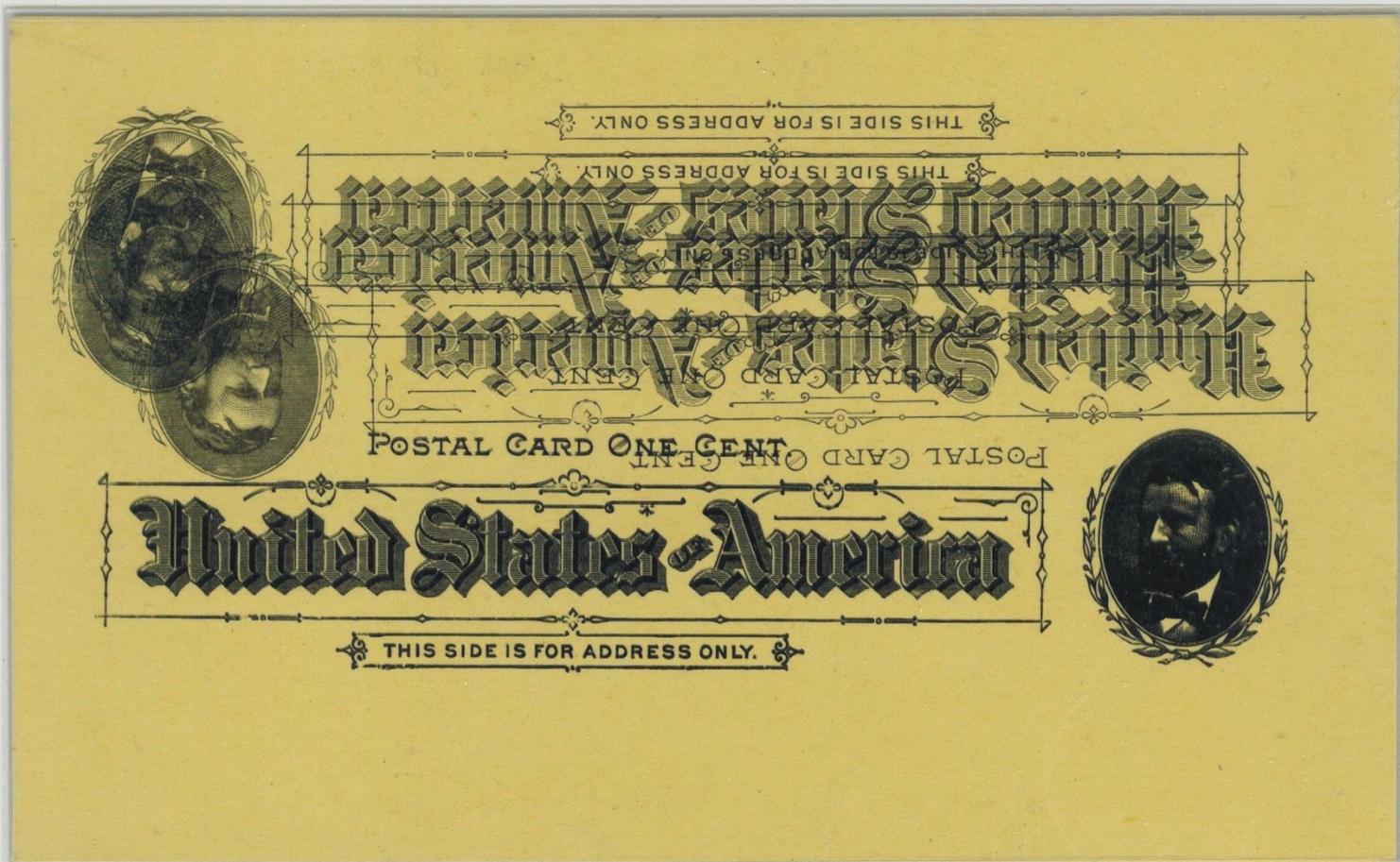


A Publication of the
EFO Collectors' Club
APS Affiliate #103
ATA Chapter #94

The EFO Collector



April - June 2010 Volume XXVIII No. 4 (Whole Number 159) ISSN 1099-7377



Bill Weiss' Postal Card Multiple Impressions Exhibit

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From Your Editor

While I was putting together this issue, I became aware that, over the last issues, I might have missed to recognize some of our members in our column "Exhibiting EFOCC Members." If I omitted your name, I apologize for the oversight. While there is no good excuse for making a mistake, this was probably due to how the work of your Editor – as well as other volunteers – has changed as a result of technology. In the past, I used to have a printed list of EFOCC members, and I used to check various palmares' against that list. Now, our membership list is on a protected site on the Internet – Stan in Pennsylvania updates it with the data of new members, membership extensions and membership terminations – and I, in New York state, can access it to print a mailing list when a new issue is ready to be mailed. Don, in Portugal, can look up the membership status of a member. The difference between working off a paper copy and off an online list is that, on a paper copy, while searching for Member John Doe, I see the names of other members, and this helps me creates mental list of member names. Whereas when I am online querying whether John Doe is a member, I get a yes/no answer, without seeing the names other members close to Doe in an alphabetical ordering, such as Dunn. Hence, I do not get familiar with Member names, resulting in missed recognitions in our column. To prevent this, I have to check almost every name in a Palmares against the database. Going forward, I will have to be more diligent. Some members are kind enough to



send me notes about their awards, and I thank them for doing so.

One of our newest members is Dr. Donald Kahn, who wrote: "I am new to the EFO world. I have been collecting 90% U.S. stamps since the 1960's, with a gap in there after 1985 or so, when my kids were growing up super quickly. I recently found your website and noted that there is a huge amount of scholarly information on it. I have received some approval stamps from 'AG' here in NJ and I am fascinated by them." We are very happy to have Dr. Kahn as a Member. His e-mail brings up several points, which I would like to emphasize. First, and foremost, EFOs are fascinating. If you look at Linn's issues, there is probably no other single subject that is mentioned as often. Second, our website has grown over the last few years, and truly has a wealth of EFO information. Even though you might not have thought of it this way, each of you, through your Membership, supports this site. Finally, a big "Attaboy!" to longtime Member Ed Silver, who has done more than his part to support our website and also has helped attract one additional collector to our area of collecting.

When you interact with fellow collectors, please remember to mention the EFOCC and please encourage them to become members of our Club. The growth of our Club is important, as fixed expenses are distributed over a larger member base, bringing the Club closer to the point of breaking even.

Happy hunting!

Cemil

Questions/Answers Edited by Cemil Betanov

More on Gutter Snipes

Norman Elrod writes to John Hotchner:

Dear Mr. Hotchner,

Thank you for sharing the article named in the above subject line I read today in the January-March 2010 issue of *The EFO Collector*. It is very educational for me. Now I know more about what I am looking for as well as some of the terminology to use when conducting searches for EFOs.

Previously, I have done a single frame exhibit about HD/HP FDC for Scott 941, the 3¢ Tennessee Statehood Commemorative released June 1, 1946. Now, I am in the process of gathering material for multi-frame exhibit for the same issue. So far, all I have found is a block of four Scott 941 repaired by tape when the stamps were being printed. (A front and back illustration of this block is shown on page 6.)

I do search auction catalogs, contact dealers who display a potential to have such items in their inventory, and the Internet. I am under the impression there are not many EFOs available since none are recorded in the 2005 Edition of the Scott 2005 Catalogue of ERRORS on U.S. Postage Stamps.

From today forward I will look at covers using this stamp more carefully to determine the possibility of a gutter snipe.

Take Care,

Norman Elrod

McMinnville, Tennessee

Cemil Betanov answered:

Dear Mr. Elrod,

Thank you very much for your note. I will take the liberty of featuring it in the Questions/Answers column of the upcoming issue. Particular thanks for the high quality scans.

There is additional information on gutter snipes on our Club website. For example, see:

<http://www.efocc.org/Resources/Segal/ShowPage.php?FN=Segal-045b.jpg>. This is the first page on gutter snipes in Dr. Stanley B. Segal's book on EFOs, which is available in its entirety on our website. See also:

http://www.efocc.org/Resources/Hotchner_EFOs/AA_TypT042.php. This is the "Straddle-pane miscuts and gutter snipes" entry in John's essay on EFO's, which is also on our website.

Happy hunting!

Cemil

Norman Elrod answered:

Hi Cemil,

I will appreciate my comments being listed in the next Questions/Answers column. Perhaps some readers have some Scott 941 EFOs tucked away somewhere. If you prefer to have the scans as attachments, instead of inserted in an email, I will be glad to forward them to you upon your request.

A short period was spent this evening going over the first of the two links you sent.

(Column continued on page 10)

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One year's dues	\$17.00	\$34.00
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Please make membership renewal checks to "EFOCC" and mail to Treasurer. Charges can be paid via PayPal, subject to a \$1 convenience fee, e-mail Editor for details. [*] Each additional year prepaid at the same time is \$15/\$30. [†] \$240 for those older than 65.

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Full page in color	\$100.00	\$328.00
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Quarter page in color	\$65.00	\$244.00
Cover location in color	\$125.00	\$400.00
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Vice-President	Jerome V. V. Kasper P. O. Box 3470, Clovis, CA 93613-3470
Auction Director	David Hunt 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517
Treasurer	David Hunt 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517
Secretary	Stan Raugh 4217 8 th Avenue, Temple, PA 19560
Editor	Cemil Betanov 153 Claudy Lane, New Hyde Park, NY 11040
Club Member-at-Large	Nancy B. Clark P. O. Box 427, Marstons Mills, MA 02648-0427
Club Member-at-Large	Edward A. Kennedy 19 Ranier Road, Effort, PA 18330-8829
Advertising Director	Don David Price Rua Freitas Reis 17, 2750-357 Cascais, Portugal

ddprice98@hotmail.com	E-mail me & I'll telephone you
jerome.kasper@gmail.com	
dhhunt@ptdprolog.net	Phone: (717) 445-9420
dhhunt@ptdprolog.net	Phone: (717) 445-9420
rare.plantsman@verizon.net	Phone: (610) 921-5717
CemilB@optonline.net	Phone: (516) 849-6604
nbc@cape.com	Phone: (508) 428-9132
moek78@msn.com	Phone: (570) 620-2011
ddprice98@hotmail.com	E-mail me & I'll telephone you

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

SANDICAL 2010, January 15-17, 2010, San Diego, CA

Robert G. Rufe, *U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959*, Reserve Grand Award & Gold, American Society of Philatelic Exhibitors – Excellence in Exhibiting-Creativity Award, Philatelic 25 Award.

John Cress, *Australian Air Mail – Bringing the Outback to the Modern World, 1914-1934*, Gold, American Air Mail Society Award.

Alfredo Frohlich, *United States of Colombia*, Gold, Federated Philatelic Clubs of Southern California: Best Exhibit Earning a Gold Medal That Has Not Received Another Special Award.

Fran Adams, *Toward United Nations*, Single Frame – Vermeil, American Society of Philatelic Exhibitors – Excellence in Exhibiting Award of Honor.

Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition, April 9-11, 2010, Oaks, PA

Gerald Farrelly, *Washington-Franklin One Cent Issues 1908-1923*, Gold.

Alfredo Frohlich, *United States of Colombia*, Gold, Best Spanish Area Exhibit Award.

Robert G. Rufe, *U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959: The Stamps and the Service*, Gold, United States Stamps Society Walter W. Hopkinson Memorial Trophy.

William DiPaolo, *The Gentleman From Pennsylvania*, Vermeil.

Bill McMurray, *Great Americans (The 1980 through 1983 Issues)*, Vermeil, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.

David Eeles, *Why United States Stamps Are Tagged*, Single Frame – Gold.

Joann & Kurt Lenz, *Early U.S. Test Stamps Related to the B.E.P.*, Single Frame – Gold.

Frank Braithwaite, *13¢ Benjamin Harrison Stamp of 1902*, Single Frame – Vermeil.

TEXPEX 2010, April 16-18, 2010, Dallas, TX

Nancy Clark, *Got Postage?*, Court of Honor.

Alfredo Frohlich, *United States of Colombia*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Pre-1940 Medal of Excellence.

WESTPEX 2010, April 23-25, 2010, Burlingame, CA

Alfredo Frohlich, *Republic of Colombia – International Mail 1886 - 1899*, Grand Award & Gold, Postal History Society Medal – Best Postal History, COLOMPHIL – Outstanding Study of South and Central American Philately.

Robert D. Rawlins, *Life in the United States Navy, 1900-1920*, Vermeil, Campbell Award for Best Post Card Exhibit.

The Plymouth Show 2010, April 24-25, 2010, Plymouth, MI

Anthony F. Dewey, *A Postal History of Hartford, Connecticut*, Gold, Postal History Society Award.

Joann & Kurt Lenz, *Early U.S. Test Stamps Related to the B.E.P.*, Single Frame – Grand and Gold.

Philatelic Show 2010, April 30- May 2, 2010, Boxborough, MA

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, *U.S. 1903 Hartford Postal Stationery*, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.

Anthony F. Dewey, *Czechoslovakia: The Hussite Issue of 1920*, Single Frame – Gold, Society for Czechoslovak Philately Alfonse Mucha Award.

List of Winners continued on next page...

EFOCC Member Post

Retiring from stamp business. Will sell my inventory of Error Stamps (EFOs) for \$3 each. Send quantity orders and checks to Howard Frank, P. O. Box 340868, Brooklyn, NY 11234.

WANTED: Information regarding the whereabouts of the imperforate block of 4, Scott 1039, 6¢ Theodore Roosevelt, Liberty Series, and/or information about other imperf copies of Scott 1039. Joann Lenz, PO Box 296, Sterling Hts., MI 48311; joann@stampsjoann.net; (586) 675-7303.

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

US Postal Counterfeits: examples on and off cover, and reports of same wanted for developing exhibit - now at two frames. Ultimately hope to produce a book on the subject. Trade or buy. John Hotchner, PO Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125 jmhstamp@verizon.net

Exhibiting EFOCC Members ...*continued*...

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2010, May 14-16, 2010, Denver, CO

Anthony F. Dewey, United Nations Precancels, 1952-1958, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

ROPEX 2010, May 14-16, 2010, Henrietta, NY

Hideo Yokota, U.S. Air Mail Special Delivery Issues of 1934-1936, Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

NOJEX 2010, May 28-30, 2010, Secaucus, NJ

Roger S. Brody, United States, Series 1902: The Post Office Enters the 20th Century, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence, North Jersey Federated Stamp Club Sidney Schneider Memorial Award, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, Free Markings Used in Maine – Stampless Period Marcophilately, Gold, United States Philatelic Classics Society Medal.

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, Postal History of Northern Massachusetts (District of Maine), Gold, American Philatelic Society Pre-1900 Medal of Excellence.

Robert D. Rawlins, Life in the United States Navy, 1900-1920, Gold, Universal Ship Cancellation Society Anthony Fernandez Award. Universal Ship Cancellation Society Postcard Exhibit Award.

Robert D. Rawlins, USS Triton: Philatelic Aspects of Her Submerged Circumnavigation of the World, Single Frame – Gold, Universal Ship Cancellation Society Single Frame Award.

James E. McDevitt, USS Maine (SSBN-741) – Commissioning Day, Single Frame – Silver.

James E. McDevitt, PCU Maine (SSBN-741), Single Frame – Silver-Bronze.

Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!

Questions/Answers (continued from page 3)

More on Gutter Snipes (continued)

Tomorrow, I may be able to spend more time reviewing each. As a novice collecting EFOs, I welcome any information I can get.

After reading Stan Goldfarb's posting, I contacted him to learn he doesn't have anything for me.

I hope you are having a good weekend.

Norman

John Hotchner replied:

Dear Mr. Elrod,

Thank for your notes. I will look to see if I have any 941 material, but other than gutter snipes it is not likely. There may be perforation misregistrations, and even less likely, there could be folds and creases. What you have is a web splice (not a repair) that came about when the end of one roll of paper was connected to the leading edge of the next (on the fly so that the press would not need to be stopped.) There are no color varieties, tears and repairs, or missing perforations (imperfs) reported so far as I am aware.

Best, John Hotchner

Luce Scratches

John Ryskamp reports to John Hotchner:

I looked at my panes again and found more constant variety plate scratches, so I am attaching new scans showing them (exaggerated, to make them clearer).

As to the "white" paper, I don't have any from Pane Position 7, but I have found examples (*continued on page 15*)



The First Invert From A Few Selected Countries – Part I

Joseph Monteiro

Inverts are the most spectacular of all philatelic errors. No single error on postage stamps generates so much excitement as the discovery of an inverted error. They enjoy special status in philately and are recognized by philatelists throughout the world as the most important type of printing error. One is typically at a loss for words when one sees an inverted error. The sensational effect is perhaps better captured in the phrase 'Seeing is believing'. These gems of philately typically end up in the postal museums of various countries as they occupy a special place in the postal history of each country.

In these errors, one part of the basic design is inverted with respect to the other part of the design. Which part is inverted is generally not known if the sequence of the printing process is not known or if there is no overlapping of one colour with the other. In other words, is the frame design of the stamp printed upside down with respect to the central design or is the central design printed upside down with respect to the frame design. There are also varieties in inverted stamps printed such as double prints, print shifts, missing colours, etc.

India

India has been credited as having printed the first inverted error on a postage stamp, the 4 annas stamp in 1854. It also happens to be one of the world's first multicoloured stamps. Two colours were used in the printing process, red for the frame and blue for the head. 'The Four Annas stamps from the first set of four postage stamps (½ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas and 4 annas) of India were lithographed by the Survey Office in Calcutta. During production, the paper was first imprinted with the red frames and later the blue heads were added within the frames. The First Printing began on October 13, 1854, using Head Die I and Frame Die I. There were 12 widely spaced stamps in each sheet. Exactly 206,040 stamps were printed from this Head Die I issue.'

The error was first noticed during a meeting of the Philatelic Society of London in 1874. Most collectors of rare stamps typically are interested in how many of these errors exist. It is believed that at least three sheets were printed with this error. This would imply that thirty-six stamps with this error were printed. However, only thirty of these errors all from the First Printing are known to exist. All of the known errors are postally used - two (or three) are known cut square; and another 27 are cut to shape (that is, in an octagonal shape). A cover mailed to Venice with two of the errors is known to exist. Thomas Tapling purchased the item for £32 in 1890 from the Italian stamp dealer Dr. Emilio Diena. A second cover is known to exist with one stamp and was displayed at Pacific 97. These are the only two known covers with the inverted stamp.

There has been considerable controversy as to what on the stamp is inverted: the red frame of the stamp or the design of the head of Queen Victoria. The first explanation suggests that since the red frames of the stamp were printed on the sheet of paper first and then the design of head of Queen Victoria, given that the sheet with the red frames had been inadvertently placed

in the press backwards, it is the red frames that were printed backward and not the design of Queen Victoria's head. The second explanation states "For many years, philatelists believed the error was the result of the frame being inverted. Since the stamps were printed on paper bearing an unusual coat-of-arms watermark which covered the entire sheet, the watermark position showed later experts that the head, and not the frame, was inverted."

Numerous forgeries of this stamp are known to exist.

Canada

The Seaway invert is Canada's most glamorous stamp error. Even Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has expressed an interest in this error. The glamour about this error has been enhanced by the confusion surrounding the estimates on the number of inverts that were printed. These estimates have fluctuated from 200 to 400 to 600 to 2000 adding mystique to this world-renowned error. The St. Lawrence Seaway 5¢ stamp was issued on June 26, 1959. The stamp marked the formal opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and President of the United States of America, Dwight Eisenhower. The design was the result of the cooperative efforts of five artists of Canada and the United States, A. L. Pollock, Gerald Trottier, William H. Buckley, Arnold J. Copeland and Ervine Metzl. The colours of the stamp are red and blue on paper having a white background, its size is approximately 38.1mm x 25.4mm, and its perforation is 12. The size of the design is 33mm x 22mm. Canadian Bank Note Co. printed the stamps by the steel engraving process in sheets of 200, which were divided into panes of 50 for distribution to the Post Offices. There are nine known areas where the St. Lawrence Seaway Inverts were discovered: 1. Winnipeg, Manitoba; 2. Peterborough, Ontario; 3. Picton, Ontario; 4. Joliette, Québec; 5. Southampton, Ontario; 6. Smiths Falls, Ontario; 7. Ottawa, Ontario; 8. Eastview, Ontario; and 9. Fort Frances, Ontario. In Winnipeg, 100 invert stamps were discovered of which 50 were sold to the public and 50 were found by the Winnipeg Post Office and returned to the Post Office in Ottawa. In Peterborough, 50 invert stamps were discovered and were returned to the Post Office in Ottawa. In Picton, 50 invert stamps were sold to the public. In Joliette, 50 invert stamps were sold to the public. In Southampton, 50 invert stamps were sold to the public [1]. In Smiths Falls, 20 invert stamps were sold to the public [2] and 25 are presumed to have been returned to the Post Office. In Ottawa, 54 invert stamps or more were sold to the public [3]. In Eastview, 50 inverted stamps were discovered, of these at least 7 are known to have been sold to the public. In Fort Frances, 50 stamps were discovered, of these at least twenty were known to have been sold to the public.

From the above, the inverts that can be accounted for, including those returned to the Post Office in Ottawa, total at least 388. In addition, 116 inverts cannot be accounted for, though these were most likely sold to the public. Since stamps

are printed in sheets of 200 (4 panes of 50), given the information above, at least 600 errors (or 3 sheets of 200 stamps) must have been printed. The whereabouts of one or two panes are not known. Could these have been recovered by the Post Office? This is quite possible, since the Postmaster General claimed that half the number of misprinted stamps were recovered [4]. Or is it possible that more than one pane was found in Ottawa (4 stamps used on cover with the Ottawa cancellation or were these inverts from the Eastview discovery) and another pane was found at some other location [5]. The latter seems more realistic if there are only 125 with the Postal Authorities.

Based on the number of stamps found in various locations and the format in which the stamps were printed, at least 600 Seaway inverts must have been printed. However, based on technical factors, a larger quantity is believed to have been produced because the above figure does not take into account the mechanics of printing and packaging. If this aspect is considered, it is possible that 2000 Seaway inverts were printed and distributed [6]. However, based on the number actually reported to have been discovered in newspapers, this figure would seem to be a trifle high, perhaps a maximum number printed.

United States

The United States began issuing postage stamps in 1857 but it was not until 1869 that it printed its first inverted error, the 15¢ Columbus Landing. The center design is inverted with respect to the outside frame. This stamp was printed by the National Bank Note Co. using the engraving process. It is considered to be United States rarest stamp as only three unused copies are known to exist and only one of them has original gum. The unused copy with original gum was sold for \$247,500 in 1993. Besides these three unused stamps, 90-100 used stamps are believed to exist. Used copies usually have faults and one with a nicely centered invert sold for \$60,500 in 1991. In addition to the normal invert, an invert with the center design doubled is also known to exist. To date only three are reported to exist but all are used. Of these three, one is reported to quite faulty and extensively repaired.

In the same year, on April 7, 1869, a second stamp from the same series appeared inverted, the 24¢ Declaration of Independence. Like its predecessor, the design is inverted with respect to the outside frame and it was printed by the National Bank Note Co. using the engraving process. To date only four unused copies are known to exist. The finest known used copy sold for \$258,000 in September 1993. Besides these four unused stamps, 75-80 used stamps are believed to exist. Used copies usually have faults and typically sound copies sell for 100% more. One block of four of the used inverts is listed in one catalogue (1996-7) for \$569,250.

It should be noted that "One hundred sets of plate proofs on card of the 1869 Series (15¢, 24¢, 30¢ & 90¢) exist with centres inverted. The 90¢ value with centre inverted exists only in proof form. Market value per set of single proofs is approximately \$10,000-\$12,000" [7].

Australia

Before the Commonwealth of Australia was formed in 1901, stamps for the six colonies of Australia were issued by each separately. It was on a stamp from one of these colonies, Western Australia, that the first invert on an Australian stamp was found, the Black Swan. A Black Swan until the 17th century was not considered to exist in the Western World. So when it appeared on a stamp of one of the Australian colonies, it created a surprise.

The 4d blue stamp depicting the Black Swan was one of the stamps from the series of the first stamps issued by the colony in 1854. The 4d stamp was produced by Horace Samson in Perth using lithography. According to Wikipedia "In January 1855, additional 4d stamps were needed. When Alfred Hillman brought the printing stone out of storage, he found that two of the impressions had been damaged, so he had to redo them. One of the replaced frames was tilted; the other was accidentally redone upside-down. The stone's block of 60 was transferred four times to make the printing stone, and 97 sheets were printed before Hillman discovered the mistake and corrected it, resulting in a total of 388 errors being printed" [8]. The errors went unrecognized and unreported for several years. Only 15 copies, plus a partial stamp in a strip of three, have survived. No unused copies are known.

Some inverts arose in the early stages of printing when printing of more than one colour required two plates or more than two printing processes. Given that this stamp was a uniform one colour the invert is considered unusual. It resulted from an incorrect use of the dies making the stamp and not the usual explanation that the sheet of stamps was fed to the printer in the reverse direction. On this invert the frame is inverted and so the design appears inverted.

New Zealand

New Zealand issued its first postage stamp in 1855. Adopting the standard practice at that time, all the postage stamps of Commonwealth countries bore the image of the Monarch. Accordingly, it carried the image of Queen Victoria. In 1898, New Zealand took an unusual step and printed stamps depicting its landscapes, often described as the first Pictorial Issue of 1898. On one of the re-issued stamps, the 4d Lake Taupo stamp, the first New Zealand invert was found. Lake Taupo located in New Zealand's Central North Island is one of its breath-taking natural wonders.

The design of the stamp depicts the Lake with Mount Ruapehu (2,797 metres) in the background together with cabbage palms in the left foreground. This same design appeared on the 4d stamp in 1899-1900, when several of the Pictorials were reissued in different colours and size. The colour of this stamp is brown and blue. Technical details of the stamp are: Designer: J. Gault; Printer: Government Printing Office, New Zealand; Size: 20mmx24mm; 80 stamps per pane; Process: recess printed (intaglio); Paper type: Cowan chalk surface.

It is on this later version of the 4d stamp that the inverted error was discovered. It is considered to be New Zealand's rarest stamp and there is only one known copy. It was

discovered by a Lincolnshire farmer, J. A. Dennett in 1930, in England.

The error bears the cancellation 'Picton 21 MR 1904' which covers most of the design making the invert barely visible.

It is catalogued by Scott as No. 113b and by Stanley Gibbons as 322b. Like most rare errors, this error has received expertization certificates from: The Royal Philatelic Society of London; A Friedl Committee Certificate; and the British Philatelic Association.

The ownership of the error has changed several times since it was first found and details thereof vary from source to source. However, two well known facts are: 1. The stamp was consigned by Mr. Dennett to Plumridge and Co. and auctioned in March/April 1931 to French dealer Theodore Champion (via Tom Allen) fetching 161 pounds. 2. In mid-May 1998, the stamp was sold to New Zealand Post for its archival collection for NZ \$125,000 (US \$66,500). Its ownership between the above noted periods has been reported by some sources as follows: it was sold by Theodore Champion to Marquis De Rosny and the stamp disappeared for half a century; it reappeared in a private treaty sale by French dealers J. Robinson et Cie in October 1980 and sold for 110,500 francs (about \$18,000) to Robert W. Lyman of Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.; it then resurfaced in 1992 and was sold by David Feldman in Zurich for SF 130,000; it once again resurfaced in London in May 1997 and was offered for sale by British auctioneers Dix Noonan Webb Ltd. (for 40,000-50,000 pounds) but there were no buyers; and finally it appeared for private sale at Pacific 97. It has been suggested that J. R. Mowbray was involved in its purchase for New Zealand Post.

This is one of the few inverts where only one stamp was found with the invert

Concluding Remarks

The above provides a brief description of the first inverts of a few countries. It is usually assumed that all inverted stamp errors have arisen because of the same reason i.e. a partially printed pane was placed in the reverse direction to receive the remainder of the design (either because of the need of two or more plates to print different colours or because of the use of different printing processes used to print the stamp). But this is not always true as was seen in the case of the Australian invert where part of the impressions on the master plate were accidentally put in the reverse direction when the plate was being repaired.

The New Zealand invert of Lake Taupo of course is the most intriguing of the inverts described because one is at a loss to explain why only one invert was found of this error given that as many as 80 stamps were printed per pane. Is there some unique explanation for the cause of this invert which explains why only one such error was found? To date I have not seen such an explanation. As a rational philatelist, one is always looking for a logical explanation. It not only gives one a sense of satisfaction when one is found but also enables us to place philately on a firm analytical and educational foundation.

Another interesting observation that astute philatelists are likely to pick up is that the price of very rare errors is not purely determined by scarcity. Why is the United States Columbus invert worth nearly two and a half hundred thousand dollars and the New Zealand error only worth sixty thousand dollars. It could be argued that the price of the former is for a fine mint copy and the price for the latter is for a used copy. But it still does not explain why the used copies of the United States invert are worth more the only used copy of the New Zealand invert even though nearly 90 or more copies of the United States error were found. One explanation could be that even for rare items supply is not the only determining factor and demand has to be taken into account. Whatever the reasons, one should be carefully in drawing any conclusions at it is typically difficult to make price comparisons for international rarities. ☛

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Endnotes

- [1] Mercer, Dan: "Southampton Find," **The Canadian Philatelist**, Volume 39, No. 3, May-June 1988, p. 170.
- [2] Wegg, George: "Smiths Falls Pane," **The Canadian Philatelist**, Volume 39, No. 3, May-June 1988, p. 171. There were 25 loose inverts with the Postal Museum, presumed to have been found in Smiths Falls or Ottawa.
- [3] Reiche, Hans: "Seaway Memories," **The Canadian Philatelist**, Volume 39, No. 3, May-June 1988, p. 170..
- [4] The Postmaster General estimated that three sheets or 600 stamps were produced. "In all, it is now estimated that some 3 sheets, comprising 12 panes of 50 misprinted stamps each were produced, half of which were recovered in post office stocks before sale. Of the remainder, only two panes have not been reported and they may have been used by the public and not noticed." See **News Release**, (Post Office Department), October 8, 1959.
- [5] It would so appear from statements such as "An Ottawa dealer late Monday discovered a full pane of 50 stamps in mint condition. Another pane is known to have been sold in Montreal." See "Bottom drops out of market for the upsidedown stamps -- 2000 are now said circulating," **The Winnipeg Tribune**, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Tuesday, September 15, 1959, p. 17.
- [6] A report made by J. R. Carpenter, post office philatelic expert, indicated that "the mechanics of stamp printing and packaging make it an established fact that at least 2, 000 of the stamps are now spread across the country." How many of these 2000 were recovered by the Post Office is not precisely known.
- [7] Datz, Stephen R.: "Catalogue of Errors on US Postage Stamps", 6th Edition, Sanabria, 1966-7, p. 134.
- [8] "Philatelic Gems", Amos Press, 1989.

When You Need to Know



Black Completely Omitted? The Philatelic Foundation Provides the Answers

This booklet pane was submitted to The Philatelic Foundation to answer an important question – is this Scott No. 2833c with the black color completely omitted? After carefully examining these stamps, the Foundation advised the submitter that this is a genuine example of Scott No. 2833c. We helped this submitter, and we can answer your questions as well.

Time and again the knowledge and experience of our experts, backed by the best reference collection in the industry, has combined to add great value to stamps submitted for opinions. We strive to not only provide the most accurate opinions available, but the most informative ones as well.

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United States Postal Card Multiple Impressions 1881-1987

William R. Weiss, Jr.

UNITED STATES POSTAL CARD MULTIPLE IMPRESSIONS 1881-1987

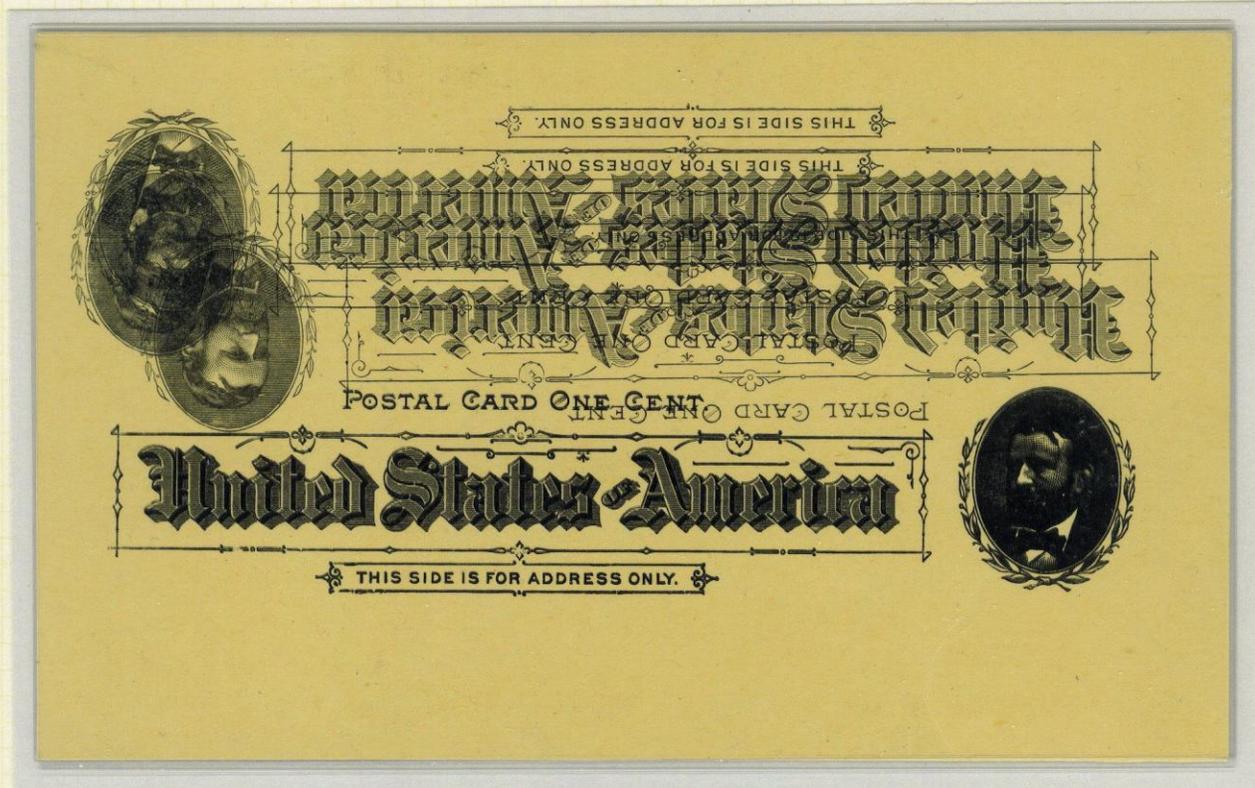
INTRODUCTION

Over 600 different postal cards have been issued by the United States between 1873 and 2010, yet less than 15% are known with major errors of any type. Of these, only 30 different cards exist with multiple impressions. They are arguably the most exciting, important and visually-striking of all errors.

This exhibit includes a comprehensive display of the available material as well as historical and technical information which will demonstrate the changes resulting from the evolution from the early flat-bed printing presses through the multicolor offset presses in use today.

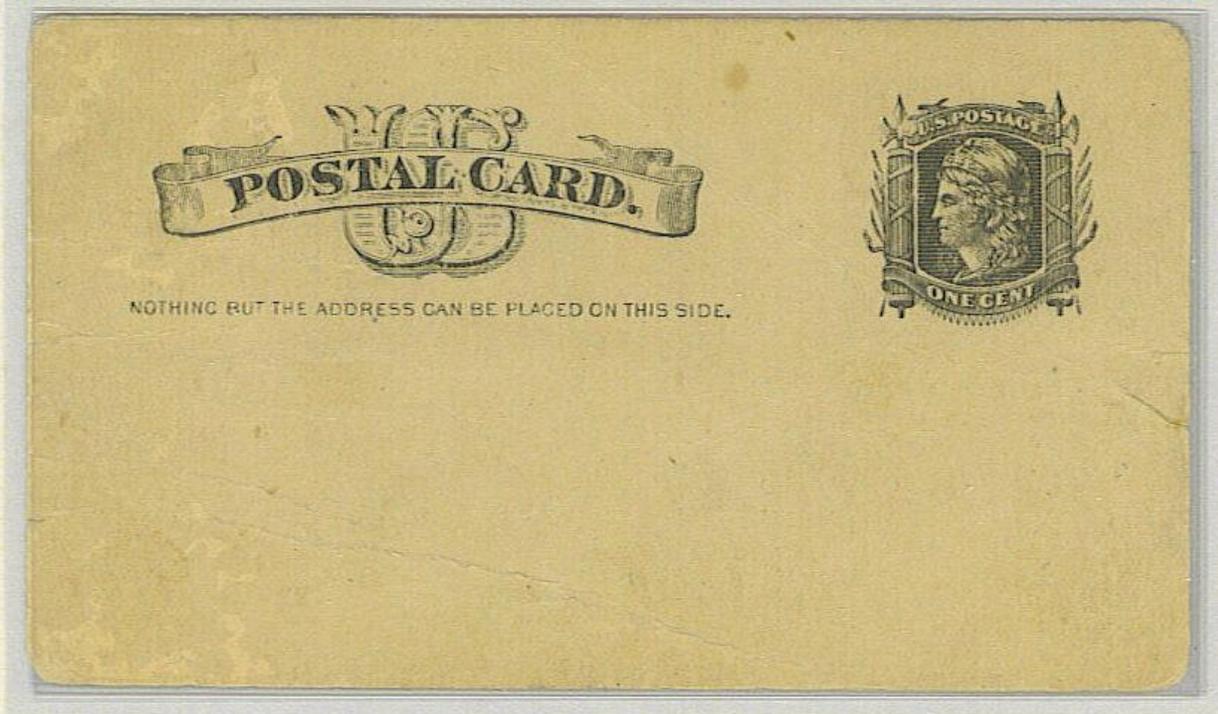
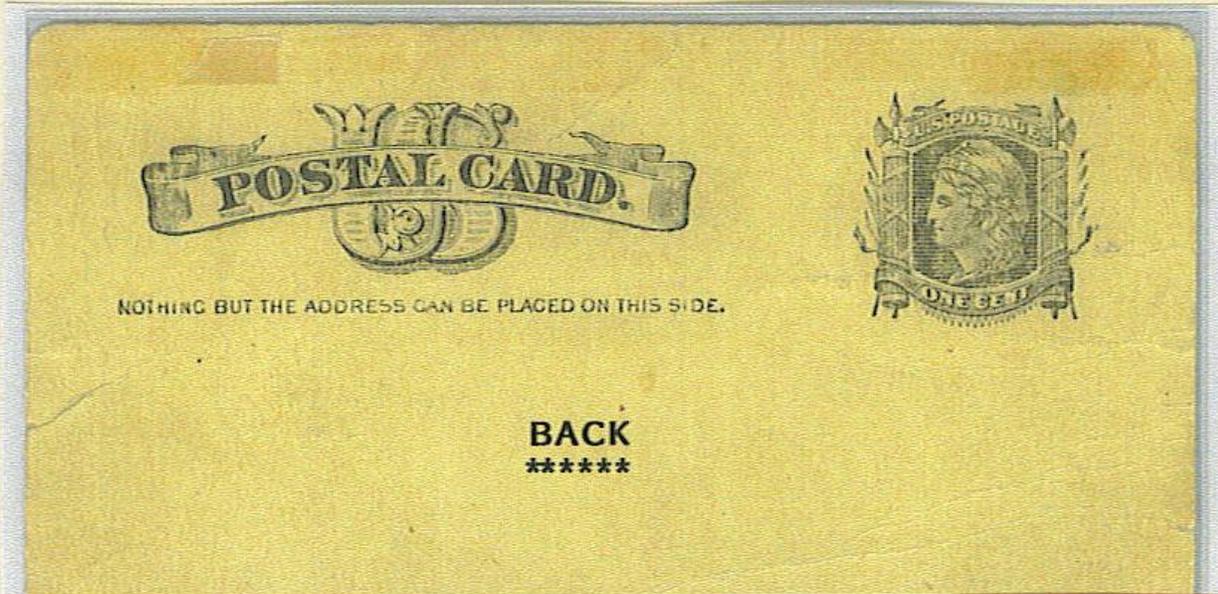
EXPERTIZATION - Nearly all cards are accompanied by expert certificates and this is noted by an (*) in front of the description.

ISSUE OF 1891 - Printed on flat-bed presses by Albert Daggett Company of Birmingham, CT.



* QUINTUPLE IMPRESSION, TWO NORMAL, THREE INVERTED; only two U.S. postal cards have been reported bearing five impressions and both are unique. The other is found on the 1910 issue card.

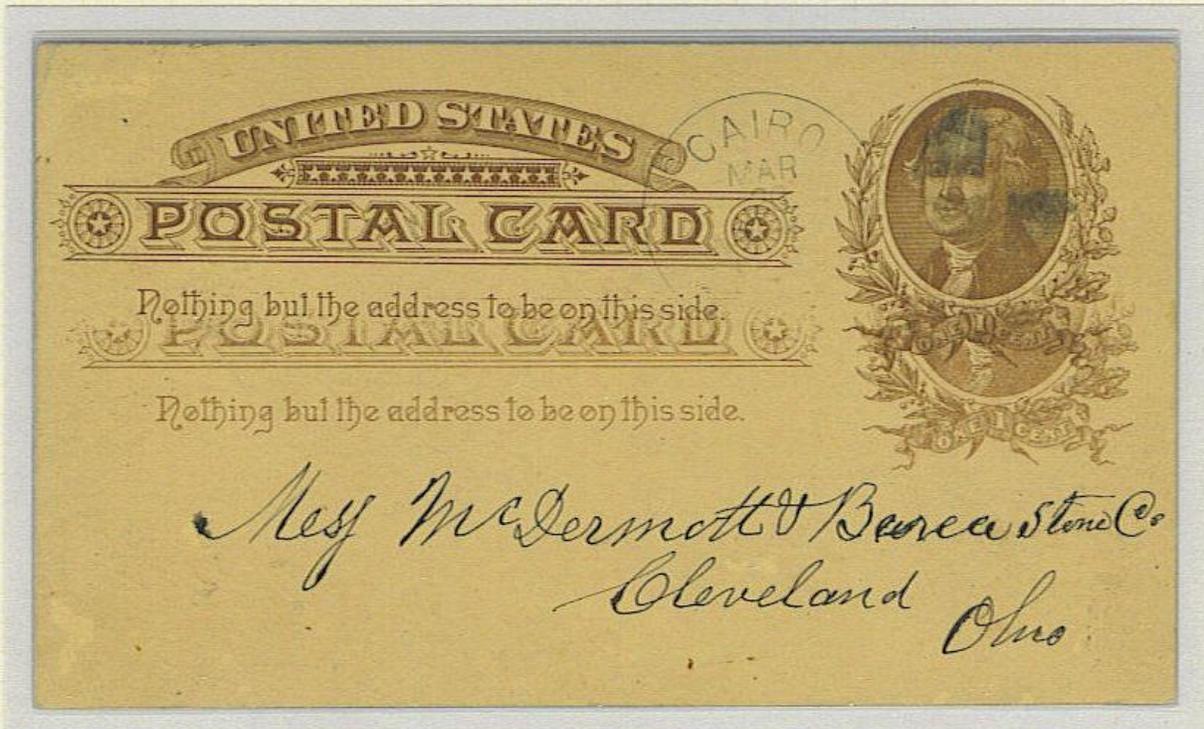
**ISSUE OF 1881 - Printed on flat-bed presses by Woolworth & Graham
of New York City.**



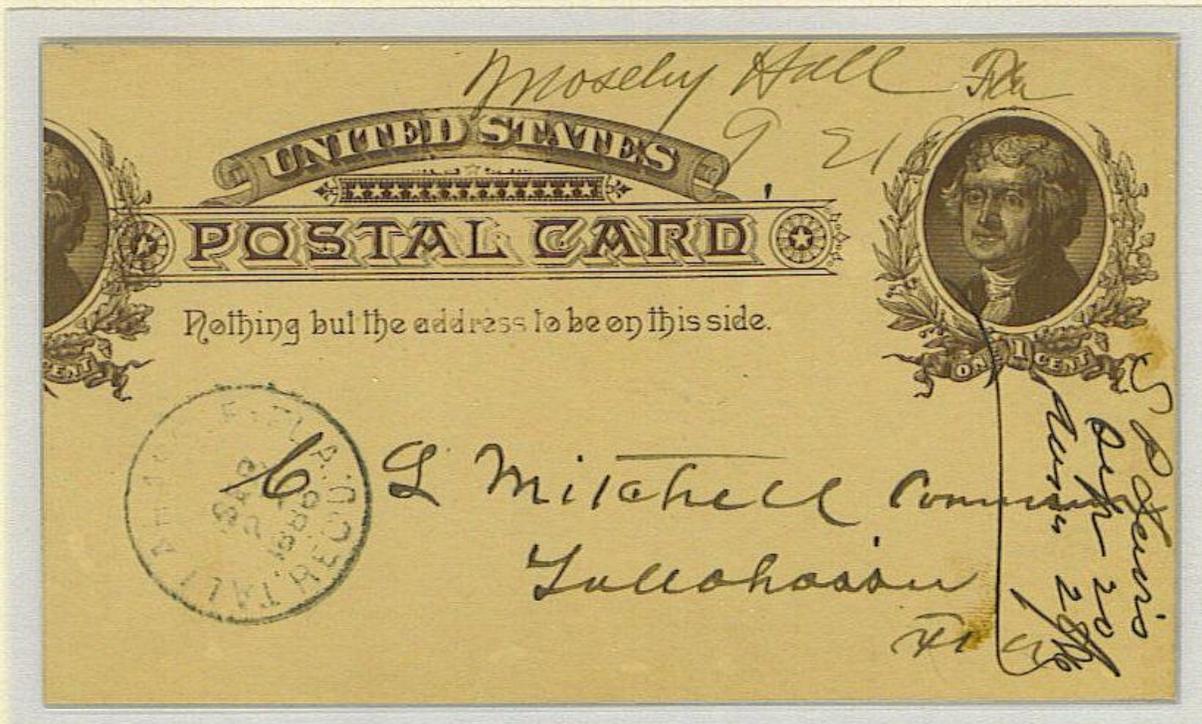
PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES; this is the first major error on a United States postal card. One of the ways that a multiple impression can occur on cards printed on flat-bed presses (versus a rotary press (curved plates) is if a printed sheet is inadvertently put through a second time. If the sheet is turned over, as here, it will have an impression on both sides. It is believed that 2 sheets of forty were double printed, but the existing quantity is likely less than ten.

ISSUE OF 1885 - Printed on flat-bed presses by Calvin C. Woolworth

Company of New York City.



* DOUBLE IMPRESSION - HORIZONTALLY; Only known used copy.
If the printed card sheet is not removed from the press, or is run through a second time, two or more impressions are made on each card, and the impressions will be close or overlap, as this example.



* DOUBLE IMPRESSION VERTICALLY - Only known used example.

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Questions/Answers (continued from page 6)

Luce Scratches

for the other Pane Positions. They are quite easy to identify, because the "white" panes are slightly taller than the "pink" panes. The horizontal perforations of the "white" panes are either slightly above or slightly below, the horizontal perforations in the "pink" panes. There must have been a second printing, with paper containing slightly more optical brightener. Any other guesses?

Here are my revised descriptions:

PANE POSITION 1--Variously in upper selvage and in every position 4 and every lower selvage below position 20 and every selvage next to position 16

PANE POSITION 2--Variously in upper selvage and positions 1 and 4, and every position 5, 11, 16 and 18

PANE POSITION 3--Variously in upper selvage and position 1 and every position 14

PANE POSITION 4--From what I can see, all Position 4 panes are on "white" (apparently thinner) paper compared to the "pink" paper of other panes--maybe it's my eyes; variously--and on same pane--vertical line at upper right selvage and diagonal line through "position 1 on "Pane Position"

PANE POSITION 5--on every pane below "position" 5 in "Pane Position" and variously in upper selvage and in every above position 3

PANE POSITION 6--variously in upper selvage and in every below position 16 and 19 and position 3 and in every position 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11

PANE POSITION 7--Variously in upper selvage and position 3, and every position 10 and to right of "B1" in upper left selvage

PANE POSITION 8--on every pane above position 1, to the right of position 10 and lower left corner selvage

Cheers,

John Ryskamp



Note: You can see all 8 pane positions on our website.

Scott 2367 Madonna and Child Registration Problems

Howard P. Dennis writes:

It is not often that I come across a used sample shown below (see page 16, figure 1) that is a type of misregistration if that is what it would be called. Having spent hours putting together a shipment of used stamps for our hospitalized veterans it was nice to find this that I do not recall seeing before for this issue. I have also included a mint copy for comparison. Perhaps the value might make this a nice gift for a veteran. What would the value be?

Later on the same day: Just found another color registration error (see page 16, figure 2). Is this unusual and of value?

Editor's Note: The Scott 2367 mint in Figure 1 appears slightly misregistered as well. My take is that for these issues, a perfectly registered stamp is a rarity.





Figure 1: Scott 2367, misregistered at left, mint copy for comparison.



Figure 2: Another misregistration.



A Challenge...

Ed Kennedy Presents a Challenge: Can you identify the following EFOs from his collection and describe their defects? See pictures on the right.

A Few More Messed Up Ones



Perforations: Talking About the Collection

John M. Hotchner

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

Having just gotten out of a cab from the airport into Toronto, I'm totally jangled by the 40 minutes of non-stop banter the cab driver dished out with enthusiasm; even passion. Much of it was repetition, and punctuated by questions every third sentence: "Do I have that right?", "Have you heard this before?", "What's your opinion of that?" Bad enough if they were rhetorical. These weren't. He expected an answer to each rendering of the question – while all I wanted to do was bury my head in a newspaper.

But it wasn't to be. Must admit I learned a great deal about the state of his family, the trials of a cabdriver, Canadian politics, and even a little about the geography and history of Toronto.

His monologue led me to wonder whether we sound like this when we stamp collectors talk about the hobby to others; especially non-collectors? Certainly we have the enthusiasm. And most of the time, we would not just start in on an unwary listener; we would have been invited. Still, there is the danger of turning off the audience by telling them more than they want to know, by bragging excessively, or by use of jargon they cannot be expected to understand.

We do have an advantage in that EFOs (a term that needs to be defined as production mistakes) are more visually interesting than many other stamp categories. But all of philately is a bit of a hard sell to non-collectors, and may interest other collectors only insofar as your subject relates to their collecting interests.

That said, enthusiasm for your subject can – in moderation -- be contagious. So, should you want to make converts, or explain your compulsions to a family member, it's OK. But watch the eyes. When they begin to glaze over, you've lost the audience.

That is also a good rule to keep in mind when you have been invited to give a talk to the local garden club, Rotary, church group or social circle. With multiple listeners, you also need to watch the squirm factor. When gluteus maximus muscles begin to reposition themselves every few minutes, you are getting to the end of your audience's ability to focus.

Are there sure-fire ways to keep interest alive? There are. If you can show EFO material, do. And say a bit about what went wrong. But keep that brief unless you are talking to a group of printers. Our collecting area can get pretty complicated; some would say Kafka-esque. And as fascinating as that might be to us, it will be Greek to your audience. Strive to simplify.

Also good is to be willing to talk about money. That's a subject everyone can relate to. Here you don't have to own it to talk about it. Photos from auction catalogues, with five and six figure prices can impress. Virtually everyone has heard of the upside down airplane stamps, but not many have seen it or know of the huge increase in realizations over the last few years. As to your own material, what did you pay for it? Has it

risen in price? Is it likely to? What factors make it worth that price?

Dangle the possibility that they could be a finder of such things in their mail, or while buying stamps at the post office. Yes, the odds are against it, but people are struck by the magic wand often enough to suggest that if they know what to look for, it can happen.

And if they did find something, what would they do with it? Who to take it to for an opinion? To sell? Generally, even collectors do not start off in the hobby as an EFO collector because it takes a certain amount of background in the basics of the hobby to understand what you are looking at. Feel free to provide some of that. But even better, describe where to find relevant information in the Scott Catalogue, which is often available for free in the reference section of the local library.

In a world where we take lemons back to the car dealership, raise h__ if the washing machine doesn't spin, and demand a refund when a new pair of pants has a rip, it is unusual for stamp collectors to actually seek out the imperfect. That there is a national club devoted to this specialty may interest some people, and our website with a wealth of information is a resource that can help you in preparing for a talk, and also for anyone interested in further information about of part of the hobby.

If you have given a talk to a stamp club, garden club, etc. and have learned lessons that would help others, please write in to our editor about your experience and the lessons you learned.

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

EFOCC Auction 118 Realizations (Closed March 31st, 2010)

Lot	\$	Lot	\$	Lot	\$	Lot	\$	Lot	\$	Lot	\$
1	nb	2	nb	3	nb	4	nb	5	nb	6	nb
7	\$5	8	nb	9	\$10	10	\$5	11	\$10	12	\$7
13	\$5	14	\$5.50	15	\$7	16	\$21	17	nb	18	\$5
19	\$13	20	\$18	21	nb	22	nb	23	nb	24	\$12
25	nb	26	\$10	27	\$40	28	nb	29	\$11	30	nb
31	nb	32	\$10	33	\$30	34	nb	35	\$120	36	\$57.50
37	\$8	38	nb	39	nb	40	\$12	41	\$12	42	nb
43	nb	44	\$135	45	\$25	46	\$30	47	\$22	48	\$11
49	\$8	50	nb	51	\$13	52	nb	53	\$20	54	\$9
55	nb	56	nb	57	\$16	58	\$15	59	\$9	60	nb
61	\$13	62	\$40	63	nb	64	nb	65	\$15	66	\$45
67	\$40	68	\$26	69	nb	70	\$35	71	\$41	72	nb
73	nb	74	\$19	75	nb	76	\$18	77	nb	78	\$13

President's Message

Don David Price

ddprice98@hotmail.com



Greetings Fellow EFO Collectors:

Austerity is a word you're reading and hearing about more often during these mid-recovery days: it refers to a 'severe or rigid economy'. People and businesses have begun practicing "austerity" because as the country tries to grow itself out of the recent recession, new jobs are scarce, interest rates on savings are low, the stock market is in turmoil, many formerly employed workers have become unemployed and manufacturing/production is below normal. In short, it is a time when virtually everyone needs to 'clip their wings', control spending, increase savings, and work to strengthen their financial reserves.

The "austerity" theme has become a part of your EFOCC Board's thinking, and in many other philatelic organizations, as well. Our initial savings effort will be achieved by reducing the number of promotional copies of *The Collector* we print and distribute for free. The size of Club's promotional mailing list outweighs its usefulness and exceeds the number of copies necessary to fulfill the Club's immediate needs. Therefore, we're cutting back on our promotional distribution.

The change won't affect Members or Advertisers directly: each Member and Advertiser will continue to receive his or her copy each quarter. However, in many instances, duplicates and extra copies were being printed and mailed. By economizing in this way, EFOCC can save close to \$1,500 annually, which is nearly the amount our Treasurer reports is necessary to keep the Club from having to operate at a deficit, threatening the Club's longevity.

Format Changes

The Board is proud to have changed *The EFO Collector* into a color-printed magazine, and we're going to retain most of the color pages. However, in many issues, the page-count will return to being 28 instead of 32 or more. The Editorial content won't shrink; but it may become necessary to change the way we show and list the Auction Sale stamps. We also intend to make greater use of the EFOCC's color capability on our website: www.efocc.org – check it out if you haven't gone to it lately.

Once the Club's advertising sales increase and/or our Membership numbers enlarge, we will again increase the number of pages we print and the extra issues we are able to distribute. You can help the Club in this endeavor. If you conduct your philatelic business with a firm that doesn't advertise in *The EFO Collector*, ask them to do so. Or send me the firm's name, and I'll contact the proprietor. 'Word of mouth' sells advertising! When you do business with one of our advertisers, please tell the Dealer that you saw and liked his advertisement in *The EFO Collector*, that it drew you to his firm. This simple act of communication with an advertising

dealer can help EFOCC retain our current advertisers and acquire new ones. That is our goal.

IRS Status

The Club is going to renew its recent efforts to become recognized by the IRS as a 501(c)(3) non-profit educational organization. EFOCC has always operated on that basis, but without formal IRS recognition. In order for Members (and others) to make greatly needed *tax deductible* donations and contributions to the EFOCC, and to increase the possibility of being able to obtain study grants, the Club needs to gain the formal IRS "not-for-profit" designation. Pennsylvanian **Scott Shaulis** will lead the Club's effort, in conjunction with Club Treasurer and Auction Director David Hunt. EFOCC is most grateful to them for volunteering to spearhead this effort.

APS Summer Show: Richmond

The APS Stamp Show in Virginia is just around the corner. The meetings and activities will begin on August 11th and run through August 15th. The Show includes numerous dealers' booths with more stamps than you've ever imagined in one setting. The Club will hold a **General Business Meeting**, which will include an *open session* for Members to search through boxes of EFO stamps being sold at very reasonable and highly-discounted prices. The General EFOCC Business Meeting will be held on Saturday, August 14th, at Noon, in Room E24B. If you plan to attend, send me an email or mail me a letter – I'll provide a "stamp incentive" for any EFOCC Members who come. More if you let me know in advance!

The APS will hold its annual World Series Champion of Champions exhibiting competition, in which your President is competing with his *Production Varieties of American Bicolor Postage Stamps (1869 - 1918)*. Other exhibiting competition classes include General, Single Frame, Youth, Postcard and non-competitive. There is something for every interest. The General Class and Single Frame competitive exhibits will include: Postal History, Cinderella, Display, Illustrated, Postcard, Revenue and Thematic divisions.

If you have never attended a National level Stamp Show and exhibit competition, you owe it to yourself to do so. Put your family in the car and head for Richmond, Virginia to see this show. All price ranges of hotel accommodations are available.

You might wonder whether there is enough activity to keep you interested during such a show: the answer is a resounding YES. There are so many educational seminars on a wide range of topics that one cannot attend them all; there are all sorts of philatelic discussions and meetings; planned activities for wives and children are available; many philatelic Clubs and the APS have Boards of Directors have meetings, most of which are open to the public.

There is so much happening at an APS Summer Show where you can see and learn that you will be more than thankful if you choose to attend. You will have an opportunity to meet many of *your* EFOCC Directors and other Club Members; you will be able to interact freely with the well-known writers and philatelists you read about. You can visit the

sales booths of major and minor Stamp and Cover Dealers all of whom will be displaying their wares; collectors and exhibitors of every stripe will attend. The Confederate Collectors of America are having special displays and functions.

John Hotchner, who created the EFOCC, and is a well-known columnist for many philatelic publications, will be attending. Whether you know John on a first name basis, or have never met him before, you're in for a treat: he is a wealth of philatelic information and knowledge, and he will share it with you. John is *a legend in our time*. The opportunity to meet and speak with him could be the high point of your attending this APS Summer Show.

I also hope to meet many EFOCC members in Richmond. If you see me walking in the halls, or in a meeting room, please come up, introduce yourself and say "hello!" Send me an email or drop a postal line one of these days, tell me what you like or dislike about the way the Club is running, how *The EFO Collector* looks and reads. I'd like to hear from more EFOCC Members.

Advertising Rates

EFOCC has consolidated its advertising rates: there are no longer color *surcharges*. The color rates are basically the same, but there will be only a single billing, annually; the rates shown in the Advertising Rates box will be what is charged and invoiced. Black and white advertising rates have been increased and using black & white instead of color is discouraged.

Whether you are able to attend the APS Show or not, **Keep on Stamping** and remember, EFOs can be found right at your local U.S. Post Office stamp window.

Best wishes,

Don

Secretary's Report

Stan Raugh
trex@bigplanet.com



New Members

David Bize 18226 Gardenview Drive Sun City West, AZ 85375	1417	Dr. Donald Kahn P. O. Box 6479 East Brunswick, NJ 08816	1418
-----------------------------------------------------------------	------	---------------------------------------------------------------	------

A warm welcome to our new Members!

OOPS!!! Department

In error, I reported that Mr. Scott Shaulis' Life Membership number is #34. It is #40. I wondered how I could have made this error but I think the list I had was missing the last page with numbers 34 to 39. Sorry Scott!

Also, Mr. Stanley Beerenfenger's correct apartment number is 1205. We had it right on the mailing list but somehow it converted to an incorrect number in the Secretary's Report.

Once again, everyone please check your labels. I read and re-read each entry at least three times and it amazes me how mistakes can still happen. Thank you!

Peter DuPuy

We are saddened to report the death of Peter DuPuy, EFOCC Life Member 17. Peter passed away on May 16, 2010, in Keene, New Hampshire. He will be missed. ☹

Treasurer's Report

David Hunt
dhhunt@ptdprolog.net



**Report for the Quarter
January 1 – March 31,
2010**

Beginning balance:		\$4599.76
Income	Dues	\$580.00
	Donation	\$8.00
Expenses	Insurance for Auction	(\$260.00)
	Packets of Stamps for new members	(\$150.00)
	Printing costs	(\$1378.07)
	Postage costs	(\$279.42)
Ending balance:		\$3121.27

Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer

**EFOCC ACTIVITIES AT
STAMPSHOW
2010
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
AUGUST 11-15, 2010**

**► BUSINESS MEETING ◀
SATURDAY, AUGUST 14
12NOON ROOM E24B**

**► PRESENTATION ◀
► BY JIM McDEVITT ◀
FRIDAY, AUGUST 13 11AM
EFOS ARE FROM OUTER
SPACE**

EFOCC Auction Rules for Consignors

Preparing Lots

Please use a blank form from a recent copy of the EFO Collector. Photocopies are fine. Please use a separate form for each lot.

Secure each lot to the front of the form; attach large lots to the reverse side. Protect all items with mounts, glassine, etc., and stiffeners, if necessary, but **be sure** item/items can be easily removed by Auction Director for examination and/or photographing. Do not use staples. Attach each item so that the description can be easily read. A simple and easy way to mount lots is to do so on dealer sales cards, or in glassines mounted face down for easy removal.

Include a reserve (minimum bid) or write "none". Lots may be revised to accurately describe items; or returned if necessary. Your name and EFOCC number must be on the consignment form, however, to preserve anonymity, these are removed from the consignment sheet before sending item to successful bidders.

Send consignments to David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517. Use **insured** or **registered** U. S. Mail.

Consignor Fees

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

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

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

Consignor Special Instructions

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

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

Consignment/Payment Timing

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

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

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

Lot #	Catalog	EFOCC Auction #120 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	1584	3¢ Ballot Box misperf, NH		\$13.00
2	908	2¢ Defense misperf, NH		\$8.00
3	1848	5¢ Pearl Buck, NH		\$9.00
4	1509	10¢ Flags change of design misperf, NH		\$15.00
5	1800	15¢ Santa misperf, NH		\$12.00
6	1570	10¢ Jefferson Memorial misperf, NH		\$12.00
7	1293	50¢ Lucy Stone misperf, NH		\$12.00
8	552	Printer's waste, NG		\$20.00
9	553	Printer's waste, pair, NG		\$25.00
10	554	Printer's waste, pair, NG		\$20.00
11	557	Printer's waste, pair, NG		\$30.00
12	560	Printer's waste, pair, NG		\$40.00
13	1811	1¢ Freedom coil, misperf pair, NH		\$10.00
14	2005c	20¢ Consumer Education imperf pair, NH	\$100.00	\$80.00
15	C83a	13¢ Airmail imperf coil pair, NH	\$75.00	\$50.00
16	2259a	13.2¢ Coal Car imperf coil pair, NH	\$100.00	\$75.00
17	2130b	10.1¢ Oil Wagon precancel imperf coil pair, NH	\$85.00	\$60.00
18	41	Test Stamp coil pair, NH	\$3.00	donation
19	15	Test Stamp coil pair perf 10, NH	\$1.50	donation
20	2112	D Stamp misperf coil pair, NH		donation
21	1305E	15¢ O. W. Holmes mis-slit pair produces color at top, NH dry gum		donation
22	2111a	D Stamp vert. imperf pair, NH		\$40.00
23	720	3¢ Washington, vert pair, pin impressions into top stamp		\$25.00
24	1094	4¢ Flag, used, misperf		donation
25	920	Overrun Countries Flag low		donation
26	1485	8¢ Jefferson color shift, NH		\$15.00

EFOCC Auction Rules for Bidders

How to Bid

Please bid on a consignment form from a recent EFO Collector. A photocopy is fine. Include your EFOCC membership number. For new bidders and non-EFOCC members, please include your APS membership number. Sign your bid sheet to acknowledge acceptance of the EFOCC auction rules; unsigned forms can not be accepted. Submit bids to David Hunt, 17 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517, e-mail to dhhunt@ptdprolog.net.

Bidding Precautions

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

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

Auction Bid Increments

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

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

Special Bidding Instructions

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

Bidders' Payments

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

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

Returning Lots

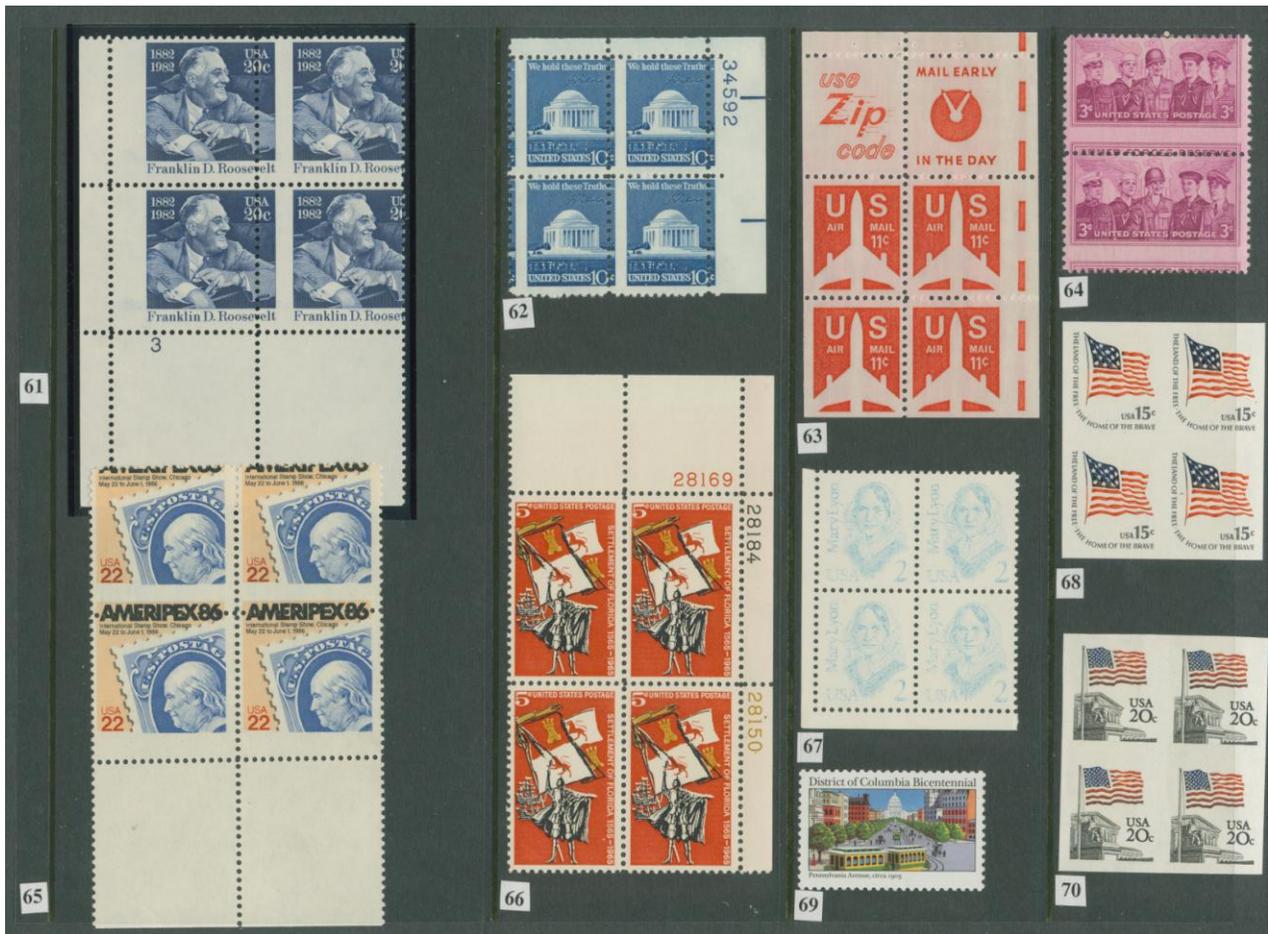
Within five (5) days of receipt of awarded lots, you may return any lot which is not described correctly provided such lot is still in its original condition. If an expertising certificate is a condition of bidding, please inform EFOCC of this before auction closes.

One Final Request

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

27	1549	10¢ Retarded 2 way misperf, NH		\$14.00
28	1529	10¢ Skylab, color shift up, NH		\$10.00
29	1164	4¢ Providence PO misperf, NH		\$8.00
30	1132	4¢ 49 star flag misperf, NH		\$8.00
31	1094	4¢ 48 star flag misperf, NH		\$7.00
32	1335	5¢ Biglin Bros. Misperf, NH		\$7.00
33	1862	20¢ Truman misperf, NH		\$15.00
34	453	1.5¢ Harding precancel misperf, NH		\$6.00
35	528c	2¢ Washington double impression, NH	\$125.00	\$20.00
36	807	3¢ Jefferson dry print, NH		\$5.00
37	C78	11¢ airmail misperf, NH		\$4.00
38	R6c	2¢ Bank Check pre-printed fold, used		\$20.00
39	231	2¢ Columbian 'broken hat' variety	\$65.00	\$18.00
40	1608	50¢ Lamp, pair with blind perfs which are misplaced and run through the words "America's Light", NH		\$20.00
41	1615Cf	3.5¢ Piano, imperf pair, miscut, EE marks at top, NH		\$30.00
42	1937	18¢ Yorktown single, black color shift		\$0.50
43	720	3¢ Washington, with full gutter, LH		donation
44	1511	10¢ Zip Code color shift, NH		\$9.00
45	1800	15¢ Santa green color shift, NH		\$8.00
46	1833	15¢ Learning misperf, dist gum		\$7.50
47	1392	6¢ Buffalo misperf, NH		\$10.00
48	1501	8¢ Electronics black color shift, NH		\$11.00
49	1452	6¢ Wolf Trap Farm offset on back, NH		\$17.00
50	1343	6¢ Law and Order misperf pair, NH		\$10.00
51	1361	6¢ Trumbull misperf, NH		\$6.00
52	2349	22¢ Morocco, scarlet color shift down, NH		\$13.00
53	972	3¢ Five Indian Tribes, misperf, thinned, NH		\$7.00
54	2237	22¢ T.S. Eliot, missing color at top, NH		\$13.00
55	1138	4¢ McDowell gutter snipe, NH		\$8.00
56	2877b	3¢ Dove make-up, double impression of red, shift is small but obvious on this stamp, NH		\$35.00
57	1384	6¢ Christmas, misperf, NH		\$40.00
58	3837	60¢ Roses misperf, perfs on left are obscured by backing paper, but		\$9.00
59	2265a	21¢ Mail Car imperf coil strip of 6, slight wrinkle at UR corner, NH	\$45.00	\$33.00
60	1895	20¢ Flag misperfed plate #3 strip of five, NH		\$15.00
61	1950	20¢ FDR plate block with misperf, NH		\$100.00
62	1510	10¢ Jefferson Memorial plate block misperf, NH		\$8.00
63	C78a	11¢ Airmail bkl pane, miscut with EE marks at right, NH		\$20.00
64	1067	3¢ Reserves misperf pair, NH		\$10.00
65	2145	22¢ Ameripex margin block of 4 with vertical misperf, NH		\$35.00
66	1271	5¢ Florida, plate block with black color shift down, NH		\$18.00
67	2169	2¢ Mary Lyons dry print block of 4, NH		\$25.00
68	1597a	15¢ Flag imperf block of 4, NH	\$30.00	\$15.00
69	2561a	29¢ D.C. engraved black omitted, NH	\$110.00	\$75.00
70	1894a	20¢ Flag imperf block of 4, NH	\$60.00	\$30.00
71	1757	13¢ CAPEX sheet perfs shifted down, NH		\$40.00
72	C76	10¢ Moon Landing plate block with color shift up, NH		\$20.00
73	1838a	15¢ Architecture plate block with change of design misperf. Plate number is cut off at bottom, NH		\$100.00
74	2354a	22¢ Lacemaking block with white color shift up, NH		\$60.00
75	2115fva	22¢ Flag imperf pair with miscut, NH		\$35.00
76	1716a	13¢ Lafayette, top stamp missing red, bottom stamp misperfed, NH		\$135.00
77	J97	10¢ Postage Due misperf pair, NH		\$16.00
78	1597	15¢ Flag transition block of nine, perfs fade from blind perfs to pin		\$45.00
79	1318	5¢ Beautiful America, black color shift, NH		\$13.00
80	C75	20¢ Airmail black color shift, NH		\$12.00
81	1252	5¢ American Music change of legend misperf, dist gum, NH		\$10.00
82	1370	6¢ Grandma Moses misperf, NH		\$12.00
83	2428	25¢ Christmas misperf, NH		\$12.00
84	1608	50¢ Lamp orange color shift down		\$18.00
85	C39	6¢ airmail misperf, NH		\$10.00
86	2169	2¢ Mary Lyons misperf, NH		\$10.00
87	2170	3¢ Paul Dudley White misperf, NH		\$10.00
88	1290	30¢ John Dewey misperf, NH		\$15.00







EFOCC Auction Consignment Form

EFOCC use – only ⇨ AUCTION #:

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: David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517
 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!!

Lot#	Bid										

Postage will be charged to the bidder. A 10% buyer's premium will be added to successful bids.
 Mail bid sheets to: David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517 or email to: dhhunt@ptdprolog.net

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