



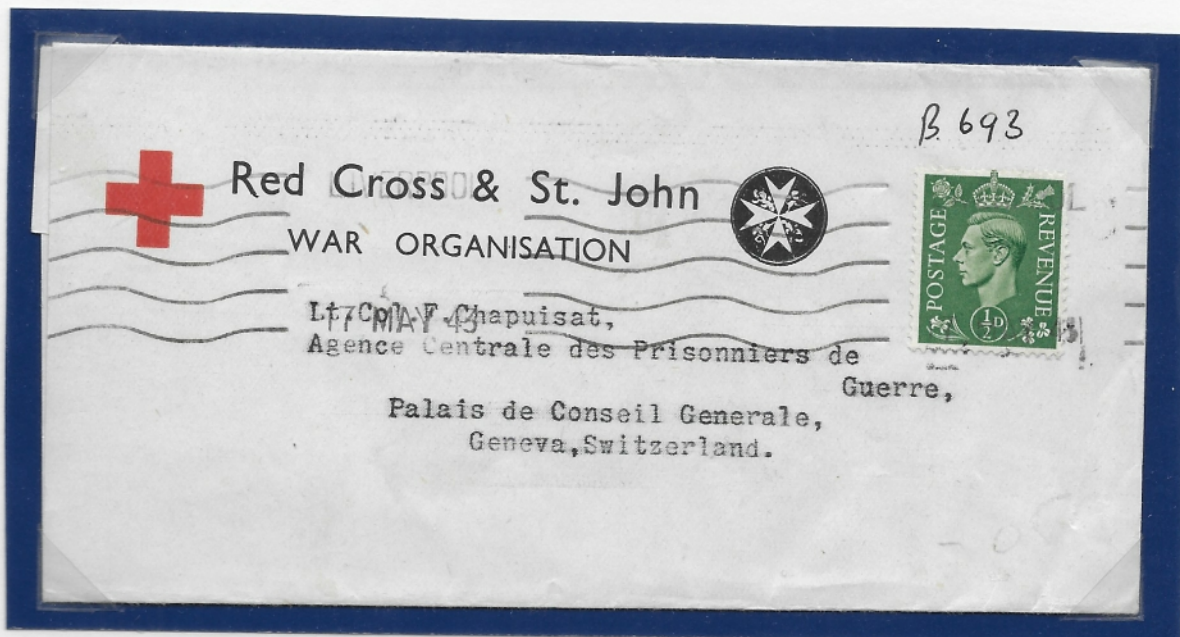
1918 Block of 25 Charity Stamps issued in favour of the Hellenic Red Cross

Greece issued several Charity Stamps for the Red Cross Fund. Issued in 1915, 1918 and 1924, their designs included the Red Cross symbol along with nurses and wounded soldiers. The 1918 issue was also released with the overprint "Π.Ι.Π." (Patriotic Relief Institution); proceeds went to the Greek Patriotic League.

Red Cross Appeal Week (formerly known as Red Cross Flag Week), is held annually in May, to coincide with the birthday of Red Cross founder, Henry Dunant. This is a week where staff and volunteers are asked to donate two hours to run street and private premises collections.



The British Red Cross helps to fund, and is aided with funds raised by, the national will-making scheme Will aid, in which participating solicitors waive their usual fee to write a basic will and in exchange invite the client to donate to charity.



Celebrity links: To help boost support for the cause, the Red Cross has a number of celebrity ambassadors which include Angela Rippon, Michael Buerk, James McAvoy, David Bull, Josie d'Arby, Nancy Dell'Olio, Konnie Huq, Craig Gannon and Dougray Scott.

GRIMSBY - Mayor's Relief Fund.

The total amount raised was £16,227 12s 2d and the money collected for the Minesweepers Fund was incorporated, and the money collected administered with the Mayor's Fund. A total of 4,276 families applied, and 3,287 families were relieved after full enquiries had been made. In one week 102 families (soldiers, sailors, dependents, fishermen's widows, old age pensioners) received grocery, coal or bread tickets. 86 women were helped at the Welfare Centres with milk for nursing mothers and babies, or nourishment for expectant mothers. The number of grocery and milk tickets issued was 23,638 and 22,811 cwts of coal supplied. The gifts from the Dominions included:

5,620 stones of Flour.

4,998 lbs of Tinned Meats.

5,318 lbs of Frozen Meat.

3,857 stones of Potatoes.

2,560 lbs of Cheese.

4,800 lbs of Tinned Salmon.

840 lbs of Sugar.

720 lbs of Paisley Corn Flour.

587 tins of Condensed Milk.



The Co-operative Society baked up the Colonial flour and afterwards supplied bread at wholesale price. Some 118,356 lbs. of bread were given to applicants.

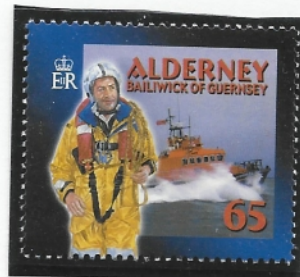
The Grimsby Meat Syndicate took over a large portion of the meat received from the Dominions, and supplied its equivalent as required.



The Grimsby Boot Repairer's Association repaired 40 pair of boots per week free of charge. Messrs. Stead & Simpson, Ltd., agreed to supply boots at a special discount. Hundreds of pairs of boots were distributed at a cost of £964 12s 4d.



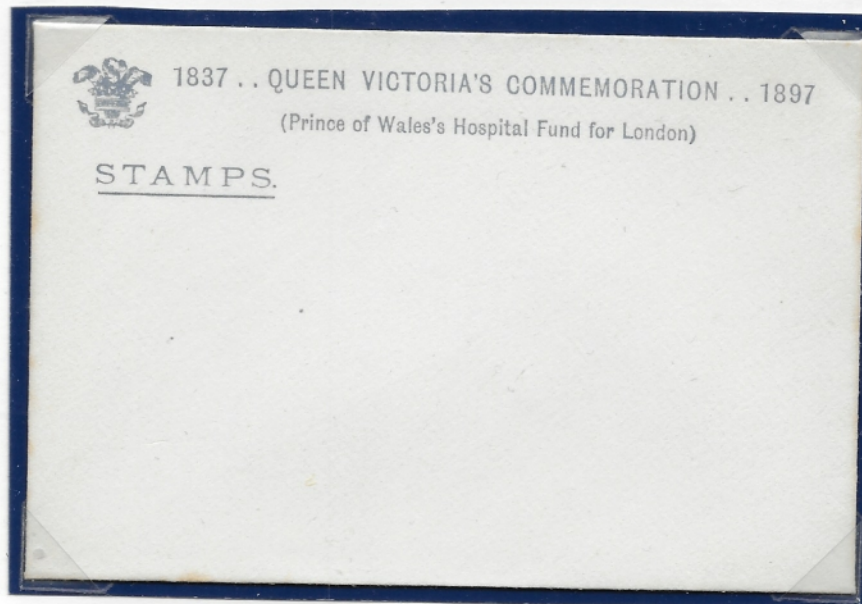
Under the Mayoress' sub-committee, 59,917 dinners and 508 infants food were provided through the Infant Welfare Centres to expectant and nursing mothers.



In addition, help was received by the dependants of fishermen lost by enemy action; assistance given in cases where the separation allowance was insufficient; grants were made to old age pensioners up to the time the Government allocated a cost of living increase and temporary assistance was granted to men and women working away from home.

Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London

Queen Victoria's Commemoration 1837 - 1897 issued in celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee to raise funds to secure the financial position of the hospitals. Founded as the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London in 1897, the fund changed its name in 1902 to King Edward's Hospital Fund with the ascension to the throne of King Edward VII. In 1907 Parliament incorporated the fund as the King's Fund.



Hospital stamps were printed by De la Rue free of charge, for sale to small contributors. The plates from which the stamps were printed were smashed ceremonially when the run was completed. Each stamp bore the Prince's signature and a picture of Charity, after a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The 1/- stamp was blue, the 2/6 orange, and they could be stuck in a small book, which contained a message from the Prince. A second issue of charity stamps the following year was less successful, and this method of raising money was abandoned.

Daily Mail & Evening News, Red Cross Fund

The Gerald King 'Red Cross Fund' stamps are reproductions of a set of War Bond Stamps given away for free in the Daily Mail newspaper in 1916. People were required to collect daily tokens from the newspaper to receive them. Gerald King made his stamps around 2006 and only about 12 sets exist. The stamps depict wounded soldiers and nurses taking care of the wounded soldiers. In the border of each stamp is written: "FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A, del" and "Printed by the AVENUE PRESS. Ltd" Frank Brangwyn (1867-1956), who was not an official war artist (although he produced over 80 poster designs during World War I) designed the stamps from Brangwyn's series of woodcuts titled *At the Front* and *At the Base*. The figures are caricatured in the vein of the American painter and illustrator Norman Rockwell (February 3, 1894 - November 8, 1978). During World War I newspapers were keen to prove their patriotism and Brangwyn designed six recruiting posters for the Daily Chronicle, whilst the Daily Mail and Evening Standard both commissioned designs for War Bond Stamps sold in aid of the Red Cross. The stamps were colour lithograph printed by The Avenue Press for the "Daily Mail Fund for the Red Cross"



1916. Daily Mail & Evening News, Red Cross Fund (Stamps); complete set of the reproduction Cinderella stamps.

6 Perforated stamps without values.

PUT IT INTO



**NATIONAL
WAR BONDS**

WAR BONDS

War bonds are debt securities issued by a government to finance military operations and other expenditure in times of war. In practice, modern governments finance war by putting additional money into circulation, and the function of the bonds is to remove money from circulation and help to control inflation. War bonds are either retail bonds marketed directly to the public or wholesale bonds traded on a stock market. Exhortations to buy war bonds are often accompanied by appeals to patriotism and conscience.



*BUYING WAR BONDS AT THE TANK
IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.*



British



Austrian



German



Canadian

Field Marshal Douglas Haig

1st Earl Haig

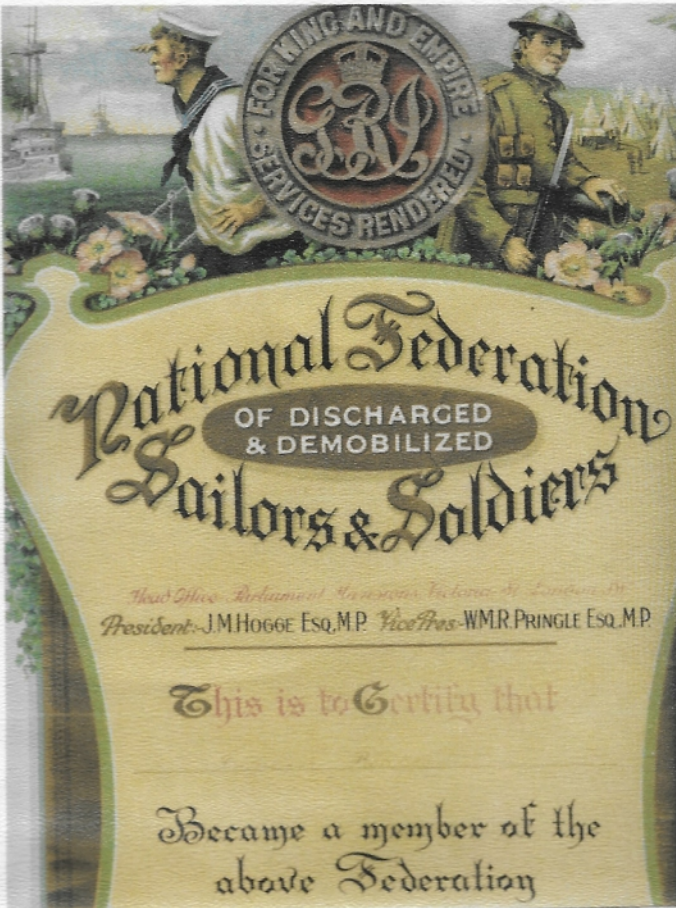
KT, GCB, OM, GCVO, KCIE

19 June 1861 - 29 January 1928

After retiring from the service, Lord Haig devoted the rest of his life to the welfare of ex-servicemen, making many speeches (which did not come easily to him) and answering all letters in his own hand. Haig pushed for the amalgamation of organisations, quashing a suggestion of a separate organisation for officers, into The British Legion which was founded in June 1921.



He was instrumental in setting up the Haig Fund for the financial assistance of ex-servicemen and the Haig Homes charity to ensure they were properly housed; both continue to provide help many years after they were created. He was president of The British Legion until his death and was chairman of the United Services Fund from 1921 until his death.

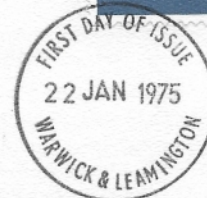


In the aftermath of the First World War, the families of those who died and those who came home injured were left destitute. They were unemployed, without food, accommodation or money. Nowhere was worse than the North East because it already had its problems of social deprivation before the war. Lance Bombardier Tom Lister from Lancashire, who was invalided out of the war in 1916, took up the challenge of raising funds to buy tables and beds. He convinced landlords to let their dilapidated buildings to ex-service personnel and war widows on the condition that he would see to the repairs and he persuaded Burtons to supply suits for men to attend interviews. Lister also organised men into groups and requisitioned old drill halls to be used as soup kitchens

Post Office First Day Cover

Charity stamp

An experimental issue



MR. HARRISON,
100 Tachbrook St
Leamington Spa.

Earl Haig then persuaded the leaders of these groups and other associations to come together and discuss the issue of consolidation. At the resulting Unity Conference held at Queens Hall on Saturday, May 14, 1921, 700 delegates attended. Forty-nine different names for a new organisation were suggested but after a vote the British Legion was chosen.

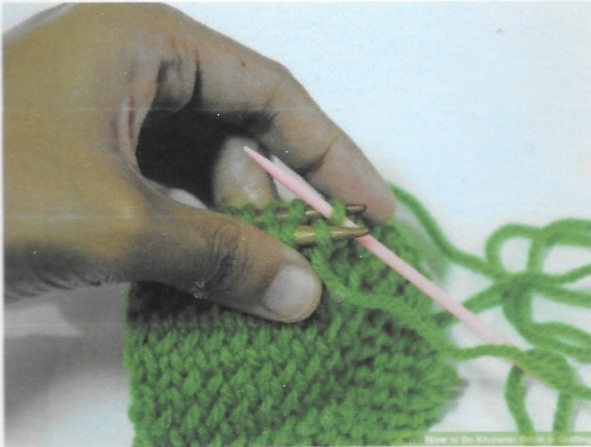
Field Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener

1st Earl Kitchener

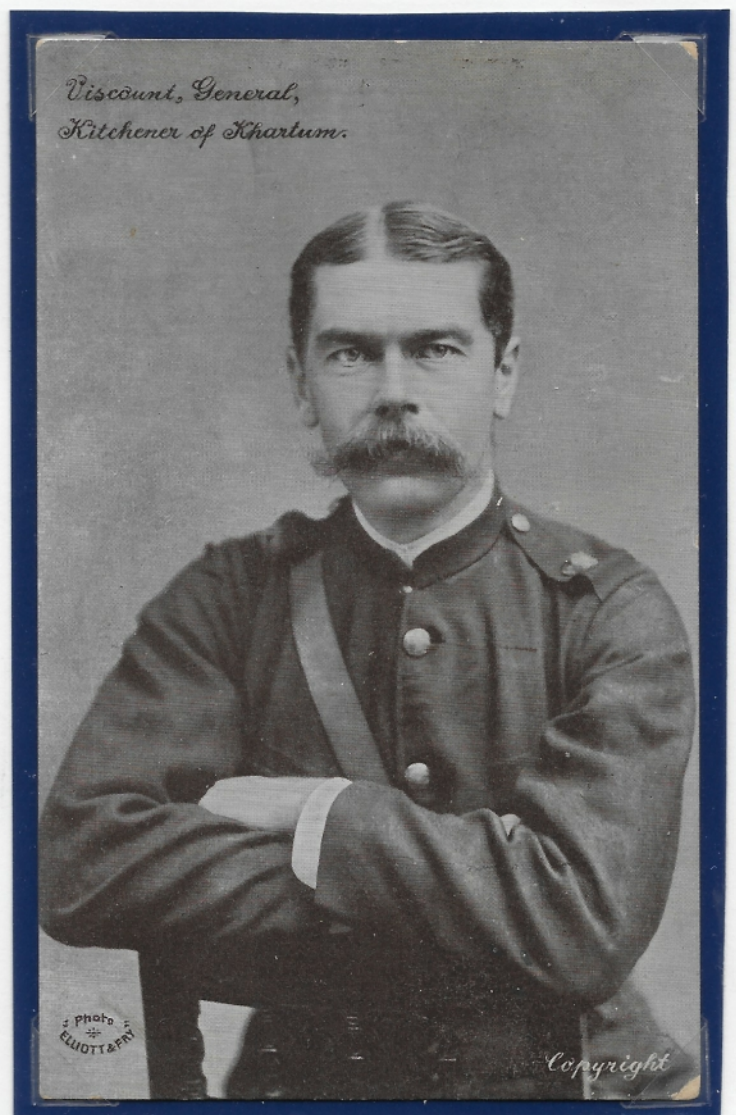
KG, KP, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, PC

24 June 1850 - 5 June 1916

In addition to his military work, Lord Kitchener contributed to efforts on the home front. The knitted sock patterns of the day used a seam up the toe that could rub uncomfortably against the toes. Kitchener encouraged British and American women to knit for the war effort, and contributed a sock pattern featuring a new technique for a seamless join of the toe, still known as the Kitchener stitch.



Known today as 'grafting'



A month after his death, the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund was set up by the Lord Mayor of London to honour his memory. It was used to aid casualties of the war, both practically and financially; following the war's end, the fund was used to enable university educations for soldiers, ex-soldiers, their sons and their daughters, a function it continues to perform today.

The Lord Kitchener Memorial Homes in Chatham, Kent, were built with funds from public subscription following Kitchener's death. A small terrace of cottages, they are used to provide affordable rented accommodation for servicemen and women who have seen active service or their widows and widowers.



The loss of such a well-known public figure as a casualty of war brought numerous expressions of grief and the wish to preserve his memory. The Rev. F. W. Emms, the curate of St. John the Evangelist Church in London Road South, Kirkley, was one such and he set about raising funds both locally and in the midlands, where many of the 'pals' battalions had come from, as a memorial to Lord Kitchener. A charity was registered and sufficient money was raised to purchase the large double fronted building at 10 Kirkley Cliff. This was fully fitted out and opened in 1919 as the Lord Kitchener Memorial Home for convalescent ex-servicemen.



Lord Kitchener's Counsel to Soldiers.

The following instructions have been issued by Lord Kitchener to every soldier in the Expeditionary Army, to be kept in his active service pay-book:—

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy.

You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience.

Remember that the honour of the British Army depends on your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

The operations in which you are engaged will for the most part take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier.

DO YOUR DUTY BRAVELY. FEAR GOD. HONOUR THE KING.

KITCHENER, Field Marshal.

68 D

FIELD-MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER. ROTARY PHOTO. CO.



LORD KITCHENER, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., etc.

Born June 24th, 1850. Drowned by the sinking of H.M.S. Hampshire off the Orkney Islands, June 5th, 1916.

Rest in Peace, Oh! warrior brave,
 Now your task is o'er;
 All your best you gladly gave,
 To help us win the war.
 But the "Last Post" now has sounded,
 You've laid aside your sword;
 And God has called you from us,
 To your nobly won reward.
 And this prayer we all are breathing,
 Though our hearts are wrung with pain:
 Rest on in peace, brave soldier,
 Till the trumpet sounds again.

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Mary, Princess Royal and Countess of Harewood

(25 April 1897 - 28 March 1965)



Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary was the third child and only daughter of King George V and Queen Mary and was born during the reign of Queen Victoria, her great-grandmother. Mary was the paternal aunt of the current British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. Her education started at home. World War I brought Mary out of seclusion as she launched a charity campaign to support British troops and sailors. She eventually became a nurse. Mary married Viscount Lascelles (later the Earl of Harewood) in 1922. She was an avid collector of jewellery.



At the outbreak of World War II, the Princess Royal became chief controller and later controller commandant of the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS, renamed the Women's Royal Army Corps in 1949). In that capacity she travelled Britain visiting its units, as well as wartime canteens and other welfare organisations. On the death of her younger brother, the Duke of Kent, she became the president of Papworth. The Princess Royal became air chief commandant of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service in 1950 and received the honorary rank of general in the British Army in 1956. Also, in 1949, the 10th Gurkha Rifles were renamed the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles in her honour.



The Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny is a Roman Catholic religious institute founded in 1807. Located around the world, its members perform a variety of charitable works, but they devote themselves especially to missionary work and providing education for the poor.

The Mother House, Paris



24 March 1970 Entire letter from New Caledonia to the Mother House, Paris

The school foundations of the Sisters of Saint-Joseph de Cluny remain one of the most memorable memories of girls' education in New Caledonia. If testimonies evoke a strict and regulated life of the pupils as well as mistresses sometimes severe, many others are in favour of nuns who marked them deeply by their kindness and their faith.

Beamsley Hospital



Beamsley Hospital is an Almshouse building located near Skipton, in North Yorkshire, and founded in 1593 by the Lady Margaret Russell, the Countess of Cumberland. She had originally intended for the construction of accommodation for 13 poor widows, a Mother and 12 Sisters, but by her death in 1616 only the hospital and chapel building had been completed. Her daughter, Lady Anne Clifford, added the front range which provided accommodation for local widows of little means.



The north range hospital and chapel building is circular in plan and is constructed as two stone drums, one inside the other, the inner drum rises through the roof of the main building, and contains windows that provides daylight into a chapel that lies within the heart of the building. Around the perimeter there was originally accommodation for a Mother and six Sisters. The nearby south range almshouses block is built in two storeys with a seven bay frontage with three one storey units at one end. The buildings were transferred to the Landmark Trust in 1983 and made them available as historical holiday accommodation.

The Hospital of St Cross

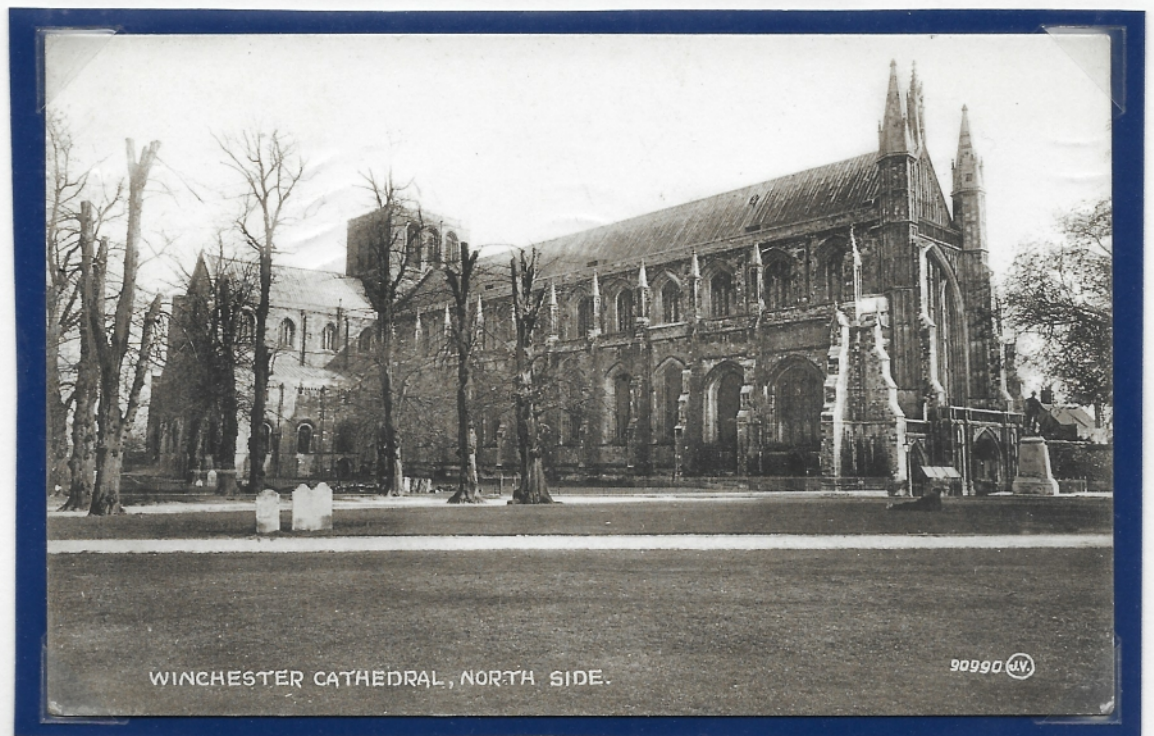


The Hospital of St Cross and Almshouse of Noble Poverty was founded by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and is a medieval almshouse in Winchester, Hampshire, England. It is the oldest surviving charitable institution in the United Kingdom and has been described as "England's oldest and most perfect almshouse".



The Hospital still provides accommodation for a total of 25 elderly men, known as "The Brothers", under the care of "The Master".

The Brothers belong to either of two charitable foundations: those belonging to the Order of the Hospital of St Cross (founded around 1132) wear black trencher hats and black robes with a silver badge in the shape of a Jerusalem cross, while those belonging to the Order of Noble Poverty (founded in 1445) wear claret trencher hats and claret robes with a silver cardinal's badge in memory of Cardinal Beaufort. They are often referred to as the "Black Brothers" and the "Red Brothers". Brothers must be single, widowed or divorced, and over 60 years of age. Preference is given to those in most need. They are expected to wear their robes and attend daily morning prayers in the Church.



The Hospital continues an ancient tradition in the "Wayfarer's Dole", which consists of a small horn cup of ale and a piece of bread. The dole was started by a Cluniac monk and can be obtained by anyone who asks at the Porter's Lodge.