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Season's Greetings!



Happy New Year!

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To Err is Human, To Find is Divine



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Robert A. Siegel

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From Your Editor



Sometimes, it is hard for me to stay within the (self-)allotted limits of my columns, but today, it appears, I am having a writer's block... Nothing to complain about (but of course of few new members would be great), everything seems to be going OK, and, as I write this, we are getting ready to celebrate Thanksgiving during the following week. Before we know it, the Holiday Season will be upon us.

This is the issue of the year where I like to express my gratitude to those who serve on the EFOCC Board and otherwise support EFOCC activities, in no particular order, but from the bottom of my heart, Dave Hunt, Scott Shaulis, Ed Kennedy, Wayne Youngblood, John Hotchner, Joseph Monteiro, and all our authors for their contributions to The EFO Collector, our advertisers for their support of The EFO Collector, and all our Members for being part of the EFOCC. It wouldn't be possible or even as much fun without you. Hence, I wish you all, along with your loved ones, a happy Thanksgiving, a happy Holiday Season and great New Year. That your stamp collections may grow in the most satisfactory manner, enriched by new acquisitions, perhaps even from the EFOCC Auction. Please do keep your editorial contributions as well as ideas and suggestions coming!

Cemil ☼

Auction Highlights

David Hunt

Auction 141 continues a theme of this issue with a nice assembly of more than 20 over- and underinked stamps. They range from lot 116 which has extra ink only in the margin through lot 89 which has some overinking at the left edge to heavily overinked lot like 97 and 117. Then there is lot 111 where the top stamps of the strip are nearly obliterated with ink.

The auction also includes more multiples in strips and blocks than are usually included and among them are several plate number blocks. For reasons unknown to me, and which I do not share, EFO plate blocks do not generate much greater interest than singles. In his Catalogue of Errors on U. S. Postage Stamps, Stephen Datz writes: "Error plate or position multiples are generally not as much in demand among error collectors as their normal counterparts are among the general collecting community." I began collecting in a time when position multiples were eagerly sought after and I still feel they are special as EFOs as well, especially plate blocks.

Speaking of plate blocks (drum roll, please) I am proud to be able to offer lot 34 in this auction. It is believed to be the only plate block of this particular error. It appears to be an

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EFOCC Member Post

WANTED: Imperforate copies of Scott #1039, 6¢ Roosevelt Liberty Series, and/or information about whereabouts of such copies. Lenz, P. O. Box 296, Sterling Hts., MI 48311, stampsjoann@prodigy.net; phone: (586)675-7303.

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

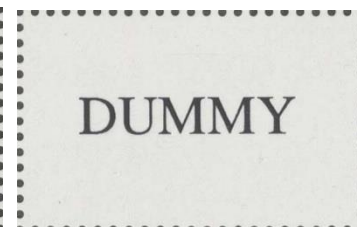
Overrun Countries Series. Book 1, The Poland Stamp and It's Varieties, 54 color pages, Spiral Bound, 8½x11, Scott 909, \$35 postpaid. Check, PayPal. Keith Lichtman, 37 Indale Ave., Staten Island, NY 10309, klichtman@verizon.net. Available thru eBay.

Overrun Countries Series. Book 2, The Czechoslovakia Stamp and It's Varieties, 63 color pages, Spiral Bound, 8½x11, Scott 910, \$42.50 postpaid. Check, PayPal. Keith Lichtman, 37 Indale Ave., Staten Island, NY 10309, klichtman@verizon.net. Available thru eBay.

Overrun Countries Series. Book 3, The Norway Stamp and It's Varieties, 54 color pages, Spiral Bound, 8½x11, Scott 911, \$45 postpaid. Check, PayPal. Keith Lichtman, 37 Indale Ave., Staten Island, NY 10309, klichtman@verizon.net. Available thru eBay.

More on Demonstration Stamps

C David Eeles
Member C David Eeles provided following feedback re. Ed Silver's article titled "Demonstration Stamps – A New Type of EFO" which appeared in the January-March 2013 issue of The EFO Collector, p.11: Unfortunately, there is a lot of confusion about "test" stamps. Actually, testing is but one function of dummy materials. This problem is especially confusing since Scott Specialized titles its sections "Test Stamps" and "Test Booklets: Panes & Covers", when the items listed are actually dummies. Many of the listed items were not used for testing. Note the "DUMMY" overprint on several booklet covers, e.g., TDB9 and TDB13. "DUMMY" also appears on many leader strips and seals of coil rolls.



As described in The Liberty Series (p. 107): **Dummies** "are items produced to test, demonstrate, and teach people how to use postal products and equipment." To add further confusion, **Test Materials** include dummies and "regular postal items that are used for specific limited purposes." Examples of these latter items include the first precanceled postal cards (UX46d) that were initially test marketed only in Philadelphia. Other good examples are the experimentally tagged stamps that were initially tested in Dayton, OH (the location of the only Pitney

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EFOCC Member Post Submission Form

Every EFOCC member is entitled to three free 35 word listings per year in the EFOCC Member Post. To use your free listing, please complete this form, and mail it to the Editor. If you wish, you can also e-mail your request to the Editor.

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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

COLOPEX 2015, June 12-14, 2015, Columbus, OH

Alfredo Frohlich, *Colombia 1904-1905 – The World's First Inflation Rated Mail*, Reserve Grand and Gold.

NATIONAL TOPICAL STAMP SHOW 2015, July 31 – August 2, 2015, Clackamas, OR

Fran Adams, *The Charter of the United Nations: A Document for World Peace – San Francisco 1945*, Single Frame – Grand & Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Excellence Plan and Headings.

Wayne Youngblood, *Almost Lost: The Los Alamos, NM Post Office and WWII*, Single Frame – Gold, Americana Unit Award.

AMERICOVER 2015, August 14-16, 2015, Columbus, OH

William Kelly, *The 3¢ Iwo Jima Stamp of 1945 and Its First Days*, Reserve Grand and Gold, Military Postal History Society Award.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 1964-65 New York World's Fair Issue*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Research Medal.

Charles J. O'Brien, III, *Panama Canal: Twenty-Fifth Anniversary*, Gold, American First Day Cover Society Best Foreign Exhibit Award, Lighthouse Stamp Society Award, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award.

Charles J. O'Brien, III, *Centennial of the American Institute of Architects*, Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Excellence Plan and Headings.

Ronald J. Klimley, *1964 World's Fair Envelope*, Vermeil.

Douglas N. & **Nancy B. Clark**, *Jamestown Settlement: 400th Anniversary*, Silver.

Ronald J. Klimley, *The 75th Anniversary of the South African Rugby Board*, Single Frame – Grand & Vermeil.

BALPEX 2015, September 4-6, 2015, Hunt Valley, MD

Alfredo Frohlich, *Chile – The Rouletted Issues 1877-1899*, Gold, American Philatelic Society Pre-1900 Medal of Excellence.

MILCOPEX 2015, September 25-27, 2015, Milwaukee, WI

Alfredo Frohlich, *Chile – The Rouletted Issues 1877-1899*, Grand & Gold.

SESCAL 2015, October 2-4, 2015, Los Angeles, CA

John M. Hotchner, Kurt and **Joann Lenz** & Richard Drews, *U.S. Postal Counterfeits from 1984 to Modern Times*, Court of Honor.

Fran Adams, *Roosevelt & Churchill at Placida Bay*, Single Frame – Vermeil.

Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!

Demonstration Stamps

(continued from page 3)

Bowes Mark II Facer Cancellor with the UV equipment that could read the tagging), e.g., the 8¢ Airliner over Capitol (C64a).

As for the stamp indicated in Ed Silver's article – these stamps were used to demonstrate stamp production. They are *not* "unreported" and they *were* printed by "an officially contracted printer". These stamps, produced by Stamp Venturers, are well-known to members of the USSS Dummy Stamps Study Group. Stamp Venturers had a booth at Pacific 97, where attendees could produce full sheets of these stamps. The pre-gummed paper was the same that they used for producing foreign country postage stamps. Three forms of stamps could be created and perforated: blank, a prepared National Postal Museum Owney image, and an image of the collector at the booth. I'm not certain whether the "DUMMY" version was produced at the booth, or was added to blank stamps afterwards.

In the perforating process, the collector could create EFOs. The sheet of paper was longer than the perforator setting. This produced gutter snipes along the bottom edge of each sheet.

There was no restriction on how the collector put the paper through the perforator (or how many times the same sheet could be perforated), so it was easy to make some lovely crazy perfs.

Full Disclosure - I authored the "Liberty Series Dummy and Test Material" chapter of The Liberty Series.

—C David Eeles



For two additional figures, see page 12.

More Freaks & Errors

A Conversation with Marvin Frey

By Ed Silver

To most freak and error collectors, the name of Marvin Frey is quite familiar as he is one of the leading EFO dealers in the nation. Since Mr. Frey does not operate a stamp store or a bourse table (he is strictly a mail order dealer), most collectors will not have the opportunity to chat with him. I was fortunate to meet with Mr. Frey at a recent philatelic event and he kindly agreed to this interview.

Q. Mr. Frey, I've been looking forward to this talk and I'm pleased that we could get this chance to get together. Tell me, how did you first develop your interest in errors and freaks?

A. Please call me Marvin and thanks for the compliments. It's hard to say how I got interested in errors. I always liked stamps and was a collector as a youngster. I guess I grew to like errors because I found them a challenge. I enjoyed the hunt for errors and felt I was building a collection that couldn't be duplicated with just money. Anyone with money could build a "good" U.S. collection in one day. This can't be done with errors.

Q. You are one of the few dealers who specializes in freaks and errors and probably one of the first. How did you get started as a dealer?

A. Yes, I was one of the first in the EFO field and I happily helped many collectors develop an interest in EFOs. As an aside, I prefer not to get caught in a definition controversy regarding errors and freaks. To me, any stamp that is not a normal can be called either a freak or an error. Getting back to your question, I was 13 years old when I decided to dispose of some duplicate errors so I placed an ad in a paper. I had good success with the ad and continued to sell to help pay for my collection. At that time, I didn't think of what I was doing as a business. Now, of course, stamps are a full-time job.

Q. I believe readers will be fascinated to learn that you have another profession in addition to being a stamp dealer.

A. Yes, I was a practicing attorney for a few years in an international law firm. I liked law but I loved stamps so the change in profession was easy.

Q. When you first developed your in-

terest in errors, there really wasn't an acceptance of errors as an area of specialization. How do you account for the rise in interest now?

A. Many things helped the field. New printing presses caused new types of errors which have good eye appeal and the stamp papers and magazines have written about them with some frequency. Also many collectors know there are not that many errors around and if they can't go much further in their regular collection, find errors to be a challenging and interesting new area. High U.S. prices in recent years have created an interest in errors which are still relatively cheap.

It's been fun observing the increased interest in errors. When I started to collect errors, most dealers were thrilled to get rid of their material. Now, of course, errors are more widely accepted as an area of study and collection. Errors are listed in most auction catalogs and on many price lists now where they would have been neglected a few years ago.

Q. Marvin, what about the question of errors as an investment?

A. I sell to collectors. I feel all good stamps will appreciate and scarce material will get more expensive be they errors, regular items or "back of book" material.

Q. Can you comment about the decline in price of some coil errors?

A. As you correctly stated, only the coil errors dropped in price. In my judgement, the reduction in price of some recent coil errors is really an indication that they were originally priced too high. As in anything with a value attached to it, supply and demand will help to determine worth. With errors on issues which will be in the Post Office for a long period, you cannot be certain as to supply. I caution against the purchase of a new error at a high price if the stamp is a coil or a one ounce rate regular issue still in the Post Office. When coils are still being printed, there is no way to determine the amount of errors that will ultimately reach the public. In this situation, supply will probably increase and prices will then be lower. Also, since most of the supply hits the market at the same time, prices will be reduced. Once errors get into the hands of collectors and removed from the market, prices will have to rise. I do sell new coil errors, but only when I feel the price is beginning to stabilize or is at or near bottom.

Q. Can you offer our readers advice should they purchase errors at the Post Office?

A. If you discover an error and wish to sell, try to get an idea of what similar

items bring on the open market and then offer it for sale to a reputable dealer. Intentional reprinting of errors by the government is now prohibited so there is no problem with this anymore.

Q. One final question for you, Marvin. Some collectors feel there are too many errors. What's your opinion?

A. I believe the B.E.P. is doing an excellent job of printing and inspecting stamps. I would guess that only 200 errors reach the public for each 200 million stamps produced. I have not seen more than two or three foldovers on stamps issued the last few years and on many recent issues, no misperfs or good color shifts. A good record overall. With errors really being a "one in a million" occurrence and many issues with printings in the hundreds of millions and not producing even one sheet of collectible items, I'd pay to see a collection that has even one good error on each of just one year's issues of the past ten. Without checking a catalog and carefully thinking about this, I doubt that such a one year collection exists. Perhaps you'd like to ask your readers if they can supply information on their collections?

Closed Book

Ed Silver

I was shocked and saddened when I read in the November 2015 issue of The American Philatelist that Marvin Frey was among the listed names of recently deceased APS Members.

Marvin Frey was a giant in the world of EFO stamps and was among a select group of dealers who made EFO collecting a legitimate part of philately.

To honor Marvin's memory, I have asked our Editor to reprint an article I wrote about him in 1978.

The First Invert from a Few Selected Countries – Part 7

Joseph Monteiro

Inverts are described here as postage stamps where one part of the printing is inverted with respect to the other parts of the printing. Inverts or inverted postage stamp errors are one type of printing error. The use of the word error that often accompanies this description usually implies that the printing of the design on the stamp is in error, whether this error is deliberately printed or not is another matter. This latter consideration is reflected in the price that collectors pay for this error. In such errors, which part is inverted is generally not known unless the sequence of the printing process is known or if there is an 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. Of all the errors on postage stamps, inverts are usually considered the exclusive subgroup by the connoisseurs of philately or the subgroup of the very rich philatelists, for whom money does not matter. The sometimes noted phrase that stamp collecting is the hobby of kings, perhaps more aptly applies to this subgroup of philately. Some of these errors have been described as ‘spectacular’, ‘breathtaking’, ‘fabulous’ and ‘stunning’. This is not surprising, as these are the ‘gems of philately’ that often end up in some museum for all viewers to enjoy if they are truly scarce.

In parts I to VI, a brief description on the first inverts from various countries were provided [1]. In this part, I shall describe well known first inverts from Uruguay, Cook Islands, Niue, Penrhyn and Rarotonga.

Uruguay



Uruguay, a country in South America, is bounded by Brazil on the North, Uruguay River and Argentina on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the East. Its first stamps were issued in 1856 on El sol de Mayo – 105 sun beams for domestic purposes by a private company. It was not until June 11, 1859, that stamps were issued by the government for domestic and foreign services. The government laid down the following decree: Article 1: ‘All correspondence will be franked by postal stamps, without which no letters will be delivered by the General Postal

Administration or any of its branch offices, the only locations where exchanges of mail may take place.’ Article 2: ‘In accordance with the tariffs laid down, the values of the stamps for delivery within the country will be as follows...’ [2].

In 1895, it issued a set of eleven stamps (1c, 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 1p, 2p, and 3p) featuring local motifs (c=centesimo and p=peso; and 100 centesimos=1 peso plata). The stamps were printed by Waterlow and Sons in panes of 100 stamps on unwatermarked paper with a perforation of 12 x 12. The stamp with the inverted centre was the 25c stamp, with a wine-colored border and black centre. The design of the stamp borders depict the inscription 25 CENTESIMO at the bottom, the numeral 25 in larger print in the top right and left corners with the word ORIENTAL in between, the word REPUBLIC on the left side and the name of the country URUGUAY on the right side. The centre shows a large statue of Minerva. It is believed that one pane was printed with an inverted centre. It is said that 40 copies of the invert were sold and used before the error was discovered. The remaining 60 copies were destroyed. It is therefore considered to be one of the great rarities of Uruguay stamps. It has been described by Shreves Gallery as “#120a, 1895 25c Liberty, Center Inverted, used, deep rich colors, just a small portion of a c.d.s. postmark at top right leaving the central inverted vignette almost cancel free, very fine; it is believed that only 40 examples were sold at a post office counter before the error was discovered, and the remaining mint copies were destroyed, of the 40 that were used, only a small percentage were recovered and saved, making this an exceptionally rare error.” [3]. The estimated price of this stamp was \$2000.00 but it was sold for \$1,500.00 by the auctioneer. Only one used horizontal pair is known to exist. It was auctioned by Cherrystone Auctioneers in October 2011 and sold for \$3,250.

Cook Islands

Cook Islands are situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, between Tonga to the west and the Society Islands to the east. They are about 240 square kilometres and consist of a group of fifteen islands and has a population of less than 15,000. In 1773, Captain James Cook spotted Cook Islands and named them “Hervey Islands” to honour a British Lord of the Admiralty. However, half a century later the Baltic German Admiral Adam Johann von Krusenstern published the Atlas de l’Ocean Pacifique, in which he renamed the islands the Cook Islands to honour Captain James Cook. The islands were first settled around 600 AD by Polynesian people who migrated from nearby Tahiti to the southeast. They became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand and, in 1965, residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. The first stamps of the Cook Islands were issued on 7 May 1892. In 1919, stamps of New Zealand were used overprinted RAROTONGA together with their values. In 1932, stamps with the name Cook Islands printed



on them re-appeared. However, stamps of New Zealand with the name overprinted Cook Islands were also issued. It was not until 1949 (with the exception of the 1950 fiscals) that stamps with the printed country name Cook Islands became standard on all stamps issued.

The 1932 issue consisted of seven values: ½p, 1p, 2p, 2½p, 4p, 6p, and 1s. It was on the 1p stamp that the first invert was discovered. The design on the stamp shows the image of Captain Cook in the centre. At the centre in very top of the stamp is the inscription one penny in a circle, with the name “COOK” on one side and “ISLANDS” on the other side. At the bottom of the stamp is the value (1d.) in the right and left corner, and above it is the inscription “POSTAGE AND REVENUE” with the “AND slightly below appearing between the values. The colour of the stamp is carmine red and black. The stamp was printed on unwatermarked paper in panes of 80 stamps per pane (10 columns x 8 rows). The stamp was perforated by a 13 x 13 perforation gauge. One stamp auctioneer, Robert A. Siegel described the stamp as follows: “COOK ISLANDS, 1932, 1p Brown Lake & Black, Inverted Center (85a, SG 100a). Centered to top, deep rich colors on bright paper FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE COOK ISLANDS ONE-PENCE JAMES COOK ISSUE WITH INVERTED CENTER.” [4]. The auctioneer estimated the value of the stamp to be \$7,500 and sold it for \$9,000. Other inverts from this issue are known to exist: the 2p and 2½p but are regarded as printers waste. For example, the Regency Superior catalogue states “COOK ISLANDS (86 var) 1932 DOUBLE CANOE 2d BROWN & BLACK, INVERTED CENTER Dramatic INVERT. Fresh, MINT never hinged sheet margin single. Fine to very fine. Printer's waste from 1935, formerly listed in Scott as #86a, footnoted in Gibbons. Ex-Cook. (2000 APS Cert #124360) (SG #101 var (hinged) £500=US\$755).” [5]. This stamp was estimated at \$350.00 and sold for \$325.00

Niue

Niue is an island in the South Pacific Ocean. It is commonly known as the "Rock of Polynesia", and inhabitants of the island call it "the Rock" for short. Niue is 2,400 kilometres (1,500 miles) northeast of New Zealand in a triangle between Tonga to the southwest, the Samoa to the northwest, and the Cook Islands to the southeast. The land area is 260 square kilometres (100

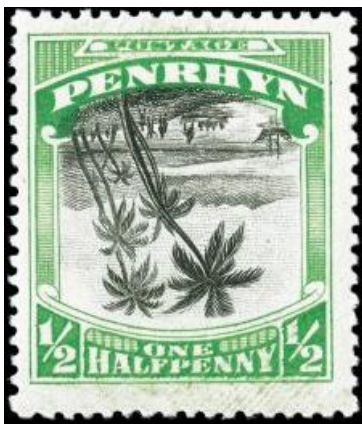


square miles) with about 1,400 people who are predominantly Polynesian. In 1774, Captain James Cook spotted the island but was refused landing and referred to the island as Savage Island. The first stamp used in Niue was the ONE PENNY New Zealand stamp (Allegory of Commerce definitive issue) with an overprint hand stamped ‘NIUE.’ in green issued on January 4, 1902. It was only in August 23, 1920 that stamps with its name printed on them were issued.

This initial issue known as the Heritage Pictorial issue consisted of six values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 3d, 6d, and 1s. It was from this issue that the first invert of Niue was found - the 6 pence stamp. The design of this stamp depicts houses from a village and villagers in the centre. The top of the stamp has the inscription “POSTAGE” with “NIUE” beneath it. At the bottom of the stamp, the value is shown in the right and left corners with the word “SIX PENCE” in between the values. This stamp was printed in green and red brown, the latter colour being used for the village and villagers. It was printed on unwatermarked paper and perforated with a 14 x 14 perforating gauge. It is my impression that each pane contained of sixty stamps. The stamps were printed at the Government Printing Office, Wellington. This invert was auctioned for sale by Spink Shreves. Their auction catalogue states “#39a, 1920 6p Deep green and red brown, Center Inverted, deep luxuriant colors, large margins, o.g., nearly very fine; a scarce and handsome invert (S.G. #42 var).” [6]. The value of the stamp was estimated at \$500.00 but sold for \$1000.00.

Penrhyn

Penrhyn is the largest of the fifteen Cook Islands. It is located at 1,365 km (848 miles) north-north-east of Rarotonga, 9 degrees south of the equator. It sits atop the highest submarine volcano in the Cooks Islands. Penrhyn's original name is Tongareva. The most commonly used name in English is Penrhyn after the Lady Penrhyn commanded by Captain William Cropton Sever landed on the island on August 8, 1788. Penrhyn has a land mass of 9.84 square kilometres with a population of 213 in 2011. The stamps of Cook Islands were initially used here until 1902. In that year, the first stamp bearing the name Penrhyn was issued. It was the HALF PENNY New Zealand stamp (from the 1902 pictorial definitive issue) with an overprint hand-stamped ‘PENRHYN ISLAND’ with the value



“½ PENT” beneath it, all printed in red ink. It was only in August 1920 that stamps with Penrhyn’s own name were issued.

This initial issue consisted of six values: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 3d, 6d, and 1s. It was from this issue that the first invert of Penrhyn was found - the ½d pence stamp. The design of this stamp depicts coconut trees in a lagoon with hills in the background as the centre of the stamp. The top of the stamp has the inscription “POSTAGE” with “PENRHYN” beneath it. At the bottom of the stamp, the value (1/2) is shown in the right and left corners with the word “ONE HALFPENNY” in between the values. The stamp was printed in emerald green and black, the latter colour being used for the coconut trees and the lagoon. The stamp was printed on unwatermarked paper and perforated with a 14 x 14 perforating gauge. It is my impression that each pane contained eighty stamps. The stamps were printed at the Government Printing Office, Wellington. This invert was auctioned for sale by Spink Shreves. Their auction catalogue states “#25a, 1920 1/2p Emerald and black, Center Inverted, choice mint example of this scarce stamp, well centered and margined, fresh colors, o.g., lightly hinged, very fine; ex-Lilly (S.G. #32 var.; £550).”[7]. The auctioneer estimated the value of the stamp to be \$600 but it was sold for \$1200.00.

Rarotonga

Rarotonga is the youngest island in the Cook Islands southern group. The island stands 14,750 feet above the ocean floor. It is 20 miles in circumference. The highest peak is 2140 feet above sea level and the island is surrounded by a lagoon which extends several hundred yards to the reef which then slopes steeply into the deep waters of the sea.

Around the central mountainous area of this beautiful island is a narrow band of agricultural terraces and flats which, in turn, is encircled by a ring of swamps used largely for growing taro. The country had a population of 13,095 in 2011 and Cook Islands’ parliament buildings and international airport are on Rarotonga. The stamps of Cook Islands were initially used here until 1919. In that year, the first stamp bearing the name Rarotonga was issued. It was the HALF PENNY New Zealand stamp (from the 1919 Admiral definitive issue) with an overprint hand stamped ‘. RAROTONGA’ with the value “API PENE” (i.e. half penny) on it, all printed in red ink. It was only in 1920 that stamps bearing Rarotonga’s name were issued.



This initial issue consisted of six values: ½p, 1p, 1½p, 3p, 6p, and 1s. It was from this issue that the first invert of Rarotonga was found - the 1d (penny) stamp. The design of this stamp depicts boats docked in a fishing village on Avarua Waterfront shown at the centre of the stamp. The top of the stamp has the inscription “POSTAGE” with “RAROTONGA” beneath it. At the bottom of the stamp, the value (1) is shown in the right and left corners with the word “ONE PENNY” in between but BENEATH the values. The stamp was printed in red and black, the latter colour being used for the docked boats in a fishing village. The stamp was printed on unwatermarked paper and perforated with a 14 x 14 perforating gauge. It is my impression that each pane contained eighty stamps. The stamps were printed at the Government Printing Office, Wellington. This invert was auctioned by Spink Shreves. Their auction catalogue states “#62a, 1920 1p Carmine and black, Center Inverted, strong rich colors, attractively centered, o.g., lightly hinged, very fine and quite scarce (S.G. #71 var.; £500).”[8]. This stamp was estimated to have a value of \$600 but sold for \$1000.

Concluding Remarks

The above provides a brief description of the first inverts from a few selected countries. Like most inverts, collectors interest is often centered on the price of them. Apart from the number of inverts in existence, one should also consider the importance and popularity of the issuing country. One should also consider whether the inverts were printer’s waste or whether they were deliberately printed. This has a considerable effect on the value of these inverts even though the inverts may be quite striking and impressive. Philatelic collectors and philatelic investors should feel free to provide additional information they may have on these inverts. I may have missed some detailed study or facts on some of these inverts. More information will enrich our knowledge of these errors and place the study of them on a sound educational and analytical foundation.★

Bibliography

- [1] Monteiro, Joseph, The Invert From A Few Selected Countries - Part I-VI, from various issues of The EFO Collector after 2010.
- [2] Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc. Sale – 52, The Peter Balner Collection of Inverted Centers of the World - September 14, 2002.
- [3] www.stampworld.com

XX

Overinking & Underinking

Dave Hunt

Over- and underinked stamps can be dramatic examples of EFOs, ones that even non-collectors can appreciate. 19th Century stamps that are over- or underinked are uncommon and I don't have an example to show here. Perhaps this lack is due to the more labor intensive method of printing, where in the early days at least, inking of the printing plate was done by hand. Quality control was thus in the hands of the printer. Figure 1 is the earliest example of overinking I have to show you. Probably not coincidentally the stamp is from 1921 and is one of the first issues printed on the then new rotary press. The rotary press would have used a mechanical inking method rather than hand-applied ink, allowing unobserved glitches to occur.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Figure 2 shows examples of over- and underinking on the 1¢ stamp of the 1938 Presidential Series. This definitive series is a gold mine for collectors of inking varieties. The series was current for 16 years so a lot of stamps were printed, and some of that printing was during wartime so shortages of labor and materials may have had an impact on quality control. The 3¢

domestic letter rate stamp of that series shows quite a few inking varieties, probably because of the large quantity printed, but many of the denominations in the series can be found over- or underinked.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

Of course, over- and underinking is not limited to definitive stamps. Some examples of airmail stamps are shown in Figures 3 and 4 and Figure 5 is a commemorative.



Figure 6.

The 6¢ FDR definitive Zip block shown in Figure 6 is curious in that it looks as though the printing plate had been wiped with a cloth, spreading the ink. You could call this a smear or perhaps even a solvent smear, but for the purposes of

this article and because of my limited knowledge of printing I am not going to attempt such distinctions and will just say the stamps have too much ink on them.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

The last two monocolour examples show a transition from properly inked to underinked. In Figure 7, the top two stamps are normal, but the lower two show less and less ink in a gradual fade-out. The Everett Dirksen stamp, Figure 8, shows a rapid fade-out of the inked portion about one third of the way down the stamp. The cut-off is not a sharp line, however, which might have indicated that another piece of paper got in the way. There are examples of the Dirksen stamp where the lower stamp has one half to two thirds of its area properly inked and Scott says there are examples of the lower stamp being completely uninked.



Figure 9.



Figure 10.

Bicolor and multicolor stamps can also exhibit inking variations. Figure 9 shows a pair of the 8¢ Statue of Liberty definitive with the red part of the vignette underinked. The two singles of the 15¢ Flag over Fort McHenry in Figure 10 show underinking of the red on one and the blue on the other. Similar one color underinkings occur on several of the Flag definitives, for example the 20¢, 22¢ and 29¢. Figure 11 is different, however, as all three colors, red, blue and gray, are underinked with an uneven, mottled appearance. A very dramatic



Figure 11.



Figure 12.

overinking is shown on the transition strip of three of the Articles of Confederation stamp, Figure 12. The left stamp is barely recognizable.



Figure 13.

So far the examples have been stamps printed by intaglio (engraving), but lithographed stamps can also have inking issues. The pair of Vietnam Veterans stamps, Figure 13, shows a nice comparison between the normal right-hand stamp and the underinked brown background on the left stamp. All the other colors are normal.

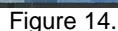


Figure 15.

Rydell Clothing House,
Cor. Hennepin & Washington
Minneapolis, - Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS
2 PM
MAR 25
1931
MINN.

POSTAGE

Kalamazoo Pant Co.,
Kalamazoo,
Mich.

Figure 16.

The EFO Collector | www.efocc.org

NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORPORATION
Lincoln Bldg., Opposite Grand Central
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK N.Y.
APR 6 1934
3-5-34

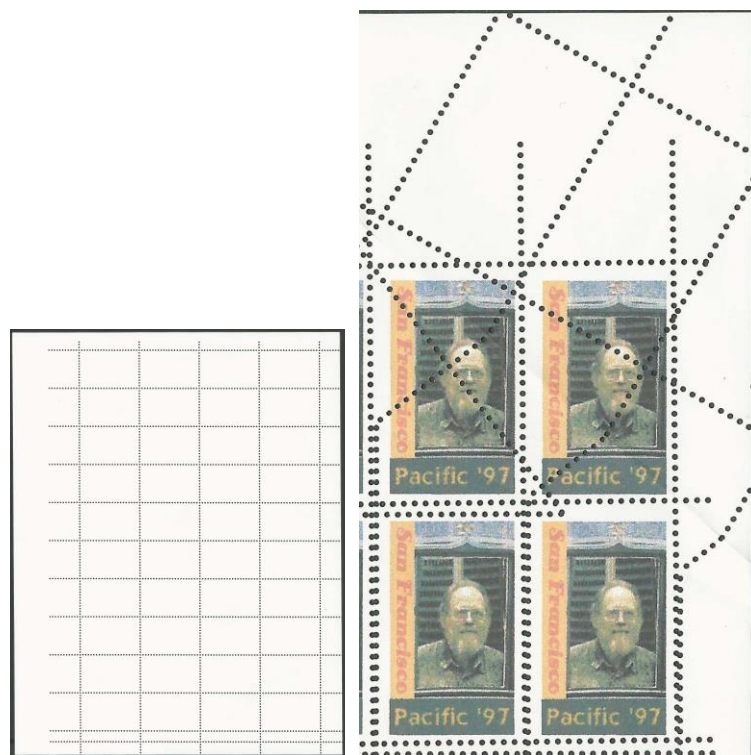
Figure 17.

[illegible]

Demonstration Stamps

(continued from page 5)

Additional figures:



Left: Full pane.

Right: Crazy perfs with image of collector at booth, presumably intentionally created.

A decorative horizontal bar consisting of many small orange heart icons.

♥ *Holiday tip:*

Your philatelic friends will be ecstatic to receive an

EFOTC Membership! ♥

PerfOrations: Not Spending Big Bucks – Part 3

John M. Hotchner

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

In the last two issues of the EFOC we have been looking at EFO material that does not cost an arm and two legs. The approach has been to show examples of what is available, category by category.

Part I covered color misregistrations, shifted perforations, miscut coils and booklet panes, color smears, web splices and plate varieties.

Part II covered color variations, perfin, plate numbers and other marginal markings, and mistakes in cover cachets.

Our editor asked me when returning some of my illustrative material whether an interesting EFO collection could be formed using material costing no more than \$5? The answer is absolutely yes. In fact much of what has been shown in Parts I and II can be found at \$5 or less. The problem is not so much the cost as finding the material to buy. Before the formation of EFOCC and its regular auctions, that used to be even harder. But our auctions are a good mix of inexpensive and higher-priced items.

Some EFO varieties are visually obvious. Others are more subtle. The challenge for the EFO aficionado is developing enough knowledge to be able to recognize varieties when they pass in front of your eyes – be it at a post office counter, in circuit books you see at the local club, when perusing a dealer stock of supposedly normal material, or selecting for trade from a friend's duplicates. I'm hopeful that this series, which will continue for several more issues, will help you to know what to look for.

So let's start today with:

Printing Gaps

They can be large or small, and they rarely cost much because they are random, not often seen, and therefore, not heavily collected. The type most often seen is what are called "hickeys", usually associated with offset printing methods, and caused by air bubbles in the ink or sometimes a small bit of hard material that has gotten in the ink or on the paper. What you see is a small round-ish white area with a bit of color in the circle, in the midst of a colored area, as shown on the American Revolution Bicentennial 8¢ commemorative in Figure 1. This was caused by ink bubbles. If a small bit of foreign matter caused the problem, it will usually still be visible on the stamp.

Larger pieces of foreign matter can also result in gaps of significant size and interest. This can range from bits of paper to hairs, bugs, and even the material used to help in cleaning engraved plates after use. A favorite example is the 2¢ Edison shown in Figure 1. I don't know what caused it, but there is a neat circular gap in the light bulb. It couldn't have been planned better! I found it among normal copies, and I wonder how many hands it went through since it was first purchased before I noticed the flaw.

A messier example is shown next to it – the 4¢ Martha Washington with a good share of Martha's face missing; replaced by smeared ink that was left on the plate.



Figure 1.

The last example shown for this category is the 17¢ Belva Ann Lockwood stamp in Figure 1. Note that her nose and mouth are missing. While this looks like a foreign matter problem, it is more likely that this was caused by a weak spot in the impression cylinder that pressed the paper into the engraved lines of the plate.

Partially printed stamps resulting from the press running out of ink or from improper inking of the plate would also fit into this category, but those you can picture without an illustration.

Wet & Dry Prints

We looked in Part I at smears that are localized. But there is another kind; smears that often extend over the totality of a pane. Paper used in the engraved printing process had to be wetted down in order to make it pliable enough to be pressed into the engraved lines of a plate. If the paper was too wet, the result would be ink that migrated to the surface of the plate, leaving the effect shown on the 25¢ Prexie block in Figure 2.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

But if the paper was too dry, some of the fine detail of a design and/or the design areas that were deeply colored, could get an inadequate amount of ink, as shown in the Figure 3 examples. Normally stamps like this could be easily identified by the plate printers, and would be marked for excision destruction as defective. But humans are human.

Meters

What could be less expensive than meters, the Black Sheep of the philatelic family? All the items shown here – and a good many others in my collection – cost precisely nothing. They are from my family mail.

See Figure 4. Included are doubled elements, an entirely doubled meter, a meter with no date, and a split meter. Also, look for meters with missing elements, inverted elements, smears, and more.



Figure 4.

Cancellations

Cancellations are a first cousin to meters, but one that commands more respect in the hobby. In general, they cost about the same as meters for modern items, but early examples can command a few bucks, and others will be higher because of the price of the stamp(s) cancelled.

There are two classes: First is varieties of the cancellations themselves. Examples would be inverted elements, misspellings, doublings, split cancels, fading and partially missing cancels, and impossible dates. Some cut-square examples are shown in Figure 5. My favorite is the November 33rd cancel on the Hammerskjold commemorative.



Figure 5. (Part 1)



Figure 4.



Figure 5. (Part 2)

Three covers are also shown, overlapped in Figure 6. The back cover is a First Day of the 3¢ Honoring Teachers commemorative. Do you see any problem with the cancellation? Look carefully at the spelling of the city of issue. We are missing an “H”. Most first day cancellations for this stamp are correct, but a significant number got through with the mistake.

The middle cover, from the 1930s has an unusual stretched circular date stamp. The first cover in the group is dated the day after Christmas in 1871, but the “26” is inverted.

The second type of cancellation EFO is the placement of normal cancellations – usually the pictorial part – such that it alters the stamp design, adds a complimentary element, or provides a touch of humor. Examples are shown in Figure 7.

Giori Inking Varieties

The Giori printing press was introduced at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the early 1950s. It was unlike any BEP press up to that point as it could for the first time produce multicolor stamps from a single plate. (Take a look at the strip of 20¢ Flag Over Supreme Court coils in Figure 8 for an example of a Giori product.).

The method for doing this was a set of inking-in rollers – one for each color being used – that picked up ink from a trough, and placed it on the plate in the intended location. The ink would be forced into the recessed lines of the design, and a wiping blade would remove the excess from the surface of the plate before the next color was applied.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

As with any new technology, the law of unintended consequences applied, and the new equipment produced some new types of flaw.

The most often seen is the partially brown Supreme Court buildings on stamps 2-4 of the Figure 8 strip. The three ink troughs were located one above the other. If overfilled, ink from one trough could ‘slop over’ into the one below. If a minor spill, the ink might be dispersed and would be totally masked by the proper color. If it were a larger spill, it might



Figure 9.



Figure 10.

mix with the normal color but leave some evidence of the mixing on printed stamps as with Figure 8. In this case, red fell into the black ink.

If the spill were large, the resulting mixture could result in a portion of the web having all of a given color being changed to something unintended. This is what caused the so-called “brick red” varieties of the Flag Over Supreme Court stamp.

The latter can get pricey, but there are many, many examples out there of what is called ink contamination like that shown in Figure 8. They are inexpensive, and can be found on all of the Giori-printed Flag Over definitives.

Another inking-in problem that we see on Giori products is a mismatch between the inking-in roller and the plate; such that the wrong color of ink is placed in the area of the plate intended to be filled by a different color. In Figure 9 is an instance of the blue and black inking-in rollers having deposited their ink several millimeters into the area of the plate that was intended to print the red stripes of the flag. Surprisingly, as visual as these are, they do not command big prices – probably because they are freaks, not errors.

Another Giori flaw is inefficient wiping of the excess ink. It could happen that ink was dragged or pushed into areas adjacent to the intended area, so that printed stamps show a small amount of one color ink encroaching into the area where another color is intended. In Figure 10, we see some of the red ink pushed into the blue field of stars on the 13¢ Flag Over Independence Hall stamps.

Well, that is enough for this article. We will continue this series in the next issue. As always, comments, questions and reports are always welcome. ★

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

Scott Shaulis

scottshaulis@comcast.net



New Members

Eugene Osborn	1486	Philip E. Fettig	1487
7100 Butler Rd.		P. O. Box 568334	
Nashville, MI 49073		Orlando, FL 32856	

New Addresses

Pasquale Rinaldi	1485	Jim McDevitt	LM0010
9076 Bridal Creek Ave.		9281 Abilene Drive South	
Las Vegas, NV 89178		Mobile, AL 36695	

Ron Klimley 1413
1519 New Garden Road Apt 3H
Greensboro, NC 27410

Deceased Member

Weiss, Jr. W. R. (November 10, 2015)

Welcome aboard to our new members. Those members with dues expiring in December 2015 will be receiving a dues notice shortly.

Respectfully submitted,
Scott ★

Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptd.net



Report for the Quarter April 1 – June 30, 2015

	Beginning balance:	\$4829.53
Income	Dues	\$60.00
	Auction Proceeds	1300.00
Expenses	Printing costs	(785.80)
	Postage costs	(249.73)
	Ending balance:	\$5154.00

Report for the Fiscal Year July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2015

	Beginning balance:	\$4310.14
Income	Dues	\$2348.00
	Donations	\$34.00
	Advertising	1600.00
	Auction Proceeds	1300.00
Expenses	Printing costs	\$(3151.95)
	Postage costs	(1036.19)
	Insurance	(250.00)
	Ending balance:	\$5154.00

Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer ★

Auction Highlights

(continued from p. 3)

unassuming EFO until you see the catalogue value. Try guessing the value before you look at the auction listing. Not all of us can afford such an item, but it is a pleasure to just look upon it.

Lot 69 is also worthy of note. One of our fellow EFOCC members got lucky at the post office and bought a few of the Water Lilies booklets with the vertical die cut shifted 14mm into the middle of the right column of stamps. He has generously allowed me to run one of those booklets in the club auction so another member can share the excitement of a new discovery. It is a rare event to be the finder of a new EFO and it couldn't have happened to a better person than our member. ★

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 cost 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 #141 – Lot Descriptions	Cat Val	Minimum Bid
1	1897	1¢ Omnibus plate strip of 4. Miscut to top with 100% of plate number 2 at top. NH		\$15.00
2	3631	37¢ Flag coil strip of 4 with mismatched H perfs. Note how perfs don't line up at midpoint. NH		\$35.00
3	1902	7.4¢ Baby Buggy misperfed coil pair NH		\$6.00
4	2015	20¢ Libraries 1.5 stamps. Gutter perfs shifted down into stamps. NH		\$35.00
5	1281	3¢ Parkman vertical strip of three. Intrapane gap shifted into upper pane due to misperf. NH		\$40.00
6	C82	11¢ Airmail joint line pair misperfed with partial plate numbers 33697 & 33244. NH		\$4.00
7	1338	6¢ Flag misperfed vertical strip of 4. Slight pre-printing paper crease in top stamp. (Two EFOs for the price of one!) NH		\$12.00
8	1394d	8¢ Eisenhower missing red and blue due to perf shift. Listed by Scott, but unpriced. NH		\$40.00
9	E19	20¢ Special Delivery pair, overinked. NH		\$7.50
10	1846	3¢ Henry Clay misperf pair NH		\$30.00
11	WX19	1917 Christmas Seal with yellow color shift		\$9.00
12	2476	1¢ Kestrel misperf pair NH		\$10.00
13	2476	1¢ Kestrel 2-way misperf pair with triple impression of black and other colors shifted. Tagging ghost. NH		\$75.00
14	2414	25¢ Executive Branch color shift NH		\$60.00
15	E17	13¢ Special Delivery underinked NH		\$6.50
16	2005	20¢ Consumer Ed. Miscut coil line pair with plate #4 on top. NH		\$24.00
17	901a	3¢ Defense pair imperf between. Blind perfs between stamp and selvage. NH	\$22.50	\$12.00
18	65	3¢ Washington with vertical perfs doubled. Hinge thin, couple of light creases, only partially gummed. LH/HR	\$125.00	\$65.00
19	88	3¢ Washington with 11 x 13 grill. Horizontal perfs shift up 5mm. Nice color. Used	\$27.50	\$25.00
20	1289	20¢ George Marshall. 2-way misperf, EE bars within stamp. NH		\$16.00
21	145	1¢ Franklin - crazy perfs due to marginal fold. Thin at LR. Used		\$45.00
22	11	3¢ Washington imperf with one major and one minor pre-printing paper crease. Used		\$95.00
23	2609b	29¢ Flag coil pair imperf between. 5mm x 3mm gum disturbance on left stamp. NH		\$70.00
24	1946	C stamp, miscut with gutter and nearly all of stamp from upper pane. Small thin on upper stamp, otherwise NH		\$75.00
25	1818	B stamp miscut with gutter and part of stamp from next pane. Crease at lower left corner. NH		\$40.00
26	1904a	10.9¢ Hansom Cab misperfed precanceled coil pair NH		\$6.00
27	2126b	6¢ Tricycle imperf coil pair, precanceled NH		\$170.00

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 cannot be accepted. Submit bids to David Hunt, 45 Fairway Drive, Denver, PA 17517, e-mail to dhhunt@ptd.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

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

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.

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.

28	R15c	2¢ Revenue with double perfs at bottom. Used.		\$8.00
29	1578a	10¢ Banking and Commerce pair - color shift NH		\$15.00
30	2011	20¢ Aging misperf pair NH		\$20.00
31	1716	13¢ Lafayette misperf NH		\$15.00
32	1581	1¢ Quill vertical strip of 5 with mill splices front and back		\$75.00
33	3477	34¢ Statue of Liberty die shift coil pair NH		\$5.00
34	1437b	8¢ San Juan plate block missing the dark brown. Comes with PF certificate with opinion that it is genuine. UL stamp previously hinged, other three NH. Only known plate block with this error. The most valuable lot to ever be in the EFOCC auction.	\$10,000.00	\$6,250.00
35	1700	13¢ Adolph Ochs vertical pair with interpane margin, miscut and misperfed. NH		\$60.00
36	PS12	25¢ Postal Savings vertical strip of three with web splice and double paper. NH		\$40.00
37	2778a	29¢ Country Musicians imperf proof booklet pane of four NH		\$750.00
38	1031	1¢ Washington miscut with gutter and much of the stamp from next pane. NH		\$45.00
39	2090	20¢ McCormack misperf ZIP single-and-a-half NH		\$40.00
40	955	3¢ Mississippi Territory vert. strip of 4 with double paper web splice. Unusual on commemoratives. NH		\$25.00
41	1935	18¢ John Hoban vertical strip of 3, middle stamp short due to perf shift. NH		\$25.00
42	1558	10¢ Collective bargaining imperf vertical pair (printers' waste) NH		\$75.00
43	R228	2¢ Documentary top margin pair with arrow. Top horiz. Perfs on diagonal due to paper fold. Appears that paper has separated at fold and has been reinforced with hinges, otherwise NH (if that has any meaning in this case)		\$20.00
44	529	3¢ Washington block with horizontal perfs shifted down giving the appearance of an imperf top margin, though about a half dozen perf holes are in fact missing between stamps and top margin NH		\$25.00
45	1444	8¢ Christmas misperfed pair NH		\$10.00
46	1904	10.9¢ Hanson Cab imperf precanceled coil pair NH	\$125.00	\$60.00
47	1542	10¢ Kentucky strip of 3 with differing light green smears along tree line in background. Also note how denominations are partly 'greened out' NH		\$45.00
48	1015	3¢ Newspaper boys vert. strip of three with progressive overinking towards bottom. NH		\$20.00
49	2607c	23¢ USA imperf coil pair NH		\$55.00
50	C98	40¢ Philip Mazzei black smear through "Patriot Remembered" NH		\$3.00
51	C98	40¢ Philip Mazzei pair with multiple color shifts NH		\$90.00
52	C34	10¢ Airmail two-way perf shift NH		\$25.00
53	807	3¢ Jefferson overinked block of four NH		\$24.00
54	2544	\$3 Space Shuttle plate block. Color misregistration as shown in plate numbers and heavy red impression makes "Challenger" look pink. NH		\$60.00
55	2544	\$3 Space Shuttle plate block. Color misregistration as shown in plate numbers and heavy red impression makes "Challenger" look pink. NH		\$60.00
56	2875	\$8 BEP sheetlet with major doubling of right stamp. NH	\$65.00	\$35.00
57	2875	\$8 BEP sheetlet with minor doubling of right stamp. NH	\$22.50	\$12.00
58	1440a	8¢ Historic Preservation block of four with color misregistration. NH		\$50.00
59	C23	6¢ Airmail top plate block of four, vignette shift down, "nesting eagle". DG and some toning.		\$15.00
60	BK159	25¢ Pheasant - red omitted from sky - full booklet, 2 panes NH		\$90.00
61	1477	8¢ Bicentennial red and black shifted down NH		\$50.00
62	C72c	10¢ Airmail booklet pane with red smear between stamps NH		\$3.50
63	C79a	13¢ Airmail extra wide booklet pane with partial plate number 34795. NH		\$30.00
64	1395d	8¢ Eisenhower miscut booklet pane NH		\$15.00
65	1510c	10¢ Jefferson Memorial misperfed and miscut booklet pane. EE bars at right. NH		\$40.00
66	BK8	7¢ Airmail booklet with both panes cut at slight angle so a sliver of the stamps in the pane above is present ranging from 1mm at right to 0mm at left. NH		\$20.00
67	BKC21	10¢ Airmail booklet with both panes slightly miscut so a sliver (less than 0.5mm) of red from the stamps in the next pane shows along the right side. The glassine interleaf is folded over and miscut. Booklet cover is miscut. NH		\$10.00
68	C78a	11¢ Airmail booklet exploded to show miscut cover and miscut stamp pane (with EE bars at right). Both are illustrated. Back cover also miscut but not shown, is included. NH		\$25.00
69	4967b	Forever' Water Lilies booklet with vertical die cut misplaced 14mm right so it goes through the middle of the right column of stamps. A new Post Office find by an EFOCC member. NH		\$30.00
70	C78a	11¢ Airmail two-way misperf showing full gutter with EE bars and part stamp from next pane in margin. The misperf also removes the denomination. NH		\$30.00
71	C39	6¢ Airplane block of four with two-way misperf. NH		\$15.00
72	1581	1¢ Quill corner block of four with horizontal perfs shifted down. NH		\$20.00
73	1894	20¢ Flag block of four with horizontal perfs shifted down and at slight angle. NH		\$20.00
74	2114	22¢ Flag block of four with horizontal perfs shifted up. NH		\$25.00
75	499	2¢ Washington block of six, foldover with crazy perfs. Held together with hinges on the back.		\$50.00
76	1394	8¢ Eisenhower block of four with 5mm wide pre-printing paper crease. The printed triangle below the crease has separated from the block along the lower edge of the crease and is reattached with hinges.		\$95.00
77	C92a	31¢ Wright Bros. The background litho colors blue, yellow and red are underinked. NH		\$50.00
78	2052	20¢ Treaty of Paris misperfed block of four. NH		\$15.00
79	1467a	8¢ Wildlife Conservation with shift of background colors. NH		\$50.00
80	E16	15¢ orange Special Delivery plate block - overinked. NH		\$13.00
81	E19	20¢ Special Delivery misperfed block of four. NH		\$8.50
82	1289	20¢ George Marshall LL ZIP block, misperfed so "USE ZIP CODE" is totally within stamp. NH		\$40.00
83	1292	40¢ Thomas Paine misperfed plate block. NH		\$15.00
84	1934	18¢ Remington vertical pair with shift of engraved color. NH		\$30.00

85	1463	8c PTA plate block with yellow plate number inverted. Strictly speaking, this is not an EFO as all sheets printed from this plate have the inverted number. NH	\$2.00
86	1190	4c Nursing LL plate block with color shift. NH	\$40.00
87	1473	8c Pharmacy plate block with color shift. NH	\$50.00
88	1843a	15c Christmas imperf pair with plate numbers in selvage. NH	\$30.00
89	E15	13c Special Delivery with overinking of left side NH	\$5.00
90	1071	3c Fort Ticonderoga underinked. Only known EFO on this issue. NH	\$8.00
91	1236	5c Eleanor Roosevelt overinking smear down middle of stamp NH	\$5.00
92	1140	4c Credo change of legend misperf NH	\$20.00
93	807	3c T. Jefferson heavy overinking NH	\$10.00
94	807	3c T. Jefferson overinking NH	\$7.00
95	807	3c T. Jefferson underinked NH	\$5.00
96	C90	31c Airmail marginal pair with two-way misperf NH	\$45.00
97	C36	15c Airmail overinked NH	\$15.00
98	C39	5c Airplane extreme underinking NH	\$15.00
99	R15c	2c USIR with double perfs at right. Used	\$8.00
100	C78	11c Airmail pair with two-way misperf. Also a light color smear on right stamp. NH	\$35.00
101	114	2c Locomotive misperf. Used	\$35.00
102	1206	4c Education black color shift up. NH	\$45.00
103	901	3c Defense overinked NH	\$7.00
104	810	5c Madison overinked NH	\$5.00
105	1283b	5c Washington two-way misperf NH	\$35.00
106	1035	3c Statue of Liberty overinked NH	\$10.00
107	1035	3c Statue of Liberty overinked to a lesser amount NH	\$5.00
108	944	3c Kearny overinked NH	\$10.00
109	1705	13c Sound Recording pair with right stamp underinked and missing denomination NH	\$35.00
110	294	1c Steamer vignette shifted left. Used	\$4.00
111	J84	10c Postage Due strip of six progressively overinked towards top. NH	\$45.00
112	1111	8c Bolivar - Laurel leaves under the torch and above the ribbon are underinked and mostly missing. NH	\$16.00
113	2169	2c Mary Lyon strip of four with left two underinked NH	\$26.00
114	C63	15c Statue of Liberty misperf. '23' lightly penciled on gum	\$18.00
115	899	1c Defense misperfed plus underinked. Two for one! NH	\$15.00
116	1108	3c Gunston Hall UR corner copy with ink smear in margin. NH	\$7.00
117	804	1c Washington overinked precanceled pair. Perfs between margin and top stamp are separated	\$12.00
118	2145	22c Ameripex engraved colors red, blue and black shifted left. NH	\$13.00
119	C23	6c Airmail centerline block of four with red vignette shifted down into "POS" of POSTAGE. NH	\$10.00
120	2239	22c TS Eliot plate block underinked at top eliminating top legend and most of the plate number NH	\$30.00
121	1804	15c Benj. Banneker printers' waste block of four, imperf with color misregistration. Crease affects three stamps NH	\$80.00
122	901	3c Defense - Partial stamp with tape repair. Printing on bottom part of stamp stuck on tape. Unusual. NH	\$15.00
123	720	3c Washington block of 6+. Fold and miscut leaving almost a complete pair with vertical gutter between. NH	\$75.00
124	1294	\$1 O'Neill block of ten with two-way misperf NH	\$50.00
125	982	3c Washington and Lee misperf block NH	\$14.00
126	905	3c Win the War block of 6 with web splices - top 4 stamps are double paper. NH	\$15.00
127	1284	6c FDR block of four with change of design due to shift of vertical perfs. NH	\$12.00
128	1291	30c Dewey block of four with vertical perfs shifted NH	\$40.00
129	C64b	8c Airmail miscut booklet pane NH	\$15.00
130	1278b	1c Jefferson booklet pane miscut in two directions NH	\$13.00
131	BKC22	11c Airmail booklet extra wide. Each pane of stamps shows partial plate number. Pane 1: #32965 90%; pane 2: #32964 80%; 2c pane #32966 80%. All three panes also have tips of EE bars showing. NH	\$90.00
132	1213	5c Washington booklet. 15-25% of plate number showing on each pane. Slogan three. NH	\$10.00
133	300	1c Franklin misperf on post card. Used	\$25.00
134	300	1c Franklin misperf with partial plate number on Thanksgiving post card dated 11/9/06. Used	\$10.00
135	26A	3c Washington with diagonal pre-printing paper crease on cover. Milwaukee, WI 2/9/59. Used	\$150.00
136	U540	3c + 1c Stamped Envelope - overinked surcharge. Unused	\$5.00
137	548	1c Pilgrim - unauthorized bisect. Used	\$25.00
138	U436h	3c Envelope with error of red indicium instead of purple used for First Flight Cover.	\$60.00 \$50.00
139	612,E11	Special Delivery cover with the 2c stamp misperfed two ways showing just a bit of the stamp below.	\$11.00

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See page 26 for realizations of the two last Auctions.

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

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EFOCC Auction 139 Realizations (Closed August 31st, 2015)

Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer
2	\$12	3	\$21	4	\$23	6	\$14	8	\$35	13	\$20	14	\$15	16	\$5
17	\$	18	\$15	19	\$13	22	\$8.50	24	\$8.50	25	\$8	26	\$4.50	27	\$12
29	\$100	31	\$8.50	32	\$50	33	\$40	35	\$37	39	\$12	41	\$25	43	\$20
45	\$26	47	\$21	48	\$13	49	\$5	50	\$22	51	\$14	52	\$14	53	\$10
55	\$13	57	\$15	59	\$25	60	\$65	62	\$6	63	\$19	64	\$40	65	\$40
66	\$6.50	67	\$10	68	\$30	69	\$10	70	\$50	72	\$16	75	\$65	76	\$35
78	\$8	81	\$25	85	\$5	86	\$14	87	\$25	88	\$40	89	\$14	92	\$50
93	\$15	94	\$20	98	\$75	99	\$12	100	\$30	101	\$5	102	\$50	103	\$20
108	\$110	109	\$3.50	113	\$31	114	\$7.50	115	\$7.50	116	\$32	117	\$25	118	\$31
119	\$60	122	\$5	123	\$16	124	\$32								

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EFOCC Auction 140 Realizations (Closed October 31st, 2015)

Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer	Lot	Hammer
3	\$6	5	\$10	6	\$7.50	7	\$5.50	8	\$10	9	\$15	10	\$5	12	\$8
14	\$25	16	\$5.50	20	\$20	21	\$35	24	\$75	25	\$35	26	\$35	28	\$35
29	\$35	30	\$21	38	\$31	40	\$25	41	\$9	42	\$17	44	\$15	46	\$10
47	\$26	49	\$3	51	\$45	54	\$7	59	\$15	64	\$75	66	\$70	77	\$36
78	\$14	79	\$40	80	\$35	82	\$45	84	\$15	85	\$5	86	\$5	87	\$8
88	\$35	90	\$15	92	\$38	93	\$10	94	\$3.50	95	\$3.50	96	\$10	98	\$31
99	\$31	100	\$7.50	102	\$40	104	\$14	105	\$15	106	\$20	107	\$60	108	\$7
109	\$30	114	\$40	115	\$80	116	\$50	118	\$65	119	\$11	120	\$35	121	\$100
122	\$3	123	\$18	125	\$8.50	128	\$17	133	\$13	134	\$60	135	\$23	136	\$15
139	\$40	140	\$7	143	\$10	144	\$10	145	\$10	146	\$6	148	\$7	151	\$50
152	\$40	154	\$18	157	\$40	159	\$60								

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