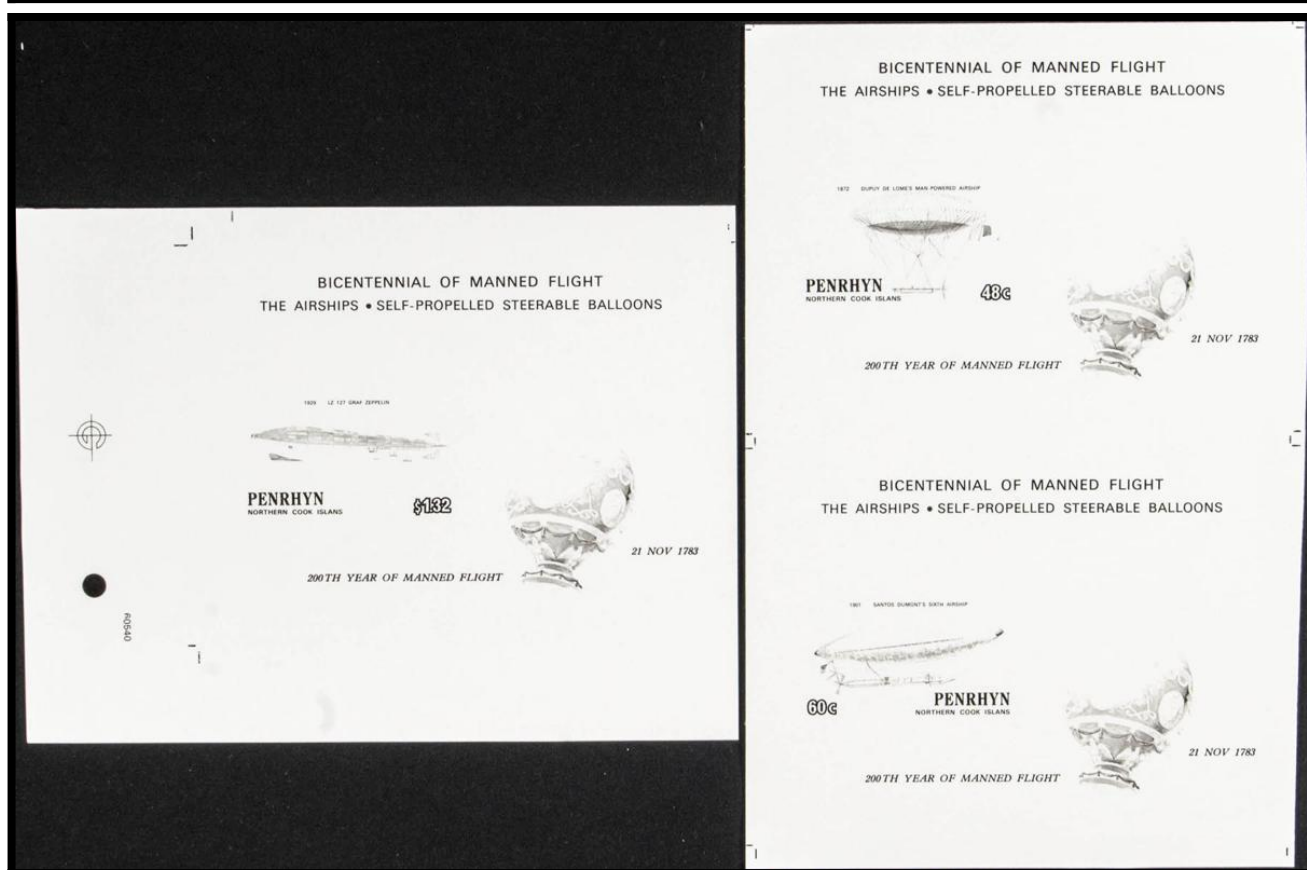
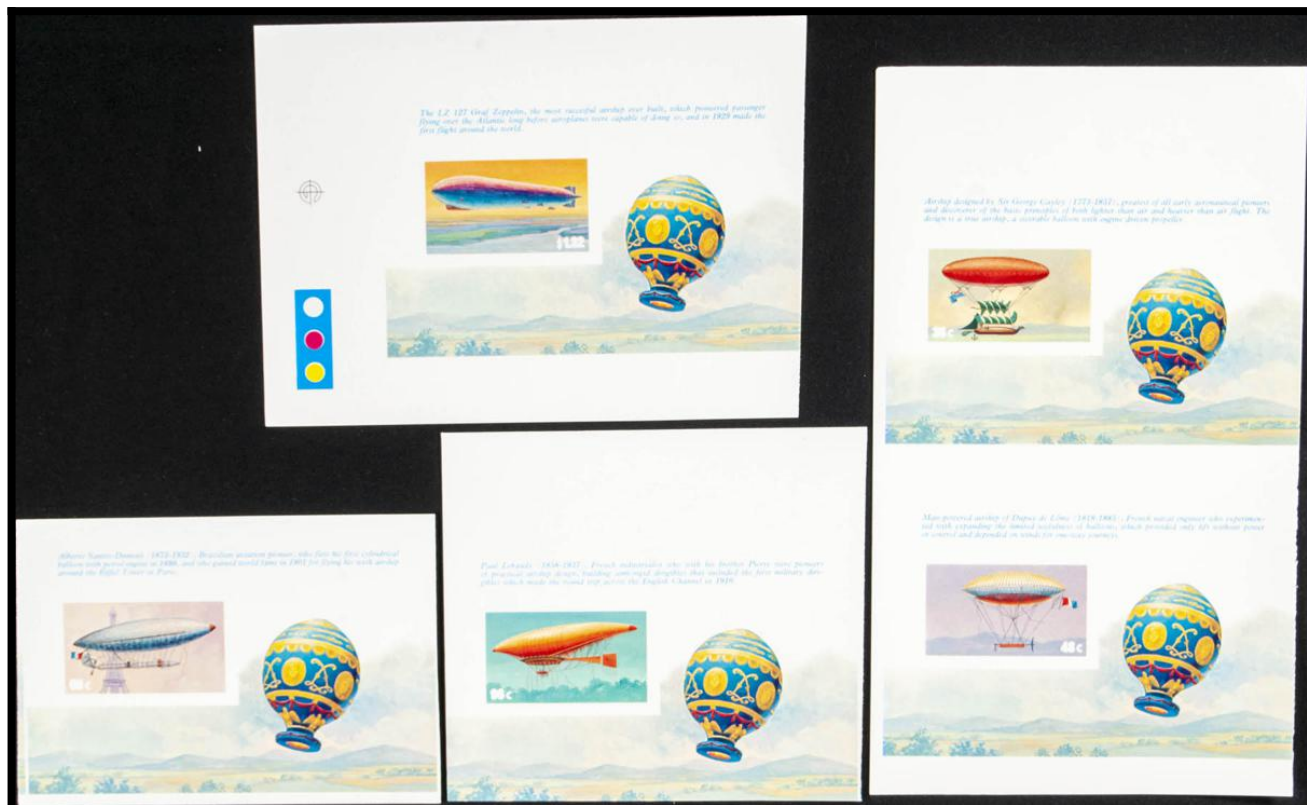


Lote: 2432

The Fournier Universe. Part 2 (From J to Z) #110

** Yvert B48A. 1983. Aviation. Souvenir sheet. Progressive plate proof of the sheet.



BICENTENNIAL OF MANNED FLIGHT
THE AIRSHIPS • SELF-PROPELLED STEERABLE BALLOONS

1909 LZ 127 GRAW ZEPPELIN

PENRRHYN
NORTHERN COOK ISLANDS

512

21 NOV 1783

200TH YEAR OF MANNED FLIGHT

BICENTENNIAL OF MANNED FLIGHT
THE AIRSHIPS • SELF-PROPELLED STEERABLE BALLOONS

1875 GUYON DE LONDES MAN-POWERED AIRSHIP

PENRRHYN
NORTHERN COOK ISLANDS

43c

21 NOV 1783

200TH YEAR OF MANNED FLIGHT

BICENTENNIAL OF MANNED FLIGHT
THE AIRSHIPS • SELF-PROPELLED STEERABLE BALLOONS

1867 SAINTS DOMINGUE'S DASH AIRSHIP

60c

PENRRHYN
NORTHERN COOK ISLANDS

21 NOV 1783

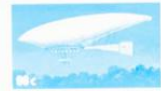
200TH YEAR OF MANNED FLIGHT



The U.S. 327 Great Zepherus, the most successful warship ever built, which performed numerous long range flights before warships were capable of doing so, and in 1929 made the first flight around the world.



First Zeppelin (1894-1900) - French inventors came with the balloon. Zeppelins were among the first practical warship designs, building warship designs that included the first military airship, which made the world's first military flight in 1908.



Most powerful warship of World War I (1914-1918) - French naval engineers also experimented with expanding the limited usefulness of balloons, which provided only the limited power of control and allowed airships to be used in combat.



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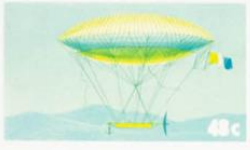
Design designed by Sir George Cayley (1781-1857) - precursor of all early aeronautical designs and discovery of the four principles of flight: lift, thrust, drag and weight. The design is a true airship or blimp, but not a rigid airship.



Blimp design (1915-1917) - Blimp design was developed in 1915 for the first time, and was used in combat in 1916 and 1917, and was used in 1918 and 1919, and was used in 1920 and 1921, and was used in 1922 and 1923, and was used in 1924 and 1925, and was used in 1926 and 1927, and was used in 1928 and 1929, and was used in 1930 and 1931, and was used in 1932 and 1933, and was used in 1934 and 1935, and was used in 1936 and 1937, and was used in 1938 and 1939, and was used in 1940 and 1941, and was used in 1942 and 1943, and was used in 1944 and 1945, and was used in 1946 and 1947, and was used in 1948 and 1949, and was used in 1950 and 1951, and was used in 1952 and 1953, and was used in 1954 and 1955, and was used in 1956 and 1957, and was used in 1958 and 1959, and was used in 1960 and 1961, and was used in 1962 and 1963, and was used in 1964 and 1965, and was used in 1966 and 1967, and was used in 1968 and 1969, and was used in 1970 and 1971, and was used in 1972 and 1973, and was used in 1974 and 1975, and was used in 1976 and 1977, and was used in 1978 and 1979, and was used in 1980 and 1981, and was used in 1982 and 1983, and was used in 1984 and 1985, and was used in 1986 and 1987, and was used in 1988 and 1989, and was used in 1990 and 1991, and was used in 1992 and 1993, and was used in 1994 and 1995, and was used in 1996 and 1997, and was used in 1998 and 1999, and was used in 2000 and 2001, and was used in 2002 and 2003, and was used in 2004 and 2005, and was used in 2006 and 2007, and was used in 2008 and 2009, and was used in 2010 and 2011, and was used in 2012 and 2013, and was used in 2014 and 2015, and was used in 2016 and 2017, and was used in 2018 and 2019, and was used in 2020 and 2021, and was used in 2022 and 2023, and was used in 2024 and 2025.



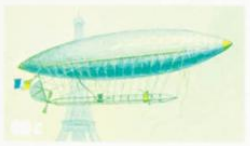
Man-powered airship of Dupuy de Lôme (1818-1885), French naval engineer who experimented with expanding the limited usefulness of balloons, which provided only lift without power or control and depended on winds for one-way journeys.



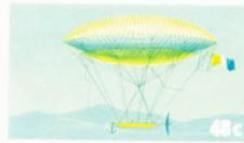
Airship designed by Sir George Cayley (1773-1857), greatest of all early aeronautical pioneers and discoverer of the basic principles of both lighter than air and heavier than air flight. The design is a true airship, a steerable balloon with engine-driven propeller.



Alberto Santos-Dumont (1873-1932), Brazilian aviation pioneer, who flew his first cylindrical balloon with petrol engine in 1898, and who gained world fame in 1901 for flying his sixth airship around the Eiffel Tower in Paris.



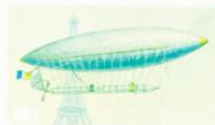
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Paul Lebaudy (1858-1937), French industrialist who with his brother Pierre were pioneers of practical airship design, building semi-rigid dirigibles that included the first military dirigible which made the round trip across the English Channel in 1910.



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The LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin, the most successful airship ever built, which pioneered passenger flying over the Atlantic long before aeroplanes were capable of doing so, and in 1929 made the first flight around the world.

