

THE EFO COLLECTOR

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MCDEVITT, HOTCHNER, HUNT TO LEAD EFOCC INTO THE NEW MILLENNIUM

With sincere thanks and appreciation to the EFOCC Ballot Committee, chaired by Mr. Earl McAfee of Champaign, Illinois, the ballots have been tabulated and Jim McDevitt of Kingsland, Georgia, John Hotchner of Falls Church, Virginia, and David Hunt of Denver, Pennsylvania have been elected to serve as EFOCC president, vice-president, and treasurer for the term July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2002.

Jim served as EFOCC president 1994 to 1996, has been EFOCC secretary since July of 1985, and editor of The EFO Collector since August, 1994. John served as the first EFOCC president in 1978, secretary 1980 to 1985, and editor of The EFO Collector 1981 and 1984. Dave will serve in his first EFOCC elective office.

BOYD WINS MANNING AWARD

For her series of three articles "Errors of a Different design", Mrs. Kenna Boyd has been awarded the Robert E. Manning, Jr. Award for 1999 and 2000.

See President's Report on page 7



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"To Err is Human – To Find is Divine"

SO YOU WANT TO SEEK A STAMP APPRAISAL!!

In disposing of one's stamps, the Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine of March 3, 2000 contained an article by Jacques C. Schiff, Jr.; an article which offers extremely informative advice as to how one might best present a description and/or to submit information which would inform a dealer/buyer of the type of material one wished to dispose of. With the kind permission of Mekeel's and Mr. Schiff, this article is reprinted.

Stamp dealers and auction houses frequently receive requests for an appraisal. Many of the persons indicating their desire for an appraisal do not seem to comprehend what they are actually seeking.

When asked what type of appraisal they require, many people are confronted with a question for which they have not considered a proper response.

An inheritance may require all appraisal for the purposes of taxation. A philatelist seeking insurance will need documentation as to the replacement value of their stamps and covers.

A party seeking to sell usually does not require an appraisal. The potential sale is based upon either an offer to purchase outright or an estimation of what the items involved might bring at public auction.

To properly appraise stamps and covers, careful examination of quality must be observed. Condition is a major factor in evaluation. Individual stamps are priced based upon their merits. Faults or alterations can seriously reduce value.

Whether you are planning to sell an entire collection or just one stamp, asking to have an appraisal cannot only prove costly, it might even provide worthless information.

There is a proper manner to seek an approach a sale. First ask the party to whom you make an offering if they are interested in buying what you have for sale. Questions such as "Do you buy errors?" cannot result in proper responses. You must describe the errors you trying to offer, indicating the quantity and their condition. Providing statistics can be impressive, though they may be of little guidance to value. "I have umpteen hundred first day covers" or "my collection catalogs this many dollars" do not provide the information a prospective buyer needs to know. A count of your number of imperforate coils fails to indicate whether you have errors your potential buyer is interested in securing.

Many philatelic professionals are contacted by people who have no knowledge of stamp or cover values. "I found a 3 cent Statue of Liberty stamp canceled on an envelope almost a half-century old. "Can you tell me how valuable it is?" may be the inquiry. While the response to this question will be disappointing to the caller, the detailed information makes a quick reply a possibility.

Vague references to what information the party requires fails to bring proper assistance. Often the contact involves travel. The request may be, "Can you send someone to appraise some errors I have had for many years?" When informed of the expenses involved, the inquirer is surprised to learn they have to pay for the services or costs. Many hours of professional work may be required for an appraisal. For some reason, the party requesting the work does not expect to pay for the professional services.

A dealer may be willing to make an offer for stamps or covers that they are interested in acquiring. This is not an appraisal. It is a bid to buy. By informing the parties whom you contact what you have to sell and that you seek their offer, you have properly presented your intentions.

When you have determined the price you want, it is useless to ask for an evaluation or appraisal. By being straightforward with the information and price, you avoid both a waste of time and possibly unpleasant negotiations.

A recent caller described the error she hoped to sell, indicating an offer she said she already had. I was able to determine her error was only a freak.

I politely told her to accept the liberal offer. By both of us giving honest information, any unproductive discussion was avoided.

One stage of evaluating encompasses totaling the face value of stamps. Most stamps of the past half-century do not command premiums. After segregating the more valuable issues the rest could best be used for postage.

By carefully calculating the face value you make it possible for a prospective buyer to determine those for which they will pay better prices. The balance then only requires verification of your figures to ascertain the total value. By properly preparing these statistics, you avoid the need for an evaluator to calculate or estimate the figures.

Do not waste the time of figuring your original costs. Your stamps and covers will be evaluated based upon their current market value. If you were lucky enough to have acquired your errors for face value in a post office, they bear the same current value as those for which you might have overpaid.

Be careful not to misrepresent what you have for sale. Some people wishfully identify their stamps as the rare perforation, watermark or type. Others may not bother to mention condition problems. These tactics rapidly reduce the interest in acquiring your collection.

If you expect the evaluation to include correcting your mistaken identification, be prepared to pay possibly sizable sums for the services rendered.

If you have certificates of expertisation, present them to the appraiser or prospective buyer before they view your stamps and covers. Certificates from established expertising committees enhance valuable items as properly identified in addition to describing the condition.

The availability of public auctions presents the opportunity of having broad-based competition to determine values. For inexpensive material, club and internet based auctions may produce the desired results. Auction firms will usually accept your consignment of lesser-valued stamps and covers along with your better material.

If you are truly unaware of the value of what you have to offer, your request for an appraisal is in reality only your hope for liberal bids.

Two reasons for not considering public auctions are needing immediate funds (auctioning requires several months) or your fears that you will not get as much as you expected.

Stop for a moment to think how you would react upon learning that the outright buyer of your choice sold your collection at public auction. They realized a great deal more than what you accepted as satisfactory payment.

Selling most anything can be difficult or made easy. Before you offer items for sale, take the time to properly consider your plans, considerations and options. Be certain you are dealing with people you trust. Never be reluctant to ask for references.

Make sure that the dealer(s) of your choice are members of established philatelic societies.

If you enjoyed participating in philately as a hobby, you will want the finalizing of your collection to be a pleasant culmination.

Do you have a question about a U. S. major error, freak or oddity? Write to Jacques C. Schiff, Jr., Inc., 195 Main Street, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660. Be sure to mention Mekeels & Stamps Magazine. Along with your description, please send a photocopy on a black background. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope and your home telephone number. Do not send actual stamps.

EFOCC Member Post

WILL YOU SWAP?? Will you trade your foreign EFO's for United States EFO's?
Please send photocopy of your foreign EFO's, giving country and Scott number
of the normal stamp, and describe error. Will do likewise.

Howard Frank, P. O. Box 340868, Brooklyn, NY 11234

OFFERING! Scott #2175b, 10 cent Red Cloud untagged error. Single stamp \$12.50. Block of four
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**Ken Moreau, 402 Coronation Dr, Franklin, MA 02038
Phone/Fax: (508) 528-9028**

WANTED! Modern (after 1975) U.S. commercial covers: EFOs, precancelled Americana series
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This will be your last issue.
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Please mail to EFOCC
P. O. Box 1126,
Kingsland, GA 31548-1126



Buyers—Sellers of EFO Material



To sell/buy EFO material, contact any of the following EFO Collectors Club members. **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.

Ag, P O Box 1, Medford NJ 08055	- 609-654-7415
Americana Stamp Galleries Inc., (Jay Tell), 8677 Villa La Jolla Dr, Suite 114, -- La Jolla, CA 92037	- 619-550-9555
B. Trading Co. 114 Quail St, Albany, NY 12206	- 518-465-3497
Mike Armus, POB 6006, Freehold, NJ 07728	- 908-577-2391
Beck Stamp Auctions, POB 2506, Mesa, AZ 85214-2506	
Betsy & Chuck Berry, POB 8134, State College, PA	- 814-234-3737
Steve Crippe, POB 236, Bothell, WA 98-41-0236	- 425-487-2789
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	- 301-279-9490
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Williams Langs, POB 46, New Milford, NJ 07646	
Lots of Lots, POB 3397, Wayne, NJ 07474	- 201-633-5387
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Montclair Stamp Co., POB 38, Cheltenham, PA 19012	- 215-728-7836
Michael Mules, POB 342, Big Bend, WI	- 414-318-0880
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Suburban Stamp Co, POB 715, Springfield, MA	- 413-785-5438
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AUCTION # 278

**December 7- 8, 2000
Collectors Club
New York City**



President's Report

With humility and sincere appreciation, I wish to thank the members who voted for my presidency and with the very capable and welcomed support of vice-president John Hotchner and treasurer Dave Hunt we will endeavor to identify and address the needs of EFO Club members during the next two years.

I sincerely wish to express our strongest appreciation for the leadership and guidance of our past co-presidents Betsy and Chuck Berry and yeoman service as club treasurer by Ken Martin. When needed they were there for the club.

I urge all members to continually promote the EFOCC; distribute brochures and/or provide EFOCC exhibit award ribbons to various shows; conduct EFO regional meetings and distribute EFOCC pamphlets at local stamp shows, etc. Please contact the secretary for informational brochures and award ribbons.

Your officers need assistance; assistance which can be provided by volunteers to fill present club vacancies such as secretary, board member-at-large, publicity director, etc. Of note, I volunteered to be president as no one had volunteered to serve as president and I knew co-presidents Betsy and Chuck needed relief to address their needs.

Personal Problems + Lack of Volunteers = Disaster

The foregoing formula could be applied to the current state of EFOCC leadership. Both your president and auction director are experiencing multiple personal problems — which inhibit our ability to provide the services the membership should be receiving. We have not been able to offer an auction since last winter's EFO Collector edition. Hopefully, we will have an auction in this year's winter edition. (will go to the printer on November 15, 2000)

As noted elsewhere in this issue, it is with pleasure to announce the Robert Manning Award to Mrs. Kenna Boyd for her informative and interesting series of articles on Different Kinds of Errors. Mrs. Boyd is just a little ole lass from the hills of Tennessee and her articles have appeared in numerous philatelic publications, including the American Topical Association's *Topical Time*. The EFOCC is looking forward to publishing an article, co-authored by fellow EFOCC'er Scott Owen, on issues of Pitcairn Island in future editions of *The EFO Collector*.

Please mark your calendar to attend our annual breakfast at 8:30 a.m. in the show hotel at VAPEX on Saturday, November 18, 2000. Also and if one has EFO's to identify or need additional information, please stop by the EFO Collectors Club table, just as one enters through VAPEX's main entrance.

Reminder—

**If this issue's mailing address label shows a
membership number "xxxx-00",
Your dues expired June 30, 2000.
Please remit \$15 to:**

**EFOCC
P. O. Box 1126,
Kingsland, GA 31548-1126**

The Same Stamps With Different Sizes and One New Intriguing Perforator Error

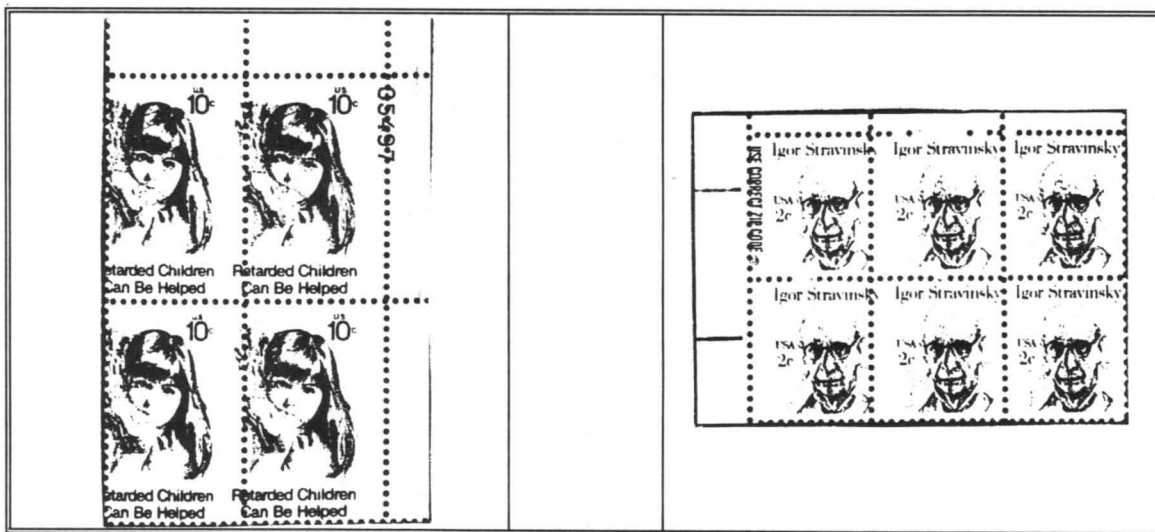
by: Joseph Monteiro

Perforating errors often create stamps of unusual shapes which most philatelists classify as freaks. These freaks not only make good conversational topics but are very educational. Actually they are quite fascinating. To the common person or novice philatelist, fascination with these errors may earn the philatelist the name of 'Nutty Professor'. Regardless of this risk, understanding of how these errors occur is quite challenging. It not only requires knowledge of what type of perforating machine is used but also how these errors occur.

In this brief article, I will describe a few of these errors: short, long and normal size stamps created by perforators on the same pane of stamps; what types of these errors can be expected from the use of different perforators and what to look for as a tip-off of the type of perforator used; and a recent perforator error on a Canadian stamp and how it can be explained.

Short, long and normal size stamps created on the same pane of stamps

In the Spring 2000 issue of the *EFO Collector*, a number of lots were offered which displayed short and long stamps or long and normal stamps. An illustration of two of these are shown below.



Why did these errors occur? Before trying to answer this question, one should first inquire as to what type of perforator was used. Was it a line perforator or was it a T-Comb perforator or was it a H-Comb perforator or was it a Cylinder comb perforator. Unless one knows the type of perforator used, it is likely that one will arrive at the wrong answer. If a comb perforator was used one will have to know whether it was a 1-comb or 2-comb.

Following the above methodology, it was determined that a line perforator was used in the case of the above two examples. How did I arrive at this conclusion?

Line perforators create perforations at the intersection of the stamps that intersect. This does not occur with the use of comb perforators.

Having determined the above, the conclusion why the first misperforated example occurred is simple. Remember that a line perforator has several wheels attached to the line shaft by screws. A line perforator perforates the horizontal perforations and then the vertical perforations or vice versa. Each wheel perforates a line of perforations. Thus if a sheet has 10 rows and 10 columns to be perforated there are at least 11 wheels. During the perforating process, one of the screws on the shaft holding the wheels became loose as a result the wheel shifted. This resulted in the wheel moving, causing one stamp to become slightly smaller and the other stamp to become slightly larger (see first illustration above).

But what about the second illustration? The size of the first stamp is normal, the size of the second stamp is larger by slightly more than half a millimeter and the third stamp is normal. I believe that this probably resulted because of a paper crease somewhere on the sheet below? This is because if the wheels are fixed on the shaft, the space between the three stamps would remain constant, if the second screw shifted causing the wheels to shift the space between the stamps could be affected but not the total space. This is as logical an explanation I can think of with only part of the information in front of me. I would need the entire sheet to come to a definitive answer. The only other logical explanation is because the first two wheels on the shaft moved.

But what about the zip code as part of the stamp in both illustrations? The misperforation with this code included in the stamps is merely because the sheet or sheet of stamps were incorrectly fed or due to the shift of the wheels.

This last example is rather unusual. Examples that are more common are errors in sheets that contain a short, long and a normal size stamp (or more precisely a row or column of a short and long stamps, or in the case of a booklet a short and long one). I shall now turn to examine these types of errors

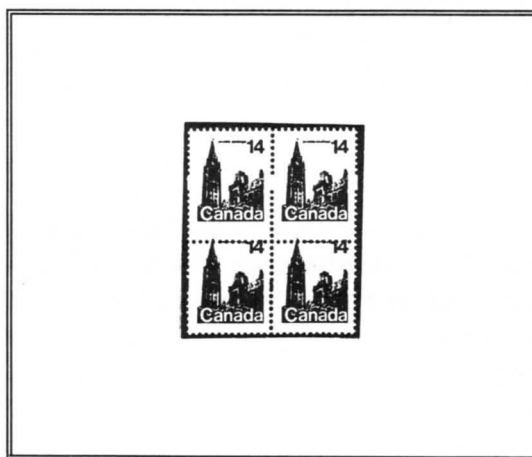
Types of short, long and normal size errors

The types of short, long and normal size errors of the same stamp on a sheet depends on the type of perforator used to perforate these stamps. I shall now describe these types of errors.

The Line Perforator: The examples in the previous section resulted from a line perforator, therefore I shall not go back into explaining these errors again. As indicated, the movement of any wheel on the perforating shaft holding the wheels results in a short and a long stamp since the total distance between all the stamps remain constant, except of course if the final wheel moves. In this case, it could result in a partial imperforate stamp in the last row or column.

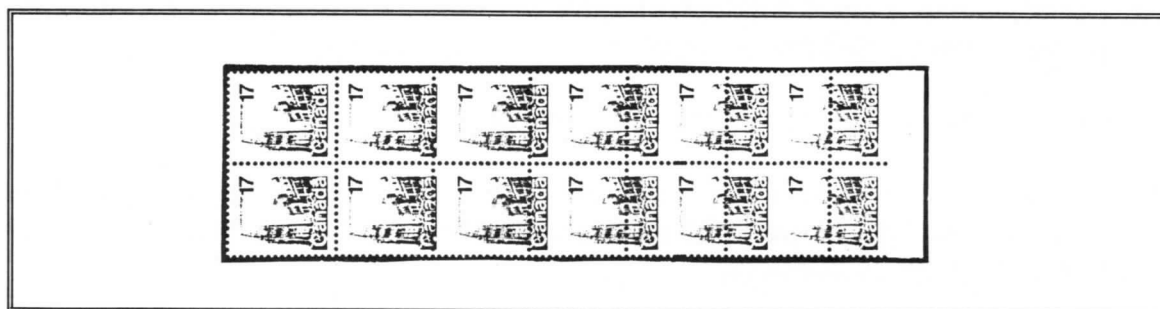
The H-Comb Perforator: A 1-row H-comb perforator, perforates the stamps in the form of an H with every move of the perforator. Half of the stamps in the row

below and half of the stamps in the row above are perforated with every move. Now suppose the perforator was perforating the stamps from bottom to top, and jumped a couple of perforations in the second last row. Then what we would expect is that the second last row of stamps would be slightly longer and that it would contain parts of the design of the stamps from the third last row. If the perforator did not make any corrections in its upward movement in the perforating process all the stamps in the rest of the sheet would be misperforated and the size of all the stamps other than the ones in the second last row would be of normal size. A variation on this theme is shown in the illustration below.



Parliament 14-cents variety showing incorrect movement of perforator and correction

What would happen if the perforator corrects itself while perforating the third row of stamps. If this happens, then we would expect the third row of stamps to be smaller or shorter than the normal size of stamps. Thus we would expect three types of errors if a correction occurs, a long stamp, a short stamp and a normal stamp. Further, if a correction occurs in the third row than all the stamps in the fourth and rows above would be a normal size. This is shown in the following illustration.



Parliament 17-cents

Note that the error is educational as it reveals other interesting types of information, the type of perforator used, the direction in which the stamps were perforated, where the jump in the perforator occurred.

The T-Comb Perforator: A 1-row T-comb perforator, perforates the stamps in

the form of an upside down T with every move of the perforator. As a result, if stamps are being perforated from bottom to top, stamps in the row below are first perforated with every move (all the perforations of the stamp are made except the horizontal perforations at the top of the stamps).

An example of a skip in the perforator creating a longer stamp is shown in the following illustration.



The Algonkian Indian 8-cents variety showing skip

This error is also educational for several reasons. First, it provides information on the type of perforator that was used, i.e. T-comb. Second, it shows the direction in which the stamps were perforated, namely left to right. Third, it provides information where the skip occurred, i.e., somewhere in the pane rather than the end of the pane. In this example, unlike the previous example there is no correction made by the perforator. As a result, there are no short stamps in the pane. The other stamps after the longer stamps are all of normal size and all are misperforated.

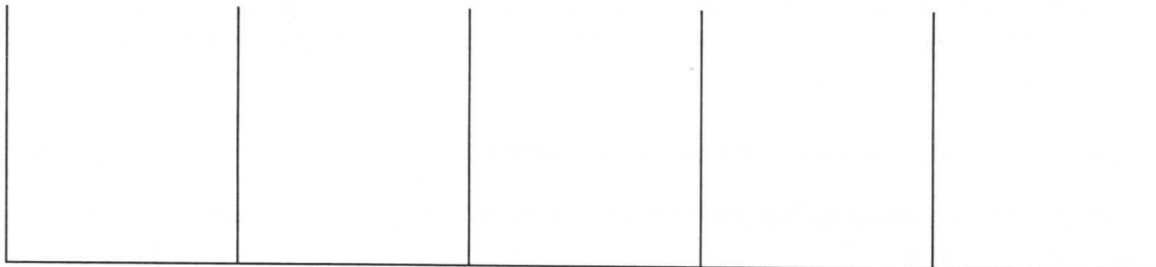
A recent perforator error on a Canadian stamp

To celebrate the New Millennium, Canada Post issued the millennium series souvenir sheets (i.e., SS). These 46-cents stamps issued on January 17, 2000 were printed by Ashton-Potter Limited. On one particular souvenir stamp, the 46-cents stamps on Social Progress, a perforating error occurred which is shown in the picture hereafter.

What caused this error? It is quite fascinating and requires a careful examination to determine why it occurred. A few of the perforations that appear to be nearly double in the selvage provide the clue and one does not have to employ Sherlock Holmes to solve this mystery. Perhaps, even if this clue was not there one could have guessed the cause of this error and arrive at the right answer.



I shall provide my explanation why this misperforated error occurred. The sheets were perforated from bottom to top by Ashton-Potter using a T-comb perforator. A T-comb perforator perforates stamps creating the following pattern:



Why then are there no perforations at the bottom of the SS? It would appear that an inappropriate strike of the perforator occurred before the perforator began perforating the SS containing the sheet of stamps. As a result, it created vertical perforations but no horizontal perforations at the bottom of the SS.

Why did perforations occur in the middle of the last row of the SS? This is because the perforator continued, resulting in the next inappropriate strike, creating the horizontal perforations in the middle of the last row of the stamps.

Why did perforations occur in the middle or near the upper half of the top row of stamps on the SS? This is because the perforator continued to make the next strike and made the next inappropriate strike resulting in the horizontal perforations in the middle of the top row of stamps, the vertical perforations were

also made and continued beyond the SS.

How did the correct horizontal perforations appear at the top of the SS? It appears that the perforator then corrected itself midway as it moved forward, resulting in horizontal perforations in the correct position where they should appear at the top of the sheet.

Why did double perforations appear at the top of SS in the selvage? Since the vertical perforations are made simultaneously with the horizontal perforations, the perforator also created (double perforations which appear to sever the top vertical perforations) vertical perforations above the first row of normal horizontal perforations resulting in the severing effect. (Remember the strike that made the horizontal perforations in the middle of the top row also made vertical perforations upwards beyond the sheet. This together with the next normal strike created the normal horizontal perforations at the top and the additional vertical perforations).

The above reasoning should provide a logical explanation why the perforator created such an error. Fascinating? I think so! However, not every perforating error can always be logically explained to satisfy the astute minds of many philatelists. A number of questions continue to remain unexplained. Why did the inappropriate strike occur in the first place? Were the sheets misfed as a result of machine or human error? Or was it a result of variations in electric power/voltage or because the machines were shut off temporarily during the perforating process? What made the perforator correct itself towards the end, so that the top horizontal perforations are in the correct position? Or was it a correction after the first inappropriate strike (assuming a 2-comb T-perforator was used) or after two strikes?

Until all the technical details are provided by the philatelic agencies which are responsible for the issue of these stamps, one will have to guess at many of the unanswered questions.

Conclusion

The above few examples provide philatelists how stamp collecting can be educational and more than just a hobby. There are numerous other examples where freak strikes of the perforator provide other types of educational information. Some of these examples are not only educational but in the long run will enable philatelists in understanding more about stamps and help them avoid costly errors.

The 4 ¢ Columbian Leaf Variety

At NoVaPex'2000, Redding, California, the late and beloved Herbert Saylor earned the Grand Award, and a Gold Medal for a 10 frame exhibit on "Plate Varieties on the 1893 Columbians – Americas First Commemoratives". After winning a Gold at SLUNPEX'99, he decided to take the judge's recommendations seriously and make all the changes that had been suggested. These included completely re-mounting the exhibit using cream colored acid free heavy paper, matting the stamps and covers with neutral gray backing for regular material and bright red material for rare or unique material so that it stands out. It was also recommended that he cut down on the size of the pictures, use locator squares to show the area from which the photomicrographs came from on the stamp, and arrows pointing out the flaws within the photomicrographs.

Since he wanted to take this exhibit to the National Level of Exhibition, he decided it would be a good idea to trust the judge and make the changes, which took about six days working an average of 20 hours per day to complete. He continued to gather material for the exhibit to enhance some of the material with better examples of the flaws and add newly discovered significant material. The exhibit now contains all Scott listed Plate Varieties on the 1893 Columbian stamps, and in addition has numerous new plate varieties, and took most of three years to collect and assemble, with a few examples having been in his collection for some 40 years. Some of the highlights include two \$1 Columbian covers with double transfers; two new double transfers on \$1 Columbians; double transfers on the \$2, and \$4 Columbians, and possibly on the \$5 Columbian, two new double transfers on the 30 cent Columbian, and two new triple transfers on the 15 cent Columbian that are all newly discovered.

For many years, one of Herb's goals was to obtain and exhibit at least one plate variety on all 16 values of the U. S. 1893 Columbian stamp series. To further this goal, he obtained equipment that would enlarge portions of a stamp's design and at the same time take a picture of it in color. This equipment was based at the Western Philatelic Library where collectors could bring in their own stamps for examination and picturing.

Many of Herb's discoveries had never before been reported, especially on the dollar values. One of his crusades has been for better recognition of the 4 ¢ Columbian "3 leaf" variety. Although not as ubiquitous as the 2 ¢ "broken hat" variety, it is not especially hard to find and certainly deserves to be Scott listed.

In the right 4 ¢ cent "circle", the correct design would show only the two bottom leaves. The third leaf above them is constant on all reported copies of the variety. The third leaf is not the "scooped ink" that may be found on several issues' value tablets of that time.

[EdNote – Sincere thanks to Earl McAfee for this article.]

CHECK YOUR 4 CENT COLUMBIANS!!



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2000 CATALOGUE OF
ERRORS
ON U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS

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Errors Of A Different Kind

By Kenna Boyd

Part III Modern



Australia

In 1994, Australia issued a block of six featuring three different views of the Koalas and Kangaroos. A complete block of six different stamps have been found with wrong captions. Example of two: picture of a Kangaroo and captioned Koala, while one stamp shows four Koalas and captioned Kangaroo. By comparison, it is easy to see what happened.

Sc # 1279a

New Zealand

It was a bad year at the printers in 1985, when the stamp depicting Queen Elizabeth wearing the Queens Badge, Order of N.Z. was missing on her sash. Yes, a most interesting error occurred. It was not long after the first printing run that it was discovered - so only a few managed to escape. We haven't been told where the badge had been but it did appear in the proper place and most people were never the wiser.

Sc # 828

SG # 1370



New Zealand

Rumors abounded concerning the 1985 issues. At least two of the three stamps printed for the Christmas issue appeared with "CRISTMAS" instead of Christmas. According to a New Zealand stamp collector's bulletin, the N. Z. Post Office claimed the error was made by the printer, in that the letter "h" was missing on all stamps shown in the publicity leaflet prior to the proofs going to the printers; even worse the leaflet was passed without comment among philatelists. So as not to embarrass the N.Z. Post Office, someone had commented that since the stamp printers are Dutch, perhaps they would not readily notice an error in the English language spelling. The N.Z. Post Office had explained that all were sent for destruction and someone had removed them unlawfully.

SC # 836

SG # 1376





To remove stamps from backing, bend backing paper near corner of stamp, and peel from corner.



COLLECT NEW ZEALAND STAMPS
Write to: The Stamps Centre, New Zealand Post,
Freepost No. 1, Private Bag 3001, WANGANUI



New Zealand

An error was declared in 1998 on the \$4.00 Scenic booklet. There are ten stamps with four stamps identical. The one stamp reads "Tory Channel (first line)" with the second line "Marborough Sounds" but was found on one stamp with the second line missing.
Sc # 1359i



Cook Islands

On April 22, 1966, the first air mail stamps of the Cook Islands were issued. Nine stamps of various denominations were selected from the years 1947 - 1963 for a local overprint in black with the word "Airmail" and an aircraft depicted. For the largest denomination, the New Zealand "Arms" type, one-pound pink was chosen. Following the release of the stamps, an error appeared - the overprint of the airplane was omitted on all stamps of the end vertical row. The local printers explained it was due to insufficient airplane symbols. According to *Urch Harris Catalog*, 1,520 copies of the error were released. Total copies sold with and without the error was reported as 14,880.

Sc # C-9

S.G. # 193a

U.H. # A9c



Pitcairn Islands

The story behind this error has not yet been revealed. *Scott Catalog* is quoted: "Copies of Number 252 with "1835" date instead of the "1825" date were not issued." Can we take this to possibly mean - the error was caught in time - so they thought!
Sc # 252



Ukraine

With the breakup of the Soviet Union on Dec. 26, 1991, Ukraine and ten former Soviet republics established the Commonwealth of Independent States. In March of 1992, Ukraine issued new stamps. Many overprints appeared in 1992-94 because inflation was so rampant that the central postal authorities could not print stamps with the right denominations fast enough to keep up with demands. Each small postal administration was asked to move the mail using their own devices - thus the overprints. The Soviet Union small definitives were chosen with the addition of the "Shield/Trident" plus various denominations. These were printed under emergency conditions. In the haste to produce stamps, it was inevitable that inverted overprints would occur.



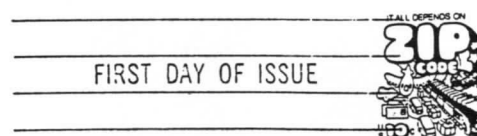
USA

While looking through some souvenir pages someone had given me, I noticed a difference in the issue date, but decided to file it away for further research. In *The Postal Service Guide to U.S. Stamps* the Zip Code stamp was listed under souvenir pages with the issue date as Jan. 4, 1974, but the first day of issue cancel read April 4, 1974 followed by a surprising amount for catalog value. It pays to check everything.



Iceland

After I received my Iceland 1992 Duck/conservation stamps, they were mounted and placed in an album with all the other world duck stamps. I didn't even notice there was not a denomination. Evidently, many others didn't notice, as it was quite some time before the dealers were advertising the same stamp but with a denomination. One should check their stamps as soon as received.



Issue Date: January 4, 1974
First Day City: Washington, DC
Designer: Randall McDougall
Press: Andreotti Gravure
Colors: Yellow, red, blue and black
Size: 0.75 x 0.87 inches
Stamps to Pane: 100
Plate Numbers: Four per pane

Epilogue

The modern era has had more than its share of errors. One can fill many pages with just those from some countries whose reputation for an overabundance leave us doubtful about their authenticity. Did these errors really occur or are they contrived? Finding the countries who have had tight control on the production of their stamps gives us a better challenge. If you would like to tackle this "side-line" collecting of errors - share your finds with others and *The EFO Collector*.



EFOCC Secretary's Report

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THE EFO COLLECTORS CLUB.

IN MEMORIAM

HERBERT SAYLOR—SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

- 1232 - R. J. Levinton, 15 Stevens Ave, Merrick, NY 11566
- 1233 - K. W. H. Ho, 543 WILKIN PI, Edmonton, Canada
T6M 2H5
- 1234 - J. E. Logan, P.O. Box 15, Skwentna, AK 99667—general
- 1235 - J. Harfoush, POB 19462, Holyoke, MA 01041-2062
- 1236 - C. F. Brown, 9041 Dudley St, Taylor, MI 48180—all efo's
- 1237 - P. Pasicznyk, 44 vKenmore Ln, Rochester, NY 14617—
all aspects of U.S. & foreign inverts
- 1238 - M. Katic, 540 Meade Ave, Charlottesville, VA 22902 -
U.S. & Yugoslavia
- 1239 - R. L. Hilty, 150 W. 80th St., New York, NY 10024-6310
- 1240 - S. Raugh, 4217 8th Ave., Temple, PA 19560
- 1241 - R. K. Berry, 100 Patricia Ave., Millville, NJ 08332—just
starting collecting EFO's

ADDRESS CHANGES:

- 404 - J. M. Stone, 7421 35th St, #B, Pinellas Pk, FL 33781
- 809 - E. A. Landau, 515 Ogden Ave, Ste 101, Downers Grove,
IL 60515-3071
- 983 - E. R. Ernst, P. O. Box 609, Sumas, WA 98295
- 1016 - The Berry's, 3606 S. Atherton St, State College, PA
16801-8301

THANK YOU FOR RECRUITMENT EFFORTS:

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Jacques C. Schiff, Jr., Scott Publishing Company,
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A SINCERE THANK YOU FOR VERY GENEROUS DONATION:

Membership as of 9/22/00 = 282

Respectfully submitted:

Jim McDevitt, acting secretary

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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 secretary, P. O. Box 1126, Kingsland, GA 31548-1126.

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. 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.

2000—2002 EFOCC OFFICERS

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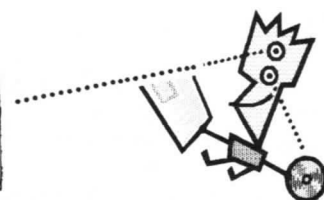
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Keep An Eye Out For . . .



20 cent Pheasant Coil: the self-adhesive coil, of 100 stamps, has been discovered with the die-cut separations to be completely missing. Also, this found coil has a red paper splice near the left edge. This coil contains four stamps displaying plate number 1111. This discovery was from northern Illinois and EFOCC member Jacques Schiff, Jr. will auction some of these items, please note Jacques' advertisement in this issue.

29 cent Cranes stamp issue: A pane has been discovered with intaglio red and intaglio black printing doubled on 10 of the pane's 20 stamps.

"H" Rate Coil Make-up Issue: EFOCC member Steve Crippe of Mill Creek Stamps, reports discovery of a single coil row of 100 stamps with the red color entirely missing and the blue and gray colors shifted down and to the right. The coil has an all "2's" plate number.

20 cent embossed Purple Heart stamped envelope: Two errors have been reported – (1) an albino envelope with all colors absent and (2) an envelope with black ink completely missing and a slight shift to the right of the purple color.

32 cent Flag over Porch: missing a color.

25 cent Ernest Hemingway: possibly 12 pairs exist which are horizontally imperforate

33 cent Non-denominated H-rate, Hat perforated coil stamp: A Cleveland area collector has discovered a self-stick Hat coil stamp bearing the plate number "1141". Anyone else finding such an item?

\$11.75 Earth Souvenir Sheet: displays a normally placed hologram and just to its right and slightly above is a partial hologram

33 cent self-adhesive Victorian Love Issue: pane of 20 stamps found with no die cuts in North Carolina.

33 cent Flag over City coil: EFOCC member Steve Bustillo reports this issue has been discovered missing light blue and the yellow colors.

Another Howard Dennis Find: Scott 2544b, purchased in Michigan post office.

Earth color shifting up →



← "2" shifted up

EFOCC VAPEX 2000 REGIONAL MEETING INFORMATION

The Errors, Freaks, Oddities Collectors Club (EFOCC) is proud to announce that the national society for collectors of stamp production mistakes has selected VAPEX 2000 (November 17 to 19, 2000, Virginia Beach, Virginia) as the site for its 2000 Eastern regional meeting.

VAPEX, sponsored by the Virginia Philatelic Federation and which has hosted regional EFOCC meetings for the past fourteen years, is a wonderful show for collectors; an excellent show for families, since there are many nearby attractions: Atlantic Ocean beaches, Colonial Williamsburg, Jamestown, the famed pottery factory, Busch Gardens, and the Norfolk Naval Base. Also, VAPEX is a World Series of Philately participating exhibition.

Hotel accommodations can be made by contacting the **DOUBLETREE** at 757-422-8900, extension 2071.

The show will feature a 38 dealer bourse and 4,000 pages of philatelic exhibits. During the show, the EFOCC will conduct a regional meeting and a seminar on EFO's. For the show's run - there will be a EFOCC Society table - where all comers may obtain a free evaluation of their EFO material.

This is a great opportunity to sample error collecting and the price is right!! There is no admission fee and there is free parking for the show, which will be held in the Virginia Beach Pavillion Conference Center.

The EFOCC will hold it's annual Dutch-Treat breakfast at 8:30 a.m., Saturday, November 18, 2000. At this breakfast, the EFOCC Robert E. Manning, Jr. award recipient will be announced.

For further VAPEX information, contact John Hotchner, P. O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 02145-1125

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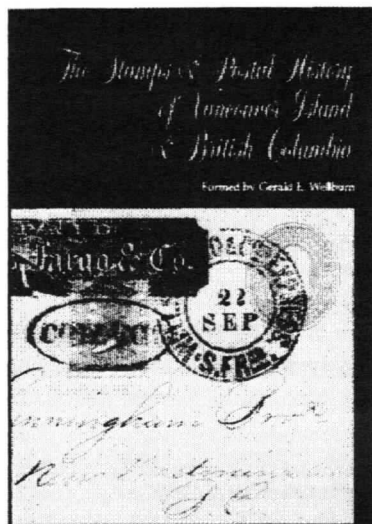
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October 1999

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The Americas renewals for one year are \$ 15.00; for two years \$27.00

Please make all payments in U.S. funds, payable to EFOCC and mail to EFOCC,
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The EFO Collectors Club was founded in 1978 to provide those interested in EFO's with the opportunity to obtain and share knowledge. While some groups provide some information on EFO's, the EFOCC is the only club that covers the topic from A to Z, domestic and international.

The EFOCC publishes a quarterly journal ***The EFO Collector*** which has articles, a mail auction, ads (each member can place three free ads per year, and literature reviews. The EFOCC also offers its members access to an exhibit critique service, heirs assistance program, etc. Regional and national meetings are conducted during the American Philatelic Society winter and summer meetings – throughout the United States.

EFO's can be found in all philatelic areas: stamps, meters, postal markings, postal stationery, Christmas Seals,.....whatever area one may be interested in. Many collectors have EFO's in their collections and don't even know it.

Knowledge is the key to *recognizing* EFO material when you find it.

From novice to advanced, all levels of collectors are welcomed, and we would be pleased to have you as a member, **today!**

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