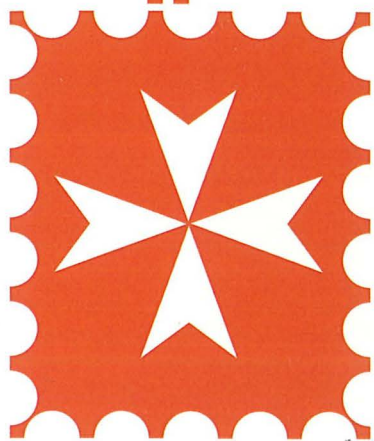




**Journal of**  
**THE MALTA PHILATELIC SOCIETY**



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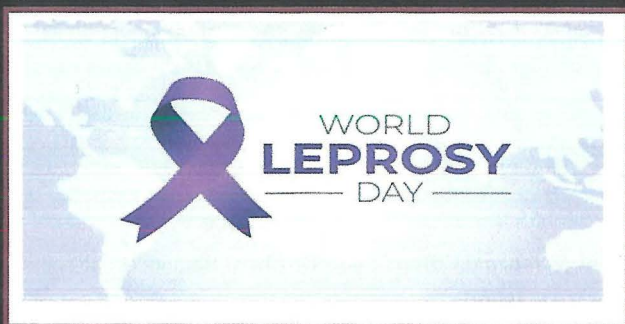
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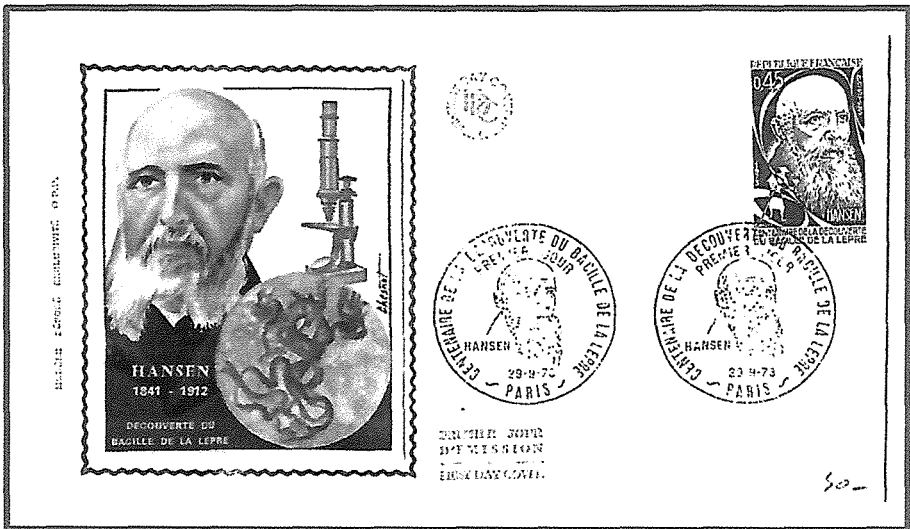
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A Brief History of  
Leprosy  
(Hansen's Disease)  
Through Stamps

Carmel Lino Cutajar

# LEPROSY (HANSEN'S DISEASE)



LEPROSY is a chronic infectious disease caused by *microbacillus lepre*, discovered by G. Hansen, which affects the skin, soft tissues, nasal mucosa, eyes and nerves, causing severe disfigurement.

The name is derived from the Greek word "*lepra*" which means "scaly".

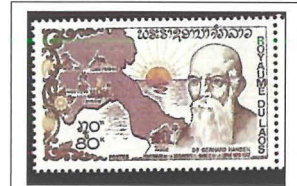
In the past leprosy was considered a highly contagious and incurable disease and sufferers became social outcasts.

# LEPROSY

LEPROSY IS ALMOST AS OLD AS CIVILIZATION.

It is mentioned in ancient Egyptian papyri (*Hesi ra and Ebers*) and in the bible. (*Leviticus, 13:1-46, old testament*)

It was probably introduced in Europe by the returning armies of Alexander the Great in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, and later by the knights returning from the Crusades. It reached its peak about the 14<sup>th</sup> century when more than 300 leprosaria were established in northern Europe. After the 16<sup>th</sup> century, leprosy started to die down. It is now a curable disease and segregation of sufferers is no longer a necessity.



LAOS 1973. SG 372



INDIA 1984. SG 1118

## LEPROSY. CARE OF LEPROSY SUFFERER

In the Middle Ages, several saintly characters dedicated their lives to the care of the suffering lepers who were often social outcasts. Some were catered for in dedicated *leprosaria*.



ST. GREGORY OF  
TOURS (AD 538-594).  
ESTABLISHED A 500  
BED HOSPITAL FOR  
LEPERS



ITALY 1926. SG 196



ITALY 1979. SG 1590

ST. FRANCIS TAUGHT HIS DISCIPLES TO NURSE LEPERS



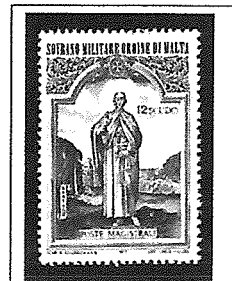
MALTA. 1967. SG 385. ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA.  
DOMINICAN NUN WHO NURSED LEPERS IN  
THE DELLA SCALA HOSPITAL



France 1956. SG 386

HOSPITALIER KNIGHTS OF  
ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

TOOK AN ACTIVE ROLE IN  
THE CARING OF LEPERS  
DURING AND FOLLOWING  
THE CRUSADES



1976. Order of Malta

# LEPROSY (HANSEN'S DISEASE)

Leprosy causes severe, often hideous, deformities affecting the face (skin, nose, and eyes), hands, and feet. As a result, people avoided contact with them. They were marginalized and ostracized.



The Monaco (1961) stamp shows a disfigured leper hobbling down the deserted street, clapper in hand forced to alert the neighbours of his unwelcome presence.



In the Middle Ages, lepers led a miserable existence, banned from contact with society, often isolated in remote peripheries. Eventually, the opening of leprosaria gave them some relief. The disease is now recognized as only mildly infective after prolonged physical contact.



## LEPROSY. THE LAZARETTOS/LEPROSARIA

Over the years it was felt that those suffering from leprosy should be isolated in hospitals, built for them, where they would be looked after. These venues were named *leprosaria* or *lazarettos* (after St. Lazarus, patron saint of leprosy). Many were represented on stamps. Some are reproduced here.



**BELGIUM. LEPROSARIUM**



**HUNGARY 1965. ALBERT SCHWEITZER BUILT A LEPROSARIUM AT LAMBARENE, GABON**



**BELGIUM. DR. FRANS HAEMERIJCKX. FOUNDED A LEPROSARIUM IN TSHUMBE, CONGO**

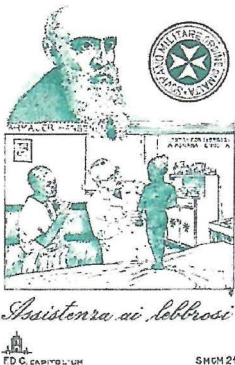


**RWANDA 1966. SG 140. FR. DAMIAN. MINISTERED THE LEPER COLONY IN MOLOKAI, HAWAI**

# LEPROSY. THE ORDER OF ST JOHN



Alla Direzione  
L'Ufficio Stampa  
Palazzo degli Atri



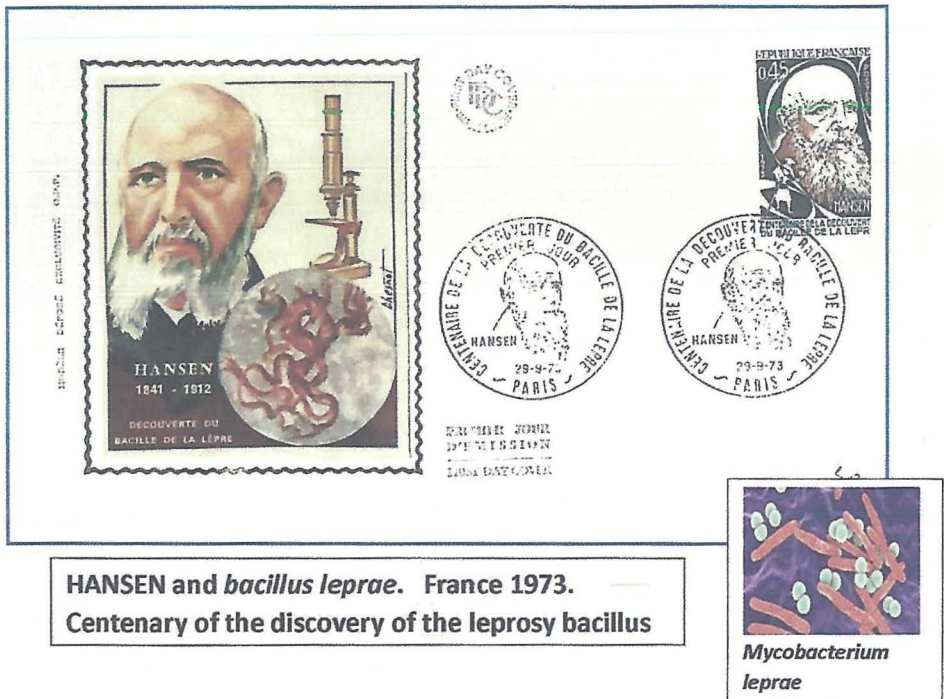
Alla Direzione  
L'Ufficio Stampa  
Palazzo degli Atri

**THE ORDER OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM, RHODES AND MALTA** WAS LAUNCHED IN THE 12<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY DURING THE CRUSADES. ITS PRIME OBJECTIVE WAS HUMANITARIAN. IT DEVOTED MANY OF ITS RESOURCES TO THE OPENING OF HOSPITALS. AMONG THESE WERE MANY LEPROSARIA FOR THE CARE OF LEPEERS.

Another Order, that of St. Lazarus, is also engaged, in our times, in the welfare of leprosy patients

# PIONEERS IN THE CONQUEST OF LEPROSY

## GERHARD ARMEUR HANSEN (1841-1912)



GERHARD HANSEN was born in 1841 in Bergen, Norway. After obtaining his medical degree in Oslo he returned to Bergen which, like the rest of Norway, had a high incidence of Leprosy. He was appointed director of the Belgian Leptosarium. Hansen's research convinced him that leprosy was a specific disease spread by an organism which, in 1873, he identified as a rod-shaped bacillus which he named *bacillus leprae* and is now known as *mycobacterium leprae*.

The disease was named after him

# HANSEN IS COMMEMORATED ON MANY STAMPS ISSUED BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES

1973. MANY COUNTRIES ISSUED STAMPS COMMEMORATING THE CENTENARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE LEPROCY BACILLUS BY HANSEN IN 1873.



FRANCE



ORDER OF MALTA



PARAGUAY



BELGIUM



NORWAY



CUBA



NIGERIA



GABON



LAOS

# PIONEERS IN THE CONQUEST OF LEPROSY

## FATHER DAMIEN (1840-1889)

Born Josep de Veuster in 1840 in the quiet village of Tremolo in Northern Belgium.

He entered a monastery, and in 1864 he was sent to the island of MULAKAI in Hawai to minister to the leper colony there.

He worked incessantly with these unfortunate people. He treated them as human beings. He even organized singing groups and a band.

He remained in Mulakai all his life and died there of leprosy.

Many countries have issued commemorative stamps.



**RWANDA 1966. SG 140.**  
Fr. Damien. World Leprosy Day



**BELGIUM 1964. SG 1886.**  
Fr Damien in Molakai



**BELGIUM 1989. SG 3006.**  
Death of Fr Damian



**BRAZIL 1952 SG 836/837. Fr. Damien. Leprosy Research Fund**

# PIONEERS IN THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

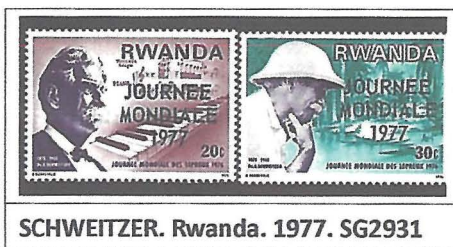
## DR ALBERT SCHWEITZER

(1875-1965)

Physician, theologian, expert musician, Nobel Prize winner, Schweitzer was above all a humanitarian who dedicated his life to peace and the welfare of patients in Africa.

He founded a leper colony in Lambardene, Gabon.

He pioneered the use of Dapsone, one of the first effective drugs for leprosy.



## VICTOR BABES

(1854-1926)

Romanian serologist whose studies contributed greatly to the knowledge of Leprosy.



## EUNICE WEAVER

(1902-1969)

Brazilian philanthropist who headed leprosy charities in Brazil 1930-1960



# PIONEERS IN THE CONQUEST OF LEPROSY

## DR FRANZ HEMERIJCKX

Flemish leprologist, humanist, and the founder of the Damien Foundation in Belgium. He engaged in providing treatment and rehabilitation services to people affected with leprosy.



HEMERIJCKX. Belgium  
1975 SG 2400

## RAOUL FOLLEREAU (1903-1977)

A famous French journalist and humanitarian. He raised considerable funds to build a leprosarium in Adsope, Ivory Coast. He established *World Leprosy Day* (the last Sunday in January each year) and worked tirelessly for the dignity of the poor and the marginalized. He has been commemorated on several stamps by various countries



Mali 1974.  
SG 469 "Apostle  
of the Lepers"



IVORY COAST 1974 SG 448



France 1987.  
SG 2749. Death  
anniversary.



Malagasy 1978 SG 145

# LEPROSY PIONEERS



AN UNUSUAL ITEM FROM THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI.

Follereau and Hansen are honoured with a perforated wooden stamp.

Underneath is an inscription: "*Lutte contre la lèpre*" (Fight Against Leprosy).

Also included are the emblems of Rotary and Lions two international humanitarian organizations.

# LEPROSY PIONEERS COMMEMORATIONS



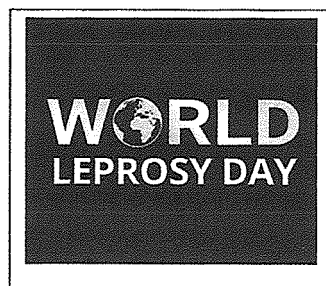
MALI 1987. SG 1115 DEATH ANNIVERSARIES  
GERHARD HANSEN (75) RAOUL FOLLEREAU (10)



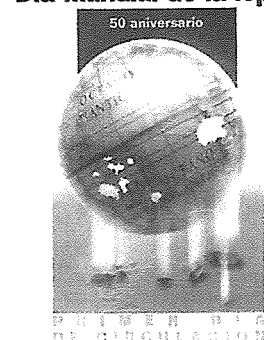
RWANDA 1960  
FR. DAMIEN and DR SCHWEITZER  
PIONEERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST LEPROSY

# UN. WORLD LEPROSY DAY

*World Leprosy Day* is observed internationally every year on the last Sunday of January. It aims to increase public awareness of leprosy (Hansen's Disease). This date was chosen by French humanitarian Raoul Follereau as a tribute to the life of Mahatma Gandhi who had publicly expressed compassion for lepers.



## Día Mundial de la lepra



Correos y Telégrafos

S.F.C. 2003



## XVIII JORNADA MUNDIAL

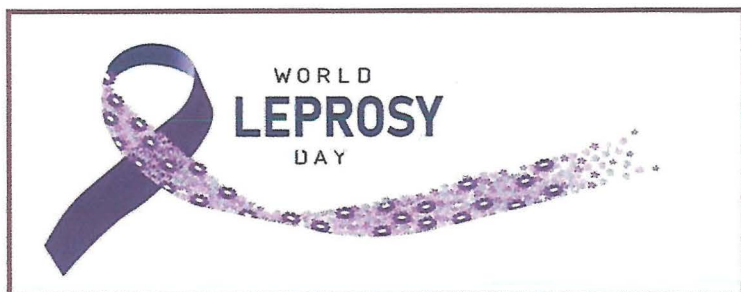
de los  
LEPROSOS

\*  
JOVENES  
AMIGOS  
de los  
LEPROSOS

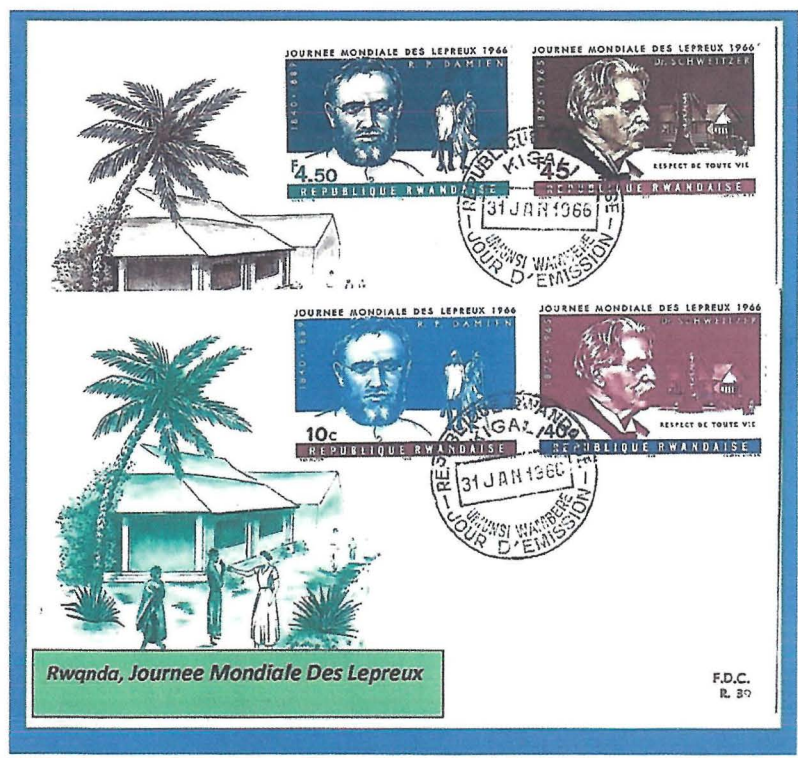


BARCELONA  
30 ENE. - 1 FEB. 1971  
.....

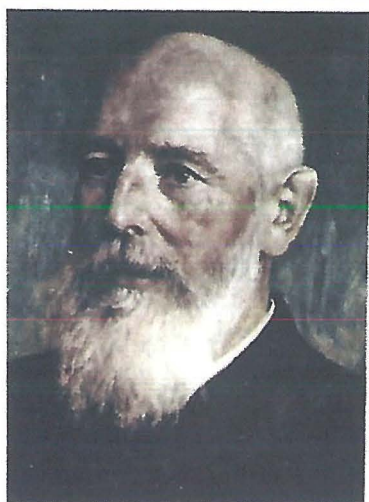




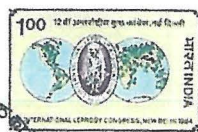
WORLD LEPROSY DAY is an opportunity to celebrate the lives of those affected, raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of the disease, and tackle the stigma that too often surrounds leprosy. It is also an opportunity to raise money so that we can be the generation that ends leprosy transmission.



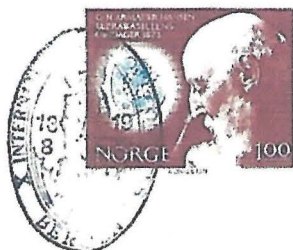
# LEPROSY CONGRESSES



12 वीं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ काँग्रेस, नई दिल्ली  
XII INTERNATIONAL LEPROSY CONGRESS, NEW DELHI 1984

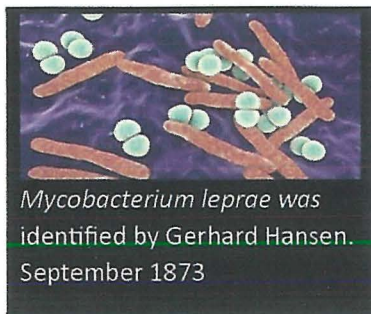


**BOMBAY, INDIA  
LEPROSY CONGRESS 20-2-84**

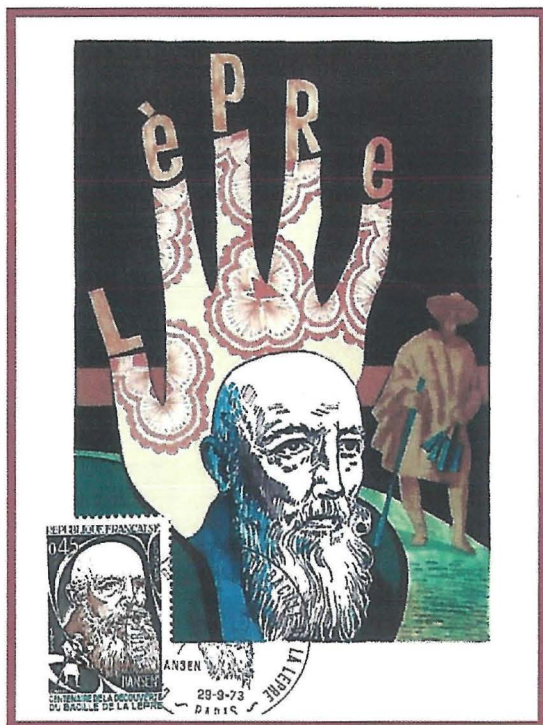


**INTERNATIONAL LEPROSY CONGRESS,  
BERGEN 13-8-1973**

# CENTURY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE LEPROSY BACILLUS BY GERHARD HANSEN



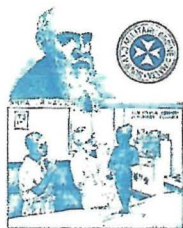
On 29-9-1973 many countries celebrated the centenary of the discovery of the *Mycobacterium leprae* with the issue of commemorative stamps (see also page 8)



France. 29/9/73. SG 2013. Hansen and Leper.  
Anniversary of the discovery of the Leprosy bacillus

# CENTENARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE LEPROSY BACILLUS

On 29 September 1973, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta issued five stamps to commemorate the centenary of the identification of the leprosy bacillus by Hansen



Assistenza ai lebbrosi  
FDC CAPITOLIUM  
SMD 21



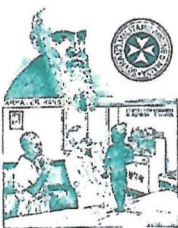
Assistenza  
Dell'Ufficio Stampa  
Palazzo Mari 1973



Assistenza ai lebbrosi  
FDC CAPITOLIUM  
SMD 21



Assistenza  
Dell'Ufficio Stampa  
Palazzo Mari 1973



Assistenza ai lebbrosi  
FDC CAPITOLIUM  
SMD 21



Assistenza  
Dell'Ufficio Stampa  
Palazzo Mari 1973



# LEPROSY: SEEKING A CURE

In olden times there was no cure. The disease was thought to be highly infectious. Lepers were marginalized and forced to live outside communities or in leprosaria

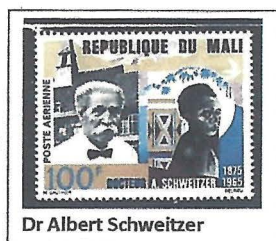


Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the only partially effective drug was CHAULMOOGRA OIL made from the seeds of *hydrocarpus wightiana* which grows in tropical forests. However, its use was limited due to toxicity.



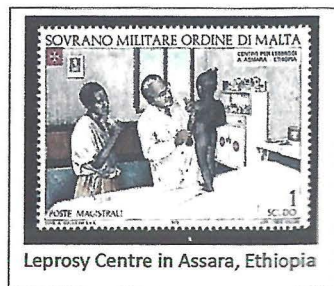
*Hydrocarpus wightiana*

In the 1950's Sulfone ("Dapsone") was used with good effect in leprosy. Dr. Schweitzer pioneered the drug in his hospital in Lambredene, Gabon.



Dr Albert Schweitzer

More recently, MULTIPLE DRUG THERAPY has been very effective in curing the disease, especially if treated early, and has been a major factor in the eradication of leprosy worldwide. Malta was an early user of this therapy and succeeded in eradicating the disease locally.



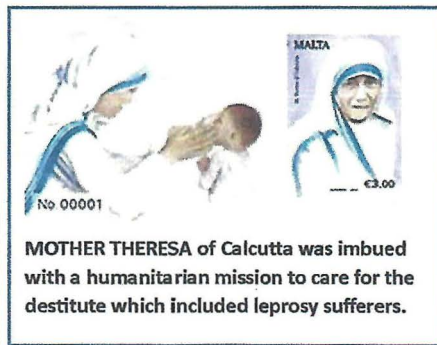
Leprosy Centre in Assara, Ethiopia

# LEPROSY: ERADICATION EFFORTS

Although eradicated in many countries, leprosy is still widespread in certain areas, particularly in India, Asia, and Africa. Many high-profile individuals have given their support to leprosy care and eradication.



**MAHATMA GHANDI** gave all his personal support for the welfare of leprosy patients. In India, World Leprosy Day is celebrated to coincide with Gandhi Memorial Day

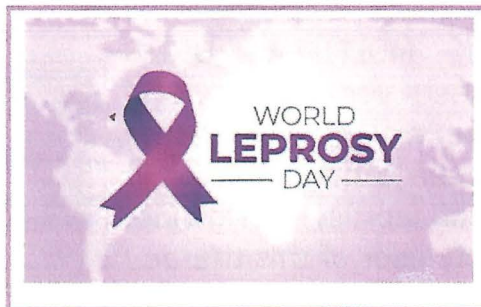


**MOTHER THERESA** of Calcutta was imbued with a humanitarian mission to care for the destitute which included leprosy sufferers.

THE FIGHT AGAINST  
LEPROSY CONTINUES



Princess Diana joined Mother Theresa in supporting Leprosy patients and campaigned for their welfare.



# FIGHTING HARMFUL MOTHS IN PHILATELY

Vladimir Kachan, Belarus

Moths, like other insects, are an important part of our planet's biodiversity. Moths are diverse creatures, associated with forests, shrublands, tussocklands, wetlands, mountain scree and alpine meadows, coastal dunes and even subantarctic islands. The extraordinary diversity and abundance of moth species worldwide is a direct result of their long history and specialized diets. Moths are a crucial insect group encompassing more than 160,000 species, and they are among the most ancient of Earth's inhabitants, with some fossils believed to be about 200 million years old (**Figure 1**).



Fig 1. Stamp of Brazil 2016 with fossil moth

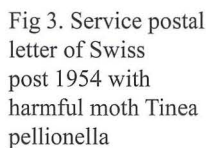
There are a considerable number of pests of agriculture plants and forests among moths. By the end of the 19th century, the importance of insects to agriculture had been recognized, both as potential pests and as beneficials. This was of particular importance in Australia, since imported insects often had no natural enemies and spread extremely quickly. Therefore, an entomological study was carried out to prevent potential agricultural disasters through biological control of pests, many of which were moths. The Ministry of Agriculture was responsible for this, and it hired a so-called "Governmental Entomologist" who headed the "Entomological Department" of the Ministry (**Figure 2**).



Fig 2. Victoria 1896 official O.H.M.S. Frank Stamp parcel tag of Agriculture Department, Government Entomologist

Moth damage to paper and archival documents has been an age-old problem. When it comes to securely filing and storing papers, one of the most overlooked aspects is infestation. Damage can vary widely, from a few holes in the documents, to complete destruction. The most common type of insects that attack paper objects is case-bearing clothes moth (*Tinea pellionella*) (**Figure 3**). Therefore, paper preservatives have been developed to combat this problem (**Figure 4**).

A few species of moth are harmful. These include the moths that destroy crops, fruit, or trees and the clothes moths that damage woollen goods. With a wingspan of



about 2cm, the common brown house moth or false clothes-moth, is one representative of many of small moth species which do harm damage clothing, furs, carpets, furniture upholstery (**Figure 5**).

Most of us regard our closets, drawers, and storage nooks as sacred personal space, so it's a rude awakening when these private places are invaded — particularly when we find that the intruders have been boring holes through our wool, cashmere and other beloved fabrics. You know the culprits. Small and seemingly benign with their harmless fluttery wings, clothing

moths can wreak havoc on a wardrobe before you even realize what you're up against. These are webbing clothes moths - small yellowish moths, the larvae of which feed on wool or fur (Figure 6). Both the webbing clothes moth and the case-bearing clothes moth are worldwide in distribution, feed on animal by-products such as furs, wool carpets, and tapestries, and can cause damage to stored woolen clothing. Clean up and clear out meticulous cleaning is the best line of defense against clothing moths. The moths, along with their eggs and larvae, can be killed by laundering fabrics in a 120-degree wash cycle. Whether you've found moths in your home or not, it's wise to store animal fiber materials in dry, airtight containers or sealed bags to keep moths at bay (Figure 7).

The smallest harmful moths have a wingspan of just a few millimetres. Despite their small size, many smallest moths are also significant pests in food storehouses by enmeshing food in a net of fiber. Most moth pests of food processing facilities belong to the family Pyralidae. Adult moths do not feed and damage is caused by the larval stage which features a heavily sclerotized head capsule with biting and chewing mouthparts while the rest of the elongated body is flexible and unpigmented. In addition to the consumption and contamination of food, moth larvae produce silk from glands in the mouth which builds into webbing. Chilo partellus or spotted stem borer from Pyralidae family is one of the most economically damaging pests in Asia and Africa, whose caterpillars attack all parts of the plant except the roots (Figure 8).



Fig 6. Meter mark of Germany 1954 with clothes moth *Tineola bisselliella*



Fig 7. U.S. Stationery Announcement Card post passed in 1951 with advertising mothproof cleaning system



Fig 8. Stamp of Kenya 1995 with caterpillar of harmful moth *Chilo partellus*



Fig 9. Imperforated set stamps of Central Africa 1965 with harmful moths

There are a considerable number of pests of agriculture plants among moths. A few species of moths destroy crops, fruit, or trees (**Figure 9**). Grain moth is a pest of stored grain and is active at low temperatures and can cause considerable damage during the winter months. Adults cause no damage but the larva will require a whole kernel or caked material for development. Adults are attracted to light. They prefer to attack barley, rye, corn, oats, rice and various seeds. It attacks both grains in the field and in storage, but only whole kernels.

Moth *Lymantria monacha* is a major pest of broadleaved and coniferous trees in Europe and Asia (**Figure 10**). The larvae feed preferentially on spruce and pine. In spring the larvae consume the first buds, then later the needles. A single caterpillar eats about 200 pine, or 1000 spruce needles and twice as many are damaged by biting off. Spruces die at 70 percent needle loss and pine at 90 percent. Outbreaks can cause major damage in forestry.



Fig 10. Moth *Lymantria monacha* on stamp of Switzerland 1953



Fig 11. Stamp of Romania 1964 with Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

Many other moths are pests of agricultural plants, orchards and forests. The Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*) is one of the most widespread pests of forests and fruit gardens (**Figure 11**).

It can be found almost all over the world. The caterpillars of that moth do harm to more than 300 different species of plants (**Figure 12**). The caterpillars of the Magpie Moth (*Abraxas*



Fig 12. Souvenir sheet of Paraguay 1980 with famous Albrecht Durer's watercolour 1503 'The Virgin among a Multitude of Animals' with moth *Lymantria dispar* illustration



Fig 13. Stamp of Switzerland 1957 with moth *Abraxas grossulariata*



Fig 14. Specimen of Tuvalu stamp 1980 with harmful moth *Dudua aprobola* of Tortricidae family



Fig 15. Proof of New Zealand 1970 with harmful moth *Charagia virescens* of Hepialidae family

grossulariata) of Geometridae family damage the buds, leaves, and flowers of apple, pear, cherry, and quince trees (Figure 13). The caterpillars of the moth families Cossidae and Tortricidae live in the roots, branches, and trunks of leaf-bearing trees, where they make long passages, resulting in killing the trees (Figure 14). The caterpillars of the moth family Hepialidae harm the trunks and roots of trees and cultivated grass plants (Figure 15).

In the advanced countries of the world, there are entomological societies that study the effects of harmful moths and methods of combating them, the development and testing of new insecticides and other control agents (Figure 16). The main tasks of these societies are the investigation of the fauna and biology of insects, the development of measures to fight pests, and the protection of useful species.



Fig 16. Meter mark 1982 of Entomological Society of Italy

The battle against pests, such as harmful moths, has resulted in the development of numerous insecticides to destroy its larval stage (Figure 17).



Fig 17. 1925 French booklet advertising the insecticide Mortis which destroy Rats, Mice, Bedbugs, Moths

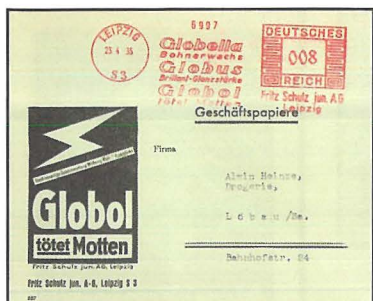


Fig 18. Meter mark of Germany 1935 with ads - "Globol" kill moths

In 1942, the first field tests of the new contact insecticide DDT were carried out on moths and many other agricultural pests (Figure 19). Later it was replaced by the agricultural insecticide "Duolit" (Figure 20). Since then, many scientific organizations have developed a wide variety of biological and chemical insecticides to control harmful moths (Figure 21). Among the special chemicals for combating harmful moths and other insects, crystals and

In the first half of the 20th century, the German moth remedy «Globol» proved to be brilliant (Figure 18). It not only scares away the moths, like some outdated moth remedies, but it kills moths and moth eggs.



Fig 19. Stationery card of Belgium 1946 with an advertisement for the insecticide DDT to control harmful moths *Tineola bisselliella*



Fig 20. Meter mark of Germany 1947 with the image of a dying moth and an advertisement for the insecticide 'Duolit'

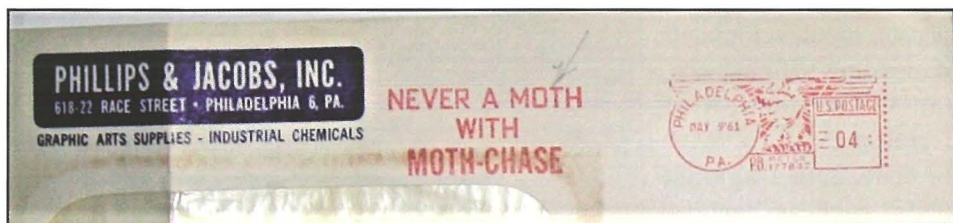


Fig 21. Meter mark of USA 1961 promoting moth-chase



Fig 22. Meter mark of USA 1958 with the slogan "Expello kill moths!"

insecticides from moths of the Expello brand are known (**Figure 22**).

From 1919, the German chemist Ernst Meckbach and the entomologist Erich Titschack conducted intensive research into the clothes moth and developed the first moth repellent for wool, which was called Eulan, at the paint factory formerly Friedrich Bayer & Co. in Leverkusen, Germany (**Figure 23**). The further developed substance mixture Eulan was used for decades as a textile and carpet protection agent against moths and beetles. The chemical structure of the active substances contained in it was kept secret. After the patent protection expires, similar products are manufactured under the product name Mitin (**Figure 24**). Later, aerosol insecticides were produced to control harmful moths and other insects (**Figure 25**). An appropriately labelled insecticide product may be used to control adult moth populations.

I hope that this article, illustrated by different types of philatelic material, will help for philatelists in the further development of the thematic collection "Moths". The Author is ready to help for philatelists in creating or improving of philatelic exhibits on butterflies and moths. His address: Vladimir Kachan, street Kulibina 9-49, Minsk-52, BY-220052, Republic of Belarus, E-mail: vladimir.kachan.1958@gmail.com



Fig 23. Meter mark of the Netherlands 1953 with an advertisement for 'Eulan' moth repellent



Fig 24. Meter mark of the Netherlands 1964 with an advertisement for the chemical agent for protection against moths 'Mitin'



Fig 25. Meter mark of Germany 1967 with advertising aerosol brand 'Jacutin' to combat harmful moths

# POSTAL CARDS OVERPRINTED SPECIMEN

(1885 - 1944)

*ALSO APPEARED IN U.K. M.S.C. VIRTUAL DISPLAY NO #123*

By Samuel Parnis

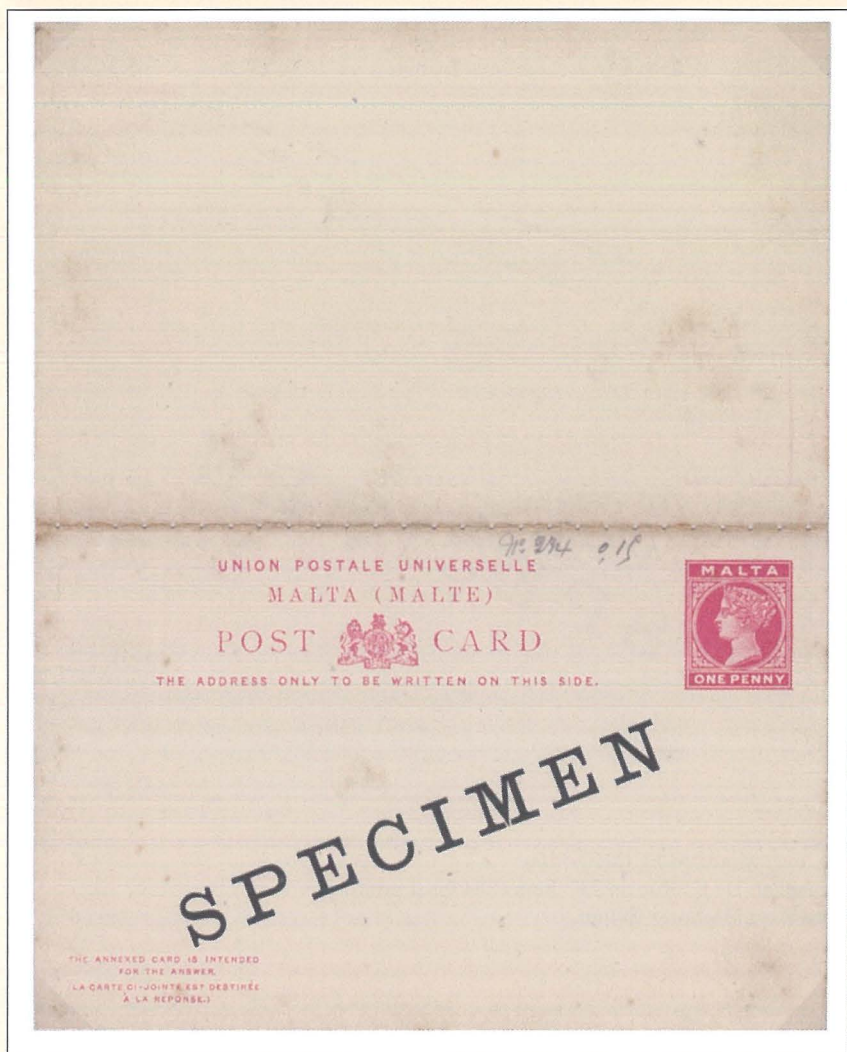
The Maltese Postal Cards, which replaced the Great Britain Postal Stationery postcards previously in use, are believed to have been put on sale on the 27<sup>th</sup> December 1884; to be used as from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1885, the same day as the adhesive stamps for overseas mail were released. This was announced in the Malta Government Gazette №. 3031 issued on Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> December 1884:-

*"Malta postage stamps to be used on and from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1885 may be purchased at the G.P.O. Valletta, on and after 27<sup>th</sup> December".* Stationery was not specifically mentioned in this notice, but a 1d. postcard is recorded datestamped 5<sup>th</sup> January 1885, and a used reply section sent back to Malta is recorded also postmarked – CATANIA 13 MARCH 85.

Postal Stationery Cards overprinted SPECIMEN were sent to Postmasters and Postal Administrations so that they were able to identify valid Postal Stationery and avoid forgeries.

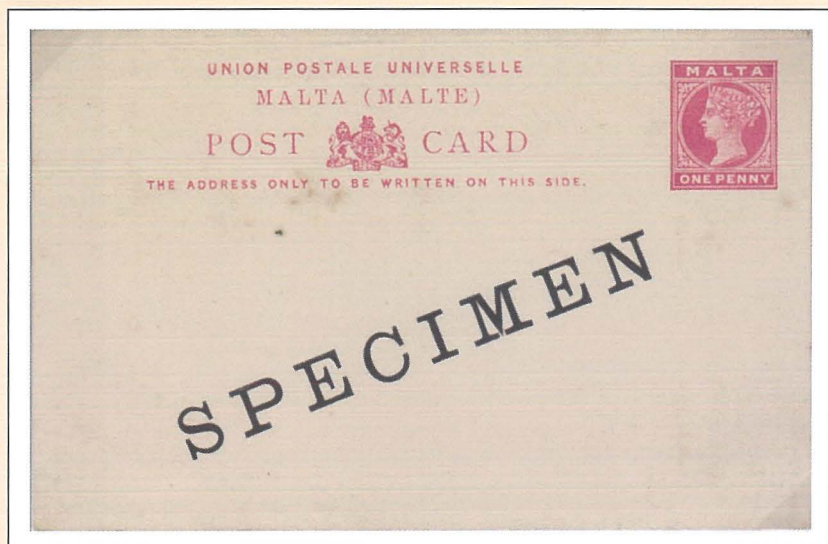


**Queen Victoria 1d. + 1d. Reply Paid Postcard**  
**Carmine on soft white card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 100.  
Printed at: De La Rue on 5<sup>th</sup> July 1884 (first printing).  
Card size (complete): 177mm. × 140mm.

**Queen Victoria 1d. Single Postcard**  
**Carmine on soft white card**  
**SPECIMEN**

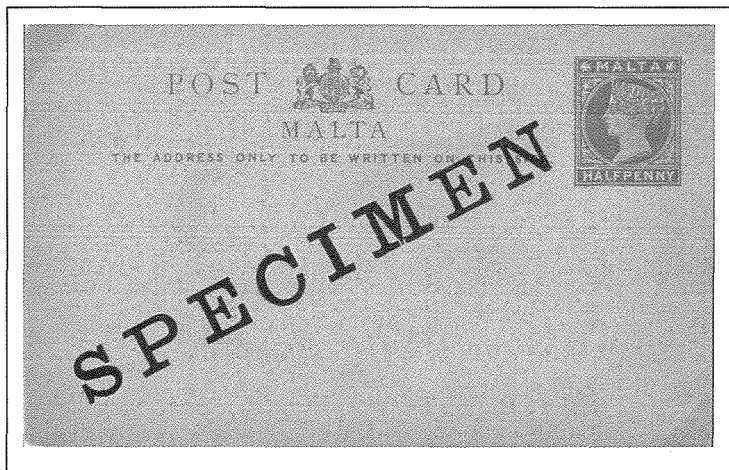


No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 100.

Printed at: De La Rue on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1884 (first printing).

Card size: 138mm. × 89mm.

**Queen Victoria ½d Single Postcard**  
**Green on buff card**  
**SPECIMEN**

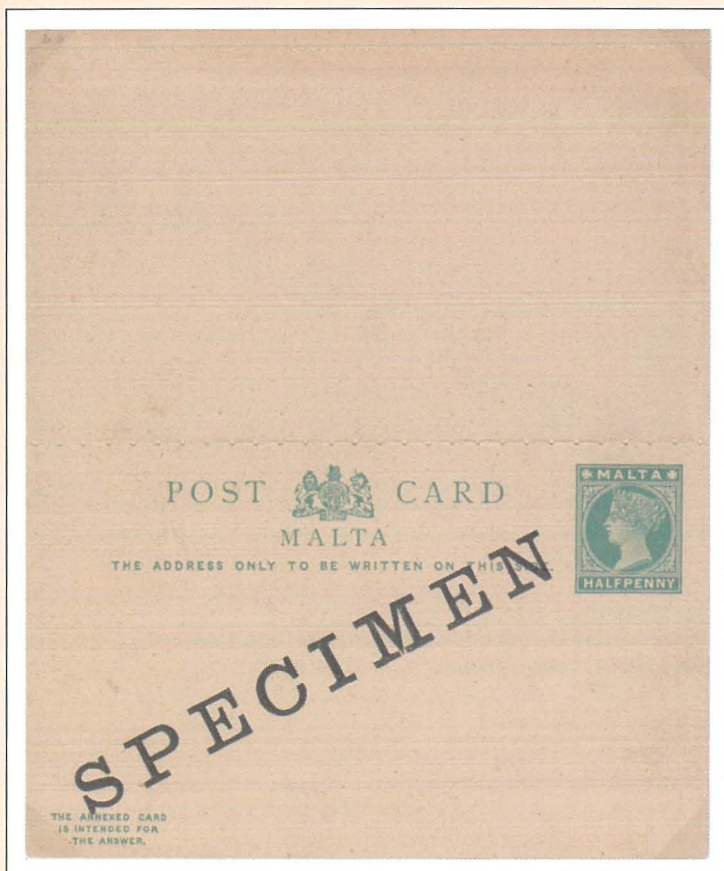


No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 722.

Printed at: De La Rue on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1900 (first printing).

Card size: 121mm. × 74mm.

**Queen Victoria ½d. + ½d. Reply Paid Postcard**  
**Green on buff card**  
**SPECIMEN**

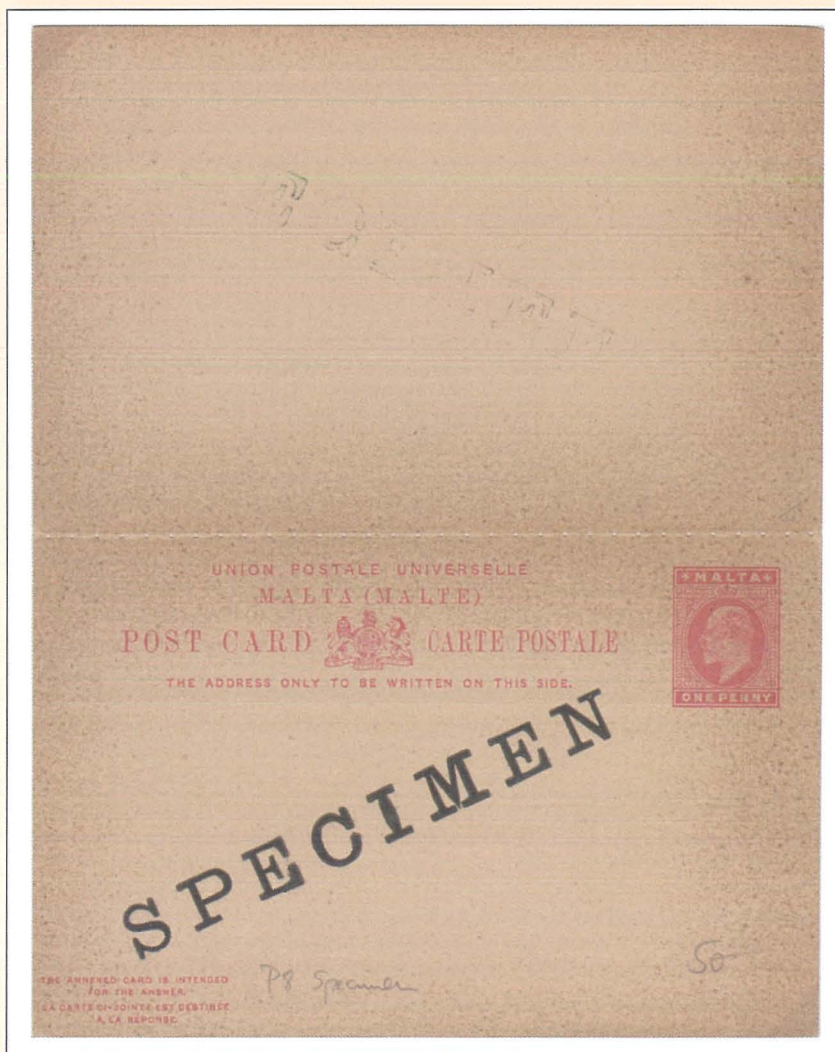


No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 722.

Printed at: De La Rue on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1900 (first printing).

Card size (complete): 146mm. × 120mm.

**King Edward VII 1d. + 1d. Reply Paid Postcard**  
**Carmine on brown – buff card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 727.

Printed at: De La Rue on 29<sup>th</sup> September 1903 (first printing).

Card size (complete): 176mm. × 140mm.

**King Edward VII 1d. Single Postcard  
Carmine on brown – buff card  
SPECIMEN**

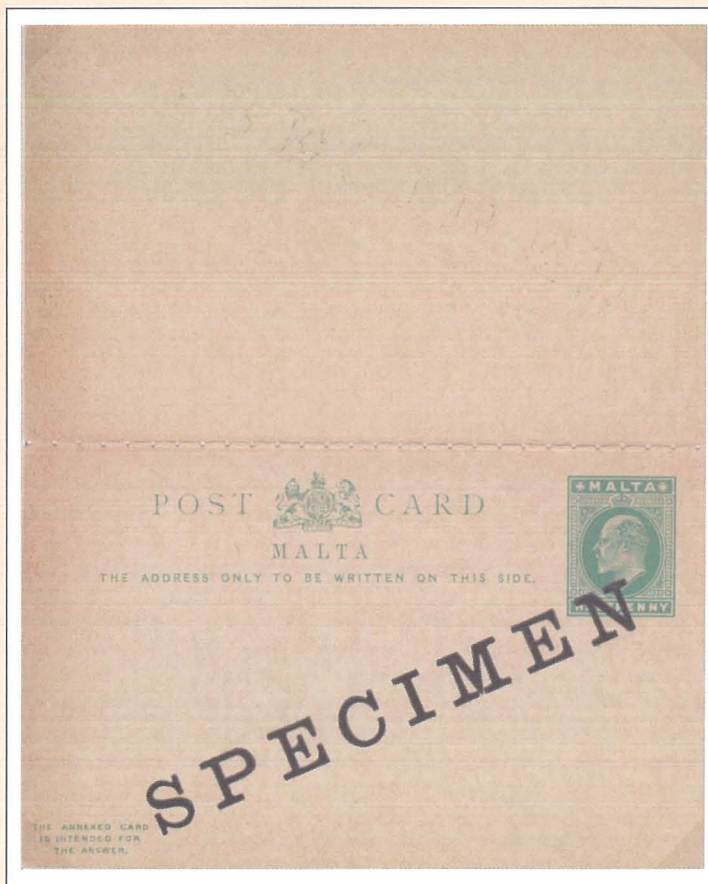


No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 722.

Printed at: De La Rue on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1902 (first printing).

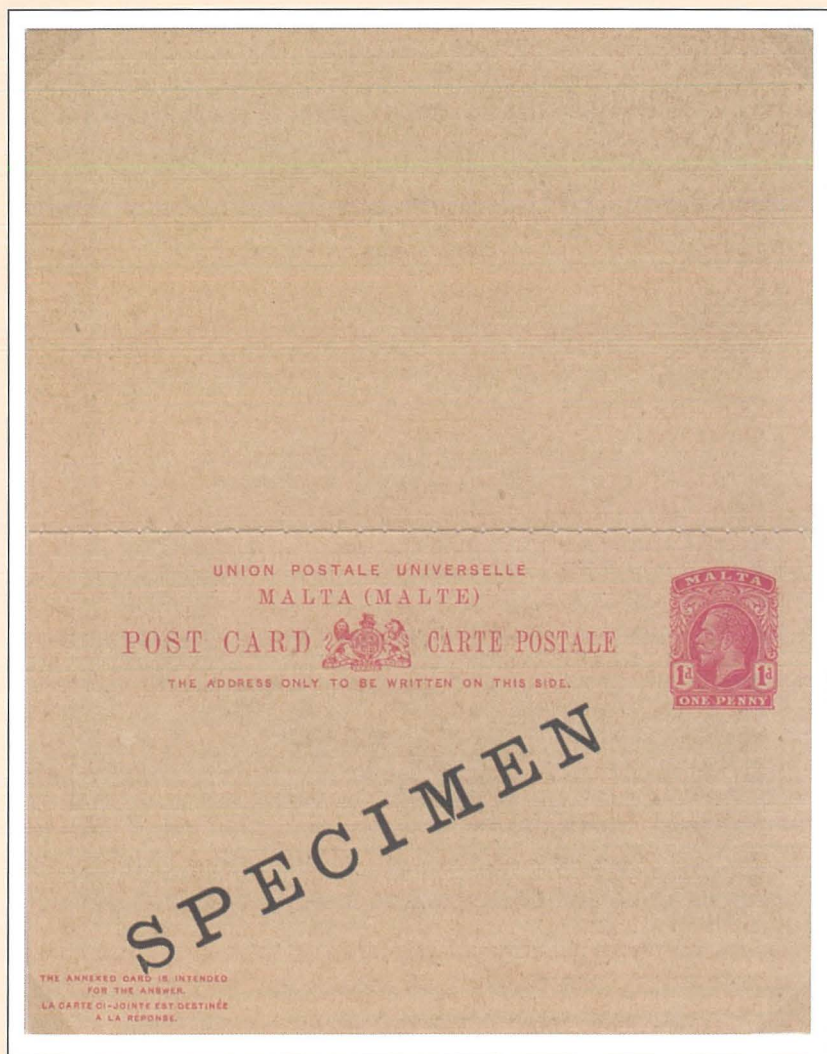
Card size: 139mm. × 89mm.

**King Edward VII ½d. + ½d. Replay Paid Postcard**  
**Green on buff card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 732 (no mint or used copies recorded).  
Printed at: De La Rue on 19<sup>th</sup> July 1906.  
Card size (complete): 149mm. × 120mm.

**King George V 1d. + 1d. Replay Paid Postcard**  
**Carmine on brown - buff card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 396.  
Printed at: De La Rue on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1913 (first printing).  
Card size (complete): 178mm. × 139mm.

**King George V 1d. Single Postcard**  
**Carmine on brown - buff card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 396.

Printed at: De La Rue on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1913 (first printing).

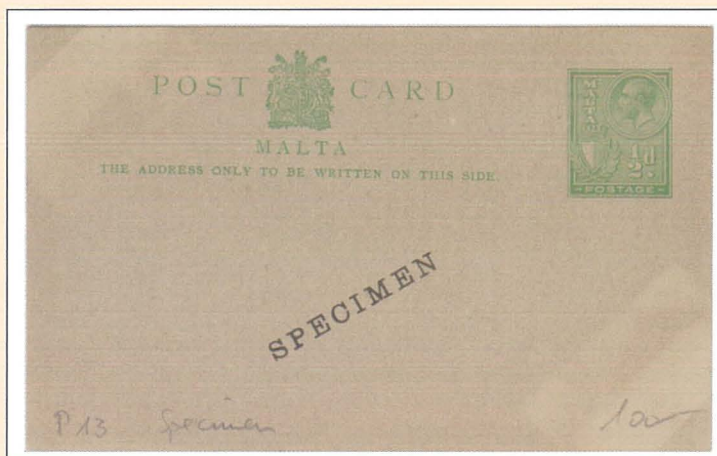
Card size: 139mm. × 89mm.

**King George V ½d. Single Postcard**  
**Green on buff card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: 379.  
Printed at: De La Rue on 4<sup>th</sup> October 1917 (first printing).  
Card size: 121mm. × 74mm.

**King George V ½d. Single Postcard**  
**Green on cream card**  
**SPECIMEN**



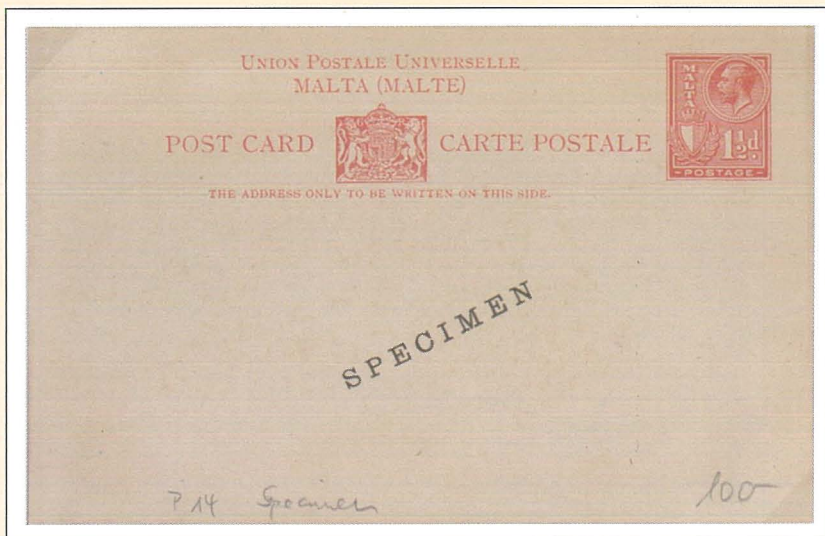
No. overprinted SPECIMEN: Information N/A.  
Printed at: Waterlow & Sons Ltd.  
Card size: 121mm. × 74mm.

**King George V 1d. Single Postcard**  
**Brown on brown card**  
**SPECIMEN**



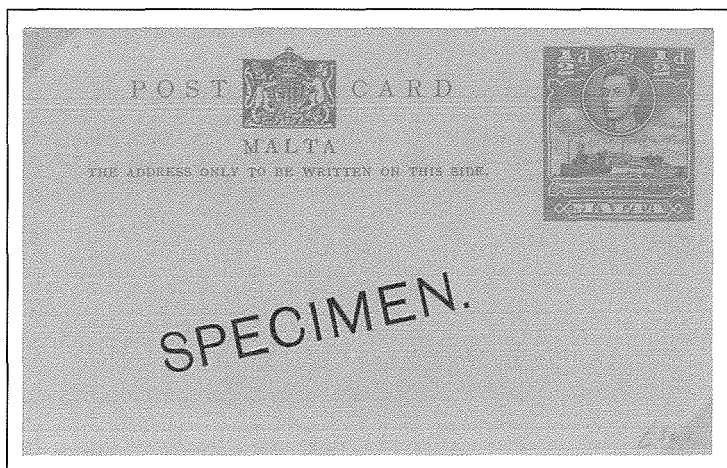
No. overprinted SPECIMEN: Information N/A.  
Printed at: Waterlow & Sons Ltd.  
Card size: 139mm. × 89mm.

**King George V 1½d. Single Postcard**  
**Red on cream card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: Information N/A.  
Printed at: Waterlow & Sons Ltd.  
Card size: 139mm. × 89mm.

**King George VI ½d. Single Postcard**  
**Green on cream granite card**  
**SPECIMEN**



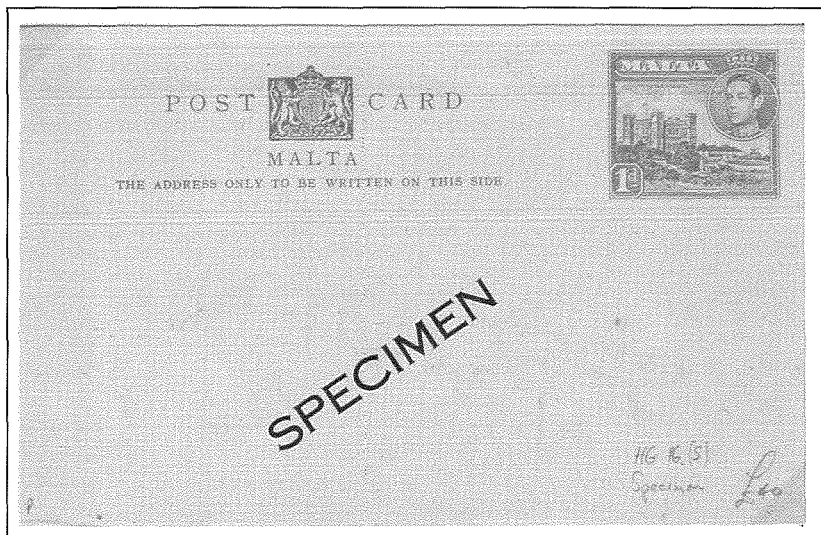
No. overprinted SPECIMEN: Information N/A.  
Printed at: Waterlow & Sons Ltd.  
Card size: 121mm. × 74mm.

**King George VI 1½d. Single Postcard**  
**Dark red on cream granite card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: Information N/A.  
Printed at: Waterlow & Sons Ltd.  
Card size: 139mm. × 89mm.

**King George VI 1d. Single Postcard**  
**Green on buff granite card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: Information N/A.  
Printed at: Waterlow & Sons Ltd.  
Card size: 139mm. × 89mm.

**King George VI 2d. Single Postcard**  
**Red on buff granite card**  
**SPECIMEN**



No. overprinted SPECIMEN: Information N/A.  
Printed at: Waterlow & Sons Ltd.  
Card size: 139mm. × 89mm.

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