



CORGI TIMES

THE ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Under auspices of BNAPS - *The Society for Canadian Philately*

Volume II, Number 6

Whole Number - 12

Copies Mailed 103

This issue marks the end of our second year. Enclosed is a copy of the form for 1994/5 annual dues. Please note, should you wish to do so, you may use the back of the form to change your listing in the Roster. See Vol. II, No. 3, Whole Number 9 for your current listing. The next issue of the Roster will be included with Vol. III No. 3.

Costs continue to increase and we expect a postal rate increase some time in the near future. Even so, annual dues are being continued unchanged. We now have control of postage weights and rates (see below) and hope to produce a break-even operating result in the coming year. The two year operating deficit will be discussed at the annual meeting.

The Contributing Member program is continued. Contributions are added to the Research Fund along with the one dollar of annual dues. The fund is to support future major study projects undertaken or sponsored by the Study Group. In the thinking stage: long range an Elizabethan II Handbook including "all" varieties and, support a project to produce an Elizabethan II Postal Rate manual. The Treasurers report is on page 97.

You will notice an array of various stamps now franking the newsletter. This is the result of a program whereby we are paying 85% of face for most of the postage we use. In addition, excluding US, all other destinations are now mailed "Printed Matter". This has the effect of reducing postage costs about 4% without any sacrifice in delivery times. Through these programs we expect to save enough to pay the cost of mailing every sixth issue.

The Director and I try very hard to make sure each newsletter goes out complete. To date, there have been three instances where either a page was omitted or one side was blank. Should this happen, please advise immediately and the replacement will be mailed promptly.

We have one new member to welcome with this issue:

Hugh P. Delaney - Collects the entire Elizabethan II Period
105 Pump Hill Landing S. W.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2V 5C4

Jerome Krause -see page 59 - Collects the entire Elizabethan II Period
with special interest in the Mammal Definitives

CANADIAN PHILATELY - CATALOGS

by: John D. Arn

Irrespective of subject collected some method of recording and keeping track of the collection is necessary. This means a catalog whether it be a working list generated by the collector or a copy of a commercially available world-wide general catalog. Except for specialized collections, the answer for most is a general catalog such as Scott, Minkus, Gibbons, etc. For the specialist or for concentration on Canada, there are much better answers. Currently, two catalogs dominate: UNITRADE Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps. Published annually. The catalog uses the Scott numbering system (under license). Scott numbers are universally understood and accepted, at least in N. America. The 1994 catalog is a major improvement over previous issues. Instead of separate sections for booklet panes, booklet singles, plate and inscription blocks and plate proofs, all now appear immediately following the listings for each stamp. (Imagine - after all these years doing it right!). In making the revision stamps are no longer shown in color - undoubtedly an expense consideration. This was a very acceptable cost trade off. If you like your stamps in color you might also want to pick up or retain a copy of the 1993 edition.

The second option: DARNELL - STAMPS OF CANADA CATALOGUE.

Published annually. Darnell has their own unique numbering system which makes it difficult to work with and especially so if you are trying to get your arms around a definitive issue released over an extended period of time. It does have excellent color photos along with separate sections for Constant varieties, Inconstant varieties and Oddities and freaks. A cross index of Darnell to Scott numbers is no longer published. Evidently someone felt their economic corns were being trampled. The last cross index list in my file is through Darnell #1256 issued in 1988. Copies of the list are available for a 50¢ stamp.

For those specializing in the earlier years of the Elizabethan II era there are two catalogs you should have in your library. First, is The Guidebook & Catalogue of Canadian Stamps by Glenn Hansen. My copy is labeled "2nd Edition" and apparently it was the last. Coverage is (Con't on page 112)

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Paper Trails

ANNUAL DUES: US and Canadian addresses US \$9.00. Canadian addresses option of CAN \$12.50. All others US \$15.00. Please make checks payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to John D. Arn, Editor at the above address.

BACK ISSUES: Single issues US \$2.00. Vol. I (Six Issues including Index) US \$ 10.00. Vol. II (Six Issues including Addendums) US \$ 10.00

ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP - TREASURER'S REPORT

By: W. (Bill) H. Schoen

	6-30-93	6-30-94
Income:		
Dues	865.00	913.50
Less: PIA-93	(34.00)	34.00
Less PIA-94		(57.50)
	<u>831.00</u>	<u>890.00</u>
BNAPS Stipend	108.00	105.00
Advertising	122.14	124.25
Copy Sales	15.09	69.47
All Other		2.00
Donations - Start -up	94.00	
- Research		<u>305.50</u>
Total Gross Income	<u>1170.23</u>	<u>1496.22</u>
Less: Exchange Loss	(108.74)	(150.31)
Net Income - US \$	1061.49	1345.91
Less: Transfer to Research:		
Dues	(89.00)	(92.00)
Contributions		(292.79)
Net Oper. Income US \$	<u>972.49</u>	<u>961.12</u>
Expenses:		
Postage	454.97	492.10
Printing	410.60	540.86
Telephone	54.12	46.20
Paper Supplies	43.66	22.27
ESG Programs	33.21	
All Other	<u>5.14</u>	
Total Expenses	1001.70	1101.43
Operating Deficit:		
Current Year	(29.21)	(140.31)
Prior Year		(29.21)
Total as of 6-30-1994		<u>(169.52)</u>
Research Reserve Fund:		
Current Year provision	89.00	384.79
Prior Year provision		89.00
Balance 6-30-94		<u>473.79</u>
Net ESG- BNAPS Equity	<u>59.79-a)</u>	<u>304.27</u>
(a - Reported 6-30-93 Vol. I - No. 6	\$23.79	
Corrected - BNAPS Stipend - additional income	<u>36.00</u>	
Total ESG/BNAPS equity	<u>\$59.79</u>	

The cumulative Operating Deficit of \$169.52 is funded by "borrowing" from Research Reserve Fund. FY 94/5 will determine whether this means is viable. There is no change in dues for 1994/5. Effective July 1, 1994 the price for single copies is \$2.00 and Vol. I & II complete are each \$10.00.

If there are any questions on the above report please feel free to write :
W. H. Schoen, E. 7207 Fairview, Spokane, WA 99212.

ELIZABETHAN MARKET REPORT

by: Dean Mario

Charles G. Firby Auctions recently had many nice items in its March 30-31, 1994 sales and we'll examine some of them in this report to the membership. For postal history specialists lot 154 would have been something special. It contained 16 QE II covers sent to overseas locations such as Iran, Lagos, Malaya and Brazil with an estimate of \$75. It sold for \$77 (prices include the 10% buyer's premium). The Caricatures Issue of Definitives were well represented with three NH examples printed on gum. Lot 298 was the 1973 1¢ Macdonald which sold for \$220 and estimated at \$200. Two examples of the 6¢ Pearson value, both estimated at \$100 each in lots 299 and 300, sold for \$55 each. The 8¢ Queen (general precancelled) value in four warning blocks of 20 with a missing row of perfs sold for \$66 against a \$50 estimate (lot 301). A 10¢ Queen coil pair from the same issue (lot 302) with double perfs fetched well below its estimate of \$85 at \$22.

Another "White Queen" error of the 1978 14¢ Queen Definitive in NH condition (lot 306) sold for \$1100 with a \$1700 estimate. This price was a bit higher than some previous values so collectors are determined to acquire it for their collections. Another scarce error, the 1978 50¢ Prairie Street Definitive "Ghost Town" with missing brown inscriptions, sold for \$1430 and estimated at \$2000 (lot 307). A 1981 \$1 Bay of Fundy with the black inscription missing (lot 308) sold for \$412.50, a bit higher than its \$400 estimate. Lot 309, a 1979 \$2 Kluane with missing silver colour was estimated at \$400, but only sold for \$143. There are still bargains out there for the educated bidders! A reasonable-priced error was also offered in lot 318, the 1982 20¢ Ice Skates Definitive with missing colour, estimated at \$200. It sold for \$93.50. A stunning variety, lot 320, was a vertical pair of the 1984 \$1 Glacier with the sheet imprint shifted over onto the right of both stamps. Denomination values were missing too. Estimated at \$500, the lot sold for \$247.50. Another rare item, the 1982 \$1.50 Waterton Lakes issue with missing colour, sold well at \$1045 against a \$1700 estimate (lot 321). A \$5 La Mauricie Park value from 1986 with missing inscription went to a new home for \$1045 also and a \$1700 estimated value (lot 327). The recent 42¢ Space issue with missing hologram variety is making its way onto the market now with interesting results. One of the error pairs was offered in lot 335. Said to be part of the pane found in Vancouver, and offered in NH condition with a normal for comparison, it sold for \$605 with a \$1200 estimate. A recent report in Stamp Collector (April 9, 1994) has quoted a spokesman for the expertizing committee of The Federation Quebecoise de Philatelie (FQP)* that falsifications "...with either a missing, inverted or misplaced hologram or misplaced hologram are abundant in the Canadian market". This is not meant to infer that lot 335 was anything but original, but members should be forewarned that there are fakes out there. Until next time, good luck and good bidding.

* - See page 109 for address of FQP.

Sec III - 1972 -77 DEFINITIVES - THE LANDSCAPES

The medium and high values of the 1972 Definitives are known as the Landscapes - part of the Caricature & Landscape Issues. The Landscapes are interesting for a number of reasons:

- In the Caricature & Landscapes - they were issued first starting in September 1972. (The low value Caricatures first appeared in October 1973).
- The issue was the last series to be part of the Winnipeg tagging experiment.
- The issue initially was also released with Ottawa tagging (OP4 3MM). This tagging migrates and was replaced with Ottawa OP2 3MM which was later changed to OP2 4MM.
- Many of the values were reprinted. These "type" changes were never adequately explained. In one instance three types exist.
- Perforation varieties occurred.
- Paper fluorescence was dominate, varied throughout the life of the issue and ranged from none to Hibrite.

As a result, a simple definitive issue of seven (7) denominations is easily expanded to a sizable number of varieties depending on how the counting is performed and what is included in the count. The actual number seems to be somewhere between 50 and 150.

We are indebted to Sam Rock for taking the data from existing studies, adding in data taken from the study published in Vol. II, No. 1, pages 4-9, of *Corgi Times*, and presenting on the following pages an updated summary of the primary philatelic elements of this series.

All members are urged to add further to these listings (confirm, question, add new or clarify existing). All input should be sent to Sam Rock, 25 Oakland Ave., Metuchen, NJ 08840.



Scott #597 - Polar Bears

Note: Ink blob at LR

Supplied by John Hillmer

SEC III - 1972 - 77 DEFINITIVES - THE LANDSCAPES (CONT)

Table 1a - 1972 LANDSCAPE MEDIUM-VALUE DEFINITIVES

Type I perf. 12.4x11.9 WINNIPEG tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594iii 619P	15¢ 595iii 620P	20¢ 596i 621P	25¢ 597ii 622P	50¢
Plate No.	ni	ni	ni	ni	none
DD (NF)					
DD - v.rib	L	L	L	L	
DL (VLF)	G M	G	G	G	
DL - v.rib	S MA	S MA	S LMA	S M	
LF	HL				
LF - v.rib	H	HL	H	HL A	

Type I perf. 12.4x11.9 OP4/3mm. tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594 619	15¢ 595 620	20¢ 596 621	25¢ 597 622	50¢ 598 623
Plate No.	1	1	1	1	1
DD (NF)					
DD - v.rib	L	L	L	L	L
DL (VLF)	G	G	G	G	G
DL - v.rib					A
LF					
LF - v.rib	H	H	H	H A	H A
?? - v.rib	S MA	S MA	S MA	S M	S M

Legend to the tables is shown in footnote to Table 2.

SEC III - 1972 - 77 DEFINITIVES - THE LANDSCAPES (CON'T)

Table 1b - 1972 LANDSCAPE MEDIUM-VALUE DEFINITIVES

Type I perf. 12.4x11.9 OP2/3mm. tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594 619a	15¢ 595 620a	20¢ 596 621a	25¢ 597 622a	50¢ 598 623a
Plate No.	1	1	1	1	1
DD (NF)			L	L	
DD - v.rib	L	L	L	L	L
DL (VLF)	G M	G M	G M	G M	G LM
DL - v.rib	S MA	S MA	M	S MA	MA
DL - h.RIB			MA	S	
LF	HL	HL A	H	HL	HL A
LF - v.RIB	H	HL	SH	H	SH
LF - h.rib			SH	H A	
MF	H	H	H	H	H
MF - v.rib	H	H	HL	H	H
MF - h.rib			H	H	
HF					L

Note: additional non-inscripted (ni) varieties:

In addition to those denominations for which specific Plate Numbers are designated, many varieties have been reported as non-inscripted- which, although expected on field stock, in some cases also derive from philatelic stock:

Table 1b - Smooth paper (non-ribbed) varieties of all denominations on DL paper (Milos) and on LF-MF papers (Harris), as well as the LF 15¢ and 50¢ (Arn).

Table 1c (perf. 12.4x11.9) - smooth paper varieties of the MF 50¢ (Lafontaine), and both the 10¢ and 50¢ on DL paper (Schmidt). Also, ribbed paper varieties of the 10¢ on LF (Milos) and MF (Harris). Lafontaine lists all 20¢ entries as Plate #1, which appears to be erroneous for the OP2/4mm. group.

Table 1c (perf. 13.2) - the 20¢ on DD paper (Milos, Schmidt) and on DL paper (Arn), as well as the 25¢ on LF paper (Schmidt).

Table 2 - the \$1 perforated 12.4x11.9 (Schmidt and Arn).

Table 1c - 1972 LANDSCAPE MEDIUM-VALUE DEFINITIVES

Type II perf. 12.4x11.9 OP2/4mm. tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594i,ii 619b,c	15¢ 595i,ii 620b,c	20¢ 596 621b	25¢ 597i 622b	50¢ 598i 623b
Plate No.	2	ni	ni	ni	1
DD (NF)	L	S LM	L		
DD - v.rib	L		L		
DL (VLF)	GSH MA	G H	G H MA	G H M	GSH MA
DL - v.rib			M		
LF	SH M	H A	H	SH	HL
LF - v.rib	M				S
MF	H A	H	G H M	HL	HL
MF - v.rib	H		H		
HF	GSHLM	H	HLM		
HB	HL A	G HLMA	HL		

Type II (exc. 50¢ Type III) perf. 13.2x13.2 OP2/4mm. tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594a 619d	15¢ 595a 620d	20¢ 596a 621c	25¢ 597a 622c	50¢ 598a 623c
Plate No.	3	2	3	3	2
DD (NF)	L		S M	LMA	M
DL (VLF)	GSHLMA	GSH MA	GSH MA	GSHLMA	GSHLMA
LF	HL A	SHLM	H	SHL A	HL
MF	HL	HL	HL	HL	HL
HF		L		L	

Table 2 - 1972 LANDSCAPE HIGH-VALUE DEFINITIVES

	\$1 Vancouver			\$2 Québec
	Type I no tag pf. 10.8	Type II OP2/4mm. pf. 12.4x11.9	Type II OP2/4mm. pf. 13.2	no tag pf. 10.8
Scott # Darnell #	600,600iii* 624,624a	599,599i* 624f,624g	599a 624h	601 625
Plate No.	1	2 (HB ni)	2	1,2
DD (NF)		S MA	MA	
DL (VLF)	G MA	G MA	G MA	G M
DL - h.rib	S A			
DL - v.rib	M			
DL - text.	G			
LF	S	S	S	S A
HB		GSMA		

* both the smooth and textured paper varieties exhibit the
 "short shaft \$" (600i/624b, textured 600iv/624c) and the
 "dot after Postes" plate flaws (600ii/624d, textured 600v/624e).

Sources and Legend for Tables 1a,b,c and Table 2:

Sources: G=Gronbeck-Jones (4); S=Schmidt (13); H=Harris (5);

L=Lafontaine (7); M=Milos (8); A=Am (1).

Catalogue numbers are from Scott (14) and Darnell (3).

Legend: Paper Fluorescence - DD(NF)=Dead, None; DL(VLF)=Dull;

LF=Low; MF=Medium; HF=High; HB=Hibrite

Paper Texture - v.rib=vertically ribbed; h.rib=horizontally ribbed;

text=textured

Plate No. - listed number, or ni=no inscription

Analysis of Tables 1 and 2 reveals a strong similarity among results reported by the six independent researchers, and just a few inconsistencies:

- 1) Schmidt does not list either of the two 20¢ values tagged OP2-4mm.- perforated 12.5 x 11.9, nor any of the high-fluorescent or hibrite varieties of the 15¢ or 20¢.
- 2) Only Lafontaine, although frequently measuring lower than the others, lists High Fluorescent varieties of two values of the Type II, perf.13.2, and one of the Type I, OP2-3mm. These cannot be discounted, because several have been offered on the market by prominent dealers.
- 3) In many cases, the researchers are in good agreement, but consistently rank one level higher or lower - for instance, most authors grade the Winnipeg tagged issues as Dull, while Lafontaine rates them as Dead/Null and Harris as Low Fluorescent. These constant differences are not a cause for concern, and may be attributed to a variety of factors, such as using different lamps, backgrounds, or reference standards; or to subjective differences or degrees of experience in discriminating between very slightly different shades of blue or white.

Taking these factors into account, one might conclude the existence of the following basic fluorescence varieties of the medium-value issues:

Winnipeg tagged - only on DL paper, probably all vertically ribbed - except the 10¢, also found on smooth paper.

OP4/3mm. - as above, also on ribbed paper, probably DL - but impossible to confirm because of migration of taggant.

OP2/3mm. - all on DL paper, and all except the 10¢ also on LF. Most are vertically ribbed, some 20¢ and 25¢ also horizontally ribbed. The 50¢ may exist on HF paper.

OP2/4mm., pf.12.4x11.9 - all on DL paper, and also on LF (except, possibly the 20¢). The 10¢ on HF/possibly HB, 15¢ on HB, 20¢ possibly on HF. Very few are ribbed.

OP2/4mm., pf.13.2 - all on DL paper. At least the 10¢, 15¢ and 25¢ probably on LF and/or MF, and the 15¢ and 25¢ also on HF.

Readers may disagree with some of these conclusions, or arrive at others. Alternative opinions would be welcomed, particularly any which would resolve or confirm those entries listed as "possible" or "probable".

SEC. III - 1972-77 DEFINITIVES - THE CARICATURES - BOOKLETS

In previous issues: Vol. I, page 66 reported what appeared to be "stitching" on the 25¢ Caricature booklet No. 74. Later in Vol. I, page 82 Peter Lehman reported on an unexplained "perforated sealing strip." The perforating occurred only on the sealed end of the booklet and extended on through the back of the cover - 5 mm from the edge of the cover.

Harry Voss now provides photo copies of several of the same booklet (No. 74) which continue to show, with differing degrees of intensity and varying formats, these unusual markings. He reports: When I found these booklets I figured them as gripper marks. Looking closer, they may not be gripper marks? If not, what are they? The "perforating marks" are also on the front covers of most of these booklets but they do not line up with marks on the back covers.

I do not believe they are stitch marks as most of the marks do not go through the cover and some are quite faint. Also, most are two rows of different lengths of perforations and not the one row as shown in the report on page 82 of Vol. I. On the face of the booklet the two rows never extend the entire width of the booklet. This seems also true on the back except the rows are almost always not a straight line as shown by the variance in the distance from the edge.

The enclosed photo copies (see page 106) are all the same (CF 100 Canuck), but the perforations are all different lengths and in different positions from the edges.

Most of the marks on the back of the covers are tinted red. Whatever made the marks would at times contact the red print. When the red printing on the back of the covers was struck by the perforator, the perforator would pick up a bit of red ink and the next indentation would show a bit of red. (The majority of marks show the red but it does not show in the photo copies). This would indicate the "marks" were made after the printing was finished or while the covers were being printed. It is also interesting that the more pronounced indentations are not round but rather a short slit and they do not run north/south but at approximately a 45 degree angle.

The fourteen books shown on pages 106 & 107 came from the same bundle and were purchased in Saskatoon at Sub 9 Post Office. The stamps are all low fluorescent while the covers are all high fluorescent. The covers of the books shown on page 108 are also high fluorescent while the stamps are medium fluorescent.

We would like to hear from anyone able to clarify, add to or provide further information about these unexplained markings.

5.44 The CF-100 Canuck, the first military jetfighter wholly designed and built in Canada in 1951, served Canada's Armed Forces under both NATO and NORAD commands.

4. Le CF-100 Canuck, premier avion à réaction de combat entièrement conçu et construit au Canada en 1951, fut utilisé par l'Armée canadienne dans le cadre de sa participation à l'OTAN et à NORAD.

25 CENTS

6. 4.5

5. The CF-100 Canuck, the first military jetfighter wholly designed and built in Canada in 1951, served Canada's Armed Forces under both NATO and NORAD commands.

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25 CENTS

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25 CENTS

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25 CENTS

5.

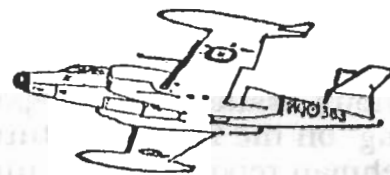
5. The CF-100 Canuck, the first military jetfighter wholly designed and built in Canada in 1951, served Canada's Armed Forces under both NATO and NORAD commands.

4.25 Le CF-100 Canuck, premier avion à réaction de combat entièrement conçu et construit au Canada en 1951, fut utilisé par l'Armée canadienne dans le cadre de sa participation à l'OTAN et à NORAD.

25 CENTS

6.

5.



Canada

postage
postes

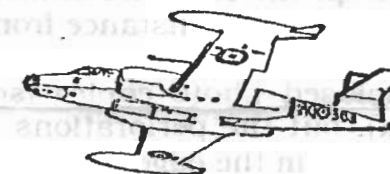
mm
2. 2.5 1.5



Canada

postage
postes

2. 3.3 1.



Canada

postage
postes

1.5 2.4 2. 20.5



Canada

postage
postes

1. 2.5 2. 1.4



Canada

postage
postes

1.5 2.5

SEC. III - 1972 - 77 DEFINITIVES - CARICATURES - BOOKLETS

Still in use today with Canada's Armed Forces, the Argus subhunter and reconnaissance aircraft began in service in 1967.

L'Armée canadienne utilise l'Argus encore aujourd'hui. Chasseur de sous-marins et appareil de reconnaissance, il a débuté en 1967.

25 CENTS



Canada

postage
postes

The versatile Junkers W-34 adaptable to wheels, skis or pontoons, played an important role in the opening up of Canada's north during the early 1930's.

Le polyvalent Junkers W-34, muni de roues, de skis ou de flotteurs, a joué un rôle important dans l'exploration du Nord canadien au début des années 30.

25 CENTS



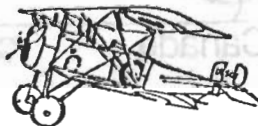
Canada

postage
postes

At the controls of a Nieuport Scout, Canada's Billy Bishop became the RCAF's top air ace during World War I and earned the Victoria Cross.

À la commande d'un appareil de reconnaissance de type Nieuport, le pilote canadien Billy Bishop devint l'as de la RCAF au cours de la Première guerre mondiale et se mérita la Croix de Victoria.

25 CENTS



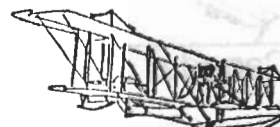
Canada

postage
postes

The Curtiss FIS-2L flying boat, a pioneer in bush flying just after World War I, is remembered for establishing the first regular air mail service in Canada in 1924.

On se souvient que c'est un hydravion de type Curtiss FIS-2L, un pionnier du vol de brousse au lendemain de la Première guerre mondiale, qui assura le premier vol postal régulier au Canada en 1924.

25 CENTS



Canada

postage
postes

On 8 September 1910 in Victoria, B.C., the Gibson Twin-plane became the first Canadian-built aircraft to fly when it was piloted by its inventor, William Gibson, for a distance of two hundred feet.

Le 8 septembre 1910, à Victoria (C.-B.), le biplan à ailes décalées Gibson fut le premier aéronef de construction canadienne à voler; son inventeur, William Gibson, le pilota sur une distance de deux cents pieds.

25 CENTS



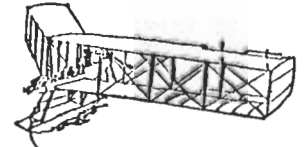
Canada

postage
postes

Canada's first military aircraft, an American-built Burgess Dornier flown to Canada in 1914, never saw military action.

Construit aux États-Unis, cet avion de type Burgess-Dornier se posa au Canada en 1914. Premier avion de type militaire canadien, il ne fut toutefois jamais utilisé à des fins militaires.

25 CENTS



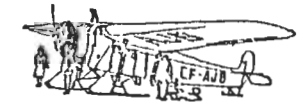
Canada

postage
postes

The Fokker Super Universal contributed significantly to the development of the northern regions of Ontario and Québec between 1928 and 1938.

Le Fokker Super Universal a grandement contribué au développement des régions du Nord de l'Ontario et du Québec entre 1928 et 1938.

25 CENTS



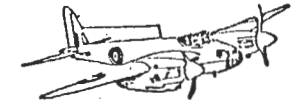
Canada

postage
postes

The Mosquito, built in Toronto with laminated plywood, was the fastest twin-engine fighter bomber in its time and saw extensive service during World War II.

Le bimoteur Mosquito, construit à Toronto de contre-plaqué lamellé, fut le chasseur-bombardier le plus rapide de l'époque. Il fut très utilisé pendant la Deuxième guerre mondiale.

25 CENTS



Canada

postage
postes

After service with the RCAF in World War II, the Stranraer flying boat made an invaluable contribution to the opening up of the British Columbia coast between 1949 and 1957.

L'avion royal canadien se servit du hydravion Stranraer au cours de la Deuxième guerre mondiale; de 1949 à 1957, il rendit de précieux services en facilitant l'accès à la côte de la Colombie-Britannique.

25 CENTS



Canada

postage
postes

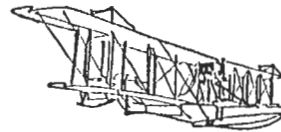
Additional comments on these booklets have been received from:

Donald Ure has a substantial holding of **Caricature booklets**. He reported finding one booklet with **similar characteristics** as he was limited to going through books not yet mounted. He also reported **several with random depressions that were not real distinct**.

The Curtiss HS-2L flying boat, a pioneer in bush flying just after World War I, is remembered for establishing the first regular air mail service in Canada in 1924.

On se souvient que c'est un hydravion de type Curtiss HS-2L, un pionnier du vol de brousse au lendemain de la Première guerre mondiale, qui assura le premier vol postal régulier au Canada en 1924.

25 CENTS



Canada

postage
postes

On 8 September 1910 in Victoria, B.C., the Gibson Twin-plane became the first Canadian-built aircraft to fly when it was piloted by its inventor, William Gibson, for a distance of two hundred feet.

Le 8 septembre 1910, à Victoria (C.-B.), le biplan à ailes décalées Gibson fut le premier aéronef de construction canadienne à voler; son inventeur, William Gibson, le pilota sur une distance de deux cents pieds.

25 CENTS



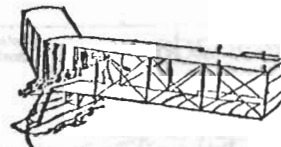
Canada

postage
postes

Canada's first military aircraft, an American-built Burgess Dunne flown to Canada in 1914, never saw military action.

Construit aux États-Unis, cet avion de type Burgess-Dunne se posa au Canada en 1914. Premier avion de type militaire canadien, il ne fut toutefois jamais utilisé à des fins militaires.

25 CENTS



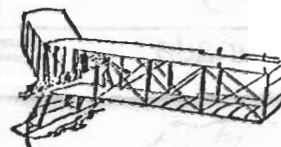
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25 CENTS



Canada

postage
postes

The Fokker Super Universal contributed significantly to the development of the northern regions of Ontario and Québec between 1928 and 1938.

Le Fokker Super Universal a grandement contribué au développement des régions du Nord de l'Ontario et du Québec entre 1928 et 1938.

25 CENTS



Canada

postage
postes

Bill McCann feels the odd stitch marks could be caused by the "gripper". If the gripper were new and quite sharp it is possible to penetrate the soft cover and the pane to show a row of holes in the pane. Bill goes on to state "I spent over 40 years in various tool room as a tool and die grinder so I have seen impossible to explain occurrences on a production line whether automatic or manual".

Recently, Peter Lehman had a few Books of No. 77 which were described as having unexplained "perforated sealing strips".

Certainly the evidence seems to point toward the gripper. Needed is the explanation of the differing characteristics of what we are seeing in order to attribute them to a common source.

SECTION VI - 1982-87 DEFINITIVES - ARTIFACTS & NATIONAL PARKS
(Includes the maple leaf and parliament sheet, booklet & coil stamps)

32¢ Coil - Triple Perforation - Another!



The above photocopy was submitted by Harry Voss. Clearly shown is a triple perforation of Scott 951 in a pair. Harry reports the pair was pictured in an auction catalogue but was described as a double perf., He sent off a bid and was fortunate to be the successful bidder. At this time no other information is known about the pair. Harry plans to check out the pair with John Jamieson on his next visit. (Easy to do as he also lives in Saskatoon, Sask.). We will be reporting further on these 32¢ coils in a future issue.

PLANNING CALENDAR

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian Dealers. Minimum listing criteria: Two day event: 1000 page exhibition - 18 Dealer Bourse with 50% offering Canadian material. The Goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

1994

June 10-12, **OGOPEX, ROYAL '94**, Vernon, B. C., the Vernon Lodge
Information from: Okanagan-Mainline Philatelic Society, #203 -
1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, B. C., Canada V1Y 5Y2

Sept. 29-30 & Oct. 1, **BNAPLEX '94**, Burlington, VT., the Radisson Hotel.
Exhibit Entry form from: William Fuller - Exhibit Chairman, 115
Cumberland Rd., Burlington, VT 05401

1995

June 2-4, **PIPEX '95, VICTORIA**, B. C., the Holiday Inn. Information
from: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, B. C. V8R 6N4

Sept. 8-10, **BNAPLEX '95** Edmonton, AB

QUEBEC PHILATELIC FEDERATION (FQP)

In his MARKET REPORT column in this issue, Dean Mario reports on recent comments by the Quebec Philatelic Federation regarding authenticity of holographic 42¢ stamps. Information about the organization and its services, submission policies and fee schedule is available from the FQP Expertizing Committee, c/o Richard Gratton, Box 133, Dorion-Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada J7V 5W1.

SEC. VI - 1982-87 DEFINITIVES - BOOKLETS

Booklet No. 92a - Parliament Buildings Issue (R - Roland paper) exists with three sizes of 'R's on the rear lower left corner of the covers. An R can be 1.7, 1.5, or 1.3 mm tall. Shown is an example of each. These will be listed in the next revision of the Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps - 1988 by Bill McCann.

Submitted by Bill McCann

An Indian mask is one of the many sculptured embellishments found on the outer facade of the Centre Block.

Ce masque amérindien est une des nombreuses enjolivures retrouvées sur la façade extérieure de l'édifice central.

R

A 3.3 metre granite gargoyle extending from the Peace Tower acts as a waterspout.

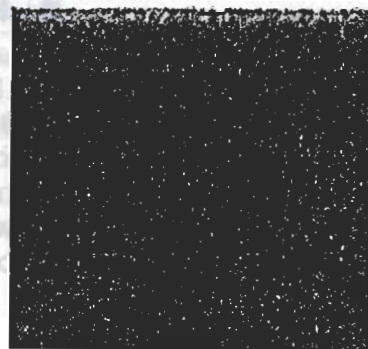
Une gargouille de granit de 3,3 mètres de long en saillie de la tour de la Paix écoule les eaux pluviales.

R

A carved head, located in the Senate Chamber, is part of the interior ornamentation of the Centre Block.

L'intérieur de l'édifice central est orné de sculptures comme cette tête ciselée située au Sénat

R



The next issue of Corgi Times will contain information on the Study Group meeting in Burlington. It will be a good one. Plan now to attend.