

# The Philatelikid

## The newsletter for Stamp Collecting Clubs for Kids (SCCFK)

Collect Stamps (The Most Educational Hobby)

[www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org](http://www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org)

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In the May 2022 issue of *The Philatelikid*, we began brief descriptions of various “Back of the Book” (“BOB”) listings in the Scott Catalogues. In subsequent issues we looked at stamps which begin with the letter “B,” “BK,” “C,” “CB,” “CE,” “CL,” “CM,” “CO,” “CVP,” “D,” “E,” “F,” “FA,” “J,” “JQ,” “K,” “L,” “LO,” “O,” “-P,” “PN,” “PR,” “PS,” “Q,” “QE,” “QI,” “R” (Part 1), “R” (Part 2), “RC,” “RD,” “REA,” “REF.” “RN-D.” “RV,” “RY,” “SPCVP,” “U,” “UC,” “UX,” “UY,” “WS,” “WX,” and “#X.” This month we will look at “RE.”

### Stamps Beginning with the prefixes “RE.”

Stamps with an “RE” are identified in Scott as “Cordials, Wines, ETC. stamps. All RE stamps are a shade of green, or a shade of green and black.



The denominations for RE stamps are quite unusual. They come in the following denominations:

$\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ ,  $1\text{¢}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ ,  $1\frac{7}{10}\text{¢}$ ,  $2\text{¢}$ ,  $3\text{¢}$ ,  $3\frac{2}{5}\text{¢}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ ,  $3\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ ,  $4\text{¢}$ ,  $5\text{¢}$ ,  $6\text{¢}$ ,  $7\text{¢}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ ,  $8\text{¢}$ ,  $10\text{¢}$ ,  $11\text{¢}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ ,  $12\text{¢}$ ,  $14\frac{2}{5}\text{¢}$ ,  $15\text{¢}$ ,  $16\text{¢}$ ,  $19\frac{1}{5}\text{¢}$ ,  $20\text{¢}$ ,  $24\text{¢}$ ,  $28\text{¢}$ ,  $30\text{¢}$ ,  $32\text{¢}$ ,  $36\text{¢}$ ,  $40\text{¢}$ ,  $43\frac{1}{5}\text{¢}$ ,  $45\text{¢}$ ,  $48\text{¢}$ ,  $50\text{¢}$ ,  $60\text{¢}$ ,  $72\text{¢}$ ,  $80\text{¢}$ ,  $84\text{¢}$ ,  $90\text{¢}$ ,  $96\text{¢}$ ,  $\$1$ ,  $\$1.20$ ,  $\$1.44$ ,  $\$1.50$ ,  $\$1.60$ ,  $\$1.68$ ,  $\$1.80$ ,  $\$1.92$ ,  $\$2$ ,  $\$2.40$ ,  $\$2.50$ ,  $\$3$ ,  $\$3.36$ ,  $\$3.60$ ,  $\$4$ ,  $\$4.80$ ,  $\$5$ ,  $\$7.14$ ,  $\$7.20$ ,  $\$10$ ,  $\$20$ ,  $\$40$ ,  $\$50$ ,  $\$60$ ,  $\$70$ ,  $\$80$ ,  $\$90$ ,  $\$100$ ,  $\$200$ ,  $\$300$ ,  $\$400$ ,  $\$500$ ,  $\$600$ ,  $\$700$ ,  $\$800$ ,  $\$900$ ,  $\$1,000$ ,  $\$2,000$ ,  $\$3,000$ ,  $\$4,000$ .

If my count is correct, that is 81 different denominations! It is fun to just try to get one of each different denomination. However, unless you are ready to spend quite a lot, beware that the 28¢ stamp has a catalog value by Scott of \$ 2,500 (used), the  $1\frac{7}{10}\text{¢}$  stamp has a catalog value of \$25,000 (used) and the \$400 stamp has a catalog value of \$8,000 (mint) and \$22,500 (used) both in italics, which means that the stamp is rarely available for sale, so the price may differ substantially. Because the \$400 stamp is worth more used than mint, a collector has to be very cautious to not get a bogus cancellation. To ensure the cancel is legitimate, it is

necessary to pay to have the stamp expertized by one of the recognized expertizing services that have expensive equipment to analyze cancellations.

Scott takes into account differences in stamps that are imperforate, perforated, rouletted, and variations of the spelling of the denomination, resulting in Scott listing 204 different RE stamps. 61 have a catalog value of less than \$1, and 84 more are valued between \$1 and \$9.99.

## DEAD COUNTRIES

Stamp collectors refer to countries that are no longer issuing their own stamps as “Dead Countries.” The land and people are still existing – but they are using stamps of a different country. This happens when a group of countries combine to form one country.

The Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867. Many people do not understand what is meant by a “Dominion.” The United Kingdom stated that Dominions “are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs.”



<< The first stamp issued by Canada in 1851 featured a beaver. It was denominated **three pence**.

Several countries combined to form the Dominion of Canada. They were all part of the British Empire, and thus their stamps frequently featured the current monarch, which from 1837 to 1901 was Queen Victoria. (See right>>)

Those countries are now referred to as “provinces.” Originally, there was a province called just “Canada.” It began issuing its own stamps in 1851. In 1867 the Dominion of Canada was formed. It originally included only Ontario, Quebec,



Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Other provinces subsequently joined Canada including Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island. Newfoundland was the last to become a province of Canada, discontinuing the use of its own stamps in 1949.

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[www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org](http://www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org) or [www.yummystampcollecting.org](http://www.yummystampcollecting.org) which redirects you to the same website.