

MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

Displays to Local Societies

From time to time the Secretary is asked to advise a local society about the possibility of one of our members giving a display. As can readily be imagined this often involves a great deal of correspondence and work for Dr. Hollingsworth in his endeavours to meet requests of this kind, and it would help him very much if members who would be so willing could get in touch with him. Among the details which he would require would be the nature of the display a member would be willing to give, the distance a member would be prepared to travel and whether or not out of pocket expenses would be required. Any further information considered relevant would also be appreciated.

Canadian Philately in Switzerland

It is interesting to note that philatelists who showed Canadian and B.N.A. exhibits at Internaba 1974 Philatelic Exhibition recently held in Basel, Switzerland, took six of the thirty-two gold medals (large) and two other golds and one vermeil. Additionally the only honour prize for overseas exhibitions went to our member, Mr. G. E. Wellburn, of Victoria, B.C. There is scarcely need for us to remind members of the high repute and honour in which Mr. Wellburn is held in the world of B.N.A. philately as a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and a member of 'The Royal', but it is only right that we should take this opportunity of paying tribute to him, and congratulating him on his further success.

The Canada Postal Museum

At the same exhibition the Canada Postal Museum won silver medals from Internaba and the Universal Postal Union, the highest honours which could be awarded for exhibits from postal museums and postal administrations. Evidence of this kind is a further indication of the growth in popularity and esteem in which B.N.A. philately is held, not only in Canada and the U.S.A., but indeed throughout the world, not forgetting Great Britain! Internaba 1974 was held in the tradition established in 1948 when the first international postwar exhibition took place. Some 60,000 visitors were attracted and there would seem to be little doubt that, in 1978, when the exhibition will be held in Canada, that a similar 'success story' will be recorded.

Civil Censorship Study Group

A number of specialist collectors interested in Civil Censorship have formed a study group, and the secretary of the group, Mr. A. R. Torrance has asked us to publicise the fact that his group would be willing to answer any queries which our members may have regarding censorship markings and would welcome the enlistment of anyone willing to join his fellow enthusiasts in their endeavours to widen knowledge of, and interest in, this field. Mr. Torrance can be contacted at 10, Mylne Avenue, Dollar, Clacks.

Mr. G. L. Birch

In our last issue we announced the appointment of Mr. G. L. Birch as successor to Graham George. Mr. Birch will need no introduction to members of the Kent and Sussex Group of which he was an active participant before business demands took him to Edinburgh a few years ago. Needless to say he quickly established himself as a regular attender at meetings of this group also. In welcoming him, therefore, to the post of Advertising Manager we do so with the knowledge that his dedication to the interests of the Society is unchallengeable, and on behalf of all our members we wish him well in the important work he is now undertaking.

DO IT NOW! !

WHAT?

**Write that Report or Article and
send it to the Editor, PLEASE**

Canadian Railway Postmarks Hammer Varieties (6)

by P. R. Grey

Although there were several branch lines off the C.N.R. Montreal-Toronto route, I have been unable to find any hammer variation except from the R.P.O.s. in the heavily-populated area closer to Toronto. The hammers listed all have serial numbers, so are easily distinguished except for one instance wherein a hammer was issued with a previously used number.

Branches from the Montreal-Toronto C.N.R. Main Line

Shaw No.	Shaw Type		Period Recorded
017	17A	<i>Bell. Pet. & Tor R.P.O.</i> No. 1	1933-1958
		No. 2 (Fig. 1)	1944-1950
0293	17A	<i>Port Hope & Toronto R.P.O.</i> No. 1	1902-1928
		No. 2	1901-1913
		?	1937
		(This third hammer has a rounded ampersand and no central dot between 'Port' and 'Hope'. Information on serial number and dates would be welcome).	
0294	17A	<i>Pt. Hope & Tor. R.P.O.</i> No. 1	1944-1958
		No. 2	1948-1956
		No. 6 (Fig. 2)	1928-1952
0292	9A	<i>Port Hope & Midland M.C.</i> No. 1	1895-1900
		No. 2 (Fig. 3)	1895-1901
018	17A	<i>Blackwater J'ct & Midland R.P.O.</i> No. 1	1907-1916
		No. 2	1909
019	17A	<i>B'water Junct. & Mid. R.P.O.</i> No. 1	1924-1957
		No. 2 ('Junct.' cramped)	1931-1943
		No. 2 (Taller letters). (Fig. 4)	1951-1956
0136A	17A	<i>Lindsay & Hal. R.P.O.</i> 2.	1944
0137A	17A	<i>Lin. & Hal. R.P.O.</i> No. 1	1939
		No. 2	1935-1944

The Andre Frodel Story—Part 1

by Dr. Fred Stulberg

In philately, despite our obsession that the terminology of our hobby must convey a precise meaning, there seems to be some confusion when we talk about fakes, forgeries, counterfeits, etc. Because of this, I would like to establish the meaning of certain words, at least within the context of this article. They are:—

FORGERY—A copy of an existing genuine item manufactured from materials different from those used in the original, with the intention of representing it as the original.

COUNTERFEIT—A forgery intended to defraud the government (rather than the collector).

FAKE—A genuine item which has been modified so that it can be represented as something other than it actually is, usually at an increased value.

FANTASY—A creation in the style of an existing genuine item, usually represented as a novelty.

Now that the ground rules have been established we can proceed with the game.

Andre Frodel was born in Poland in 1891 and lived most of his early life in the Warsaw area. He served in the Polish Army during World War I. He was an engraver by trade and worked for the Bulgarian Bank Note Company following the war and eventually became its Director. Although he knew all phases of printing and was a master in his trade, he was considered to have had an extraordinary knowledge of papers.

In 1939, with the outbreak of World War II, he returned to Poland as a Commandant in the Polish Army and was taken prisoner by the Russians. He escaped from a prisoner of war camp in Siberia and, posing as a physician (he spoke Russian and most Central European languages fluently) he worked his way out of Russia finally ending up in Palestine. There he joined the Free Polish Forces and was used by the British Army as an interpreter during the Italian Campaign.

At the end of the war, as an escaped Russian prisoner, he could not take the chance of returning to Poland which was then in the hands of the Russians, so he ended up in Britain. There he learned that, through death and disappearance, the members of his family including his wife, were gone. Thus when free land in Canada was offered to members of the Polish Forces who served with the Allies, Frodel accepted. He was given a farm near Brooks, Alberta.

Frodel found farming very difficult and to make matters worse he entered into a marriage that was not a happy one. He searched for an escape and found it in his old loves—printing and stamps. With virtually no tools he started to make fantasies and forged imperforates using a paper modification technique known only to him. He sold these creations to philatelists in the area for the token sum of \$2.00 each. Soon a dealer in Winnipeg Alberta became aware of Frodel's work and it now had an outlet on the philatelic market.

People who knew Frodel insist that he worked for the joy of accomplishment and recognition and never, for one moment, believed that his works would be accepted for anything other than what they actually were. However, so good were his forged imperforates that they were being traded as legitimate pieces. Eventually the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (the Dominion Government's body for investigation of federal offences such as counterfeiting) looked into Frodel's activities. He showed them that he was modifying existing stamps, not manufacturing them, and was representing them to his purchasers as exactly what they were. The R.C.M.P. warned him that he was treading close to the line of illegality, but he needed this diversion from his unhappy existence, the money came in handy, and so he continued to produce his material.

THE LAST WORD

will never be written about postal history and philately. New discoveries are always being made and the diligent work of thousands of student collectors all over the world is constantly throwing new light on old theories.

Volume V contains a summary of all that has been written about the British North American postal service and postage stamps. To this hard core has been added much that has not appeared in print before.

The author hopes the volume will bring the true collector a wealth of happiness in his hobby and prove to be

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In 1950, André Frodel visited Vancouver, British Columbia. There he met a stamp dealer who was to become his friend and confidant. In fact, when Frodel finally gave up his farm in 1956 he moved, with his wife, to the Vancouver area. He found work as a caretaker on a farm for little more than room and board and would have been lost if this stamp dealer had not helped out with food and money. Frodel showed his gratitude by supplying his friend with his creations.

About 1960, Frodel moved into the city proper. With no income other than a modest pension and what he received for his philatelic endeavours, he was forced to live very simply. His wife died shortly afterwards and Frodel, an old and lonely man, moved to a house on the property of his friend. In 1962 he was operated on for cancer and never quite recovered. He re-entered hospital in January 1963, where he died.

Prior to his death Frodel and his ability were known to only a handful of people in Canada. However, when his possessions were taken into custody by the Government's administrator (in the absence of a will), 'valuable' philatelic items and dies were found among them. The Press, always sensitive to unusual situations, decided to look deeper and the following was published in the *Vancouver Sun*, 7th March 1963. As far as is known, this is the first published account of Frodel's philatelic involvement:

In life, Andre Frodel's talents were largely ignored by Vancouver stamp collectors. His hobby was skillfully forging postage stamps.

For 10 years he manufactured bogus 1866 B.C. Colonial stamps and altered other Canadian stamps to make them appear more valuable. Serious collectors turned their backs on Frodel's works. But the old man, who won nine decorations for valour in the First and Second World Wars, sold hundreds of bogus stamps to people who couldn't afford genuine issues. His price might be \$3.00 for a stamp that would be worth \$18.00.

He always told people who bought the stamps that they were forgeries. Often the stamps were marked on the back 'Frodel Forgery'. If his activities were illegal, no one said anything.

Frodel, 72, didn't leave a will when he died on 26th January at Shaughnessy Hospital. So the provincial government's official administrator seized his estate—consisting of several hundred forged stamps and little else. Normally assets would be sold by the administrator and the cash would be used for funeral costs and to pay off his debts. Any surplus would go to the provincial government.

But W. C. Topping, President of the B.C. Philatelic Society, complained to police that the Frodel stamp collection could end up in the hands of the wrong people. Vancouver fraud squad detectives seized the stamps from the official administrator. Police are now probing the old man's activities over the past ten years. "We don't know if he did anything illegal. But when you get bogus stamps changing hands, someone could eventually pass them on as original," a fraud detective said.

Frodel was born in Poland and served in the Polish army in the First and Second World Wars. In the second war he fought in Iraq, Italy and

Egypt with the Polish Resettlement Corps and was decorated by the British, French and Italian Governments. After the war he came to Canada and settled in Vancouver. He lived on a war pension.'

Despite some of the inaccuracies in the newspaper account, the general story comes through as essentially correct as it pertains to Frodel the person. However, some of the statements concerning his dealings are open to question.

What happened to the seized material? It has been reported that his effects contained ten dies—seven stamp dies and three overprint dies. In addition there was a quantity of sample 'stamps' and associated items. The dies or duplicates of them, are probably now the property of the Postal Museum. The 'philatelic items' were released to the stamp dealer who befriended Frodel when proof was submitted that Frodel had given them to him prior to his death.

Other questions, however, cannot be answered as easily. What was the extent of Frodel's work? How much of it entered the philatelic market without identification as to its origin? Why was there no mention of his work in the philatelic press if, as reported, he was supplying his wares to many philatelists with the definite understanding that they were fakes and forgeries? Why did not the Royal Canadian Mounted Police not call in noted philatelic experts to see whether a stamp fraud was being perpetrated? Why did the two dealers who were deeply involved with Frodel remain silent? Why did a decade pass since Frodel's death before any article was written on the subject?

Only one of these questions—the last—can be answered at this time. A few people in Canada have been quietly gathering information in the hope of writing the *Andre Frodel Story* but, by and large, have found the work frustrating. Some 'factual' information has proved to be false. Some people who hold pieces to the puzzle either refuse to say anything or ask not to be quoted. Certain aspects of the police records seem to be contradictory and even Frodel's death notice changed from the morning to the afternoon edition of the same newspaper. Faced with all these obstacles it was decided to let the pot simmer on its own in the hope that it would boil over, but, in fact, it has now cooled.

This leads us to the final question. Will the entire *Andre Frodel Story* ever be known?

Author's Note

Names of individuals, companies and sources have been purposely omitted from this article because some of the information was obtained with this understanding. Rather than include some names and delete others it was decided to publish none. Nevertheless, all information is fully documented.

Part 2 of this article will deal with the known works of Frodel.

(Dr. Stulberg is Editor of the Canadian Philatelist, Past President of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada.)

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Introduction To Modern Canadian Stamps

by P. Harris

(With information which may help many a more established collector!)

Even if you do not 'go in for' the various phosphors and papers you would be well advised to know a little about them as the new *General Tagging* (GT) (fluorescent lines) can be very fugitive ('runny') and 'ruin' a collection without its owner being aware of it. These overprinted lines (previously called *Ottawa Tagging*) are often hard to see with the naked eye, but *all* issues from 1st January 1973 have them (plus some earlier ones). reflect daylight from surface of the stamp—GT lines show up SHINY. Lines glow brightly under *Ultraviolet Light* (uv) but with no afterglow when the light is removed. Although later printings of GT are either not fugitive or much less so, I advise use of mounts such as Hawid, Showguard, etc. (with generous margins) for *All* GT stamps, including booklets and used. This is especially important if you do *not* use a uv lamp as then you do not know what is happening. The original fugitive tagging is called 'OP4' the later improved version 'OP2'.

Winnipeg Tagging (WT) (phosphorescent lines—afterglow with uv) have been in use in Winnipeg since 1962. The lines (generally wider than GT) show up DULL in reflected daylight.

Plain is the term I use to describe paper with *No Tagging*.

Tagging is used to operate equipment for automatic facing and cancelling of mail. Variations in paper have also been used for this purpose. Other paper variations have been due to efforts to improve the appearance of stamps or simply due to indifferent quality control, especially by the British American Bank Note Company (BABNC). Variations have also occurred from Canadian Bank Note Company (CBNC) and, to a lesser extent, Ashton Potter (AP) printings.

A gum has change also occurred, to facilitate handling and storage. *Dextrine Gum* as used for all issues up to early 1971 is shiny and sticky (similar to gum arabic). It has been replaced by *PVA Gum* (polyvinyl alcohol) which is dull and almost invisible. A third type of gum appeared on 1967 definitive 10 cent *Hibrites* (see below) only: *Rippled PVA Gum*.

Hibrite Paper is very white, fluorescent paper. Almost invariably those of the 1967-73 defins. (up to the end of 1971) which appeared with this paper, did so only in Post Office stocks and were not available from the Philatelic Service in Ottawa. This is why they are so scarce. (Many other variations have only been available in this way.) Note, however, that some "commems" have appeared on hibrite paper *only*. The term 'hibrite' has been used to cover quite a range of fluorescence, from MED to HIB on the *Harris Standard* (HS),

The Peter Harris Canada Fluorescent Papers Standard Card is a standard for descriptions of degree of fluorescence of Canadian stamps for use with uv lamps. It operates on a fivepoint scale: DULL, LO, MED, HI, HIB. These cards are available as priced in my lists.

Cream (Ordinary) paper was generally the kind used before 1970 for most issues, although the number of variations increased steadily from about 1962.

White (Non-Fluorescent) Paper has become commonly used since the introduction of PVA gum. For the 1967-73 definitives, *all* the stamps with this paper had PVA gum. This makes mint copies easily distinguished from hibrites of the same issue as the hibrite all had dextrine gum. (The exceptions being the 10 cent hibrites, plain, WT and GT and some later booklet stamps.) Thus Gibbons' comment (see Elizabethan Catalogue) that 'the two white papers cannot be distinguished from each other without the use of a uv lamp' is unphilatelic nonsense! Even *used* copies can be distinguished, but this is more difficult, requiring close examination of such factors as ribbing of the paper and shade of ink.

A word of warning about used hibrites: there are stamps purporting to be used hibrites which have been accidentally or deliberately stained fluorescent. (Fortunately, this is not possible with mint.) Care should therefore be taken when purchasing *used* hibrites. (Any I sell are unconditionally guaranteed to be genuine.)

I hope this brief introduction will be useful to you. As with other specialisations, the jargon (so useful to the initiated) can take a little getting used to! The challenge of these varieties—the 1967 definitives in particular—has brought many new collectors to Canadian stamps . . . and made serious philatelists of many more! There is every indication that Canada will continue to be the source of many more fascinating variations in the future.

Peter Harris—Canada Fluorescent Papers Standard Card

Descriptions used on this card can be referred to as 'Harris Standard' (HS).

Stamps are arranged in order from the left:

DULL LO MED HI HIB.

These terms can be written under the stamps if wished.

Although the differences may be visible to the naked eye, this standard is intended for those using ultra-violet lamps. The papers are best viewed with long wave UV.

The use of actual stamps for the Standards makes identification of specimens easier. Any which do not correspond exactly with the Standards can generally be identified with the nearest. If more accuracy is desired, the use of "+" or "-" with the Standards will give this. (EG. 'LO+'; rather brighter than low.)

Identification is easiest in a darkened room. If the edge of the specimen 'disappears' when held against the Standard then you have a correct identification. Blocks should be held so that the Standard is viewed through the perforation holes.

The pockets on the card are convenient holders for stamps which have been identified.

Semi-specialist Catalogues (SG. Eliz./Urch Harris CW etc.) identifications will usually be 'Ordinary' corresponding to HS DULL and LO: 'white fluorescent' corresponding to HS HI and HIB, HS MED will fall into the most suitable category depending particularly on comparison with other papers of the same stamp.

The First Postmarks From The "International"

by M. Rosenthal

Beginning in 1902, the 'International', a rapid machine cancelling device, was imported from the United States to Canada, to be used in post offices in the cities and larger towns, where the volume of mail was too large to be handled adequately by handstruck hammers. Its obliterator position consisted of two complete wares, plus half waves at each end, with a numeral in a space at the left end, and a numeral in another space at the bottom, a little to the right of that edge. The wording in the dates way include the city and the county, the city and the province, or, the city, province, and county but all have the year at the base.

Writing in *BNA Topics* in June 1961, Ed. Richardson noted, 'We have so far recorded its use in 32 different cities. We have reason to believe that it may also have been used in as many as 23 additional post offices.' From Mr. Richardson's article many of the dates of usage are taken, as well as indicia letters and numerals, for use in the following list. Eleven towns in my collection, not listed by him, are included, and some of the dates are extended on the same basis. Only those whose use began during the periods of the Victorian numeral set and the Edwardian issues are listed.

Not all of these markings were produced by elective machines. In the smaller towns, perhaps under 10,000 population, these devices were turned by hand, still a quicker way of cancelling than by handstruck devices. Apparently they were considered too busy for the letter, but not enough for electric-powered machines. It is unlikely that even the hand-turned devices were used in towns of less than 2,500 population.

Towns	Indicia nos. and letters	Period of usage
NOVA SCOTIA		
Amherst, N.S.	1-C, D	June 1910—Aug. 1916
Halifax, N.S. Can.	1-C, D, R	June 1903—1907
Halifax, N.S.	1-C, D, R, T	Jan. 1908—1918
Sydney, N.S.	1-? (<i>Fig. 1</i>)	Nov. 1911—?
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Fredericton, N.B.	1-C	Apr. 1908—June 1911
Moncton, N.B.	1-R	1908
St. John, N.B., Can.	1-C, R	Aug. 1903—Dec. 1907
St. John, N.B.	1-C, R, T (<i>Fig. 2</i>)	Aug. 1908—Dec. 1911
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		
(tall, narrow lettering)	1-? (<i>Fig. 3</i>)	1908
(short lettering)	1-? (<i>Fig. 4</i>)	June 1909—Dec. 1911
(short narrow lettering)	1-? (<i>Fig. 5</i>)	Mar. 1912—?

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QUEBEC

Montreal, Canada	1, 2-C, D, R, T (<i>Fig. 6</i>)	Nov. 1902-Oct. 1906
Montreal, Can.	1-C, D	Oct. 1906-Oct. 1907
Montreal, Can., Rec'd.		Nov. 1904-Oct. 1906
Montreal, Que.	1, 2, 3-C, D	Jan. 1908-Feb. 1912
Montreal, Que., Rec'd		1910
Montreal, Que., Sta.B.	1-D (<i>Fig. 7</i>)	1909
Quebec, Que.	1-C	1909-Jan. 1912
Sherbrooke, Que.	1-D (<i>Fig. 8</i>)	1908-Nov. 1911

ONTARIO

Belleville, Ont.	1-D	July 1909-Aug. 1916
Berlin Ont., Can.	1-D	1907
Berlin, Ont.	1-D	1908
Brantford, Can.	1-D	1907
Brantford, Ont.	1-D	1910
Brockville, Ont.	1-R	Sept. 1908-Dec. 1909
Fort William, Ont.	1-?	?
Galt, Ont.	1-D	Nov. 1910-1916
Guelph, Ont., Can.	1-D	1907
Guelph, Ontario	1-D	1908
Hamilton, Canada	1-C, D, R	July 1903-Sept. 1907
Hamilton Ont.	1-D, R	June 1908-1917
Ingersoll, Ont., Can.	1-C, D, R, T	July 1907-Oct. 1907
Ingersoll, Ont.	1-D, T	Jan. 1908-1917
Lindsay, Ont.	1-? (<i>Fig. 9</i>)	1908
London, Ont., Can.	1-C, D, R, T	Oct. 1, 1902-Dec. 1907
London, Ontario	1-C, D, R	Apr. 1908-1918
Orillia, Ont.	1-D	1908-Jan. 1909
Ottawa, Canada	1-R, T	Dec. 1902-Aug. 1906
Ottawa, Ont.	2-D, R, T	1909-Apr. 1911
Owen Sound, Ont.	1-?	1910-?
Peterboro, Canad	1-D	1905-Apr. 1907
Peterboro, Ont.	1-D	1908-1911
Port Arthur, Ont.	1-D	Oct. 1909-Jun. 1911
St. Catharines, Ont.	1-D	1909-1916
St. Thomas Ont.	1-C-D, R	1908-1916
Sarnia, Ont.	1-blank	1909-1911
Saultste Marie, Ont.	1-? (<i>Fig. 10</i>)	1910
Stratford, Ont.	1-C, D	Nov. 1908-1912
Toronto, Canada	1,2-C, R (<i>Fig. 11</i>)	Apr. 5, 1902-July 1906
Toronto, Can.	1, 3-C, R	Apr. 1907-Dec. 1907
Toronto, Ont.	1, 2, 3-C, R, T	Jan. 1908-1919
Toronto, Can., Sta.b	1-R	1905
Windsor, Ont.	1-D	1907
Woodstock, Ont.	1-blank	1910-1912

MANITOBA

Brandon, Man.	1-D	Oct. 1908-1910
Winnipeg, Can.	1-C, D, R	Mar. 1903-Sept. 1905
Winnipeg, Can.	1-R	1907
Winnipeg Man.	1, 2-D, R (<i>Fig. 12</i>)	Aug. 1908-1917

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw, Sask.	1-?	?
Regina, Sask.	1-D (<i>Fig. 13</i>)	1911-?

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ALBERTA

Calgary, Alta.	1-C	June 1909-June 1910
Edmonton, Alta.	1-? (<i>Fig. 14</i>)	1911-?

BRITISH COLUMBIA

New Westminster, B.C.	1-? (<i>Fig. 15</i>)	1909
Vancouver, B.C.	1-D, R, T	1910-1916
Victoria, B.C., Can.	1-D	1907
Victoria, B.C.	1-D	Aug. 1908-1916

Mr. Richardson also listed a similar postmark for Kingston, Ont., known from a copy of Sept. 20, '09, but without the two spaces in the base, hence no letters or numerals there.

PLEASE SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

POSTAL MUSEUM APPRAISAL COMMITTEE

Postmaster General André Ouellet has announced the formation of a three-member National Postal Museum Appraisal Committee.

The three members, as announced by Mr. Ouellet, are J. N. Sissons, L.A. Davenport and Richard M. Lamb, all experts in the field of philately.

The Appraisal Committee will meet at least twice a year, and more often if necessary. The chief task of the Committee will be to evaluate the gifts donated to the Museum. It will also advise the Museum on price trends in the philatelic market and other matters related to the acquisition and appraisal of material.

All donations to the National Postal Museum are considered as donations to the Government of Canada and are therefore tax deductible.

The term of office for members of the Appraisal Committee will be three years, after which one member will be replaced each year.

The museum was officially opened on the 27th September.

Biographies

Mr. Sissons, from Toronto is the president of one of the largest stamp auction firms in Canada. He is recognised as an authority on the postage stamps of Canada and British North America. Mr. Sissons is deeply involved with international philatelic exhibitions and often acts as the Canadian Commissioner for such events.

Mr. Richard M. Lamb is from Kitchener, Ontario, and is one of the most respected stamp dealers in Canada. Mr. Lamb is a specialist in Canadian and North American stamps and has made numerous trips in order to find first-class material for his clients.

Mr. Davenport, one of the best-known senior stamp dealers in Canada, is a former executive of Marks Stamp Company. Now semi-retired, Mr. Davenport has been a stamp dealer for more than 55 years.

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SEE PAGE 156

Book Review

The Canadian Flag Cancellation Handbook. 1896-1973

By Ed. Richardson, F.R.P.S.C. Published by BNAPS.

(Available from S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Birmingham B15 3WE.)

(Price £2.50p post paid.)

This long awaited book on the popular Flag postmarks of Canada is an absolute gem. Beautifully produced, extremely well illustrated and on an art paper which makes some of the more recent publications look shoddy indeed. The machine type Flag cancellations commencing with the 1896 'Imperial' type all the way through to the modern types are copiously described and illustrated. The sections on the 1897 Diamond Jubilee Flags and the World War I types are brought up to date and will be of immense interest to the student of this fascinating sideline of postmark collecting.

As the author points out, this is certainly not going to be the last word on this subject, with new information turning up all the time, and surely the Handbook itself will induce many collectors to go through their holdings to see what additional information they can find. Even so this edition is going to do for some time before new editions become necessary. Highly recommended and an absolute *must* for the postmark collector. A good addition for any B.N.A. library.

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How it Strikes Me. Part 2 'V For Victory'

by Doctor M. W. Carstairs

There are many Canadian cancellations that await identification and explanation, though most of these belong to the Victorian era when many Postmasters made their own.

One more recent obliterator has puzzled me and I should be glad if someone could explain. It is the 'V for Victory' handstamp.

I found my first specimen in violet on a 1937 1 cent OHMS perforated stamp in some kiloware about 1960, my second on a 10 cent War effort in blue in a friend's general collection about 1968, and now my third in a large Saskatchewan collection on a 4 cent red War Effort stamp also in blue on piece with the datestamp of Bolney, SASK. of 4th January 1944 in black alongside.

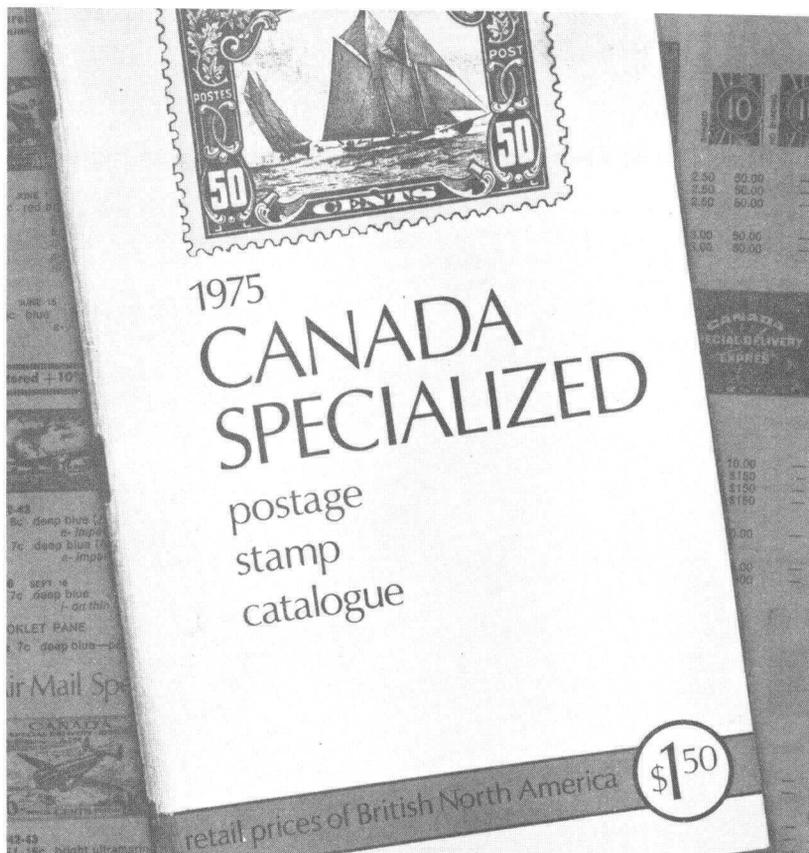
Does any member know anything at all about this handstamp? Has anyone any further copies? Was it used at Bolney, a small place some four miles from St. Walburg on the Canadian National Railway or somewhere else?

I don't believe it was the result of someone just playing about, as all three stamps would otherwise have been uncanceled, and they have come from widely separated sources.

Perhaps it was a local postmaster copying the V . . . — slogan which was in use at many of the City Post Offices at the time.

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Letters To The Editor

Dr. M. W. Carstairs writes:

Some Famous Forgers

I was interested in Mr. Smythies' article '*Some Famous Forgers*' in the June *Maple Leaves*, but was sorry to see that some old errors had been perpetuated.

I refer to the Malcolm A. McLeod cancellations of New Brunswick, not those of Malcolm McDonald, which arose when McLeod used perfectly genuine steel handstamps which had been returned St. John, to cancel a holding of the 2 cent, 5 cent, and 17 cent stamps. These were not forged cancellations, as suggested by Mr. Smythies, but had been returned because they were obsolete or the office had closed.

They are always "struck on the nose", and are most attractive but alas were struck after 1890—but before 1929—not soon after 1868 as stated. I quote these dates because some of the offices involved closed in the late eighties, so making the cancellations available to McLeod, and yet they are mentioned on page 377 of *Jarrett* in his 'magnum opus' of 1929.

The closed post offices which can be found on the stamps are as follows. The dates of opening and closing from Mr. F. W. Campbell's listings.

Becketville, 1883–86.
Bald Hill, 1877–84.
Harts Mills, 1870–85.
Little Ridge, 1873–79.

Lower Canterbury, 1862–69.
Mc Alpine, 1875–89.
Paquetville, 1877–82.

Other towns reported to exist are Hampton, Main River, Richibucto, (not Richibusto), Sussex, and St. John itself. Lower Canterbury in the list above was open later than Campbell listed it as I have seen an impression on a Small Queen 3c stamp, but have mislaid my record of the

date. Argenti also records a McLeod postmark for Mooreston, but I cannot find any information about this settlement.

I hope nobody will be distressed by these corrections, but I felt the original information marred an otherwise most valuable article.

References

- B.N.A. Topics* October 1972, Page 238, F. W. Campbell.
Canada Post Offices 1795-1895, F. W. Campbell.
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Nicholas Argenti.
Stamps of British North America, Fred Jarrett.
Also *B.N.A. Topics*, December 1969, Page 301, V. M. Ditmars, who gives a slightly different slant on the story.

Mr. D. Fortnum writes:

Nanaimo Squared Circle

I was interested to see in the August *Maple Leaves* the notes on the acquisition by the National Postal Museum of Canada of the cut-down version of the squared circle date stamp for Nanaimo.

The last sentence of the notes states that it was last used in 1955, but this is not the case. In 1956 I wrote to the postmaster at Nanaimo enclosing a couple of covers stamped and addressed back to myself asking him if he would be good enough, provided that my request did not contravene any regulations, to cancel the stamps on the covers with the cut-down date-stamp if still available and post them back to me. In due course both covers arrived safely and I still have one of them clearly dated 3rd July 1956.

At the same time I wrote to the postmaster at Schreiber making the same request, but this time the covers came back with a note on the reverse "sorry c.d.s. recalled". No indication was given of when it was recalled but this comment would seem to indicate that, if the datestamp has been lost or destroyed, it was not the fault of the Schreiber post office.

Incidentally, I mentioned the Nanaimo cover to another collector who tried to obtain an example in the same way but was told by the postmaster that the datestamp was no longer available. As this was only a month or two after my own experience, it would seem likely that the datestamp was removed from Nanaimo in the latter part of 1956.

Mrs. Rose Saunders writes:

Some Famous Forgers

When I received the June issue of *Maple Leaves* this morning the first article I turned to was that contributed by Mr. E. A. Smythies on 'Some Famous Forgers' as my respect for his erudite writings is long standing.

Even if he does not remember me as Rose Saunders I feel sure he will recall me as Rose Titford, and it is with this thought in mind that I hope Mr. Smythies and your good self as Editor of *Maple Leaves* will accept a correction to his most interesting article on the old-time forgers, on page 76, where Mr. Smythies, in the last sentence of the fourth paragraph,

following a reference to the year 1879, goes on to state "There were no stamp journals or magazines, no stamp societies . . . "I feel sure that it was a simple omission on his part that he made no reference to the fact that The Philatelic Society, London, was founded on the 10th April 1869 (in 1906 to be styled The Royal Philatelic Society, London.)

Mr. C. T. Walker writes:

25 cent Booklets

Members may be interested in a variety that has been discovered in the 8 cent, 1973 definitive issue. The only specimens seen by this Neophyte Philatelist are commercially used ones so that full analysis is not possible at the moment.

The variety appears to be caused by the doctor blade—both positions of the 8 cent are involved but no 1 cent from the lower row has been seen by me with the variety.

It would appear that the printing error is progressive—commencing with a very slight 'non-colour' along the bottom of the stamps and items can be collected from that small beginning until the entire 'Canada 8' is albino embossed and 'Postes Postage' is involved.

Both copies of the albino 'Canada 8' coming into my hands were posted at Calgary but partial mis-prints are from several Post Offices. I have put many 25 cent coins into street dispensers but have not found any stamps with this variety yet.

There is, however, a rumour that someone in Calgary obtained 100 booklets of the albino 'Canada 8' and a postal clerk on the information desk at Edmonton had a 'phone call from a lady saying that she wanted to know what to do with booklet stamps that had no value or country on them—just the Queen's head. He considered the call a 'crank call' and tried to convince her that no such item existed, and worse than that he didn't take her name and address so no record of the area of the City, where the dispenser might be located, was available. I showed him one of my albino copies and his face displayed his sense of 'Boo-Boo'—unkind me.

Booklet collectors now go on a treasure hunt!

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Duplex Corner No. 4

by David Handelman

The following duplexes, not listed in the handbook, have been reported:

	at base	dater	killer	year "He"	over date	Rep'd by
<i>Quebec</i>						
Huntingdon	QUE	I, ?mm	A, ?	83		No. 2
Ste. Hyacinthe	QUE	II, 23	A, 9	00		H
Ste. Hyacinthe	QUE	II, 24	A, 9	01		H
Sherbrooke	QUE	II, 24	A, ?	?		S
<i>Maritimes</i>						
Brigewater	NS	II, ?	?, ?	02		S
Charlottetown	PEI	II, ?	A, 9	02		S
Dartmouth	NS	II, 25	A, 11	98		H
Ossekeg	NB	I, 25	A, 11	84		No. 1
<i>West</i>						
Fort Rouge Winnipeg	MAN	II, 23	A, 8	02		No. 1
Macleod	ALTA	II, No.	A, 9	99		No. 1
Nanaimo	BC	II, 22	A, 9	02		No. 1
Nanaimo	BC	II, 24	A, 13	02	AM/PM	H
New Westminster	BC	II, 24	A, 13	99	AM	No. 1
Phoenix	BC	II, 25	A, 9	02	PM	He
Souris	MAN	II, 22	?	01		S

"He" indicates Mr. R. B. Hetherington.

All data and correspondence concerning duplexes should be sent to:—

David Handelman
 Dept. of Mathematics
 McGill University
 P.O. Box 6070
 Montreal 101, PQ

New Stamp issues

Agricultural Education

The eight-cent stamp issue honouring Canadian agricultural educators and scientists, embodies a graphic design symbolizing the country's contribution to agriculture and was issued on 12th July 1974.

The design for the stamp was created by Mary Brett, Patrick Cowley-Brown, and Allan McAllister, all of Ottawa. The stamp measures 30mm. by 36mm. in a vertical format. A total of 28,000,000 stamps were printed in six-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto. Marginal inscriptions, including the designers' names, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

The total production of these stamps has been produced bearing the General (Ottawa) Tagging. These stamps will not be available in any other form.

An eight-cent stamp commemorating the centenary of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell and depicting three telephones: the Gallows Frame, the Pedestal or Daffodil, and the Cotempra Phone, was issued on 26th July 1974.

The design for the stamp was executed by Ray Webber of Toronto, Ont., from a photograph taken by him. The stamp measures 40mm. by 24mm. in a horizontal format. A total of 26,000,000 stamps were printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto. Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

The total production of these stamps has been produced bearing the General (Ottawa) Tagging. These stamps will not be available in any other form.

Prairie Settlers

The eight-cent stamp issue commemorating the contribution of Canada's ethnic groups to the growth of the prairie provinces features a group of men, women and children in the left foreground, with a sod hut and farm animals in the background. It gives the impression of a water-colour painting with oranges and golds predominant.

The stamp was designed by Will Davies of Toronto, and measures 40mm. by 24mm. in a horizontal format.

A total of 28,000,000 is being printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto. Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear on the four corners of each pane of fifty stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

The total production of these stamps bears the General Tagging. These stamps will not be available in any other form.

1974 World Cycling Championships

The Post Office Department issued an 8-cent stamp to commemorate the 1974 World Cycling Championships which was held in Montreal, Canada, from 14th to 25th August.

This stamp, in red, black and silver, features part of a bicycle wheel and the international cycling logo in miniature. It was designed by Burns and Cooper of Toronto.

A total of 27 million stamps, printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, was issued on 7th August.

"We are proud that this international sports event will again be taking place on Canadian soil after an interval of 75 years," a spokesman of the Department said. "I am pleased indeed to see more and more Canadians so concerned about physical fitness and the environment, that they are taking up cycling not only for recreation and competition, but also as a means of fighting pollution," he added.

The World Cycling series officially started in 1893 at Chicago. In 1899 the World Championships were held in Montreal. This will be the first time in recent history that the World Cycling Championships, usually held in Europe, will take place in North America.

It is expected that athletes from some 50 countries will take part in the track and road events which are open to both amateur (men and women) and professional (men) competitors.



Souvenir Collection of Canada's Standard Postage Stamps

The 1974 Souvenir Collection of Canada's Standard Postage Stamps is on sale in most Post Office outlets.

This Souvenir Collection contains the 1972 High Value Definitives (Vancouver \$1 and Quebec City \$2) the 1972 Medium Value Definitives (Forests 10 cents, Mountains 15 cents, Prairies 20 cents, Arctic 25 cents and Oceans 50 cents) and the 1973-74 series of low value definitive stamps featuring Her Majesty's Queen Elizabeth II and seven former prime ministers.

The Canada's standard stamps, depicted in this souvenir booklet, reflect the many faces of Canadian national life by featuring historical heritage, the majesty and diversity of the natural terrain and that country's vibrant urbanized society.

The stamps contained in this 32 page bilingual booklet are packaged in a cello-pack and have a face value of \$4.56. The booklet, and a package of stamp mounts, sell for \$5 and is enclosed in an attractive envelope ready for mailing.

Precancels on The Admiral issue

by R. B. Hetherington & F. W. L. Keane

				Precancel	
				Type 1	
St. Hyacinthe (P.Q.)					
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	...	...		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926	...	...
	New die, dry. 1925	...	...

				Precancel	
				Type 1	
Sherbrooke (P.Q.)					
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	...	...
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926	...	...
	New die, dry. 1925	...	...

				Precancel	
				Type 1	
Amherst (N.S.)					
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	...	...
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926	...	...
	New die, dry. 1925	...	...
2 cent green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	...	...
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924	...	...
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925	...	...
	Thin paper. 1924	...	...
4 cent bistre	Wet. 1922	...	...
	Dry. 1925	...	...

				Precancel	
				Type 1	
Fredericton (N.B.)					
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920	...	...		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926	...	...
	New die, dry. 1925	...	...
2 cent green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922	...	...		n
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925		
	Thin paper. 1924		

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1995. BROLLY, M. T., 3540 De Kalb Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 10467 USA. C
1996. GRAY, J. J., 1 The Croft, Elmfield, Tenterden, Kent. N
1997. BURTON, E. G., 230 Russell Hill Road, Toronto M4V2T2, Ont. Canada.
1998. GOLDSTEIN, Prof. E. M., Faculty of Education, Univ. of Ottawa, 1245
Kilborn, Ottawa, Canada K1H 6K9. BL, A, Co, BS.
1999. WRIGHT, J. M., 124 Rusthall Avenue, Bedford Park London W4 1BS.
2000. ELLIOTT, K. S., 34012 Oxford Avenue, Abbotsford, B.C., Canada.
CL, CS, CG, V.
2001. PAGE, Mrs. P., 85 Fountain House, Park St., London W1.
2002. RATTENBURY, J., 125 Overslade Lane, Rugby, Warwickshire.

Resignation

528. BLOIS, E. M.

Change of address

1631. BELLE, L. H., postal code should read IG8 0RU.
1628. BOSCH, W. L., 2915 South Vassar St. Melborune, Fla. 32901, USA.
990. GOLDMAN, L. 2144 Pelissier St., Apt. 601, Windsor, Ont., Canada.
743. HICKMAN, K. M., 48a, Bullfinch Lane, Riverhead, Sevenoakes, Kent.
1926. HOLETON, Rev. D., 1351 West 15th Street, North, Vancouver B.C.,
V7P 1N2, Canada.
780. LUM, W. O. Stan, CFB Toronto—BPSO, Downsview, Ont., Canada.
1864. MOSS, Lt. J., 036-32-4645 H.H.T., 125 Squadron 2nd ACR Christensen
Barracks, 8581 Bindlach uber Bayreuth, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
1800. NOBLE, G. J., 35 Kingsgrove Blvd., Toronto 21, Ont., Canada.
374. ROCKE, S. F. P., 8 Firs Close, Formby, L37 1PU.
185. SAUNDERS, Mrs. R., change county from Radnorshire to Powys.
342. THOMPSON, C. G., 34 Venn Grove, Hartley, Plymouth PL3 5PY.
649. SCOTT, B., P.O. Box 5145 Armdale N.S., B3L 4M7.
620. WILLIAMS, W., add postal code HA0 2LG.

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Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

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