

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

The EFO Collector



www.efocc.org

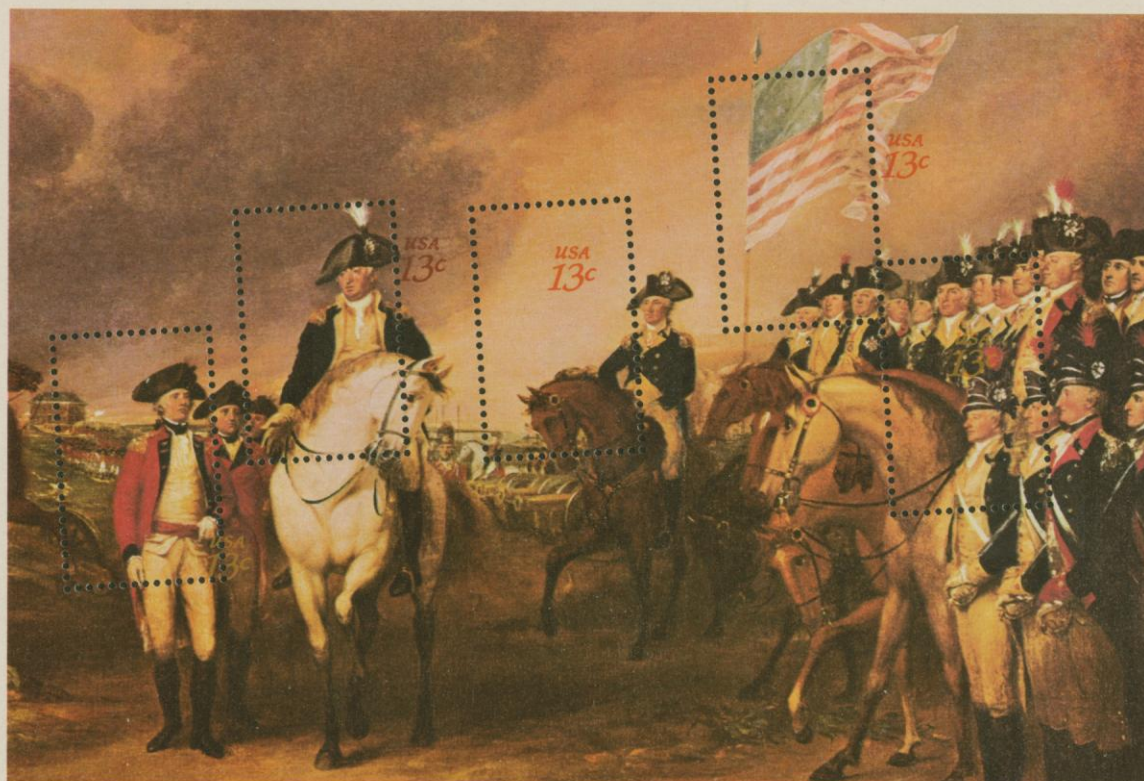
April - June 2012

Volume XL No. 4

Whole Number 167

ISSN 1099-7377

*Possibly
Unique
Error
in
EFOCC
Auction*



The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown
From a Painting by John Trumbull



Auction lot 1

Inside This Issue

Joseph Monteiro: There Are Many Types of Inverts on Postage Stamps

David Hunt: Auction Highlights

David Hunt: A Page and a Half From My Album

Ed Silver: An Open Letter to Scott Publishing

Bill Lehr: EFOs Of The 1920 Provisional Surcharged Envelopes - Part 1

John Hotchner's Perforations: With EFOs as Popular as They Are,

Why Are We a Small Society?

8 From Your Editor

10 Questions/Answers

12 Exhibiting EFOCC Members

13 Results of Auction 126

14 Secretary's Report

Treasurer's Report

17 David Hunt Presents Auction 128

3

3

5

10

18

18

19



To Err is Human, To Find is Divine



Upside down or grounded, Siegel sells them best.



Robert A. Siegel

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

For information about our auctions or to request a copy of the next sale catalogue and newsletter, please contact:
Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc., 60 East 56th Street, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022
Phone (212) 753-6421 Fax (212) 753-6429 E-mail: stamps@siegelauctions.com

For on-line catalogues, prices realized and the Siegel Encyclopedia

www.siegelauctions.com

From Your Editor



Here is another issue of *The EFO Collector*. I hope you have as much fun reading it as I had preparing it... Preparing each issue poses its challenges and opportunities to learn about or become aware of subjects which are new or not particularly familiar. After last issue, I encountered at NOJEX wrappers with some of the errors pointed out by Bill Lehr in his series of articles on the Washington/Franklin circular dies, which were also used on newspaper wrappers. The prices were right, I was interested in the subject and knew something about them (from Bill's articles published on these pages), so I added them to my collection. This is exactly a textbook version of how a journal like *The EFO Collector* is useful in extending your philatelic horizon. An article, even an apparently a simple one displaying simply some album pages from an individual's albums, or even pictures of individual EFOs can attract one's attention and become a starting point for a new or renewed interest in a subject that leads to a study that can last several years or even half a lifetime...

Besides, of course, just like my wife gets a kick of looking at fashion magazines and commenting on the latest purse or shoe fashions, I get a kick of looking at EFOs, and hence try to present a good assortment in each issue.

I also find it particularly gratifying when our Members send me scans or good quality photocopies of EFOs in their albums which I enjoy conveying to our readers on these pages. I would like particularly thank to all who contribute material that gets published in *The EFO Collector*. You are the ones who in reality keep *The EFO Collector* going... So, now, please get going, and do send in your next batch of material.

What is Your Opinion?

As you are aware, printing *The EFO Collector* in color is quite expensive and our single largest expense. You can verify that by reading Dave Hunt's Secretary's Report that is published in each issue. Reducing the number of pages in color will reduce the printing cost. One item that bugs me is whether to print the Auction lot pictures in color or black-and-white. I think there are two conflicting arguments that can be made:

- Printing them in black-and-white is OK, because bidders can always view large, high quality color pictures on our website.
- Printing them in color is very important, given that bring a (for the Club) substantial amount of revenue to cover our deficit.

It is hard to come to a conclusion from where I sit. So, I would really like to hear from our bidders and prospective bidders: Do you have the capability to view color Auction pictures on our website? DO you do so? Would having the lot

pictures in black-and-white in *The EFO Collector* detract from your bidding?

Please let me know your thoughts on this subject!

Hotchner's Question

In his *Perforations* column on page 17, John asks "Why Are We a Small Society"? I have to admit that the answer to this question has been for me one of the basic mysteries of life. EFOs are part of and enrich almost every stamp and postal stationery collection. If you look at Linn's, for example, rare is an issue where there is not an article on EFOs or a story about a new EFO discovery. I think it is fair to say that EFOs have become a substantial aspect of mainstream philately.

So, why is the number of EFOCC Members not growing?

I would be very interested in hearing what we could do differently, or what we should do in addition to our current activities, to grow the size of the EFOCC Membership.

Is perhaps *The EFO Collector* off the mark? Should we advertise differently? Should we add activities that we are currently not offering? Which? Should we establish contacts with dealers? How? Should we become a web-oriented publication with printed copies limited to those members who do not have Internet connectivity?

Growing the EFOCC is very important for the EFOCC's financial health. Printing more copies of an issue is relatively not expensive, so the EFOCC is in better financial health if we have more paying members and print and mail more issues.

Happy hunting!

Cemil ☪



Questions/Answers edited by Cemil Betanov

Member Howard Dennis wrote: Came across a pair or Scott 1303 Abe Lincolns with markings at the bottom of each stamp (shown below). Can you identify what the markings represent?



Cemil Betanov answered: To me, they look like plate numbers. They would have normally been trimmed, but the lower margin of the stamp is larger than the upper margin, and so they were not trimmed. There are five digits on each stamp, the rightmost digit on the left stamp appears to be a one or a four.

Please write to the Editor (that's me) if you have additional comments on this subject or any other subject of preferably philatelic nature. ☪

Authors and contributors have express permission to reuse of their material elsewhere. Except for material reprinted herein, or material individually copyrighted by the author, material herein may be reprinted elsewhere as long as full credit is given to The EFO Collector, citing the issue date and number and giving the address of the EFOCC Secretary. ♦ The EFO Collector is published quarterly, in March, June, September and December. The submission deadline for any issue is the 15th of the month preceding the issue, e.g. 2/15, 6/15, 8/15 and 11/15. Send or e-mail editorial material directly to the Editor. Sample copies of The EFO Collector are available for \$3 from the Secretary. ♦ Membership includes subscription to The EFO Collector. Membership fees are as follows:

	Members with addresses in the U.S. or Canada	Members with addresses elsewhere
One year's dues	\$17.00	\$34.00
One year membership renewal	\$17.00	\$34.00
Two year membership renewal	\$32.00*	\$64.00*
Life membership	\$300.00†	\$450.00

Please make membership renewal checks to "EFOCC" and mail to Treasurer. Charges can be paid via PayPal, subject to a \$2 convenience fee, e-mail Secretary for details. [*] Each additional year prepaid at the same time is \$15/\$30. [†] \$240 for those older than 65.

Advertising Rates

	Per Issue	Contract 4 Issues
Full page in color	\$100.00	\$328.00
Half page in color	\$80.00	\$280.00
Quarter page in color	\$65.00	\$244.00
Cover location in color	\$125.00	\$400.00
2 page center spread in color	\$150.00	\$450.00

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

EFOCC Officers (2012-2014)

President	Jerome V. V. Kasper P. O. Box 3470, Clovis, CA 93613-3470
Vice-President	Wayne Youngblood
Auction Director	David Hunt 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517
Treasurer	David Hunt 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517
Secretary	Jim McDevitt 3561 Country Court North, Mobile, AL 36619-5335
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	Edward A. Kennedy 19 Ranier Road, Effort, PA 18330-8829

jerome.kasper@gmail.com

WYStamps@gmail.com

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net

Phone: (717) 445-9420

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net

Phone: (717) 445-9420

cwousecg@aol.com

Phone: (251) 607-9253

CemilB@optonline.net

Phone: (516) 849-6604

nbc@cape.com

Phone: (508) 428-9132

moek78@msn.com

Phone: (570) 620-2011

moek78@msn.com

Phone: (570) 620-2011

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

VAPEX 2011, November 11-13, 2011, Williamsburg, VA

Alfredo Frohlich, United States of Colombia, Grand & Gold.

John M. Hotchner, Perforating the Sheet Stamps of the 3rd Bureau, Single Frame Gold.

APS AMERISTAMP/SOUTHEASTERN EXPO 2012, January 27-29, 2012, Atlanta, GA

John M. Hotchner, Perforating the Sheet Stamps of the Third Bureau Issue, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.

Joanne & Kurt Lenz, U.S. Test Stamps Related to the B.E.P. (ca. 1907-1959), Single Frame Prix d'Honneur, Most Popular Prix d'Honneur.

Don David Price, U.S. State Department Dollar Value Officials of 1873, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.

Don David Price, The \$1.00 Rush Lamp & Candleholder Stamp, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.

Charles J. O'Brien III, Sesquicentennial Exhibition 1926, Most Popular Prix d'Honneur, Gold.

Charles J. O'Brien III, The Eagle Has Landed, Most Popular Prix d'Honneur, Most Popular Champion of Champions, Best Illustrated and Gold, American First Day Cover Society Award, American Philatelic Society Port 1980 Medal of Excellence.

Don David Price, "The Jenny": Printing Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur, Gold.

Anthony F. Dewey, The 1 Cent U.N. First Issue of 1951 and Its First Day - Solo Use, Single Frame, Gold.

William R. Weiss, Jr., United States Postal Card Multiple Impressions, 1881-1987, Single Frame, Gold, EFOCC First Place.

Robert D. Rawlins, Military Mail from Manila Bay, Dev 1941 - May 1942, Single Frame, Vermeil.

Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, The U.S. 1903 Hartford Postal Stationery, Gold.

Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, The Massachusetts Island Counties, Gold, American Philatelic Society Pre-1900 Medal of Excellence.

Anthony F. Dewey, The United Nations Precancel, 1952-58, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

Alfredo Frohlich, Republic of Colombia, International Mail 1886-1899, Gold.

Arthur J. Cole, Flag and White House Issues of 1968-1971, Silver, EFOCC Second Place.

John M. Hotchner, Designing the Hummingbird Issue of 1992, Court of Honor.

John M. Hotchner, World Rarities and Uniquities, Court of Honor.

John M. Hotchner, U.S. Postal Counterfeits from 1894 to Modern Times, Court of Honor.

Charles J. O'Brien III, Georgia Bicentennial, Court of Honor.

WESTPEX 2012, April 27-29, 2012, San Francisco, CA

Alfredo Frohlich, Colombia - First Perforated Issue - 1883, Gold, Chairman's Award - Best Traditional Exhibit, SESCO Award of Merit.

Eliot A. Landau, The 5c China War Resistance Issue of 1942: It's Proof, Issue, First Day Covers and Postal Uses, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

Robert G. Rufe, U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959: The Stamps and the Service, Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor (Title Page), United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

PHILATELIC SHOW 2012, May 4-5, 2012, Boxborough, MA

Anthony F. Dewey, Jr., The 3c Connecticut Tercentenary Issue of 1935 and Its First Days, Reserve Grand & Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor (Title Page).

Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, Postal History of the District of Maine, Vermeil, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.

Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, Got Postage?, Silver, Auxiliary Marking Society Award.

PIPEX 2012, May 11-13, 2012, Portland, OR

Anthony F. Dewey, The United Nations Precancel, 1952-58, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

Alfredo Frohlich, Colombia 1904-1905 - The World's First Inflation Rated Mail, Gold.

The list of EFOCC Winners continues on the next page...

Exhibiting EFOCC Members (continued)

ROPEX 2012, May 18-20, 2012, Rochester, NY

Joanne & Kurt Lenz, The 6¢ Theodore Roosevelt Definitive Stamp 1955-1968, Reserve Grand & Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Joanne & Kurt Lenz, U.S. Test Stamps Related to the B.E.P. (ca. 1907-1959), Single Frame Grand & Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Creativity Award.

Joanne & Kurt Lenz, E-COM and Its Forerunners, Single Frame Gold.

NOJEX 2012, May 25-27, 2012, Secaucus, NJ

Roger S. Brody, Series 1902 - The Post Office Enters the 20th Century, Reserve Grand & Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor (Title Page), Sectional Award: Best U.S. Exhibit, New Jersey Federated Stamp Club Sidney Schneider Memorial Award, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Andrew McFarlane, The 1968 U.S. Runway Airmail Stamp, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.

Hideo Yokota, U.S. Airmail Special Delivery Issues of 1934-1936, Gold.

NAPEX 2012, June 1-3, 2012, McLean, VA

Robert G. Rufe, U.S. Special Handling 1925-1959: The Stamps and the Service, Reserve Grand & Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Joanne & Kurt Lenz, U.S. Test Stamps Related to the B.E.P. (ca. 1907-1959), Court of Honor.

Anthony F. Dewey, Jr., A Postal History of Hartford, Connecticut, Gold.

Eliot A. Landau, 1890-1903 4¢ Lincoln Definitives, Gold.

Anthony F. Dewey, Jr., The 'A' Rate Change Stamps of 1978, Single Frame Gold, NAPEX Alphabet Challenge Winner.

Don David Price, The \$1.00 Rush Lamp & Candleholder Stamp, Single Frame Gold.

Wayne Youngblood, Airpost Journal, Literature-Periodicals Gold.

Wayne Youngblood, Posthorn, Literature-Periodicals Gold.

COLOPEX 2012, June 8-10, 2012, Columbus, OH

W. Terry Averbek, Canadian Errors & Their Causes, Gold.

Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, The Massachusetts Island Counties, Gold, Postal History Society Medal.

Andrew McFarlane, The 1928 U.S. Beacon Airmail, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

C. David Eeles, Three-Cent Liberty Postal Card, Single Frame Gold, Best Traditional Exhibit, American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

C. David Eeles, Why United States Stamps Are Tagged, Single Frame Silver.

National Topical Stamp Show 2012, June 22-24, 2012, Lancaster, PA

Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, A Trip in the Mail Car, Single Frame Grand & Gold, Casey Jones Railroad Unit Award.

Fran Adams, Eskimo, Single Frame Vermeil, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.

Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!

Test Yourself!

Answers to quiz on page 9 of last issue:

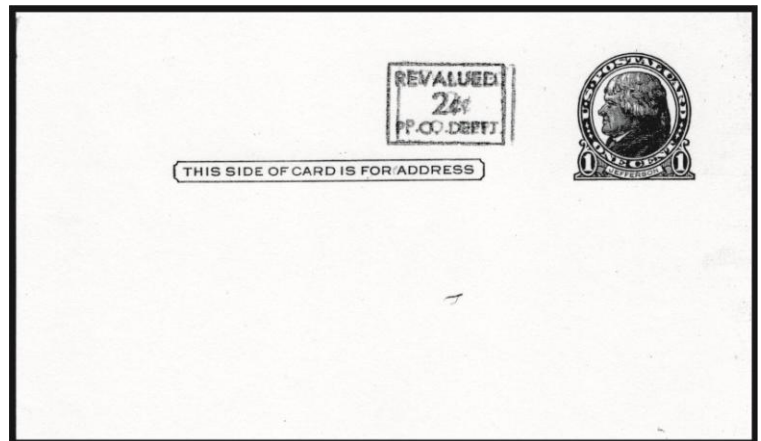
Canada Scott 1767 in left column: Red color missing.

Canada Scott 1883 in right column: Gold color missing.

A Note

An interesting article by Tony Wawrukiewicz in the Linn's issue dated June 11, 2012 mentions that Postal Bulletins from 1880-1971 are available online. This can be very useful when doing research. To read the bulletins, use your web browser to go to the following web address:

<http://www.uspostalbulletins.com>



ATTENTION:

WHEN THE TIME COMES TO SELL,
YOU DESERVE OUR COMPLETE ATTENTION



*These are just a few of the many auction catalogs
we have created for our important consignors*

These catalogues take time and they require attention—attention to the careful lotting of your collection, thorough research and thoughtful descriptions.

The staff at Matthew Bennett International is committed to giving you our complete time and attention so that you get the results you deserve—a lasting legacy for your labors and maximum realizations for your stamps and covers.

To find out how to get the most attention for your consignment, please contact us at (410) 647-1002.



MATTHEW BENNETT INTERNATIONAL

8096 Edwin Raynor Blvd, Suite B • Baltimore, MD 21122

info@bennettstamps.com • www.bennettstamps.com

(410) 647-1002

There Are Many Types of Inverts on Postage Stamps

Joseph Monteiro

In philately, of all the types of errors, inverts on postage stamps are considered to be the most glamorous. But what is an invert? An invert is generally considered an inversion of one part of the design with respect to another. This definition is broad enough to also cover overprints or surcharges on the stamps. Many philatelists often prefer to exclude the latter category from the inverted group or class of stamps, restricting the definition only to the basic design.

But are inverted errors that occur on postage stamps only found in the printing of the design? In this article, I shall show that they do not. In fact since, printing is only one aspect of creating a stamp, I shall show that there are many types of inverts that occur during the creation of postage stamps. This is just not theory or conjecture, as many types of inverts on postage stamps have been found.

I shall begin by indicating the types of inverts that I have seen, then describe why they occur and provide examples of inverts. While many of the invert types are obvious, some are not.

Types of Inverts

There are at least eleven types of inverts:

- i. Basic design,
- ii. Overprint,
- iii. Perforated initials,
- iv. Cut-outs,
- v. Colour,
- vi. Tagging,
- vii. Perforation,
- viii. Die Cutting,
- ix. Watermark,
- x. Hologram,
- xi. Attachment or add-on.

Following is a basic description of each.

Basic Design

An invert of the 'basic design' occurs when one part of the design of the stamp is printed upside down. It is often the outside border or the centre design of the stamp that is inverted. The design also includes inscriptions. It is impossible to tell simply by looking at the stamp which part is printed upside down, unless one knows some technical details. Occasionally, if one part of the design overlays another part of the design, one may be able to tell assuming that the first part of the design was printed correctly. But if this assumption does not hold, one cannot tell.

Overprints

An inverted 'overprint' occurs when the overprint on the stamp is printed upside down. Overprints have been used to print surcharges on new or revised values on stamps, defacing previous values. These are the most common types of overprints. Overprints are also printed on stamps to note special events or occasions (e.g., raising funds or celebrating a jubilee). Overprints are often printed in black or red. An

overprint is printed after the stamp has been printed, and hence, is not part of the basic design of the stamp.

Perforated Initials

Inverted 'perforated initials' occur when the perforated initials. Perforated initials were placed on the stamp to indicate that the stamp was to be used for specific purposes, such as a company's business purposes or on official business, hence deterring theft or pilferage. The most common examples are 'G', 'OHMS', 'OFFICIAL', 'SPECIMEN', etc. Occasionally, these perforated initials are punched upside down on a stamp, relative to the basic design, creating an inversion of perforated initials.

Cut-outs

An inverted 'cut-out' occurs when a cut-out on a stamp appears upside down. Occasionally, a part of the stamp is cut off, it could be one alphabet or alphabets or shapes. The cut-out may be created to help the blind who could feel it or to create special effects. When the cut-out is created upside down, again relative to the basic design, we have an inverted cut-out.

Colours

An inverted 'colour' occurs when one of the colours of the stamp has been applied upside down. Suppose a colour being applied on the stamp is in the form of a 'w'. If applied upside down, it would appear as an 'M'.

Tagging

A inverted 'tagging' is where the tagging is applied upside down. On initial reflection, one could reason that a inverted tagging should not affect the stamp. However, it can in two ways. First, just like inverted colour, tagging could appear in the wrong place. Second, more recent tagging appears with shapes or emblems and in specific positions. When the tagging is printed upside down, the shapes and emblems appear upside down.

Perforations

An inverted 'perforation' occurs when the pane or sheet of stamps is perforated upside down. Normally, this should not have any effect, since all the stamps in the pane have the same horizontal and vertical width. But occasionally, the pane may have gutters between the columns or rows of stamps. If the gutter is not the same size as the stamps and if it is not in the centre of the pane, inverted perforation results in misperforated stamps along a specific column or row.

Let us examine how this can occur using an example. Suppose the format of a stamp pane is five columns by five rows with a gutter half the size of the third column, between the third and fourth columns. In this case, a pane inverted during perforation will cause misperforated stamps. In this case, the vertical perforation appears in the middle of the third column of stamp and the right side of the stamps in the third column are missing the vertical perforation.

Since a picture is worth a thousand words, a diagram will help clarify the our example. Here is a correctly perforated pane.

	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	

The fourth column or gutter is depicted by the cross-hatched area. The dashed lines indicate the perforations of the stamps as found in a normal case. Now, assume that the stamps are perforated upside down. In this case, the perforations on the pane would appear as shown in the next diagram.

	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	
	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.50	\$1.50	

Note that the perforation cuts the stamps in half in the third column. In addition the right side of the stamps in column three do not have any perforations. In other words, there are no perforations between the right side of stamps in column three and the gutter. It is worth noting that the misperforation is not dependent on whether the pane was perforated from top to bottom or from bottom to top. It has arisen simply because the pane had an asymmetric vertical gutter that was half width of a stamp. If the gutter width had been equal to the width of a stamp, the error would not have occurred.

The placement of the gutter also has a bearing. Suppose in the above case there were six columns of stamps and the gutter was after the third column (i.e., exactly in the middle of the sheet). In this case, the misperforation would not have occurred. With a gutter centered on the pane, the misperforation would not have been dependent on the size of the gutter either. The misperforation is thus dependent on both the size of the gutter and its placement.

It is also worth noting that only five misperforated stamps per pane occurred in the above example. The number of misperforated stamps also depends on the format in which the panes were printed on a sheet. If the stamps were printed in a

format of four panes per sheet, there would be twenty such misperforated stamps per sheet. If only one pane was printed per sheet, there would be only five such errors per sheet. The format in which the panes are printed will not affect the number of misperforated stamps that result, unless the panes printed in the sheet had different configurations (for example if the first pane was printed as described above and the other pane or panes did not have any gutter in it or the gutter was in the centre. Suppose we have a sheet containing six panes printed in a format of two rows and three columns and only the first column of panes was in the format described above. Then each sheet would result in ten such misperforated errors resulting from the first column of panes (or first panes from the two rows).

There is at least one example of this that I have seen, the \$1.50 New Zealand rooster (pictured on page 7 in our last issue). This type of error is not too common as panes are rarely printed with asymmetric gutters in between. This type of error can also occur and is more common where the selvedge or margins of the sheet or pane and format of the panes is not of the same size. Modern perforators do have a cutout or perforation with one or two specific shapes on the vertical or horizontal sides. In such cases, depending on the shape of the cutout or perforation, inversion results in a type of misperforated stamp and is not dependent on the selvedge or format of the panes.

Die-Cuts

An inversion of the 'die-cut' occurs because the printed sheet of stamps is placed upside down during the creation of the die-cuts. All inversions of the paper do not result in die-cuts that are noticeably inverted. For example, if the die-cut is in the form of a straight line, the inversion will not result in a noticeable error. However, where the die-cut has shapes either on the vertical or horizontal axis that are not identical, the inversion likely will result in an inverted die-cut.

Examples of inverted die-cuts are:

- The Petro-Canada stamp booklet where all the stamps in the booklet had the die-cut inverted.
- The New Zealand 45¢ Coffee Cup stamp issues to commemorate the cafe culture. This stamp was illustrated on page 9 of our issue numbered 165,

Not too many stamps with inverted die-cuts have been reported so far, as die-cutting is a relatively new approach to separate stamps.

Watermarks

An inverted 'watermark' occurs because when the paper is being dried or when the stamps are being printed, the paper is placed upside down. Stamps with inverted watermarks are found more often on older stamps, when watermarked paper was in wide use.

There are numerous examples of stamps with inverted watermarks, e.g., UK ½ penny, 2 penny, 2 ½ penny blue stamps of King George VI (Scott 236, 238 and 239).

Holograms

A inverted 'hologram' occurs when the hologram is applied upside down relative to stamp design. Either the hologram or the stamp design may be inverted. Similar to an inverted 'design' on the stamp, one cannot tell what occurred first. It is possible that parts of the hologram design may have been manufactured upside down, but I have never seen or heard of such hologram errors. I believe that for this to occur, the design on the hologram would have to be deliberately created upside down.

There are not many examples of stamps with inverted holograms. The only one that I am aware of is the \$2 New Zealand Olympics inverted hologram.

Attachments or Add-Ons

A inverted 'attachment or add on' is where the attachments or add on is applied upside down relative to basic stamp design. This is in essence similar to an inverted hologram

Concluding Remarks

There are many types of inverts that occur on postage stamps in addition to inverts that occur while printing the basic design. They arise from issues encountered during paper-making, perforating, die-cutting and other processes involved in the manufacture of stamps. While those arising from the printing process have arguably attracted the greatest attention and are considered the most glamorous and are often the most expensive, some of the other types of inverts are also very interesting. Understanding how the inversion happened is the key to determining how many inverts of the stamp are likely to exist. This should also allow one to guess its value, relative to the value of other major stamp errors in the same country.

Further, these various sub-groups of inverted stamps can be grouped together and one can apply knowledge of the various processes involved in making stamps to provide a more analytical and educational approach in explaining how these errors occurred and what one can expect. This, in turn, enables us to make additional prediction about what is likely to occur in terms of likelihood, scarcity, etc., an approach similar to that used in the study of *Abstract Algebra* - to systematize and classify wherever possible and to apply our body of knowledge of the different processes for further gain of knowledge. ☼

Bibliography

- [1] Rickards, G.: The 2004 Olympic Invert, *New Zealand Stamp Collector*, No. 3, Volume 84, September 2004.
- [2] Berry, A. P.: \$2.00 Olympic Inverted Hologram, *New Zealand Stamp Collector*, No. 2, Volume 86, June 2006.
- [3] <http://www.sergent.com.au>.
- [4] Monteiro, Joseph: The Petro-Canada 46-Cents Variety, *Corgi Times*, The Elizabethan II Study Group Newsletter, Vol. IX, Issue No. 4, Jan-Feb 2001, pp. 81-82.

Results of Auction 126 (closed February 29th, 2012)

1	2	3	4	5	\$5	6	7	\$30	8	9	10	11	\$25	12	\$6			
13	14	\$44	15	\$38	16	17	18	19	\$18	20	21	22	\$25	23	\$20	24	\$10	
25	\$25	26	27	\$5	28	\$30	29	\$16	30	31	32	33	\$19	34	35	36		
37		38	39	\$13	40	41	\$8.50	42	43	44	\$26	45	46	\$18	47	48		
49	\$25	50	\$11	51	52	53	\$8	54	55	\$21	56	57	58	\$9.50	59	60	\$11	
61	62	63	64	\$40	65	66	\$45	67	68	69	\$9	70	\$35	71	72	\$17		
73	74	75	76	\$5	77	\$5	78	79	80	\$8	81	82	83	84	\$13			
85	\$15	86	87	\$15	88	89	\$22	90	91	\$19	92	\$25	93	\$3	94	95	96	\$12
97	\$10	98	99	\$15	100	101	\$8	102	103	104	\$27	105	106	107	\$47	108		
109		110	\$30	111	113	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	\$30				
121		122	\$25	123	\$44	124	125	126	\$7.50	<i>Many thanks to our bidders! Our bids make the EFOCC stronger!</i>								

Auction Highlights

David Hunt

EFOCC Auction 128 is privileged to offer, as lot #1, the 13¢ American Revolution Bicentennial Souvenir Sheet with misplaced and angled perforations which was recently reported and illustrated in the EFO Collector #163 and in Linn's Stamp News. Despite that publicity, I have not heard that any similar sheets have turned up. This is a special opportunity for our members to bid on a scarce, perhaps unique, error.

As I was preparing this auction between Flag Day and the Fourth of July, I decided to make flag stamp EFOs the theme of this auction. It is fascinating how many different ways there are to mess up a fairly simple design, even though what I can show here is surely just the tip of the iceberg. Be patriotic and bid on some flags (even if July 4 has long passed...).

An experienced member has told me that the 6¢ Flag sheet stamp does not exist with truly imperforate margin, but only with varying degrees of pin impressions.

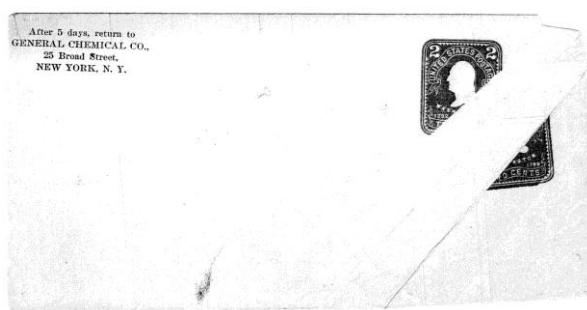
My collection contains a plate number strip of 20 of this stamp with such an 'imperforate' margin, and it has pin impressions that fade in and out along the margin. Lot 8 has clear pin impressions on the gum, but lot 7 is evidently a 'fade out' example as I can see no evidence of pin impressions.

Lot 85 and 86 are two examples of reverse offsets which are particularly well defined. There is also (lot 112) an offset on postal stationery, which I think is unusual. Of course, you can find reverse offsets of stationery embossed indicia, but those are typically folded inside the envelope and are hard to see.

Take a quick look at the image for lot 111 and see if you can identify which card is the EFO. We are used to seeing EFOs with missing color, but in this case the EFO is the card on the left with too much color.

Happy hunting in Auction 128. Bid early and bid often! ☼

*Have you recruited a new member for the EFOCC?
Do not forget to bid in the EFOCC Auction.*



Pick the Genuine Cancel



The three stamps pictured above are from a once-private collection containing 130 different fake fancy cancels. This collection of fake cancels was donated to the Philatelic Foundation due to the combined efforts of Bill Weiss (formerly of Weiss Auctions), Frank Kaplan, ASDA President James E. Lee, APS Director Ken Martin, Cherrystone Auctions and Harmer-Schau Auctions.

Why did these leading philatelists recommend the Philatelic Foundation? Because the PF is the leading non-profit organization dedicated to educating stamp collectors, providing expert opinions on stamps and covers, and maintaining an unequalled philatelic reference collection.

They know the Philatelic Foundation will use the fake fancy cancel collection to make our hobby stronger and more secure... for you and for future generations of collectors.

Isn't it time to get your stamps and covers certified?

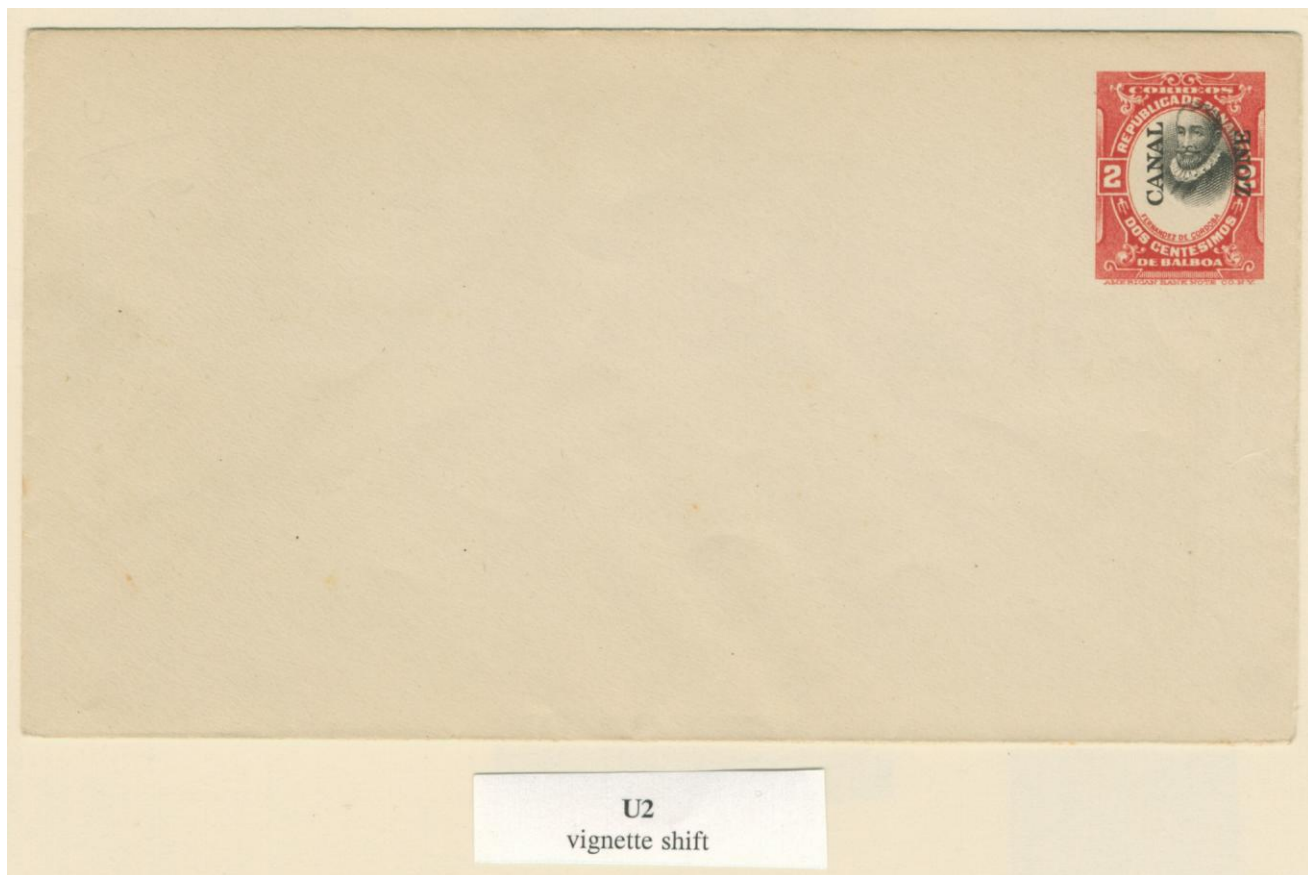
(If you chose a genuine cancel above, you're wrong – they're all forgeries!)



The Philatelic Foundation

70 West 40th Street, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018
(212) 221-6555
www.PhilatelicFoundation.org





An Open Letter to Scott Publishing

Ed Silver

There is a sign at a bus intersection in Philadelphia, PA, which warns "approaching a high accident area." If we assume that people do not lose their ability to drive their cars at that street corner, we can only conclude that the system of roads in that area needs to be corrected.

How does the above issue relate to the EFO stamp world? If we assume that most dealers and collectors are honest, we can only conclude that two specific errors listed in the Scott Specialized Catalog of U.S. Stamps is confusing people and needs to be changed.

Scott 805b refers to Scott 805, with the condition "Horiz. Pair., imperf. between", and is assigned a mint value of \$125 and a used value of \$20 in my 2010 Edition Scott Specialized Catalog. Go to any stamp show or review the EFO section of eBay, and you are likely to see a copy of Scott 805b, pre-canceled St. Louis, MO, offered for sale. Scott considers the pre-canceled pair as used, because of the pre-cancel. However, most of these pre-canceled imperf-between pairs have original gum. Because of this, a pre-canceled imperf-between error (worth \$20 per Scott) is often confused with a mint imperf-between error (worth \$125 per Scott). Hence, in shows and on eBay, a pre-canceled imperf-between pair (worth \$20) is often priced at \$125, the value of the mint imperf-between-pair.

I believe it is in the best interest of collectors and dealers alike that the editors of Scott clarify this by giving separate catalog numbers to the mint and pre-canceled errors, for example the pre-canceled error pair could be assigned the number Scott 805d.



EFOs Of The 1920 Provisional Surcharged Envelopes

Bill Lehr, with assistance from Joe Pryluck & Thomas Galloway

Multiple surcharges and inverted surcharges are considered an error only when they are on or touch the stamp. We consider surcharges on albinos, shifted surcharges and inverted surcharges freaks.

Errors

Type 1

- Double surcharge:
Die 143, size 10, wm 20, white paper; Scott U446b
Normal surcharge on double stamp impression, one normal one very light, Die 143, NL (No Listing).

Type 2

- Double surcharge, both black; NSL (No Scott Listing)
Die 143, 144, 145, 146 on white
Die 143, 144, 145 on amber



Die 145, size 13, wm 19 on buff
Die 143, 144, 145, 146 on blue

- Double surcharge, one black, one magenta
Die 143, size 13, wm 20, on white; NSL

Type 3

- Inverted surcharge
Die 146, size 21, wm 20, white; NSL
Die 143, size 21, wm 19, amber; NSL
- Double surcharge, both black
The further from the stamp the less the value.
Die 127, size 10, wm 20, white; Scott U452b
Die 134, size 21, wm 19, white; NSL
Die 135, size 13, wm 19, buff; Scott 456c
Die 138, size 10, wm 22, blue; NSL



Die 143, 144, 145, 146 on white; Scott U458d,h,k,l,m
(U458dT3-11 shown)



Die 143, 144, 145, 146 on amber; Scott U459d,e,f,h
Die 143, 144, 145 on buff; U460c,d,e,f
Die 143, 144, 145, 146 on blue; Scott U461d,e,f,g

- Double surcharge, one black, one magenta
Die 143, size 10, wm 20, size 23, wm 20, white; Scott U458f
- Double surcharge, both magenta
Die 144, size 10, wm 19, white; Scott U458j
- Double surcharge, one inverted, both black
Die 146, size 14, wm 20, white; NSL
- Triple surcharge, all black
Die 143, 144, 146, white; Scott U458e,i,m
Die 145, size 10 & 23, wm 19, amber; NSL
Die 145, size 13, wms 19 & 20, buff; Scott U460f
Die 144, size 10, wms 19 & 20, blue; NSL
- Double impression of Die 143, single surcharge in black
Size 25, wm 20, k 124; Scott U458n

Table 1: Catalogued Type 3 surcharge errors

Scott #	UPSS #	Description
U446 var	2737a	Double surcharge
U448 var	2746a-19	Double surcharge
	2746a-20	Double surcharge
	2747a-19	Double surcharge
	2747a-20	Double surcharge
	2750a	Double surcharge
	2753a	Double surcharge
	2753b	Double surcharge; one magenta
	2759a	Double surcharge
	2760a-19	Double surcharge
	2760a-20	Double surcharge
U448b var	2764a	Double surcharge
U448c var	2766a-19	Double surcharge
	2766a-20	Double surcharge
	2768a-19	Double surcharge
	2768a-20	Double surcharge
	2769a-19	Double surcharge
	2769a-20	Double surcharge
	2770a-19	Double surcharge
	2770a-20	Double surcharge
	2771a	Double surcharge
	2773a-19	Double surcharge
	2773a-20	Double surcharge
U449 var	2777a	Double surcharge
	2779a	Double surcharge
	2780a	Double surcharge
U449a var	2784a	Double surcharge
U449b var	2785a	Double surcharge
U451 var	2802a	Double surcharge
	2803a-19	Double surcharge
	2803a-20	Double surcharge
	2804a-19	Double surcharge
	2804a-20	Double surcharge
	2805a	Double surcharge
U452b	2817a	Double surcharge
U454a var	2822a	Double surcharge
U456c	2836a	Double surcharge
U457a var	2839a	Double surcharge
U458d	2842a	Double surcharge
	2843a-19	Double surcharge

	2843a-20	Double surcharge
	2844a	Double surcharge
U458e	2844b	Triple surcharge
U458d	2845a	Double surcharge; one inverted
	2847a-19	Double surcharge
	2847a-20	Double surcharge
U458e	2847b	Triple surcharge
U458f	2847c	Double surcharge; one magenta
U458d	2849a	Double surcharge
U458e	2849b	Triple surcharge
U458d	2851a-19	Double surcharge
	2851a-20	Double surcharge
U458e	2851b	Triple surcharge
U458d	2853a	Double surcharge
	2854a	Double surcharge
	2855a-19	Double surcharge
	2855a-20	Double surcharge
	2856a-19	Double surcharge
	2856a-20	Double surcharge
	2856b	Double surcharge; one magenta
	2858a-19	Double surcharge
	2858a-20	Double surcharge
U458h	2859a-19	Double surcharge
	2859a-20	Double surcharge
	2847a-19	Double surcharge
	2847a-20	Double surcharge
U458e	2847b	Triple surcharge
U458f	2847c	Double surcharge; one magenta
U458d	2849a	Double surcharge
U458e	2849b	Triple surcharge
U458d	2851a-19	Double surcharge
	2851a-20	Double surcharge
U458e	2851b	Triple surcharge
U458d	2853a	Double surcharge
	2854a	Double surcharge
	2855a-19	Double surcharge
	2855a-20	Double surcharge
	2856a-19	Double surcharge
	2856a-20	Double surcharge
	2856b	Double surcharge; one magenta
	2858a-19	Double surcharge
	2858a-20	Double surcharge
U458h	2859a-19	Double surcharge
	2859a-20	Double surcharge
U458i	2859b	Triple surcharge
U458j	2859c	Double surcharge; both magenta
U458h	2860a	Double surcharge
	2861a	Double surcharge
U458k	2862a	Double surcharge
	2864a	Double surcharge
	2865a	Double surcharge
U458l	2866a-19	Double surcharge
	2866a-20	Double surcharge
U458m	2866b	Triple surcharge
U458l	2868a-19	Double surcharge
	2868a-20	Double surcharge
	2869a	Double surcharge
	2870a	Double surcharge
U458c var	2870b	Double surcharge; one inverted
U458l	2871a	Double surcharge
	2872a	Inverted surcharge
	2873a-19	Double surcharge
	2873a-20	Double surcharge
U459e	2877a	Double surcharge
	2879a	Double surcharge
	2883a	Double surcharge
U459a var	2883b	Inverted surcharge
U459e	2884a	Double surcharge
U459f	2886a	Double surcharge
U459d	2888a	Double surcharge
U459 var	2888b	Triple surcharge

U459d	2890a	Double surcharge
U459 var	2890b	Triple surcharge
U459d	2891a	Double surcharge
U459h	2892a	Double surcharge
U459c var	2892b	Triple surcharge
U459h	2895a-19	Double surcharge
	2895a-20	Double surcharge
U459c var	2895b	Triple surcharge
U460d	2897a	Double surcharge
	2898a	Double surcharge
	2900a-19	Double surcharge
	2900a-20	Double surcharge
U460c	2901a-19	Double surcharge
	2901a-20	Double surcharge
U460e	2903a-19	Double surcharge
	2903a-20	Double surcharge
U460f	2903b-19	Triple surcharge
	2903b-20	Triple surcharge
U461d	2904a	Double surcharge
	2905a	Double surcharge
	2906a	Double surcharge
	2907a	Double surcharge
U461e	2908a-19	Double surcharge
	2908a-20	Double surcharge
U461a var	2908b-19	Triple surcharge
U461a var	2908b-20	Triple surcharge
U461f	2910a-19	Double surcharge
	2910a-20	Double surcharge
U461g	2912a	Double surcharge
U458n		Double Die 143, normal surcharge

Type 4

- Inverted surcharge, black
Die 145 on white; Scott U468k



- Double surcharge, both black
Die 108, size 21, wm 14, white; Scott U472a
Die 127, size 10, wm 20, white; NSL
Die 143, sizes 8, 10, 13, 21, 25, wms 19 & 20, sizes 9, 11, 17, 23, wm 20, white; Scott U468d
Die 144, size 10, wms 19 & 20, white; Scott U468g
Die 145, sizes 13, 23 regular & window, wm 19, white; Scott U468h
Die 146, sizes 10, 13, 14, 21, 23, 25, wms 19 & 20, white; Scott U468i
Die 143, sizes 10, 13, 25, wms 19 & 20, size 23, wm 20, amber; Scott U469d
Die 144, size 10, wm 19, amber; Scott U469e

Die 145 sizes 13 & 23, wm 19, size 23 window, wms 19 & 20, amber; Scott U469f
 Die 146, size 10, wm 19, amber; Scott U469h
 Die 143, size 8, wm 20, size 13, wm 19, buff; Scott U470d
 Die 144, size 10, wms 19 & 20, buff; Scott U470f
 Die 145, size 13, wms 19 & 20, buff; Scott U470g
 Die 143, size 8, wm 20, sizes 10 & 21, wm 19, blue; Scott U471d
 Die 144, size 10, wms 19 & 20, blue; Scott U471f
 Die 145, size 13, wms 19 & 20, blue; Scott U471g

- Double surcharge, one inverted, both black
 Die 104, size 21, wm 13, white; NSL
 Die 108, size 21, wm 14, white; NSL
 Die 143, sizes 8 & 13 wm 19, size 10, wm 20, white; NSL
 Die 146, size 13, wm 20, white; NSL
 Die 143, size 21, wm 19, amber; NSL
- Triple surcharge, all black
 Die 143, sizes 8 & 10, wm 20, sizes 13, 21, 25, wm 19, white; Scott U468e
 Die 146, sizes 13 & 14, wm 20, size 25, wm 19, white; Scott U468j
 Die 143, size 21, wm 19, blue; NSL
- Triple surcharge, one inverted, all black
 Die 143 on white; Scott U468m ☼
- Quadruple surcharge, all black
 Die 143, size 25, wm 20, white; NSL
 Die 144, size 23, wm 19, white; NSL
 Die 145, size 23, wm 19, white; NSL
- Quadruple surcharge, one inverted, all black
 Die 143, sizes 23 & 25, wm 20, white; NSL
- Quintuple surcharge, all black
 Die 143, size 25, wm 20, white; NSL
 Die 144, size 19, wm 19, white; NSL

Table 2: Catalogued Type 4 surcharge errors

Scott #	UPSS #	Description
U471A	2915a	Double surcharge; one inverted
U472a	2916a	Double surcharge
U472 var	2916b	Double surcharge; one inverted
	2921A	Albino stamp; surcharge normal
U465 var	2925a	Double surcharge
U468d	2945a-19	Double surcharge
U468d	2945a-20	Double surcharge
U468 var	2945b	Double surcharge; one inverted
U468d	2946a	Double surcharge
U468e	2946b	Triple surcharge
U468d	2947a	Double surcharge
U468 var	2948a	Double surcharge; one inverted
U468d	2949a-19	Double surcharge
U468d	2949a-20	Double surcharge
U468e	2949b	Triple surcharge
U468 var	2949c	Quadruple surcharge
U468d	2950a	Double surcharge
U468d	2951a	Double surcharge
U468 var	2952a-19	Double surcharge
U468d	2952a-20	Double surcharge
U468e	2952b	Triple surcharge
U468 var	2952c	Double surcharge; one inverted

U468d	2955a	Double surcharge
U468d	2957a-19	Double surcharge
U468d	2957a-20	Double surcharge
U468e	2957b	Triple surcharge
U468d	2958a	Double surcharge
U468 var	2958b	Quadruple surcharge; one inverted
U468d	2960a-19	Double surcharge
U468d	2960a-20	Double surcharge
U468e	2960b	Triple surcharge
U468 var	2960c	Quadruple surcharge; one inverted
U468 var	2960d	Quintuple surcharge
U468g	2961a-19	Double surcharge
U468g	2961a-20	Double surcharge
U468a var	2961b	Quintuple surcharge
U468m		Triple surcharge; one inverted
U468l	2963	On error of Color (carmine)
U468h	2964a	Double surcharge
U468h	2966a	Double surcharge
U468b var	2966b	Quadruple surcharge
U468h	2967a	Double surcharge
U468i	2968a-19	Double surcharge
U468i	2968a-20	Double surcharge
U468i	2970a-19	Double surcharge
U468i	2970a-20	Double surcharge
U468j	2970b	Triple surcharge
U468c var	2970c	Double surcharge; one inverted
U468i	2972a-19	Double surcharge
U468i	2972a-20	Double surcharge
U468j	2972b	Triple surcharge
U468i	2974a-19	Double surcharge
U468i	2974a-20	Double surcharge
U468k	2974b	Inverted surcharge
U468i	2975a-19	Double surcharge
U468i	2975a-20	Double surcharge
U468i	2976a	Double surcharge
U468i	2977a-19	Double surcharge
U468i	2977a-20	Double surcharge
U468j	2977b	Triple surcharge
U469d	2981a-19	Double surcharge
U469d	2981a-20	Double surcharge
U469d	2983a-19	Double surcharge
U469d	2983a-20	Double surcharge
U469 var	2985a	Double surcharge; one inverted
U469d	2986a	Double surcharge
U469d	2988a-19	Double surcharge
U469d	2988a-20	Double surcharge
U469e	2989a	Double surcharge
U469g	2991a	Double surcharge
U469g	2993a	Double surcharge
U469g	2994a-19	Double surcharge
U469g	2994a-20	Double surcharge
U469h	2996a	Double surcharge
U470d	3001a	Double surcharge
U470d	3003a	Double surcharge
U470f	3005a-19	Double surcharge
U470f	3005a-20	Double surcharge
U470g	3007a-19	Double surcharge
U470g	3007a-20	Double surcharge
U471d	3010a	Double surcharge
U471d	3011a	Double surcharge
U471d	3013a	Double surcharge
U471 var	3013b	Triple surcharge
U471f	3014a-19	Double surcharge
U471f	3014a-20	Double surcharge
U471g	3016a-19	Double surcharge
U471g	3016a-20	Double surcharge
U470e	3053	Double surcharge
	3054	Double surcharge
	3055	Double surcharge

Continued on page 18

Perforations: With EFO as Popular as They Are, Why Are We a Small Society?

John M. Hotchner

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

There is not a collector of U.S. stamps who is not interested in EFOs. If you think that is a radical statement, consider this: Who would turn down adding a C3a, 24c inverted Jenny to their collection if one fell into their lap, or they hit the lottery?

Ah, but I hear you say, “The C3a is a special case.”, and you would be right. But I would bet that a large proportion of those collectors also think about the next C3a, and whether it might be pushed to them across the post office counter on their next visit. In the absence of that, there are a lot of USA collectors who save and display what many of us in EFOCC might consider to be minor color variations, misperfs, miscuts and even gum, perf and paper types. My question is this: *Why can't we recruit more of these folks for membership in the EFOCC?*

This column will not focus on how to do that, or even why it should be done. Rather, I'd like to look at what I think are the reasons it does not happen, and from that investigation, perhaps we can draw some conclusions about our approach to recruiting.

Let's start with the C3a dream, for that is what it is. Simple math tells us that with 100 examples in captivity, priced at multiple hundreds of thousands of dollars, few US collectors will ever own one. Yet, it is our logo, and a good one it is, as it is even recognizable by many non-philatelists. Given that there are many other errors that are known in smaller quantity and much smaller price, what is it that makes C3a a holy grail?

Summing it up, I think there are four elements:

- Age and history,
- Limited supply *and* a known quantity,
- Attractiveness and universal recognition,
- Hype and resulting demand.

Let's look at each.

Age and History

Almost anyone involved in US stamps knows at least the outline of how William Robey bought the pane of 100 at a Washington, DC post office in 1918, how the pane changed hands, was broken up and how the individual stamps made their way into the great collections. Whole books have been written about this stamp. Age tends to endow with acceptability. When the stamp was first discovered, many thought of it as defective waste that had no place in a collection. A parallel would be the Columbians of 1893 with \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 stamps as part of the set, which many viewed as extortion by the Post Office Department, and refused to buy. But age has consigned that view to the garbage bin of history. These stamps are avidly collected today.

Limited Supply And a Known Quantity

There will never be more than 100, and the ravages of time suggest that there may be fewer as time unfolds. However, this is not a great rarity. Several change hands every year, and all it takes is attention to the philatelic press and enough money to outbid the competition. Many other errors exist in larger

quantities but are incredibly difficult to find at any price. Others exist in quantities of one to ten, but even at that level of scarcity when you do find something you are looking for, it will likely not cost 1/250th of the C3a, and many will cost a great deal less. There are many reasons for this, among them: lack of visual appeal, lack of an appealing story of discovery, lack of certitude as to how many exist or might still be found in the future, failure to achieve iconic status, and lack of iconic status in the hobby that confers major bragging rights to owners, even outside the hobby.

Attractiveness And Universal Recognition

Red, white and blue are the best possible colors for a US error, and airplanes are a universally popular design theme. Put them together, and we have a sure winner; one that draws the eye whether the image is a real stamp or an illustration.

Hype And Resulting Demand

Sales of C3a draw press coverage. They are also often the subject of special booklets by auctioneers, or at least exceptional highlighting in the auction catalog. When one is on display at a stamp show, there is publicity – often in the non-philatelic press. Auction realizations are big news. As noted earlier, there is a body of specialized literature about this one stamp. The bottom line, is that it is not unusual for non-philatelic friends on finding out that I am an EFO specialist to ask if I own a C3a. Ownership confers instant fame and credibility in and outside the hobby. You are someone who has arrived. (PS, Having not hit the lottery, I don't own a C3a!)

Now let us turn to the fact that lots of collectors who don't think of themselves as EFO enthusiasts do in fact collect EFOs. I think the major point to be made here is that they don't focus heavily on EFOs. Rather they collect whatever varieties come along. If EFOCC is brought to their attention, they think of its members as specialists, as people who go after the expensive stuff. Of course that is only partially true. We have many members, myself included, who love the entire range; for whom a \$1 item can be just as exciting as a \$100,000 item in terms of its level of attractiveness and interest. In fact, for those of us with a bent toward trying to explain how an EFO occurred, the \$1 item may be far more interesting.

Conclusions? While I think we have a wonderful journal, and a regular auction with a wide range of material, we are probably not doing a good job of marketing ourselves to potential members among US stamp collectors. We sell knowledge at a higher level than most are ready for, and access to good EFO material through our auctions and specialist dealers. Our journal does not have a beginners' column (Volunteers?). We tend to focus on the more expensive material and the most complex material. We don't sell hope. We don't sell information about what most EFO collectors in the hobby actually have in their albums.

If we want to promote EFO collecting, harness more members and more volunteerism to expand our society and our services, we need to think about these things. And more

importantly we need to do something about our conclusions. I am not suggesting that we should 'dumb down' the journal; I am suggesting that we might rebalance it to make it more attractive to a wider range of collectors. I would be glad to host a forum in this space to share your thoughts and ideas for going forward. Please contact me at one of the addresses above. ☛

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.

Secretary's Report

Jim McDevitt

cwouscg@aol.com

New Members



Andrew McFarlane P. O. Box 669 Bartonsville, PA 18321	1437	Bruce Johnson ATA Director of Study Units 2101 Ronda Granada, Unit B Laguna Woods, CA 96237-2491	1438
Karl P. Klaus 152 West Lincoln Avenue Roselle Park, NJ 07204-1616	1439	Chad Snee Amos Press PON 828 Sydney, OH 45365-0828	1440

A warm welcome to our new Members!

Returning Member

Thomas Galloway 63 Emerald Street, #624A Keene, NH 03431-3626	1325
---------------------------------------------------------------------	------

We are glad to have you back! ☛

Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

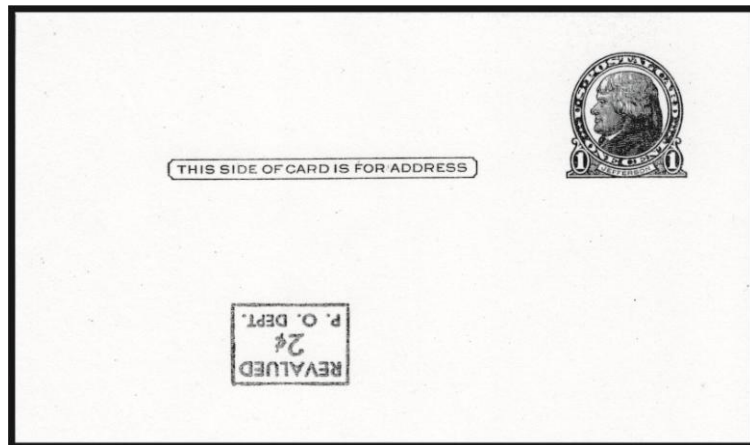
dhhunt@ptdprolog.net



Report for the Quarter January 1 – March 31, 2012

Beginning balance:		\$4829.39
Income	Dues	\$151.00
Expenses	Printing costs	(\$1001.44)
	Postage costs	(\$254.23)
Ending balance:		\$3724.72

Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer ☛



EFOs Of The 1920... (continued from p. 16)

Table 2: Catalogued Type 4 surcharge errors (continued from p. 16)

Scott #	UPSS #	Description
U471e	3056	Double surcharge
U471e	3057	Double surcharge
	3058	Double surcharge
	3059	Double surcharge
U471 var	3060	Triple surcharge
	3061	Double surcharge
	3062	Double surcharge
	3063	Double surcharge
	3064	Double surcharge
	3065	Double surcharge
	3066	Double surcharge
	3067	Double surcharge
	3068	Double surcharge
	3069	Double surcharge
	3070-19	Double surcharge
	3070-20	Double surcharge
	3070a	Double surcharge
	3071	Double surcharge

Type 5

- Double surcharge, both black
Die 143, size 13, wm 19, white; Scott U476b

Type 6

- Double surcharge, both black
Die 143, size 13, wms 19 & 20, size 23, wm 20; NSL
- Triple surcharge, all black
Die 143, size 23, wm 20, white; NSL

Type 7

- T7 over partial T3, both black
- Double surcharge, both black
Die 146, size 21, wm 20, white; NSL
- Double surcharge, both violet
Die 146 on white; Scott U580a

Table 2: Catalogued Type 5, 6, and 7 surcharge errors

Scott #	UPSS #	Description
Type 5		
U476b	3018a	Double surcharge
Type 6		
U477 var	3021a-19	Double surcharge
U477 var	3021a-20	Double surcharge
U477 var	3022a	Double surcharge
U478 var	3028a	Triple surcharge
Type 7		
U479 var	3034a	Double surcharge
U479b var	3036a	Double surcharge
U480 var	3038a	Double surcharge
	3042a	Double surcharge
	3042b	Triple surcharge

Type 7A

- Double surcharge, both black
Die 144, size 10, wm 19, white; NSL
- Triple surcharge, all black
Die 144, size 10, wm 19, white; NSL

This article will be continued in the next issue.

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 #128 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum
1	1686s	13¢ Bicentennial SS Newly reported error shown on the cover of EFOC #163 and reported in Linn's. "USA 13¢" missing on "b" and "d" due to angled misperf. Unique at this time. NH		\$1,250.00
2	1686o	13¢ Bicentennial SS "USA 13¢" missing on first stamp (a) due to misperf. Much better than most examples. NH	\$500.00	\$350.00
3	1687	18¢ Bicentennial SS. "USA 18¢" appears to be missing from first and third stamps, but traces are present. NH		\$35.00
4	1208	5¢ Flag misperf pair NH		\$9.00
5		10 Huck press joint line pairs of flag stamps 6¢ - 13¢. NH, but one with DG. 1338A, 1338D, 1338G, 1509 red line, 1509 blue line, 1519 red line, 1519 blue line, 1622 thin line (DG), 1622 thick line, 1625.		\$18.00
6	1338	6¢ Flag misperf pair NH		\$10.00
7	1338	6¢ Flag block of four, margin appears imperf (no trace of perf pins) NH		\$25.00
8	1338	6¢ Flag plate block of four, very light pin impressions in right margin. NH		\$40.00
9	1338	6¢ Flag misperf and miscut, full intrasheet gutter with 4mm of stamps from pane below. NH		\$40.00
10	1338	6¢ Flag vert pair - horiz perfs through last red stripe, shifted down 10mm. NH		\$25.00
11	1338	6¢ Flag left margin block of four. Horiz perfs shifted up 6mm. NH		\$12.00
12	1338F	8¢ Flag block of six, vert perfs shifted right 4mm. NH		\$25.00
13	1338Fi	8¢ Flag imperf block NH	\$70.00	\$40.00
14	1338F	8¢ Flag misperf pair NH		\$20.00
15	1338A	6¢ Flag coil strip of three with 50% misperf NH		\$25.00
16	1338F	8¢ Flag strip of three, incompletely punched perfs between stamps 1 and 2. NH		\$5.00
17	1338Fi	8¢ Flag imperf vert pair NH	\$40.00	\$30.00
18	1509	10¢ Flag right margin block of six, vert perfs shifted right 5mm. NH with lightly dist. Gum		\$15.00
19	1509	10¢ Flag design change misperf, horiz perfs up 5mm NH		\$15.00
20	1509	10¢ Flag horiz pair with just one perf pin impression between NH		\$7.50
21	1519	10¢ Flag coil pair with misperf. Faint blue stripe at left (cause?) NH		\$10.00
22	1519a	10¢ Flag imperf coil pair. NH, some gum skips (apparently natural to me)		\$18.00
23	1509	10¢ Flag Mail Early strip of 11 1/4 stamps NH		\$125.00
24	1622	13¢ Flag block of nine, overinked red - see flames rising from tower of Independence Hall NH		\$20.00

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 expertizing certificate is a condition of bidding, please inform EFOCC of this before auction closes.

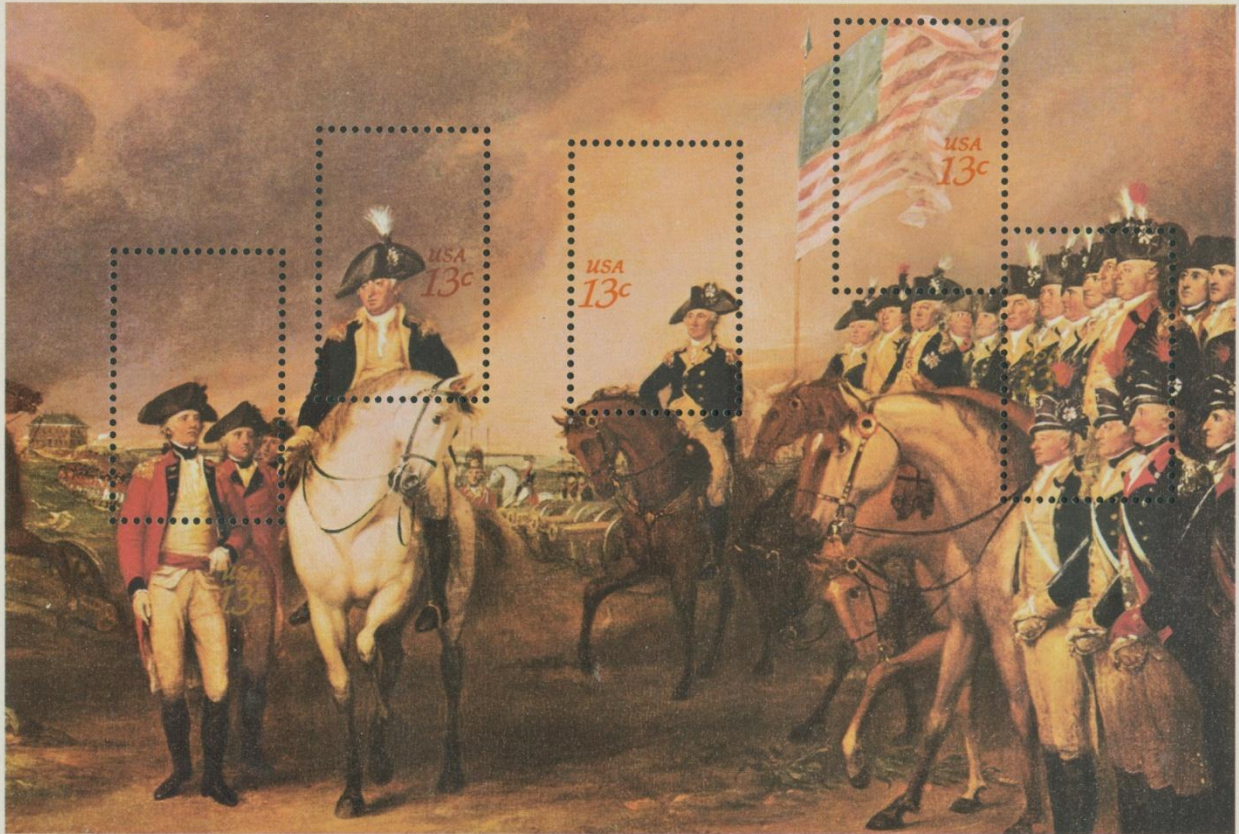
One Final Request

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

25	1622a	13¢ Flag block of four vert imperf between. Horiz perfs and vert perfs at sides are blind	\$80.00	\$40.00
26	1597a	15¢ Flag imperf block of four NH		\$15.00
27	1625	13¢ Flag imperf coil pair, glazed gum NH		\$11.00
28	1625a	13¢ Flag imperf pair NH		\$9.00
29	1622	13¢ Flag strip of five. Interesting progression strip with red brown overinking towards center.		\$100.00
30	498	1¢ Washington misperf NH		\$15.00
31	1625	13¢ Flag imperf coil strip of four NH	\$40.00	\$20.00
32	1597	15¢ Flag transition block of six, bottom pair perfed, middle pair blind perfs, top pair imperf. NH but trace of dist gum		\$50.00
33	1618c	15¢ Flag coil pair missing some of the gray and creating 5¢ stamp NH		\$25.00
34	1618c	15¢ Flag coil pair, gray appears to be missing but 30x shows some specks NH		\$35.00
35	1893	18¢ Flag booklet pane imperf down center. Pane separated at fold - 4 imperf between pairs	\$60.00	\$30.00
36	1618c	15¢ Flag imperf pair NH	\$22.50	\$12.00
37	1891a	18¢ Flag imperf pair NH	\$18.00	\$10.00
38	1891avar	18¢ Flag imperf coil strip of four with horizontal die break on two middle stamps beneath red stripes NH		\$50.00
39	1894a	20¢ Flag imperf block NH	\$60.00	\$32.00
40	1894	20¢ Flag missing nearly all of the dark blue NH		\$20.00
41	1895	20¢ Flag plate #5 strip of five with 45% misperf NH		\$25.00
42	1895	20¢ Flag imperf coil strip of six with plate #9 on third stamp NH		\$125.00
43	1894	20¢ Flag imperf pair NH		\$23.00
44	1895f	20¢ Flag coil pair - black omitted - NH but dist gum		\$50.00
45	1896b	20¢ Flag pair with offset on back. Back shown, front is normal NH		\$20.00
46	2114	22¢ Flag misperf NH		\$13.00
47	2115	22¢ Flag misperf coil pair NH		\$7.50
48	2115f	22¢ Flag coil pair imperf and miscut NH		\$23.00
49	2280	25¢ Flag coil strip of three, 45/55 misperf NH		\$13.00
50	807	3¢ Jefferson change of legend misperf NH		\$10.00
51	1592	10¢ Petition misperf NH		\$9.00
52	1035	3¢ Liberty underinked DG		\$6.00
53	1008	3¢ NATO two-way misperf NH		\$25.00
54	634	2¢ Washington misperf HR		\$13.00
55	1734	13¢ Indian Head misperf NH		\$11.00
56	2474B	25¢ Lighthouse complete booklet with 4 panes, all with missing white values. Top two panes separated at fold, others weak NH	\$360.00	\$225.00
57	1894	20¢ Flag; unexplained ink smears, which include all three colors, in margin. 8 stamps, three pieces. NH		\$20.00
58	1479	8¢ Stamp Collecting, two stamps with color shifts up and down. NH		\$12.00
59	1479	8¢ Stamp Collecting, one stamp with color shift down. NH		\$7.00
60	147	3¢ Washington - Extra tall stamp. Small tear bottom right. Used.		\$10.00
61	960	3¢ William Allen White overinking NH		\$6.00
62	1485	8¢ Jeffers color shift NH		\$13.00
63	286	2¢ Trans-Mississippi preprinting paper fold. Used		\$75.00
64	146	2¢ Jefferson, large preprinting paper fold. Small piece missing in LR corner. Used		\$60.00
65	63	1¢ Franklin misperf. Used. Rare		\$125.00
66	2145	22¢ Ameripex red, black and blue colors shifted left NH		\$15.00
67	S1	10¢ Savings Stamp, paper fold through both stamps causes partial gutter snipe. Fold through lower stamp has separated (stamp is in two pieces). Upper stamp hinged.		\$40.00
68	549	2¢ Pilgrim paper fold causes wide perfs at left and discontinuous perfs at top. Used		\$6.00
69	1564	10¢ Bunker Hill change of design misperf NH		\$18.00
70	2842	\$2 Bobcat bottom block of 8. Brown and green printed light on R half of first stamp, all of stamp 2 and part of stamp 3 on each strip. NH		\$40.00
71	1690	13¢ Franklin color shift VLH. What looks like short perfs are not - it is the shifted dark blue.		\$23.00
72	1436	8¢ Dickenson misperf NH		\$13.00
73	2259	13.2¢ Coal Car misperf coil pair NH		\$11.00
74	1561	10¢ Salomon change of design misperf NH		\$14.00
75	1002	3¢ Amer. Chemical Soc. Misperf NH		\$35.00
76	C95-6	25¢ Wiley Post color shift NH		\$60.00
77	909	5¢ Polish Flag 2 stamps with vignette shifts up and down. NH		\$15.00
78	920	5¢ Danish Flag 2 stamps with vignette shifts up and down. NH		\$15.00
79	815	10¢ Tyler - Web splice, vert pair. Top stamp has double paper with splice visible on back of top stamp. NH (Top stamp is folded down to show double paper - not by me, honest! :-))		\$12.00
80	3066a	50¢ J. Cochran black engraving omitted, plus normal NH	\$60.00	\$40.00
81	1908	20¢ Fire Pumper coil strip of 5, perfs shifted 10mm right NH		\$12.00
82	1906	17¢ Electric Car plate #7 coil strip of 5 with plate gouge next to joint line (catalogued variety) NH		\$10.00
83	O156	23¢ Official imperf block NH		\$50.00
84	1608	50¢ Lamp, black shifted down NH		\$25.00
85	1608	50¢ Lamp, clear offset of black on reverse NH		\$50.00
86	1610	\$1 Candleholder nice offset of black on reverse NH		\$50.00
87	C32	5¢ Airmail misperf NH		\$15.00

88	C78	11¢ Airmail misperf pair with extra wide left stamp NH		\$15.00
89	1339	6¢ Illinois misperf NH		\$10.00
90	1383	8¢ Eisenhower, block of four, vert perfs shifted and on diagonal. NH		\$25.00
91	2111a	D stamp imperf block NH		\$50.00
92	2015c	20¢ America's Libraries. Missing all colors, bold imprint. Copy of APES cert for the sheet.	\$175.00	\$90.00
93	C91-2	31¢ Wright Bros. Pair missing almost all the tan and background blue. NH		\$40.00
94	2284-5	25¢ Birds pair with color shift NH		\$7.50
95	1615	7.9¢ Drum misperf coil pair. NH		\$13.00
96	1432	8¢ Am. Rev. Bicent. Multiple color shift NH		\$15.00
97	540a	2¢ Washington imperf between. LH with small area of gum loss	\$100.00	\$20.00
98	2257	10¢ Canal Boat missing a strip of blue through "10 USA" NH		\$10.00
99	2443b	15¢ Beach Umbrella - blue "15¢ USA" omitted NH	\$150.00	\$105.00
100	702	2¢ Red Cross red color shift NH		\$10.00
101	2551a	29¢ Desert Storm vert pair, horiz imperf NH	\$1,000.00	\$650.00
102	1290	25¢ Frederick Douglass change of legend imperf, dull gum NH		\$15.00
103	2607c	23¢ USA imperf coil pair NH	\$75.00	\$55.00
104	2263a	20¢ Cable Car imperf coil pair NH	\$50.00	\$35.00
105	1394	8¢ Eisenhower, block of four, two-way misperf NH		\$35.00
106	637	5¢ T. Roosevelt block of 4, major smear on left stamps, right stamps normal. UR stamp LH,		\$10.00
107	2225	1¢ Omnibus coil strip of 3, 50% misperf NH		\$13.00
108	1033	2¢ Jefferson misperf NH		\$9.00
109	2595a	29¢ Eagle, vert die cuts shifted horiz between "2" and "9" of "29". NH		\$50.00
110	1297c	3¢ Parkman miscut and imperf coil strip of three. NH, precancelled		\$15.00
111	UX104	13¢ Historic Pres. Postal card. Heavy impression of cyan creates "tan background". With normal. NH (whatever that means)		\$13.00
112	U586	16¢ revalued to 15¢ envelope. Offset of the revaluation on back. Back shown, front normal. Mint		\$18.00
113	U540	3¢ + 1¢ envelope, revaluation shifted way down, mint		\$20.00
114	654	2¢ Edison block of 4, foldover with crazy perfs in UL margin. NH		\$20.00

Auction 128 closes on September 30th, 2012.

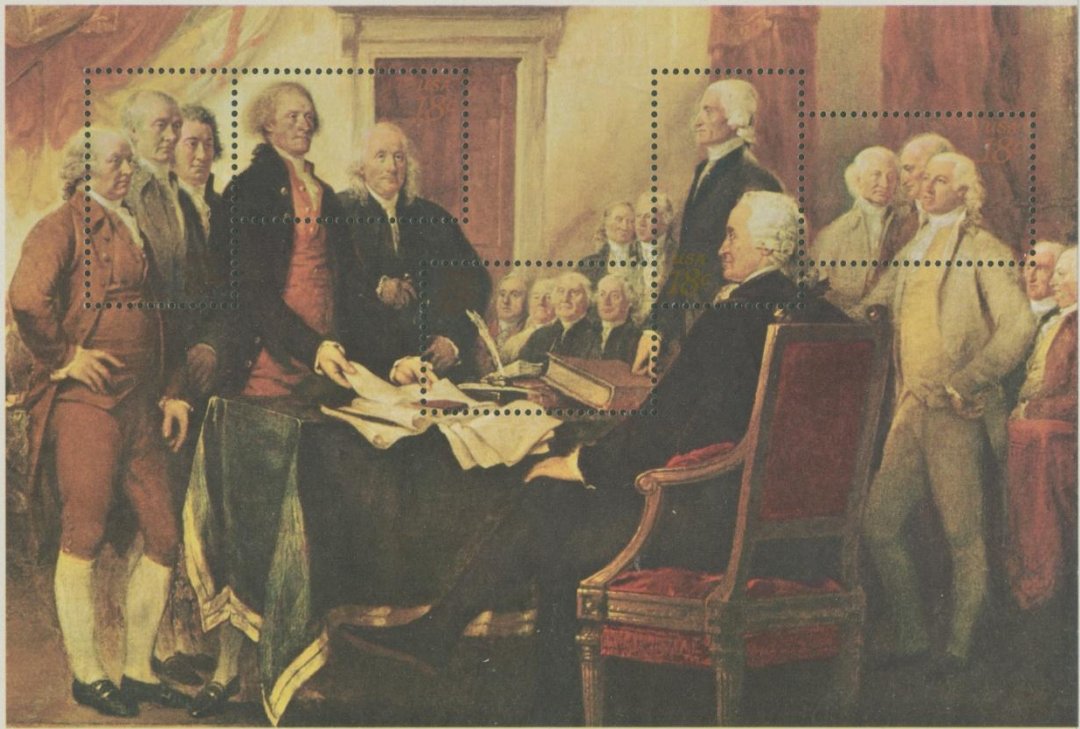


The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown
From a Painting by John Trumbull



Auction lot 2

Auction 128 closes on September 30, 2012



The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia
From a Painting by John Trumbull



Auction lot 3

View large auction pictures in color at <http://www.efocc.org>



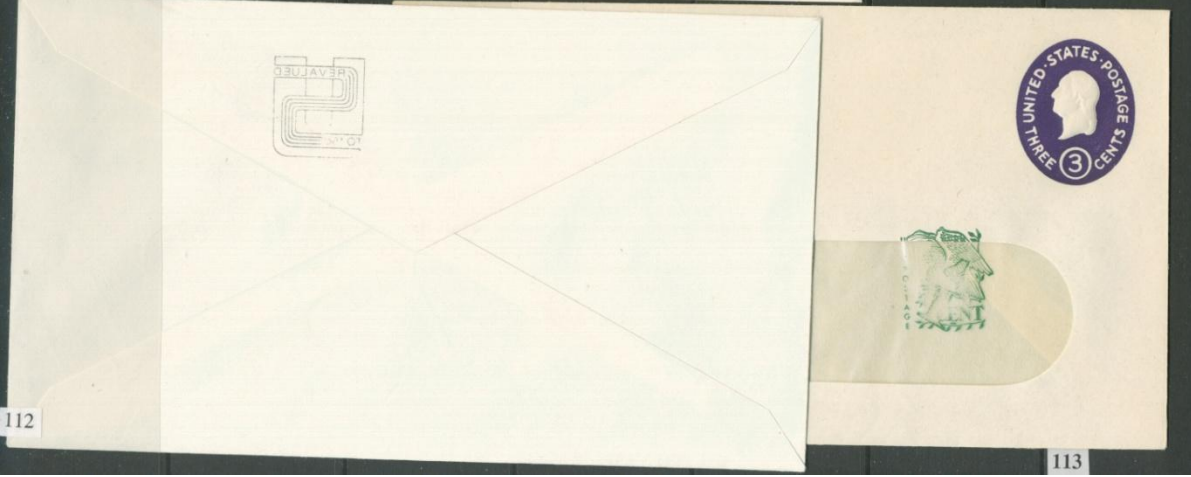
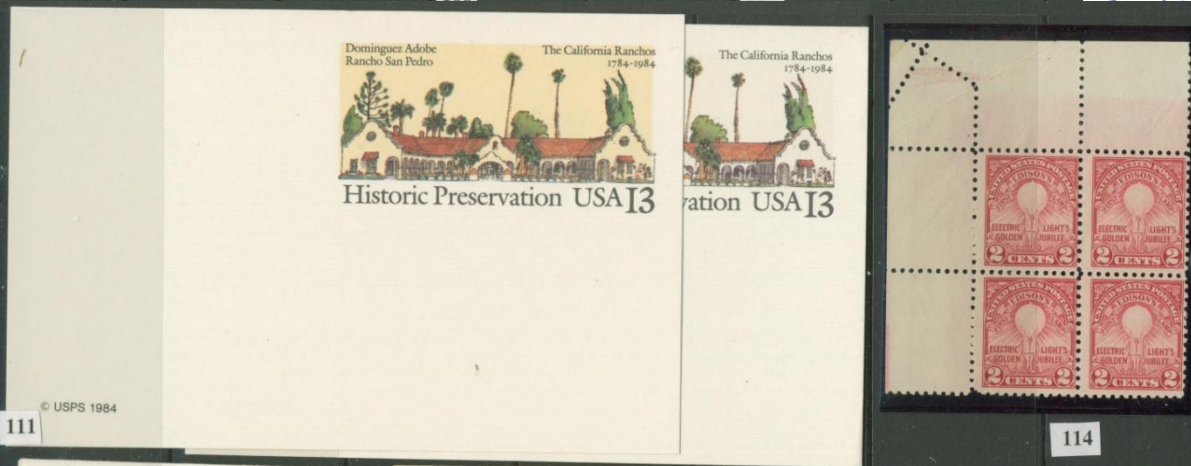
Auction 128 closes on September 30, 2012
View large auction pictures in color at <http://www.efocc.org>



*Auction 128 closes on September 30th, 2012
 View large auction pictures in color at <http://www.efocc.org>*



Auction 128 closes on September 30, 2012
View large auction pictures in color at <http://www.efocc.org>



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: \$ _____
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	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

For over 60 years...



American philately's #1 dealer in major errors.



Now also your source
for investment grade
U.S. classics.

Jack Nalbandian, Inc.

Post Office Box 71
East Greenwich RI 02818
Toll Free: (877) 742-6168
Phone: (401) 885-5020
nalbandianj@earthlink.net
www.nalbandstamp.com

Everyone's Favorite Obsession

Error, Freaks & Oddities – who doesn't love them? Each of our auctions feature hundreds of unique EFO's from the USA and around the World.

For a complimentary auction catalog, call us toll free:

1-800-782-0066

or visit our website at www.Regency-Superior.com

Consignments accepted year-round. Call today!



Your Source for Buying, Selling & Consigning Errors, Freaks & Oddities

STAMPS • COINS • SPACE • AUTOGRAPHS

REGENCY SUPERIOR

Saint Louis, Missouri
229 N. Euclid Avenue
Saint Louis, MO 63108

Los Angeles, California
17514 Ventura Blvd., Suite 101
Encino, CA 91316

EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEERS
SINCE 1929

