

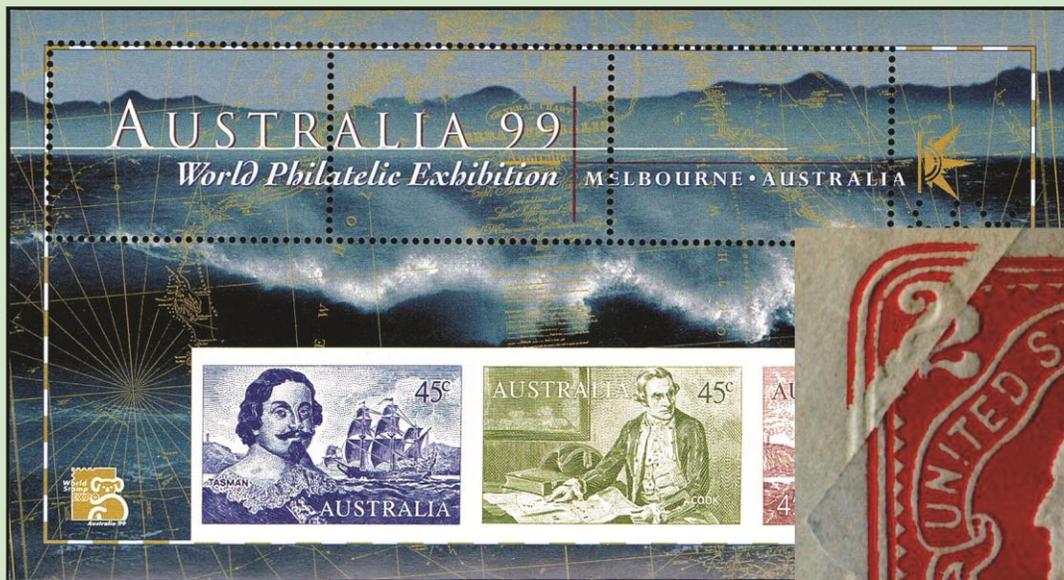
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The EFO Collector



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*Hotchner
Creates His
EFOs*



*Still looking
for a Top!*

*Its complicated
to fold an
envelope*

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Elections

As per EFOCC's bylaws, we need to hold elections for a new Board of Directors in 2014. We elect a Board of four leaders: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. If you are interested in helping your Club or would like more information, please see "A Note to Members" on page 10 of last issue. So far, we have a slate of three:

Wayne Youngblood, our Vice-President, will stand in the election as candidate for President. Dave Hunt will be candidate for Treasurer and Scott Shaulis will be candidate for Secretary, both continuing their current roles. However, we need a candidate for Vice President. Are you willing to stand for election to the position of Vice President?

What Does The Vice-President Do?

Basically, Board Members help the Club pretty much as they see fit. It is not a stress activity. Ideally, we would like the Vice President assist in the following areas:

- Provide leadership in running the EFOCC, working with other Board Members and officers,
Be the public face of the Club, answering queries that come in through the website (a function now imperfectly executed),
Possibly act as Awards Director (see description in my column in the last issue),
If you attend APS stamp exhibits, organize seminars to further the goals of the EFOCC.

Having said this, if you have other ideas on how to improve the EFOCC and grow its membership or improve its standing among our fellow collectors, this is a great opportunity to be influential and see the fruits of your efforts.

Inverts - Kings of EFOs

Inverts are perhaps the most visible kind of EFOs and the type of error best known among non-collectors. There are auctions dedicated to inverts (e.g. Shreve Spinks's auction on June 18-19, 2009, titled "The Robert H. Cunliffe Collection of Spectacular Inverted Stamps of the United States and the World"), websites dedicated to it (www.invertedcenter.com, among others), books dedicated to them. You will notice that, at the present, we have two series of articles on inverts running in parallel: Joseph Monteiro, our longtime columnist, presents the first invert from several countries in a series that will span multiple issues. And now, John Hotchner has a detailed classification of inverts in a series of two articles in this and the next issue. I found John's article in the current issue fascinating, because it never occurred to me, for example, to look for inverts in plate numbers! I learned new things while preparing this issue, and I am sure you will, too, while reading it!

Can you convince a friend to join the EFOCC?
Happy Hunting!

Cemil



EFOCC Member Post

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



Can You Describe These Errors?

Answers to our quiz in the last issue:



France Scott 1173: Missing bistre on right

Italy Scott 1417: Color shift on left.



Questions/Answers Edited by Cemil Betanov
Francis Ferguson e-mailed John Hotchner: Your recent article in the January - March 2014 issue brought back a lot of memories for me.

My parents moved from Utica, NY, to Coral Springs, FL, in January 1970. Coral Springs was a very tiny community, in a much warmer climate, of less than 500 families -- not even a stop light for a couple of years. The city of Coral Springs (located NW of Ft. Lauderdale) is now around 250,000. Back in those early 1970 years, there was little to do for entertainment -- so I gravitated to my stamp collection. Joining a club was also adventure. It was a nearly a 35 mile round trip for my parents to take me to the Gold Coast Stamp Club meetings in Pompano Beach. Considering it was the depth of the first energy crisis -- that was a pleasure that did not happen a lot -- much to my disappointment.

Back to point of this email. Our home was one of the first built in the eastern part of the city and we had few neighbors for a couple of years. One of the first homes to be built shortly after we moved in during March of 1970 was across the street. Mr. Harold Brockwell and his wife had relocated from the Washington, D.C., area for the enjoyment of retirement in the sunshine state. After numerous somewhat awkward conversations (he did not relate easily to a 13 year old -- but he got better), I discovered that he was a "stamp collector." That was not the whole truth but close. He had retired from the Bureau after a 35 year career as a senior pressman. Once you got the man started, he could talk for hours about the presses (continued on page 12)

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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

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The First Invert from a Few Selected Countries – Part IV

Joseph Monteiro

In previous instalments of this series of articles, I presented the first inverts from India, Canada, United States, Australia and New Zealand (in Part I), Belize, Jamaica, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika (in Part II), Canal Zone, Belgium, Argentina and Transvaal (in Part III). In this part, I continue to describe further well-known first inverts.

In these errors, one part of the basic design is inverted with respect to the other part of the basic design. Which part is inverted is generally not known if the sequence of the printing process is not known or if there is no overlapping of one colour on the other. In other words, is the frame design of the stamp printed upside down with respect to the central design or is the central design printed upside down with respect to the frame design? Some of these errors can be described with terms such as ‘spectacular’, ‘tremendous rarity’, ‘fabulous error’ and ‘one of the rarest modern errors of any British Commonwealth.’ One is typically at a loss for words when one sees an inverted error. The sensational effect is perhaps better captured in the phrase ‘Seeing is believing.’ These gems of philately often end up in the postal museums of various countries as they occupy a special place in the postal history of each country.

In providing these descriptions, every attempt is made to provide factual information on these gems, as misleading information often discourages the collection of these errors and results in costly mistakes.

Tonga

Tonga’s first stamps were issued in 1886 and bore portraits of Tonga’s king, whose name was anglicized to King George I. Janet Klug states “For the first nine years of its existence as a stamp-issuing entity, Tonga’s stamps were printed by typography in New Zealand. In 1897, Tonga issued a spectacular set of engraved stamps, most of which were bicolors. The initial set of 14 stamps, printed by De La Rue in Great Britain, can be broken into two subsets. Six stamps have portraits of the new king, Siaosi Tupou, grandson of George I, who as George II succeeded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather. The portrait of the king is surrounded by a frame of tropical plants and a palm tree that you can almost see swaying above his head. The second subset is pictorial and depicts island scenes, flora and the national coat of arms” [5]. The set of stamps ranged from values of ½d to 5s.

The 7½d stamp from the 1897 issue shows the portrait of George II. The design of the stamp and stamp frame is in green colour and the portrait is in black colour. The design of the stamp may be described as follows: the top inscription in the scroll above the portrait reads TOTOGI TOGA G’TOHI. The portrait of King George II is in the middle. The value 7½D is shown below the portrait and the inscription below reads PENI-E-FITU MO KOGA. On the right side of the portrait, there is a coconut tree and on the left side, there is a banana tree and other plants. It is printed on watermarked paper, tortoises sideways and was perforated with a 14 gauge and printed using



the engraving process by De La Rue in Great Britain.

The inverted portrait was found on some of the 7½ stamps. The invert (Scott 47a) has been described as one of the most spectacular and famous Pacific Islands errors and has been catalogued at a value of £5500. Two copies this error appeared for sale by Prestige Philately’s Public Auction #157 held on August 14, 2010. They were described as:

“**Lot 884 - 1897 Pictorials 7½d George II with the Vignette Inverted SG 48a, large-part o.g., Cat £5500. One of the most spectacular and famous Pacific Islands errors.**

Lot 885 - 1897 Pictorials Another example but better centered & very fresh, large-part o.g., Cat £5500. [Sir Gawaine Baillie's two examples sold at auction for £3220 & £2990 in January 2007]” [6].

At the time of writing this article, I do not have information on how many stamps were printed per pane and the format of the stamps printed per pane. This provides a reasonable guide as to how many inverts could exist as a maximum if a pane of stamps were printed with an inversion.

Panama

Panama is a small country in Central America between Costa Rica and Colombia and has worldwide importance as a transportation centre. Panama has three land regions - the Central Highland and coastal lowlands called the Atlantic Lowland and the Pacific Lowland. Panama was formerly a department of Colombia and used overprinted Colombian stamps from 1878 until it gained independence in 1903. However, from 1903 through 1905, sets of overprinted Colombian stamps were still used and it was only in 1906 that the first printed stamps by the Panamanian postal administration were produced with the country name REPUBLICA DE PANAMA.

It was from the 1906 regular issues of REPUBLICA DE PANAMA that the stamps with the inverted centres were discovered. The inverts first appeared on the 1c (centesimo), 2c, 5c and 10c stamps. The design of these stamps is very similar with portraits of various persons. The 1c stamp is green and black in colour. The top of the stamp shows the name of the country, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA in two lines,



followed by CORREOS. The inner frame in grey shows the image and inscription of VASCO NUÑEZ DE BALBOA. On the right and left sides of the frame at the bottom is the numeral value of the stamp, 1, and at the bottom is the spelled value of the stamp, UN CENTESIMO DE BALBOA, in three lines. The 2c stamp is red and black in colour. The top of the stamp shows the name of the country, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, in three lines, followed by CORREOS. The inner frame in grey shows the image and inscription of FERNANDEZ DE CORDOBA. On the right and left sides of the frame in the middle is the numeral value of the stamp, 2. At the bottom of the frame is the spelled value of the stamp, DOS CENTESIMOS DE BALBOA in three lines. The 5c stamp is blue and black in colour. The top of the stamp shows the name of the country, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, in three lines, followed by CORREOS. The inner frame in grey shows the image and inscription of JUSTO AROSEMENA. On the right and left sides of the frame in the middle is the numeral value of the stamp, 5. At the bottom of the frame is the spelled value of the stamp, CINCO CENTESIMOS DE BALBOA in three lines. The 10c stamp is purple and black in colour. The top of the stamp shows the name of the country, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, in three lines, followed by CORREOS. The inner frame in grey shows the image and inscription of JOSE DE OBALDIA. On the right and left sides of the frame at the bottom is the numeral value of the stamp, 10, and in-between is the spelled value of the stamp, DIEZ CENTESIMOS DE BALBOA, in three lines. At some later date, it appears that inverts were found on all the other values (½c, 2c, 8c, 25c and 50c) of this series as shown above.

The inverts are very similar. On the 1c (Scott 186), the inner frame in grey showing the image and inscription of VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA is inverted; on the 2c (Scott 187), the inner frame in grey showing the image and inscription

of FERNANDEZ DE CORDOBA is inverted; on the 5c (Scott 189), the inner frame in grey showing the image and inscription of JUSTO ARASEMENA is inverted; and on the 10c (Scott 191), the inner frame in grey showing the image and inscription of JOSE DE OBALDIA is inverted.

The stamps were printed by “Hamilton Bank Note Eng & Ptg Co. New York” in panes of 100 stamps using the engraving process. The stamps were perforated using a 12 perforation gauge and the size of the stamps is 3 x 2.4 cm. It is believed that 2 panes of the 5c were printed inverted and less than 200 are therefore known to exist. How many panes were printed of each of the other values is not known, but market prices suggest that several exist.

Nyassa

Nyassa, a Portuguese colony, is a large district of Mozambique in East Africa covering an area of about 100,000 square miles. Postage stamps were used in Nyassa first in 1897. These stamps were the 1894 Mozambique stamps overprinted with the word NYASSA. The second set of stamps was issued on August 1, 1898, and they too were Mozambique stamps overprinted NYASSA. In 1900, the Nyassa Company made representations to the Portuguese Government for permission to issue stamps of distinctive design.

On August 1, 1901, the third set of 13 postage stamps with following values: 2½r (reis), 5r, 10r, 15r, 20r, 25r, 50r, 75r, 80r, 100r, 150r, 200r and 300r went on sale. “The stamps form a handsome set, being bi-coloured and beautifully engraved in taille-douce. They were engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., on white-wove unwatermarked paper, and were perforated 14 to 16” [7].

The colours chosen for the respective values were black border and centres having the following colours: 2½r red brown; 5r violet; 10r deep green; 15r orange brown; 20r orange red; 25r yellow orange; 50r dull blue; 75r carmine lake; 80r lilac; 100r brown bistre; 150r deep orange; 200r Prussian blue; and 300r yellow green. “The design adopted for the 2½r to 50r has, as its centrepiece, a giraffe and two palm trees with a range of hills as a background. In the upper corners are shields, that at the left bearing a portrait of King Carlos and that at the right the Portuguese Royal Arms. At the top, between the shields is the word REIS, at the base is NYASSA, on the left, reading upwards, CORREIOS, and on the right reading downwards PORTUGAL. In small circles below the side inscriptions, the value is shown in numerals. The denominations from 75r to 300r are oblong stamps with two camels forming the centrepiece. The inscriptions correspond to those on the lower values with the addition of numerals at the top as well before REIS” [7]. The stamps were designed by Robert Edccombe.

It was from this third set of 1901 that several stamps with the inverted centres were found. “These were the: 2½r, 10r, 50r, 150r and 300r. The 150r was reported first (chronicled in July 1905), followed by the 300r in November 1905, the 10r in February 1906, 2½r in November 1908, and the 50r in December 1908. It is said that only one sheet of each was discovered” [7]. The stamps were printed in sheets of fifty in



five rows of ten for the 2½r to 50r values and in ten rows of five for the others. Due to the high demand for the inverts, Waterlow & Sons decided in 1922 to print 20 sheets (1000 stamps of each) with the inverted centre solely for the philatelic market. This is described in the following quote: “In one of the many reprints, undertaken in 1903, it would appear that through a genuine error one sheet (50 stamps) of each value was printed with an inverted center (as the stamps were bi-coloured, the black border was printed first, then the coloured center printed subsequently) and was released to the Nyassa postal market. An overwhelming proportion of inverted examples on the market today were therefore printed as a result of this *deliberate error*. It is possible, through careful examination, to tell the difference between the 1903 printing and the 1922 printing, and therefore it is possible to determine whether an inverted center is the result of the original genuine error or later deliberate, manufactured error. Inverted centers catalogue for £30.00 - £70.00 per stamp, mint, depending on whose prices you believe” [7].

Hungary

The first stamps used in Hungary were Austrian stamps as Hungary was occupied by Austria when postage stamps began to be first used by the world in the 1840s. In 1867, a compromise was reached with Austria, creating the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy under Emperor Franz Josef. The Hungarian half of the Monarchy organized an independent postal system, which issued its first stamps in 1867.

The design of the 1923 Madonna Hungary stamp shows an inscription at the top of which reads MAGYAR KIR. POSTA (i.e., “Hungarian Royal Postage”). In the middle is a circular portrait of Madonna with the child Jesus with the inscription PATRONA HUNGARIAE. At the bottom, the value of the stamp, 5000 KORONA, is shown. The stamp is printed in colours of deep green and yellow green or pale blue colour. This stamp is a re-issue of stamps that were issued on February 27, 1921. Inflation was setting in and it became necessary to have higher values on these stamps. The 1921 stamps were issued on paper watermarked with a double cross. The 1923 stamps were issued with a new watermark consisting of four double crosses. The stamps were printed using typography.

The invert (Scott 386a) shows the circular portrait of Madonna and the Child inverted. A used copy was auctions by Cherrystone Auctions in September 2011 and sold for \$14,000. Another unused invert with a certificate from the Philatelic Foundation was offered by Cherrystone Auctions in October 2011. It was described as follows:

“1921 5000k dark green and pale blue, Madonna and Child, center inverted, very well centered and fresh, full clean original gum, lightly hinged, very fine. One of the premier Inverted Centers of 20th century Europe, less than 100 examples reported (used and unused), with at least 38 of these are tied up in museums, others with quality problems, leaving very few opportunities for a collector to obtain one of these beautiful rarities (Mi. 379I)” [9].

The 1990 Scott’s listed price was \$15,000 but was sold by Cherrystone for \$26,000.

The stamps were printed in panes of 100 stamps, which sets the maximum number of inverts that could exist if only one sheet was printed with the inversion.

Concluding Remarks

The above provides a continuation of descriptions of the first inverts of selected countries. Inverts are classical stamp errors and a top end of the market. High demand for these errors have had some bad side effects. A good example is the Nyassa inverts where printers killed the goose that laid the golden egg. It is unfortunate that this type of practice of deliberately printing inverts, by printers or countries, somewhat destroyed the enthusiasm of true wealthy philatelists from wanting to collect these classical errors. While it may have provided additional revenue for certain stamp agents and printers, it threw a wet blanket on the development of this sub-market of stamp errors. ❖

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Life in the Gutter – A Passion for the Presidential Series EFOs

Francis Ferguson (ferg@FloridaStampShows.com)

I am primarily a collector of classic U.S. material with a special love of Washington/Franklin material. Some 10 years ago, I went down a very deep rabbit hole – when I started to collect Prexies EFO material. Interesting, spectacular and affordable (mostly) are all good words to describe this diverse material. Anything from the wandering heads of the dollar values to the plethora of inking and perforation anomalies – all catch my attention. It is all good!



Figure 1

I have been an active member of the Central Florida Stamp Club for nearly 15 years and attend shows as time and finances allow. The wonders of the World Wide Web have played a strong part in my abilities to acquire new material. By far – eBay has been my primary way of adding material to this specialized collection. Most of the time material can be obtained affordably – unless there are a lot of folks all gunning for the same item. I have been there and have the wounds to my wallet to prove it. Thankfully my recent purchase of a 20 cent gutter block of four (Figure 1) actually was consummated without drawing blood. What made is exceptional in my mind, is the fact that this is an unlisted item in the Scott's 2014 U.S. Specialized Catalogue (Yes, I will be submitting this item to the Scott's Editors for consideration of a listing).



Figure 2

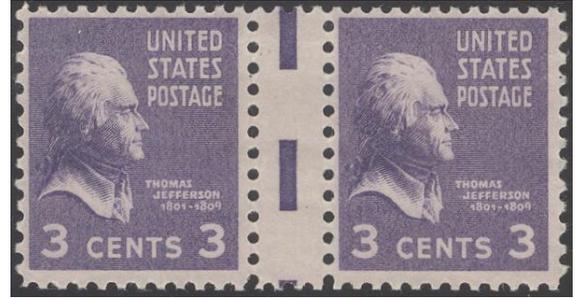


Figure 3

Considering the vast amount of material issued during the lifetime of the Presidential Series – a total of 260.1 billion in three different formats (sheets, booklet panes & coils), one would think that gutter pairs would be a little more common than they are.

Scott's lists pairs with vertical gutters for 1¢, 1.5¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢, 9¢ & 25¢ values (Figures 2 & 3). There is a much smaller list of pairs with horizontal gutters – 1.5, 2 & 3 (Figure 4). Many of these listings are noted with a dash, which means there is not enough data available to establish a realistic price for the item.

I am also personally aware of the 6¢ value in a horizontal pair with a vertical gutter. This item is unlisted in Scott's, but does appear as a rather degraded black/white picture on page 179 of *The Prexies* by Roland E. Rustad published in 1994. Through a rather fortuitous set of circumstances, I have personally seen this stunning 6¢ gutter pair (Figure 5) and have provided the first color picture for the enjoyment of EFO collectors.



Figure 4

Howard Dennis Asks Questions

Howard Dennis

Can EFOCC Members please comment on the following pairs of items? What are the reasons of effects displayed? What else can be said about them? Please send feedback the Editor, who will present them to all in a future issue.

Scott 935 Sailors



The top stamp is “normal.”
What happened to the lower one? Why is it darker?

Scott 1289 George Marshall



Why is there a color variation? Did the printer simply use the wrong color?

Scott 1551 Christmas Stamp with Currier & Ives Subject

The top stamp is “normal.”
The lower one, digitally cropped from an envelope, has white spots between the horses’ top legs and head. There are additional white spots between the horses’ bottom leg and the bottom right corner of the stamp. What causes such white spots?



Scott 1855 Crazy Horse from the Great Americans Series



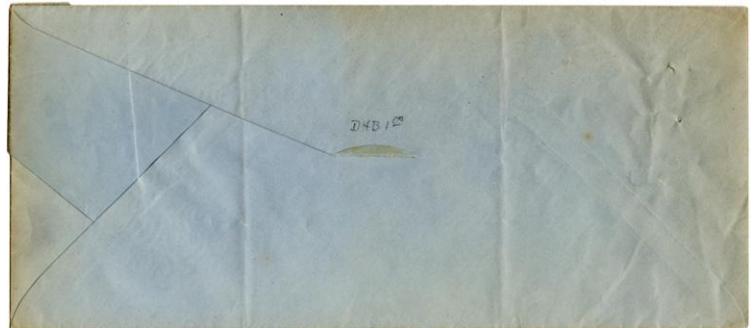
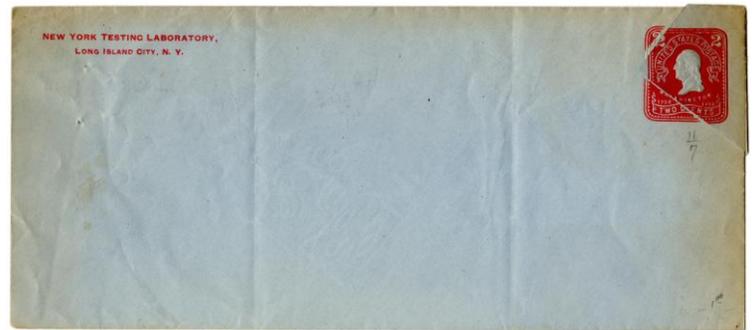
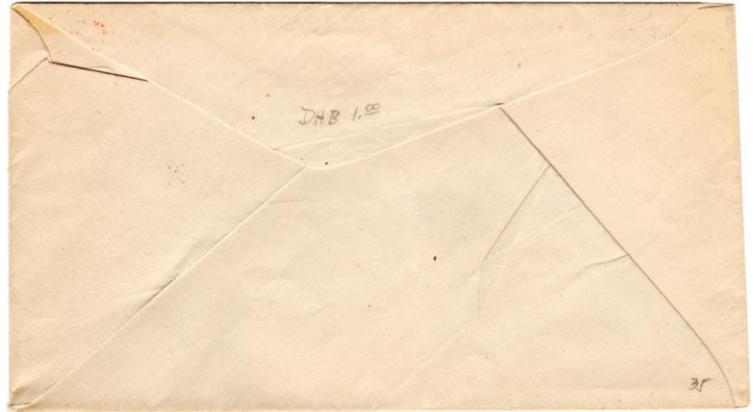
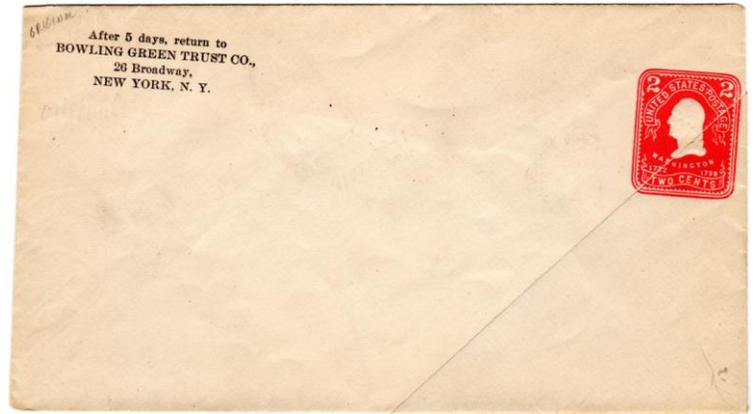
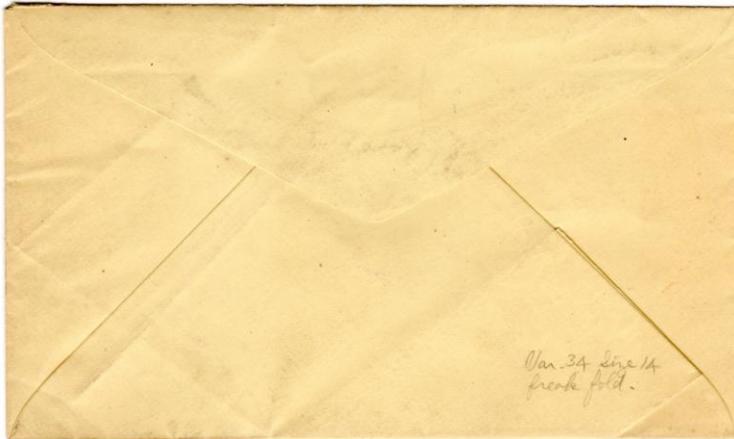
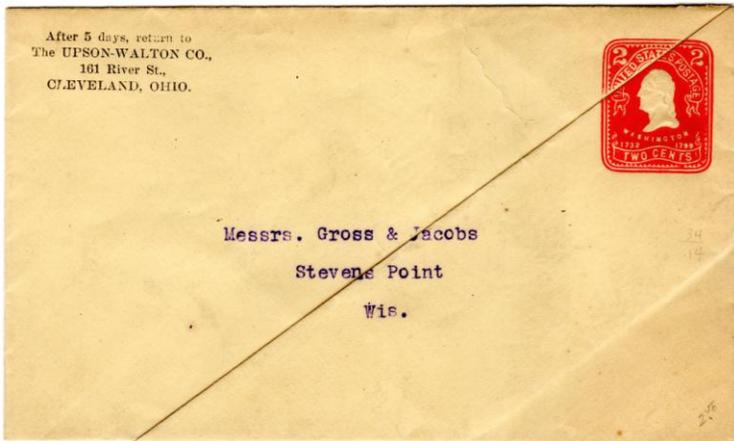
The top block is “normal.”
The lower one has smudges extending into the margins.
What can cause these smudges?

Scott 1857 Rachel Carson from the Great Americans Series



Postal Stationery Envelopes Freaky Folds

When paper folds occur during the stamp printing process, one type of the possible outcome is *crazy perforations*, with which probably all EFOers are familiar. Creating envelopes is much more complicated, because it is a multi step process, where the indicium gets printed on sheets of paper, which is then cut to size and folded to form an envelope. You can imagine that machinery to fold an envelope is quite complicated, and there is much more opportunity for things to go wrong. And, with envelopes, one of the possible outcomes is the occurrence of *freaky folds*. Here are three examples.



Auction 134 Realizations – Closed March 31, 2014

1	\$11	2	\$11	3	\$8	4	\$8
6	\$13	7	\$15	8	\$6	10	\$10
11	\$4.50	13	\$13	15	\$5.50	16	\$5.50
20	\$15	23	\$30	26	\$8	27	\$14
29	WD	31	\$8	37	\$15	38	\$10
39	\$10	40	\$11	42	\$5	46	\$25
48	\$35	49	\$6.50	50	\$4	51	\$4.50
52	\$16	55	\$12	58	\$25	59	\$21
61	\$6	62	\$24	63	\$30	69	\$1.50
70	\$20	77	\$15	79	\$16	81	\$11
83	\$10	86	\$12	88	\$38	95	\$18
97	\$15	102	\$12	103	\$25	104	\$15
105	\$135	106	\$95	107	\$25	108	\$9
109	\$36						

WD indicates “withdrawn”. Unsold lots from Auction 134 are available for sale at **\$1 over reserve price plus shipping**. Please contact Auction Director to purchase these lots.

The EFO Collector | www.efocc.org

*Members are urged to read about the need for a Member to step up to the plate for the **EFOCC Vice President** position in the upcoming election. See the “From Your Editor” column on page 3.*

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Perforations: Inverts – Part 1

John M. Hotchner

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With all the fuss being made over C3a, the inverted Jenny, and its 2013 version released by the USPS to mark the opening of the William Gross Gallery of the National Postal Museum, we can forgive the non-collecting public its misconceptions.

One of these is that (“Do you have any inverts in your collection?”) all inverts are rare and therefore valuable. Another is that there are very few in all of philately. Neither is true.

There is even a book, titled *Affordable Foreign Errors On Postage Stamps of the World* (by Paul S. Greenlaw, Ph.D., 1998, 212pp.) which lists inverts, among other varieties, that must number into the thousands, and the book is far from complete; even leaving aside the 16 intervening years, and the fact that the author excludes expensive varieties.

Many of the listed items are common, and even many of those that are not common carry minor price tags (if you can find them) as the countries that they are from are not heavily collected.

I’m going to spend this column looking at some of the categories of inverts that are available to anyone of us who would like to “wow” our friends and relatives with our invert collection. One category I’ll save until next time: the large number of inverted overprints and surcharges. That has a breadth of categories that really demands its own column.

Let’s start with:

I. Major Design Elements

Inverted elements in designs can be broken down into major and minor. Major, to me, is an inverted element that dominates the design. Most inverts, like the airplane in C3a, are of this type. Other examples are shown in Figure 1.

II. Minor Design Elements

Elements which are part of the design, but not of central importance, or inverts that relate to marginal markings might



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

be classified as minor. They are generally less visual, and thus less sought, but often just as interesting. Several such items will be described below, preceded by a (II.) where appropriate.

III. Non-design Related

Broadly speaking, there are aspects of stamps that though inverted may have nothing to do with what is in effect a normal design. Examples will be described below, preceded by a (III.) where appropriate. They are in general even less frequently seen and sometimes have considerable value.

Intentional Inverts

Of course our star here is the 2013 copy of the C3a noted above. Even with a face value of \$2, they are common as dirt as large numbers of people bought the souvenir sheets of six stamps, looking for the “uninvert” version (of which 600 exist; 6 stamps x 100 sheetlets, as announced by the USPS), and when they found they did not get it, they used the \$2 stamps on packages and priority mail. What is interesting about this stamp is that it could not be an error as unlike the original, both the red and blue colors were printed from the same plate in a Giori-type process. Likewise the uninvert. This is an intentional invert.

We ought, I suppose, to give a Dishonorable Mention to the 1961 4¢ Hammerskjold invert of yellow color, which was (when discovered) a genuine error. The Post Office Department forthwith produced 40,000,000 of the inverts ‘so that every collector could have one’.

Another example, this a II., is the pair of stamps (Figure 2) with pictures of Charles Lindberg inverted on the 1930 Spanish air mail issue that we talked about in this column in the January-March, 2013 issue of the *EFOC*. These (and other varieties of this issue) were intentionally created to sell to collectors. There are quite a number of such items from a multitude of countries that profit handsomely from sales to collectors; mostly in later years, and run off with the idea that



Figure 3.

they could be sold at a premium to collectors willing to buy every version of stamps that, especially, have topical interest.

Cinderellas

Stamp club show souvenir sheets are a rich source of inverts for collectors. A great many picture C3a, but my all-time favorite is the 1963 Wilksburg Stamp Club s/s, which is shown in Figure 3. The great majority of the sheets sold to the public to help finance the annual WILKPEX were on the up-and-up, featuring a take-off on the Spanish Goya Nude issue and the 8¢ U.S. plane over Capitol. Some few were printed with the Goya Nude inverted, and sold at a small premium.

Printer's Waste

While a case can be made that printer's waste is a term that can apply to all EFO material, to the self-described true philatelist for whom EFO material is often an annoyance, it has a more precise meaning: it is stamp-like material that was "liberated" from production waste intended for destruction. And it does not get much respect, nor does it deserve a place in standard catalogs or in collections, because it neither saw the end of the production line nor the inside of a post office. We of the EFO persuasion feel differently; believing that anything that is an imperfect version of a finished stamp is fair game. Yet we need to be careful not to pay the sizable prices that "real" errors would command.

When the 1995 32¢ Richard Nixon stamp was released, the philatelic world was stunned when stamps began to appear with



Figure 4.

the image of Nixon upside down. Shortly afterward, as more - and more diverse - Nixon EFO material began to appear, some of it incomplete specimens, the philatelic community had intimations of the 15¢ John Paul Jones fiasco of 1979, where both printer's waste and proofs from the archives of the private contract printer began to appear on the market. Indeed, it was ultimately proved that the Nixon inverts were waste.

Another example, this in the Cinderella class, is the 1927 U.S. Christmas seal, waste from which appeared after the seal was issued, in blocks of four with color misregistrations, missing colors, inverted colors, and printed on both sides. Nearly 30 different varieties are known, a couple of which are shown in Figure 4. There is simply no way this material would ever have been created and released in this quantity through normal channels. It is colorful waste, and certainly collectible, but not in any danger of getting a catalogue listing.

Inverted Frames: (II.)

We will never know in many cases of inversion which was printed first, the frame or the vignette. But in one case we do know for certain: the inverted frames of Denmark's 1874 issue,

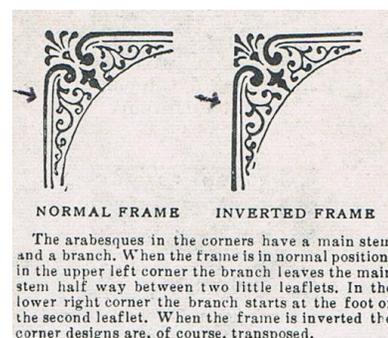


Figure 5.



Figure 6.

and the similar stamps of the Danish West Indies. In Figure 5 is an illustration from the Scott Catalogue which tells you how to identify the normal and the inverted frames. Often dealers in worldwide stamps pay no attention, and the inverts are priced as normals. Just knowing what you are looking for can pay (generally) small dividends, as these are not scarce items.

Plate Varieties: (II.)

Inadvertence is a disease that can be caught by plate makers, and can result in many different varieties, but the two shown in Figure 6 are of particular interest in the context of inversion. It was not noticed until after issue that the plate maker had inscribed the plate number upside down in the lower left position of the 200 subject plate for the 1961 4¢ Workman's Compensation commemorative. It has no premium value because every sheet from plate 27025 has the same flaw. Likewise the 1½¢ Prexie from plate 22880; in which the upper right position has the second "8" inverted.

Finally, let's review a few categories that fall into the III. category.

Inverted Perforations:

The outstanding U.S. examples are from the 1976 Bicentennial souvenir sheets; specifically the 24¢ and 31¢, which exist with inverted perforations. Of all the errors Scott lists for this issue, over ten for each of the four sheetlets, these are the blue bloods, with the 24¢ hitting the high water mark of \$40,000!

Of less significance but more interest to me as I own one is the inverted perfs obvious on the Australia 99 sheetlet in Figure 7. I own one because I made it myself. Australia Post had a

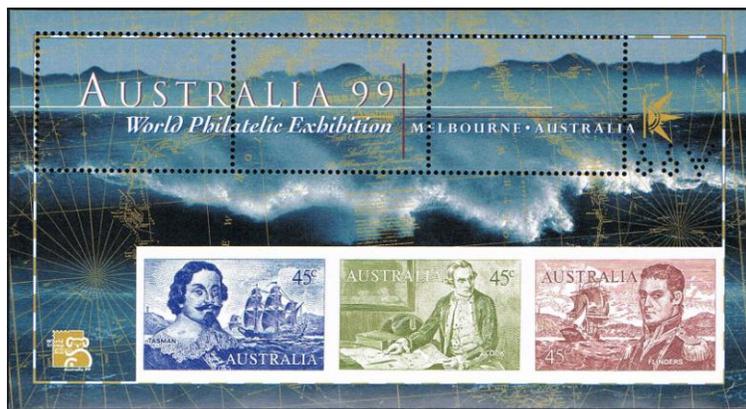


Figure 7.

sales stand at this international show, and sold a set of two different sheets without perforations. The buyer could then take the sheets to a nearby peddle-operated perforator and an AP employee would add the perforations while you watched. I was there as a member of the international jury. Late one afternoon, I noticed that buyers were perforating their own sheets; the staffer having gone on break. Being an EFO collector, I thought, why not do inverts while I had the chance. My only regret was that I did only one set!

Inverted Cancellations

This is a category that also requires a column all its own, but suffice it to say that while common in the modern era, they are much harder to find in the early days. And yet they are more of a curiosity than something with value. An example is shown in Figure 8, with the July 2, 1860 date slugs inverted.



Figure 6.

Inverted Watermarks

Sometimes inverted watermarks were done on purpose, but mostly they have to do in the early days with inadvertence. What did it matter whether the watermark was upside down, right side up, or facing the wrong way? So long as the paper was the same back and front, it really made no difference, except to the specialist. In the modern era, though, where stamps are often printed on coated paper, a good deal more attention is given to placing the paper correctly into the printing press. And inverted watermarks are comparatively scarce, and they invariably get specialist catalog listings.

Inverted Booklet Panes

Scarce as they are in American booklets, they command a lot more interest than cash value. This probably has to do with the fact that they can be simulated – even in the old style booklets put together with staples. Where they do get pricey is

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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.

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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 #136 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	1402	8¢ Eisenhower miscut coil pair - design change NH		\$30.00
2	1151	4¢ SEATO misperf NH		\$15.00
3	805	1.5¢ Martha Washington misperf NH		\$5.00
4	804	1¢ G. Washington misperf NH		\$5.00
5	1768	15¢ Christmas change of legend misperf NH		\$10.00
6	741	2¢ Parks misperf pair, SE at left		\$30.00
7	2343	25¢ South Carolina misperf with just a trace of red at the bottom perfs. NH		\$75.00
8	2919	32¢ Flag miscut so year date is at top and bottom. Used.		\$5.00
9	1610	\$1 Candleholder - color problem [changeling?] with brown background. Used.		\$5.00
10	1938a	18¢ Yorktown pair with litho colors shifted up NH		\$30.00
11	1617	10¢ Petition miscut coil pair. Used.		\$5.00
12	1616	9¢ Capitol coil line strip of four with slight misperf. NH		\$5.00
13	1899	5¢ Motorcycle plate number strip of three. The plate number 1 is bent and malformed NH		\$5.00
14	1286A	12¢ Henry Ford two-way misperf NH		\$20.00
15	1555	10¢ D.W. Griffith color shift NH		\$5.00
16	3281a	33¢ Flag imperforate coil strip of three NH		\$30.00
17	1804	15¢ Benj. Banneker plate single with vert perfs misplaced 8-9mm. NG but DG		\$20.00
18	3631	32¢ Flag strip of four. Vert perfs don't line up, bottom half shifted left, top half shifted right and center perf hole is elongated. NH		\$20.00
19	2004	20¢ Library of Congress vert pair with top margim misperf horizontally. NH		\$25.00
20	1804	15¢ Benj. Bannekerimperf pair, printer's waste NH		\$40.00
21	953	3¢ G.W. Carver vert pair with missing perfs between NH		\$5.00
22	R6c	2¢ Bank Check with pre-printing fold. Used		\$20.00
23	1563	10¢ Lexington & Concord horizontal misperf NH		\$24.00
24	1468	8¢ Osteopathic Medicine reverse offset NH		\$20.00
25	1487	8¢ Willa Cather misperf. Used.		\$5.00
26	1577	10¢ Banking copper shift up. NH		\$4.00
27	1278b	1¢ Jefferson miscut booklet pane with EE bars. NH		\$25.00
28	1213	5¢ Washington miscut booklet pane NH		\$10.00
29	S1	10¢ Savings Stamp block with overinking NH		\$30.00

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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, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517, e-mail to dhhunt@ptd.net.

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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 cannot be easily accommodated. EFOCC cannot accept "BUY" bids, nor "INCREASE BY...%" bids. **Please, make your final, best, and highest bid and you will get the lot at the lowest price available.**

Bidders' Payments

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

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

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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

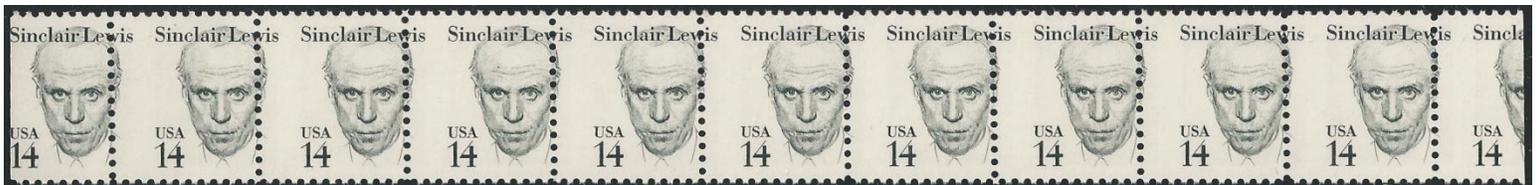
Please **bid generously on donation lots** whose monies go entirely to the benefit of the EFOCC.

30	804	1¢ Washington vert. block of ten including plate block - double paper web splice NH		\$45.00
31	1280c	2¢ Frank Lloyd Wright miscut booklet pane with EE bars at right NH		\$25.00
32	807a	3¢ Jefferson miscut booklet pane with EE bars NH		\$10.00
33	1838-41	15¢ Architecture Zip block with horiz perfs shifted down 4mm. NH		\$15.00
34	1286A	12¢ Henry Ford plate no. block with vertical perfs shifted 3.5mm left NH		\$20.00
35	3466	34¢ Statue of Liberty coil plate no. 4444 strip of five+. Vertical die cuts shifted 60% to left. NH		\$35.00
36	1297	3¢ Parkman coil line pair with partial plate numbers NH		\$10.00
37	1297e	3¢ Parkman imperforate precancelled line strip of 4 NH	\$32.00	\$25.00
38	1297e	3¢ Parkman coil pair, imperforate and with major miscut NH		\$25.00
39	702	2¢ Red Cross with cross shifted left NH		\$2.50
40	1297e	3¢ Parkman imperf and miscut coil strip of three NH		\$15.00
41	1304	5¢ Washington coil strip of 4 miscut and with perf shift NH		\$14.00
42	1895	20¢ Flag coil with weak inling of black NH		\$16.00
43	1891	18¢ Flag miscut coil pair NH		\$14.00
44	1460	6¢ 1972 Summer Olympics with broken red ring NH		\$7.00
45	1307	5¢ Animals color shift moves dog's tongue to right NH		\$3.50
46	720	3¢ Washington miscut single from booklet pane. Used		\$1.00
47	557	5¢ T. Roosevelt printer's waste margin pair NH		\$30.00
48	1304b	5¢ Washington imperf coil strip of 2 1/2 NH	\$150.00	\$110.00
49	1338Ei	8¢ Flag vert pair imperf NH	\$40.00	\$30.00
50	2005c	20¢ Consumer Education imperf coil pair NH	\$100.00	\$80.00
51	2228b	4¢ Stagecoach imperf coil pair NH	\$250.00	\$175.00
52	2259a	13.2¢ Coal Car imperf coil pair NH	\$100.00	\$75.00
53	820	15¢ Buchanan overinked NH		\$10.00
54	2518a	F' Tulip imperf pair NH		\$20.00
55	2595b	29¢ Eagle pair from booklet with no die cutting NH	\$150.00	\$110.00
56	2211	22¢ Duke Ellington imperf margin single NH. Cat. val. Is \$825 for a pair.		\$350.00
57	1363c	6¢ Christmas Angel, light yellow omitted NH	\$50.00	\$30.00
58	1283B	5¢ Washington pair with guttersnipe NH		\$7.50
59	2010	20¢ Horatio Alger misperf NH		\$13.00
60	1510	10¢ Jefferson Memorial misperf cuts off top legend NH		\$11.00
61	1410-13	6¢ Conservation misperfed block (also a tiny color shift). Consignor says this is rare.		\$45.00
62	C32	5¢ Airmail misperfed pair NH		\$5.00
63	1356	6¢ Marquette misperfed pair NH		\$2.50
64	1384	6¢ Christmas in Maine plate number single missing part of the "4" in the plate number. NH		\$4.00
65	1399	18¢ Eliz. Blackwell misperfed pair NH		\$14.00
66	538a	1¢ Washington imperf vertical pair NH		\$60.00
67	1543a	10¢ Bicentennial misperfed block NH		\$45.00
68	1259	5¢ Fine Arts plate block with color shift NH		\$15.00
69	1394	8¢ Eisenhower Mail Early block with horizontal perfs on diagonal NH		\$50.00
70	1394	8¢ Eisenhower vertical strip of 2+ with horizontal perfs on diagonal NH		\$30.00
71	1483a	8¢ Boston Tea Party block with color shift - note mast at UL. NH		\$10.00
72	1843b	15¢ Christmas imperf pair with plate numbers NH		\$38.00
73	1596a	13¢ Eagle and Shield imperf block of four NH	\$100.00	\$75.00
74	2111a	D' stamp imperf block of four NH	\$80.00	\$50.00
75	2278	25¢ Flag block with horizontal blue line running through bottom two stamps NH		\$10.00
76	1280	2¢ Frank Lloyd Wright single with change of legend misperf NH		\$13.00
77	1286	10¢ Jackson change of design misperf cuts off legend on the left NH		\$15.00
78	1309	5¢ Circus plate block with small black color shift to the left NH		\$7.50
79	1555	10¢ D.W. Griffith plate block with color shift. Crease on UL stamp and margin. NH		\$8.00
80	1284C	DONATION 6¢ FDR booklet pane of 5 with 5mm miscut to top NH		\$6.00
81	1284b	6¢ FDR booklet pane of 8 with miscut making it extra wide. NH		\$20.00
82	1280c	2¢ Frank Lloyd Wright two miscut booklet panes. Used. Lot is two panes		\$5.00
83	1822a	15¢ Dolley Madison misperf pair. Right stamp is missing the red-brown as a result. NH		\$210.00
84	2281a	25¢ Honeybee imperf pair with color shift of engraved black to left creating 'slow bee'. NH		\$50.00
85	1463	8¢ PTA perf shift NH		\$10.00
86	1670	13¢ Benjamin Franklin with light blue color shift NH		\$10.00
86A	2108	20¢ Christmas misperf NH		\$23.00
87	807	3¢ Jefferson miscut block of three, probably from booklet pane NH		\$10.00
88	2521	"F" stamp make-up rate plate block with vertical perfs at an angle NH		\$15.00
89	1541a	10¢ Minerals misperfed block NH		\$10.00
90	1734	13¢ Indian Head Penny misperf NH		\$10.00
91	901	3¢ Defense tape repair. Top stamp has double paper and bottom stamp has a bit of printing at the bottom. NH		\$15.00
92	901	3¢ Defense misperfed vertical pair NH		\$3.00
93	1343	6¢ Law and Order red smear NH		\$4.00
94	2114	20¢ Flag misperf NH		\$8.00
95	1510	10¢ Jefferson Memorial strip of 4 sheet stamps with strange shifts of vertical perfs NH		\$20.00
96	2066	20¢ Alaska misperfed vertical pair NH		\$25.00
97	2144	22¢ Rural Electrification block with horizontal perfs misplaced and tilted NH		\$40.00
98	1078	3¢ Wildlife Conservation block with vertical perfs shifted left NH		\$30.00
99	C227	Columbia airmail pair with quadruple overprint. NH. A few perf tips toned, mainly in margin.		\$50.00
100	1393	6¢ Wildlife Conservation misperf NH		\$10.00
101	1074	4¢ Flag misperfed vertical pair NH		\$15.00

102	C231	Columbia airmail corner margin block with double "AEREO" overprint. NH	\$35.00
103	1549	10¢ Retarded Children misperfed horizontal pair NH	\$12.00
104		Collection of 40 different stamps (no coils) with small misperfs. 1278//C79. NH	\$60.00
105		Collection of 31 different misperfed coil pairs. 1055//2609. NH	\$150.00
106	1856	14¢ Sinclair Lewis misperforated strip showing parts of 11 stamps. NH	\$75.00
107	1510	10¢ Jefferson Memorial vertical strip of 20. Solvent spill on front creates unusual effect on reverse. NH	\$100.00
108	1581	DONATION 1¢ Quill and Inkwell full pane of 100. Left two columns of vertical perfs are out	\$75.00
109	1489-98	8¢ Postal People plate strip of 20 with part of green plate number on reverse. NH	\$18.00
110	1559	DONATION 8¢ Sybil Ludinton plate strip of 20 with 5mm wide yellow streak (doctor blade flaw) in margin. NH	\$7.50
111	787	3¢ Army heavily overinked, also with full gutter at bottom. NH	\$50.00
112	807	3¢ Jefferson block of 25 misperfed to leave EE bars inside stamps. NH	\$45.00
113	1569-70	10¢ Apollo Soyuz plate strip of 12 with blue shift to right creating doubling of denomination, etc. NH	\$40.00



Auction 136 closes on September 30, 2014



Lot 106



Lot 107

Auction 136 closes on September 30th, 2014. View large auction pictures in color at <http://www.efocc.org>



Auction 136 closes on September 30th, 2014

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Auction 136 closes on September 30, 2014



Lot 109

Lot 110

Lot 113

EFOCC Auction Consignment Form

EFOCC use – only ⇔ AUCTION #:

LOT #:

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

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



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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: _____*

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Lot#	Bid										

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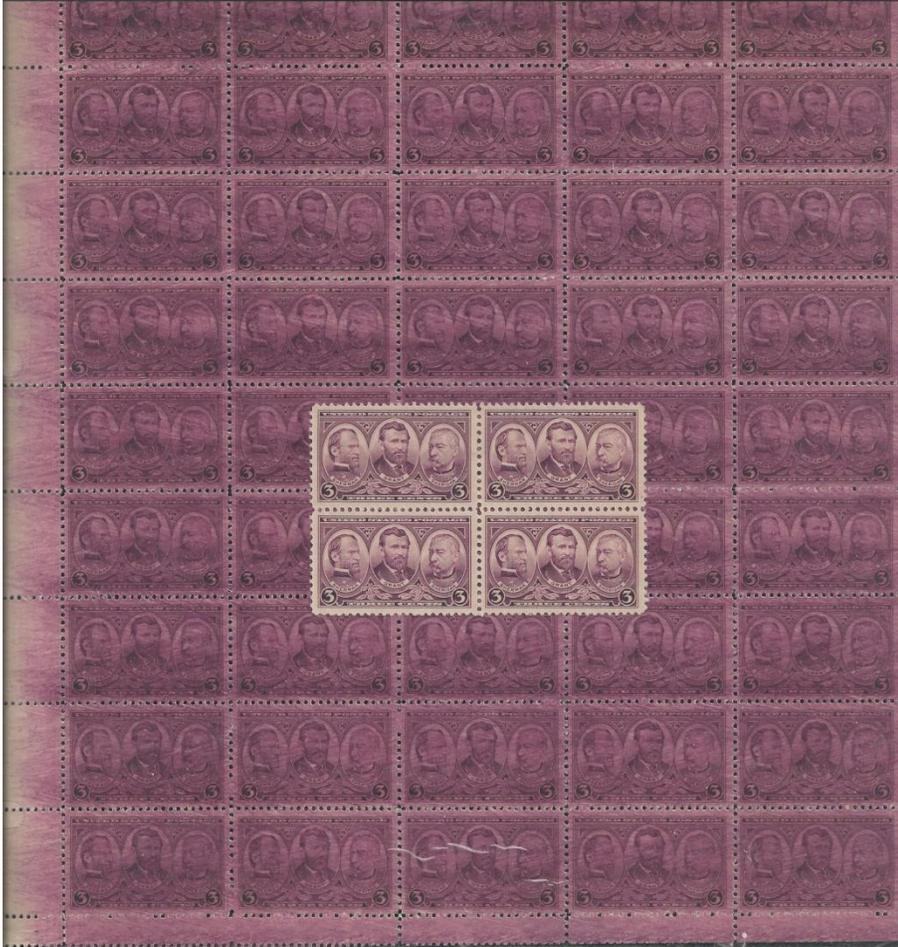


Lot 112

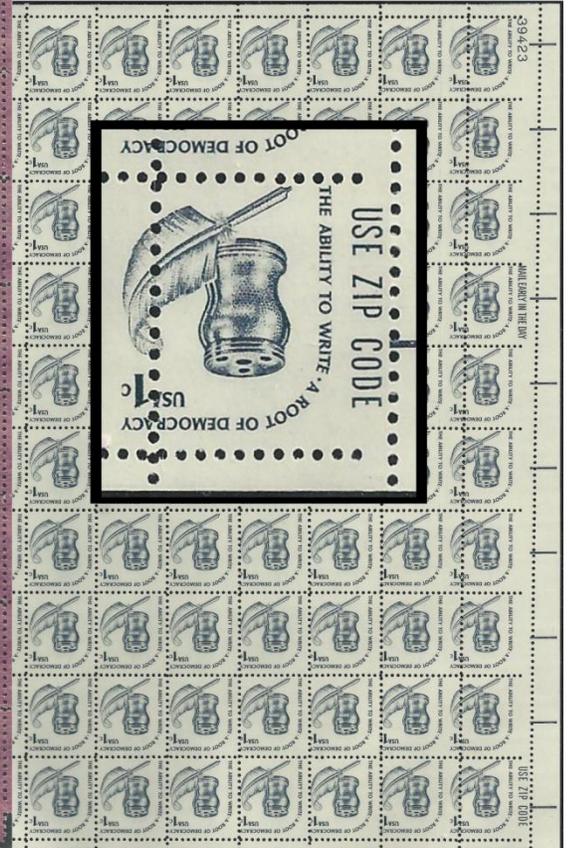


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