

1: THE HISTORY OF FORENSIC MEDICINE 1-1

Forensic Medicine is an umbrella term, covering many areas where Law and Medicine work together. 'Crime' is as old as 'Mankind' but, Medicine & Law is as old as civilisations. This display shows the historical development of methods of catching criminals from early civilisations to modern time through various philatelic materials.

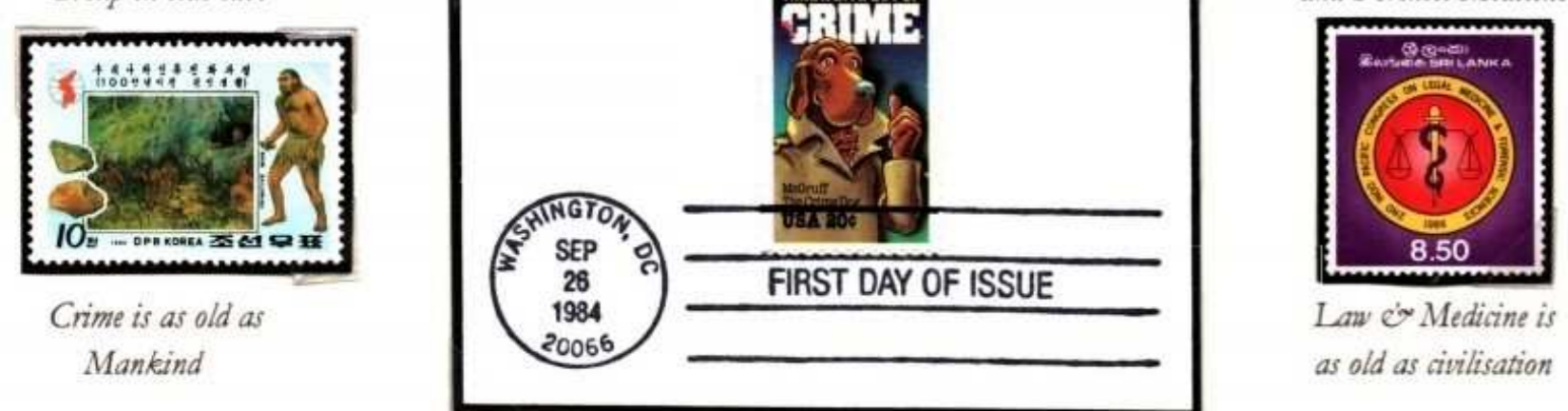


Table with 3 columns: NUMBER, SUBJECT, NO. OF SHEETS. Lists items 1-5 with their subjects and sheet counts.

Signment: "Wanted criminal person leaflet with the systemic description of person for purpose of identification detail - Crime, profession, DOB, Address, Age, Height, Colour, Head, Hair, Beard, Eyes, lips, Mouth M/F characteristic marks, sent by judge from Zavoile to Dalen Netherlands - 1834"



References: 1-Scalpel & Tongue Indelible Evidence By Dr DM Athale 2-H/O Medicine by Singer & Underwood 3-Stanley Gibson-stamps of the world Note: Exceptional item has red border Few such items of this period existed

SUMARIAN CIVILISATION: Our understanding about Forensic Medicine aspect enhanced through medical tablets written in Sumerian and Akkadian cuneiform (Latin "Wedge-Shaped") writing. In Babylon, King Hammurabi received the oldest written "Code of Law" from "The Sun god" carved on stone in 2500 BC. It consists of punishment for negligence by physicians and surgeons, Adultery, Murder & Abduction.



The physician, Grand Vazier and the Chief Justice to King Zoser at around 3000 BC is probably the First Medico-Legal expert. Punishment for the crime included amputation of ears-nose-hands-feet of offenders.



Scored commercially used Egypt-Registered cover 1928 to Czechoslovakia using 2x 5mills stamps honouring Imhotep celebrating centenary of medical faculty Cairo and Int. Congress of medicine Cairo 1928.

Hindu medicine: has long history and early concept written in Sanskrit called Vedas. The medicine system called Ayurveda, received by "Dhanwantari" "God of medicine" from the supreme God Brahma. The treatise Samhita written by a physician - Charak and a surgeon Shushrut which has mentioned "difference between drowning and suffocation, wounds and certain poisons." Being Hindus, body dissection was not allowed. Punishment for malpractice, murder etc in place and adultery was punishable with cutting of nose.

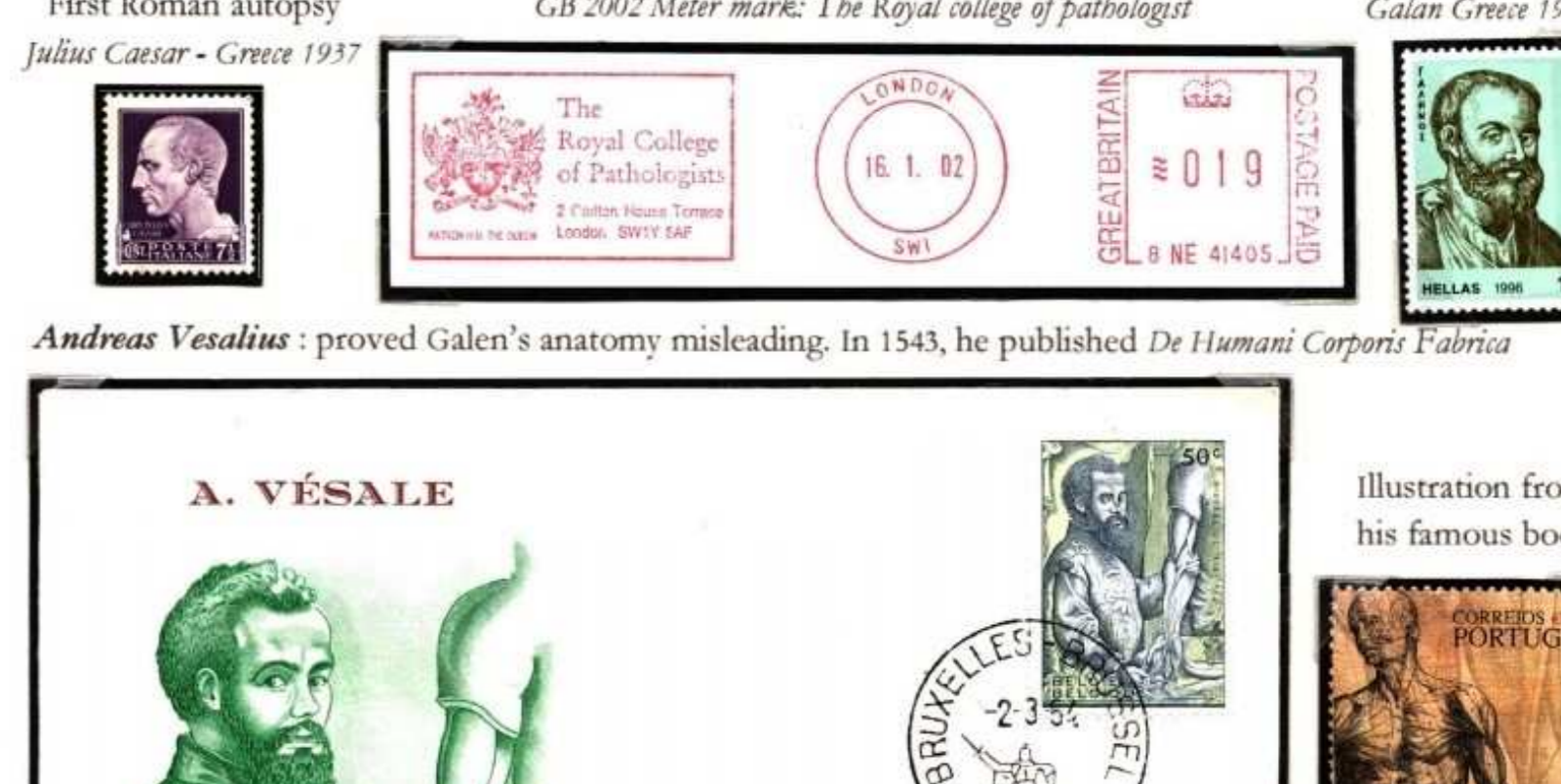


Chinese Civilisation: between 2000-1000BC a book of "Internal Medicine" attributed to The Yellow Emperor called Huang Ti Su Wen which, mentioned difference between drowning and suffocation.



Described how a murder was solved by insects attracted to the murder weapon with invisible blood in his book His Yuan Lu meaning "washing away of wrong"

Forensic pathology was the origin of forensic medicine and there was hardly any distinction between the two in its early days. Antistius, a Roman surgeon who performed the first Roman autopsy on the corpse of Julius Caesar (44 BC) examined all the 23 wounds and declared that only one, through the heart was fatal.



Andreas Vesalius: proved Galen's anatomy misleading. In 1543, he published De Humani Corporis Fabrica illustration from his famous book



Stamp showing Dr. Tulp's Anatomy class Demonstrating the anatomy of the Arm by Rembrandt - 1632

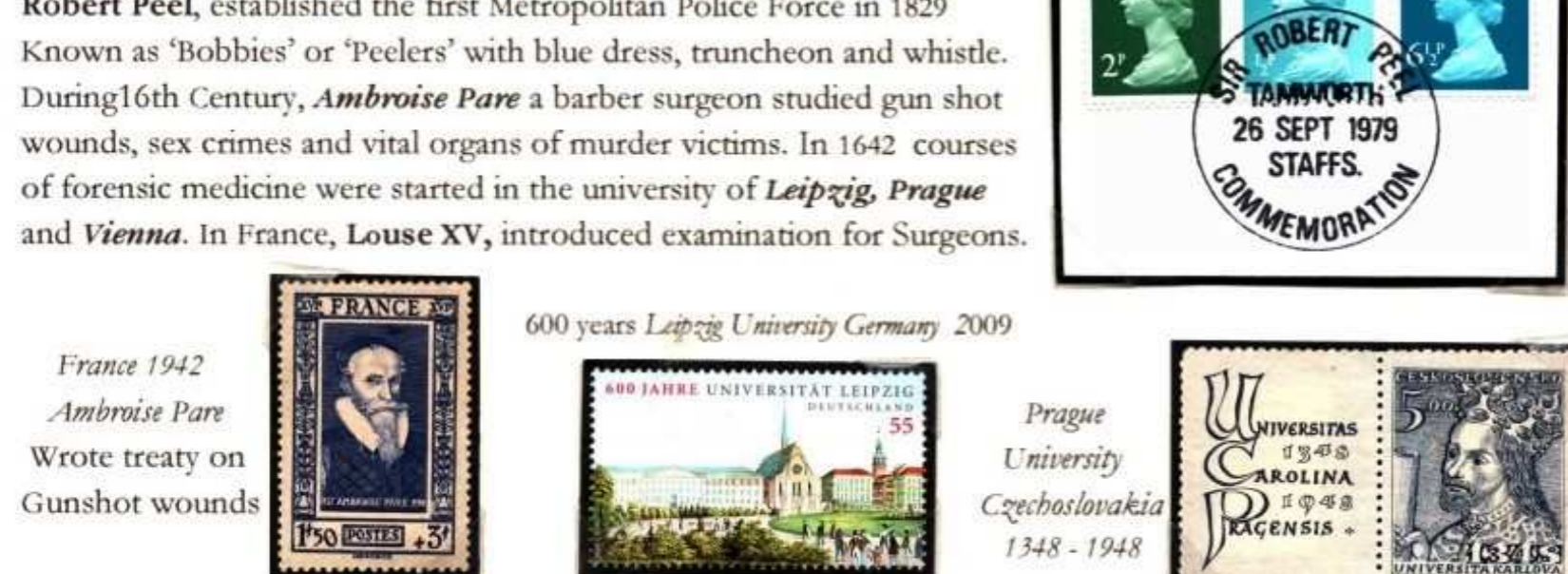
4: FORENSIC MEDICINE - CORONER & BOW STREET RUNNER 4-1

Coroner-the word came from "Corona" meaning "Custos Placitorum Corona" "keeper of the crown please" appeared in England during 871-910 AD and established in 1194 by King Richard I, the lion heart, from being medieval tax collector to judicial officer charged with investigation of sudden, violent and unnatural death. Coroner was the 3rd most powerful person in the country after the King and Sheriff.



Constinuo Criminals Carolina - The first German Criminal Law was established by Emperor Charles V in 1530, introducing investigation for Murder, Manslaughter, Homosexuality, Robbery, and Witch Craft

In 1740 Henry Fielding, founded a small band of "Thief takers" which grew to a strong force known as "Bow Street Runners"



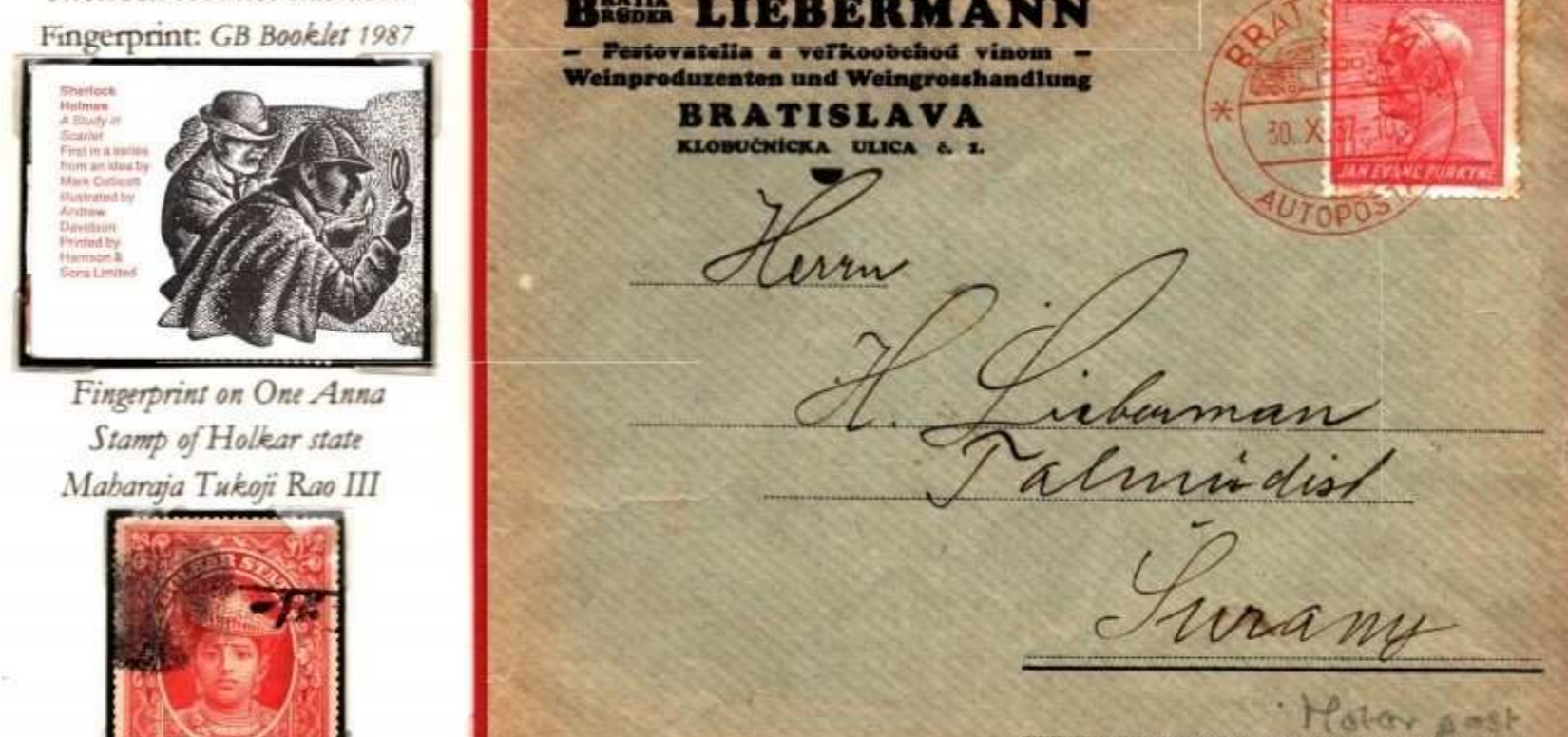
Robert Peel, established the first Metropolitan Police Force in 1829 Known as "Bobbies" or "Peelers" with blue dress, truncheon and whistle. During 16th Century, Ambrose Pare a barber surgeon studied gun shot wounds, sex crimes and vital organs of murder victims. In 1642 courses of forensic medicine were started in the university of Leipzig, Prague and Vienna. In France, Louise XV, introduced examination for Surgeons.

5: FORENSIC MEDICINE & DACTYLOSCOPY-SCIENCE OF FINGERPRINT 5-1

There is no doubt that human beings are individualised by their fingerprints and offer an infallible and superior means of personal identification than any other methods of identification till DNA came in to an existence. Marcello Malpighi: (1628-1694) An Italian anatomist, described Ridges, Spirals and Loops in fingerprints.



Johannes Evangelista Purkinje: (1787 - 1869) A Czech Physiologist described different pattern whorl, loops circle in 1823. He was first to use Microtome. Cerebellum cell and Fibers in heart bears his name.



Sir William Herschel was the first Englishman who used of fingerprint on Native contracts in 1858 and realised that all fingerprints were unique

5: FORENSIC MEDICINE & DACTYLOSCOPY - SCIENCE OF FINGERPRINT 5-2

Dr Henry Fauld a surgeon in Tsukiji hospital Tokyo, studied and published article discussing "fingerprint" as a means of personal identification sent his fingerprint information to Darwin in 1880, who sent to his cousin Francis Galton due to his illness. Galton wrote his observations on fingerprints for identification in his book "Fingerprints". The book included the first classification system of fingerprints



Argentina 2008pre stamped postcard showing Juan Vucetich's passport, signature and photo. Both post cards are scarce.



Argentina Republic 1962 Juan Vucetich: 1858-1925 Croatian born Argentinian Police officer pioneered Forensic Dactyloscopy solving double murder case of Francisca Rojas in 1892: The first ever murder case.

5: FORENSIC MEDICINE & DACTYLOSCOPY - SCIENCE OF FINGERPRINT 5-3

Juan Francisco Steegers: 1856-1921 A photographer and student of Police fingerprints technique A pioneer of dactyloscopy of Cuba who established the first National Fingerprint Bureau of Cuba. First Day Cover 1957 Cuba honouring J F Steegers - Pioneer of Dactyloscopy of Cuba Steegers honoured on second stamp of Cuba 1957-12C "Thumbprint"



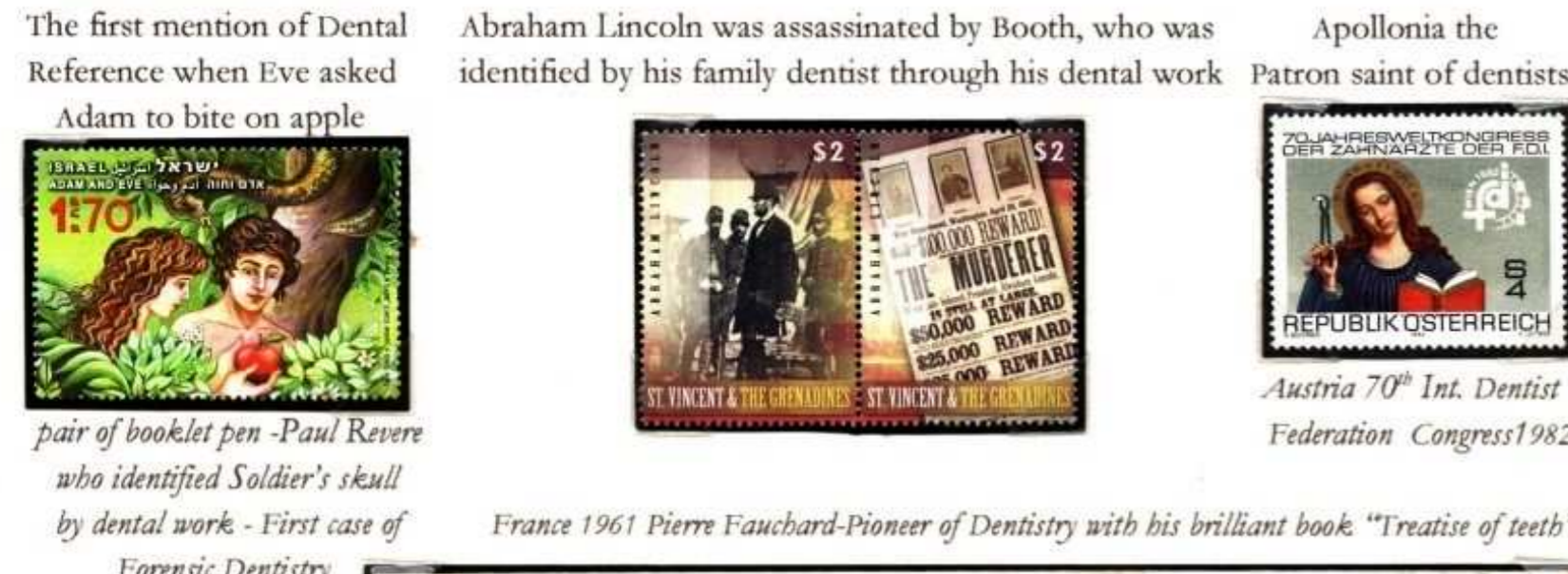
Sir Edward Henry: 1850-1891 - History of cover: While working for Bengal police-India, he developed unique fingerprint identification system in 1897, and introduced in New Zealand Yard in 1901. Cover marking: ordinary of Metropolitan Fingerprint Bureau Series and Int. Identification Conference 2001. Cover designed by Derek Miller. Portrait is housed in New Zealand Yard.



Metropolitan Police Working for a safer London Millennium Commemorative Covers Limited

6: FORENSIC MEDICINE & FORENSIC DENTISTRY 6-1

Forensic Odontology (Dentistry) has two main roles. One is simple, the identification of dead and second the complicated one is, the identification of an assailant who has used his or her teeth as weapon, through the examination of anatomical structure, dental appliances and restoration. Teeth are almost indestructible.



Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by Booth, who was identified by his family dentist through his dental work



Since 1951 Dental work Data has been recognised as method of identification especially during train or plane crash. Teeth can reveal sex, age, health, habit & profession. Mass murderer Ted Bundy was caught due to his bite marks on victims' body - a trade mark of his crime

7: FORENSIC MEDICINE -FORENSIC BALLISTIC 7-1

Also known as Ballistic Fingerprint, helps reconstruction of crime scenes involving firearm. It heavily relies on bullets, cartridge, gunpowder, shells and fire arms recovered at crime scene to find out exact weapon, velocity angle, distance and ultimately shooter. Forensic Ballistic was used first by Henry Goddard in 1935.



Small arm also referred as Firearm includes Pistols, Revolvers & Rifles



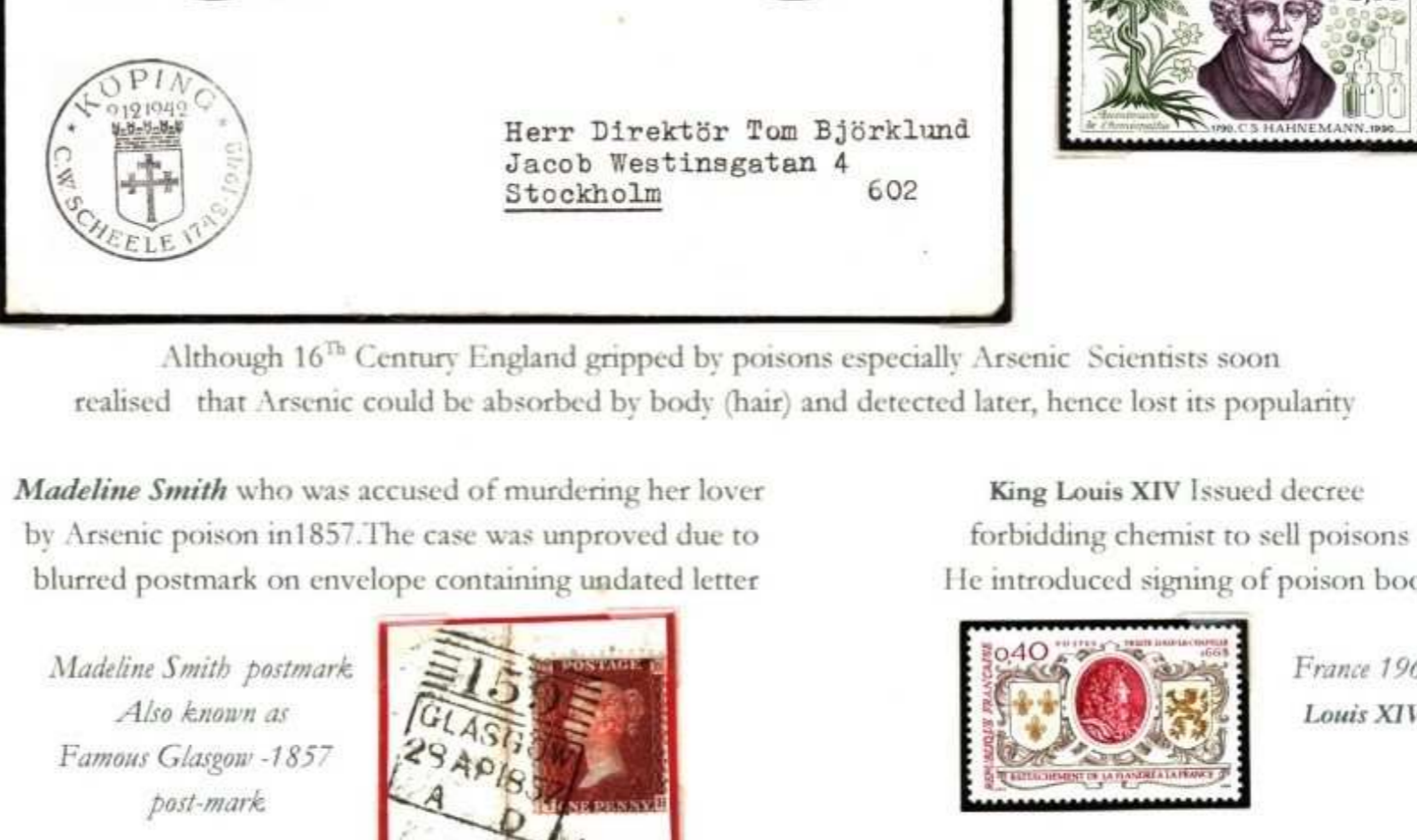
Always reliable ELAHE BUKSH & Co. ARMS & AMMUNITION DEALERS. KASHMERE GATE, DELHI. BELCREDIMO 20 PRANA Czechoslovakia

8: FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY 8-1

The story of poison began when man first learned of substances harmful to human. 1250 AD: Anal of discovery of Gibbular Skull "Case seen sitting around fire"



Although 16th Century England gripped by poisons especially Arsenic Scientists soon realised that Arsenic could be absorbed by body (hair) and detected later, hence lost its popularity



Madeline Smith who was accused of murdering her lover by Arsenic poison in 1857. The case was unproved due to blurred postmark on envelope containing undated letter

8: FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY 8-2

Toxicology has far more advances than any other branches of forensic medicine. Many alkaloid crystals easily studied under microscope with the help of x ray crystallography by Nobel prize winner M A Laue. Column Chromatography first by a Russian botanist in 1906 and then by 1952 Nobel prize winner Martin and Synge & spectroscopy by G R Kirchhoff. Ernst Ruska received Nobel prize for making first electron microscope



Max Von Laue Nobel Prize physics X-ray Crystallography



Ernst Ruska Designer of First Electron microscope. Received Nobel Prize for Physics in 1986.

9: FORENSIC MEDICINE & ENTOMOLOGY 9-1

The insects and other arthropods contribute the decomposition of corpses and may help to solve killing, was known for years. Insects on or near the cadavers reveals important clues about the crime, including victims Time of death-TOD and putting criminals behind bars as insects colonize on cadavers in a predictable sequence as decomposition progress and on the rate at which the various stages of their offspring develop.



First insect arrived on cadaver to lay eggs is Blow fly, Blue fly - Caliphoridae, attracted by body fluids and gases followed by Necrophagous species also called Carrion Feeder-Flies Fruit fly and Beetles. They consume body flesh, Rove, Histeridae, Silphidae and flesh-eating beetles called Dermestids are nature's forensic Scientist.



F Jean Henry Fabre 1823-1915 French Entomologist famous for his study of anatomy and behaviour of insects. The title page of his book "Savants Entomologiques"

10: FORENSIC MEDICINE - BLOOD GROUPS & SEROLOGY 10-1

Theodor Bilroth, an Austrian surgeon after seeing repeated failure in blood transfusion thought of different blood groups. Dr Karl Landsteiner in 1900, discovered blood groups A, B, AB and O using the agglutination method which solved many unsolved murders specially one famous German murder case. This might have secured Landsteiner's Nobel prize in 1930. Later 30 more blood groups including Rh were discovered.



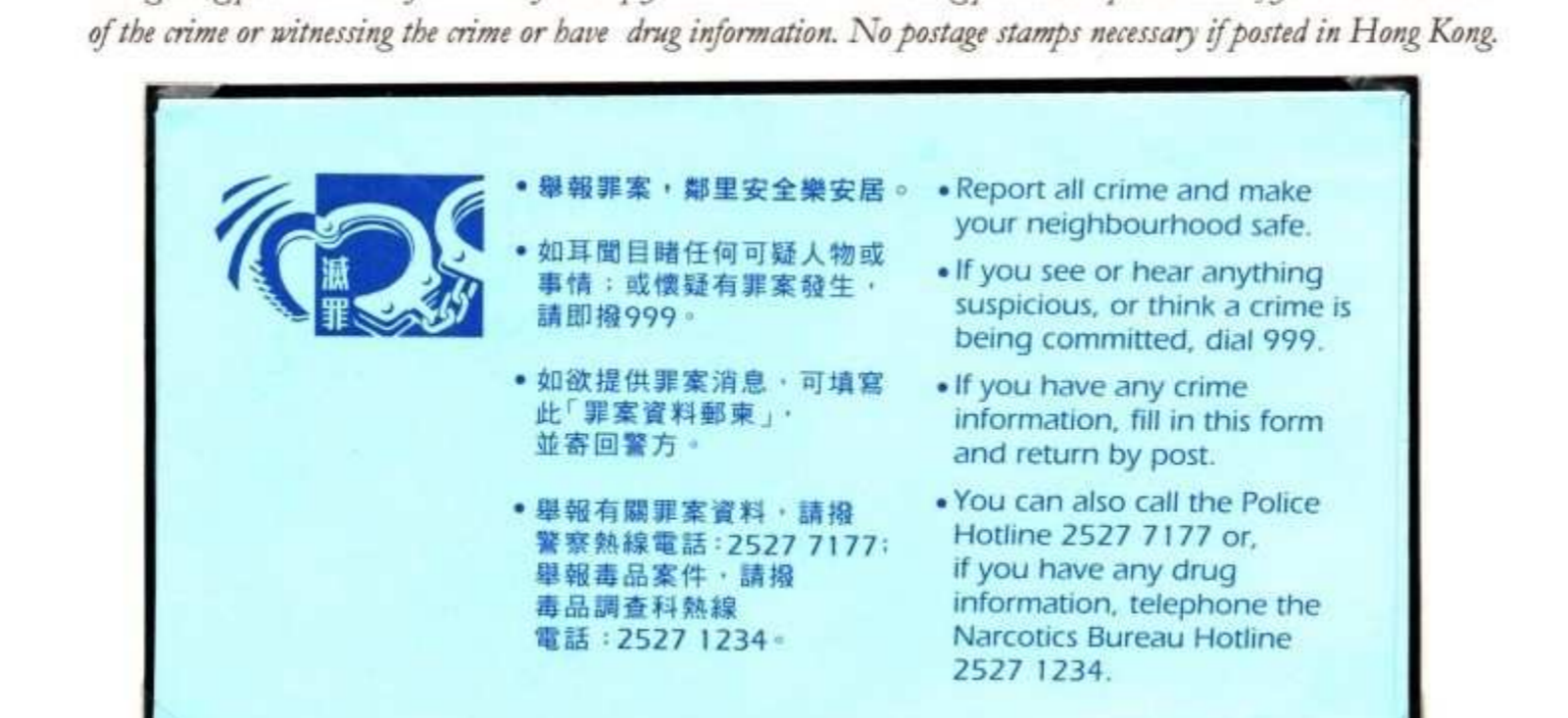
Emil Von Behring: A German physiologist received first Nobel prize in medicine for his discovery of Toxins in 1901. West Germany commemorative card 1954



Dr J Bordet: Belgium 1971 Father of serology Sera means to Fluid in Sanskrit and involves Semen, Saliva, Sweat and Tears

11: FORENSIC SCIENCE & INTERPOL - POLICE 11-1

International Criminal Police Organisation - INTERPOL established in 1923 uses communication and Database to track criminals across international borders. It facilitates worldwide police co-operation and crime control. In 1973 over 192 countries celebrated postally its 50th Anniversary.



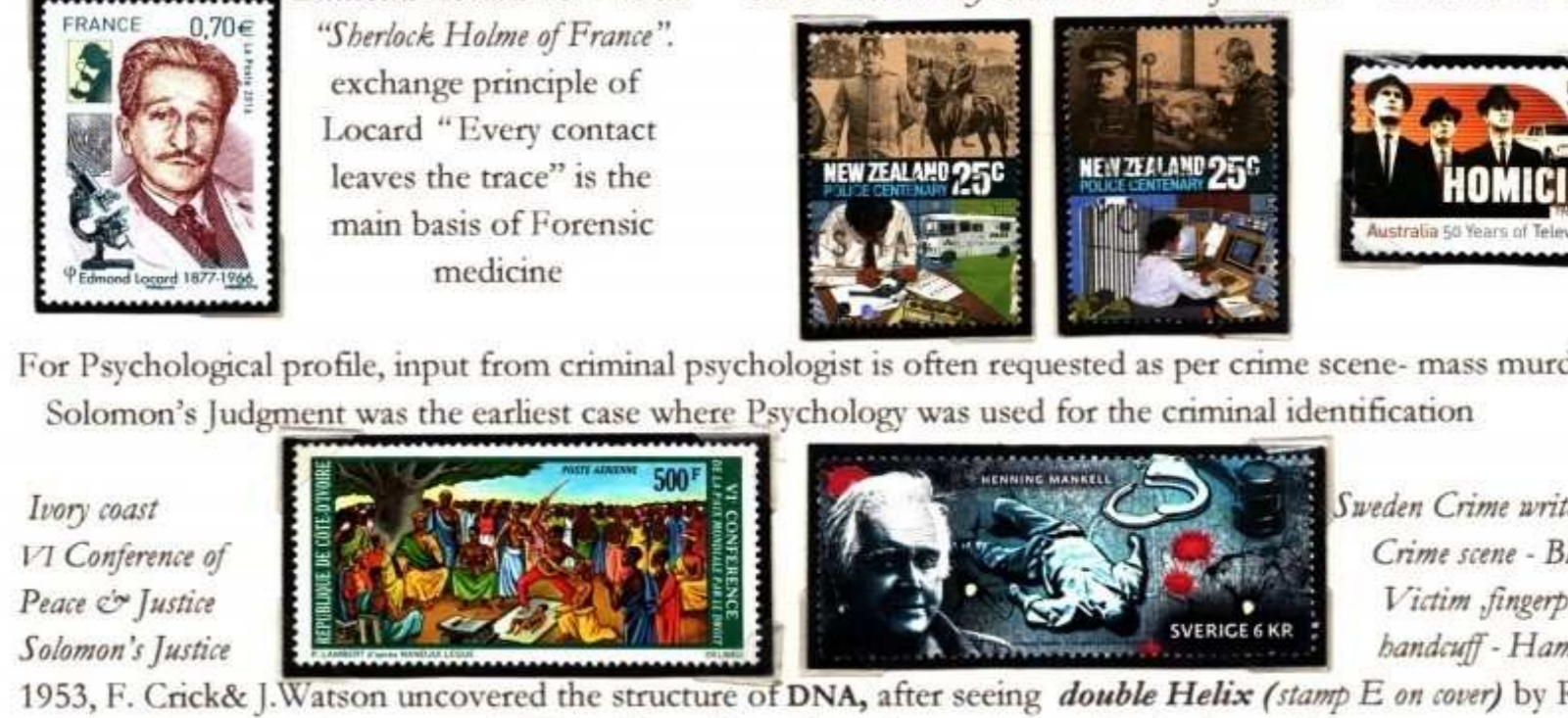
Increasing problem with Narcotics, Mafia, Gang wars and Terrorism all over the world keeps toxicology and ballistic department fairly busy. Modern tech. has made possible for Interpol to provide data National Antinarcotics Police Anti-Mafia investigation Terrorism



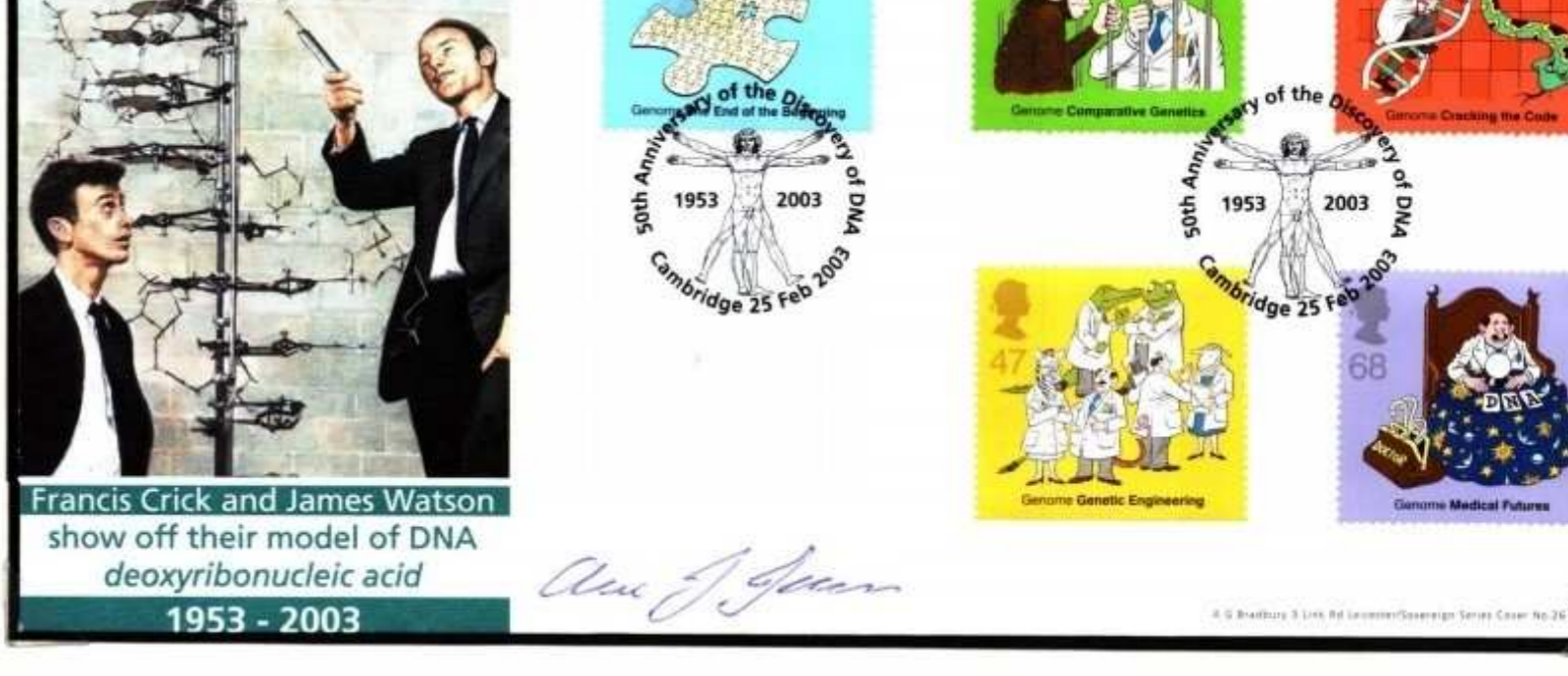
Ghana 1973: 50 years of INTERPOL showing various activities.

12: FORENSIC MEDICINE - THE FINAL THOUGHT 12-1

CSI: Criminal Scene Investigation - Homicide (To murder intentionally needs careful search for motive, weapon and culprit through blood, bullets, saliva, semen, fingerprints, teeth or bite marks)



For Psychological profile, input from criminal psychologist is often requested as per crime scene- mass murders Solomon's Judgment was the earliest case where Psychology was used for the criminal identification



Francis Crick and James Watson show off their model of DNA deoxyribonucleic acid 1953 - 2003

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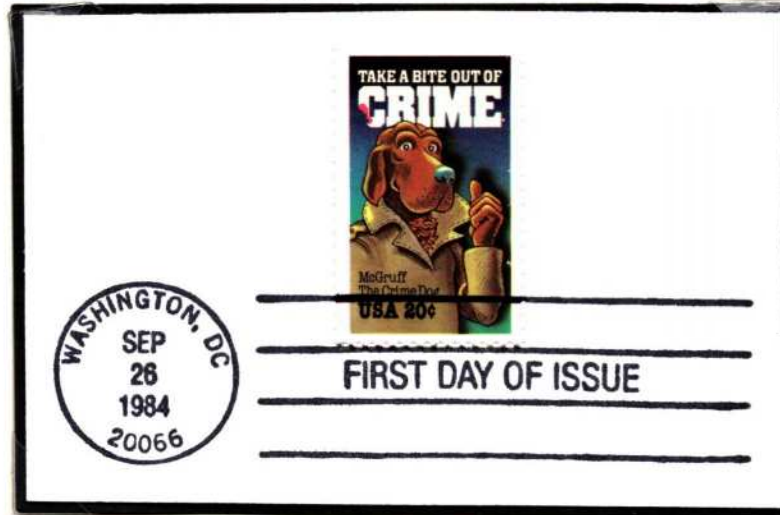
DPR Korea 1990

Primitive man and Group in side cave



Crime is as old as Mankind

USA 1984 First Day of Issue National Crime prevention month



Sri Lanka 1986

2nd IP Congress on Legal and Forensic Medicine



Law & Medicine is as old as civilisation

NUMBER

SUBJECT

NO. OF SHEETS

1	1:Plan and explanation – Civilisation, 2: Sumerian and Egyptian, 3: Hindu and Chinese	3
2	4:Forensic Anatomical pathology, 5: Coroner and Bow street runner	2
3	6,7,8:Dactyloscopy: Science of fingerprints, 9: Forensic dentistry, 10:Forensic Ballistic	5
4	11,12: Forensic Toxicology, 13:Forensic Entomology, 14:Forensic Serology	4
5	15:Interpole & Police, 16:Final Thought	2

TOTAL 16

Signalment : "Wanted criminal person leaflet with the systemic description of person for purpose of identification detail – Crime, profession, DOB ,Address Age Height, Colour, Head, Hair, Beard, Eyes, lips, Mouth M/F characteristic marks, sent by judge from Zwolle to Dalveen Netherlands - 1834

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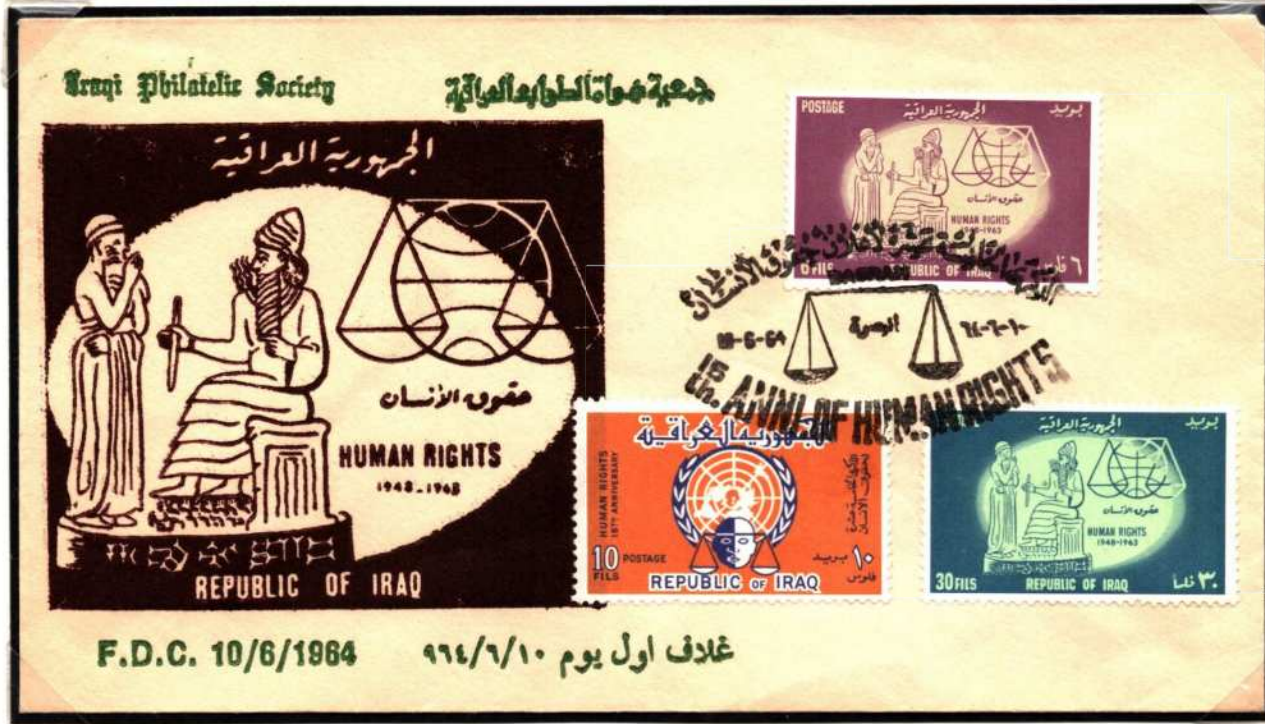


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Iraq 1964- 15th anniversary Human Rights “Son god, Hammurabi & Code of Low”

280 codes, missing (13 and 66-99) on 8’ tall Stella can be considered genesis of the current code of health-care

On one of the clay tablets records the “First murder trial”
Austria 1965 clay Cuneiform tablet



Writing series

EGYPTIAN CIVILISATION : IMHOTEP

The physician, Grand Vazier and the Chief Justice to king Zoser at around 3000 BC is *probably the First Medico-Legal expert* Punishment for the crime included amputation of ears-nose-hands-feet of offenders

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Nepal 1978 cover from Dalag to Kathmandu One 30p stamp honouring Dhanvantari-God of Medicine
Scarcer use on commercial cover
French Indian settlement 1922 issue
surcharge in figures and Bars 0.2-15c



Statue of the God Brahma
Holding script of Vedas



Chinese Civilisation:

between 2000-1000BC a book of "Internal Medicine" attributed to The Yellow Emperor called *Huang Ti Su Wen* which, mentioned difference between drowning and suffocation
China 1983 Maxi card "The tomb of Yellow Emperor" Designer Zhang Kerang
China-2018 Song Ci- Father of Forensic medicine in China



黄帝陵
 The Tomb of the Yellow Emperor
 MC3 (3-1)
 极限明信片
 Maximum Card



Described how a murder was solved by insects attracted to the murder weapon with invisible blood in his book *His Yuan Lu* meaning "washing away of wrong"

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Galen: 130AD – 210AD physician to Gladiator, learned dissection in Alexandria and did many autopsies in Rome, First Roman autopsy

GB 2002 Meter mark: The Royal college of pathologist

Galen Greece 1996

Julius Caesar - Greece 1937



Andreas Vesalius : proved Galen’s anatomy misleading. In 1543, he published *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*

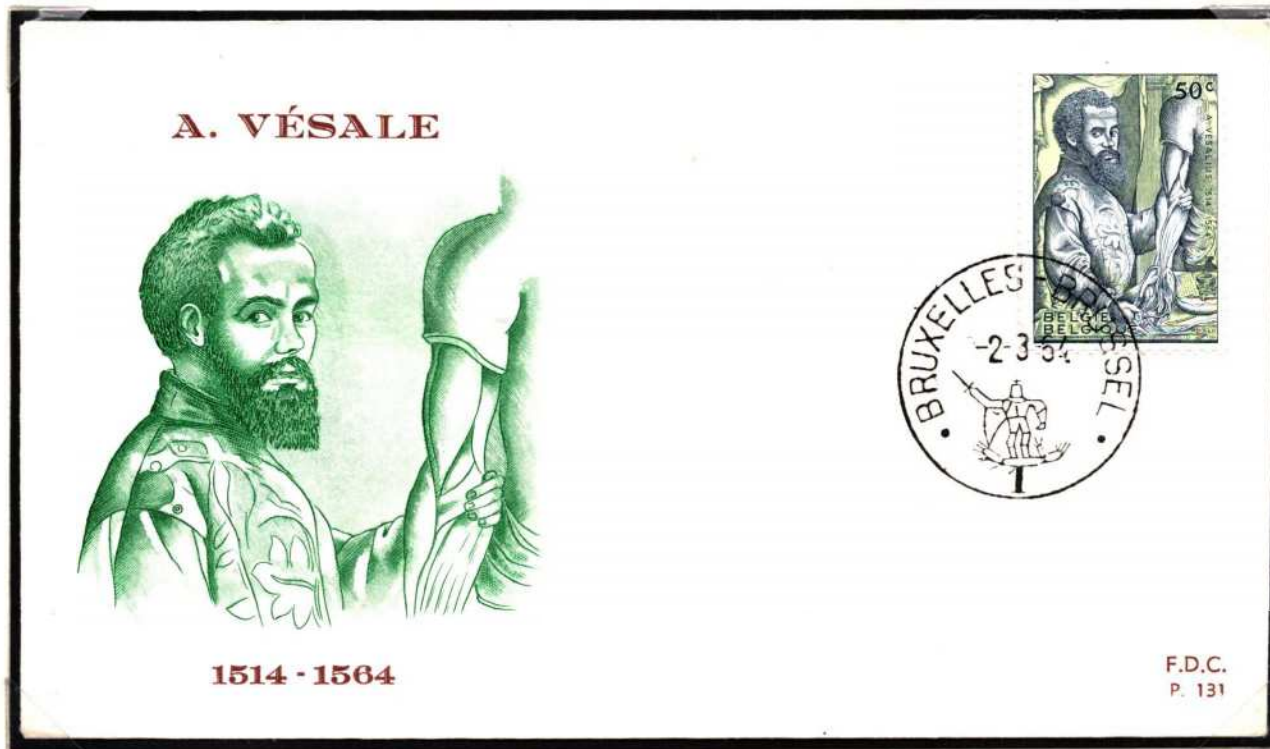


Illustration from his famous book



Portugal 2014

Belgium FDC 1964-Andreas Vesalius : Father of Anatomy, Teaching Anatomy of arm
1935 - Semi- postal stamp of Luxembourg for Int. Relief Fund for Intellectuals - Surgeons dissecting



Stamp showing Dr.Tulp’sAnatomy class Demonstrating the anatomy of the Arm By Rembrandt - 1632

Costa Rica 1980 50th Anniversary of Legal Medicine in Cost Rica with Appropriate Cancellatio



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A scarce CORONA cancellation of 1904 USA



1992-GB Booklet “Sheriff’s millennium drawing by J Mathews



France: King Richard I 800th Death Anniversary



Emperor Charles V as Carlos I of Spain

Constitutio Criminalis Carolina – The first German Criminal Law was established by Emperor Charles V in 1530, introducing investigation for Murder, Manslaughter, Homosexuality, Robbery, and Witch Craft

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GB-1979 Sir Robert Peel Commemoration



Robert Peel, established the first Metropolitan Police Force in 1829 Known as ‘Bobbies’ or ‘Peelers’ with blue dress, truncheon and whistle. During 16th Century, *Ambroise Pare* a barber surgeon studied gun shot wounds, sex crimes and vital organs of murder victims. In 1642 courses of forensic medicine were started in the university of *Leipzig, Prague* and *Vienna*. In France, *Louise XV*, introduced examination for Surgeons.

600 years Leipzig University Germany 2009



*France 1942
Ambroise Pare
Wrote treaty on
Gunshot wounds*



*Prague
University
Czechoslovakia
1348 - 1948*



There is no doubt that human beings are individualised by their fingerprints and offer an infallible and superior means of personal identification than any other methods of identification till DNA came in to an existence.

Marcello Malpighi: (1628 -1694) An Italian anatomist, described Ridges, Spirals and Loops in fingerprints.

Ireland 1983- Neolithic
Passage grove - evidence of
ancient knowledge of
Fingerprints



Italy - 1978
Marcello Malpighi



Turks & Caicos 1995 IYY Birth Annie. Of Mark Twain. In his book "Life on the Mississippi" A murderer was identified by thumbprint on the door before Dactyloscopy was known



Sir William Herschel was the first Englishman who used of fingerprint on Native contracts in 1858 and realised that all fingerprints were unique

Johannes Evangelista Purkyne : (1787 – 1869) A Czech Physiologist described different pattern whorl, loops circle in 1823.He was first to use Microtome. Cerebellum cell and Fibers in heart bears his name.

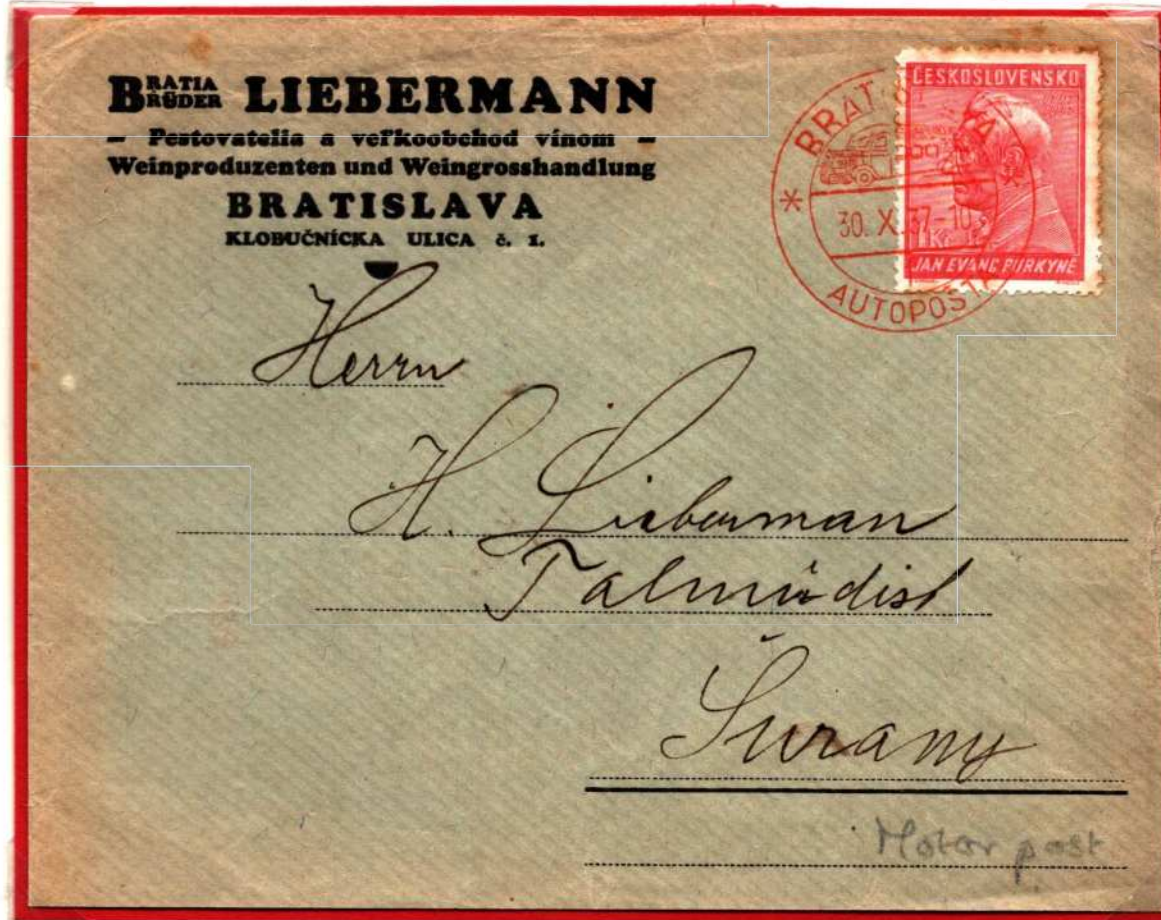
Czech. commercial cover sent on 10.X.1937 by Auto -motor post with appropriate cancellation from Bratislava using 1Kc stamp.

Like many fictional detectives,

Sherlock Holmes has used
Fingerprint: GB Booklet 1987

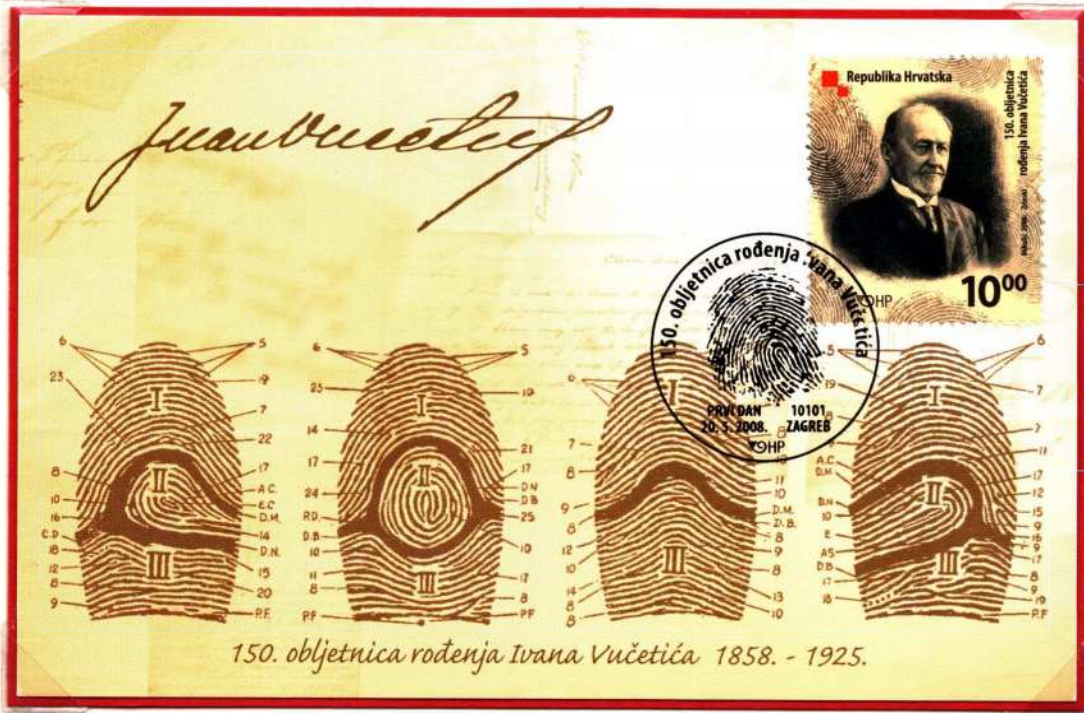


Fingerprint on One Anna
Stamp of Holkar state
Maharaja Tukoji Rao III

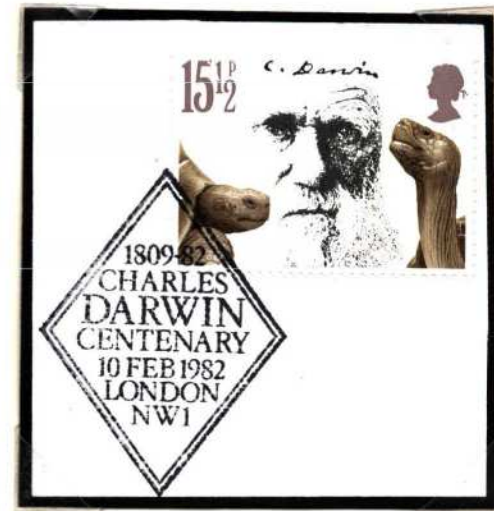


Dr Henry Fauld a surgeon in Tsukiji hospital Tokyo, studied and published article discussing “fingerprint” as a means of personal identification sent his fingerprint Information to **Darwin** in 1880, who sent to his cousin **Francis Galton** due to his illness. Galton wrote his observations on fingerprints for identification in his book “Fingerprints”. The book included the first classification system of fingerprints

Rep. Hrvatska 2008 postcard celebrating 150 years of Birth of Juan Vucetich. His stamp cancelled with postmark of Zagreb and his work on classification of Fingerprint



GB 1982-Centenary
Charles Darwin
1809 – 1882
special cancellation on
Stamp of Great Britain



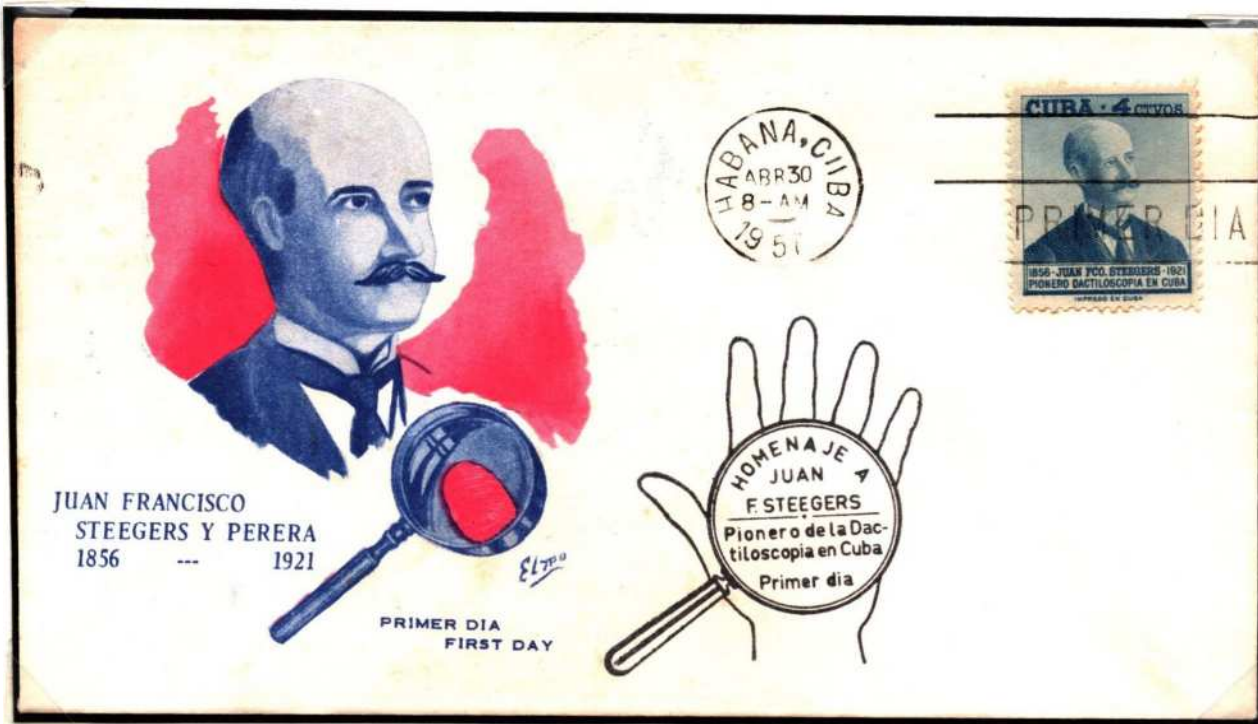
Argentina 2008pre stamped postcard showing Juan Vucetich 's passport, signature and photo: Both post cards are scarce.



Argentina Republic 1962
Juan Vucetich:1858-1925
Croatian born Argentinian
Police officer pioneered
Forensic Dactyloscopy
solving double murder
case of Francisca Rojas
in 1892: The first ever
murder case.



Juan Francisco Steegers: 1856-1921 A photographer and student of Police fingerprints technique A pioneer of dactyloscopy of Cuba who established the first National Fingerprint Bureau of Cuba.
 First Day Cover 1957 Cuba honouring J F Steegers -Pioneer of Dactyloscopy of Cuba Steegers honoured on second stamp of Cuba 1957-12C



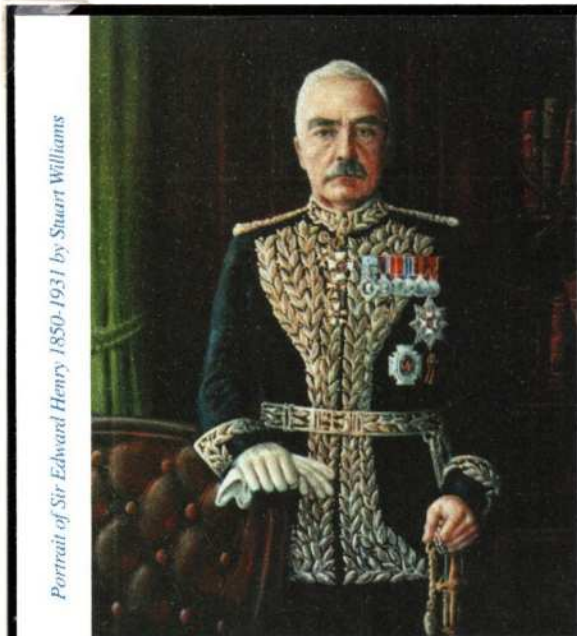
stamp of Cuba 1957-12C
 "Thumbprint"



Rep. Mauritania 1973
 Interpol : making arrest



Sir Edward Henry: 1850-1931 -History of cover: While working for Bengal police-India, he developed unique fingerprint identification system in 1897. and introduced to New Scotland Yard in 1901. Cover marking centenary of Metropolitan fingerprint Bureau Service and Int. Identification Conference 2001. Cover designed by Derek Miller. Portrait is housed in New Scotland Yard.



SHERLOCK HOLMES & MYCROFT "THE GREEK INTERPRETER"



Working for a safer London

Millennium Commemorative Covers Limited

Forensic Odontology (Dentistry) has two main roles .One is simple , the identification of dead and second the complicated one is, the identification of an assailant who has used his or her teeth as weapon, through the examination of anatomical structure, dental appliances and restoration. Teeth are almost indestructible .

Israel 2010 Adam & Eve

The first mention of Dental Reference when Eve asked Adam to bite on apple



pair of booklet pen -Paul Revere who identified Soldier's skull by dental work - First case of Forensic Dentistry

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by Booth, who was identified by his family dentist through his dental work



Apollonia the Patron saint of dentists

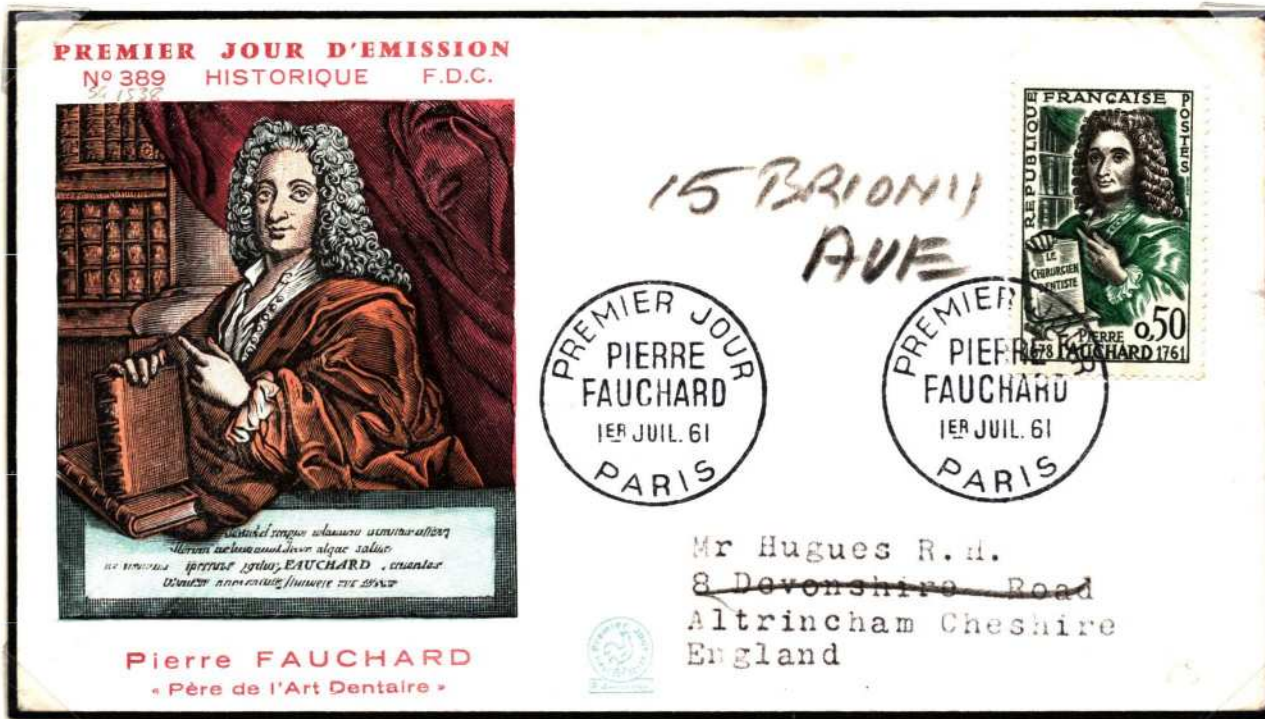


Austria 70th Int. Dentist Federation Congress 1982

France 1961 Pierre Fauchard-Pioneer of Dentistry with his brilliant book "Treatise of teeth"



Nepal 2007 Chhatrapati Free clinic golden Jubilee Stamp showing dental work Denture & clinic



Mr Hugues R. d.
8 Devonshire Road
Altrincham Cheshire
England



Finland 1984-Dental Federation Congress-Helsinki Dentist & Patient's Dental work data



Australia 1990 cancellation of Dental instruments on pre stamped cover. Stamp showing comparison of 2 dental X-rays



Since 1951 Dental work Data has been recognised as method of Identification especially during train or plane crash. Teeth can reveal sex, age, health, habit & profession. Mass murderer Ted Bundy was caught due to his bite marks on victims' body- a trade mark of his crime

Also known as Ballistic Fingerprint, helps reconstruction of crime scenes involving firearm. It heavily relies on bullets, cartridge, gunpowder, shells and fire arms recovered at crime scene to find out exact weapon, velocity angle, distance and ultimately shooter. Forensic Ballistic was used first by *Henry Goddard* in 1935.

Scarce Denmark 1932 cover advertising 'Akrif pistol' cancelled with 5 x 5 Ore



Cancellation "Pistol River" 1957 USA James Mace lost his pistol in the river in 1853



Small arm also referred as Firearm includes Pistols, Revolvers & Rifles

Scarce India 1939 Cover advertising Fire-arms & Ammunitions Showing Cartridge



The story of poison began when man first learned of substances harmful to human. 125th Ani. of discovery of Gibraltar Skull "Cave men sitting around fire"



Cancellation- 1st Toxicology Congress: Spain 1971, Barcelona



An Arab Alchemist discovered Arsenic which became king of poisons being Odourless, Test less and colourless

Union of Arab pharmacists Tunisia 1966



Sweden 1942, Birth Bicentenary Carl Scheele – Scheel made discovery of Arsenic Acid in 1775



Samuel Hahnemann: Father of Homeopathy obtained Yellow deposit from Arsenic Acid Bicentenary Hahnemann-Monaco 1790 - 1990



Although 16th Century England gripped by poisons especially Arsenic Scientists soon realised that Arsenic could be absorbed by body (hair) and detected later, hence lost its popularity

Madeline Smith who was accused of murdering her lover by Arsenic poison in 1857. The case was unproved due to blurred postmark on envelope containing undated letter

King Louis XIV Issued decree forbidding chemist to sell poisons He introduced signing of poison book

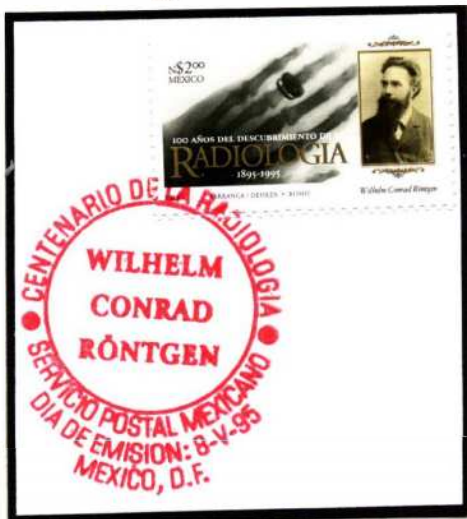
Madeline Smith postmark Also known as Famous Glasgow -1857 post-mark



France 1968 Louis XIV

Toxicology has far more advances than any other branches of forensic medicine. Many alkaloid crystals easily studied under microscope with the help of x ray crystallography by Nobel prize winner *MA Laue*. Column Chromatography first by a Russian botanist in 1906 and then by 1952 Nobel prize winner *Martin and Synge* & spectroscopy by *GR Kirchhoff*. Ernst Ruska received Nobel prize for making first electron microscope

Mexico 1995 stamp of
Rontgen: Xray inventor
 Cancelled with Centenary
 Radiology -Mexico 8-V-95



Great Britain 1977
 Royal Institute of Chemistry
 Salt Chromatography Nobel
 Prize - *Martin-Synge* 1952



Romania 1999 -Millennium
Ernst Luska Designer of
 First Electron microscope.
 Received Nobel Prize for
 Physics in 1986



Germany 1979
Max Von Laue
 Nobel Prize physic
 X-ray Crystallography



"Spectrograph" used in police investigations
 Centenary of
 RCMP/GRC
 Canada 1973



Bahama 1996 "Centenary of Radio" Arrest of
Dr Crippen through wireless message from S S Montrose
 First suspect to be captured with aid of Wireless Telegraph



Fleck of green paint of boat of
 Mountbatten on McMahon-
 the bomber led to his conviction

India 1990
Lord Mount Batten
 1979-his Murder was
 Solved by spectroscopy



The insects and other arthropods contribute the decomposition of corpses and may help to solve killing, was known for years. Insects on or near the cadavers reveals important clues about the crime, including victims Time of death-TOD and putting criminals behind bars as insects colonize on cadavers in a predictable sequence as decomposition progress and on the rate at which the various stages of their offsprings develop.

Benin 2000 MS showing beetle in Different stages



Repb. Madagascar 1993 -M/S cancelled 02.02.1994 depicting largest beetle Goliathus Goliaths



First insect arrived on cadaver to lay eggs is *Blow fly, Blue fly* – Caliphoridae, attracted by body fluids and gases, followed by Necrophagous species also called Carrion Feeder-Flies *Fruit fly* and **Beetles**. They consume body flesh. Rove, Histeridae, Silphidae and flesh-eating beetles called Dermestids are nature's forensic Scientist.

France 1982 4f due stamp
Printed with cross hatching
applied by printer to denote
rejection- Scarcely offered item



France 1982 Block of 4
4f Due-*Apoderus Coryli*



Sweden 1988 T S Morgan
Nobel prize 1933 for his work
white eye mutation on *Fruit Fly*



Great Britain 1983
Stag Beetle



F Jean Henry Fabre 1823-1915 French
Entomologist famous for his study of anatomy
and behaviour of insects. The title page of his
book "Souvenirs Entomologiques"

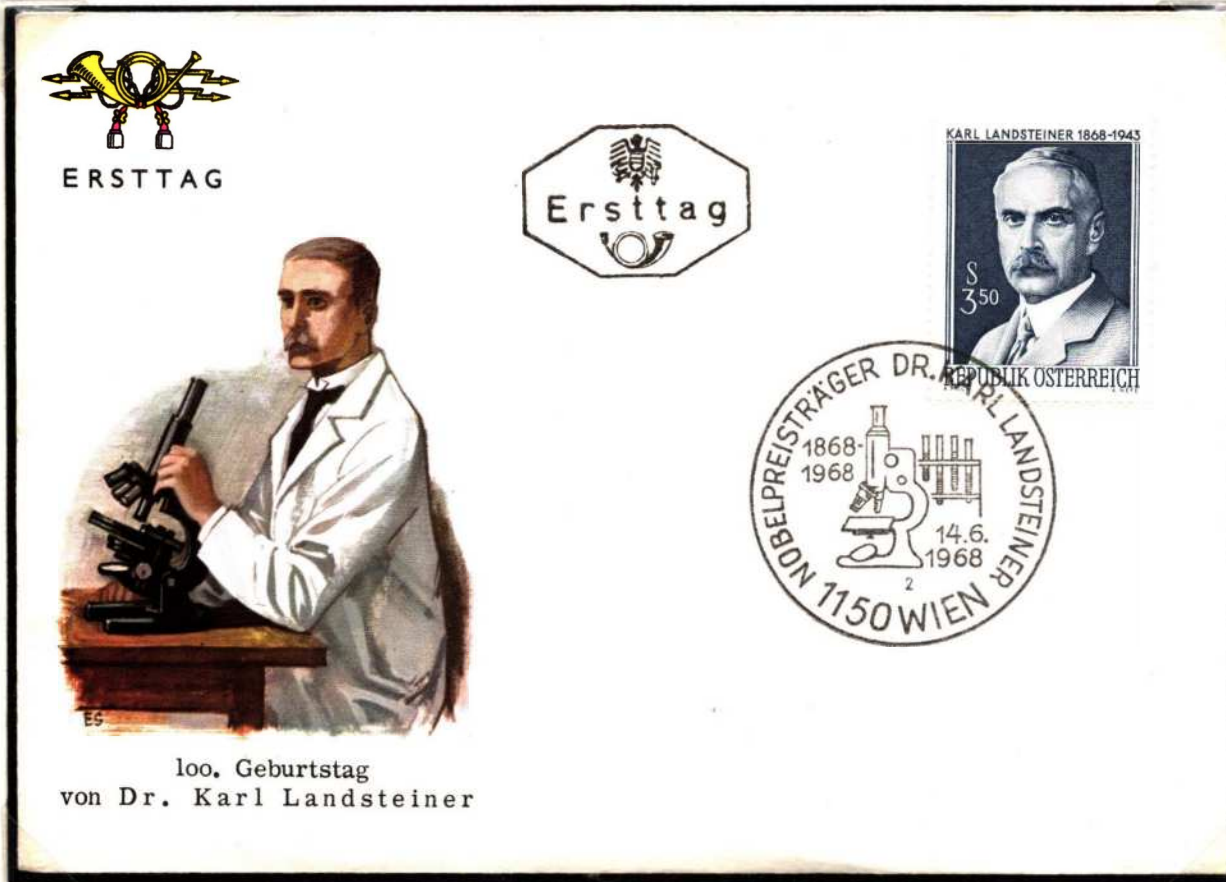


Royal Microscope society
Great Britain 1989 *Blue Fly*
(Robert hook's *Macrophage*)
is incredible tool to determine
the Time Of Death -TOD

Theodor Billroth, an Austrian surgeon after seeing repeated failure in blood transfusion thought of different blood groups. **Dr Karl Landsteiner** in 1900, discovered blood groups A, B, AB and O using the agglutinin method which solved many unsolved murders specially one famous German murder case. This might have secured Landsteiner's Nobel prize in 1930. Later 30 more blood groups including Rh were discovered.

Austria 1968 honouring Birth anniversary of Dr. Karl Landsteiner discoverer of major blood groups.

Theodor Billroth operating



Austria 1992

Int. Congress of Surgery



*Blood group-A,B,AB,O
Guyana: K Landsteiner*


Emil Von Behring: A German physiologist received first Nobel prize in medicine for his discovery of *Toxins* in 1901. *West Germany commemorative card 1954*

Dr J Bordet: *Belgium 1971*
Father of serology Sera means to Fluid in Sanskrit and involves Semen, Saliva, Sweat and Tears



International Criminal Police Organisation- *INTERPOL* established in 1923 uses communication and Database to track criminals across international borders. It facilitates worldwide police co-operation and crime control. In 1973 over 192 countries celebrated postally it's 50th Anniversary.

Hong Kong police crime information form reply inland letter – Advising public to report crime: If you are the victim of the crime or witnessing the crime or have drug information. No postage stamps necessary if posted in Hong Kong.



- 舉報罪案，鄰里安全樂安居。
- 如耳聞目睹任何可疑人物或事情；或懷疑有罪案發生，請即撥999。
- 如欲提供罪案消息，可填寫此「罪案資料郵柬」，並寄回警方。
- 舉報有關罪案資料，請撥警察熱線電話：2527 7177；舉報毒品案件，請撥毒品調查科熱線電話：2527 1234。

- Report all crime and make your neighbourhood safe.
- If you see or hear anything suspicious, or think a crime is being committed, dial 999.
- If you have any crime information, fill in this form and return by post.
- You can also call the Police Hotline 2527 7177 or, if you have any drug information, telephone the Narcotics Bureau Hotline 2527 1234.

Ghana 1973: 50 years of INTERPOL showing various activities.

Homicide

Fingerprint and Facial sketch

Surveillance

Exhibits: poison bottle, Teeth and handcuff



Increasing problem with Narcotics, Mafia, Gang wars and Terrorism all over the world keeps toxicology and ballistic department Fairley busy. Modern tech. has made possible for Interpole to provide data National Antinarcotics Police

Anti-Mafia investigation

Terrorism



CSI : Criminal Scene Investigation – **Homicide** (To murder intentionally) needs careful search for motive, weapon and culprit through blood, bullets, saliva, semen, footprint, fingerprints, teeth or bite marks

France 2016

New Zealand Police Centenary 1986

Australia 1977



Edmond Locard 1877-1966

“Sherlock Holme of France”.
exchange principle of Locard “Every contact leaves the trace” is the main basis of Forensic medicine

Old & modern-day Crime scene & information

Homicide-TV show



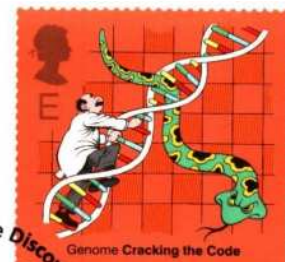
For Psychological profile, input from criminal psychologist is often requested as per crime scene- mass murders
Solomon’s Judgment was the earliest case where Psychology was used for the criminal identification

Ivory coast
VI Conference of
Peace & Justice
Solomon’s Justice



Sweden Crime writers
Crime scene - Blood
Victim fingerprint
handcuff - Hammer

1953, F. Crick & J. Watson uncovered the structure of DNA, after seeing **double Helix** (stamp E on cover) by R Franklin It became the most “Indelible evidence” to solve crime, even unsolved crimes of the past. GB 2013 FDC Crick & Watson with their DNA model cancelled with Cambridge post mark, signed by Prof Alec Jeffreys who solved the first ever Homicide case of two teenager girls, who had been raped and murdered in 1983-86 by DNA fingerprinting



Alec J. Jeffreys