

The first postage stamps of the Republic, depicting Ceres were issued on Jan 1, 1849. In 1852 Napoleon III was declared emperor. The issue of 1852 depicted Napoleon but retained the “Repub Franc” abbreviation. The issues of 1853 were inscribed “Empire Franc” or “Empire Français.” The Third Republic was declared in 1870 upon the fall of Napoleon III and was set up in Bordeaux, while Paris remained under German siege in 1870-1871. Ceres heads were once again printed in Bordeaux for use in the unoccupied parts of France. There is a colorful history of mail during the Paris siege sent by unconventional means. Germany occupied France in WWII and set up a puppet government under Marshall Petain, which continued issuing stamps. The France Liberation Committee issued stamps while in exile from Algeria. The Allied Military Command issued stamps (1944-1945) intended for Civilian use, which were formerly considered occupation stamps but now appear in major catalogues as regular issues.



1. France, Republic

France Independent
1849 – 1852
#3



2. France, Empire (Repub. Franc)

France Independent
1852 –
#11



3. France, Empire

France Independent
1853 – 1870



4. France, Republic

France Independent
1870 – 1940



5. France, Petain Government

Germany Occupation
1940 – 1944



6. France, Allied Military Occ.

Allies Occupation
1944 – 1945



7. France, Republic

France Independent
1945 – Present
1st issue



France National Liberation Committee (Algeria)

France Govt in Exile
1943 – 1945

France produced stamps for general use in all of its Colonies that did not have stamps of their own. Many of these stamps were also overprinted with names of colonies. A semi-postal series of 1943 was also valid for use throughout Free France, although it was originally intended for colonies.



French Colonies, Empire

France Colony
1859 – 1870
#1, 1st issue



French Colonies, Republic

France Colony
1870 – 1945

5830

FRA-D

FRANCE, INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

2

Council of Europe official stamps can only be used for postage on mail sent from the post office in the Council of Europe building in Strasbourg, France. UNESCO stamps are only valid for official mail from the Paris headquarters.



France, Council of Europe

France Intl Agency
1958 – Present



France, UNESCO

France Intl Agency
1961 – Present

5830

FRA-F

FRANCE, 1870 OCCUPATION STAMPS

1

Uninscribed stamps were issued by Germany, with values expressed in French currency, during the 1870 German occupation of Alsace and Lorraine. The provinces were subsequently annexed by German and then returned to France in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles.



Alsace and Lorraine, German
Occ.

Germany Occupation
1870 –
N5

5830

FRA-G

FRANCE, WWI OCCUPATION STAMPS

1

1916 occupation of Alsace-Lorraine.



Alsace and Lorraine, German
Occ.

Germany Occupation
1916 –

5830 FRA-H FRANCE, WWII OCCUPATION STAMPS

6

After the German invasion, German stamps were overprinted for use in Alsace and Lorraine which was annexed by the Reich. The Base Atlantica was an Italian military overprint of Italian stamps for the Italian Submarine Forces stationed in Bordeaux. In 1940, existing stocks of stamps were crudely overprinted "Besetztes Gebiet Nordfrankreich" in the town of Coudekerque (near Dunkirk).

Toward the end of the war, French stamps were overprinted "Festung Lorient" (Lorient Fortress) by German authorities for use in Lorient. Finally, in 1945 Allies held the small town of St. Nazaire, which was cut off from the rest of German occupied France. The Chamber of Commerce issued three provisional stamps in the interim period.



Alsace, German Occ.

Germany Occupation
1940 –



Base Atlantica

Italy Military
1943 – 1945



Coudekerque, German Occ.

Germany Occupation
1940 –



Lorient, German Occ.

Germany Occupation
1944 – 1945



Lorraine, German Occ.

Germany Occupation
1940 –



Saint Nazaire

Germany Occupation
1945 –

5830 FRA-K FRANCE, POST OFFICES ABROAD

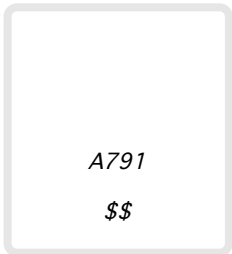
21

France produced an omnibus issue of stamps for its overseas post offices, principally in the Ottoman Empire, China and Zanzibar. The single issue for the Post Office in Beirun (Beyrouth) is Levant #39 in Scott.



Alexandria, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1899 – 1931



Beirut, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1905 –
\$\$\$



Canton, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1901 – 1919



Cavalla, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1892 – 1914



China, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1894 – 1922



Chungking, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1903 – 1919



Crete, France Offices

France Post Office Abroad
1902 – 1903



Dedeagatch, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1893 – 1903



Hoi Hao, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1901 – 1919



Kunming, France Offices in
(Yunnan Fou)

France Post Office Abroad
1903 – 1919



Kunming, France Offices in (Yunnan Sen)
France Post Office Abroad
1903 – 1919



Kwangchowan, France Offices in
France Post Office Abroad
1906 – 1941



Mongtseu, France Offices in
France Post Office Abroad
1903 – 1919



Pakhoi, France Offices in
France Post Office Abroad
1903 – 1919



Port Lagos, France Offices in
France Post Office Abroad
1893 –



Port Said, France Offices in
France Post Office Abroad
1899 – 1928



Samos, France Offices in Vathy
France Post Office Abroad
1894 – 1900



Turkish Emp., France Offices in (Levant)
France Post Office Abroad
1885 – 1923



Zanzibar, France Offices in
France Post Office Abroad
1894 – 1904

5830 FRA-M FRANCE, LOCALS XIX C. 5

Some classic private posts from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Chamber of Commerce produced stamps for local use in Amiens during the postal strike of May 13-19, 1909.

Gauthier Freres & Cie is a classic private post for a purported service from Bordeaux to Veracruz and Buenos Aires in 1857. Plentiful forgeries abound for this private emission. Other stamps were issued privately during the Paris siege (1871) and at the outset of World War One (1914). Due to a shortage of workers during the seige, private companies were authorized to deliver mail. The "Commune de Office Moreau" printed up stamps for delivery at higher values than what were available through the post office.



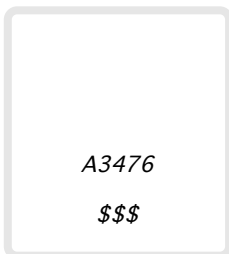
Amiens

France Local
1909 –



Gauthier Freres & Cie.

France Local
1857 –



Paris - Office Moreau

France Local
1871 –



Paris - St. Denis (Agence Lorin)

France Local
1871 –



Valenciennes

France Local
1914 –

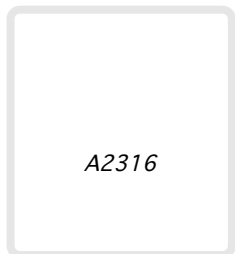
5830 FRA-P FRANCE, LIBERATION OVERPRINTS 37

37 locally applied Liberation Overprints from 1944 are listed in Michel. Many more cities abound on the internet, which may be more modern frauds.



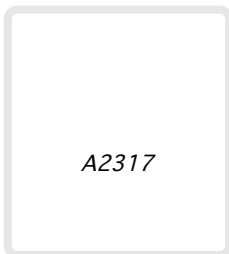
Aigurande

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



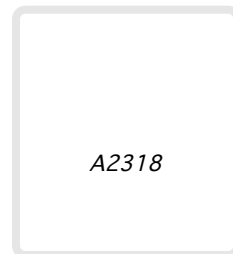
Annecy

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



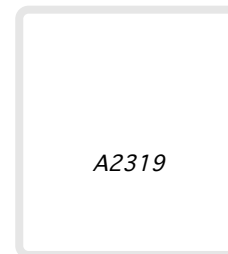
Annemasse

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Baccarat

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



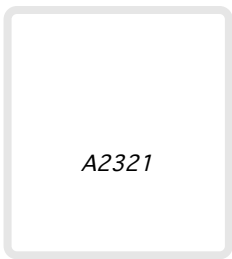
Badonviller

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



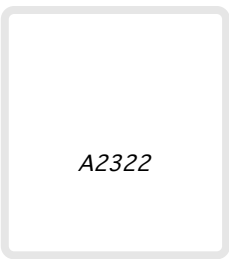
Bellegarde

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



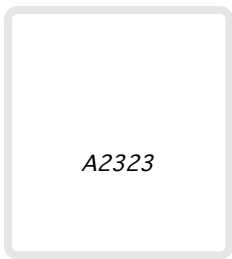
Bordeaux

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



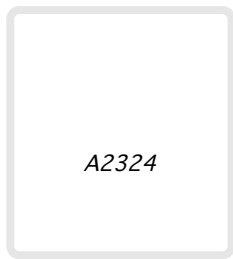
Bourg d’Oisans

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Bourgueil

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



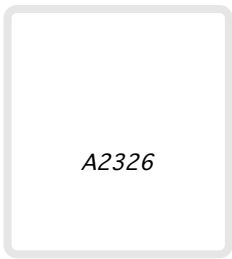
Châlons-sur-Marne

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



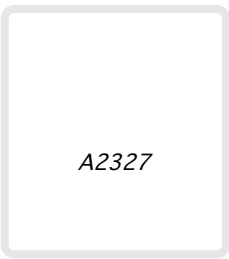
Chambéry

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



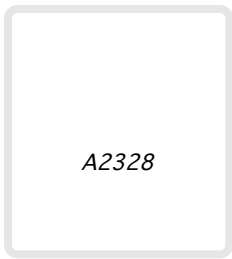
Château-Renault

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



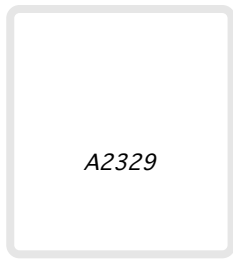
Châtellerault

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Cherbourg

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



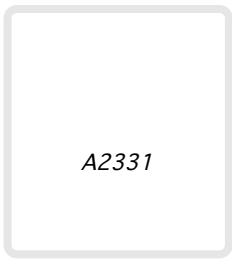
Chouze-sur-Loire

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



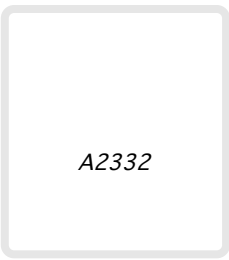
Cinq-Mars-la-Pile

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



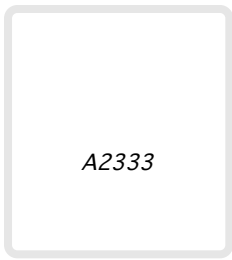
Collonges-Fort-L’Ecluse

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



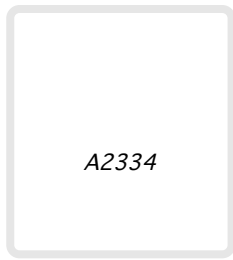
Courcelles de Touraine

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Curzay

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Decazeville

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



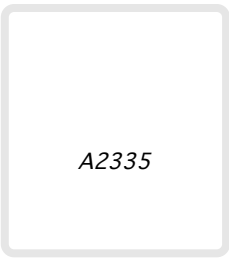
Gironde

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Grandvillars

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



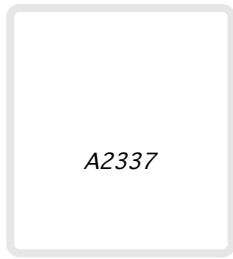
Lignères de Touraine

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Lille

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



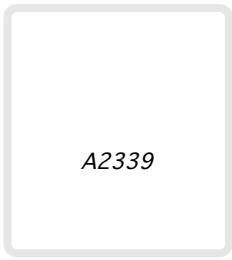
Loches

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



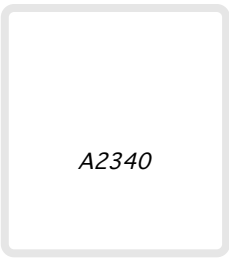
Lyon

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



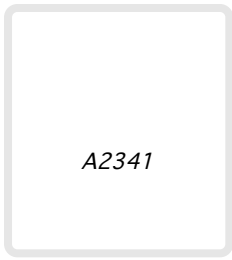
Marseilles

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Mauriac

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Méasnes

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



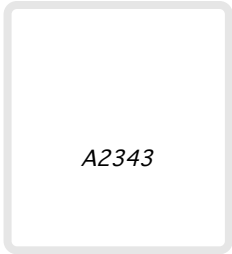
Montreuil-Bellay

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



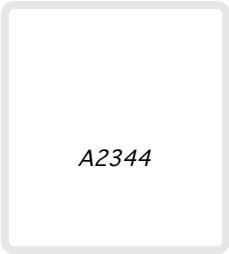
Nice

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



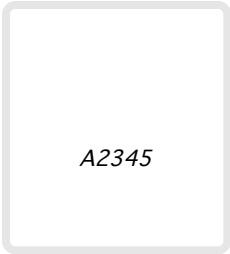
Niort

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Pernay

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Poitiers

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



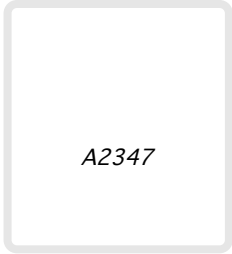
Pons

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Sainte Foy la Grande

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



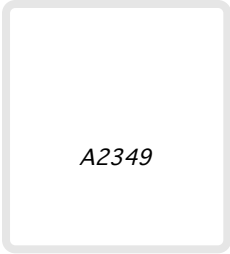
Salins

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Savoie

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Thonon-les-Bains

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Thorens

France Liberated Zone
1944 –



Tours

France Liberated Zone
1944 –

5980

MCO

MONACO

1

Monaco has continuously produced postage stamps since 1885.



Monaco

Monaco Independent
1885 – Present
first issue

6000

NLD

NETHERLANDS

3

The first postage stamps were issued in 1852 and featured King Wilhelm III. Germany occupied The Netherlands in WWII. Post-liberation, some pre-war stamps were used as well as stamps originally printed by the Government in Exile (in Britain).



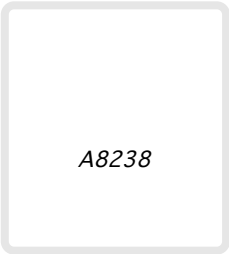
Netherlands

Netherlands Independent
1852 – Present



Netherlands, German Occ.
WWII

Germany Occupation
–



Netherlands, Govt in Exile

Netherlands Exile
–

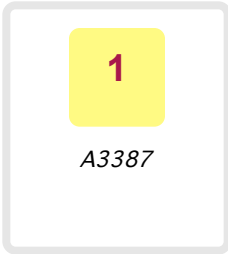
6000

NLD-G

NETHERLANDS, AGENCY STAMPS

2

Armenwet was an overprint for the Poor People Council for use on official correspondence from 1913-1919.



Neth: ARMENWET

Netherlands Intl Agency
1913 –



Neth: Intl Court of Justice

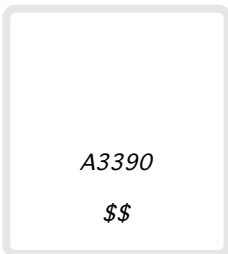
Netherlands Intl Agency
1934 – Present

6000

NLD-K

NETHERLANDS, INTERNMENT CAMPS

1



Neth: Internment Camps

Netherlands Camp
1916 –

6000

NLD-P

NETHERLANDS, PROVINCIAL ISSUES

12

Though technically not a local issue, The Netherlands issued a set of 12 stamps in 2002 inscribed with the names of each the twelve provinces. Each stamp was only available at post offices in that province. Sc. 1118-1127.



Drenthe

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Flevoland

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Friesland

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Gelderland

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Groningen

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Limburg

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Noord-Brabant

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Noord-Holland

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Overijssel

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Utrecht

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Zeeland

Netherlands Region
– 2002



Zuid-Holland

Netherlands Region
– 2002

6000

NLD-S

NETHERLANDS, stadspost

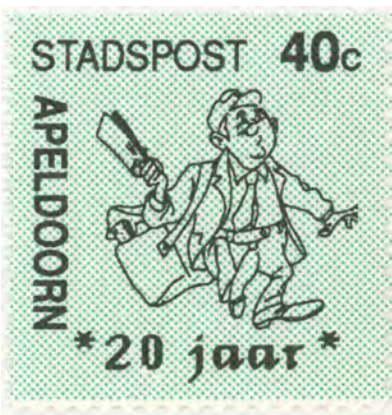
18

I need a definitive catalog or website



Amsterdam

Netherlands City
–



Apeldoorn

Netherlands City
–



Appingedam

Netherlands City
–



Delfzijl

Netherlands City
–



Den Helder

Netherlands City
–



Drachten

Netherlands City
–



Friesland Provinciepost

Netherlands City
–



Harlingen

Netherlands City
–



Hengelo

Netherlands City
–



Hoogeveen

Netherlands City
–



Leeuwarden

Netherlands City
–



Netherlands, City Post

Netherlands City
–



Nijkerk

Netherlands City
–



Oss

Netherlands City
–



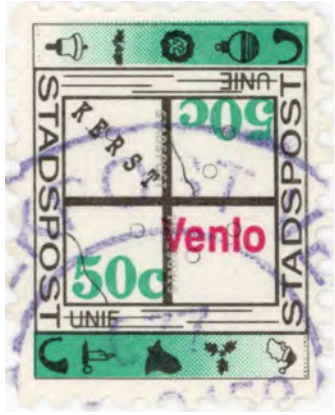
Sneek

Netherlands City
–



Utrecht

Netherlands City
-



Venlo

Netherlands City
-



Zaanstad

Netherlands City
-

6010 BEL BELGIUM 5

The first postage stamp, issued in 1849, is known as the Epaulettes. Since 1889, the name of the country has been printed in both French and Dutch. Occupation stamps were issued by the Germans in both WWI and WWII.



1. Belgium

Belgium Independent
1849 – 1914
First issue



2. Belgium, German Occ.

Germany Occupation
1914 – 1918



3. Belgium

Belgium Independent
1918 – 1940



4. Belgium, German Occ.

Germany Occupation
1940 – 1944



5. Belgium

Belgium Independent
1944 – Present

6010 BEL-P BELGIUM, OCCUPATION LOCALS 3

Eupen and Malmedy were German towns along the borderland that were provisionally awarded to Belgium at the Treaty of Versailles. In 1920, Belgium occupied the cantons and overprinted stamps Eupen & Malmedy with a German currency surcharge. A second issue was separately overprinted for Eupen and Malmedy without surcharge. A plebiscite was held in late 1920 resulting in their annexation by Belgium.



Eupen & Malmedy, Belgian Occ. (D)

Belgium Occupation
1920 – 1921



Eupen, Belgian Occ. (D)

Belgium Occupation
1920 – 1921



Malmedy, Belgian Occ., (D)

Belgium Occupation
1920 – 1921

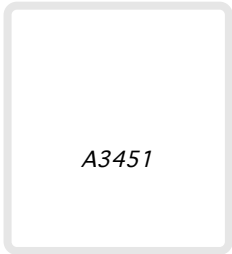
6010 BEL-R BELGIUM, CLASSIC PRIVATE POSTS 3

Moresnet is a village at the border of Belgium, Netherlands and Germany. The village declared itself a free commune in 1886 and issued local stamps of a philatelic nature. The local post was suppressed after eight days. Breendonk is a village in Central Belgium that privately overprinted Belgian stamps in 1946, for reasons unknown.



Breendonk

Belgium Private
1946 –



Courier Provisoire (Brussels)

Belgium Private Post
1914 –



Moresnet (Kelmiser Verkehrsanstalt)

Belgium Private Post
1886 –

6010

BEL-S

BELGIUM, MODERN PRIVATE POSTS

1

There are numerous modern courier posts which I have not yet researched.



TBC Post

Belgium Private Post

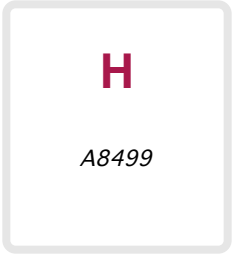
-

6010

BEL-T

BELGIUM, TELEGRAPH

1



Belgium, Telegraphs

Belgium Telegraph

-

6010

BEL-V

BELGIUM, VAN ACKER -10% OVERPRINTS

1

Belgium #365-367 are common stamps overprinted “-10%” by local authorities in response to a general postal rate reduction. The application of the -10% reduction has been meticulously researched, and 1566 different local authorities have been identified as manually applying the overprints to their stamp stocks.



Van Acker -10% overprints

Belgium Local, misc.
1946 -

6020

LUX

LUXEMBOURG

2

The first stamp issues of 1852 did not provide the name of the country. The name Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was added in 1859. After 1914 the inscription was shortened to Luxembourg.



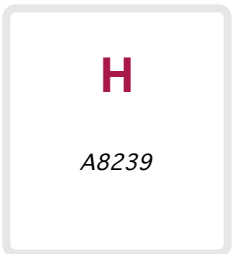
Luxembourg

Luxembourg Independent
1852 - Present



Luxembourg, German Occupation

Germany Occupation
1940 - 1941



Luxembourg, Telegraph

Luxembourg Telegraph
1873 –