

PORTUGAL: THE COMMUNICATIONS MUSEUM - BPM UNIFORM SERIES  
ARTIST: JOSÉ DIAS SANCHES (1903-1972)



Distributor of telegrams c 1890  
Postcard number 4/82

Distributor of telegrams  
by bicycle 1939  
Postcard number 10/82



The Museum's Postal Collection features items and equipment dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. The many items and equipment document the evolution of the systems and techniques used by the Post Office in Portugal.



CTT traditional mail boxes



Postman c 1877  
Postcard number 2/81

Watchwoman on railway  
with mail 1939  
Postcard number 12/81







Postman in the act of  
gathering mail 1939  
Postcard number 10/81



Current logo of  
CTT - Post of Portugal



Postman of domiciliary  
distribution 1939  
Postcard number 11/81



ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Postman c1854  
Postcard number 1/81



Telegraphist 1864  
Postcard number 3/82

Luis Jardim Portela graduated in painting from the Escola Superior de Belas Artes, was a secondary school teacher and a Fellow of the Institute of High Culture. He lived in Angola where he was a Museum Conservator and Illustrator of the Diário de Lisboa and the Jornal do Fundão.



ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Distributor of telegrams 1864  
Postcard number 1/82



Mail-wagon Chief 1893  
Postcard number 6/81



ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Distributor 1893  
Postcard number 4/81



Distributor of telegrams 1912  
Postcard number 6/82





ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Postman 1912  
Postcard number 7/81



Rural Mail Distributor 1912  
Postcard number 8/81





ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Postman 1939  
Postcard number 9/81



Distributor of telegrams 1939  
Postcard number 8/82



ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Distributor 1881  
Postcard number 3/81

Distributor rural 1893  
Postcard number 5/81





ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Wireman 1864  
Postcard number 2/82



Wireman 1893  
Postcard number 5/82



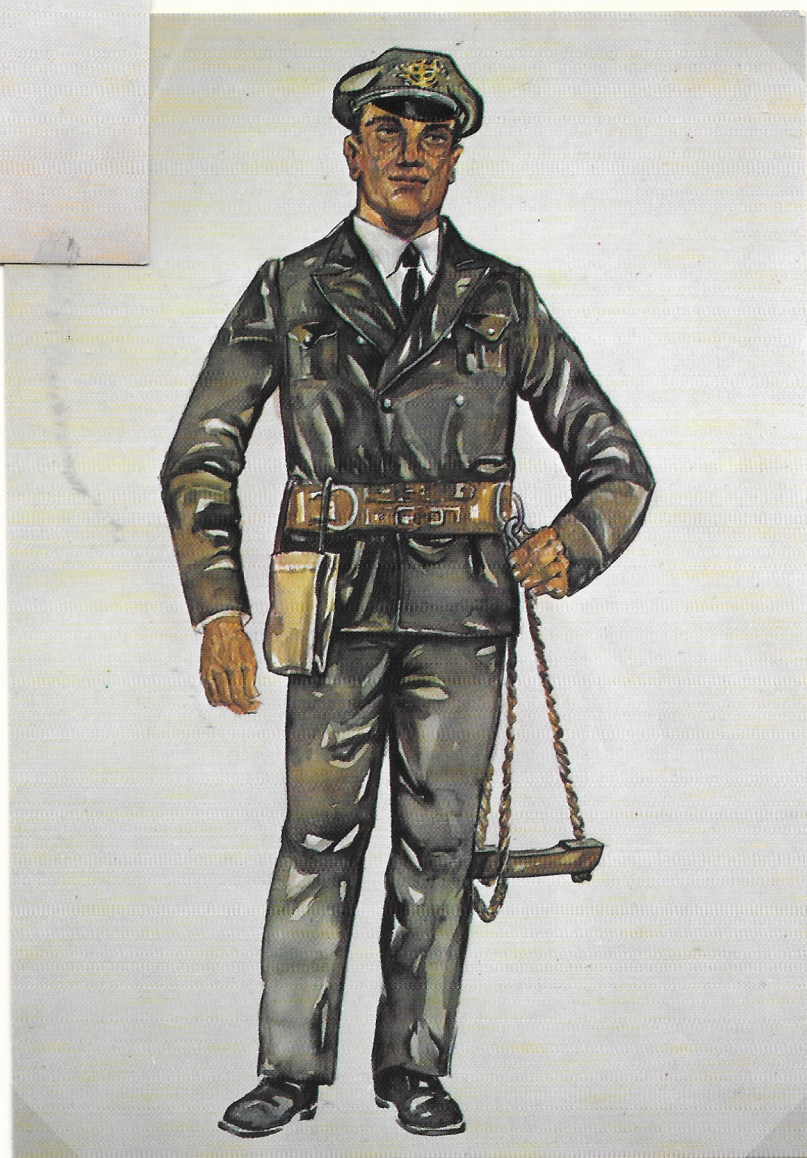
ARTIST: LUIS JARDIM PORTELA (1931-2003)



Wireman 1912  
Postcard number 7/82



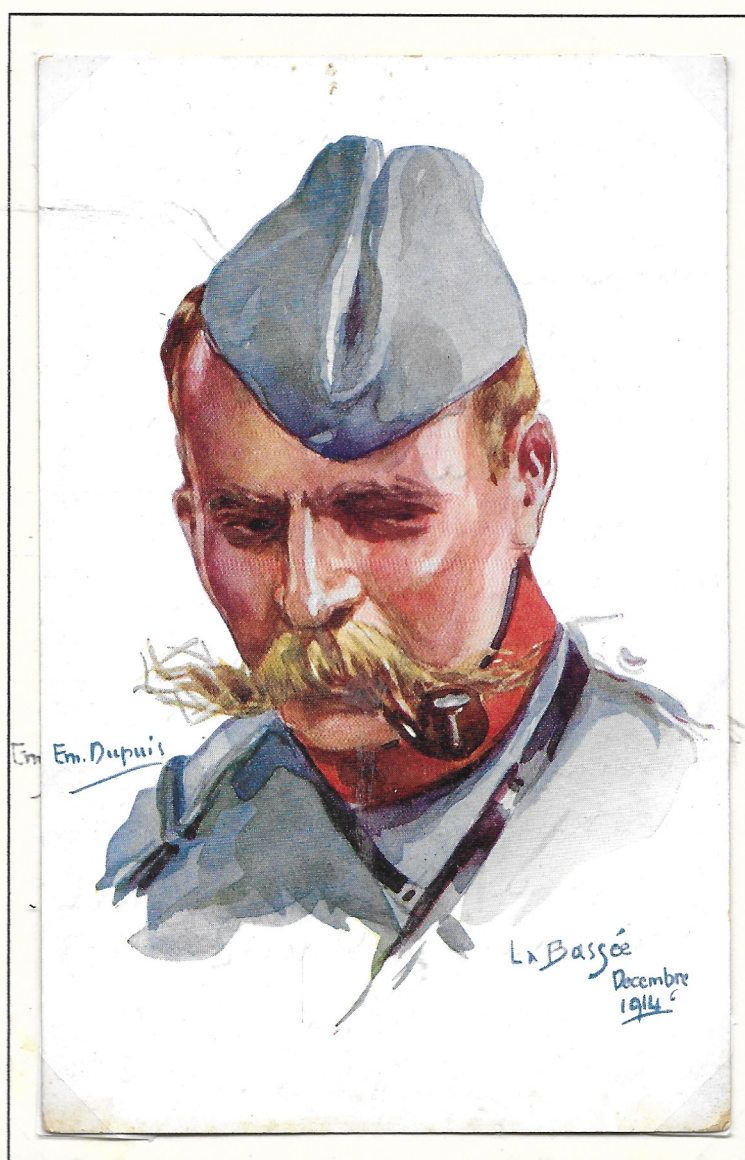
Wireman 1939  
Postcard number 9/82





## EMILE DUPUIS - WAR ARTIST

Emile Dupuis was born in Orléans on 21 February 1877 to Charles Emile Dupuis, plasterer, and Anne Barthélémy at 3 bis rue Porte-Saint-Jean. Educated at the Municipal School, from the year 1891-1892, he took courses in drawing, architecture, modelling and stone-cutting. His work was rewarded with prizes distributed by the school in 1893, 1894 and 1895.



1. La Bassée, December 1914

The Battle of La Bassée 10 October to 2 November 1914 was inconclusive.



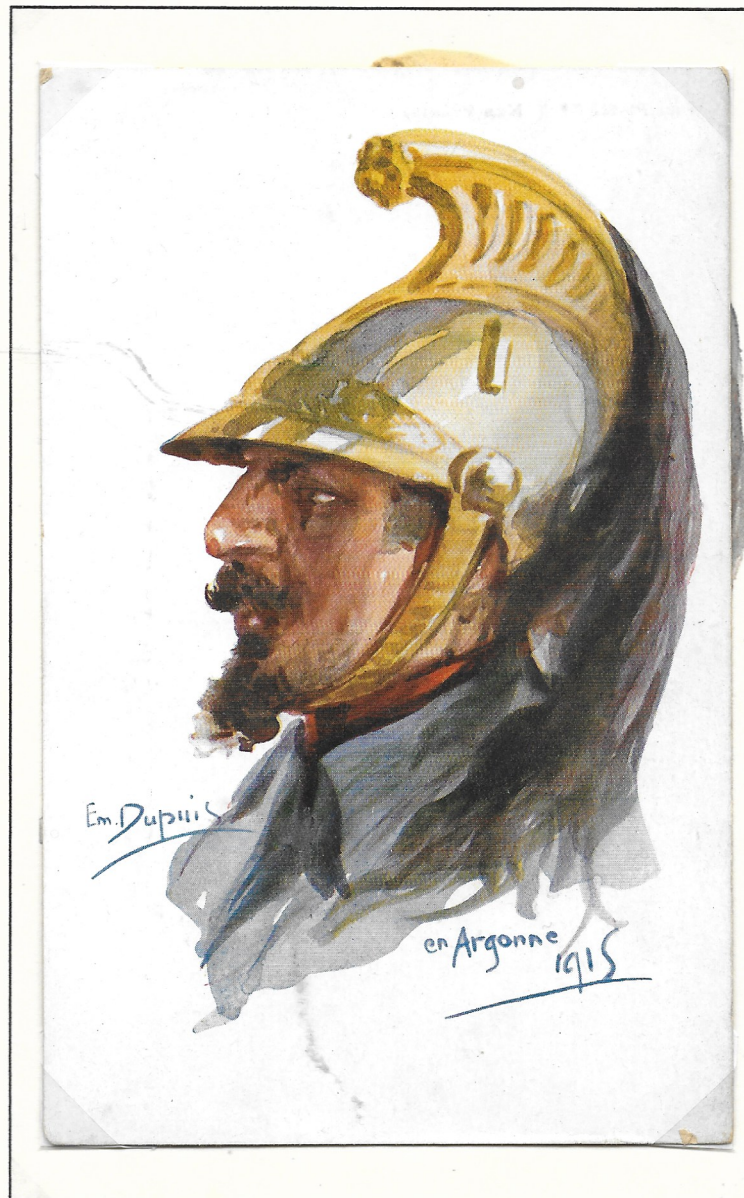
Emile Dupuis was exempted from military service in 1897 due to a deformity of his left foot. The census enumerator specified it as a 'retractic of the foot following an infantile paralysis.'



2. Lombaertcyde, November 1914.



Dupuis worked as a designer-lithographer. In 1901 he left Orléans to work in Auguste Bénard's studio so he settled in Liège, Belgium. Emile Dupuis died in Liège on 30 September 1958.

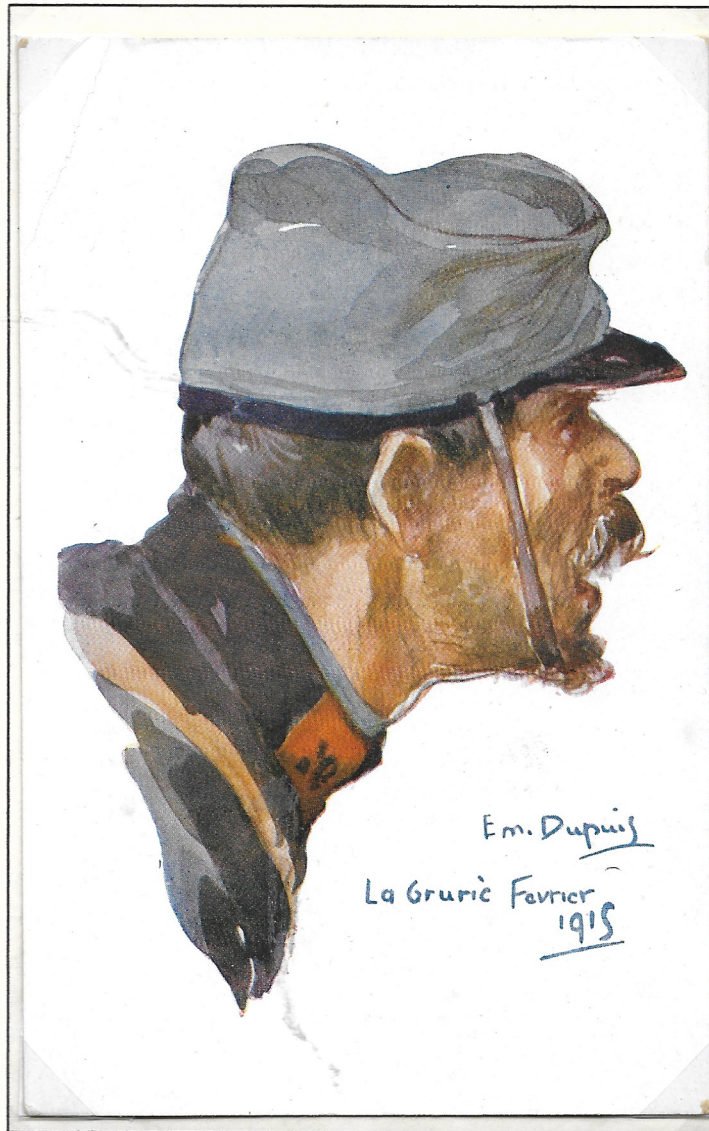


### 3. En Argonne, 1915.

The Second Battle of Champagne 25 September to 6 November 1915 was a German victory.



During the First World War Emile Dupuis produced illustrations for five different series of postcards, mainly in sets of twelve: Nos Poilus - soldiers at the front; Nos Allies - the French Allies; Leurs Caboches - enemy soldiers of France; Les Neutres - satirical cards mocking the stance of neutral countries; and Les Femmes Heroiques - women of allied countries.



4. La Gruriè, February 1915.

The Ossusire de la Gruriè is located opposite the French National Cemetery at St Thomas-en-Argonne and was created in 1923 after the remains of approximately 10,000 unknown soldiers were discovered when the area around La Biesme and the woods of Gruriè was cleared after the war.





5. Dans les Flandres, November 1914.

The French lost at least 50,000 at Ypres.

The postcards illustrated are all from the set of twelve Nos Poilus - soldiers at the front, signed by the artist Emile Dupuis. All have Carte Postale and Visé Paris published by Color Paris on the reverse and some are postally used in the UK between 1914 and 1917.





6. Arras, February 1915.

On May 9, the Bayonne Legion, consisting of French officers and Polish other ranks, attacked the hill of Vimy, located some ten kilometers from Arras. They succeeded in capturing German trenches, but with very heavy losses. Only 50 soldiers survived the battle, with all officers, including the Legion's commander, Major Osmonde, dying in the battle.





7. Villers Cottérêts,  
6 December 1914.

8. Hartmans Kopfweiler,  
Alsace January 1915.

Hartmannswillerkopf: known as the "mountain of death" or the "man-eater", this summit was the backdrop for dreadful battles. This promontory stands at 956m in altitude looking out over the plain of Alsace. On the battlefield, 30,000 French and German men were crushed beneath a storm of steel. On both sides of the trenches, the men fought hard for this strategic observation post. In 1915 alone, the summit changed hands 4 times. The fighting continued throughout the War on this battlefield, torn asunder by shells, gas and flamethrowers.





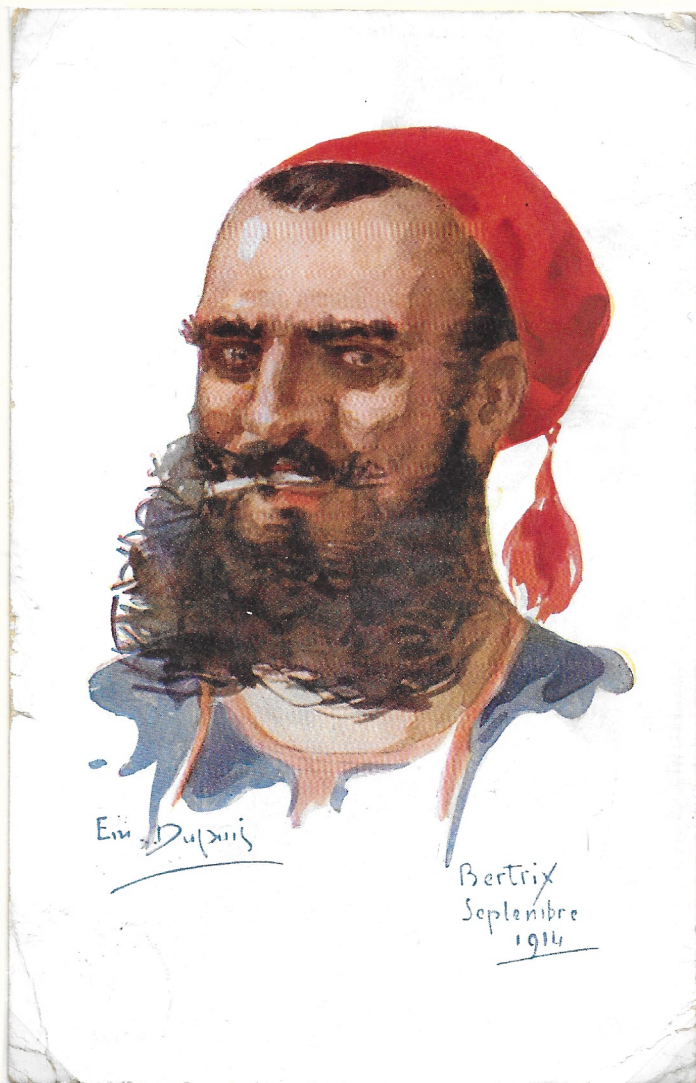


9. Four de Paris,  
January 1915.

Le Four de Paris was a village on a road junction in the Argonne Forest. It was destroyed by intense bombardment during the First World War.

10. Bertrix, September 1914.

From August 22, the population of Bertrigeoise experienced the backlash of the battle with 2500 wounded being treated at St Charles Hospital, the church, the communal house and the schools. Occupied by German The villages of Ochamps, Jéhonville, Assenois, Glaumont and Bertrix were occupied by German troops, resulting in 28 civilians killed and 59 houses burned.







# 11. Raniscapulo, November 1914.

Sent by a Father to his son at school it starts: 'Here is one of the French Colonial Troops - probably a Senegalese.' There were 21 battalions of Tirailleurs Sénégalais (BTS) in the French Army in August 1914, all serving in either West Africa or on active service in Morocco. With the outbreak of war 37 battalions of French, North African and Senegalese infantry were transferred from Morocco to France.

# 12. Steinbach, January 1915.

The storming of Steinbach from 25 December 1914 to 5 January 1915 was a siege that French troops referred to as 'The Hell of Steinbach'. Soldiers wrote about seeing whole streets alight, the heat from the flames burning their cheeks, the smell of noxious odours and of hearing nothing in the evening but crackling flames and collapsing walls. On 7 January 1915, an article published in The Argus stated: 'Advancing step by step, the French found every lane an ambushade, every cottage a fortress. Possession of a wall or a door became the object of furious hand-to-hand fighting.'

