

# Kingston Stamp Club Chapter 49 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

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## Table of Contents

1. President's Message
2. Editor's Comments
3. Trail of the Caribou Issue of Newfoundland
4. Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material – Proper Handling of Stamps and Covers
5. Philatelic Witness - Stamps of Revolutions - Aegean Islands 1912
6. German Imperial Yacht 1892 – S.M.Yacht Hohenzollern

## Upcoming Schedule of Club Dates

November 12 Royal Books  
November 26 Auction Night  
December 10 Christmas Party

- 1) President's Message

Our Kingston Stamp Festival was another successful event this year, thanks to the help of our club members and the Executive Committee. This event is always a great way for adults and children to enjoy this great hobby. The Stamp Festival Booklet is always a great deal of work and we are very fortunate to have great sponsors including Canada Post, which allows us to produce this event publication. Canada Post also supported our Festival by providing door prizes for the day. We can all be proud of our efforts in creating a great stamp event.

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## 2) Editor's Comments

This issue honours those men and women who fought and those who died in World War I, especially the soldiers from Newfoundland. The Trail of the Caribou is our key article in this issue. As this is the last issue before Christmas, the Executive Committee wishes you and yours the best of the holiday season.

Enjoy.

Editor – Richard Weigand



- 3) Trail of the Caribou Issue of Newfoundland



Issued January 2, 1919 to commemorate the Newfoundland Soldier's major battle sites in WWI. In 1919, 12 postage stamps were issued to recognize and remember the service and sacrifice of Newfoundland soldiers and sailors during World War I. On each postage stamp is inscribed the location of an important action, which took place during the war.

## Scott # 115 – 1c Green (Suvia Bay) – The Gallipoli Campaign of 1915

The Allied objectives in the Gallipoli Campaign were, by capturing Istanbul, to force Turkey out of the war, to secure an ice-free sea supply route to Russia, and to open another front against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The campaign fell into four phases, the first being the naval operations of early 1915 culminating, on 18 March, in the unsuccessful attempt by battleships to force the Dardanelles. The second was the landings, beginning on 25 April, by the British and French armies on Cape Helles, and by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (the Anzacs), on the Anzac beaches. Some headway, although at heavy cost, was made from the Helles landings in

operations extending to 5 June but the precipitous and strongly defended terrain limited to a kilometre the penetration from the Anzac landings. In the third phase, further British landings to the north of Anzac, and at Suvia Bay on 6 August, simultaneously with offensives mounted from both the Relles and Anzac areas, came near to success. But after this failure to achieve a breakout, the opposing armies remained deadlocked in static trench warfare. In the fourth phase, the withdrawal, the Peninsula was evacuated in two stages - from Suvla and Anzac on the night of 19/20 December and from Helles on that of 8/9 January - in operations in which not one life was lost.

Scott #116 2c Scarlet (Ubique)

Name given to the Royal Engineers of Great Britain and its colonies in WWI. Title comes from the Latin hi et ubique – here there and everywhere.

Scott #117 3c Red Brown– (Gueudecourt)  
The Battle of Le Transloy, 1916

The village of Gueudecourt lies five kilometres directly south of Bapaume. Here, on October 12, 1916, the Newfoundland Regiment made its heroic assault during the Battle of Le Transloy, one of the major battles of the Somme. On arriving from the north where it had spent ten weeks in the Ypres Salient, the 88th Brigade, in which the Newfoundland Regiment was serving, was temporarily attached to the British 12th Division, which was holding Gueudecourt. By nightfall on October 10, the Newfoundlanders were manning a 450-metre section of the firing line on the northern outskirts of the village. The attack went in at 2:05 in the afternoon of the 12th, all four Newfoundland companies advancing in line with the 1st Essex Battalion on their left. So closely did the men keep up to the curtain of their artillery barrage that several became casualties from the shrapnel of their own supporting guns. The defenders in the front German trenches, compelled by the shelling to remain under cover, were quickly engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. By 2:30 both assaulting battalions of the 88th Brigade had secured their initial objective - "Hilt" Trench in the German front line.

As the Newfoundlanders advanced to their final objective, some 750 metres from their starting line, heavy machine-gun fire coming from the front and the right flank forced them back to Hilt Trench. On their left, a sharp German counter-attack drove the Essex Battalion back to the outskirts of Gueudecourt, leaving the Newfoundlanders with an open flank. Newfoundland bombing parties cleared and secured the vacated portion of Hilt Trench and with the Battalion's line suddenly doubled in length, all ranks began digging in the hard chalk to construct a new firing step and parapet and generally reverse the former German position.

In the late afternoon the expected counter-attack developed, but determined fire from the Newfoundlanders' rifles and Lewis guns drove off the enemy with costly losses. The position was held against further assaults and during the night, the arrival of a relieving battalion of the 8th Brigade enabled the weary defenders to hand over their responsibilities and go into reserve.

During the 55 hours that had elapsed since they had entered the trenches on October 10, the Newfoundland Regiment had suffered 239 casualties - of whom 120 had been killed or would die of wounds. But the Regiment had been one of the few units on the whole of the Fourth Army's front to capture and retain an objective.



"The success", wrote the Brigade

Commander later, "was all the more gratifying as it was the only real success recorded on that day." Just north east of Gueudecourt is the Gueudecourt (Newfoundland) Memorial. The bronze caribou stag erected by the Newfoundland Government is clearly visible from the Albert-Bapaume-Cambrai road and stands in a small battlefield park on a low rise.

Scott #118 4c Violet (Beaumont Hamel)

Scott #119 5c Ultramarine (Ubique)

Scott #120 6c Gray (Monchy)  
Monchy-le-Preux

The encounter took place during Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig's great spring offensive in which the British First and Third Armies attacked eastward from Arras on a 22-kilometre front. The 88th Brigade's operation was to be a two-battalion attack launched against Infantry Hill behind a creeping artillery barrage. The Newfoundland Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Forbes-Robertson, was on the



right and the 1st Essex Battalion on the left.

At 5:30 a.m. on April 14, the British barrage opened and the two battalions began their advance. At the end of 90 minutes the Essex had taken their part of the Infantry Hill objective. But as the Newfoundland companies advanced, they were raked by machine-gun fire. Suffering heavy casualties, the Newfoundlanders pressed on to occupy the enemy's forward trenches in front of Infantry Hill.

As they reached the high ground of the Hill, a fresh German battalion met them. Second and third enemy battalions moved in and the Newfoundlanders were counter-attacked from three sides. Little knots of men held out until they were killed or captured.

At 10:00 a.m., Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes-Robertson received a report that not a single Newfoundlander remained unwounded east of Monchy and that some 200 to 300 Germans were advancing less than half a kilometre away. Quickly collecting all available men of his headquarters staff, he led them forward under fire to a trench on the village outskirts. They at once opened a series of rapid-fire bursts of rifle fire on the approaching Germans who, believing themselves opposed by a powerful force, speedily went to ground. For the next four hours these ten resolute men represented (to quote the British Official History) "all that stood between the Germans and Monchy, one of the most vital positions on the whole battlefield."

Every bullet fired by the defenders was made to count and by picking off scouts sent forward to appraise the situation, they kept the enemy in ignorance of their pitifully weak numbers. Relief came at mid-afternoon as British reinforcements arrived at Monchy. A final enemy attempt to launch an assault on Monchy was frustrated as heavy guns of the corps artillery bombarded German assembly areas in the Bois du Vert and the Bois du Sart.

Monchy had been saved, largely through gallantry and determination of ten men, but the Newfoundland Regiment's losses in the day's fighting had been severe. Total casualties for its part in the battle numbered 460 all ranks, including 153 taken prisoner.

The **Newfoundland Monchy Memorial** is about 25 kms west of Cambrai, 7 kms east of Arras, 45 kms south of Lille and 160 kms north of Paris.

Scott #121 8c Magenta (Ubique)

Scott #122 10c Dark Green (Steenbeck)

**The Ypres Salient during the war, 3 main battles:**

*First Battle of Ypres, 19 October - 12 November 1914:*  
The German army needed to be stopped. The Belgian army stopped them at the Yser with the flooding of the Yser valley and a heroic battle of a mix of troops and men: 17 - 31 October 1914. The French sapped the Hun at the Marne. The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) fought the Hun in the Salient, using their full capacity and their reserves consisting of British and Colonies troops. The famous battle at the Nonnenbosch took place, only 1 line of BEF soldiers were left and they held the line! Even the Life Guards fought in this desperate battle at Zandvoorde.

BEF casualties in these actions were approximately 54,100

Bibliography:<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2354/ypres.html>

*2nd Ypres, April 22 - May 25, 1915:*  
Gas, gas, gas!

The German new weapon assault to push to Paris began on the morning of the 22nd of April. The Germans opened gas reservoirs (not shells yet) and green clouds of chlorine gas flooded with the wind to the Belgian (Steenstraete), the French (Boesinge) and the BEF (Pilckem) lines. The success was amazing and the Germans were not prepared to occupy the gap in the line they made. Canadian forces were used to drive back the Germans. There were a lot of casualties, but it was a success. On 24th of April the Germans used gas a second time at Pilckem + St Juliana line. The Canadian forces were surprised and driven back to their former position. The fight for a break in the BEF lines continued until 25 May.

Bibliography:<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2354/ypres2.html>

*3rd Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele), July 31 - November 8, 1917:*  
Passchendaele or burst! The mine war at Messine, tanks, and 3,000 guns were part of the Big Push! Unfortunately the poor weather generated heavy rains and mud German machine guns and mustard gas made this push to Ghent a failure. The tanks never reached the frontline; they were stuck in the mud. The Third Battle of Ypres was, like its predecessors, a costly exercise. Commonwealth forces casualties: 310,000; number of German casualties: 260,000.

Bibliography:<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2354/ypres3.html>

**Facts of the Salient (Battle Line):**

*British Cemeteries and Memorials:*  
In the Ypres Salient battlefields there are over 137 British military burial grounds, and 40,000 unidentified graves are contained in these cemeteries. In addition to the cemeteries, four memorials list the names of the more than 90,000 soldiers whose bodies have never been found or identified.

In total, the soldiers killed on both sides (all countries) 8,538,315 men and variously wounded 21,219,452. Of 7,750,919 others taken prisoner, or missing, well over a million were later presumed dead. In summary, the total deaths (not counting civilians) approach 10,000,000. That is the whole population of Belgium!!!

Scott #123 12c Orange (Ubique)

Scott #124 15c Dark Blue (Langemarck)

Langemarck was the scene of heavy fighting throughout October and November 1914. In April 1915 the village fell into German hands following the first gas attack, and was only recaptured by the British on 16 August 1917, by 20th (Light) Division during the Third Ypres battle.

Once again the village fell into German hands during the great German push of spring 1918. The Belgians finally retook the town on 28 September 1918.

Scott #125 24c Bistre (Cambrai)

That there was an alternative to the ghastly strategy of attrition was shown by the brilliant British success at Cambrai in November 1917. This was the first effective tank attack in history. Before a gun could open fire, 380 of these new monsters rolled across No Man's Land. The elimination of the usual bombardment took the Germans by surprise; the trenches of the Hindenburg Line were quickly crossed and by nightfall, the Allies had reached the open countryside beyond. The hoped-for breakthrough appeared to have come at last. In Britain church bells were joyfully rung; and the German Supreme Command prepared for a general retreat. Both reactions were premature. The initial gains could not be exploited because the British lacked a reserve of tanks and had squandered their troops in the mud of Flanders. The Germans meanwhile rallied and checked the attack. However, the value of the tank was proven to military authorities that had long been scornful of the idea that these "mechanical toys" could replace the noble horse. In the march to victory in 1918 the tanks were to break the deadlock on land and assure the Allied triumph.

Cambrai also has an important place in Canadian battle records for the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and the Newfoundland Regiment fought with distinction with the British formations. In recognition of its role in the defence of Masnières the Newfoundland Regiment was granted the title "Royal", - a unique honour in the First World War.

Scott #126 36c Olive Green (Combles)

Combles is a large village 16.5 kilometres east of Albert and 13 kilometers south of Bapaume. Guards Cemetery is on the southwestern outskirts of the village, 50 metres from a by-road leading towards Maurepas.

Combles village was entered in the early morning of the 26th September, 1916, by units of the 56th (London) Division and the French Army and it remained in Allied occupation until the 24th March, 1918, when the place was captured after a stubborn stand by the South African Brigade at Marrieres Wood. The 18th Division retook it on the 29th August, 1918. The village was later "adopted", with Flers, by the County Borough of Portsmouth. Guards' Cemetery was begun by the Guards Division in September 1916, and carried on by other units until March 1917, and to a small extent in March, August and September 1918. It contained at the Armistice 100 graves, of which 19 were those of officers and men of the Foot Guards and it was then increased by the concentration into Plot II of graves from Priez Farm Cemetery. Six German graves of 1918 have been removed to another burial ground. There are now nearly 200, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, over 10 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 30 soldiers from the United Kingdom, buried in Priez Farm Cemetery and Combles German Cemetery, whose graves were destroyed by shellfire. The cemetery covers an area of 989 square metres and is enclosed by a rubble wall. COMBLES GERMAN CEMETERY contained the grave of one soldier from the United Kingdom who fell in August 1918. PRIEZ FARM CEMETERY, COMBLES, stood at the Southeast corner of Le Priez Farm, on the North side of the road from Combles to Rancourt. The 18th Division on the 1st September 1918, after very heavy fighting, took the farm. The cemetery contained the graves of 79 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in the winter of 1916-17 and in August and September 1918.



**4) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material  
Proper Handling of Stamps and Covers**

We frequently come by cards and covers, which have tear damage repaired with plastic tape. Serious trouble is certainly at hand with such items. You may think, and probably correctly so, that further deterioration of the item can be avoided by removal of the plastic tape. The utility of Scotch tape and other plastic tapes is legend; however, such tapes should absolutely never under any circumstances be used to repair philatelic materials, even temporarily. The best advice in dealing with the repair of items mended with plastic tape is to seek the aid and services of a professional conservator.

Cardboard is another item to be kept well away from our philatelic materials. It is generally highly acidic, and the chemicals in cardboard are rapidly transferred and hasten destruction. If you require a rigid support of a philatelic item, use an all-rag type of board.

Conservators use chemical baths to eliminate mildew growth and stains. Frequently, when papers have been cleaned and bleached, they are dipped in a gelatin bath in order to restore the paper. The glutinous sizing of the paper adds strength to it, and sometimes a corrective dye will be added to the gelatin bath in order to give the paper a tint close to its original colour.

Foxing, which is a stain caused by fungal growth, can often be removed by using a potassium permanganate solution of five

drops per pint of water. Carbon tetrachloride or benzene is effective in removing grease and oily stains. These chemicals are very hazardous and must be used according to instructions on the containers. The best advice is to let the professional clean your philatelic items.

Ordinary dirt marks on stamps can be removed by washing the stamp lightly with detergent and lukewarm water. Use a Qtip to rub lightly. Wash off in cold water and let dry in a Drying Book. Repeat as needed.

Pencil marks can be removed with an Indian Eraser rubbing gently in the direction of the mark.

Fountain pen ink can be removed, as most of these inks are water-soluble. Immerse in warm water and use a Qtip to gently brush the area of ink. Rinse in cold water.

Oily Stains can sometimes be removed by immersion of a stamp in boiling water to remove some oily stains. It is vital, however, that the printing inks of the stamp are not water-soluble. Soaking can only split stamps stuck together. To save as much glue as possible, place the stamps in a sealable plastic box [Tupperware] with paper towel underneath soaked in hot water and place in fridge over night [not the freezer]. If you are lucky the hot water and steam will soak the stamps apart and then the cold of the fridge will help in reducing the amount of gum loss.

Restoration of older stamps, which have become oxidized, can be affected with hydrogen peroxide solution, five drops per pint of water.

Advanced restorative techniques, which should only be used by the experienced professional restorer, include inlaying, and cellulose acetate strengthening.

Please allow the professional restorers who are experienced with the chemicals and their effects best apply the chemical restoration methods mentioned in this section. The various methods are mentioned here only to provide you with some possibilities best explored with the professionals.

Conservators tell us that the leather covers, corners, and backs of our albums will benefit from treatment with potassium lactate solution every two years to preserve the leather. Another approach is to use shoe polish and to work this into the leather in gentle swirling motions. Let the wax dry naturally and then buff in the same circular motions. Repeat as necessary. On the other hand, cloth bound albums require little attention beyond the occasional dusting. The best practice is to mount your philatelic materials on acid-free album pages.

Stamps suffer from the pressure of the pages, binder covers and books placed on top of them. Therefore, place the album standing up at all times to reduce this pressure from source. If possible, build or purchase album sleeves as this reduces the amount of light, dust and humidity in to the stamp pages and your beautiful stamp collection.

If you have a cabinet for your collection this is another way to protect your collection from heat, light, dust and humidity.



### 5) Philatelic Witness

#### Stamps of Revolutions - Aegean Islands 1912

The Aegean Islands is a large group of islands covering the Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Turkey. Twelve large and a number of smaller, islands off the Turkish coast are called the Dodecanese Islands. The islands had been part of the Ottoman Empire for several hundred years, but following the Italo-Turkish War of 1911, the Italians occupied the Dodecanese Islands in May 1912. The Italian occupying forces assured the islanders of autonomy under Italian sovereignty, but the Greek population revolted and proclaimed the Dodecanese Islands an autonomous state at a congress held on the island of Patmos.

Ion Dragoumis organized the congress. Apollo, the ancient god of the sun, was declared the emblem of the "Aegean State".

The Italians refused to accept the newly formed state and sent troops to arrest the congress members, but failed in their attempts. During the time of the congress a set of postage stamps was issued. The congress created these stamps "as ordered by the commission which was elected in a public meeting in the Church of Christ to maintain law and order on the islands during the insurrection against the Turkish rule".

#### Stamp Issues

The set consists of three issues with a common design. The stamps are illustrated with the head of Apollo surrounded by 13 triangle-shaped rays. The values of the currency are given at the top, and a band at the bottom reads "Koinon Nisioton" which translates as "Community of the Islands". The three denominations are 1 Lepton green, 5 Lepton blue and 10 Lepton red. Filon Dragoumis, the brother of Ion Dragoumis drew the stamps. There were 10,000 sets printed using lithography, and are roulette 11 1/2.

According to the Greek Hermes Stamp Catalogue, thousands of these sets were distributed clandestinely in the spring of 1912. A number are postally used before the Italian troops finally quelled the rebellion. The postally used stamps are cancelled with a large circular hand stamp translated as "Council of the Elders of Kalymnos". The Italians had the remaining stock confiscated and burned. A number of these stamps survive, however cancelled covers are quite rare.

#### Bibliography

Philatelic Witnesses – Stamps of Revolutions

Author – Wolfgang Baldus

Publisher Album Publishing Company 293 p/p

Aegean Islands Page 94



## 6) German Imperial Yacht 1892 – S.M.Yacht Hohenzollern

SMY *Hohenzollern*, the German Emperor's personal yacht, was launched on 27 June 1892 at the Vulcan Werft, Stettin, Germany. It replaced a previous *Hohenzollern* (1867), which had become too old. The *Hohenzollern* became the symbol of the German Kaiser's ambitions to build a world-class navy.

### Technical Data

Name:	<i>Hohenzollern</i> (1892-1923)
Launched:	27 June 1892
Shipyard:	Vulcanwerft (Stettin)
Fate:	Scrapped in 1923
Displacement:	4280 GRT
Length overall:	116 m
Breadth:	14 m
Water Displacement:	4,280 tons
Draught:	5.9m
Crew:	295
Passengers:	Imperial Yacht
Screws:	Double Screws
Engine:	Triple expansion steam engine
Power:	9,460 Nautical Horse Power
Steam Strain:	2,000 nautical miles
Speed:	21.5 knots
Armament:	3 rapid fire cannons 105mm; 12 rapid fire canons 50mm

A double bottom with many cells, as well as many waterproof sections, allowed for floatability despite damage to the ship. The interior was comfortable and considered in good taste for a high-speed steamer. Also, for the Imperial Standards the reach cover house acted as a smoking cabin. This ship was a telegraph ship, head ship for maneuvers of German Navy. Koenig William II, christened by Empress Victoria, launched ship with speech.

Crew counts 307 men and confirmed "Germany's sea power", by George Wislicenus – Leipzig 1896.



Imperial Ship Crest

An excerpt from "Castles of Steel" by Robert K. Massie, Random House, 2003:

"...Despite her gold and white paintwork ("gleaming swan plumage," one passenger called it), the top-heavy Hohenzollern, with her ram bow and bell-mouthed funnels, was the unlikeliest royal yacht in Europe. Her navigation officer, Erich Raeder, described her as a "lumbering monstrosity . . . [that] rolled in rough weather to a point uncomfortable even for old sailors. Her watertight integrity would not have met the safety requirements of even an ordinary passenger ship." None of this troubled the Kaiser, who used her only in the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean, never in the heavier seas of the North Atlantic. In any case, his cruises to Norway were spent mostly at anchor in a spectacular fjord. There, surrounded by sparkling blue water, granite cliffs and dark green forests, plunging waterfalls wreathed in mist, and patches of sloping meadow dotted with farmhouses, William felt completely at ease. Some rules were always observed—no one ever spoke to the Kaiser unless he had spoken first—but now, at fifty-five, he was more mature and composed than the youthful Prince Hal of a quarter century before. When he embarked on the first of his all-male yachting trips to Norway, taking with him a dozen friends whom he referred to as his "brother officers," the atmosphere resembled that of a rowdy junior officers' mess. By 1914, the atmosphere had become more correct, but the guest list remained all male. William's wife, Empress Augusta, whom he called Dona, remained in Berlin. "I don't care for women," he said. "Women should stay home and look after their children."

The Kaiser's day on the yacht was rigidly scheduled: mild exercises before breakfast; in good weather, an hour in his small sailboat; in the afternoons, shore excursions or rowing contests between the crews of the Hohenzollern and the escorting cruiser Rostock. These activities, however, were not allowed to interfere with the Kaiser's afternoon nap. To get the most from this hour and a half of rest, William always removed all of his clothing and got into bed. "There's nothing like getting in between two clean, cold sheets," he declared. At seven, the company sat down to dinner, where the Kaiser drank only orange juice sipped from a silver goblet. Every evening after dinner, the party gathered in the smoking room. This summer [1914], along with songs and card games, William and his guests listened to lectures on the American Civil War..."

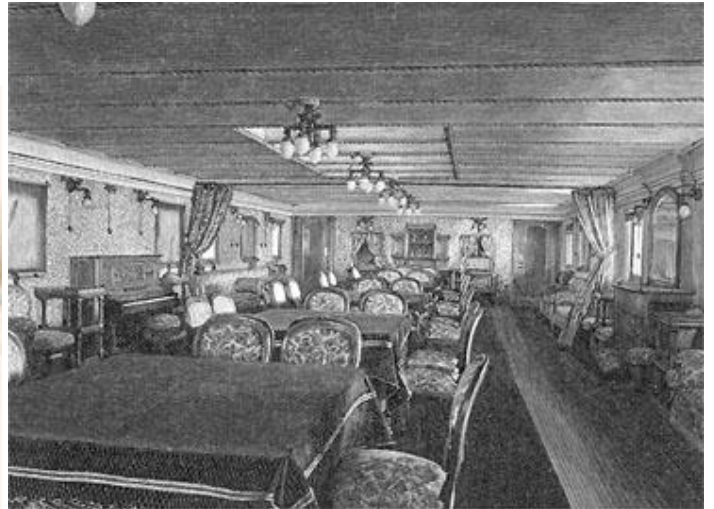




Imperial Yacht and Banner



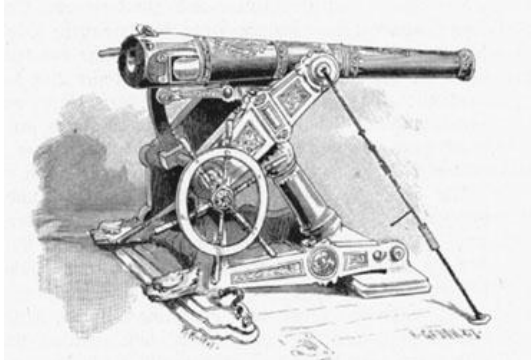
Emperor William II and Admiral Tirpitz on the upper deck of the Hohenzollern



Interior Lounge



Interior Dining Hall



Gift from Alfred Krupp to the Emperor. Design by Willy Stauer.

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Ship Data and Pictures

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## History of the Christmas Candle

Candles have been around for centuries and no one really knows who actually invented the candle. But, we do know that candles were replaced by oil lamps and that they were used by prehistoric people to make wall paintings deep inside caves.

In the sixteenth century candles were placed on evergreen trees to remind children of the heavens from which Christ descended. Our ancestors held winter festivities to signal the return of the sunlight, warmth, and fertility, with candles. Candles signified life, the living flame, and the renewal of life. Many of today's religions use candles to symbolize the rebirth of the sun's life-giving energy.

The use of candles can be traced back to Germany, like so many Christmas traditions. In Germany, the season begins with the start of Advent, four Sundays before Christmas Day. This time period is marked by what is known as the Advent wreath. This wreath consists of a circle of evergreen branches and the evergreen branches are holding four candles. The wreath holds three purple candles and one pink candle. At the end of each week a candle is lit, this signifies the coming of Christmas Day.

The candle continues to play an important role in many seasonal celebrations. In China, Christians celebrate by using paper lanterns to turn Christmas trees into trees of light. In parts of India, clay oil-burning lamps are used. In Sweden, many believers participate in what is known as Lucia. This is a celebration in which they give thanks to the Queen of Light for bringing hope during the darkest time of the year.

In today's society, Christians light candles at Christmas as a symbol of the birth of Christ, and his renewing light- force that guides his followers along the righteous path that has been chosen by them. This tradition was taken from the German tradition of lighting candles in the windows and lighting candles on the Christmas tree. The German tradition was to light a candle and place it in the window or on a tree to light the way for the Holy Family on their way to Bethlehem. Today, this still ensures a year of light, warmth, and good tidings, for the whole family.

Candles are used in non-religious holidays also. In the non-religious holiday of Kwanzaa, a candleholder called a Kinara is used; this was introduced after the Watts riots in the 1960's. The use of candles can also be found in the Jewish holiday Hanukkah.



This is the Jewish festival of lights celebrating the victory of Judas Maccabees over the Syrian tyrant Antiochus more than two thousand years ago.

Whether it is a religious holiday or a non-religious holiday the candle honours the cycles that turn within us representing light and dark.