

## Explorers

Three sets of stamps were issued to honor Frenchmen who had explored Southeast Asia and had, as a result, helped secure the French presence in Indochina.



Francis Garnier



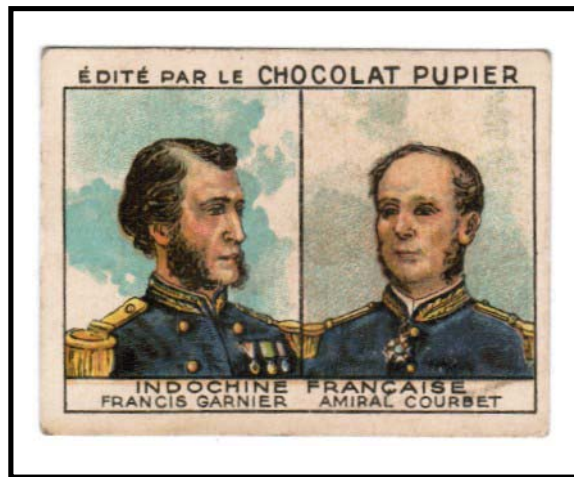
Auguste Pavie



Doudart de Lagrée

## Garnier

Francis Garnier (1839-1873) developed the 1866 plan for exploring the upper Mekong River in order to find a gateway to the southern and western provinces of China. Garnier was killed while commanding a military mission in Tonkin.



FAMOUS SAILORS ON TRADE CARD



POSTCARD DEPICTING STATUE OF FRANCIS GARNIER IN SAIGON.

## Garnier Varieties

Only the 1-cent value of the Garnier commemorative was regularly issued. When the Viet Minh captured stocks of stamps during the Franco-Viet Conflict, copies of 15-cent value reached the philatelic marketplace. The Viet Minh also overprinted both stamps.



REGULARLY ISSUED



ESSAY (red)



UNISSUED



LIGHT SHADE



DARK SHADE



LIGHT SHADE



DARK SHADE

## Garnier Varieties



WHITE PAPER



YELLOW PAPER



HANGING PERFORATIONS

## Garnier Postmarks



HANOI R.P.  
TONKIN



SAIGON-PRINCIPAL  
COCHINCHINE



## Garnier First Day of Issue

The 1-cent Garnier stamp was favor-canceled at the Hanoi A post office on 16 September 1943, the stamp's first day of use.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI A TONKIN 16-9 43

## Garnier First Day of Issue

A block of four 1-cent stamps was postmarked at Saigon on 16 September 1943, the first day of issue for the Garnier commemorative. Since the flap was not sealed and there were likely no contents, the envelope qualified for the reduced printed matter postal rate.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 16-9 43

## Garnier First Day of Issue

The first day that the Garnier stamp was used in Phnompenh was 16 September 1943.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 16-9 43



Garnier  
Use of 1 cent

Combined with three 1-cent Petain stamps, three 1-cent Garnier commemoratives made up the 6-cent internal letter rate for a mailing from Hanoi to Saigon in 1943.

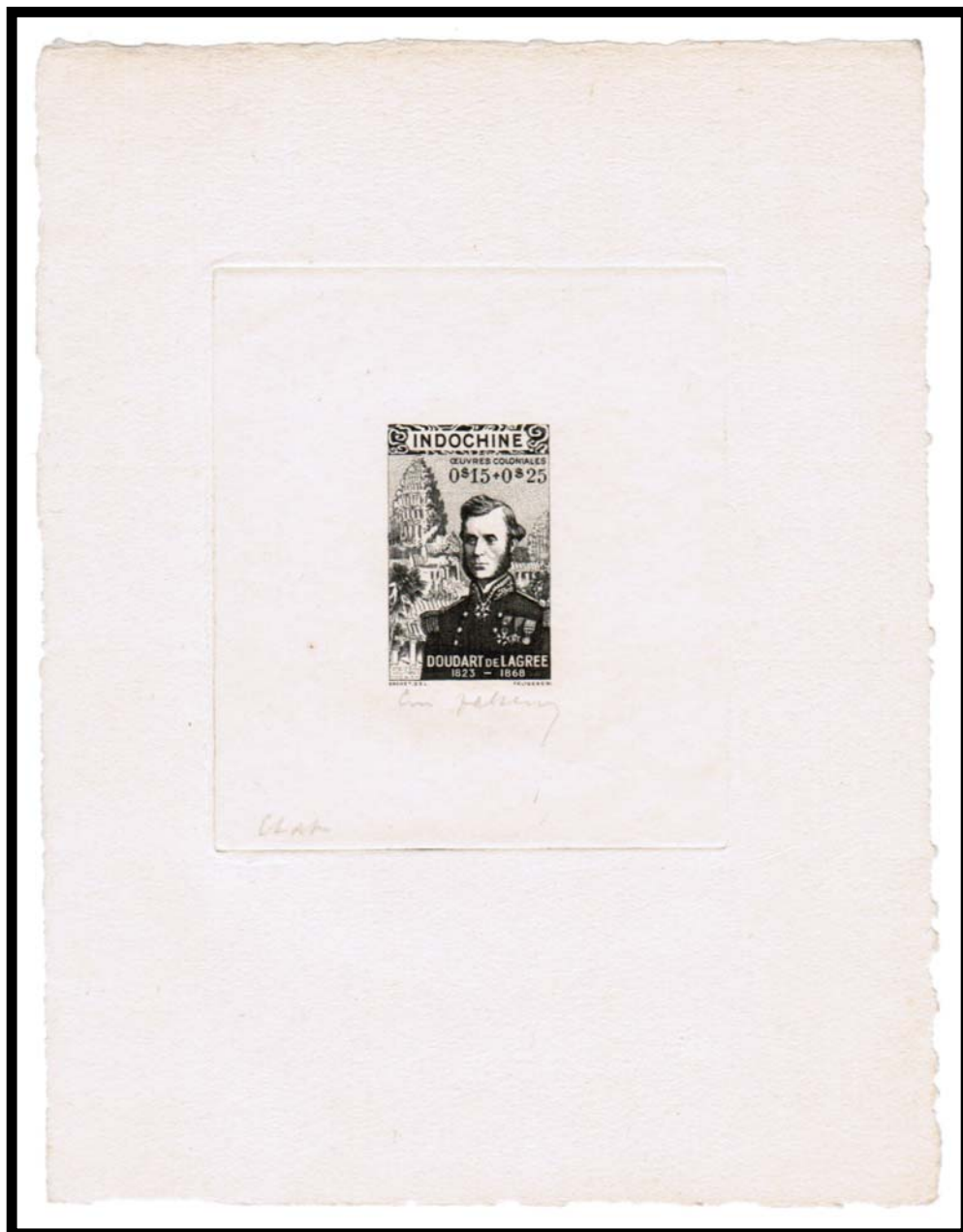


POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI R.P. TONKIN xx-20 43  
framed slogan handstamp

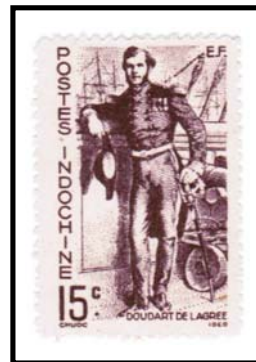
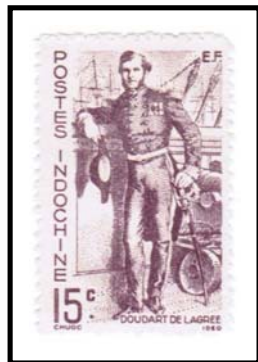
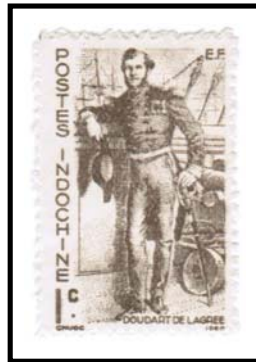
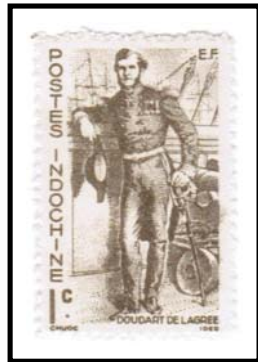
## de Lagree

Doudart de Lagree (1823-1868) commanded the Mekong River exploration party that started out from Saigon in 1866. He died two days before the group reached the Yangtze River in 1868.

Although proposed, a semi-postal stamp with his likeness was not issued.

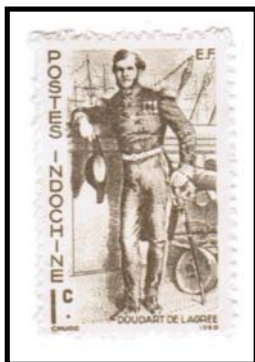


de Lagree  
Color Shades

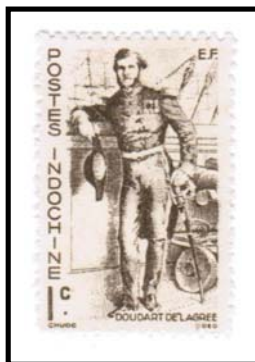




de Lagree  
Varieties



WHITE PAPER



YELLOW PAPER



PERFORATION SHIFT



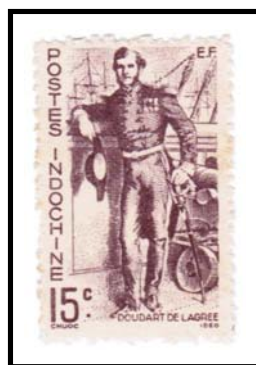
VERTICALLY IMPERFORATE



PERFORATION SHIFT



WHITE PAPER



YELLOW PAPER



de Lagree  
Perforation Varieties



DOUBLE PERFORATION



PARTIAL DOUBLE  
PERFORATION

## PAPER FOLDS



## de Lagree Postmarks



HANOI R.P.  
TONKIN



MYTHO  
COCHINCHINE



VIETTRI  
TONKIN



DALAT  
ANNAM



PNOMPENH  
CAMBODGE



POSTE  
NAVALE



THAKHEK  
LAOS



SAIGON-PRINCIPAL  
COCHINCHINE

# de Lagree Postmarks



HANOI R.P.  
TONKIN



## De Lagree Use of 1 cent

A block of four 1-cent values were affixed to a souvenir envelope and postmarked (likely on a “hand back” basis) on 10 January 1945, the first day of issue for the 1-cent commemorative stamp.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
CHOLON-BINHTAY COCHINCHINE 10-1 45

de Lagree  
Use of 1 cent

Starting 8 November 1946, the internal letter rate rose to 40 cents. A 1-cent de Lagree commemorative stamp in combination with a 39-cent Monoplane airmail made up the postage for a governmental mailing from Rachgia to Saigon in 1948.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
RACHGIA COCHINCHINE 19-2 48  
REVERSE  
SAIGON R.P. COCHINCHINE 23-2 48

de Lagree  
Use of 1 cent

When issued, the 1-cent de Lagree stamp by itself had no postal utility. However, the low value could add to higher value stamps to attain necessary postal values. In this case, three 1-cent stamps helped make up the postage calculated as follows:

letter rate to France	0.40 piasters
airmail surcharge	0.80 piasters
total	1.20 piasters





de Lagree  
Use of 15 cents Variety

The vertical perforations on this stamp are shifted to the right so much that the denomination appears to be "5c" instead of "15c".



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 20-7 45  
REVERSE  
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 21-7 45



de Lagree  
Use of 15 cents

Items sent through the mail did not have to be put in envelopes. Here the 15-cent de Lagree stamp was affixed to a report card from the Sisowath Lycee for the first semester of the 1944-45 school year. The report card was simply folded, addressed and stamped for mailing to the student's father.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 21-2 45

de Lagree  
Use of 15 cents

In October 1944, the Indochinese post office raised the internal letter rate from 10 cents to 15 cents. The cost of an internal, registered letter was then:

internal letter rate	15 cents
<u>registration fee</u>	<u>30 cents</u>
total	45 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 10-11 44  
registration label

REVERSE

SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 11-11 44

de Lagree  
Use of 15 and 40 cents

A combination of de Lagree commemoratives paid the airmail postage for a very early postwar mailing to France. Postage was calculated as follows:

letter rate to France	20 cents
airmail surcharge	65 cents
total	85 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS  
NHA-TRANG ANNAM 14-12 45 (blue)  
REVERSE  
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 24-12 45

de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

Whereas internal letters had cost only 6 cents in 1942, postage rates escalated sharply after World War II. The letter rate became 40 cents in 1946. Here a 40c stamp was affixed to an envelope mailed from Phnompenh to Saigon in 1947.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
BATTAMBANG CAMBODGE 25-3 47  
REVERSE  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 27-3 47  
SAIGON R. P. COCHINCHINE 29-3 47



de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

Issued during World War II, the 40-cent de Lagree stamp was a “high value.” However, as postal rates increased dramatically as a result of postwar inflation, the role of the stamp changed. In 1946, the surface rate to France increased to 40 cents for the first 20 grams. Here the 40-cent de Lagree stamp paid for a mailing from Cantho to Paris in May 1947.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
CANTHO COCHINCHINE 24-5 47

de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

Here a postwar surface rate mailing to New York in 1946 was franked with a single copy of the 40-cent de Lagree commemorative stamp.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 16-11 46

de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

Two examples of the 40-cent de Lagree stamp paid for airmail service on a postwar letter to France in 1946.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 17-4 48



de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

An early postwar letter to France was franked with a pair of the 40-cent de Lagree commemorative stamps. Postage was calculated as follows:

letter rate to France	15 cents
airmail supplement	65 cents
total	80 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS  
MIMOT CAMBODGE 9-4 46  
REVERSE  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 13-4 46  
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 18-4 46



de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

The internal letter rate was 1.20 piaster from April 1949 till October 1951. Here three 40 cent de Lagree stamps paid the postage.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON R P SUD VIETNAM 6-1 1951  
REVERSE  
DALAT PLATEAUX-INDOCHINOIS 8-1 1951

de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

Three copies of the 40-cent de Lagree stamp paid for airmail service on a postwar letter from Saigon to France in 1948. Postage was calculated as follows:

letter rate to France	0\$40
airmail surcharge	0\$80
total	1\$20



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 14-3 46

de Lagree  
Use of 40 cents

Five 40-cent de Lagree commemorative stamps franked an airmail letter to France in 1948. Postage was calculated as follows:

letter rate to France	0.60 piasters
airmail surcharge	1.20 piasters
<u>convenience fee</u>	<u>0.20 piasters</u>
total	2.00 piasters



POSTAL MARKINGS

PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 27-11 48 (blue)  
airmail label

REVERSE

PHNOMPENH CAMBODGE 27-11 48



de Lagree  
Reuse of 40 cents

A 40-cent de Lagree stamp had its cancellation erased. The stamp was reused on a 1950 mailing to France.

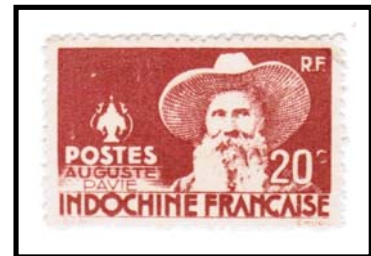
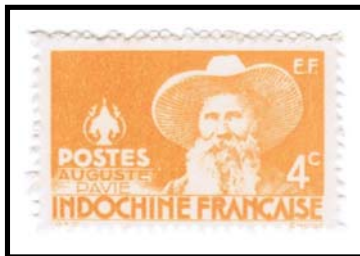


POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAIGON RP SUD VIET-NAM 21-2 1950



## Pavie

August Pavie (1847-1925) explored the upper reaches of the Mekong River and virtually single-handedly brought Laos under French control.



POSTCARD DEPICTING STATUE OF AUGUSTE PAVIE IN VIENTIANE.



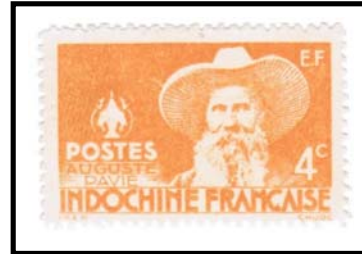




## Pavie Varieties



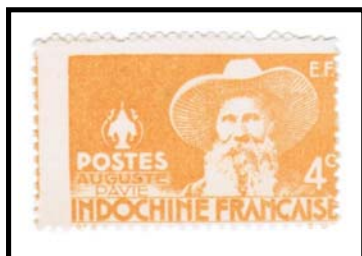
LIGHT SHADE



DARK SHADE



IMPERFORATE



SHIFTED PERFORATIONS

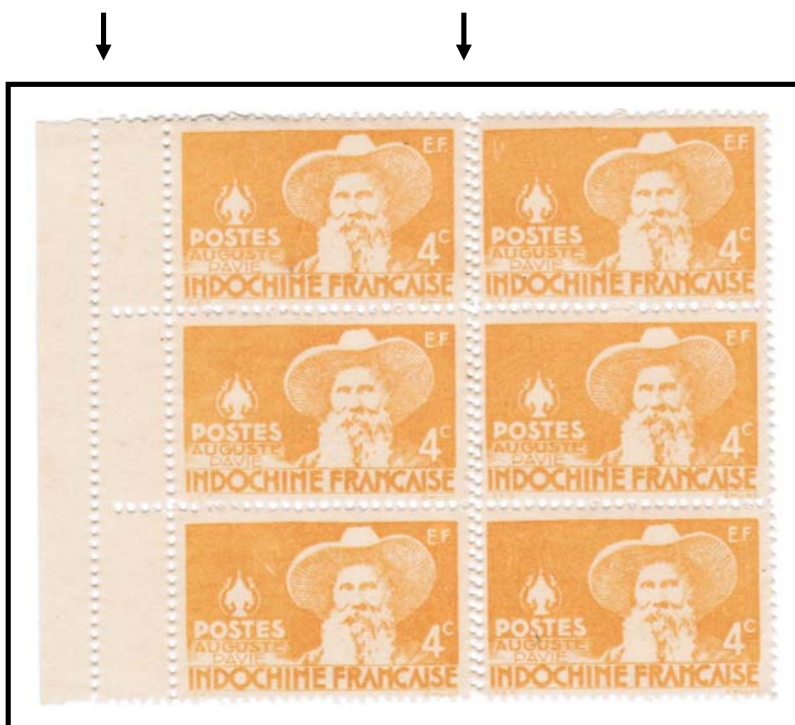


PARTIAL PERFORATIONS



DOUBLY PERFORATED VERTICALLY

Pavie  
Perforation Varieties



DOUBLE PERFORATIONS



PERFORATIONS SHIFTED HORIZONTALLY



Pavie  
Missing Impressions

MISSING "c" in "4C"



DARK SHADE



LIGHT SHADE



MISSING "F" in "E.F."



Pavie  
Use of Missing "c" Variety

Six 4-cent Pavie stamps totaled 24 cents postage on a local letter posted in 1944. In April 1944, the local letter rate was only 10 cents. The sender had used extra stamps to create an attractive franking surrounding a stamp variety. The middle stamp in the bottom row is the missing "c" variety.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI A TONKIN 27-4 44  
REVERSE  
HANOI A TONKIN 27-4 44

Pavie  
Use of 4 cents Varieties

A block of twelve 4-cent Pavie stamps significantly overpaid the internal letter rate for a local mailing within Hanoi in 1944. The middle row of stamps includes the “partial c” (center stamp in middle row) and the “missing c” (right stamp in the middle row) varieties.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI • A TONKIN 23-9 44  
REVERSE  
HANOI • A TONKIN 23-9 44



# Pavie Perforation Varieties



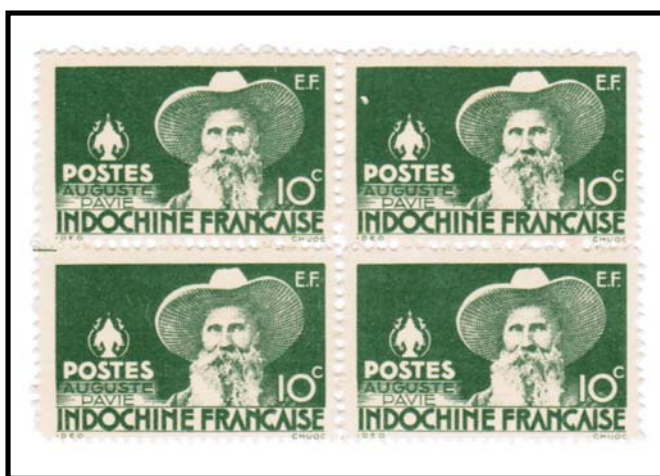
PERFORATED 12 X 11



IMPERFORATE



PERFORATED 11



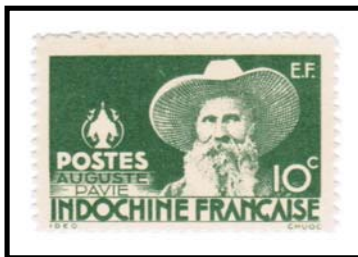
PERFORATED 12



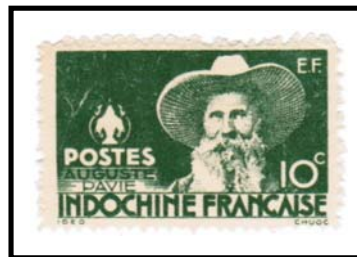
## Pavie Varieties



LIGHT SHADE



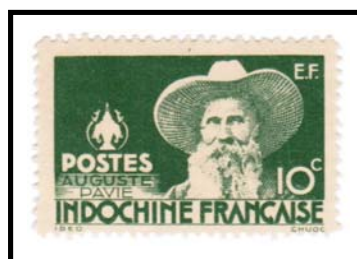
MEDIUM SHADE



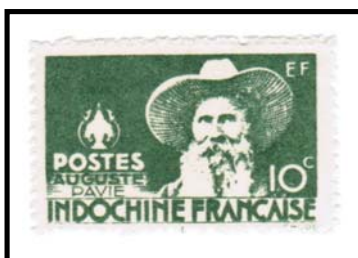
DARK SHADE



WHITE PAPER

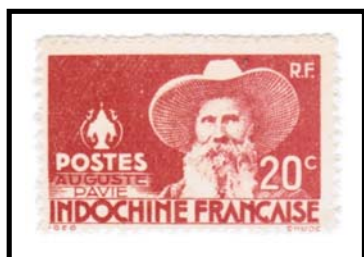


YELLOW PAPER



WEAK IMPRESSION

## Unissued Denomination



LIGHT SHADE



DARK SHADE

Pavie  
Postmarks on 4 cents



BENTHUY  
ANNAM



CANGIOU  
COCHINCHINE



HAI-DUONG  
TONKIN



HANOI ENTREPOT P.T.T.  
TONKIN



HANOI R.P.  
TONKIN



HANOI  
TONKIN



HIEPHOA  
COCHINCHINE



HUE  
ANNAM



LAITHIEU  
COCHINCHINE



MONCAY  
TONKIN

Pavie  
Postmarks on 4 cents



NUI-DEO  
TONKIN



PNOM-PENH  
CAMBODGE



THUY LOI  
COCHINCHINE



TRANGBANG  
COCHINCHINE



rural post



rural post



Pavie  
Postmarks on 10 cents



CANTHO  
COCHINCHINE



CHOLON BINHTAY  
COCHINCHINE



Haiduong  
TONKIN



PAKSANE  
LAOS



SAIGON-PRINCIPAL  
COCHINCHINE



rural post



rural post



rural post

Pavie  
Use of 4 cents  
First Day of Issue

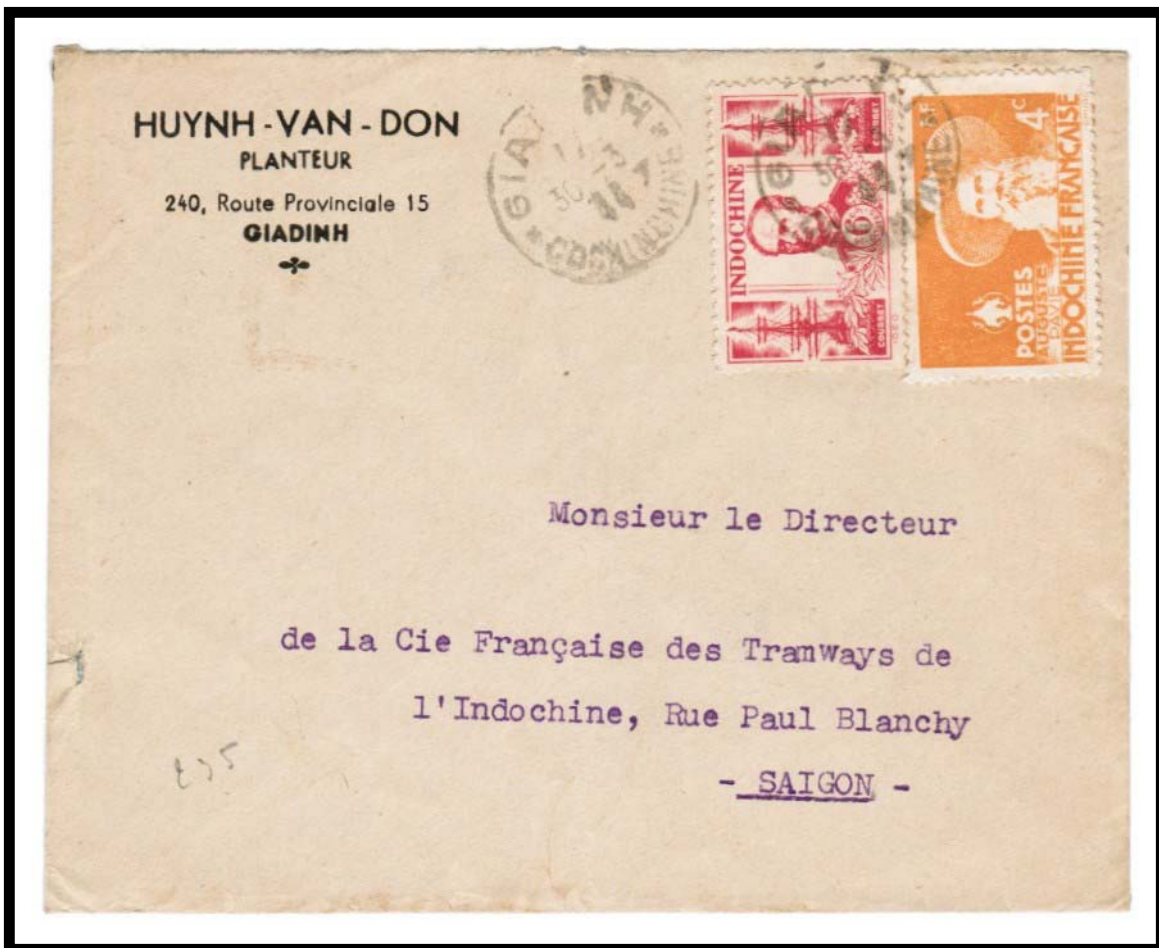
The reported first day of issue for the 4-cent stamp, at least in Saigon, was 10 February 1944. First availability in Phnompenh could have been two days later as represented by this philatelic usage.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 12-2 44

Pavie  
Use of 4 cents

The 10-cent internal letter rate came into effect on 1 December 1943 and lasted less than a year ending on 15 October 1944. Here the 4-cent Pavie stamp paid the incremental increase in postage from 6 cents to 10 cents.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 20-7 48



Pavie  
Use of 4 cents

The 4-cent value did not correspond to any common postal rate. Here three 4 cent Pavie stamps were combined with Monoplane airmail stamps to make up the 1\$20 postage for a letter to France in 1948.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 20-7 48

Pavie  
Use of 4 cents

In October 1944, the Indochinese post office increased the internal letter rate to 15 cents. Here, four examples of the 4-cent Pavie commemorative paid for mailing from Sam-Son, Annam to Quang-Yen, Tonkin.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
SAM-SON ANNAM 29-10 44  
REVERSE  
QUANG-YEN TONKIN 1-11 44

Pavie  
Use of 4 cents

A block of twelve 4-cent Pavie stamps significantly overpaid the internal letter rate for a local mailing within Hanoi in 1944.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI • A TONKIN 23-9 44  
REVERSE  
HANOI • A TONKIN 23-9 44



Pavie  
Use of 10 cents  
First Day of Issue

The 10-cent Pavie stamp was issued on 5 January 1944. The presumed first day of sale in Phnompenh was a day later.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 6-1 44

Pavie  
Use of 10 cents

The internal letter rate had become 10 cents on 1 December 1943. Here the 10-cent Pavie commemorative stamp paid the postage for mailing a letter from the small town of Dong-Hoi, Annam to the small town of Lethuy, Annam.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
DONG-HOI ANNAM 22-2 44

Pavie  
Use of 10 cents

Because of wartime paper shortages, envelopes were made by hand from available materials. In this case, the sender had constructed his envelope from lined notepaper.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI R. P. TONKIN 18-1 44



Pavie  
Use of 10 cents

In 1944, a government form from Travinh Province with a typed "notice to appear" was folded in half and franked with a 10 cent Pavie stamp. Brown glue used to affix the commemorative stamp is apparent around its edges.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
TRAVINH COCHINCHINE 19-4 44

Pavie  
Use of 10 cents

In 1944, external mails were limited to areas controlled by the Japanese. With another block of four on the reverse, postage was computed as follows:

foreign postal rate	40 cents
registration fee	40 cents
total	80 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS

SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 18-6 44  
registration label  
"6" in circle (Thailand)

REVERSE

SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 18-6 44  
Seen by Customs handstamp  
BANGKOK G.P.O. 21 • 6 • 44

Pavie  
Use of 10 cents

Effective 8 November 1946, the internal letter rate rose to 40 cents. A block of four 10-cent Pavie stamps paid for a commercial mailing from the Bank of Indochina in 1947.



POSTAL MARKINGS  
HANOI TONKIN 17-12 47



Pavie  
Use of 20 cents

Although the 20-cent Pavie stamp was never officially issued, the Viet Minh released stocks captured in Hanoi early in their revolution.

Evidence of scarcities is demonstrated by this previously addressed envelope, which had been turned inside out in order to be readdressed.



POSTAL MARKINGS

HANOI CHANH-THAU-CUC BUU-TIN 18-2 46

REVERSE

HANOI CHANH-THAU-CUC BUU-TIN 18-2 46