

# The EFO Collector



A Publication of the EFO Collectors' Club

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## *Monteiro looks at stamp booklets*



*The Founding Fathers sinking?*

## *Jerry Kasper examines aerogramme overlay errors*

## *Jim McDevitt presents Auction 99*

### Inside This Edition

Joseph Monteiro: Is an Analytical and Education Approach to Stamp Booklets Warranted?	7	From Your Editor	3
Jerome V. V. Kasper: Aerogramme Overlay Errors	15	Help With Members' New Projects	3
Exhibiting EFOCC Members	20	President's & Auction Director's Report	4
John Hotchner's Perf Orations: It's the People!	21	EFOCC Member Post	4
Stan Goldfarb: Heade Misperfed Bookletss	22	Treasurer's Report	5
Jim McDevitt: Keep An Eye Out For...	23	Secretary's Report	5
Stan Raugh: Meeting Your Fellow Members: Dave Hunt, EFOCC Treasurer	24	Buyers and Sellers of EFO Material	35
Joseph Chervenyak: Pages From My Exhibit	25		
Jim McDevitt: Auction 99: Closes on April 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2005	27		



*To Err is Human, To Find is Divine*



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Quarter page, requires composition	\$18.00	
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Advertising Director	Vacant	

## From Your Editor



I spent yesterday at the MegaEvent at Madison Square Garden in New York City. It was a very nice and fun day. Usually, stamp collecting and related activities, such as putting together *The EFO Collector*, are fairly solitary. Contacts with others are usually limited to letters, e-mails or telephone conversations. Before yesterday, I knew only one EFOCC member in person, Steven Crippe, whom I had met in the previous MegaEvent last October. Incidentally, Steven, whom I mentioned in my last report as investing substantially in EFOs, started to operate his new website, [www.FreakyStamps.com](http://www.FreakyStamps.com). I recommend you look at the site when you get a chance. There are lots of pictures of nice EFOs. Steve is also very active in supporting the EFOCC, for which we are thankful.

However, yesterday I met four additional fellow EFOCC members. I met, in order, Stan Goldfarb, David Hunt, Joseph Chervenyak and Jacques Schiff. You should recognize all the names. Stan is one of our dealer-members who also regularly contributes articles. David is our Treasurer, and as such, an active member of our board. Joseph is a new member, and also provided us in the last issue with the “My Favourite EFO” column. In this issue, he presents some more pages from his exhibit. And finally, Jacques is a longtime member and supporter of the EFOCC, who regularly advertises in *The EFO Collector*. It is a lot of fun, but also very stimulating, to meet fellow members in person. I find that it is educational and generates new collecting ideas.

Before going to the MegaEvent, I was in contact with Jerry Kasper regarding his article in this issue. When I mentioned to him that I would go to the MegaEvent, he mentioned his exhibits there, which I was able to examine and enjoy. A picture depicting one of his exhibits, the 10-frame U.S. Aerogrammes exhibit, is on the right. We will find out how they fared in the next issue, but I have to admit that I was very impressed.



I hope to meet more members in person in the future. In the meantime, please keep feedback coming, and also provide input for “My Favourite EFO”, as well as complete articles. If you need help to put your knowledge in writing, please contact me and I will be happy to help.

Cemil



## Help With Members' New Projects

Free listing – Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor – See page 23 for submission form.

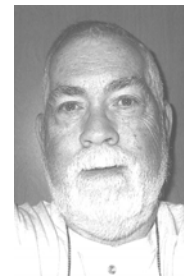
I am looking for Scott #3433 83c Feber (Big mouth variety). See Scott Specialized Catalogue p. 246. **Ken Moreau**, 402 Coronation Drive, Franklin, MA 02038, phone/fax: (508) 528-9028

I am looking for anything odd in U.S. philately that can be used as a Linn's “US Notes” piece to generate publicity for the EFOCC. **John Hotchner**, P. O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041.

# President's & Auction Director's Report

Jim McDevitt

cwouscg@aol.com



A reminder at all, the next EFOCC Regional Meeting will be held during StampShow 2005, Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 4 to 7, 2005. During the APS affiliate's luncheon, Friday, August 5, the EFOCC will receive recognition for twenty-five years of affiliation with the American Philatelic Society. EFOCC show events will be noted on our website at [www.foers.org](http://www.foers.org).

We are appreciative of the meeting times the American Philatelic Society allows the EFOCC at their winter and summer shows.

Also please note our next eastern regional EFOCC meeting will be conducted during VAPEX, Virginia Beach, November, 2005.

The Club expresses sincere thanks and appreciation to Joseph Chervenyak for his very generous donation of material for Auction to benefit the Club.

On behalf of all EFOCC members, I wish to express their and my sincerest of appreciation for the superlative efforts of fellow Club Officers John Hotchner, Dave Hunt and Stan Raugh and EFO Collector Editor Cemil Betanov.

Best wishes to Jerome V. V. "Jerry" Kasper on his well-deserved appointment as a director for the American Air Mail Society.

## EFOCC Member Post

Members are entitled to three free listings per year. Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor. See page 24 for submission form.

**Wanted:** Partial Plate Number Coil strips of at least three stamps with number discernible. Write to Stan Raugh, 4217 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Temple, PA 19560-1805, [trex@bigplanet.com](mailto:trex@bigplanet.com). [140]

**For Sale:** 37c Flag Booklet #3623 (USPS Item 670840) with 11.5 mm ink streak across the pane between bottom 4 stamps covering '37c USA' on two stamps. \$20.00. Tom Zraggen, 1967 Kensington High St., Lilburn, GA 30047-2523. [140]

**Interested in re-entries (double transfers)?** Please drop by my website for a visit. It's mainly Canadian (BNA), but I do have sections for U.S.A. & foreign re-entries. New material being added all the time. [www.re-entries.com](http://www.re-entries.com). Ralph Trimble, [retrimble@rogers.com](mailto:retrimble@rogers.com). [140]

**Wanted:** Anything unusual for #859 Washington Irving, #1548 Sleepy Hollow, #1330 Davy Crockett, #1940 Christmas '81 Teddy Bear. Gary Denis, P. O. Box 766, Patuxent River, MD 20670. [139]

**Wanted:** Unusual perforation-related errors and varieties. Also, 1934 and 1935 Christmas Seals and tied covers. Also, auxiliary markings on U.S. covers. Will buy or trade. John Hotchner, P. O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125. [139]

**Wanted,** forged 2002 non-denominated flag 37c with 2003 date, plate strip of 1, 5 or 7 or complete roll. Ken Moreau, 402 Coronation Drive, Franklin, MA 02038. Phone/Fax: (508) 528-9028. [139]

**For sale.** 34c Statue of Liberty (Scott 3477) misperfs, nearly down the center. Pair: \$7.50, strip of 5: \$15, plate strip of 5 (plate 4444): \$35. John Hotchner, P. O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125. [138]

# Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net



## Treasurer's Report for the Quarter October 1 – December 31, 2004

Beginning balance October 1, 2004		\$5253.80
Income	Dues	\$507.00
	Credit from printer	\$192.00
	Reimbursement from Auction Director	\$156.00
Expenses	The EFO Collector printing (see note 1)	(\$678.25)
	The EFO Collector mailing	(\$208.84)
	Advance to Auction Director	(\$151.25)
Ending balance December 31, 2004		\$5070.46

Respectfully submitted,  
David H. Hunt, Treasurer



# Secretary's Report

Stan Raugh

trex@bigplanet.com

## New Members

Welcome to our new members:

Scott Paterson	1305	Richard Noreille	1306	Alfred V. Brown	1307
(Address withheld upon request)		211 Robert Avenue		32261 46 <sup>th</sup> Place South	
		Rockford, IL 61107-4536		Auburn, WA 98001-3604	

Welcome to our new members!

## Dues Due?

For no one at this time! However, if your membership number ends in "05B", they will be due shortly. Technically, "05" dues expire June 30, but if your label has this suffix, it will help if you send them in early to avoid a dues avalanche! Send your dues to Dave Hunt, our treasurer. And remember, one year is \$15, two years are discounted to \$27. Of course, if you don't want to "duly do you due dues" annually, we have a life membership offer that is one of the best in the biz, \$210 or three payments of \$77 over six months. And I promise, if you all sign up, I won't do any more corny "dues-dities"!

There's a NEW Error and Freak  
website in town...



Special Price Discounts available  
to all EFOCC members

freakystamps.com

# Is an Analytical and Educational Approach to Stamp Booklets Warranted?

Joseph Monteiro

## Introduction

Philately is more than just a hobby, it is a study. Consequently, the best way to approach philately is using an analytical and educational approach, especially for those who spend more than just a few hours on this hobby on a rainy or cold day. Many reasons can be given why such an approach is needed. First, it helps philatelists build up a body of knowledge thereby placing it on a sound foundation. Second, it enables philatelists to understand the differences between stamps and booklets that are basically similar, and whose differences may sometimes not be seen by the naked eye. Third, it enables philatelists to easily categorize and classify stamps and booklets. Fourth, it may enable philatelists, to distinguish genuine errors from fakes. Fifth, it enables philatelists to better appreciate stamp and booklet collecting and to make it a more interesting, fascinating and rewarding hobby.

In an earlier article, I indicated how this could be achieved with regard to stamps. In this article I shall explain how it can be done with regard to stamp booklets. A number of illustrations are provided at the end.

## The Major Dimensions of Booklets

The important dimensions or characteristics of booklet covers are:

- i. Information on covers,
- ii. Binding of booklets,
- iii. Contents of booklets,
- iv. Covers.

Each of these dimensions can be studied with regard to various other characteristics. These are presented schematically in Figure 1. It is important to point out that this schematic presentation is not completely exhaustive. At times, one may prefer to classify these other characteristics under some other heading.

The word *dimension* has been used in a very general sense to describe a grouping of basic characteristics of a stamp (perforation, type of paper, gum, etc.) [2] or booklet (information, contents, printer, etc.). It is basically used to classify or group booklets together so as to facilitate analysis and study

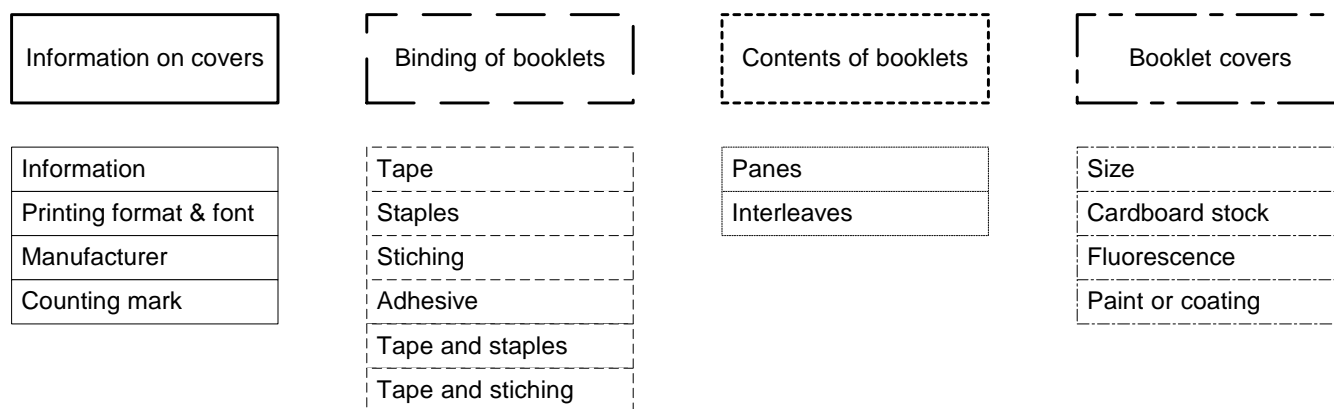


Figure 1: Major dimensions of information for booklet covers.

## Information on Booklet Covers

The information on booklet covers is not always the same. The information that is provided in ordinary booklets as distinct from prestige booklets is usually used for two purposes: informing the public of the product; and advertising. This can change during the period that the booklets were printed and manufactured. In addition, the format in which it is printed may not always be the same and the covers may be produced by different printers who have won the contract to print the stamps.

The most important characteristics of information on booklets are:

- Information,
- Printing format and font,
- Manufacturer; and
- Counting Mark.

These are depicted schematically as in Figure 2 and are examined hereafter.

### Information

The information provided on the booklet covers may not always be the same. Since each booklet has a top cover and a bottom cover, the information on the front of the top cover and the back of the top cover, and the information on front of the bottom cover or the back of the bottom cover has to be compared. There are thus four specific sides of the covers that have to be considered. Information that is different on any of these sides results in a different variety.

There are generally two types of information:

- Information on the product, i.e., contents of the booklet (usually on the front of the cover), type of rate for different destinations and directions on how to obtain postal information or how to use the stamps (usually on the inside of the front or bottom cover),
- Advertisements promoting specific postal products or postal event (usually on the back of cover). Examples of specific postal products are Souvenir collections, Special letter prepaid envelopes, etc. and examples of postal events are Canada 92 - World Philatelic Youth Exhibition, etc.

Besides information that is printed on the covers, labels or stickers may be attached to the booklet. The labels

are usually used to conceal specific information and to provide the correct information (e.g. if the booklets covers were printed and later the rates were changed). Sometimes the labels are not always of the same size and they may not always be attached in an identical manner, for example, some may be at a slant.

### Printing Format

The format, in which the information is printed, may not always be the same. The commonly found differences in format can be listed as follows:

- The covers may have different pictures shown on them.
- The size of the print may be different,
- The colour in which it is printed may be different,
- The printing may not be in the same position,
- The printing may be with a slant,
- The print may be changed from upper case letters to lower case letters,
- The fonts may be changed,
- The text may be abbreviated or extended over time,
- The placement of the text on the covers may be shifted from the inside of the front cover to the inside of the back cover.

Any difference, however minor, from the initial printing will result in a new variety.

### Manufacturer

The booklet covers that are printed by different manufacturers result in a distinct variety. Printing of postage stamps in Canada has been undertaken by a number of printing companies. The most important ones are:

- Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN),
- British American Bank Note Company (BABN),
- Ashton-Potter Ltd. (AP),
- Leigh-Mardon Ltd. (LM).

Until 1930, all the booklets were printed by CBN. Thereafter, BABN won the contract for the first time to



print the King George V booklets until 1935 when it was awarded to CBN. In 1968, BABN won the contract held by CBN to produce the Centennial integral booklets. Thereafter, the contracts to produce booklets were won by both CBN and BABN. When AP entered the market, it won the contract to print definitive counter booklets of Parliament Views in 1985 while BABN produced vending booklets. Occasionally, thereafter LM won the contract to produce booklets.

### Counter Mark

A counter mark is a counting mark in the form of a small circle or circles or rectangles on the booklet cover. In 1968, after BABN won the contract to print booklets, it printed new integral booklets (i.e., the booklet cover was folded over resulting in one piece and the pane was attached to the cover with a tab). On every 50<sup>th</sup> booklet copy, a counting mark on the spine was made. Counter booklets are generally treated as a distinct variety and are usually priced higher than the normal booklet.

## Binding of Booklet Covers

The techniques used for the binding of stamp booklets in Canada have changed over time. Binding is required to affix the contents within the booklet. Initially tape and staples were used. This was later replaced with staples only. At times, booklets were stitched or stitching and tape were used. At other times, the cardboard used for the covers was folded and pressed. These different characteristics will be briefly described

as they result in different varieties which eventually receive catalogue status.

The most important characteristics of binding are:

- Tape,
- Staples,
- Stitching,
- Adhesive,
- Tape and Staples,
- Tape and Stitching.

These are depicted schematically in Figure 2 and examined hereafter.

### Tape

Tape is used to bind stamp booklets together. The use of tape originated with the first Canadian booklet printed in June 1900. Since then it has been used on several occasions, generally on prestige stamp booklets as opposed to counter booklets or vending booklets. There are various types of binding tape that can be used. The most common type of binding tape used is: 1) cloth; and 2) paper that is strengthened and glued. The use of the latter has become more prevalent in more recent times to deal with mechanized manufacture of booklets.

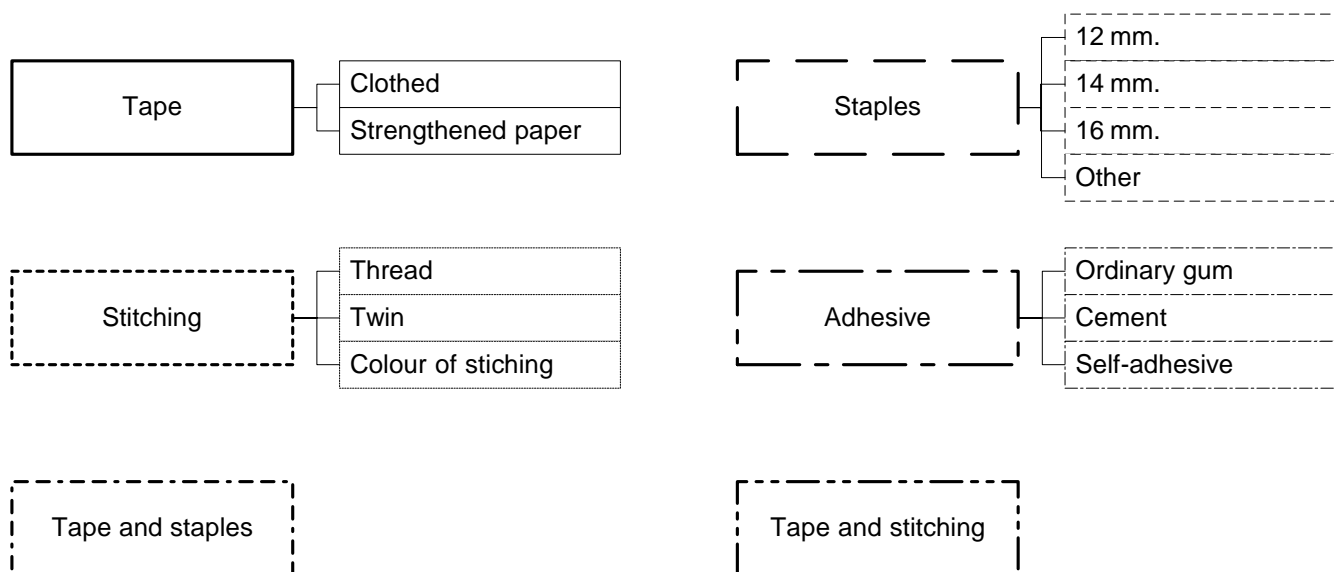


Figure 2: Major dimensions of binding booklet covers.

## Staples

Staples have been used to retain the contents of the booklets together for a considerable length of time. The wire used for staples is made from metal and rusts when exposed to moisture. This causes some rust stains around the staples. The staples that have been used on the same booklet have varied over time. For example on booklets with the Wilding issue as many of three different sizes of staples were used: 12mm, 14mm and 16mm. This results in different varieties of booklets which receive separate catalogue status.

## Stitching

Stitching is sometimes used to bind the contents of stamp booklets. It has been experimented on a few Canadian booklets and is generally used on prestige booklets as it is a more expensive way of binding a booklet. The stitching is normally done with white strengthened thread or fine twine as opposed to normal thread which is too weak for binding booklets.

## Adhesive

Adhesives have been used on one side of the booklet before being opened for use or inspection to keep a booklet sealed. For example, on the Caricature booklets two types of adhesive were used: a wide brownish self-stick; and a thin clear rubber cement strip. On some booklets ordinary gum is used.

## Tape and Staples

Tape and staples have at times both been used to bind stamp booklets. Tape has been used on top of the staples to conceal staples. This was done in the early stages of manufacturing and printing of Canadian definitive stamp booklets containing the Queen Victoria stamps, King Edward VII stamps, and some of King George V stamps.

## Tape and Stitching

Tape and stitching have at times both been used to bind stamp booklets. The tape has been used above the stitching to conceal the use of the stitching. This technique of binding has been used on Prestige booklets such as booklets containing stamps issued in honour of Queen's University, the National Hockey League, T. Eaton Company, etc.

## Contents of the Booklet

The contents of booklets also give the booklet its own status in a catalogue. The booklets generally contain one or several panes of stamps and may contain one or more interleafs. Depending on the number and type of panes and interleafs, various combinations are possible. As a result, a number of distinct booklet varieties are created. These are depicted schematically in Figure 3 and examined hereafter.

### Contents of Booklet

The contents of the booklets may consist of two components:

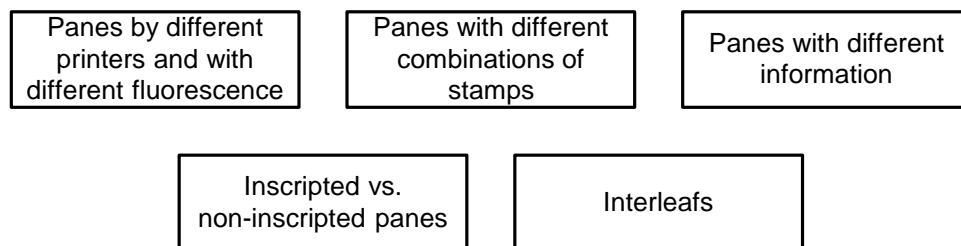
- Pane(s) of stamps,
- Interleaf.

Each of these shall be examined to understand why they create distinct varieties.

### *Pane(s) of Stamps*

Panes have four general characteristics:

- Panes of stamps in the booklet are printed on *various types of paper with various fluorescence and by different printers.*



**Figure 3: Major dimensions of contents of booklets.**

- Panes have a *combination of stamps* all of which do not have the same dimensions.
- Panes may have *information on it besides the stamps*.
- Panes may be *inscribed or non-inscribed*.

The first general characteristic leads to stamp booklets with various different types of panes. If there was only one pane, it could lead to varieties corresponding to the various fluorescent grades: dead, dull, low medium, high and hybrid. This would not necessarily lead to a staggering number of varieties, however if there were three panes in the booklet the number of varieties of booklets could increase very rapidly. The first pane may reveal one degree of fluorescence, the second could reveal another and the third could reveal yet another. The various combinations that result have to be counted. The same would hold with regard to panes with different perforation.

The second general characteristic also leads to stamps with various varieties of panes. For example, panes have stamps that are tagged and stamps that are not tagged. When the tagging is not perfectly correct or if the panes are not cut correctly various varieties can be created depending on the format in which the stamps are printed.

The third characteristic also leads to varieties. Some panes contain a message in one or more labels of the pane of stamps in the booklet. When the message is changed or the font used to print it is different or the position of the labels is changed in the pane of stamps, a new booklet variety is created. The presence of labels could also lead to other types of errors. For example, if the booklet is incorrectly cut, a label on the right could result in another position, such as on the left or in the middle.

The fourth characteristic leads to two basic varieties: inscribed panes and non-inscribed panes. The former are generally from philatelic stock and the latter are

non-philatelic stock generally sold through various sub-post offices.

### *Interleaf*

An interleaf or interleaves were used in booklets to separate the panes of stamps. The interleaf is basically a flimsy paper or onion skin. At times the flimsy interleaf was omitted or placed in the wrong order. This created booklet varieties that are recorded in specialized catalogues.

A combination of these varieties could lead to a fairly large number of basic varieties. This, however, does not take into consideration a large number of varieties that could result from printing flaws.

## Booklet Covers

Booklet covers have been used on Canadian booklets since the first Canadian booklet was issued on June 11, 1900. These covers have a number of characteristics that vary from one booklet to another. This results in a number of different varieties of booklets that usually receive catalogue status. The important characteristics of booklet covers are:

- Size of booklet covers,
- Cardboard stock of booklet covers,
- Fluorescence of booklet covers,
- Paint or Coating of Covers.

These are depicted schematically in Figure 4 and examined hereafter.

### Size of Booklet Covers

The size of covers of the booklet may not be the same. Some covers may be smaller or bigger than the normal size booklets. This results in special catalogue status.



**Figure 4: Major dimensions of booklet covers.**

## Cardboard Stock of Booklet Covers

The cardboard stock on which the covers are printed may be different. Like paper on which stamps are printed, there are different types of cardboard on which covers are printed. Cardboard has different degrees of thickness and quality. The common types of cardboard are: plain rough white; plain rough coloured; plain smooth white; plain smooth colour; and plain white with wavy lines in it.

## Fluorescence of Booklet Covers

The booklet covers may have different degrees of fluorescence. Fluorescence refers to the property of emitting visible light when the covers are exposed to ultraviolet light. Fluorescence can range from dead to hybrid resulting in different varieties.

## Paint or Coating of Covers

The covers may have different coatings on it. This is because ordinary white cardboard is often coloured and coated before being used for printing of booklets. This can be easily verified if you attempt to smell the cardboard as the smell of paint is quite distinct. The paint may be smooth and coated in some cases and in other cases it may not be smooth. In addition, the colour of the paint may at times not always be the same. Covers may be found with various shades of the same colour.

## Bibliography and Endnotes

- [1] Monteiro, Joseph, *Definitive Stamps of Canada (1953-2004) - An Analytical Approach*, Volume IV, 2005.
- [2] Monteiro, Joseph, "Philately - The Need For An Analytical And Educational Approach," *The Canadian Philatelist*, Volume 51, Number 3, May-June 2000, pp. 107-110.
- [3] Monteiro, Joseph, "Error, Freaks and Oddities," *The EFO Collector*, Volume XIX, No. 6, Spring 1998, pp. 20-25.
- [4] Bill McCann, *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps*, 1996.

## Conclusion

In this article, the major dimensions of Canadian booklets were examined. These are: booklet information, booklet binding, booklet contents, and booklet covers. Each of these major dimensions were classified by other characteristics. It should be noted that the dimensions described are with regard to Canadian modern stamp booklets. Other countries which manufacture booklets differently will have other characteristics or dimensions.

The purpose of these dimensions is to provide a basis of classifying booklets. Dimensions are basic characteristics of a product. All the dimensions described may not be important in classifying any particular booklet. Changes in these dimensions have resulted in a number of varieties of each booklet, much to the delight and fascination of serious philatelists. At times, these differences can result in staggering price differentials.

Collecting stamps by its major dimensions also enables collectors to adopt a more educational, logical and analytical approach to studying booklets. The need for adopting such an approach enables philatelists to apply our theoretical body of knowledge to these classified groups to study similarities and differences from other booklet groups. Finally, it enables philatelists to better appreciate stamp collecting and to make philately a more interesting, fascinating and rewarding hobby.

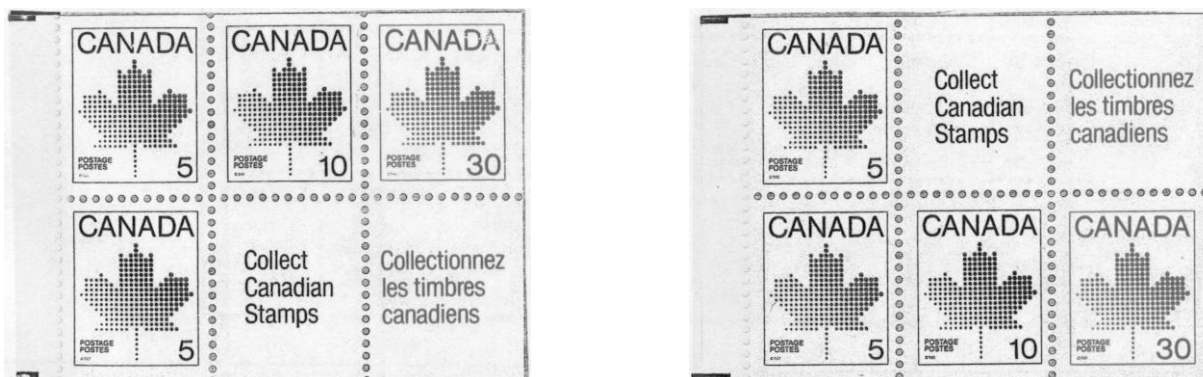


Figure 5: Canadian booklet BK 82.

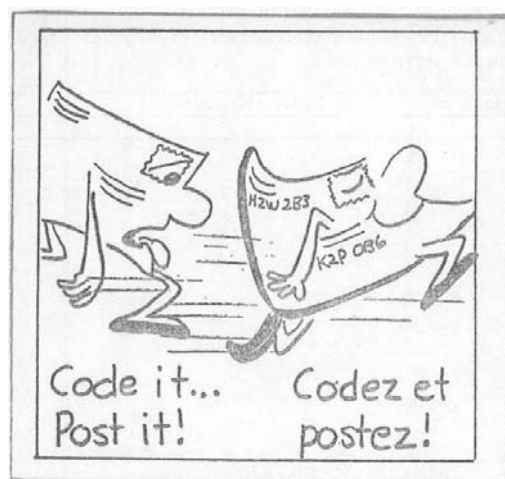
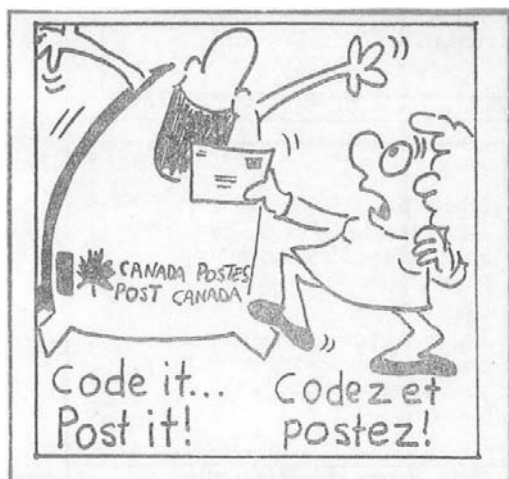
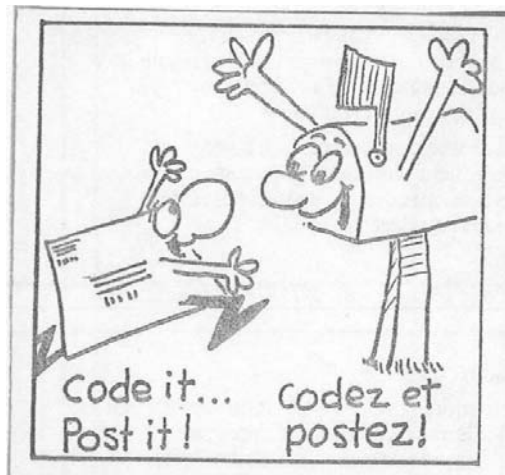
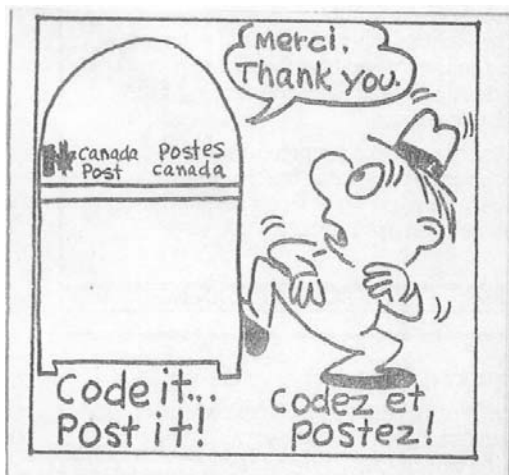
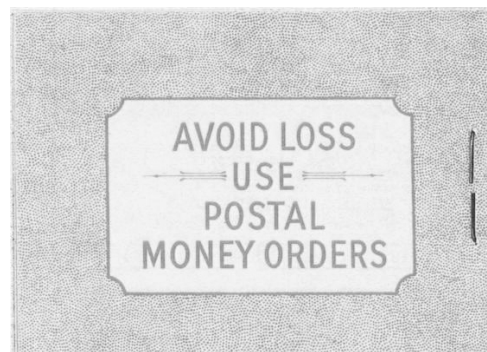
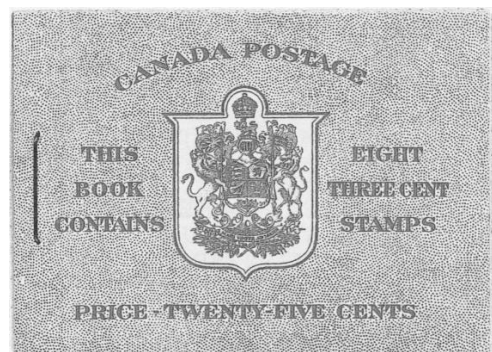
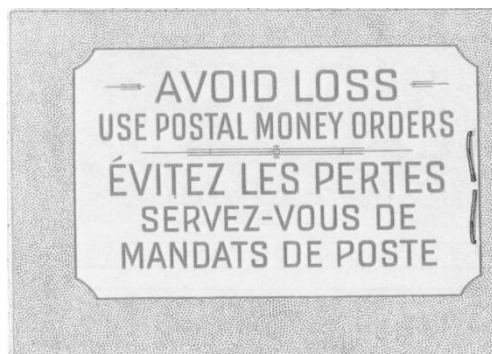
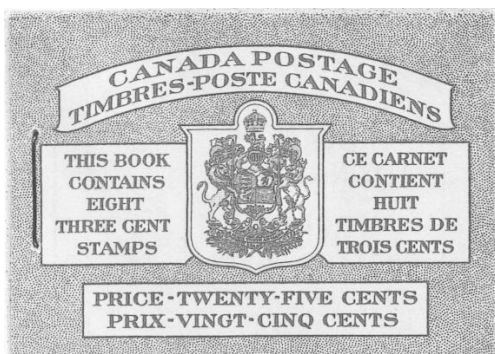
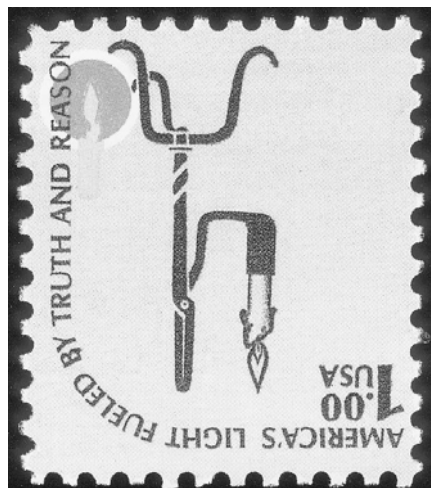


Figure 6: Top row: BK46 bilingual. 2<sup>nd</sup> row: BK46 English, lower two rows: BK79 or BK81.



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# Aerogramme Overlay Errors

Jerome V. V. Kasper

Aerogrammes are printed on a single sheet of lightweight paper. The sender writes the message to be conveyed on the inside, then folds the paper, seals it, writes the address on the outside and mails it. The stamp is generally, but not always, pre-printed. Because lightweight paper is so thin, aerogrammes used by many countries during the first several decades of the aerogramme were rarely opaque and did not provide privacy for the written contents. A common solution was to apply some form of overall printing to the aerogramme to make it more difficult to view the contents. Such printing is called the *overlay*.

The overlay can be on the inside, outside or both, and it can be on the entire surface or only on parts of the aerogramme. It can consist of a solid or half-tone color, colored lines, or of some text or design repeated over and over. When text is used, it is generally in very small letters called microprint. Microprint can either be printed as a positive with inked letters, or it can take the form of a negative or reverse print where the text is cut away and the background is printed leaving unprinted letters. Overlays are not usually applied to heavy or colored paper.

The overlay printing is most commonly applied by a separate plate from those used for the text, stamp or other design. Thus, there is the potential for all the errors associated with use of an additional plate. In a series of two articles, we will show examples of some of the overlays that have been devised as well as some of the errors that have been found.

## United States UC16 Aerogramme

We'll start with the first aerogramme issued by the United States in 1947 (Scott UC16) and was in use until 1958 (Figure 1). This aerogramme occurs in 5 major varieties (UC16a, b, c, d and unlisted). The Kidder press used for printing all early US aerogrammes had only three printing stations. Since two stations were used for the outside red and blue text and one for the inside blue text, it was not possible to print an overlay. Since the very thin, pale cream-colored paper provided no privacy, the US Government Printing Office solved the problem by requiring that the paper manufacturer deliver paper already pre-printed with an overlay on both sides! Thus the first US aerogrammes were printed in two stages using two different presses.

The overlay consists of the repeating phrase "UNITED STATES FOREIGN AIR MAIL" separated by a star in reverse microprint and staggered from line to line. Figure 2 shows the detail of the overlay. There were 8 lines per inch with text of 2.5-mm high letters repeating every 35-36 mm. The background was printed in a pale blue-green in various shades during the 11-year life of this aerogramme. The text is oriented across the paper on the outside of the roll and along the paper on the inside

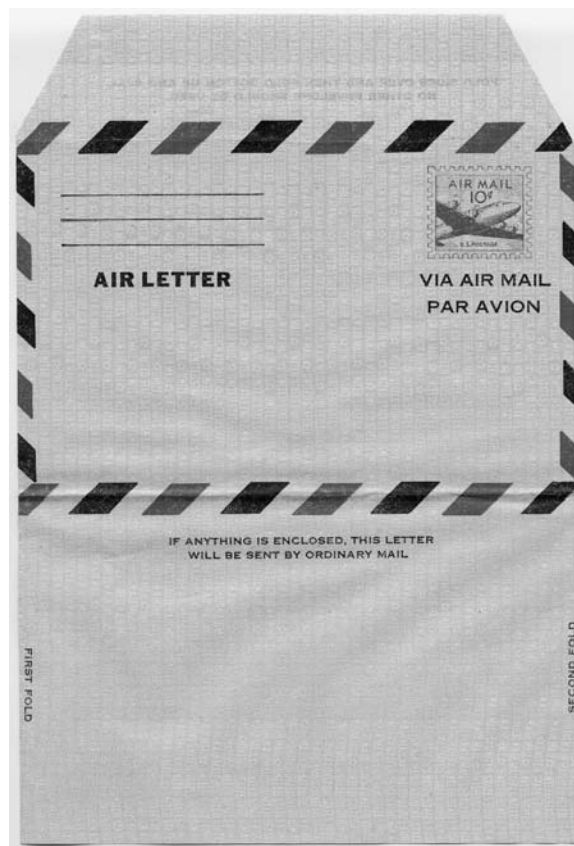


Figure 1: US aerogramme UC16. The message typed inside shows through.

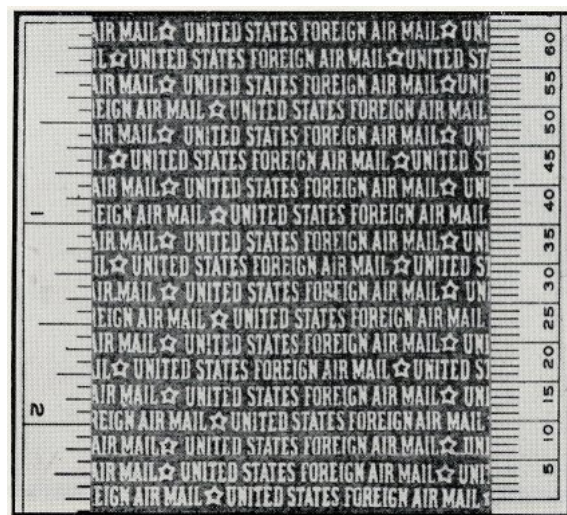


Figure 2: Microprinting found on UC16.

(Note 1). With the two overlays at right angles, greater privacy was achieved. The GPO then applied the gum, the blue printing on the inside, and the red and blue printing on the outside.



Figure 3: UC16 missing the entire overlay.

The paper was to be pre-printed with the overlay all the way to the ends of the paper rolls. A very few rolls were received where the overlay was missing on one or both sides for a short distance in from the end. Copies of UC16 missing all or part of the overlay have been found. Figure 3 shows one of the three recorded copies entirely missing the overlay on both sides. The inside blue text on the inside of the top flap is readily decipherable showing the lack of privacy the contents would have without the overlay.



Figure 4: Detail of the inside (left) and outside (right) of aerogramme shown in figure 5.

No copies of UC16 have been found with outside overlay oriented horizontally. However, 2 copies have been recorded missing all overlay printing on the outside only. Since the paper is so thin, the inside horizontal overlay can be readily seen from the outside giving the appearance of a horizontal outside overlay. However, careful inspection shows that the text is a mirror image of the normal text. Figure 5 shows the entire aerogramme while Figure 4 is an enlargement of the inside (left half) and outside (right half).



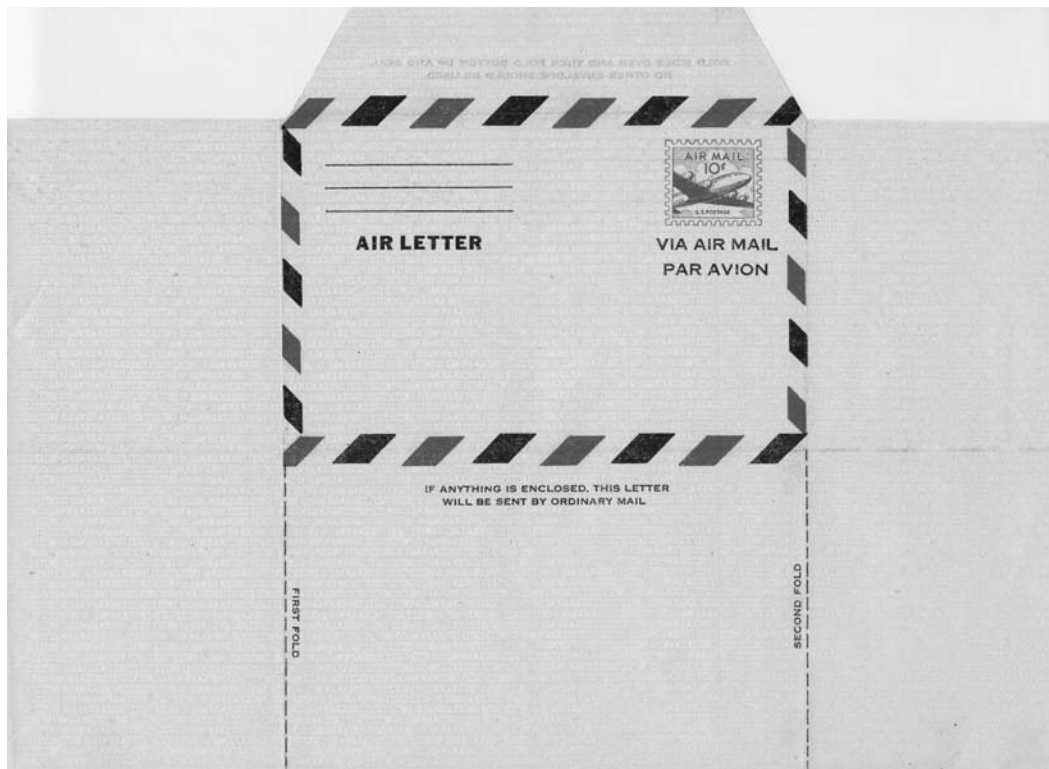


Figure 5: UC16 missing outside overlay.



Figure 6: UC16 with overlay only on left side of the outside.

One copy has been recorded with the overlay missing from the inside and printed (reading up) on only the left half of the outside. Since these aerogrammes were printed two across and head-to-head, two such aerogrammes had to be originally printed, but the one with overlay reading down on the right half has not been reported. Figure 6 shows this unusual aerogramme.

## Vatican City's Aerogrammes

The early Vatican City aerogrammes had overlays on both outside and inside. The outside overlay was solid medium blue while the inside overlay varied. Figure 7 shows the inside of the 80 Lira 1952 issue. The inside overlay is in light brown and includes the boxed text "NON SI SCRIVA IN QUESTO SPAZIO" instructing the user not to write on the inside where the recipient's address is to be written.

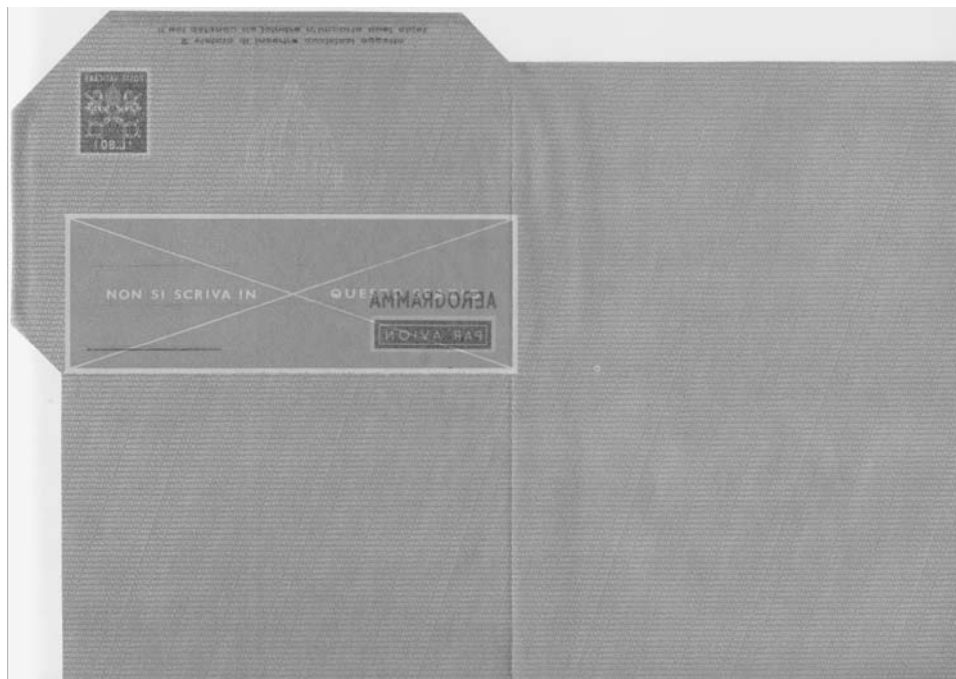


Figure 7: Inside of 1952 Vatican aerogramme.

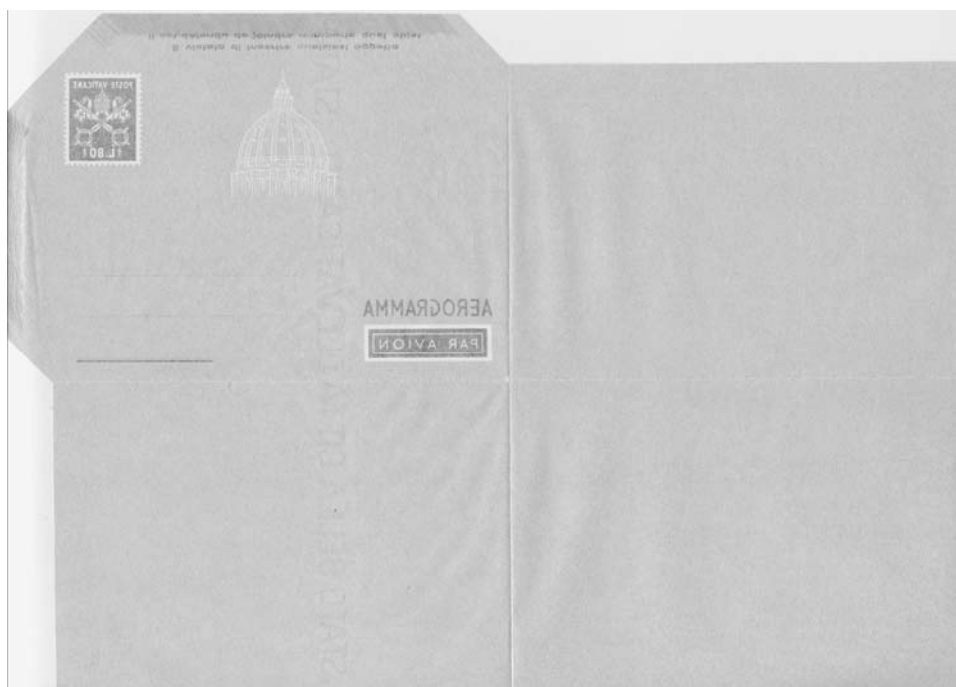


Figure 8: Missing inside brown overlay.

Figure 8 shows a copy of this aerogramme missing all of the inside brown overlay!

This 1952 issue of Vatican City has a striking error where the inside overlay plate was applied inverted! Thus the text is upside down and in the wrong location. Figure 9 shows the inside of this error aerogramme.

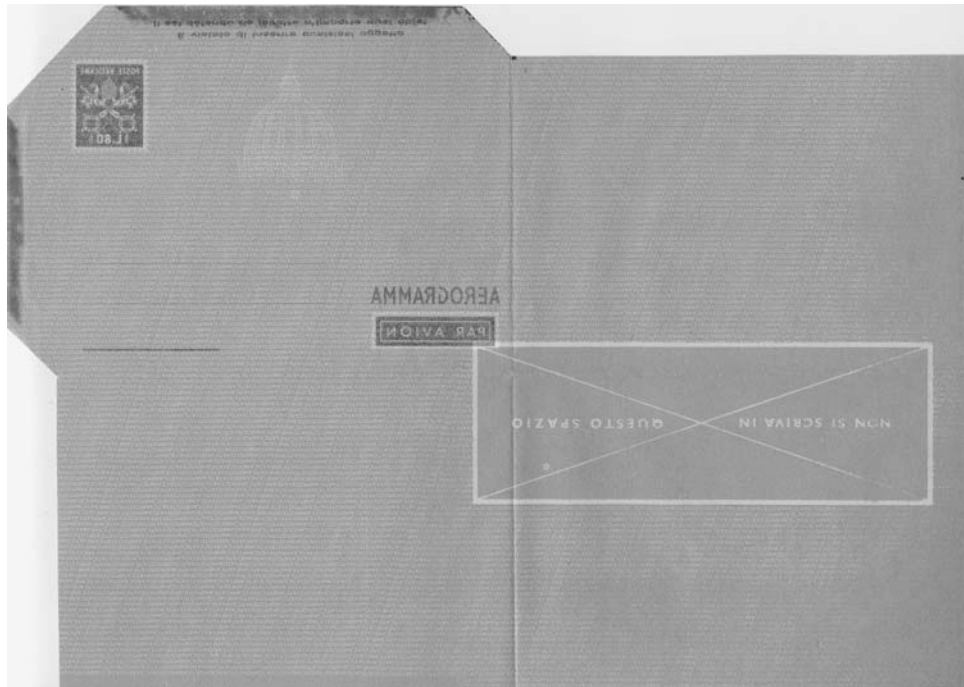


Figure 9: Inside overlay inverted.

In some countries, the overlay was added to a plate used to apply text. Venezuela's aerogrammes are an example. If the overlay plate was erroneously inverted, then not only would the overlay be upside down, but also the text would be in the wrong location. Such an error has been found on Venezuela's 1963 aerogramme. The 2-line text that is normally on the flap is nearly completely missing with only the bottom part of the 2nd line appearing inverted at the bottom of the form.

We return to Vatican City for an example of another type of error, the shifted overlay plate. Figure 10 shows a copy with the solid light-blue outside overlay shifted upwards by 6 mm. The openings in the overlay plate for the stamp and the boxed "PAR AVION" are clearly not under the stamp and box.

In the second part of this article, to be published in the next issue, we will look at further overlay errors that affect aerogrammes.



Figure 10: Shifted overlay plate.

## Notes

- 1 The contract called for the two overlay plates to have a specific orientation with respect to each other. When printing the overlay, other combinations were inadvertently used. When looking at the front of the aerogramme with the top up, the outside overlay can read "Down", "Up", "Horizontal" or "Inverted". All four orientations are also possible for the inside overlay. For the 1947 issue, UC16, the only combinations found are "dh" (Down-outside and Horizontal-inside), "di", "uh" and "ui". Also found for UC16a are "hd" and "iu" where the inside and outside overlays were reversed. In 1957, new overlay plates were produced with different sizes and spacing.

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Clyde Jennings	B-I-I-I-I-G Belly Ache	Open Competition	Silver
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Jerome V. V. Kasper	U.S. Aerogrammes	Open Competition	Silver
Jerome V. V. Kasper	Southern Rhodesia Military Air Letters	Single Frame	Gold
Francis Adams	United Nations Conference on International Organization	Single Frame	Vermeil & American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor

*Congratulations to all our exhibitor members!*

# Perf Orations

John M. Hotchner

jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com

## It's The People!

Most stamp collectors are of the lone wolf variety. Why this is I do not know for sure. But I do know that I love the stamps, but I love the people associated with them too. From the time that I went to my first stamp club meeting with my father at age 11 in New Delhi, India, where he was assigned by the Voice of America, I have been hooked on philately's people; a rich mix of interesting and interested folk, who bring alive what might otherwise be a dry intellectual pursuit.

Some I know fear that by advertising their interest to others, they may put themselves and their possessions at risk. While I understand that mindset, it is my observation over the course of 50 years that stamp collectors and even dealers are 99% honest and reliable – a far higher percentage than what one finds in the general population. So, I acknowledge the risk, but I can't spend a lot of time worrying about it.

Others are afraid to show off their ignorance of some aspect of the hobby. I glory in my ignorance! There is no way that everyone can know everything about everything in philately. Most of us know precious little. But we are pilgrims; learning a little more each time we play with our stamps. And when we run across a question that we can't answer, we can swallow it, or find someone to ask. That person may be at the club, or 15,000 miles away in another country, but I guarantee you that just about all stamp and cover collectors who are public with their hobby are delighted to show off their knowledge and happy to answer questions. This process is facilitated by the Internet, but as I was growing up in the hobby, I was lucky to have a father who was accomplished, and to have a talent for finding the right person to answer the 1001 questions that I had, that went into areas that Dad didn't collect.

To be sure there were times and people with whom I wore out my welcome with repeated questions (and I am still capable of doing that!). Still, nearly everyone was gracious and helpful in the extreme. I am reminded of this by the recent passing of the Dean of U.S. Philately, George W. Brett, who I pestered mercilessly during my college and early working years as I delved into Error, Freak and Oddity collecting; and needed to know what had caused the phenomena that I noticed on stamps. As I got further into the field, Charles Yeager, Clyde Jennings, Larry Weiss, Jacques Schiff, Jr., Ken Lawrence. Wayne Youngblood and

others accomplished in the knowledge of stamp production became penpals and friends. I have treasured those associations over the years.

There are collectors who are ashamed of their collecting specialty, or the way in which they collect, and feel certain that they may be criticized for it. EFO collecting is a specialty that is focused on defective stamps. Until the last 20 or so years, it was not looked upon with favor by self-styled "real philatelists". It was fly-specking, damaged goods, or whatever other pejorative could be thought up. I was there. I know. But I also know a lesson I learned from my Dad: One of the glories of the hobby is that Stamp Collecting allows for individuality. No one gets to pass judgement on you for what you collect, or how you choose to go about it. Those who do may be using the hobby to feel superior, but you don't need to honor that. Such snooty people deserve to be ignored.

Some collectors feel so pressed for time that they want to spend what they have for their hobby on the stamps themselves. Understandable. That's a choice they are entitled to make, but it is a choice that robs them of fellowship and the joy of getting to know others. Some have asked me why I have gotten so involved in the hobby. My answer is, "It's the people!" Oh sure, I get a bang out being part of why a society succeeds, or seeing my name as a byline, but I would not do these things just for that. I do them because they bring me into contact with wonderful folks like our Jim McDevitt, Dave Hunt, Stan Raugh, Cemil Betanov, Jerry Kasper, Dan Pagter, Nick Lombardi, Joann Lenz and many others who are working diligently to make our corner of the hobby a positive experience for all; but who are also just the nicest people you would every want to meet.

And so, I can not imagine being engaged in philately without being engaged with its people. And the point of this little essay is this: Get involved in whatever way you can or wish to. Go ahead and dip your toes in the water. It's fun, and while I can't promise you a great experience, I can promise you that you will get more than you give.

*If there is something in EFO collecting that puzzles you, or you would like to see treated in this column, please write to the author John Hotchner at P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125, or e-mail him at jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com.*

# Heade Misperfed Booklets

Stan Goldfarb

Golfar1@ix.netcom.com



I recently bought a few nice Misperfed Heade booklets. The horizontal misperfs are right above the "37" but it probably won't show up. This only occurs in the 8 stamp side, the 12 stamp side is normal.

Recent misperfed commemoratives are absolutely rare in any sense of the word. The price differential between these and (let's say) 8 or 10 or 13 cent misperfs doesn't begin to allow for the difference in rarity. As both a dealer and collector, I have always marvelled that prices of so many EFOs are so low (of course demand and marketing dictate so much of this). When I first started dealing in EFOs, so many of the old time dealers used to laugh at me saying they never dealt in them (their wording was far less generous). Today's dealers are much better businessmen.

From a collector viewpoint, you are lucky there isn't a greater demand. It allows you to buy more of these truly scarce and rare items at prices that I have always felt were downright cheap.

P.S. The 23c Washington coil is now known misperfed.



*Remember:  
Auction 99 closes  
on April 30, 2005*

# Keep An Eye Out For...

Jim McDevitt

cwouscg@aol.com

\$15 Snow Geese Federal Duck Stamp (Scott RW70) - Water-activated sheet of 20, discovered in April 2004 as imperforate. This is only the second duck stamp issue discovered to be imperforate. Of note, the first discovered imperforate duck stamp, the \$1 Mallards stamp of 1934 (Scott RW1) might possibly have been printer's waste.

34 cent Rose and Love Letter Stamp (Scott 3497a) - In Maryland, a pane of 20 has been discovered with the die-cuts misplaced. Thus, the pane contains five vertical pairs that are imperforate-between errors.

Two tagging types discovered for 2004 37 cent Flag coil issues: One type "surface phosphor" tagging is tagging which lies on the surface of the paper and the other is where the tagging has penetrated the paper and can be called "embedded phosphor" tagging.

37c M. J. Heade pane - Two double-sided panes of 20 stamps have been found with a pair of stamps missing a die-cuts missing. This find was discovered at a South Carolina post office.

5c Yugoslavia (Scott 917a) - Found with reverse printing. Red stripe of the Flag printed over the ink for the black shading instead of the normal black over red.

13c Winged Airmail (Scott C83) - Used in 1975, a strip of 3 discovered with tagging omitted.

37c Purple Heart (Scott 3784A) - Pane of twenty found with die-cut missing.

6c Boy Scouts airmail postal card (Scott UXC7b) - Found with blue and black inks missing.



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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 ASAP. If you wish, you can also e-mail your request to the Editor.

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# Meeting Your Fellow Members

Stan Raugh

trex@bigplanet.com

## Dave Hunt, EFOCC Treasurer

This month, I would like to introduce to you one of our club's faithful officers, Treasurer Dave Hunt.

Dave is the only member of the EFOCC I knew when I joined... in fact, he really recruited me!

A loyal member of our local Reading (PA) stamp club, he enjoys tantalizing me with the possibilities of new collecting areas... and philatelic errors is just one of his many specialties.

"I collect the normal stamps of the U. S. and Great Britain," Dave admits. And while he is very serious about both those areas, his modesty prevents him from adding that he has interests in many other areas of collecting and is an overall very knowledgeable philatelist.

Dave began collecting stamps at age 10 and in a few years will have a half century of accumulated experience.

About 20 years ago, his interest in EFOs was sparked by color shifts he had seen on the Tom Sawyer and Skylab stamps. "I decided to try to find other errors on those stamps, and things mushroomed from there," says Dave.

His favorite errors are "color shifts, especially when the design is really messed up as a result. Of course, the ultimate is a missing color variety, but those aren't as easy to come by.

"A subset of color shifts which I specialize in is the

1959 postage due issue with the numeral of value shifted out of position.

"I also like stamps missing their denomination," he continues, "either due to a perf shift or a color shift."

Dave's collection is kept in one stockbook and includes many examples of minor color shifts culled from postage lots, which, he admits, are probably of interest only to himself.

He has been a regular customer of EFOCC auctions, and a club member dealer where he buys more collectible items.

Recently, he made his first find, a 37-cent philanthropy commemorative with a 2 mm perf shift cutting the bottom short by that amount and including the equivalent amount of the design from the stamp at the top. It came out of a mixture.

Dave also likes EFOs from Great Britain, but says they are popular with collectors there. "They also seem to be less common than U. S. EFOs, but since the quantity of stamp printed for the U. S. postal service is far greater than that for Royal Mail, that is understandable," he observes.

On a personal note, I must add that Dave organizes the local stamp club Boy Scout merit badge project. Under his direction, about 100 or more scouts have received their stamp collecting merit badge in about six years. Imagine if every local stamp club in America had a Dave Hunt!

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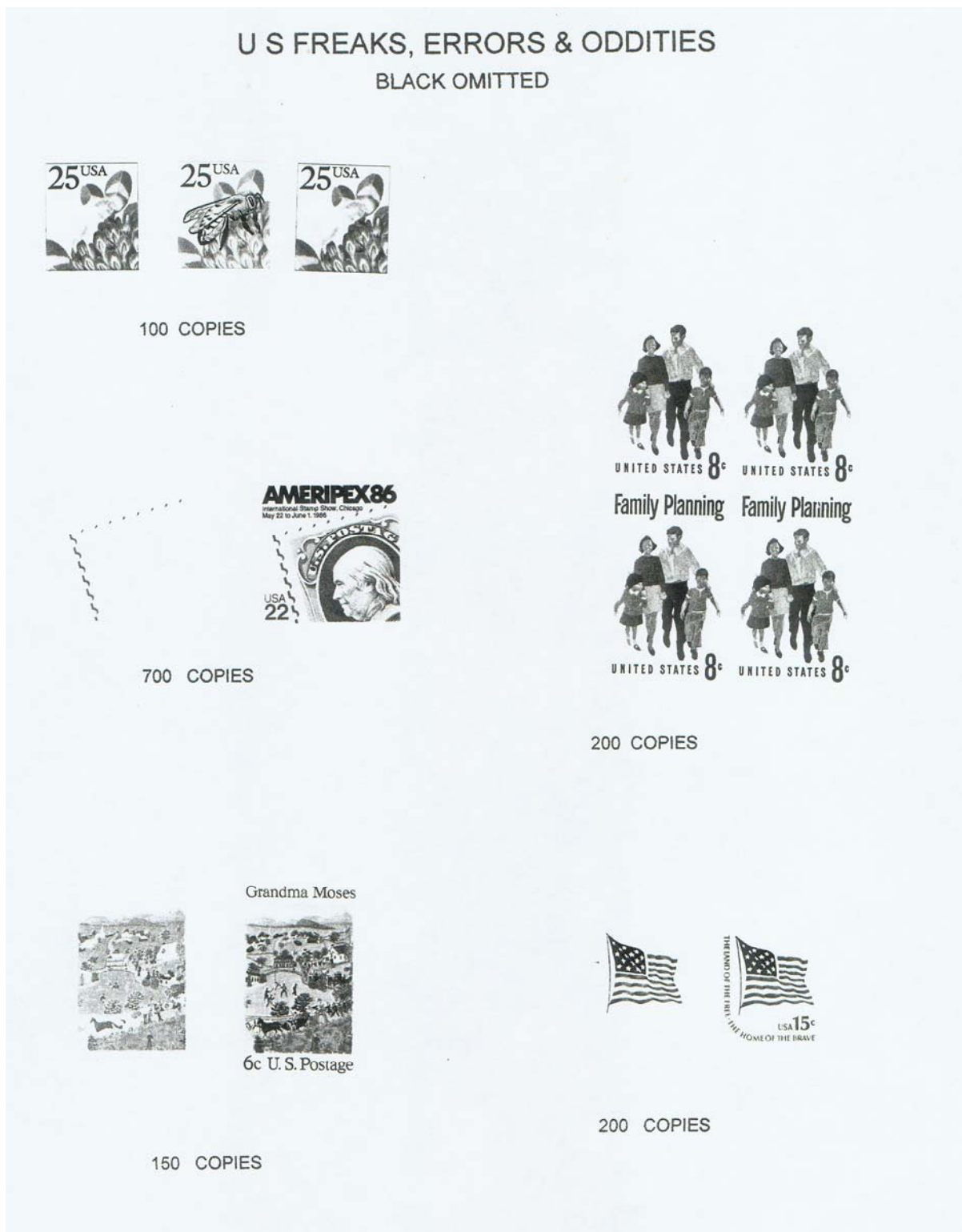
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# Pages From My Exhibit

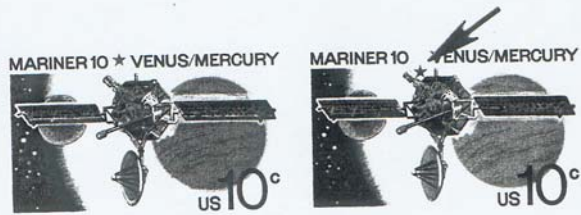
## Joseph Chervenyak



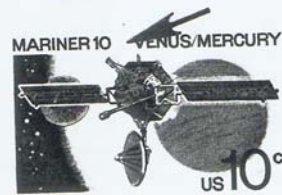
# U S FREAKS, ERRORS & ODDITIES

## ODDITIES

### FALLING RED STAR



### NO RED STAR



only 400 reported



### DOLLAR HIGH ON STAMP



### CENTER STAMP WHEEL INCOMPLETE



### BI.URED HORSES

### MISSING AMOUNT



### PRESIDENTS HEAD OFF TO LEFT

FINANCIAL HERO  
Businessman and broker Haym  
Salomon was responsible for  
raising most of the money  
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Revolution and later to save  
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*Auction 99 closes on April 30, 2005*

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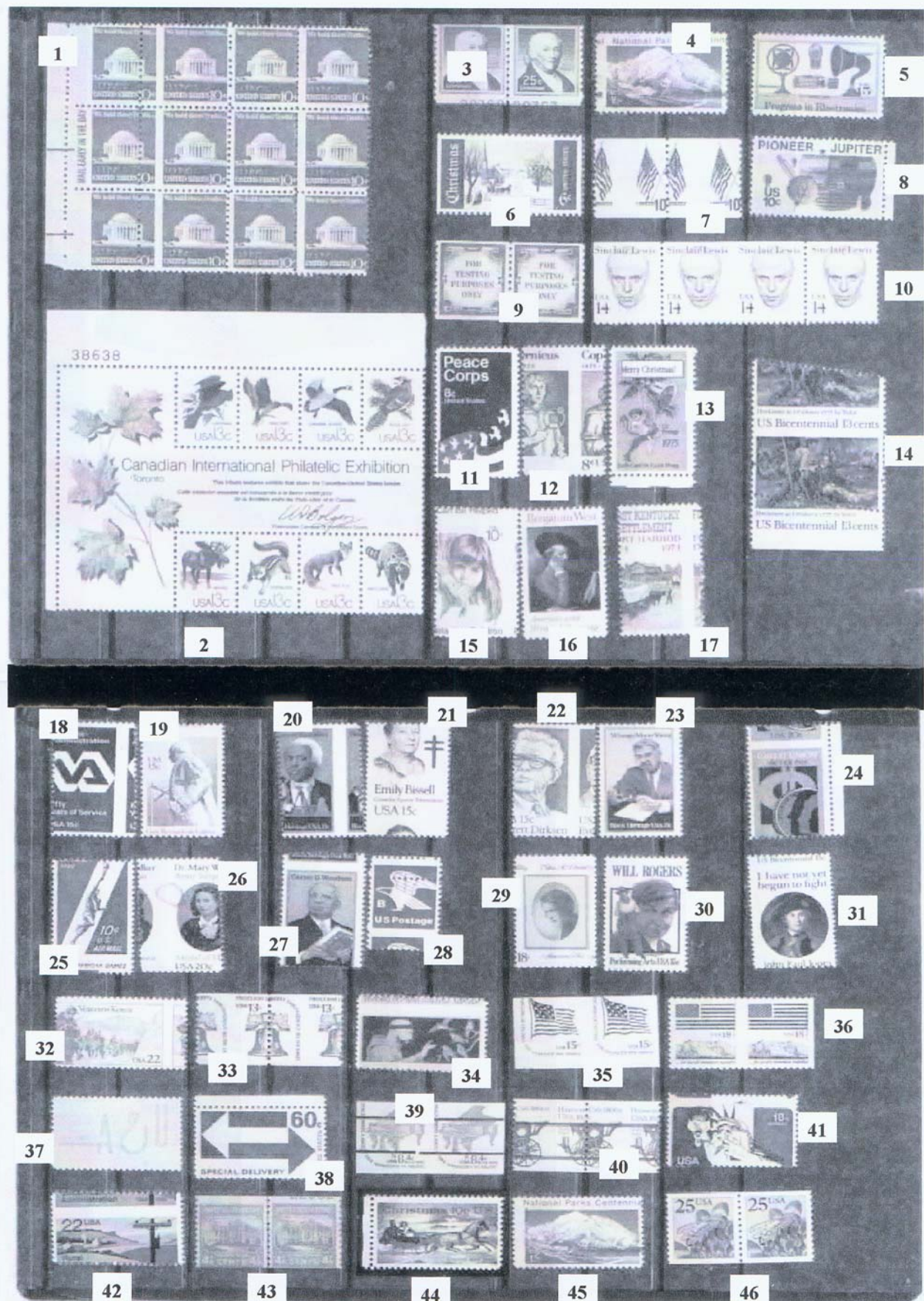
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1	1510	Mail Early block/12, shifted vertical perforations		\$35.00
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7	1519	10c Flags, misperfed pair		\$10.00
8	1566	10c Pioneer/Jupiter, downward red colour shift		\$9.00
9		Testing Coil		Donation
10	1856b	14c S. Lewis, center pair missing perforations		Donation
11	1447	8c Peace Corp., shift of red & blue colours		\$10.00
12	1488	8c Copernicus, misperforated		\$16.00
13	1580	Christmas issue w/black colour shift		\$7.00
14		13c Bicentennial, diag. perms & gutter perms on lwr stamp		\$22.00
15	1549	10c Retarded Children, two-way perforation shift		\$12.00
16	1553	10c B. West, blue smear on stamp's right margin		\$3.00
17	1542	10c Ft Herrod, shifted vertical perforations		\$7.00
18	1825	15c VA, rare misperforation sfft		\$10.00
19	1826	15c Galvez, rare misperforation shift		\$12.00
20	1604	15c Bannecker, misperforation		\$10.00
21	1823	15c Bissell, misperforation		\$8.00
22	1874	15c Dirksen, misperforation - scarce		13
23	1875	15c Young, small colour shift creates dble image		3
24	2075	20c Credit Union, misperforation		13
25	C56	10c air mail, change-of-design		12
26	2013	20c Dr. Walker, nice misperf - stain on both sides		\$3.00
27	2073	20c Woodson, misperforation		\$10.00
28	1818	B stamp, misperforation w/gutter		\$10.00
29	1926	18c E. S. Millay, black color misrefistration		\$12.00
30	1801	15c W. Rogers, colour shift creates nice doubling		3
31	1789	15c J. P. Jones, very nice change-of-design		12
32	2152	22c Korea, misperforation		12
33	1618	13c Liberty Bell, great Misperforation		9
34	2023	20c St. Francis, nice perforation shift		8
35	1618cd	15c flag, imperforated & miscut pair		12
36	1893b	18b purple mtns, imperf pair from pane		\$9.00
37	C81	21c airmail, very nice offset on back		\$22.00
38	E23	Spcl. Delivery, black ink in red arrow and denomination		\$3.00
39	1615cf	8.4c Piano, imperforated gap pair		\$12.00
40	1904	10.9c Hansom Cab, great misperforation		\$12.00
41	C87	18c airmail, very nice red & blue colour misregistration		\$15.00
42	2144	22c Rural Admin., misperforation		\$12.00
43	844	4.5c White House, line pair w/part plate #22082 - Scarce!		\$12.00
44	1551a	10c Christmas, buff colour omitted.	\$35.00	\$12.00
45	1454	15c Nat'l. Parks, black colour shift to right		\$10.00
46	2281	25c Honey Bee, missing practically all ylw, middle leaves		\$20.00
47	1756	15c Cohan, misperfed		\$15.00
48	1436	8c Dickerson, black colour shift to left		\$12.00
49	1297	3c Parkman, vert. Line pair w/part plate #36090-1		\$3.00
50	1273	Copley Art, very nice change-of-design		\$13.00



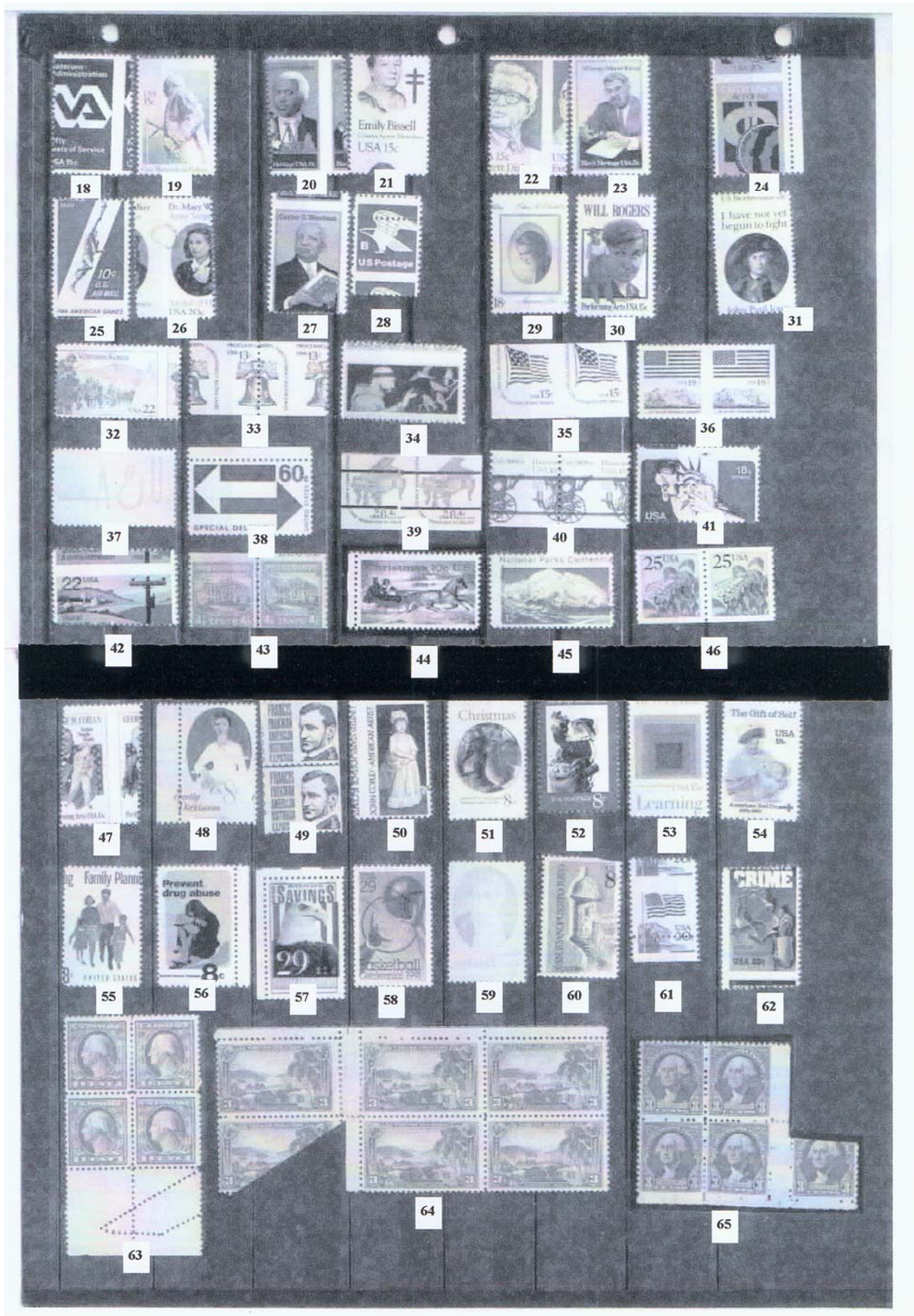
Lot #	Catalog	Description of Auction #99 lots	Cat Val	MB
51	1471	8c Christmas, very nice multiple colour shift		\$9.00
52	1472	8c Santa, colour shift creates double bugle		\$12.00
53	1833	15c Learning, misperf, chang-of-design		\$12.00
54	1910	18c Gift of Self, multiple colour shift		\$14.00
55	1455	8c Family Planning, black colour shift to right		\$9.00
56		8c Drug Abuse, black colour shift to the left		\$7.00
57	2534	29c Saving Bonds, tan shift up red shift right - RARE!!		\$11.00
58	2560	29c Basketball, black colour shift		\$25.00
59	1732	13c Cook, very nice offset on the back		\$15.00
60	1437	8c San Juan, black colour shift, sm tear UR edge		\$13.00
61	1894	20c Flag o/supreme court, hor. Perfs shifted		\$10.00
62	2102	20c Crime, misperf SCARCE!!		\$5.00
63		1c Washington, green, crazy perforations		\$50.00
64	802	3c V. I., foldover gtr, separated, repaired w/hinge		\$30.00
65	720	Fold & tear results in 75% of margin and adjoining stamp		\$22.00
66		Dble paper from collection Wm West - believed unique		\$25.00
67	55	2c Washington, foldover, crazy perfs, kraft repair, on back		\$35.00
68		web splice on flying paster, double paper		\$40.00
69		2c Washington, margin fold, crazy perforations		\$30.00
70	528A	2c, type VI, plate strip, foldover w/perfs from top row		\$60.00
71		B stamp, two-way perforation shift		\$30.00
72		13c LaFayette, misperfed block		\$20.00
73	1289	20c Marshall, shifted perfs, change-of-design		\$25.00
74	1580	15c Christmas, vert. Misperf on diagonal		\$30.00
75	1570	10c Memorial, two-way misperfed		\$20.00
76	2507a	25c Micronesia, values & names poorly printed		\$25.00
77	784	3c Anthony, period missing after "B", lwr right stamp		Donation
78	1447	8c Peace Corp., shift of red & blue colours		Donation
79	1294	\$1 O'Neil, horizontal perforation shift		Donation
80	1305	6c Franklin, verticle perforation shift		Donation
81	1469	8c Osteopathic, downward orange colour shift		\$90.00
82	1592	10c Freedom, 1st two vert. Rows of perfs shifted		\$12.00
83	1903	9.3c Mail Wagon, miscut, shows elec. Eye dashes		\$50.00
84	C78a	11c airmail, miscut pane w/pl#32964		\$10.00
85		25c savings, web splice on flying Paster double paper		\$45.00
86	1893b	18c USA bkt., pane is imperforated between	\$75.00	\$35.00

#### Winning Lot Bids for EFOCC Auction #98

Lot #	H.Bid	Lot #	H.Bid	Lot #	H.Bid	Lot #	H.Bid
1	\$175.00	21	\$7.00	40	\$15.00	60	\$6.00
2	nb	22	\$5.00	41	\$4.00	61	\$12.00
3	nb	23	\$4.00	42	\$6.00	62	nb
4	nb	24	\$10.00	43	nb	63	\$8.00
5	\$20.00	25	\$10.00	44	\$6.00	64	\$12.00
6	nb	25	\$10.00	45	\$6.00	65	nb
7	\$15.00	26	nb	46	nb	66	nb
8	\$13.00	27	\$34.00	47	\$40.00	67	nb
9	\$2.50	28	\$18.00	48	nb	68	nb
10	nb	29	nb	49	nb	69	nb
11	nb	30	\$5.00	50	\$3.00	70	\$15.00
12	\$32.00	31	\$5.00	51	\$5.00	71	\$20.00
13	nb	32	\$8.00	52	\$12.00	72	nb
14	nb	33	\$5.50	53	nb	73	\$25.00
15	\$35.00	34	\$6.00	54	nb	74	\$8.00
16	nb	35	\$11.00	55	\$6.00	75	\$5.00
17	\$11.00	36	\$13.00	56	nb	76	nb
18	\$10.00	37	\$40.00	57	\$16.00	77	\$10.00
19	\$5.00	38	nb	58	\$15.00	78	nb
20	\$4.00	39	nb	59	nb	79	nb
		100	\$4.00			101	\$30.00













# Buyers and Sellers of EFO Material

To sell or 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 or scan before shipping the item. **Do not forget** to include your address, telephone number, e-mail and return postage/s.a.s.e.

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Princeton Philatelics, P. O. Box 304, Tappan, NY 10983	(845) 359-7434
Jacques C. Schiff, Jr., 195 Main Street, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660-1696	(201) 641-5566
Martin Sellinger, P. O. Box 47, White Plains, NY 10602-0047	(914) 948-4246
Saskatoon Stamp Centre, Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 2S2 ( <i>BNA and Canada varieties only</i> ) www.saskatoonstamp.com	(800) 205-8814
Thomas E. Smith, P. O. Box 23149, Phoenix, AZ, 85063-3149	(623) 205-1163
Michael Stern, 56 Asheville Road, Hyde Park, MA 02136 mike2010@verizon.net Ebay ID: Mike2001	
Stephen Wittig, P. O. Box 2742, Springfield, MO 65801	(417) 831-8746
Victory Stamps, P. O. Box 1129, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465	(843) 849-6713
Weiss Philatelics, P. O. Box 5358, Bethlehem, PA 18015	(610) 691-6857

List updated: June 30, 2004. Please send changes to Editor. Also, e-mail or write to Editor if you would like to add an e-mail address or web site to your listing.

**The EFO Collectors' Club**

**4217 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Temple, PA 19560**

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