

Examples of two Red Cross Membership cards - 1966 and 1967 - carrying numbered subscription stamps - both having a vignette on the reverse.



CROIX ROUGE FRANÇAISE

CARTE D'ADHÉRENT

2/3/66

NOM: *M. Sadet*

ADRESSE: *18 R. Quercy Elbeuf*

MEMBRE: _____

Le Président du Comité: _____

N° 640,033

Cette carte n'est valable que si elle est revêtue du cachet et de la signature du Président du Comité et du millésime de l'année. Elle ne peut servir en aucun cas de pièce d'identité, de priorité ou de réduction.

M *Sadet*

a versé la somme de _____

en 19 _____

2^o versement en 19 _____

3^o versement en 19 _____

CROIX ROUGE FRANÇAISE

CARTE D'ADHÉRENT

22/4/67

NOM: *M. Sadet*

ADRESSE: *18 R. Quercy Elbeuf*

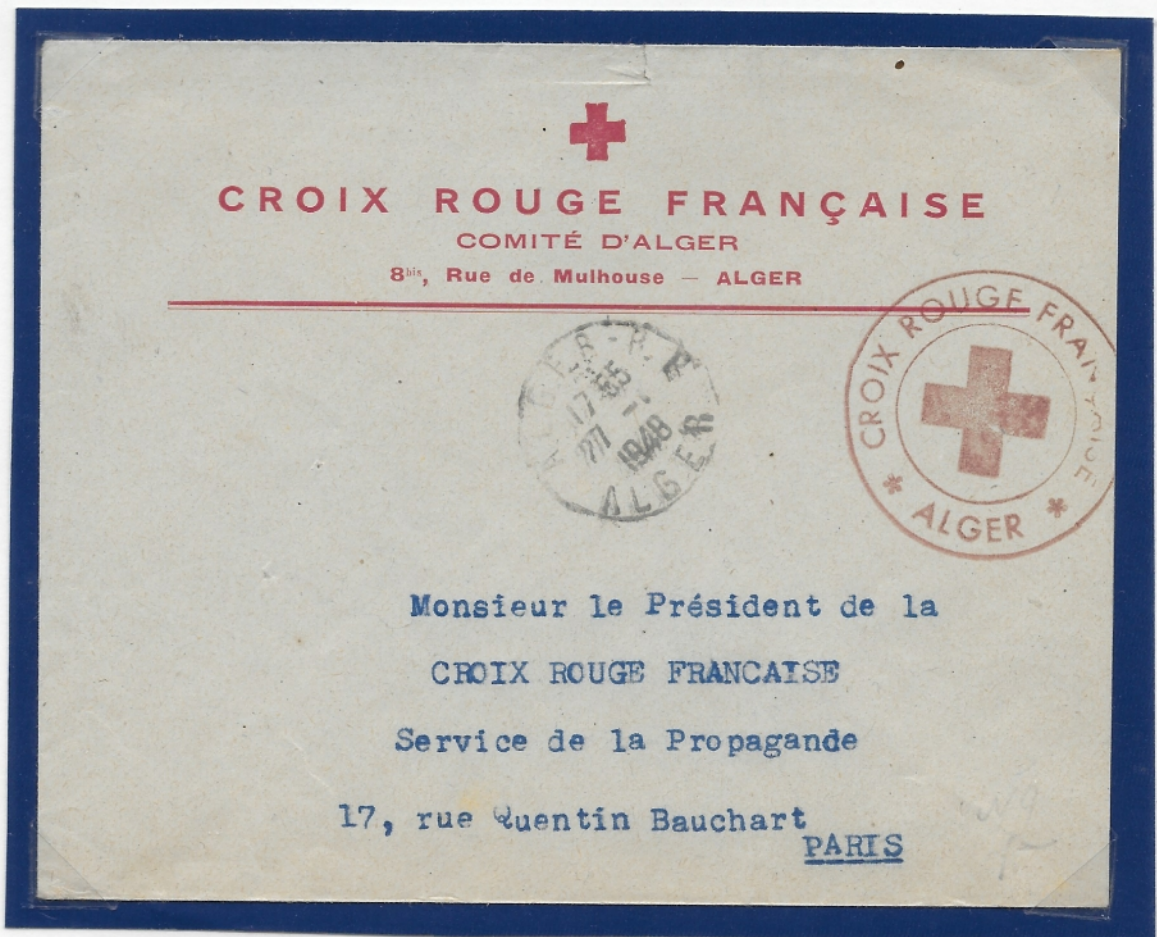
MEMBRE: _____

Le Président du Comité: _____

N° 640,812

Cette carte n'est valable que si elle est revêtue du cachet et de la signature du Président du Comité et du millésime de l'année. Elle ne peut servir en aucun cas de pièce d'identité, de priorité ou de réduction.

The small tete-beche label 'de fermeture' was used for sealing Red Cross official documents and envelopes in the period following the end of the First World War.



1948 envelope from the Comité d'Alger to the President, Croix Rouge Française, Paris.



1969 Air mail envelope from Croix Rouge Française to Magen David Adom, Tel Aviv.



CROIX-ROUGE FRANÇAISE

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES

COMITÉ DE PHILIPPEVILLE



Philippeville le 5^e - 1916

*Mademoiselle Roger,
j'apprends votre retour et je
viens immédiatement mettre
notre bonne volonté à contribution
j'ai quatre ou cinq femmes qui
attendent leurs enfants d'un
moment à l'autre et je n'ai*

Interesting card sent from the Comité de Phillippeville to a Miss Roger thanking her for her contribution of clothes and layettes for the children.



ENVOI N° 62

I.000 messages

CROIX-ROUGE FRANÇAISE

~~85, Avenue de la Grande-Armée - PARIS (16^e)~~

3, Rue Spontini

COMITE INTERNATIONAL de la CROIX ROUGE
Agence Centrale des Prisonniers de guerre
Palais du conseil général

G E N E V E

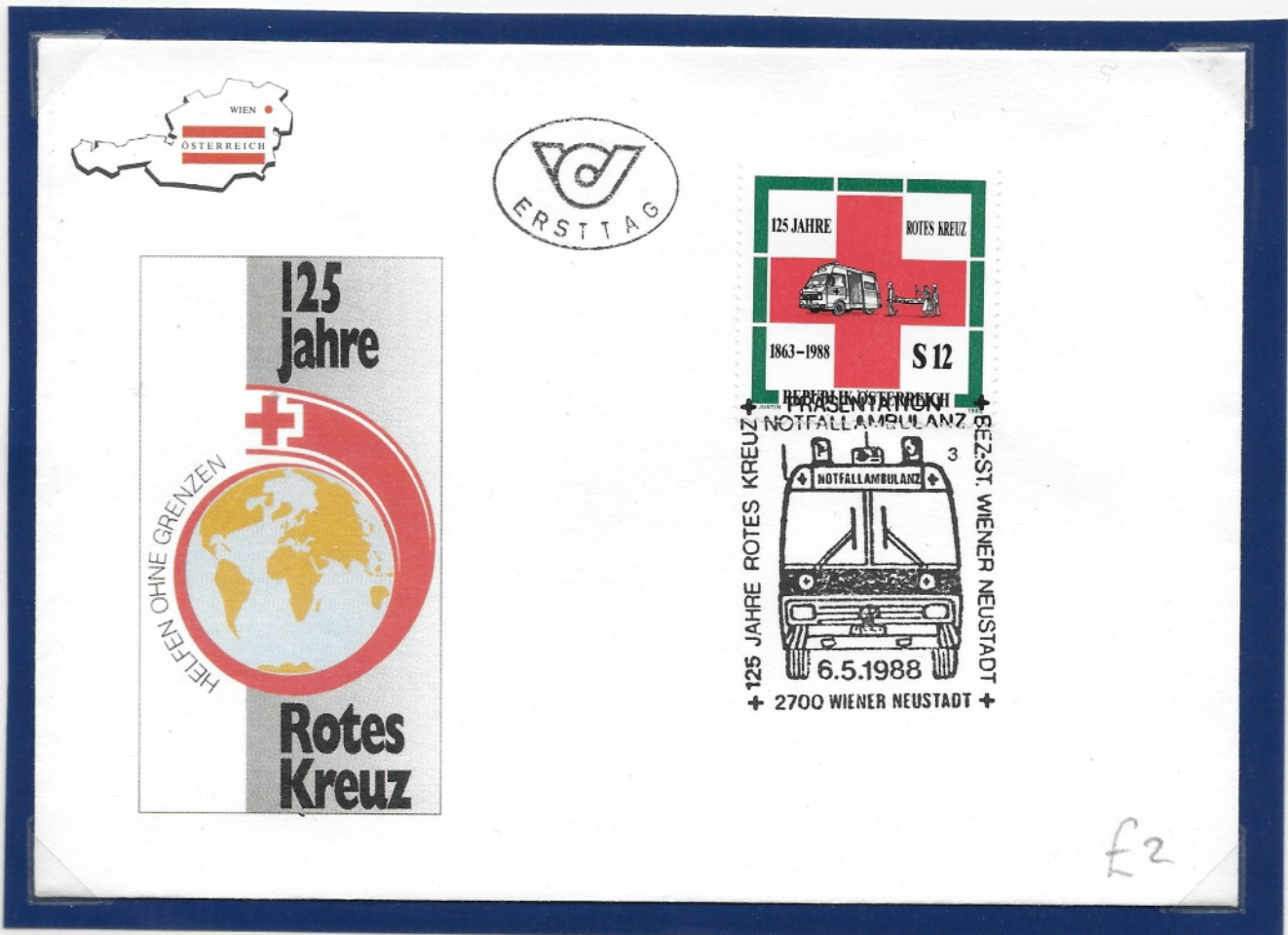
(SUISSE)

The part wrapper above is a used example which was used by the Red Cross to forward consignments of mail to Prisoners of War via the Red Cross in Geneva. In this particular case, the consignment contained 1000 messages from Paris.



German Red Cross

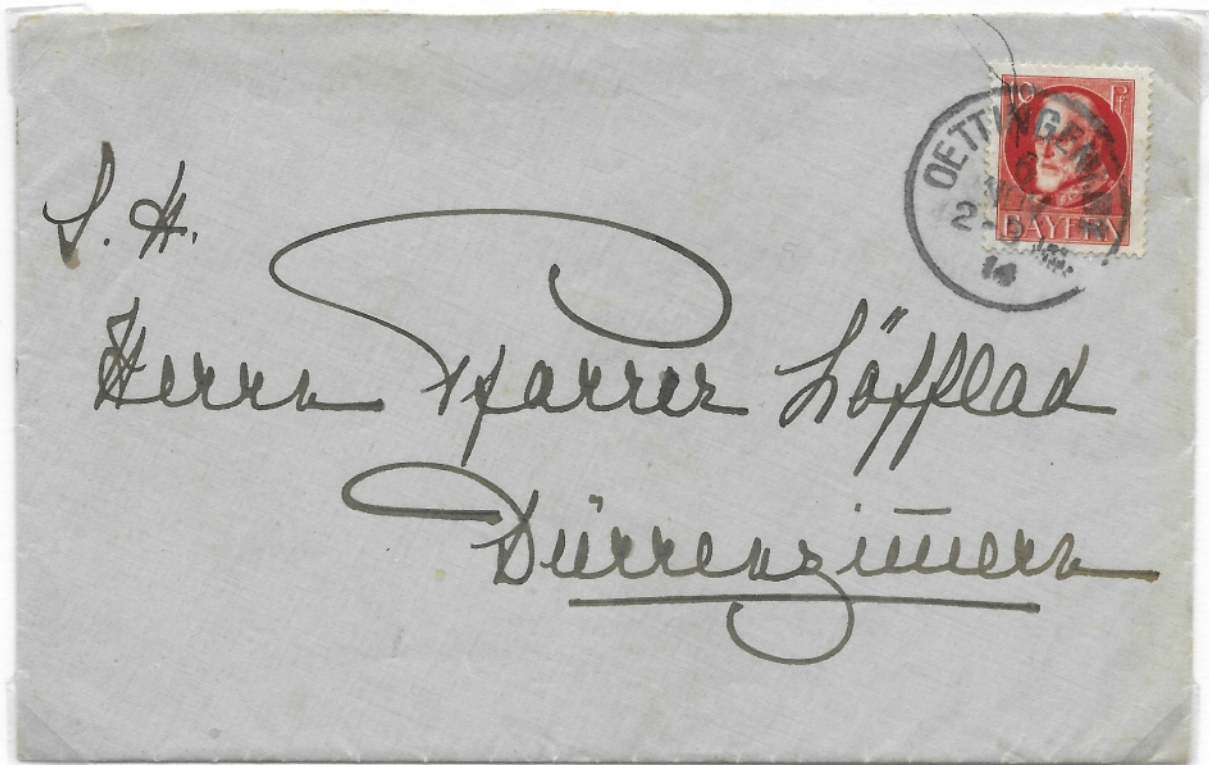
The first German Red Cross community was founded by the Württemberg Medical Association in Stuttgart in 1864. The emblem of the Red Cross was first used in 1864 in the German-Danish War as a bracelet.



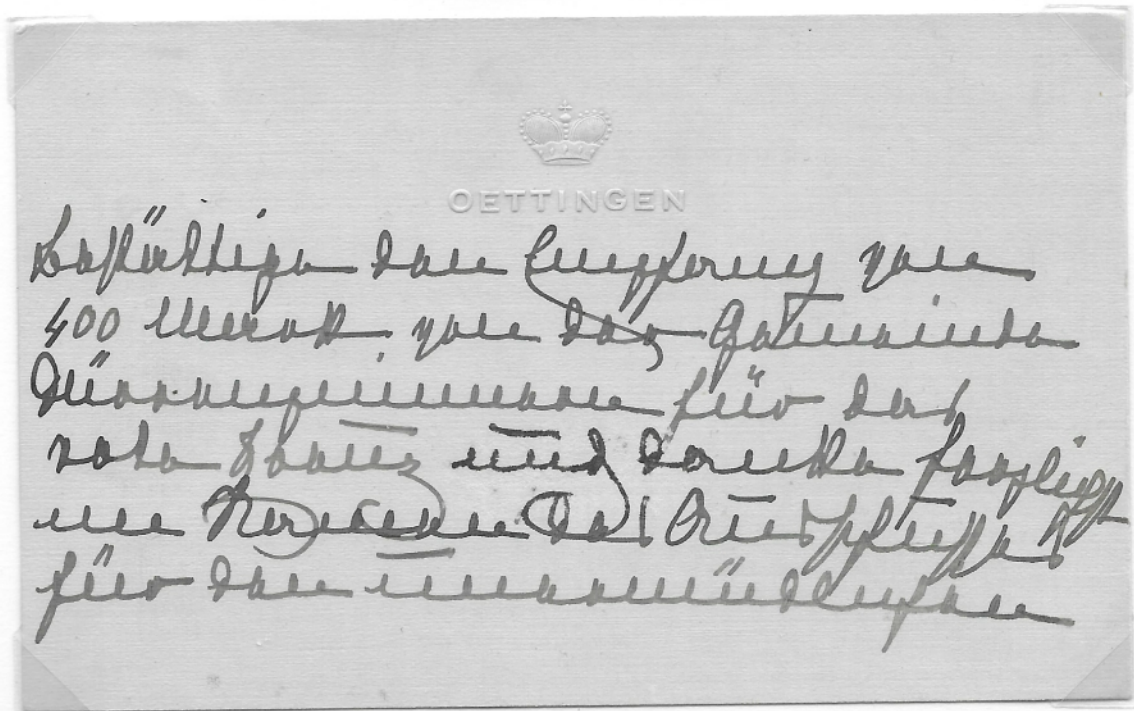
Another eight German national organizations followed, from 1864 to 1866, namely in Baden, Oldenburg, Prussia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hamburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Saxony and Bavaria. The "Patriotic Women's Association" (1866); the Badische Frauenverein (1859) and the Association of German Nursing Institutes of the Red Cross (1882) joined with the national organizations in 1921 to form the German Red Cross.

2. 1914 Red Cross Correspondence.

Princess Julia (1880-1961) of Oettingen-Wallerstein in Bavaria, Germany, was one of the assistants to the German Empress, Augusta Victoria, working for the Red Cross.



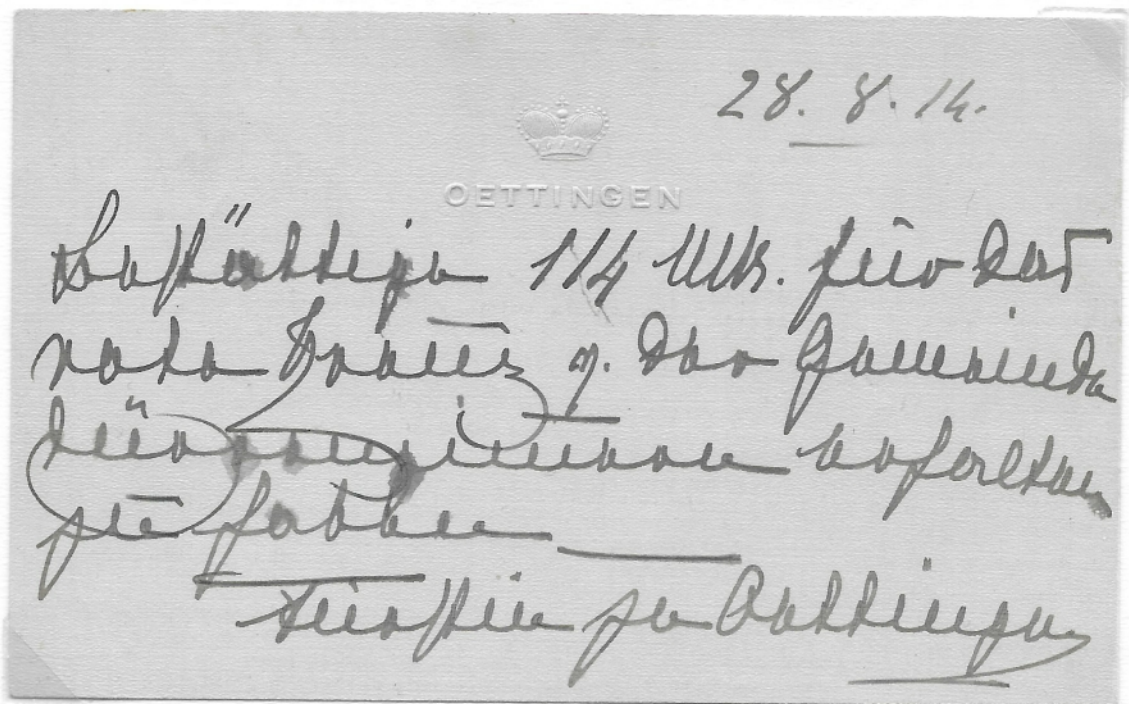
The postcard below was enclosed in the envelope above. The envelope was franked at Oettingen on 6 November 1914. The reverse of the handwritten postcard is also dated 6 November 1914.



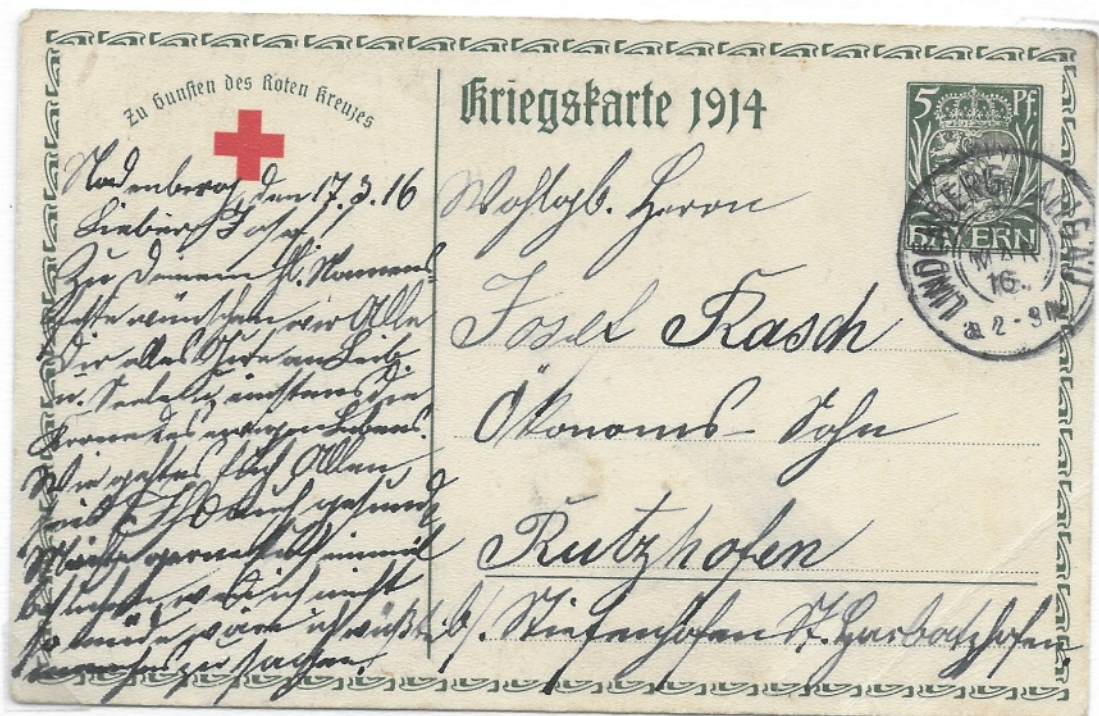
The content of the handwritten postcard is a thank you to a local pastor for his assistance with the Red Cross.

2. 1914 In favour of the Red Cross.

The postcard below is a further example of Princess Julia's thank you postcards. This one is shorter and dated 28 August 1914.



Below is an example of a pre-paid 1914 postcard used in March 1916 and franked in Lindenberg.



Zu Gunsten des Roten Kreuzes = In favour of the Red Cross. Kriegskarte 1914 = Start of War 1914.

4. 1914 - 1945 Cinderella Stamps.

Cinderella stamps are labels which resemble postage stamps but have no postal validity. The design of Cinderella items generally follows the principles of postage stamp design, but they may lack a country name, often replaced by the organisation or cause being promoted, or a denomination.

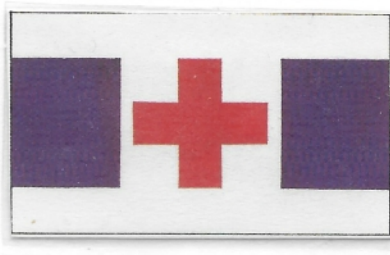


The examples above were issued by the German Red Cross and the German nation during times of conflict.

All nations issued similar examples which were used as propaganda and to raise funds.

5. 1963 100 year celebration of the founding of the Red Cross.

This event was celebrated in Germany on Sunday, 26 May, 1963. Munster hosted a gathering of circa 10,000 people.



At the celebration in Munster, President Lubke and the President of the German Red Cross, Ritter Von Lex, both made speeches in honour of Henry Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross.

6. 1969 50 years of the league of Red Cross Societies.

Germany is a member of the league of Red Cross Societies. The emblems of the movement are the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.



The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is made up of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and about 186 recognized national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. All are legally independent of each other and linked through common principles, goals, symbols and statutes. The worldwide mission of the Movement - independent of state institutions and based on voluntary help - is the protection of life, health and dignity, the alleviation of the suffering of those in need, regardless of nationality, descent, religious, ideological or political views.

7. 1984 & 1989/90 Stamp Booklets.

A stamp booklet is a compilation of stamps, where the stamps are presented in one or more sheets. The value of the stamps may be the same or they may be different. Sometimes intermediate paper sheets are added between the stamp sheets to prevent them from sticking together. These sheets may be used for advertising. There are several methods for assembling the booklets which may involve stapling, gluing or sewing of the pages to form the booklet.



1984: German Red Cross Booklet - Humanitarian Relief Funds - Orchids



1989/1990: German Red Cross Booklet - Humanitarian Relief Funds - Postal Deliveries

8.1988 125 year celebration of the founding of the Red Cross.

Date of issue: 13 October 1988

Value: 80 pf

Size: 27.5 x 32.8 mm

Paper: White fluorescent

DP1 postage stamp paper

Printing: Combined recessed and

offset printing by the

Berlin State Printers



Design: Jürgen Wilke, Aachen

Engraver: Wolfgang Mauer,

Berlin State Print Office

FDC: With a drawing of the

founder of the Red Cross –

Henry Dunant

9. 1993 Postcard and 1996 Slogan Cancels.

The pre-paid postcard below shows an example of a linear cachet used by the German Red Cross. On the reverse is a pre-printed invitation for Frau Spange and her spouse to attend an event.



Below is an example of a slogan cancel used by the Munster section of the German Red Cross.



The Red Cross provides a humanitarian service to all of mankind and is ever present to alleviate suffering through-out the world.



BZ 10 BERLIN-ZENTRUM 002 Planned deployment: 01.11.97 - 31.12.1997

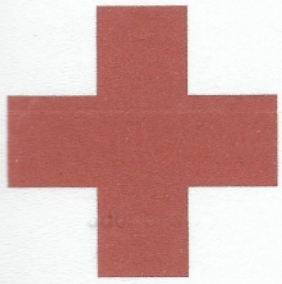
Well-known mission: 02.11.1997 Text: Action 1997:

Johanniter Unfallhilfe / We clear mines in Sarajevo

Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V. (JUH; German for "St. John Accident Assistance"), commonly referred to as Die Johanniter, is a voluntary humanitarian organisation affiliated with the Brandenburg Bailiwick of the Order of St John, the German Protestant descendant of the Knights Hospitaller. The organisation was founded in 1952 in Hanover under the leadership of Rudolf Christoph Freiherr von Gersdorff. One of the main reasons for its creation was the rise in injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents (hence the word "accident" in its name). JUH participates in international aid efforts together with its sister organisations in other countries as part of the Johanniter International partnership; it also works with the German Malteser Hilfsdienst, affiliated to the Catholic Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

**DIE
JOHANNITER**





Gibraltar RedCross

We believe in the power of kindness.

We help everyone get the support they need if crisis strikes.

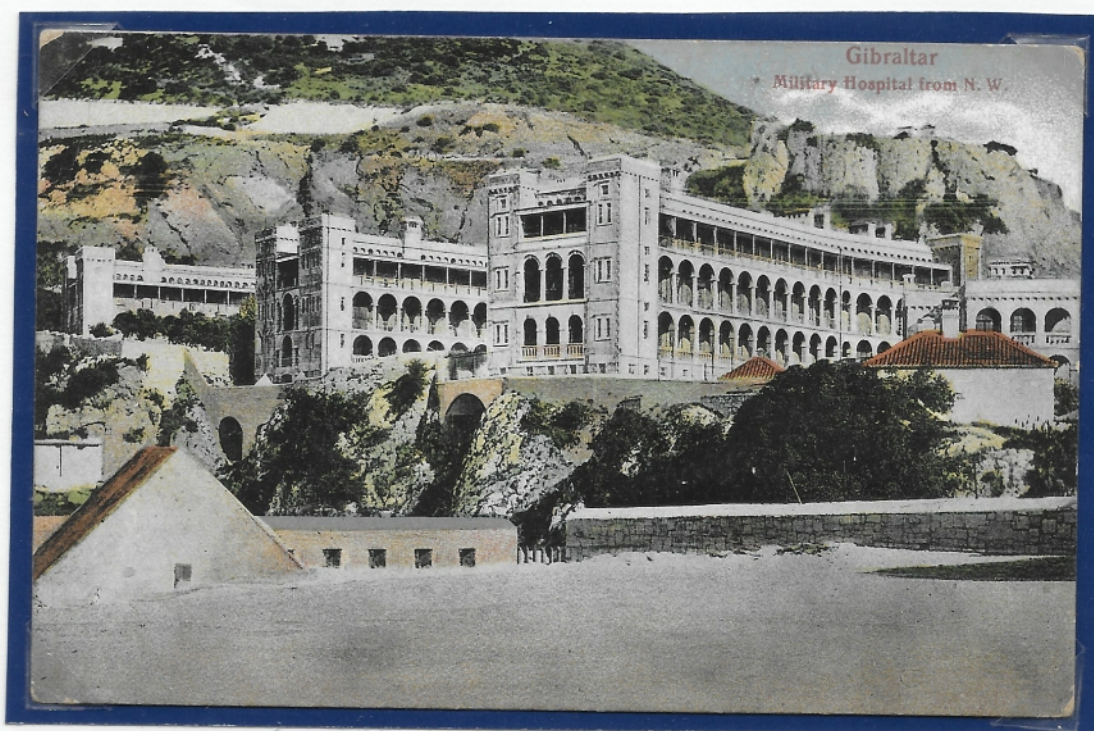
We do this with the help of staff, volunteers and supporters from all walks of life.



The Gibraltar Central Council Branch was established in 1948 and became an overseas branch of the British Red Cross in 1957. The Gibraltar Red Cross supports those in need in Gibraltar and those affected by disasters and crises around the world.

Our vision is the alleviation of suffering in whatever form and whenever it presents itself.

The Royal Naval Hospital Gibraltar (RNH Gibraltar), formerly the British Military Hospital Gibraltar (BMH Gibraltar), was a military hospital founded c. 1903 to provide healthcare for British military personnel and local sailors. The facility, located on Europa Road in the British Overseas Territory of Gibraltar's South District, comprised three buildings. The hospital was transferred to the Royal Navy in 1963. After more than one hundred years of service, the hospital closed in 2008 and was renamed The Cliftons following an extensive process of conversion to residential accommodation.



The Military Hospital was located on Europa Road at the southern end of the Iberian Peninsula. It included three three-story buildings, with a capacity of about three hundred beds. The light blue colour of its exterior gave the hospital its nickname, the Wedgwood Castle. Visitors to the hospital included Queen Alexandra in 1905 and King George V in 1912.

SS Uganda was a British steamship that had a varied and notable career. She was built in 1952 as a passenger liner, and successively served as a cruise ship, hospital ship, troop ship and stores ship. She was laid up in 1985 and scrapped in 1992.



Conversion Of SS Uganda Into A Hospital Ship 17 April 1982 Before Serving In The Falklands War 1982

In 1982 Uganda was a hospital ship in the Falklands War with the call sign of "Mother Hen". She was called up for military duty while on cruise 276 and discharged her 315 cabin passengers and 940 school children, who were on an educational cruise, in Naples. When Uganda docked in Naples, reporters turned up their microphones to hear a ship full of school children singing Rule, Britannia! Uganda had a three-day refit in Gibraltar where, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, she was painted white and eight red crosses were painted, two on each side of the hull, one facing forward on the bridge superstructure, one on the upper deck visible from the air, and one on either side of her funnel. A team of 136 medical staff including 12 doctors, operating theatre staff and 40 members of the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, left Portsmouth to join her taking large quantities of medical supplies with them.