



France in the Promised Land

1792-1948

- I. Napoleonic Campaign
- II. Ottoman Period
- III. French Forces in WWI
- IV. Interim Period 1948

18TH CENTURY NAPOLIONIC CAMPAIGN

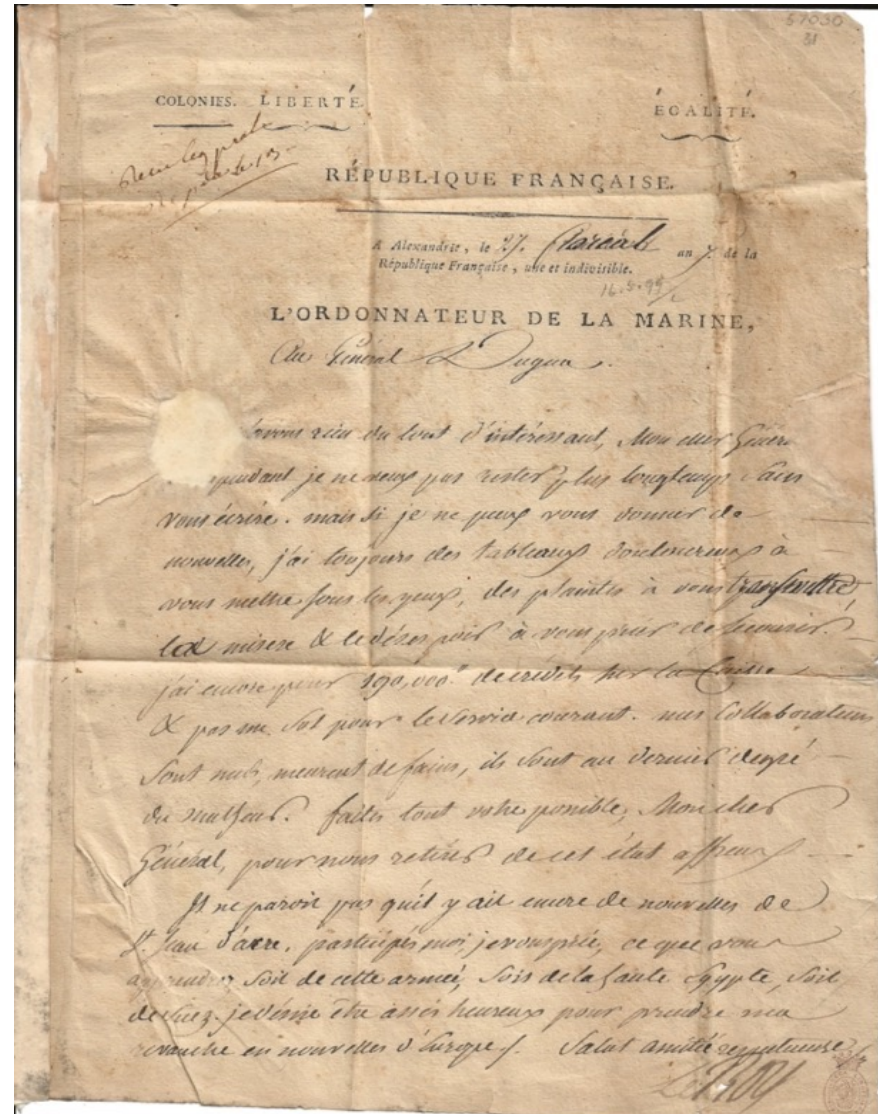


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The 18th Century Napolionic Campaign

From 1798-1801 Napoleon set out on a common mission to defend French trade interests, establish scientific enterprise in the Middle East and ultimately join forces with the Indian Ruler to drive the British from the Indian Subcontinent.

- 1799 Napoleon laid siege
- The Armee d'Orient moved up the Mediterranean coastline to Acre.
- British Admiral Sidney Smith landed troops & rallied the locals to repel Napoleons forces into withdrawing and retreating back to Egypt.
- Le Roy, the Coordinator of the Mediterranean coast wrote General Dugas concerning the depleted state of affairs, resources and the declining health of the French troops.



OTTOMAN RULE

1853-1914

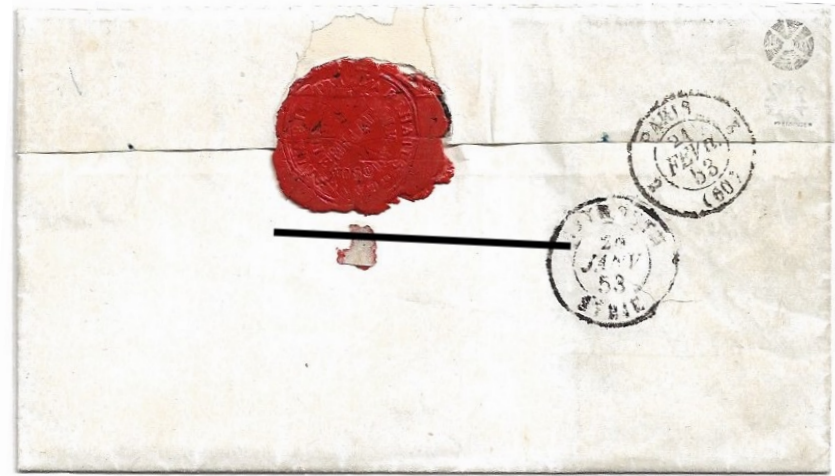
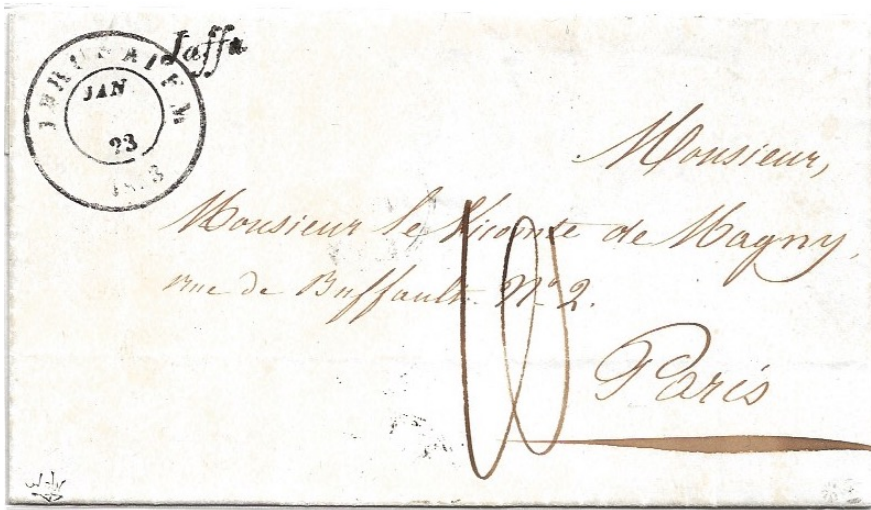


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The Turkish Capitulations around 1535 were **grants made by successive Sultans to Christian nations, conferring rights and privileges in favor of their subjects resident or trading in the Ottoman dominions**, following the policy towards European states of the Byzantine Empire. The Ottoman-French Treaty of 1740 marked the apogee of French influence in the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth century. In the following years the French had an unchallenged position in Levant trade and in transportation between Ottoman ports.

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Interpostal Mail



Reverse

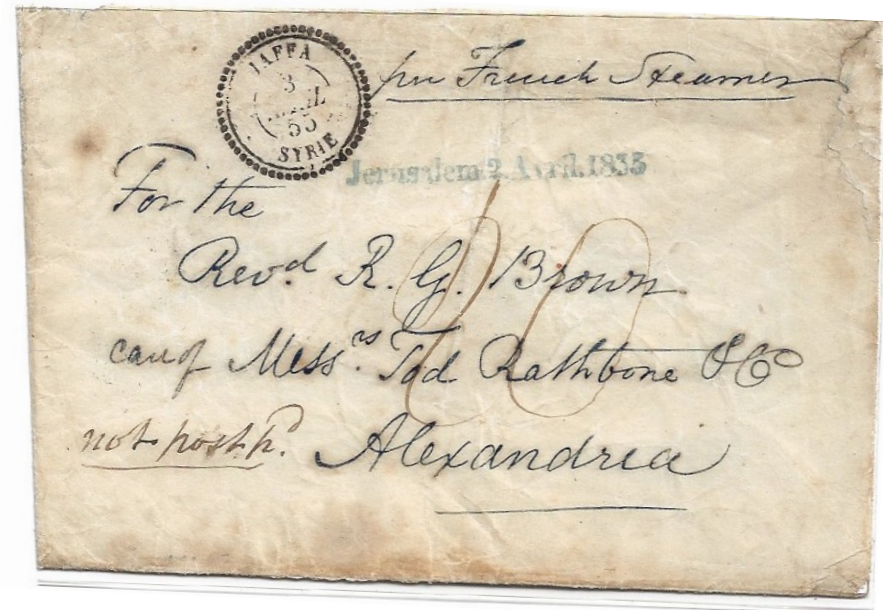
Jerusalem-Jaffa-Beyrouth-Paris
22 Jan-21 Feb 1853
First French postmark used in Jerusalem
Latest Date of three known covers

France in the Ottoman Empire



Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria
2 April-5 April 1855
Jerusalem Straight Line Cancellation
"not post p" marking to collect the 200
Centimes double letter rate upon arrival

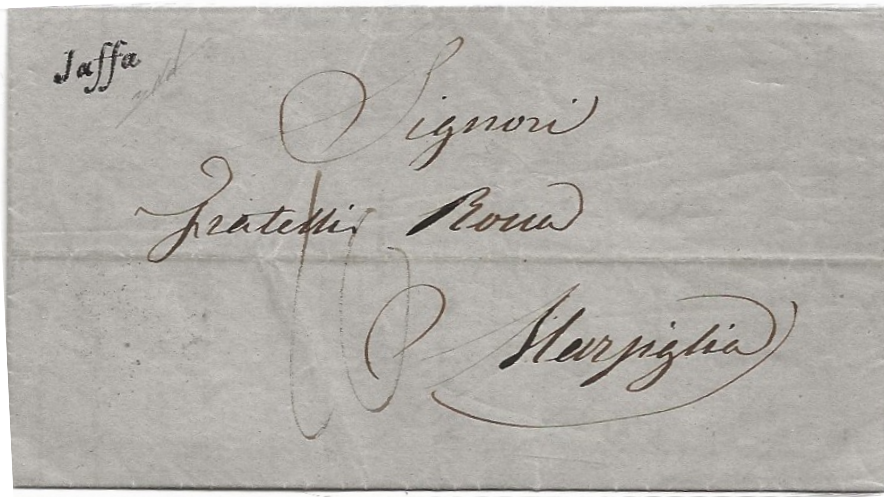
French Mail to Mediterranean Ports
Jaffa-Alexandria-Malta-Gibraltar
15 Oct-29 Oct 1857
3768 Postmark First Day of Use
100 Centimes Single Letter Rate



France in the Ottoman Empire

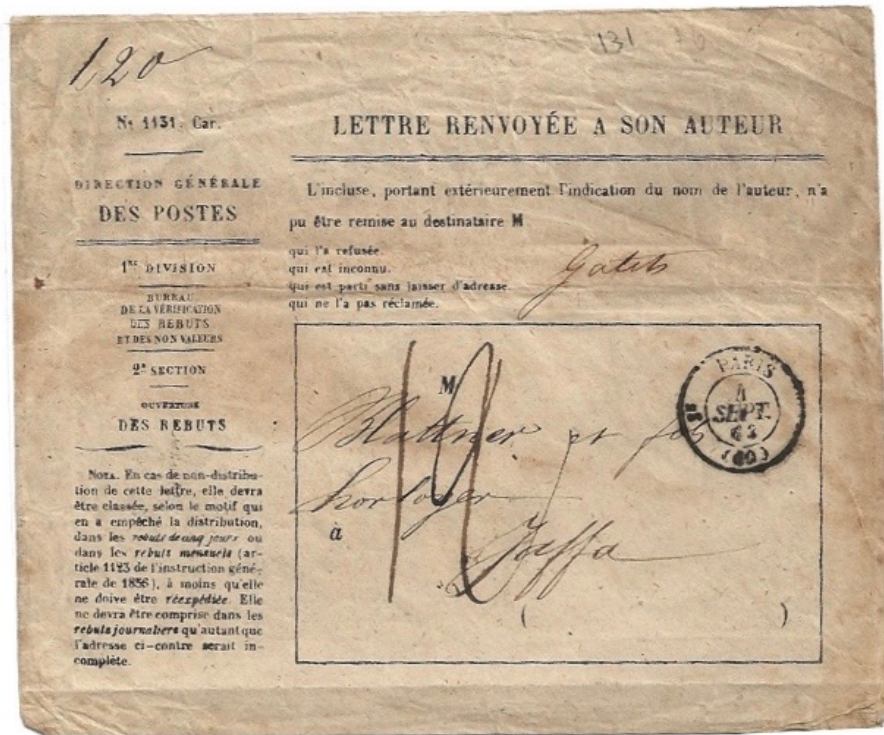
French Interpostal Mail
Jaffa-Alexandria-Marsiglia, France
24 Sept-15 Oct 1853
10 Decime Single Letter Rate

Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseille, France
21 Aug-2 Sept 1855
J. Philibert was the first French Consular in Jaffa



France in the Ottoman Empire

Between 1858-1880 the Damiana family operated a weekly coach service between Jerusalem and Jaffa, where mail was forwarded overseas



Arrival Mail
Paris-Marseille-Alexandria-Jaffa
4 Sept 1863
12 Decimes Manuscript + Free Return Delivery



Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Paris
24 Sept 1875 – 5 Jan 1876
80 Centime Single Letter Rate reduced rate due to transportation efficiencies

France in the Ottoman Empire



Reverse



French Mail to Mediterranean Ports
Jerusalem-Jaffa-Beyrouth-Syra, Greece
28 Feb-2 March 1857
200 Centime double letter rate + 30 Centime
inland delivery fee
PP Postage Paid to Port

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Mail Within the Ottoman Empire
Jaffa-Beyrouth
6 June 1868
100 Centime Single Letter Rate
PP Postage Paid to Port



Jaffa-Beyrouth
8 April 1872
40 Centime Single Letter Rate
Decreased rate in 1869 to Compete with Ottoman services

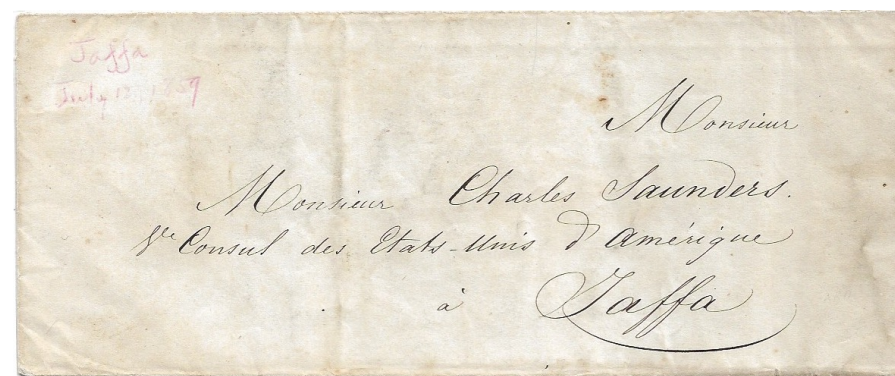
France in the Ottoman Empire



French Diplomatic Free Franking Mail
Jaffa
12 July 1859 (dated letter)

Front Side

French Mail Within the Ottoman Empire Arrival Mail
Beyrouth-Jaffa-Jerusalem
20 April-1 May 1871
60 Centime Port to Port Single Letter Rate + 50
Centime Inland delivery charge to address



France in the Ottoman Empire

French Mail with European Continental Nations

Holland



Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseille-Amsterdam, Netherlands
14 April-28 April 1865
90 Centime Single Letter Rate to Holland



Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseille-Amsterdam,
Netherlands
14 June-28 June 1865
180 Centime Double letter rate to Holland

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Mail with European Nations

Italy

Jaffa-Alexandria-Livorno-Sazana, Italy

8 Jan-12 Jan 1868

60 Centime Single Letter Rate

PD – Paid to Destination mark



Jaffa-Alexandria-Messina, Egypt-Savora, Italy-Porto Maurizio, Italy

3 April-19 April 1869

180 Centime Triple Weight Rate

PD – Paid to Destination

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Mail with European Nations

Germany



Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Hamburg, Germany
8 June-21 June 1861
80 Centime Single Letter Rate
13 ½ Kreuzer equivalent to 80 Centime
Paid on Arrival

Cassel, Germany (Thurn & Taxis)-Frankfurt-
Forbach, Germany via Tours-Forbach train-
Marseille-

Jaffa

6 Feb-9 Feb 1863 (transit)

Redirected to Jaffa via the ship 'Sinai'



France in the Ottoman Empire

French Mail with the United Kingdom

Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-London-Glasgow, Scotland
3 August-16 November 1863
60 Centime Single Letter Rate



Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Paris-London
2 Nov-16 Nov 1863
120 Centime Double Letter Rate

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Mail with the United Kingdom



Incoming Mail

London-Calais, France-Marseilles-Alexandria-
Jaffa-Jersusalem
13 March-?March 1865

6 Pence is equivalent to 60 Centimes, the letter rate between France and England agreed to in the 1857 Convention between the two countries



Liverpool-London-Calais, France-
Alexandria-Jaffa-Jerusalem
15 March-25 March 1870

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Transatlantic Mail



Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseilles-Paris-Calais-Liverpool-New York
3 Feb-14 Feb 1860
80 Centime Single Weight Letter Rate +24 Cent (UK-US Pacquet) + 5
Cent (US) Exchange Office
Transatlantic American Packet sailing from Liverpool to New York with
red 'AM Service' mark



Jaffa-Alexandria-Paris-Calais-London-New York-Philadelphia
9 Dec 1856-Jan 1857
160 Centime Double Weight Letter rate + 24 Cent (UK-US Pacquet)
+ 30 Cent (US) postage due upon delivery
Exchange Office credit paid to France

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Transatlantic Mail

Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseilles-Boston

25 April-24 May 1862

160 Centime Double Weight Rate

Postage Prepaid to Destination

Stamps applied in transit at Jaffa

(note the Jerusalem Cross mark underneath the stamp)



Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseilles-London-

Boston-New Brunswick, NJ

3 April-4 May 1871

120 Centime Double Weight Rate + 2 Cent

British Exchange Office Forwarding Fee

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Transatlantic Mail



Mourning Cover

Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseilles-Paris-London-
New York-Reading, Pennsylvania

8 March-Late March 1872

120 Centime Double Weight Rate + 20 Centime

French Direct Service Charge + 2 Cent British

Exchange Office Forwarding Fee

PD – Paid to Destination



Jaffa-Beyrouth-via ship 'Amerique' to New York-
Burlington County, NJ

17 Nov-18 Dec 1874

120 Centime Double Letter Weight Rate + 20 Centime

French Direct Service Charge

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Transatlantic Mail



Reverse

Jerusalem-Jaffa-Alexandria-Marseilles-carried by Paquet to South Hampton, England-New York

San Francisco, California

16 April-10 May 1875

60 Centime Single Weight Rate + 20 Centime French Direct Service Charge + 25 Cents (US) due upon delivery

Insufficient Paid Postage mark

France in the Ottoman Empire

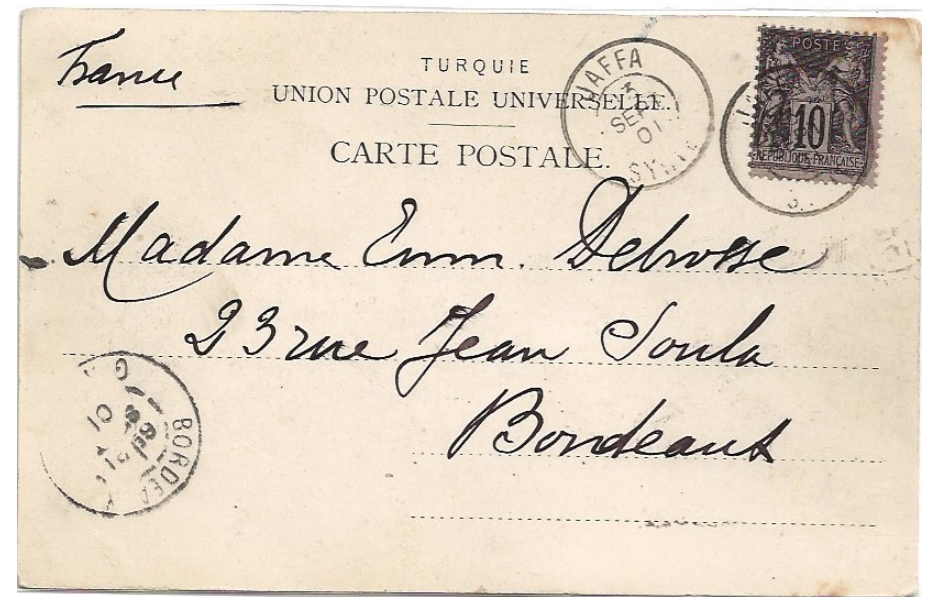
UPU Period Beginning 1874 and French Mail from the Promised Land

Postcard Rate



Jerusalem-Vincennes Seine, France
19 Aug-27 Aug 1901
10 Cent Postcard Rate with Message

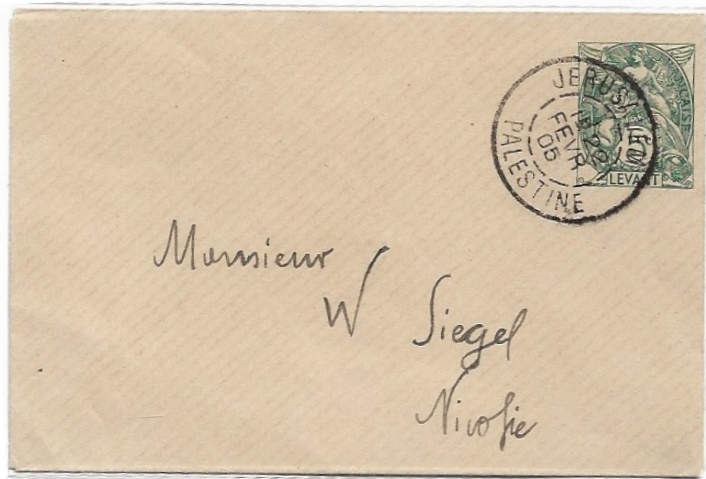
Jaffa-Bordeaux, France
13 Sept 1901
10 Cent Postcard Rate with Message



France in the Ottoman Empire

Printed Matter Rate

Jerusalem-Niofie, France
22 Feb 1905
5 Centime Single Weight



Jaffa-Port Said-Cologne, Germany
13 Dec 1912
5 Centime Single Weight

France in the Ottoman Empire

Printed Matter Rate

Mourning Cover

Jaffa-Marseilles

9 April 1907

10 Centime Double Weight

BM – Moat Mobile box hung over the
ships side



Frank H. Buck became a US Representative from California

Jerusalem-Vacaville, California

11 May 1907

35 Centime Septuple Printed Matter Rate

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Official & Postage Due Mail

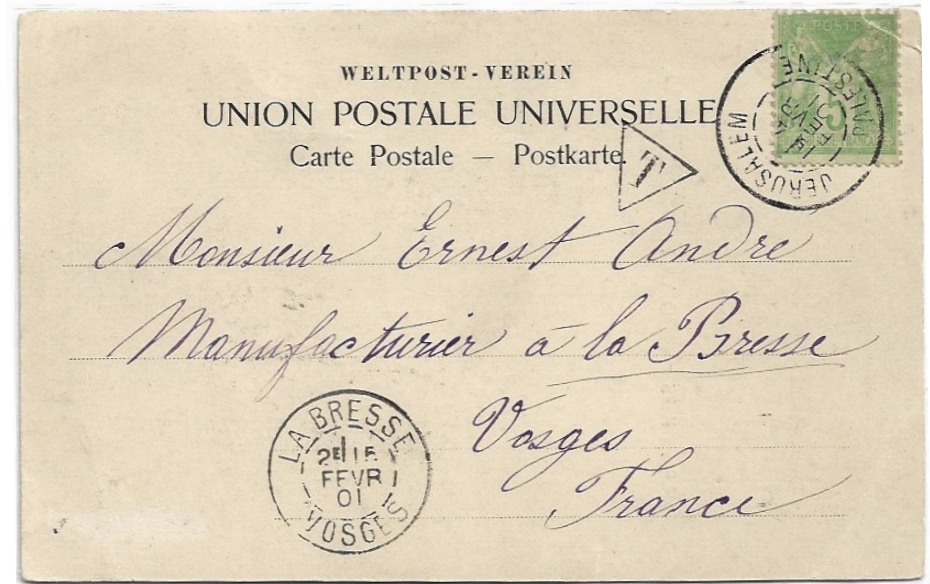


Official Free Frank Mail

Jerusalem-Lima, New York
4 Feb-26 Feb 1914
Only Known Use of Post Office Official Mail Used to
Trace Undeliverable Mail UPU Member to
Member
Latest Recorded Use of Registration Label

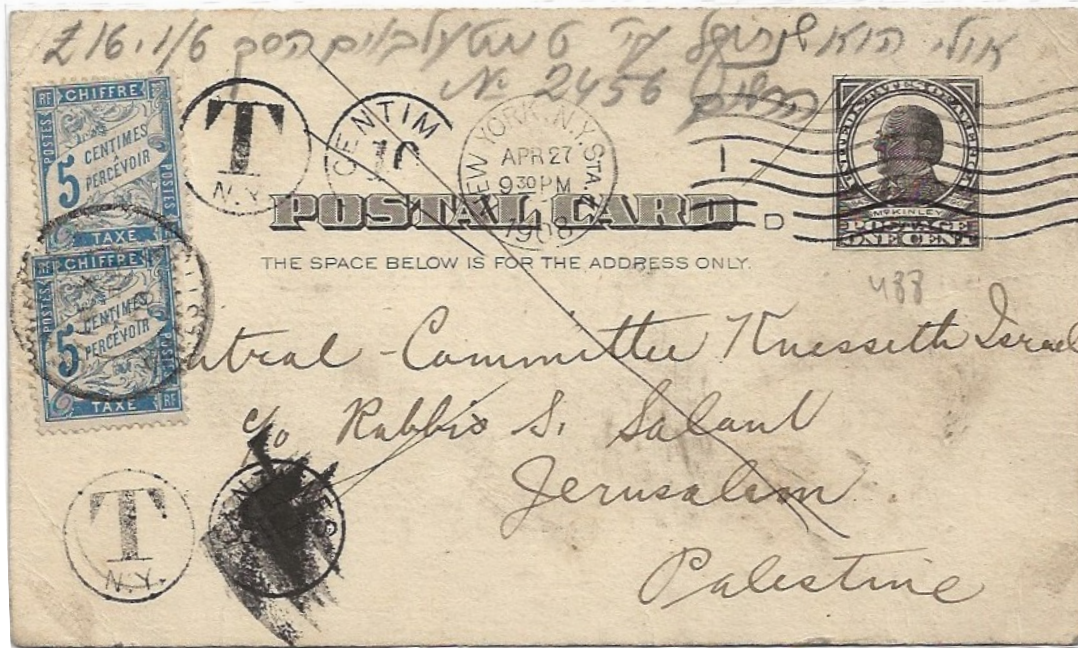
Postage Due

Jerusalem-La Bresse, Vosges, France
4 Feb-15 Feb 1901
10 Centime Postcard Rate Underpaid
Double 5 Centimes Tax Due



France in the Ottoman Empire

French Postage Due



New York, NY-Jerusalem
27 April-14 May 1908
2 Cent (US) Postcard Rate
Double 1 Cent Underpayment Tax Due
10 Centimes=2 Cents (US)



France in the Ottoman Empire

French Postal Forms

Telegraph Receipt

Jaffa-Paris
14 Feb 1895

POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES

Déclaration de versement: **122**

Versé par M. *H. Lape*

pour M. *Archives d'ophtalmologie*

à *Paris*

Montant du mandat... *25*

Droit de 1 p. 0/0..... *33*

TOTAL. *33 33*

Touche du bureau expéditeur

JAFFA
14
FEB
95
SYRIE

Baggage Receipt

Jerusalem-Chicago
4 Nov 1902
10 Centime

HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.
142, STRAND, LONDON.

BAGGAGE WAREHOUSE.

from *ACHILLES Kaly - Jerusalem*

No. of Keys..... No. of Packages..... From.....

Name of Owner *Mead Cycle Company*

Address *355 to 61 Wabash Avenue*
Chicago ill
USA

POSTE 10 JERUSALEM 4 NOV 02

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Postal Form & Arrival Mail

Arrival Mail

New Haven, Connecticut-Paris-Alexandria-Jaffa-
Jerusalem

15 March-28 April 18810

5 Cents (US)

Re-directed Mail from Paris to Mediterranean
Hotel in Jerusalem



N° 516. POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES.

RÉCÉPISSÉ D'UN OBJET CHARGÉ OU RECOMMANDÉ
À REMETTRE AU DÉPOSANT

N° DE DÉPÔT *121*
(N° de l'étiquette collée.)

Nature de l'objet _____

Valeur déclarée ⁽¹⁾ _____ fr. _____ cent.

Remboursement ⁽¹⁾ _____ fr. _____ cent.

Poids _____

Nom et adresse du destinataire. M. *Mrs Wm*
Mrs Wm. Canada

Signature de l'Agent préposé à la réception. *[Signature]*

(1) Si l'objet ne porte pas de déclaration de valeur et n'est pas grevé d'un remboursement, livrer par deux forts traits de plume les emplacements réservés pour l'inscription de la valeur déclarée ou du montant du remboursement. Le délai de prescription des valeurs de toute nature confiées à la poste est de un an.

Postal Form

Jerusalem-Winnipeg, Canada

28 Aug 1914

Registration Receipt

Postmark Date One Month Prior to the Post Office

Closure Due to the Outbreak of WWI

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Arrival Mail



Paris-Jaffa

30 May 1900

Poste Francaise Jaffa Used on Arrival Mail

Brazil-Beyrouth-Jerusalem

13 March-14 April 1910

200 Reis=25 Centime Postcard Rate



France in the Ottoman Empire

French Arrival Mail

Marseilles-Caiffa

8 Sept-19 Sept 1910

10 Centime Postcard Rate



France in the Ottoman Empire

French Inter-Office Transfer Mail



Jaffa-Alexandria-Constantinople
6 Dec-15 Dec 1907
Carried Through the Ottoman
Empire through the French Postal
System



Marseilles-Caiffa-Acre
23 June-7 July 1911
Transferred from French to Turkish
Postal System in Caiffa for Delivery

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Consulate Mail



Regional Diplomatic Mail
Free of Charge

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Consulate Mail



Regional Diplomatic Mail
Free of Charge

Consulat Général de France
en Palestine

JERUSALEM
20-11
PALESTINE

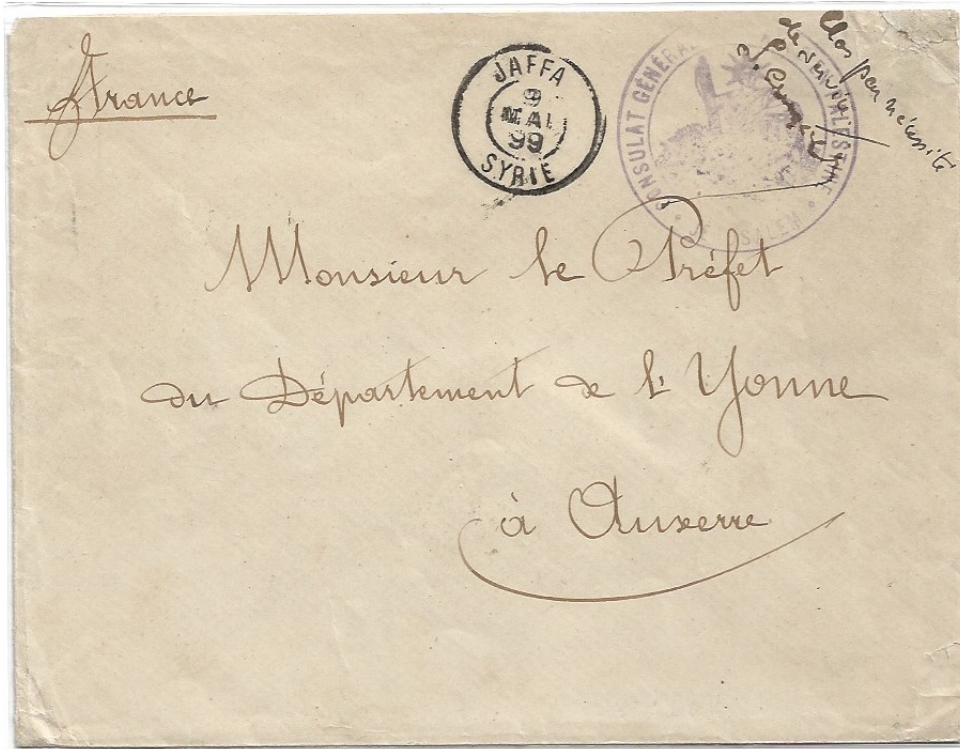
Messieurs Saubardier et Esert -
Négociants - Commissionnaires.
54. rue Favis de Chavaumes.

Marseille

The back of a brown envelope is shown, featuring several circular and rectangular stamps. A large purple circular postmark from 'CONSEIL CENTRAL DE FRANCE EN 1914' is prominent. To its right is a black rectangular stamp with the word 'ANNONI'. Below the purple stamp is a circular 'RECEUTS' stamp from 'MARSEILLE' dated 'FV 11'. To the right of that is a circular 'JERUSALEM PALESTINE' stamp. A small circular '14' stamp is also visible. Handwritten in black ink at the bottom is 'Mlle Mearns' followed by 'par la Courte' and a signature. A small circular '14' stamp is also visible on the left side.

France in the Ottoman Empire

French Consulate Mail

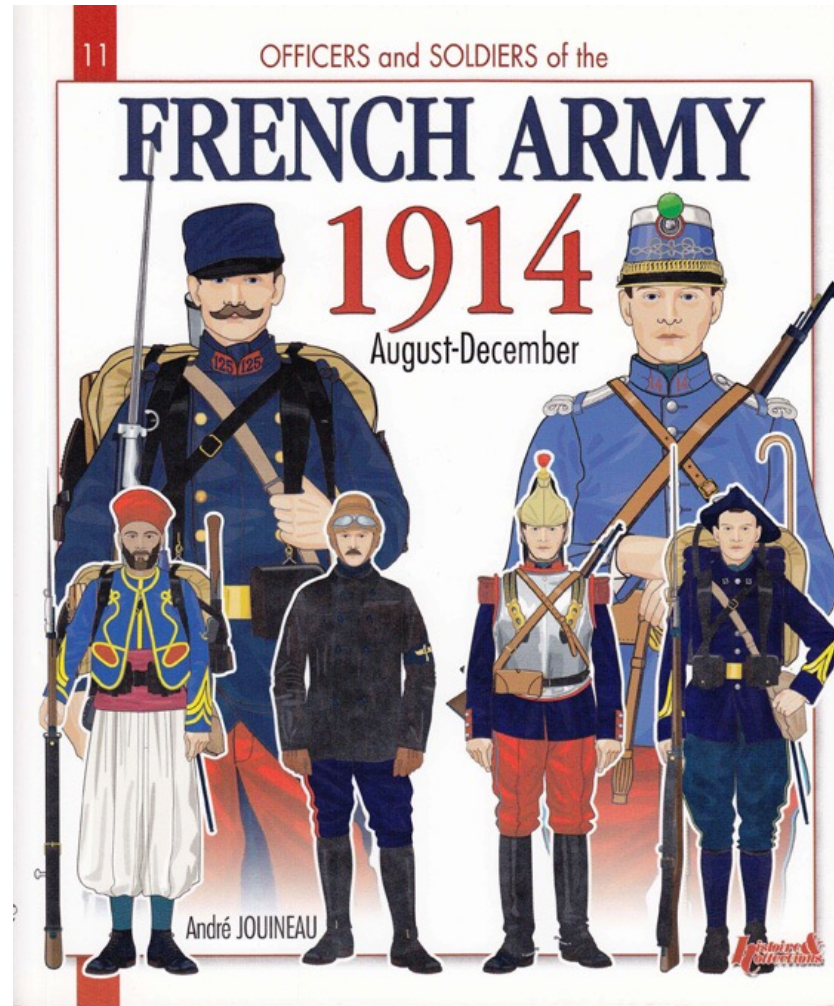


Jerusalem-Jaffa-Port Said-Auxerre, France
8 May-17 May 1899
Free of Charge

Reverse



WORLD WAR I



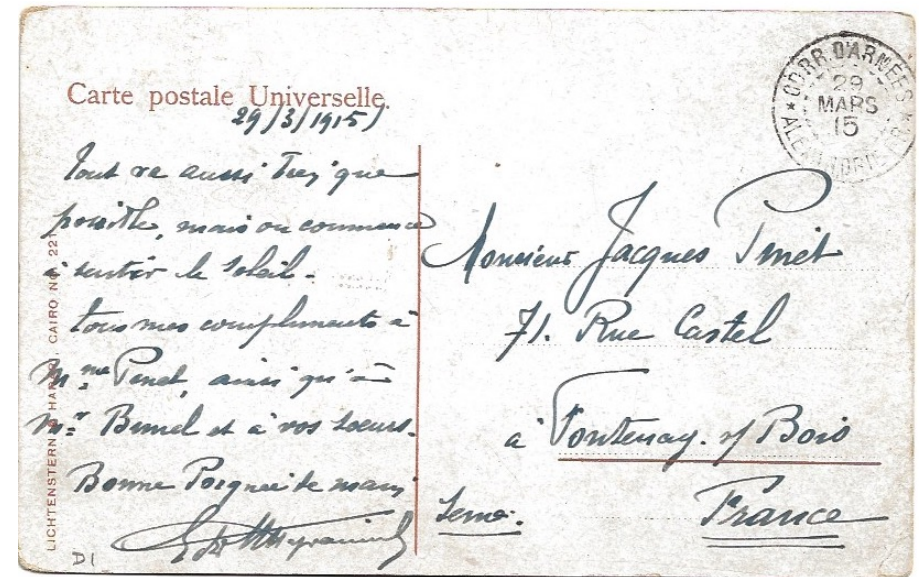
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The Armée d'Orient was a Field Army during WWI that fought on the Macedonia front, also known as the Salonica front. British and French troops were dispatched from the Gallipoli campaign over to the Armée d'Orient to bolster the effort in Macedonia. The French used Egyptian ports and rest camps in the early phase of the war. In 1916, the French made a commitment to the British to attach battalions in the Sinai and Palestine Campaign.



The French Armee d'Orient

Two early postcards from French forces sent from their port stop in Alexandria. Corps expeditiannaire D'Orient Corr D'Armee was stationed in Alexandria

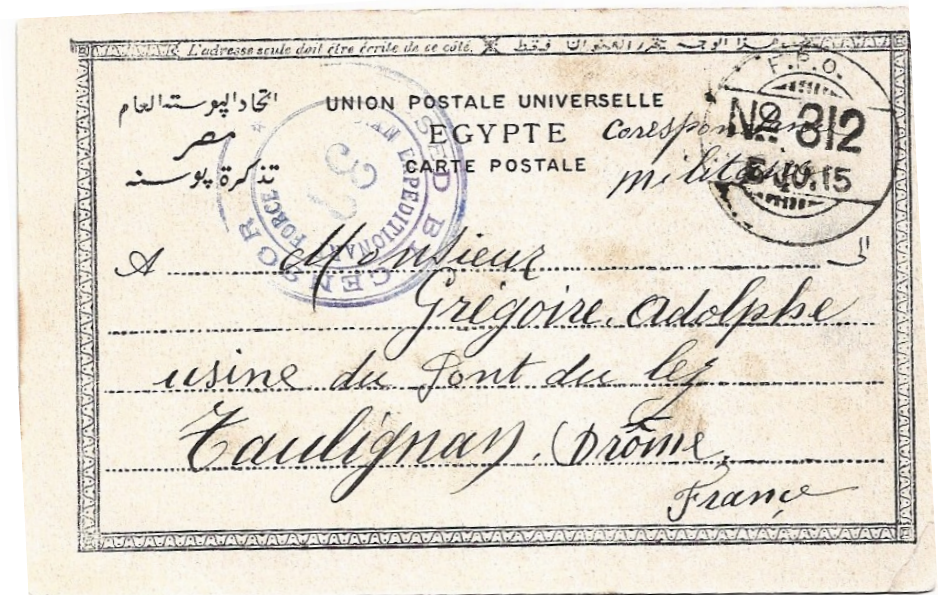


French Armee d'Orient



French "Correspondence Militaire"
sent through the Indian FPO 312
and censored by the Indian
Expeditionary Force in Egypt.

1915 French forces mail sent to France
and returned to the Alexandria "Station
Gianaclis" Egypt



French Corp d'Armee

The French air force unit "Aviation Maritime Escadrille" stationed in Port Said on its way with the Corps d'Armee



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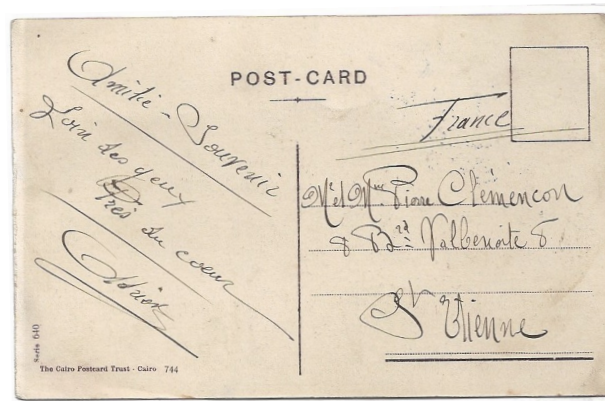
1915 Corps d'Armee letter
dispatched from Alexandria



French Corps d'Armee

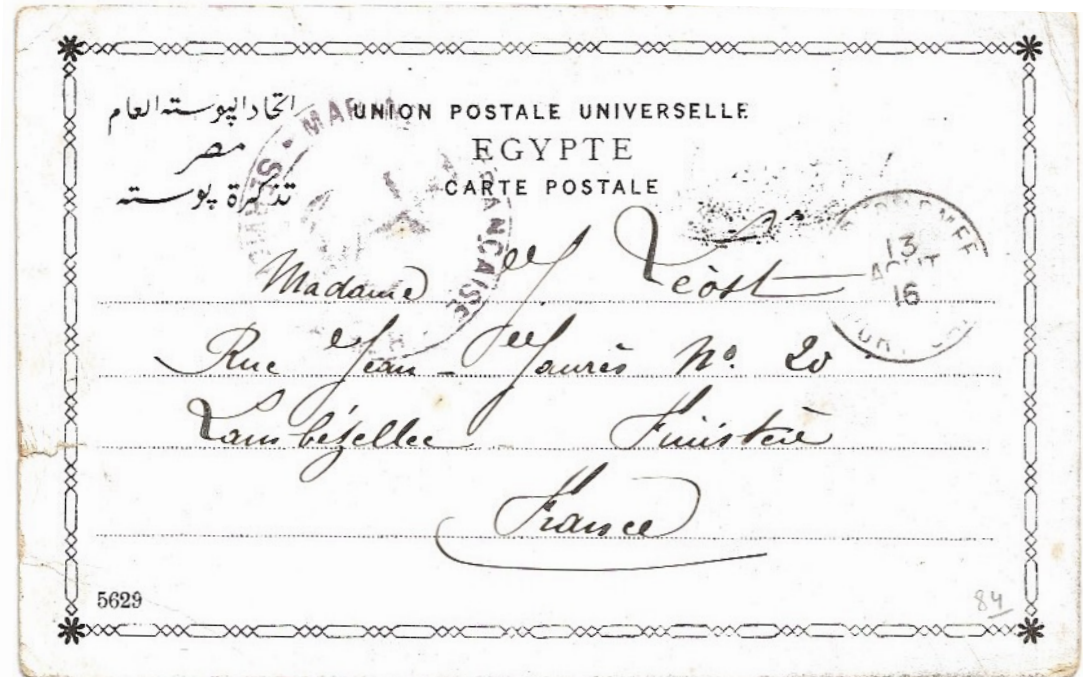


1916 Postcard from Jaffa(?) with a
“Marine Francaise Service A La Mer
handstamp.



French Corps d'Armee

1916 Postcard from the French Base in the Suez with the “Marine Francaise Service A La Mer” mark. The “Vaguemestre” is a soldier in charge of the postal service. Dispatched from Port Said.



1916 Postcard from Port Said to France with Military cachet.

French Corps d'Armee

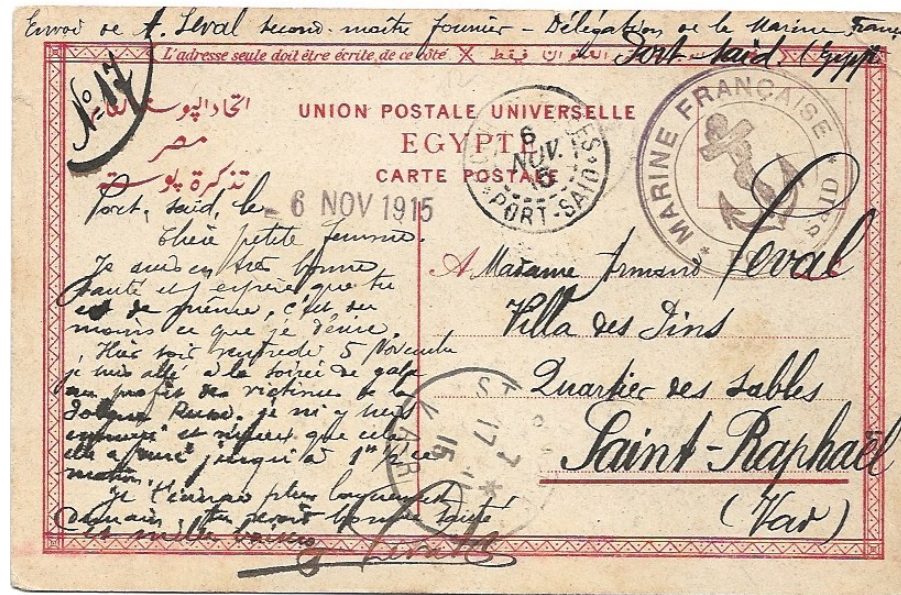


1916 "FM" French military postcard
 with vague "Liberty" French
 detachment to Alexandria.
 Note the "Controle A la Autorite
 Militaire" censor handstamp

1916 "FM" French military postcard
 dispatched from Port Said to Sydney.
 Note, the French detachment was still
 a part of the Corps d'Armee.



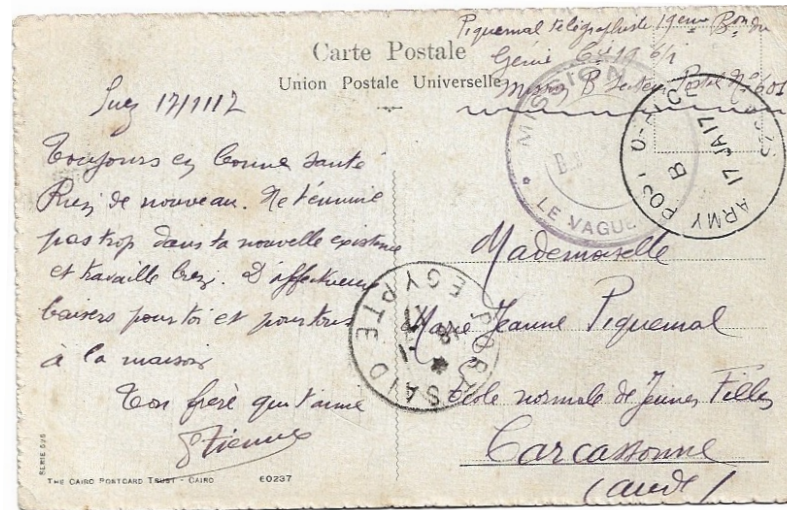
French Corps d'Armee



Nov 1916 postcard with the Navy
“Marine Francaise Port Said” marking to
Saint-Raphael in Southern France

French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)

In late 1916 the British-French Conference agreed on the participation of a French contingent in the Sinai and Palestine operations which was comprised of two battalions of Algerian Rifles, a territorial battalion and a half-company of Algerian troops.



Jan 1917 Military postcard handled by the French "Vaguemestre" postal clerk, transited through the British APO SZ 24 at Suez, taken to Port Said for sail to France

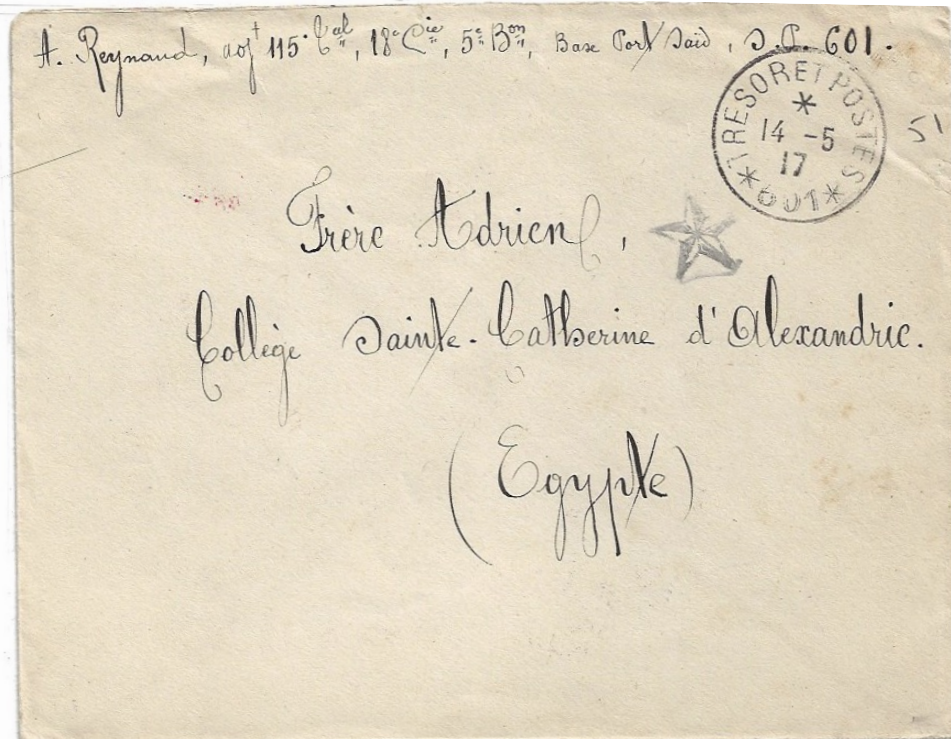


French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)

April 1917 "FM" (French Military) with wavy line internal "dumb mark" sent from Port Said to the French Detachment in Palestine (DFP) Section 601A in Ramleh, near Alexandria



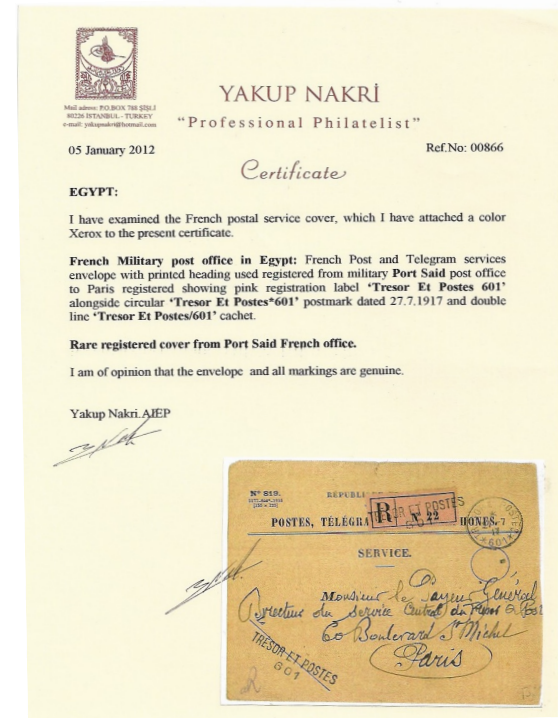
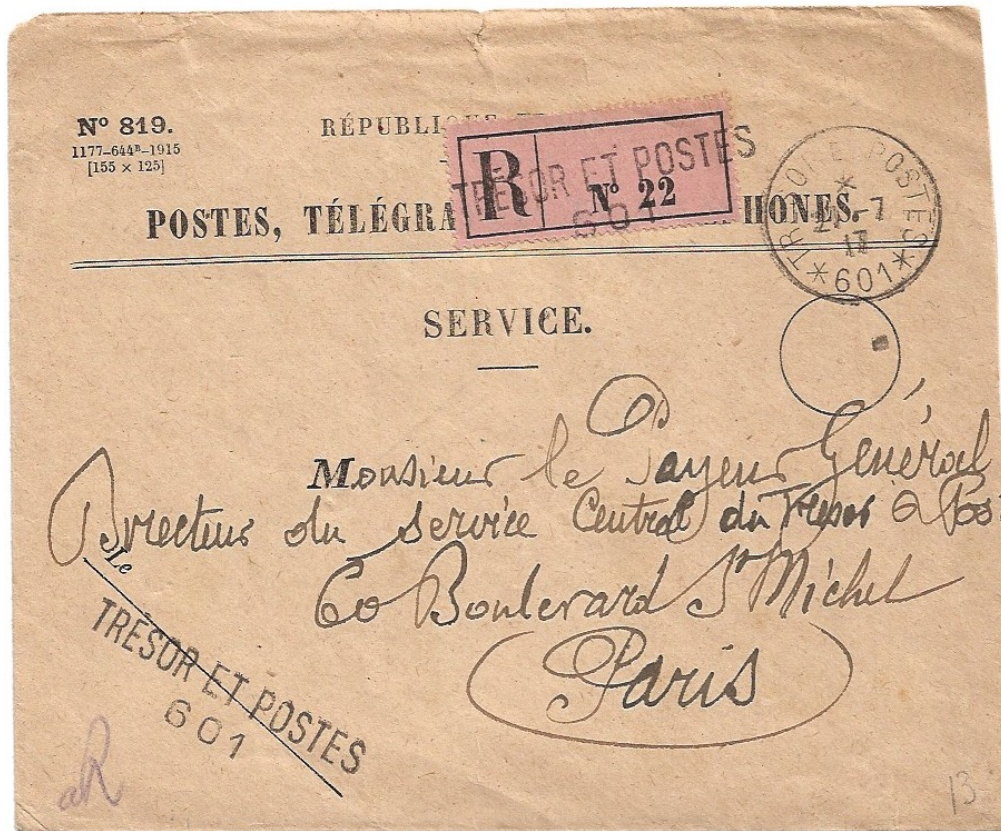
French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)



May 1917 cover from the French 601st postal unit serving at Port Said (return address) to Alexandria. Transit British BAPOP T in Port Said 14 May 17 to Alexandria 15 May 17. The 5 pointed star indicated military mail handled by the Egyptian civilian post office at some stage of its journey



French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)



July 1917 Registered 601 Port Said official French Post and Telegram services envelope to Paris

French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)



June 1917 Registered 601 Port Said letter with 50 Centime registration to Cairo. The Intendance (Steward) of Military Colonel, M.N.P. Poirel military handstamp and British transit postmarks were applied, APO SZ 23 (upper Egypt), BAPO T (Port Said) and APO SZ 10 (Cairo). Censored and Civilian Cairo arrival

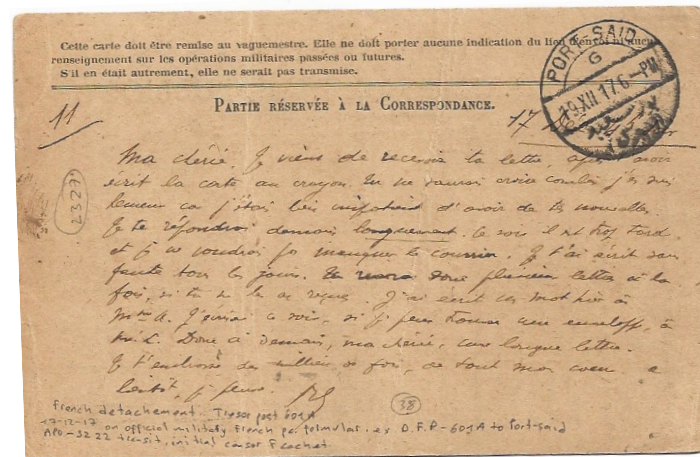
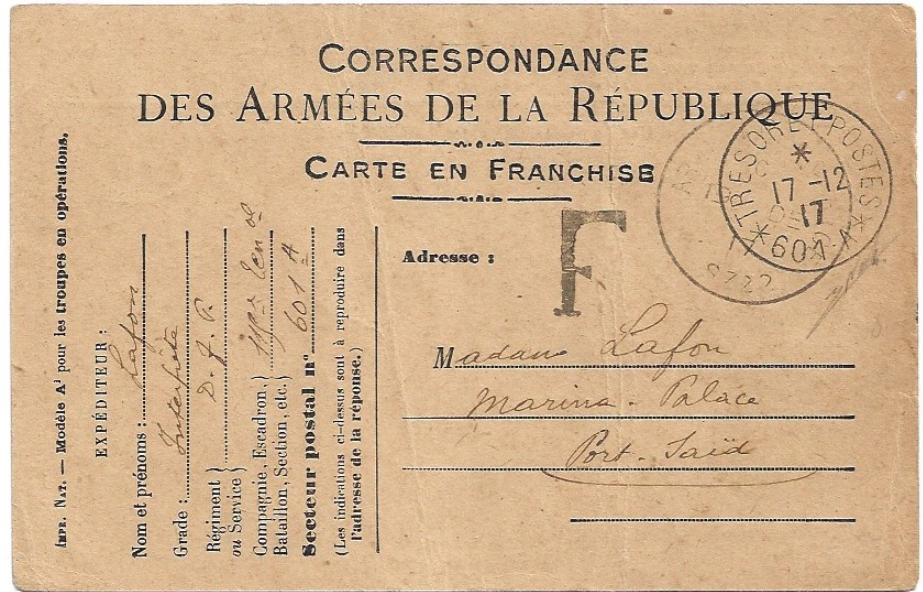
French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)

Aug 1917 (pre-Gaza III) 601A French
Military (FM) cover to Contes, France



French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)

Dec 1917 French military postcard sent from the 601A detachment with a large "F" mark indicating correspondence passed from the French to the British military authorities. British APO SZ 22 was located in Port Said. Civilian Port Said backstamp used for local delivery. Note the manuscript DFP, French Detachment in Palestine regiment



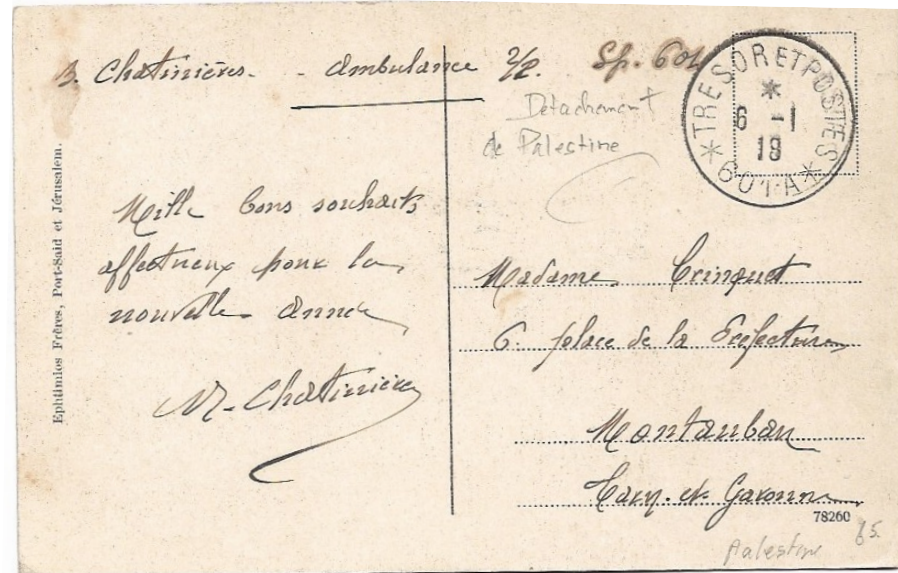
French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)



Dec 1917 601A French military cover, opened (OUVERT) and read by French military authorities. Dispatched in Port Said and arrival backstamped Cairo 30 December 1917



French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)



Jan 1918 French 601A military mail to
France. Sent from the French
Ambulance 2/2 brigade

French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)



reverse



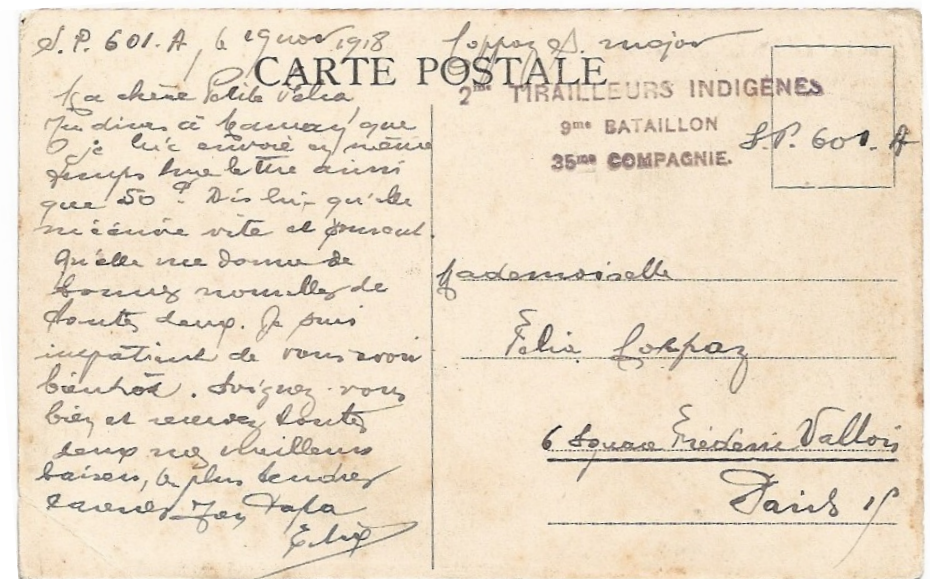
May 1918 French 601 military mail sent to Heliopolis, Egypt transit Cairo. The French “Liberty” mark and OUVERT (open) indicated handling by the French military censors

French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)



Aug 1918 French 601A located in Jerusalem to France. The 2nd Tirailleurs, Indigenes infantry marking

Aug 1918 military mail sent via the British APO 44 located in Jerusalem t 601A French Detachment in Jerusalem. Opened by British censors

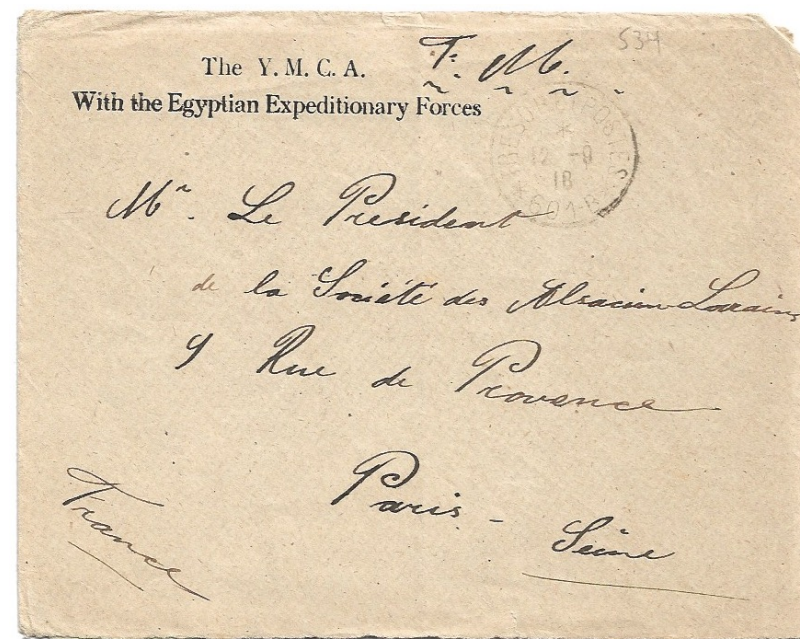


French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)

Aug 1918 French 601 military cover dispatched from Jerusalem to Paris



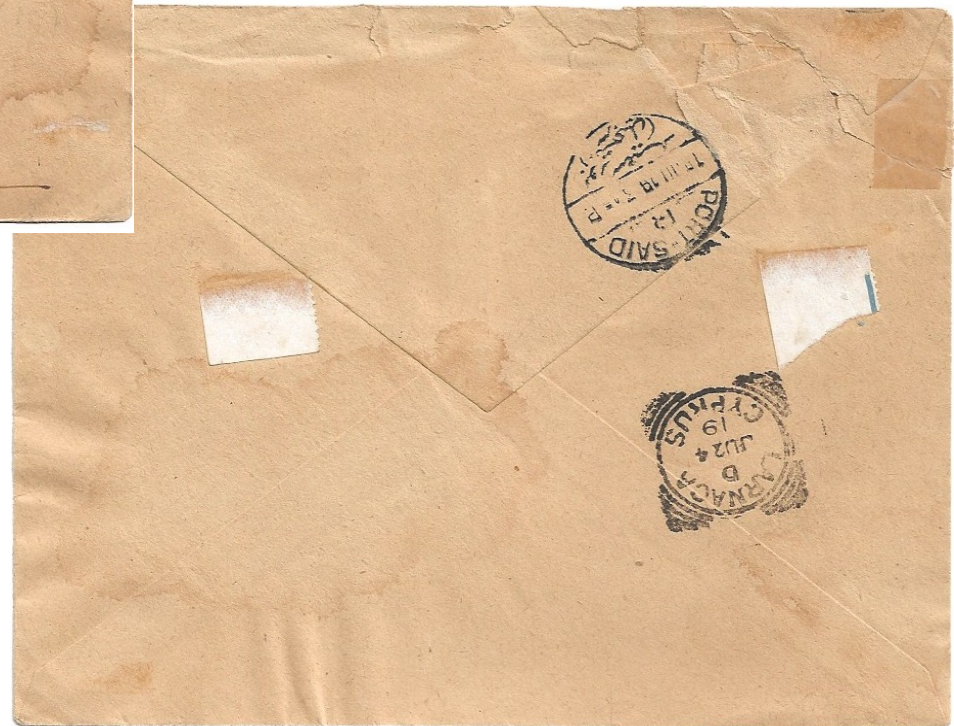
Sept 1918 rare French 601B military on British YMCA EEF stationary to Paris. In late 1918 the French participated with British forces in the final push through the Jordon Valley and on to Damascus



French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)

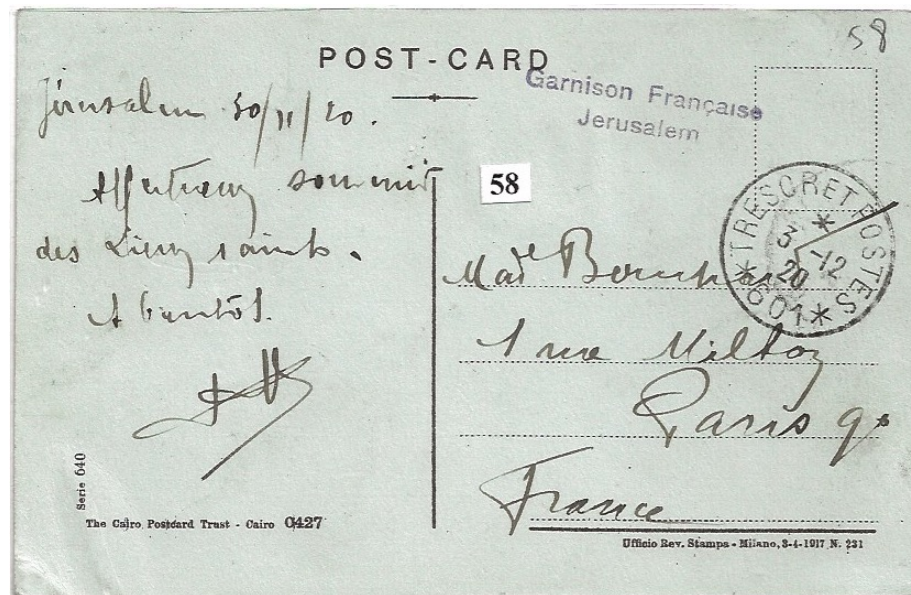


June 1919 Official French
Post and Telegraph
Stationary registered letter
with French Military 601
dispatch, Port Said transit,
to Larnaca (on the
Southern Coast of Cyprus)



French Detachment in Palestine (DFP)

Dec 1920 French military postcard sent
from the “Garnison Francaise Jerusalem”
with the French 601 Jerusalem dispatch
to France



INTERIM PERIOD

1948

Postal Services in Jerusalem ceased formal operation on April 25, 1948. On April 30, the French Consul General in Jerusalem issued a proclamation referencing the authority granted to France by the Ottoman Sultan in 1781. The Consulate issued stamps to be used by French nationals to operate emergency postal services that handled mail from Jerusalem to France and elsewhere.



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The 1948 Interim Period

6 May 1948 Consulate General de France Jerusalem postcard to Paris with the 6 Franc “Marianne” stamp without Jerusalem overprint



12 May 1948 United Nations Truce Commission imprinted cover postmarked Jerusalem Postes Francaises 12 May 48 to Paris. Only 8 covers bearing no Jerusalem overprint on the 6 Franc “Marianne” stamp

The 1948 Interim Period



3 July 48 Consulate General de France en
Jerusalem stampless imprinted envelope
sent to Sein, France. The additional special
cachet "Gendarmerie Nationale
Detachement de Jerusalem" with two
letters "F.M." (Franchise Militaire) inserted
by hand

The 1948 Interim Period

12 Aug 48 Airmail to Guerie, France
with 20 mil Jerusalem overprinted
stamp. Paris arrival 20 Aug 48



Thank You

Michael Bass
8 Hyde Park
Beachwood, Ohio 44122 USA
mbass7446@gmail.com
1-440-821-5777