

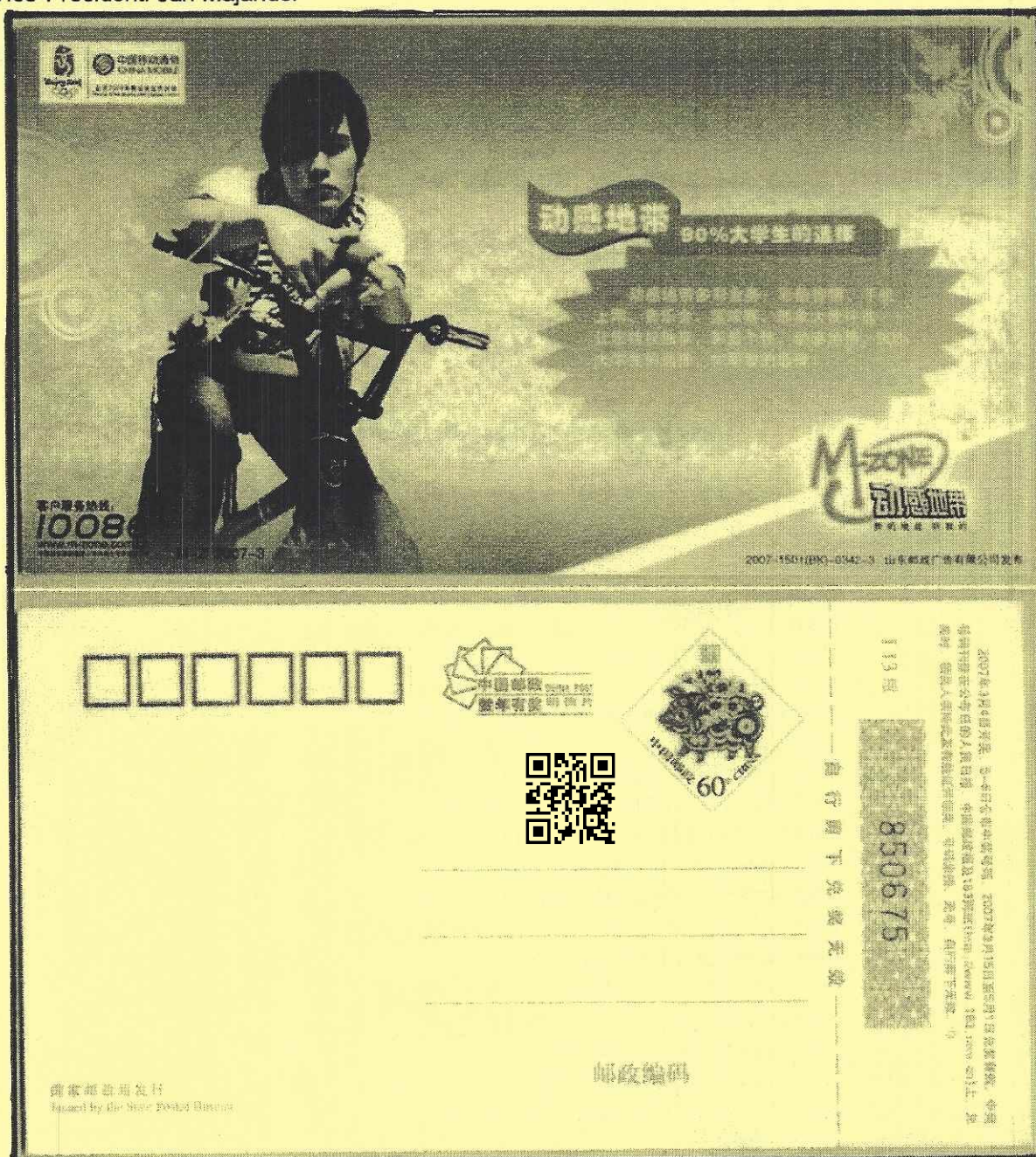
BICYCLE STAMPS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE BICYCLE STAMPS CLUB

BS 62 - February - 2008

President/Treasurer: Brian Sole
Vice-President: Jari Majander

Secretary/Editor: A.E (Tony) Teideman



CHINA - 2007 - POSTAL CARD - BEIJING OLYMPICS - BICYCLE CARD

The magazine is included as a benefit of membership. A bicycle stamp checklist is maintained by the club and is available at cost, please contact Piet Hein Hilarides,

Netherlands email: p.h.hilarides@chello.nl

Membership enquiries should be sent to either:

Brian Sole, President/Treasurer,
Tony Teideman, Secretary/Editor,
Bill Eubanks, US Treasurer,

England
Australia
USA

New Issue Update

AFGHANISTAN	?	50 AFS	BEIJING 2008 OLYMPICS - TRACK CYCLIST	1+MS	62-9
AFGHANISTAN	?	MS	AS ABOVE - MS OF 2 STAMPS INCLUDES THE ABOVE STAMP	1+MS	62-9
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (CROATIAN POSTS)	20.11.03	FDC	INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY - STAMP DEPICTS DRAWING BY 8 YEAR OLD ANTONIO LOVRIC	1+FDC+ MAXICARD	
CAMBODIA	??.2006	500 R	MEDICAL CARE - HELPER WITH TRISHAW	3	62-9
CHINA	08.08.06	SHEETLET	BEIJING OLYMPICS - SPORTS COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS SPORTS (I) - GAMES MOTIFS - MOTIF BASKETBALL - STAMPS OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - CYCLING MOTIF ON SELVEDGE -	4 SHT/LETS	62-7
CHINA	08.08.06	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - MOTIF FENCING	4 SHT/LETS	62-
CHINA	08.08.06	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - MOTIF SAILING	4 SHT/LETS	62-8
CHINA	08.08.06	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - MOTIF ARTISTIC GYMNASTICS	4 SHT/LETS	62-
CHINA	08.08.06	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET WITH TWO STRIPS OF THE FOUR STAMPS - CYCLING MOTIF ON SELVEDGE	SHEETLET	62-8
CHINA	08.08.06	80 YUAN	AS ABOVE - STAMP WITH LABEL - STAMP OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - CYCLING MOTIF ON LABEL	1+SHEET	62-9
CHINA	08.08.06	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET OF EIGHT STAMPS - EACH STAMP HAS A DIFFERENT LABEL SHOWING GAMES MOTIFS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE STAMP	1+SHEET	62-9
CHINA	08.08.07	1.20 YUAN	BEIJING OLYMPICS - SPORTS COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS SPORTS (II) - GAMES MASCOT RIDING A BMX BIKE	6+2 SHEETS	62-10
CHINA	08.08.07	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - 2 STRIPS OF 6 DIFFERENT SELF ADHESIVE STAMPS OF THE SIX SPORTS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE STAMP - CYCLING MOTIF ON SELVEDGE	6+2 SHEETS	62-11
CHINA	08.08.07	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - 10 STAMPS IN 2 STRIPS OF 5 WITH 2 LABELS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE STAMP - CYCLING MOTIF ON CENTRE STRIP (THERE MAY BE SIMILAR SHEETLETS WITH THIS CENTRE STRIP FOR EACH OF THE OTHER SPORTS)	6+2 SHEETS	62-11
CHINA	?..2007	POSTCARD	BEIJING OLYMPICS - BICYCLE CARD - RIDER ON BICYCLE	1	62-COVER
CHINA MACAU	14.07.01	SHEETLET	COMMEMORATION OF BEIJING'S SUCCESSFUL BID FOR 2008 OLYMPIC GAMES - STAMPS OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - STYLISTED GROUP OF CYCLISTS ON CENTRE OF SHEET	SHEETLET	62-12
CONGO	?	320 fc	BELGIUM WORLD CHAMPIONS - CYCLIST	4+4MS+ 4 SHEETLET	58-11

CONGO	?	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET OF 4 DIFF STAMPS INCLUDES THE ABOVE	4+4MS+ 4 SHEETLET	58-11
CONGO	?	MS	AS ABOVE - MINIATURE SHEET OF THE ABOVE STAMP	4+4MS+ 4 SHEETLET	58-10
CONGO	?	320 FC	WORLD CELEBRITIES-CHAMPION CYCLISTS - LANCE ARMSTRONG	1+MS	62-12
CONGO	?	MS	AS ABOVE	1+MS	62-12
CONGO	?	320 FC	AS ABOVE - IVAN BASSO	1+MS	62-13
CONGO	?	MS	AS ABOVE	1+MS	62-13
CONGO	?	320 FC	AS ABOVE - LEVI LEIPHEIMER	1+MS	62-13
CONGO	?	MS	AS ABOVE	1+MS	62-13
CONGO	?	320 FC	AS ABOVE - JAN ULRICH	1+MS	62-13
CONGO	?	MS	AS ABOVE	1+MS	62-13
COSTA RICA	? 07 04	120c	OLYMPIC GAMES - ATHENS 2004	1+SE-TEN STRIP	50-6
COSTA RICA	? 07.04	SE-TEN STRIP	AS ABOVE - SE-TEN STRIP OF 4 DIFF. STAMPS - INC THE ABOVE	1+SE-TEN STRIP	50-6
ECUADOR	? 2006	0.30	COMMEMORATING THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE - SMALL IMAGE OF CYCLIST	1	58-7
ECUADOR	? 2006	0.20 USD	MAIL CARRIERS - POSTMEN WITH BICYCLES	3	59-10
ECUADOR	? 2006	0.40 USD	AS ABOVE	3	59-10
ECUADOR	? 2006	0.80 USD	AS ABOVE	3	59-10
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	? . ? . 03	400 F.C.F.A	100 TH ANNIVERSARY TOUR DE FRANCE - PELETON	1+ SE-TEN STRIP +SHT	51-9
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	? . ? . 03	SE-TEN STRIP 	AS ABOVE - SE-TEN STRIP OF 3 DIFF - ABOVE STAMP - CENT OF WRIGHT BROS FLIGHT & 150 TH ANNIV BIRTH VINCENT VN GOGH	1+ SE-TEN STRIP +SHT	51-9
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	? . ? . 03	SHEET	AS ABOVE - SHEET OF 12 STAMPS - CONSISTS OF 4 OF THE ABOVE SE-TEN STRIPS	1+ SE-TEN STRIP + SHEET	51-9
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	? . ? . 04	600 F.C.F.A	OLYMPIC GAMES - RACING CYCLISTS	4+SE-TEN STRIP OF 4	58-7
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	? . ? . 04	SE-TEN STRIP OF 4	AS ABOVE - SE-TEN STRIP OF 4 DIFF. INC THE ABOVE STAMP	4+SE-TEN STRIP OF 4	58-7
GAMBIA	01.03.03	MS D45	CENTENARY TOUR DE FRANCE - AWAITING DETAILS	12 + 3SHT + MS	
GREECE	09.09.03	MAXI-CARD	OLYMPIC GAMES - ATHENS 2004: MIND & BODY - CYCLING	5 + SHT + MAXI-CARD	
GREECE	?	SHEETLET	2007 BICYCLE TOUR OF ATHENS - STAMPS OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - STYLISED BICYCLE ON SELVEDGE - GREEK PRINTING ON LABELS ATTACHED TO EACH STAMP MAY TRANSLATE TO " BICYCLE TOUR OF ATHENS 2007"	SHEETLET	61-18
GUINEA	?	850 F	"AMERICAN IMPRESSIONISTS" CYCLISTS IN STREET SCENE	4+S	53-10
GUINEA	?	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - INCLUDES THE ABOVE STAMP	4+S	53-10
GUINEA	?	M/S	BEIJING OLYMPICS 2008 - STAMP OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - CYCLIST ON SELVEDGE	3+4M/S	55-17

GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2003	500FCFA	OLYMPIC GAMES ATHENS 2004 - VARIOUS SPORTS PERSONS - INCLUDES LANCE ARMSTRONG	6+S	53-8
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2003	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET OF 6 STAMPS INCLUDES THE ABOVE	6+S	53-8
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2004	450 FCFA	OLYMPIC GAMES ATHENS 2004 - VARIOUS SPORTS PERSONS - INCLUDES TYLER HAMILTON	6+S	53-10
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2004	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET OF 6 STAMPS INCLUDES THE ABOVE	6+S	53-10
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2005	MINI SHEET	155 TH ANNIVERSARY OF "PENNY BLACK" STAMP - QUEUE OF VARIOUS TRANSPORTS INCLUDES A CYCLIST ON A HIGH WHEELER	MS	53-8
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2005	450 FCFA	SPORTS STARS - LANCE ARMSTRONG	6+S+MS	53-8
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2005	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET OF 6 DIFF. STAMPS AND 3 LABELS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE STAMP	6+S+MS	53-8
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2005	MINIATURE SHEET	AS ABOVE - MINIATURE SHEET STAMP OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - LANCE ARMSTRONG ON SELVEDGE	6+S+MS	53-8
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2005	350 FCFA	"PEQUIM 2008" VARIOUS SPORTS INCLUDING CYCLING	6+S	53-8
GUINEA-BISSAU	?.?.2005	SHEETLET	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET OF 6 DIFF. STAMPS AND 3 LABELS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE STAMP	6+S	53-8
ICELAND	19.05.04	BOOKLET PANE	EUROPA 2004: HOLIDAYS - TOURING CYCLISTS - PANE OF TEN STAMPS (NO DETAILS YET)	2+2X BOOKLETS	
IRAQ	?.?.06	500 DINARS	OLYMPIC GAMES - ATHENS VARIOUS SPORTS INCLUDING CYCLIST	1	58-7
IRELAND	28.02.03	BOOKLET PANE	ST PATRICK'S DAY - CLOWN ON A STRANGE CYCLE IN PARADE - BOOKLET PANE OF 10 OF THE ABOVE STAMP	3 + 3 S X 16 + 4 B/KLETS	
ITALY	?	POST CARD	90 TH GIRO - d'ITALIA - CARD ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE 90TH TOUR - CARD EXISTS WITH CANCELS FOR EACH STAGE	1	61-8
ITALY	?	POST CARD	COMMEMORATING THE 50 TH ANNIV- DEATH OF LUIGI GANNA	1	61-10
IVORY COAST	?.?.05	600 F	OLYMPIC GAMES - BEIJING 2008 - TRACK CYCLIST & VELODROME	4+4MS	58-7
IVORY COAST	?.?.05	MS	AS ABOVE - MINIATURE SHEET OF ABOVE STAMP HAS CYCLING PICTOGRAM ON SELVEDGE	4+4MS	58 COVER
IVORY COAST	?	MS	AS ABOVE - STAMP OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - RACING CYCLIST ON SELVEDGE	?	60-13
PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY	?	1000 FILS	ROAD RACING CYCLISTS	1+MS	60-COVER
PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY	?	MS	MINIATURE SHEET CONTAINS ABOVE STAMP AND CYCLISTS ON SELVEDGE (MAY HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE 100 YEARS OF SCOUTS - AS HAS SCOUT EMBLEM AT BOTTOM LEFT CORNER)	1+MS	60-COVER

PERU	02.07.07	6.00 s	ADVENTUROUS SPORTS - OFF ROAD CYCLING	3	62-16
PERU	02.07.07	SE-TEN STRIP	AS ABOVE - SE-TENANT STRIP OF 3 STAMPS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE	3	62-16
* QATAR	<u>01.12.06</u>	50 D	2006 ASIAN GAMES - GAMES MASCOT ORRY RIDING BICYCLE	<u>5</u>	58-7
QATAR	??.2006	50 D	AS ABOVE - STAMP WITH LABEL - TRACK CYCLIST	?	62-19
QATAR	??.2006	50 D	AS ABOVE - SHEETLET OF 5 DIFF STAMPS WITH LABELS - 5 SPORTS INCLUDING THE ABOVE STAMP	?	62-19
ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS	? 2004	Db 7000	60 th ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY - TROOPS WITH BICYCLES LANDING ON BEACH	1+S	53-9
ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS	? 2004	SHEET	AS ABOVE - SHEET OF 9 DIFF STAMPS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE	1+S	53-9
ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS	??.2006	MS	OLYMPIC WINNERS - STAMP OF NO CYCLING INTEREST - (TYLER HAMILTON) ON SELVEDGE	MS	58-7
SIERRA LEONE	17.11.03	1500L	OLYMPIC HISTORY GOLD MEDAL WINNERS - MARCUS HURLEY - USA 1904	8	
SINGAPORE	?	SHEET 	"UNIQUELY SINGAPORE" - SHEET OF 5 STAMPS AND 10 LABELS - STAMPS OF ON CYCLING INTEREST - STATUE OF CYCLIST ON ONE LABEL	SHEET	53-16
SPAIN	??.04	POST CARD	VUELTA ESPAÑA 2004 - FRONT OF CARD SHOWS RIDER BREAKING AWAY - REAR OF CARD SHOWS ROUTE FOR TOUR	POSTCARD	52-17
TATARSTAN	? 2002	5.00	FAMOUS MOVIES - E.T. STAMP SHOWS SILHOUETTE OF BICYCLE RIDER AND E.T.	1+S	53-11
TATARSTAN	? 2002	SHEET	AS ABOVE - SHEET OF 12 DIFF STAMPS - INCLUDES THE ABOVE	1+S	53-11
UNITED STATES	03.04.03	MAXI CARD	OLD GLORY PRESTIGE BOOKLET UNCLE SAM RIDING A HIGH WHEELER	5+B+M/	
VENEZUELA	?	1.700 Bs	POSTAL SERVICES - EXERCISE BIKE	10 + SHT	59-11

1. Undated issues will remain on this list or the " Issue Information Update" list, until such time as a date of issue is established.
2. Issues marked * have been corrected or have additional information, the additional or corrected information is underlined.
3. Issues marked  are deemed to be fake, ie not stamps only Cinderellas, therefore they will not have a date of issue.
4. Additions to the list are indicated by a heavy solid left-hand border to the country's name box.
5. Issues that appear on this list for over a year are moved to the "Issue Information Update" list.
6. The last column shows where the stamp is illustrated, with BS number, followed by page number.
7. POSTAL CARDS are those cards that include the stamp or prepaid indicia printed on it. POST CARDS need the addition of a stamp for mailing.
Only those Post Cards issued by a country's post office are included in this list.

The Games of the XXIX Olympiad-Olympic Sports (I) Commemorative Stamps

Date of issue August 8, 2006

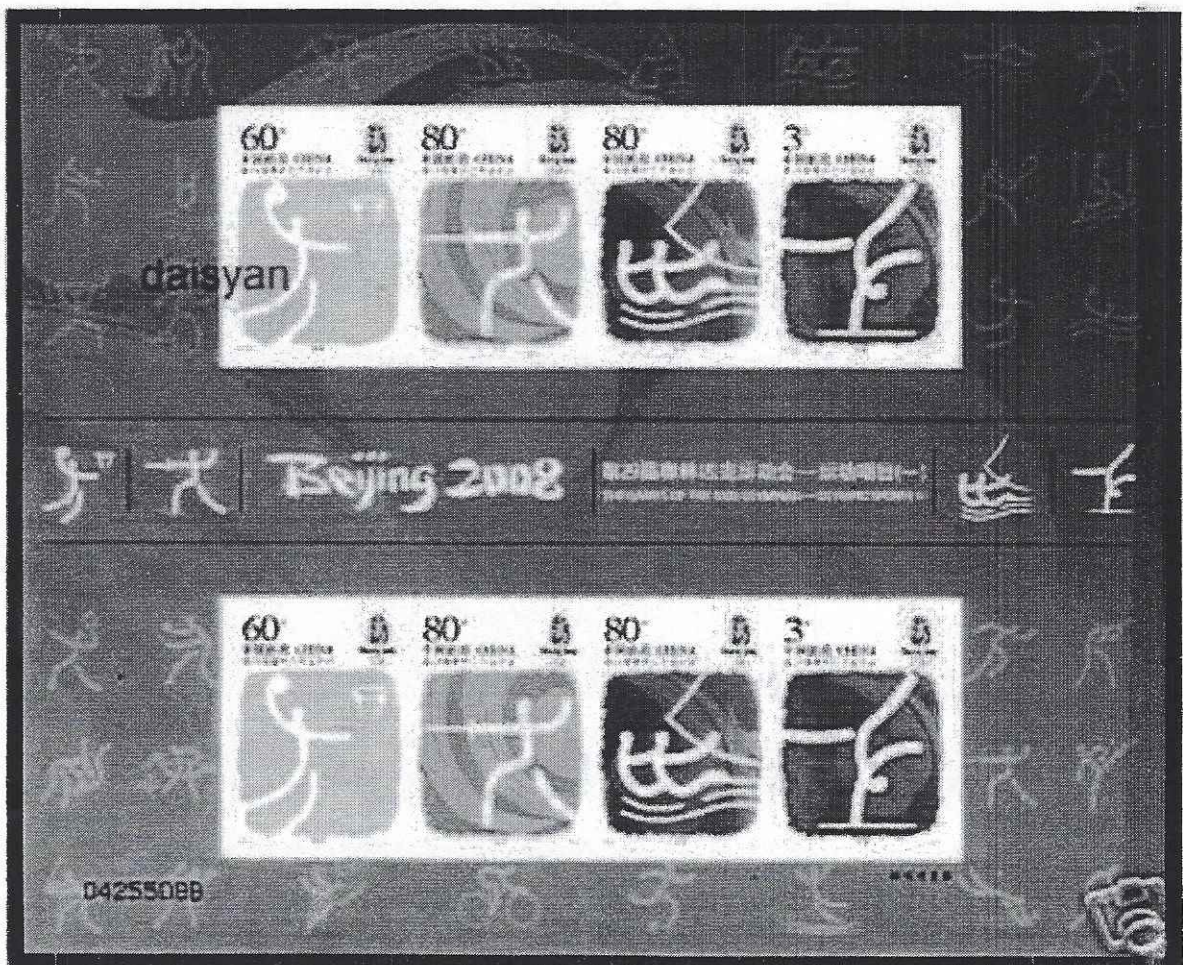


On 8 August 2006, the State Post Bureau issued a four-piece set commemorative stamps, entitled 'The Games of the XXIX Olympiad-Olympic Sports (I)', with a total face value of 5.2 yuan. The pictures on the stamps are named "Basketball", "Fencing", "Sailing" and "Artistic gymnastics" respectively.

The 29th Olympiad will take place from 8 to 24 August 2008 in Beijing. On 27th April 2006, the International Olympic Committee finally fixed on the events of the 29th Olympic Games, which contains 302 events of 28 sports, of which there are 165 men's events, 127 women's event and 10 mixed events. Compared to 2004 Olympiad in Sydney, the 29th Olympiad writes off eight events and increases another nine including the women's 3,000 m steeplechase, the men's and women's table tennis team events, men's and women's BMX, women's foil and saber team events, and men's and women's Marathon swimming 10 km events.

These four stamps are of no cycling interest, but the sheetlets that are now appearing for these stamps have Games motifs on the selvage, and one is for cycling. The stamps are in four different colours (unfortunately for our readers we can only print the magazine in black on white); the Basketball stamp is Gold, Fencing - Green, Sailing - Blue and Artistic Gymnastics - Red. The sheetlet below of twelve (12) Basketball stamps is Gold, the sheet for Sailing (next page) of twelve stamps is Blue. I have yet to see sheetlets for Fencing and Artistic Gymnastics but no doubt they exist.







挑战极限

第29届奥林匹克运动会运动项目



D1985144Y

北京邮票厂

CHINA - 08.08.06
BEIJING OLYMPICS



CAMBODIA - ? 2006
MEDICAL CARE

AFGHANISTAN - ?
BEIJING OLYMPICS

The Games of the XXIX Olympiad-Olympic Sports Programme (II) Commemorative Stamps

Date of issue August 8, 2007

On August 8, 2007, China National Philatelic Corporation issued a set of six first-day Covers named "The Games of the XXIX Olympiad-Olympic Sports Programme(II)", carrying a set of six commemorative stamps with a total face value of 7.2 yuan. The stamps are entitled "Diving", "Shooting", "Athletics", "Volleyball", "BMX", "Weightlifting" respectively.

China National Philatelic Corporation will release six FDCs.

Technical Details:

Serial number: 2007-22

Values in set 6

Denomination: 7.20 yuan

Date of issue August 8, 2007

Designer of stamps: Ma Gang

Size of stamp: 30 * 40 mm

Perforation: 13.5 * 13

Sheet composition: 10 stamps for sheet I;
12 stamps for sheet II

(self-adhesive stamps, two sets of stamps)

Size of sheet 216 * 156 mm for sheet I,
216 * 156 mm for sheet II

Printing process: photogravure

Printer: Beijing Postage Stamp Printing
House

(6-1)J	Diving	1.20 yuan
(6-2)J	Shooting	1.20 yuan
(6-3)J	Athletics	1.20 yuan
(6-4)J	Volleyball	1.20 yuan
(6-5)J	BMX	1.20 yuan
(6-6)J	Weightlifting	1.20 yuan





CHINA - 08.08.07 - BEIJING OLYMPICS - SHEET OF 12 SELF ADHESIVE STAMPS



CHINA - 08.08.07 - BEIJING OLYMPICS - SHEET OF 10 STAMPS AND 2 LABELS



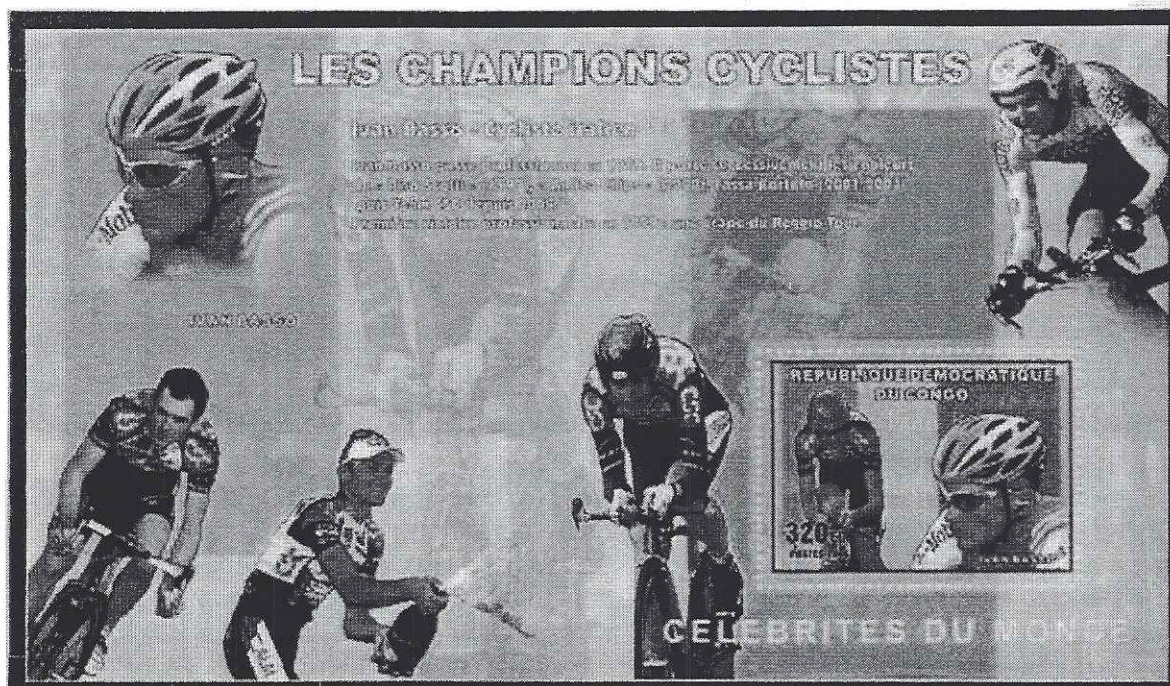
CHINA - MACAU 14.07.2001
BEIJING 2008 OLYMPICS

In celebrating Beijing's successful bid for hosting the 2008 Olympiad, Hong Kong Post, China Post and Macau Post each issued a special stamp on 14 July 2001 with a common design based on the 'Beijing 2008' emblem. The stamp theme was the "In Commemoration of Beijing's Successful Bid for Hosting the 2008 Olympic Games"

Sheet shown appears to be the Macau Post issue although the flower on the tab appears to be slightly different - the stamps are of no cycling interest our interest is on the stylised riders shown in the centre of the sheet



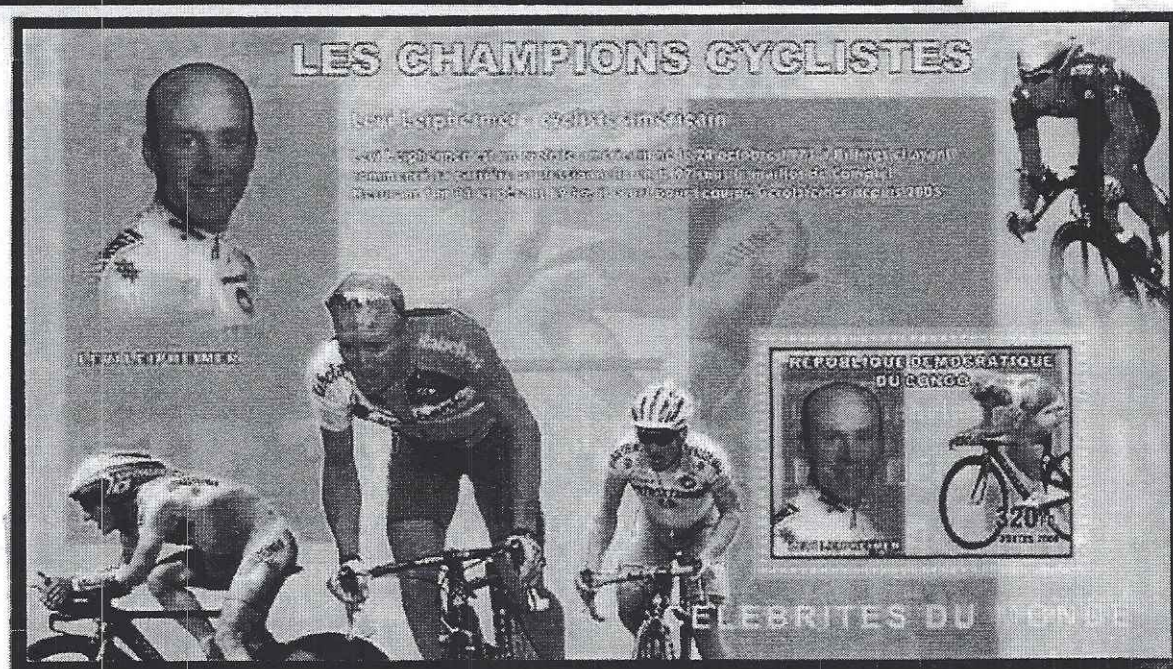
CONGO - ? - CHAMPION CYCLISTS - LANCE ARMSTRONG



CONGO - ? -

CHAMPION
CYCLISTS -

IVAN BASSO



CONGO - ? -

CHAMPION
CYCLISTS -

LEVI
LEIPHEIMER



CONGO - ? -

CHAMPION
CYCLISTS -

JAN ULRICH



The Start of the Bicycle Post Delivery in Spain

"El servicio de correos velocipédico. Origen y desarrollo (I). author: Jesús M. Pelayo Fernández. Published in Cronica Filatélica #232 (May 2005) pag 60-62.

THE BICYCLE MAIL DELIVERY. START AND DEVELOPMENT. (I)

Mr MANUEL DE CERECEDAS Y LOPEZ. THE STARTER OF BICYCLE POST DELIVERY IN SPAIN.

At the end of 18th century, Prof. D'Ozman assays with a primitive machine. Later, in 1790, the count Mede de Sivrac invents his "celerifer", a machine with two wheels joined by a piece of wood. Some years later, in 1818, the German Baron Drais of Sauerbronn added a seat and handlebar to the Sivrac's "celerifer" creating the "Draisienne" and became popular among the high society of Paris, village where he lived. This success was not enough to avoid the failure of Draisienne. In 1861 the french Michaux develops technologically the Draissienne introducing the pedal transmission and steel wheels. Michaux can be considered as the father of "bicycle" and his own village Bar-le-Duc (capital of Meuse department) built a metal and stone sculpture to honor him only 30 years later. Those years the evolution of bicycle was fast; in 1867 Adler covered with rubber the wheels; in 1869 the wood spokes were replaced with metal ones; in 1885 the english J.K.Starley invented the Safety bicycles with wheels of same diameter and rear transmission; finally in 1888 the irish Dunlop introduces the tyres.

At the end of 19th century the main european countries built a large number of bicycles which given to the population the opportunity to create a large number of cyclist societies and clubs which promoted exotic travels and races. At that time the bicycle was cool and fashion but also become something special and important in that european societies. In Spain it was the same and the army start an official order delivery service between the army staff carried by cyclists.

The reference in postal delivery was Paris where in 1892 was started the postal service of express parcels and letters. By an extra stamps of 50 cents and the word "express" written in the cover the letter was immediately and fast delivered by cyclist postmen. The spanish press reported this succesful postal delivery service and two years later was created the cyclist postmen team.

The law was introduced by Mr Montilla, director of spanish post, and Mr Aguilera, a government minister. But it was really promoted by Mr Manuel de Cerecedas y Lopez, official of spanish post with responsibilities in the accountancy department. He was born in Hellin (Albacete) within a high society family. He was a lyric singer until a throat disease. Also he was a reputed travel cyclist with his long trips to Sevilla (1892), Barcelona, Valencia and Alcaudete. He was president of the Cyclist Society of Madrid and finally elected as a president of Spanish Cyclist Union (the ancient spanish federation). Also he had the idea to organize a race of delivery post cyclists against the postal train between the post offices of Valladolid and Madrid; the mail carried by cyclists arrived 2 hours before the train. Also he organized a bicycle service to deliver news both to the director of spanish post and a minister of government from Madrid to Loeches where they were hunting.

These assays demonstrated the efficiency of the use of bicycles as a postal transport. Mr Cerecedas, a man opened to the new trends, tried to introduce the bicycle in postal distribution. With the support of his chief, the director of spanish post, Mr Montilla, he organized a little cyclist team. This team started his service the 1st October of 1894. They transported and delivered letters before foot regular deliver service in 15 different villages and isolated houses or factories surrounding the Madrid city. The total distance of delivery route was 106 Km each day. Mr Cerecedas would like to introduce an express service delivered by bicycles too, but not enough money was able to start it.

Other important contribution of Mr Cerecedas was the foundation of the actual spanish post museum and an important personal contribuion with his own world stamp collection, an arms topical collection and an important collection of ambulant cancels.

THE FAMOUS POST RACE BETWEEN VALLADOLID AND MADRID



"El servicio de correos velocipédico. Origen y desarrollo (II). author: Jesús M. Pelayo Fernández. Published in Cronica Filatélica #240 (February 2006) pag 56-58.

BICYCLE MAIL DELIVERY. START AND DEVELOPMENT (II)
THE FAMOUS POST RACE BETWEEN VALLADOLID AND MADRID (23rd SEPTEMBER OF 1894).

1. THE RACE PREPARATION

Mr Cerecedas travelled to Valladolid two days before the race day in order to plan the details of the race. The start will be done in Valladolid the 23rd of September of 1894 at 7.08 a.m., at the same time of the departure of postal train. The cyclists were 18 members of Madrid cycling club, assisted by two other cyclists in each relief. This is the list of cyclists and stages:

Carlos Elgueta	Valladolid-Boecilla bridge (12 Km)
Antonio Peña	until Mojados (15 Km)
Ricardo Minué	until Olmedo (18 Km)
Jacinto Grases	until Puras (12 Km)
Antoni Rodriguez	until San Cristobal de la Vega (9 Km)
Antonio Arderius	until Martin Muñoz (14 Km)
Manuel Palomeque	until Sanchidrian (14 Km)
Francisco Estriche	until Labajos (10 Km)
Jose Verde	until Villacastin (10 Km)
Salvador Gomila	until Navas de San Antonio (9 Km)
Isidro Blas	until El Espinar (8 Km)
Julio Rasson	until San Rafael hotel (6 Km)
Carlos Rodriguez	until Guadarrama (10 Km)
Satuario de la Fuente	until Villalba (9 Km)
Luis del Campo	until Paradores de las Rozas (19 Km)
M. de Miquel	until Aravaca (12 Km)
Luis Jimenez	until Puerta de San Vicente (7 Km)
Manuel Cerecedas	until Puerta del Sol (Madrid center) (2 Km)

Mr Cerecedas itself should deliver the parcels and letters to the Government Minister. In the other hand the referees in the start, finish and during the race were Mrs Fernandez de Castro, Palomeque, Verde, Grases, Herrera and Marco. The cyclists wore a little Spanish flag in the arm and a number. In the other hand, General Bermudez sent self-conduct for all cyclists in order to avoid problems within the army areas of control (military exercises). The parcels and letters were reports from Civil Governor of Valladolid for Government Minister, another from the chairman of Post Service in Valladolid to Communications Director in Madrid, as well as letters and news from correspondents of Madrid journals "El Liberal", "El Heraldo" and "El Imparcial".

2. THE RACE

The expected day, the 23rd of September at 7.08 a.m. the cyclists started their journey from the "Brick Arc" (near of north station). At the same time the train started their travel. Lots of people said goodbye to the cyclists. First cyclist was Mr Carlos Helguera on a homemade bicycle, accompanied by the president of Madrid Velocyclist Society, Mr Ternero, and Mr Sigler, president of Valladolid Velocyclist Society and Castillian Champion. The Governor of Valladolid, the Chairman of Spanish Post, the correspondents of Madrid journals "El Liberal", "El Heraldo" and "El Imparcial" and the presidents of Madrid, Valladolid and Palencia Cyclist Societies took the Minutes of the Race. A multitude was there to see the start of the race. During the race news from anywhere with telegraph post were received.....

3. THE ARRIVAL TO MADRID

At 3.30 p.m. more than 1000 people were standing along the Paseo de San Vicente. At 4.05 the last relief (Mr Jiménez) arrived at San Antonio de la Florida church. Mr Cerecedas carried the parcels and letters and started the last relief, accompanied by two women cyclists and two postmen on

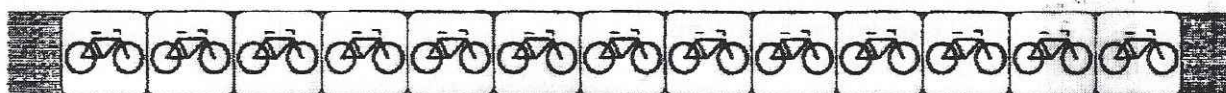


bicycle (of the future cyclist corp). At the Orient square lots of cyclists joined the relief. At the Arenal street the cyclists were 100 people; A couple of Guardia Civil (police corp) riding horses open the way trough the mass of people. At 4.20 p.m. Mr Cerecedas arrived to the Puerta del Sol square, plenty of people. At the Governor Ministry, he delivered the letters and parcels to the authorities (the Minister, the Chairman of Spanish Post among others). The Minister received the letters and read someone aloud. After some speeches the authorities took the Minutes of the arrival of the race. Then, the cyclists reliefs started a demonstration by the main Madrid streets.

In short, the bicycle post service rode 197 Km between Valladolid and Madrid in 9 hours and beat the train post service, arriving to Madrid 3 hours before the train. This difference could have been biggest if the cyclists avoided the military exercises in the Guadarrama mountain range. Even so the difference was 36 minutes lower than the prediction according to plan. The same itinerary was rode some months ago by Mrs Mazo and Ribet in 15 hours 32 min setting up a new record (14th July of 1894).

The celebration of the race was organised by the Madrid Cycling Club, where all members who participated in the race were invited. The party took place the Sunday 16th December of 1894. All participants meet the Lozano Velodrome at 8.30 a.m. and started a morning journey to El Prado and return. Then, they meet the restaurant "La Bombilla" where the dinner took place. At the end of the deserts, the president of club and organizer of the race, Mr Cerecedas, distributed 20 gold medals to the cyclists and 22 silver medals to the referees of the race, staff and volunteers. With this search we have identified the senders and addressees of the first bicycle post service in Spain. New articles soon.

Jesus Ma. Pelayo Fernández



PERU - 02.02.07 - ADVENTUROUS SPORTS



CHINA - POSTCARD - TOUR OF CHONGMING ISLAND INTERNATIONAL ROAD RACE

The Barcelona Olympic Games that never were

by Jordi Quintana

The Popular Olympic Games were to be an alternative to the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936, but this didn't happen due to the onset of the Spanish Civil War.

Barcelona was a candidate city for the Olympic Games of 1936. After the success of the International Fair of 1929, Barcelona was one of the favourite cities. In 1931 the situation in Spain was politically unstable and finally in 1932 the IOC designated Berlin to organize the 11th modern games. At that time Germany was a democratic country and it wasn't until after 1933 that the Nazis reached power and they established the Third Reich.

The preparation of the Berlin Olympic Games became an apology for Nazism and their racial and military values, against the Olympic spirit. At world scale lots of protests, complaints and demonstrations took place from Jewish and Communist organisations but the IOC finally confirmed Berlin.

In September of 1935 Hitler promoted the Nuremberg laws against the Jews and also the persecution of political opponents. Lots of sportsmen decided not to participate in the Berlin Games in order to avoid becoming part of the Nazi propaganda and worldwide commissions to find alternatives to the Berlin games were created.

Barcelona decided to organise an alternative event - the Popular Olympic Games - with the aim to recover the Olympic spirit, and peace and solidarity between all nations, the values not present in the Berlin games, with the agreement of the IOC. The Popular Olympic Games had a clear antifascist will, like a contra-Olympic games which would recovered the spirit of popular sport and a denunciation of the fascist Berlin games. The sportsmen and national federations, Spanish as well as foreign, were put under political pressure to go to Berlin or to Barcelona.

The task of COOP (the organisation committee of Popular Games) was to reach the maximum participation with the presence of 23 delegations: USA, France, Switzerland, UK, among others. Also Jewish sportsmen and non-state countries such as Catalonia, Basque country and Alsace were present and 6000 sportsmen were in Barcelona; the biggest delegation was from France with 1,500 athletes. As a part of the international movement "sport for all", the participation and equality of women athletes was promoted.

16 sport disciplines were present in Barcelona. The expenses were covered by the French Government (600.000 Francs), the Spanish Government (400,000 pesetas) and Catalan Government (100,000 pesetas).

The Popular Olympic Games of Barcelona were scheduled to run from the 19th until 26th of July of 1936. The Olympic Stadium of Montjuich was constructed in 1929. It is the same stadium that was used in 1992 for the Barcelona Olympics.

20.000 people arrived in Barcelona and the Popular Games should have been a great event. The day before (18th of July) an Inaugural General Assembly took place. Unfortunately, the 19th of July, the day of inauguration, was the start of the Spanish Civil War by Franco's coup. The fascists tried take local control everywhere. In Barcelona and Catalonia, as well as other places, the legitimate republican and democratic Governments attempted to control the situation. The new war status and the needs of that unusual situation aborted the Popular Games only a few hours before the inauguration.

The foreign sportsmen and visitors were the first volunteers in the Republican Army, organised later in the famous International Brigades.

Finally the Berlin Games took place. Although Germany won most of the medals in the Olympics, other athletes, such as African-American athlete Jesse Owens (who won four gold medals) turned in great performances. Barcelona finally organised the 1992 Olympic Games. During the 1992 nomination period (1980's) some members of the IOC did not forget the Popular Olympic Games of 1936 promoted in Barcelona as a previous negative and an anti-Olympic movement.



Picture showing Popular Olympic Games poster in a street with sand barricades during the Spanish Civil War.



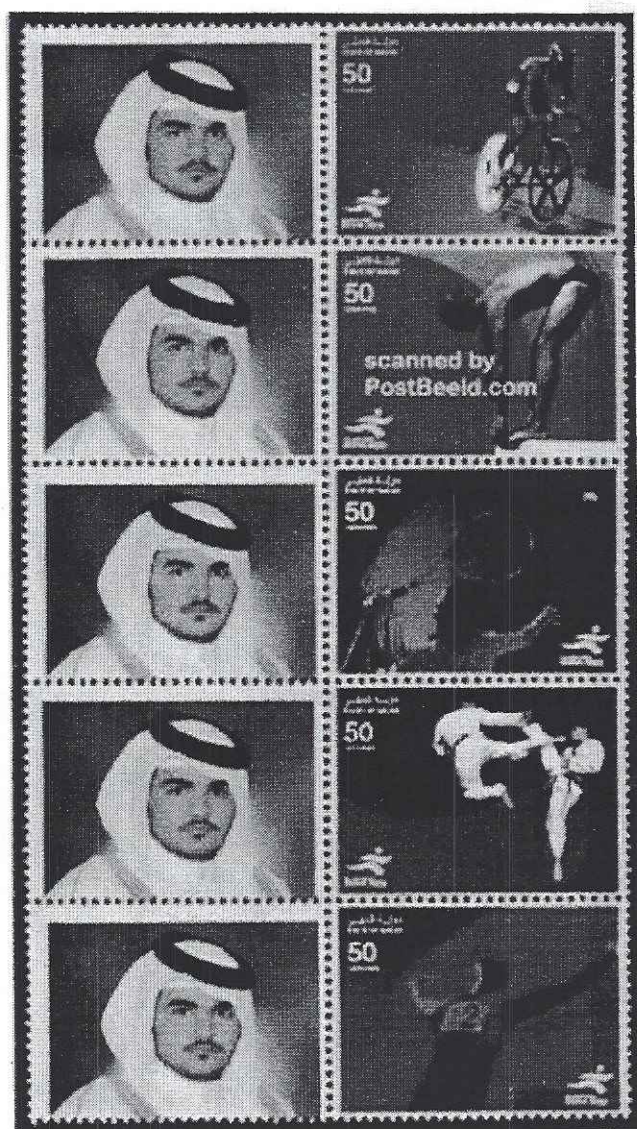
1992 Olympic Stadium.

18 The stadium was constructed in 1929 and the 1936 Barcelona Olympic Games were to take place there. Without the IOC nomination the Popular Olympic Games were scheduled to take place there in July 1936

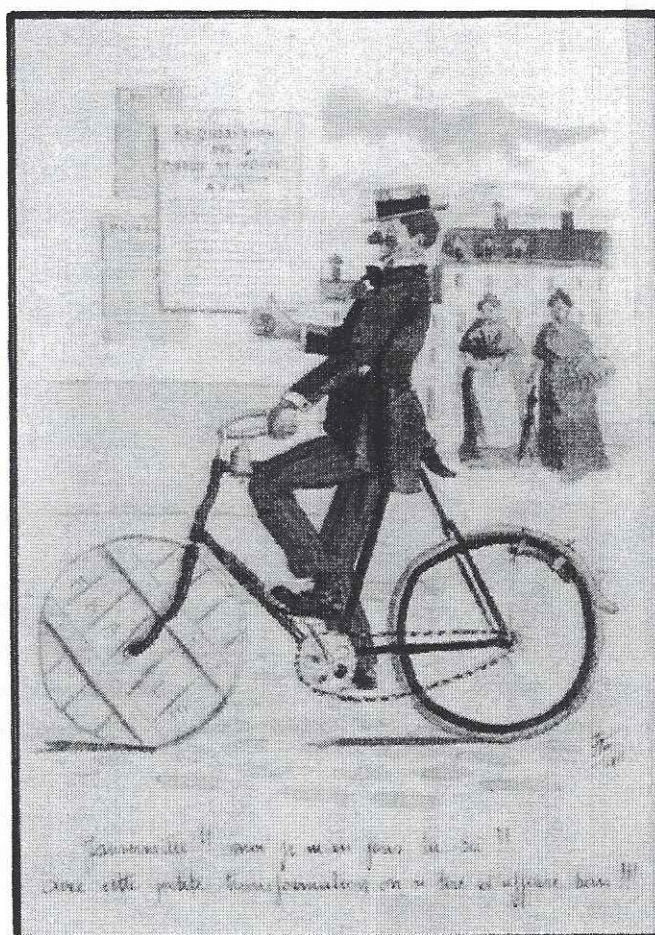


Stamp Issued

Poster



QATAR - ???.2006 - 2006 ASIAN GAMES



FRANCE - ? - POST CARD



COURSE DE LA PAIX - PART 2

1958 – 1961

Malgré la poursuite de la course durant ces années, il n'y a pas eu de timbre émis.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2210 Km en 1958, en 12 étapes.
Le gagnant : Piet Damen des Pays-Bas. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 2057 Km en 1959, en 13 étapes.
Le gagnant : Gustav-Adolf Schur, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 2290 Km en 1960, en 13 étapes.
Le gagnant : Eric Hagen, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2435 Km en 1961, en 13 étapes.
Le gagnant : Juri Melichov, Union Soviétique. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.



Quinzième anniversaire – 1962

La République Démocratique de l'Allemagne organise, pour la seconde fois, le départ de la course, Berlin-Prague-Varsovie.



Litho Filigrane 313 26.04.62 # 603-4

Sur les trois timbres de l'Allemagne de l'Est on retrouve des vignettes et des valeurs différentes avec l'illustration de trois édifices de marque des trois villes : « Prague Castle » de Prague; « Palast fur Kultur und Wissensch » de Varsovie et « Rotes Rathaus » de Berlin.



Litho, Dent. 12 27.04.62 # 1053-5

La Pologne émet trois timbres avec des vignettes et des valeurs différentes.





La Tchécoslovaquie émet
un timbre avec les
armoiries des trois villes.
Le thème principal reste le
même qu'en 1956, soit
deux coureurs en action.
Gravé & Photo Dent. 11 1/2
05.02.62 # 1091

Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 2407 Km, en 14 étapes.
Le gagnant : Gainan Saidchushin de l'Union Soviétique. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

1963 – 1966

Pas d'émission de timbre durant ces années.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 2568 Km en 1963, en 15 étapes.
Le gagnant : Klaus Ampler, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2246 Km en 1964, en 14 étapes.
Le gagnant : Jan Smolik, Tchécoslovaquie. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.

Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 2318 Km en 1965, en 15 étapes.
Le gagnant : Gennadi Lebedjev, Union Soviétique. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 2340 Km en 1966, en 15 étapes.
Le gagnant : Bernard Guyot, France. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.



Vingtième anniversaire – 1967

Trois pays émettent des timbres. On remarque la présence des armoiries de Prague, de Berlin et de Varsovie sur deux des quatre timbres de 1967.



Émission de la Pologne
Litho Dent. 11
05.05.67 # 1501



La bicyclette et la philatélie



9



Régent Roy, 2007





Litho Filigrane 313 Dent. 13 x 12 1/2
Émission de l'Allemagne de l'Est, 10.05.67 #921-2

Émission de la Tchécoslovaquie
Gravé & Photo
Dent. 12 x 11 1/2
17.04.67 # 1468



Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2307 Km, en 16 étapes.
Le gagnant : Marcel Maes, Belgique. L'équipe : Pologne.

1968 – 1971

On n'émet pas de timbres durant ces années.

Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 2352 Km en 1968, en 14 étapes.
Le gagnant : Axel Peschel, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Pologne.

L'année 1969 constitue une des rares entorses à l'entente cordiale entre pays voisins. L'équipe tchécoslovaque refuse de prendre part à l'épreuve pour protester contre l'occupation du pays quelques mois plus tôt par les forces armées du Pacte de Varsovie.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2036 Km en 1969, en 15 étapes.
Le gagnant : Jean-Pierre Danguillaume, France. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 1976 Km en 1970, en 15 étapes.
Le gagnant : Ryszard Szurkowski, Pologne. L'équipe : Pologne.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 1895 Km en 1971, en 14 étapes.
Le gagnant : Ryszard Szurkowski, Pologne. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.





Vingt-cinquième anniversaire – 1972



La Pologne est seule
à émettre un timbre
pour cette course.

Dent. 11

06.05.77 #2214

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2025 Km, en 14 étapes.

Le gagnant : Vlastimil Moravec, Tchécoslovaquie.

L'équipe : Union soviétique.

1973 – 1976

Pas d'émission de timbre durant ces années.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 2076 Km en 1973, en 16 étapes.

Le gagnant : Ryszard Szurkowski, Pologne.

L'équipe : Pologne.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Oragye, 1806 Km en 1974, en 14 étapes.

Le gagnant : Stanislaw Szozda, Pologne.

L'équipe : Pologne.

Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 1915 Km en 1975, en 13 étapes.

Le gagnant : Ryszard Szurkowski, Pologne.

L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 1974 Km en 1976, en 14 étapes.

Le gagnant : Hans-Joachim Hartnick, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Trentième anniversaire – 1977

Trois pays émettent des timbres pour cette trentième course : Pologne, Allemagne de l'Est et la Tchécoslovaquie. Les timbres de cette dernière sont remarquables parce qu'ils représentent l'aspect moderne des trois villes avec les drapeaux de leur pays.



La bicyclette et la philatélie



11



Régent Roy, 2007





Émission de la Tchécoslovaquie, 07.05.77 # 2109-12



Émission de la Pologne

Photo

06.05.77 # 2214

Émission de l'Allemagne

Photo Dent. 14

19.04.77 # 1808-10



Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 1648 Km, en 13 étapes.

Le gagnant : Aavo Pikkus, Union Soviétique.

L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

1978 – 1984

Durant cette longue période, les pays participants à la Course de la Paix n'émettent pas de timbre.

Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 1796 Km en 1978, en 12 étapes.

Le gagnant : Alexander Awerin, Union Soviétique. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 1942 Km en 1979, en 14 étapes.

Le gagnant : Sergei Suchorutschenkof, Union Soviétique. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2095 Km en 1980, en 14 étapes.

Le gagnant est Juri Baranov, Union Soviétique.

L'équipe : Union Soviétique.



La bicyclette et la philatélie



12



Régent Roy. 2007



Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 1887 Km en 1981, en 14 étapes.
 Le gagnant est Shakhid Zagretidinov, Union Soviétique. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.
 Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie-Berlin, 1941 Km en 1982, en 12 étapes.
 Le gagnant : Olaf Ludwig, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.
 Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 1899 Km en 1983, en 12 étapes.
 Le gagnant : Falk Boden, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.
 Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 1689 Km en 1984, en 11 étapes.
 Le gagnant : Sergie Suchorutschenkov, Union Soviétique. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

1985

L'année 1985 verra une grande innovation. Dans le parcours, on inclura la ville de Moscou.

Sur un parcours Prague-Moscou-Varsovie-Berlin, 1712 Km, en 12 étapes.
 Le gagnant : Lech Piasecki, Pologne. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

1986

Jusqu'en 1989, ce sont les coureurs de l'Est qui raflent tous les podiums. Parmi eux, ne mentionnons que deux Allemands, Uwe Ampler et Olaf Ludwig, dont l'évocation ne laisse pas indifférents les amoureux de la petite reine et qui, après l'ouverture des frontières, sont parvenus à se faire une place au soleil dans le peloton professionnel.

Pour cette trente-neuvième course qui partira de Kiev en Ukraine, seulement l'Union Soviétique émet un timbre.



Émission de
 l'Union Soviétique
 06.05.86 #5453

Sur un parcours Kiev-Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 2138 Km, en 15 étapes.
 Le gagnant : Olaf Ludwig, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.



Quarantième anniversaire – 1987

Émission de
l'Union Soviétique
06.05.87 #5553



Nous sommes en présence de la dernière émission de timbre,
de la **Course de la Paix** passant par Prague-Berlin-Varsovie.

Sur un parcours Berlin-Prague-Varsovie, 1987 Km en 1987, en 14 étapes.

Le gagnant : Uwe Ampler, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.

Sur un parcours Bratislava-Katowice-Berlin, 2008 Km en 1988, en 13 étapes.

Le gagnant : Uwe Ampler, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Union Soviétique.

Sur un parcours Varsovie-Berlin-Prague, 1927 Km en 1989, en 12 étapes.

Le gagnant : Uwe Ampler, Allemagne de l'Est. L'équipe : Allemagne de l'Est.

Sur un parcours Berlin-Slusovice-Bielsko-Biala, 1595 Km en 1990, en 11 étapes.

Le gagnant : Jan Svorada, Tchécoslovaquie. L'équipe : Tchécoslovaquie.

Depuis 1990, la Course de la Paix se dispute dans le cadre de pays sortis du giron soviétique. Diminuée dans son kilométrage, l'édition 1991 est la dernière à relier Prague à Varsovie. C'est aussi l'année de la dernière victoire d'un ressortissant de l'URSS.

L'épreuve perd ensuite de son envergure en tant que compétition internationale. De plus, la **Course de la Paix** est jusqu'alors, une des rares fenêtres qui permet aux coureurs "amateurs" de l'est européen de s'illustrer au delà de leurs frontières.

La démocratisation en Pologne, en Tchécoslovaquie et en Allemagne réunifiée enlève à la course tout aspect propagandiste. Son caractère particulier dans le calendrier cycliste disparaît en même temps que les champions de l'est sont admis dans les équipes professionnelles. Nombre de ceux qui ont débuté sur les routes entre Varsovie, Prague et Berlin, font une carrière honorable dans le cyclisme en voie de mondialisation après 1990.

Sur un parcours Prague-Varsovie, 1261 Km en 1991, en 9 étapes.

Le gagnant : Viktor Rakjinsky, Pologne. L'équipe : Pologne.



La bicyclette et la philatélie



14



Régent Roy, 2007



À partir de 1992, la course ne passera plus par les villes de Varsovie, Berlin et Prague.

En 1995, après quelques années de crise, l'épreuve s'ouvre enfin aux professionnels, évolution qui, depuis, contribue à son renouveau.

Le timbre de l'Union Soviétique de 1987 fut le dernier timbre à être émis pour cette grande cause :



COURSE DE LA PAIX

Notes

- Note 1 : PBW en 1953, WBP en 1956, PBW en 1957, Berlin-Praha-Warszawa en 1962, Warszawa-Berlin-Praha en 1967, et WBP en 1977.
- Note 2 : À une certaine époque certaines administrations postales ont émis des entiers postaux, illustrant des photos de la Course de la Paix. Nous avons ignoré volontairement ces pièces.
- Note 3 : Pour certaines distances de parcours, les statistiques diffèrent selon les sources d'information. Nous avons retenu les statistiques de la version anglaise du site Wikipédia.
- Note 4 : La numérotation est celle du catalogue Scott, version 2007.

Références

Catalogues Scott, version 2007.

The Peace Race, Tony E. Howes, Bicycle Stamp Club, BS59, May 2007, 8 pages.

Site Internet Wikipédia, version française et anglaise.

Site Internet de Josef's Peace Race Archives.

Site Internet du Vélo-club du Net.

Guide mondial des timbres erronés, Jean-Pierre Mangin, édition Yvert & Tellier, volume 1.

Remerciements

Je tiens à remercier monsieur Piet Hein Hilarides des Pays-Bas, auprès duquel j'ai pu me procurer les pièces les plus rares de l'histoire de cette grande course.

Merci également à Marielle Roy et à Piet Hein Hilarides, pour leurs corrections et leurs conseils.





Royal Philatelic Society London Display 13 December 2007

The story begins with Baron von Drais' crude invention in 1818, consisting of a plank of wood, with wheels attached at each end. (fig 1) Denis Johnson, Coachmaker of Covent Garden, built a similar, but more comfortable machine later, in 1818. Unbeknown to many, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, a blacksmith in Scotland, built a 2-wheel machine with treadles linked to the back wheel in 1840. However, the first commercial improvement took place in Paris in 1861, when Pierre Michaux and his sons added cranks and pedals to the front wheel of a "Draisienne" and called it a "velocipede". The desire for speed led to the "Ordinary" or "Penny-farthing" bicycle with the front wheel much larger than the back wheel. (fig 2) The invention of the "safety bicycle", from which riders could dismount safely, was the death knell for the "Penny-farthing".

In Chapter two, manufacturers such as Raleigh, Rudge and Hercules from the U.K's Midlands are introduced, plus companies such as Peugeot in France and Stukenbrok in Germany. The anatomy of the safety bicycle follows.

The uses of the bicycle for leisure, including cycle touring, are described in chapter 3. Preliminary drawings of the stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Cyclists' Touring Club, issued by G.B. on 2 August 1978, are on p. 58. (fig. 3)

Chapter 4 illustrates various types of racing; on the track, on the road and across rough tracks and ends with competitive Games and Championships, including the Olympics. The hand drawings of stamps from France (fig.4) and Monaco for the 50th anniversary and the 50th Tour de France are on pp77-80.

The bicycle's part in War is described in Chapter 5. Baden-Powell recruited cadets to deliver mail on bicycles, during the siege of Mafeking, in 1900 and Cadet Warner Goodyear was featured on the 1d stamp issued. (fig. 5)

The delivery of mail by cycle is the title of Chapter 6, and includes the Paris pneumatic postal service. During the gold rush in Western Australia in the 1880s James Healy's Coolgardie Cycle Express Company, employed cyclists to deliver mail around the gold mining districts. (fig. 6) The organisers of the Lake Lefroy Goldfield Cycle Mail service issued a stamp, which included the word "postage", and the Western Australia Post Office quickly suppressed it. Only about 60 labels are now known.

The final page includes an example of the cancellation "Bicycle", in North Dakota USA and a Concord Bicycle Co label; of which there is little recorded information.

It was a sideline collection, begun soon after I ceased to be a touring cyclist, but like Topsy, it has gro'd and gro'd!

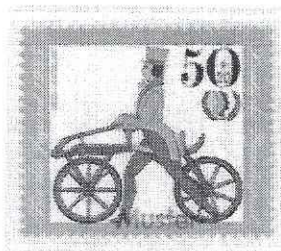


Figure 1

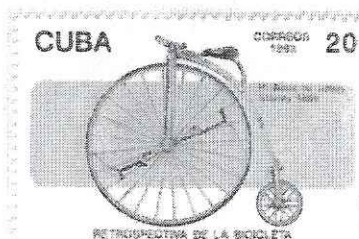


Figure 2



Figure 4

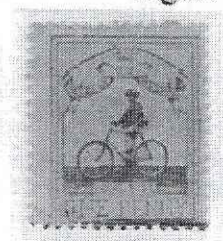


Figure 5

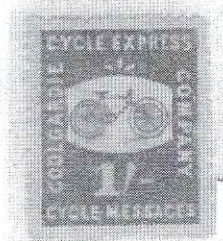


Figure 6

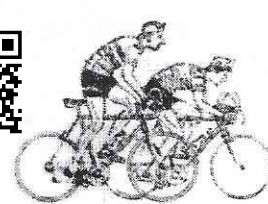
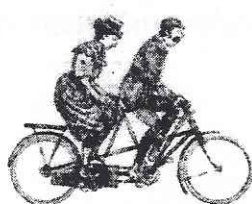
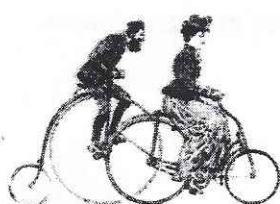


Figure 3