



Calgary cannot complain about being ignored by the Post Office when stamp designs are considered. A decade ago there was the rodeo stamp. February 13 of this year will see the above stamp issued for the Olympics.

Like many stamps in recent years, the design is digitized, and made up of dots which blur and confuse the information which the stamp is supposed to put across. A native of Calgary will recognize the grey blob at right as Cowtown, and the lines as the Bow River and the Trans-Canada Highway. Someone from the other end of the country will most likely assume that this is another one of those abstract art designs so heavily favored by Ottawa higher-ups.

Whatever happened to realism?



The Calgary Philatelic Society was founded in 1922 and is Chapter No. 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. The C.P.S. may be contacted at: Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

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Articles or ads should be submitted to the Editor at: Box 6830, Stn D, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 2E7.

DEADLINES for the next few bulletins are as below.
For the March issue, copy must be received by March 5
May May 7
September Sept. 3

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Camera-ready copy only, prepared on 8½ by 11 pages, with 2cm margins on all sides of copy. Payment in advance by cheque or money order payable to Calgary Philatelic Society.

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by Perry Holinshead

The various Small Queen denominations came into use as the supplies of Large Queens ran out and to accommodate changing rates. There were actually three separate printings. The first Ottawa printings from 1870 to 1874 are usually considered the same as the Montreal printings from 1874 to 1887. The Ottawa printings which are separately cataloged are those printed between 1889 and 1897.

To catalog an accumulation of Small Queens, begin by dividing them into two lots according to postmark. The first circular date stamps were applied to the envelope and not to the stamp. The stamp was cancelled by a 'killer', which may have been a cork cancel, or one of many target or ring cancels. Stamps with these markings are probably early use from early printings. Stamps with circular and duplex date marks, squared circle, or flag cancels are later use and probably later printings. Duplex cancels came into common use after 1871, squared circles after 1891, and flags after 1896.

Good philatelic practice requires perfin of all stamps for identification. The best available perf gauge is necessary for Small Queens. The Stanley Gibbons Instanta or an equivalent by Unitrade is recommended. Start with the group of earlier cancels since this is where the 11½ by 12 perfs will be found. Any stamps which perf greater than 12 by 12 probably belong to the later group. Perfs less than 12 by 12 confirm that the stamp belongs in the early group.

Position dots are the next tool. These occur on all stamps except the left vertical row from printing plates in use prior to 1885. They are often seen without a glass, but a good magnifier is necessary to confirm their presence in most cases. They are the same color as the stamp and are found in the lower left corner between the design and the perfs. In the six-cent stamps, dots are found in all issues and multiple dots are often found for some unknown reason. There are also other dots and lines on certain printings but these are very difficult to determine and are not much help.

The shades are the next and final step. Here there are only generalities. The intention was that the colors would correspond to those of the Large Queens which they were replacing.

The one-cent began as an orange and shaded to an orange-yellow. The latest Montreal printings seem to be a brighter yellow than the dull flat shade of the Ottawa printings. The two-cent started out green to blue-green but later shades are green to yellow-green. The three-cent began as the same red-brown as the Large Queens but has been described in many shades. The Ottawa shades are generally best described as carmine. In the five-cent, the green tints are Montreal while the Ottawa stamps are gray to brown-gray. The six-cent Montreal are yellowish-brown while the Ottawa stamps are reddish to chocolate brown. The eight-cent was only printed in Ottawa and the shades are not significant.

(continued next page)

SMALL QUEENS (continued from previous page)

The ten-cent stamps are most interesting. The first of these are a pale rose with a lilac tint, sometimes magenta. The Ottawa printings are reddish, from dull rose to deep brown. Since these may have been used on parcels, almost any cancel may have been used.

Last but not least is the half-cent, but not much is notable about it. It has been said that the Montreal stamps are a warm rich gray, while the Ottawa stamps are a dull flat, stove-polish black.

Any study of Small Queens must include the covers. They should always be dated either on the front or with a backstamp. This will usually be reliable proof of printing.



FOUNDER'S AWARD

At the December meeting, which was the Christmas wine-and-cheese party, the only item of official business was the presentation of the Founder's Award. This award is given by the CPS for long service to the club. The emphasis is on service; one does not win the award simply for being a longtime member. This year, the award was given to John Jarabek, presented by Sid Richardson.

John served on the club executive for many years. He recently retired after a long run as Treasurer. He is still active on the Auction committee, helps with the production and distribution of this bulletin, and provides all that good food for the meetings and parties.

Congratulations to John!

QUESTION-AND-ANSWER PROGRAM

If you have a stamp or cover that is a puzzle to you, contact Greg Sereda no later than the February 5 general meeting. He will arrange to have your problem item photographed on slide film. It will then be shown (anonymously) as part of the program, and members of the audience will be invited to supply an answer. Last year, the audience was quite successful, so give them a try!

AUSSIE GROUP GOES WALTZING WITH HILDA

Not really they don't, but they do meet every third Wednesday. If you are interested in the Australasian Study Group, contact Don Fraser (274-7411) or Leanna Johnson (282-9775).

FROM THE ARCHIVES: (PART TWO) OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

by Dale Speirs

The Calgary Philatelic Society is and has been on quite a number of mailing lists since 1922. An example is our own Canadian Post Office. The Archives have postal announcements from way back when. Times have changed in more ways than one. On the next page is a reproduction of a mimeographed letter from the Philatelic Division dated 1940. The contents speak for themselves. It is amazing that the people in charge were unaware of what stamp collectors wanted with those stamps.

45 years later, the post office was a bit more enlightened towards philatelists, as seen by part of a memo shown below.

News
Release

Communiqué

1 October 1985

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NATIONAL STAMP COLLECTING MONTH LAUNCHED

OTTAWA -- This October, hundreds of young Canadians will join the millions of people around the world who have already found a fascinating and satisfying hobby in stamp collecting.

Stamp Collecting Month is observed in many countries around the world. In some countries, the observance is limited to a few days or a week during the month.

This is the fourth year that Canada Post Corporation has run a campaign, which will include sending information kits to all schools and holding local events with philatelic clubs. As well, local postmasters will be available to address interested groups.

In launching the campaign, Judge René J. Marin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Canada Post Corporation, noted that of all the spare time activities people engage in, few can offer such a wide variety of subjects as stamp collecting.

"Canadian stamps honor great men and women, feature prominent landmarks and significant events, and present a colorful picture of our history and heritage," said Mr. Marin.

About 750,000 Canadians, or 5% of the population, collect stamps. As part of Canada Post's continuing involvement in International Youth Year, this year's campaign is designed to stimulate the interest of young people in stamp collecting and create a public awareness of the educational values of Canadian stamps.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
Financial Branch
Philatelic Division

Ottawa, August, 1940.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Clients of the Philatelic Division who reside in Canada are advised that there is a growing tendency for purchasers of obsolete postage stamps to use them for postage purposes, and in some cases there seems reason to believe that applicants are deliberately purchasing obsolete stamps with the object of using them for postage.

The Philatelic Division was established at considerable expense some years ago for the purpose of rendering efficient service to philatelists and stamp collectors, and maintaining good relations with them. It would be possible for the Department to sell to dealers only and thus eliminate all the overhead involved by the direct service to the individual collector, but the Department does not desire to do this if it can be avoided.

Persons who buy stamps from the Philatelic Division with the object of using them for postage defeat the whole purpose of the Department in maintaining a direct philatelic service for their benefit. Naturally it does not pay the Department to maintain a philatelic bureau at Ottawa to sell carefully selected stamps which are to be used for postage and thus to involve postal service covering their entire face value. Such transactions involve a definite loss to the Department.

At the present time, when strict economy in national affairs is incumbent on every citizen and Government official as never before, it is essential that stamps purchased from the Philatelic Division be intended for preservation for collection purposes in unused state, and clients are asked to place orders only on this basis. If this rule is not observed, it may be necessary for the Department to require a written undertaking from applicants to the effect that so far as can be foreseen at the time of purchase, the stamps will not be used for postage.

The only exceptions would be stamps applied for before the authorized date of issue, to be used on First Day Covers, and the surplus stamps from full sheets containing "plate varieties", which are sold only in full sheets in order to place a check on the demand.

Philatelists and dealers who desire to have the present philatelic service maintained from Ottawa would do well to purchase all Canadian stamps which they intend to preserve unused, for collection purposes, direct from the Philatelic Division rather than from Postmasters, who are under instructions not to sell stamps for this purpose. Any Postmaster or stamp vendor who knowingly breaks this rule is liable to get into serious trouble. Of course, if collectors desire to purchase mint Canadian stamps from postage stamp dealers they are fully entitled to do so.

H. E. Atwater,
Financial Superintendent.

AUSSIE COBBERS (PART SIX)

by Don Fraser

The first postal official in Melbourne was John Batman. He was not the first postmaster but was appointed by the local resident of Port Phillip District. Batman could not have held the job for very long, perhaps about a year. His special place in Victorian history was not because of his duties handling the mails. He certainly did make a important contribution to the settlement on Victoria and more particularly Melbourne.

Batman's biographers tell us that he was an enterprising and resourceful businessman. He is often referred to as the founder of the city of Melbourne. John Batman kept sheep on land near Launceston, Van Diemens Land (Tasmania). His farm was very prosperous, and his herds were growing year by year. It became obvious that John would need more grazing land if he was to continue to improve his farm. Opportunities near Launceston were not good, there being competition from farmers in the area. Some travellers had spoken of good grazing lands across Bass Strait, but very little was known of the area. There had never been any permanent settlement there. Batman acquired a small sailing ship named Rebecca and along with a few farmer friends set sail for the mainland.

On June 2, 1835, the Rebecca dropped anchor near the mouth of the river Yarra, well inside Port Phillip Bay. The area was occupied by the Aborigines of the Wurundjeri tribe. They had lived and hunted in the district for 40,000 years, according to archeologists. The inhabitants were peaceful and Batman claimed to be on a first name basis with a few. Batman and his friends were impressed with the vast lands and the river, potential for future settlement.

First thing that he and his party did was to form the 'Port Phillip Association', just to give their enterprise a ring of authority. In the party was a lawyer named Gellibrand. The party made up a land deed covering some 600,000 acres of grazing land. Then were appointed three of the natives as chiefs; these were Jagajara, Cooloolook, and Momarmolar (or at least those were the sounds made to answer the question 'What is your name?'). Batman presented the natives with some knives, blankets, and mirrors, in exchange for part of their ancestral lands. It was later claimed that the natives had made marks on the agreement to sign over to the association the lands described in the deed.

It was on this basis that Batman established where Melbourne would be situated. He and his party began setting up tents. Aware that he would likely have some competition from other farmers from Van Diemens Land, he returned to Launceston to collect several hundred sheep for immediate establishment of his claim. The natives had no concept of land ownership and there were to be gloomy days ahead for the tribe as more and more settlers arrived. White settlers were later reported to shoot natives on sight like wild dogs.

Batman only lived another four or five years but during that time he was influential in the establishment of the city of Melbourne. The government in Sydney was not a bit impressed with this unauthorized trespass on Crown lands, and thought that Batman's document with the natives was of little value. With the reported bad treatment of the natives, the authorities sent a magistrate to offer some protection. He found 177 settlers and over 26,000 sheep, with more settlers coming from the south. The situation was just accepted as an accomplished fact.

A surveyor was sent and the town site was planned. Considerable forethought was used since the streets in Melbourne are very wide even today. It is interesting to note that of all the capitol cities in Australia today, only Melbourne stands on the original site, the choice of John Batman. Even though his methods were a bit unorthodox, his judgment turned out to be very sound.

Today, there are almost no full-blood Aborigines left in Victoria. They were almost wiped out years ago and only in recent times has this tragedy been fully recognized by citizens of Victoria.



STAMP DAY AND CALTAPEX

The GPS will be hosting two stamp shows this year. On April 27, Stamp Day will take place at the Marlborough Inn. This show will be much the same as last year's version. Caltapex 86 will be held from October 17 to 19. Caltapex is returning after a one-year absence, having given way to BNAPEX last year.

- ✓ Legislative Postmarks
- ✓ Crown Circle Postmarks
- ✓ Bishop Marks
- ✓ Ship Letter Postmarks
- ✓ Straight-Line Postmarks
- ✓ Plate Proofs Decimal Issues
- ✓ Plate Proofs Pence Issues

- ✓ Registered Letter Stamps
- ✓ Special Delivery
- ✓ Admirals
- ✓ War Tax
- ✓ Air Mail
- ✓ Air Mail Special Delivery
- ✓ 1967 Definitives
- ✓ 1972-6 Definitives
- ✓ Semi-Postals
- ✓ Postage Dues
- ✓ Officially Sealed
- ✓ Officials
- ✓ Complete Booklets
- ✓ Plate and Inscr. Blocks
- ✓ Semi-Official Airmails
- ✓ Scatta Air Mails
- ✓ Province of Canada
- ✓ Dominion of Canada
- ✓ British Columbia
- ✓ New Brunswick
- ✓ Nova Scotia
- ✓ Prince Edward Island
- ✓ Newfoundland

- ✓ Rarity factors
- 4-ring and 2-ring numerals

- ✓ Perforated Officials
- ✓ Bahama Spec. del stamps used in Canada

- ✓ Complete NPL booklets

COMMEMORATIVE SUBJECT INDEX

SCOTT # Cross index

- ✓ Admiral Lathwork

Extensive information inside each section relating to shades, perforations, paper, types, dies, varieties.

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TEL. (403) 237-5828



These ads are free to CPS members wanting to buy, sell, or trade philatelic material. Limit is ten lines, including name and address. Submit ads to the Editor at meetings or mail to: Box 6830, Stn D, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7. The next deadline is March 5 for the bulletin appearing at the end of March.

FOR SALE - Mint and used Canadian, plate blocks, Stampede covers, British Oceania mint, and world stamps. See Bob Perry at Northland Village Mall, Sundays 10 am to 4 pm.

BUY, SELL, AND TRADE Canada and Commonwealth booklets. Call Phil Wolf at 251-4109.

SELL OR TRADE - Have a lot of used US, some better values, many old ones. Need Canada and British Commonwealth before 1955. Phone Dave Ball at 278-8704.

WANTED - Canada used plate blocks with circle-dated cancels. Phone Ed at 274-0021.

THE STAMP GALLERY - 409 Grain Exchange Bldg, 815 First Street SW, Calgary. Phone 290-1020.

AUSTRALASIAN Study Group meets third Wednesdays. For more information, contact Leanna Johnson (282-9775) or Don Fraser (274-7411).

OFFICIALLY-SEALED

If you are interested in officially-sealed labels, you may like to know that there is an organization devoted to the study of these labels, as well as damaged mail. The scope is worldwide, not only seals of USA and Canada, but places like Hong Kong and Papua New Guinea. The Official Seal Study Group publishes an excellent illustrated newsletter. For further information, write to David Hanschen, 8627 Lakemont, Dallas, Texas 75209. He probably would appreciate an SASE.

POSTAL ARCHIVES INVENTORY

Collectors of BNA postal history may like to obtain a free copy of the catalog of postal archives 'General Inventory Series RG 3, Records of the Post Office Department'. This is an inventory of postal records kept by Public Archives Canada, over a kilometer of shelving with documents back to 1665. The catalog includes a detailed history of the postal services in Canada since that date, as well as lists of PMGs, etc. Even if you never use the archives, this publication will be a useful source of information. To obtain your free copy, write to: Public Archives Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0N3, and ask for General Inventory Series RG 3.

1986

January	22		Auction
	25 and 26		Stamp Fair
February	2		Sunday bourse
	5		General meeting
	19		Auction
	26		Auction
March	5		General meeting
	19		Auction
	26		Auction
April	2		General meeting
	6		Sunday bourse
	16		Auction
	23		Auction
May	7		General meeting
	21		Auction
	28		Auction
June	4		General meeting
	18		Auction
	25		Auction

MEETINGS AND AUCTIONS are held at the Kerby Center, at 1133 - 7 Ave SW, starting at 8 pm sharp. Auction lots should be placed before 730 pm to allow bidder viewing.

SUNDAY BOURSES are held at the American Women's Club at 1010 - 14 Ave SW from 10 am to 430 pm. For information or table bookings, contact Perry Holinshead at 289-6280.

STAMP FAIR is a dealer bourse, held at Marlborough Inn, located at 1316 - 33 St NE. For information, call 290-1020.

Subtle hint: If the police arrested you for being an active member of the Calgary Philatelic Society, would they have enough evidence to convict?