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## www.efocc.ore

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Marilyn's Bad
Makeups Day...
Louis MVapofeon makes a point re. creases

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## From Your Editor

This issue will reach you sooner than three months after the previous issue. The previous issue was very late, this one is somewhat less late, next issue will be, hopefully, more on time.

In this issue, we continue presenting
 Bill Weiss' excellent exhibit on multiple impressions on postal cards. We present the biographical information on Jerry Kasper and Wayne Youngblood promised last time. We also have our regulars, with Joseph Monteiro reporting on recent Canadian EFOs and Hotchner opining on EFO terminology.

The latter is indeed an interesting issue. He writes, for example, "imperforate" is not modifiable", and likes to call stamps with blind perforations or some perforation holes missing "partially perforated". That's good. Now, Joseph Monteiro, on the other hand, in his article in, profusely uses the term "part imperforate". He means, of course, what John would call "partially perforated".

I have two comments on this apparent dichotomy. First, it would be nice to have a standardized terminology, but I doubt that this can be enforced. The best we can do is to promote a uniform terminology. Perhaps we should extend John's essay on EFO classifications to point out this terminology and have also a separate article and in The EFO Collector on this. I wonder whether there is a terminology guide, for example, used by the Scott editors.

Second, I think that, to John's point, the two extremes, imperforate and perforated are clear (where perforated implies a normal perforation for given issue). Partially perforated and part imperforate actually have the same meaning, whereby there are some perforation artifacts (some perforation holes, blind perforations), but there is something unusual about the perforations and they are neither completely missing nor completely present as intended by the designers of the stamp. "Part" or "partial" can either indicate an error or a freak, such as, for example, in the case of blind perforations.

I periodically receive queries through our website where individuals ask questions such as "is this an error?" or "what is the value of this error/freak/oddity. In most cases, I forward these to John Hotchner, who acts de facto as our resident expert for such questions. A further example of this is in the current Questions/Answers column below. I would like to thank John for his assistance in this. Even though no longer on the Board, he remains a major supporter of our Club, through his column and ongoing assistance. Thanks, John!
A Request
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. Therefore, it is very important to have new members...

Happy hunting!

## Cemil

Questions/Answers Edited by Cemil Betanov What is This?

## Phyllis asked through the EFOCC website:

Hello,
I recently purchased a block of 4 which was labelled 498 b .... the block however looks like it came from a booklet -498 e . The Error catalogue does not list this item.
I'm wondering if you can help me with this. I have attached a copy of the block.
Many thanks.
Regards,
Phyllis
APS Life Member


## John Hotchner replied:

Dear Phyllis,
Whatever this block may be it is NOT 498b which is a sheet stamp. If this were a genuine 498 b there would be no need to make it look like a block from a booklet, as you note is what it looks to be, based upon the vertical cuts at right and left. And if it were a block from a booklet, there would be no need to clip off the top and bottom perforations which is what seems to be the case here -- note that he top cut is uneven, and the bottom cut left part of the holes at lower right.
Could it be a 424 booklet that has been altered to add horizontal perfs? Or sheet imperfs cut down with perfs added? I can't tell that without seeing the item. But my suggestion would be that you stop the sale immediately on the basis that for the sale to be valid, the item has to have a certificate of genuineness from the APS Expertising Service, which you or the seller can apply for, but if you apply and the item does not pass muster (and I sincerely doubt it will) you are reimbursed the cost.
Best wishes for 2011.
John Hotchner
Specialist in $3^{\text {rd }}$ Bureau Issue and in separation EFOs
Past President, EFOCC .
(Continued on page 5)

Correction: In the From Your Editor column of the last issue, we referred to Don Price as the Auction Director. Don was Advertising Director. The Auction Direction is David Hunt.

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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:

#  

„Filatelic Fiesta 2010, November 11-13, 2010, San Jose, CA
Jerome V. V. Kasper, United States Aerogrammes, Gold, American Philatelic Society Post-1980 Medal of Excellence, Marcus White Award for Postal Stationery, EFOCC Award.
Alfredo Frohlich, Republic of Colombia - International Mail1886-1899, Gold, Steve and Cathy Schumann Award of
! Merit.
Hideo R. Yokota, U.S. Air Mail Special Delivery Issue of 1934-1936, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.
Robert Bell, Economical Folded Typewriter Postcards Effective Commercial Communications - A Special Study, Vermeil, II American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Creativity Award.

George T. Krieger, Burundi, Native Mammals Issue of 1962, Single Frame - Silver.
George T. Krieger, German East Africa, Postal Cards, Single Frame - Silver-Bronze.
॥FLOREX 2010, December 3-5, 2010, Orlando, FL
Alfredo Frohlich, Colombia's Cartagena Provisional Civil War Issues 1899-1902, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.
Robert E. Thompson, 25 Cent Honeybee From Design to Postal Usage, Vermeil, EFOCC First Award.
II William DiPaolo, The Honeybee Coil, Silver, EFOCC Second Award.
Francis Ferguson, Presidential Gutters, Bronze.


## Of Note...

- Vincent Centonze won at FLOREX 2010 the EFOCC Third Award with his exhibit "Type III and Type IV 3 Cent Washington Heads". Congratulations to Vincent!


## EFOCC Member Post

Wish to trade foreign EFOs. Send me photocopies of what you have to trade and I will send you photocopies of what I have to trade. For every one I select of yours, you may select two of mine. 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.
C23: Exhibitor needs a fast and a slow eagle, any extreme color shift. David Bize, 18226 Gardenview Dr., Sun City West, AZ 85375, tel: (623)556-4428.

WANTED: U.S. CE1 and CE2 16 $\$$ Air Mail Special Delivery issue with pre-printing paper creases or foldovers. Hideo R. Yokota, 10 Anita Court, Belmont, CA 94002-2012, e-mail: hryokota@hotmail.com.

## Questions/Answers

(Continued from page 3)

## Some time later, John Hotchner replied again:

Seeing [a better scan], Phyllis, I would guess that it was made by adding horizontal perfs to Scott 481. As far as expertizing
services go, I am prejudiced in favor of APEX as I expertise for them, but their expertizers for 3rd BI are very knowledgeable. After that I would rank the Philatelic Foundation in New York. Best, John
Editor's Note: Please note that the EFOCC does not endorse or recommend an expertizer over any other.


## Odd Bits and Pieces Edited by Cemil Betanov

 Some Interesting EFO-Related Websiteshttp://www.sossi.org/efo/freaks.htm
This page from the Scouts on Stamps Society International focuses on errors on stamps featuring Scouts and Scouting. There is a listing, some of the errors are described and some are also pictured.
http://www.danstopicals.com/errorsindex.htm
This is a fascinating page listing stamps with design errors from a large number of countries, all with pictures and explanations. They are all of Type 65 in John Hotchner's errors classification. You might disagree with some of them, but it is interesting reading (or browsing) for sure.
http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0200/index0200a.htm
A 6-frame exhibit on the Exponet site focuses on the errors of Australia Post from 1975 through1996. Unfortunately, the scan quality is not very good, but interesting nonetheless.

## EFOCC Leadership Changes

Editor's Note: Was indicated in the last issue, we recently had a leadership changed in the EFOCC. Don David Price stepped down from the President's position. He was succeeded by former EFOCC Vice-President Jerry Kasper. Wayne Youngblood, noted philatelic author and EFOCC website contributor assumed the position of Vice-President.

In this section, we are providing Members with more details about Jerry and Wayne.

Jerome V. V. Kasper, President


Although a collector of stamps since childhood, Jerry discovered aerogrammes in 1966 and decided to specialize in them, beginning with Iceland and the United States. His exhibit "Aerogrammes of Iceland" was first shown in 1972 and finally managed to earn its first gold in 2004. His interests have broadened until they cover all aspects of world-wide aerogrammes to the exclusion of stamps. Among the more interesting aerogrammes are the various errors which show much about the manner of their production. Aerogramme errors have been especially sought after and the gold-medal exhibit "Aerogramme Errors, Freaks and Oddities" debuted in 1994. Other exhibits, including "United States Aerogrammes" and "Aerogrammes of Ethiopia", have significant error content. He has authored several articles concerning aerogrammes, including errors, which have been published over the years, including the announcement of a new error type in the OctoberDecember 2004 issue The EFO Collector. He has been active in numerous philatelic societies and is currently president of the Federated Philatelic Clubs of Southern California which sponsors SESCAL (a WSP show), and a member of the board of the AAMS, the Fresno Philatelic Society and the EFOCC. He is the webmaster for SESCAL, the Fresno Philatelic Society, COPAPHIL and his own website, www.aerogramme.com. $\boldsymbol{\theta}$

Wayne Youngblood, Vice-President


Wayne Youngblood is a lifelong stamp collector who began at age 7 and never stopped. From the beginning, EFOs caught his interest and he now writes frequently on the subject. Youngblood has been an APS member for more than 35 years (including a dozen years of service as a board member), serves as an expertizer for American Philatelic Expertizing (about 25 years), and is the longest-term instructor at the APS Summer Seminar on Philately, where he has been lead instructor of the Stamp Technology course since 1991. He began his professional involvement with the hobby as an editor at Linn's Stamp News, became Editor of Scott Stamp Monthly and, later, Editor-Publisher of Stamp Collector newspaper. Wayne currently divides his time between freelance writing, editing and exhibit work, and serves as Vice President, Consignor Relations, for Regency-Superior Auctions. He edits the Airpost Journal, Topical Time, The Posthorn (Scandinavian Collectors Club) and Across the Fence Post (publication for the Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs). He is author of 10 books (including Stamps that Glow and All About Stamps), has written thousands of columns and features over the years on diverse philatelic topics, spent many years as a Boy Scout leader, has judged and has spoken extensively on the hobby to both philatelic and non-philatelic groups. He resides in Scandinavia, Wisconsin, with his wife and cohort, Dorothy.


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## Recent EFOs on Canadian Stamps (Part 1)

EFOs on stamps are a subgroup of philately. This subgroup has two major components:

- Printing errors and
- Perforating errors.

Each of these components can be further subdivided. Printing errors can be classified into:

- Inverts,
- Missing colour,
- Missing inscription,
- Double printing,
- Shifted printing,
- Incorrect printing, etc.

Perforating errors can be classified into:

- Full imperforates,
- Part imperforates,
- Misperfs, etc.

There are also other types of errors that are equally fascinating:

- Crease errors,
- Paper fold errors,
- Gum errors,
- Die-cut errors, etc.

It is also worthwhile noting that stamps that bear such characteristics are not necessarily EFOs. For example, stamps are issued with the design inverted or as full imperforates or part imperforates. This does not mean that these stamps are less desirable only that they are not errors.

In this article, I shall examine the EFOs reported by Canadian Stamp Auctions in the last couple of years or so. The choice of errors described here is somewhat eclectic, in that I will not report on errors that I have examined in some of my previous articles.

## Imperforate or Part Imperforate Errors

## Search and Rescue 50¢ (Scott 2111)

To commemorate Canada's role in Search \& Rescue (SAR) operations, Canada Post, on June 13, 2005, issued a set of four $50 \phi$ stamps. Canada Post states "This is a miniature pane, a double row of four stamps each, the rows arranged tete-beche. This makes the pane reversible, so you can display it according to the language you prefer, and have the SAR logo appear correctly in both cases." The four $50 \notin$ stamps were designed by Francois Dallaire and depict four themes: an alpine rescue, a rescue from the sea, a rescue by air, and a rescue with both a dog and man. The stamps were printed by Lowe Martin on Tullis Russell Coatings paper in ten colour lithography and are tagged on all four sides. They were printed in a pane of $8(2 \times 4)$ in tete-beche format with only one of the designs being reversed. The adhesive used on the stamps was PVA and the stamps were perforated with a $13+$ perforating gauge. It has been reported that a pane was found with the perforation missing, creating imperforate stamps. Since the stamps are tete-
beche, it should make the stamps the first commemorative imperforate stamps. The missing part imperforate pane was first reported by Canadian Stamp News on March 7, 2006. The format in which the stamp was printed means that each pane produces three pairs of imperforate stamps and two singles.
Queen Mother - 100 Years 95d (Scott 1856)
To celebrate the $100^{\text {th }}$ birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Canada Post issued a 95¢ stamp on May 23, 2000. The stamp was printed by Canadian Bank Note on Tullis Russell Paper in a pane format of nine stamps ( $3 \times 3$ ) and perforated with a $13 \times 12^{1 / 2}$ perforating gauge. It was reported by Unitrade in 2003 that two imperforate sheets were found and later by Harmer (on May $22^{\text {nd }}, 2008$ ) that an imperforate pair was discovered.

## Christmas 46 ( $\mathrm{Scott}^{\text {cot }} 1815$ )

In keeping with past tradition, Canada Post issued three stamps for Christmas featuring Angels in 1999. It issued the $46 \not \subset, 55 \notin$ and $95 \phi$ stamps in sheet format and booklet format on November 4, 1999. The designs on the stamps show: an angel with drums; an angel with toys; and an angel with a candle. The stamps were printed by Canadian Bank Note on Tullis Russell Paper in panes of $50(5 \times 10)$ and booklet panes of ten ( $46 \not \subset-5 \times 2$ ) and five ( $55 \phi$ or $95 \phi-3 \times 2$ ) and perforated with a $13.5 \times 13.5$ perforating gauge. Perforations (vertical) do not appear on the outer edges of the stamps in the booklets (i.e. they have straight edges). It is from the booklet that the part imperforate 46 stamp was found. The reason is because a few of the booklets sheets were miscut vertically. As a result, it created part imperforate pairs of stamps between stamps of the adjoining booklet. This means that there is no vertical perforation between a pair of stamps. It is also worthwhile noting that as a result of the miscut, the booklet has vertical perforation on the outer sides of the first and second column of stamps. Each pane of booklet thus produces five part imperforates. The missing part imperforate stamp was first reported by Canadian Stamp News \& B. Houghton on April 14, 2009.

## Christmas 95d part imperforate (Scott 1817a)

This part imperforate $95 \notin$ is from the Christmas stamps described above. As mentioned, the $95 \not \subset$ stamp was issued in booklet panes of five ( $3 \times 2$ ). The second stamp in the first row has a tab with an advertising message and the outer columns of the stamp do not have any perforation. The technical information is the same as described above. It is from the booklet that the part imperforate $95 \phi$ stamp was found. The reason is that a few of the booklet sheets were miscut vertically. As a result, it created part imperforate pairs of stamps between stamps of the adjoining booklet. Instead of having the stamp in the first column and first row and a tab in the second column and first row, the booklet contained a tab in the first column and first row and a stamp in the second column and first row with missing vertical perforation between the first and second columns of stamps. This also means that there is no
vertical perforation between a pair of stamps in the second and third rows. It is also worthwhile noting that as a result of the miscut, the booklet has vertical perforation on the outer sides of the first and second column of stamps. Each pane of the booklet thus produces three part imperforates one of which is with a label or tab. The missing part imperforate stamp was first reported by Canadian Stamp News \& B. Houghton on April 14, 2009.
Golf 43\$ part imperforate (Scott 1553-57b)
To celebrate the centennial of the Royal Canadian Golf Association and the Canadian Amateur Championships, Canada Post issued a set of five stamps on June $6^{\text {th }}, 1995$. The designs on the five 43\& stamps show: Banff Springs Golf Club, Banff, Alberta; Riverside Country Club, Saint John, New Brunswick; Glen Abbey Golf Club, Oakville Ontario; Victoria Golf Club, Victoria, British Columbia; and Royal Montreal Golf Club, Montreal, Quebec. The stamps were printed by Ashton Potter Company in a booklet format of ten stamps on Coated Paper and perforated with a $13.5 \times 13$ perforating gauge. The perforator used was a T-comb perforator and the stamps were perforated sideways. During the perforating process, the perforator missed the left column of stamps on the booklet pane. As a result, stamps in the first column were partially perforated. This created missing perforation on the leftmost vertical column of the pane and missing perforation in the left selvedge of the pane. Each pane of the booklet thus produces two part imperforates. The missing part imperforate stamps were first reported by Harmer on May $22^{\text {nd }}, 2008$.
War 42\$ part imperforate ( $\mathrm{S}_{\operatorname{cott}}$ 1448-51)
To honour Canadian achievements and sacrifices during the Second World War, Canada Post issued a series of stamps. The fourth set in the series was issued on November $10^{\text {th }}, 1992$. The stamps were designed by Jean-Pierre Armanville and Pierre-Yves Pelletier. The designs on the four $42 \notin$ stamps show: German U-boats Offshore; Dieppe Raid; Newfoundland Air bases; and War Reporting. The stamps were printed setenant by Canadian Bank Note in panes of 16 (4x4) and perforated with a $13.5 \times 13.5$ perforating gauge. The perforator used was a H -comb perforator and the stamps were perforated from left to right. During the perforating process, it appears that the perforator missed the last strike. As a result, stamps in the last column were partially perforated. This created missing perforation partly on the horizontal perforation of the rightmost column of stamps, missing perforation on the rightmost vertical side of the final or right column of stamps and missing perforation on the right selvedge of the pane. Given the format of the pane, all four stamps on it are partial imperforate. The missing part imperforate stamps were first reported by Harmer on May $22^{\text {nd }}, 2008$.
Q.E. II 39 $\$$ part imperforate ( $\mathrm{S}_{\operatorname{cott}} 1167 \mathrm{a}$ )

To meet the rate increase on domestic mail, Canada Post issued a new definitive stamp on January $12^{\text {th }}$, 1990. The design shows the portrait of the Queen Elizabeth II taken by Yousuf Karsh, an internationally famous Montreal-based photographer. Designers of the stamp were Tom Yakobina and

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Chris Candish. The $39 \not \subset$ stamp was printed by B A Banknote Inc. in panes of $100 \mathrm{stamps}(10 \times 10)$ on Harrison Coated Paper. The size of the stamp is $26 \mathrm{~mm} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$, PVA gum was used as the adhesive and its perforation is $13.1 \times 13.6$. A second printing of the stamps was perforated with a $13 \times 12.75$ perforating gauge. The perforator used was a cylinder comb perforator. During the perforating process, the perforator missed the left column of stamps on the pane in the sheet. As a result, stamps in the first column were partially perforated. This created missing perforation on the leftmost vertical column of the pane and missing perforation in the left selvedge of the pane. It is likely that this part imperforate came from the second printing as the second printing also resulted in other fully imperforate stamps. Each pane thus produces ten part imperforates. The missing part imperforate stamps were first reported by Firby on March $17^{\text {th }}, 2006$, and are from Plate No. "1".

## Q.E. II 39\$ part imperforate (Scott 1167ii)

Together with the above $39 ¢$ stamp in sheet format, Canada Post also issued the same definitive stamp in booklet format. The booklet contained ten stamps in four rows and three columns and stamps in first and last columns do not have any vertical perforation on the outer sides. The first two stamps in the booklet on the left contained tabs with advertisements. The technical information for these stamps is the same as indicated above. Some of the booklets were miscut vertically; as a result, part imperforate pairs of stamps between stamps of the adjoining booklet were created. Instead of having the first two stamps with tabs, the booklet contained a stamp and then tabs at the right with missing vertical perforation between the first and second columns of stamps. It is also worthwhile noting that as a result of the miscut, the booklet has vertical perforation on the outer sides of the first and third column of stamps. Each pane of the booklet thus produces four part imperforates (one of which is with a label). These part imperforate stamps were first reported by Firby on March 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2006$.

## William Osler 6\$ part imperforate (Scott 495)

To commemorate the $50^{\text {th }}$ anniversary of the death of Sir William Osler, the noted physician, Canada Post issued a $6 \not \subset$ stamp on June $23^{\text {rd }}, 1969$. The stamp was printed by BABN in panes of 50 on plain paper (a few of the stamps were found printed on hibrite paper) and perforated with a $12.5 \times 12$ perforating gauge. During the perforating process, it appears that the perforator missed the last vertical column of stamps (right side of the stamp) on the final column. The illustrated error also contains the selvedge or gutter between a pair of panes and a stamp from the next sheet. It appears that the sheet of stamps was not correctly guillotined. The missing part imperforate stamp was first reported by Canadian Stamp News \& Stuart Keeley on May $26^{\text {th }}$, 2009, who obtained a Vincent Greene Certificate to confirm its authenticity.

These part imperforate errors add to the growing list of perforating errors. They are generally a result of the perforator missing a strike of the first or last row or column of stamps on a pane in a sheet. Part imperforates can also arise anywhere on the pane in a sheet if the perforator skips a strike. Often the perforator attempts to correct itself if the strike is missed in the
middle of the pane creating stamps of unequal size. Part imperforate can in itself be classified as subgroup of perforating errors. This is an interesting subgroup and there is usually an interesting explanation for the observed pattern of missing perforation just as there is an explanation for the often baffling pattern of perforation that can arise when a sheet is folded and perforated.


1553-57b

## EFOCC Meeting

 @AmeriStamp 2011
Saturday, February 12, at 1:00-3:00pm Room 4

Editor's Note: This article will be continued in the next issue, with die-cutting and color errors.

## Bibliography

[1] www.canadianstampauctions.com
[2] Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps, The Unitrade Press, 2003


1167ii




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October-December 2010

## United States Postal Card Multiple Impressions 1881-1987 William R. Weiss, Jr.

Editor's Note: We are pleased to present the third installment of Bill Weiss' single-frame exhibit on U.S. postal card multiple impressions. We will continue to present it in our

We are very appreciative of Bill for giving us the opportunity to show this material in The EFO Collector. Thanks, Bill! next issue.


* TOP - DOUBLE IMPRESSION - It is believed that most multiple impressions **** were printer's waste which was inadvertently sold to the public.
* MIDDLE - TRIPLE IMPRESSION - The two right-side impressions are nearly atop one another and are split.
* BOTTOM - QUINTUPLE IMPRESSION - four of the five impressions are ********* nearly atop one another. Only one other U.S. postal card has been reported with five impressions. This is the only mint copy.

ISSUE OF 1911 - Printed on a web-fed Meisel flat-bed press by the GPO. **************


* DOUBLE IMPRESSION - Three mint known plus one cut piece.


ISSUE OF 1917 - Printed on a web-fed Meisel flat-bed press using steel
************** plates until 1936, when new presses were installed and two different chrome-face electrotype plates were used, resulting in four different constant die types.

* DOUBLE IMPRESSION - Only one mint, one unused and one used known. ********************* All are from the type I die.

ISSUE OF 1914-1951 - Printed on various flat-bed and rotary presses by ******************** the GPO (as were all cards issued between Jan. 1, 1910 and 1994) making this the longest-lived of any U.S. postal card.

* DOUBLE IMPRESSION;

末********************
This reduced copy is the only one known from a flat-bed plate and is the copy from which the catalog listing is made.


## THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



* TOP - TRIPLE IMPRESSION; two reported. The lighter impressions indicate *** that they were caused by the rollers rocking backwards after a press stoppage, and as the machine can not reverse the feed of the cards, it can cause multiple impressions, which are always lighter than the first since the plate has not been re-inked.
* BOTTOM - QUADRUPLE IMPRESSION - Three mint copies reported.

ISSUE OF 1926 －Printed on web－fed Meisel flat－bed presses by GPO．



ISSUE OF 1956 （International Paid－Reply Card）；printed on Miehle 2－ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊れ＊れ＊れ＊ color sheet－fed rotary offset presses．

＊DOUBLE IMPRESSION OF SCARLET ON REPLY SIDE；this is the listing copy and only FDI copy．

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# PerfOrations: Yes, Words and Definitions DO Matter! John M. Hotchner 

 jmhstamp@verizon.netIn any esoteric specialty, be it chemistry, the writing of CVs, or the philatelic field of EFOs, we need to be able to understand each other with precision. I know that there are those among us who like the term "error" so much that they prefer to apply it to every example of variation from the normally printed stamp. Alternatively, some divide these varieties into "major errors" and "minor errors" -- assigning individual examples to one or the other more or less at whim. I prefer the use of "error" as a term of art that centers on a variety that is total and that you will find in Scott's Catalogue. Different strokes for different folks, but for those who are putting significant dollars into their collections, calling something an error that is not according to the classic definition is something of a risky business, and you had best be an educated consumer.


But this is not the only area where words and phrases can lead us astray. Take for instance: "creases" and "folds". I have seen them used interchangeably -- even in philatelic exhibits where the need for precise language reflects on the knowledge of the exhibitor. A "fold" is a term applied to a corner or even larger part of a printed sheet, or sometimes a booklet, when it folds over or under (yes, that matters too, depending upon where in the process it happens) during production. The result
is that perforations, gum, and/or design end up being where they should not be -- or more unusually, are not where they should be. An example is shown in Figure 1. A "crease" on the other hand, results from the paper upon which the stamp design is being printed or perforated or gummed, being crunched. This can happen during paper production, or during stamp production. As with folds it does not matter if this happens after the stamps are completed. But it can matter a great deal if it happens during production.


Figure 2 shows a recent acquisition: A piece of mourning stationery folded into a mourning cover and mailed in 1863 with a Pres. Louis Napoleon definitive paying the domestic rate. Look at the stamp and you will see a vertical onemillimeter crease on the left side of the stamp. Here is where the difference between fold and creases can get murky: It is properly said that the crease results from a paper scrunch, with paper folded over on itself as it is going through a production process. When the scrunch/fold is pulled out, it can leave a gap in the design, displaced perforations, or a gap in the gum -- or all three. Despite the use of the term "fold" in the crease
definition, the term of art for the result is a "crease" and not a "fold" as noted above.

Another no-no is the term "imperforated" meaning a stamp or stamps missing the perforations. The problem is that there is no such word. Yes, you can say that a stamp has been perforated. But a stamp without perforations, or perforations in one direction, is just "imperforate" (or "imperforate horizontally" or imperforate vertically"); "imperf" being an acceptable short version.

Finally, another maddening term sometimes seen in auction descriptions, where the auction house is trying to hype the material, is "imperf except for one hole", or its first cousin: "totally missing black, except for a few dots". What does it take

## Secretary's Report Stan Raugh

 rare.plantsman@verizon.net

We have no new members since our last issue. Just a reminder to all members, if the number 10 appears on your mailing label, dues are now due or past due. Please forward your renewal dues to our treasurer. Thanks to all our faithful members who have supported our Club over the years.
Arthur Connoly
We were notified that Arthur Connolly of Floral Park, NY, EFOCC Member number 155, has passed away. $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{2}$

## Treasurer's Report David Hunt dhhunt@ptdprolog.net



## Report for the Quarter July 1 - September 30, 2010

Beginning balance:
$\$ 5416.49$

| Income | Dues | $\$ 1231.00$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
|  | Donation | $\$ 4.00$ |
|  | Life Memberships | $\$ 540.00$ |
|  | Samples | $\$ 3.00$ |
|  | Transfer from Life |  |
| Member Fund in lieu of <br> annual dues | $\$ 235.00$ |  |

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to understand that "imperforate" is not modifiable? It is or it is not. If it has a single hole, or unpunched pin impressions, it is "partially perforated". Likewise, if a stamp has any remnant of the intended color, "totally missing" is not the appropriate term; "partially missing" is.

Call me persnickety if you like, but I want descriptions, be they auction, exhibit, or write-up on personally completed pages to be proper and precise, so that we can all have an exact understanding of the stamps under discussion.

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 email him at jmhstamp@verizon.net.


$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Expenses } & \text { Printing costs } \\
& \text { Postage costs } \\
& \text { Transfer to Life Member } \\
& \text { Fund } \\
& \text { Ending balance: }
\end{array}
$$

(\$903.95)
(\$262.45)
(\$825.00)
$\$ 5438.09$

Respectfully submitted, David H. Hunt, Treasurer



Thanks to Dave Hunt for these freaks and those shown on page 6.


2967 v1 Single with normal stamp $\$ 29.50$

## LIPSTICK

 EVERYWHERE!! \#2967 variety Dramatic color migration moves Marilyn's lipstick to her chin with red all over her face and white hair at the top! This spectacular variety is only known to exist on a few press sheets.
## Dave's New Acquisitions

Editor's Note: We present here some items recently acquired by David Hunt, our Treasurer and Auction Director.


Left: This is a gutter snipe with a different stamp on the snippet?

Bottom two stamps: National Parks Centennial stamps are nice when they are thoroughly messed up...

Below: A perf shift causes on the reverse the printing plate number to be seen. Usually,
this is cut off.


## 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.

| EFOCC. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lot \# | Catalog | EFOCC Auction \#122-Lot Descriptions | Cat Val | Minimum Bid |
| 1 | 1396 | 8¢ USPS design change misperf NH |  | \$7.00 |
| 2 | 1008 | $3 ¢$ NATO misperf NH |  | \$2.00 |
| 3 | 905 | 3¢ Win the War ink smear NH |  | \$2.00 |
| 4 | 926 | $3 ¢$ motion pictures overinked NH |  | \$2.00 |
| 5 | 2915 | 32¢ Flag pair, die cut shift |  | \$5.00 |
| 6 | 669 | 1¢ Nebraska with stretched overprint NH |  | \$20.00 |
| 7 | 899 | 1¢ Defense precancel pair, blind perfs between NH |  | \$5.00 |
| 8 | 1904a | 10.9¢ Hansom Cab precancel misperf pair NH |  | \$6.00 |
| 9 | 2367 | 22¢ Christmas small shift of dark gray NH |  | \$3.00 |
| 10 | 1610 | \$1 Candleholder candle and flame shifted down and right NH |  | \$3.50 |
| 11 | 1547 | 10¢ Energy Conservation black shift down NH |  | \$4.00 |
| 12 | C75 | 20¢ Airmail black shifted down and right NH |  | \$8.00 |
| 13 | 1461 | 8¢ Olympic bobsled yellow man jumping out of sled NH |  | \$4.50 |
| 14 | 1322 | 5¢ Mary Cassatt litho colors shifted (note upper left side of painting) NH |  | \$4.00 |
| 15 | 1478 | 8¢ Postrider color shift NH |  | \$8.50 |
| 16 | 1529 | 10¢ Skylab color shift NH |  | \$5.00 |
| 17 | 1359 | $6 ¢$ Leif Erikson color shift gives white behing leg and helmet NH |  | \$2.00 |
| 18 | 1357 | $6 ¢$ Daniel Boone yellow color shift left, extends beyond brown NH |  | \$7.00 |
| 19 | 1122 | 4¢ Forest Conservation vert pair with horiz perfs down, design change NH |  | \$18.00 |
| 20 | 556 | $4 ¢$ Martha Washington vert perfs shifted 5mm right NH |  | \$18.00 |
| 21 | 1616 | $9 ¢$ Capitol coil line strip of six with miscut showing partial plate numbers |  | \$18.00 |
| 22 | 1031 | $1 ¢$ Washington with gutter and part of next stamp, left stamp creased by fold which caused the extra paper NH |  | \$25.00 |
| 23 | 1618a | 13¢ Liberty Bell precancel strip of 3, $40 \%$ misperf, NH, dull gum |  | \$20.00 |
| 24 | $2280 f$ | 25¢ Flag strip of four, center pair imperf between NH | \$550.00 | \$375.00 |
| 25 | 1894 | 20¢ Flag design change misperf NH |  | \$10.00 |
| 26 | 2513 | 25¢ Eisenhower misperf NH |  | \$18.00 |

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## 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.

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

## 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.

Cat Val Minimum Bid $\$ 7.00$ $\$ 2.00$ $\$ 2.00$ $\$ 2.00$ $\$ 5.00$ $\$ 5.00$ $\$ 6.00$ $\$ 3.00$ $\$ 3.50$ $\$ 4.00$ $\$ 8.00$ $\$ 4.50$ $\$ 4.00$ $\$ 8.50$ $\$ 5.00$
$\$ 2.00$ $\$ 7.00$
$\$ 18.00$
\$18.00 $\$ 18.00$
$\$ 25.00$
$\$ 20.00$
$\$ 375.00$
$\$ 10.00$
$\$ 18.00$

| 27 | 1485 | 8¢ Jeffers color shift affecting forehead NH |  | \$6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | 1484 | $8 ¢$ Gershwin gold frame shifted up NH |  | \$4.50 |
| 29 | 815 | 10¢ Tyler gutter pair with right stamps partial resulting from fold and miscut |  | \$35.00 |
| 30 | 1520b | 10¢ Jefferson Memorial imperf joint line coil pair NH | \$65.00 | \$45.00 |
| 31 | 807 | 3¢ Jefferson, pair with horizontal perfs shifted up 8mm LH |  | \$30.00 |
| 32 | 3003c | 32¢ Christmas, engraved black omitted NH | \$225.00 | \$175.00 |
| 33 | 2457a | 10¢ Tractor Trailer imperf pair | \$140.00 | \$90.00 |
| 34 | 1065 | 3¢ Land Grant Colleges two-way misperf NH |  | \$15.00 |
| 35 | 2401 | 25¢ Montana imperf pair, printers' waste NG |  | \$160.00 |
| 36 | 1151 | 4¢ SEATO two misperfs LH |  | \$60.00 |
| 37 | 1023 | 3¢ Oyster Bay two different misperfs LH |  | \$55.00 |
| 38 | 1283B | $5 ¢$ Washington two-way misperf with margin NH |  | \$38.00 |
| 39 | 842 | $3 ¢$ Jefferson coil, three miscut horiz pairs with 10-30\% of 22288, 22285 and 22909 LH |  | \$15.00 |
| 40 | 1690 | 13¢ Franklin color shift NH |  | \$25.00 |
| 41 | 1009 | $3 ¢$ Brooklyn Heights misperf NH |  | \$20.00 |
| 42 | 1208 | 5¢ Flag misperf pair NH |  | \$9.00 |
| 43 | 1213 | $5 ¢$ Washington change of design misperf NH |  | \$12.00 |
| 44 | 1292 | 40¢ Paine misperf with EE bars NH |  | \$15.00 |
| 45 | 1361 | 6¢ Trumbull change of legend misperf NH |  | \$18.00 |
| 46 | 295 | $2 ¢$ Pan-American train shifted up NG |  | \$23.00 |
| 47 | 1622 | 13¢ Flag, brown instead of blue at bottom of top stamp, middle stamp, and top of bottom stamp NH. With copy of 1977 BEP letter of explanation. |  | \$75.00 |
| 48 | 1335 | $5 ¢$ Biglin Brothers misperf NH |  | \$7.00 |
| 49 | 1059Ad | 25¢ Revere imperf coil pair, normal centering for this stamp NH |  | \$17.00 |
| 50 | 2904c | Non-profit mountains, imperf plate no. strip of six with plate no. S111 on third stamp NH | \$1,000.00 | \$750.00 |
| 51 | 2265a | 21¢ Mailcar imperf pair NH |  | \$25.00 |
| 52 | 1560 | 10¢ Salem Poor misperf NH |  | \$22.00 |
| 53 | 1564 | 10¢ Bunker Hill misperf pair NH |  | \$15.00 |
| 54 | 1700 | 13¢ Adolph Ochs missing legend misperf NH |  | \$20.00 |
| 55 | 2111a | D stamp imperf block of four NH | \$70.00 | \$40.00 |
| 56 | 1734 | 13¢ Indian Head Penny misperf pair NH |  | \$18.00 |
| 57 | 1026 | 3¢ Patton misperf block of four NH |  | \$8.00 |
| 58 | 1067 | 3¢ Armed Forces misperf pair NH |  | \$11.00 |
| 59 | 1476 | $8 ¢$ Revolutionary printing, misperf Zip block of four |  | \$55.00 |
| 60 | 1478 | $8 ¢$ Revolutionary postrider, pair, engraved colors shifted down NH |  | \$80.00 |
| 61 | 1728 | 13¢ Saratoga misperf pair NH |  | \$30.00 |
| 62 | 1561 | 10¢ Salomon misperf pair NH |  | \$20.00 |
| 63 | 1543a | $10 ¢$ Bicentennial Zip block of four with misperf. Partial imprint from stamps from pane below NH |  | \$45.00 |
| 64 | 1476 | 8¢ Revolutionary printing, plate block of four with tagging ghost affecting red and |  | \$7.50 |
| 65 | 1937a | $18 ¢$ Yorktown Zip block with black color shift up NH |  | \$90.00 |
| 66 | 1563 | 10¢ Lexington-Concord misperf pair NH |  | \$50.00 |
| 67 | 2052 | 20¢ Treaty of Paris misperf with gutter NH |  | \$20.00 |
| 68 | 1704 | 13¢ Washington at Princeton, misperf pair, hinged, few spots of disturbed gum on left stamp. Post Office tape on fight stamp. Creases. |  | \$15.00 |
| 69 | 2004 | 20¢ Library of Congress vert margin pair with horiz misperf NH |  | \$25.00 |
| 70 | 2054 | 20¢ Metropolitan Opera vert pair, engraved color shifted down NH |  | \$25.00 |
| 71 | 1704 | $13 ¢$ Washington at Princeton, misperf NH |  | \$15.00 |
| 72 | 562 | $10 ¢$ Monroe precancel, full gutter single with 3.5 mm of stamp from adjoining sheet. Pencil notation in gutter. Used |  | \$10.00 |
| 73 | 1422a | 6¢ DAV-POW block of four, color shift affects DAV emblem NH |  | \$14.00 |
| 74 | 1409 | $6 ¢ \mathrm{Ft}$ Snelling block of four with red shifted up - note cliff faces NH |  | \$22.00 |
| 75 | 1826 | 15¢ Galvez misperf block of four NH |  | \$20.00 |
| 76 | 2136 | Margin with EE markings. Perforated, clipped from edge of printed web of coil production. A rarity. NH |  | \$125.00 |
| 77 | 854 | $3 ¢$ Washington's Inauguration. 2 rows of perfs in margin due to fold. Not hinged, but some gum loss. |  | \$10.00 |
| 78 | 2349 | 22¢ Morocco scarlet color shift down NH |  | \$13.00 |
| 79 | 1869 | 50¢ Nimitz, bottom margin block of four, horiz perfs shifted down 7.5 mm NH |  | \$30.00 |
| 80 | 2760b | 1993 Flowers pane missing black NH | \$375.00 | \$145.00 |
| 81 | 498 | 1¢ Washington strip of three, fold results in misplaced vert perfs at left and no horiz perfs, $\mathrm{H}+$ qum dist. |  | \$35.00 |
| 82 | 1811 | $1 ¢$ Writing misperfed coil pair NH |  | \$11.00 |
| 83 | 1617b | $10 ¢$ Petition imperf pair, dull gum NH |  | \$30.00 |
| 84 | 1618b | 13¢ Liberty Bell imperf line pair NH |  | \$35.00 |
| 85 | 2169 | 2¢ Mary Lyon misperf NH |  | \$11.00 |

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LOT \#:

Consignor:
Address:
elephone $\qquad$ ) - $\qquad$ 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:


Please note Minimum Bid: $\$$ $\qquad$

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.

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Please execute the following bids for me in EFOCC Auction \# $\qquad$
$\overline{\text { \{Signature - all bid sheets must be signed }}$ \} $\qquad$

| Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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