

SYRIA  
Military Mail

Tresor et Postes 614  
27 August 1924

Tresor et Postes 615  
4 November 1921

Tresor et Postes 615-C  
24 July 1920

F. Martin cop. cl 17. Pg. T.G. C.M.3 Alexandrette  
(Syria) Section 615

ARMEES

27 - 8  
24  
\*614\*

M. F. Martin

H3 M<sup>rd</sup> Eugénie Pelletan H3

ARRIVÉES  
Ch. et S. Bosphorien Fête

Mardi 27 août 1924

Avec cette carte moi  
milliers baies et moi  
milliers jadis pour  
toi et tout ma petite  
famille et bientôt  
mill. baies

F. May

011056

ARMÉE FRANÇAISE DU LEVANT  
RÉUNION DES OFFICIERS  
ALEP

Col. Laugery

R.T.A. - 2<sup>o</sup> B<sup>on</sup>

France

21  
\*615\*

Colonel Laugery  
Boulev<sup>rd</sup> Latouche  
La Flèche

F T

Mrs E. F. Moenson.

921, North Delaware Ave.

Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania.

U. S. America.

ARRIVÉES  
SORET POSTES

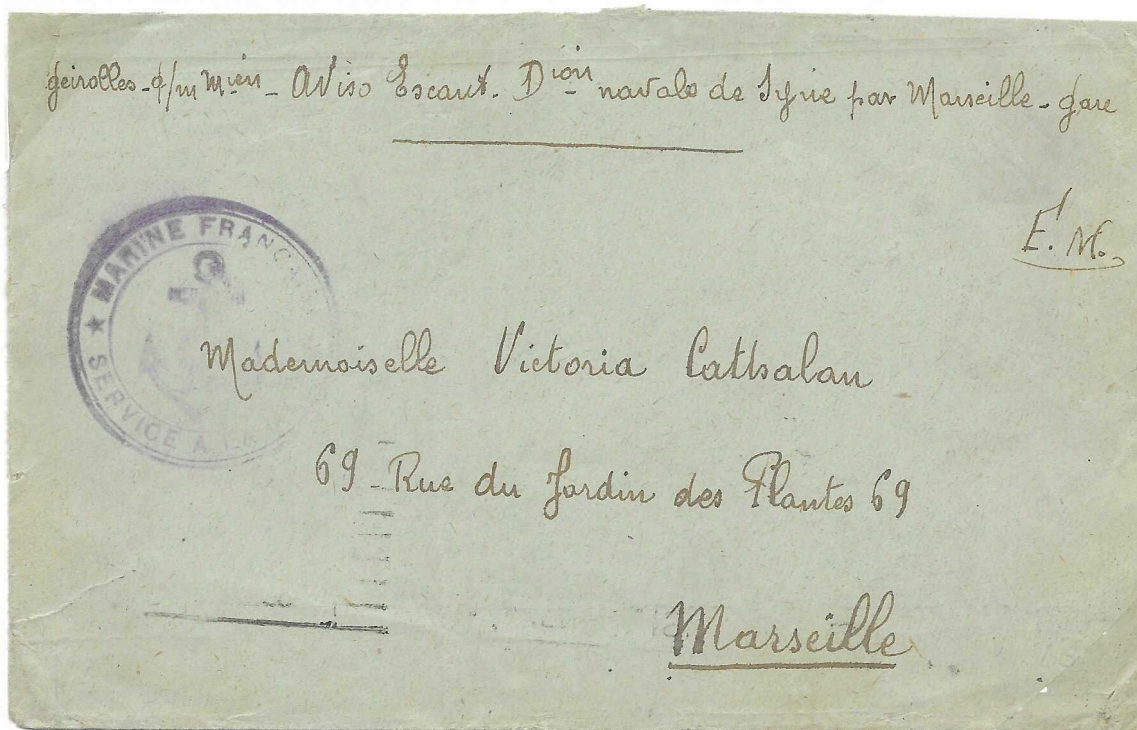
\*24-17  
20  
\*615-C\*

Fieldpost stations were opened in other administrative centers, including #614 on 1 April 1924 at Alexandretta, #615 on 1 February 1920 (at Aleppo on date shown), and #615C in May 1920 at Ourfa.

SYRIA  
Naval Mail

Base Naval Beyrouth  
23 January 1920

Division Naval de Syrie  
April 1922



As Beirut was the primary port in Syria at that time, it became the principal base for French naval forces in the Levant.

# CONSTANTINOPLE

Following the Turkish surrender and the Armistice of Mudros on 30 October 1918, an occupation force of Allied troops headed by General d'Esperey landed in Constantinople on 22 November. Included were contingents of British, French, Greeks and Italians. There was even an American presence through a naval squadron.



Constantinople. Fontaine de l'empereur Guillaume II

Tresor et Postes \* \*  
8 February 1919



Various unit markings were applied to French military mail, including "Allied Forces in Turkey in Europe/Base of Constantinople" "Medical Chief/Constantinople," and "Headquarters of the Allied Forces in Turkey."

CONSTANTINOPLE  
Official Mail

Tresor et Postes 502  
1920  
2 August 1922



Field post office #502 was established at the headquarters of the Allied Orient Army in Constantinople. Upper registered cover was sent from the office of the Commanding General of the French Corps of Occupation. Picture postcard sent from the Interallied Police Headquarters in Stamboul.

CONSTANTINOPLE  
Fieldpost

Tresor et Postes 506  
3 September 1921

Tresor et Postes 506-B  
6 March 1920



Field post office #506 was established at the Galata branch post office. FPO #506-B was located at the Stamboul branch. Postage for special services could be paid with unoverprinted French stamps or those surcharged in piastres and paras for use in the French Levant offices.

CONSTANTINOPLE  
Fieldpost

Tresor et Postes 509-A  
26 April 1919  
2 December 1919

Section I

F. Louis Comendinger, Constantinople

Etablissement de Pianos, Musique et Instruments de Musique  
à SAINTE CÉCILE.

Madame



Marguerite Weinzinger

Swisse

Poste Militaire Française, Centrale de Constantinople.

JESSUA A. ALTCHER  
COMMISSION - IMPORTATION - EXPORTATION  
CONSIGNATION

Stamboul, Djelal Bey Han, 23-28  
CONSTANTINOPLE

يشوا آ. آلچہ

ادخالات و اخراجات قوميسونجيسى

استانبول - جلال بك خان نومرو ۲۸-۲۳



Monsieur JOSEPH LIVADA

SALONIQUE

Torpaly Han

Field post office #509-A was established in Constantinople to handle civilian mail. Examples shown are covers to Greece and Switzerland, both franked with unoverprinted French adhesives.

**CONSTANTINOPLÉ**  
**Fieldpost**

Tresor et Postes AAO/Direction  
12 January 1920

Vag. Etapes 36  
21 September 1921

Tresor et Postes 502  
17 August 1920

787 Le 12/1/20.

HOPITAL MAURICE  
Secrétaire  
Direction Trésor & Postes Q.G.  
Secteur 502. CONSTANTINOPLÉ  
R. E. C. P. 4456

Cher ami,  
Je suis heureux que vous ayez réussi dans votre travail de décoration d'assiettes, cela doit être joli.  
Je vous me demandez le prix des timbres, vous ne me devez rien, je suis grandement payé par le plaisir que j'éprouve d'avoir été agréable à un mutilé de la grande guerre.  
Bien sincèrement  
votre:  
M. Hopital

M<sup>r</sup> Louis Joly  
1 B<sup>d</sup> Jeanne d'Arc  
Bordeaux

POSTES ET POSTES AAO  
TRESOR ET POSTES  
502  
CONSTANTINOPLÉ

CARTE POSTALE

Correspondance

1. Mefano le 19 ult 21

ch. parents.

Excuze ma parente mais il fait une telle chaleur  
selon d'la m...

Adresse

Monieur Robillon &  
à Emmezat

Puy de Nôme  
France

ETAPES 36  
VAGUEMESTRE  
36  
A.A.O.



Other examples of fieldpost markings used in Constantinople are shown above. T&P AAO/Direction was used by the postal administrators at the main fieldpost office. Vaguemestre d'Etapes 36 was used at Makri Kuei.

CONSTANTINOPLE  
Airmail Service

Tresor et Postes 506  
7 July 1919

Tresor et Postes 502  
13 September 1919

LA FOI

J. G. SAVERIO & COMPTE CALIX

BUREAUX RUE TCHINAR N° 7. GALATA—CONSTANTINOPLE

Téléphone, PÉRA : No. 13



Monsieur Francis Saverio  
aux soins obligés de M<sup>me</sup> J. Compté Calix  
27 - Rue Georges - Sand

ir/38

L<sup>h</sup> Caillaud  
Rte. Nr 509. Secteur 502  
San Stefano par Constantinople



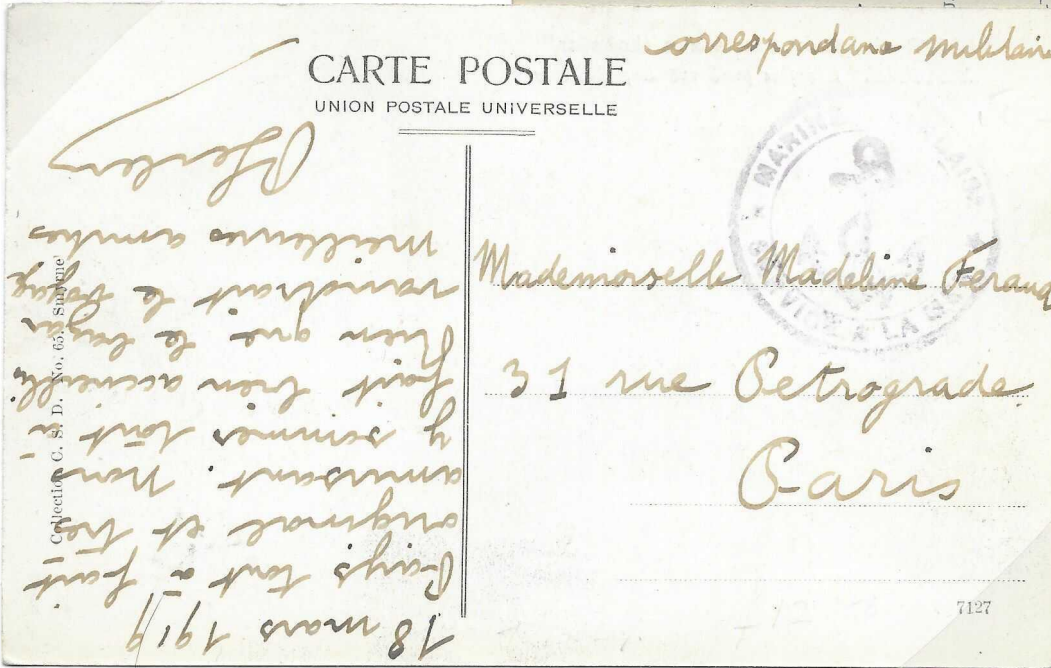
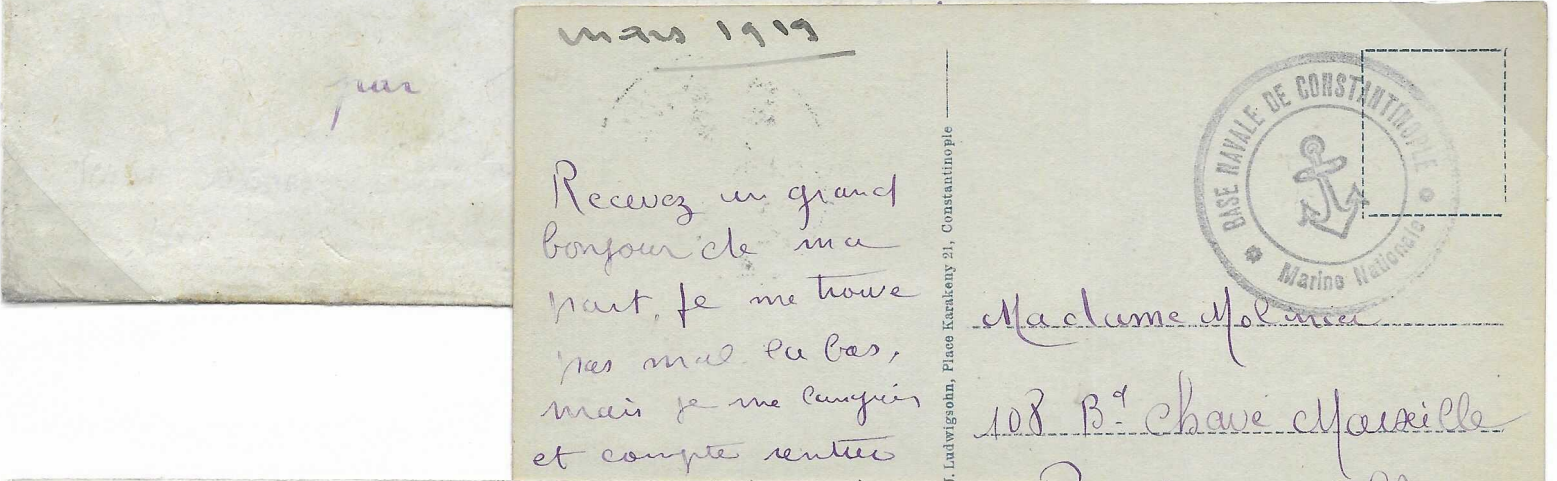
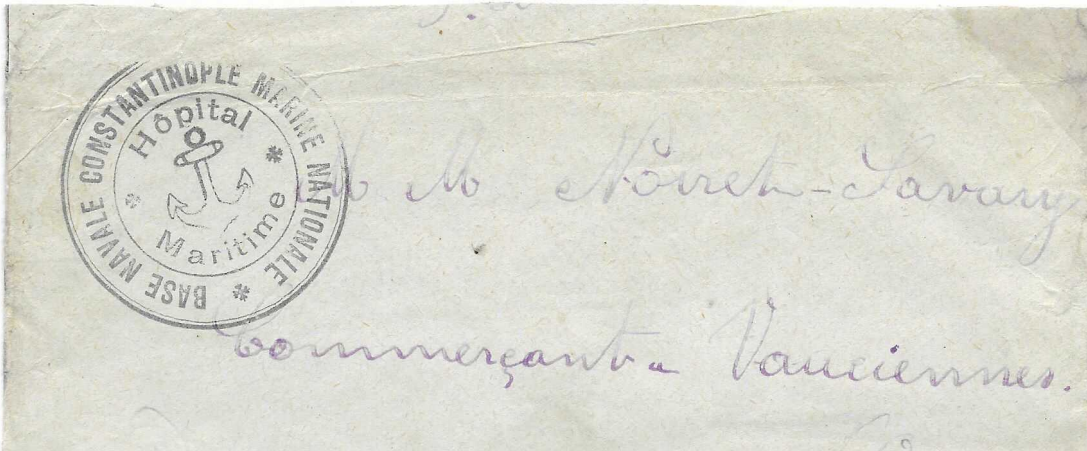
Monsieur André Chopard  
Château de Mignone  
Boulevard Felix Faure  
near Grezi  
Chadellouat  
(Oran) Maine et Loire  
France

To improve communications within the Allied Orient Army, a special fieldpost airmail service was provided from Constantinople to Bucharest, Romania from 8 July to 31 October 1919. A special 2-line cachet was applied in black or violet, with free service for military mail and a surcharge of 1 franc collected in addition to the normal 25 centimes for civilian international letters.



CONSTANTINOPLE  
Naval Mail

Base Naval de Constantinople  
1919  
18 March 1919



French naval forces were also active in Constantinople during the occupation. Items above show various naval cachets in use at the time, including "Naval Hospital."

CONSTANTINOPLE  
Russian Exile Post Office

Tresor et Postes 506  
3 February 1921



This cover originated from the Russian exile army post office of the survivors of the White forces that had been evacuated from South Russia after being defeated by the Bolsheviks. It was sent to Algeria via French FPO #506 in Constantinople. This is the only example of such usage seen by exhibitor.

## WESTERN ANATOLIA

In addition to Constantinople and the surrounding area, some French troops were sent to Smyrna in the western part of Asiatic Turkey. In the aftermath of World War I, that city was occupied by the Greek army from August 1919 to September 1922, when it was reoccupied by Turkish nationalist forces.

Tresor et Postes 528  
29 October 1920  
20 June 1921



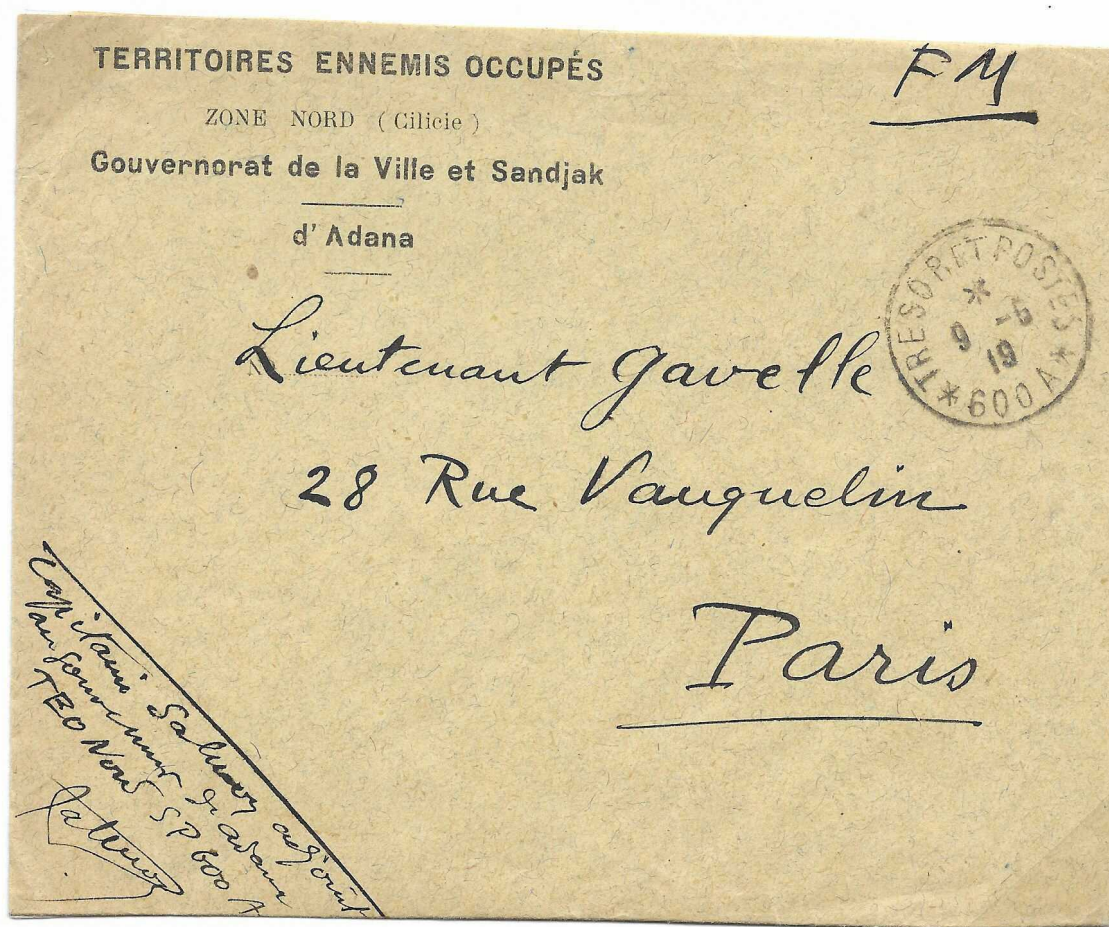
Examples of military mail from the French fieldpost office in Smyrna. Because of the Greek presence in the city, these covers were sent by members of the French Military Mission with the Greek Army as inscribed in manuscript on the upper cover and by a circular cachet on the lower example.

# CILICIA

In addition to requiring the Ottomans to divest all of their Arab-populated territories, the Allies also drew up occupation zones in Turkey proper. In southern Anatolia, the area of Cilicia was first occupied by the French from January to October 1919 and then turned over to the British.



Tresor et Postes 600 A  
9 June 1919

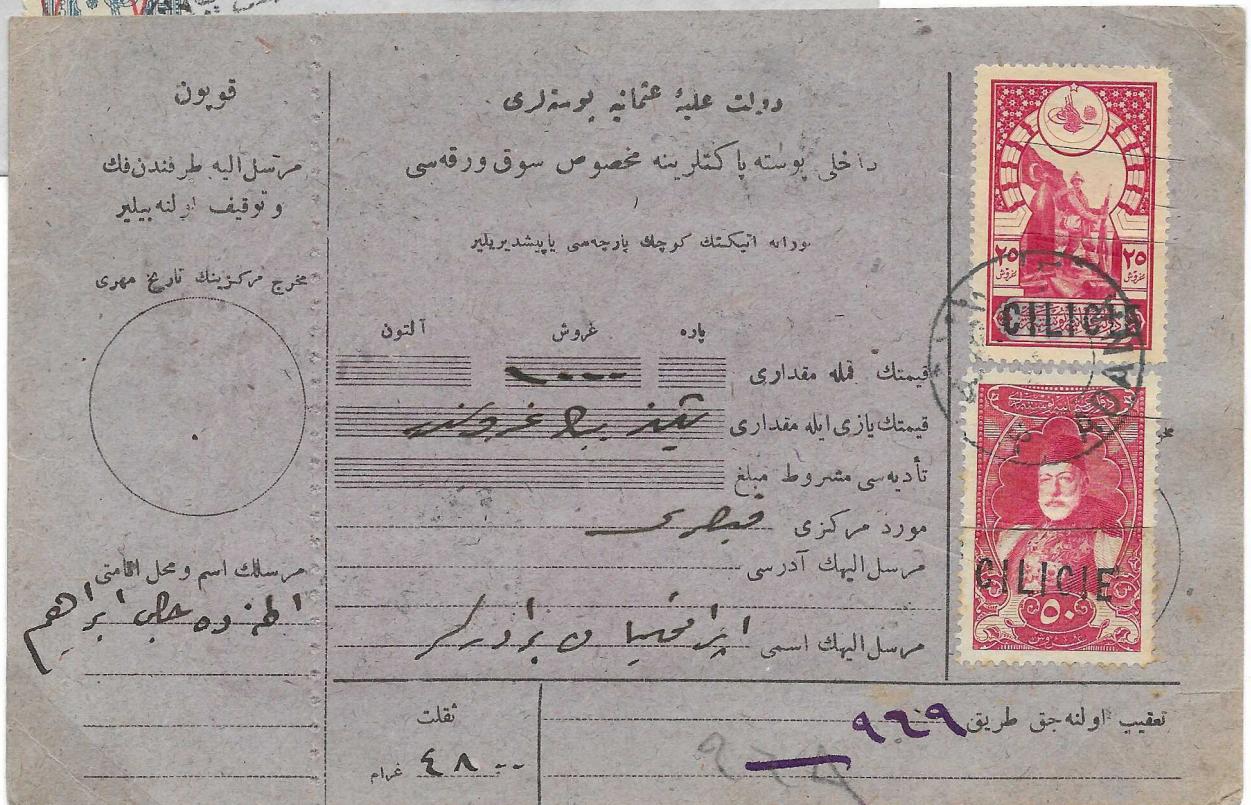


Official cover sent by a captain acting as adjutant to the French governor of Adana, the capital of Cilicia, using FPO #600 A.

CILICIA  
First Overprints

Adana  
6 March 1919

Mersine  
22 July 1919



The French found large quantities of Ottoman stamps in the post offices, which were overprinted "Cilicia" in sans-serif capital letters and placed on sale on 4 March 1919. Examples shown here used on registered letter from Mersine to Cairo and on a parcel address card from Adana to Cesaree.

CILICIA  
Second Overprints

Mersine  
3 June 1919

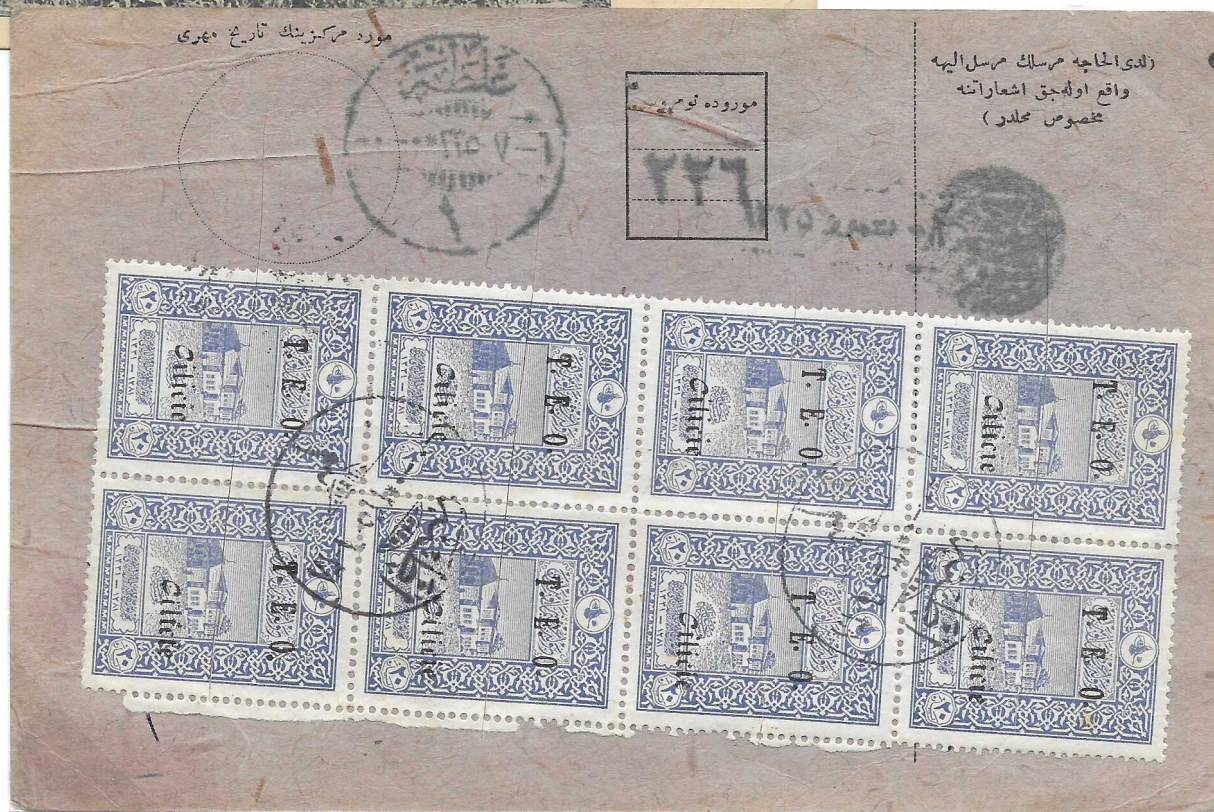
Tarsous  
20 April 1920



On 1 April 1919, a second overprint was employed to create new stamps. This time the wording "Cilicie" was in cursive. Examples shown here used on cover from Mersine to Italy (in mixed franking of the two overprints) and on a postal card from Tarsous to Mersine (with an additional T.E.O. adhesive).

CILICIA  
T.E.O. Overprints

Adana  
10 February 1920



A third overprint reading "T.E.O. (Occupied Enemy Territory)/Cilicie" was issued on 23 May 1919. Examples shown here used on a picture postcard from Adana to Ecuador and a parcel address card with old all-Arabic Ottoman cancel of Adana.

CILICIA  
Mixed Franking

Tarsous  
18 July 1919



T. D. CHRISTIE  
TARSUS, ASIA MINOR

The American Board,  
14 Beacon St.,  
Boston, Mass.  
8075 U.S.A.

To The Secretaries.

Mixed franking of "T.E.O. Cilicie" and first "Cilicie" overprints on Turkish commemoratives used on missionary mail to Boston, where received on 31 August 1919. Note unusual small oval censor marking inscribed Tarsus.