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From Your Editor

The upcoming philatelic event of the summer is StampShow, and this year it is taking place in Hartford, CT, about a two-hour drive from my home. So, it was too good to pass up, and I made hotel reservations already several weeks ago. I expect to arrive there on Friday and will leave on Sunday, after the EFOCC Business Meeting. As Don indicates in his President's Message, a number of EFOCC Board Members as well as Members will attend, and I sincerely hope that you can attend as well.

If you intend to attend, please do drop me an e-mail ahead of time. If you arrive there and for some reason are unable to connect with your EFOCC fellow members, call me on my cell phone or send me a text message to **(516)849-6604**, and I will see how I can connect you with others.

The EFOCC will conduct a Business Meeting at the Show. Unfortunately, we ended up getting a time slot on the last

Letters to the Editor

On Canadian Tagged Errors and More

I was just reading Joseph Monteiro's article on the Canadian TAGGING Errors. Joseph refers to the "Canadian Tagged Errors" catalogue by Ken Rose which is now "decades" out of date. I worked on this one with Ken 20+ years ago when he was still active. You readers should be directed to Del Peters' on line catalogue which shows all the tagging errors known with clear illustrations of virtually every listing taken from his collection. Del's collection is the result of the Ken Rose collection being sold virtually in tact to "G.D.Mass" who added to it for a decade before deciding to sell at which time Del bought it and in turn has added to it for the last decade. It is the best there is anywhere.

<http://www.adminware.ca/tagging/index.php>

As an added note, Del is retiring in the next few years and planning to move to a home on a lake in British Columbia and is "threatening" to sell the whole collection. We need to find the NEXT serious researcher and collector to take over from Del so as not to lose the integrity of this wonderful collection by having it split up and sold to the Four Winds. If anyone is interested in talking about this project (and has "quite a few" bucks), I would encourage them to contact Del or myself to discuss the options.

Current catalogue value of the collection, including quite a few MISSING COLOUR errors that are included because they are also missing the tagging, is around \$200,000. Certainly there would be a substantial discount for the whole collection and terms for the right buyer. Anyone interested?

I always enjoy receiving The EFO Collector magazine.

Keep up the good work.

John Jamieson, ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com

Saskatoon, Canada

From Del Peters

It's ironic to receive your email as I started up the computer to reply to the email John had sent you, and your response had arrived. I think when John talked me into taking on this project,

afternoon of the Show. Many visitors tend to leave earlier than that, but if you can make it at all, I hope that you will delay your departure until after the EFOCC Business Meeting. We will have a full agenda, and try to make several decisions. Don is in the process of finalizing the agenda. If you are interested in receiving an advance copy, feel free to drop Don an e-mail.

Finally, as you know, EFOCC members are an active bunch, not only as exhibitors, but also as organizers of events at StampShow. On Page 5, we provide a listing of events organized by EFOCC members. We encourage you to participate in these events, so as to meet your fellow members and also widen your philatelic knowledge. See you in Hartford!

Cemil



it was for the purpose of him having a ready financial outlet for all the tag varieties he had on hand.

It did however develop into a major project requiring hundreds if not thousand of hours reclassifying all the tag errors we knew of at that time. I then had to scan all the errors you see on the website into the computer via Adobe Illustrator and then send them to Robin Harris for inclusion in the website via Photoshop. This from someone not computer literate. I purchased the remains of the Ken Rose/GD Mass collection from John, so I had a tremendous base to start from. Also with John and Robin Harris as resources, it made it that much more enjoyable and together all three of us were able to give some semblance of order to these varieties.

As I novice I was unable to reconcile why Ken had used the G1 designation for the 2 bar tags, etc. We therefore decided to simplify the process for those who were not that totally familiar with tag varieties, so they could understand it easier. The Winnipeg and Ottawa major designations and or tagging was easy to do as the Winnipeg tag was no longer being used. We used the Rose sub-classes and renumbered some of them.

The Ottawa tag numbers were a little more difficult as time progressed due to die cut and perf shifts and when you had them shift both ways, it created a larger number of potential errors. We also reclassified the 2 bar tags as G2 and the 4 bar tags as G4, etc. I have attached 6 Jpeg scans that outline the various errors and their designations. If you have any questions, please feel free to write me. You can also use any of these scans in the preparation of your next article and you can use any of the material that is on the tagging website in your publication as well.

I think it is important that if we are to try and get the public/ stamp collectors interested in this aspect of the hobby, we should be unanimous in the descriptions both physical and numeric. I would be pleased to assist in any way you may require.

Del Peters, nsmb@sasktel.net

Waldheim, Saskatoon, Canada

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The EFO Collector is published quarterly, in March, June, September and December. The submission deadline for any issue is the 15th of the month preceding the issue, e.g. 2/15, 6/15, 8/15 and 11/15. Send or e-mail editorial material directly to the Editor.

Sample copies of The EFO Collector are available for \$3 from the Secretary.

Membership includes subscription to The EFO Collector. Membership fees are as follows:

	Members with addresses in the U.S. or Canada	Members with addresses elsewhere
One year's dues	\$15.00	\$30.00
One year membership renewal	\$15.00	\$30.00
Two year membership renewal	\$27.00	\$60.00
Life membership	\$210.00	

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	Per Issue	Per 4 Issues
Full page	\$35.00	\$128.00
Half page	\$21.00	\$80.00
Quarter page	\$12.00	\$44.00
Address page, 4i x 4i	\$16.00	\$60.00
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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:

Exhibiting EFOCC Members

GARFIELD-PERRY MARCH PARTY, March 28-30, 2008, Cleveland, OH

David Eeles, Three-Cent Stamps of the 1954 Liberty Series, Gold.

Rocco Caponi, 2¢ Circular Die Errors, Freaks & Oddities, Single Frame, Vermeil.

Joann Lenz, E-COM and Its Forerunners, Single Frame, Vermeil.

WESTPEX 2008, April 25-27, 2008, Burlingame, CA

Gerald Farrelly, Washington-Franklin 1 Cent Issue 1908-1923, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence, California Collectors Club Award for Best 20th Century, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Jerome V. V. Kasper, Aerogrammes of Ethiopia, Vermeil.

Jerome V. V. Kasper, SCADTA Postal Stationery, Single frame, Gold.

Philatelic Show 2008, May 9-11, 2008, Boxborough, MA

Joe Chervenyak, German Panzer Divisions, Silver.

Joe Chervenyak, E.F.O., Silver-Bronze.

Larry Fillion, And She Infects Some Friends – And So On – And So On, Silver-Bronze.

Larry Fillion, The Lundy Island Anti-Malaria Issue For “The World United Against Malaria” Campaign, Single Frame, Vermeil.

Larry Fillion, FDCs of the South Vietnam .5, 1. 2 & 6 Dong Issues for “The World United Against Malaria” Campaign, Single Frame, Silver.

ISRAEL 2008, May 12-21, 2008, Tel Aviv, Israel

Don David Price, “The Jenny” – Production Variations of America’s First Airmail Stamp, Gold.

Joseph Monteiro, Printing and Postage Error Stamps of Canada (1853-2007), Literature, Large Vermeil.

Joseph Monteiro, Collection of Research Articles Published in The EFO Collector, Literature, Silver.

Francis Adams, Bone and Stone, Echoes of the Past, Silver-Bronze.

NOJEX 2008, May 23-25, 2008, Secaucus, NJ

John Hotchner & Joann Lenz, U.S. Postal Counterfeits, Hors Concours.

Gerald Farrelly, Washington-Franklin 1 Cent Issues 1908-1923, Gold, U.S. Stamp Society Walter W. Hopkinson Trophy.

C. David Eeles, Three-Cent Stamps of the 1954 Liberty Series, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence, EFO Collectors’ Club EFO Award.

Joe Chervenyak, A Study of German Panzer Mail, Vermeil, German Philatelic Society Silver Medal.

Joe Chervenyak, Errors, Freaks & Oddities, Silver-Bronze.

NAPEX 2008, June 6-8, 2008, McLean, VA

Eliot Landau, Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-75, Gold. American Philatelic Society Award of Excellence-Predominantly Before 1900.

Joseph Monteiro, Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada (1853-2005) – An Analytical Approach, Literature, Gold.

Joseph Monteiro, Collection of Articles Originally Published in “EFO Collector”, Literature, Vermeil.

Joe Chervenyak, Panzer Division Mail, Silver.

Joe Chervenyak, Errors, Freaks & Oddities, Silver-Bronze.

Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!

EFOCC Related Activities at StampShow 2008

The EFOCC and EFOCC Members will host a number of activities at StampShow 2008. As you must be aware by now, StampShow 2008 will take place in Hartford, CT, from August 14th through August 17th, 2008. For more details on StampShow, visit the StampShow webpage at <http://stamps.org/stampshow/intro.htm>.

The two most important EFOCC related activities are:

- The **EFOCC Business Meeting** will take place on August 17th at 2pm in Room 13.
- **Wayne Youngblood** will present his **EFO Slide Presentation** on August 17th at 11am in Room 16.

The following activities will be conducted by EFOCC members:

- **John Hotchner** will present **United States Stamp Subject & Design Selection: An Inside Perspective** on August 14th at 4pm in Room 24)

-continued on page 21-

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Tagging Errors on Canadian Stamps (Part 2)

Joseph Monteiro

Case 2: Tagging Goes To Border of the Inside the Pane with Shifts of the Perforations without a Slope

Where the tagging goes to the border of the inside of the stamp but does not extend to the end of the pane or outside of the stamps is shown in the following diagram.

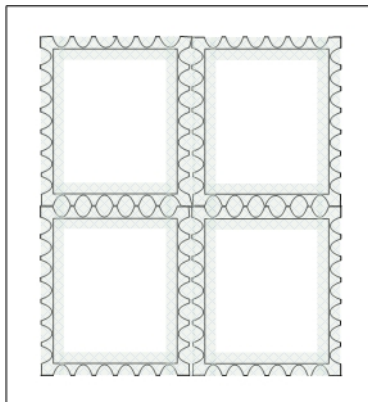


Figure 22: Tagging only inside of stamp.

First, let us assume that the horizontal perforations are shifted down by an amount equal to the size of the tagging. In this case, we shall get a tagging error that is no different than the one explained in the first situation above for the first row of stamps. But for the second, row of stamps the tagging is different from the first situation in two respects: the size of the horizontal tagging at the bottom (i.e., it is half the size of the tagging in the first row of stamps); and the tagging appears similar to tagging error G2cT, except that it is not near the edge of the stamp. Thus the two rows yield two different types of tagging errors.

Thus, straight horizontal or vertical shifts would result in four errors that are the same as that described in the first situation and four errors from the other rows that are similar to G2cL, G2cR, G2cT and G2cB, except that the missing tagging is much nearer the edge of the stamp.

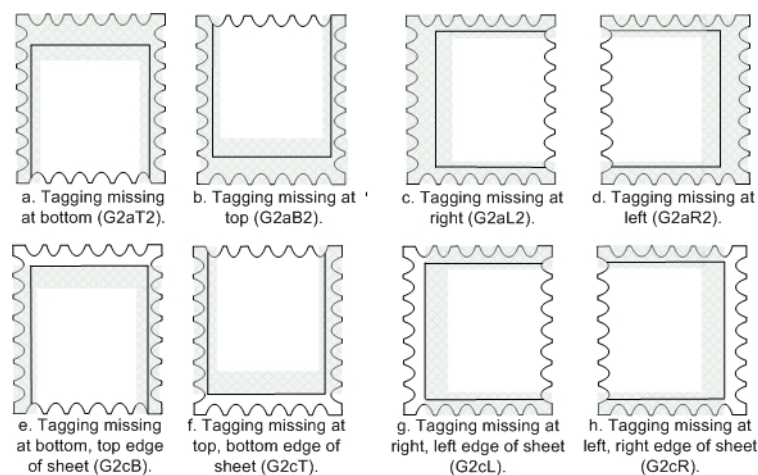


Figure 23: Effects of horizontal or vertical shifts.

Second, let us assume that the horizontal and vertical perforations are shifted down and to the left by an amount equal to the size of the tagging (see dark lines in relation to

shaded area). In this case, we shall get the same tagging error as that described in the second situation with regard to the second stamp in the pane. But the other three tagging errors are different as shown in the Figure 24.

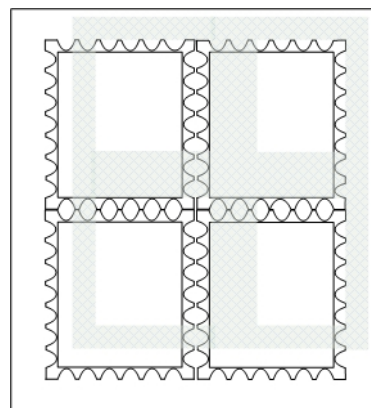


Figure 24: Tagging only inside of stamp, perforations shifted vertically and horizontally.

Thus, straight horizontal and vertical shifts would result in four of the same type of errors as described in the second situation and twelve other types of errors. This is because we have four situations: horizontal perforations shifted down and vertical perforations shifted to the left; horizontal perforations shifted down and vertical perforations shifted to the right; horizontal perforations shifted up and vertical perforations are shifted to the right; and horizontal perforations shifted up and vertical perforations are shifted to the left. This results in tagging errors that are shown in the following diagrams. To denote where the tagging is double, 2 is inserted after the capitalized letter and where the shift is left or right or up or down letters are indicated appropriately, e.g. G2bB2Lr. All these cases are depicted in Figure 25.

Third, let us assume that the horizontal perforations are shifted down by more than the amount equal to the size of the tagging. In this case, we shall get a tagging error that is no different to G2dH in the first row of stamps. The second row of stamps will result in tagging errors that resemble G2cT, though the bottom horizontal tag may not be exactly in the centre. The two rows yield two different types of tagging errors.

Thus, straight horizontal or vertical shifts of the perforation would result in shifts of tagging like G2dH and G2dV and tagging in the other row or column of the pane similar to G2cT, G2cB, G2cL and G2cR though they may not be exactly in the centre. This is shown in Figure 26.

Fourth, let us assume that the horizontal and vertical perforations are shifted up or down and to the left or right by an amount substantially more than the size of the tagging. In this case, we shall get a tagging as shown in the diagrams below. It differs from the tagging errors shown in the two above.

Once again we have four situations: horizontal perforations shifted down and vertical perforations shifted to the left; horizontal perforations shifted down and vertical perforations

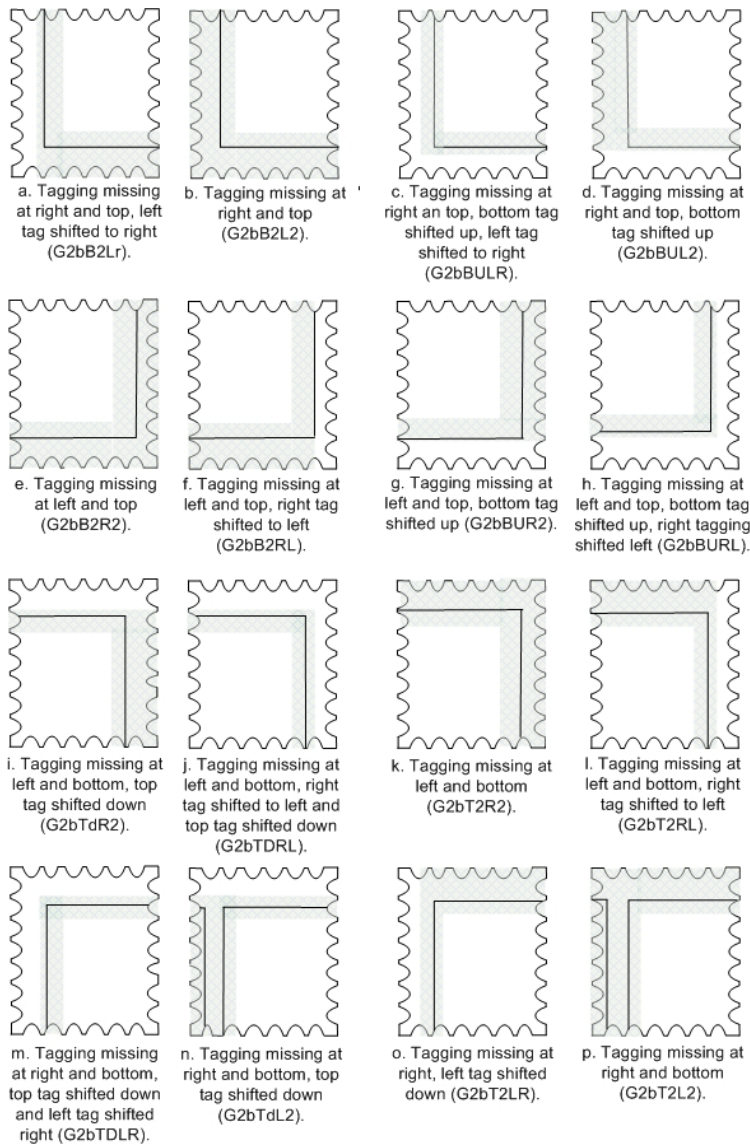


Figure 25: 16 variations in case of tagging only inside of stamp, perforations shifted vertically and horizontally.

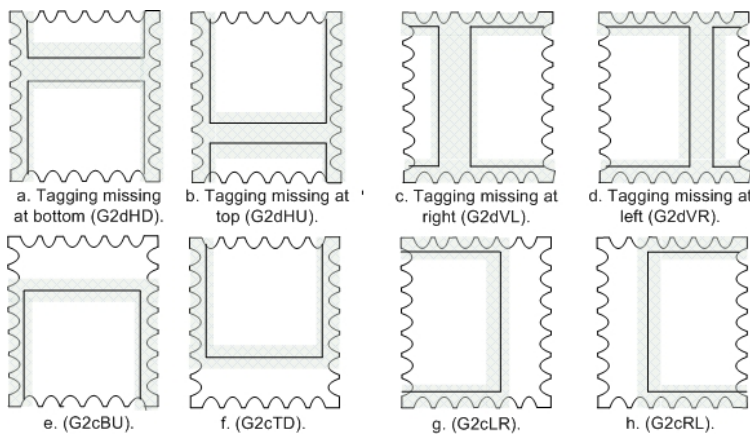


Figure 26: One tag and tag parts on the vertical or horizontal sides missing.

shifted to the right; horizontal perforations shifted up and vertical perforations are shifted to the right; and horizontal perforations shifted up and vertical perforations are shifted to the left. This results in tagging errors that are shown in the following diagrams. To denote a doubling of the tagging, a 2 is

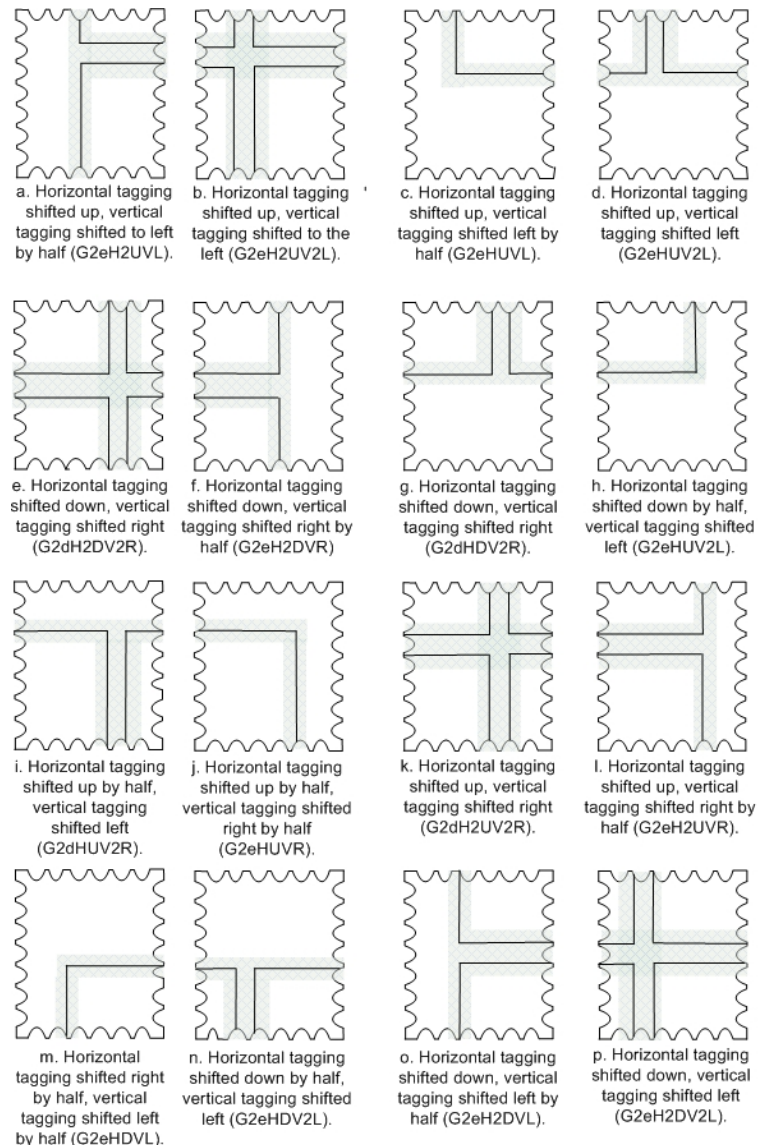


Figure 27: Additional tagging variations combinations.

added with the appropriate alphabet to show the shift. The shift is described in relation to the tags in G2e (i.e. the centre tags). This is depicted in Figure 27.

Fifth, assume that the horizontal and vertical perforations are shifted up or down but different from that in the fourth situation, to give cases where the horizontal or vertical bars are in the centre. One gets five cases: horizontal tag in the centre and vertical tagging at the right; horizontal tag in the centre and vertical tagging at the left; vertical tag in the centre and horizontal tagging at the top; vertical tag in the centre and horizontal tagging at the bottom; and both tags in the centre.

Case 3: Tagging Goes to End of Pane Or Goes to Inside Border of Stamp With a Slope

These cases are more complicated to depict. One can first divide them with perforations with a slope and second one can divide them with perforations with a slope and a shift. It is difficult to generalize what it will look like. The tagging will appear with a slope and in many situations where the tagging is at the edge of the stamp, the width of the tagging will not be the same throughout and sometimes it will be missing from the edges. The best way to determine how they will appear is to

take a diagram of the tagging of four stamps shown above, then take another diagram with the darker outlines of the stamp (on a transparency) as shown above, place the diagram of the outline on the stamps on the tagged diagram and rotate it. This should give one what would happen if the perforation appears with a slope. If the perforations appear with a slope and shift, place the outline of the stamp diagram up or down or to the left or right on the diagram with the tagging and rotate it. Keep in mind that the pins of the comb perforators are perpendicular to each other, therefore a slant in the horizontal perforations would imply a slant in the vertical perforation. This will determine the shape of tagging on the stamp. However, a mere shift of the perforation horizontally or vertically will not affect the vertical or horizontal perforation, respectively. All the above assumes that the tagging is done correctly as would appear on a normal pane.

A few illustrations of tagging errors are provided. Note that the white border between the designs of the stamps is where the tagging generally appears.

The Reasons of Tagging Errors

Several reasons have been attributed for tagging errors and these are not the same for the three major types of tagging errors.

In the first case, where all the tagging is missing, the tagging error could have been caused because of one of the following reasons:

- i. The sheets may have by-passed the tagging process, i.e. a sheet or sheets of stamps may have been taken for examination before receiving the tagging and accidentally placed with sheets that were already tagged. As a result, the tagging is missing.
- ii. Two or more sheets may have been stuck together when the tagging was being placed on the stamps, as a result the sheets at the bottom missed the tagging.
- iii. The machine may have run out of tagging ink.

In the second and third cases, where the tagging is missing or shifted, the tagging error could be due to one of the following reasons:

- i. Improper feeding of sheets
- ii. Improper cutting of sheets
- iii. Misperforated sheets (with different tagging formats)
- iv. Sheets printed with a shift
- v. Miscut booklets
- vi. Folded sheet or paper foldovers
- vii. Paper creases.

Does Tagging Enable Philatelists to Adopt a More Educational Approach to Philately?

Tagging enables philatelists to adopt a more educational approach to philately for several reasons, as discussed in this section.

First, tagging results in different varieties of stamps. Tagging on stamps is a distinct dimension similar to perforations. Stamps with tagging are different from stamps without tagging. Stamps with a 2mm width tag bar are different from stamps with a 3mm width tag bar. Stamps with one tag

are different from stamps with two or more tags. Stamps with tagging produced with certain chemicals are different from stamps produced with other types of chemicals. These and other differences result in different varieties of stamps. These different varieties make philately a richer and a more enjoyable hobby.

Second, tagging errors can sometimes be used to identify the format in which stamps are printed. An example will clarify what I mean. The Parliament 50¢ booklet contained six stamps (three 2¢, two 5¢ and one 34¢) with only the bottom right stamp (i.e., 34¢) being tagged on all four sides. Varieties of the booklet were found with the vertical tag on the right of the 34¢ stamp missing. However, the 2¢ stamp in the booklet (that was on the left of the 34¢ stamp) contained a tag on the left. This suggests that the stamps of the booklet sheet were printed in several consecutive panes and then cut. If this were not so one would not find the tag on the left of the 2-cents stamp (with the exception of the first pane from the sheet).

Third, tagging errors can sometimes be used to identify how the stamps were printed. For a while it was not known whether certain booklet stamps were printed in normal panes of stamps or whether they were printed in tête-a-bêche format. If they were printed in a tête-a-bêche format and the tagging was shifted to the right causing a tagging in the top pane then in the reverse pane the tagging error should appear on the left. If both these tagging errors occur, one can conclude that the stamps were printed in a tête-a-bêche format. But is it not also possible that two separate tagging errors could occur on normally printed panes, one with the tagging shifted to the right and one with the tagging shifted to the left? It could occur. But suppose now these tagging errors occurred on misperforated stamps. If one finds the exact mirror errors of the tagging error and the misperforated error then there is a very strong probability that the stamps were printed in a tête-a-bêche format. Remember that the probability of finding one error on a pane is very small, the likelihood of two errors is nearly zero [9].

Fourth, other types of tagging errors that could exist can also be explained. In the above case, suppose the tagging on the 34¢ stamps was shifted upward. If it was shifted 2mm higher the tagging would not appear at the top of the 34¢ stamp but on the 5¢ stamp above it. This can explain why the 34¢ stamp does not have any tagging at the top, and the 5¢ stamp above it has a tag at the bottom where tagging should not exist. Other examples exist if the tagging was shifted on the left rather than on the right.

Fifth, tagging can be used to identify whether certain types of errors on a stamp are a misperf or whether they are a print shift. One sees often misperforated stamps. But are these errors the result of a malfunction of the perforator or are they because the stamps were printed on the sheet with a print shift? One way to identify the cause of this error is to examine the tagging of the stamps. If the stamps are correctly tagged (as exists on the normal stamps), the misperf is generally a result of a malfunction of the perforator. The reason is because one error is more likely to occur than two errors on the same stamp. One cannot use this identification technique to identify the cause of

the error, if the tagging is not parallel to the misperf in case of tagging on two sides.

Sixth, tagging may help to suggest the cause of some errors. Often one obtains stamps with part of the inscription missing. Sometimes these errors have the tagging on them and sometimes these errors do not. When they do not have any tagging of them, it suggests that after the stamps received part of the printing they were taken away and not placed with the rest of the sheets to receive the remaining printing and tagging. If they do have the tagging, the errors suggest that one sheet may have been stuck to another when it received the second impression, so that the bottom sheet did not get the inscription. However, later these sheets could have become unstuck when receiving the tagging.

Seventh, tagging or its absence can be sometimes used to identify whether a stamp is a forgery. A few years ago forgeries of the flag coil stamps were printed. To a casual observer it is difficult to distinguish these stamps from the genuine stamps. However, if these forgeries are examined under a UV light, the absence of any tagging is evident. This is a tipoff that the stamps could have been forged, as most forgery experts usually find it difficult to tag stamps. This does not imply that all stamps with the tagging missing are forgeries. Sometimes these errors are caused by the printer applying the tagging ink or sometimes they are caused because the printer may have run dry of the tagging ink.

Concluding Remarks

The purpose of this article was to describe the various types of tagging that have been used on Canadian stamps. I have first described tagging, why it is used on stamps and its origins in Canada. In addition, various types of tagging used in Canada were described such as: Winnipeg and Ottawa tagging, including various types of Ottawa tagging.

I have also attempted to describe various types of tagging errors that can possibly occur given the types of tagging. For example, if the stamps are tagged on two sides, one can expect certain types of tagging errors. If the stamps are tagged on four sides, certain other types of tagging errors can occur. Most studies of tagging have gone up to this point.

Most tagging errors today result from misperforated stamps. I have attempted to classify what types of tagging errors would arise as a result of these perforated errors. Three major groups were studied: one where Ottawa Tagging goes to the end of the pane (with shifts of the perforation); one where the Ottawa Tagging goes to the border of the inside of the stamp, rather than the end of the pane (with shifts of the perforation); and where the perforation slope with or without a shift.

Most tagging errors should fall within the types described but occasionally some may not.

Further, I have explained the reasons for these tagging errors. Finally, an attempt has been made to indicate how tagging can be used as an educational device in philately. It helps us to enrich the study of philately and to make it a more enjoyable hobby.

Bibliography

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Figure 28: 36¢ Parliament View, clockwise from upper left: no error, G2dVR, G2bT2L2, G2eH2UV2L.

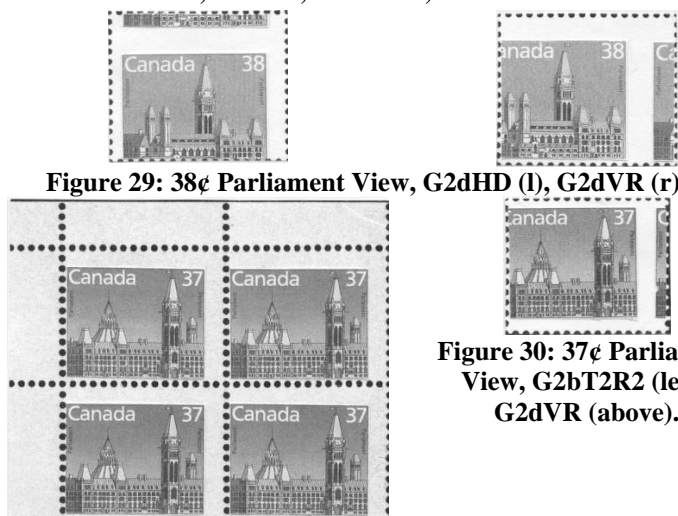


Figure 29: 38¢ Parliament View, G2dHD (l), G2dVR (r).

Figure 30: 37¢ Parliament View, G2bT2R2 (left), G2dVR (above).

Uganda Overprinted on British East Africa 1902

George T. Krieger

Uganda officially became a British Protectorate in 1894, managed by the Foreign Office. The initial stamp issues of Uganda were produced by members of the Church Missionary Society (CMS) that had been operating in Uganda since 1877. Rev. Ernest Millar produced the first stamps in 1895 on his typewriter; these were valued in cowries (Uganda natives at the time used cowrie shells as currency). In 1896, the Rev. Frank Rowling produced what are known as the 'Typeset' stamps using a printing press bought to Africa by the CMS missionaries. These stamps were valued in annas and rupees, the currency being used in British East Africa and Zanzibar.

In 1898, the foreign Office commissioned De La Rue to print new stamps for Uganda using a portrait of Queen Victoria. Seven values were produced, from 1 anna to 5 rupees, and issued in November 1898; there were no half anna or 2½ annas stamps. Uganda was not a member of the UPU, thus these and prior stamps were not valid for delivery of mail outside of the colony; foreign mail was carried to Mombasa, British East Africa, where that colony's stamps were added for delivery overseas.

The Uganda Post Office was amalgamated with that of British East Africa on 1 April 1901. Initially, it was decided to maintain separate accounts for each Uganda and British East Africa; thus when Uganda officially became part of the UPU on 1 September 1901, half anna and 2½ annas stamps of British East Africa had to be overprinted UGANDA to provide stamps for the foreign postal rate of 2½ annas per half ounce. Prior to this, Uganda had neither registered mail nor postal stationery. Approximately concurrent with the issue of the overprinted stamps, overprinted postal stationery of British East Africa was issued.

In July 1903 stamps and postal stationery inscribed East Africa and Uganda Protectorates were issued, effectively ending the dual accounting.

Production

In October 1901, the Postmaster General of the combined post offices, Thomas E. C. Remington, wrote: "now that the Foreign Office has sanctioned the overprinting of ... ½ and 2 ½ anna stamps, as well as post cards and registered envelopes" and "a supply of ... stamps etc, for this purpose has been telegraphed for, and they may be expected to reach the hands of the Chief Accountant by 3 November." There were obviously problems in doing the overprinting, since on 1 March 1902, the Rev. Ernest Millar wrote: "the surcharged stamps..... have not yet been out a fortnight".

The Queen Victoria stamps to be overprinted came from the post offices in British East Africa, most likely Mombasa. The stamps were printed in sheets of 60; 10 rows of 6 stamps each. There were 14 printings of the half anna stamp and 9 printings of the 2½ annas stamp resulting in color varieties; 4 for the half anna and three for the 2½ annas. All except the first printing of the half anna are known with the overprint. The first 2½ annas stamps delivered to the colony were invoiced in May

1896 and the last in August 1898; the first half anna in May 1896 and the last in May 1901. Thus some of the sheets sent for overprinting had been in the colony for 5 years subject to the variations in temperature and humidity. The stamps were packaged with a soft interleaving material that did not fully cover the backs of the sheets, to keep the sheets from sticking together; however, some sheets adhered to the interleaving paper compounding the problems of overprinting.

A close look at the overprinted sheets shows that they were not overprinted in one pass, something that would have been most economical and efficient. Rather they were overprinted by two methods: rows of 6 stamps or columns of 5 stamps. Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, dated 20 December 1902, reported: "The first issue was surcharged in rows of six at a time, ten impressions, one below the other, completing a sheet.....In the new printings, the stamps are overprinted in vertical rows of 5 stamps at a time, twelve instead of 10 impressions required to complete a sheet."

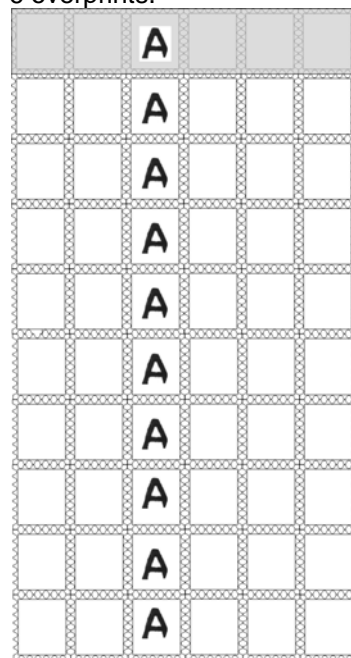
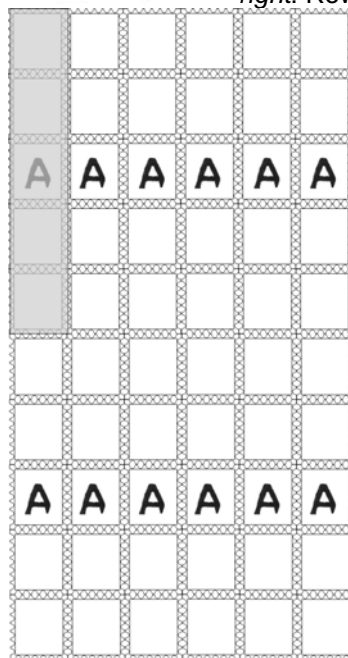
Measurements of the horizontal and vertical spacing between the overprints on a number of sheets and large blocks confirm the Ewen's report. A constant variety, a defective right leg of the second A in UGANDA (shown below), allows us to determine how a sheet was printed without measurements. The constant variety is in the third and seventh rows on the column of five overprinting and in the third column of the row of six overprinting.

There is no record of the number of sheets overprinted nor of where they were overprinted. Based upon the typeface used and the overprint settings, I suspect the stamps were

A

Left: A with the broken leg constant variety that occurs in the second A of UGANDA.

Below left: Columns of 5 overprints. Below right: Rows of 6 overprints.



overprinted by the Church Missionary Society in Lubos, Uganda, and not at the Zanzibar Gazette that had done the overprinting of stamps for both Zanzibar and British East Africa.

The Overprint Errors

There are three major errors:

- i. Inverted overprint,
- ii. Overprint missing,
- iii. Double overprint.

The double overprint is known on both stamp values while the inverted and missing overprints are only known on the half anna stamp.

Double Overprint

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News issue dated 20 December 1902 reported: "The Colonial Stamp Market inform us that they have been fortunate enough to secure two sheets of the new printing of the ½ anna showing double-surcharge varieties.... We find that on one sheet, the top five stamps on the second vertical row and in the other the top five stamps in the fourth vertical row show it."

From this report and an examination of examples of the double overprint, we can infer the double overprints were created using the column of 5 setting for the overprints and that, when the first impression was underinked, the printer applied a second impression. Row three of the sheet with the double overprint in column two is illustrated and the presence of the deformed A in all overprints confirms the setting (see figure below with enlarged detail on the cover of this issue).



Thus, there were most likely 10 double overprints created on the half anna stamp. One example from the column four double impression, a strip of three from row one with selvedge attached is in the Royal Collection. Four complete rows from the sheet with the double overprint in column 2 are accounted for.



The existence of a block of four of the 2½ annas stamp with a double overprint on all stamps in the Royal Collection and a pair with the double overprint on both stamps in a private collection indicate the possibility of a full sheet of the 2½ annas stamps being overprinted twice. The red ink used for the overprint is difficult to distinguish on the blue stamp and perhaps was the cause of this error. I have been able to account for only 12 of these errors from auction catalogs and correspondence.

Missing Overprint

The existence of a se-tenant pair with selvedge attached proves that the missing overprint error occurs on the bottom row of the sheet. Four pairs have been accounted for from auction records and correspondence. One of these pairs is in the Royal Collection. Probably only one sheet, and thus, six errors were created.



Inverted Overprint

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News of 10 May 1902 printed a picture of a block of 18 stamps showing the inverted overprint in the bottom row. The photo's caption reads: "The lowest three rows of a sheet recently purchased by the Colonial Stamp

Market.” The caption went on to say the sheet was unique and that “one sheet of the ½ anna was placed in the printing machine upside down, but after only one row had received the inverted surcharge the mistake was noted and the sheet turned round. All so simple.”



My studies indicate that neither of the last two statements is correct. First, I have confirmed 9 inverted overprints. Two are definitely not from the sheet pictured in Ewen's. Secondly, I have measured the horizontal distances between the inverted overprints and they are not consistent with the distances between the correct overprints on the two rows above. I think a more likely scenario is that the overprint was omitted from the bottom row on a total of three sheets, one sheet was not caught and the missing overprint error resulted. The other two sheets were noticed and an inverted overprint was applied. Since the horizontal spacing is different from the row of six setting, it is possible that the setting had been changed to the column of 5 setting and that the only way the overprint could be applied was by doing one stamp at a time; this is speculation on my part.

From my census, it is most likely that 12 inverted overprint stamps were created. Three pairs with both the correct and inverted overprint are known; the remaining stamps are singles.



Other Overprint Varieties

I have seen a number of stamps with 'partial' double overprints; usually the U and last A in UGANDA. Examples on both the half anna and 2½ annas are shown in the next column.

I have found no evidence of a double strike on the backs of these stamps. I am of the opinion they are an artifact of the printing process on stamps where the soft interleaving paper adhered to the back.

Two sheets of the half anna stamps received numerous additional albino impressions of the overprint in their margins on the back. Shown on the next page is one of the two sheets, the scan of the back shows that the interleaving paper does not cover the entire sheet. An albino impression in the margin is most clearly seen in the second column at the top of the sheet. Interestingly in the selvedge next to the top right hand column



of 5 stamps the albino impression picked up some ink giving a partial (GANDA) mirror image of the overprint.

The British East Africa Queen Victoria 2½ annas stamp has an error in sheet position one (R1/1); the S of the value is inverted. Since this was present on all printings it occurs with the UGANDA overprint.



Top: Mirror image of overprint on selvage.



Above left: Inverted 'S'. Above right: Normal 'S'.

Bottom: Full sheet, front and back, scan of back showing interleaving paper



Normal



Reversed



Inverted



Inverted & reversed

Watermark varieties

Uganda on BEA Watermark Varieties

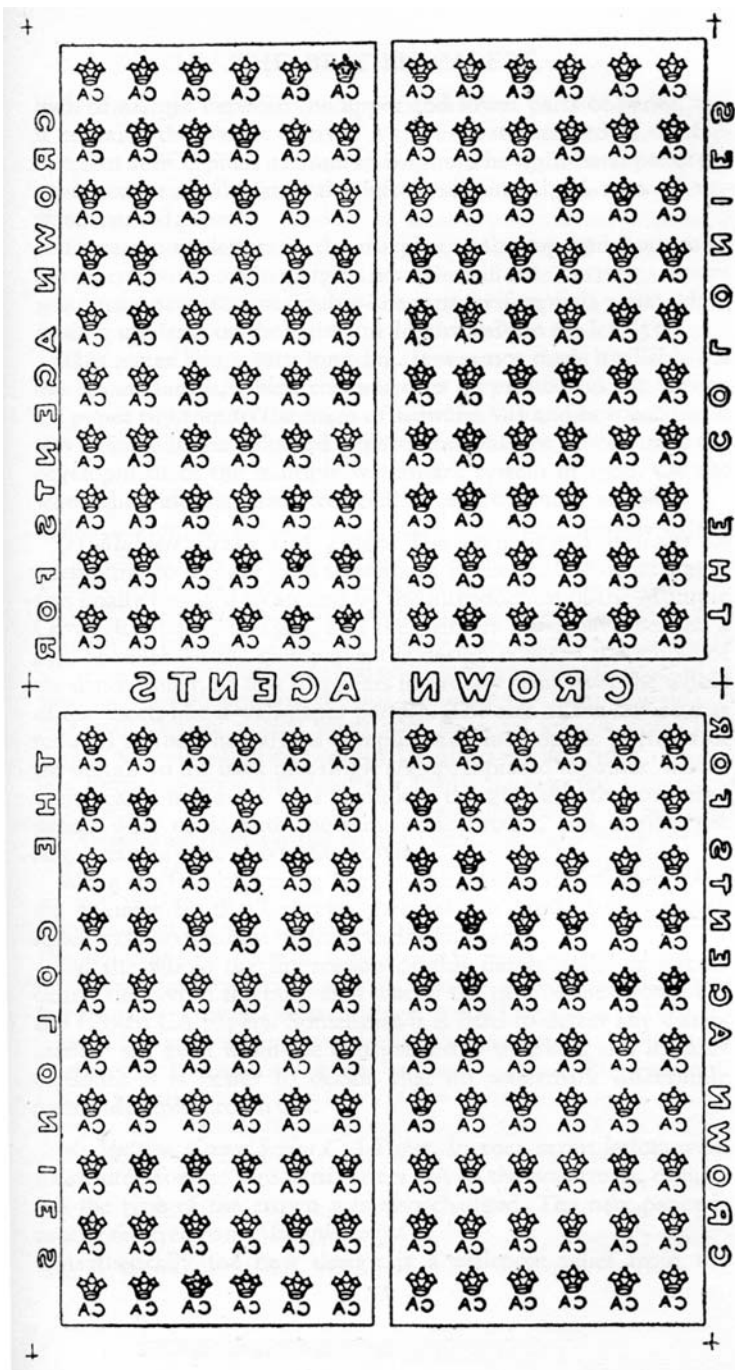
The Queen Victoria stamps of British East Africa were printed on Crown Agents watermarked paper produced in a web and then sliced into sheets. Miscutting of the web, akin to misperfs of US coils stamps, leads to what are called 'papermakers watermark' varieties in the finished stamps. In the extreme, the stamp may have portions of the letters from both outside edges of the sheet. More common is a single or double vertical line. None of these has attained catalog status. An example is shown below.



During printing of the stamps the sheets, being rectangular rather than square, can be placed in the printing press in four orientations leading to watermark varieties. The four varieties, normal, reversed, inverted and inverted & reversed, are depicted on page 18.



The 1/2 anna Uganda on BEA stamp is known with the watermark reversed and this has attained catalog status (SG 92x). I recently discovered a 2 1/2 annas Uganda on BEA with the watermark inverted and reversed, shown at the bottom of the left column. Other discoveries are possible.



The author is a member of the East Africa Study Circle. EFOCC members who are interested in this area are welcome to join the group and receive the thrice yearly publication, The Bulletin. For more information, go to:

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/roger.gilbert/easc>



HIGHLIGHTS FROM OUR RECENT AUCTION

June 6–7, 2008



1869, 5fr gray, without "5" or "F", one of the rarest varieties of France, less than ten copies exist.



1971, 2fr Albert Dürer, un-issued error instead of the issued "Albrecht Dürer", a rare modern variety.



1870, 4sk red and gray, perforation error, one of ten such pairs produced and one of only two known today.



1959, 5c St. Lawrence Seaway, center inverted.



1928, 30c Filiberto, inverted center, one of the best examples known.

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HIGHLIGHTS FROM OUR RECENT AUCTIONS

May and June, 2008



1893, 4¢ Columbian, blue color error
(No. 233a).



1875, Navy Dept. Special
Printing, 1c ultramarine,
overprinted "Specimen"
(error) (No. O35SDa).



1927, 1c green, imperf
between (632b), vertical
pair, exceedingly rare.



1992, 29¢ N.Y. Stock Exchange,
center inverted; one of only two
center inverted blocks of four
recorded.

*For consignment information or to learn more about our upcoming auctions,
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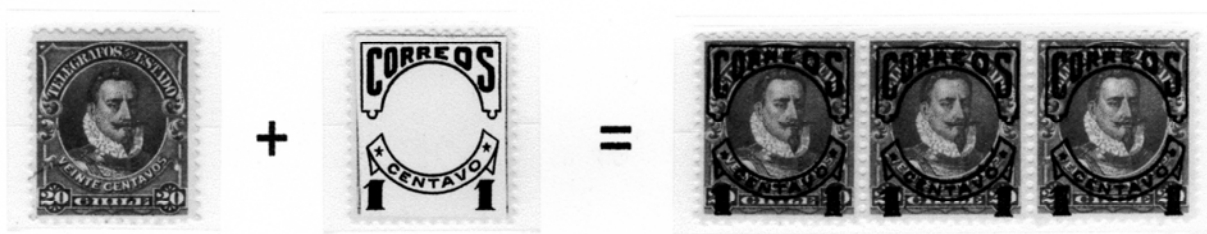
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Pages From My Exhibit – Alvaro Pacheco

We start to show those pages from the single frame exhibit by Member Alvaro Pacheco that focus on errors. 9 of the sixteen pages depict errors. We will continue to show pages from this fantastic exhibit in our next issue.

CHILE 1904 TELEGRAPH STAMPS SURCHARGE “CORREOS 1 CENTAVO”

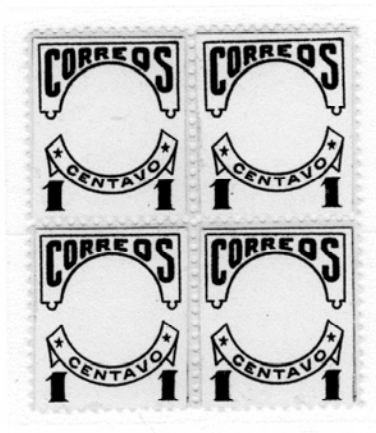
A decree appeared on April 22, 1904 authorizing further provisionals, actually the third provisional up to this date (the first on December 28, 1900 and the second on November 27, 1903). The object of these provisionals was twofold. Firstly they were to supply the deficiency of certain values in the regular postal series and secondly, it was a convenient way of utilizing the large stock of the Telegraph Stamps which remained on hand after the use of special labels for that branch of the service has ceased, in accordance with a decree dated October 10, 1903. This exhibit is dedicated to only one of the Telegraph Stamps, (the other overprints are; 2, 3, 5, 10 and 12 centavos), the “Correos 1 Centavo” overprinted on the Telegraph Stamp of 20 centavos ultra, big face, perforated 12, engraved by American Bank Note Company of New York.



This exhibit begins with the **ESSAYS** followed by the **TWO TYPES OF SURCHARGE** that exist, the strong and the faint surcharge, the faint being the rarest of the two. The **INVERTED SURCHARGE** is shown mint, used and forged. A **FULL SHEET** of this issue follows. The next two pages are the most important of this exhibit; they show all the **ERRORS** that are known on this issue, plus five new discoveries, “the spot on the face”, “the spot on the neck”, “Dentavo”, “Oentavo” and “Cetavo”. What follows is the most challenging aspect of this issue, the multiple varieties of the **DISPLACEMENT OF THE SURCHARGE**, the three pages with the study arrange the displacement as follows, surcharge up or down off center, double surcharge on the stamp and finally oblique surcharge, which created the most expensive multiple on this issue, the strip or block with one stamp without surcharge, seen here on page seven. The last six pages show **COVERS** from different cities to foreign countries and to localities within Chile.

CHILE 1904 TELEGRAPH STAMPS SURCHARGE
"CORREOS 1 CENTAVO"

ESSAYS



ESSAY ON WHITE PAPER

All these Essays were collated to the back of
the Telegraph Stamps and that is the perforation you see



FORGERY ON ORDINARY PAPER
Not on the back of a Telegraph Stamp



FORGERY
Double overprints are not
known to exist



FORGERY
With perforation on the back
of a Telegraph Stamp

CHILE 1904 TELEGRAPH STAMPS SURCHARGE "CORREOS 1 CENTAVO"

SURCHARGE

There are TWO TYPES OF SURCHARGE, the most common called "REGULAR" and the other is with "FAINT INK", which is nothing but not enough ink for a regular surcharge.



Regular Surcharge
on a dark blue Telegraph Stamp



Regular Surcharge
on a light blue Telegraph Stamp



Regular Surcharge on Mint Block of four



Regular Surcharge on Used Block of four



Faint Ink



Faint Ink, Correos almost not visible



Forgery, very rare

These stamps were not economically productive to forge since the Telegraph Stamps were. and still are. more expensive than the ones with the surcharge.

Perf Orations: Bits & Pieces

John M. Hotchner

Ask Dealers for EFOs

When you go to shows, you can do us all an enormous service. When dealers ask what they can show you, whatever else you ask for, ask to see what they have in EFO material. Not only are you likely to find some useful items for your collection, but you will also be sending a message to the dealer community that they should be seeking and stocking EFO material. That is a message that ultimately benefits us all.

Flowers for the Living I

Wayne Youngblood, one of my early editors at Linn's, has since made a career in philatelic writing and editing. In the last several years he has emerged as a fine writer and publicist for EFO collecting, and has done several services for and in cooperation with EFOCC. We appreciate it, and want to thank Wayne for his work to popularize EFO collecting. If you are attending the APS StampShow in Hartford, I recommend that you take the time to visit with Wayne when he presents his slide show on EFO collecting.

Flowers for the Living II

Cemil Betanov seems to make improvements to the EFO Collector with each new issue. Rarely have I seen a society editor more devoted to giving the membership a high quality journal. The one thing he can't do himself - and in fact should not do himself - is to write all the content. We have a few loyal authors, but it would be lovely if more of the membership would support his efforts by sending in a short piece on your favorite EFO, a new acquisition you especially like, an sample page from your EFO album, a resource that you have found helpful in your EFO collecting (a book, article, website), flowers for the living that you would like to award, or questions you have that you would like to have answers to.

EFOCC Related Activities at StampShow 2008 (continued from Page 5)

- **Eliot Landau** will present *The Franklin D. Roosevelt First Day Covers: How to Prepare a Traditional FDC Exhibit*, on August 15th at 11am in front of exhibit frame number 821.
- **Jacques Schiff** will present *How to Participate in a Stamp Auction for Buyers & Sellers*, on August 15th at 1pm in Room 23.
- **Jim McDevitt** will present *Chess-on-Stamps: A Wise Move*, on August 16th at 9am in Room 23.
- **Eliot Landau** will present *"Lincoln Slavery and the Civil War": How to Exhibit Display Class*, on August 16th at 10am in front of exhibit frame number 171.
- **John Hotchner** will present the *Literature Critique*, on August 16th at 10:30am in Room 27 (1½ hours).
- **Jacques Schiff** will present *How to Protect Yourself from Buying Altered and Doctored Stamps and Covers*, on August 16th at 1pm in Room 23.
- **Jim McDevitt** will host the *Yahoo U.S. Specialized Group* on August 16th at 4pm in Room 17.
- **Ken Martin** will present *Estate Planning* on August 17th at 11am in Room 16.
- Francis Kiddle & **John Hotchner** will present *Exhibiting and Judging Cinderella Material* on August 17th at Noon in Room 13.

As you can see, EFOCC members are active not only in exhibiting, but also in sharing knowledge and enjoyment the hobby with fellow collectors by organizing events and presentations. Your Board of Directors encourages every EFOCC member to actively participate in these events, so as to help make StampShow 2008 the big philatelic party it is expected to be.

Be sure to participate in the EFOCC Business Meeting on August 17th at 2:00 p.m. (2 hours).

P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041, jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com

The EFOC is what we all make it. **You** can help make it exceptional.

Patronize Our Advertisers

You will have noticed that EFOCC president Don David Price, who doubles as EFOC ad manager, has had notable success in expanding the number of our advertisers. We appreciate their support, and realize that in this competitive world, ad dollars have to pay off, or the ads will go elsewhere. And so, I ask that you consider the offerings of our advertisers, and patronize them whenever you have the opportunity. And when you do, please tell them that you saw their ad in the EFOC.

A Freebie

If you have been thinking about the possibility of doing a philatelic exhibit, but wondered how to get started, I would be happy to send you free a copy of the brochure, "How to Get Started In Philatelic Exhibiting" published by the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. Just send me your address. I might mention that I began my exhibiting career with an exhibit of perforation EFOs, that ultimately turned into a grand award winning exhibit of The History of Stamp Separation, featuring a lot of EFO material showing what happens when the perforating equipment misfires. I can tell you that EFO exhibits draw a lot of attention, especially from newcomers to the hobby. I found that non-EFO collectors offered me items that they had put in a corner, and that turned out to be a side benefit of exhibiting.

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@ix.netcom.com.

President's Message

Don David Price

ddprice98@hotmail.com



Dear Fellow EFOCC Members,
Summertime brings the annual American Philatelic Society *StampShow*, and this year it will be held at the Convention Center in Hartford, Connecticut. The Show dates are August 14th through 17th. Your Club is going to have a major presence at the Show, and on behalf of the Board of Directors of the EFOCC, I would like to invite, encourage and welcome you to attend the EFOCC Business Meeting, Wayne Youngblood's fine EFO PowerPoint presentation, and my own *inverted* Jenny One Frame Exhibit PowerPoint presentation. In addition, Jim McDevitt will have auction material available for sale to members.

If you're able to attend all or any of the Show days, please let me (ddprice98@hotmail.com) or Cemil Betanov (cemilb@optonline.net), Editor of *The EFO Collector*, know in advance, so we can keep you apprised of our Club activities and Meetings during the Show. Former EFOCC President, and current Auction Director, Jim McDevitt, will be staffing an Affiliates Table, and administrating the EFO Auction. Our Vice President, John Hotchner, will be wearing several hats at the Show. Nancy Clark, Board Member-at-Large, will also attend, as will Cemil. The Show is free, but advance registration is important.

Cemil has entered *The EFO Collector* in the Literature competition, and has a good chance of winning a top award. John Hotchner will be showing his fabulous EFO and Rarities exhibits in non-competitive divisions. I will have a five frame Bicolor exhibit entered in the General competition, and the FIP Option categories. My exhibit features major errors from 1869, 1901 and 1918 – some of which are rarely ever seen.

I had to cancel my attendance at the 2008 World Stamp Champion Exhibition in Tel Aviv, Israel, because I broke my ankle while hiking on Madeira Island in February; and the resulting surgery required three months being off my feet. However my JENNY exhibit was kindly transported to the competition by the Portuguese Delegation, and was awarded a 96 score, Large Gold award, the highest award of any single frame exhibit at the show. I am happy to report my full recovery and imminent return to golf and standing-philately!

Last month I recommended Members contact our roster of advertisers, suggesting you request their auction catalogues, and follow their sales. After the publishing deadline for my President's Column had passed, Matthew Bennett International/HA Harmers Auctions, an Arthur Maury Company, joined as an *EFO Collector* advertiser, purchasing the two-page center spread. Harvey Bennett (info@bennettstamps.com) personally was instrumental in encouraging my entry into stamp collecting and exhibiting; and he's a very knowledgeable and well-respected philatelist that EFO collectors should try to get to know.

On a closing note I would again like to encourage fellow EFOCC Members to clip-off **regular postage stamps received on incoming mail** (or not-being-used collectable stamps and covers), set them aside, and periodically mail them to me at 5320 Eastchester Drive, Sarasota, FL 34234-2711. These postage stamps will be donated to the Lions Clubs' "Stamps for the Wounded" Veterans program, begun in 1942. It is more important than ever to contribute such stamps because an increasing number of American veterans are retuning from the conflicts with massive injuries that prevent them from actively perusing normal careers.

Injury-enforced idleness is the deadliest foe of hospitalized service personnel who must fight boredom, loneliness, frustration, futility and despair. Stamps can create and relight the spark of interest and life in the eyes of a wounded or convalescent soldier. Stamps can do miracles for a bedridden patient, providing hours of enjoyment in the simple tasks of soaking, mounting and exhibiting stamps to fellow patients and families. Tax receipts are gladly provided to donors upon request. All philatelic materials are needed: any U.S. or foreign stamps or covers, envelopes with special postmarks, first-day covers, first airmail flights, etc. can be utilized.

If you have any questions about this program, contact me at ddprice98@hotmail.com and I will telephone you at your convenience. Thank you in advance for your continued donations, which can also be made anonymously.

The APS StampShow will begin less than a month after you receive this issue of *The EFO Collector*, so if you haven't already planned to attend the Show, please contact the APS at www.stamps.org and click on StampShow. I am looking forward to seeing and meeting many of our EFOCC Members there, in Hartford, CT.

Sincerely,
Your President,
Don David Price

Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net



Report for the Quarter January 1 – March 31, 2008

Beginning balance: January 1, 2008		\$8300.11
Income	Dues	\$840.00
	Advertising	\$424.00
	Samples	\$9.00
Expenses	Printing Oct-Dec	(\$693.90)
	Mailing expenses	(\$313.90)
	Transfer to Life Member Fund	(\$500.00)
	Officers' expenses	(\$108.00)
Ending balance: March 31, 2008		\$7957.31
Respectfully submitted, David H. Hunt, Treasurer		

Secretary's Report

Stan Raugh

trex@bigplanet.com



New Members

Michael Bell 25035 Curie Apartment 227 Warren, MI 48091-1504	1390	Leo J. Nowicki 539 70 th Street Niagara Falls, NY 14304	1391
Dan Walters Address withheld upon request	1392	Bill Proby Address withheld upon request	1393
Arthur Cole 11004 Luis Drive SE Huntsville, AL 35803-1008	LM0037	Anthony F. Dewey Address withheld upon request	1394
Irwin Robinson 504B Belford Road Monroe Township, NJ 08831	1395		

A big welcome to all the members above, and a special recognition for Mr. Cole, who jumped right in with a Life Membership!

Thank you very much to Ed Silver for his recruitment efforts!

Congratulations to Member David Eeles, who won the EFOCC Award at NOJEX 2008 for his exhibit "Three-Cent Stamps of the 1954 Liberty Series."

EFOCC Member Post

Members are entitled to three free listings per year. Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor. See page 4 for submission form.

Wanted: 20¢ regulars, 1981-1985, showing EFOs, Truman, Bunche, Gallaudet, Capitol/"C" envelopes, "C" non-denominateds, Fire Pumper and official, Consumer Education on/off cover, Tim Lindemuth, 500 Denison Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502, TimLind@ksu.edu.

On Approval: USA EFO Stamps. Request a selection and a donation in your name will be made to the EFOCC. Ag, P.O. Box 1, Medford, NJ 08055. *Anyone can own the normal.*

WANTED: US 1338 Flag and White House of the following variety: Pair with full vert. gutter between, listed but not priced in Scott Catalog. Arthur Cole, artcole@att.net, 256-882-9951.

Help With Members' New Projects

Members are entitled to three free listings per year. Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor. See page 4 for submission form.

I am looking for collectors to correspond/study the EFOs of all 1981-1985 20¢ regulars/coils/stamped envelopes. Tim Lindemuth, 500 Denison Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502, TimLind@ksu.edu.

EFOCC Auction 110 Realizations (Closed March 31st, 2008)

Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer
1		17	\$25.00	33		49		65	\$18.00	81		97	\$40.00	113	\$5.00
2		18	\$10.00	34		50		66	\$10.00	82	\$175.00	98		114	\$4.00
3		19	\$4.00	35		51		67		83		99	\$2.00	115	\$20.00
4		20		36		52		68		84		100	\$15.00	116	\$4.00
5	\$5.00	21		37		53	\$4.00	69		85	\$31.00	101	\$3.00	117	
6		22		38		54	\$30.00	70	\$140.00	86	\$30.00	102	\$6.00	118	
7	\$6.00	23		39	\$35.00	55		71		87	\$156.00	103	\$10.00	119	
8	\$25.00	24	\$17.00	40	\$20.00	56		72	\$150.00	88	\$110.00	104	\$3.00	120	\$15.00
9		25		41		57		73		89	\$115.00	105	\$20.00	121	\$12.00
10	\$110.00	26		42		58		74	\$3.00	90		106	\$3.00	122	\$5.00
11	\$12.00	27		43		59	\$75.00	75	\$5.00	91	\$4.00	107	\$4.00		
12		28		44		60		76		92	\$6.00	108			
13		29		45	\$17.00	61	\$13.00	77		93	\$15.00	109	\$13.00		
14	\$15.00	30	\$11.00	46	\$5.00	62	\$75.00	78	\$13.00	94		110	\$8.00		
15		31		47		63	\$20.00	79	\$18.00	95		111	\$4.00		
16		32		48		64	\$7.00	80		96		112	\$3.00		

Editor's Note: The realizations for Auction 110 given in the last issue were erroneous. These are the correct realizations. We regret the error.

*Auction 112 closes on August 31st, 2008.
View auction pictures at www.efocc.org.*

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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 J. E. McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335. Use ***insured*** or ***registered*** U. S. Mail.

Consignor Fees

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

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

Expenses and printing constraints make it impractical to picture every lot, especially those which are large in size. The EFOCC will exercise discretion in picturing lots.

Consignor Special Instructions

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

If you send duplicate or very similar lots, it is consignor's responsibility to state clearly if you would like to have these placed in different sales. Generally, EFOCC places all items received in the same sale to minimize paperwork.

Consignment/Payment Timing

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

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

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

<i>Lot #</i>	<i>Catalog</i>	<i>EFOCC Auction #112 – Lot Descriptions</i>	<i>Cat Val</i>	<i>Minimum Bid</i>
1	2643a	20¢ Cog Railway, imperf coil pair	\$95.00	\$65.00
2	1908c	20¢ Fire Pumper, imperf coil pair	\$100.00	\$75.00
3	1907a	18¢ Surrey, imperf coil pair	\$120.00	\$95.00
4	1906b	17¢ Electric Auto, imperf coil pair	\$160.00	\$115.00
5	2005a	20¢ Consumer Education, imperf coil pair	\$100.00	\$80.00
6	1939a	1981 Christmas, imperforate pair	\$110.00	\$80.00
7	2111a	D Rate Eagle, imperforated block/4 of sheet stamps	\$80.00	\$50.00
8	1934	18¢ Remington, single, intaglio brown shifted 30% vertically		\$20.00
9	O136	22¢ Official, mint coil pair, dull finish gum, w/normal pair & APS cert	\$150.00	\$95.00
10	2133b	12.5¢ Pushcart, horizontal coil pair, imperforate	\$45.00	\$32.00
11	2126b	6¢ Tricycle, horizontal coil pair, imperforate	\$225.00	\$170.00
12	1625c	13¢ Flag o/Independence Hall, imperforate coil pair	\$20.00	\$12.00
13	1617b	10¢ Right to Petition for Redress, imperforate coil pair	\$80.00	\$60.00
14	1616a	9¢ Right to Assemble, imperforate coil pair	\$150.00	\$70.00
15	1615cf	8.4¢ Piano, imperforate coil pair	\$28.00	\$21.00
16	498a	1¢ Washington, vertical pair, horizontally imperforate	\$650.00	\$475.00
17	1299	1¢ Jefferson, misperforated coil pair		\$8.00
18	1059Ac	25¢ Paul Revere, imperforate coil pair	\$25.00	\$15.00
19	1058a	4¢ Lincoln, imperforate coil pair	\$90.00	\$70.00
20	2130b	10.1¢ Oil Wagon, imperf coil pair, red bulk rate precancel	\$15.00	\$10.00
21	2136a	25¢ Bread Wagon, imperforated coil pair	\$10.00	\$5.00
22	2280	25¢ Yosemite, miscut coil pair		\$13.00
23	1305eg	15¢ Holmes, imperf pair		\$125.00
24	2521a	Makeup Rate, vertical pair, horizontally imperf	\$100.00	\$70.00
25	2114	22¢ Flag o/Capitol, strip/5, poor wiping of excess ink on Giori plate, no gum		\$25.00
26	1511a	10¢ ZIP, mint single, yellow omitted, w/normal issue	\$50.00	\$35.00
27	1469	8¢ Osteopathic, downward orange shift		\$10.00

EFOCC Auction Rules for Bidders

How to Bid

Please bid on a consignment form from a recent EFO Collector. A photocopy is fine. Include your EFOCC membership number. For new bidders and non-EFOCC members, please include your APS membership number. Sign your bid sheet to acknowledge acceptance of the EFOCC auction rules; unsigned forms can not be accepted. Submit bids to CWO Jim McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335, e-mail to cwouscg@aol.com.

Bidding Precautions

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

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

Auction Bid Increments

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

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

Special Bidding Instructions

As the EFOCC auction is a small auction, special instructions can not be easily accommodated. EFOCC can not accept

"BUY" bids, nor "INCREASE BY..." bids. ***Please, make your final, best, and highest bid and you will get the lot at the lowest price available.***

Bidders' Payments

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

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

Returning Lots

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

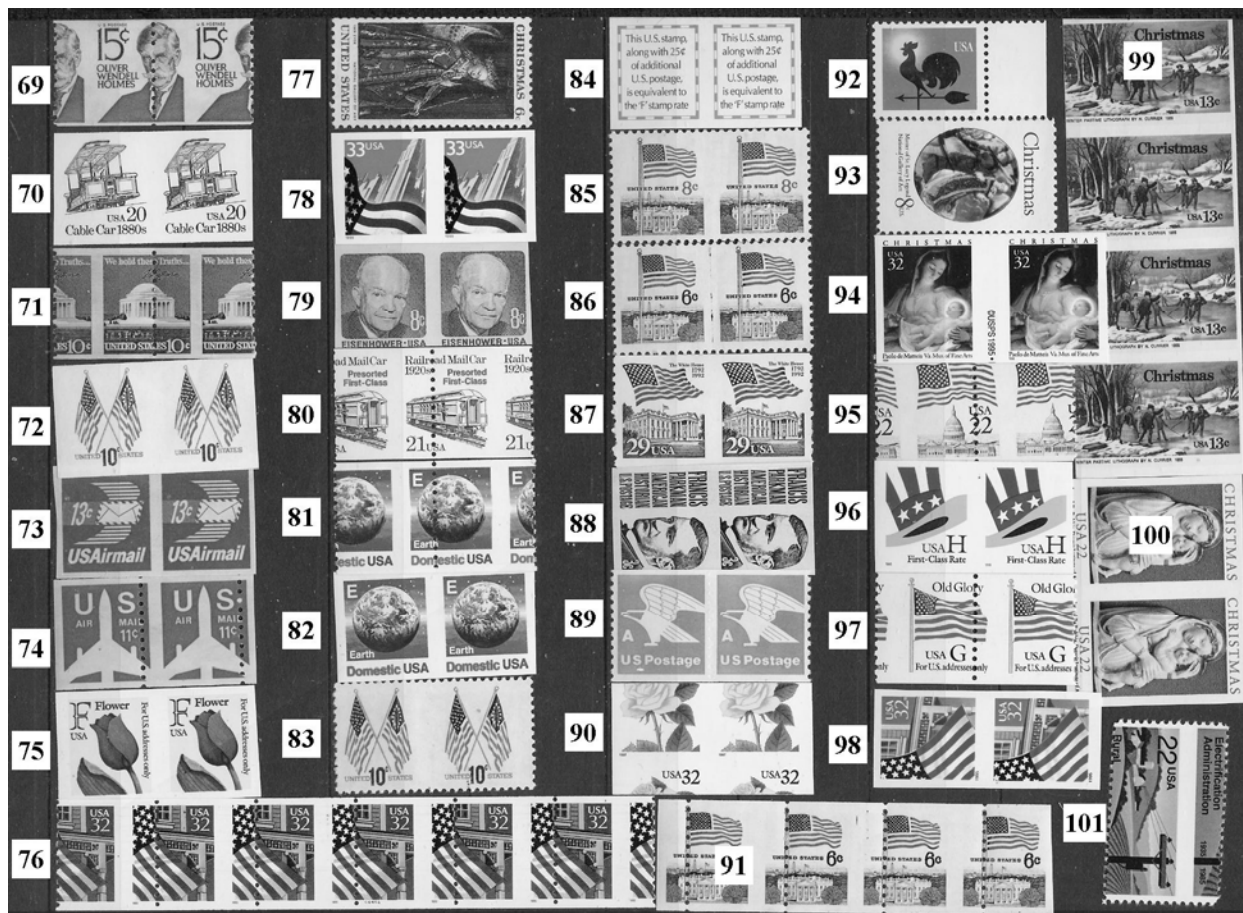
One Final Request

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

28	499	2¢ Washington, single, w/paper fold, resulting imperf into selvage		\$25.00
29	1338Fi	6¢ Flag o/White House, vertical pair, imperfed	\$40.00	\$30.00
30	1608	50¢ Lamp, intaglio lamp shifted up		\$40.00
31	2877	G Rate stamp, doubling of the red printing		\$15.00
32	702	Red Cross, five, single, used stamps, various shifts of the red cross		\$10.00
33	J101	\$5 Postage due, used single, upward shift of denomination		\$5.00
34	295	2¢ Fast Express, used, HR, black shifted down, pulled perf's rt edge, w/used normal		\$100.00
35	BK159	25¢ Pheasant, miscut top, btw 2nd & 3rd top stps, perf 12 var on 2nd pane.		\$100.00
36	2484	29¢ Wood Duck, bklt, m, nh, og, misperfed horizontally		\$15.00
37	3750A	5¢ Toleware, 1/2 pane of ten, 2004 date shifted up into bottom of frame		\$10.00
38	3632a	32¢ Flag, miscut & imperf strip/4		\$100.00
39	499	2¢ Washington, single, disturbed gum, misperf into margin due to paper fold		\$20.00
40	2915Ah	32¢ Flag o/porch, miscut, imperf strip/4		\$100.00
41	C28	15¢ airmail, vert strip/4, double paper roll splice, marked for destruction		\$25.00
42	1735	A Rate, block/4, misperfed horizontally		\$16.00
43	2561a	DC Bicentennial, single, black omitted	\$110.00	\$70.00
44	C83a	13¢ airmail, imperfed strip/5		\$110.00
45	1338Gh	8¢ Flag o/White House, imperforate strip/4	\$100.00	\$60.00
46	1735	A Rate Eagle, strip/5, diagonal horizontal perforations		\$40.00
47	1286	10¢ Jackson, Strip/4, misperfed at left		\$30.00
48	2921e	32¢ Flag O/porch, booklet pane of 10, imperforate	\$250.00	\$200.00
49	2561a	29¢ DC Bicentennial, engraved black omitted, w/normal copy	\$110.00	\$75.00
50	2280	25¢ Flag, Yosemite, center stamp brown trees, ink contamination		\$20.00
51	2642-45	37¢ Toys, double sided booklet, 50% vertical perf's shift, all stamps		\$90.00
52	2441c	25¢ Love. single, bright pink omitted, w/normal copy	\$180.00	\$135.00
53	1478	8¢ Spirit Independence, single, green shifted upwards		\$10.00
54	2265	21¢ RR Mail Car, pair, misperfed		\$15.00
55	3281a	33¢ Flag, Towers, imperforated coil pair	\$30.00	\$20.00
56	3265a	H Hat, imperfed coil pair	\$95.00	\$70.00
57	1205	4¢ Christmas, vertical pair, misperfed horizontally		\$17.00
58	2585	91 Christmas, block/4 w/plate number, disturbed gum, printer's waste	\$200.00	\$175.00
59	1735	A Eagle rate, block/4, misperfed horizontally		\$16.00
60	1288	15¢ Holmes, Top margin block/4, misperfed horizontally		\$35.00
61	1338	6¢ Flag o/White House, Zip blk/4, appears imperf to rt, very light pin impressions		\$25.00
62	3112b	32¢ Madonna, hor. gutter pair, w/plate number, die cuts omitted		\$110.00
63	1617b	10¢ Petition for Redress, imperfed coil pair	\$80.00	\$25.00
64	1305Ej	15¢ Holmes, Type II, imperf coil pair, slight top miscut	\$75.00	\$50.00
65	1305Eg	15¢ Holmes, Type I, imperf coil pair	\$25.00	\$15.00
66	2261a	16.7¢ Pop Corn Wagon, miscut and imperfed coil pair	\$175.00	\$120.00
67	2263a	20¢ Cable Car, imperfed coil pair	\$50.00	\$35.00
68	1519a	10¢ Crossed Flags, imperfed coil pair	\$35.00	\$20.00
69	1305E	15¢ Holmes, misperfed coil pair		\$15.00
70	2263a	20¢ Cable Car, imperfed coil pair	\$50.00	\$35.00
71	1520	10¢ Jefferson Memorial, misperfed coil pair		\$10.00
72	1519a	10¢ Crossed Flags, imperfed coil pair		\$20.00
73	C83c	13¢ airmail, imperfed pair	\$75.00	\$50.00
74	C78	11¢ airmail, misperfed pair		\$3.00
75	2518a	F Flower, imperfed coil pair	\$35.00	\$22.00
76	2913a	32¢ Flag o/porch, misperfed coil strip/6, plate #44444		\$22.00
77	1363c	6¢ Christmas, single, light green omitted	\$55.00	\$35.00
78	3281a	33¢ Flag & Towers, imperf pair	\$30.00	\$20.00
79	1402a	8¢ Eisenhower, imperfed and slightly miscut pair	\$40.00	\$30.00
80	2254	21¢ RR Mail Car, misperfed coil pair		\$15.00
81	2279	E Rate, misperfed coil pair		\$12.00
82	2279a	E Rate, imperforate coil pair	\$65.00	\$40.00
83	1509a	10¢ Crossed Flags, horizontal pair, imperforate between	\$50.00	\$35.00
84	2521b	F Rate addition, imperforate pair	\$65.00	\$45.00
85	1338Fj	8¢ Flag o/White House, hor. pair imperfed between	\$50.00	\$35.00
86	1338De	6¢ Flag o/White House, hor. pair imperfed between	\$150.00	\$115.00
87	2609b	29¢ Flag o/White House, coil pair imperfed between	\$95.00	\$70.00
88	1297a	3¢ Parkman, dull gum, imperfed coil pair	\$25.00	\$15.00
89	1743	A Rate, coil pair, blind perf's not punched through		\$15.00
90	3054a	32¢ Flower, miscut & imperforate pair	\$90.00	\$75.00
91	1338A	6¢ Flag o/White House, hor coil strip/4, shifted perforations		\$15.00
92	3257a	H rate make up, single, black omitted, with normal issue	\$150.00	\$110.00
93	1471a	8¢ Christmas, single, pink omitted, with normal stamp	\$125.00	\$75.00

94	3112b	32¢ Madonna, hor. gutter pair, no die cutting	\$75.00	\$60.00
95	2115	22¢ Flag o/Capitol, misperfed coil pair		\$7.00
96	3265a	H Rate, imperfed pair	\$95.00	\$70.00
97	2890	G Rate Old Glory, misperfed coil pair		\$12.00
98	2897a	32¢ Flag o/porch, imperfed pair	\$70.00	\$50.00
99	1703b	1313¢ Christmas, imperfed vert strip/4, blind perfs probably cut off at left	350 @ pr	\$125.00
100	2165a	22¢ Christmas, horizontal pair imperforate	\$80.00	\$60.00
101	2144	22¢ Electrification, single, misperforated		\$20.00
102	2476	1¢ American Kestrel, block/16, shifted diagonal perforations		\$75.00
103	2545-49	29¢ Fishing Flies, booklet of full 4 panes, miscut		\$30.00
104	2428a	25¢ Christmas, miscut pane, 2 stamps are missing		\$25.00
105	2265a	21¢ RR Mail Car, imperforate coil strip/6	\$45.00	\$32.00
106	1058	4¢ Lincoln, Coil strip/5, misperfed w/line pair		\$20.00
107	1789d	15¢ J. P. Jones, horizontal imperforated pair	\$165.00	\$125.00
108	2885	G Rate Old Glory, pair from booklet, misperforated		\$12.00
109	1895d	20¢ Flag o/Supreme Court, imperfed coilstrip/5	\$20.00	\$12.00
110	2609	29¢ Flag o/White House, misperf coil strip/5, btw 29¢ & USA		\$20.00
111	1597a	15¢ Flag, block/6, imperforate		\$30.00
112	1288Bc	15¢ Holmes, vertical perfs shifted into left stamps		\$30.00
113	C39b	6¢ Airmail, Plate block/6, bottom 4 stamps underinked		\$25.00





*Auction 112 closes on August 31, 2008.
View auction pictures at www.efocc.org.*

LOT #:

Consignor: _____ Address: _____ _____ _____ Telephone: (____) - _____ Email/Fax: _____ EFOCC Membership No: _____ APS Membership No: _____	Country (if not U.S.) _____ Catalog No. _____ Catalog Value: _____ _____	Condition (circle): NH LH HH HR NG USED Please check if this is a donation lot: <input type="checkbox"/> Please note Minimum Bid: \$ _____
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Description of item: {Please note any faults and fasten lots below this line or on the reverse side}

Instructions: Fill in all information. Attach each lot to the front of one form, using a stock card, face-down glassine or other mount. Use separate rigid sheet for larger lots and attach a completed form. *No staples - please.* Make sure it is easy for us to remove and re-insert each lot.



Send consignment form(s) with lot(s) to: **McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335**

For your protection, we recommend that you send lot(s) by registered or insured mail.



EFOCC Auction Bid Sheet

Name: _____ **EFOCC #:** _____ *New Bidders.....APS Membership appreciated: _____*
Address: _____ **Phone:** (____) _____ **Please limit my purchases to:**
City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____ **\$** _____

Please execute the following bids for me in EFOCC Auction # _____

{Signature - all bid sheets must be signed}

{Date}

Earliest postmark wins tie bids!!

[illegible]

Postage will be charged to the bidder. A 10% buyer's premium will be added to successful bids.

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