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November/December 2021 novembre/decembre- VOL. 72 ◆ NO. 6

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Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain 273
Canadian Stamp Dealers Association 262
CoinStampSupplies.com 249
Gary Lyon / Eastern Auctions 245
Greenwood Stamp Company 253
Maresch, R. & Son 290
Postal History Society of Canada 277
RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation 281
RPSC Sales Circuit 289
Vance Auctions Ltd. 273
Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation 267

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Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

Contents / Table des matières

COLUMNS & INFORMATION

An Invitation to Join / Devenez membre 246
Departments and Committees / Services et comités 247
Alphabetical List of Advertisers / Liste des annonceurs 247
President's Page / La page du président 250
Editor's Notes / Notes du rédacteur 252
Let's Talk Exhibiting / Parlons Expositions 278
Chapter Chatter / Parlons des chapitres 282
RPSC News / Nouvelles SRPC 284
Join The RPSC / Joignez-vous à la SRPC 284
Membership Reports / Nouvelles de nos membres 285
Book Reports 286
Philatelic Website Listings / Liste de sites Web philatéliques 287
Classifieds / Annonces classées 288

2021 MARKS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REMEMBRANCE POPPY IN CANADA



FEATURES

Adding New Knowledge: Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong 254
by Sam Chiu PhD., FRPSC
November 2021 marks the 80th anniversary of the arrival of Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong. The detailed history of this expedition is beyond the scope of this article and there are many books and articles available about this topic.

The Philately of the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games.... 263
by Dr. Gregg Redner
The 1920 Olympics were the first Olympic Games to take place following the cessation of World War I and the first to happen since the 1912 Olympic Games which took place in Stockholm, Sweden.

The Bluenose – A Canadian Icon. 268
By Michael Peach
The schooner Bluenose was launched at the Smith and Rhuland Shipyard in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on March 26, 1921. Canada Post marked the centenary of the launch with two stamps, one showing her as a fishing schooner and one as a racing schooner.

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker: A British botanist, explorer and author – June 30, 1817 – December 10, 1911 270
by Michael Somerville
Joseph Hooker was born in Halesworth, Suffolk, England as the second son of a famous botanist, Sir William Jackson Hooker. From a very early age Joseph became interested in botany.

1971 Christmas; 50th Anniversary 169
by Andrew Chung, FRPSC and Robin Harris, FRPSC
Engraved Christmas stamps? It has now been 50 years since Canada Post has issued Christmas stamps using the intaglio printing method.

Post-Christmas Vacation 276
by Tony Shaman, FRPSC
As responsible citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Claus practiced social distancing when they took their annual post-Christmas vacation in 2020.



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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by/par Ed Kroft, FRPSC | president@rpsc.org

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

VIRTUAL AND LIVE EVENTS

Season's Greetings to all of you. As 2021 draws to a close, we find ourselves trying to get back to pre-pandemic norms. It has been tough for everyone. Stamp shows have begun again. Some clubs are meeting in person with observance of safety standards and prevailing regulations. I have judged a number of exhibitions virtually within the last few months and even one show in person. How practices have changed over the last two years! What doesn't change is our desire for camaraderie and sharing our knowledge and collecting with those around us.

Our virtual Royal 2021 was a success. So many interesting exhibits and talks from our membership. Stamp talks have brought members of our society and other collectors closer together. We are all looking forward to various events in 2022 including CAPEX and London England. In the interim, please keep safe and enjoy your collections.

NOMINATIONS FOR NEW DIRECTORS AND THE END OF MY TERM

December is the deadline for nominations of directors to The RPSC board. I will be stepping down as President and as a director of The RPSC in June 2022 as my terms come to a close. I will comment more on my tenure as President during 2022. It has been a wonderful and fulfilling experience filled with many friendships, challenges and memories.

VOLUNTEERS ACROSS CANADA

In 2019, The RPSC implemented its volunteer's recognition policy to ensure that our Society signals to the philatelic community in Canada that we must acknowledge those across Canada who promote our hobby in one or more ways - whether at the local, regional or national level. In doing so, The RPSC is trying to promote and encourage volunteerism in "stamp collecting", philatelic exhibiting and philatelic judging. In 2019, 2020 and 2021, we acknowledged the efforts of individuals across Canada who are outstanding volunteers who help to keep our hobby vibrant and who help other collectors. The RPSC thanks local clubs for their nominations and for their holding events to acknowledge the contributions of an honoured volunteer. Please continue to let The RPSC know of persons worthy of such nominations so that

ÉVÈNEMENTS VIRTUELS ET EN PERSONNE

Bon temps des fêtes à tous. Alors que 2021 tire à sa fin, nous essayons de revenir aux normes d'avant la pandémie, qui a été un moment difficile pour tout le monde. Les expositions philatéliques sont de retour. Certains clubs tiennent des réunions en personne dans le respect des normes sanitaires et des règlements en vigueur. Au cours des derniers mois, j'ai été juge d'un certain nombre d'expositions virtuelles et même d'une en personne. Comme les façons de faire ont changé ces deux dernières années! Mais ce qui n'a pas changé, c'est notre désir de camaraderie, d'échange de connaissances et de philatélie en compagnie de nos pairs.

Notre Royale 2021 virtuelle a été un succès avec beaucoup de collections et d'exposés intéressants de la part de nos membres. Les discussions philatéliques ont rapproché les membres de notre société et d'autres collectionneurs. Nous attendons tous avec impatience les diverses manifestations philatéliques de 2022, y compris celles de CAPEX et celle de Londres, en Angleterre. D'ici là, soyez prudents et amusez-vous bien avec vos collections.

NOMINATIONS DE NOUVEAUX DIRECTEURS ET FIN DE MON MANDAT

Décembre est la date limite de mises en candidature pour les postes de directeurs du conseil d'administration de La SRPC. Je quitterai le poste de président et de directeur de La SRPC en juin 2022 alors que mon mandat arrivera à échéance. Je commenterai davantage ma période d'affectation à ce poste en 2022. Ce fut une expérience magnifique et gratifiante remplie d'amitiés, de défis et de souvenirs.

DES BÉNÉVOLES DANS TOUT LE CANADA

En 2019, La SRPC a mis au point une nouvelle politique de reconnaissance des bénévoles en vue de sensibiliser le milieu philatélique canadien à la nécessité de reconnaître ceux qui, d'un océan à l'autre, font la promotion de notre loisir d'une ou de plusieurs façons, et ce, à l'échelle locale, régionale ou nationale. Ce faisant, La SRPC s'efforce de promouvoir et d'encourager le bénévolat en matière de « collection de timbres », d'exposition et d'évaluation philatéliques. En 2019, en 2020 et en 2021, nous avons reconnu les efforts de gens d'un bout à l'autre du Canada, de remarquables bénévoles qui contribuent à maintenir notre loisir dynamique et qui aident les autres collectionneurs. La SRPC remercie les clubs locaux pour leurs nominations et pour les activités qu'ils organisent afin de souligner la collaboration d'un bénévole qui a été honoré. S'il vous plaît continuez de signaler à La SRPC les personnes qui méritent une telle récompense

they can be acknowledged at the 2022 RPSC annual general meeting to be held during June 9-12 at CAPEX '22 in Toronto.

THE RPSC

The RPSC board meets virtually every two months to discuss a variety of topics. My thanks to the volunteer members of the Board and to all who participate in our decision-making. Minutes are published on The RPSC website after their adoption at the next board meeting.

Wishing you a healthy 2022. I hope that 2022 will be a year of joy, good health and great stamp collecting.

CAPEX 22 JUNE 9-12, 2022 TORONTO

The last few months have been a whirlwind of activity as the CAPEX 22 organizing committee has been laying all the necessary components for a successful international stamp exposition, the first in Canada for many years. There has been an astonishing amount of work, all by a group of about 20 volunteers led by David McLaughlin of Toronto, and with the sponsorship of The RPSC, among many others, to set it all up for success.

About 85 booths have been purchased by dealers; exhibit applications, both for single-frame and literature exhibits are continuing to come in (the application deadline is November 30, 2021); and 27 countries to date have committed to participate, many sending their country's International Commissioners. A regular newsletter, *CAPEX News*, is now being produced to keep us all informed.

Canada Post will be promoting CAPEX 22 in its publications and other venues, and will have a large booth at the show. The first CAPEX 22 souvenir has recently been issued - the *Bluenose* souvenir sheet incorporating the CAPEX 22 logo in the sheet's margins - and more such souvenirs will follow.

Without such support and commitment from the wide spectrum of the philatelic community, large stamp shows like CAPEX 22 would not be possible. Imagine just the costs of holding the Exposition at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre in downtown Toronto!

Members of The RPSC residing in the GTA area may wish to volunteer for various floor functions during the show through the "Contact" button on the CAPEX 22 home page, https://capex22.org/, and may also stay informed through subscribing *to CAPEX News*, through the website's "Subscribe" button. ✉

afin qu'elles puissent être reconnues à l'assemblée générale annuelle 2022 qui aura lieu à l'occasion de CAPEX'22, du 9 au 12 juin à Toronto.

LA SRPC

Le conseil d'administration de La SRPC se réunit virtuellement tous les deux mois afin de discuter d'une variété de sujets. Je remercie les membres bénévoles du conseil d'administration et tous ceux qui participent à nos prises de décisions. Les procès-verbaux sont publiés dans le site Web de La SRPC après avoir été adoptés au cours de la réunion suivante du C A.

Bonne santé à tous en 2022. J'espère que 2022 sera une année de joie, de bonne santé et de formidable philatélie.

CAPEX 22, DU 9 AU 12 JUIN 2022, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Ces derniers mois ont été un tourbillon d'activités alors que le comité organisateur de CAPEX 22 a mis en œuvre tous les éléments nécessaires au succès d'une exposition philatélique internationale, la première au Canada depuis bien des années. Une impressionnante quantité de travail a été abattue par un groupe de 20 bénévoles sous la direction de David McLaughlin de Toronto et sous les auspices de La SRPC, entre autres, afin de tout mettre en place pour que ce soit une réussite.

Les marchands ont acheté environ 85 stands; des demandes d'inscriptions tant pour des collections d'un cadre que pour des textes nous arrivent (la date limite est le 30 novembre 2021). À ce jour, 27 pays se sont engagés à participer, beaucoup ayant déjà mandaté leurs commissaires internationaux. Une infolettre courante, *CAPEX News*, est maintenant publiée afin de nous tenir tous informés.

Postes Canada fera la promotion de CAPEX 22 dans ses publications et à d'autres endroits, et tiendra un grand stand à l'exposition. Le premier souvenir de CAPEX 22 a récemment été émis — un bloc-feuillet du *Bluenose* avec le logo de CAPEX 22 dans les marges. Beaucoup d'autres souvenirs suivront.

Sans le soutien et le dévouement de l'ensemble du milieu philatélique, les grandes expositions, comme CAPEX 22, ne seraient pas possibles. Imaginez seulement le coût d'une exposition au Palais des congrès du Toronto métropolitain, en plein centre-ville de Toronto!

Les membres de La SRPC qui résident dans la région du Grand Toronto et qui souhaitent se porter volontaires pour occuper diverses fonctions sur les lieux pendant l'exposition peuvent le faire en utilisant le bouton « Contact » de la page d'accueil de CAPEX 22, https://capex22.org/. Ils peuvent aussi demeurer informés en s'abonnant à *CAPEX News* à l'aide du bouton « Subscribe » (Inscription) du site Web. ✉,

RPSC 2022 DUES

The 2022 annual dues notice will appear in your mailbox shortly. The dues will remain the same as 2021. As well, the distribution of *The Canadian Philatelist* will be the same as in 2021. That is, four mailed journals and two PDF-downloadable issues (Mar-Apr and Jul-Aug, as per last year).

COTISATIONS SRPC 2022

Vous recevrez bientôt votre avis de cotisation à La SRPC par la poste. La cotisation demeurera telle qu'elle était en 2021. Par ailleurs, la distribution du *Philatéliste canadien* se déroulera elle aussi comme en 2021. Soit quatre revues acheminées par la poste et deux numéros en format PDF à télécharger (mars-avril et juillet-août, comme l'an dernier).



EDITOR'S NOTES

by/par Robin Harris, FRPSC | editor@rpsc.org

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

HIGHS AND LOWS

This issue marks the completion of my third year of editing *The Canadian Philatelist*. It seems like yesterday that I was approached to take on this role. Many of us, I'm sure, can attest to how time seems to go by, faster and faster each year, especially when you are doing something you like.

A highlight of being editor is certainly receiving and reviewing the wide range of articles that have appeared – we span the globe! Prior to becoming editor, I must admit that I did not read every article in *TCP*. That was clearly a mistake on my part, as every article offers something – what a great way to expand one's horizons in the field of stamp collecting.

What is the one thing I am most disappointed about with our journal? Simple - the lack of 'letters to the editor' that have been submitted. I would love to be able to publish three, four, five or even more letters in every *TCP*.

When I receive, or pick up other philatelic publications, such as *The American Philatelist*, *BNA Topics*, or *Maple Leaves*, one of the first places I jump to is the letters to the editor section. It is always interesting to read the questions and concerns from the collectors of the respective memberships.

On this third year anniversary, I would be remiss to not pass along special thanks to François Brisse and George Pepall, who read through two proofs of each issue of *TCP* before they are sent to the printer. Their sharp eyes have ensured that nearly no mistakes have appeared (I think I can count on one hand the number of mistakes that have been reported these past three years). And, special thanks to Jim Szeplaki of Trajan Publishing who does the great layout work.

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As we noted a couple of issues ago, *TCP* does require more articles, short or long. What can you provide? On the other side of that, what would you like to see in *TCP*: articles for the novice, specialist, topical, in-depth research, bilingual? Please write! ✉

DES HAUTS ET DES BAS

Le présent numéro conclut ma troisième année à titre de rédacteur en chef du *Philatéliste canadien*. Il me semble que c'est hier que l'on m'a approché pour me confier ce mandat. Beaucoup d'entre nous, j'en suis sûr, peuvent témoigner de la vitesse à laquelle le temps semble filer, de plus en plus vite, chaque année, surtout quand nous faisons une chose que nous aimons.

L'une des principales tâches du rédacteur en chef est de parcourir une vaste gamme d'articles de la revue — nous couvrons le monde ! Je dois avouer qu'avant ma nomination à ce poste, je ne lisais pas chaque article du *Philatéliste*. C'était, de toute évidence, une erreur de ma part puisque chacun d'entre eux a quelque chose à nous offrir — quelle façon magnifique d'élargir nos horizons dans le domaine de la collection de timbres.

Quelle est la chose qui m'a le plus déçu de notre revue ? C'est tout simple — le peu de « courrier des lecteurs » que j'ai reçu. J'aimerais pouvoir publier trois, quatre, cinq lettres ou même davantage dans chaque numéro du *Philatéliste*.

Quand je reçois d'autres publications philatéliques ou quand elles me tombent sous la main, comme *The American Philatelist*, *BNA Topics*, ou *Maple Leaves*, l'une des premières sections sur lesquelles je me précipite est celle du courrier des lecteurs. Il est toujours intéressant de lire les questions et les sujets qui intéressent nos membres collectionneurs de tout horizon.

En ce troisième anniversaire, je m'en voudrais de ne pas transmettre un merci spécial à François Brisse et à George Pepall qui revoient entièrement deux épreuves pour chaque numéro du *Philatéliste* avant qu'il soit envoyé chez l'imprimeur. Leur regard aiguisé a fait en sorte que presque aucune erreur ne s'est glissée (je crois que je peux compter sur les doigts d'une main le nombre d'erreurs signalées au cours de ces trois années). Un merci spécial également à Jim Szeplaki de Trajan Publishing qui réalise un formidable travail de mise en page.

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Comme nous l'avons souligné dans un numéro précédent, il nous faut davantage d'articles, courts ou longs, pour le *Philatéliste*. Qu'avez-vous à proposer ? D'un autre côté, quels articles aimeriez-vous trouver dans le *Philatéliste* ? Des articles spécialisés, thématiques, de fond, bilingues, à l'intention des débutants ? S'il vous plaît, écrivez ! ✉

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Adding New Knowledge:
CANADA'S C-FORCE IN HONG KONG

BY SAM CHIU Ph.D., FRPSC

November 2021 marks the 80th anniversary of the arrival of Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong. The detailed history of this expedition is beyond the scope of this article and there are many books and articles available about this topic. One book that I highly recommend is Brereton Greenhous' *A Canadian Catastrophe 1941-1945*. Its title clearly shows how Greenhous rated this expedition.

About 60 years ago, on a boy scout outing roaming around Hong Kong, I found myself visiting the Sai Wan War Cemetery. It must have made quite an impression on my young mind to see the many commonwealth casualties buried there, especially seeing how young the Canadians were when they were cut down during the Battle of Hong Kong. Why did these Canadian officers and soldiers come to defend Hong Kong? What was their story? After collecting the postal history and performing research on these wonderful covers, cards, and ephemera of C-Force in Hong Kong for about 35 plus years, presented here is new information about what I now know about their story. All items presented here are still in the hands of the family members who served in C-Force. Some of these have not been accessible to the philatelic world until now. Acknowledgement of the current owners of these items is in the captions and at the end of this article.

INTRODUCTION

Instead of a long, wordy introduction, Tables 1, 2 and 3 are the highly condensed summary, historical timelines, and philatelic timelines of this expedition. These tables were used in the title page of my exhibit on the same subject.

Table 1: Highly Condensed Summary of Canada C-Force in Hong Kong

- Canada sent two battalions in defence of Hong Kong;
- Winnipeg Grenadiers and Royal Rifles of Canada comprised of 1,975 men and two nurses; including a small contingent of various HQ staff;
- Winnipeg Grenadiers served garrison duty in Jamaica from June 1940 to September 1941, replacing British Forces who were called back to defend the British Isles;
- Shortly upon return to Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Grenadiers were shipped in October 1941 as C-Force to Hong Kong;
- Of the 1,975 C-Force members who went to Hong Kong, 557 did not return after the war.

Table 2: Historical Timeline of Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong (including its forerunner as Y-Force)

- 1940.05.27 Winnipeg Grenadiers as Y-Force departed for Jamaica from Winnipeg;
- 1940.06.20 Winnipeg Grenadiers arrived in Kingston, Jamaica;
- 1941.09.13 Winnipeg Grenadiers departed Kingston, Jamaica;
- 1941.09.23 Winnipeg Grenadiers arrived back in Winnipeg;
- 1941.10.23 Royal Rifles of Canada departed Valcartier;
- 1941.10.25 Winnipeg Grenadiers departed Winnipeg;
- 1941.10.27 C-Force sailed from Vancouver on *TSS Awatea* & *HMSC Prince Robert* (150 men only);
- 1941.11.02 arrived then departed Honolulu;
- 1941.11.15 arrived then departed Manila;
- 1941.11.16 10AM arrived in Hong Kong;
- 1941.12.08 8AM Japanese started attacking, start of Battle of Hong Kong, 1st Canadian casualties in WWII;
- 1941.12.11 by noon, lost Kowloon peninsula, all troops retreated to Hong Kong Island;
- 1941.12.19 Japanese landed on Hong Kong Island the night before and attacked early morning;
- (same day) death of C-Force Commander Brigadier Lawson, also Major Gresham & CSM Osborn (in 1946 was proclaimed the 1st Victoria Cross of WWII);
- 1941.12.25 capitulation of Hong Kong, 290 C-Force members die in battle with 493 wounded;
- 1942.09.26 closing of North Point Camp, most Canadian Prisoners of War (POWs) were then in Sham Shui Po Camp;
- 1943.01.19 *Tatsuta Maru* brought 1st group of Canadian POWs to Japan (663 POWs);
- 1943.08.15 *Manryu Maru* brought 2nd group of Canadian POWs to Japan (376 POWs);
- 1943.09.23 2 Canadian nurses that served with C-Force departed Hong Kong on 2nd Gripsholm exchange together with 22 other Canadian civilians from Hong Kong;
- 1943.12.15 *Toyama Maru* brought 3rd group of Canadian POWs to Japan (98 POWs);
- 1944.04.29 *Naura Maru* brought last group of Canadian POWs to Japan (47 POWs);
- (136 Canadian POWs were to die in Japan Camps);
- 1945.08.15 Japan surrendered;
- 1945.08.16 Japanese forces everywhere laid down their arms in response to Imperial Rescript from the day before;

- (Same day) Union Jack raised over Sham Shui Po Camp, British officers took over camp control;
- 1945.08.18 4PM US Air force dropped "Notice to Allied POW & Civilians" bilingual flyers into Sham Shui Po Camp (Dowling Correspondence);
- 1945.08.30 Rear Admiral Cecil Harcourt arrived the day earlier on HMS Indomitable was transferred to HMS Swiftsure to establish a British Military Administration in Hong Kong;

Table 3: Philatelic Timelines (those established by exhibitor's research are in *Italics*)

- *1941.10.27 & beyond, no Canadian mail would reach Hong Kong before the Japanese invasion;*
- 1941.11.02 3 bags of mail/150lbs at Honolulu c/o US Army PO (Clarke in Webb);
- 1941.11.19 *HMCS Prince Robert* departed Hong Kong taking a bag of mail/92lbs (Clarke in Webb);
- *1941.11.20 earliest mail sent by C-Force in Hong Kong (confirmed in Clarke's diary);*
- *1941.11.22 no parcel post service set up yet for C-Force (C.E. Smith Correspondence). This was in contrast to Clarke's diary stating that parcels were handled as of November 20;*
- *1941.11.29 last C-Force surface mail departed Hong Kong on eastbound transport (later mail was Detained in Hong Kong);*
- *1941.11.29 last C-Force airmail departed Hong Kong (later mail was detained in Hong Kong;)*
- 1942.04.15 Dept. of National Defence form-letter informing families how to send letters (Tett);
- 1942.06 1st time Canadian POWs were given one PS card each to write home (Tett; Greenhous);
- 1942.07.10 about ¼ of POWs a second mailing, then no mailing for next nine months (Greenhous);
- 1942.08.25 1st POW mail received in New York from 1st *MS Gripsholm* exchange, 650 items (Clarke);
- 1942.10.31 Dept. of National Defence form-letter informing families 2nd *Gripsholm* exchange on hold carrying parcels/letters already full (Lester Correspondence);
- (2nd *Gripsholm* exchange/sailing was delayed until Sept 1943, parcels were off-loaded, chocolates were donated to NY area hospitals);
- 1943.08.23 2nd batch of incoming mail from both POWs & civilians, 46 items only (Clarke);
- 1945.08.28 last day of Japanese control of post office in Hong Kong;
- 1945.09.05 British reopened PO in Hong Kong & Kowloon;
- 1945.09 A "Detained in Hong Kong" boxed marking was created and applied on mails that were detained in Hong Kong since Sept 1941 and finally forwarded to destination;
- "Detained Covers" that were sent by C-Force members to Canada, hence going eastbound from Hong Kong, all received in black ink the Detained box marking; (Purple ink for Detained markings for westbound mail);
- 3 years 8 months in captivity, if a POW received three letters it was a "fair average" (Endacott/Greenhous);

DENNIS CORRESPONDENCE

Lieutenant Frederick Victor Dennis, X44, Winnipeg Grenadiers, after the fighting had ended, was first interned at North Point Camp. When the camp closed in September 1942, Dennis was transferred, with all Canadian POWs, to Sham Shui Po Camp, where he stayed until repatriation. Lt. Dennis is listed as the battalion's quartermaster at the Regiment Depot in the 1939 Dec Winnipeg Grenadiers Commemorative booklet.

His daughter, Margaret Dennis Owen, wrote *Hopscotch and Heartache: While Daddy was at War. She has been very generous, and you can read this book free at the hkvca.ca website. She has also generously supplied these three images from her father's correspondence, bringing new knowledge to the understanding of the postal history of C-Force.*



Figure 1. En Route to Hong Kong cover with an unrecorded censor marking (Courtesy: Margaret Dennis Owen).

Figure 1 shows a cover that had pencil writing "Written en route to Hong Kong" on the back but without any postal or other markings to indicate dates. This was sent by Lieutenant Dennis when he was on the *Awatea* travelling from Vancouver to Hong Kong. The outstanding part is the censor marking in red on the back with dotted line and with CAPT. & ADJT, The Winnipeg Grenadiers lettering below. The initials were JAB, which would be Captain Jack A. Bailie, who was listed as the Adjutant in the 1939 Dec Winnipeg Grenadiers Commemorative booklet. On closer examination of the glassine censor label, one would also find a kiss-print doubling of the printing. Censor C-281 was a censor in Vancouver. Why was the Winnipeg Grenadiers Orderly Room marking not used? This marking is recorded on all other Winnipeg Grenadiers covers during this transit, so why was this unrecorded new marking applied on this cover and to no other? Did Lt. Dennis hand the cover directly to Capt. Bailie, who then censored it, thus by-passing the censor on-duty at the Orderly Room? My speculation was confirmed by Margaret Dennis Owen; Lt. Dennis was indeed a very good friend of Capt. Bailie and she commented that it was highly likely that this letter was given directly to Capt. Bailie to censor, thus bypassing the Orderly Room.

Comparing this to the cover in the Scrimgeour Collection illustrated in Webb's *A Guide to Canadian Military Postal History 1636-1970,* page 292, this cover showed "normal handling" as it had a Royal Rifles of Canada Orderly Room box marking with a November 15 date, the day that both ships arrived and then departed from Manila. However, this letter was from a different battalion. Webb's description was that the cover was carried by the *Prince Robert,* which brought it back to Vancouver after it had delivered 150 of C-Force personnel to Hong Kong, then departed Hong Kong on November 19 to return to Canada. This cover would then be put into the Canadian postal system as shown by Censor C-281 at Vancouver. Unfortunately, without a date anywhere, one could only guess that it was "highly likely" that this Dennis cover was also carried back to Vancouver by Prince Robert, after a process of elimination of consideration of all possible shipping methods.

During the transfer from Vancouver to Hong Kong, *Awatea* and *Prince Robert* stopped in Honolulu on November 2, 1941 and departed on the same day. They then stopped at Manila on November 15, 1941 and departed on the same day, arriving in Hong Kong the next morning at 10 AM. Mails were collected and then censored en route and the markings were applied from the Orderly Room of Winnipeg Grenadiers (rectangular box), Orderly Room of Royal Rifles of Canada (rectangular box) and HQ Force C (circular) have been recorded for these dates: November 2 (arrival in Hawaii) and November 15 (arrival in Manila).



Figure 2. En route to Hong Kong cover with an unrecorded date from the Winnipeg Grenadiers Orderly Room marking (Courtesy: Margaret Dennis Owen).

Figure 2 shows what should be the standard censor marking for Winnipeg Grenadiers members' mail during this transit. However, this one from Lt. Dennis had a Winnipeg Grenadiers Orderly Room marking dated November 13! This is the first time a Winnipeg Grenadiers Orderly Room marking, that has been recorded, is neither November 2 nor November 15. The Orderly Room should have been in operation every day during the transport. It shows the use of this marking two days before it reached Manila (November 15).

This cover was most likely carried back to Canada by *Prince Robert* when it sailed from Hong Kong on November 19, 1941 to come back to Canada and then entered the Canadian postal system at Vancouver to reach the addressee. Sgt. C.A. Clark's report (summarized in Webb, p. 290) states that on November 16 he delivered about 100 pounds of mail to the *Prince Robert* which was brought back to Canada.

From my research, I know that all eastbound mail out of Hong Kong (including those from C-Force members to Canada), both by surface or by airmail, were blocked or detained after November 29. This was because the last eastbound surface transport out of Hong Kong departed on November 29 and the last flight carrying airmail out of Hong Kong to connect with home-bound Pan AM *Clipper* to San Francisco left early on the morning of November 30. Figure 3 would have been an "ordinary" C-Force to home airmail cover, if not for the pencil writing on the back: "Not Received Until End of War". Margaret Dennis Owen wrote that this was in her mother's handwriting. She also sent the images of the letter carried by this cover and on the top sheet was the same note in pencil by her mother.



Figure 3. Cover from Lt. Frank Dennis to his wife where it was recorded as "Not Received Until End of War" by Mrs. Dennis (Courtesy: Margaret Dennis Owen).

As a background, when C-Force members arrived in Hong Kong on November 16, they were stationed in Sham Shui Po Camp, with some exceptions. A census of C-Force covers shows that the first covers from C-Force members were postmarked

on November 20. As stated above, the last covers that were able to leave Hong Kong before the Japanese invasion on the morning of December 8 were those that were postmarked on or before November 29. Therefore, there were only 10 days between November 20 to 29 that C-Force covers could be sent.

So, why would this cover, postmarked Nov 27, be detained until "end of war", as the pencil writing notes? If this was indeed detained in Hong Kong for 3 years and 8 months and then delivered after the war, why was the "Detained in Hong Kong" marking not applied on this cover? This "new cover" has provided considerable mystery.

I have considered that Mrs. Dennis might have been referring to the "war" as the actual Battle of Hong Kong, rather than referring to WWII. If this is so, then it made sense as this cover would have reached her sometime in January 1942, which was after the Battle of Hong Kong. But this would be too easy. Margaret Dennis Owen believes that her mother's note was referring to the end of WWII. Could this letter be trapped after it left Hong Kong? Where would it be trapped and why? Are there any other examples out there that were also trapped in the same location? The extraordinary circumstances would create great new finds and lead us to new knowledge.

EGGIE CORRESPONDENCE

Private Edwin David Eggie, H41808, Winnipeg Grenadiers, A-Company, was recorded as wounded in action on Christmas Eve of 1941. His record shows he was interned at North Point Camp and then Argyle Camp and then transferred back to North Point Camp before being moved to Sham Shui Po Camp. Pte Eggie was then transferred onto the *Tatsuta Maru* in January 1943 and taken to Japan to work as slave labour until repatriation, first at Nippon Steel Tubes at the Tsurumi Shipyard and then as a miner at Joban Coal Mine.

The grand niece of Pte Eggie, Judy Preston, has generously shared these two telegrams, the covers that carried these telegrams, and a POW card from a Japan Camp as a record of her grand uncle's whereabouts as documented from these artifacts.

Figure 4 is the telegram that must have been the first confirmation sent to Pte Eddie's father that he was still alive after the Battle of Hong Kong and had become a POW. Figure 4A was the cover carrying the telegram. The date on the telegram was October 16, 1942. It took over 10 months after the start of the war on December 8, 1941 for this news to reach his father.

Figure 5 is a POW card sent by Pte Eggie to his father from a Tokyo Camp dated July 10, 1944. The rectangular marking on both front and back reads "Censored at Tokyo POW Camp". At the bottom of the front is the small oval "chop" showing the family names of two censors. It is uncertain if this was the only POW card received by Pte Eggie's father or whether there were more while he was interned in Japan.

On the website of Hong Kong Veterans Commemorative Association (HKVCA.ca), there is an excerpt about Pte Eggie in a booklet "*Hong Kong Vets of the Swan River Valley*":

> *"He was taken Prisoner of War in December 1941 and was released in August 1945. They were held on the Isle of Saipan by the Americans until they were able to travel. They travelled through San Francisco where the Americans fed and clothed them. They gave each man a hundred dollars before sending them home."*



Figure 4. Oct 1942 telegram (with cover) sent to the father of Private Edwin Eggie saying that he was still alive (Courtesy: Judy Preston).

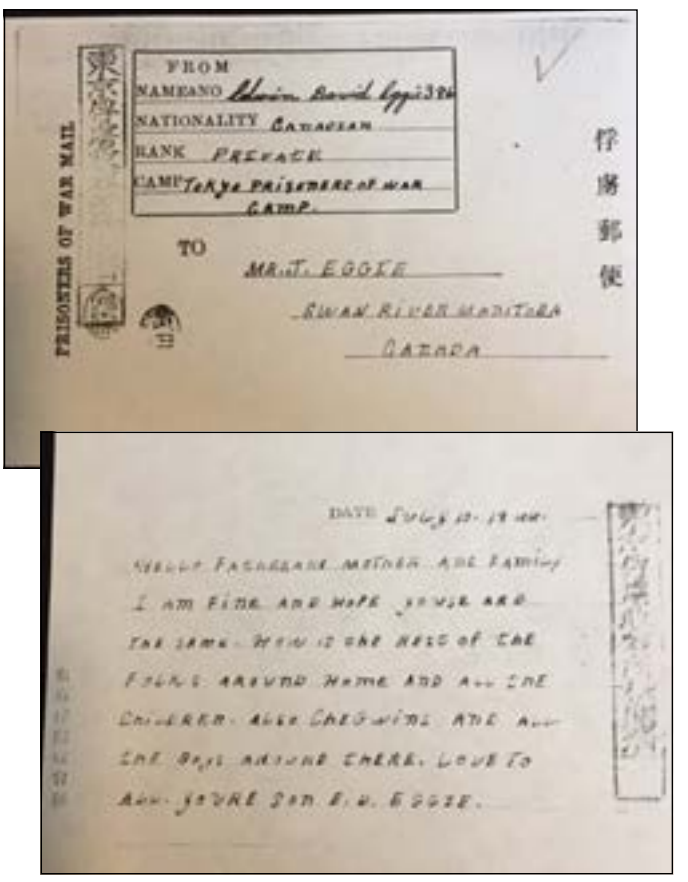


Figure 5. July 1944 POW from Tokyo Camp card sent by Pte Eggie to his father (Courtesy: Judy Preston).



CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

Director of Records

Figure 6. Sep 1945 telegram to Pte Eggie's father saying he was in good health and was in the hands of the Allies (Courtesy: Judy Preston).

Figure 6 is the telegram to Pte Eggie's father dated September 17, 1945, saying that he was in good health and was in the hands of the Allies, which is consistent with the quote in the above booklet.

Although a POW card from a Japan camp is nothing new, these telegrams are novel. I have not recorded the existence of these in any philatelic literature. Most of what philatelists have recorded are form letters sent either from the battalions or the Department of National Defence to the POWs' next-of kin. Some of these form-letter examples are in my exhibit "*Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong – from a Social Philately Approach*" which may still be available for viewing online at the virtual exhibit of BNAPEX 2021. Some of these are shown under Chapter 2.4 Lester Correspondence.

In telling and showing the story of C-Force, presentation of these non-philatelic items is vital to completing the story, as sometimes no philatelic items exist to commemorate certain events. This is where the importance of social philately in exhibiting comes into play, as it requires and encourages the inclusion of suitable ephemera to tell the story inside the exhibit frames.

CHRISTIE CORRESPONDENCE

For the longest time, I was curious whether there were any postal history items left written by the two nursing sisters, Lieutenant Kathleen "Kay" Georgina Christie and Lieutenant Anna May Waters, both of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, who escorted C-Force to Hong Kong. The only item presented in philatelic literature was in Ellison's book and collection, a cover from Lt. Christie written on September 10, 1945, after the war, to the wife of an interned medical officer. But are there any in-period usages?

After my Zoom presentation of the postal history of C-Force to members of HKVCA, Peter Middleton, a nephew of Lt. Christie, generously sent eight sets of images from her correspondence to me. He was sending these together with Bruce Christie, another nephew of Lt. Christie, a stamp collector. Both have given permission for me to use these images.

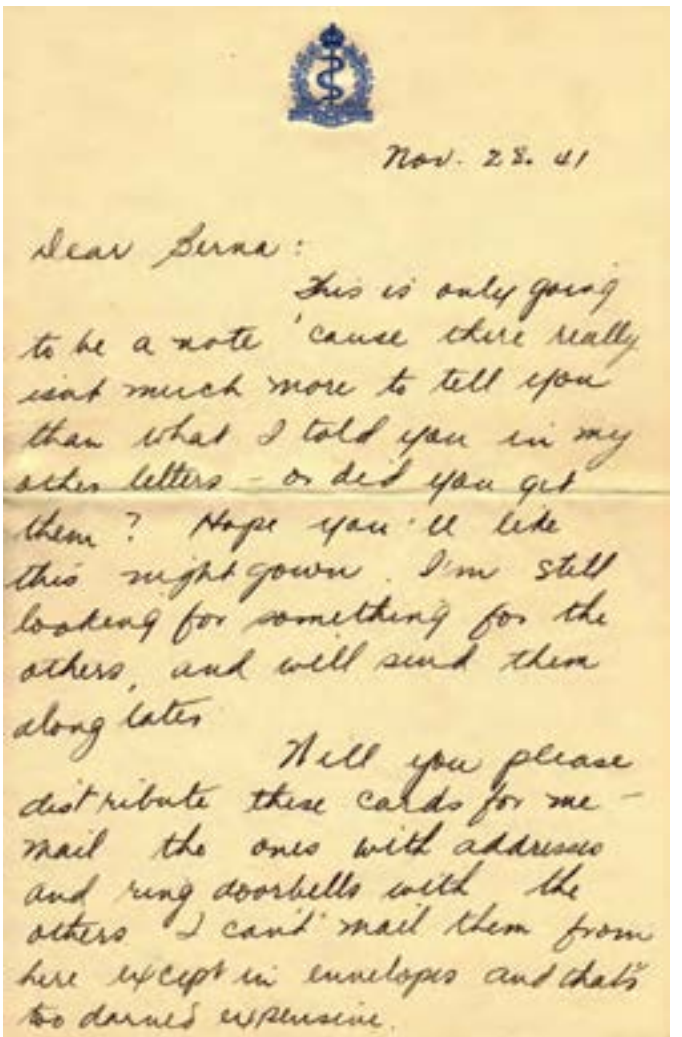
Figure 7 is a cover sent by Lt. Christie to her sister, Berna Christie, the mother of Peter Middleton. Unfortunately, the stamps had been removed, but strikes of the Victoria, Hong



PASSED BY CENSOR

Figure 7. Prewar cover/parcel sent by nursing sister Lt. "Kay" Christie to her sister Berna Christie (Courtesy: Peter Middleton & Bruce Christie).

Kong CDS were present to show the date of November 29, 1941. This day, of course, was the last recorded date for any surface mail to catch the last eastbound transport out of Hong Kong. This cover also has a Duty-Free strike from the National Reve-



Nov. 28. 41

Dear Berna:

This is only going to be a note 'cause there really isn't much more to tell you than what I told you in my other letters – or did you get them? Hope you'll like this night gown. I'm still looking for something for the others, and will send them along later.

Will you please distribute these cards for me – mail the ones with addresses and ring doorbells with the others. I can't mail them from here except in envelopes and that's too darned expensive.

Figure 8. Letter in cover (Figure 7) saying that a night gown plus several Xmas cards were enclosed (Courtesy: Peter Middleton & Bruce Christie).

nue Department Toronto, showing its arrival on January 6, 1942. Figure 8 is the letter inside this cover. The "new knowledge" comes from the text about the contents that had been inside this rather large envelope. Lt. Christie was sending her sister a night gown in this package, as well as a bunch of Christmas cards for her to distribute in Toronto. It would make this the only recorded surviving parcel post item from a C-Force member. It was interesting to see that Lt. Christie was complaining that postage would be expensive to send these cards individually.

The British Military Censor marking 113 in inverted triangle on the cover front also pin-points where Lt. Christie was posted at the time. It was used at the Bowen Road Military Hospital on Hong Kong Island. This is only the third record of this censor marking used on C-Force mail. Ellison proudly displayed one of his two examples of this marking as the image on the cover of his 2005 collection book. Those covers were written by Medical Doctor Captain Gordon Gray Jr. to his wife.

British Military Censor marking 136 was assigned to Royal Rifles of Canada, while 137 was assigned to Winnipeg Grenadiers and 138 was assigned to HQ staff. Any usages of these censor markings other than these three numbers on C-Force mail were rare, but not impossible, because there were a few C-Force members that were posted to other military installations in Hong Kong, other than the centralized camp locations for Winnipeg Grenadiers and Royal Rifles of Canada. It was no surprise that Lt. Christie was posted at Bowen Road Military Hospital together with other medical staff, such as the four Army doctors that travelled with C-Force to Hong Kong, including Captain Gray.

There were also six other sets of covers and letter images that were written by Lt. Christie. The two nursing sisters were put into Stanley Camp, a civilian camp rather than a POW camp. They were the only exceptions of the entire C-Force population to be interned there. As such, Lt. Christie's letters had the distinction of being the only C-Force members' correspondence that were written (or typed) on civilian internees' stationery, and not on POW stationery. Figure 9 is a cover and Figure 10 is the letter inside that cover dated June 1943, but without a day. This would have been the last letter that reached her family sent by Lt. Christie while she was interned at a Hong Kong civilian camp. She would then be transferred to the second enemy civilian exchange that happened in September 1943. Twenty-two Canadian civilians from Hong Kong and the two nursing sisters were transferred to the *Teia Maru* on September 23, 1943. They were taken to Mormugao, Goa on October 15, 1943, and transferred onto the *MS Gripsholm,* which brought them into NYC on December 2, 1943.

Figure 11 shows the front and back of a civilian postal stationery card from the same Stanley Camp where Lt. Christie and Lt. Waters were interned. It is from a British military person who was still interned in the camp, dated January 22, 1944. By then, Lt. Christie would have been home. This has the distinction of being the only record of an ex-internee Canadian receiving a card from another internee with whom she had been interned at the same camp.

It was also interesting to see that the sender, military personnel placed in a civilian camp, had only access to postal stationery for civilian internees and had to manually cross out the civilian wording on the card to change it to military.

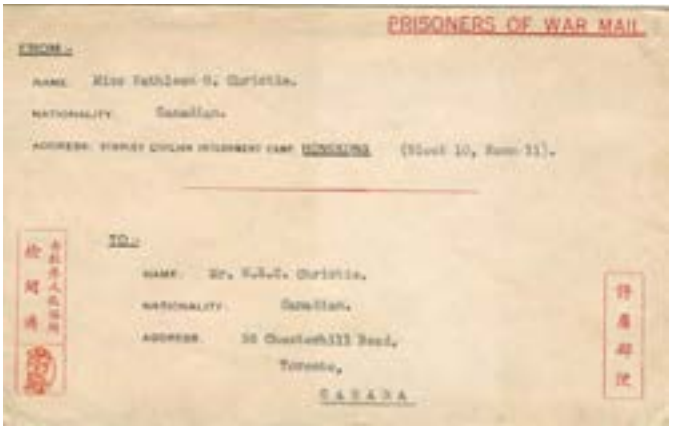


Figure 9. June 1943 cover from Lt. Christie to her father on Civilian Camp stationery cover (Courtesy: Peter Middleton & Bruce Christie).

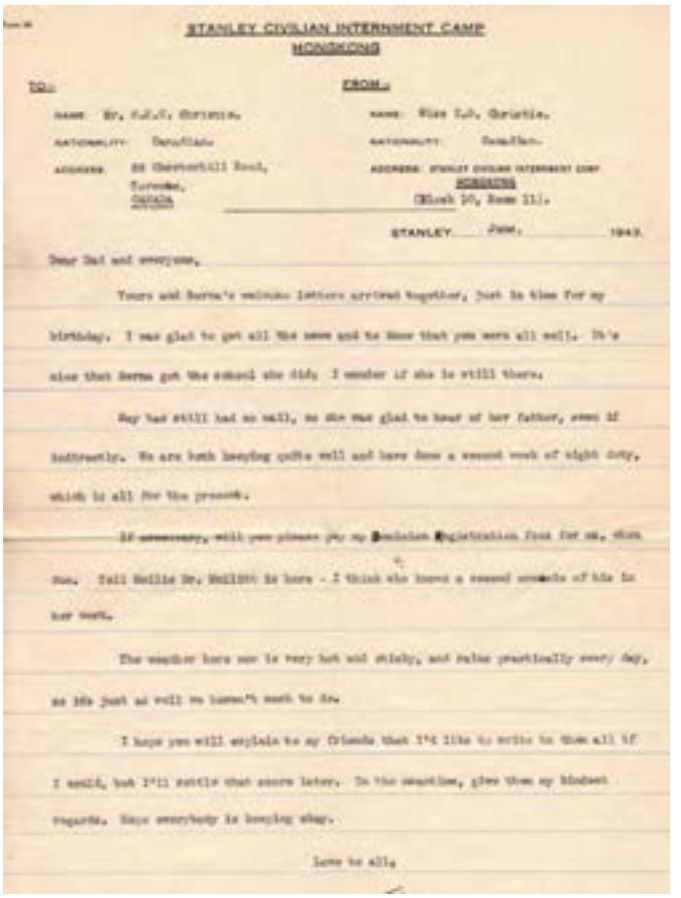


Figure 10. Letter in cover (Figure 9) (Courtesy: Peter Middleton & Bruce Christie).

There is a display just for Lt. Christie at the Royal Canadian Military Institute (RCMI) museum in downtown Toronto. RCMI is located between St. Patrick and Osgoode subway stations. You can find a link to the YouTube video of the RCMI curator presenting the history of Lt. Christie and L.t Water when you search for information for Lt. Christie in the C-Force members' lists at HKJVCA.ca website.

TUPPERT CORRESPONDENCE

Corporal William GJ Tuppert, E22892, Royal Rifles of Canada, HQ-Company, 3-Mortar Platoon was captured at Stanley Fort, interned at North Point Camp and then transferred to Sham

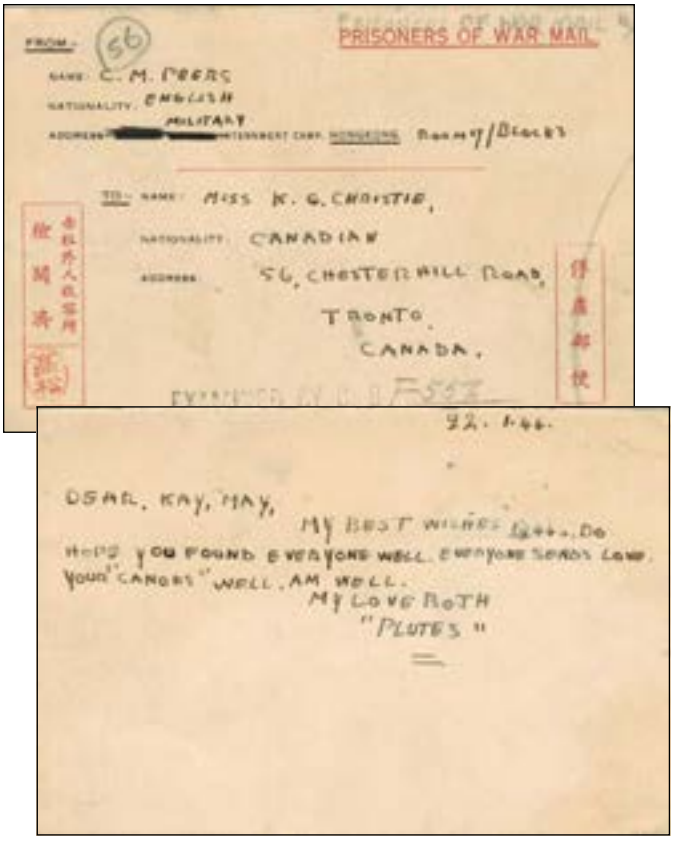


Figure 11. Only recorded POW postal stationery card sent by another internee of the same camp to a Canadian repatriated internee (Lt. Christie) during the war (Courtesy: Peter Middleton & Bruce Christie).

Shui Po Camp. On April 29, 1944, he was shipped to Tokyo, Japan in the *Naura Maru* with 46 other Canadian POWs. He toiled as a slave labourer in a coal mine for the Furukawa Mining Company and worked there until liberated and eventually repatriated.

Gerry Tuppert, son of Corporal Tuppert and current BC Region Director for the HKVCA, has generously supplied images of eight letters/cards from his father's correspondence. These were letters to his family in Quebec City, received while his father was interned in Hong Kong and Japan. Because his father was interested in photography, he also sent two photos of Hong Kong before the hostilities started. But it was the images of the ephemera that he sent that are most interesting.

Gerry Tuppert commented that contrary to popular belief, the Imperial Japanese Army were meticulous record keepers. Record cards were created for each individual POW and their photographs were taken, especially before they were shipped to Japan. The photocopy of such is here for all to see (Figure 12). There was indeed a lot of information on the card with many entries, in either or both languages. The original record card is kept at the archives in Ottawa. Out of respect to Corporal Tuppert's privacy, I will only translate those limited parts that were of interest for the quest of new knowledge.

Of most interest is the fact that the word Hong Kong was crossed out in the box next to Camp and then Tokyo was applied. That was then crossed out and Sendai was applied. This showed that these cards were transferred with the POW. In this corporal's case, he was first interned in Hong Kong, then at Tokyo Camp and lastly at Sendai Camp. Then there was a POW number assigned. In Hong Kong, it was 6173. In Tokyo, it was XIV- -4456 and II-758 at Sendai. The date that appeared in the same box was Showa 17th year, 1st month 7th day. This was January 7, 1942, probably the date that this card was created. The date of capture was shown as Christmas Day in 1941. Under occupation, he was photographer.

On the back of the card, there was the entry: Tokyo POW Camp acceptance Showa 19th year 5th month 14th day, which was May 14, 1944. This was followed by: Sendai POW Camp acceptance Showa 20th year 4th month 14th day, which was April 14, 1945. The bottom entry was dated Showa 20th year 9th month 9th day, which was September 9, 1945. It shows: Yumoto Port, to a US Captain, second delivery, which must have meant that Corporal Tuppert was on the second delivery of repatriated POWs delivered to a named US Captain at Yumoto Port. This record card had a lot of medical information and explained the corporal's whereabouts. It is the first time the philatelic world has seen an example of this type of card.

The fact that Prime Minister Mackenzie King sent Christmas greeting cards to POWs in Hong Kong was well-known and some of these cards had been shown elsewhere in literature. However, it was not common knowledge that the Prime Minister had sent these cards twice, the first time for Christmas 1943 and again for Christmas 1944. The Tuppert correspondence has this Christmas greeting card from the PM dated 1943 (Figure 13). Several sources report that the Japanese captors tried to demoralize the POWs





Figure 12. Medical record card of Corporal William Tuppert by the Japanese captors (Courtesy: Gerry Tuppert).

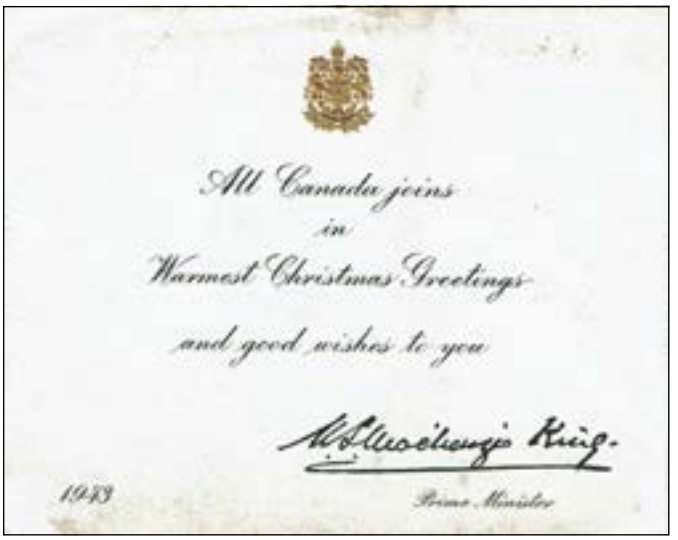


Figure 13. 1943 Christmas Greeting Card from Prime Minister Mackenzie King to Hong Kong POWs (Courtesy: Gerry Tuppert)

by dumping letters addressed to them and burning these in front of their camps. It has also been speculated that very few of these Christmas greeting cards from the PM reached the POWs, which partly explains their scarcity. The Tuppert collection is missing the 1944 card from the PM. Corporal Tuppert would have been in the Tokyo Camp by then. Did the 1944 card not reach him?

On repatriation, the ex-POWs were transported home in several ways. There were welcoming events at the train stations where these "gallant defenders of Hong Kong" were greeted by the locals. There were different welcoming home cards that had been recorded. In the Ellison collection/exhibit was the one in Vancouver. Corporal Tuppert was on a ship that arrived in Vancouver from Victoria with the rest of the contingent and he proceeded east homeward bound.

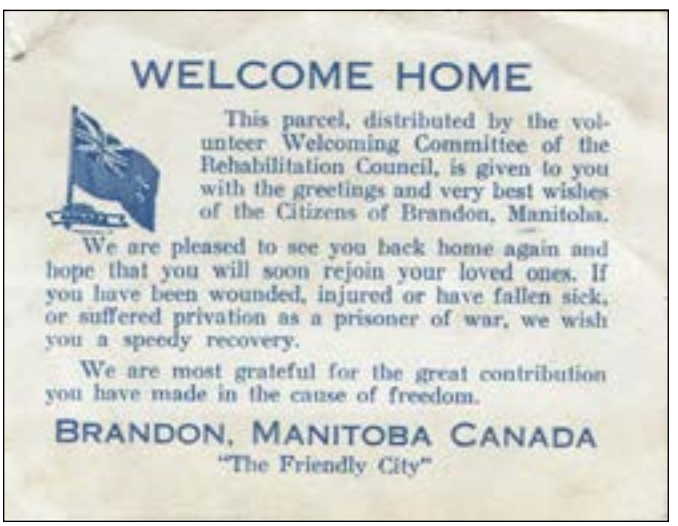


Figure 14. Welcoming card from Brandon, Manitoba presented to Corporal Tuppert (Courtesy: Gerry Tuppert).

In this correspondence, Corporal Tuppert received the one from Brandon, Manitoba (Figure 14) and upon arrival in Winnipeg (Figure 15). These are shown here for the record. Which begs the question, why he did not receive the one at the Vancouver train station? Perhaps this might have been because Corporal Tuppert flew to San Francisco from Guam and rode a troop train



Figure 15. Welcoming card from Winnipeg, Manitoba presented to Corporal Tuppert (Courtesy: Gerry Tuppert).

directly to Seattle and then had a steamer ride to Victoria, Canada, where he received the Welcoming Home card from Victoria instead (Figure 16). These cards have been shown in McGuire's article. Later, upon arrival in Vancouver, he was given a new identity document! The new army picture ID (Figure 17) was interesting in that the clerk left out the last "t" in his family name. A common mistake for this surname.



Figure 16. Welcoming card from Victoria, British Columbia presented to Corporal Tuppert (Courtesy: Gerry Tuppert).

McGuire showed the new army ID card for Corporal Ford (Tiny) Martyn and stated that it was issued by US Navy at Guam. Gerry Tuppert wrote the following to show why this card was prepared by the Canadian Army and was issued in Canada.

> *"Highly unlikely it was made in Guam! The date of issuance on the card says it all, issued in Vancouver on September 25th, 1945. That would be consistent with the time frame of their return. I have a telegram dated Sept 18th/45 that he is in safe hands with the allies in Guam. From there he flew to Hawaii then San Francisco. Then the train directly to Vancouver Canada. This is a correction from my previous information. The welcome to Victoria card was given to repatriated allies passing through the port of Victoria, like the remainder of the POW's etc., who arrived by boat. Upon arrival in their American uniforms they were issued the Canadian Army ID cards. Of that I am quite sure. Then onto the train headed east."*



Figure 17. New army picture ID card presented in Ottawa to Corporal Tuppert upon his return which had mistakenly misspell his name as "Tupper" dropping the T (Courtesy: Gerry Tuppert).

IN CLOSING

Just as a disclaimer, I must confess that I do not have the most knowledge or the most C-Force items in my collection. Perhaps Ron McGuire is the most important researcher and has the most important collection of this topic. However, the last reference that I have of his research dates to a 56-page article in the show program in 1982 Stampex, which needs to be updated. Gray Scrimgeour has been continuously recording and writing about C-Force, as seen from his articles in the Postal History Society of Canada Journals. Given that the families of C-Force members have supplied me with these images and information, I feel obliged to present these as a record to the building of new knowledge on this subject, as a sign of respect to these gallant officers and soldiers of C-Force. We will never forget about their contributions and sacrifices. ✉

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THE PHILATELY OF THE 1920 ANTWERP OLYMPIC GAMES

BY DR. GREGG REDNER

The 1920 Olympics were the first Olympic Games to take place following the cessation of World War I and the first to happen since the 1912 Olympic Games which took place in Stockholm, Sweden. The 1916 Olympics had been scheduled to take place in Germany, but the Games were cancelled because of the war. Budapest had won the bid to host the 1920 games, but the offer was withdrawn because that country was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and as such, an ally of Germany. The same applied to Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire, who as combatants on the losing side, were purposefully excluded from either hosting or participating in the upcoming Games.



Figurte 1. Belgian Advertising Poster, 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games.

In April 1919, the Olympic Committee made the late decision to award the games to the city of Antwerp. This award was most assuredly offered as compensation for the suffering experienced by the country during the war. The late decision required that country to prepare at an accelerated pace to be ready in time for the opening ceremonies. Although the work was carried out enthusiastically, it was also done in a rushed fashion, resulting in some substandard venues being built. No newly constructed athlete housing or dining facilities were built, and other venues were merely created by remodeling older buildings. Some, like the aquatic centre, the ruins of Antwerp's old defensive citadel's moat, were constructed on the foundations of buildings destroyed during the war.

Twenty-nine nations took part in the Games, with a total of 2,626 athletes participating in 22 sports (Figure 2). Many were annoyed over the exclusion of the Germans, who were ostracized because of their role in WWI. Among the countries participating for the first time were Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Monaco and New Zealand. Attendance at the Games was very light. Poor weather played a part, but the other determining factor may have been the poor level of publicity. The organizers of the Games appear to have been very anti-press, and in some instances, newsmen were excluded entirely from events.[1] Other factors may have been the general post-war financial circumstances of many citizens.



Figure 2. Very rare, original French-language ID travel pass issued to American athlete, Joseph Pearman, translated "The Belgian Olympic Committee Identification Card". Cancelled with a Belgian Railway cancel from Anvers-Central Station.



Figure 3. 1915, 10-cent King Albert I stamp. COB133.

The Games were opened by King Albert of Belgium on August 20, 1920, with the closing ceremony taking place on September 12 (Figure 3).

The Antwerp Olympics were a remarkably atypical event, as Olympics go. Many swimmers, most especially the Americans and Australians, complained bitterly that the water was dark, dirty and frigid.[2] In fact, there were several instances where swimmers experienced hypothermia and had to be rescued form the 'pool', not to mention the stories of rats swimming beside the athletes during events. In addition, there were riots over both the accommodations and the food, with the athletes' breakfast being limited to one sardine on many days. Most athletes were housed either in extremely crowded barracks or schools, but members of the Dutch team had it worse and were housed on a boat moored at the Bonaparte Dock.[3] Although the majority of events took place on Belgian soil, some of the sailing events took place in Dutch waters.

Three Olympic symbols made their first appearance at the Antwerp Olympic Games. These included the Olympic flag, designed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the driving force behind the reinauguration of the modern Olympics, whose five interlocking rings contained the colours of the flags of the nations of the world. No thought had been given to using the Olympic flag at the Antwerp games, until one of the members of the organizing committee remembered its existence and set about to have a beautiful, silken-embroidered flag made for the Games.[4]

The second Olympic tradition to make a debut at the Antwerp games was the administering of the Olympic oath to the gathered athletes. Finally, medals were also awarded for the first time during the Antwerp Olympics. Several sporting events were also included at the Antwerp Olympics for the first time. Perhaps the most important was the playing of the first world ice hockey championship, which included teams from Canada and the United States. Canada easily won the gold medal game.



Figure 4. 1920 Turf Cigarette Card, showing Finnish runner Paavo Nurmi.

Among the famous athletes who appeared at the Games were the Finnish long-distance runner Paavo Nurmi, leader of 'The Flying Finns' (Figure 4), the American gold medal swimmer (and later surfer) Duke Kahanamoku and American oarsman John Kelly, who was the father of Grace Kelly, actor and future Princess of Monaco.[5] There is some controversy as to whether the games were a success, but the Belgian organisers were pleased with the result.

THE OLYMPIC STAMP ISSUES

To aid in publicizing the Games, the Belgian government made the decision to issue three commemorative stamps (Figure 5). In doing so, Belgium became only the second country to issue stamps celebrating an Olympic Games, the first being Greece for the 1896 Athens Olympics.

The idea for the stamps was the brainchild of Gaston Stalins, a well-known engraver, and chairman of a charitable foundation designed to aid wounded war veterans. Stalins suggested that the stamps be issued as semi-postals with the surcharged amount going to support the charity.[6] Engraver Georges Montenez was approached to submit designs for the stamp, but he declined because of the rather short production window. The Dutch firm of Joh. Enschedé & Zonen submitted three designs based on illustrations from antiquity, but these were not chosen. Ultimately, the American Banknote Company of New York was awarded the contract to produce the stamps. There is no record of who designed or engraved the stamps for the ABN Company. Five million copies of each stamp were ordered, with a cost of $7,500. This was subsequently increased to 10 million of each value following the offer by the ABN Co. of a 10% discount.[7] The stamps were issued in denominations of 5¢, 10¢ and 15¢. The 5¢ value covered the rate for a visiting card containing a five-word message, as well as for printed matter weighing between 25gr and 100 gr. The 10¢ value covered the cost of both the internal and foreign postcard rate. The 15¢ stamp covered the rate for an ordinary internal letter rate weighing up to 20gr. The stamps were issued in sheets of 100 stamps.



Figure 5. 1920 Belgian Antwerp Olympic stamps. COB 179-181.

The word 'Olympiade' appears in error at the top of each of the stamps (Figure 6). The term 'Olympiade' refers to the four-year period which occurs between two consecutive Olympic Games. Instead, the term '*Jeux Olympiques*' should have been used. The stamps proved to be unpopular with the public, which may have resulted from the extremely small size of the design. This made it virtually impossible to read either the denomination of the stamp or its surcharge clearly. In the end, only about 10% of the printed quantity of the issue was ultimately sold to the public. In 1921 the remaining stamps were overprinted with a surcharge intended to reflect newly instituted postal rates. These overprinted stamps remained on sale through May 1931.



Figure 6. Detail of a Belgian 15 cent Olympic stamp (COB181), showing the incorrect use of the word 'Olympiade'.

USAGES OF THE ISSUE

The Antwerp Olympic issue was offered for sale from May 20 until October 30, 1920. The stamps were invalidated for use on January 15, 1921. However, uses can be found after this. These late uses may reflect the general lack of consistency in applying postal regulations on the part of Belgian postal clerks of the day. It is also likely that a number of the stamps simply slipped through because postal clerks didn't wish to upset a patron (Jonker 2003, 7).

When the stamps were issued, they were not valid for use on international mail according to United Postal Union regulations of the time, which forbid the use of commemoratives on international mail. Following the UPU Conference in Madrid in August of 1920, the stamps were authorized for use on mail destined for France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. In October of that same year, the list was expanded to allow use on mail to Italy, Japan, the United States and Australia.

ADVERTISING CANCELLATIONS

To make the public more aware of the forthcoming Olympic Games, the Belgian Post Office created a series of machine cancellations to advertise them. These cancellations were introduced at ten post offices in five major Belgian cities – Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroy, Gent and Liege – and were in use between

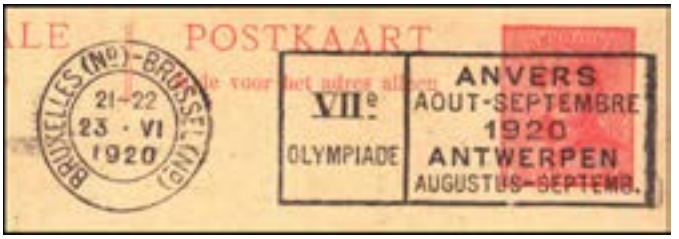


Figure 7. Belgian Brussel Nd, Olympic advertising cancel.

June and September 1920 (Figure 7). In addition, a circular date stamp was issued, which was only available at the Olympic Stadium. Both the CDS and the advertising cancels were bilingual, issued in French and Dutch, but the order in which the languages appeared varied depending on its location in the country.[8] Stamps in the Dutch-speaking north had Dutch as the top language, while those in the French-speaking south gave pre-eminence to French. As with the stamps, the cancellations included the word 'Olympiade' in error.[9] The ten cancellations were divided by post office and language into the following groupings:

French dominant:
BRUXELLES/ BRUSSEL 1
BRUXELLES (Midi)/ BRUSSEL (Zuid)\
BRUXELLES (Nd)/ BRUSSEL (Nd)
BRUXELLES (QL)/ BRUSSEL 1 (LW)
CHARLEROY 1
LIEGE/ LUIK 1

Dutch dominant:
ANTWERPEN/ ANVERS 1
ANTWERPEN/ ANVERS 6
GENT/ GAND 1
GENT/ GAND 3

Most of the examples of these advertising cancels are not found on the actual Olympic stamp issues themselves, but rather on postcards or envelopes bearing either the small Albert I or Tin Hat issues.[10] The ten cancels range from very common to extremely rare. Those that are more common are the cancellations for the post offices of BRUXELLES NORD, BRUXELLES QL, BRUXELLES MIDI and ANVERS 6. Those which are slightly less common include ANVERS 1, BRUXELLES 1, LIEGE 1, and GAND 3. The cancel from CHARLEROY 1 (Figure 8) is uncommon and that for GAND 1 is extremely rare



Figure 8. Rare, Charleroy 1, Olympic advertising cancel.



Figure 9. Extremely rare, Gent 1, Olympic advertising cancel on postcard.

(Figure 9). The value of each postmark depends largely on the quality of the cancellation and whether an Olympic event was taking place on the day concerned. A franking on one of the Olympic stamps is more desirable than one with an Albert I of Tin Hat stamp.

There has been much confusion over the reason for the wide variety in scarcity of the ten cancellations. It has been suggested that the rarity of the GENT/ GAND 1 and the CHARLEROY 1 cancels stems from the fact that there were few Olympic events located in these cities, with Gent hosting only one soccer match and Charleroy hosting no events. However, research that I have conducted in the Belgian Archives suggests that the scarcity has more to do with the importance of the various post offices in each city. For example, in Gent, GENT 1 was the head administrative office and considerably less centrally located. GENT 3 was more accessible to the public, being located near the South Railway Station, which handled considerably more volume. Similar arguments can be made for the BRUXELLES 1 and ANTWERPEN 1, both of which were administrative offices, while the other post offices in those cities were more accessible, centrally located, and useful to the public.

As many as twenty-three error/varieties exist in the cancellations. Some of these are errors of typesetting, as in example one and two. Examples three and four are clearly a result of a careless clerk, who set up the cancelling hammer incorrectly.

BRUXELLES/ BRUSSEL 1: Typesetting error: *BRUSSEL* is misspelled as *BRUSSLL* (Figure 10)



Figure 10. Bruxelles/ Brussel 1, Olympic advertising cancel with typesetting error: BRUSSLL



Figure 11. Antwerpen/ Anvers 1, Olympic advertising cancel with typesetting error: SEPTEMS



Figure 14. Extremely rare Olympic Advertising Circular Date Stamp available only at the Olympic Stadium during the games.

ANTWERPEN/ ANVERS 1: Typesetting error: *SEPTEMB.* Is mis-abbreviated as *SEPTEMS.* (Figure 11)

ANTWERPEN/ ANVERS 6: Missing year variety (Figure 12)

BRUXELLES/ BRUSSEL Nd: Day indicated with Roman rather than Arabic numeral. (Figure 13)

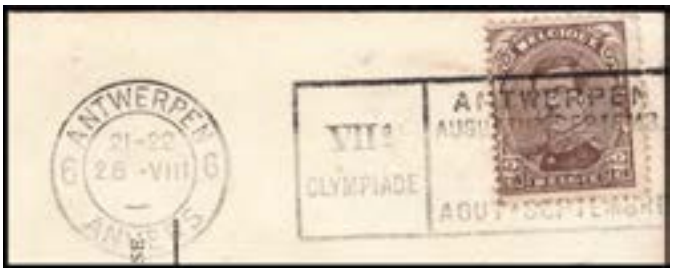


Figure 12. Antwerpen/ Anvers 6, Olympic advertising cancel with missing year.



Figure 13. Bruxelles/ Brussel Nd, Olympic advertising cancel with Roman numeral for day, instead of Arabic numeral.

In addition to the CDS (Figure 14), a two-line registration label was also produced for the Olympic Stadium. The label is a standard rectangular adhesive label, with perforations around the perimeter and a red 'R' with registry number printed on it. The Olympic text, which is printed in black, was added later. Only 400 of these labels were issued during the games and they are extremely rare.

POSTCARDS AND VIGNETTES

Unlike many of the public events held during the early part of the twentieth-century, the Antwerp Olympics featured only two poster stamps. This may be explained by the short period of time available to create vignettes for the Antwerp Games, which made production unfeasible. The first vignette designed for the 1920 Games was that of the discus thrower. This Belgian vignette was based on the publicity poster for the games, which is shown at the start of this article. It is in vertical format (55mmx33mm) and was produced and printed in five colours (Figure 15). Production details, such as designer, printer, sheet format and quantity printed are not known.[11]



Fighure 15. Very rare Belgian Olympic vignette: The discuss thrower.

The second vignette produced for the Games came from Switzerland. This vignette was printed in red and featured a helmeted Greek soldier throwing a spear or javelin. No printing details are known (Figure 16).[12] This vignette's design is also present in a post card issued for the Games. Both of these are extremely rare (Figure 17).



Figure 16. Extremely rare Swiss Olympic vignette: The spear thrower.

The 1920 Antwerp Olympics were important historically for political, social, athletic, and philatelic reasons. Because of the extremely limited amount of philatelic material issued for the Games, building a comprehensive collection is a lifelong challenge. The pursuit of the material shown in this article has been a tremendous and exciting lifetime



Figure 17. Very rare Swiss Olympic postcard.

challenge, one which, aided by ongoing research, continues to bare new and exciting discoveries. ✉

ABOUT DR. GREGG REDNER:

Gregg Redner holds a PhD from the Department of Modern Languages at Exeter University, UK. He is a lifelong philatelist, and his collecting areas include the parcel post stamps of Belgium and Alsace, the 1906 Milan Exhibition and the 1920 Antwerp Olympics.

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The *Bluenose* – A Canadian Icon

BY: MICHAEL PEACH FRPSC

The schooner *Bluenose* (Figure 1) was launched at the Smith and Rhuland Shipyard in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on March 26, 1921. Canada Post marked the centenary of the launch with two stamps, one showing her as a fishing schooner and one as a racing schooner. They were issued in booklets of ten and se-tenant on two slightly different minisheets (Figure 2). Lunenburg has roots as a fishing community on Nova Scotia's south shore and is now a UNESCO World Heritage site (Figure 3).



Figure 1. First Bluenose stamp 1928.



Figure 2. 2021 Centenary of the Bluenose minisheet with CAPEX logo.



Figure 3. Lunenburg waterfront, 2014 UNESCO World Heritage site in Canada series.

There was a friendly rivalry among the Canadian and American fishermen on the Atlantic coast, more specifically between the fishermen of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia and Gloucester, Massachusetts. Which community had the faster fishing schooner? In 1919 Senator William Dennis, editor of the *Halifax Herald,* and other Halifax business men, created the The Halifax Herald North Atlantic Fisherman's International Competition between working schooners. The first race was to be held in 1920. In the elimination race to determine the Canadian entry, the *Delaware* was the winner as the *Gilbert B. Walters*, owned and skippered by Captain Angus Walters, broke her topmast on the final leg of the race. The *Esparanto of Gloucester* was the winner of the 1920 race, beating the *Delaware*.

A group of Halifax businessmen, including Dennis, eager for revenge, had noted the skill of Captain Walters and decided to build a new schooner to beat the Americans in the hopes that it would be a symbol of Nova Scotia and its sailing prowess. The Bluenose Schooner Company, with share holders in Lunenburg, Halifax and across the country, was formed and shares of value $100 were issued.

The schooner would be named *Bluenose*, a long-standing nickname for Nova Scotians, supposedly originating in the eighteenth century for crew members of schooners carrying blue-skinned Nova Scotia potatoes to Boston. Angus Walters was to be the captain, but as a condition he required the largest share in the Bluenose Schooner Company, giving him a say in the construction and management.

William Roué of Halifax, the naval architect, designed the schooner to excel at both fishing and racing. The schooner was built at the Smith and Rhuland Shipyard in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia using Nova Scotian lumber, except for the masts of Douglas fir. After sea trials, she sailed for the Grand Banks as a working vessel, fishing for the then abundant cod. She returned to Halifax in October 1921 and easily won the elimination races to determine the Nova Scotia entry for the second Fisherman's Trophy competition.

In the 1921 race, the *Bluenose* met the *Elsie*. The *Elsie* lost her fore-top mast in the first race, and after dousing his own booster, Walters easily won. The *Bluenose* won the second race by three miles and become a Canadian symbol. Angus Walters and the trophy are seen in the Figure 4. *Bluenose* retained the trophy the next year. The fourth challenge in 1923 was marred by a collision. Walters withdrew and the *Bluenose* returned to Lunenburg. Captain Ben Pine of Columbia would not accept the trophy. The next race was in 1930 for the Thomas Lipton Tea Company prize. The *Bluenose* lost the series to the *Gertrude L. Thebaud*. A rematch occurred the next year for the Fisherman's Trophy, which the *Bluenose* won. The *Bluenose* won the final match in 1938.

As a working schooner the *Bluenose* held the record for the largest fish catch brought into Lunenburg and was nicknamed the Queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleet for her



Figure 4. Angus Walters and the trophy.

record catches. In 1933, the schooner represented Nova Scotia and Canada at the Chicago World's Fair. After the fair, the *Bluenose* was a big hit while on display in Toronto during the return trip to Nova Scotia.

In 1935, Walters and the *Bluenose* sailed across the Atlantic in 17 days and participated in King George's 1935 Silver Jubilee Review of the fleet at Spitehead. Walters was presented to the King on board the royal yacht *Britannia*, his racing cutter (Figure 5), and was presented with a piece of sail from the *Britannia*.



Figure 5. 1935 Silver Jubilee HMY Britannia.

The *Bluenose* was getting old and the demise of the schooner fisheries made her a relic of the past. At the beginning of the war she was laid up in Lunenburg. As there was no local interest in purchasing the vessel, in 1942 Captain Walters, now the sole owner, sold her to the West Indies Trading Company for $20,000. She was stripped of her masts and rigging and used as a coastal freighter in the Caribbean Sea. On January 28, 1946, laden with bananas, she struck a coral reef off Île à Vache, Haiti and was wrecked beyond repair. She broke apart on the reef. There was no loss of life.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA

An exact replica, *Bluenose II*, was built by Oland Breweries of Halifax and launched in 1963 to act as an ambassador for Nova Scotia. She was sold to the Province of Nova Scotia in 1973.



Figure 6 (above). Canadian dime with the Bluenose.



Figure 7 (right). 2021 Silver dollar with the Bluenose.

The sculpture of the *Bluenose* by Emanuel Hahn was reproduced on the reverse of the Canadian dime in 1937 and is still in use today (Figure 6). She is also the feature of the 2021 silver dollar (Figure 7).

STAMPS

In 1928, the Post Office Department started depicting Canadian scenes and interests on the high-value stamps. One of the first to be issued was the 1929 50¢ Bluenose stamp, part of the Scroll series, depicting the schooner racing off Halifax Harbour. The image is based on photographs by Halifax photographer W.R. MacAskill (Figure 1).



Figure 8. 1982 Bluenose stamp on stamp as part of the International Youth Exhibition souvenir sheet.

The stamp became a Canadian classic and was used for the 60¢ international rate stamp in the stamp-on-stamp series for the 1982 International Philatelic exhibition (Figure 8).

The 1998 Roué stamp has a lithograph of the naval architect William James Roué facing left as a visionary, superimposed on the Bluenose stamp with the value tablet changed to 45 (Figure 9). The skipper has not been neglected and Angus Walters is depicted on the 1988 basic inland rate 37¢ stamp, the fiftieth anniversary of his final win of the trophy. The airbrush painting of Walters was created by Roger Hill and in the foreground the Bluenose is in full sail. The Canada Post FDC has a Lunenberg postmark showing the Bluenose (Figure 10).



Figure 9. William Roué, Halifax naval architect, on 1998 stamp.



Figure 10. Angus Walters and the Bluenose 1988 FDC.

The two centennial stamps (Figure 2) are non-denominational (Permanent™), paying the permanent basic domestic rate. The stamps feature illustrations by Michael Little based on the painting *Bluenose and Three Dories*, by William de Garthe and *Bluenose* competing in the 1921 race. One of the sheetlets has the CAPEX 2022 logo at the bottom left. CAPEX 22 is the 2022 Toronto International one frame exhibition*. The logo has previously been used by Canada Post for Capex 1978, 1987 and 1996. In the selvage on the left the five cups represent the five wins of the International Fisherman's Trophy. The genuine first day cover (Hugh Rathbun) has the stamp cancelled at the Lunenberg post office with the postmark showing an idealised schooner (Figure 11). This special postmark was also used at six other Nova Scotia post offices. ✉

** CAPEX 2022 – International One Frame Stamp Competition, Toronto 9 – 12 June, https://capex22.org*



Figure 11. Bluenose 2021 FDC cancelled at Lunenberg.

SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER

A British botanist, explorer and author
June 30, 1817 – December 10, 1911

BY MICHAEL SOMERVILLE

Joseph Hooker was born in Halesworth, Suffolk, England as the second son of a famous botanist, Sir William Jackson Hooker. From a very early age Joseph became interested in botany. He attended his father's lectures at Glasgow University from the age of seven, becoming fascinated by botanical geography and the voyages of explorers like James Cook. He and his brother attended Glasgow High School, but the curriculum was too limited, so their father had them tutored at home. Because botany was regarded as a branch of medicine, Joseph studied medicine at Glasgow University and graduated in 1839 with a medical degree. This qualified him for the Naval Medical Service.



Joseph Dalton Hooker.

His father's friendship with Captain James Clark Ross enabled Joseph to be accepted as assistant surgeon-botanist to Robert McCormick on HMS *Erebus*, which together with HMS *Terror* formed Ross' expedition to the Antarctic of 1839-43. Joseph was the youngest member of the 128-man team. This was the last major voyage of exploration to the Antarctic made entirely under sail. The ships sailed from the docks at Medway on September 25, 1839. They called at the Canary Islands, followed by the islands of Ascension, St. Helena, on to The Cape of Good Hope, then to the Kerguelen Islands (also known as the Desolation Islands), Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) twice, New Zealand, Tierra del Fuego, The Falkland Islands and along the coast of Antarctica.

At each stop, Joseph would gather samples of the local flora, making sketches and cataloguing their details in his journals.



HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*.

Captain James Ross was impressed by the young man and offered him a cabinet to store his collection and a place at his table for him to work with his microscope, whilst drawing his many new discoveries.

At Kerguelen Island, which Captain Cook had reported as having less than 20 species of plant, Joseph was able to record over 150 species of flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens and seaweed. In a letter to his father about the frigid and inhospitable conditions on the island he described how:

'Many of my best little lichens were gathered by hammering out the tufts or sitting on them till they thawed.'

On July 20, 1840, they sailed for Hobert Town in Van Diemen's Land, arriving on August 16, where they stayed until October. It was here that Joseph learned of his brother William's death in Jamaica from yellow fever, where ironically, he had gone to study the disease. On November 20 they reached Enderby Island in the Lord Auckland Islands 290 miles south of New Zealand. They stayed there three weeks whilst Joseph collected specimens of the strange plants that Captain Ross called "Megaherbs". Stopping briefly at Campbell Island, Joseph added more to his collection. Over the next three months they sailed further south than any previous expedition, reaching 78° 3" S.

They discovered one of the two active volcanoes in Antarctica, which Captain Ross called Mount Erebus. Joseph recorded the following description in his journal:

> *'The water and the sky were both as blue, or rather more intensely blue than I have ever seen them in the tropics, and all the coast one mass of dazzlingly beautiful peaks of snow, which, when the sun approaches the horizon, reflected the most brilliant tints of golden, yellow and scarlet; and then to see the dark cloud of smoke, tinged with flame, rising from the volcano in a perfect unbroken column; one side jet black, the other giving back the colours of the sun, sometimes turning off at a right angle by some current of wind, and stretching many miles to leeward!*
>
> *This was a sight so surpassing everything that can be imagined, and so heightened by the consciousness that we have penetrated under the guidance of our Commander, into regions far beyond what was ever deemed practicable, that it really caused a feeling of awe to steal over us, at the consideration of our comparative insignificance and helplessness, and at the same time an indescribable feeling of the greatness of the Creator in the works of his hand.'*

The expedition returned to Hobart Town on April 6, 1841 and spent the next three months taking on provisions and supplies for a further three-year voyage. On July 6 they sailed for Sydney, Australia and after a brief stop on to the Bay of Islands in New Zealand, arriving on August 16, where they stayed another three months.

Just before their departure, Joseph learned that his father had been appointed Director of Kew Gardens. Joseph was granted permission to send a gift of living plants to his father. He was one of the first explorers to use a "Wardian" case for his specimens. This case, known as a terrarium, was invented by an entomologist, Dr. Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward, in 1833. It was made of hardwood, sealed as airtight as possible and covered by a glass dome in which the plants could live. Miraculously, Joseph's shipment, after months at sea, arrived safely.

On January 1, 1842 with the ships becoming enclosed in ice, Captain Ross decided that a New Year's party should be given. With the ships moored either side of an ice floe, a pub was constructed between them. The pub sign read "A Pilgrim of the Ocean" on one side and "Pioneers of Science" on the other. Shortly thereafter a violent storm struck, which damaged both vessels. After carrying out repairs, they decided to head for warmer waters. On March 12, on their way to the Falkland Islands, another even more severe storm struck. Both ships were thrown against icebergs and even collided at one point before losing sight of each other. They eventually made it to the islands on April 6. Landing on Hermite Island, Joseph collected over 100 species of moss. What really surprised him was to find that many common specimens closely resembled their English counterparts. This prompted him to begin his lifelong study on the distribution of species.

The expedition reached the shores of England on September 4, 1843 after a voyage of nearly four and a half years. Upon his return to England, Joseph contacted Charles Darwin, whom he had previously met, and the two compared notes on their findings. This led to a lifelong friendship between the two men.

Between 1844 and 1859, Joseph published his findings in three illustrated volumes entitled *Flora Antarctica: the botany of the Antarctic voyage*. Between 1864-67 he published a Handbook of the New Zealand flora.

Rejected for the position of Chair of Botany at the University of Edinburgh in 1845, Joseph took a position the next year as botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain. In November 1847, after gaining a government grant, Joseph left England for a three-year long Himalayan expedition. Whilst in Darjeeling, Joseph met Archibald Campbell, who was the local representative for the British East India Company, who arranged for him to visit Sikkim. However, whist travelling through there towards Tibet they were imprisoned by the Rajah of Sikkim. Fortunately, a British team was able to negotiate their safe release and they returned to Darjeeling.

Joseph was responsible for introducing rhododendrons to England, along with many other native plants that he collected during his travels in India. Joseph dedicated his Himalayan Journals of his survey of the previously unexplored region, to his friend Charles Darwin. Joseph's energy and enthusiasm for his pursuit of botanical knowledge and specimens was boundless. His keen observation of the natural world in which he travelled enabled him to describe, classify and understand what he observed. In the mountains of India, he sought evidence in the botany and geology that would support his friend, Charles Darwin's theory on the origin of species. In 1859 he was the first recognized scientific expert to publicly recognize Darwin's theory of evolution.

In 1860 he visited Syria and Palestine; in 1871 he travelled to Morocco. His last expedition was to the western United States of America. By October of that year, he had collected over 1,000 specimens and was back in Britain, having travelled extensively. During his visit he met with Brigham Young, the leader of the Mormons, whom he described as respectable and well spoken. Brigham Young was the second president of the Church of Latter Day Saints and the founder of Salt Lake City. He was polygamus and is recorded as having 55 wives and 56 children. Joseph noted that: *"all the school children are brought up to believe in him (Brigham Young), and a lot of scripture history as useless and idle as that taught in our schools"*

Joseph also noted of his visit to New England that: *The New Englanders are most like us in language, speech and habits... The Americans are great and promiscuous eaters... beds are remarkably clean and good, but the pillows are too soft."[*

Joseph built up a notable reputation as a scientist, and in 1855 he was appointed Assistant Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. In 1865 he succeeded his father as Director, a post that he held for 20 years. Between father and son, the Gardens reputation grew to world renown. Not that all was plain sailing during Joseph's term of office.

The Herbarium at Kew was founded in 1853, growing rapidly in size and importance. Richard Owen (later Sir Richard) was the Superintendent of the natural history departments of the British Museum, which included the important Department of Botany, containing the Herbarium. Friction grew between the two men over policies, particularly since Owen thought that Kew should be subordinate to the British Museum (and him). After 1865, when Joseph succeeded his father as Director, Kew was seriously threatened by an MP, Acton Smee Ayrton,



Palm House.

who was appointed as the first Commissioner of Works under Gladstone's Parliament. Ayrton seems to have been a most unpleasant man, and for two years made Joseph's life miserable by interfering with the staff and operations at Kew. The situation was finally resolved when the existence of an unfavourable report on Kew and Joseph and his father, commissioned by Ayrton and written by Richard Owen, came to light. Joseph, who had not seen the report, was able to refute its contents to Parliament. Although no vote was taken, Ayrton was transferred to another department, and with the fall of the Government, lost his seat in Parliament and Joseph was home clear.

Most of the buildings at Kew Gardens were constructed during the 1800s. One is the Palm House, which was built between 1844-48, containing 16,000 panes of toughened glass, many of them curved. In 1988 the whole structure was dismantled, refurbished and rebuilt. The building is heated by hot water circulating through pipes to produce a minimum temperature of 18C. Their computers operate a misting system to keep the humidity above 75%.

In 1851, Joseph married Frances Harriet Henslow, who bore him four sons and three daughters before dying at the age of 49 in 1874. Joseph remarried in 1876 to Lady Hyacinth Jardine, the widow of Sir William Jardine and they had two sons.

Joseph's numerous publications consolidated his reputation and included his beautifully illustrated *The Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya, The Genera Plantarum* a compilation of world flora with George Bentham over 25 years, which contained over 7,500 genera and more than 100,000 species as well as *Illustrations of Himalayan Plants* and many other papers and publications. Several of his works became standard texts lasting over many years.



Frances Harriet Henslow Hooker.

Joseph received his knighthood in 1877 and many other awards in recognition of his work, He had some 30 species of plants named after him, plus a sea lion and a land snail! He remained active throughout his life and lived to the remarkable age of 94, dying in 1911. He is buried beside his father in the churchyard of St. Anne's Church, Kew. In the north choir aisle of Westminster Abbey is a marble memorial dedicated to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.



British Antarctic Territory Scott 126.

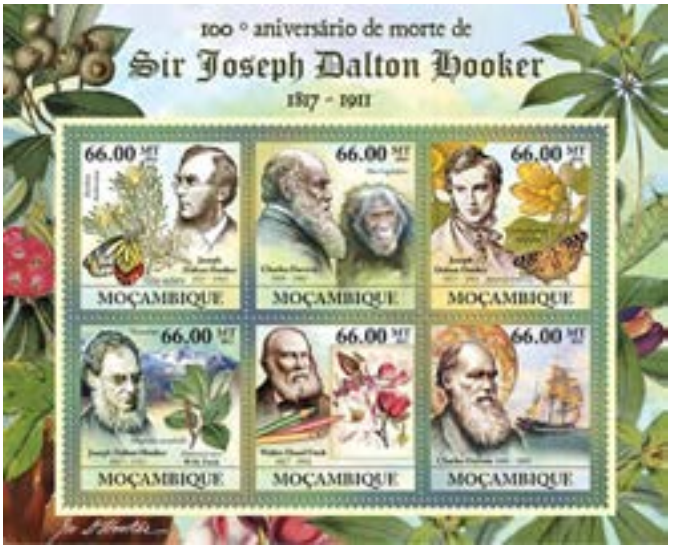
STAMPS

What inspired me to write this article was a beautiful lithographed set of four stamps issued by the British Antarctic Territory in 1985 commemorating Naturalists, Fauna and Flora. Joseph is featured on Scott 126. I was really surprised to find that only Mozambique has issued two souvenir sheets for the 100th anniversary of his death (Scott 2469 and 2497).

I cannot imagine why he has not been recognized by Great Britain considering his enormous contribution to natural history and the magnificent Kew Gardens. ✉

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1971 Christmas: 50th Anniversary



BY: ANDREW CHUNG, FRPSC AND ROBIN HARRIS, FRPSC

Engraved Christmas stamps? It has now been 50 years since Canada Post has issued Christmas stamps using the intaglio printing method.

Only five Christmas issues were engraved: the first four years of Christmas stamps (1964 through 1967) and the 1971 issue.

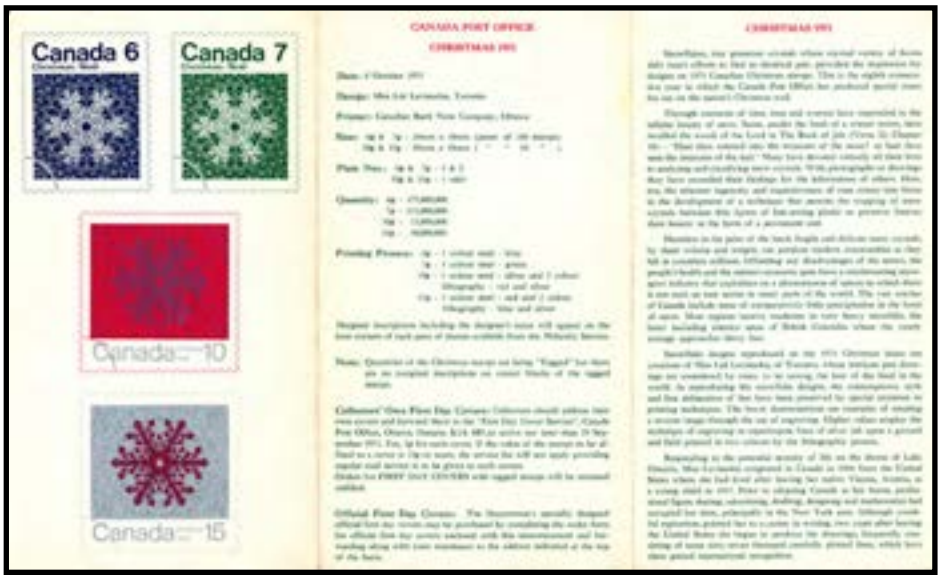
From the PS14 product announcement brochure:

> *Snowflake designs reproduced on the 1971 Christmas issues are creations of Miss Lisl Levinsohn, of Toronto, whose intricate pen drawings are considered by many to be among the best of the kind in the world. In reproducing the snowflake designs, the contemporary style and fine delineation of line have been preserved by special attention to printing techniques. The lower denominations are examples of creating a reverse image through the use of engraving. Higher values employ the technique of engraving to superimpose lines of silver ink upon a ground and field printed in two colours by the lithographic process.*

Four denominations were released: 6¢ represents the Third Class Addressed Standard (Printed Matter) rate within Canada and to the United States (0 to 2 oz), 7¢ is the First Class Letter and Postcard rate within Canada and to the United States (0 to 1 oz), 10¢ represents the Air Letter Mail and Postcard rate to the United States (0 to 1 oz) and 15¢ is the Air Letter Mail and Postcard rate to International destinations (0 to 1 oz).

Each stamp was also released with Winnipeg tagging (one-bar on the 6¢ value and two-bars on the other three values). The two higher-value stamps are known on smooth and horizontally ribbed paper.

Illustrated on the next page are a few of the collectable items for this set of stamps.

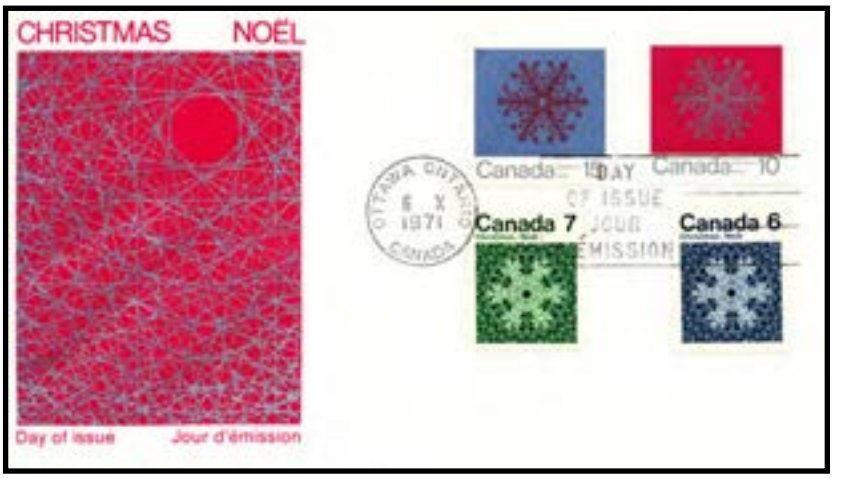


Canada Post PS14 for 1971 Christmas issue.





Pre-packs of untagged and tagged, containing singles of each of the four stamps; sold at a 5¢ premium.



Canada Post's first day cover.



Cole first day cover (tagged stamps).



Canada Post 1972 Souvenir Card (contains the stamps for the previous year).

Post-Christmas Vacation

BY TONY SHAMAN, FRPSC



As responsible citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Claus practiced social distancing when they took their annual post-Christmas vacation in 2020. For the past several years, in fact since Canada Post introduced its "after Christmas" postcard in 2012, our beloved North Pole gift-giver and his dedicated wife and Chief Engineer charged with new toy designs have visited a number of world-renowned vacation spots.

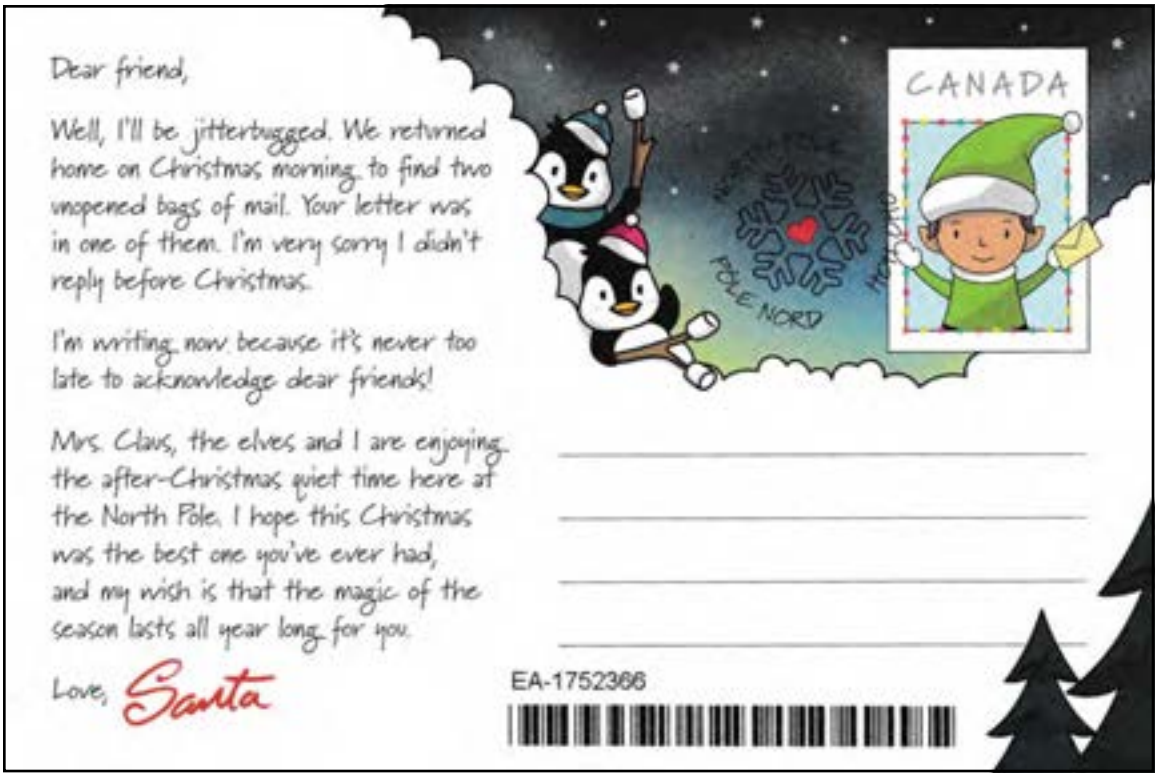
In 2012, for instance, they enjoyed a South Sea holiday soaking up the sun and surfing off a sun-drenched sandy beach. The following year, in 2013, they travelled to France and savoured a cup of tea and croissants at an outdoor Parisian café near the Eiffel Tower.

For a change of pace, the globe-trotting couple took to the mountains in 2014 and apparently had a great time on their downhill skiing trip. Somewhat regrettably, the scenery on the postcard picturing the athletic couple does not provide any clues as to the specific skiing location.

Being the world-traveller that he is, Santa took Mrs. Claus to Japan in 2015 for their vacation. This "after Christmas" postcard depicts Mr. and Mrs. Claus, along with the mythical dragon, in a Japanese tea garden with a pot of tea savouring their hot Beveridge. Mount Fuji forms a picturesque backdrop.

With Santa's North Pole home ostensibly situated in Canada, it should come as no great surprise that the globe-trotting pair would want to spend one of their annual post-Christmas vacations in their native country. That is precisely what they did in 2016. We see them, hand in hand, skating down the Rideau Canal with a crescent moon helping light up a starry Ottawa sky.

For a change of scenery, and a quite different climate we might add, the vacationing couple travelled to Australia in 2019 after Santa had completed his globe-circling journey delivering toys to good girls and boys. The reverse side of the postcard pictures the vacationing couple landing at the foot of Ayers Rock in a hot air balloon. Welcoming the smiling couple is a kangaroo, a pair of emus and several crows; the address side shows the couple swimming with the fish in a blue ocean.



So, where did our favourite gift-giver and Mrs. Claus, who is also the North Pole Chief Engineer, spend their 2020 post Christmas vacation? With lockdowns across Canada still in effect in late December 2020 and early January 2021 due to COVID-19, as good, law-abiding citizens the couple, with Santa wearing a mask, spent their post-Christmas holiday isolated in a northern forest with several small animal friends and a couple of elves enjoying a campfire and roasting marshmallows. We would expect no less from our world-renowned and beloved gift-giving couple.

Let us hope that COVID-19 will be a soon-forgotten memory and that Santa will find an exciting new place to visit with Mrs. Claus in 2021. ✉

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LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

SOCIAL PHILATELY IN DISPLAY EXHIBITS

The term "social philately" has been used for at least the past 40 years, ever since it was explicitly introduced in Australia to refer to exhibits which incorporated a social aspect into one's Treatment and Development, to the point where the exhibit was as much about events and personages ("social stuff") as it was about pure philatelic story telling. Most often, social philately exhibits were replete with collateral material, such as newspaper clippings, photographs, picture post cards and other paper ephemera concordant with the philatelic material being shown.

"Social Philately" is used in Great Britain as a particular Class within which one may choose to enter their exhibits, and has its own guidelines. However, the term is uncommon in North American exhibiting; instead, other terms like "Special Studies" (e.g., *APS Manual of Philatelic Judging*, Third Edition, 1990) [MOPJE], and "Open Class" or "Open Philately" (e.g., FIP *Guidelines* 2018) contain what might otherwise be considered social philately exhibits.

For our purposes, "Display Exhibits" in the current *MOPJE, Seventh Edition*, provides the guidelines within which to prepare a philatelic exhibit that emphasizes in some way the socio-historical aspects of what one is presenting. Once one settles on a theme and develops a story line, one is then free to introduce collateral and non-postal material to both complement and expand upon the exhibit's story line and its philatelic material. And, as a rule of thumb, such collateral material can approach 50 per cent of all the material in the exhibit, *as long as the exhibit maintains its philatelic integrity.*

Examples of current display exhibits being shown in Canada are few, but they are increasingly common at American APS WSP shows. The recent Royal 2021 Royale Virtual included one entitled "Remembering Edith Cavell" by Marilyn Gendek of Australia, and the recent BNAPEX 2021, also virtual, had one too, titled "Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong & its Forerunner: From a Social Philately Approach", by the Toronto exhibitor Sam Chiu.

Lat's take a look at Chiu's exhibit to see how he has woven non-philatelic, but clearly concordant, material into his display of the postal history of Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong during the tumultuous times of World War II.

C-Force was the name of the 1200-member strong military contingent sent from Canada to Hong Kong in defense of Hong Kong Island from possible Japanese invasion. At the battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, the

LA PHILATÉLIE SOCIALE EN EXPRESSION LIBRE

Le terme « philatélie sociale » a été utilisé depuis au moins les quarante dernières années après avoir été explicitement introduit en Australie en référence aux collections dont le traitement et le montage comportaient un aspect social, à tel point que la collection portait davantage sur des évènements et des personnages (« éléments sociaux ») que sur un récit strictement philatélique. La plupart du temps, les collections de philatélie sociale sont remplies de pièces connexes, comme des coupures de journaux, des photos, des cartes postales et d'autres éphémères en papier se rapportant aux pièces philatéliques exposées.

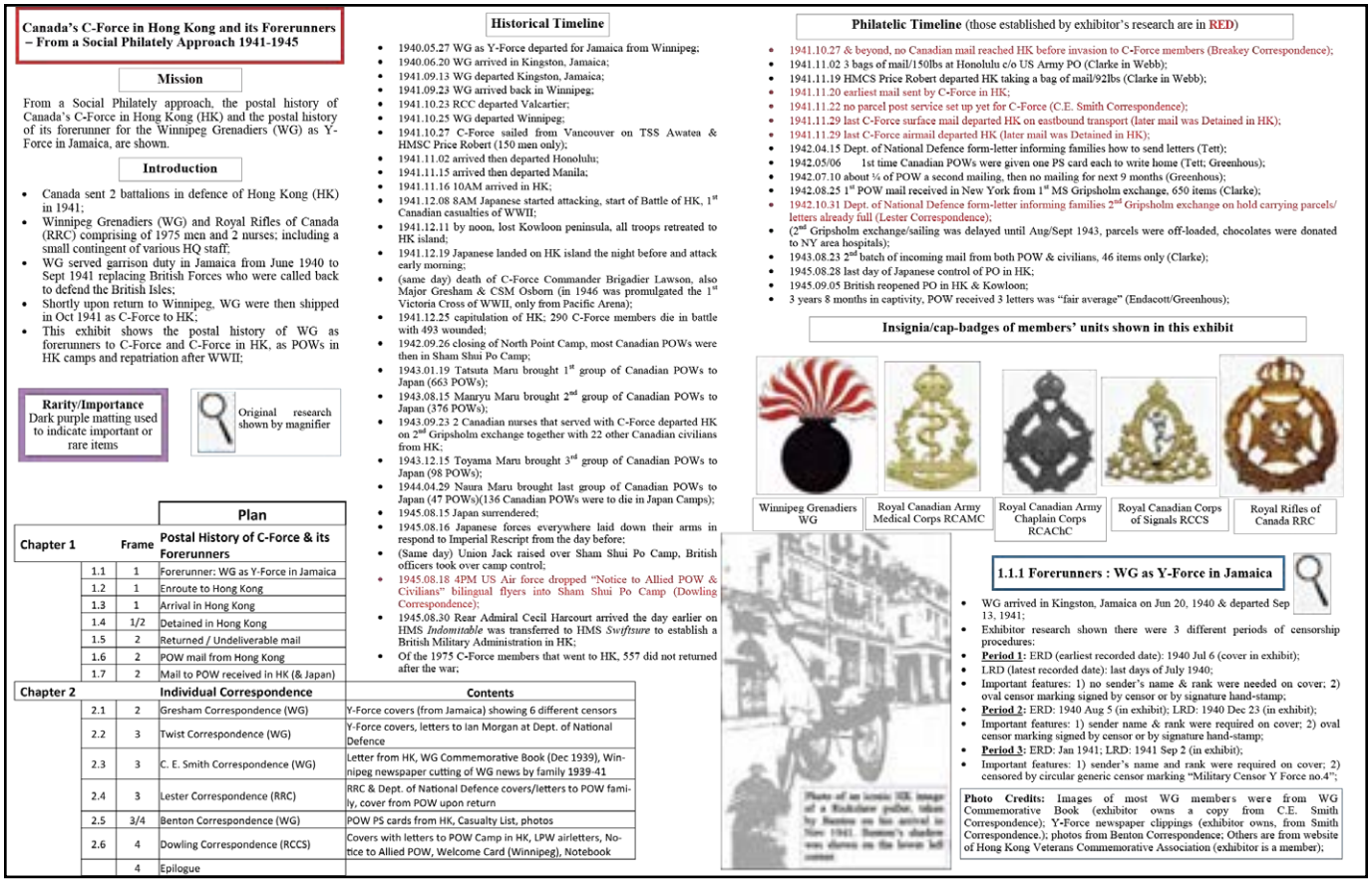
En Grande-Bretagne, il existe une classe « philatélie sociale » ayant ses propres règles et à laquelle les gens peuvent inscrire leurs collections. Cependant, le terme est peu commun en Amérique du Nord. Nous employons d'autres termes, par exemple, « études particulières » (Special Studies dans le *APS Manual of Philatelic Judging*, 3e édition, 1990) [MOPJE], « classe ouverte » ou « philatélie ouverte » (directives 2018 de la FIP) qui englobent ce qui pourrait être considéré comme des collections de philatélie sociale.

Aux fins du présent texte, « *Display Exhibits* » (expression libre), dans la septième édition du *MOPJE* actuel, fournit des directives sur l'élaboration d'une collection philatélique qui, d'une certaine manière, fait ressortir certains aspects historiques et sociaux. Lorsque l'auteur a choisi son thème et trouvé le fil conducteur de son récit, il peut introduire des éléments connexes non postaux pour compléter le tout et donner de l'envergure à ses pièces philatéliques. Ces éléments connexes peuvent avoisiner environ 50 pour cent de toute la collection, *pour autant que cette dernière maintienne son intégrité philatélique*.

Il existe peu d'exemples de ce type de collections au Canada, mais elles sont de plus en plus répandues aux États-Unis dans les expositions de la World Series of Philately (WSP) de l'American Philatelic Society (APS). La récente Royal 2021 Royale virtuelle en présentait une intitulée « Remembering Edith Cavell » de Marilyn Gendek, d'Australie, et le dernier BNAPEX 2021, aussi virtuel, en comptait une intitulée « Canada's C-Force in Hong Kong & its Forerunner: From a Social Philately Approach », de l'exposant torontois, Sam Chiu.

Jetons un coup d'œil à la collection de Sam Chiu pour voir comment il a inséré des éléments non philatéliques, mais de toute évidence compatibles, dans sa collection sur l'histoire postale de la Force-C du Canada, présente à Hong Kong à l'époque tumultueuse de la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

« Force-C » était le nom du puissant contingent militaire de 1200 membres dépêchés du Canada à Hong Kong pour défendre l'île contre une possible invasion japonaise. Lors de la bataille de



Plan

Chapter 1		Frame	Postal History of C-Force & its Forerunners
	1.1	1	Forerunner: WG as Y-Force in Jamaica
	1.2	1	Enroute to Hong Kong
	1.3	1	Arrival in Hong Kong
	1.4	1/2	Detained in Hong Kong
	1.5	2	Returned / Undeliverable mail
	1.6	2	POW mail from Hong Kong
	1.7	2	Mail to POW received in HK (& Japan)
Chapter 2			**Individual Correspondence**
	2.1	2	Gresham Correspondence (WG)
	2.2	3	Twist Correspondence (WG)
	2.3	3	C. E. Smith Correspondence (WG)
	2.4	3	Lester Correspondence (RRC)
	2.5	3/4	Benton Correspondence (WG)
	2.6	4	Dowling Correspondence (RCCS)
		4	Epilogue

Contents
Y-Force covers (from Jamaica) showing 6 different censors
Y-Force covers, letters to Ian Morgan at Dept. of National Defence
Letter from HK, WG Commemorative Book (Dec 1939), Winnipeg newspaper cutting of WG news by family 1939-41
RRC & Dept. of National Defence covers/letters to POW family, cover from POW upon return
POW PS cards from HK, Casualty List, photos
Covers with letters to POW Camp in HK, LPW airletters, Notice to Allied POW, Welcome Card (Winnipeg), Notebook

Figure 1.

city was attacked and overrun. Two hundred and ninety Canadian soldiers lost their lives in the fighting, the force capitulating on Christmas Day, and the survivors were taken as prisoners of war. Then followed four years of subsistence in the POW camps, with at least as many perishing from starvation as had died in battle. At War's end, the remaining survivors were gradually repatriated to Canada.

Chiu's exhibit follows the history of C-Force, from its beginnings in Jamaica (as the Winnipeg Grenadiers Y-Force even before it was sent to Hong Kong), through their Hong Kong posting, their POW years, and their eventual repatriation. Along the way he introduces us to some of the men who fought, died, or were captured and later repatriated. He uses a lot of postal history in terms of family correspondence, often exerting passages from letters, and showing us how the mail was delayed or suspended due to the war, with relevant censor or directional markings.

He shows us the POW cards that the Japanese produced in allowing POW mail from captured C-Force troops (Figure 3). And he shows us covers of the letters home during the process of repatriation. He has had access to a lot of family correspondence, previously unrecorded by the philatelic community.

As collateral material he shows us the insignia or cap badges of the Canadian regiments that participated in C-force (e.g., Figure 1). He shows us pictures of individual

Hong Kong, en 1941, la ville est attaquée et envahie. Deux cent quatre-vingt-dix soldats canadiens y laissent leur vie. La force capitule le jour de Noël et les survivants sont faits prisonniers de guerre. Suivent quatre années de subsistance dans des camps de prisonniers où au moins autant d'hommes qu'il en est mort durant la bataille meurent de faim. À la fin de la guerre, les survivants sont graduellement rapatriés au Canada.

La collection de Sam Chiu trace l'histoire de la Force-C de ses débuts en Jamaïque (en tant que Force-Y des Winnipeg Grenadiers, même avant qu'ils soient déployés à Hong Kong) en passant par son affectation à Hong Kong, ses années dans les camps de prisonniers et son rapatriement. Chemin faisant, il nous présente certains des hommes qui ont combattu, sont morts ou ont été capturés et plus tard, rapatriés. Il puise beaucoup dans l'histoire postale au moyen de correspondance familiale citant souvent des passages de lettres et nous montrant comment le courrier accusait des retards ou était suspendu en raison de la guerre tout en mettant en évidence les marques pertinentes de censure ou les marques directionnelles.

Il nous montre également les cartes de prisonniers de guerre que produisaient les Japonais pour autoriser les troupes captives de la Force-C à envoyer et à recevoir du courrier (figure 3). De plus, il montre des plis expédiés au pays pendant le processus de rapatriement. Il a eu accès à beaucoup de correspondance familiale jamais consignée par des philatélistes.

À titre d'éléments connexes, il expose des insignes ou des insignes de casquette des régiments canadiens ayant participé à la Force-C (figure 1) ainsi que des photos individuelles de soldats et

1.3.2 Arrival in Hong Kong

1941 Nov by surface rate cover from HK

Rate: 20c per 1oz by surface to Canada;
Markings: Victoria HK CDS 1941.11.28; British Military Passed by Censor 137 (vermillion);





Only cover recorded with Passed by Censor 137 in vermillion Ink

Carried on the last surface transport (Westbound) before Japanese Invasion





Sender
Private Alfred Stanley Johnson;
H6643, Battalion HQ, WG;
Wounded was in Bowen Road Military Hospital until 1942.06.16, interned at North Point Camp, transferred to Sham Shui Po Camp until repatriation;
Decorations: Mentioned-in-Despatches;
DOD: postwar but no record;

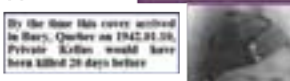
Censor
Major Kenneth George Baird;
X85, Company Commander, E-Company, Company HQ, WG;
Capture in Sham Shui Po, interned in North Point Camp, transferred to Sham Shui Po Camp, transferred again with all officers to Argyle Street Camp, no record after 1944.05.11, most likely transferred back to Sham Shui Po Camp until repatriation;
Decorations: Volunteer Officers' Decoration;
DOD: 1957.05.08;

British Military Censor Markings assigned to C-Force

- #136 was assigned to RRC use only;
- #137 was assigned to WG use only (covers on this page);
- #138 was assigned to C-Force HQ use only;
- C-Force members were assigned to other locations, small amount of C-Force covers had been recorded with other numbers;
- #113 RAMC (Royal Army Medical Corps) Bowen Road Military Hospital (3 recorded, 2 Ex. Ellison);
- #114 RAOC (Royal Army Ordnance Corps) (2 recorded);
- #120 HQ China Command (1 recorded);
- Would not be surprised if other locations were found;

Surface Letter Rate

Tett reported that basic surface letter rate from HK to Canada was 30c for the time when C-Force was in HK. This was incorrect, it should be 20c for the first 1oz as shown by covers on this page.









Private Kellas' name was inscribed on Column 26 at Sai Wan War Cemetery in HK

1941 Nov by surface rate cover from HK

Rate: 20c per 1oz by surface to Canada;
Markings: Victoria HK CDS 1941.11.28; British Military Passed by Censor 137; Examined by C.268 Censor tape (at Vancouver); Bury CDS 1942.01.10;





Carried on the last surface transport (Westbound) before Japanese Invasion

Sender
Private William Alexander Kellas;
H6903, D-Company 16 Platoon, WG;
Missing in action 1941.12.21; D-Company was charged with the defence of Wong Nei Chung Gap. D-Company's Commander Captain. A.S. Bowan was killed on 19th trying to dislodged the enemy along with heavy D-Company causalities. Kellas reported death 2 days later showed he was killed in one of D-Company's futile attempts to try to counter-attack enemy positions already lost previously. Private Kellas' body was never recovered; Hence, MIA;

Censor
Lieutenant Leonard Bertram Corrigan;
Read bio on previous page;

Figure 2.

2.4.2 Benton Correspondence;

Item 3: POW PS card (type 1) to his mother in Canada



Type 1 printing: Larger font & on thick card;

Type 1 printing: In script or "Kai" type fonts;



Benton on hospital ship coming back after being repatriated from POW camp, 1945 (from hkvca website);



Benton, with right arm in a cast, in front of WG Insignia on a stone wall in Jamaica, 1940. This was probably after he was discharged from the civilian hospital in Kingston in 1940.11;

- A second message to his mother;
- Greenhous wrote that POWs were given a card in 1942.06 to send message home, then "nothing" for 9 months after that, which showed how infrequent in the 1st & 2nd year POWs were allowed to send messages home;
- Unlike the earlier card, this was censored in Ottawa by DB 531;
- Japanese censor was Hasegawa (red oval on front left edge);
- This was completely written by a scribe for Benton including the signature;

Item 4: POW PS card (type 1) to his mother in Canada then forwarded by airmail from Ottawa to Winnipeg



- A third message addressed to everyone;
- censored in Ottawa by DB 244;
- The censor then put on a 7-cent stamp to send this by airmail from Ottawa to Winnipeg; Very few POW items had been given this special treatment, less than 10 known;
- Japanese censor was Hasegawa (red oval on front lower left edge), this was a smaller version that his marking on previous card;
- This was the only card that Benton wrote himself on the message side, while the front was still written by the scribe; Notice the way the "L" was written much like an "S" (circled in red), also seen from his Y-Force cover (item 1);

Figure 3.

soldiers themselves, and, if they died, he places a standard Canadian Red Cross poppy nearby, in acknowledgement of each individual's wartime sacrifice (e.g., Figure 2). He even shows excerpts from a POW's diary, with relevant passages about prisoner deaths by name; a prisoner's notebook with his sketches and drawings; and an example of an actual flyer dropped by US airplanes over one of the prison camps soon to be liberated.

Take a look at only the three pages from his 32-page, four frame, exhibit reproduced for this column, and see how he has woven his collateral material into his philatelic material in order to give us an appreciation not only for the events that befell the members of C-Force during the War, but also for the extensive research he has managed to produce in the creation of this exhibit.

Not all of us may have the ability to form a Display exhibit of such complexity and uniqueness, but the principal of how to incorporate non-postal and ephemeral material into an exhibit holds. *It must support and amplify the philatelic material we are showing* and without overwhelming the philatelic material. Nuff said. ✉

Previous columns in this series may also appear on the RPSC website at http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Readers are encouraged to use any of them to facilitate further discussion at club meetings, and to promote novice exhibiting at local and regional levels. The author can be reached at dpiercey@telus.net for further discussions about exhibiting.

place à côté de ceux qui sont décédés un coquelicot de la Croix-Rouge canadienne en reconnaissance de chaque vie sacrifiée à la guerre. Il nous montre même des extraits d'un journal de prisonnier de guerre avec des passages pertinents sur la mort de prisonniers qu'il nomme; le cahier de notes d'un prisonnier avec des esquisses et des dessins; un exemplaire d'un vrai prospectus largué d'un avion étatsunien sur l'un des camps qui devaient bientôt être libérés.

Examinez seulement les trois pages de sa collection de trente-deux pages, quatre cadres, reproduites ici et notez la façon dont il a intégré les éléments connexes aux pièces philatéliques afin de nous donner une idée, non seulement des évènements qui ont touché les membres de la Force-C pendant la guerre, mais aussi de la recherche exhaustive qu'il a réussi à réaliser en créant sa collection.

Nous n'avons pas tous l'habileté de monter une collection d'expression libre si complexe et si unique, mais l'essentiel de l'incorporation d'éléments non postaux et éphémères à une collection est là. *Ces éléments doivent soutenir les pièces philatéliques que nous exposons et leur donner de l'envergure* sans les écraser. D'après Nuff. ✉

Des articles antérieurs de la présente chronique sont aussi accessibles dans le site de la SRPC au http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Nous invitons les lecteurs à les utiliser pour animer les discussions aux réunions et encourager les débutants à participer aux expositions locales et régionales. Vous pouvez joindre l'auteur à dpiercey@telus.net si vous souhaitez parler davantage d'expositions.

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

The two objectives of the Foundation are to promote youth philately, and to encourage philatelic research by sponsoring its publication and distribution. These objectives are achieved through donations of cash, or of philatelic material from collectors and philatelists. Donations of collections receive a charitable receipt for income tax purposes equal to the appraised fair market value.

Potential donors should contact the Foundation President, Rodney Paige, directly (1-905-687-0016), or via the National Office (1-888-285-4143), or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

Les deux objectifs de la fondation sont de promouvoir la philatélie jeunesse et d'encourager la recherche philatélique en en commanditant la publication et la distribution. Ces objectifs sont atteints au moyen de dons d'argent ou de matériel philatélique de la part de collectionneurs et de philatélistes. Les dons de collections philatéliques donnent lieu à un reçu pour don de bienfaisance aux fins d'impôt égal à la valeur de remplacement selon la juste valeur marchande d'expertise.

Les personnes qui souhaitent faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Rodney Paige, directement au 1-905-687-0016 ou au Bureau national au 1-888-285-4143, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et du processus d'émission d'un reçu pour don de charité.



CHAPTER CHATTER

by/par George Pepall, FRPSC

PARLONS DES CHAPITRES

At about this time, the membership drive undertaken by the Member Recruitment Committee is making its way through Quebec and the Maritime provinces. We asked by email that chapter presidents and directors encourage individual members of their local chapters to seriously consider membership in The RPSC. Member benefits and a digital application form came with the letter.

If you've made the effort to do this, we thank you sincerely; if not, it's not too late to do so. Membership fees are the primary source of cash flow for our Society.

The Member Recruitment Committee plans to write up in detail the appeal to collectors of the seven key benefits of RPSC membership. A few months back Ken Lemke wrote up the sales circuit. The article was published in *Canadian Stamp News* and the RPSC newsletter.

* * * * *

Sometimes you just get lucky. Very, very lucky.

In the summer of 2010, I was invited as the president of one of Canada's Royal Societies, The RPSC, to a reception for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, at Rideau Hall in Ottawa. When the royal couple did their walkabout, Prince Philip happened to be on my side of the line of guests. I had a prepared comment at the ready in case either of the royals saw fit to move in my direction. I managed, without getting flustered, to thank the Prince for the Royal Family's loan of certain stamps from their royal collection for the recent Calgary RPSC convention, and explained my presidential medallion at his request.

Minutes later I ran directly into a lady whom I know in Kitchener. She showed me the photos she had just taken of the royals, and I noticed with amazement that His Royal Highness and I were snapped while in conversation. The result can be seen here.



Yes, that day I was very, very lucky. How or why, who knows, but I recalled that moment earlier this year on April 9th, the day Prince Philip died, with sadness.

* * * * *

With only about six months remaining until CAPEX 22, the International One Frame Stamp Championship

Plus ou moins maintenant, la campagne d'adhésion entreprise par le Comité de recrutement se tourne vers le Québec et les Maritimes. Nous avons demandé par courriel aux présidents et aux directeurs de section de clubs d'encourager leurs membres, à titre individuel, à songer sérieusement à se joindre à La SRPC. Une liste des avantages offerts aux membres ainsi qu'un formulaire d'adhésion numérique ont été joints à la lettre.

Si vous avez fait cet effort, nous vous en remercions sincèrement, sinon; il n'est pas trop tard pour le faire. Les frais d'adhésion constituent la principale source de flux de trésorerie de notre société.

Par ailleurs, le Comité de recrutement des membres prévoit rédiger un texte qui expliquera en détail ce qu'ont d'attrayant les sept avantages clés de l'adhésion à La SRPC pour les collectionneurs. Il y a quelques mois, Ken Lemke a produit le circuit des ventes. L'article a été publié dans le *Canadian Stamp News* et dans l'infolettre de La SRPC.

* * * * *

Nous sommes parfois chanceux. Très, très chanceux.

À l'été 2010, j'ai été invité à titre de président de l'une des sociétés royales du Canada, La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC), à une réception donnée pour Sa Majesté la reine Elizabeth et le prince Philip, à Rideau Hall, Ottawa. Pendant que le couple royal circulait, le prince Philip s'est trouvé de mon côté de la rangée d'invités. J'avais un commentaire tout prêt au cas où l'un des deux personnages royaux déciderait de venir vers moi.

J'ai réussi, sans trop bafouiller, à remercier le prince pour le prêt de certains timbres de la collection royale que la famille nous avait consenti dans le cadre du récent congrès de La SRPC à Calgary et à sa demande, à lui expliquer mon médaillon présidentiel.

Quelques minutes plus tard, j'ai croisé une dame de Kitchener de mes connaissances. Elle m'a montré les photos qu'elle venait de prendre de la reine et du prince et j'ai noté avec stupéfaction que Son Altesse Royale et moi avions été photographiés pendant notre conversation. Vous pouvez en voir le résultat ici.

Oui, ce jour-là, j'ai été très, très chanceux. Comment ou pourquoi, je l'ignore. Mais, plus tôt cette année, je me suis remémoré ce moment avec tristesse, lors du décès du prince Philip, le 9 avril.

* * * * *

Alors qu'il ne reste qu'environ six mois avant CAPEX 22, le premier concours international de collections de timbres d'un cadre,

Exhibition being held June 9-12, 2022, there are accomplishments to report and preparations to be finalized. We have received incredible support from the philatelic trade both at home and from abroad. Our bourse was expanded and sold out. Fred Fawn's award-winning Large Queen collection will be sold at the CAPEX 22 Auction. Societies large and small are attending with presentations and seminars. Countries from all regions of the world have assigned commissioners and the exhibit selection process will begin after the exhibit application closing date of November 30, 2021.

* * * * *

The preparations to be finalized list includes the detailed planning day by day, hour by hour of activities and staffing requirements for the full duration of the show from setup to teardown. We invite all interested chapter members, individually or in groups, to volunteer to help in these activities. Let us know your interest through the contact button on the www.capex22.org home page. Thank you for your support of CAPEX 22. ✉

qui aura lieu du 9 au 12 juin 2022, nous avons des réalisations à souligner et des préparatifs à achever. Nous avons obtenu un soutien incroyable du milieu philatélique, tant d'ici au pays que de l'étranger. Notre bourse a été augmentée et toutes les tables vendues. La collection primée Grande Reine de Fred Fawn sera vendue à l'encan de CAPEX 22. De grandes et de petites sociétés seront présentes pour donner des exposés et des séminaires. Des pays des quatre coins du globe ont nommé des commissaires et le processus de sélection des collections commencera après la date limite d'inscription du 30 novembre 2021.

* * * * *

La liste des préparatifs devant être finalisés comprend la planification détaillée jour après jour et heure après heure des activités ainsi que les besoins de personnel pour toute la durée de l'exposition, et ce, du montage au démontage. Nous invitons tous les membres de section que la chose intéresse, individuellement ou en groupe, à se porter volontaire pour nous aider à accomplir ces activités. Faites-nous part de votre intérêt à l'aide du bouton de contact situé sur la page d'accueil de CAPEX 22, www.capex22.org. Merci du soutien que vous accordez à CAPEX 22. ✉

ADVANTAGES OF CLUBS BEING CHAPTER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

- Access to RPSC insurance plan
- Opportunity to order sales circuit books
- Chapter copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* (TCP)
- Access to network of certified exhibit judges
- Access to inventory of multi-media programmes
- Publication of club's meeting and contact details in *TCP*
- Networking opportunities with neighbouring chapters
- Link to RPSC website, with website development support
- Eligibility to hold a national exhibition and convention
- Access to all member services of our national office

AVANTAGES D'UN CLUB D'ÊTRE MEMBRE CHAPÎTRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

- Accès au régime d'assurance de La SRPC
- Possibilité de commander les carnets du circuit des ventes
- Un exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien (LPC)
- Accès à un réseau de juges d'exposition agréés
- Accès à un répertoire de programmes de multimédia
- Publication dans LPC des réunions des clubs et des coordonnées des personnes à contacter
- Possibilité de réseautage avec les sections régionales voisines
- Lien vers le site Web de La SRPC et aide au développement de site Web
- Admissibilité à la tenue de l'exposition-congrès national
- Accès à tous les services aux membres offerts par le Bureau national

RE: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2022

Please take note that the next Annual General Meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada ("Society") will be held at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre (MTCC), 255 Front Street West, Toronto, ON, M5V 2W5 on Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 12:00 p.m., for the purposes of:

- receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as of December 31, 2021 and the reports of the Executive members, the Directors and Duty Officers;
- electing eight (8) directors;
- considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming, all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Society enacted, made, done, or taken place since the last Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society; and
- transacting such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The 2022 election for the director positions will be decided by secret ballots submitted by members of the Society. Details of this process will be provided in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

RE: NOMINATIONS FOR BOARD POSITIONS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada invites nominations for the positions of Directors of the Society, commencing in June 2022. Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The nominations process will be as follows:

- Nominations must be in writing, made and seconded by members in good standing of the Society and received by the National Office by December 11, 2021.
- Nomination forms are available from the National Office or www.rpsc.org.
- Persons nominated must consent in writing to their nomination and must also include with their nomination form a short biography of approximately 200 words and a colour photograph suitable for publishing, in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. ✉

OBJET : ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE 2022

Veuillez noter que la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada aura lieu au Palais des congrès du Toronto métropolitain, 255 Front Street W., ON M5V 2W5, le dimanche 12 juin 2022, à 12 heures pour :

- la réception et l'examen des états financiers de la société au 31 décembre 2021, ainsi que des rapports des membres du conseil de direction, des directeurs et du personnel;
- l'élection de huit (8) directeurs;
- l'examen et, le cas échéant, la ratification, la sanction et la confirmation de toutes les procédures et de tous les règlements, contrats et actes du conseil d'administration, édictés, conclus ou entrés en vigueur depuis la dernière assemblée;
- le traitement de tout autre sujet pertinent qui sera soulevé à l'assemblée.

Les élections de 2022 en vue de pourvoir les postes de direction seront remportées par vote secret des membres de la société. Les détails de ce processus seront dévoilés dans un numéro ultérieur *du Philatéliste canadien*.

OBJET : CANDIDATURES AUX POSTES DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada vous invite à soumettre des candidatures en vue de pourvoir les postes de directeurs, qui entreront en vigueur en juin 2022. Huit (8) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée générale annuelle conformément à l'annonce faite ci-haut. Le processus de mise en candidature se déroulera comme suit :

- Les candidatures devront être présentées par écrit, soumises et appuyées par des membres en règle de la société. Elles devront parvenir au Bureau national avant le 11 décembre 2021.
- Vous pouvez obtenir un formulaire de mise en candidature auprès du Bureau national ou en visitant le www.rpsc.org
- Les candidats doivent consentir par écrit à leur candidature et joindre au formulaire une courte biographie d'environ 200 mots ainsi qu'une photographie en couleurs d'une qualité conforme à des fins de publication dans un numéro ultérieur *du Philatéliste canadien*. ✉

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WWW.RPSC.ORG

Visit The RPSC website for an on-line application (click the Join The RPSC link on the home page).

Or, call or write The RPSC offices for a paper application. See page 246 of this issue for contact details.

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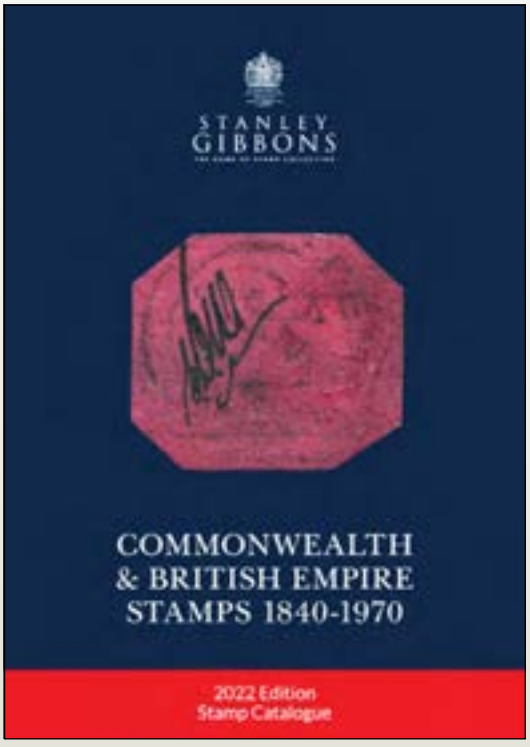


BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

COMMONWEALTH & BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS 1840-1970
Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2022. ISBN-13:978-1-911304-88-3 (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Hard cover, 748 pages, 305 x 215 mm. Retail price: 89.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Collectors familiar with this historic catalogue, now in its 124th edition, will appreciate the many updates and additions that the publisher has incorporated into this latest volume. Stamp prices have also been updated to reflect current market conditions. The 2022 edition of this perennially popular catalogue continues its trend-setting innovations.



Despite last year's introduction of a new computer software system to produce the catalogue, its visual appearance remains indistinguishable from its immediate predecessors, the publisher's intention all along. What the new computer system, which supports the current publication, has also made possible is the rationalization of several inconsistent listings in earlier editions. For instance, for more than 100 years, postage due stamps have come after the official stamp listings in New South Wales but before them in Australia itself. Additionally, other logical changes have been introduced for some other 'back of the book' stamps.

Perhaps the biggest news revealed in the 2022 edition is the purchase by Stanley Gibbons of the 1-cent British Guiana Magenta, the world's most expensive postage stamp. What will be of interest to many readers and collectors is that Stanley Gibbons has arranged with Showpiece Technologies Ltd. to make at least a part of "the world's rarest stamp" available to a wider public through shared ownership. A history of the stamp's storied past is featured in the current catalogue preceding the British Guiana section. Details of how interested collectors can obtain further information about owning a part of this iconic stamp is also provided in the catalogue.

Noted price increases in the 2022 edition include the lithographed stamps, used and unused, of India. Of the issues of the Convention and Feudatory States, Bussahir is notable for almost across-the-board increases.

Some of the stamps of British Columbia are particularly noted for price increases, whereas stamps with more modest gains are the stamps of Canada. Australia and Australian States saw significant price increases for unused classical-era stamps while watermarked stamps and plate varieties, as well as booklet panes and used postage dues, went up for Australian issues.

A brief review such as this cannot begin to touch on all the changes incorporated in this latest volume so I hasten to add that the Aden section includes additions to its list of Indian stamps used in Aden sub-offices; expanded listings of Indian stamp offices include Bahrain, Iran and Muscat. Expanded also are the listing of New Zealand stamps used on Fanning Island. The foregoing are merely examples of the additions in this most recent volume and users of the catalogue will find additional revisions and updates throughout the catalogue.

A six-page section deals with the importance of stamp condition as it is imperative for collectors to appreciate that quoted prices throughout the catalogue are for stamps in fine condition with no faults of any kind.

Given the newly added listings and notes, price changes, many up although some remain flat, collectors interested in keeping current with the most recent information about British Empire and Commonwealth stamps will want to own this historic and popular publication. ✉

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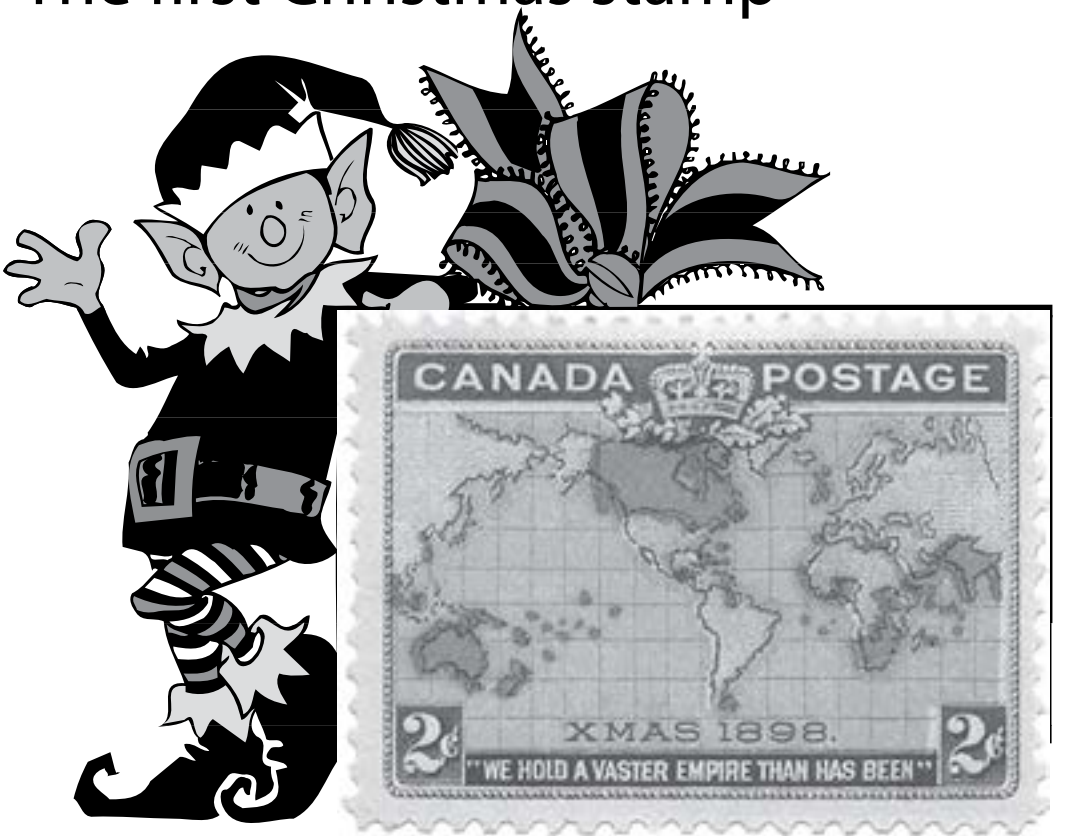
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