

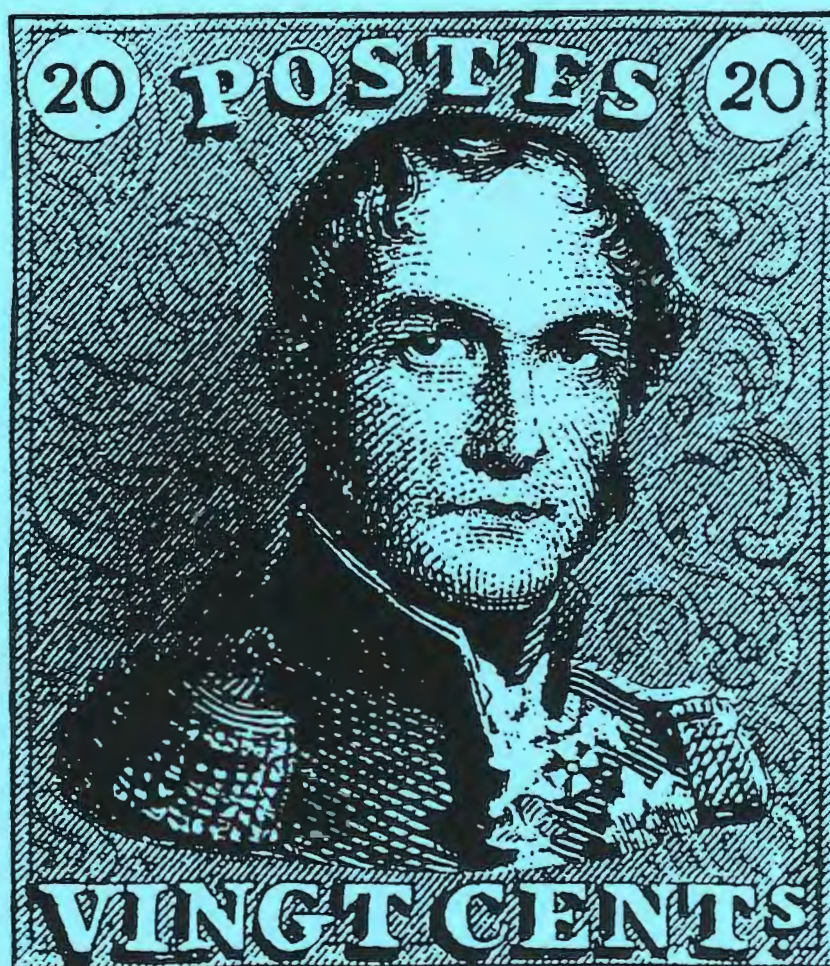
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BELGAPOST

Volume **12** No. **4**

DECEMBER, 1999

The Journal of the
Belgian Study Circle



BELGIAN STUDY CIRCLE

Founded 1947

To Promote the Study of the Postal History and Stamps of Belgium

(Twinned with the Phila-Club Flemalle)

PRESIDENT

CHAIRMAN

J. M. H. Parkin
10 Alsfeld Way
New Mills
High Peak
SK22 3DD
Tel. 01663 747613

VICE CHAIRMAN

J. Bruwier
Rue Marconi 19
B4100
Seraing
Belgium
Tel. 04 338 32 22

SECRETARY

C. Howe
Little Park
Winterbourne Abbas
Dorchester
Dorset
DT2 9EA
Tel. 01305 889481

TREASURER

R. T. Harrison
8 Grange Meadow
Banstead
Surrey
SM7 3RD
Tel. 01737 356266

PACKET SECRETARY

A. D. Geake
12 Tappers Close
Topsham
Devon
EX3 0DG
Tel. 01392 877662

'BELGAPOST' EDITOR

R. T. Harrison
8 Grange Meadow
Banstead
Surrey
SM7 3RD
Tel. 01737 356266

LIBRARIAN/ARCHIVIST

N. J. Martin
Hughenden, The Plain
Goudhurst
Kent
TN17 1AB
Tel. 01580 211771

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DECEMBER, 1999The Journal of the
Belgian Study CircleC O N T E N T S

EDITORIAL	118
CHAIRMAN'S NOTES	118
LETTER TO THE EDITOR	119
CHRISTMAS AT WAR	120
MEMBER NEWS	122
BRUPHILA '99	123
REPORT OF EXETER 15th-17th OCTOBER 1999	125
EVENTS FOR YOUR DIARY	126
CHURCHILL CROWN COMPETITION	127
REFLECTIONS ON BRUPHILA '99	128
NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY - CENTENARY	128
REPORT OF MEETING 6th NOVEMBER 1999	129
BOOK REVIEWS	130
JOURNAL REVIEWS	131
REPORT OF AUCTION 16th OCTOBER 1999	132
RESULTS OF AUCTION 16th OCTOBER 1999	133
PHILATELY OF EXHIBITIONS IN BELGIUM (part 3)	134
NON-RAILWAY CANCELS ON RAILWAY STAMPS (part 2)	138
OFF THE BEATEN TRACK (3)	156

BELGAPOST

Volume 12 No. 4

DECEMBER, 1999

Editor: R. T. Harrison, 8 Grange Meadow, Banstead, SM7 3RD

© R. T. Harrison



EDITORIAL

Once more we reach the end of the year and the last part of "BELGAPOST" Volume 12, together with an annual index for 1999. My thanks to all this year's contributors (willing or otherwise!) but I must repeat my call for more articles if we are to carry through a similar standard in 2000.

Feedback on members' views is very sparse – so I must assume a general satisfaction until advised to the contrary. It is hoped to continue the policy of a few coloured pages each quarter – something which is rare in other club journals that cross my desk.

Subject to written confirmation, "BELGAPOST" was awarded a **Silver Gilt** in the Literature Class at BRUPHILA with a mark of 82% – a welcome award especially as it was the only entry submitted in the English language.

Finally in closing for 1999, I have included a short article on Christmas at War for seasonal flavour.

Best wishes to you all for Christmas and the New Year.



CHAIRMAN'S NOTES



Once again the long evenings have come and, hopefully, we might find more time for indoor activities. In my case this usually means that I try to get a bit more up-to-date with my mounting and writing up of my stamp collections, especially I hasten to add, my Belgian collection.

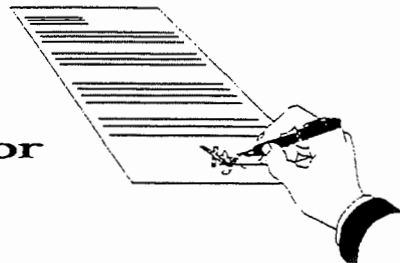
Looking back over the past eighteen months or so, since I was made Chairman, I think of the many pleasant and informative meetings I have managed to attend. Not so many as I would like but hopefully my attendance rate might improve in the future.

I must include my sincere thanks to the officers of our society, especially our Treasurer, Reg, and Secretary, Chris; also to Tony for his efforts in once again organising a wonderful weekend meeting at Exeter. I know he had no control over the weather but the variety and content of the philatelic programme was much appreciated by us all.

Finally, as we come to the end of the year, may I, along with my wife, Brenda, wish you all a peaceful Christmas and a prosperous New Year. I look forward to meeting many of you in the forthcoming new millenium.

JOHN PARKIN

Letter to the Editor



MYSTERY RAILWAY CANCELS

Sorting through job lots of Railway stamps one comes across things that are different to the usual run of cancels; Figs. 1 and 2 show two of them.

Fig. 1 shows a copy of CF33 with what appears to be a hand inked 3-part box containing an apparent jumble of letters in each of the three compartments. The ink is faded and appears contemporary with the stamp. As best I can make out the lettering is:

'A S U V ? M V S I L U R U X K L A I'

(I've had to draw in two of the characters; they could be lower case 'h' and 'a' or 'u').

It certainly isn't French and I'm assured by a Flemish friend that it isn't Flemish. In fact, written out as above it looks like code of some sort. Any thoughts would be welcomed. (This isn't a hoax, at least not by me.)

Fig. 2 shows a copy of CF75 and this time the overprint is definitely French. The puzzle is that there appears to be a signature in ink (just below the NU) which, on its own, would suggest a post WWI temporary cancel, and then the printed overstamp which I don't recognise. Does anyone know what it is?



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

BILL MOSS

PLEASE NOTE

Our Secretary, **Chris Howe**, is now permanently back at his Dorset address and can be contacted as follows:

Little Park
Winterbourne Abbas
DORCHESTER
Dorset DT2 9EA

Tel. 01305 889481

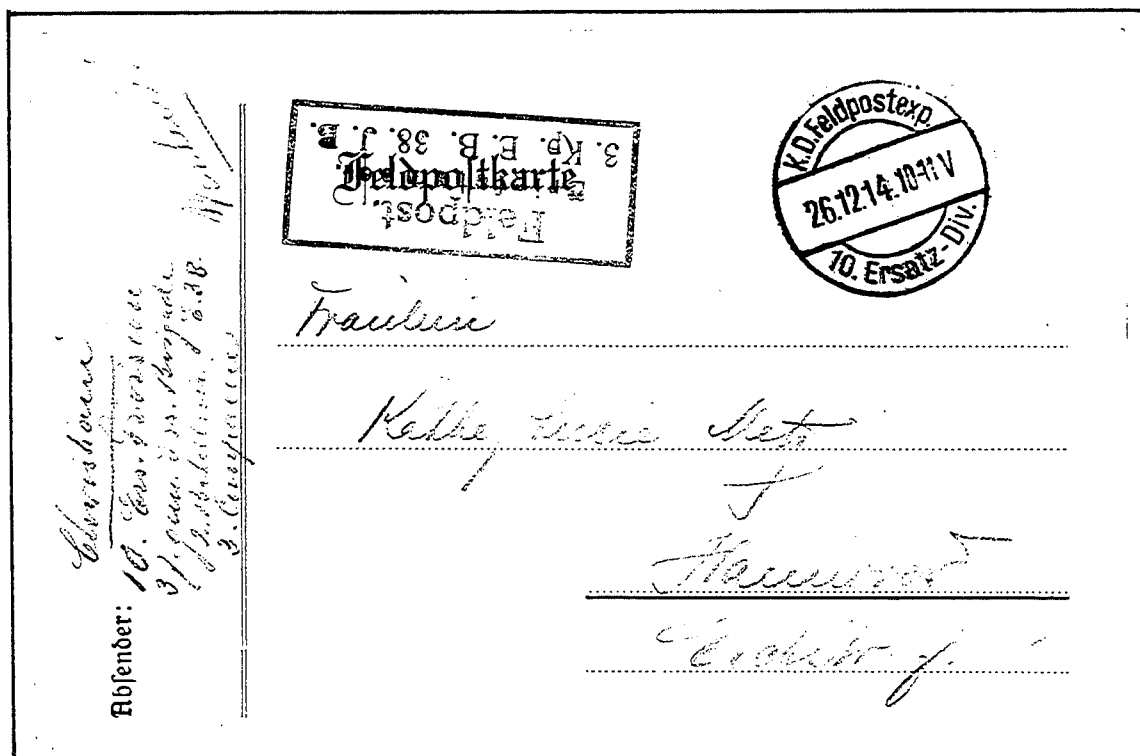


CHRISTMAS AT WAR



by R. T. Harrison

It is seventy-five years since the outbreak of the First World War and December 1914 saw men of many nations spending Christmas in the trenches and Front Line for the first time in their lives.



The first card illustrated is from a German soldier on the Western Front, postmarked 26th December 1914, referring to guard duty on Christmas Eve. It is obviously not in Belgium as it refers to "the surrounding mountains" but was typical of a soldier's lot during this early period of the war. The full translation on reverse is:

Feldpostoffice 10th Reserve Division - 26.12.14
Miss Kathe Lucie Metz
Hanover, Eichstrasse 7

Dear Miss Metz,

Many thanks for the lovely cigars. Everybody found them very much to their taste. I wish you and your father a very merry New Year's celebration. Christmas Eve we spent here very quietly as we had to do guard duty during the night. The night was quiet, the sky covered in stars and from the top of the surrounding mountains there came, softly played by a concertina, the beautiful song 'Silent Night, Holy Night'. Today, too, the weather is quite lovely. Tomorrow we go to the village where our Xmas parcels are awaiting us. Happy New Year.

Ludwig Christiani
Christiani, 10th Reserve Division, 37th Ordinary Reserve Brigade,
2nd Battalion E 38, 3rd Company, Western.



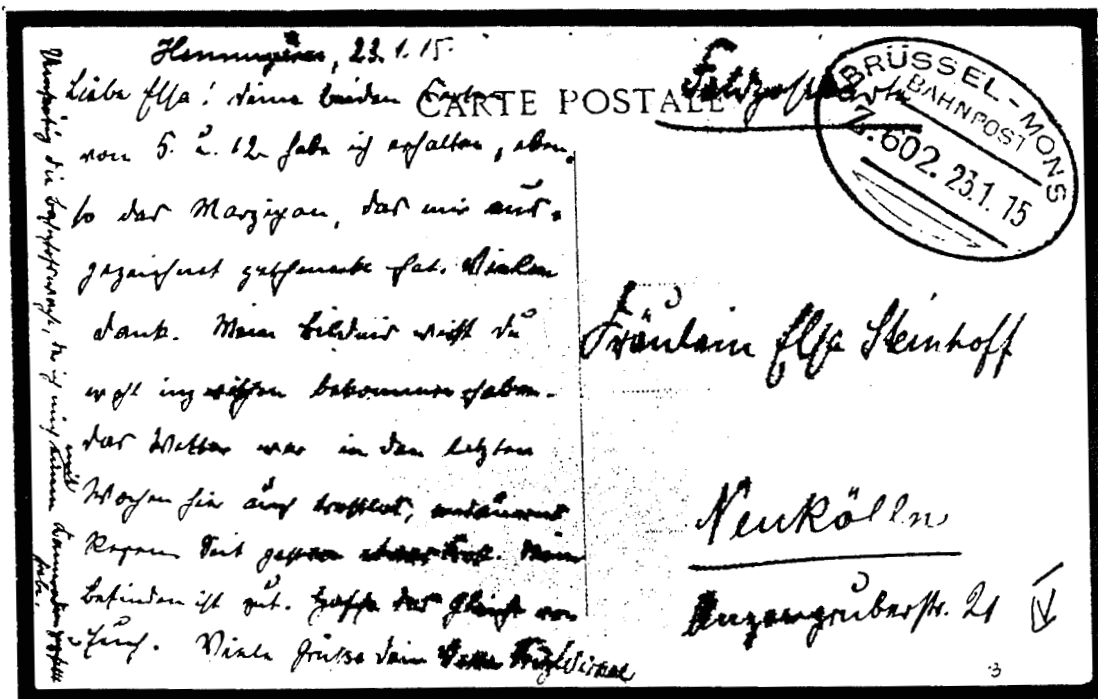
It is in Germany that the current practice of decorated Christmas Trees originated and the second card is a manufactured photocard showing a German party of soldiers at the railway station of Hennuyeres, Christmas 1914. The centre board reads "WEIHNACHTEN IN BELGIEN 1914 AUF BAHNHOF HENNUYERES". On the reverse is a fine strike of the oval railway cancel 'BRUSSEL-MONS BAHNPOST' and a message translated as follows:

Dear Ella,

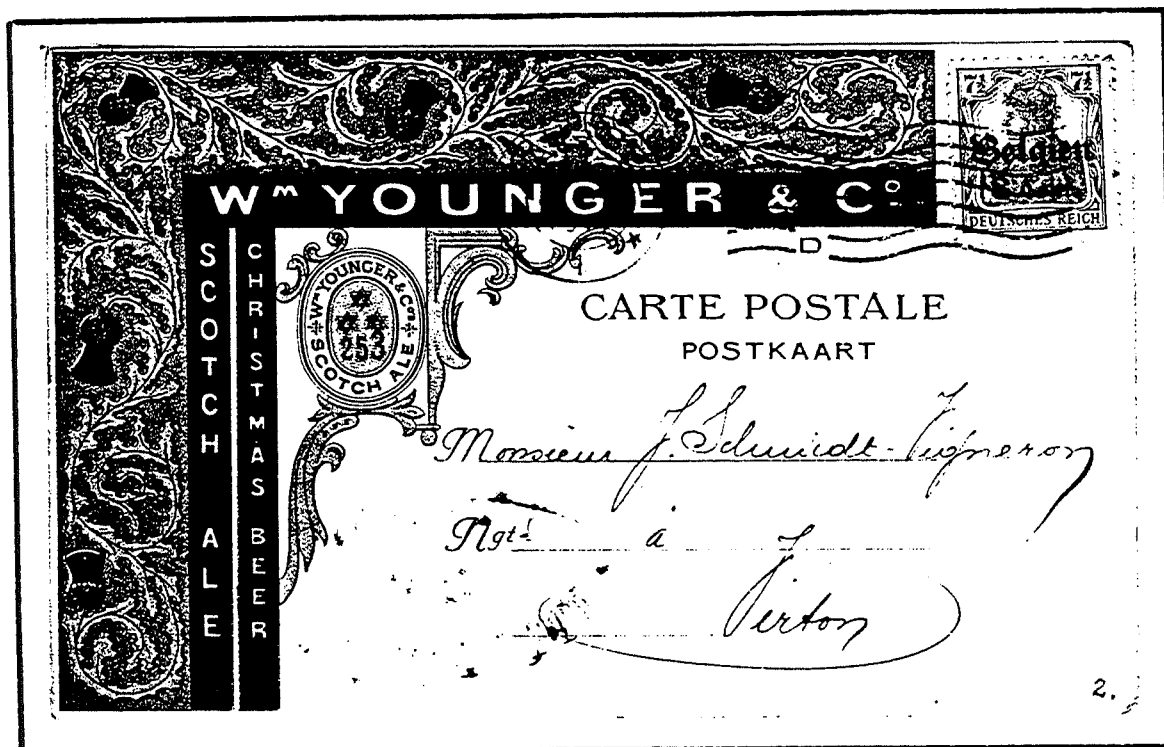
I have received your nice cards of the 5th and 12th, also the marzipan which I enjoyed famously. Many thanks. In the meantime, I suppose you will have received the picture of me. The weather here in the last few weeks was also most depressing, continuous rain. Since yesterday it is freezing slightly. I am well. I hope you are all the same. Kind regards, your cousin

Fritz Wickel

nb. On the reverse, the station guard which I joined with a comrade.



Finally, a curiosity on the same theme. A coloured advertising postcard bearing clearly in English "WM YOUNGER & CO. CHRISTMAS BEER" sent from Brussels to Virton, 8th March 1917. It has printed on the reverse the name of A. J. Simon & Fils, Rue Fontainas 26, Bruxelles and the telegraphic address "STOUT 253 BRUXELLES".



MEMBER NEWS

At our meeting in London on 6th November we were pleased to welcome for the first time **Mike Payne** who is currently building up his collection of miniature sheets.

David Boxall, together with his wife, recently called in to see your Treasurer whilst en route to a short holiday in Brighton. He has expressed a willingness to give a display on Flemish Art to a future meeting of the Circle.

Peter Watts has now completed his Teacher Training and has obtained a teaching post. He hopes to get back into Circle affairs as soon as he has settled down.

Michael Barden came across to Europe in September, including a visit to BRUPHILA where he submitted his -10% competition entry.

Otto Sellinger was also present at BRUPHILA where his display of Epauettes featured in the Court of Honour. I understand he also researched(!) the Belgian beers during his stay.

Ed Hirdler recently celebrated his 80th birthday, which coincided with the redecoration of his apartment. He is still completing his collection, including all issues on cover - easier said than done!

MEMBER NEWS

We welcome the following New Members:

Lucien Janssens – Brussels

Postal History especially Express, Postage Dues 1944–1952

Piet Van San – Overijse, Belgium

World Wars I and II, Mechelen Pre 1800, Overijse, Tervuren (see also Book Reviews)

BRUPHILA '99

A significant number of UK members and their wives managed to visit the exhibition during the period it was open. However, the five day duration precluded us from all being present concurrently. Most members congregated in the Hotel La Legende, in the Rue de Lombard, thanks to the organisation of our Vice Chairman, Jean Bruwier, which is gratefully acknowledged.

By Saturday evening, many hours of visiting the Exhibition and walking around Brussels were starting to take their toll. Consequently, under Jean Bruwier's guidance, those members present dined very pleasurably in a restaurant just off the Grand Place whose specialities were local dishes, including Waterzooi (casserole) and Stuemp (bubble and squeak), rounded off with some famous abbey-brewed beers.

The formal meeting of the Circle was held on Sunday afternoon, 3rd October, with more than thirty members and guests in attendance. Jean Bruwier warmly welcomed all members, in particular those who had travelled from Australia, South Africa and the United States. He extended apologies from Reg Harrison, described as the king pin of the Circle, and UK members who had already returned home. He thanked the three distinguished speakers and hoped that the meeting would follow the usual family spirit of the Circle.

The first speaker was **Jean Depaire** with the international usage of Leopold II Postal Stationery during the period 1875 to 1912. For my part, the most memorable item was a postcard addressed to China and returned to sender. Even by the standards of the day such service for such a small charge must be regarded as exceptional. I must apologise to Jean that my very limited French does not allow me to do justice to his presentation. He used a projector to display his material, a technique which allows for a fuller appreciation and discussion of individual items. On completion, **Otto Sellinger**, expressed his thanks to the speaker and his pleasure at being present.

Jean-Claude Porignon presented his Medallion Frankings on Foreign Covers speaking in excellent English, once again projecting images of his material. His central point was the progressive reduction in the cost of using the postal system at the end of the 19th Century and the complications caused by this as items passed from one country to another. The recipient country often had differing rates for the same weight from the country of origin, a situation further complicated by the rate in any countries transited by the item. Items from Belgium to the USA via the UK being a different rate to those sent via France. The prepaid sum was apportioned to those involved in its transport and the various sums annotated on the cover in manuscript.

Unfortunately the meeting was curtailed because of a problem with double booking which was entirely outside of Jean Bruwier's control. As a consequence we were not privileged to enjoy **Serge Toulieff's** presentation on the Merode Issue. Perhaps Serge will be able to visit Regent's Park at some time in the future?

Finally, **Ken Dore** expressed the appreciation of the UK members for the efforts made by our Belgian colleagues, in particular the presenters and especially our Vice Chairman, Jean Bruwier. Our thanks also to Adelchambre Club 92 for the use of their stand in the Exhibition Hall.



Jean-Claude Porignon



Jean Bruwier



Jean Depaire

Exeter 1999



Part view of Dinner Table 16th October



Tony Geake/John Parkin
with Churchill Crown



Tom Pring



Nick Martin giving
Postal History display

REPORT OF CIRCLE WEEKEND - EXETER 15th-17th OCTOBER 1999

For domestic reasons, I did not stay at the Rougemont Hotel but I am assured by other members that it met the high standards expected for this special weekend. As usual the smooth operation of the event was a tribute to the organisation of Tony and Coral Geake.

Iain Stevenson initiated the formal proceedings with a "Miscellany" on the basic theme of Postal Stationery. High spots included the special proofs of the first two postal stationery cards which were printed in very limited quantities in the 1920s for the benefit of government officials. The most intriguing item was a railway "avis" which arrived before it was sent, an oddity not caused by any error on the part of postal officials but a consequence of the mismatch between the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

Ken Dore's Revenue Stamps started with a cry for help in an area where there seems to be very little published information and even less interest from our Belgian colleagues. Ken displayed various types of stamps including those found on receipts, advertisements, passports, visas and bills of exchange. Evidence that the tax for advertisements was paid on the paper prior to printing was provided by that part of the advertisement which appears printed on the tax stamp. The significance of the use of imprinted stamps on documents alongside postage stamps was also queried.

Graham Harvey explained that the objective of his display of Bird Definitives was to dispel the notion that modern issues had no part in serious philately. He certainly achieved this aim and also set a theme for other presenters over the weekend. To my mind, magnificent as the collections of pre-stamp postal history may be, such collections are outside the expectations of those developing philatelists, myself included, who will be needed to sustain the Circle in the future. Well done, Graham, on emphasising this point. The high spot, apart from the simple and elegant quality of the designs, was the unusual rates required for election material.

Tony Geake's subject of the Minor Private Railway Lines is close to hearts of many members. Following on from Graham Harvey's display, here is another example of affordable philately in which real research is possible. Tony commented that Jones' book had only scratched the surface of the complicated area of railway cancellations. He hoped that the work being undertaken by himself and Bill Moss would scratch it a bit deeper. Tony outlined the history of the private networks, many of which consisted of only a few stations and halts and which did not have their own cancellations. Although rare in themselves, it seems to me that these minor station cancels are out there to be had by us all. Just keep looking and share your information with Tony and Bill. New to me was the concept of a conveyer train - something which is not quite a TPO.

Reg Harrison reports that his "Elstrom" presentation was produced as a result of Geoffrey Wood's attempts many years ago to encourage new blood to display. It seems that even in those days in his first venture, Reg had a penchant for the unusual with his impressive selection of the imperforate stamps produced for government officials and a part sheet of coil stamps. Did you know they were produced in continuous sheets from a cylinder of 25 by 10 and then cut up?

Our Chairman, **John Parkin**, continued the theme of encouraging new talent with his Between the Wars miscellany. My personal highlight was the presence of both Belgian and GB postage dues on the same cover, a consequence of the item being refused by its intended Belgian recipient and returned to sender. The item that turned me green was an essay produced for the Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. An essay in black of the 35c + 25c "stamp" used on the Orval Abbey illustrated postcards, a set of which he also displayed. Most amusing remark of the weekend must go to John's description of the 1927 Anti-Tuberculosis issue as the "Sea Sick Monks"!

The first day was rounded off by **Maurice Wilkinson's** display of postcards of Cross Channel packets and associated postal items. Something I personally haven't seen before was the "Trans Brit" cachet for items travelling on to distant climes. One of the items which emphasised the UK's strong influence on the commercial viability of Cross Channel routes was an item from Belgium to Germany with a slogan cancellation, in English, "Dover-Ostend The Quickest Route to the Continent - Two Services Daily". Maurice would like any information on the date when the mail franchise was lost by the Cross Channel packets.

New talent for Sunday? Well, maybe! My own contribution was an extension into postal stationery cards of the publbel display previously seen by members at Regent's Park. The objective being to show the close links between these two items in terms of language variants, surcharge methods, format and, of course, postal rates. The question I posed is the means by which such items be safely displayed when using a computer as the means of writing up. Normal computer paper is not acid free and A4 plastic pockets contain plasticisers capable of leaching out any form of ink.

In **Peter Silvester** I found a kindred spirit. By his own admission, many of the items in his collection could be found in other members' collections but this is not the point. Everybody has unique items in their collection such as Peter's 1910 Brussels Exposition "FDC" as this is the nature of items on cover and the rest of us enjoy seeing them. I particularly liked his Müngstener Brücke items which seems to have set him off along the exhibition labels track. It reminded me of the stone lion in the Upper Baracca gardens in Valetta which set me off on Belgian lions.

Several members submitted entries for the Churchill Crown competition, which was won by **John Parkin** with a letter from Antwerp to the Rio Grande dated 7th January, 1856 (see illustration).

Finally, **Nick Martin** presented material from **Jack Andrew's** collection of Merchants Mail in a most informative manner. Many of us have seen this material before but this may have been the last opportunity to see it in its entirety.

Our Chairman closed the meeting by thanking all those who displayed material and, of course, Tony for his organisation.

CHRIS HOWE

EVENTS FOR YOUR DIARY

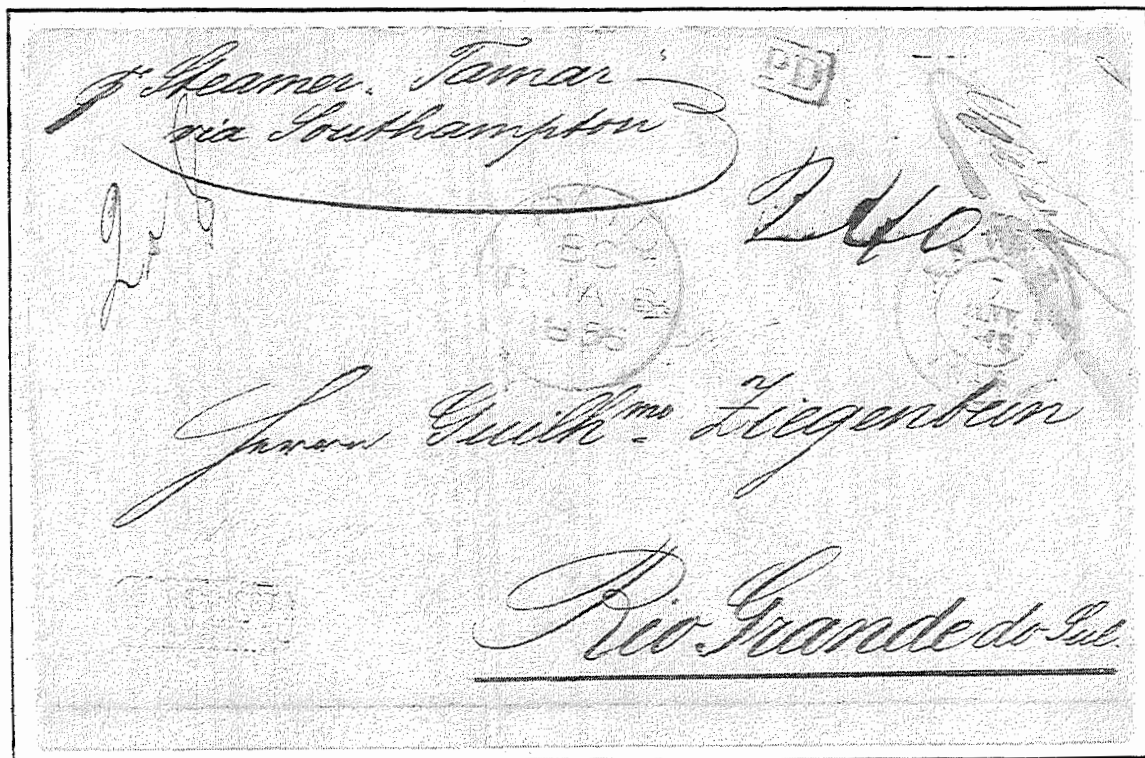
22nd January 2000	Circle Auction at Regent's College
19th February 2000	Circle Meeting at Regent's College
15th April 2000	AGM/Auction/Lunch - details to be announced
29th April 2000	STAMPEX, Witham, Essex The Circle will have a display/stand.
5-7th May 2000	PHILEURO 2000 Palais 10, Heysel, Brussels
9-15th June 2001	BELGICA 2001 Heysel. International Exhibition on theme of 500 years of European posts.

CHURCHILL CROWN COMPETITION

The item listed below is the winning entry at Exeter submitted by John Parkin.

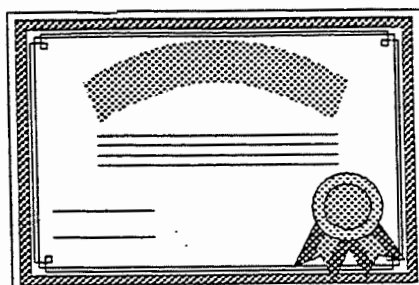
1856. January 7th

Antwerp to the Rio Grande do Sul



Entire letter from Antwerp to the Rio Grande do Sul bearing a red two-ring circular date stamp and small boxed PD (paid to destination) markings of Antwerp. The rate in this case was 2 Fr. 40 cents. The cover has travelled via London and thence per the steamer "Tamar" via Southampton. The forwarding agent in Antwerp (F. J. Benert) has applied his cachet in the lower left on the face of the cover. A London handling marking of the 8th January is also applied. The reverse has a black French transit marking and the arrival marking in black.

I LIKE THIS BECAUSE:- although a stampless cover, it is colourful and to an unusual destination. It has black original address and routeing instructions, maroon additional notations, a blue boxed sender's cachet and red postal date and handstamps. It makes a "fitting" last sheet to my prestamp/stampless collection.



REFLECTIONS ON BRUPHILA '99

A more detailed report appears elsewhere in this journal but a few random notes now that the event is well passed. As exhibitions go, a medium sized event covering both Belgian and International philately. The competitive displays were well laid out but required much foot slogging to cover and it was easy to turn the wrong way and miss a section completely. Perhaps overhead frame numbers could enable a visitor to find their chosen displays more easily. However, lighting was good and circulation space adequate.

Judging of entries took place during the event and the results announced on the final evening – for those able to be present. I was not but a list of results was produced giving the marks awarded. Prize winners are due to be notified but, seven to eight weeks later, I am still waiting in respect of "BELGAPOST". The system whereby the awards are judged and marked on the tops of the frames during the exhibition has much to commend it.

However, our Circle had some success as follows:

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) | In the Court of Honour, both Olivier Simons and Otto Sellinger featured in the display of Epaulettes. | | |
| b) | Michael Barden | "-10%" | Bronze 60% |
| c) | Jean François Lebon | "Imprimes" | Large Silver 76% |
| d) | Olivier Simons | "Naples" | Large Silver 75% |
| e) | Belgian Study Circle | "BELGAPOST" | Silver Gilt 82% |
| f) | Piet Van San | "Studiekring WW 1 & 2" | Large Silver Gilt 85% |

Our BSC meeting on the Sunday afternoon was well publicised, thanks again to Jean Bruwier, and a whole page of the Exhibition Catalogue was devoted to this. However, that did not prevent our meeting being terminated whilst in full flow, probably for good administrative reasons – but to date, no apology or explanation has been received. Not a good advertisement for our Belgian friends.

Finally, during the course of the event, a major auction took place, organised by C. Soeteman – a new departure, I understand. Happily, it did not appear to deprive BRUPHILA of its visitors, probably due to the high quality of the lots being offered and subsequent hammer prices! To accompany the sale, a superb de-luxe auction catalogue was produced, much of the credit for its production being due to **Vincent Schouberechts**. Congratulations to Vincent. My advice is to get a copy if possible as it is more useful than most philatelic publications – this must be the outstanding memory of BRUPHILA '99.

REG HARRISON

NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY – CENTENARY

In order to mark the above event, a reception was held at Philips premises on Thursday, 11th November, which was attended by our Treasurer and his wife. Included was the launch of a new Centenary History Book which contains much philatelic information and history of interest to stamp collectors generally. A copy has been placed in the Circle library.

As part of the celebrations, a talk on Fred Melville was given on Saturday, 13th November, at the University of London by Stephen Holder. Apart from our Treasurer, also present were **John Hammonds**, **Iain Stevenson**, **Eliane Hollings** and **Mike Payne**.

Our congratulations to the National on this very important occasion in their history.

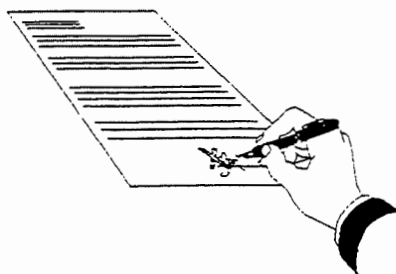
REPORT OF MEETING HELD AT REGENT'S COLLEGE
SATURDAY, 6th NOVEMBER 1999

The meeting opened with myself in the Chair receiving apologies from Tony Geake, Jeffrey Calp, Iain Stevenson and Mike Mobbs. It was agreed that the Circle would take a stand at MIDPEX 2001 and at STAMPESSEX 2000 on 29th April next. Reg Harrison reported that investigations were continuing into a venue for our weekend meeting in 2000, with York being the leading candidate. The AGM has been set for **15th April 2000** and will be held in Room G07 at Regent's College. The original date chosen was for the following Saturday which was subsequently found to be part of Easter weekend.

Before lunch, Heinrich Wasels entertained us with various aspects of the German Occupation of 1914-18, the first element being the censor marks of the Kaiserlicher Bankkommission established to oversee the operation of the Belgian banking system. The commission, headed by a judge, was composed of bankers, academics and retired officers and opened in early 1915. Initially censored covers were signed by the commissioner but this was later superseded by a facsimile signature and cachet in an attempt to reduce the workload. As well as the central office in Brussels, offices were established in other cities although there is no evidence of this from the cachets. Also included were censor marks of the Bankabteilung established to sequester the assets of the banks of enemy states and to ensure their use to the best advantage of the German war effort. A comprehensive display of Postal Money Orders followed. The cost of the service depended on the amount transferred up to a ceiling of 800 marks. A 10c delivery fee was paid by the recipient either in cash or by postage stamp. There was no charge for those with a postal account or organisations involved with the war effort. Each card is punched or has a cut corner to denote payment and some have censor markings. Quite surprisingly, the cash to redeem the money order was carried by the postman. A group of postcards for use by civilian labourers, "Zivilarbeiter postkarte", and special cachets completed the first part of the display.

The second part was devoted to the Germania issues which, to some extent, duplicated a previous display given by Reg Harrison. Of interest are the vertical lines in sheet margins which denote the use of a rotary printing pressing and the fact that the overprints exist on stamps printed before the war. Parcel cards were also shown, some with cachets inviting the recipient to be present whilst the parcel was opened by the censors. The display was concluded with German military mail. Reg Harrison thanked Heinrich for a display which covered such a wide range of items.

After lunch, Lawrence Green presented his postage due material which he accompanied with a most informative leaflet and which I hope will be published in "BELGAPOST". This includes much of what I would have otherwise reported. In thanking Lawrence, Nick Martin stated that "the modesty of his display belies the rarity of some of the covers" and I find it very difficult to top that sentiment. The display commenced with a 1756 cover which bore markings thought by Lawrence to indicate that the payment of an additional sum was required. This was followed by the Affranchissement Insuffisant cachets of which several were displayed. Lawrence stated that he had yet to see such a cachet on a cover franked with one of the epaulette issue. The postage due stamps themselves started with essays for the unadopted first issue and was comprehensive thereafter, including imperforate proofs and some unique covers with the use of postage due stamps for post restante mail and customs duties being highlighted. Lawrence left us with a puzzle, namely the purpose of a cachet "TAX SUR LES TRANSPORTS 3.50%".



CHRIS HOWE

BOOK REVIEWS

Catalogue Spécialisé des Obliterations Belge 1849-1910

N.I.P.A. Antwerp 257 pages, hard bound

This is a superb production providing a simple priced guide to all the postmarks on issued stamps within the dates indicated. It gives credit to the pioneers in this field, especially Koopman, but extends our knowledge of both the dates of usage of cancellers and separately listing the various stamps on which they can be found. Starting with the barred circles, then losange of dots, double circles, single circles, etc. a colour coded chart is shown for each type of cancel which is easy to follow. Explanatory notes are provided together with advice on common mistakes or frauds in each section. A wide selection of coloured postmark illustrations are provided throughout the book which I found to be a great asset in making comparisons.

Between each section, a coloured map of each province is provided indicating the post office locations during that period. Within each section there are illustrations in colour of complete covers - Pièces Sélectionnées - which again add to the interest.

The authors and collaborators (including our member J-C. Porignon) are to be congratulated on a magnificent book which is essential for serious collectors of the early stamp issues. This will, I predict, become a CLASSIC standard handbook and at 1250 BF is excellent value. As a result of reading this book, I looked more closely at my early stamps and realised how relatively few good strikes of the postmarks I could find (ignoring BRUSSELS and the provincial capitals), indicating the scarcity of many towns - preparing the list of BSC auction valuations is never going to be the same again!

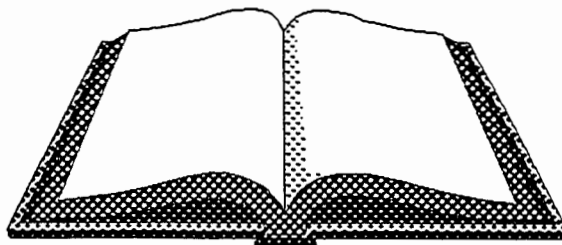
La Correspondance des Belges Pendant la Première Guerre Mondiale

Archives Generales de Royaume (PUBL 2942) 96 pages including some in colour. 495 BF

Under the editorship of Piet Van San, this fine publication provides a guide to the exhibition of the same name held earlier this autumn in Brussels. The book contains illustrations of many of the outstanding items on display, together with detailed information on the postal services, postmarks, their dates of use, etc. It starts with the outbreak of war, postmarks, censorship, the Yser Enclave, Le Havre, internees, prisoners, clandestine posts, finishing with the Gouvernement General and the Etappen Zone but in less detail.

It is some years since the standard books on these topics were issued by Rene Silverberg but the various items displayed and illustrated in this book bring us up to date on current knowledge of this fascinating aspect of Belgian military postal history.

Various leading experts have contributed to this book which I consider to be the most comprehensive work on this topic for some time. Although the exhibition has now closed, during my visit to BRUPHILA '99 I found it just as rewarding as the displays at Heysel itself. Let us hope that the material assembled can be used for further publications and research in the future.



Catalogue Officiel 2000

745 BF

Happily issued to coincide with BRUPHILA '99, this provides an up to date guide to all stamp issues and valuations of Belgium and Colonies. In recent years, the catalogue has been enlarged and improved so it was probably inevitable that such changes would come to a halt - they have this year!

It is basically identical to last year's edition with no new sections or contents, and indeed the Moens Annulation Lavée which last year were priced, are only mentioned in this year's copy. At a quick glance, except for some of the earlier issues, the bulk of the valuations are unchanged reflecting a stabilisation of values. It is well produced, with good colour illustrations but I feel many members with a 1999 edition may not need to rush to purchase this 2000 edition.

REG HARRISON

JOURNAL REVIEWS

World Wars No. 41 contains two articles - one on Oflag 13A at Nuremberg, the other written jointly by myself with M. Toulieff on the posts at Ypres during World War I. Jean Bruwier kindly helped with the translation. This article concerns the use of the post office canceller after the destruction of the building by bombing.

Since publication, further information has already come to light on the 'DYPERS D YPRES' handstamp.

Info-Phila No. 72 - an article on Auguste Piccard and the 1932 Balloon issue of three stamps, a further instalment on the Chimay line. The 1 cent Medallion perforated is dealt with in some detail in a well illustrated article, plus a shorter article on the 6F Poortman stamp discussing the two types of this stamp.

The Belgiophile Vol. XVI No. 3 - a continuation of the articles by **Grant Feringa**, this time on the Liegeois-Limbourgeois line, together with an article by **Otto Sellinger** on COB No. 1 on covers, form the major articles. Supplemented by numerous small notes of a more chatty nature.

L'Amicale Philatelique No. 448 - An article on the 1910 Stockel Aviation canceller deals with the authenticity of cancelled covers. The bulk of the rest of this journal lists their auction lots.

L'Amicale Philatelique No. 449 - In a recent competition, our member **Renaud Loontjens** won Third Prize for a fine Congo cover - congratulations. Gerhard Ludwig describes the World War I Germania postal stationery bearing preprinted adverts in his collection. He would like to know if any members possess other types to complement his listing. In my experience they are very difficult to find.

Posthistorama No. 27 - containing mainly non-Belgian articles with the exception of a short article on the 5F Elstrom issue. It also contains a further 31 pages of money exchange charts 1700-1875.

REG HARRISON

REPORT OF AUCTION - 16th OCTOBER, 1999

In appearance this was intended to be an "everyman" event with no exceptionally rare or expensive items. Inevitably a few better lots crept in or became up-rated due to the competition for them. Taking them section by section: the Early Postal History held few surprises but Lot 3, Tournay 1695 (est. £25) reached £90, and Lot 8, Military letter 1793 (est. £30) reached £52, showing the relative scarcity of this material. Likewise Lot 13, 1833 to Lisbon disinfected (est. £1.50) reached £13.

The Straight-line Griffes and Depôts-Relais/Agence sold well at modest prices, likewise Bridge-Cancels 1906-08 and Exhibition Interest.

It is in the Preo's Category that exceptional interest was shown. Lot 52 (est. £20) £130; Lot 58 (est. £1) £18 and Lots 59 to 65 all vastly exceeded their estimates. Clearly the information in the new Preo's handbook has rekindled enthusiasm, especially for covers showing correct postal use. Lot 52, incidentally, shows the scarcity of unused blocks of early preos which were purchased by commercial users not philatelists.

Most of the Stamped Covers sold slightly above estimate, some more so - Lot 68 £19 (est. £6), Lot 81 £13 (est. £5). Both Maritime and Dover-Ostende were fully sold at around estimate.

Little interest was shown in many of the World War I but Lots 133 and 134 both did well. In World War II, Lot 146 reached £16 (est. £6) and Lot 147 £15 (est. £4). Post-War Military attracted no bidders but, as usual, Railways nearly all sold above their estimate. TPO's/FSM's, together with Tête-Bêche/Publicities, were substantially sold around estimates. Stamps, as anticipated, showed many unsold items.

As the name implies, Miscellaneous covers a wide range of unclassified items, most of which sold around estimate. This is a section worth watching for sideline interest. Lot 242, the German Feldpost Emperors (est. £10) attracted three book bids of £20 so it was hoped that a room bid would top this figure and resolve the clash of interest. Alas no - so in accordance with the rules, this went to the first written bid received.

Finally, the Literature section saw only half the lots sold at around estimate - the remainder left to weigh down my roof rafters!

Subject to all clearances, the sale totalled around £1,950 proving that many modest lots can collectively add up to a considerable figure - a policy not seemingly followed by many of today's auction houses. As a footnote: when results greatly exceed estimates it casts doubt on the science of fixing estimates. There is no science that can anticipate buyer competition and basically the estimates are RESERVES often fixed by the vendors themselves. The bulk of the lots do sell around or slightly above estimates.

Although high bids are welcome and can attract excitement, I still recommend that members keep in mind the possible result if the item is resold and only one buyer is left who is interested! Incidentally, lots are still required to fill future sales so please contact me if any surplus material is getting in your way!

REG HARRISON



RESULTS OF AUCTION - 16th OCTOBER, 1999

	£.p.		£.p.		£.p.		£.p.		£.p.
1	36.00	53	9.50	103	12.00	173	6.00	241	10.00
2	43.00	54	1.50	104	20.00	174	11.00	242	20.00
3	90.00	55	3.00	105	6.00	175	2.00	243	11.00
4	15.00	56	2.50	106	3.00	176	3.00	244	2.00
5	30.00	57	9.00	107	4.00	177	3.00	245	3.00
6	37.00	58	18.00	108	3.00	178	4.00	246	2.00
8	52.00	59	17.00	109	2.00	179	2.00	248	8.00
9	47.00	60	18.00	110	30.00	181	2.50	249	2.00
10	5.50	61	18.00	111	3.50	182	4.00	250	2.50
12	2.00	62	17.00	112	3.00	183	3.00	251	16.00
13	13.00	63	21.00	113	2.00	184	2.50	252	10.00
14	1.50	64	21.00	114	7.00	185	4.00	253	3.00
15	2.00	65	13.00	115	4.50	186	4.00	254	20.00
16	5.00	66	1.00	116	3.00	187	3.00	255	4.00
17	3.00	67	2.50	117	3.00	189	4.00	260	50.00
21	3.00	68	19.00	118	3.00	190	17.00	263	.50
22	2.00	69	2.00	119	3.00	191	8.00	266	1.00
23	2.00	70	2.00	120	1.50	192	3.00	267	2.00
24	2.00	71	4.00	121	2.50	193	4.00	269	3.00
25	5.50	72	6.50	122	8.00	194	3.00	270	5.50
26	3.00	75	4.00	126	5.00	195	2.50	273	8.00
27	2.00	76	7.50	127	20.00	197	4.00	275	4.00
28	2.00	77	7.50	129	2.00	199	3.00	286	2.00
29	3.50	78	6.50	131	5.00	203	3.00	287	5.00
30	3.50	79	4.00	132	2.00	206	6.00	290	6.00
31	2.50	80	4.50	133	36.00	207	12.00	291	6.00
32	2.00	81	13.00	134	32.00	208	2.50	293	15.00
33	2.50	83	3.50	135	3.00	209	16.00	295	17.00
34	2.00	84	12.00	136	1.50	210	25.00	296	18.00
36	6.50	85	6.00	141	2.50	217	1.00	298	1.00
37	3.00	86	5.00	146	16.00	218	13.00	300	7.50
38	2.00	87	6.50	147	15.00	220	2.00	301	8.00
39	8.00	88	1.50	156	5.00	221	12.00	302	4.00
40	4.00	89	6.50	157	7.00	222	5.50	303	6.50
41	3.00	91	15.00	158	5.50	223	6.00	304	9.50
42	3.00	92	6.00	160	9.50	224	1.50	307	3.00
44	4.50	93	2.50	161	8.50	225	6.00	308	8.00
45	.50	94	3.00	164	50.00	230	4.00	311	8.00
47	3.00	95	1.00	165	3.00	232	5.00	313	6.00
48	10.00	96	2.00	168	3.00	233	20.00	314	8.00
49	1.50	97	6.00	169	8.00	236	6.00	323	4.00
50	1.50	99	3.00	170	6.50	237	2.50	325	35.00
51	2.00	100	.50	171	8.00	239	8.00	----	
52	130.00	101	1.50	172	2.00	240	10.00	----	
				END OF SALE					

THE PHILATELY OF EXHIBITIONS IN BELGIUM

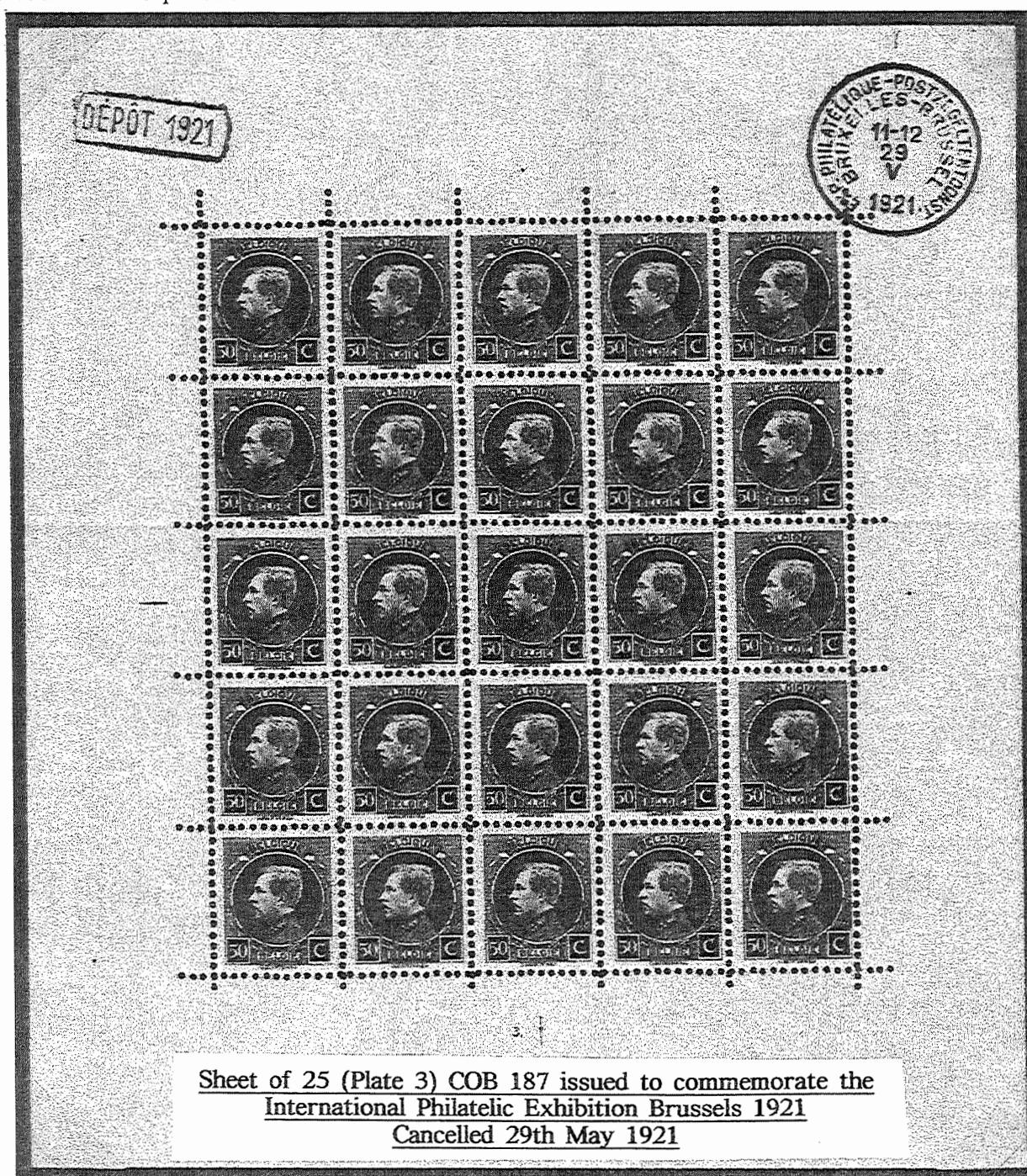
by Ken Dore

Part 3

The Montenez Issues, International Philatelic Exhibitions at Brussels in 1921 and 1924

These classic stamps, beautifully engraved by Georges Montenez of Brussels and clearly printed by Messrs. John Enschede and Sons of Haarlem, must rank among the most attractive of Belgian stamps. We are concerned with the 50c indigo issued 26th May 1921 in sheets of 25 stamps (5 x 5) from plates 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6; and the small sheetlets (2 x 2) of 5fr red brown (no plate No.). The issue of the 50c coincided with the Brussels International Philatelic exhibition and the sheets bear a suitable cds. The 5fr sheetlet on rose pink paper was issued on 24th May 1924, on the occasion of the International Philatelic Exhibition of that year, and also has an appropriate date stamp.

The exhibition of 1924 celebrates the 75th anniversary of the "Epaulettes" and a suitable Cinderella was produced.

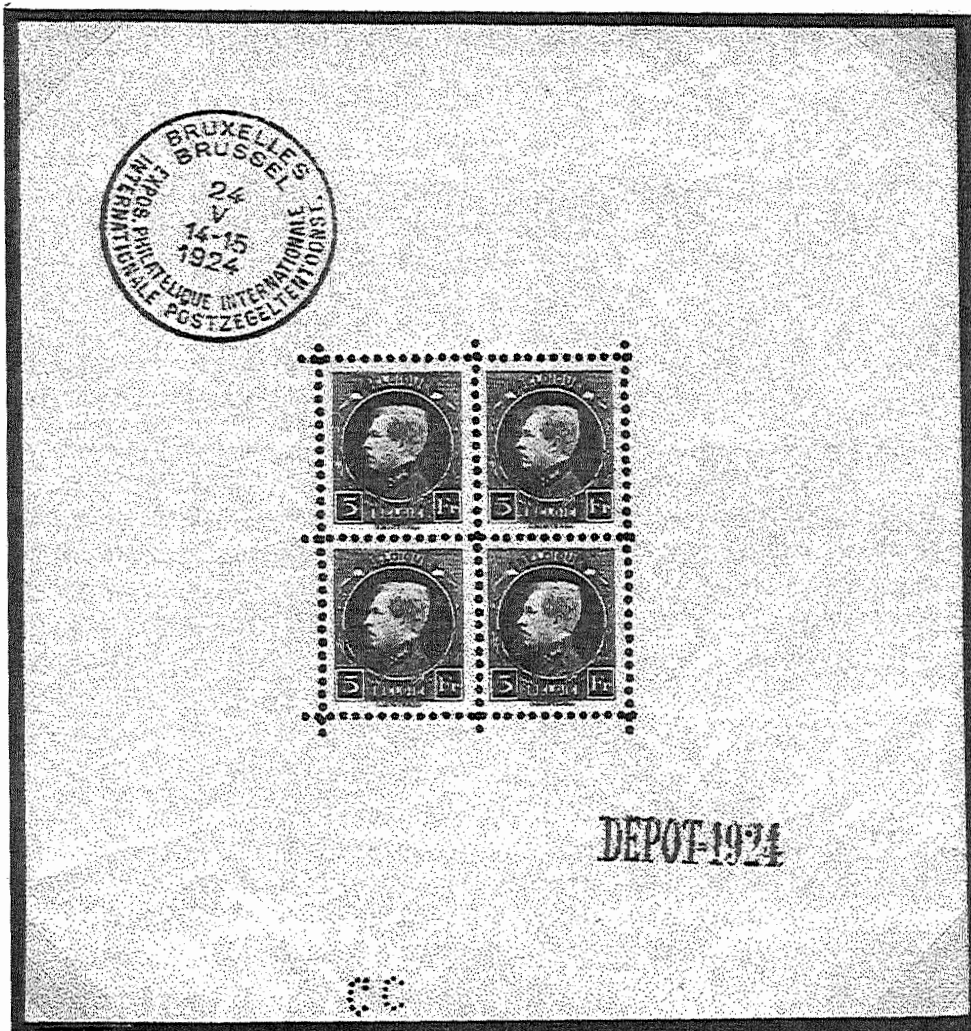




Registered Exhibition cover to London
27th May 1921, with Exhibition cancel



Official Exhibition envelope from Brussels (Nord)
to Croydon dated 24th? June 1921



Brussels International Philatelic Exhibition 1924
Miniature Sheet of 4 COB 218 sold at the
Exhibition by subscription



Postcard to Manchester cancelled with Special
Exhibition Cancel 1st June 1924 (last day)



Registered Envelope to Birmingham with
Exhibition Cancel 28th May 1924



Piece bearing Exhibition Label cancelled
at Exhibition 1st June 1924



NON-RAILWAY CANCELS ON RAILWAY STAMPS

Part 2

by W. W. Moss



2. General Post Cancels

This effectively means CDSs as neither Norman Claydon (NC) nor Bill Moss (WWM) have any examples of Railway stamps with Slogan cancels.

After the complexities of Octagons and Telegraph Rectangles, it was to be expected that CDSs would be similarly complicated but it was not anticipated just how complicated! Figs. 9 and 10 refer.

Fig. 9 shows the types of contents geometries found so far on CDSs on Railway stamps, while Fig. 10 shows the various date formats. As with the Octagons, an attempt has been made to define an identification system using numbers and letters to give a 3-symbol identity; two numbers for the geometry and a lower case (small) letter for the date block.

Type 1 is plain circles and here the second number defines the size. The remainder of the geometries have been broken down into 'families' based on some principal contents feature (seven dots, stars, triangles at base, etc.). Here the first number identifies this principal feature while the second number defines the variations on the theme. In Type 5 only (so far) is there a size variation. In all cases these two numbers make up the first part of the identify; the second part is a lower case letter defining the date block. Although the date blocks are shown 'grouped' in Fig. 10, this is simply for convenience and the date letters are alphabetical.

It should be made clear that both Figs. 9 and 10 are simplified(!) to make the identification system more manageable. In some of the geometries there are considerable detail variations in the positions of letters and numbers; in the size, location and spacing of dots; and in the size and shape of triangles. Similarly Fig. 10 makes no distinction between 'solid' date blocks and those which are split vertically.

It will be seen from Figs. 9 and 10 that there are fourteen families or types of geometry covering 52 geometries, with fifteen types of date block. The sequence of both the geometries and date blocks has no significance chronologically. Overlaps of usage occur regularly, as they did with Telegraph cancels and as they do with Railway box cancels.

Figs. 11 and 12 show actual examples of each geometry and each date block. Wherever possible actual stamps have been used but in some cases the only examples are on waybills and, for these, extract copies are used. No attempt has been made to show the variations within types except for Type 12 (Publicity) which obviously has a wide variation.

There is also one standard General Post early double circle CDS of 1883 for BASCOUP-CHAPELLE and one BRUXELLES double oval (an honorary CDS) which are illustrated in Fig. 11 but not included in the 'families'.

There are no doubt other geometries. Information on other geometries/date blocks would be welcomed (with illustrations, please).

Fig. 13 shows for interest an example of a CDS plus the 'Control' handstamp discussed in Part 1 (Fig. 5).

At this point it becomes necessary to define exactly what we mean by 'Non-rail cancels'. Figs. 9-12 show all the types of Circular cancels in the NC and WWM collections (bar one, see later) except for Private lines, which were undoubtedly produced for Rail use so are not included here. There is one exception. During checking, Tony Geake (ADG) pointed out that Type 2 and date block 'b' are from Grand Central-Belge Line. As Figs. 9-12 could not be altered at that stage, they remain for information but are not listed or counted later.

What we must consider is the status of the large types described originally by ADG in "BELGAPOST" Vol. 8, p. 72 (Fig. 9, Type 14). There does not appear to be any evidence for the use of this type of cancel on General Post, except on Express letters where Railway cancels are also often found. Such evidence would need to be on an entire as General Post stamps were quite often used on Rail documents; there are plenty of examples of Rail cancels on General Post stamps. Also it is significant that although the vast majority of other CDSs after 1928 are on 'Post-Colis' stamps, most of the Type 14 appear on ordinary Rail stamps. This also applies to the Fig. 9 Type 13/2-13/6 'Double-circle and Bridge' cancels and leads to the conclusion that both these types should be considered as legitimate Rail cancels. In any event, these are being actively studied by ADG so will not be listed in this study.

There are also a small number of 'German' type cancels (Fig. 9 Type 13/1) which appear to have been used as temporary cancellers after the First World War. Although these are strictly speaking Non-Rail cancels, they are being dealt with in a study of Temporary cancels by NC and will also be dropped from this study.

Thus we are left with eleven 'families' comprising 41 geometries for the purposes of this study. Combined with thirteen different date blocks (date block 'x' is found only on Type 13) this gives a possible 533 varieties but, in fact, we only have examples of 89 of these (see Fig. 14) and for 37 of these only a single example. Again, information on additions would be welcome.

In the lists which follow only earliest/latest years for each type/place are given and to reduce the length of the list, letter changes have been ignored although numbers are included as indicating different Post Offices. Also, where names are given bilingually, the second name is omitted unless the whole name is hyphenated.

(To save space in "BELGAPOST", detailed listings are omitted for all sub-types for which ten or more examples have been found. Full listings are available from the author - Ed.)

Note that all spellings and place formats are as on the specific cancel.

<u>Type 1/1a</u>	BRUXELLES (EST)	1884	
	LEDE	1919	
	VERVIERS (EST)	18	No date shown
<u>Type 1/1d</u>	(53 locations)	1880-1906	
<u>Type 1/1f</u>	(35 locations)	1887-1910	
<u>Type 1/1g</u>	BOUILLON	1903-1908	
	BREE	1910	
	LAROCHE (LUXEMBOURG)	1904	
	NEUFCHATEAU	1902-1904	
	SIVRY	1908	
	ST. PAUL	1910	
	WENDUYNE	1909	

<u>Type 1/1h</u>	RECKHEIM WATERVLIET WELLIN	1911 1913 1911
<u>Type 1/1k</u>	(15 locations)	1911-1923
<u>Type 1/1l</u>	(13 locations)	1910-1943
<u>Type 1/1p</u>	(21 locations)	1903-1947
<u>Type 1/1q</u>	(24 locations)	1919-1951
<u>Type 1/2a</u>	MEIRELBEKE (STAT)	1929
<u>Type 1/2d</u>	DALHEM	1885
<u>Type 1/2k</u>	OUDE-GOD STRAINCHAMPS (HOLLANGE) ST. LIEVENS-HOUTEM	1913 1914 1923
<u>Type 1/2p</u>	COURSEL LA ROCHE-EN-ARDENNE RECKEM (VL.) ST. LIEVENS-HOUTEM STEENHUIZE-WIJNHUIZE TON-EKLOO (ANTW.) (ANV.) ZICHEN-ZUSSEN-BOLDER	1936 1939 1938 1939 1938 1930 1939
<u>Type 1/2q</u>	OCQUIER	1925
<u>Type 1/2v</u>	BONCELLES MEERBEKE NOIREFONTAINE-SENSEN RUTH WOLUWE	1959 1948 1951-1964 1936
<u>Type 3/1k</u>	NANDRIN	1922
<u>Type 3/1p</u>	(21 locations)	1922-1962
<u>Type 3/1v</u>	(27 locations)	1938-1969
<u>Type 3/1w</u>	KOEKELBERG	1938-1940

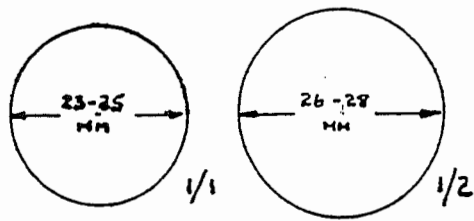
<u>Type 3/2k</u>	DAMPREMEY 1	1914
<u>Type 3/2p</u>	(12 locations)	1929-1932
<u>Type 3/2v</u>	LAEKEN 2 LIEGE B NAMUR 4 VERVIERS 4	1939 1939 1962 1939
<u>Type 3/3p</u>	(19 locations)	1914-1968
<u>Type 3/3v</u>	(280 locations)	1929-1970
<u>Type 3/4k</u>	CHARLEROY 1	1913
<u>Type 3/4p</u>	CHARLEROI 2 ETTERBEEK 2 HERSTAL 1 MOLENBEEK 1 MOLENBEEK 2 OOSTENDE 2 SERAING 1 VERVIERS 1 VERVIERS 4	1935 1939 1930-1948 1939-1949 1936 1933 1939 1937 1933
<u>Type 3/4v</u>	VERVIERS	1955
<u>Type 3/5p</u>	BRUGGE 3 MOLENBEEK 2 SCHAERBEEK 1 SCHAERBEEK 2	1934 1940 1936 1936
<u>Type 3/5v</u>	SCHAERBEEK	1937-1938
<u>Type 3/6p</u>	ARLON	1934
<u>Type 4/1p</u>	(43 locations)	1913-1951
<u>Type 4/1q</u>	BREE	1930
<u>Type 4/1v</u>	(14 locations)	1947-1969
<u>Type 4/2p</u>	SCHAERBEEK 12	1932

<u>Type 4/2v</u>	ETTERBEEK	1939	
<u>Type 4/3p</u>	WINTERSLAG	193?	Illegible
<u>Type 4/3v</u>	(45 locations)	1952-1970	
<u>Type 5/1f</u>	ALLE	1908	
	ORTHO	1904	
	VILLERS-LE-TEMPLE	1908	
<u>Type 5/1k</u>	VILLERS-LE-TEMPLE	1912	
<u>Type 5/1l</u>	WEELDE	1920	
<u>Type 5/1p</u>	CUGNON	1937	
	LIERNU	1923	
	MONTROEUL-AU-BOIS	1939	
	RAMSEL	1938	
	REDU	1938	
<u>Type 5/1q</u>	DENTERGEM	1935	
	KEMSEKE	1932	
	OPITTER	1926	
	ROCHEHAUT	1935	
	VLIERMAEL	1920	
<u>Type 5/2k</u>	MORVILLE	1921	
<u>Type 5/3k</u>	CAMBRON-ST. VINCENT	1923	
	DESSCHEL	1922	
<u>Type 5/3p</u>	MARCOUR	1921	
	OCHAMPS	1926	
<u>Type 5/4v</u>	RENINGE	1948	
<u>Type 5/5p</u>	NEERHESPEN	1935	
<u>Type 6/1k</u>	HEDEREN	1920	
<u>Type 6/1v</u>	ROCHEHAUT	1970	
<u>Type 6/2k</u>	DESSCHEL	1920	

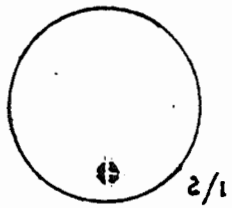
<u>Type 6/2v</u>	LIGNEUVILLE RECHT	1969 1965
<u>Type 6/3p</u>	LEGLISE MILLEN OPHASSELT VILLERS-LE-TEMPLE	1934 1938 1939 1947
<u>Type 6/3v</u>	(23 locations)	1946-1969
<u>Type 6/4v</u>	BIHAIN CHINY HEFFEN ORTHO	1965 1969 1965 1966
<u>Type 6/5p</u>	BRUXELLES 21	1933-1938
<u>Type 6/6v</u>	NIEUWPOORT	1962
<u>Type 7/1k</u>	BEERINGEN BOUILLON COUCKELAERE LANKLAER ST. HUBERT	1920 1922 1921 1920-1923 1920
<u>Type 7/1l</u>	HUPPAYE	1919
<u>Type 7/1p</u>	(36 locations)	1919-1948
<u>Type 7/1t</u>	COUCKELAERE	1920
<u>Type 7/1v</u>	BURG-REULAND BUTGENBACH CORROY-LE-CHATEAU GEMMENICH MANDERFELD ROCHERATH	1960 1959 1962 1953 1964-1969 1960
<u>Type 7/2p</u>	ETTERBEEK 1 MOLENBEEK 3 SCHAERBEEK 2 VERVIERS 1 VERVIERS 2	1935-1939 1932-1949 1933 1934 1929
<u>Type 7/3p</u>	ANDERLECHT 1 BRASSCHAET 1 SCHAERBEEK 4	1938-1948 1924 1935

<u>Type 7/4p</u>	(15 locations)	1923-1950
<u>Type 7/5v</u>	XHOFFRAIX	1964
<u>Type 8/1l</u>	SCHILDE	1919
<u>Type 8/1v</u>	AMEL AMBLEVE WEYWERTZ	1957 1960
<u>Type 8/2p</u>	ANTWERPEN 11	1939
<u>Type 8/3p</u>	(16 locations)	1930-1951
<u>Type 8/3v</u>	NAMUR 2	1939
<u>Type 8/4p</u>	BERCHEM (ANTW.) BRUXELLES (MIDI)-BRUSSEL (ZUID) NIVELLES ROESELARE	1932-1933 1935 1936 1952
<u>Type 8/4v</u>	WEYWERTZ-WEVERGE	1960
<u>Type 9/1k</u>	LEUVEN 2	1914
<u>Type 9/1p</u>	(13 locations)	1930-1940
<u>Type 9/1v</u>	ST. JOSSE-TEN-NOODE 2	1963
<u>Type 9/2p</u>	(41 locations)	1929-1953
<u>Type 9/2q</u>	BRUXELLES 5	1929
<u>Type 9/2s</u>	ANTWERPEN 6 ANTWERPEN 10	1914 1932-1934
<u>Type 9/2v</u>	ANTWERPEN 7 LAEKEN 1	1934-1969 1935-1939
<u>Type 9/3p</u>	BRAINE-L'ALLEUD BRUXELLES (MIDI) LIER MEENEN RONSE VILVOORDE	1948 1929-1938 1930-1935 1939 1930-1938 1930-1938

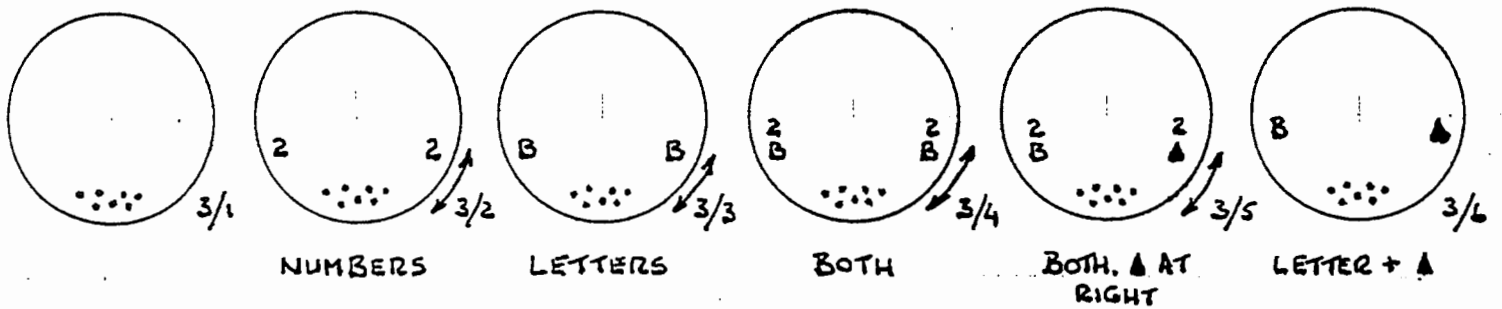
<u>Type 9/3v</u>	(17 locations)	1935-1969
<u>Type 9/4v</u>	ST. JOSSE-TEN-NOODE 1 ST. JOSSE-TEN-NOODE 2	1939-1965 1937-1968
<u>Type 10/1v</u>	ANDERLECHT 1 BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL 18 CHARLEROI 4 FOREST (BRUX) 1 FOREST (BRUX) 3 KOKSIJDE LA LOUVIERE 5 MAASEIK SCHAARBEEK-SCHAARBEEK 5	1937 1939-1949 1934 1939 1939-1940 1939 1940 1946 1950
<u>Type 10/2p</u>	BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL 8 LAEKEN 1	1938-1939 1935
<u>Type 10/2v</u>	(205 locations)	1933-1970
<u>Type 10/3p</u>	BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL 2 CHARLEROI 2 CHARLEROI 4 IXELLES-ELSENE 1 IXELLES-ELSENE 2 IXELLES-ELSENE 4 LIEGE-LUIK 6 ST. GILLES (BRUXELLES) 3 UCCLE-UKKEL 1	1936 1939 1940 1934-1947 1933-1938 1939 1933 1933-1934 1939
<u>Type 11/1v</u>	(30 locations)	1933-1969
<u>Type 12/1p</u>	HAN-SUR-LESSE	1939
<u>Type 12/1v</u>	ANSEREMME BOUVIGNEE-SUR-MEUSE BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL B KASTERLEE WAIMES WESTENDE	1953 1963 1960 1969 1960 1941
<u>Type 12/2v</u>	EREZEE NAMECHE ST. HUBERT	1939 1948 1939-1941



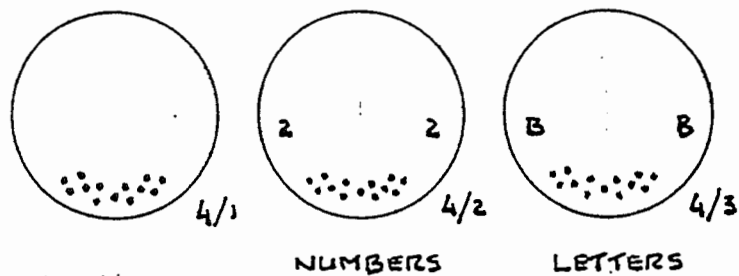
TYPE 1 PLAIN



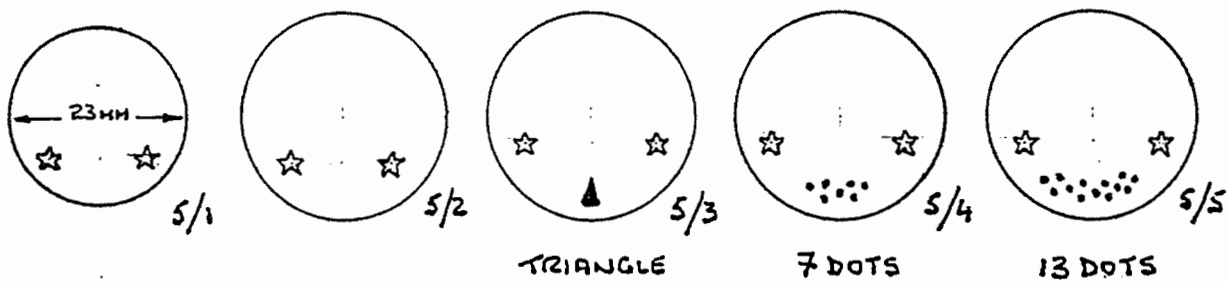
TYPE 2 SYMBOL



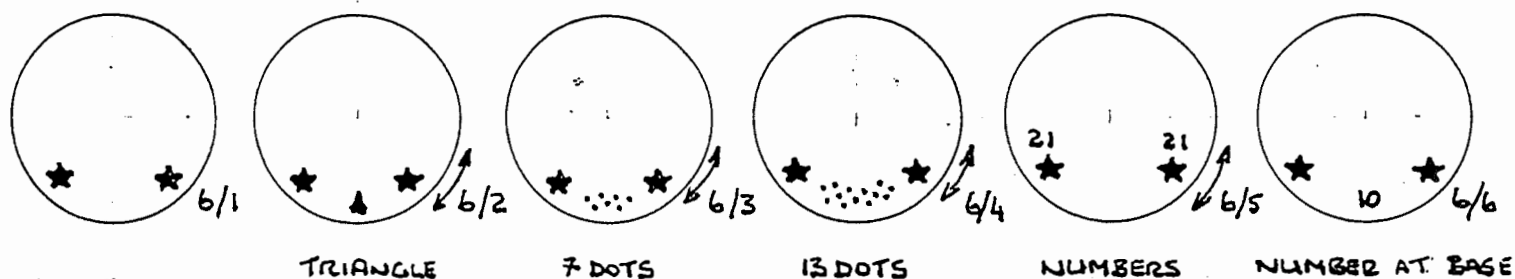
TYPE 3 7 DOTS



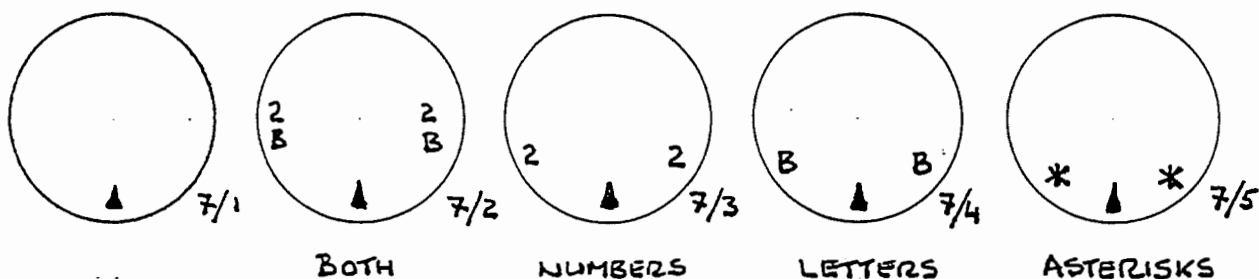
TYPE 4 13 DOTS



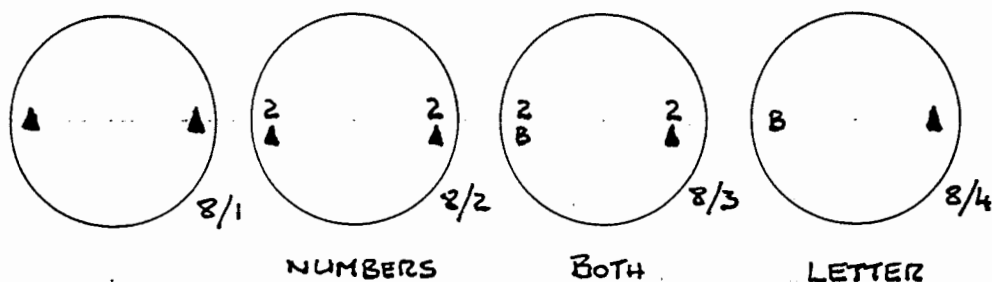
TYPE 5 HOLLOW STARS



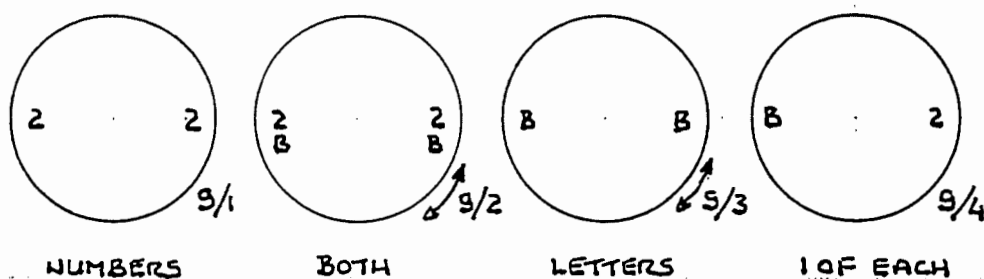
TYPE 6 SOLID STARS



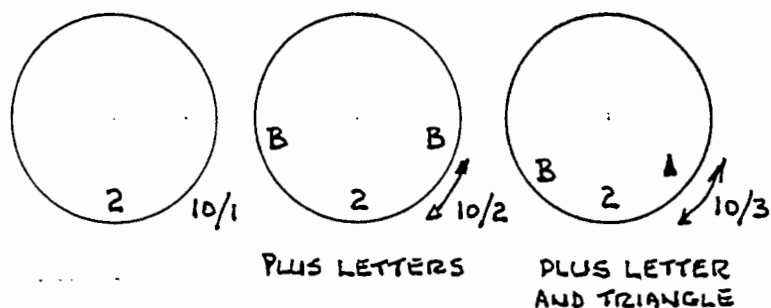
TYPE 7 TRIANGLE AT BASE



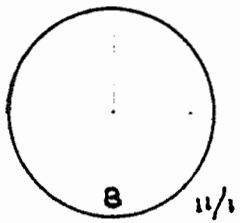
TYPE 8 TRIANGLES AT CENTRE



TYPE 9 NUMBERS/LETTERS ONLY (NOT AT BASE)



TYPE 10 NUMBER AT BASE

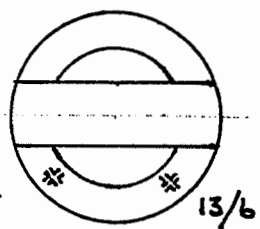
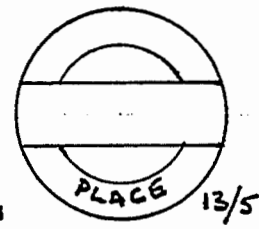
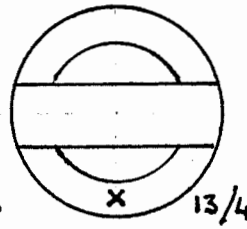
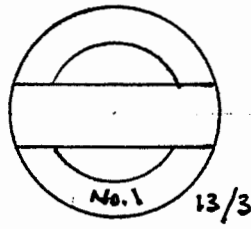
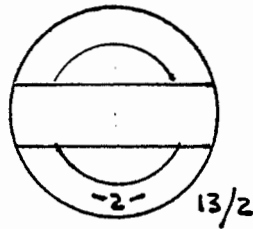
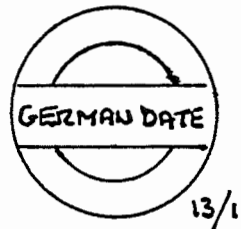


TYPE 11. LETTER AT BASE

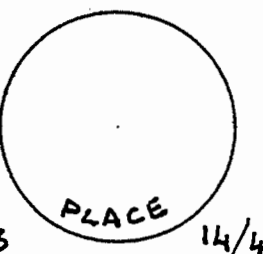
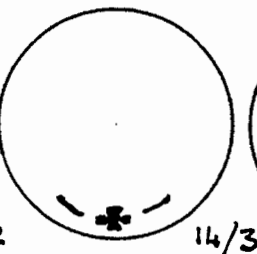
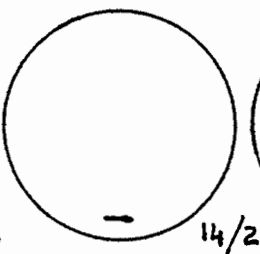
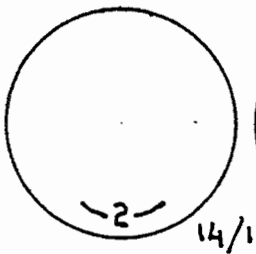


SINGLE CIRCLE DOUBLE CIRCLE

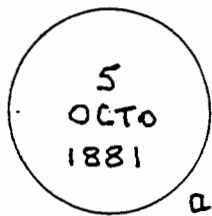
TYPE 12. PUBLICITY



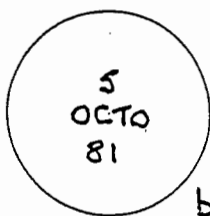
TYPE 13. DOUBLE CIRCLE AND BRIDGE



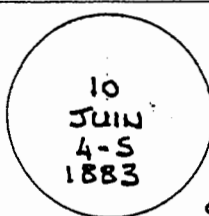
TYPE 14. LARGE CIRCLE, NUMBER/SYMBOL/PLACE AT BASE



a



b



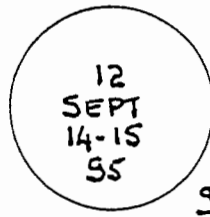
d

MONTH 'NAMED' NO TIME

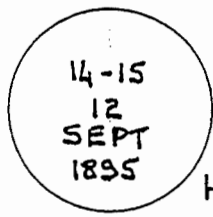
MONTH 'NAMED' A.M./P.M TIME



f

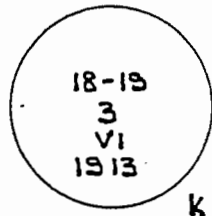


g

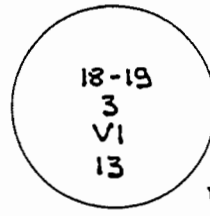


h

MONTH 'NAMED' 24-HR. TIME

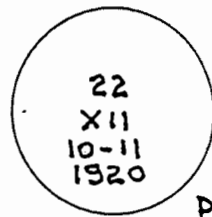


k

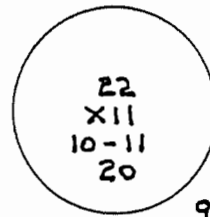


l

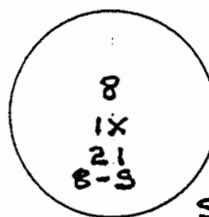
MONTH 'ROMAN' TIME FIRST



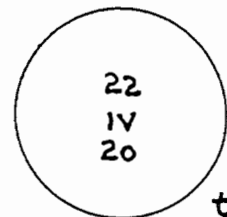
p



q



s

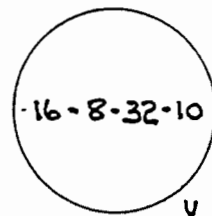


t

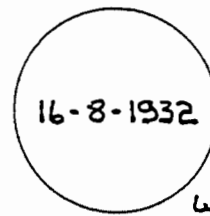
MONTH 'ROMAN' DAY FIRST

MONTH 'ROMAN' TIME LAST

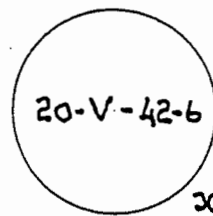
MONTH 'ROMAN' NO TIME



v



w



x

NO TIME

MONTH 'NUMERALS'

MONTH 'ROMAN'



DOUBLE CIRCLE



1/1



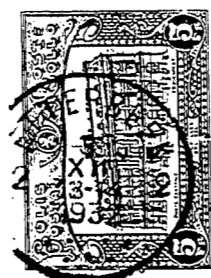
1/2



2/1



3/1



3/2



3/3



3/4



3/5



3/6



4/1



4/2



4/3



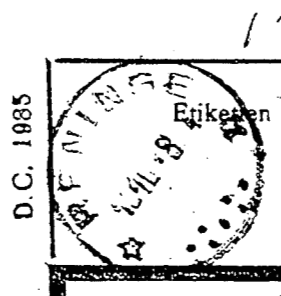
5/1



5/2



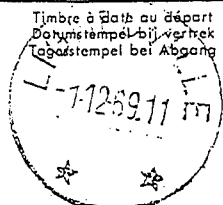
5/3



5/4



5/5



6/1



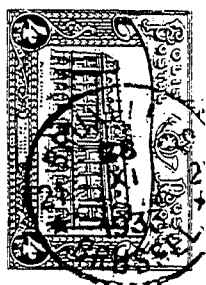
6/2



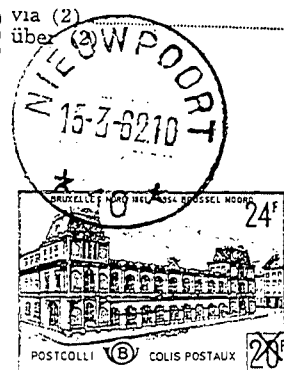
6/3



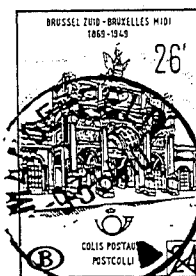
6/4



6/5



6/6



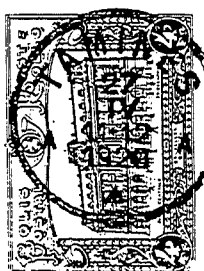
7/1



7/2



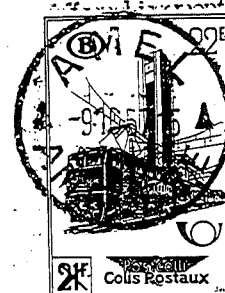
7/3



7/4



7/5



8/1



8/2



8/3



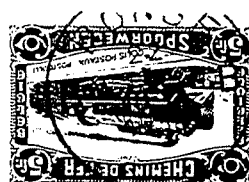
8/4



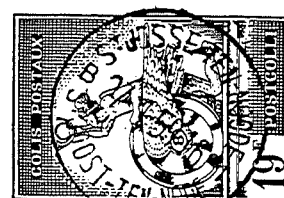
9/1



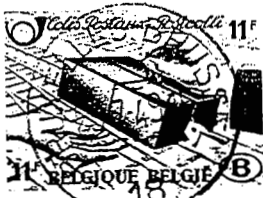
9/2



9/3



9/4



10/1



10/2



10/3



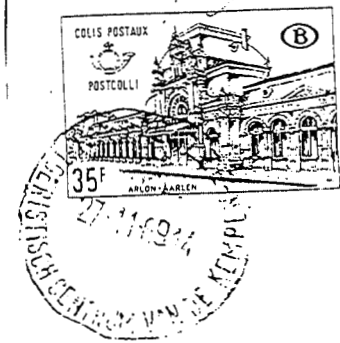
11/1



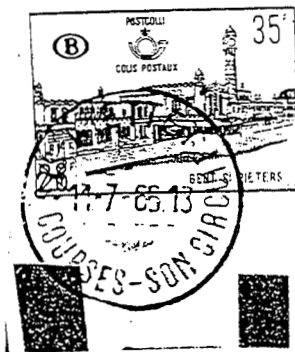
(i)



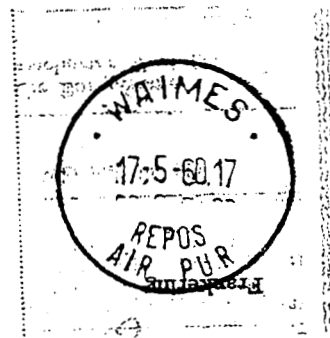
(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)

12/1

Alfranchissement — Frankierung
Frankierung



(i)



(ii)

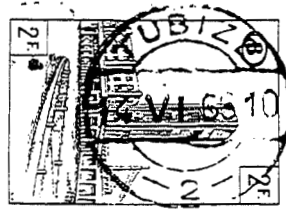


DOUBLE OVAL

12/2



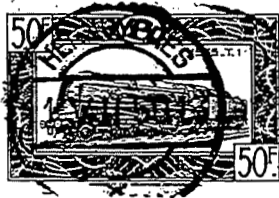
13/1



13/2



13/3



13/4



13/5



13/6



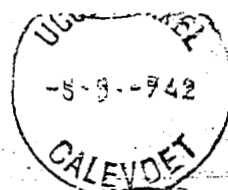
14/1



14/2



14/3



14/4



a



b



d



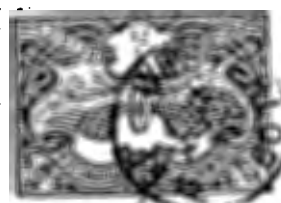
f



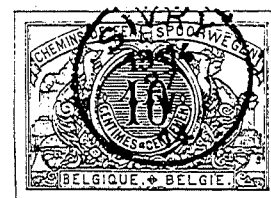
g



h



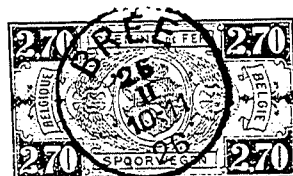
k



l



p



q



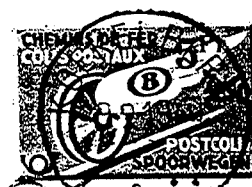
s



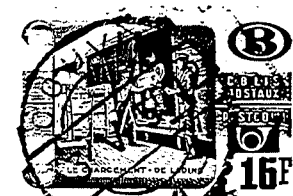
t



v



w



x

[illegible]

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK (3)

Cinderella labels and other postal ephemera associated with the
1894 World's Fair at Antwerp

by Mike Mobbs

A Chance Discovery

I purchased two postcards at Bloomsbury three years ago. The first neatly summarised the attractions available at the 1894 Antwerp World's Fair but it was the second (illustrated below at Fig. 1) which was the more interesting from the philatelic point of view. It bore not only a copy of Belgium's first commemorative but also the exhibition CDS.

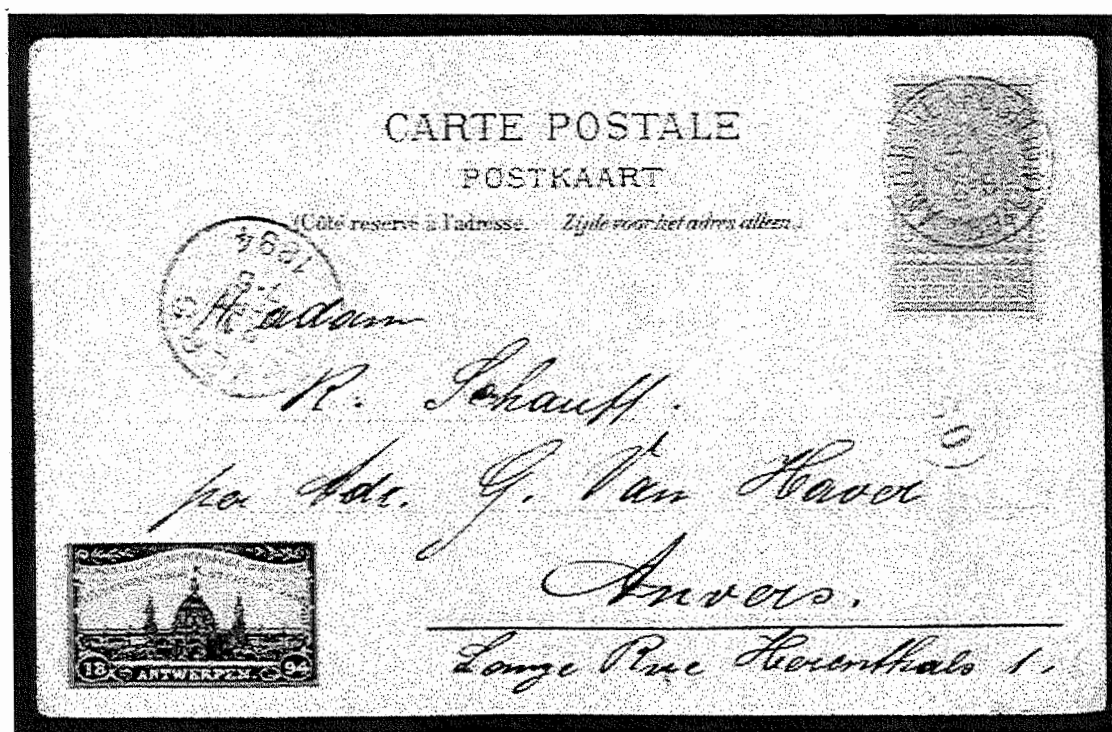


Fig.1 Postcard to Antwerp 21st September 1894
5 cent Exhibition stamp, CDS and label

My interest, however, centred on what I at first sight took to be a printed logo, similar to the ones you see on the Nels postcards for the 1905 Liege exhibition. On closer examination it proved to be an imperforate cinderella label.

The First Issue

I subsequently discovered the label listed in Cazin & Rochas, where it is described as the first issue (an was presumably therefore used for promotional purposes), printed in red, black and yellow on varnished paper. The lithographed design shows the central part of the main façade of the exhibition building and includes the name of the printer, C. T'Felt, on the righthand side.

It looked as though the sender of my card had trimmed around the edge of the design and I therefore assumed that in due course I would be able to find a copy with full margins. It was two years before I saw another label. I was surprised to find that it was cut in precisely the same way (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2

I now believe that these items were produced in sheets with no gap between the individual labels. It would, however, be helpful to know if anyone has seen a multiple to confirm whether or not this is the case.

The Second Issue

There was a second issue of labels to the same design but on white, plain paper (Fig. 3). The perforation is normally 11.5 but some copies register as 11.25 and others have one vertical side imperforate. I am inclined to think that these labels were sold as souvenirs but cannot prove this at the moment. I have seen the following colours: 1) blue; 2) slate-grey; 3) green; 4) red; 5) orange; 6) brown. If anyone has seen any others, I would be pleased to hear from them.



Fig. 3

Postcards

In 1894 postcards were still a relative novelty but publishers were quick to seize on the opportunity of producing them as souvenirs of the exhibition. The first one illustrated below (Fig. 4) was, like the labels, produced by C. T'Felt of Antwerp and may be an official card. I have another in red but with the design on the message side.



Fig. 4 Official(?) postcard to Antwerp
5 cent commemorative with Exhibition CDS

The second card (Fig. 5) is included simply to show that the world's fairs, even at this early stage, were not all about national pride and hard-headed commercialism.



Fig. 5

It is easy to imagine the scantily clad lovelies attracting quite a crowd of admirers – no doubt to the advantage of Capt. Boyton's pocket!