National Parks, Mount McKinley, #1454, 1972, horizontal perforations doubled
- 10c Mariner 10, #1557, 1975, vertical perforations doubled
- 15c International Year of the Child, #1772, 1979, Horizontal perforations doubled
- 15c Galvez, #1826, 1980, horizontal perforations doubled
- 15c Statue of Liberty, #C62, 1961, vertical perforations doubled
- 25c Wiley Post, Scott #C 95-96, 1979, horizontally doubled perforations

There may be others, as many other issues of the period were



"But, whatever the mind of man can create in the way of new processes, new processes will carry within themselves the seeds of new ways for production to go wrong."



sheet-fed products completed on the "L"-perforator. The easiest way to identify these is from the lack of electric eye markings in the margins; markings that would be needed to align the web-printed products with the rotary electric eye perforators.

So, how did these doubled perfs come about? Here is the sequence of events:

1. Perforations were applied in the first half of the process, and trimming took place.
2. Some sort of malfunction took place resulting in perforations not being applied in this first stage, even though trimming had been done.
3. The machine operator took the unperforated sheets from the "L" corner, along with one or more sheets that had gotten perforation, and put them back into the perforator at the front of the process.
4. When the machine was restarted, the previously perforated

sheet(s) were again perforated, but the perforations were displaced by the amount of the margin that had been trimmed off. This resulted in misperforations on the fully imperf sheets, but double perforations for the previously perforated sheet(s).

5. Why return the part perforated sheets to the beginning when they were going to be imperfect? My theory is that the number of sheets that came out of the press had to be accounted for at the end of the of the process; even if some of them were removed as waste at the point of inspection.

6. Unfortunately for the Bureau, the inspection process was not perfect, and some of the imperfect product – be it double perfs or misperfs – were not pulled out and destroyed. Those that got through the process were included in packages that went to post offices, and were sold to the public.

PerfOrations: Not Spending Big Bucks – Part XII

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

This makes an even dozen columns devoted to building an interesting collection of U.S. EFO material without breaking the bank. Overindulging is a very easy thing to do if you must have the baubles in commercial auctions. But if personal discovery is more your cup of tea, then there is much interesting material to be found in dealer stocks, kiloware, and other collections, if you know what you are looking for. And the purpose of these articles is just that: to highlight for you what should be on your radar screen. Not all of it will be cheap in absolute terms, but it will be cheap in comparison to its real scarcity. Let's start this installment with something from which most dealers (and collectors too) would recoil.

Slime Spots/Hole

One of the more unusual varieties to be found on U.S. stamps is the slime hole or slime spot, such as is shown on the 1¢ Presidential block shown front and back in Figure 1, and on the Liberty 1¢ block in Figure 2. We see these mostly in the Presidential and Liberty series era, but I have never seen one later than the 8¢ Eisenhower definitive of 1971. How do they occur?

Bacteria form slime in large amounts of “white water” (or recirculated water which drains through the wire on which paper is formed, and is used for dilution of the pulp mixture before it gets to the paper machine).

The pulp slurry before dilution is about 4 to 4½ parts of pulp per 100 units of total mix, and after dilution with recirculated white water for delivery to the paper machine itself, it contains only about 3½ parts of pulp per 1,000 parts of total mix – so you can see that there's a lot of recirculated water involved.

The conditions in this recirculated water system are ideal for slime growth. Paper mills have used chemicals to suppress it, and also put screens in the system, but occasionally some has gotten through.

The glob of slime is very gelatinous and usually contains some very fine pulp fibers and some clay and other minerals used in the paper making process.



Figure 1.

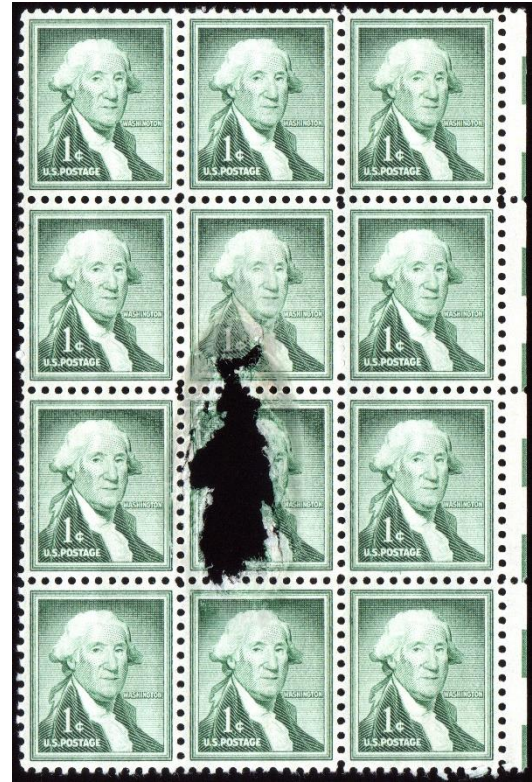


Figure 2.

The glob of slime comes out on the fast moving paper machine wire along with the pulp slurry, and becomes part of the paper as it is formed when the excess water is drained through the wire.

The partially consolidated sheet of pulp fibers is very weak and tender as it leaves the forming wire.

The slime spot develops its unique tear-drop appearance as it passes through a set of rollers which removes more water. The larger the glob of slime, the more water has to be pressed out of the paper, and the more likely that it will result in a hole (Figure 2) than just a weakened spot (Figure 1).

Had these been detected by quality control, the machinery would have been stopped, the defective area removed, and the two good areas of paper spliced to reform a continuous roll of defect-free paper.

If, however, the paper with a slime spot or hole got to the Bureau, it would usually be identified in quality control, excised, and destroyed as waste. Not many of these reached a post office counter.

Paper Creases

Another paper-making flaw that was epidemic in early paper-making is the crease, which results when paper is bunched or folded over on itself. This happened close to the end of the process when the paper was still wet and pliable. It could also be the result of handling by the printer. We see it most often in postage and revenue stamps of the mid to late 1800s, but they are not rare into the era of the Presidentials.



Figure 3.



Figure 5.

After that, they are seldom seen, and are rarely given great weight or value by collectors.

The most usual form of creased paper is where a single vertical or diagonal crease is not opened up until after printing (and perforating, when that was added to formerly imperforate stamps), as shown in Figure 3. If cancelled, most of these will not be discovered and opened up until after use on an envelope, when the stamp is wet and malleable after being washed off the envelope. Thus, when the crease is opened up there will be no cancellation ink in the crease itself.

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There are several other forms that are even more desirable; among them: multiple creases and horizontal creases (Figure 4), creases that open after printing but before perforating, and creases that occur after printing but before perforating. The latter two will cause misperfs to occur (Figure 5).

Almost needless to say, the wider the crease, the more visual it is, and the more value it will have. Another factor in assigning value is the face value and/or rarity of the stamp. Finally, most often on mint stamps in the form of blocks, it is possible to see how a crease progresses, as in Figure 6.

Another nice find is a crease (either closed or open) on cover. An opened example is shown in Figure 7. Note that the cancellation is in the crease.

Printing Gaps Caused by String

Sometimes mistaken for creases, string gaps such as the examples shown in Figure 8 are distinctly different. The difference between a crease and a string variety is that string gaps are irregular, usually with fuzzy edges as compared to sharp regular edges on creases. And of course, creases have a



Figure 4.



Figure 6.

visible fold line if you look closely, while string just leaves an empty depression in the paper.

Printers sometimes carried bits of string to clean ink off their hands or from the plates. A piece might easily fall onto the paper during production and then dislodge after printing;



Figure 6.



Figure 8.

leaving a clear gap. Examples are few and far between, but when found they don't bring high prices. In the illustration, the 2¢ from the 1894 First Bureau Issue is the earliest example I've found, and the 10¢ Prexie block is the latest.

Grill Problems

In the best of circumstances, grills on early U.S. stamps are a problem to identify. You need good light, a millimeter gauge, a magnifier, the Scott listings, and experience.

Scott introduces the Grills section of the catalogue with this statement: "A peculiarity of the U.S. issues from 1867 to 1870 is the grill or embossing. The object was to break the fiber of the paper so that the ink of the cancelling stamp would soak in and make washing for a second using impossible...."

Three U.S. issues are found grilled: The 1861 issue to which grills were added in 1867 (for which there are seven different grills), the 1869s (one grill), and the first issue of the 1879-71 National Bank Note set (2 different grills). The problem is that seeing the presence of a grill is not usually

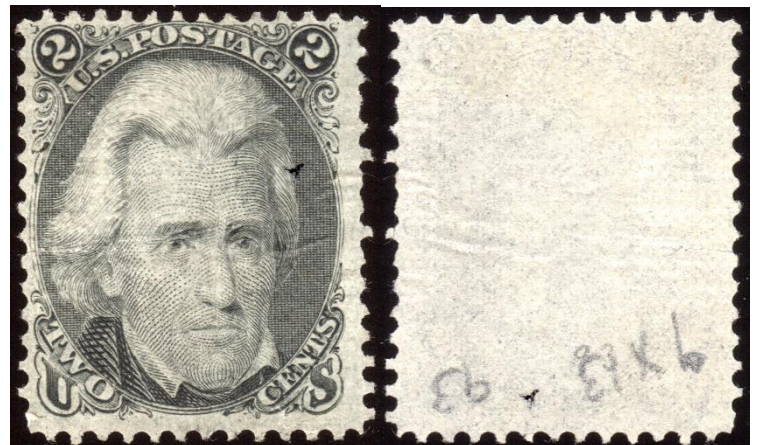


Figure 9.

hard, but measuring it is because the grills are often difficult to see in their entirety, and especially with the 1861 grills, a difference of two millimeters in measurement can mean tens of thousands of dollars of difference.

But that is not our problem today. In the EFO line, there are several interesting varieties that are listed, where known, in the Scott Specialized. Among them are missing grills, double grills, split grills, and quadruple split grills. These can get pretty pricey, but there are some grilled stamps that are inexpensive (for example Scott 88, 93, 94, 114, 136) on which some of these varieties can be found, and it is worth looking.

Shown here in Figure 9 is a #93, the 2¢ Andrew Jackson, with a split grill; split horizontally.

Test Stamps

Scott devotes an entire section of the Specialized Catalogue to this interesting field. It has been expanded significantly over the last ten years with many new entries, and additional varieties. But there are also many inexpensive test stamps that have been utilized, especially, for testing coil and booklet dispensing machines. See Figure 10. The test stamps used to experiment with the capabilities of presses and perforating machines are generally much more expensive.

There are also examples of printing technology, not listed by Scott, that were given away at stamp shows both to acquaint collectors with the companies that produced U.S. stamps, and as a means of hooking the interest of foreign postal administrations. Examples are shown in Figure 11.

The most often seen test stamp is the grey For Testing Purposes Only design shown on cover in Figure 10. These were not controlled items, having no face value. They were produced in coil and booklet formats to test dispensing machines in post offices. In many locations, when they had served their purpose, they were thrown out with the trash, and dumpster divers found them in enough quantity that they are, in general, fairly common. There are many different versions including modern self-sticks. Almost needless to say, finding them on cover pushes up the challenge factor considerably.

The colorful booklet pane in Figure 11 was given out to people who visited the Avery Dennison booth at the international stamp show Pacific 97 in San Francisco. Avery Dennison, the printer of some of the early U.S. ATM machine booklets, billed itself as the “Global leader in pressure sensitive technology materials and products.”

Also shown is a coil product produced by Stamp Venturers. They are listed in Scott, but were also distributed as freebies at Chicago’s World Columbian Stamp Exposition in May of 1992. There are two versions: Perforated and Rouletted. By the end of the show, entire rolls of 100 were being given away.

We will continue this series in the next issue of *The EFO Collector*. As always, questions, corrections, observations, and ideas for other subjects to cover are welcome 🍀

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.

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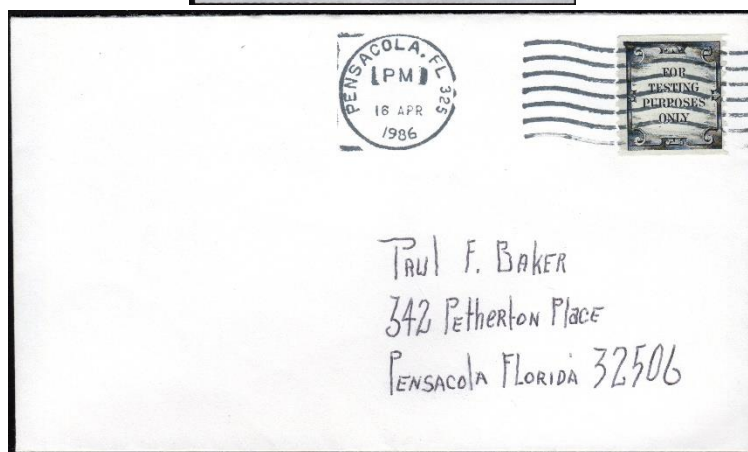
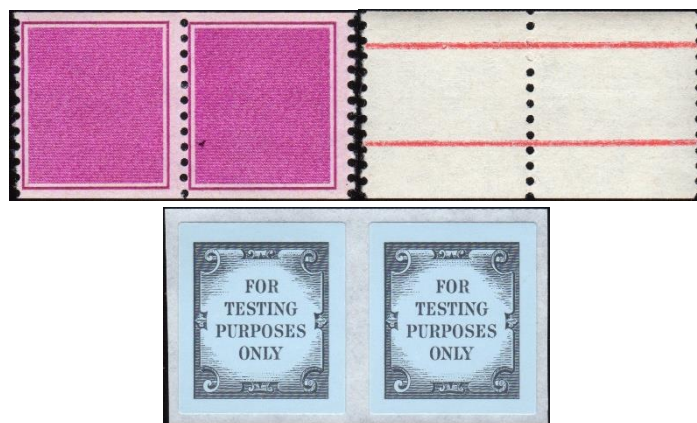


Figure 10.

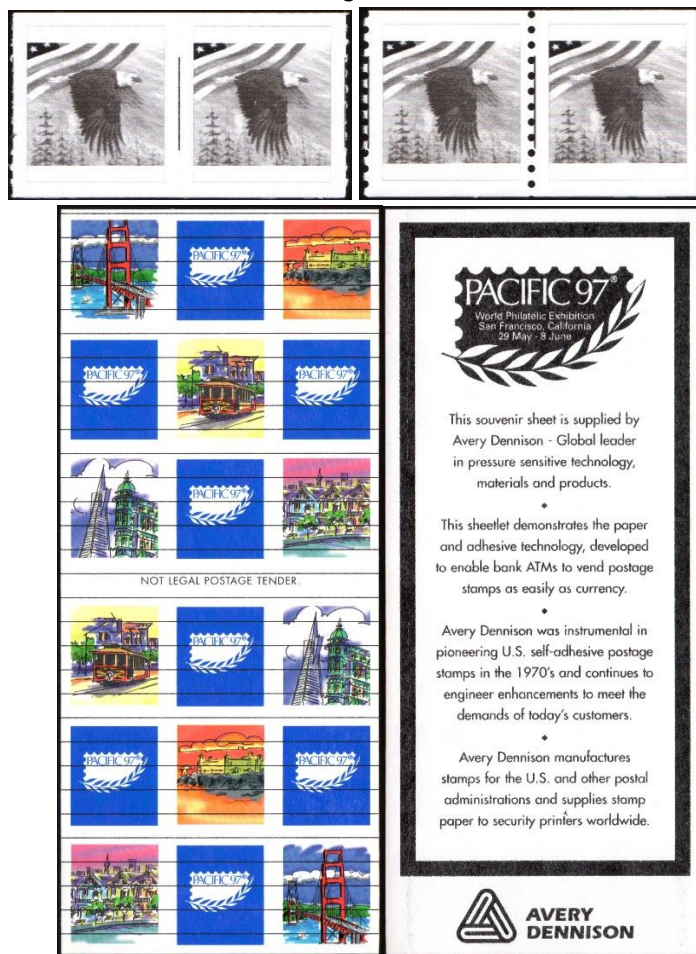


Figure 11.

Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptd.net



Report for the Quarter October 1 – December 31, 2017

Beginning balance:		\$6667.17
Income	Dues	\$112.00
	Donation	\$110.76
Expenses	Printing costs	(732.79)
	Postage costs	(279.63)
Ending balance:		\$5877.51

Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer

Secretary's Report

Scott Shaulis

scottshaulis@comcast.net



Reinstated

ElRay Jenkins	122
304 E. Kingswood Dr, Enterprise, AL 36330	

New Members

Andrew Kelley	1505	James S. Hering	1506
9038 East 25 th Drive Denver, CO 80238		1050 Kingwood Dr. Marion, OH 43302	
1507 Wayne Heim	1507		
1845 Windsong Lane Lancaster, PA 17602			

Change of Address

Alfredo Frohlich	1369	Don David Price	LM0031
6000 Island Blvd Adventura, FL 33160		5320 Eastchester Dr. Sarasota, FL 34234-2711	
Richard T. Schaefer	1375		
200 Harbor Cove Piermont, NY 10968			

Deceased

1391 Leo Nowicki

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues

1406 Mull
1438 McFarlane
1447 Saucedo
1476 Seymour
1299 Phillips
1435 Ferber
1457 West
1458 Rahman
1500 Rossell

In issue #187, Leo Nowicki (#1391) was dropped for non-payment of dues. Actually, Mr. Nowicki had passed away in March 2017. This should have been corrected last year.

Thanks to Casey Kielbasa (LM0038) for bringing this to my attention.

Welcome back to member #122. Elray was a member shortly after the EFOCC formed and has recently rejoined us. We are happy to have Elray aboard again. To see the announcement in The EFO Collector when ElRay joined the EFOCC originally, go to <https://bit.ly/2I14Zer> in your browser.

We lost 9 members for non-payment of 2018 dues.

Respectfully submitted,
Scott

Postal Stationery Errors

Here is an area where you can collect errors without spending big bucks, using John Hotchner expression. Postal stationery errors are plentiful. In the case of stamped envelopes, one can imagine that printing and folding the envelopes is a process particularly prone to mishaps, because of its complexity. In addition, there are several cases where stamped envelopes as well as postal cards were revalued using overprints, which also caused many errors. While some postal stationery errors can be rather expensive (you can find such examples on our website, go to <https://bit.ly/2GfM1nc>), there are many that are not and can be the basis of a fun and instructive collection. Here are a few examples. For additional examples, please see the bottom of page 27.



Partial indicium on flap of envelope.



Indicium partially albino. Albino indicia are very common.

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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 cost 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auction Bid Increments

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

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

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

Special Bidding Instructions

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

Bidders' Payments

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

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

Returning Lots

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

One Final Request

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

Lot #	Catalog	EFOCC Auction #151 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	25	3c Washington Type I vert. misperf 3.5mm to left. Used	\$125.00	\$100.00
2	564	12c Cleveland strip of three with pre-printing crease at top of head NH		\$35.00
3	909	5c Poland two stamps with vignettes shifted up and down NH		\$25.00
4	910	5c Czechoslovakia two stamps with vignettes shifted up and down. There is also a small red shift to right. NH		\$18.00
5	913	5c Netherlands two stamps with vignettes shifted up and down. NH		\$15.00
6	920	5c Denmark two stamps, one with vignette shifted down. NH		\$15.00
7	1151	4c SEATO horizontal perfs shifted down to the middle. NH		\$50.00
8	1158	4c US-Japan horizontal perfs shifted up 7mm. NH		\$20.00
9	1275	5c Adlai Stevenson black color shift down NH		\$4.00
10	1282	4c Lincoln change of legend misperf NH		\$6.00
11	1304	5c Washington misperfed coil line strip of three. Shiny gum. NH but a couple of fingerprints on gum.		\$5.00
12	899	1c Defense overinked LH		\$7.50
13	1336	5c Christmas large color shift. NH		\$90.00
14	1339	6c Illinois misperf NH		\$10.00
15	1397	14c LaGuardia misperf pair NH rare		\$18.00
16	1402a	8c Eisenhower imperf coil strip of three. NH but some very light gum disturbance		\$30.00
17	1437	8c CARE horizontal wiper blade flaw NH		\$4.00
18	1455	8c Family Planning black intaglio shift puts 8c at left and another 8c in margin NH		\$20.00
19	1455	8c Family Planning black intaglio shift to right. NH		\$6.00
20	1510	10c Jefferson Memorial misperf creates missing top legend NH		\$11.00
21	1510	10c Jefferson Memorial vert. strip of three. Horizontal perfs shifted down 20mm leaving full intersheet gutter in third stamp with 8.5mm of stamp from sheet below. NH		\$60.00
22	1525	10c VFW nice change of design misperf NH		\$40.00
23	1555	10c D.W. Griffith brown engraved color shifted up NH		\$9.00
24	1556	10c Pioneer engraved colors shifted down and right NH		\$12.00
25	1603	DONATION 24c Old North Church misperf cuts denomination in half. NH		\$6.00
26	1591	9c Capitol 2-way misperf pair. Vertical perfs shifted 6mm left. NH		\$20.00
27	1616	9c Capitol misperfed line strip of six NH		\$8.00

28	1616	9c Capitol misperfed line strip of six NH		\$6.00
29	1616	9c Capitol misperfed pair. NH		\$1.50
30	1616	9c Capitol misperfed line strip of four NH		\$6.50
31	1616	9c Capitol misperfed strip of four NH		\$1.00
32	1616	9c Capitol strip of four misperfed "down the middle" NH		\$12.00
33	1616	9c Capitol misperfed pair. NH		\$5.00
34	1616	9c Capitol misperfed pair. NH		\$0.50
35	1616	9c Capitol precancel pair. Narrow spacing between PRESORTED and FIRST CLASS. NH	\$130.00	\$40.00
36	1618a	13c Liberty Bell coil strip of 3 with 40% misperf. Also has precancel gap on right stamp. NH		\$20.00
37	1734	13c Indian Head Penny misperf NH		\$10.00
38	1759	13c Viking Mission color misregistration - blue shifted down 7.5mm. NH		\$40.00
39	1735	A Stamp vertical strip of 3 with diagonal horizontal perfs. Gutter perfs in middle stamp. NH		\$125.00
40	1845	2c Stravinsky strip with progressive misperf to left. NH		\$30.00
41	1845	2c Stravinsky strip with misperf to left capturing copyright legend. NH		\$14.00
42	1854	11c Partridge misperf NH		\$18.00
43	1856c	14c Sinclair Lewis pair imperf between NH		\$10.00
44	1866	37c Millikan misperf pair - design change NH		\$35.00
45	1869	50c Nimitz misperfed pair NH		\$25.00
46	1891a	18c Seacoast imperf coil pair NH		\$8.50
47	1893(b)	18c Mountains pair imperf between - from miscut booklet pane. NH		\$10.00
48	1895	20c Flag misperfed coil pair NH		\$10.00
49	1895	20c Flag light printing of black. Right stamp has slight crease at top. NH		\$25.00
50	2172	5c Hugo Black pair with change of legend misperf NH		\$25.00
51	1906	17c Electric Car plate strip of four miscut so most of plate #3 is at top NH		\$5.00
52	2225b	1c Omnibus misperfed coil pair - dull gum NH		\$2.00
53	2225b	1c Omnibus misperfed coil pair - dull gum NH		\$2.00
54	2259	13.2c Coal Car misperf pair NH		\$4.00
55	2259	13.2c Coal Car misperf strip of three NH		\$2.50
56	2259	13.2c Coal Car misperf pair NH		\$1.50
57	2261	16.7c Popcorn Wagon misperf strip of six NH		\$4.50
58	2261	16.7c Popcorn Wagon misperf strip of four. NH		\$3.00
59	2265a	21c Railroad Mail Car imperf pair NH		\$20.00
60	2265	21c Railroad Mail Car misperf pair NH		\$6.00
61	2280	25c Flag miscut coil pair with change of legend. Left stamp has two short perfs but also has plate #13. NH		\$25.00
62	2285d	25c Birds color shift NH		\$5.00
63	2318	F Stamp tulip, pair with red color shift NH		\$6.00
64	1608	50c Lamp color shift NH		\$18.00
65	2913a	32c Flag 30% misperf plate number strip of six. Fourth stamp has plate number 44444. Light bend affects number stamp. NH		\$23.00
66	C83	13c Airmail imperf coil pair NH	\$65.00	\$45.00
67	3466	34c Statue of Liberty coil strip of five complete stamps plus two halves with plate number 4444. Die cuts shifted 60% to left. NH		\$35.00
68	C95-6	25c Wiley Post pair with color shift NH		\$55.00
69	742	3c National Parks corner block of four with foldover causing extra paper. NH		\$50.00
70	1035	3c Statue of Liberty plate block with crazy perfs. NH		\$100.00
71	804	1c Washington plate block of 8 with 2-way misperf and smear at LL. NH		\$40.00
72	1035	3c Statue of Liberty plate block with crazy perfs. These are unusual as they were not caused by a corner foldover as is often the case, but a tear in the margin and a short way into the stamp was folded back to create them. NH		\$20.00
73	1036	4c Lincoln block with part of stamp from next pane attached as a result of a foldover. NH		\$40.00
74	1041	8c Statue of Liberty corner block with red shifted up. NH		\$10.00
75	1192	4c Nursing strip of 3 with progressive shift of dark green to the left. NH		\$10.00
76	1208	5c Flag plate block with 2-way perf shift NH		\$125.00
77	1240	5c Christmas corner block. Paper fold and miscut with piece of adjoining pane. NH		\$15.00
78	1338	6c Flag Zip block with horizontal perfs shifted up and miscut to include full intrapane gutter and 4mm of stamps from next pane. NH		\$40.00
79	1338	6c Flag block - horizontal perfs shifted down putting flag at bottom of stamp. NH		\$30.00
80	1394b	8c Eisenhower plate block with horizontal perfs shifted up so top two stamps are missing the red and blue colors. NH	\$700.00	\$250.00
81	1591	9c Capitol block of four - vertical perfs shifted to right 9mm - full perf gutter at left. NH		\$40.00
82	1894	20c Flag block missing most of the blue. NH		\$80.00
83	2011	20c Aging a change of legend misperf and miscut leave plate number in margin. NH		\$100.00
84	2011	20c Aging pair with misperf similar to previous lot. NH		\$20.00
85	1474	8c Stamp Collecting color shift NH		\$9.00
86	2011	20c Aging marginal block with change of legend misperf similar to lot 83. NH		\$25.00
87	2088	20c Douglas Fairbanks pair with crazy perfs in margin. NH		\$20.00
88	1213a	5c Washington booklet pane with horizontal miscut up so part of next pane shows on tab. NH		\$13.00
89	1278b	1c Jefferson booklet pane miscut to right showing full EE bars and part of stamps from next pane. NH		\$25.00
90	1288Bc	15c O.W. Holmes booklet pane - perfs shifted left cutting left column in half. NH		\$30.00
91	1569	10c Bicentennial misperf NH		\$45.00
92	1395c	8c Eisenhower booklet pane with extra paper at top left due to foldover and miscutting. NH		\$40.00

93	1597e	15¢ Flag imperf block of six NH		\$30.00
94	1949	20¢ Ram (BK142) two complete booklets; plate #10; two panes each; two different misperfs - one to right and one to left. NH		\$45.00
95	2103	20¢ Hispanic Americans perf shift NH		\$25.00
96	1035	3¢ Statue of Liberty plate block of nine with horizontal perfs shifted down through torch. NH		\$25.00
97	1464a	8¢ Wildlife block with large color shift NH		\$80.00
98	1578	10¢ Banking and Commerce plate block with color shift NH		\$110.00
99	1470	DONATION 8¢ Tom Sawyer block with color shift creating blurred image. NH		\$1.00
100	2980	32¢ Women's Suffrage plate block with engraved black shifted down and right. Note last digit of plate number. NH		\$25.00
101	2980	32¢ Women's Suffrage plate block with large engraved black shift down. Note where last digit of plate number ends up. NH		\$200.00
102	1212	4¢ Sam Rayburn vertical strip of five with normal and inverted perfs (L perforator). NH		\$100.00
103	C78a	11¢ Airmail miscut booklet covers plus pane of 11¢ stamps showing EE bars. Staples removed and no 2¢ pane. NH		\$25.00
104	1395d	8¢ Eisenhower complete booklet with 2nd and 4th panes miscut to left leaving full EE bars in right vertical margin. Scarce. NH		\$45.00
105	BKC19	8¢ Airmail all four panes are miscut so 10-20% of plate number shows		\$9.00
106	BKC23	13¢ Airmail booklet with slight miscut - up to 2mm. NH		\$1.50
107	632a	1¢ Franklin booklet pane with partial plate number NH		\$6.00
108	1278a	1¢ Jefferson booklet pane with small miscut showing part of stamps from next pane at top NH		\$1.00
109	1280a	2¢ Frank Lloyd Wright booklet pane with partial plate number. Small spot of disturbed gum o/w NH.		\$1.00
110	1395a	8¢ Eisenhower booklet pane miscut leaving parts of stamps from next pane at bottom. NH		\$1.00
111	2877	Bird make-up rate block of 10 horizontally misperfed with extra tall stamps at top. NH but spot of disturbed gum on one stamp.		\$40.00
112	E15	10¢ Special Delivery vertical pair, top stamp with double paper. Bottom stamp has small thins. LH		\$15.00
113	1432	8¢ Bicentennial ZIP block with star misregistered with respect to text legends and all colors shifted left. Parts of the legends from the next pane appear in the right margin. NH		\$60.00
114	1731c	13¢ Carl Sandberg - albino plus normal. NH		\$75.00
115	1564	10¢ Bunker Hill misperfed plate strip of 10. NH		\$400.00
116	1699	13¢ Clara Maas plate strip of 12 with crazy perfs. Shows part of guide bar at UL. NH		\$100.00
117	703	2¢ Yorktown vignettes shifted left NH		\$6.00
118	703	2¢ Yorktown vignettes shifted right NH		\$7.50
119	1008	3¢ NATO two-way misperf NH		\$20.00
120	1041	8¢ Statue of Liberty red shifted right NH		\$5.00
121	1041	8¢ Statue of Liberty red shifted right and down NH		\$10.00
122	1265	5¢ Magna Carta black shifted left NH		\$4.00
123	1321	5¢ Christmas misperf NH		\$14.00
124	1338G	8¢ Flag misperfed coil pair NH		\$13.00
125	1393	6¢ Bison misperf NH		\$10.00
126	1402	8¢ Eisenhower misperfed coil pair with line NH		\$14.00
127	1402	8¢ Eisenhower misperfed coil line strip of four NH		\$25.00
128	1848	5¢ Pearl Buck change of legend misperf NH		\$15.00
129	1725	13¢ Alta, California misperf NH		\$18.00
130	1732	13¢ Capt. Cook offset on back NH		\$30.00
131	1733	13¢ Capt. Cook offset (light as often) on back NH		\$20.00
132	1826	20¢ Galvez misperf NH		\$15.00
133	2110	22¢ Jerome Kern misperf with gutter NH		\$40.00
134	2114	22¢ Flag offset on back NH		\$35.00
135	2114	22¢ Flag strip of 3 - one with offset on back and black smear on front NH		\$40.00
136	2152	Veterans Korea misperf NH		\$15.00
137		no lot		
138		no lot		
139	2607	23¢ Presort misperfed coil pair. Scarce. NH		\$20.00
140	2339	22¢ Georgia normal plus faint print NH		\$45.00
141	C87	18¢ Airmail misperfed pair NH		\$17.00
142	C90	31¢ Airmail strong offset on back NH		\$60.00
143	R27c	5¢ Revenue vertical pre-printing paper crease at upper left of stamp (through the 5). Used - pulled perf at left.		\$13.00
144	R37c	10¢ Revenue pre-printing paper crease diagonally across George's chest. Used.		\$18.00
145	538a	1¢ Washington vertical pair imperf horizontally NH		\$60.00
146	905	3¢ Victory block with two ghost plate numbers 23936 and 23932 in margin. Top two stamps LH, bottom two NH		\$15.00
147	1047	20¢ Monticello block with blue smear just above denomination on all four stamps NH		\$16.00
148	1281	3¢ Francis Parkman block with two-way misperf NH		\$35.00
149	1153	4¢ Flag block with change of legend misperf NH		\$60.00
150	1695a	13¢ Olympics block with black shift causing doubling NH		\$15.00
11	1690	13¢ Franklin plate block with tan color shifted up NH		\$45.00
152	2093	20¢ Roanoke plate block with blob on UL stamp NH		\$14.00
153	2251	22¢ Girl Scouts plate block with horseshoe shaped black ink smear on the two left stamps. Missing some ink within each 'horseshoe'. NH		\$50.00

154	1782a	15¢ Architecture block with misperf. Scarce NH	\$75.00
155	2870	Recalled Legends of the West sheet NH	\$55.00
156	1434-5	8¢ Space Achievements sheet of 50 normal on front and showing offsets of blue on back. NH	\$300.00

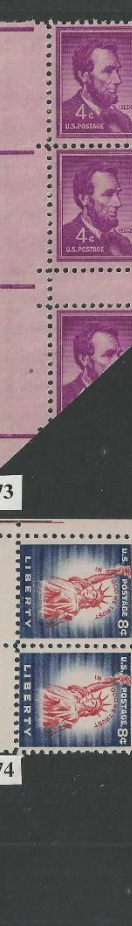
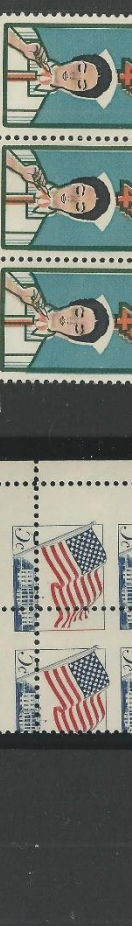


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Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer
1	\$25	2	\$80	9	\$23	12	\$30	13	\$12	15	\$20	20	\$4	23	\$10
30	\$12	32	\$20	36	\$10	40	\$4	46	\$30	48	\$30	49	\$45	51	\$14
52	\$15	54	\$20	57	\$18	58	\$90	65	\$10	66	\$7	68	\$14	69	\$65
70	\$15	78	\$16	86	\$22	89	\$30	93	\$35	96	\$11	97	\$46	99	\$15
102	\$4	103	\$100	105	\$30	106	\$25	107	\$25	108	\$35	129	\$60	131	\$300
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