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## From Your Editor

Recently, I had to go to Manhattan for some business, and could not pass up the opportunity to spend a few hours at the Mega Event in Madison Square Garden. I had a chance to see some really nice exhibits, including two exhibits by our Member Jerry Kasper, titled "Aerogrammes of Iceland" and "Illustrated World War II British Military Letters." I am always in awe when I see some of the work of our fellow members, a real active group of exhibitors, as you will notice on page 5 . Below, you will find some pictures from the Mega Event, and accompanying the President's and Auction Director's Report, you will find some pictures taken in Riverside. As Jim details in his column, several of our members did get together there, and had, by all accounts, a jolly
 good time.

You will notice that the EFOCC continues to evolve. Jerry Kasper has kindly accepted to be West Coast member-at-large. In this issue, you will also find a ballot to elect the EFOCC Officers who will serve you from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2011. You will notice that Don David Price, our current Advertising Director, has stepped forward to take over the President's duties from Jim McDevitt, who will remain as Auction Director. We are very grateful to Jim who has reliably provided crucial support at the EFOCC's most dire moments and single-handedly allowed to the EFOCC to survive. Thanks, Jim, although we cannot thank you enough! Also, please be sure to vote in the election, either for indicated candidates or using write-in candidates. Either way, this is the time to show your support for the EFOCC.

I am happy to report two new additions to our roster of EFOCC Life Members: Joseph Chervenyak is now Life Member No. 32 and Eliot Landau is Life Member No. 33. We appreciate these individuals’ vote of confidence in the EFOCC!

In addition, I would also like to remind members that The EFO Collector can only be as good as the editorial material you contribute. Please, do send me your articles, short notes, and favorites for future issues.

Thank you for all your support! Happy hunting!
Cemil



From the Mega Event in New York. Left: Two frames from Jerry Kasper’s exhibit "Aerogrammes of Iceland". Above: A detail from Jerry's exhibit "Illustrated World War II British Military Letters."

Correction: In the last issue of The EFO Collector, there was an error in the listing of Life Members. In fact, Peter Rikard has been an EFOCC Life Member since 1997. Thanks to Peter for pointing this out. I regret the error.

## To Members:

If you use e-mail, we would appreciate it if you could send an e-mail to your Editor to indicate your e-mail address. We would like to use e-mail to communicate with members in those rare cases where we have an urgent message, such as happened when we needed to correct the closing date of Auction 106. It is cheaper and faster than sending postcards. We will continue to use postcards for those members who do not register an e-mail address with us. Feel free to indicate if you would like to have your email address kept confidential, in which case it will be marked "confidential" and used only for EFOCC communications. If you e-mailed your Editor in the last few months, you do not need to e-mail again.

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The EFO Collector is published quarterly, in March, June, September and December. The submission deadline for any issue is the $15^{\text {th }}$ of the month preceding the issue, e.g. $2 / 15,6 / 15,8 / 15$ and $11 / 15$. Send or e-mail editorial material directly to the Editor. Sample copies of The EFO Collector are available for $\$ 3$ from the Secretary. Membership includes subscription to The EFO Collector. Membership fees are as follows:

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

## Help With Members' New Projects Submission Form

If you would like a free listing in The EFO Collector to help you with a new EFO project, please complete this form and mail it to the Editor. If you wish, you can also e-mail your request to the Editor.
I am looking for

Name, address, e-mail:

## Exhibiting EFOCC Members

ARIPEX 2007, January 19-21, 2007, Tucson, AZ
Douglas N. \& Nancy B. Clark, The U.S. 1903 Hartford Postal Stationery, Gold, APS 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence, United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White Award
Francis Adams, Dark Caves - Bright Visions, Single Frame - Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor, ATA One Frame Merit Award.
Francis Adams, The Complete T. Rex, Single Frame - Gold.
Francis Adams, Neandertal, Single Frame - Gold.
Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition 2007, February 2-4, 2007, Sarasota, FL
Tom Myers, The Mancomun Airmails of Colombia: 1929-1950, Gold, American Philatelic Congress Award.
APS AmeriStamp Expo 2007, February 9-11, 2007, Riverside, CA
Francis Adams, Dark Caves - Bright Visions, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
David Eeles, Three Cent Liberty Postal Cards, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
Jerome V. V. Kasper, SCADTA Postal Stationery, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
Joann Lenz, National One Cent Letter Postage Association (NOCLPA), Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
Joann Lenz, E-COM and Its Forerunners, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
Jim McDevitt, The USS Maine (55BN - 741), Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
Alvaro Pacheco, Chile 1900 Surcharge 5, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
Don David Price, The Jenny - America's First Airmail Stamp-Production Varieties, Single Frame Prix d'Honneur.
Jerome V. V. Kasper, Illustrated World War II British Military Aur Letters, Open competition - Best Illustrated Mail and Gold, APS 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence.
Francis Adams, Authoring World Peace, Single Frame Open Competition - Gold, ATA Single Frame Merit Award.
Gerald Farrelly, Washington 1 Cent Sheet Stamp 1912 Issue Perf 12, Single Frame Open Competition - Gold.
Rocco Caponi, $2 \not \subset$ Circular Die Errors, Freaks \& Oddities, Open Competition - Gold, EFOCC $1^{\text {st }}$ Award.
Francis Adams, Toward United Nations, Single Frame Open Competition - Vermeil.
Jerome V. V. Kasper, Australia's Official Aerogrammes, Single Frame Open Competition - Vermeil.
Jim McDevitt, The Coast Guard Commemorative, Single Frame Open Competition - Silver.

## Of Note...

We congratulate Rocco Caponi, who exhibited at APS AmeriStamp Expo 2007 in Riverside his single frame exhibit titled $\underline{\underline{4} \Phi}$ Circular Die Errors, Freaks \& Oddities and received both a Gold medal as well as the EFOCC $1^{\text {st }}$ Place award. By getting the EFOCC $1^{\text {st }}$ Place award, Rocco also received a one-year complimentary EFOCC membership.

Also in Riverside, Don David Price's exhibit was voted "most popular exhibit." Congratulations, Don... Well deserved!

## Nancy B. Clark Wins EFOCC's "Clyde Jennings" Award


PRESENTED BY THE ERRORS, FREAKS, ODDITIES COLLECTORS CLUB

## Nancy B. Clank

> This award honors your numerous philatelic triumphs as an international exhibitor, judge and host of the entertaining, informative American Philatelic Society Radio Stamp Talks; reaching 9 to 12 thousand philatelic listeners per month. Your ideals have identified goals and needs Which have greatly served to nourish the fruit of the seeds planted by Mr. Clyde Jennings.



## Pane and Sheet Format: Do They Have Implications? Joseph Monteiro

The format in which a pane and sheet of stamps are printed is important to philatelists who wish to study stamps from an analytical and educational approach. Sheet format is particularly important in understanding and explaining why certain errors occur, why certain number of errors are likely to occur and what to expect if the printing machine malfunctioned. This involves understanding how the sheet was formatted and printed. Unfortunately, this information is not made known to philatelists by the Post Office, so one has very little choice but to often take an educated guess. The following text is mainly taken from the reference in endnote [1].

## Definitions

Pane and Sheet: A pane of stamps in everyday language is understood to mean a sheet of stamps. The two terms are used interchangeably. There is however a distinction between the two. A pane of stamps to an astute philatelist is part of a sheet of stamps. A sheet of stamp consists of one or more panes. The number of panes could range from one to twelve or more. Generally, for Canadian stamps it ranges from one to six. If only one pane is printed per sheet, the two terms are equivalent. The number of panes per sheet is generally determined by the number of stamps printed per pane and the number of stamps printed per pane is generally determined by the size of each stamp. The number of stamps per pane can range from as low as four to one hundred and twenty. Overall, the length of the printing cylinder, the circumference of the printing cylinder and other factors such as size of the manufactured paper and the perforator also play a determining role.

Row and Column: A row of stamps is defined as the number of stamps horizontally in one straight line per pane. Similarly, a column of stamps is defined as the number of stamps vertically in one straight line per pane. This terminology follows the common everyday language usage. A row and column notation (i.e., RxC) shall be used, a notation used in mathematics when dealing with matrix algebra. It is also worthwhile noting that many philatelists use a column by row notation (i.e., CxR), the reverse.

Selvedge: A selvedge is defined as the strip of paper that exists on the outside of the pane or sheet of stamps. Its size can range from a few millimetres to several inches. Generally, it is less than one inch. On the selvedge, the name of the printer, the plate number, the colour codes, the cutting or guide lines, etc. usually appear. Before a pane of stamps is sold to the public, some of the printed information on the selvedge of the sheet is trimmed off.

## Pane and Sheet Implications

Pane Format Implications
First, the most obvious implication of the pane size and format is that it helps one determine the number of stamps that are likely to be affected if something goes wrong in the printing
or perforating. Thus, if a pane has a colour missing one can immediately determine the number of stamps that will not have the colour. If the pane has 50 stamps and the colour is missing then we know that 50 stamps with the colour missing exist per pane. On the other hand if the pane has only 4 stamps per pane then we know that only 4 stamps with the colour missing exist per pane. The illustrations 1 and 2 provide examples of the above. The first pane results in fifty errors and the second one results in four errors.

Second, suppose the pane of stamps was overprinted with a ' $G$ ' for government use and the machine malfunctioned skipping every alternative row beginning with the second. How would one determine, how many stamps exist with the ' $G$ ' missing? Without knowledge of the format of the stamps in the pane we would not be able to guess how many stamps per pane have the ' $G$ ' missing. Suppose the pane consisted of 50 stamps in a format of ten rows by five columns of stamps (10x5) then we know that 25 stamps would have the ' $G$ ' missing (i.e., rows $2,4,6,8$, and 10 ). But suppose the format was slightly different ( $5 \times 10$ ). In this case, 20 stamps would have the ' G ' missing because the second and fourth rows would not have the ' $G$ ' on it. An example similar to the above is the RCMP double print error which occurred on certain rows of the pane (see illustration 3). The double print appears on the $1^{\text {st }}, 4^{\text {th }}, 7^{\text {th }}$ and $10^{\text {th }}$ rows resulting in twenty errors. Had it appeared on columns instead there would have been only two columns with the errors but the number of total errors per pane would be the same.

Third, suppose a perforator while perforating a pane missed a strike at the beginning of the pane. How many stamps would be fully or partially imperforate? Without knowledge of the format of the pane we would not be able to guess? Suppose the pane consisted of 50 stamps in a format of ten rows by five columns of stamps (10x5) then we know that 10 stamps would be partially or fully imperforate per pane if the perforator perforated the stamps sideways. But suppose the format was slightly different ( $5 \times 10$ ). In this case, 5 stamps would be partially or fully imperforate per pane. Of course if the pane was a square with the same number of columns and rows, this anomaly would not arise. Examples of this are shown in illustrations 4 and 5.

The determination of how many errors are likely to have been produced however may not be complete if one fails to take into consideration the format of the number of panes per sheet.

## Sheet Format Implications

Sheet size and format have implications similar to pane size and format. First, the stamps are printed in sheets which contain one or more panes. If the printer failed to print one colour on a sheet because one sheet got stuck to another when applying the colour, the entire sheet will have the colour missing. If the sheet has four panes of 50 stamps then one


Figure 1: Pane formats with different dimensions.
immediately knows that 200 ( $4 \times 50$ ) stamps will have the one colour missing. On the other hand, if the sheet has four panes of 4 stamps then one immediately knows that 16 ( $4 \times 4$ ) stamps will have the one colour missing.

Second, suppose a sheet has six panes of stamps per sheet and the marginal inscriptions are applied only to the four corners of the sheet. Then one can immediately guess the positioning of the panes with marginal inscription corner blocks on the sheet. It provides one with a clue how the panes in the sheet were plated. It also provides information why certain panes do not have any marginal inscriptions. For example, suppose the sheet had six panes ( 2 x 3 ). Then we know that the panes in the second column will not have marginal inscriptions (i.e., 2 panes). Similarly, if the sheet had sixteen panes $(4 \times 4)$, then we know that the panes in the second and third columns and second and third rows will not have marginal inscriptions (i.e., 12 panes).

Third, as in the example in section (a) where the ' G ' is applied how many stamps exist with the ' $G$ ' missing? Without knowledge of the format of the panes per sheet we would not be able to guess how many stamps per sheet have the ' $G$ ' missing. In the case of a sheet with six panes of 50 stamps (10x5) in the format of two columns and three rows (3x2) we know that 150 stamps would have the ' $G$ ' missing. In the case of a sheet with six panes of 50 stamps ( $5 \times 10$ ) in the format of three columns and two rows (2x3) we know that 120 stamps


Figure 2: More page formats with different dimensions.
would have the ' $G$ ' missing (assuming the selvedges between the panes is equal to the size of the stamps).

Fourth, as in the example in section (a), suppose the perforator missed a strike at the beginning of the sheet. If the sheet had six panes (3x2), then if the perforator missed the first strike, then 30 stamps would be partially or fully imperforate per sheet. If the six panes were arranged in a format of $2 x 3$, then only 10 stamps would be partially or fully imperforate per sheet. However, if the six panes had a format of $3 \times 2$, then 15 stamps would be partially or fully imperforate per sheet.

Fifth, suppose the perforator missed the first row of panes when perforating the sheet. How many imperforate errors would occur? It would depend on how many panes are printed per row, assuming we know the number of stamps per pane.

Sixth, it enables one to determine the number of varieties or flaws that are likely to arise. Suppose a printing flaw appears on one stamp in pane 6 in the sheet, then one would expect only one flaw per sheet. Thus, if 600 sheets were printed one would estimate that there would be 600 stamps with the flaw. It also enables one to determine the position of the pane with the flaw in the sheet.

## Concluding Remarks

Information on pane size and pane format are made available by the philatelic agency providing the technical details when the stamp is released. Unfortunately, information on sheet size and sheet format is not provided by the philatelic agency. This information often surfaces either after a detailed study of a particular issue or because certain errors were


Figure 3: $15 ¢$ Royal Canadian Mounted Police issue.
discovered and philatelists want information on how many such errors exist before they can be persuaded to spend large sums of money on them. The formats of the pane and sheet have important analytical implications in determining the number of errors that exist. They also have other implications such as determining why certain panes do not have marginal inscriptions, determining why certain sides of the pane do not have certain messages, estimating the number of flaws, plating panes in a sheet, etc. It thus enables one to approach the study
of philately in a more educational and analytical manner making it a more enjoyable hobby while placing it on a sound educational foundation.

## Bibliography

[1] Monteiro, Joseph: "Definitive Stamps of Canada (19532004) - An Analytical Approach - Volumes I and II," 2006.
[2] Beaudet, Leopold: "The Importance of Having Cameo Selvedge," Corgi Times, May-June 2005, pp. 88-89.
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## Types of Offsets

## Stan Goldfarb (Golfar1@ix.netcom.com)

There are three (maybe four) types of offsets collectors should be familiar with.

1. The stacking offset. This occurs after the coil or sheet had been printed and is in the process of drying. While still damp, the top surface comes in contact with the gummed back or part of the roll/sheet on top of it and some of the ink adheres to the gum. The offset is above the gum and is usually easy to recognize as the impression has gaps in it. This is the most common type but is not common.
2. Offset (I really don't have another name for this type). This occurs when a sheet is supposed to be fed into a sheet press but it doesn't occur for whatever reason. The rubber roller where the bottom of the sheet would rest picks up the ink. When the next sheet is fed in, both the top and bottom sides are inked (this type can produce the sharpest type of impression). This usually continues for 3-6 impressions becoming lighter until the ink is removed from the roller. This type of impression is under the gum. This is the second rarest type of offset (and these are rare).

2a. Partial offset. Basically the same as \#2 but part of the sheet might have been folded so the full sheet isn't inked and a corner or top or bottom portion gets on the roller.

3. Offset caused by solvent allowing the ink to be absorbed into the paper which shows on the back. Both the front and back have a blurry impression. I have attached an example
showing \#1434-5. This is the rarest type of offset (except for below if my premise is correct).
4. Combination $2 \& 3$ (or 2a \& 3). I
 believe this caused by two separate events. I have two sheets of the $22 \Phi$ flag where the left side has a few rows with \#2 and this turns into \#3. This easy to tell from both the front and back as the front goes from a normal impression to a blurry one. The right few rows are normal on the front with absolutely no impression on the back. I welcome a better explanation on this one.

For the longest time, pricing on these didn't begin to reflect their rarity (I have over 70 different in my collection including 20-25 plate blocks/strips). Pricing has moved up but is still low based on their rarity (understand demand is much more significant than rarity in EFOs).


## U.S. Sikorsky Major Error <br> Wayne L. Youngblood

The Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps \& Covers lists one major error for the 36c Igor Sikorsky airmail of 1988. It is Scott C119a, a listing for a stamp with the red, dark blue and black engraving omitted (the denomination, helicopter, and country name and service inscription). This should not be confused with an item that has been mentioned in the catalog for a number of years. In mid-1988, a few weeks after the Sikorsky stamp was released, I was contacted by an individual who had found several panes of the stamp - most without the red engraved denomination. After examining the entire find, I determined that there was not a single example that had the red completely omitted. All were freak stamps with a few flakes of color. This was the only find of these stamps. Since then, several dealers and individuals have tried to sell
 these stamps as major errors, at least one using the C119a Scott listing. Tampering can be spotted easily with the use of an ultraviolet light. Editor's note: This article is reprinted from the January 2007 Airpost Journal (Vol. 78, No. 1). Thanks to Wayne Youngblood for allowing us to reprint it.

## Self-Stick Major Errors - What to Call Them?

## Ed Silver

EFOCC members are no strangers to the world of major errors. You've owned, seen or read about imperforate errors, color missing errors, inverts etc. How many of you were aware that the advent of self-stick stamps has created at least two new types of major errors?

I had the opportunity to bring what I believe to be the first

## 

## Expert Committee Report

Members of the American Philatelic Expertizing Service have examined the item submitted and it is their opinion that it is:
United States, Scott No. C138, full pane, printing variety, printed on the backing paper, unused, full original adhesive, genuine in all respects.


No.
165433
Date: 11/16/2005
The American Philatelic Expertizing Service
A Service to Philately Since 1903
100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823 USA

Phone: 814-933-3803 - Fax: 814-933-6128
Website: www.stamps.org
A cooperative service offered by the American Philatelic Society (APS) and the American Stamp Dealers Association (ASDA).
booklet which had some of the actual stamps missing from the booklet but the clear, sharp images of the stamps were printed on the liner of the booklet! I was excited about this but never defined the piece as a major error. It was Jacques Schiff, Jr., noted error dealer, who exclaimed when I showed him the booklet, "Ed, you have a new type of major error here!" Through Mr. Schiff, the booklet now enjoys a listing in the Scott Specialized Catalog - see \#2920g. The description states "same as \#2920a, printed on backing liner."

Recently, I purchased a sheet of another self stick major error, Scott \#C138c. I was ignorant of this form of error although it was described in the July 4, 2005, issue of Linn's. This error is described as "printed on the back of the backing paper."

The question I pose to the EFO community is: what do we call these two new forms of major errors?


## Acadia on backing paper

The self-adhesive pane of United Stätes $60 \&$ Acadia National Park stamps illustrated above was mistakenly printed on the wrong side of the paper. The stamps are printed on the backing paper instead of on the facing paper on the other side. A given stamp, once removed from this pane, will not adhere by itself to an envelope. The pane appears normal in all other respects, including die cutting (stamp side and back side) and rouletting (back side), tagging, and marginal markings on both sides. The pane comp rises the $60 \&$ Acadia National Park stamps bearing a "2005" year date in the bottom-lift margin (Scott C138b), the stamps produced by U.S. Postal Service contract printer Sennett Security Products of Chantilly, Va. Arnold Selengut of Bejjco of Florida, a stamp firm in Temple Terrace, Fla., sent the error pane to Linn's in mid-June. "The pane was ; urchased at a post office in upstate New York by a person interested in sending out wed ling invitations," Selengut said. "Upon finding that the stamps would not stick to the envel pes, the pane was set aside, and substitute postage was obtained for the envelopes." This ir he second backing-paper printing error to come to Linn's attention. The first, a self-st \& pane of 2037 \& Purple Heart stamps (Scort 3784a for a single error stamp), was report din Linn's Dec. 29, 2003, issue.


Pictures of German errors throughout this issue kindly provided by Member Joseph Chervenyak.

## Pages from My Exhibit Very Rev. Edward J. Mullowney, S.S.J.

We continue to present Rev. Mullowney’s EFO-based exhibit titled "Vatican City Freaks, Error and Varieties - Commemorating the $400^{\text {th }}$ Anniversary of the Opening of the Council of Trent". This exhibit won Gold and the First Place EFO ribbon awarded by the EFOCC at the York County Stamp Show, held January 27-28, 2006, in York, PA. Your Editor thanks Rev. Mullowney for his kindness in promptly sending a set of copies of the exhibit.




Strip of three, misperfed and imperforated at Left and between the first \& second stamp

Vertical pair of the 4 Lire, imperforated between, used on a properly franked cover from Rome to Switzerland. Postal Rate: 60 Lire; Registration Fee 65 Lire.


We will continue showing selections from this exhibit in our next issue.

# Perf Orations: The Acquisition Problem - Being Proactive John M. Hotchner <br> jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com 

Thinking back 30 years ago to when I was first building my exhibit of the History of Stamp Separation, I needed a wide range of specific EFOs to illustrate principles of rouletting and perforation, and what happened when the processes went wrong. We all, as EFO collectors, face what I will call The Acquisition Problem.

No matter what we collect, there is not much of it to be had, compared to almost any other branch of the hobby -- including classics. The great majority of the latter can be had if you're willing to pay the price. With EFOs, it often happens that regardless of how much you are willing to pay, what you want either does not exist, or can not be easily found.

So it seems to me that it would be helpful to lay out for EFOCC Members the methods I have used to find items I needed. Many of these methods I still use as I am still acquiring material toward updating and improving the exhibit.

The first method was to show the exhibit in its infancy. I am not a believer in developing an exhibit in secret with the aim of getting a Gold the first time out. I began to show mine when it was only two of its eventual 18 frames of material. Sure, I got Bronze medals at first, but I also got lots of attention from dealers, judges, and other collectors. Every time I showed it, I got more suggestions, and even offers of items I could use to upgrade the exhibit by showing something new and/or unusual. I also got a great deal of information from other collectors - especially country collectors - to help me understand unusual separation methods and equipment.

What if you are not exhibiting; just looking for material in particular categories for your own pleasure. Perfectly acceptable, and the way to get known and to invite people to help you, you hold in your hand: the ability to write and type. I wrote about my collecting interests, my exhibit, specific items I thought had an interesting story, and about the specialty, to help people understand why I was fascinated by it. Here again, people who read the articles, and I placed them beyond the specialty journals where the converted would already be lurking, would write with both items and information.

It needs to be said that stamp and cover collectors are among the most unmercenary people I know. My experience over 30 years is that the great majority are happy to share both information and material; the former usually at no charge -- the latter at reasonable cost, and even permit payment over time.

Third, I sought out experts to help "diagnose" the cause of problem items beyond my knowledge. Since at the start almost everything was beyond my knowledge, that meant I contacted a lot of national societies, authors I'd read in philatelic periodicals, and experts to whom others referred me. You know what? I was nobody,
yet nearly all responded, often providing more than what I had asked for: photocopies, references to specialized literature that I could get from the APS Research Library, and even leads to material that I might need.

As I learned about the subject and began to understand what to look for, I began to haunt dealers at local shows -- and they kept an eye out for material I might find useful. They also let me pay for better items over several months.

Auctions were also useful, but not just any auctions, at first. Jacques Schiff, Jr., Sam Houston Philatelics, Suburban were good for highly visual items in the major and/or unique categories. The first two, and a couple of more recent EFO specialty dealers remain key to my efforts to locate important new items to add. The EFOCC auctions have also been a great source of material that is interesting but not of a class that would warrant being included in a high end auction.

These are auction firms that have made a specialty of including EFO material. But worthwhile EFO material can these days be found in nearly every auction; thanks in part to the success of EFOCC in convincing people that EFO collecting is both interesting and fun. There is no way I could afford to subscribe to all the world's auction catalogues, so I depend upon friends to point out material I may want to bid upon. Nor do I have time to spend hours searching eBay, and the APS Stamp Store. But a loyal group of deputies who know what I collect; often get in touch by email to tell me about things they have seen and think might fit my needs.

One can not neglect joining possibly high yield specialty societies to keep tabs on new research, visiting bourses and the dealers there to see what they may have, and seeking out collectors who have the same or similar interests for trade and sale. In the latter category, my most important source for years was a collector in New Zealand whose interests matched my own. We traded by mail for 20 years before his passing.

None of this guarantees that you will be able to find just the right items, but pursuing as many of the methods described as you can, coupled with a cooperative attitude between you and your wideranging contacts, should lead you to a growing stream of material that you can use. And remember, there is an obligation: Treat others as you have been treated. Be part of the giant network of collectors helping collectors.
If you have a question, or a possible topic for John to cover in a future issue, please write to him at at P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125, or email him at jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com.


## President's 8 Auction Director's Report

## Jim McDevitt

AmeriStamp Expo 2007, Riverside, California, February 9 to 11, was a tremendous success for EFOCCers attendees and exhibitors Don David Price, Jerry Kasper, Nancy Clark, Alvaro Pacheco, Francis Adams, Joann Lenz, newest members Gerald Farrelly, Bob Rawlins and returning member Dave Eeles. Nearby, you will find some pictures taken during this event.

Please forgive my boo-boo in the announced closing date for auction \#106. Cemil Betanov, kindly, sent out notices to all members that this auction's expiration date will be March $30^{\text {th }}$

cwouscg@aol.com
vice January $30^{\text {th }}$. Auction \#107 appears in this edition of The EFO Collector. We will have the results for both Auctions \#106 and \#107 in the next issue of The EFO Collector.

A reminder for our northeast members,
 Mrs. Clark will host a EFOCC meeting during Philatelic Show, Boxborough, Massachusetts, May 3-6, 2007.

From Riverside: Left picture: Nancy Clark, Don David Price, Jim McDevitt. Right picture: Don, candidate for EFOCC President, gets a few tips from Jim on how to run the EFOCC... Below right: Don David Price's exhibit was voted "most popular exhibit."

## Treasurer's Report David Hunt dhhunt@ptdprolog.net Report for the Quarter October 1 - December 31, 2006

Beginning balance: July 1, 2006

| Income | Dues |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Advertising |

Expenses The EFO Collector printing The EFO Collector mailing Website
President's expenses

\$7723.45
\$210.00
\$110.00
\$320.00
(\$698.13)
(\$116.14)
(\$197.45)
(\$159.55)
(1171.27)
\$6872.18

Ending balance: December 31, 2006
Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer


Members are entitled to three free listings per year. Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor. See page 4 for submission

For sale: Largest (???) U.S. stamp known. Special Tax Stamp from 1880. Measures approximately 7 i high and $141 / 2 i$ long. $\$ 12$ plus $\$ 3$ shipping. Howard Frank, P. O Box 340868, Brooklyn, NY 11234.

WANTED: Anything unusual (off or on cover) for Washington Irving (\#859), Sleepy Hollow (\#1548), Davy Crockett (\#1330) or Christmas 1981 Bear (\#1940). Gary Denis, P. O. Box 766, Patuxent River, MD 20670, garycdenis@comcast.net.

## Secretary's Report

 Stan Raugh trex@bigplanet.comNew Members

| Donald Kurki 1336 <br> 515 E. Scott Street  <br> Fond du Lac, WI 54935  | James E. Kloetzel 1337 c/o Scott Publishing Company P. O. Box 828 Sidney, OH 45365-0828 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Robert E. Epler 1338 <br> P. O. Box 1168  <br> Lancaster, PA 17608-1168  | Robert Mis 1339 <br> P. O. Box 305  <br> Fairhaven, MA  |
| Gerald Farrelly 1010 Ocean Lane Imperial Beach, CA 91932 | Capt. Robert Rawlins <br> P. O. Box 981 <br> Healdsburg, CA 95448 |
| Rocco Caponi 1342 (Address withheld by request) | Very Rev. Edward J. 1343 Mullowney <br> Mullowney <br> St. Joseph's Manor <br> 911 West Lake Avenue <br> Baltimore, MD 21210 |

We also welcome back William J. Witt, member number 843.

Mr. Rawlins was awarded a year's membership as a result of winning a first place award for an EFOCC exhibit. In addition, also as a prize for an EFOCC $1^{\text {st }}$ place award, Mr. C. David Eeles of Columbus, OH, is returning to active member
status. His membership number is 1053. Welcome back, Mr. Eeles and congratulations to both exhibitors. I would like to add that Mr. Rawlins is an officer in the Universal Ship Cancellation Society of which I am also a life member and I have enjoyed his fine columns in the their journal. Many members of the EFOCC are serious philatelists and have written articles, edited or written books and/or serve or have served as officers in other clubs. Not to mention, the great exhibits! And volunteer work with children! We can all be proud of our fellow members.

## New Life Members

We have two new Life Members, Mr. Joseph Chervenyak (LM-32) of Edison, NJ, and Eliot A. Landau (LM-33) of Downers Grove, IL. Congratulations! More and more members are "crossing the line" (forgive me, I belong to The Alamo Society) and committing to life membership. We thank you for the vote of confidence.

## Corrections

At times, Old Stan makes mistakes or members move and forget to tell me. We now pay a first class fee to get back miss sent journals. If you think of it, let me know when you move. Also, please check your labels for any mistakes I make. I have had several eye procedures and I'm going to have more in the future so I sometimes transpose numbers, etc. I work hard to get things correct, but if everyone checks their labels and renewal dates I will have an army of editors to help me out. Thanks, all!


## $\mathscr{P}_{\text {Sease remember to }}$

mai-in your efection baffot (p.19).
O2tuction 107 cfoses on Lune $30^{\text {th }}, 200 \%$.

Inverted Jenny high resolution scan courtesy of Don David Price. We are happy to announce that in the future issues, we will feature high quality scans of his award-winning exhibit "The Jenny - Production Variations of America's First Airmail Stamp."

## Please Vote!!!!

The Club would sincerely appreciate members taking the time to cast a ballot for The EFO Collectors' Club officials who will serve the term of 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2011.

The nominating committee has put forward the candidates listed below.

## Biographical Sketches of Candidates

For President: Mr. Don David Price resides in Cascais, Portugal. International exhibitor, EFOCC advertising manager.

For Vice-President: Mr. John M. Hotchner. John resides in Falls Church, Virginia, and was the EFOCC's president when founded in 1978, served as secretary 1980 to 1985, and as vice-president since July of 2000. This issue of the EFO Collector does not have sufficient pages to cite John's nonEFOCC philatelic accomplishments. Suffice to say, he is an active member of the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee and a past-president of the American Philatelic Society.

For Secretary: Mr. Stan Raugh. Stan resides in Pennsylvania and has been EFOCC secretary since July of 2002.

For Treasurer: Mr. David Hunt. David resides in Denver, Pennsylvania and has been the EFOCC treasurer since July 1, 2000. He is a member of the GBCC, USPPS, and CSSG.


## EFOCC Auction Rules for Consignors

## Preparing Lots

Please use a blank form from a recent copy of the EFO Collector. Photocopies are fine. Please use a separate form for each lot.
Secure each lot to the front of the form; attach large lots to the reverse side. Protect all items with mounts, glassine, etc., and stiffeners, if necessary, but be sure item/items can be easily removed by Auction Director for examination and/or photographing. Do not use staples. Attach each item so that the description can be easily read. A simple and easy way to mount lots is to do so on dealer sales cards, or in glassines mounted face down for easy removal.
Include a reserve (minimum bid) or write "none". Lots may be revised to accurately describe items; or returned if necessary. Your name and EFOCC number must be on the consignment form, however, to preserve anonymity, these are removed from the consignment sheet before sending item to successful bidders.
Send consignments to J. E. McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335. Use insured or registered U. S. Mail.

## Consignor Fees

Consignor commission is $10 \%$ of the hammer price, with a minimum bid of 50 cents per lot.
Unsold lots incur a 50 cent fee per lot, and the consignor pays return postage and insurance.
Expenses and printing constraints make it impractical to picture every lot, especially those which are large in size. The EFOCC will exercise discretion in picturing lots.

## Consignor Special Instructions

To save postage and labor, EFOCC can automatically re-submit unsold lots with lower minimums in a future auction, if you instruct EFOCC clearly what to do.
If you send duplicate or very similar lots, it is consignor's responsibility to state clearly if you would like to have these placed in different sales. Generally, EFOCC places all items received in the same sale to minimize paperwork.

## Consignment/Payment Timing

EFOCC receives consignments continually and prepares them for subsequent sales, roughly on a first-in/first-out basis. However, large lots may be spread over several auctions.
After the close of each sale, unsold lots are offered to bidders on a first come-first served basis for $\$ 1$ over the reserve with no buyer's commission or postage. This increases total sales, makes more bidders happy, and sells more lots for consignors, all for very little additional effort.
EFOCC needs approximately one month after auction's closing date to determine successful bidders, prepare and mail invoices, mail lots, receive payment from winners, list after sale lots and accept their offers, etc., etc. Thus, consignors can expect to receive payment about four to six weeks after an auction closes.

## EFOCC Auction Rules for Bidders

## How to Bid

Please bid on a consignment form from a recent EFO Collector. A photocopy is fine. Include your EFOCC membership number. For new bidders and non-EFOCC members, please include your APS membership number. Sign your bid sheet to acknowledge acceptance of the EFOCC auction rules; unsigned forms can not be accepted. Submit bids to CWO Jim McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 366195335, e-mail to cwouscg@aol.com.

## Bidding Precautions

Minimum bids are not estimates, but are true reserves established by the consignors. Bids below the listed reserve will not be accepted.
Bidders are responsible for inaccurate bids. Bids do not have to be typed, but, please, be sure numbers and amounts are clearly legible. Confirm phone and e-mail bids with a written bid sheet
Auction Bid Increments
Please use the following increments when bidding and/or assigning reserves to consignments. Lots are sold to the highest bidder at one advance over the second highest bid.
EFOCC reduces non-conforming bids to the next lower increment. For example, a bid of $\$ 39.50$ will be entered as $\$ 39.00$.
Special Bidding Instructions
As the EFOCC auction is a small auction, special instructions can not be easily accommodated. EFOCC can not accept "BUY" bids, nor "INCREASE BY...\%" bids. Please, make your final, best, and highest bid and you will get the lot at the lowest price available.

## Bidders' Payments

A $10 \%$ buyer's premium is added to the hammer price of each lot. Buyers pay postage, plus insurance on lots valued at over $\$ 10.00$.
Payment is due upon receipt of invoice. If you will be out of town for a while just after an auction closes, or are moving to your summer home about that time, please let EFOCC know at the time you place your bids.
Returning Lots
Within five (5) days of receipt of awarded lots, you may return any lot which is not described correctly provided such lot is still in its original condition. If an expertising certificate is a condition of bidding, please inform EFOCC of this before auction closes.
One Final Request
Please bid generously on donation lots whose monies go entirely to the benefit of the EFOCC.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lot \# | Catalog | EFOCC Auction \#107 - Lot Descriptions | Cat Val | Minimum Bid |
| 1 | 1305a | 6¢ Roosevelt, imperf coil pair |  | \$50.00 |
| 2 | 1305eg | 15\$ Holmes, imperf pair |  | \$125.00 |
| 3 | 689 | 2\$ Wash., plate strip/3, corner fold, crazy perfs, hr |  | \$30.00 |
| 4 | 499 | 2\$ Washington, blk/4, hor blind perfs thru to of head |  | \$60.00 |
| 5 | 1402a | 8\$ Eisenhower, imperf coil pair |  | \$80.00 |
| 6 | 1058a | 4\$ Lincoln, imperf coil pair | \$120.00 | \$30.00 |
| 7 | 807 | 3¢ Jefferson, dble paper variety, rejection mark across bottom |  | \$20.00 |
| 8 | 901 | 3\$ Defense, vertical strip/4, over inked, debris on reverse 2nd stp f/left |  | \$12.00 |
| 9 | C59 | 25\$ Airmail, ghost doubling of airplane, no gum |  | donation |
| 10 | 1701a | 13\$ Christmas, hor. imperfed pair |  | \$200.00 |
| 11 | 1616a | 9\$ Capitol, Miscut pair, imperf, tape, original gum | \$160.00 | \$70.00 |
| 12 | 1897A | 2\$ Locomotive, strip/6, plate 3, misperfed |  | \$15.00 |
| 13 | C87 | 10¢ airmail, scarce misperfed pair |  | \$3.00 |
| 14 | C78a | 11\$ airmail, upper left pane, partial plate number 32964 |  | \$8.00 |
| 15 | C64 | 8\$ airmail, pane, partial plate number 28481 |  | \$8.00 |
| 16 | 1558 | 10¢ Bargaining, misperfed block of 4 |  | \$8.00 |
| 17 | 1305 | 6\$ F.D.R., line strip of 6, partial plate \#304087 |  | \$3.00 |
| 18 | 1898Ab | 4¢ Stagecoach, coil strip of 6, 100\% plate \#4, scooped 4¢ |  | \$9.00 |
| 19 | C78 | 11\$ airmail, miscut ZIP single, full interpane gutter |  | \$18.00 |
| 20 | 1630 | 13\$ Bicentennial, missing light blue color | \$225.00 | \$150.00 |
| 21 | 1577 | 10¢ Banking, brown color shifted up |  | \$5.00 |
| 22 | 651 | 2\$ Vincennes, single, black shifted up \& to right |  | \$4.00 |
| 23 | 1304c | 5\$ Washington, misperfed strip/4, change-of-design |  | \$12.00 |
| 24 | 1789b | 11\$ Olympics, block/4, 2-way misperforation |  | \$15.00 |
| 25 | 2011 | 20¢ Aging, hor. perfs shifted, interpane gutter at bottom |  | \$40.00 |
| 26 | C86 | 11\$ Electronics, plate block, smeared intaglio black lettering |  | \$8.00 |
| 27 | 1395b | 84 Eisenhower, pane, partial plate \#32910 |  | \$9.00 |
| 28 | 1395b | 8¢ Eisenhower, pane, partial plate \#32909 |  | \$9.00 |
| 29 | 1278b | 1\$ Jefferson, pane, partial plate \#32905 |  | \$6.00 |
| 30 | 1395b | 8\$ Eisenhower, pane, partial plate number 32908 |  | \$9.00 |










## EFOCC Auction Consignment Form

EFOCC use - only $\Rightarrow$ AUCTION \#: LOT \#:

| Consignor: Address: | Country (if not U.S.) | Condition (circle): NH LH HH HR NG USED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Catalog No. | Please check if this is a donation lot: |
| Telephone: (_) - | Catalog Value: |  |
| Email/Fax: |  | Please note Minimum Bid: \$ |
| EFOCC Membership No: APS Membership No: |  |  |

Description of item: \{Please note any faults and fasten lots below this line or on the reverse side\}

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


EFOCC Auction Bid Sheet
Name: $\qquad$ EFOCC \#: $\qquad$ New Bidders........APS Membership appreciated: $\qquad$
Address: $\qquad$ Phone: ( $\qquad$ Please limit my purchases to:

City: $\qquad$ State: $\qquad$ Zip: $\qquad$ $\$$ $\qquad$
Please execute the following bids for me in EFOCC Auction \# $\qquad$
$\overline{\text { \{Signature - all bid sheets must be signed }\}}$


| Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid | Lot\# | Bid |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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Postage will be charged to the bidder. A 10\% buyer's premium will be added to successful bids. Mail bid sheets to: McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335


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            DELAY DELIVERY
    Return Service Requested
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maifin
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Ơuction 10 y closes on
Lune 30th, $200 \%$.

