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# The EFO Collector

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HAPPY

CHRISTMAS GOODIES  
AUCTIONED OFF



LOT 10 IN CURRENT  
AUCTION (SCOTT 1276)



SANTA ORNAMENT  
MISHAPS

TOTAL SHEET VALUE £1.40



HOLIDAYS

BRITS HAVING PROBLEMS  
WITH THEIR PERFORATORS

CANADIANS SEEM TO BE  
HAVING PROBLEMS, TOO



THIS GUY IS HAVING FUN!



BUT SOMETHING'S  
WRONG WITH HIM

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BID EARLY AND OFTEN!



TO ERR IS HUMAN, TO FIND IS DIVINE



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## From Your Editor



Welcome to our 2019 Holiday issue.

First, let me state what a few members have pointed out to me, namely that this issue is late. Originally, it was scheduled to be sent out in September or early October. Unfortunately, I found myself -unexpectedly- committed to work obligations, and there was not much I could do. I am truly sorry about the delay.

Currently, my goal is to mail the 4<sup>th</sup> issue of 2019 mid-to-late January and over time get back to our regular publishing schedule. I hope I can stick to this schedule.

You will notice that John Hotchner's Not Spending Big Bucks (NSBB) column is missing in this issue. John will continue his column either in the upcoming issue or the following one. In the meantime, he should focus on getting better and we wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

In the past, I have vented in this column about the lack of a local stamp club in my area. I am happy to report that we now have the beginnings of a new stamp club. We had an initial organizational meeting, with four participants, in October and a second meeting, with six participants, in November. We were told that there are additional potential members who could not make it to the second meeting. I hope that we can have maybe 8 members, or 10 if we are really lucky, which would make the beginnings of a viable club. The main organizers are a couple, Carol and Tom Peluso. Tom is also a cachet maker. We are trying to come up with a structure, budget, format for our meetings, all of which takes quite a bit of effort. If things get off the ground, it looks like I will be volunteered as treasurer. I'm always happy to help out...

I am wondering who in the EFOCC membership belongs to a local stamp club. Do you go regularly to meetings? How many members do you have? Do you have a dues structure? What are your activities? Any tips on running a local club? Let me know. It might help..

About a year ago, we got a new letter carrier in the area where I live. One thing that I noticed is that the number of misdeliveries appears to have substantially increased. A few weeks ago, I got two copies of a Linn's issue. One was addressed to somebody living nearby. I did not know the person, but figured he is a stamp collector if he subscribes to Linn's. So, instead of returning the extra copy to the mail carrier, I decided to deliver it myself. That gave me a chance to meet a neighbor who is indeed a stamp collector, a very nice person, whom I promptly hauled to the meeting of my nascent stamp club. He went along and seems to have enjoyed himself. So, sometimes,

errors do have good consequences... Maybe I'll tell the letter carrier to hand me all Linn's copies for local delivery, so I can deliver them myself... I wonder whether I can talk him into that scheme...

I was wondering whether, after reading my column in the last issue, you had an opportunity to think about how you can contribute to the EFOCC and what you can do to raise awareness of the EFOCC among non-member collectors. After all, many collectors have EFOs in their collections but are not EFOCC members. A good indication is the number of exhibitors who win, at stamp shows, EFOCC 1<sup>st</sup> and EFOCC 2<sup>nd</sup> awards, but are not EFOCC members. For each such winner, there are probably hundreds of collectors with EFOs in their collections who are not even aware of the EFOCC. So, each of us is really an ambassador for our Club, raising awareness of the benefits of being an EFOCC member. If nothing else, tell your philatelic friends to check out our always developing website. After perusing it, if they are interested, they can send us an email through the website and get more information and a membership application.

One feature of our website is a quiz that changes every so often, challenging the visitors to figure out what is wrong with a set of EFOs displayed. The EFOs shown are generally from old issues of The EFO Collector. The webpage visitor can click on any of the EFOs displayed to be taken to a solution page that explains the nature of the error, including a reference to the issue where the article related to those EFOs appeared. If the issue is more than seven years old, then the visitor can read the issue online (Newer issues can be accessed by current members only. You need to log in to read them. Contact me if you encounter any problems setting up an account or logging in.) And, on the solution page, there is a list of all prior quizzes with pictures and answers.

The purpose of having this quiz right smack in the top-center of the website is to show visitors how varied and interesting EFOs are. I suspect, most visitors, even those who are collectors, think of an upside-down plane and a six-figure budget when you mention EFOs. So, the website aims to shatter that myth and indicate that EFOs are fascinating for ordinary collectors like you and I, even for those with minimal or microscopic budgets...

Right now, the majority of our new members starts by asking for information through the website. I do not know whether they become aware of the EFOCC because of the website, or through other means and then use the website to ask for information and an application. At any rate, the website fulfills an important function. If you have not done so yet, you owe it to yourself to check it out, set up your account and read all issues online. I find it is a quite pleasant experience. Let me know what you think.

As we approach the Holiday Season, I wish you and your loved ones the best for the Holiday season and a healthy, happy and EFOful New Year!

Cemil 

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One year's dues	\$20.00	\$40.00
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Please make membership renewal checks to "EFOCC" and mail to Treasurer. Charges can be paid via PayPal, subject to a \$2 convenience fee to cover our expenses, email Secretary for details.  
[†] \$300 for those 65 or older.

### Advertising Rates

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## EFOCC Officers (2015-2016)

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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.

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### 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

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Name, address, e-mail:

## Exhibiting EFOCC Members

### APS AmeriStamp Expo/ARIPEX 2019, February 15-17, Mesa, AZ

**Fran Adams**, The Atlantic Meeting, Single Frame: Championship Prix d'Honneur.

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

**Alfredo Frohlich**, Replacing Colombia's 1861 1 Peso Stamp, Single Frame: Championship Prix d'Honneur.

**Sandeep Jaiswal**, Jammu and Kashmir Telegraphs, Single Frame: Championship Prix d'Honneur.

**Ronald J. Klimley**, Hand Crafted FDCs of the Sandy Hook Lighthouse Stamp, Single Frame: Championship Prix d'Honneur.

**Robert Rufe**, The "Special" Booklet Paper Printings of 1928, Single Frame: Championship Prix d'Honneur.

**Gregg A. Hopkins, Sr.**, \$2 Inverted Jenny, Most Popular Champion of Champions, Most Popular Prix d'Honneur, Gold.

**Dawn R. Hamman**, Backyard Chickens- Raising Chickens at Home, Then and Now, Most Popular Prix d'Honneur, Gold, American Topical Association First.

Mark Butterline, Douglas & **Nancy Clark**, Guy Dillaway, **Sandeep Jaiswal**, Yamil H. Kouri, Jr., Team Competition – Third Place Team – Boston Cardinals

**Gregg A. Hopkins, Sr.**, The Production of the U.S. Air Mail Issue of 1928 - The Beacon, Single Frame: Large Gold, American Philatelic Society Post 1980 Medal of Excellence.

**Larry Fillion**, France's 1962 50 Centimes Anti-Malaria Issue, Single Frame: Gold.

**Fran Adams**, The Oceanographic Institute of Monaco, Single Frame: Large Vermeil, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, Thomaston Maine's 19<sup>th</sup> Century Fancy Cancels, Single Frame: Large Vermeil.

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

### Garfield-Perry March Party 2019, March 15-17, Strongsville, OH

**Arthur J. Cole**, Snoopy Loves to Get Mail, Silver Bronze.

### St. Louis Stamp Expo 2019, March 29-31, St. Louis, MO

**Alfredo Frohlich**, SCADTA Airmail in Ecuador, Large Gold, American Air Mail Society Gold, German Federation BDPH Award, American Philatelic Society Medal of Excellence: 1900-1940.

### Minnesota Stamp Expo 2019, July 19-21, Crystal, MN

**Alfredo Frohlich**, Chile, The Rouletted Issues, 1877-1899, Large Gold, Grand Award.

### AMERICOVER 2019, July 26-28, St. Louis, MO

**Charles J. O'Brien III**, Sesquicentennial Exposition Commemorative Issue of 1926, Richard H. Thompson Reserve Grand Award and Large Gold, AFDCS Lawrence S. Fisher Award – Best Research Exhibit 1847 – 1931.

**Charles J. O'Brien III**, Georgia Bicentennial, Large Gold, APS Award of Excellence for 1900 - 1940 Material.

**Ronald J. Klimley**, The 1967 Alaska Centennial Issue, Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.

**Ronald J. Klimley**, The 1968 United Nations 6 cent Headquarters Stamp, Curtis B. Patterson Award and Large Vermeil.

**Ronald J. Klimley**, Hand Crafted FDCs of the Sandy Hook Lighthouse Stamp, Large Vermeil.

**Ronald J. Klimley**, The 1966 Polish Millennium Stamp, Large Vermeil, American Philatelic Congress Award.

### BALPEX 2019, August 30-September 1, Baltimore, MD

**Anthony F. Dewey**, The United Nations Precancel, 1952-1958, Large Gold, UN First Award.

**Anthony F. Dewey**, International Education Bureau Labels for the Service of Intellectual Aid to Prisoners of War, Large Gold, UN Third Award.

**Anthony F. Dewey**, The War Rate: 1815-1816, Large Gold, Postal History Society Award.

**Larry Fillion**, Canal Zone's 1962 Anti-Malaria Airmail Stamp and its First Day Covers, Large Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Excellence Epilogue, UN Second Award, Best Three Frame Show Award.

**Arthur J. Cole**, Snoopy Loves to Get Mail, Silver Bronze.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR EXHIBITOR MEMBERS!**

## Of Note:

- ❖ **Arturo A. Codina** won the EFOCC 1<sup>st</sup> award at the APS StampShow/ATA National Topical Stamp Show 2019 with his exhibit **Cuba: Errors and Varieties, 1899-1962** and hence receives a one-year membership to the EFOCC. Congratulations, Arturo, and welcome to the EFOCC!
- ❖ **Robert E. Thompson** won the EFOCC 2<sup>nd</sup> award at the APS StampShow/ATA National Topical Stamp Show 2019 with his exhibit **25 cent Honeybee - From Design to Postal Usage**. Congratulations, Robert!
- ❖ **Richard Bates** won the EFOCC 1<sup>st</sup> award at NOJEX 2019 with his exhibit **How Errors and Varieties Arose on Canal Zone Stamps** and hence receives a one-year membership to the EFOCC. Congratulations, Richard, and welcome to the EFOCC!
- ❖ EFOCC Member **Anthony F. Dewey** won the EFOCC 2<sup>nd</sup> award at NOJEX 2019 with his exhibit **The "H" Rate Change Stamps of 1998 Depicting "Uncle Sam's Hat"**. Congratulations, Anthony!
- ❖ If you read the Exhibitors column, and your participation in any exhibition is not mentioned, please drop me a note, by email or mail or whatever method is most convenient. These listings are not automatically generated, and at times I get embarrassed to see that I omitted a member here or there. Also, if your participation was omitted, please accept my sincere apologies. If you contact me, then there is a better chance that it won't happen again.

## 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](mailto:stankatie2006@gmail.com), (240)447-3853.

## A Strong Offset



## Auction 157 is One of The Best So Far – Be Sure to Bid

David Hunt

One of my favorite subsets of EFO collecting is stamps without denomination due to color or perforation shifts. Auction 157 has several nice examples of this type: **lots 10, 15, 30, 32, 37 and 57**. The seashells booklet pane (**lot 90**) also falls into this category since the shift of the vertical perforations puts two denominations into the left stamps while the right stamps have no denomination.

This auction has a couple of major (i.e. Scott-listed) errors. **Lots 22 and 27** are each color-omitted errors. One color on each stamp, yellow in one case, brown in the other, was not printed. For comparison, **lot 37** is a color-missing error (also Scott-listed) because the red legend is missing from the right stamp due to a perforation shift even though the color was printed.

There are several nice misperforated EFOs in the auction. **Lot 23** neatly reverses the design and on **lot 29** the perforation shift moves the red to the right side of the stamp creating a striking visual change. If the perforation shift had been greater or lesser thereby dividing the red into pieces, I don't think the result would have been as good.

**Lot 94** is worth noting because it is a top to bottom miscut. We are used to seeing miscut booklet panes but they are usually side-to-side miscuts.

**Lot 135** is an unusual type of misperforation and you might wonder how it could happen. The Smokey Bear stamps were printed by a private contractor and it was apparently their practice to perforate multiple sheets per pass through the perforator. The paper used for the stamps proved stronger than the perforator and the process wasn't working. They changed the perforator so that it only perforated every other row meaning they had to run the sheets through twice to get all the rows perforated. In the case of this lot, one of the passes through the perforator was properly aligned but the other pass was somehow shifted and we have the result that the vertical perforations on either side of the pair are correct but the perforations which should be in the middle are badly shifted.

EFOs on cover used by a non-philatelist are much less common than unused EFOs saved by philatelists and unused EFOs are not at all common compared to normal stamps, so a cover such as **lot 158** is rare indeed even if not particularly expensive. Albino stamped envelopes (where the color is omitted although the embossing is present, probably due to two sheets of paper going through the press together) are relatively common, as EFOs go, especially for roughly the 1920-1960 time period. **Lot 157** is one of those, but in its favor, it has a nice, strong embossed imprint. **Lot 153** is another albino but from the 33¢ time period when because of better machinery or better quality control albinos are less frequent. **Lots 151 and 152** look like albinos at a quick glance but in fact they are properly printed – they were just folded inside out! You can see faintly the indicia showing through the paper at the upper left of the envelopes, I hope it comes through in the scan. ☺

# Christmas – T'is Time to be Jolly Again

## Joseph Monteiro and Anna A. Castelino

It is Christmas time again and once again a reminder for the renewal of hope for PEACE AND GOODWILL among men and women. "Christmas" is a shortened form of "Christ's mass". The word is recorded as Crīstesmæsse in 1038 and Cristes-messe in 1131. Crīst (genitive Crīstes) is from Greek Khīrōstos (Χριστός), a translation of Hebrew Māšīah (מָשִׁיחַ), "Messiah", meaning "anointed", and mæsse is from Latin missa, the celebration of the Eucharist [1]. The story begins according to the gospels of Luke and Matthew when Christ was born in Bethlehem, son of Joseph and Mary. Angels proclaimed him a savior for all people, and shepherds came to adore him. The first recorded Christmas celebration was in Rome on 25 December 336. Several centuries after that year, Christmas became commercialized and stamps began to be issued to celebrate this event much later. The first Canadian stamp in Canada that acknowledges this festive season was issued in 1898, the well-known Map stamp. However, the practice of issuing stamps regularly for Christmas in Canada dates back to 1964.

There are many Canadian Christmas stamps with major errors. These errors were examined in my article in this Journal in 2017 [2]. The objective of writing this article is to document the reason for the 6¢ Christmas misperforated stamp issued in 1973. This misperforated error became known to me when Gary J. Lyon offered this error in April 1994 but the cause of the error was not known [3]. In 2019, new light was shed as to the cause of this error when a block of stamp with two of these misperforated errors appeared for sale.

### I. The 6¢ Christmas Stamp

On November 7, 1973, Canada Post issued a set of four stamps (6¢, 8¢, 10¢ and 15¢). The stamps designed by Arnaud Maggs draw attention to celebration of Christmas in the early years of Canada's history [4]. The design on the 6¢ stamp pictures an ice skate in the centre. The name of the country 'Canada' appears at the bottom left, with the value '6' at the right, in black print. In fine print appears the message 'CHRISTMAS/NOËL' at the top of the design which is centered in the middle of the stamp. Other technical details are as follows: the stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter Limited using the lithographic printing method; the adhesive used was PVA and the stamps are general tagged, the stamps were printed on coated paper on one side in panes of 100 stamps per pane (10 x 10) (see Figure 1), four panes per sheet; the perforations are 12.5 x 12 and the size of the stamp is 24mm x 30mm.

### II. The 6¢ Christmas Error

There are three types of perforating errors on the 6-cents Christmas stamp and one type of printing error: 1. The partial imperforate error; 2. The misperforated error; 3. The misperforated error other than those in 2 and 4. The printing error. The second shall be examined in great detail and the others will be briefly reviewed.



Figure 1.

#### 1. The Partial Imperforate Error

This error can be described as the missing vertical perforations on the right side of the stamp (see illustration 2). This can happen when the T-comb perforator (a T-comb is where the perforating pins are arranged in the form of a comb) does not make contact with the sheet right until the last column of perforations is made (assuming the sheets are fed to the perforator left to right). This major partial imperforate error has received catalogue status (Scott No. 625ii). Only one pane was reported to be found (namely 10 stamps with this partial imperforate error). Given the number of panes printed per sheet, it is believed that at least two panes with this error should exist or 20 errors of this stamp printed.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

## 2. The Misperforated Error

The misperforation can be described as a shift of the vertical perforations to the left, between 2.5mm and 4mm. As a result, the vertical perforations pass through the design on the right and the value '6' (Figure 3.) [5]. The cut of design on the right side of the stamp appears on the left side of the stamp of the misperforated stamp. What was the cause of this misperforated error? When I wrote my book on Misperforated Canadian Stamp Errors, I stated "Since only one example has been seen, it is impossible to say what caused this misperf. Perhaps the most likely cause was that the sheet was misfed with a shift." ***This explanation should be corrected*** based on my recent purchase of a block of this misperforated error from the final two columns of the pane. The reason is as follows: After the first nine column of stamps were perforated and before the final strike creating the vertical perforations on the final or tenth column of stamps were made there was a malfunction of the perforator or improper movement of the paper. The T-comb perforations were then made to the vertical left and marginally horizontally higher (see illustration 4) creating a misperf on the final column of stamps in the pane. As the perforator continued perforating of the sheet, the rightmost column of panes were misperforated as well. As a result, the rightmost column of panes were misperforated. The two right panes of the sheet contained two types of misperforated errors: 1. The first column of misperforated stamps showing a missing part of the design on the right of the stamp and a wider white space on the left of the stamp; and 2. The rest of the columns showing the misperforated stamp with the cut of design of the left of the stamp on the right side of the stamp with the perforations running through the design of the stamp on the right (as seen in Figure 3.).



Figure 4.

So we have three types of misperforations of this stamp, created due to the improper movement of the perforator or the improper movement of the paper: 1. The first arising from the left panes, showing only part of the design on the right side of the stamp missing in the final column of stamps with the horizontal length of the stamp 21.5mm (see illustration 4); 2. The second from the right panes, showing the same design as in 1 described above with a larger white space appearing on the left side of the stamp with the horizontal length of the stamp, 24mm; and 3. The third from the right pane, showing the misperforated stamp as described in 2 with the missing design shown on the left side of the stamp with the horizontal length of the stamp 24mm (as seen in Figure 3.). All three misperforated errors are mistagged (i.e. they only have one vertical tag on the left of the stamp instead of two vertical tags i.e. one on the vertical right of the stamp and the other on the vertical left of the stamp, as shown in Figure 5.). In other words, there are three misperfs: one misperf stamp that is smaller horizontally with the tagging bar on the left smaller in width than that appearing on the other two misperfs; one that has a wider space on the left side of the stamp horizontally and no part of the cut of design of the right side appearing on the left side; and one that has part of the cut of design of the right side appearing on the left side of the stamp.



Figure 5.

In what way does this additional knowledge of the cause of the misperforation error help? Is this information useful? First, it enables philatelists to determine the exact number of each type of misperforated error. If one assumed that four panes were misperforated as in my initial explanation it would result in a total of 400 misperforated errors (360 misperforated with parts of the design on each side; and 40 misperforated with a wider blank space on the left of the stamp). Second, it enables philatelists to determine the exact number and type of misperforated error. With this new explanation, it results in a total of 220 misperforated errors (180 misperforated with parts of the design on each side; 20 misperforated with a wider blank space on the left of the stamp and 20 misperforated stamps without a wider blank space on the left of the stamp but horizontally smaller).

In 1994, G. J. Lyon offered some of these misperforated stamps. His advertisement states "#5054 Here's another good variety. It's a misperf on the 6¢ skate Christmas issue (Scott #

625) which also has a caused a one bar tag error. Price for a VF NH single just \$19.95. Block of four at \$69.95." It appears that this misperforated block came from the right side of the panes of this misperforated sheet or from other misperforated stamps described hereafter.

### 3. The Misperforated Error Other Than Those in 2

There are misperforated errors other than those mentioned in 2. These misperforated errors do not cut through the design of the stamp. They are quite noticeable and to a non-phratelist these stamps would appear as badly centered stamps. These stamps are nevertheless significant in that they often are mistagged. The right-hand tag is missing or has minor traces of the tagging that appear and a wider tagging on the left side of the stamp (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Normal and mistagged.

### 3. The Printing Error

This error can be described as a double black printing (see illustration 7) [6]. This double print error has received catalogue status as Scott No. 625i. The double printing appears like a slight smudging of the black printing on the design, value and letters. Given the printing format 100 such printing errors are created from each pane or 400 from each sheet. It is not known whether more than one sheet with these printing errors exist.



Figure 7.

### V. Concluding Remarks

In this article, the 6¢ 1973 Christmas errors were examined. It should be emphasized that collectors should take an educational and analytical approach to the examination and study of stamps. It will make your hobby much more interesting and enjoyable. In this case, it enables one to determine the cause of the misperforations on these stamps. One should also be very careful when examining these errors as there may be stamps that appear very similar. Here is a tiny quiz to stimulate your thinking: Why is the misperf shown in illustration 6 not believed to be the type 2 misperf described in the second list? A hint is in the design ... continue reasoning. Once again happy hunting for Christmas postage stamp errors this Christmas Season...❶

### Footnotes & Bibliography

- [1] See Wikipedia for further information on the origin of Christmas.
- [2] 'Tis Time to Be Jolly Again, The EFO Collector, October-December 2017, Volume XLVI, No. 2, pp.6-11.
- [3] Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd, Special Offers, List 95-04, p. 1.
- [4] For those interested in how Christmas was spent in Canada in the early years, here is a brief description adapted from Canadian stamp guide: The first Christmas observed in Canada, that of 1535, was kept - but hardly enjoyed - by Jacques Cartier and his men in a tiny fortress on the banks of the St. Charles River, near the present Quebec City. They had underestimated the degree of cold that would settle over the land, food was scarce and of poor quality, and the wilderness offered little to cheer them. Conditions had, however, greatly improved by the early seventeenth century and one can imagine that the festivities held at Port Royal by Champlain and his Order of Good Cheer were of the highest quality. Skipping over several thousand miles and a hundred years, we find the men at Fort Albany on James Bay in 1714 drinking to the health of Queen Anne, nearly five months dead, while at Moose Factory during the same period the form of celebration varied with the religious scruples of the master from being a day of merrymaking to being a day devoted to strict religious exercise. For Samuel Hearne, Christmas 1770 was spent crossing the barren ground on his way to the Arctic Ocean and was the worst he had ever known.
- [5] CANADA (1927 - PRESENT), [www.bowcity.net](http://www.bowcity.net).
- [6] Advertisement by Saskatoon Cin & Stamp Centre Ltd. – (625i Christmas), Canadian Stamp News, Volume 8, No. 6, August 16, 1983, p.1



Missing gold on right stamp  
(observe haloes of Christ Child and Virgin)

# EFO Reveals Printing Detail for “Settling of Connecticut” Postal Card of 1986

Anthony F. Dewey

It has often been said that preparing an exhibit of your material will help organize it and help to identify gaps. The effort can also reveal interesting details about the production of the material.

In preparing the “Development and Production” section of an exhibit of the “Settling of Connecticut” postal card of 1986 (Scott No. UX109), I included a used card showing the yellow and magenta colors shifted 2 mm down and 2 mm to the left (figure 1). This is a late use of the card, mailed August 18, 1999, advertising a stamp dealer’s appearance at APS STAMPSHOW in Cleveland, Ohio. The card is uprated with an even later use of the 6¢ Flag Over White House stamp of 1968 (Scott No. 1338) to pay the 20¢ domestic postcard and postal card rate in effect January 1, 1995 through June 30, 2013.

The cards were printed on a Miehle 2-color, sheet fed offset press<sup>1</sup> similar to the one shown in figure 2. According to the USPS press release<sup>2</sup> the cards were produced using yellow, magenta, cyan and black inks. Thus, to produce the 4-color image of the indicia, the cards required two passes through the press. The color shift of this card clearly shows that yellow and magenta were printed in one pass, while cyan and black were applied in the other pass.

It has been my experience that the USPS press releases usually accurately list the colors in order of processing. If this is

true in this case, the yellow and magenta were applied in the first pass through the press, while the cyan and black were printed in the second pass.

Including EFOs in “Traditional” type exhibits and “Traditional First Day” exhibits, is a great way to demonstrate the production process ... and what could go wrong. In this instance, the shifted colors highlight the fact that the cards were printed on a 2-color offset press – requiring two passes, but also provide information about which colors were paired in each pass through the press.

This is the only variety that I have seen for the “Settling of Connecticut” postal card (and the only occurrence of this color shift). If any reader has seen other varieties, please send scans and descriptions of your varieties to me at [afdewey@sbcglobal.net](mailto:afdewey@sbcglobal.net). All submissions will be gratefully acknowledged.❶

## References

- [1] Linn’s U.S. Stamp Yearbook 1986, Fred Boughner. Linn’s Stamp News 1987, ISBN 0-940403-01-3. “14¢ Connecticut Postal Card”, pp. 189-192.
- [2] Stamp News USA, USPS, Philatelic Release No. 16, March 21, 1986.
- [3] U.S. Domestic Postal Rates, 1872-2011 3rd ed., Henry W. Beecher and Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz. American Philatelic Society 2011, ISBN 978-0-933580-78-7. Chapter 5, “First-Class, Postal and Post Cards, and Stamped Cards, Surface”, pp. 44-51.



Figure 1



Figure 2

# My Favorite EFO

## David Hunt

Santa Claus, Christmas Tree Ornament (Scott 1800)  
Issued October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1979, printed by photogravure on the Andreotti press



“Normal”



Block of ten with solvent wash affecting the brown color

Strip of 4 with green and tan shifted down and with tan smear affecting the two right stamps.





Plate strip misperforated capturing plate numbers



Plate strip with upward shift of the yellow, green and black colors



# Raphael's Small Cowper Madonna

## Stan Goldfarb



Take a look at the four Christmas plate strips. You might think they were also from the same sheet but they're not. If you are a Christmas specialist, you probably would want to have them as a centerpiece.

The reason I started to collect plate blocks from the beginning was because almost all of them are rare to unique and the price doesn't even begin to show this. I felt here was the relativity uniqueness that I enjoyed at prices I could afford.

I've never regretted being able to enjoy this hobby but now it's time to pass these on to the next person who, hopefully, will appreciate them. I am keeping a good bunch of them and don't plan to sell these EFOs till I'm really old

If you are reading this consider yourself fortunate to have found a hobby where you can enjoy what you have and still get a portion of the money you have spent. Many hobbies don't have this advantage.

**Note:** Anything I show may be bought and I will donate 10% of the sale price to the EFOCC as I want to support the organization. Please contact me on my cell at (240)447-3853 or email me at stankatie2006@gmail.com.



# William Gilbert Grace, Surgeon & “Father of Cricket”

## Stanley Robboy, MD

William Gilbert Grace (7/18/1848 – 10/23/1915) was a surgeon whose love, and nearly full-time avocation was amateur cricket, the sport he helped develop. Grace is universally acknowledged as one of the greatest, if not the greatest-ever cricketers of all times. As the most iconic cricketer with a larger-than-life persona, immense girth, trademark beard and superb skills, he became one of England’s most endearing public figures during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Grace was born in Bristol, England, the eighth of nine children in an extended family of cricketers, which included his father, uncles, brothers, and sons. He maintained he was born “in the atmosphere of cricket,” but was not born a cricketer. “Cricketers are a product of coaching and practice.” A strong work ethic is mandatory, but he always insisted that the time spent must also be enjoyable. He always said his family all played in a way that was “noisy and boisterous” with much teasing.

In 1864, when Grace was a teenager, cricket changed drastically once overarm bowling became legal. Grace himself opined that it was “no exaggeration to say that, between 1860 and 1870, English cricket passed through its most critical period” as its rules transitioned. Moreover, it was Grace who turned the village green pastime into an international sport.

It was during this period (1868) that Grace entered the Bristol Medical School. Already he was widely recognized as one of, if not the best cricketer in England. By age 21 (1869), he had already been named team captain due to his “commercial drawing power.” He scored two centuries (batman scores 100 or more runs in a single inning) in a single match, an accomplishment recorded only once before in cricket history. Soon, Grace was “the biggest name in cricket and the main spectator attraction with the successes (coming) thick and fast.” He was “now indisputably the cricketer of the age.”

Grace's medical training was prolonged, due largely to his cricketing commitments. In 1875, he began at the St Bartholomew's Hospital in London and in 1878 spent his final school year at the Westminster Hospital Medical School. In 1879 after completing his requirements, the University of Edinburgh awarded him his diploma. He soon joined the Royal College of Surgeons. Grace opened his practice in Easton, a poorer region of Bristol, where he employed two locums to



Figure 1: Great Britain 694-696



Figure 2: Great Britain 695 (1973) with Queen's head in green.

handle his work during cricket seasons. Still, his new practice for the next five years forced him to curtail his cricket career. As the Barton Regis Union's Medical Officer, many responsibilities came from treating the workhouse poor. Grace also served as the local Public Vaccinator.

Cricket was Grace's real profession. He was indeed the all-around player. He could as easily play batsman, bowler (i.e., the pitcher, the one who propels the ball toward the wicket [akin to the American croquet hoop], which the batsman defends) or fielder.

His technical innovations and the many techniques he created are well known today (to cricketers, although not to Americans like the author). He “revolutionized cricket and developed most of the techniques of modern batting.” An oft-quoted phrase says that “he turned the old one-stringed instrument (i.e., the cricket bat) into a many-chorded lyre.” Grace perfected the hook shot and improved on the pull stroke. In bowling, Grace perfected the leg break (a type of delivery by a right-handed leg spin bowler. The cricket ball is bowled by holding it in the palm with the seam across and under all fingers). “Style is ease and ease in strength” was his famous saying.

In all first-class matches in 1871, Grace accounted for 10 of the 17 centuries scored, including achieving the first century in a first-class game at Trent Bridge.

Grace played for a record-equalling 44 seasons, from 1865 to 1908, participating with 28 domestic and one national team. He captained numerous teams, including Gloucestershire, the Gentlemen, Marylebone Cricket Club, and the United South of England Eleven.

Many of Grace's records still stand. His cricketer statistics included: 54,896 runs (one run occurs when the batsman [“striker”] hits the ball away from the fielders permitting he and his partner [the “non-striker”] to run the length [22 yards] of pitch). He also scored 126 centuries, took 2,876 wickets and had over 870 catches in First-Class cricket. He was a superb fielder noted for both his safe catch and forceful throw. In a single year, he scored 344 for the Marylebone Cricket Club, the first triple century, and days later 177 for Gloucestershire, followed by another 318 for Gloucestershire two days after that. In one season, he scored ten centuries, and over his career, scored ten

double centuries. On three occasions in his cricketer career, he scored three successive centuries.

Several records are just amusing. Grace's longest hit and the longest ever recorded in history traveled 36 miles. The explanation lay in where the ball landed, which was on a train that happened to be passing by the playing field. Only after the steam locomotive reached the next station was the ball found.

One interesting facet of Grace's career concerned the difference between an amateur versus professional status, notably as the sums of money Grace made from his cricketing activities exceeded that from his medical practice. By definition, the amateur was not a professional. The conventional dictum in the amateur-dominated clubs was that "gentleman ought not to profit from playing cricket." Amateur players could claim expenses for travel and accommodation to and from cricket matches, but the Grace brothers, and William in particular, certainly made much more money by playing than the necessary expenses allowed. Thus, the nominal amateur status of the Grace brothers was a continuous on-going issue.

Grace's need for money was acute, especially when his father's death had left just sufficient funds to maintain the family home, Grace had to use his cricket earning to pay for his and his brother, Fred's, medical school tuitions. They achieved this through their roles as match organizers, from salaries as secretary and manager of cricket clubs, and likely overinflated expense accounts ("expenses only basis"), making "more than any professional" individual or combined. In fact, Fred as the secretary of one club "put him in charge of expenses," which proved to be a source of scandal later. Grace was more than capable of manipulating circumstances to his monetary benefit. Many recognized that Grace had to pay locum tenens physicians to cover his medical practice during cricket matches. Friends also knew he treated his poorer patients for free (well, he charged them, but forgot to send the bill. As was said, "Poor families knew that they did not need to worry about calling him in, as the bills would never arrive." Grace's generosity was legion. He frequently provided the needy with a bag of coal or a basin of soup. He even once treated a burglar who hurt himself while attempting to break-in to his home. Grace did not give him to the police but instead send him away with a solid kick.

A second important facet of Grace's play was best likened in the late nineteen hundreds to John McEnroe, the "enfant terrible" of American tennis. Grace broke every convention about how to behave on a cricket field. He certainly expressed a foul temper, betraying the chivalrous "spirit" of cricket. Adversaries said, "For so big a man, he is surprisingly tenacious on small points. We thought him too apt to wrangle in the spirit of a duodecimo lawyer over small points of the game." Yet his tantrums and habit of playing right up against the edge of the rules posed the question about what makes the sport exciting. Did the emotional lather he worked up evoke an even higher pitch of brilliance? Also, would his cricket fans have wished him to tone it down? Was this not part of the excitement of watching Grace play? In an argument once had with an umpire, Grace emphasized, "[The fans] came to see me bat, not you umpire."

The key to Grace's development came from his family, all of whom played well. Grace and his brothers Edward and Fred were the three Test cricketers (the most challenging form of the sport; Only national teams with "Test status" as determined by the International Cricket Council may compete.) The three Grace brothers were the first instances of brothers playing Test cricket. The next generation produced WG Jr, Charles, Henry, Alfred, and Norman, all First-Class cricketers. Then there were the uncles and cousins: William Pocock, William Rees, William Lee Rees, George Gilbert, and Walter Gilbert.

Grace played until he was 58 years old, but by the time he was age 34 (1882), his game was deteriorating. Some attributed his physical self-destructive, prodigious overeating, but his dangerous drinking helped. Despite being a non-smoker, he enjoyed too much good food and wine. By his early twenties, he already weighed 230 lb. Many years later, his excessive expenses during a profitless tour of Australia engendered the comment, "I told you what wine would be drunk by the amateurs; Grace himself would drink enough to swim a ship." He routinely needed a lunchtime whiskey and soda to fuel him through the afternoon's play. By the day's end, he needed champagne, wine, and whiskey chasers. Many thought Grace "a jolly giant." More likely, he was coping poorly with sustained stress.

Grace retired from practice at 65 years of age and died on 23 October 1915, aged 67, from a myocardial infarct.

Grace received many honors during his lifetime. He was called "the best-known Englishman of his time," "one of the three most eminent Victorians," and "the man who transformed [cricket] into a national institution." His various nicknames given during his career included "The Doctor," after achieving his medical qualification, "The Old Man" when reaching the veteran stage, and best, "The Champion."

Seven countries to date have highlighted Grace philatelically. The British commemorative postage stamps issued in May 1973 for the County Cricket Centenary featured three sketches (Figure 1). All portrayed his large and particularly distinctive beard. "Scorning the puny modern fashion of mustaches," Grace in 1870 grew the enormous black beard that made him so recognizable. Of interest, Monty Python and the Holy Grail (the 1975 British slapstick comedy film about the Arthurian legend) used his image as "the face of God" when God sends the knights out on their quest for the grail.

Figure 2 is GB 694 (7½ p), but with the Queen's head green. According to experts at Stanley Gibbons, possibly the gold was chemically removed, as my stamp was in used condition. Tampering would be obvious on a mint example. The chemicals in PVC mount supposedly may have this effect. I would appreciate hearing about any reader's experience. Has anyone seen a green Queen's head in a mint specimen? 

## References

- <http://www.cricketcountry.com/articles/wg-grace-12-interesting-things-to-know-about-the-father-of-cricket-506010>
- <http://www.wardsbookofday.com/18july.htm>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W.\\_G.\\_Grace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W._G._Grace)

<https://www.bbc.com/sport/cricket/34602879>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/William-Gilbert-Grace>

<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2015/aug/29/wg-grace-first-modern-sportsman-cricket>

## Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptd.net



### Report for the Quarter April 1 – June 30, 2019

Beginning balance:		\$8206.21
Income	Dues	\$120.00
	Auction proceeds	1200.00
Expenses	Printing costs	(775.27)
	Postage costs	(258.71)
Ending balance:		\$ 8492.23

### Report for the Fiscal Year July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019

Beginning balance:		\$8154.89
Income	Dues	\$2402.00
	Donations	163.00
	Sample Copy	5.00
	Advertising	1000.00
	Auction proceeds	1200.00
Expenses	Printing costs	(3075.04)
	Postage costs	(1108.02)
	Auction Insurance	(249.60)
Ending balance:		\$ 8492.23

It should be noted that the above figures are somewhat skewed, because your Club receives substantial in-kind donations that are not reflected in the report. Officers of the Club have refrained from asking for reimbursement of their out-of-pocket expenses, such as postage, stationery, rental of the website and related expenses, software required to operate the website and produce this journal as well as other sundry expenses. I do not have an estimate for these expenses, but they are substantial.

Respectfully submitted,  
David H. Hunt, Treasurer

#### PLEASE NOTE:

## AUCTION 157 CLOSES ON JANUARY 15<sup>TH</sup>, 2020

THIS IS A DEPARTURE FROM OUR PRACTICE OF  
CLOSING ON THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH. WE  
WILL REVERT TO THAT PRACTICE AFTER THE  
UPCOMING AUCTION.

PLEASE BID EARLY AND OFTEN!

## Secretary's Report

Scott Shaulis

[scottshaulis@comcast.net](mailto:scottshaulis@comcast.net)



### New Members

Ralph Moyer	1534	James Bell	1535
1781 S. Spring Rd, Unit 240		8182 SW 108th Loop	
Vineland, NJ 08361		Ocala, FL 34481	
James McKinzie	1536	Thomas J. Tomaszek	1537
806 N. River Blvd		P.O. Box 11184	
Independence, MO 64050		Cedar Rapids, IA 52410-1184	

Welcome aboard to our new members!

Dues notices for 2020 will be in the mail soon. Check your mail. Thanks for your support of the EFOCC. Our goal is for 100% renewal for 2020.

Respectfully submitted,  
Scott

## A Fruitful Trip

Cemil Betanov

My better half made it clear to me in no uncertain terms that she wanted to travel (with me!) to Spain at the end of September (Before you ask, no, that is not the reason why this issue is late). Once there, I decided it was a good idea to visit a stamp dealer in Madrid, from whose auctions I have been buying Spanish EFOs. He had a street-level store. I was happy to meet him, and he appeared pleased to meet me, given that I had come all the way from New York. He mentioned that, even though he has a store, he has clients in Madrid with whom he deals by mail only, and has not met them in person. His prices were reasonable, and the visit was quite productive.



The above was by far the most curious item I bought. On top is the stamp with Goya's (self?) portrait, issued on October 26, 1946. The extra ink spots in the front are quite common for this issue and do not carry any premium. The back is more interesting. There is what appears to be a setoff of a Franco stamp, issued on April 7, 1947, as per the Edifil catalog. I would have expected that the stamp on the back would be an earlier issue and they might have reused the paper that was still blank in the front. However, the Franco stamp's plates might have existed, since a similar stamp, albeit in a different denomination and color, was issued in 1942. Other stamps of the same type were issued from 1946 through 1949. A 1949 version has the same denomination but a darker green. Still, it is not clear to me how this error could occur. Any suggestions?

I hope to present more EFOs I bought on that day in future issues. There are some quite nice items even if not as mysterious.

## 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 cost of 50¢ per lot.

Unsold lots incur a 50¢ 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.

## 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 cannot be accepted. Submit bids to David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517, e-mail to [dhhunt@ptd.net](mailto:dhhunt@ptd.net).

### Bidding Precautions

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

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

### Auction Bid Increments

Bid Level	Increment
\$1 to \$9.99	\$0.50
\$10 to \$49	\$1.00
\$50 to \$99	\$2.50
\$100 to \$499	\$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 #157 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	408	1¢ Washington pair with Kansas City roulette LH		\$45.00
2	702	2¢ Red Cross with red shifted up HR		\$7.00
3	805	1.5¢ Martha Washington underinked NH		\$13.00
4	806	2¢ Adams overinked NH		\$13.00
5	807	3¢ Jefferson heavy overinking NH		\$10.00
6	905	3¢ Win the War overinked, smear NH		\$3.00
7	1069	3¢ Soo Locks change of legend misperf NH		\$20.00
8	1111	8¢ Bolivar with laurel leaves under the torch and above the ribbon are underinked and mostly missing NH		\$15.00
9	1139	4¢ Credo misperf results in lost legend NH		\$25.00
10	1276	5¢ Christmas Angel. Horizontal perf shifted down - no denomination at top NH		\$20.00
11	1283B	5¢ Washington with 2-way misperf NH		\$35.00
12	1286	10¢ Jackson strip of four with progressive misperf from extra wide to normal. NH		\$33.00
13	1305	6¢ FDR misperfed coil pair NH		\$7.50
14	157-014	6¢ Bison misperf NH		\$10.00
15	1604	28¢ Fort bottom margin misperf with no value shown. NH		\$25.00
16	1402a	8¢ Eisenhower coil line pair imperf and miscut NH		\$60.00
17	1402a	8¢ Eisenhower coil pair imperf and miscut NH		\$30.00
18	1419	6¢ UN 25th Anniversary with black shifted right NH		\$13.00
19	1454	15¢ National Parks black color shift to right NH		\$15.00
20	1946	C Stamp with 2-way misperf NH		\$18.00
21	1478	8¢ Bicentennial with engraved colors shifted down NH		\$35.00
22	1511a	10¢ Zip Code yellow omitted (with normal) NH	\$40.00	\$30.00
23	1525	10¢ VFW perf shift changes stamp design NH		\$40.00
24	1529	10¢ Skylab misperfed pair NH		\$15.00
25	1529	10¢ Skylab with black and yellow shifted up NH		\$10.00
26	2521	Make-Up stamp with vertical perf misplaced and on an angle NH		\$11.00
27	1555a	10¢ D.W. Griffith engraved brown omitted NH		\$500.00
28	1555	10¢ D.W. Griffith engraved brown shifted up NH		\$9.00
29	1558	10¢ Collective Bargaining misperf NH		\$35.00
30	1615Cf	8.4¢ Piano imperf and miscut coil pair with no denomination and showing marginal markings NH		\$40.00
31	1625	13¢ Flag misperfed coil pair NH		\$15.00
32	1683	13¢ Telephone horizontal perfs shifted down 5mm cutting off the top text and denomination NH		\$15.00
33	1735	A Stamp misperf NH		\$10.00
34	1726	13¢ Articles of Confederation heavily overinked - with normal. NH		\$40.00
35	1727	13¢ Talking Pictures engraved color shifted down NH		\$15.00
36	1759	15¢ Viking Missions horizontal misperf NH		\$8.00
37	1822-1822a	15¢ Dolley Madison pair with perf shift so that right stamp is missing the red-brown color NH	\$350.00	\$210.00

38	1823	15¢ Emily Bissell misperf NH		\$60.00
39	1857	17¢ Rachel Carson pair with two-way misperf NH		\$45.00
40	1867	39¢ Grenville Clark misperfed pair NH		\$5.00
41	1894	20¢ Flag missing almost all the blue NH		\$20.00
42	1895	20¢ Flag coil pair with black very lightly printed NH		\$40.00
43	1903	9.3¢ Mail Wagon miscut coil pair NH		\$18.00
44	1926	18¢ Edna St Vincent Millay black color shift puts denomination on wrong side NH		\$17.00
45	2004	20¢ Library of Congress perf shift includes gutter in stamp NH		\$18.00
46	2011	20¢ Aging offset on the back NH		\$50.00
47	J104	17¢ Postage Due denomination shifted up and right into frame NH		\$19.00
48	2066	20¢ Alaska Statehood with misperf cutting off the bottom of the stamp NH		\$30.00
49	2136a	25¢ Bread Wagon imperf and miscut (each about 50%) coil pair NH		\$26.00
50	2279a	E Stamp imperf coil pair NH	\$55.00	\$40.00
51	2281a	25¢ Honeybee imperf coil pair NH		\$25.00
52	2336	22¢ Delaware pair with solvent smear on almost all of top stamp and some of the bottom stamp NH		\$30.00
53	2412	25¢ House of Representatives engraved color shifted right NH		\$28.00
54	2476	1¢ Hawk with triple impression of black and 2-way perf shift NH		\$75.00
55	2517	F Stamp with red underinked NH		\$15.00
56	2524	29¢ Tulip perf shift NH		\$9.00
57	2999	29¢ Palau perf shift removes denomination from stamp NH		\$19.00
58	1285	8¢ Einstein perf shift NH		\$9.00
59	3281a	33¢ Flag imperf coil strip of three NH	\$45.00	\$30.00
60	3466	34¢ Statue of Liberty misperfed coil pair NH		\$15.00
61	C56	10¢ Pan-American Games change of design misperf NH		\$20.00
62	C63	15¢ Statue of Liberty misperf NH		\$25.00
63	C73	10¢ Airmail misperfed coil line strip of five. Bit of solvent on left stamp. NH		\$60.00
64	1857	17¢ Rachel Carson change of legend misperf NH		\$15.00
65	C79	13¢ Airmail misperfed pair with blind perfs between stamps plus partial stacking offset on back. NH		\$25.00
66	C81	21¢ Airmail "USA" shifted up; plane and denomination shifted down. Two different color shifts. Rare as such. NH		\$60.00
67	C81	21¢ Airmail engraved colors shifted up NH		\$30.00
68	1596	13¢ Eagle and Shield change of legend misperf NH		\$10.00
69	C95-6	25¢ Wiley Post large shift down of engraved colors NH		\$60.00
70	C90	31¢ Airmail pair with two-way misperf NH		\$45.00
71	C98	40¢ Philip Mazzei small red color shift up NH		\$4.00
72	S7	25¢ Savings Stamp change of legend misperfed pair NH		\$40.00
73	2265	21¢ Mail Car misperfed pair with split denomination NH		\$4.00
74	TD107b	Test Stamp coil strip of six NH		\$4.00
75	1847	4¢ Carl Schutz misperfed NH		\$10.00
76	1617	10¢ Petition misperfed coil line strip of six. Dull gum. NH		\$30.00
77	C39	6¢ Airmail Two-way misperf NH		\$11.00
78	1906	17¢ Electric Car miscut plate number strip of six with plate number 2 in top instead of bottom. NH		\$15.00
79	2281	25¢ Honeybee with bee shifted right. Unused, no gum		\$20.00
80	1485	8¢ Robinson Jeffers horizontal perfs are shifted up to near middle of stamp and are diagonal NH		\$60.00
81	1487	8¢ Willa Cather change of legend misperf NH		\$20.00
82	804	1¢ Washington miscut booklet pane with 80% of plate no. 22010. NH		\$20.00
83	806b	2¢ Adams miscut booklet pane with partial plate number. Ragged edge on lower right stamps. NH		\$3.00
84	806b	2¢ Adams miscut booklet pane with 60% of plate number 22011. LH top and bottom.		\$18.00
85	807a	3¢ Jefferson miscut booklet pane with 90% of plate number 22436. NH		\$25.00
86	1036a	4¢ Lincoln miscut booklet pane with about v60% of plate number 26653 NH		\$10.00
87	1213a	5¢ Washington miscut booklet pane with 80% of plate number 28905. NH		\$17.00
88	1280	DONATION 2¢ F. L. Wright miscut booklet pane with a trace of the plate number NH		\$1.50
89	1595d	13¢ Liberty Bell miscut booklet NH		\$15.00
90	2117a	22¢ Seashells misperfed booklet pane (one pane plus cover), plate no. 8. NH		\$30.00
91	BK122	\$1 unexploded booklet. All three panes are miscut (similar to lot 92) and show 65-70% of plate numbers 32910, 32911 and 32904 at lower left		\$35.00
92	1278b	1¢ Jefferson extra wide booklet pane with partial plate number 32905. NH		\$10.00
93	C64c	8¢ Airmail booklet pane with partial plate number. NH		\$5.00
94	C78a	11¢ Airmail booklet pane miscut to bottom NH		\$20.00
95	C78a	11¢ Airmail miscut booklet pane with partial plate number NH		\$15.00
96	BKC22	11¢ Airmail booklet miscut extra wide: contains 11¢ pane with 90% of plate no. 32965, 11¢ pane with 80% of plate no. 32964 and 2¢ pane with 80% of plate no. 32966, all at lower left. All three panes also have tips of EE bars showing. NH		\$90.00
97	C78a	11¢ exploded airmail booklet. Contains front and back covers and one pane of four 11¢ stamps. NH		\$25.00
98	TBD32a	Unexploded test booklet - contains one pane of blank stamps. NH		\$10.00
99	1577a	10¢ Banking and Commerce pair with yellow, gray and brown colors shifted down. NH		\$30.00
100	1577a	10¢ Banking and Commerce pair with yellow, gray and brown colors shifted up. NH		\$25.00
101	1716a	13¢ Lafayette misperfed pair with top stamp missing the red. Bottom stamp has several small spots of disturbed gum, otherwise NH	\$225.00	\$140.00
102	1716	13¢ Lafayette misperfed with gutter inside stamp NH		\$35.00
103	1716	13¢ Lafayette change of design misperf NH		\$18.00
104	1716	13¢ Lafayette horizontal perfs shifted down 5mm NH		\$15.00

105	1758	15¢ Photography yellow color shift NH		\$15.00
106	C11	5¢ Airmail Beacon vignette shifted up and right NH		\$25.00
107	16T44b	Telegraph stamp - pair imperf between. NH		\$20.00
108	2715//17	29¢ Christmas stamps with untrimmed margin. Printer's waste. NH		\$100.00
109	RW53	\$7.50 Duck Stamp with engraved black shifted up 1.5mm NH		\$25.00
110	2544	\$3 Space Shuttle with heavy red print NH		\$10.00
111	1704	13¢ Washington at Trenton with horizontal perfs shifted up 10mm - text on top instead of bottom NH		\$20.00
112	2070	20¢ John McCormack misperfed Zip single NH		\$40.00
113	C81	21¢ Airmail misperfed pair NH		\$25.00
114	702	2¢ Red Cross guide line block with red shifted down and right. A couple of gum skips on the 2 left stamps. NH		\$35.00
115	742	3¢ National Parks lower left corner block with foldover resulting in extra paper. NH		\$50.00
116	702	2¢ Red Cross margin block with red shifted left. NH		\$38.00
117	815	10¢ John Tyler plate block of eight with tape repair on front and back NH		\$60.00
118	820	15¢ Buchanan plate block with heavy overinking NH		\$50.00
119	985	3¢ GAR plate block heavily overinked NH		\$65.00
120	1355	6¢ Walt Disney plate block with large horizontal misperf up. Light pencil numbers on back giving sheet position of each stamp. NH		\$225.00
121	1511	10¢ Zip Code Zip block with horizontal perfs shifted up 4mm NH		\$22.00
122	1190	4¢ Nursing plate block with engraved color shifted down NH		\$120.00
123	2521	Make-up Rate block with diagonal misperf NH		\$50.00
124	1004	3¢ Lincoln plate block of six with underinking on bottom two stamps. Possibly the only EFO for this issue		\$30.00
125	1031	1¢ Washington with gutter and almost all of next stamp. NH		\$45.00
126	1206	4¢ Education plate block with black shift up putting black plate number inside perfs NH		\$150.00
127	J97	10¢ Postage Due block with shifted vignette		\$27.00
128	1382	6¢ Football (just in time for the season!) block of four with red shifted up NH		\$12.00
129	1435b	8¢ Space Achievement block of four with color shift NH		\$25.00
130	2141a	22¢ Decoys misperfed block NH		\$38.00
131	2170	3¢ Paul Dudley White underinked plate block NH		\$20.00
132	2141a	22¢ Decoys Zip block of four misperfed and with small color shift NH		\$30.00
133	2170	3¢ Paul Dudley White block with very heavy tagging (may not be apparent in scan but is visible in real life), so heavy it curls paper. NH		\$7.50
134	C32	5¢ Airmail plate block with heavy overinking and smear. Piece missing from top margin. NH		\$45.00
135	2096	20¢ Smokey Bear pair with a rare type of misperf NH		\$90.00
136	C81	21¢ Airmail misperfed plate block NH		\$40.00
137	1759	15¢ Viking Missions pair with large dark blue color shift up NH		\$50.00
138	527	2¢ Washington plate block of six with the bottom tips of a second plate number at top edge of margin. Cat Val is for normal. NH	\$350.00	\$300.00
139	2857a	13¢ Olympics plate block with horizontal perfs shifted down into design. NH		\$60.00
140	913a	5¢ Netherlands arrow block of six, reverse printing - with APEX certificate. 2017 Scott is \$150 for used. NH		\$90.00
141	1280	2¢ F.L. Wright Zip block of six with misplaced precancels NH		\$20.00
142	2544	\$3 Space Shuttle plate block with vertical misperf NH		\$175.00
143	1749-52	13¢ Dance corner block with vertical perfs shifted 7mm right, including gutter. NH		\$40.00
144	948	15¢ CIPEX orange color shift up NH		\$10.00
145	1934	18¢ Frederick Remington pair with engraved color shifted down NH		\$30.00
146	1950	20¢ FDR plate block with perf shift NH		\$40.00
147	1711	13¢ Colorado horizontal pair with vertical perfs shifted 8mm left NH		\$18.00
148	2419	\$2.40 Moon Landing plate block with small color shift - note white space on back of left astronaut. Normal is for comparison only, it is not part of lot. NH		\$28.00
149	1919a	18¢ Space Exploration Zip block of 8 with vertical perfs shifted. NH		\$80.00
150		31 different small color shifts from Scott 1047 to 2426. NH		\$46.00
151	U534	DONATION 3¢ Stamped Envelope with indicium printed on the inside. Mint entire.		\$8.00
152	U544	5¢ Lincoln Stamped Envelope with indicia on the inside. Mint entire.		\$8.00
153	U642	33¢ Flag Stamped Envelope - albino. There is no ink on the indicia, but you can see the embossing. Mint entire.		\$36.00
154	914b	5¢ Belgium reverse printing on FDC		\$20.00
155	909c	5¢ Poland block of four with reverse printing on FDC.	\$600.00	\$140.00
156	U639	32¢ Space Station (Hologram) Stamped Envelope with hologram shifted up 18mm leaving bottom half blank. Mint entire.		\$50.00
157	U534	3¢ Washington Stamped Envelope - albino - no color but embossing is present. Mint entire.		\$7.00
158	1395b	8¢ Eisenhower single from a booklet pane, miscut with large part of plate number used on commercial envelope.		\$10.00
159	1564	10¢ Bunker Hill plate strip of 12 with vertical perfs misplaced on diagonal. NH		\$400.00
160	1699	13¢ Clara Maas plate strip of 12 with corner foldover causing crazy perfs and extra paper. NH		\$100.00

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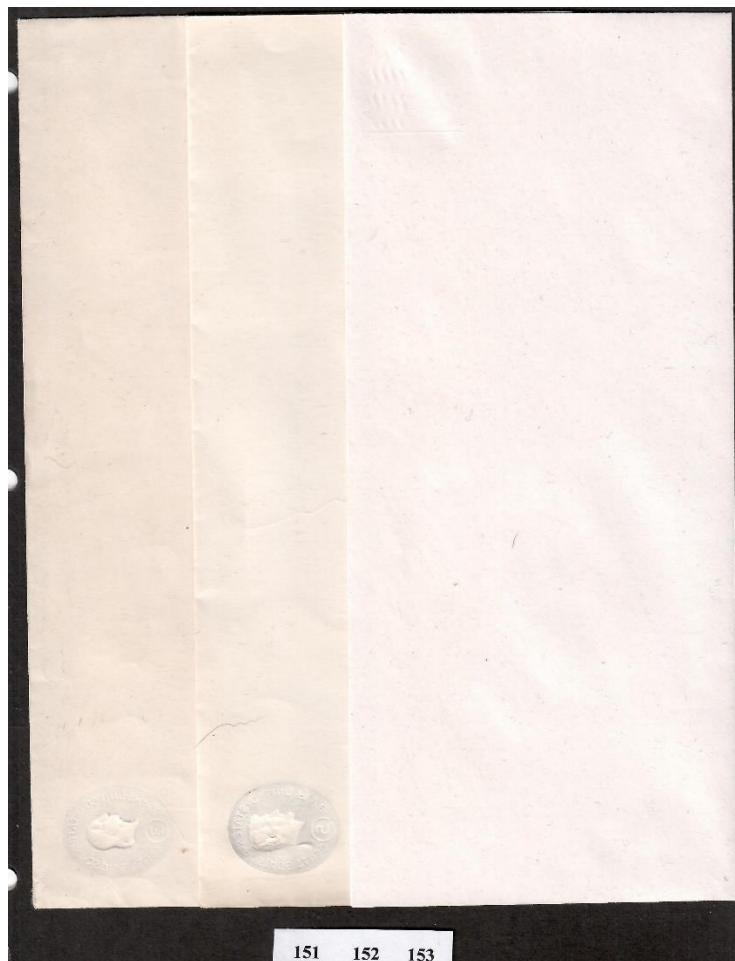


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## EFOCC Auction 156 Realizations (Closed July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019)

Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer
5	\$7	16	\$12	23	\$7	25	\$7	30	\$36	42	\$25
53	\$30	59	\$25	60	\$12	69	\$20	70	\$9	75	\$8
83	\$35	91	\$10	92	\$20	94	\$75	96	\$25	97	\$15
102	\$50	103	\$11	104	\$10	106	\$18	117	\$20	120	\$50
131	\$17	134	\$17	135	\$25	137	\$32	139	\$2.50	142	\$27
150	\$57.50									145	\$40

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