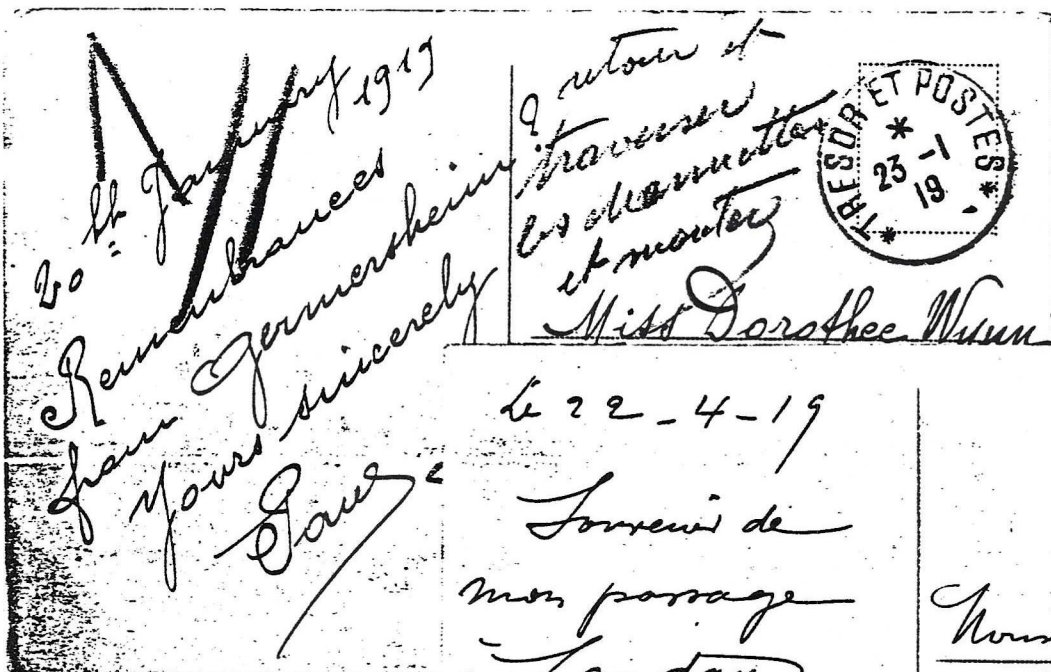


FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Tresor et Postes
23 January 1919

Tresor et Postes 230
22 April 1919

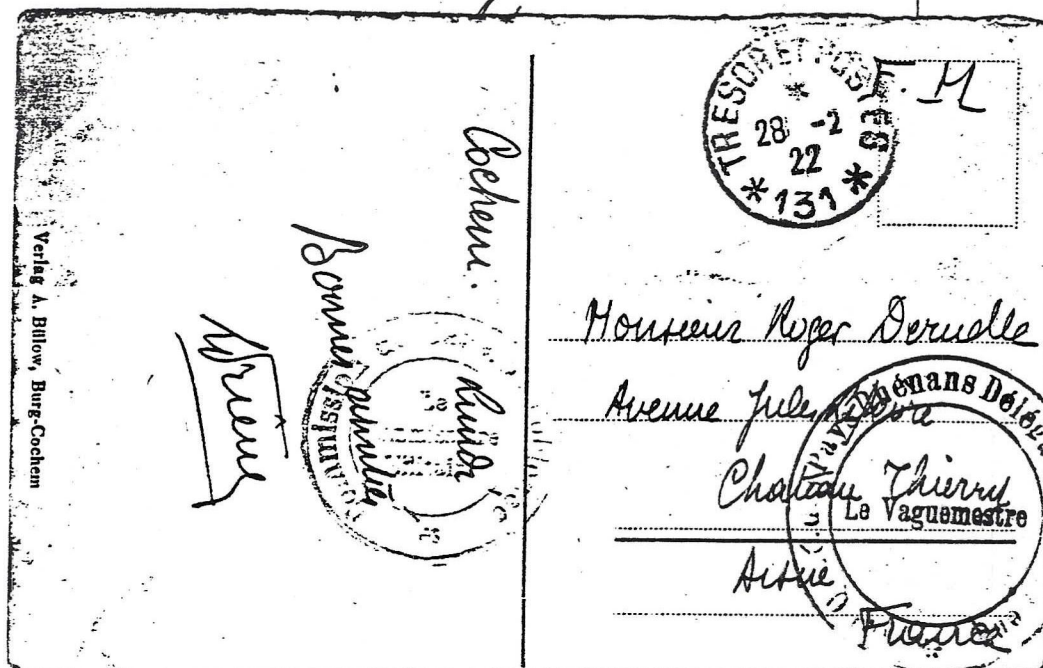
Tresor et Postes 131
28 February 1922



Le 22-4-19
Soyez de
mon passage
à Landau.
Je vous embrasse

Monsieur et Madame
Bouguin, maréchal

Branches post
Burechy (Yonne)
91972



As called for under the terms of the Armistice, on 1 December 1918 the Allied forces crossed the German frontier along a wide front, and by the 5th, the French forces occupied Mainz, where the headquarters for their occupation forces was established. Initially, the same postmarks that had been in use on the Western Front continued in service -- usually with numerical designations but sometimes not. The above cards were sent from Germersheim, Landau and Cochem, respectively.

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Tresor et Postes 77
2 June (1919)

Tresor et Postes 17
9 May 1919

Cabinet du Général Degoutte
Commandant l'armée du Rhin



Monsieur CONSTANTIN BROWN

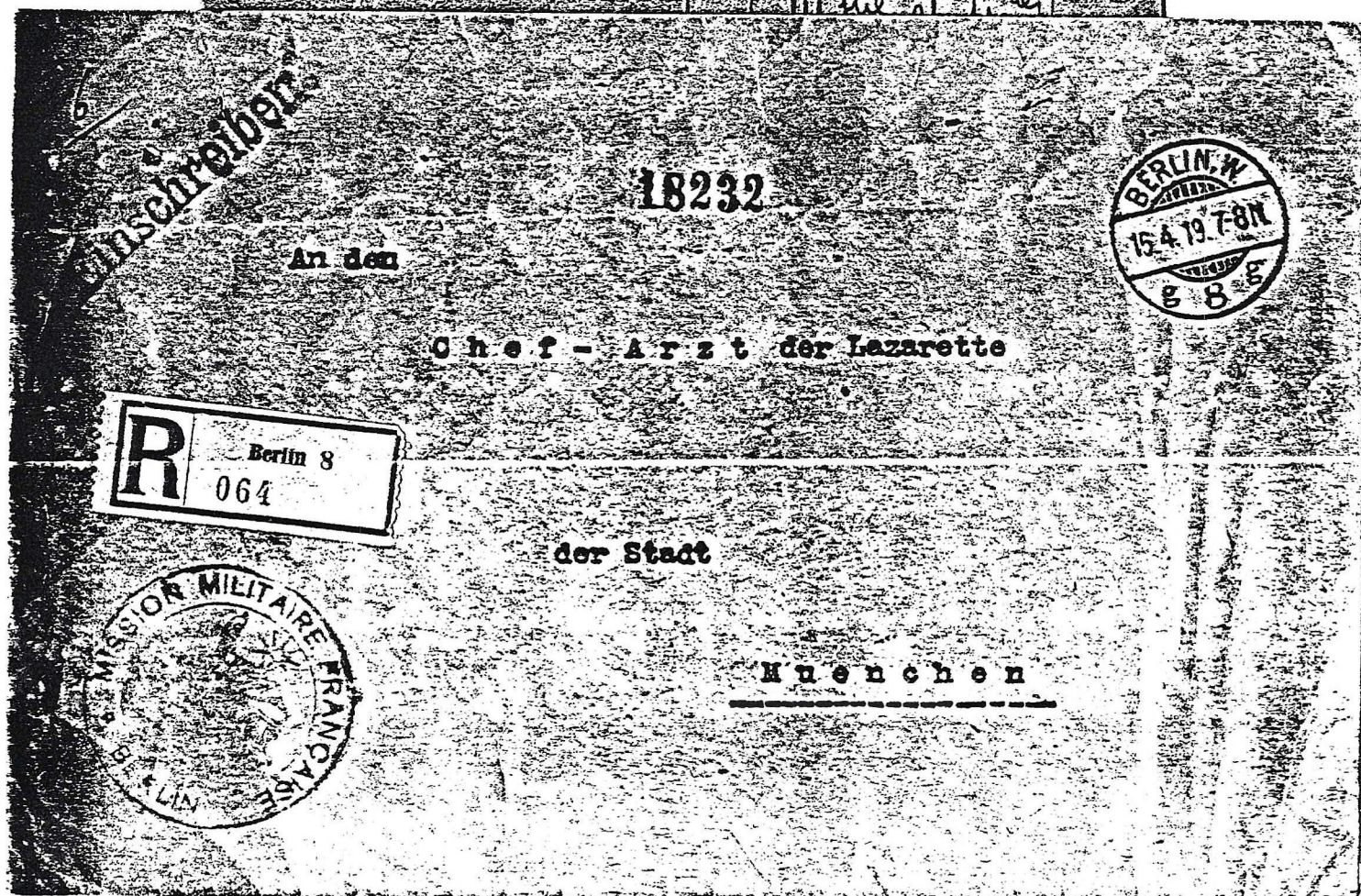
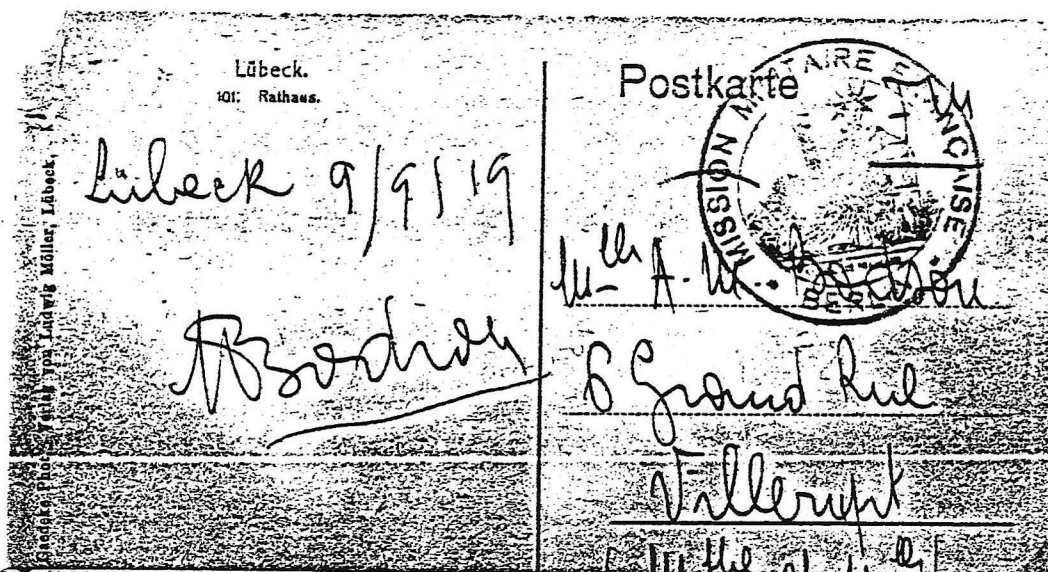
24, Rue BOISSIERE, 24



The French occupation forces consisted primarily of the 8th and 10th Armies. Upper cover originated from the "Office of Gen. Degoutte, Commander of the Rhine Army" in Mainz. Lower cover from "Control of the German Administration/8th Army" in Landau.

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Berlin
15 April 1919



Although not a part of the zone of occupation, the Allies sent small detachments of troops to Berlin. The initial French group was designated as a "Military Mission" in order to avoid the connotation of an occupation force.

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Inter-Allied
Aeronautical
Commission
15 Sept. 1919



ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Respectueux
salut
de Dresde
Léopold Drouot
le 15 sept 1919

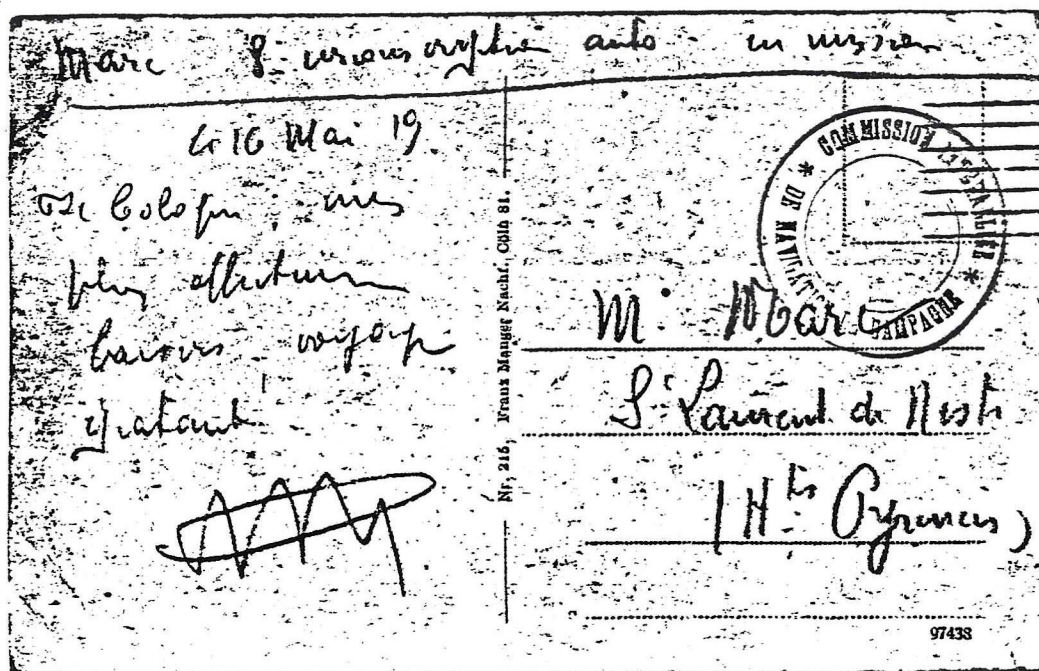
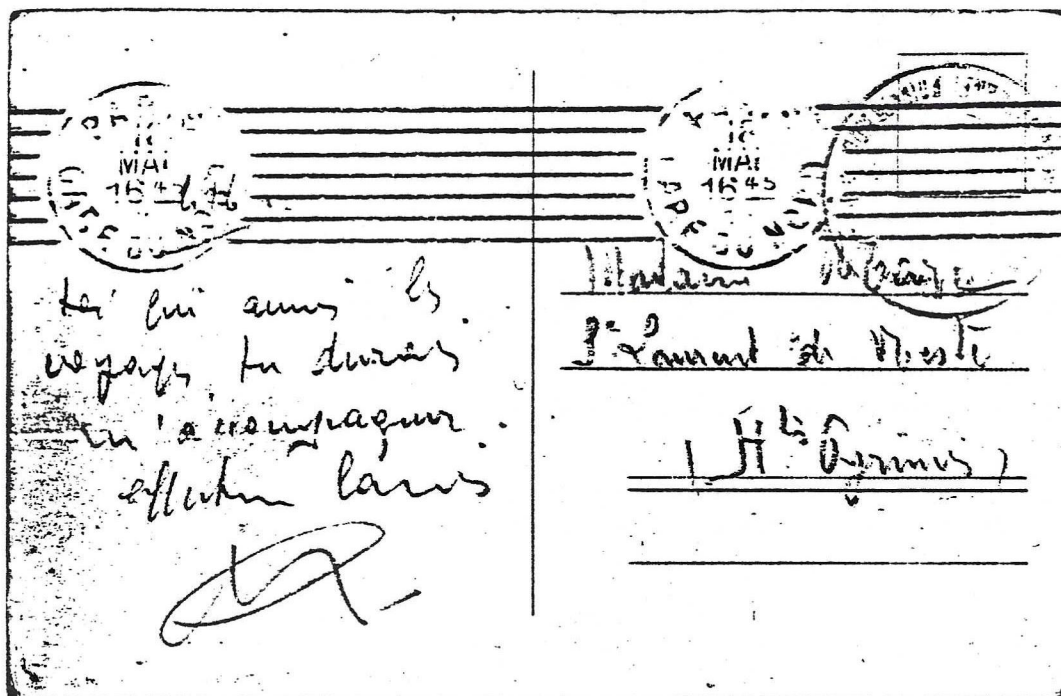


Monsieur
Arambre
18 Rue de Liège
Paris 16^e



A small aeronautical section
of the Control Commission
operated out of Berlin,
using the facilities of the
Courier Office. Postcard
above sent from Dresden
via Berlin. Mail from this
organization is very elusive
and highly sought after by
aerophilatelists.

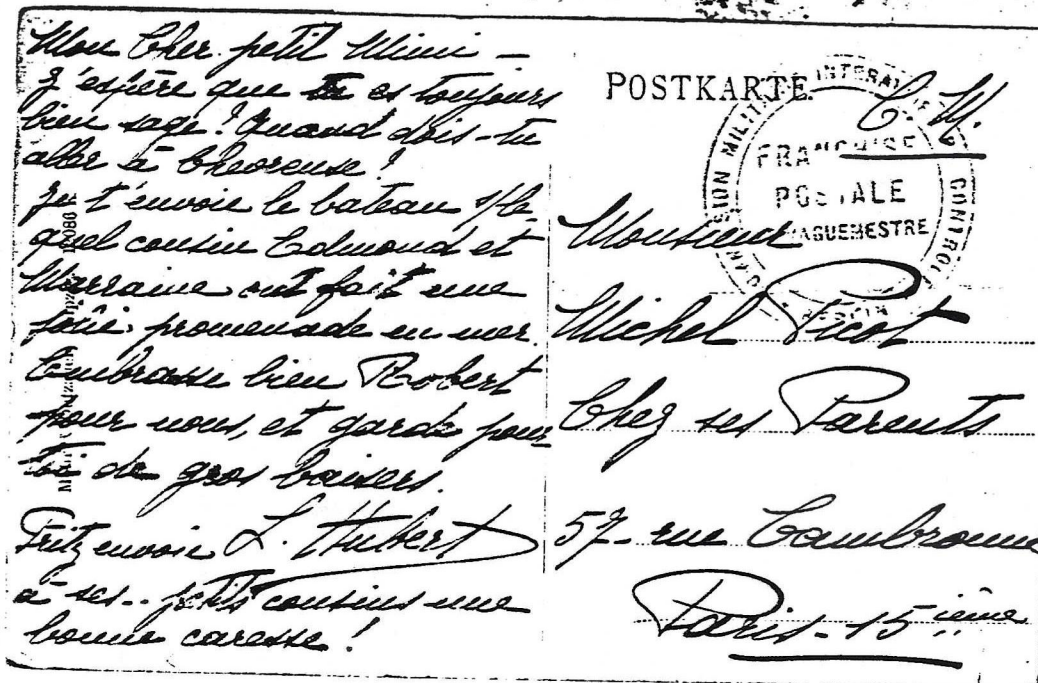
Rhine Flotilla 16 May 1919



07439

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Berlin
21 January 1920
20 July 1923
16 May 1924



Dory

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ble

I sein

POSTES ARMÉES
20 - 1
23
COLOGNE

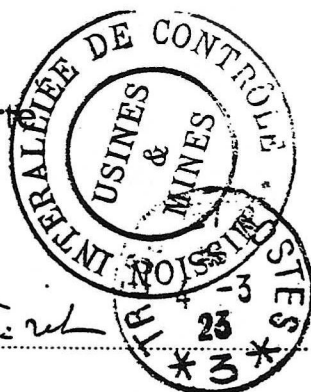
The French did not establish a military post office in Berlin, although various agencies of the occupation authorities were assigned to duty there. Above cachets and imprinted corner card of the "Interallied Military Control Commission" are representative of the types of markings used to identify these units.

Tresor et Postes 3
4 March 1923

Poste aux Armees 131
24 November 1928

Hotel KAISERHOF-ESSEN (Ruhr)
Haus ersten Ranges. Zimmer von M. 5.— an.

Postkarte



Druck Deutsche Photogravur A. G. Siegburg.

N. ^{elle} ~~de~~ D. ^{re} ~~re~~ 
83 - rue St. Charenton

Paris X(1)

in

**COMMISSION ARBITRALE
POUR L'ÉVALUATION DES PRE-
STATIONS DES ARTICLES 8-12 DE
L'ARRANGEMENT RHÉNAV**

**COMMISSION OF ARBITRATION
FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UNDER ARTICLES 8-12 OF THE
RHINELAND AGREEMENT**

SCHIEDSAUSSCHUSS
FÜR DIE BEWERTUNG DER LEIS-
TUNGEN AUS ARTIKEL 8-12 DES
RHEINLAND-ABKOMMENS

COBLENCÉ

KOBLENZ

KOBLENZ
Heslerant Schwander

2.4 RS

S. / 134



Richard D. Hunt

In connection with the dispute over payment of the reparations called for in the Treaty, Allied forces took control of important facilities in the Ruhr. Upper card from Essen shows the cachet of the "Interallied Mission for Control of Factories and Mines." Lower cover indicates that the payments were still being disputed in 1928, thus requiring an Arbitration Commission.

FRENCH FORCES

Germany

Tresor et Postes 237
23 February 1923

Tresor et Postes 3
7 April 1923

Tresor et Postes 22
10 June 1923



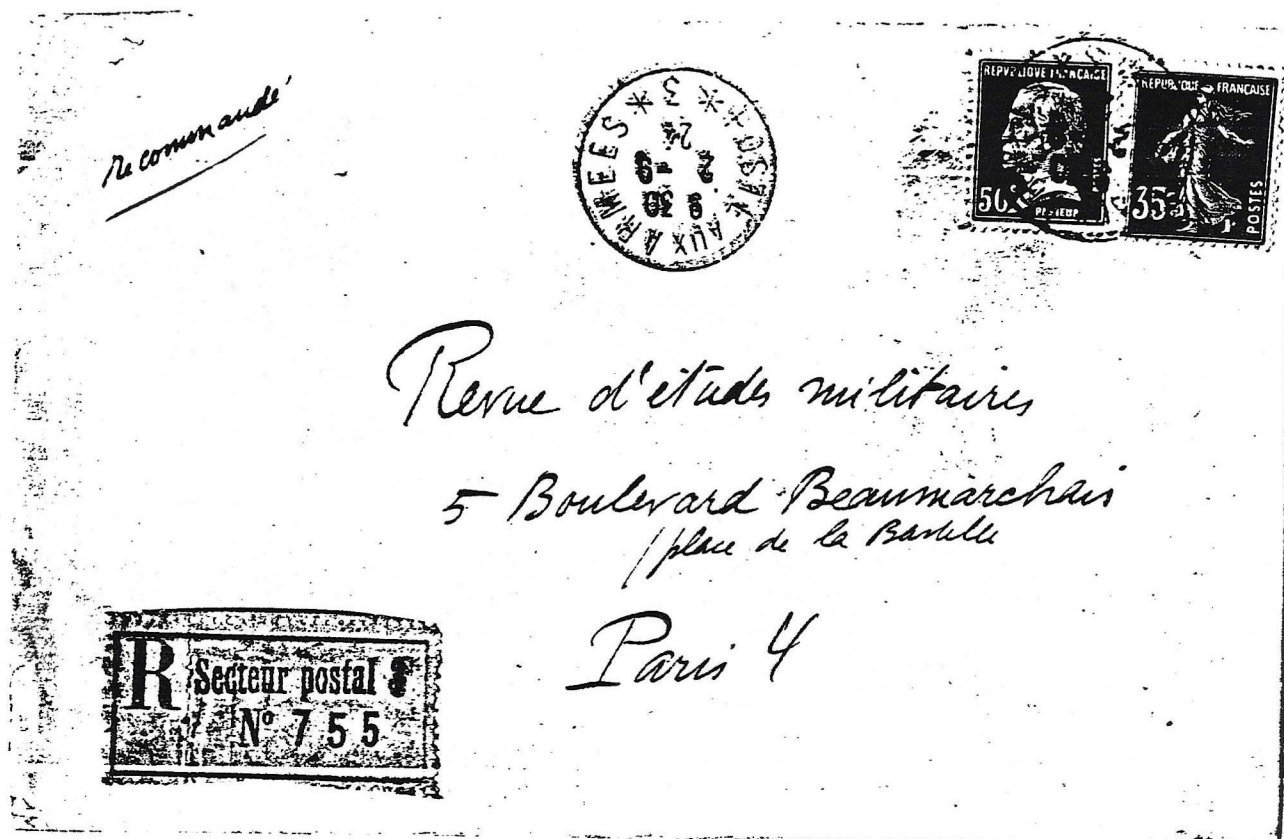
The "Tresor et Postes" markings were in general use in Germany from 1918 to 1924. More than 40 different numbers have been recorded but not all identified as to specific location. As occupation duty became more routine, unit markings appeared on mail, including the "18th Regiment of Algerian Sharpshooters" shown above. The troops were named the "French Army of the Rhine," and this designation (or "A.F.R." in abbreviated form) was often used in the cachets. Above cards sent from Trier (top and bottom) and Dusseldorf.



Postcards and letters sent by the troops were free of postage. In fact, on 12 June 1923, the franchise was extended to railway workers and postal agents assigned to the Armée du Rhin. However, the use of special services, such as registration, required payment of fees, thus stamps had to be stocked in the military post offices.

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Poste aux Armees 3
2 September 1924



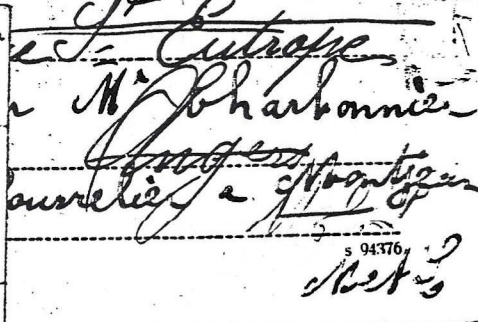
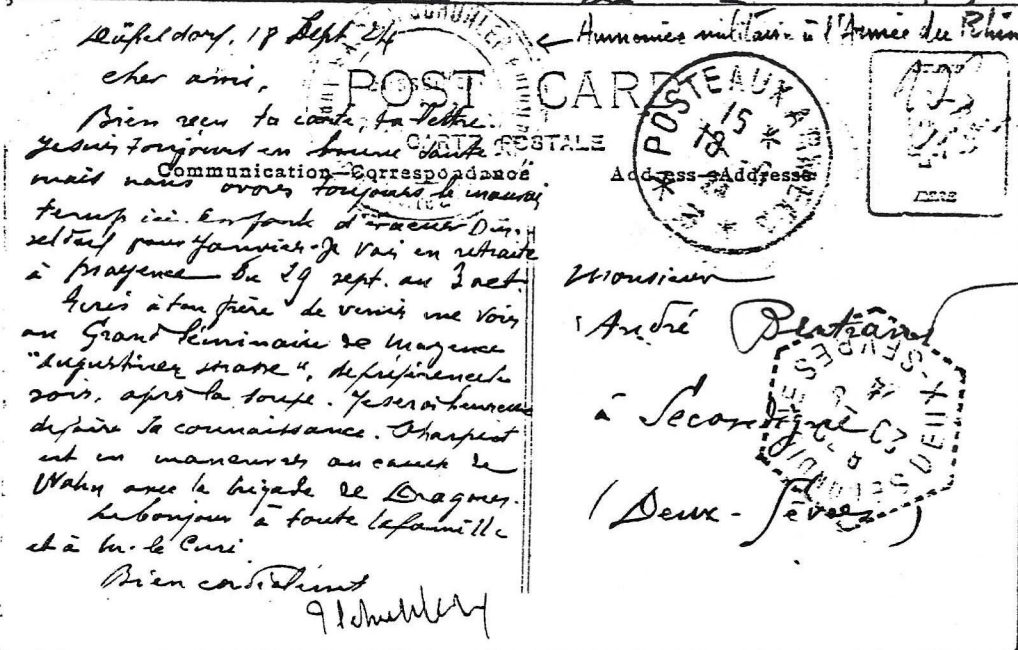
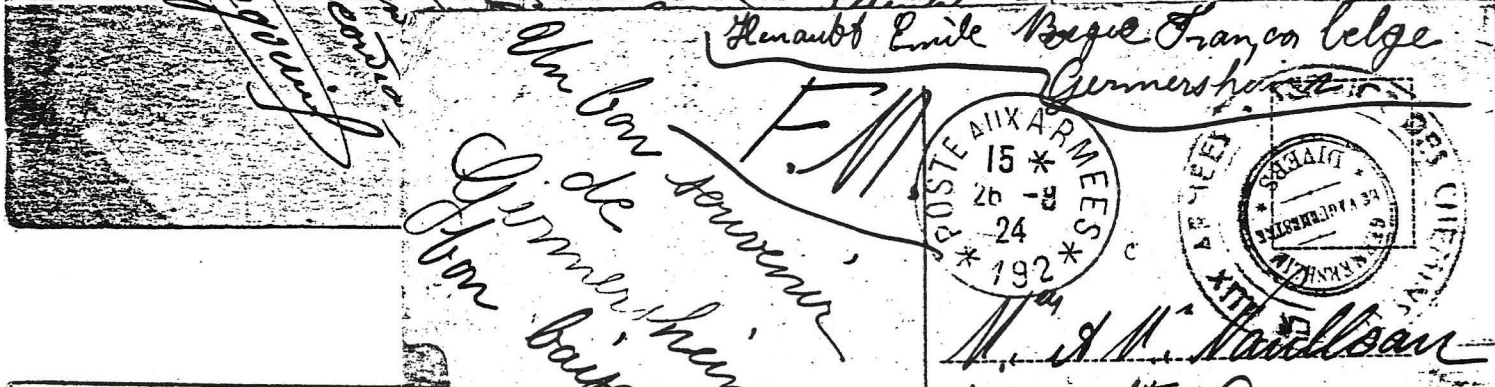
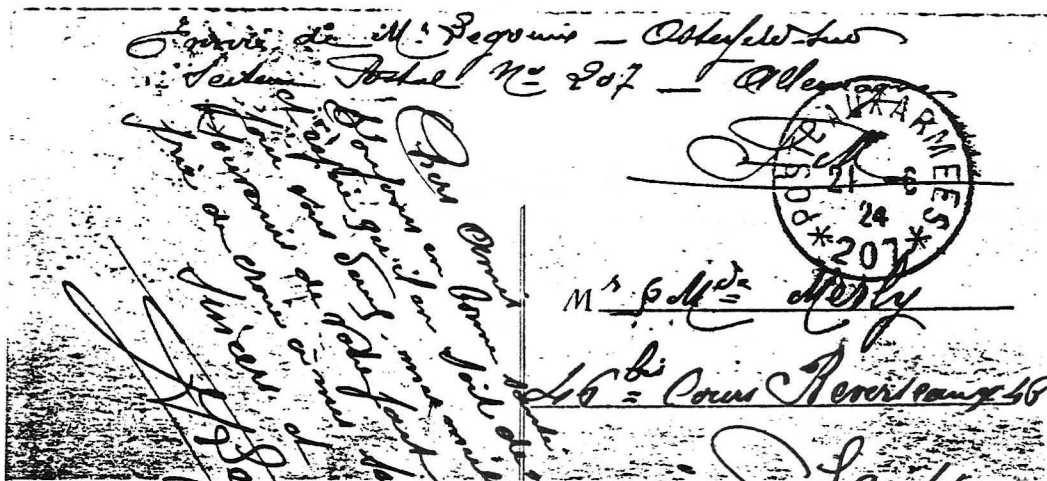
As before, fees on registered mail were required to be paid by the troops. Above letter sent from APO 3 in Dusseldorf to Paris required 85 centimes.

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Poste aux Armees 207
21 June 1924

Poste aux Armees 192
26 August 1924

Poste aux Armees 3
18 September 1924



In 1924, a new designation reading "Army Mail" was introduced on the postmarks of the AFR. Above cards sent from Duisburg, Germersheim and Dusseldorf (the latter by a military chaplain).

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Regulation of Railways
23 February 1924
16 October 1925
25 December 1926

RÉGIE DES CHEMINS DE FER DES TERRITOIRES OCCUPÉS

Monsieur l'Ingénieur des
Atelier

Chemin



1

Coblence 14 octobre 1925



Mme Baldeck
Rue de Guebwiller
Kehlweier
(Cant. Rhin)
c. Dépôt Coblenz. 1.8.181



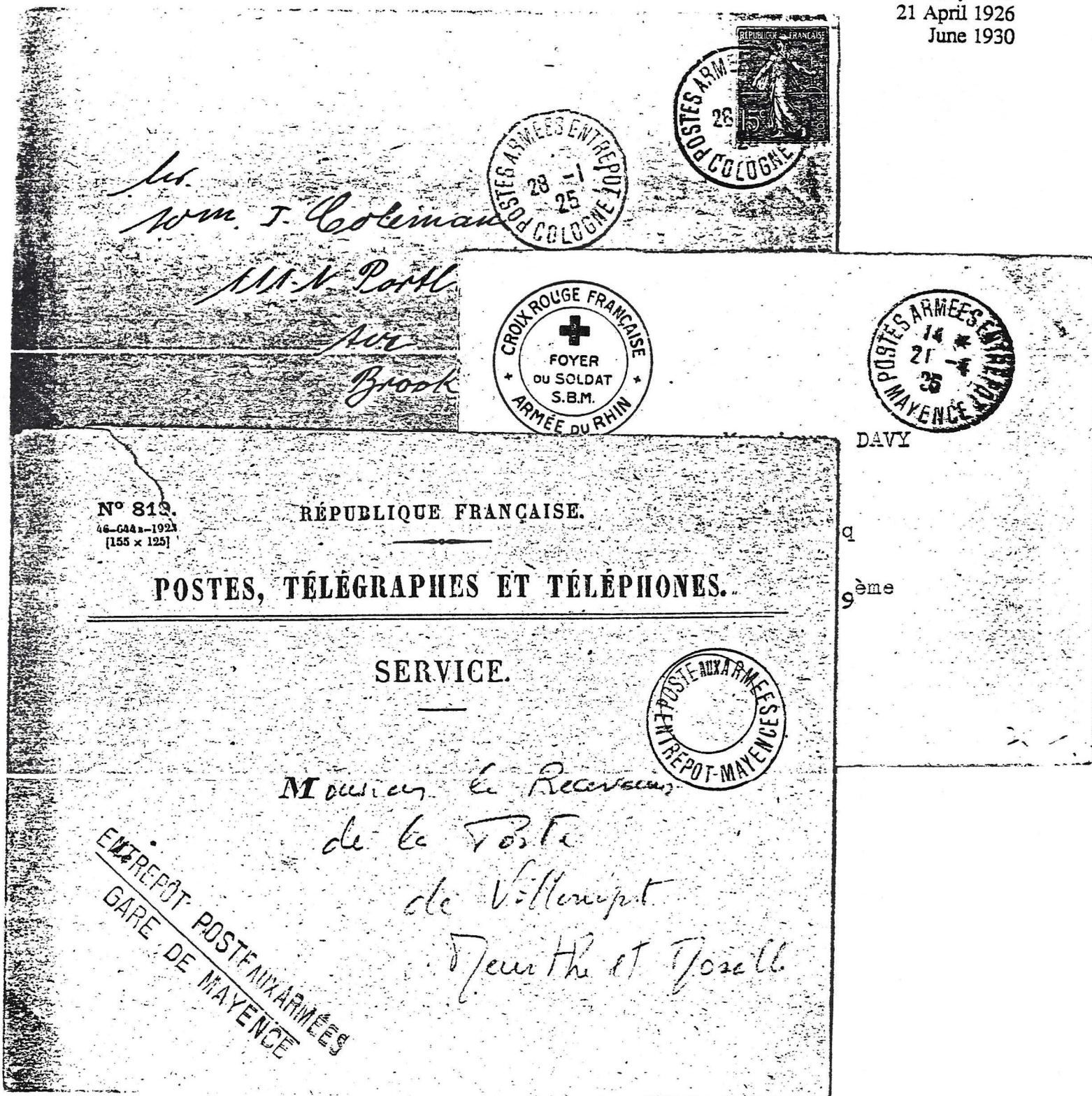
Bon baiser
à toute la
famille
831

Mlle Simon
Coëffier
65 rue Denis Papin
Troy. 1. Seine
Seine

Regulation of railways was an important function of the occupation authorities. A substantial number of administrative markings are recorded, including those shown above from Mainz, Coblenz and the Palatinate (the Bavarian portion of the Rhineland).

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Postes Armees Entrepot
28 January 1925
21 April 1926
June 1930



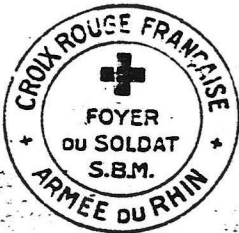
One other type of marking was used at the railway stations in Cologne and Mainz. The lower cover shows an unusual version of the postmark, both as to wording and lack of date in the middle. There is receiving mark of Villerupt on 20 June 1930, which means that the letter was sent very late in the occupation period.

FRENCH FORCES
Germany

Poste aux Armees 180
9 September 1926

Poste aux Armees 131
12 May 1928

Poste aux Armees 22
2 June 1930



F.M.

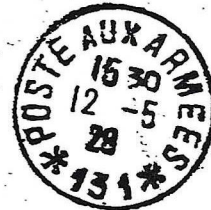
Aristide Guichet

éditeur

12 St. O.



F.M.

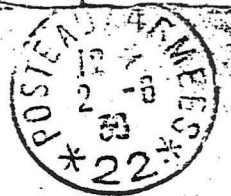


Hannover Michel



*Camp du Soldat Bismarck
militaire Bismarck - Baden
régiment militaire
Bismarck
131*

F.M.



La France militaire

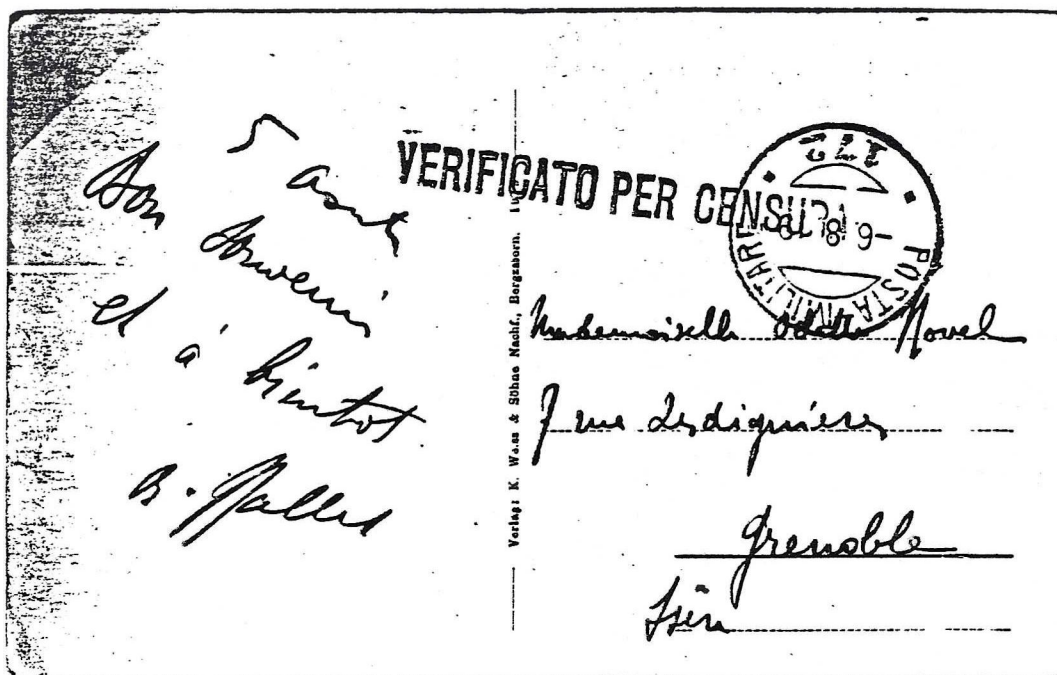
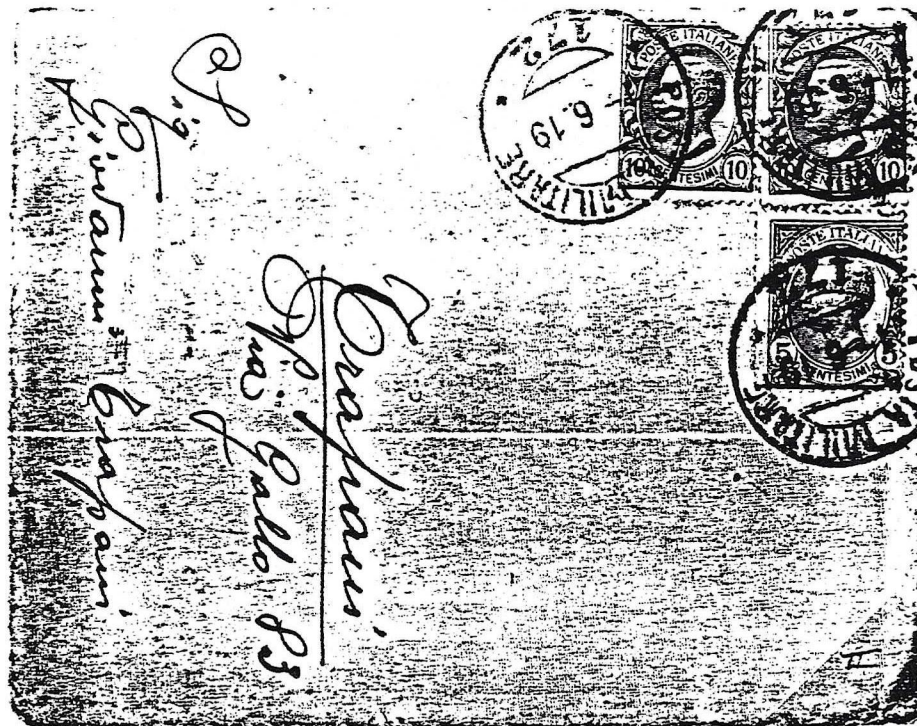
124 Boulevard de German

Paris

Allied forces were stationed in the Rhineland until 30 June 1930. Above examples of mail from the late period of the occupation are from the French Red Cross at Wiesbaden, a military hospital at Bad Ems and the 6th heavy cavalry regiment at Trier.

ITALIAN FORCES
Germany

Posta Militare 172
1 June 1919
6 August 1919



The first Italian forces to enter Germany following World War I were troops attached to the French Army, which advanced through Belgium into the Rhineland area of Germany after the armistice. One such unit was the 51st Infantry, which used fieldpost station number 172. This marking is recorded as having been active in Germany from 12 March to 18 August 1919. The picture postcard shows a view of Bergzabern (Rhine Pfalz).

ITALIAN FORCES
Germany

Berlin
June 1919
6 June 1919
September 1919



In order to "show the flag," a small detachment was created as the Italian Military Mission in Germany and sent as part of the interallied forces to occupy the former enemy capital. No fieldpost station was activated, and most of the mail went by French courier via Paris. The special cachet of the Mission exists in blue, violet and black.