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MONTEIRO WINS THE RPSC GELDERT MEDAL

Charles J.G. Verge, President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) has announced that Joseph Monteiro has been selected as the winner of the Geldert Medal for 2003. The Geldert Medal is given annually for the best article or series of articles published in *The Canadian Philatelist*, journal of the Society, in the previous year.

Joseph Monteiro's prolific output shows why he merits the Geldert Medal. In 2002, he contributed six consecutive, well-researched articles to *The Canadian Philatelist*. In January-February, he examined "Tagging of Canadian Stamps" and followed with "Print Shifts on Canadian Stamps" in March-April. In May-June, Monteiro looked at Canadian stamps that have had incorrect values, while his July-August contribution featured "Double Print Errors on Canadian Stamps". All four essays were informative and included bibliographic references.

In September-October, Monteiro took a different course with an overview of "Hong Kong's Stamp Program for 2002." In November-December, he traced how Prestige Booklets have become "a success story". Joseph Monteiro's contribution is probably unique in that he had a feature article in each issue of the magazine last year. In 2000 and 2001, he wrote four and five articles respectively.

Over the last decade, Monteiro has done outstanding work in researching and studying Canada's definitives. *Definitives of Canada: The Last Quarter Century 1967-1994* won a Vermeil medal with felicitations of the jury at Canada's Third National Philatelic Literature Exhibition. At Canada's Fifth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in 2000, he won a Vermeil Medal for *Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada 1953-1999*.

Continued on page 2



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Inside This Edition

Page

Columnist Seeks Assistance	1-2
APS, APRIL 2003 Election Info	2
Varieties Exist Among Errors	7-10
Jacques Schiff, Jr. Auctions	11
Salem Poor Varieties	12-15
Secretary's Report	16
Exhibiting EFO's	17-22
Meet Our Fellow Member	23
EFOCC Advertising Rates	24
EFOCC Officer Listing	24
Keep an Eye Out For	25
EFOCC Member's Post	25
Imperforate 1908-1915 Coil Issues	26
EFO Buyer/Seller Listing	27

"To Err is Human - To Find is Divine"

Geldert Medal—continued from page 1

Geldert Medal committee chairman Harry Sutherland, QC, FRPSC, RDP, said " Joseph Monteiro was the unanimous choice of the committee." He said the "wide range of information found in these five articles propels Monteiro to the forefront of those writing about stamps in Canada today." Other members of the committee are James Kramer and Cimon Morin.

The Geldert Medal was established by Phyllis Geldert in memory of her husband Dr. George M. "Mac" Geldert, the longest serving president (1958-1967) of The RPSC. Mrs. Geldert put up the medal in 1967 shortly after Dr. Geldert's death. A notable stamp collector herself, Mrs. Geldert was prominent in many facets of RPSC work, including a directorship from 1917 to 1918: She served as executive director for three years. She was elected a Fellow (FRPSC) of the Royal in 1968. Mrs. Geldert died in 2000.

The Geldert Medal is a significant reward for outstanding writing and research in the Society's journal. In joining the many previous winners, Joseph Monteiro joins a select group whose contribution to philately in Canada has been immense.

The EFOCC has been pleased and appreciative that Mr. Monteiro has contributed eight articles for publication in EFO Collector and wish him success in his future endeavors.



APS MEMBERS—PLEASE VOTE!!

The May, 2003 edition of the American Philatelist contains a ballot and informational data on the 2003 candidates seeking offices in the American Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Research Library.

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Varieties Also Exist Among Errors!

by: Joseph Monteiro

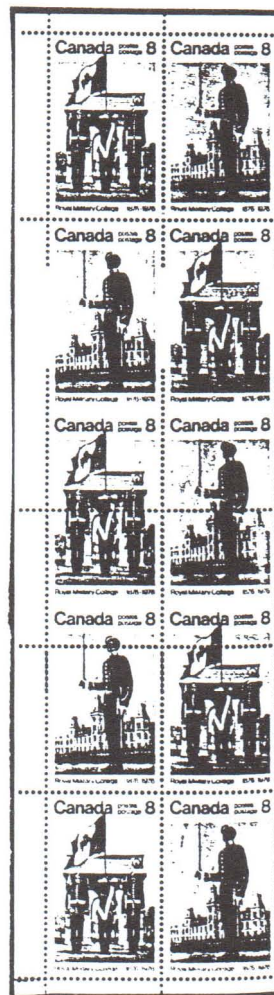
The discovery of major errors often creates so much excitement that often most collectors forget that there may be varieties in these major errors. This is not very surprising, as the cost of these major errors is prohibitive and consequently collecting varieties of it would be beyond the reach of most individuals except to those individuals to whom money does not matter. In this brief article, I shall elaborate on a few of these varieties in each of the major classes of errors.

Perforating Errors:

Royal Military College: On June 1, 1976, Canada Post issued two se-tenant 8-cent stamps commemorating the Royal Military College (RMC). A few of these sheets were found with imperforate errors and its discovery was publicized in 1979. These errors are shown in the illustration hereafter.



RMC Imperforate - With Normal Perfs



RMC Imperforate - With Elongated Vertical Perfs

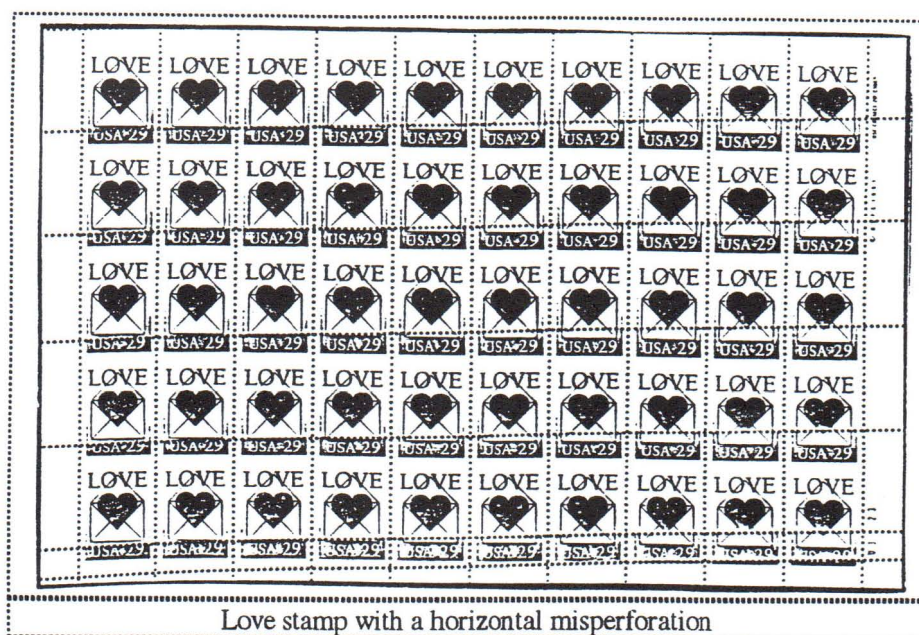
The reason for these errors has been described as follows: "The RMC pair comes with a well known major perforation shift which illustrates very clearly the asymmetry of the comb. Assuming the sheet was perforated from bottom to top, the first two strikes at the bottom of the block in the Figure are normal. The third strike was shifted down 10 mm and produced doubled perforations where it overlapped the second strike. The fourth strike was shifted downward by 25 mm and produced more doubled perforations, although the effect is barely noticeable on the error. The perforator then made a remarkable recovery and produced two normal strikes at the top, but in doing so left the second row of stamps partially imperforate." [3]

Is it possible that varieties could have been produced? Yes! This is apparent from the illustration. These errors display two varieties: 1) Normal vertical perfs; and 2) Elongated vertical perfs. In the first case, the third and fourth strikes which were shifted down were made in such a manner that the double vertical perforations are exactly on top of one another. In the second case, the third and fourth strikes which were shifted down were made in such a manner that the double vertical perforations are not exactly on top of one another, resulting in elongated perforations. The second case is to be expected generally as there is no reason why the misplaced third and fourth inappropriate strikes should create perforations exactly on top of each other where they overlap. I believe that these two varieties did not come from the same pane of fifty stamps but were from different panes of fifty stamps.

Love: On February 6, 1992, the US Postal Service issued the 29-cents Love stamp. Misperforated panes of this variety were found. This is shown in the illustration hereafter. A line perforator was used to perforate these stamps, a fact revealed due to the intersection of the holes at the corner and because the lines of perforation are not at right angles to each other. This misperforation is of a horizontal variety, sloping downward from right to left. Further, the perforations are shifted upward. The top of the pane has a few perforations on the edge of the pane at the left. In addition, the bottom of the pane contains gutter perforations that appear between panes.

The possibility of varieties in this sheet of errors is evident from the illustration. These errors have two basic varieties: 1) Different design of stamps in each column; and 2) Missing design on the stamps in the top row. In the first situation, stamps in each column (excluding the top row) are slightly different from the stamps in the other columns because the horizontal slope captures a slightly different image of the design in each column. In some cases it may be very marginal, in others the difference is much more dramatic (i.e., compare the stamps in the first column with the stamps in the last column). Note that the design of the errors in the second to fifth rows are the same. In the second situation, the stamps in the top row are different from those in the others because it has part of the design missing and most of the stamps are imperforate on the top.

In stamps that have a straight vertical perforation shift, the stamp errors in the first or last column are different from the rest since part of the vertical design is missing. In case of a sloped vertical perforation shift, the stamp errors in each row are slightly different from the stamps in the other rows. In the case of a straight horizontal shift, the stamp errors in the top or bottom row are different from the rest since part of the horizontal design is missing. In case of a sloped horizontal perforation shift, the stamp errors in each column are slightly different from the stamps in the other columns. In stamps that have a sloped vertical and horizontal perforation shift, the stamp errors in the entire sheet are different from each other. The difference at times may be imperceptible if the shift is by one millimetre or so.



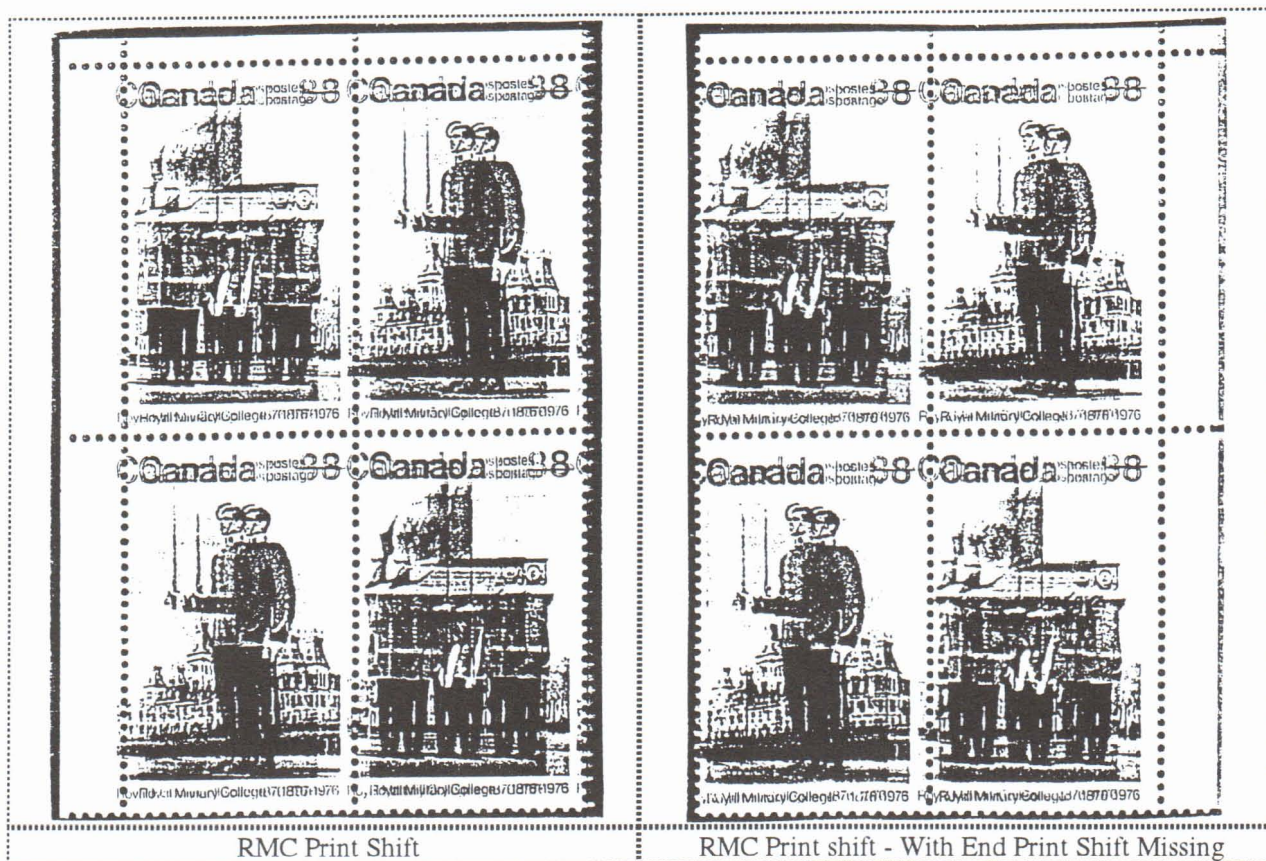
It should be noted that in the case of straight shifts the difference in the first or last row or column is because the stamps are printed in panes with a selvage. If stamps were continuously printed these varieties would disappear though the error would be there because part of the design is on the other stamp.

Printing Errors:

Royal Military College: The Royal Military College (RMC) stamp noted above was found with a double print error. The entire design on the stamp appeared with a spectacular double print. A few of these sheets were found with double print errors and its discovery was publicized in 1976. These errors are shown in the illustration hereafter.

An explanation of the error provided by the Director of Retail marketing at Canada Post, Mr. R. W. Eyre, was as follows: "Regarding the 1976 8c Royal Military Stamp issue, it is the opinion of the printer, Canadian Bank Note Company, from an examination of the photocopy you supplied, that the stamps have a ghost or double impression. They feel this double impression was caused by a wet waste sheet put through the press a second time. This sheet could have gone through off register and transferred some of its ink to the blanket so that when the regular postage paper was put through, it picked up the wet image." [5]

There are two basic varieties shown in the above errors: 1) The normal print shift error; and 2) The normal print shift error with the print at the extreme right missing. In the first case, note the additional print of design and inscription on the error. In the second case, the design and inscription are missing on the extreme right on the error in the right column. It is easy to see why this occurred from the illustration. As the design shifted to the left, it is obvious that part of it would be missing on the right if stamps are not printed continuously. Generally, stamps are printed in panes of 16, 25, 50 or

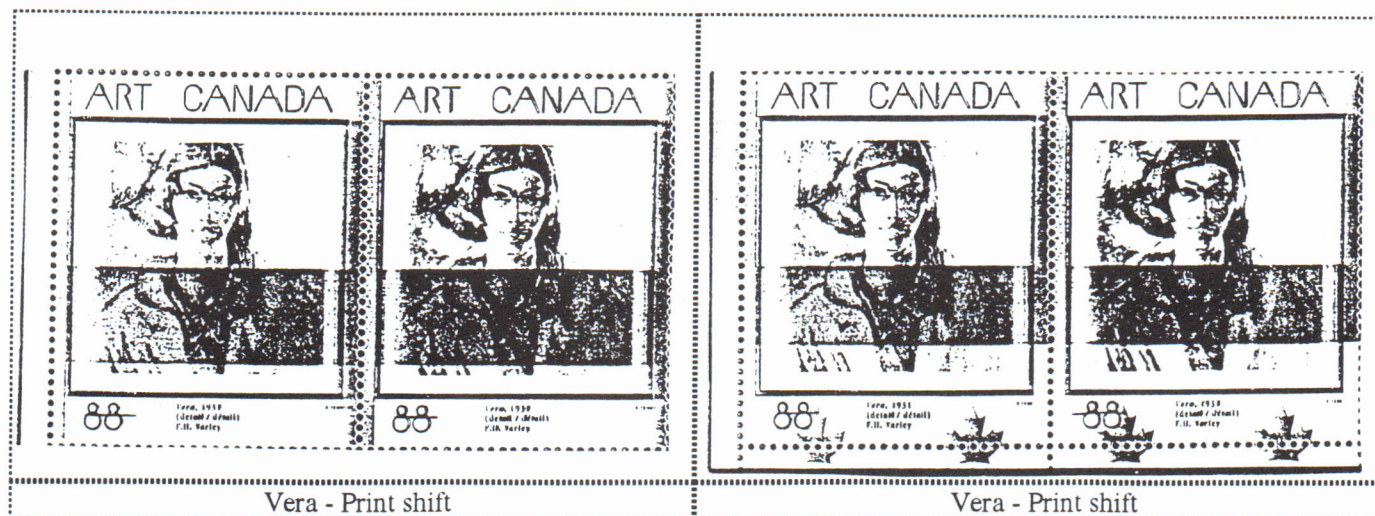


100 stamps and their printing is not continuous. At the beginning and end of these panes there is a selvage that is blank or contains a marginal inscription. Therefore when the printing plate or cylinder which contains images of stamp is shifted to the left, part of the image from the cylinder will be missing on the right of the pane. As a result, the errors in the right column of the pane is different from those in the rest of the pane. This can be easily seen above from the missing design and inscription.

Vera Weatherbie: To commemorate the artistic talent of Frederick H. Varley, Canada Post issued a 88-cents stamp on May 6, 1994 depicting one of his paintings, Vera Weatherbie. A few of these panes with a print shift was found. These print shift errors are shown in the illustration hereafter.

The error occurred with the gold foil shifted upward by 27mm. As a result, the gold foil does not cover the portion below the frame and on top of the frame, but appears in the middle of the portrait. There are two varieties of this error: 1) an error with the gold foil shifted upward (1.25cm); and 2) an error with the gold foil shifted upward (1cm) together with the maple leaf at the bottom.

These two varieties were possible because the gold foil printed between the horizontal borders of the portrait of a pair of vertical stamps was 1.25cm or .625cm for each stamp, except the bottom row. The gold foil printed at the bottom row was shorter vertically, since it was not needed for another row of stamps below. In addition, since the selvage contained the maple leaf in gold foil in addition to printed information the maple leaf in gold foil appeared on the bottom row. This resulted in two varieties of the error.

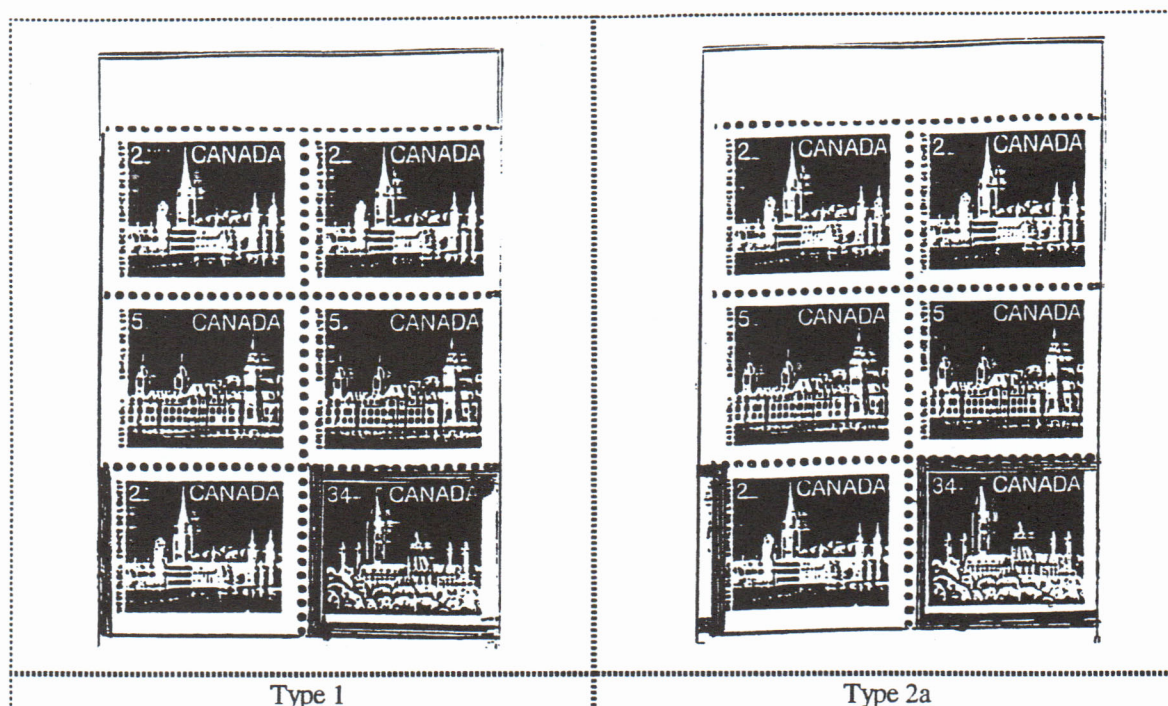


It is also worthwhile noting that there is a difference in the RMC print shift error and the Vera Weatherbie print shift error described here in that the print shift resulted in something being on the stamp that should not have been on the stamps of the latter error (i.e., Vera Weatherbie). This is because the inscription that was shifted also contained information that did not appear on any of the stamps that was supposed to appear on the selvage.

Tagging Errors:

Parliament Booklet: A 50-cent Parliament booklet with the 34-cent domestic rate stamp was issued on June 21, 1985. This booklet contains five low value stamps plus the domestic 34-cent stamp. This is shown in the illustration. Some of these booklets contain a tagging error on the 34-cent stamp and on others. Besides the missing tagging on the 34-cents stamp, there are two types of tagging varieties on the 2-cents stamp error: 1) The incorrect error on it is in the form of straight line | tag; and 2) The incorrect error on it is like].

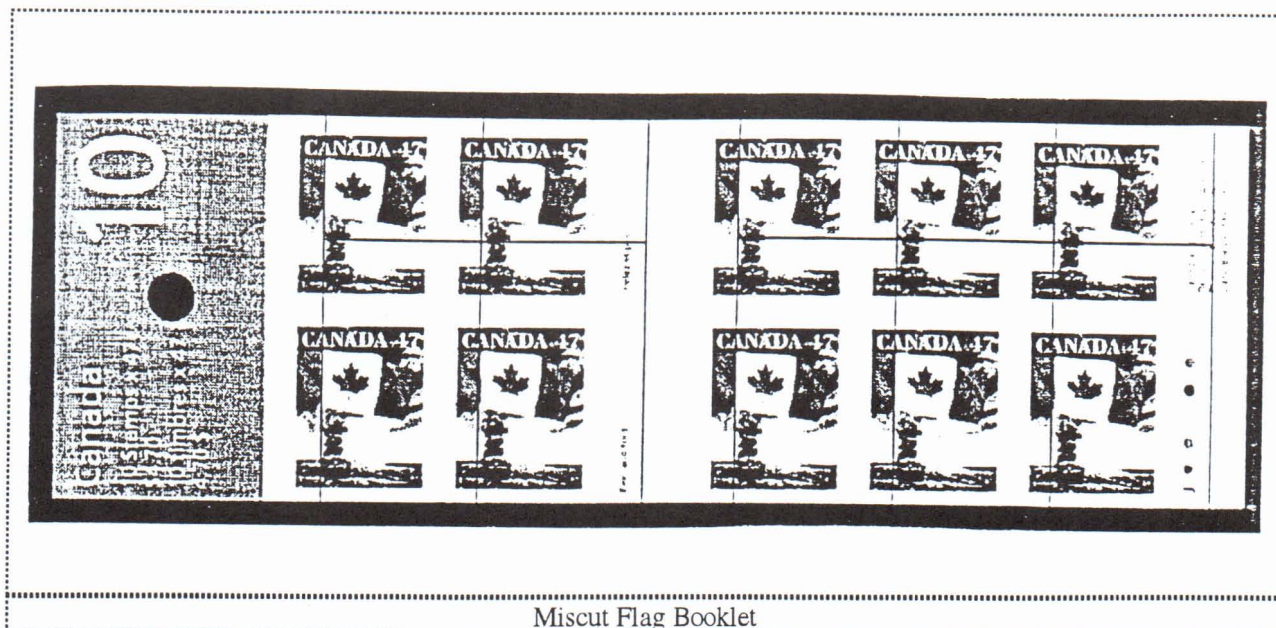
The cause of the two varieties is because the shift in the tagging to the right in the second case is slightly more than the tagging to the right in the first case. In addition, the printing of the stamp booklets occurred in a format that was continuous. As a result, a slight shift of the tagging is reflected on the adjacent stamps printed.



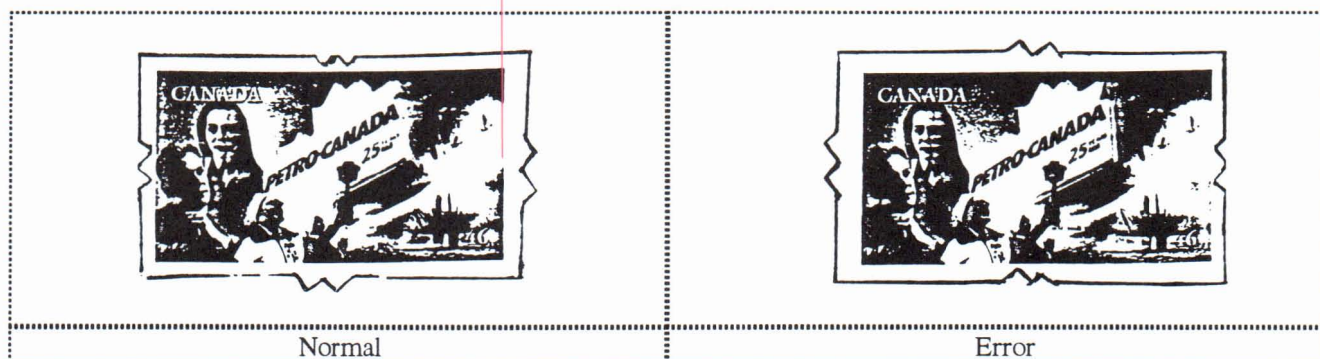
Die-Cutting Errors:

Flag Booklet: On December 28, 2000, Canada Post issued new self-adhesive 47-cents flag stamp definitive booklets in response to the new domestic postage rate. In the application of die-cutting technology an error was made.

The die-cut lines in this error are shifted to the right and to the top. This has resulted in two types of error varieties: 1) Short stamps in the top row with part of the design missing; and 2) Tall stamps in the bottom row with additional design and part of the design missing. It also results in tagging errors. The stamps in the top row have two tags: one at the top, and one at the right-centre. The bottom tag is missing together with the left tag on stamps in the extreme right, however on the other stamps where the tag appears to the right-centre it is twice the width. The stamps in the bottom row have three tags: one on the right-centre, one at the bottom, and one about quarter of the length from the top. The tag on the left is missing. This should be evident from the illustration as the tags on the normal stamps appear in the white margins. It is also worthwhile noting that the size of the tags are twice the width in some cases - vertical and top horizontal (i.e., in columns after the extreme right). It should also be noted that the last column of stamps in the two panes are not the same as the additional designs contained therein are different due to the different inscription on the two selvages.



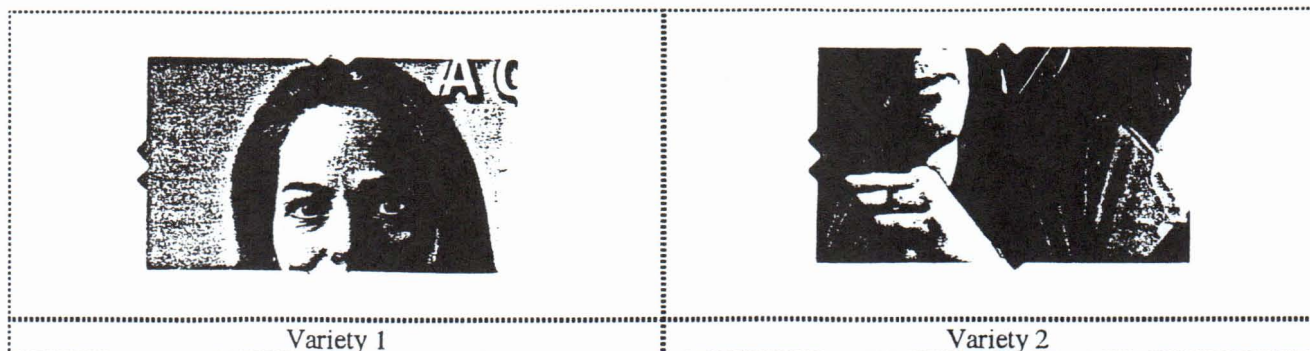
Petro Canada Booklet: On September 13, 2000, Canada Post issued a 46-cent Petro-Canada commemorative stamp in booklet panes of 12. The stamps were printed by Canadian Bank Note using four colour lithography, on pressure sensitive gummed paper manufactured by JAC. The stamps are tagged on four sides and are diecut. In the application of die-cutting technology an error occurred. This error can best be described by the illustration hereafter.



The normal diecut stamp has a die cut that is in the shape of a 'w' at the top and a 'w' on the left side. At the bottom, the diecut appears like two 'v's sticking out with a similar appearance on the right side. The variety has the diecut that is in the shape of a 'w' at the bottom (viewed from the inside) and a 'w' on the right side. At the top, the diecut appears like two 'v's sticking (viewed from the top) out with a similar appearance on the left side. In other words, the variety has two peaks at the top and one peak at the bottom and two peaks on the left and one peak on the right.

There are however sixteen varieties of this error. The varieties exist because the pressure sensitive stamps were affixed to the cover of the Petro Canada booklet which had a picture on it. As a result, each of these errors comes with a different image on the reverse side to which it was affixed. This can

be seen in the illustration.



Conclusion:

Varieties exist among errors, it is therefore very important that these errors be carefully examined. Errors are important not also because they are a distinct and important sub-group of philately but also because other types of information can be inferred from them. For example, in the last error it enables us to pinpoint the position of error in the pane of stamps. These errors help us substantiate and confirm some of our theories as to how these errors occurred. One should therefore examine these errors very carefully. It enables one to enrich our body of knowledge and to make the hobby of philately much more educational and enjoyable.

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6. Monteiro, Joseph, "The Petro-Canada 46-cents Variety", *Corgi Times*, The Elizabethan II Study Group Newsletter, Volume IX, Issue No. 4, Jan-Feb. 2001, pp. 81-82.

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Salem Poor varieties

Between the 8 and 15 cent first class rates, various presses were being brought into production. Both from a technology perspective and the fact that any new presses need a ramp up period many wonderful minor and major errors were created.

Now is probably a good time to tell you I never use the word "freak". It has a negative connotation which has no place in this field. I'll also tell you how the word came about. We can thank ("thank" is definitely NOT the word I would use) Carl P Rueth for the name. He started out as an assistant editor for Linn's in 1947 and eventually came to own it. He, like most people in the stamp business then, considered minor errors junk. He liked major errors, but when someone would show or ask him about a minor error, he would say "it's not an error just a freak (he may have used the word "freakie")". He and others were a major reason collecting minor errors never got as big as it deserved in this country. While other country's collectors were appreciating varieties, the U.S. lagged behind. This situation has changed and few people still consider minor errors "junk". But enough of this...

In this and future articles, I will be showing you some of my favorites. I'll start out by showing you my favorite gutter strip. Actually, it is a dual strip (note figure 1). Only two were ever found and one was broken up. Note on the bottom ten stamps the very nice change of design misperf.

In addition to this, at least one sheet was discovered with a change of design misperf showing the same effect (note figure 2). There was also a small vertical misperf (note figure 3) or a small color shift creating a nice doubling effect which may not show up well (note figure 4). Figure 5 shows you what can happen when a stamp is printed on both sides. The front is perfectly normal but the back (reverse) has a very nice change of design color shift. The reverse on figure 6 shows a good portion of the reverse plate number that should be cut off.

There is also a major error on this issue, 1560a missing the green. I have or had a plate strip of this in my collection but I am going to show you two pieces I consider better and rarer.

First, I just remembered a great story. I got a call from a person who had found a sheet of 1560a. Unlike almost everyone I've ever talked to, he thought this was very minor and not worth much of anything (there was no catalog value for it yet). Since he considered it a minor error, I offered him \$15.00 per stamp. He actually laughed at me over the phone for paying so much. Why isn't life usually this easy?

Figure 7 shows you a plate strip of twenty. The twelve top stamps are missing the green, the next two are missing the top two lines and the other six stamps have a weak impression. Progressive strips like this are very rare and have great eye appeal.

Now look at figure 8. This strip is a combination and I bought the strip when it had ten stamps. Since the effect is the same with seven stamps, I sold the bottom three. Let's count the errors. The bottom stamp is missing the green. The stamp above has light impression missing bits of the green. Three stamps up is the gutter which should separate the top and bottom panes. Lastly, the top two stamps have a color shift. This combination of errors was caused when the print mechanism was engaging.

I can count the number of issues on one hand where you can find this type of error combination and still have fingers left over.

Stan Goldfarb
EFOCC #13





FIGURE 2. ↗

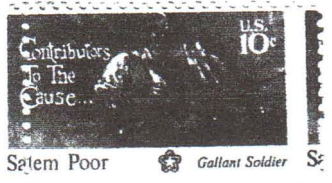


FIGURE 3. ↗



FIGURE 4. ↗

earned him citations for his
bravery and leadership ability

GALLANT SOLDIER
The conspicuously courageous
actions of black foot soldier
Salem Poor at the Battle of
Bunker Hill on June 17, 1776,
earned him citations for his
bravery and leadership ability

FIGURE 5. ↗

GALLANT SOLDIER
The conspicuously courageous
actions of black foot soldier
Salem Poor at the Battle of
Bunker Hill on June 17, 1776,
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bravery and leadership ability

FIGURE 6. ↗

FIGURE 7. →

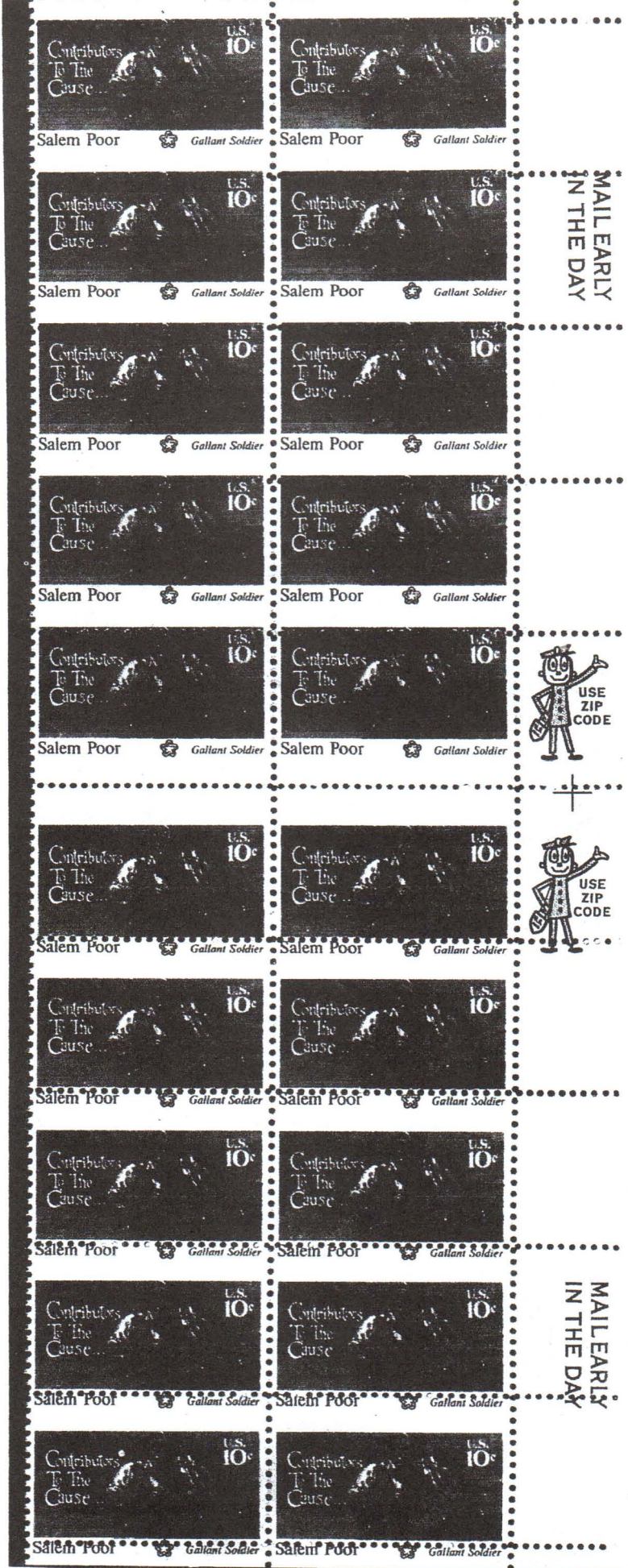


FIGURE 7.

actions of black foot soldier
Salem Poor at the Battle of
Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775.
earned him citations for his
bravery and leadership ability.

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FIGURE 8.

Secretary's Report

Stan Raugh
4217 8th Avenue, Temple, PA 19560-1805
E-mail: trex@bigplanet.com

New Member Report

A big welcome to the following members:

James A. Sorenson, #1277, 3541 Mammoth Trail, Madison, WI 53719
Kenneth P. Bricker, #1278, 521 Lincoln Street, Apt. 204, Mauston, WI 53948
Tom Myers, #1279, 619 Okie Ridge Road, Yukon, OK 73099-3305
Joseph Nadell, #1280, 412 Country Club Drive, New Orleans, LA 70124-1039
Ronald Tellier, #1281, 7362 Janita Drive, Mobile, AL 36695-4412
Blane Walker, #1282, 320 East 42nd Street, #1604, New York, NY 10017-5965

Glad to have everyone aboard!

DUES RENEWAL!

This quarter we will have a lot of members whose dues will be...well, "due."
Three or four members suggested I should mention the dues structure here
and I thank those who did for that helpful suggestion.

Renewal dues are \$15 for one year and \$27 for two years.

That is a nice ten percent savings for paying two years.

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Many life memberships are a multiple of twenty times the annual dues.

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EXHIBITING ERRORS, FREAKS & ODDITIES

Part II

Bill McMurray

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Westerly, RI 02891

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These pages are from my new developing exhibit "GREAT AMERICANS (The First Dozen)". I started these articles with some pages on the coil issues of 1981 and now I will illustrate some of my sheet stamp pages. This first page below illustrates a block of four of the 19c Sequoyah with a 2mm horizontal shift of the perforations upward and a 4mm vertical shift of the perforations to the right. After you have reviewed the attached pages, all suggestions and comments on ways to improve these pages will be appreciated. Also if you have material for sale that is not displayed, please contact me at the above address or E-mail.

Errors, Freaks & Oddities

19c Sequoyah

Failure to properly line up the electric eye bars printed on the web with the perforator result in misperfed block of four.



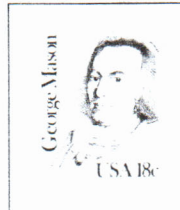
The block above illustrates a 2mm horizontal shift of the perforations upward and a 4mm vertical shift of the perforations to the right. This misperfed block was probably a result of the start up operation.

EXHIBITING ERRORS & FREAKS & ODDITIES

This exhibit page below illustrates different Freaks & Oddities on the 18c George Mason Stamp that were created due to malfunctions of the Perforation process

Error's, Freaks & Oddities George Mason

NORMAL



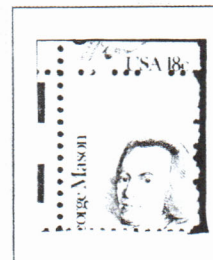
Failure to properly align the perforators and the cutting blade for dividing the sheet into panes results in the redesign of the stamps below.

Imperf Between?



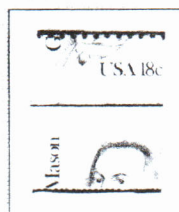
Vertical Blind Perfs &
Horizontal Perf 1 mm High

10mm Perf Shift



Correctly cut thru
Center of EE Bars

Joint Line



Line Divides Two
Printing Plates

Name on Right



Vertical 12 mm
Perf Shift

Miscut Gutter Pair



Showing full center gutter
and Electric Eye Bars

EXHIBITING ERRORS & FREAKS & ODDITIES

This exhibit page below illustrates different Freaks and Oddities on the 17c Rachel Carson stamp that were created due to malfunctions of the perforation process. I added a normal stamp so the viewer could compare to the changing designs from the perforation process.

Error's, Freaks & Oddities

17c Rachel Carson

Failure to properly align the perforator with the vertical Electric Eye Bars printed in the center of the printed web or the horizontal Electric Eye Bars printed on the edges of the web resulted in the following misperf freaks.

NORMAL



MISPERFORATIONS RESULT IN CHANGE TO STAMP DESIGN



USA 17c on Top



Missing Name & USA



Missing 17c & USA
Joint Line On Top



Name on Right



"Rachel Cars"



United States
Postal Service 1981
Missing Name & USA



Two Names



"Rachel Carso"



Electric Eye Bars
Missing Name & US

EXHIBITING ERRORS, FREAKS & ODDITIES

This exhibit page below illustrates Freaks & Oddities on the 17c Rachel Carson stamp that were created during the printing and perforation process. The center block illustrates a triple paper fold.

Errors, Freaks & Oddities

17c Rachel Carson

Triple Paper Fold



The stamps above have been printed and perforated with three folds in the web. Note the three unprinted areas on the two stamps on the left side of the block.

Misperforations



Shift 3mm Left



Shift 6mm Right
Shift 2mm Down



Shift 5mm Right



Shift 2mm Right
Shift 3mm Down

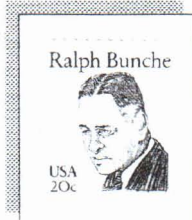
EXHIBITING ERRORS & FREAKS & ODDITIES

This exhibit page below illustrates Freaks and Oddities on the 20c Ralph Bunche stamp that were created during the printing and perforation process. The center block illustrates a solvent spill that washed away part of the design and the other stamps were redesigned due to misperforations.

Error's, Freaks & Oddities

Ralph Bunche

NORMAL



Failure to properly align the perforators with the Electric Eye Bars printed on the web results in the redesign of the stamps below.

20c Top Left



Horizontal Perf
Shifted 4 mm

20c Bottom Right



Vertical Perf
Shifted 5 mm

20c Missing



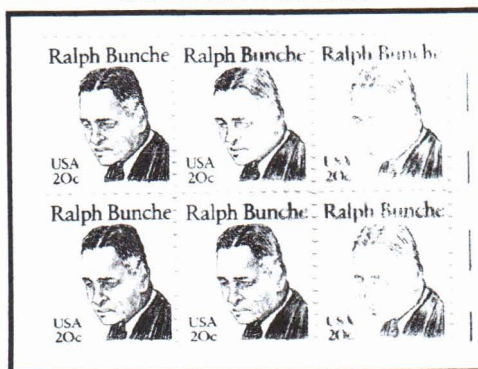
Horizontal Perf
Shift 4 mm

20c Top & Bottom



Horizontal Perf
Shift 4 mm

SOLVENT SPILL



Solvent Spill washes part of Design

EXHIBITING ERRORS & FREAKS & ODDITIES

This exhibit page below illustrates Freaks and Oddities on the 13c Crazy Horse stamp that were created during the perforation process. The center block illustrates a 3mm vertical perforation shift to the left. The other stamps were redesigned due to misperforations.

I try to Hi-Lite the area of misperforations with red foil to Catch the viewers attention. Part III will continue with coil issues of 1981.

Errors, Freaks & Oddities

13c Crazy Horse

NORMAL



Failure to properly align the perforators with the Electric Eye Bars
Printed on the web results in the redesign of the stamps below.

13c On Bottom



Horizontal Perf
Shifted 4 mm

13c Missing



Horizontal Perf
Shifted 4 mm

Failure to properly line up the electric eye bars printed on
the web with the perforator result in misperfed block of four.



The block above illustrates a 3 mm vertical shift of the perforations to the left. This misperfed block was probably a result of the start up operation.

Meeting Our Fellow Members

Ralph E. Trimble: Re-entry Specialist

By Stan Raugh

Some EFO collectors enjoy examples of as many different kinds of printing bloopers as they can find. Others focus on one category.

Ralph E. Trimble of Markham, Ontario in Canada specializes in re-entries, otherwise known as double transfers.

He is one of a growing list of members who maintain websites (and we hope to feature many in this journal over time).

Accessible at <http://www.re-entries.com>, the site is beautifully done and well worth a visit even if Ralph's double transfers are not a part of your regular collecting.

Page after page of his website feature some of the most clearly beautiful microphotography you will view. He also includes a link to our own EFO website.

Ralph's website gives a definition and basic information about re-entries.

"I believe re-entries have to come under the label of EFOs," he states. "I think ANY stamp that is other than the 'normal' intended design can be considered an EFO."

He defines a re-entry as the "doubling of all or some of the design of an engraved postage or revenue stamp."

Ralph also has a background in coin collecting where the parallel would be a "doubled-die." In the past few years, doubled-die coin collecting has experienced a surge as varieties can still be cherry-picked by treasurer hunters.

Re-entries are already more established

amongst philatelists who tend to more greatly appreciate micro-specialization.

"I used to collect anything out of the ordinary that I came across, but for the past twenty years or so I have pretty well restricted myself to re-entries," Ralph continues.

"One thing I HAVE done is to actively expand my search for and acquisition of re-entries on all foreign stamps," and he credits e-Bay as a great resource for new material.

In 1981, Ralph founded the Canadian Re-entry Study Group. He also serves on the expertising committees of the American Philatelic Society and the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation.

He was the chief writer of 74 newsletters for which he won numerous awards—much of which was due to his photomacrography skills.

And if that is not enough, in 1970 he was a founding member of the Coin Irregularity Association of Canada. His specialty was multi-struck coins, particularly those known as "flip-over in the collar strikes" whereby the coin is minted, then by error passes through the feeder a second time to be struck again in a flipped over position.

Collectors knowledgeable in multiple disciplines often promote the migration of ideas from one collecting field to another. Our hobby benefits from many specialists like Ralph E. Trimble who have backgrounds in related hobbies and are willing to share them via the internet. Visit his site—you will enjoy it!

(If you are interested in being interviewed and sharing your hobby experiences with the rest of us, feel free to contact Stan Raugh by mail or e-mail.)

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The EFO Collector is published quarterly. The deadline for any issue is the 15th of the month preceding the month of issue-- e.g., 2/15, 5/15, 8/15 & 11/15. Send editorial material directly to the editor. Sample copies of The EFO Collector are available for \$3 from the editor, 955 S. Grove Blvd, #65, Kingsland, GA 31548-5263.

New membership includes subscription to *The EFO Collector*. Application for membership, accompanied by \$16 (\$30 overseas) which covers the first year and the initiation fee, should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Stan Raugh, 4217 8th Ave., Temple, PA 19560. Life memberships are available at \$250 (U.S and Canada), \$467 overseas. Annual dues renewal are \$15 for domestic members and \$30 for foreign members.

Advertising for The EFO Collector will be accepted at the following rates for camera-ready copy: first insertion-- full page, \$30; half page, \$16; quarter page, \$9. No discounts apply. The first-insertion rates for ads requiring composition are full page, \$60; half page, \$32; quarter page, \$18. The first insertion must be fully prepaid. Classified ads will be accepted at 6c per word. The deadline for ad copy is the 15th of the month preceding the month of issue. Advertising, ad payments, and related inquiries should be directed to the Editor.

EFOCC members are entitled to three free 35-word (excluding address) classified ("EFO Post") ads annually. These should be sent directly to the editor.

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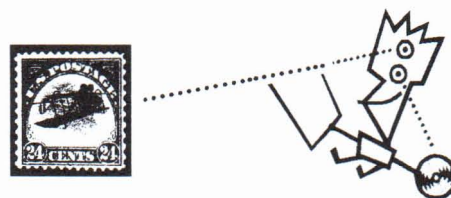
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KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR ---



1968 U.S. Federal Duck Stamp Scott RW35, has been discovered and expertised to've been found with the inscription on back omitted.

32 cent Flag Over Porch Scott 2920, from a pane of twenty, it has been reported with the flag's canton and 1995 year date's dark blue omitted.

Naposta '78 souvenir card Scott SC61 has been discovered missing intaglio stamp images of a U.S. 3 cent Lincoln (Scott 555, left) and an 11 cent Hayes (Scott 563, right) that flank the image of a German Karl Schurz stamp (Scott 1216).

37 cent New Flag coil This nondenominated coil stamp (Scott 3622) has been found with the die-cut omitted.

10 cent Stilwell a pane of twenty (Scott 3420) has been discovered with all die-cuts omitted.

34 cent Nobel Prize Scott 3504 has been discovered imperforate.

EFOCC MEMBER POST

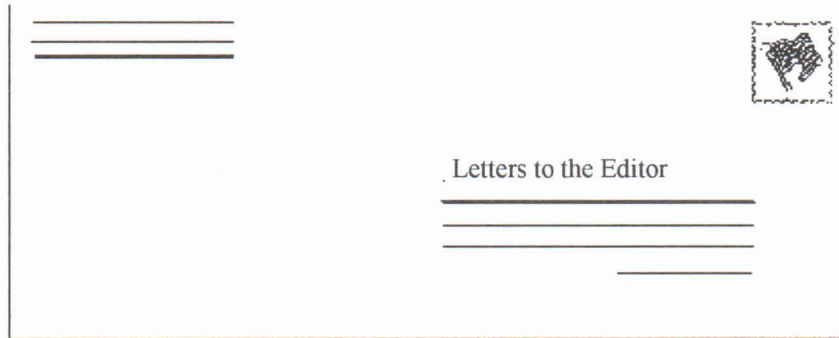
**Members are reminded—you are entitled to three (free)
Member post insertions per fiscal year**

For Sale Best Offer Two mis-cut 25-cent Pheasant booklets—**Charles Kahn**, 101 Hendy Avenue, Elmira, NY 14905-1904.

Error List! Twenty page illustrated US major and minor error list showing over 350 different errors. SASE with 55 cents postage. For specific topics, please enclose a SASE for request —**Stan Goldfarb**, 8520 Atwell Road, Potomac, MD 20854

Wanted!! Transportation coil varieties such as plate cracks, etc. Prefer strips of five with the flaw in the center. Write firstgiving price. Also interested in corresponding with other collectors of any repeating varieties, checklists, etc. **Stan Raugh**, 4217 8h Avenue, Temple, PA 19560-1805.

Wanted!! Unusual MDI booklets (blue cover vending booklets of fifteen or thirty 32c or 33c stamps). Also seeking flag EFO's, eighteen cents and up. Color shifts, color contaminations, dry printings, mis-cuts, etc. Also, flag/porch 2915A and 2915C coil with 11 teeth along right side and plate #66666, mint or used.—**Doug Iams**, P. O. Box 7651, Santa Rosa, CA 95407



The Coil Stamps of 1908 to 1915

The January to March, 2003 issue of the EFO Collector printed a request from George Ritter requesting information concerning imperforate coil issues of 1908 to 1915.

EFOCC member Ken Lawrence was kind to respond and as the information may be of interest and value to present and future EFO collectors, it is reprinted as follows:

"First, there can't be imperforate errors for imperforate coil stamps that were issued deliberately, which was true of nearly all the early coils, from 1908 to 1915. These were not fakes; that is how they were issued, and how they are listed in the Scott catalog's chapter on Flat-Plate Imperforate Coil Stamps.

Second, the first perforated coils were assembled manually until 1910, which meant that every strip was held and examined by a Bureau employee. After the Stickney coiler was built in 1910, the ten-across perforated rolls were assembled manually on all the flat-plate issues, so imperforates were high impossible until rotary coils began in 1914. Even then, the coiler itself wound up only ten rolls at a time, all of them visible to the operator.

So the practical opportunity for imperforate errors really did not arise until the 18-row fully mechanized Huck coiling equipment was placed in service in the late 1950s, to accommodate prints from 432-subject coil plates on the then-new (Huck-) Cottrell presses. However, most of the dry-printed single-color intaglio web-printed coils were examined pretty carefully in the early days. It wasn't until the success of 100-stamp coils that production outstripped the Bureau's ability to examine virtually every stamp. After that, prime-rate Cottrell and multi-color Huck coils appeared more frequently as imperforate errors.

The introduction of the fully automated Goebel coiling equipment in 1983 changed all that. From printed web to packaged coils, there was no inspection. That is why beginning with the 20-cent Flag over Supreme Court coil stamp printed on the intaglio C press, imperforate errors have become pretty common. In one instance, the error PNC is more common than its normally perforated counterpart.

These are not examples of printer's waste. They are properly issued coil stamps that were not correctly manufactured, but escaped detection. Printer's waste does exist on a few of these issues, but it is very seldom encountered.

Ken Lawrence"



Buyers—Sellers of EFO Material



To sell/buy EFO material, contact any of the following buyers/sellers of error, freak, oddity philatelic material. **Remember** – to offer for confidential outright purchase or sale at a public auction it's best to first send a description and/or clear photograph/photocopy before shipping the item. **Do not forget** to include your address, telephone number and return postage/s.a.s.e.

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Steve Crippe, P.O. Box 410134, St Louis, MO 63141-0134	- 314-439-9858
Howard Frank, POB 340868, Brooklyn, NY 11234	- Foreign EFO's only
Marvin Frey, 2199 Legion St, Bellmore, NY	- 516-826-1852
Stan Goldfarb, 8520 Atwell Rd, Potomac, MD 20854	- 301-279-0754
Gary Hoecker, POB 20284, Portland, OR 97294-0284	- 503, 252-7300
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Saskatoon Stamp Centre, (BNA & Canada varieties - only), Box 1870,	
Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 3S2	- 800-205-8814
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