

BELGAPOST

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JUNE, 1994

The Journal of the
Belgian Study Circle



FIRST WORLD WAR
1914-1918

BELGIAN STUDY CIRCLE

Founded 1947

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

(Twinned with the Phila-Club Flemalle)

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When writing to an officer of the Circle, please do not mention the name of the Circle in the address. Requests for information should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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Belgian Study Circle**C O N T E N T S

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JUNE, 1994**EDITORIAL**

This editor, like many other editors of journals such as this, appears to have little "feedback" from members for which these journals are issued. Why? Are the members satisfied or perhaps do not even read them? Your editor would like to get members of this society more interested in the journal - even only a few notes (or complaints) would show that it is worthwhile to produce this journal. The editor is sure that some member could produce an article on some subject that others would enjoy - see what you can do!

We have a few interesting articles in stock, but we want more! We hope to again produce four issues during the coming year.

S. J. ANDREWS

SECRETARY'S NOTES

At the Annual General Meeting it was agreed that Mrs. Eliane Hollings should be elected an Honorary Life Member of the Society. I duly informed her of this and she was surprised but delighted to be given this distinction.

After the A.G.M. as no Vice Chairman had been elected, I approached Ken Carpenter and I am glad to say that he has agreed to fill that position.

Joint meeting with the Congo Circle in Ostend 16th-18th September, 1994. I have circulated those members whom I thought would be interested in this meeting, including all our Belgian members. Owing to holiday commitments, so far I am the only UK member who will be there but I am looking forward to meeting many of our Belgian members.

Another date in Belgium is 1st October when our twin, the Phila Club of Flémalle has organised a discussion on the Nord Belge line, which finally closed in 1940. The meeting starts at 9.30 a.m. and goes on all day, with a break for lunch. I know of one member hoping to attend.

One of our new members, Alan Swale, who is now living in France, has an ancestor who came from Moresnet, his paternal grandmother, and two of his aunts were in Bruxelles in the 1914-18 War, one of whom was in Bruxelles for part of the last war.

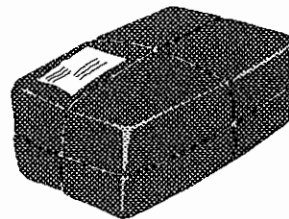
GEOFFREY WOOD

TREASURER'S REPORT

As reported elsewhere in this issue, the sale on 23rd April raised useful funds for the Circle. At the time of writing, all postal bidders' lots have been despatched and payments are slowly coming back by return.

At the A.G.M. it was agreed that the annual subscription be held at £10.00 for 1994/95. For overseas members, however, this would only allow for surface mail sendings - airmail to be by additional payment. Subscription reminders have gone out and prompt payment would be appreciated as constant reminders take time and add to costs.

REG HARRISON



EXCHANGE PACKET SECRETARY'S NOTES

The early months of 1994 have been very active for the exchange packet – three packets have completed circulation and four new packets have been put into circulation. The packet's accounts are made up to 31st December now and contributed £33.71 to Circle funds. Sales from books circulated since the new basis for calculating commission was introduced (see below) were £1,161, and percentage sales varied between packets from 13% to 39%, with an average of 27%. There are now some 30 members on the circulation list and the packet is circulated in two sections. This is partly to save on insurance and partly to avoid members receiving too many half-empty books in the same packet. The percentages above relate to circulations to half the members – not to the full circulation. As well as circulating in two sections, the basis of charging commission was changed from a flat 10% of realisations to a combination of 5% commission on realisations, plus actual cost of insurance (at present 1.95% on value of books put into each section circulated) and cost of postage on books returned to vendors after circulation. The overall cost is much the same, but splits the cost more fairly between vendors whose books sell well and those which don't (which still have to be insured). Members may choose to have their packets insured for less than the marked sale value (e.g. 50% or 75%) or to be uninsured.

Whilst on the subject of what sells well and what doesn't, members may be interested to know that the period 1900–1940 (except for unmounted mint) appears in books very frequently and sells very badly. Earlier stamps with clear postmarks or in very good conditions fare somewhat better, as do later issues (though not mounted mint). Recent commemoratives v.f.u. usually sell well, and so do classics if due considerations is given to condition in the pricing. A two margin medallion with a very heavy postmark is unlikely to sell at 40% of catalogue unless there is something very special about the cancellation or it is a major variety. It could very well sell at 5% of catalogue to someone wanting it for plating purposes. Covers are quite popular for all periods if reasonably priced, but please bear in mind the weight:value ratio and avoid making the boxes too heavy.

Because we are unable to insure for overseas circulation, we have not been able to send the packet abroad. If members are willing for any of their books to be circulated – uninsured–overseas and if there is sufficient demand from overseas members, we might send out some books on a trial basis; I would welcome feedback on this question, in particular from interested members and whether surface mail or airmail should be used for postage outside Europe.

At date of writing, I have only two books awaiting circulation for the next packet and to keep up the momentum, I would be glad to have some more, preferably in July or August, so that more packets can be sent out at the start of the new season in September. Finally, a reminder to those few members who have been hanging on to packets for several weeks, that packets should normally be passed on two or three days after receipt. If you cannot do this on any occasion, please let me know so that I do not have to ring up to find out if they have been safely received and if you will be away on holiday for more than ten days (outside July/August), please also let me know so that packets can be re-routed. Persistent offenders may be removed from the circulation list!

PETERBOROUGH 16–17th JULY, 1994

Arrangements are well in hand for our Summer Weekend and an interesting line-up of topics has been organised. This includes the Eastern Cantons, Bandalettes and Postal History. All members are welcome, either as residential or day visitors. Further details are available from Maurice Wilkinson, tel. 0733 68145.

AUCTION.....AUCTION.....AUCTION.....

At the sale held on the 23rd April, 124 lots sold for a total of £441. This was approximately 50% of the lots offered and the Circle will benefit by £126 as a result. Those lots donated to the Circle raised £71, the balance being commission from the vendors.

As in the past, covers both pre-stamp and early stamp periods sold well, likewise postal stationery. Exhibition material continues popular, especially the unusual items, but modern stamps only sell at realistic prices. The section of "Losange" cancellations on classic stamps attracted some interest, indicating that study of the early period is still followed by many members.

Books and literature still appeal and are essential aids to serious students of philately. In my experience, they rarely fall in value like fashionable stamp issues and there are some bibliophiles who have given up their stamps to concentrate on literature.

My thanks to all buyers and sellers and we hope to arrange another sale in the near future. A full list of prices realised is included in this issue.

REG HARRISON

RESULTS OF SALE HELD 23rd APRIL, 1994

7	£.p. 1.00	37	£.p. .50	93	£.p. 3.00	163	£.p. 1.50	210	£.p. 4.00
8	1.50	38	1.10	95	1.50	164	2.00	212	2.00
10	3.50	39	.75	96	4.50	165	2.50	213	3.00
11	1.50	40	.75	97	6.50	166	6.50	216	5.00
12	4.50	41	.75	99	3.00	167	1.90	217	4.00
13	1.50	42	.75	102	6.00	168	9.00	222	4.00
14	2.00	43	.50	104	4.00	169	2.00	223	2.50
15	4.50	44	.50	109	4.50	170	3.00	225	8.00
16	3.50	46	5.00	111	4.00	171	1.25	227	10.00
17	1.50	47	.50	116	3.50	172	2.00	228	8.00
18	3.00	49	.75	119	3.50	176	2.40	229	11.00
19	2.00	60	6.00	122	2.00	179	2.00	230	2.50
20	2.00	63	7.00	127	5.00	180	.60	233	6.50
21	2.50	67	10.00	130	3.50	181	4.00	234	2.00
22	1.00	68	12.00	142	4.50	182	4.00	239	2.00
23	5.50	69	6.00	144	6.00	183	4.00	240	2.00
25	3.00	74	1.25	146	20.00	184	4.00	241	1.00
26	4.00	75	1.50	147	5.00	185	1.10	250	5.00
27	3.50	76	2.00	150	13.00	192	2.00	251	4.50
28	4.00	78	1.50	152	4.00	196	7.00	252	3.00
29	5.50	80	8.00	157	.50	197	5.00	253	3.00
30	.50	81	3.00	159	.50	202	3.50	254	3.00
31	3.00	82	5.50	160	1.00	204	3.00	255	4.00
32	.75	83	4.00	161	.50	205	.60	256	4.00
34	2.50	84	4.00	162	.80	208	.60		

REPORT OF ANNUAL LUNCH AND MEETING
REGENT'S COLLEGE - 12th MARCH, 1994

Following the pattern of recent years, our annual lunch once again took place in the Senior Common Room of Regent's College. Members of the Circle were joined by some of the Congo Study Circle members, including M. Jacques du Four. We were also pleased to have as our guest, Eliane Hollings, and we stood in silence for a few minutes in memory of her husband, George Hollings, prior to the commencement of the lunch.

An enjoyable meal followed, at which members and partners were able to catch up on matters both philatelic and social. The menu card this year featured a drawing of an early railway carriage.

After lunch we were treated to a display by our Chairman, Tony Geake, on the Railway Stamps of Belgium. This was primarily the Parcel stamps but also included several other minor categories, including Postal Packets, Baggage and Newspapers. Starting with the early issues of 1879, we then proceeded through the subsequent issues showing almost a complete run. Particular interest was shown in the reprints of some of the earlier issues (some of which could be 'dangerous' for the unwary collector), and also the unauthorised printings of the 1902-13 high values from the original printing dies during the German occupation 1914-18. The relative scarcity of early issues on documents was commented upon, those in existence being as a result of sendings abroad. Later issues are common on pieces/documents and form a rich area of study regarding postmarkings. The display given was, however, largely confined to the stamp issues and not the cancellations which were covered in more detail at Weston last summer.

An excellent display, for which our thanks must go to Tony and, likewise to Geoffrey Wood for organising the lunch and meeting.

R. T. HARRISON

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - 23rd APRIL, 1994

This year's Annual General Meeting proved to be a sparsely attended affair, with some members who had attended the morning auction being unable to stay until the afternoon, and other members being prevented from attending by ill-health, prior engagements or last minute difficulties. Result - only six members in attendance.

The Chairman reported on the highlights of the 1993/94 season, including the visit to Liege by five members for the twinning with the Flemalle Society and the summer conference at Weston-super-Mare. We now have some magnificent new display frames, thanks to John Connolly. The Circle had sadly lost two members during the year, George Hollings and Roy Osborne. George had contributed expertly and generously to the Circle's activities in very many ways over a long period, and we were pleased Eliane was with us at this year's Circle Lunch. Roy was a former Chairman and a specialist in pre-cancelled issues.

Reports from the Secretary, Treasurer and Packet Secretary followed, and although the Belgapost Editor was unable to attend, the silver medal awarded to Belgapost during the year was displayed and all who had contributed to this success were congratulated.

The Secretary also outlined the programme for 1994/95 and it was reported that so far, 18 members (including several members' wives) had booked for the summer meeting in Peterborough. It was gratifying that this number included several members who had not previously attended meetings.

The Treasurer's report and accounts were circulated at the meeting and although there was an excess of expenditure over income of nearly £100, there were several exceptional items of expenditure and four editions of Belgapost had been issued instead of three. The subscription was confirmed at £10 for 1994/95.

Packet sales in the period April, 1992 to December, 1993 had totalled £1,537, representing 27 per cent of the value of packets circulated. After expenses (mainly insurance), net proceeds to the Circle were £33.

The Chairman, having completed his three-year term, retired at the AGM and expressed his thanks to the officers, officers' wives and other members who had contributed to the successful development of the Circle during this period. Iain Stevenson was elected as our new Chairman; other officers were re-elected for 1994/95.

A.D.G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

1st APRIL, 1993 - 31st MARCH, 1994



This year our expenditure of £1,621.74 exceeded our total income - £1,522.24, by £99.50. Part of this increased expenditure arose as a result of issuing four editions of Belgapost during the year for the first time - a development hopefully welcomed by members. There were also several exceptional items of expenditure: new display frames, Porignon's book and a bulk purchase of envelopes, which added to these figures apart from general cost increases.

As previously indicated, the gap between running costs and subscription income (£810) has increased, stressing the importance of other sources of income, especially the commission from auction sales which forms the largest item.

The increase in room hire and postage costs adds to our outgoings. Prompt settlement of bills not only gives the Treasurer more study time (!) but saves on the costs of sending out reminders.

Our membership remains around the 80 mark, but is noticeably extending more with overseas members, possibly encouraged by Belgapost.

Recent increases in overseas postal rates have increased the difference between UK/overseas sendings and, although many clubs do have higher subscription rates for overseas members, I am recommending that the rate be kept the same for all members. However, this would be for normal means of postage i.e. not airmail, unless the members wishes to pay extra for airmail sendings. Auction lists would, however, continue to be sent airmail so that all members have an equal opportunity to submit early bids.

Although it is still some time away, in 1997 the Circle reaches its 50th anniversary. This occasion should be marked by suitable celebrations, including a commemorative publication and we therefore need to boost our Circle funds over the next few years in preparation for that event.

On balance, I am proposing that to stabilise and encourage our membership, the subscription rate should remain at £10 for all members in the year 1994/95.

R. T. HARRISON
Hon. Treasurer

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1994

INCOME			EXPENDITURE	
	£. p.	£. p.		£. p.
1. <u>Subscriptions</u> received for			1. <u>Officers Expenses</u> including	
a) Previous years	57.00		publications, postage, etc.	1,087.24
b) Year ending 31st March, 1994	723.00			
c) Advance payment for 1994/95	30.00		2. <u>Hire of Rooms</u>	350.00
	<u>810.00</u>	810.00	3. <u>Bank Charges</u>	30.50
2. <u>Miscellaneous Income</u>		48.35	4. <u>Insurance Charges</u>	21.00
3. <u>Bank Interest</u>		68.35	5. <u>Miscellaneous Expenses</u>	74.00
4. <u>Sale of Publications, etc.</u>		106.60	6. <u>New Display Frames</u>	<u>59.00</u>
5. <u>Auction Commission:</u>				
Sale 24th April, 1993	351.70		Total Expenditure 1993/94	<u>1,621.74</u>
Sale 9th October, 1993	<u>103.15</u>	454.85		
6. <u>Commission from Exchange Package Secretary</u>		33.71		
Total Income 1993/94		<u>1,522.24</u>	Excess of Expenditure over Income	<u>99.50</u>

BALANCE SHEET

	£. p.	£. p.		£. p.
<u>Balance 31st March, 1994 comprising:</u>			<u>Balance at 31st March, 1993</u>	1,243.27
Current Bank Account		111.92		
Cash in Hand		39.78		
Deposit Bank Account	1,477.45		<u>Excess of Expenditure over Income 1993/94</u>	<u>99.50</u>
* Less Account R.L.	107.50			
* <u>Less</u> Account E.H.	<u>377.88</u>			
B.S.C. Money		992.07		
		<u>1,143.77</u>	<u>Balance at 31st March, 1994</u>	<u>1,143.77</u>

*Note - Deposit account listed above includes monies paid on account by overseas members.

Signed: **R. T. HARRISON** (Hon. Treasurer)

I certify that I have examined the books and that in my opinion the Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account give a true view of the financial position of the Belgian Study Circle as at 31st March, 1994.

.....Hon. Auditor

Date.....

NAMUR EXHIBITION 1914-1918

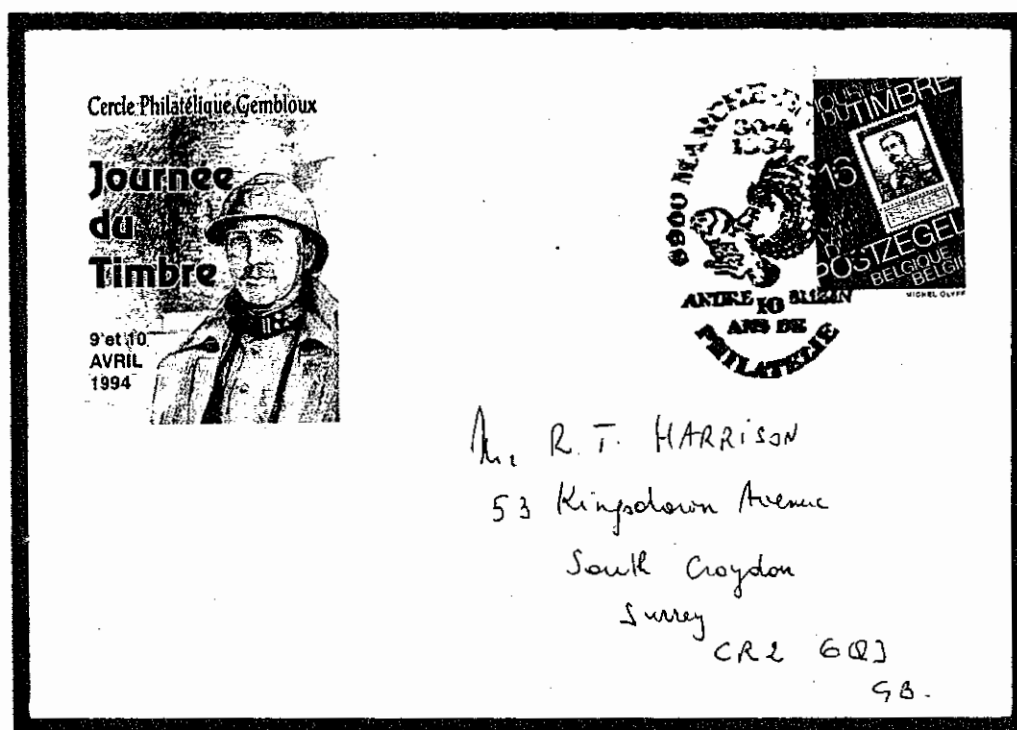
On the afternoon of 10th April, 1994, I visited the Journee du Timbre Exhibition at Gembloux accompanied by my daughter and two friends. We were warmly welcomed by the local President, M. Willy Monfils. He escorted me around the displays and explained the various exhibits. We were accompanied by the President of La Federation Royale des Cercles Philateliques de Belgique.

There were sixty frames, of which 45 related to the German occupation of Namur Province in 1914-18. A very comprehensive display.

After the viewing, we were offered refreshments but, having eaten a large Belgian lunch, we settled for coffee, and were introduced to the President of the Namur Provincial Council. On leaving, we were presented with souvenir covers.

A very enjoyable afternoon.

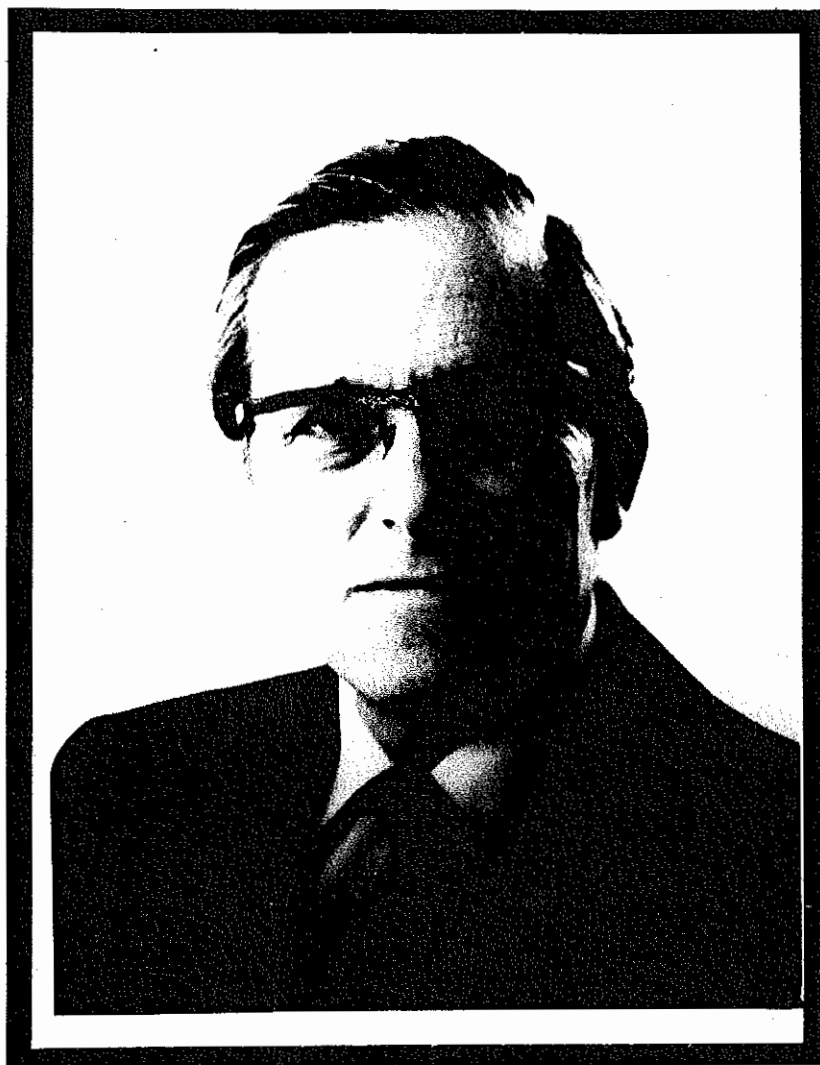
KEN CARPENTER



BRISTOL & DISTRICT ANNUAL CONVENTION
PORTISHEAD - AUGUST, 1994

The Bristol & District Federation of Philatelic Societies holds its Annual Convention at the Somerset Hall, Portishead, on Saturday and Sunday, 13th/14th August, 1994. The Circle has booked a room (Room A) from 12 noon to 1.45 p.m. on Saturday, 13th August, for members' use (no charge to individual members). If you are intending to visit the Convention (30-40 dealers expected to attend), why not bring along a few items which you think may be of interest to other members and to any potential new members who may visit us? And perhaps some queries which hopefully someone may be able to solve for you! As a general subject for discussion, "Numeral Cancellations" is suggested as a topic. We will aim to start promptly and finish early so that we can adjourn to "The Poacher" for refreshment. Further information from Tony Geake (tel. 03643 219).

GEORGE OLIVER IAN HOLLINGS, FRPS.L
1919-1994



It is sad to report the death of George Hollings on 15th February, 1994, particularly so soon after (a mere 17 days) he gave such a superb display to the Circle, which he joined in 1962.

George took an active part in the Circle straightaway. He was Packet Superintendent and later Secretary, and served two terms as Chairman. He was one of the small band of Circle members who entered International Exhibitions. George was also part of our troop when the Circle gave joint displays to other Societies. He and Eliane joined our social functions such as the Circle Dinner, later the Lunch, and our joint regional meetings with the Congo Study Circle.

Although he had only been fully retired for a few months, he had been busy and happy with his vast accumulation of material.

George achieved a lot in his life, overcoming a number of adversities by determination, hard work and a positive approach to life.

George's youth was spent in Austria but the Anschluss in 1938 led him in his late teens to come to England via an aunt in Budapest. On his arrival, he initially went to Dartington Hall in Devon to study agriculture but again fate caught up with him and the outbreak of the Second World War precipitated internment, an event which seems doubly ironic in retrospect in view of George's wholehearted espousal of Britain as his adopted country. Fortunately he was able to join the British Army, becoming a Quartermaster in the Pioneer Corps, and using his very considerable linguistic skills to interview POWs. D-Day saw him in France and by the time VE Day arrived, fate decreed that he would be in Brussels.

The 8th May, 1945, was to become a turning point in George's life when, on encountering some US troops harassing a British Army Welfare Officer, he enquired as to whether he could be of any assistance. His no doubt tactful intervention succeeded in sorting out the situation and he obviously made an immediate and lasting impression since the Welfare Officer, was of course Eliane and they were married exactly a year later.

George's capacity for hard work and complete commitment to the task in hand led to rapid recognition by the Philatelic World and George became deeply involved with many aspects of organised philately at all levels. His major contribution to the formation of the British Philatelic Federation and his representation of the UK as its delegate to International FIP Congresses are lasting testimony to the level of confidence placed on him by his philatelic peers. Most notably, he was the first person from the UK to serve on the FIP Comité de Direction - a very high distinction indeed.

However, George was not just concerned with the administrative aspects of philately: he was basically a collector who chose to collect Belgium, a natural consequence, no doubt, of courting and marrying a Belgian lady who already possessed a stamp collection.

His collection of both stamps and postal history was vast and very knowledgeable on all his subjects. As a result, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in 1970, and also elected to the Academie Belge de Philatelie. Although George operated within the rarer climes of International Philately, serving as a judge at several FIP world exhibitions, typically he remained a committed member of his local society, Acton and District, and served his County Federation - Middlesex. Truly a 'Philatelist for all Seasons', George was publicly recognised when he received the highest award of the British Philatelic Federation, the Congress Medal, in 1984 at Bath, an honour fully deserved and one which George greatly appreciated.

To those who knew him, George was widely respected as a man who got things done, who was always prepared to work, often in the background, for the benefit of others, a modest man who did not expect or seek recognition for what he did but who wished merely to be accepted for himself. All who were privileged to gain his friendship and loyalty will greatly miss his companionship and sense of humour but will treasure the recollection of the time they spent with him.

We send our condolences to Eliane, and to Michael and Tony and their families.

S.J.A.

ADVANCE NOTICE.....

CIRCLE SUMMER MEETING - SEPTEMBER, 1995
WESTON-SUPER-MARE

By popular request, we have re-booked at the Grand Atlantic Hotel in Weston-super-Mare for our Summer meeting for 1995. Reserve the dates (16th-17th September) in your diary now. I am very pleased to be able to say that the price (per person per night for dinner, bed and breakfast) will be £2 lower than in 1993 at £45. The hotel enjoyed our 1993 visit (and particularly they were pleased to have provided the cake to celebrate the 80th birthdays of Jack Andrews and Geoffrey Wood) and are highly delighted that we are coming back to them again.

More details and a reservation form will be sent out to members with a future edition of Belgapost.

**THE "FOREIGN DISBURSEMENT" MARKINGS OF
OSTEND, BELGIUM, 1844-1856**
by G. O. I. Hollings, FRPS, L.

(This important article was published in "Stamp Collecting" on 27th January, 1972. The author had very recently said to me that he would bring this up-to-date for us to bring it into "Belgapost". However, due to the untimely death of George, it is not to be. So we print it as it was published, and in his memory.

EDITOR)

Our probable coming entry into the Common Market will offer many of us an opportunity to practise our talents in converting foreign currency into Pounds and Pence, but this summer the task has been a little different from what it used to be. We are in these days converting from one decimal coinage into another, and are well on the way to forget the added difficulty of dealing with the duodecimal as opposed to a decimal system. This difference in system has for many of us been a source of errors which do not normally occur between one decimal system and another. Indeed it has presented difficulty for a great many years to postal clerks assessing the value of prepaid postage or postage due, on items passing between countries operating such different systems.

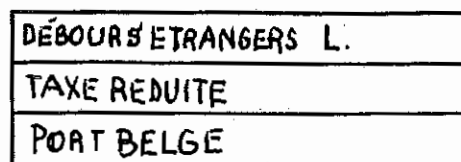
Under the present system of international postal exchanges, there is no need for the post office clerk handling foreign mail entering this country to delve deeply into the value of stamps affixed to the letters he receives for sorting. He has to ensure that the prepaid postage is adequate for the service intended. The only call on his ability to calculate occurs when he finds an item which has been underpaid. He then doubles the shortage and affixes a "To Pay" label in respect of which some other officer of the postal service will collect money from the final addressee. Indeed, with the volume of mail handled these days no more elaborate system would be practicable.

When, however, we consider the intricacies of international postal traffic some 130 years ago, we are dealing with the days prior to international agreements and compensation arrangements. Every item of mail was costed and accounted for individually and the poor postman had many bookkeeping duties which would probably horrify his present-day successor. In addition, the Continental postman was faced with the difficulty of converting the unfamiliar duodecimal markings on British mail into the international decimal language where 1 Decime or $\frac{1}{10}$ th was the equivalent in all Continental countries – irrespective of the value of the local currency.

International Postal Conventions existed and operated successfully long before the days of U.P.U., but when it came to the application of multiple rates to take account of weight, this country and the British Empire again differed from the Continent in that we weighed our letters (as we do today) in ounces or fractions of ounces whereas Continental rates were based on the metric unit of grammes.

From the early 1840s on, a substantial amount of mail entered the Continent through the Belgian port of Ostend and it fell to some ingenious postal official of this town to devise a cachet which enabled him efficiently to demonstrate how he had converted foreign charges or "foreign disbursements" into the monetary language of his own country and what additional rates he proposed to collect from the addressee in respect of services rendered by the Belgian Post Office. Thus, in 1844, we find on letters entering Belgium through the port of Ostend the cachet show in Fig. 1, and a cover bearing this cachet in Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Cachet Type I



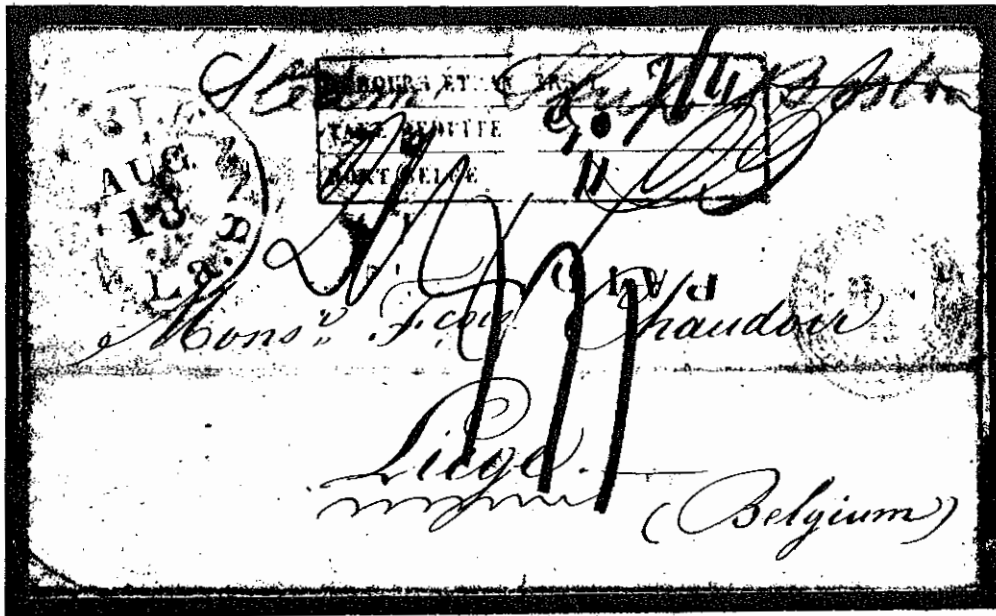


Fig. 2. The earliest recorded usage of Cachet Type I on a letter from New Orleans (18.8.1844) to Liège. Rate: 2s. 4d. (single letter rate 1s. 8d., plus 8d. transit).

The words in the top line, DEBOURS ETRANGERS, mean Foreign Tax or "Foreign Disbursements". The "L" which follows would appear to signify our £ ("livres"). In other words, the cachet is specifically designed to cater for English currency, as all the mail ships arriving at Ostend sailed from this country and all the mail, therefore, had manuscript markings in shillings and pence. These rate marks, therefore, were written into the space remaining open on the first line.

The second line, TAXE REDUITE, served for conversion. The equivalent of the shillings and pence, expressed as Decimes (units of 10 Belgian centimes) were entered here.

The third line, PORT BELGE - "Belgian Rate" - served to record the postage due to the Belgian Post Office for carrying the letter from arrival at Ostend to its final destination in Belgium.

No record has survived of any regulation or order authorising the use of such a cachet, nor is reference made to it in any official records covering subsequent changes, including the regularisation of charges under the Anglo-Belgian Convention, and later amendments to it. As will be seen below, the cachet in time underwent certain changes, though it was never referred to in any surviving records/orders. The other port through which mail entered Belgium was Antwerp, but no similar marking was in use there. It can be assumed, therefore, that the use of the "Foreign Disbursements" cachet was a purely local effort.

The earliest recorded use of this cachet is on a letter carried from New Orleans (18.8.44) via Liverpool, London (15.9.44) and Ostend (17.9.44), to Liège (18.9.44), the cover being marked for carriage by the S.S. *Boston* (Fig.2). This is followed by another from New Orleans (18.10.44) to Liège (17.11.44) which went by the S.S. *Caledonia*, travelling the same route.

In both these cases, the use of the cachet substantially precedes the first Anglo-Belgian Convention on rates which was concluded on October 19th, 1844, and became operative in Belgian offices on December 1st, 1844.

Both letters were manuscript-marked by the British Transit Office in London at 2s.4d. to cover the maritime rate from New York (American inland postage to New York having been prepaid) and transit postage to Ostend, this being the extreme frontier of the British office. Again, in both instances, this charge was wrongly converted as 30 decimes (2s.4d. equalled $2 \times 12 + 4 = 28$ d or 28 decimes) added to which were 11 decimes Belgian inland postage, resulting in a total charge of 41 decimes (Fr.4.10) to the ultimate addressee.

There followed the Convention of October 19th, 1844, which regulated all rates and covered the conveyance of mails by the British Post Office from all colonial and many other territories. British offices named in the Convention to handle such mails were Dover and London. The sole Belgian office was Ostend. Hull and Antwerp were added by a subsequent amendment on June 18th, 1845.

A rate of 8d. per single letter was laid down for transit through the United Kingdom plus "the Packet Rate" which inhabitants of the United Kingdom had to pay on letters coming from, or addressed to, colonies or countries beyond the seas, adding up to a total rate which was determined individually for a large number of destinations or points of origin. It is important to note that the rates actually specified in the tables appended to the body of the Convention were inclusive rates for single letters from the point of shipment to the Belgian frontier, or vice versa. The Convention also laid down the weights for single and multiple letters charged by the two signatories.

<u>Single rate</u>	<u>British:</u> <u>not exceeding</u> <u>½oz. (14gr.)</u>	<u>Belgian</u> <u>under 10gr.</u>
1½ rates	non-existent	10 - less than 15gr.
Double rate	not exceeding 1oz.	15 - less than 20gr.
2½ rates	non-existent	20 - less than 25gr.
Four rates	over 1oz. not exceeding 2oz.	Etc. half rate per 10gr. or part

Note that there are no half rates and no treble rate in the British system of rating.

This Convention, almost simultaneous in timing with treaties with other European countries, e.g. Prussia, which received their mail "closed", i.e. in a bag passing through Ostend, gave immediate rise to difficulties with the United States. American shipowners were struggling hard to establish the right to carry mails across the Atlantic and were offering a service to senders in the U.S.A. by which the originator could prepay the American inland and packet rate as far as Liverpool. The British Post Office, however, did not recognise the right of the American Packets to carry mails and ignored any amounts prepaid for carriage across the Atlantic. It was claimed that in passing such letters to the Continent the British had no alternative as the Anglo-Belgian and corresponding Anglo-Continental Conventions all specified "Unified Letter Rates" showing one rate inclusive of (Atlantic) Packet rate and United Kingdom transit postage.

One example is on record where postage to Liverpool was prepaid by U.S. adhesives but where the Belgian office, and so the ultimate addressee, was charged the full Atlantic and British transit rate, these rates being duly recorded on the Foreign Disbursements cachet (October 1848, Charleston, South Carolina to Ghent). This is fully described in a very interesting article which appeared in the U.S. journal *The Chronicle*, June 1967-May 1968.

Strong diplomatic pressure was brought to bear on the British authorities and the Americans threatened to retaliate by ignoring British prepaid Packet Rate on all letters landed in U.S. ports. This led to the Anglo-American Convention of December 15th, 1848, effective in British Offices on December 29th, 1848, and corresponding amendments of the Anglo-Belgian and other Anglo-Continental Conventions. Negotiation of new treaties and their promulgation by various governments was naturally time-consuming and it was highly convenient that, intentionally or otherwise, no American Packet sailings took place between November 20th, 1848, and February 20th, 1849. Even so, there was some difficulty. The relevant Anglo-Belgian Convention was to become effective in Belgium on March 29th, 1849. Dr. J. Stibbe, of Brussels, states that the new tariffs were received by Belgian Offices only on April 1st, 1849. As March 30th was a Friday (Good Friday?) Dr. Stibbe's claim is thoroughly credible.

Under the new Convention, the Packet Rate was reduced to 8d. for U.S.-British traffic. The United Kingdom transit rate remained at 8d., so that a single letter carried from New York by British Packet was henceforth charged at 1s.4d. up to the Belgian frontier (Ostend) and one carried by American Packet and prepaid by the sender for Atlantic carriage, was charged at 8d. only to Belgium, representing the United Kingdom transit rate.

I know of five letters with the Disbursement cachet marking, carried at rates of the Anglo-Belgian Convention of October, 1844, viz:-

Havana, Cuba, August 1845, to Bruges (9.9.45)
 Charleston, Sth. Car., Feb. 1848, to Ghent by British Packet.
 Charleston, Sth. Car., Oct. 1848, to Ghent by U.S. Packet. (see above)
 Philadelphia, Oct. 1848, to Brussels by British Packet
 New York, Jan. 9th, 1849, to Verviers (25.1.49) ditto

Also on record is one letter carried immediately after the coming into force of the Anglo-American Convention and the resulting amendments, viz:

New Orleans, 25.3.1849, to Brussels 7.4.1849

A further Convention was entered into by Britain and Belgium on November 27th, 1849, amending the treaty of October, 1844 and incorporating changes necessitated by the reform of the Belgian postal service, where new rates and adhesive stamps had been introduced on July 1st, 1849:-

The United Kingdom single letter transit rate was reduced to 4d. Belgian rates were modified as follows:-

Under 7½ grammes	single rate
7½ to under 15 gr.	double rate
15 to under 22½ gr.	treble rate

and so forth, in steps of 7½ gr. or part.

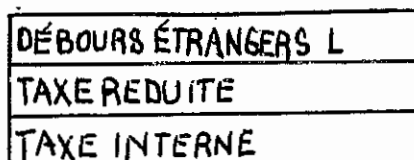
From then until 1856, when the "Foreign Disbursements" cachet disappears, 33 such letters are on record from points of origin such as: U.S.A. (New York; Blackstone, Mass; Chillicotte, Miss; Cincinatti, Ohio; Deep River, Conn; New Orleans, La; Oydensburgh, New York; Philadelphia, Penn; Plaquemina, La; San Francisco, Cal.); Havana, Cuba; Buenos Ayres, Argentina (British Post Office); St. Thomas, B.W.I.; Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, forwarded by J. Cappe & Co., St. Thomas; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (British Post Office); and Belize, British Guiana.

Of these 33, five have been referred to in print, four of them by Leopold Hanciau in his posthumously-published papers, but have gone to earth and their present whereabouts are unknown, as are many of the details and markings.

The cachet itself remained in its original form and layout, Type I (see Fig. 1), from its inception (in August 1844?) until 1851.

In December 1851 there appeared, according to Hanciau, a new Type II distinguished from Type I by two features: the size is reduced to 55x20 mm. and the words PORT BELGE in the third line are replaced by the words TAXE INTERNE (Fig. 3): the cachet was still struck in red and see on cover in Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



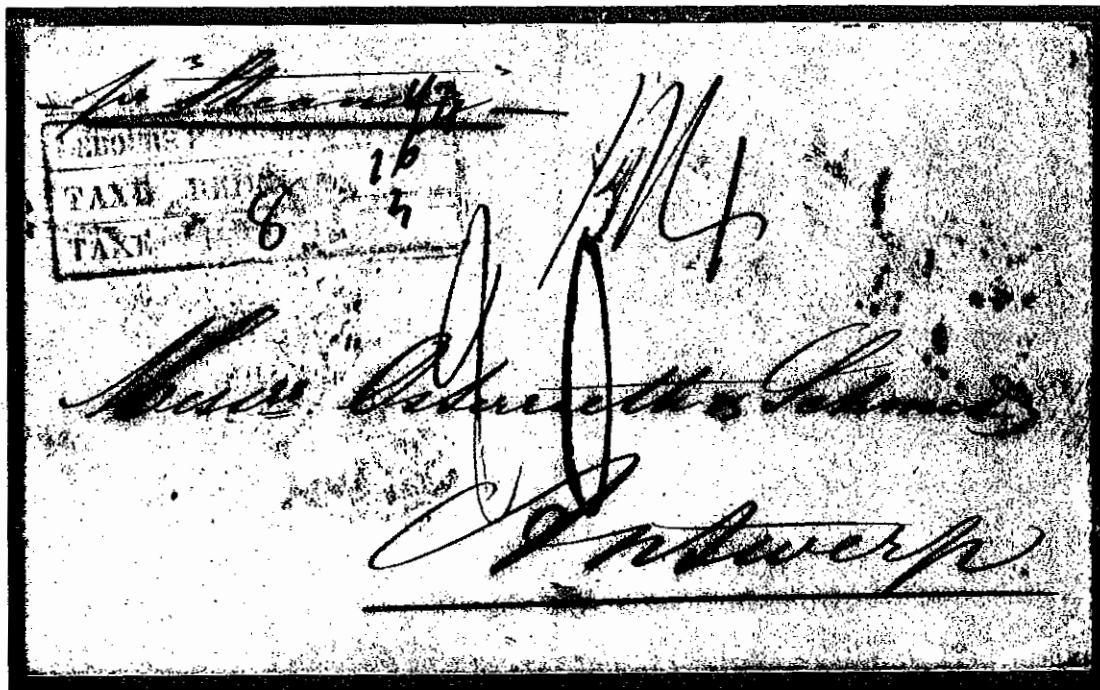


Fig. 4. Cover from Buenos Ayres (British Office) despatched 2.12.52, to Antwerp, arriving 18.1.53 with Cachet Type II. Rate, British single letter, 1s. 4d.

A further change occurs in March 1852 (Type III) and precedes the withdrawal of the Type II cachet, still in use in December 1852. (Both in my collection.) Type III is of a different layout, as shown in Fig. 5, with reversion to "Port Belge" but lines extending from lettering instead of "boxing" it. It is shown on cover in Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

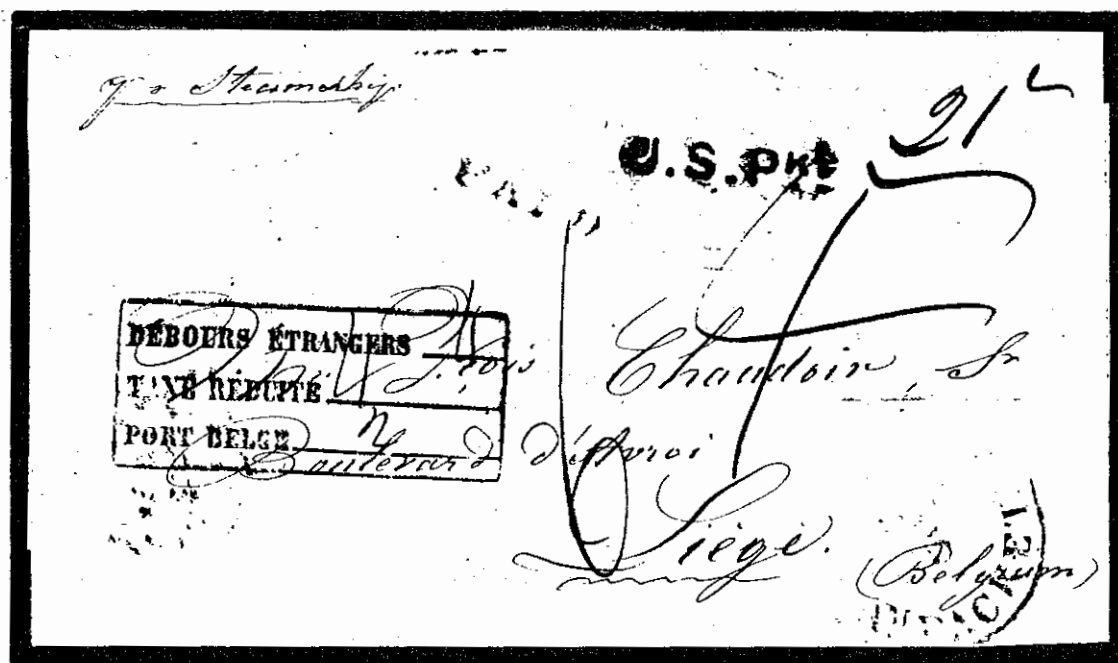
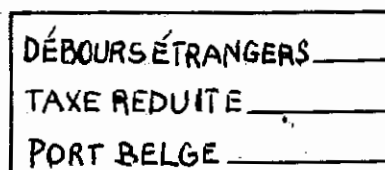


Fig. 6. A cover from Plaquemina, Louisiana (23.8.55) to Liège (arriving 18.9.55) by U.S. packet. Cachet Type III (in black). Rate: 21c. (5c. inland; 16c. packet to England) and cheap 4d. British transit rate.

This cachet is first struck in red (IIIa) but from March 1854, or possibly earlier, in common with general Belgian post office practice, it appears in black ink (IIIb).

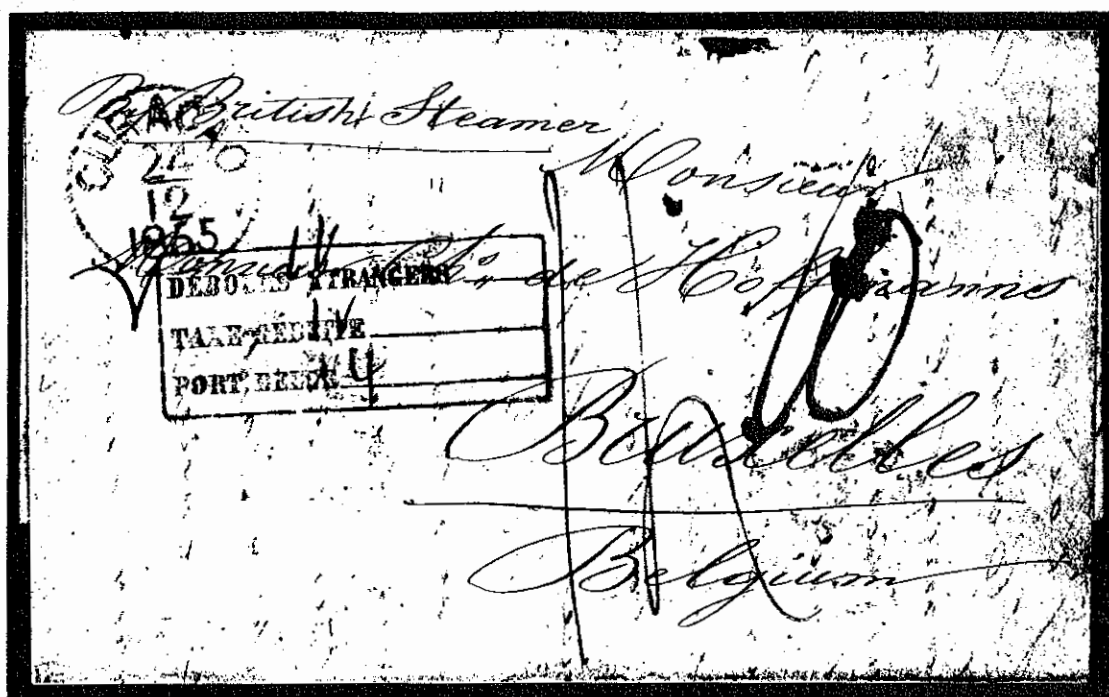


Fig. 7. An entire from Curacao, Netherlands Antilles (24.12.55) via St. Thomas (British Office) forwarded by J. Cappe & Co. of St. Thomas. British unified rate, 10d. Destination, Brussels. Cachet Type III (in black).

Considering the very large number of places covered by the Anglo-Belgian Convention of October 1844 and the period during which this marking had been in use (12 years) the number of known examples of it is pitifully small. It is true that they appear on covers more often than on entires; that with three known notable exceptions they are of a stampless, rather than pre-adhesive or adhesive nature; that some may have been extracted as expense vouchers for accountancy purposes, rather than filed with correspondence. Nevertheless, a survival rate of a total record of 42, of which five have disappeared without a complete record of markings being available, seems quite incredibly low and I believe that there should be appreciably more. It is not unlikely that they may be found in many a collection where perhaps no particular interest has so far been paid by its owner to an arrival marking which is of no immediate importance to him. If any reader of these notes should be in a position to add to the scant information I have accumulated on these markings in the course of a number of years I shall be most grateful.

Literature on this subject is also very rare. Reference is made to the cachet in the papers of the late Leopold Hanciau, R.D.P., although the purpose of the marking seems not to have been correctly interpreted by the editors of those papers. Its existence is acknowledged in the standard work published by Willy Balasse, "Catalogue de Belgique et du Congo Belge" Vol.1, p.159 (1949 edition) and by Jean Du Four in "Les Marques Postales Belges de 1830 a 1914", p.58 (1959 edition). My knowledgeable friend, R. Hubinont, has dealt with the cachet in two short articles in the excellent magazine *Story Post*, Nos. 26 (May 1965) & 47 (April 1967).

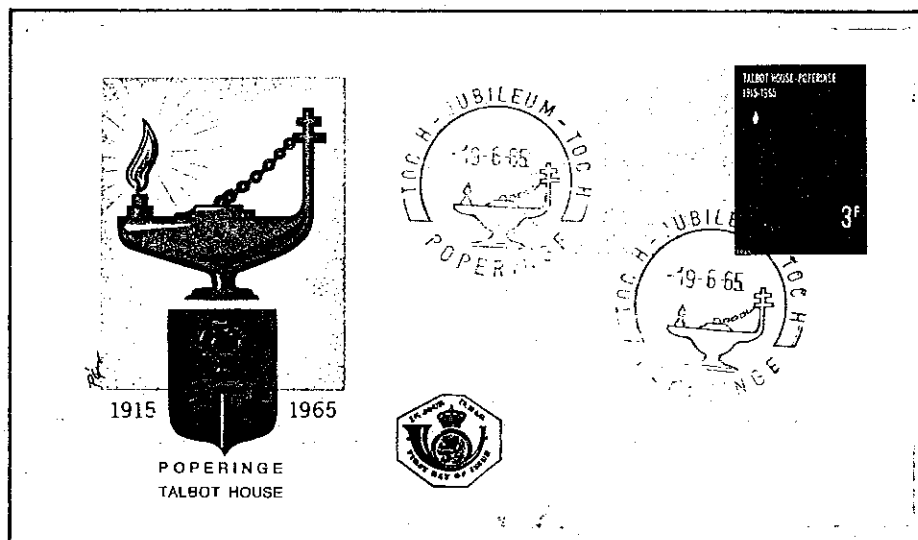
In closing, I wish to thank my friends and colleagues in the Belgian Study Circle who have encouraged my work on this subject. I am indebted for details of examples in their collections to: B. Leslie Barker, R.D.P., of Fulbeck; Dr. A. Van Grunderbeek, Brussels; Mr. J. P. Conrad, Antwerp; and M. Leo de Clercq, St. Niklaas; Col. Lucien Herlant, St.Denis-Westrem; and for invaluable advice and help with American rates and practice, to Mr. Walter Hubbard of London.

TALBOT HOUSE, POPERINGHE

This stamp was issued on June 19, 1965, to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the opening of Talbot House. This was named after Gilbert Talbot, a young Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade. He was killed in July 1915 during the first "liquid fire" attack by the Germans.

Talbot House was established by the Rev. P.B. (Tubby) Clayton, M.C. a Church of England chaplain, as a centre of rest and Christian social service among British troops. He adopted the army signallers' code for this Poperinghe centre - Toc H.

The stamp was printed in photogravure and perforated 11½. It was designed by Vansevenant.



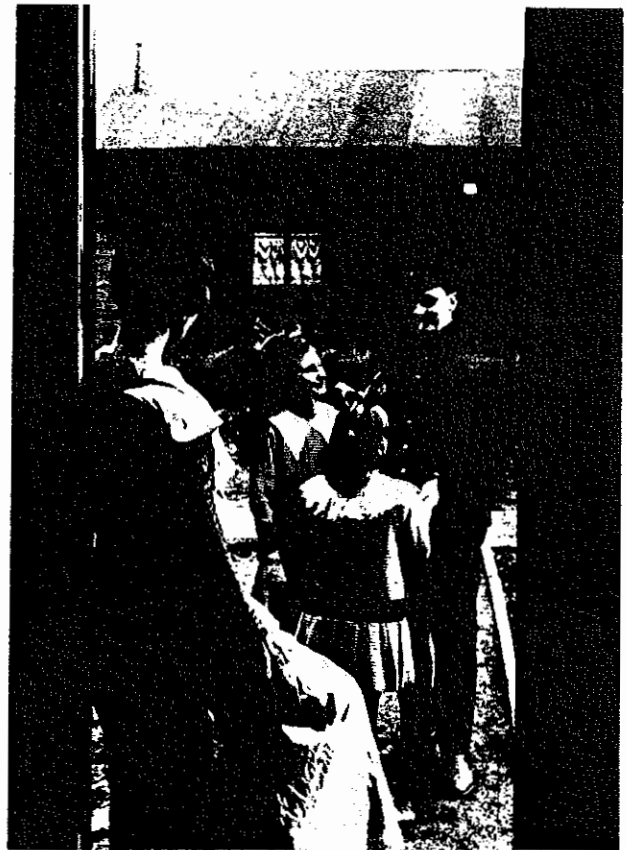
ELISABETHVILLE

A little known community was set up at the early part of the World War I for Belgian refugees and their families. It became known as Elisabethville, near Birtley, County Durham. The village contained several thousands and, as a result, it became necessary to open a post office. This opened in June, 1916, and was staffed by Belgians and run (under Newcastle-upon-Tyne) by Mon. Jean Jacques Joskin. The office was closed in May, 1919.

The inhabitants were housed in typical army wooden huts and they worked at a nearby Ministry of Munitions factory at Birtley, making shells.

The comparatively small number of envelopes known appear to have been sent to Mr. G. O. Wight, the Belgian Consul at Sunderland.

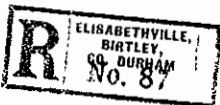
S.J.A.



A Belgian Postman delivering letters

BIRTLEY ELISABETHVILLEAdministration du Village

ET DÉTACHEMENT DES OUVRIERS D'ARTILLERIE.



Monsieur G. O. Wight
Consul de Belgique
32, Farwell Street
Sunderland

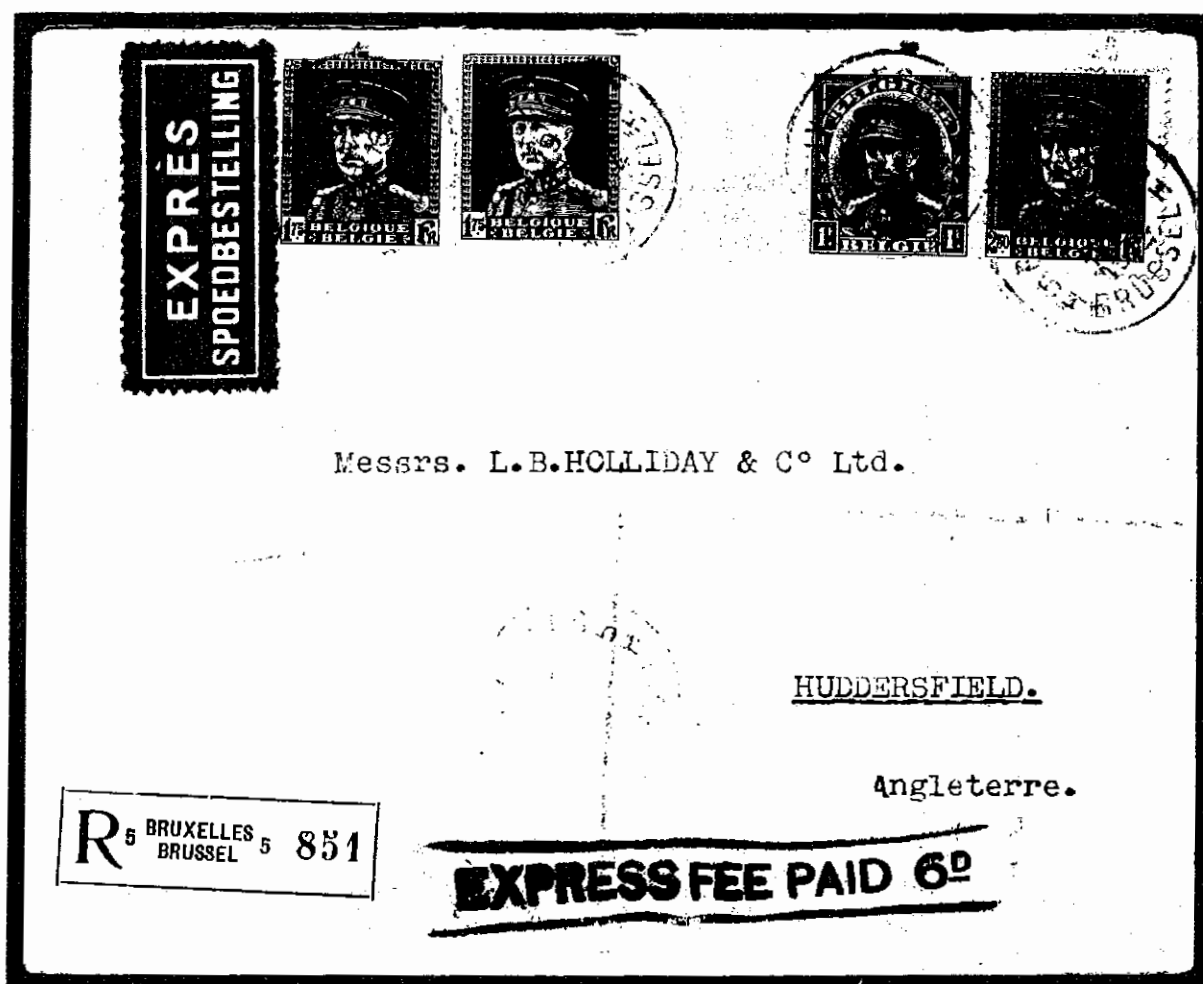


BIRTLEY, Co. DURHAM.

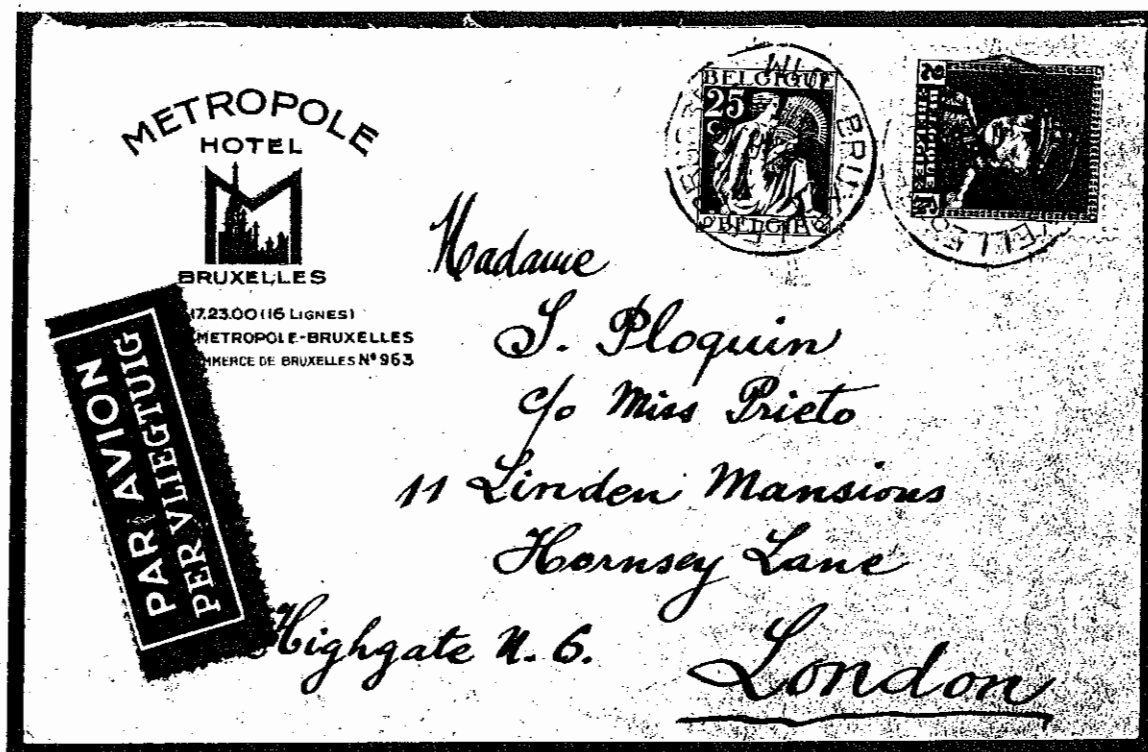
AIR MAIL - BRUSSELS TO ENGLAND



1929	International letter rate	1F.75c	up to 20 gr.
	Air Surtax	35c	" " " "
	TOTAL	2F.10c	



1934	International letter rate	1F.75c	up to 20 gr.
	Registration	1F.75c	
	Express	3F.50c	
	TOTAL	7F.	



1936

International letter rate
Air Surtax1F.75c
50cup to 20 gr.
" " " "

TOTAL

2F.25c

THE COMMUNAL MESSENGERS

Further to the article on this subject in "Belgapost" Vol.6, No.1, we can now add the following items to the list. All are "albino".

1693		Ghent-Antwerp	"1C"
1695	(16 Aug.)	" "	"1B"
1699	(19 May)	" "	"1B"
1699		" "	"PM"
1701		" "	"PVL"
1702	(17 Jan)	Antwerp-Ghent	"IV"
1704	(15 May)	Ghent-Antwerp	"PB"
1705		" "	"PB"

Also add the following reference:

"Le Club 92" Auction Catalogues

In Balasse Auction Catalogue Sale 1405, 12th December, 1992, we find five lots (24-28) each with one letter showing marks as given in the above article. It is stated that the letters are all from France and all going to Ghent and are the earliest handstamp marks (between 1663/1668) of France. The marks CR and IR are identical to those given in the article in "Belgapost". Surely these marks in these particular pieces - all going to Ghent - were put on the letters on arrival at Ghent when they went into the Communal Messenger Postal Service. Another misinterpretation?

S.J.A.

THE MERCHANT STRANGERS POST

S. J. Andrews, FRPS,L., Hon.FSPH.

Early in the sixteenth century, the many foreign merchants resident in London needed swift and safe communication with Europe and they set up their own post, first called "the Strangers Post" by the English, and later "The Merchant Strangers Post". Henry VIII encouraged foreign merchants and allowed them privileges including the carriage of their correspondence. The English merchants complained by having no service of their own and had to use the Strangers Post.

After the loss of Calais on 7th January, 1588, the regular post maintained by the government to Dover and Calais ceased and the Merchant Strangers Post was the only service. With the coming to the throne of Elizabeth in 1558, the service became known as "The Merchant Strangers Post" with their own postmaster, Christian Suffling. On the death of the latter in 1568, the foreign merchants argued who should be appointed to the post. The Italians wanted Godfrey Marshall, an Englishman and Roman Catholic. The rest of the merchants proposed Raphael Van de Putte, a Belgian Protestant. The argument was finally resolved by the Privy Council who appointed Van de Putte.

After Suffling's death, Van de Putte maintained the post from the widow Suffling's home. It was not until September, 1569 that Van de Putte was confirmed in his office. Van de Putte probably held office until 1604 when Matthew de Quester (a merchant stranger) was appointed.

But what has this article to do with Belgian Postal History?

It was in 1984 that Christie's-Robson Lowe found and sold a remarkable archive - the Corsini Correspondence, which contained some several thousand letters, mainly from Europe and mostly to London. This archive opened a new vista for students of postal history. The reason is that it is the only commercial correspondence addressed to the City of London known to have survived the Great Fire in 1666.

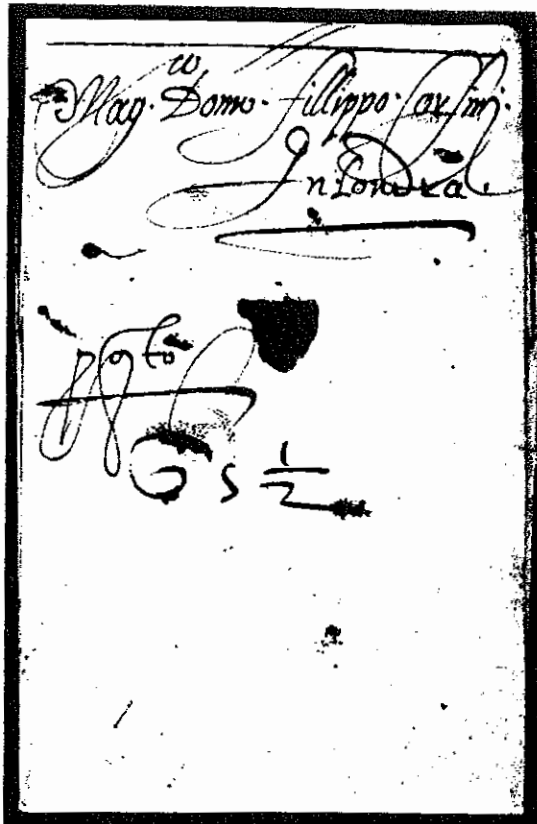
In this archive we find that a large number of these letters came from the Netherlands, and we particularly refer to Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels and Ghent - Antwerp (570 letters); Bruges (12); Brussels (2); Ghent (1). Some sixty of these letters had on its face a "numeral" in manuscript, presumably a charge. This is most probably a charge made on the Merchant Strangers Post and one is illustrated here.

However, in a book (published 1993) "La Poste à Anvers depuis ses débuts jusqu'en 1793", illustrated one of these on page 84 and gives the answer to this charge mark. The letter dated 5th July, 1579, shows the mark "G3½" as three and a half groats (or 13 pence) - a groat was 4d.

But what have we to say on this?

Of the 585 letters mentioned above (and similar other parts of European letters in this archive), we find that only some sixty have a similar mark (as mentioned above) and these marks vary from ½ to 33, this being on a half-page letter; and the highest "rate" known in the archive (33). All the letters are of a half, one, one and a half or two pages, the papers sizes normally being 13½ x 9½ inches or 12 x 8 inches, and therefore the charge will not be by weight, or distance certainly as the letters are mainly from Antwerp to London.

So what is the answer to this "rate"?



The charge of 5½d
of the Merchant
Strangers Post

No doubt the letters arriving in London would be sent to the postmaster, by now, Van de Putte. In distributing these letters, he would bundle them together for those addressed to the same person. Would he not mark them on the top letter to show that he requires some postage for his effort? This postage would have, presumably, been a halfpenny per letter in the bundle. This must surely be the answer.

All these marks come within the years 1570-1600. Van de Putte was postmaster from 1569, presumably until 1604 when de Quester was appointed.

SAVINGS BANK ROLLER CANCEL

This lettercard, not having been cancelled on departure, was cancelled on arrival by the roller canceller of the Savings Bank Department.

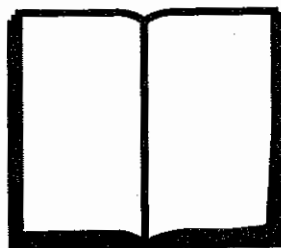
A local card of 1st August, 1894, at Seraing.



NEW MEMBERS

The Circle welcomes the following new members:

<u>Alan Swale</u>	Lescure-Jaoul, France	General
<u>Eliane Hollings</u>	(see Secretary's Notes)	
<u>Mike Quantick</u>	Exmouth, Devon	Number Postmarks and Pre 1914 issues.
<u>Andrew Wilson</u>	London	Postal mechanisation. Transit mail of Thurn and Taxis post.



BOOK REVIEW

"Germania" 75 years since the World War.

Basically the journal of the German Study Circle in Belgium, we have an enlarged double issue of the journal to a 117 page book containing some eleven chapters. In Flemish, these chapters cover many subjects during the war periods, and provide many useful maps and postmarks. There are useful sections such as the various Army Units, and details in the Eupen and Malmedy territories.

Published by Germania-Studiekring, Oude Ieperseweg 49, B-8501, Heule, Belgium (December 1993), 700 B.F.

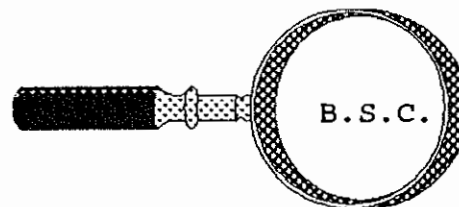
A "must" for anyone who is interested in this important period.

REVIEW OF BELGIAN JOURNALS

The four issues Nos. 389, 390, 391, 392 (Nov-Dec 1993, Jan-Feb 1994) of L'Amical, give a series of interesting articles as follows - all well illustrated:

1. Emission de Bienfaisance "Type Caritas"
by Jean de Bast (11 pages)
2. Study of the Construction of the Railway (Matadi-Leopoldville)
by J-M Frenay (13 pages)
3. A propos des Cotes des Timbres sur Lettres
by Lucien Janssens (3 pages)
4. The "V" Mail (1940-1945)
by Raymond Lamberg (3 pages)
5. Obliterations Etrangers sur Cartes-Response Belges
by Jacques Rousseau (6 pages)
6. Express Posts in Belgium
by Lucien Janssens (14 pages)
7. Recherche du Destinataire
by Albert Dumortier (2 pages)
8. Currier de Personelle Navigant
by Albert Dumortier (2 pages)

S.J.A.



HEXAGON CANCELLATIONS UPDATE

The last updating was published in March, 1993, since when there has been a steady inflow of new finds, raising the total by 29 to 534, and three further confirmations of cancellations listed by Tom Jones have come in. Details are:

CONFIRMATIONS:

AUVELOIS	(not AUVELAIS)
HANDZAEME	(not HANDZAME)
HOLLAIN	

ADDITIONS:

	ARDOYE COOLSCAMP
	BAUME
	CALMPHOUT
	CHERQ
	ESSINE-LOMBECQ
	FLAWINNE
	FLOREFFE
	GHLIN
	GODARVILLE
P	GOUY-LES-PIETON
	GRANDGLISE
P	HENNUYERES
	HUY-TILLFUL
	ISIERES
	JEMEPPE-FROIDMONT
	KAIN
	LEBBEKE
	LIBRAMONT
	LIMAL
	METTET
	OGY
	OR GEO-LUCHY
	ORMEIGNIES
	PONT-A-CELLES (NORD)
	RANCE
P	RHODE-ST. GENESE
	SNAESKERKE
	UCCLE-CALEVOET
	VERTRYCK

P = Used on postage stamps

TONY GEAKE

FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918 DUTCH INTERNMENT CAMP MAIL (PART 2)

Although not from the border zone, I have 2 similar covers from this period:

Groningen * * *	28.10.14	Portvrij Cachet
Haarlem - Station 1	26.11.14	Dutch Committee Cachet



COVER FROM GRONINGEN 28th OCTOBER, 1914

The Groningen cover is the earliest I have bearing the special internee cachet. On page 12 of Silverberg's book there is a cover illustrated dated 1st September, 1914 bearing this cachet.

POSTAL MARKINGS AND PROCESSES

Understandably during the early days of the war, little preparation had been made to deal with internee mail. A special cachet was produced which entitled the sender to free franchise for two ordinary letters/cards per month to their country of origin. This entitlement was in line with the 1906 Rome Convention. This cachet bore the legend:

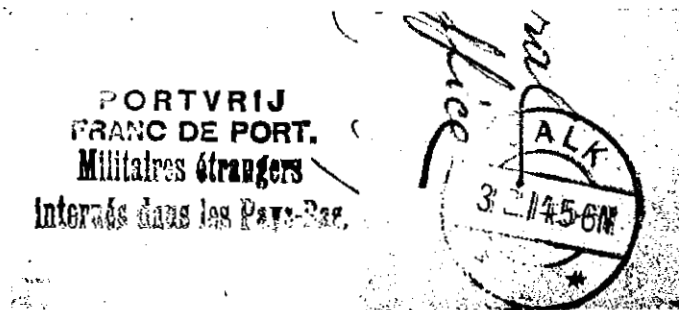
PORTVRIJ
FRANG DE PORT
Militaires etrangers
Internés dans les Pays-Bas

The type face and size of letters varied considerably indicating that the rubber handstamps were made up locally. The overall size of the cachets varied between 18mm high x 36mm wide to 23mm x 58mm. (Most common 18mm x 40mm.)

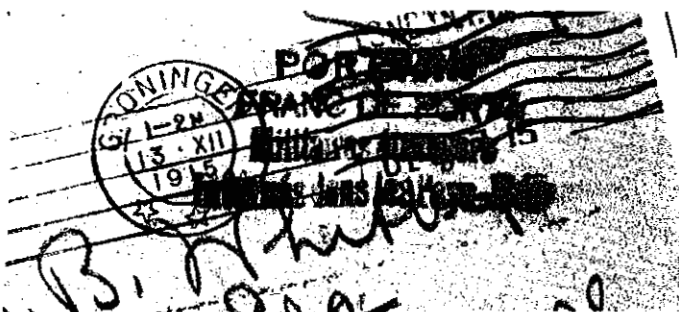
COMPARISON OF CACHET TYPES AND SIZES



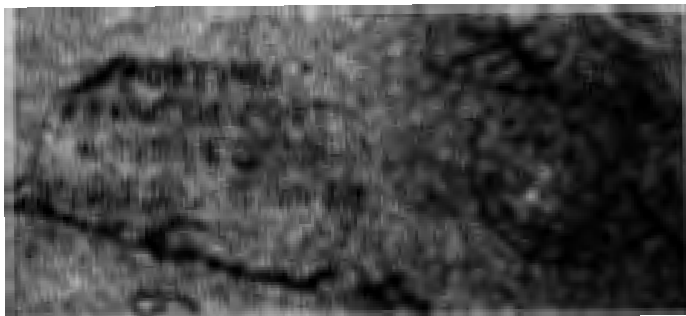
SMALL
HATTEM 21st FEB. 1918



MEDIUM
BALK 3rd DEC. 1914



LARGE
GRONINGEN 13th DEC. 1915



VAR.
ALL 4 LINES IN CAPITAL
LETTERS.
HARDERWIJK 13th JUNE, 1915

The early use (1st September) referred to previously is an exception and most examples I have seen are from November onwards. They were mainly struck in violet ink, but also are seen in black, red and blue. In general, they were only issued to the permanent camps and therefore do not appear on the early transit camp mails.

After receiving this cachet the item would then pass into the mail system of the internee camp for processing through the civilian mail channels. Before leaving, it would receive an Army Camp datestamp e.g. Legerplaats/Bij Zeist or if passed direct to the civilian post office without franking, they would apply the Post Office canceller e.g. AMERSFOORT * 2 *.

For many reasons, much mail was posted directly into town post boxes and provided it bore the PORTVRIJ, etc. cachet, it would receive speedy handling. Therefore a wide variety of town postmarks can be found but crucially from 1915 onwards, covers must bear the PORTVRIJ, etc. cachet to qualify as genuine internee mail. This was the general rule but there were certain exceptions which will be described later.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICES

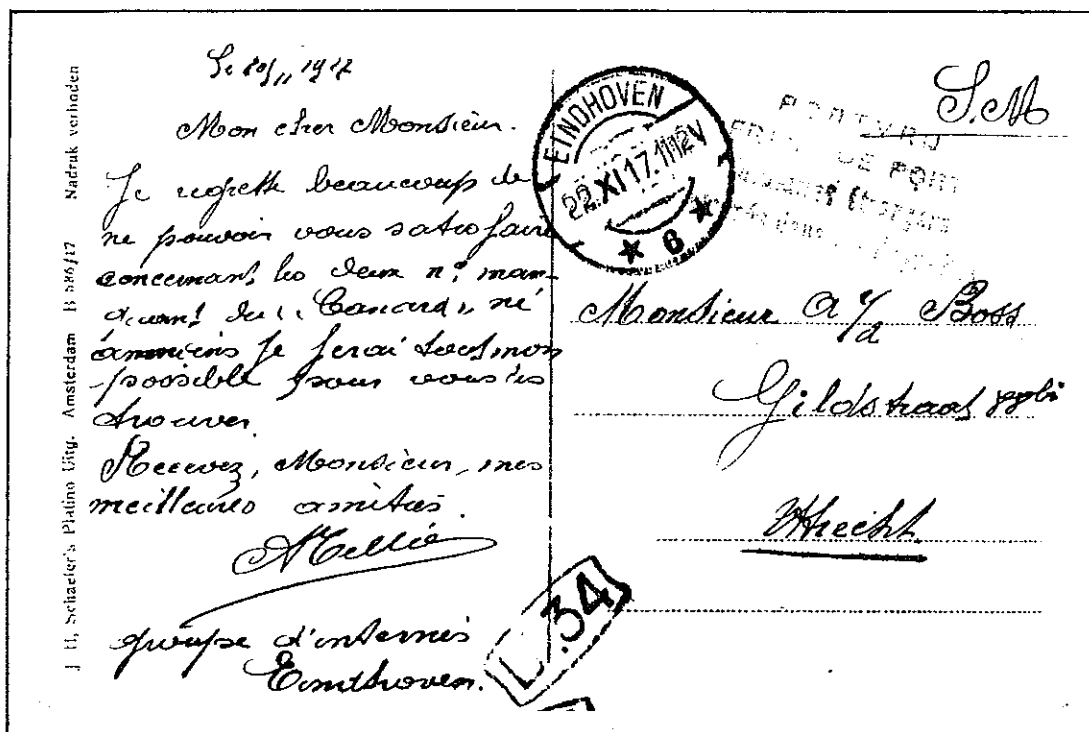
a) Bridge-Style Town Postal Cancellers

The most common post office canceller in use at the time was a full bridge-style around 26/28mm in diameter. In the upper segment was the town name whilst the bottom segment bore a number flanked on both sides by a five pointed star. Although probably not complete, the following are known to have been used during 1914-1918:

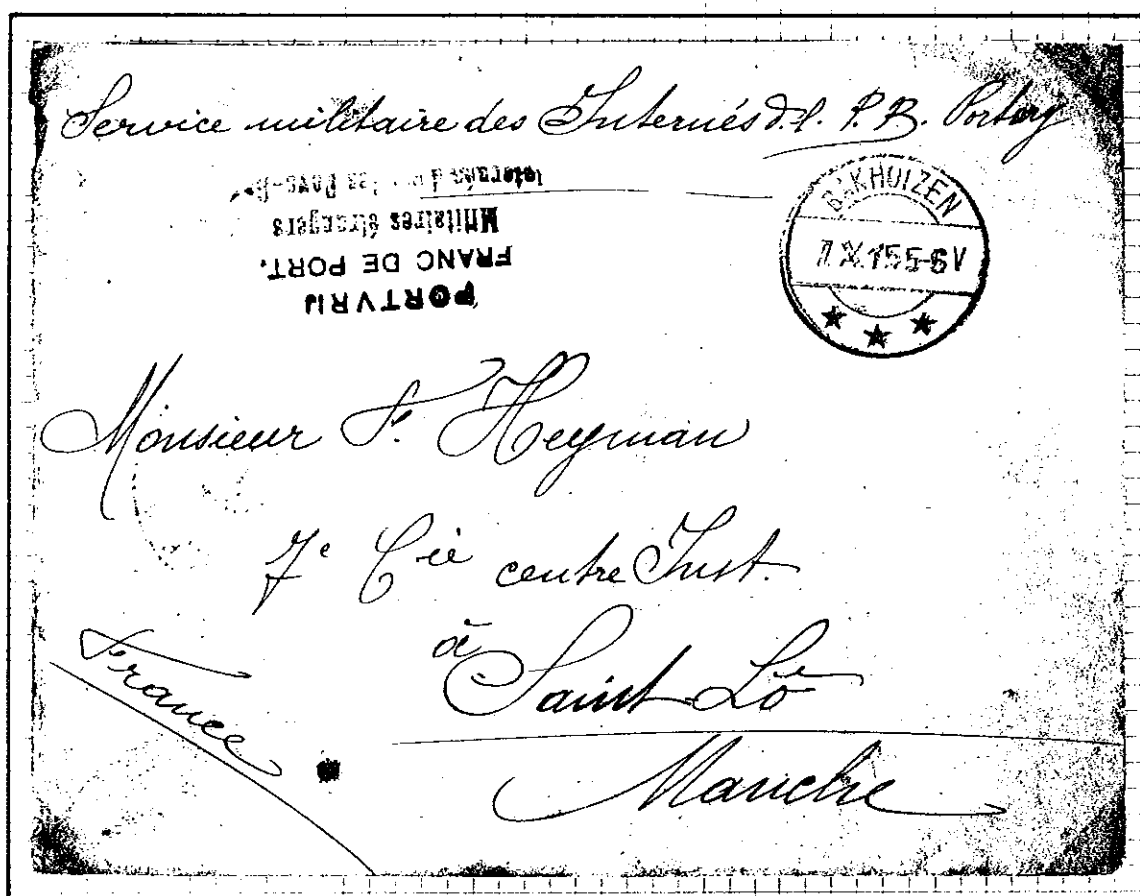
BRIDGE-STYLE TOWN POSTAL CANCELLERS

AMERSFOORT	2	GINNEKEN	2
"	5	GOUDA	
"	7	GRONINGEN	
"	8	HARDERWIJK	1
"	9	"	3
"	10	"	4
"	11	"	5
" STATION	1	HEELSUM	
APELDOORN	5	HEERLEN	3
ARNHEM		S'HERTOGENBOSCH	3
ASSEN	1	KAMPEN	1
BAKHUIZEN	***	"	3
BALK	1	KRIMPENa/ljssel	
BERGEN (N.H.)	2	LEENS	
BODEGRAVEN	1	LEERDAM	
BREDA	11	LEEWARDEN	1
DELFT	9	OISTERWIJK	2
"	10	SCHEVENINGEN	5
DEVENTER		"	7
DRUTEN	2	SOESTERBERG	1
EINDHOVEN	6	TILBURG	3
"	7	"	7
ELBURG	1	URK	***
ENSCHDE	1	VLISSINGEN	2
"	2	"	3
"	7	"	4
EPE	7	VUGHT	3
GELDERMALSEN	1	WINTERSWIJK	4
"	4	ZWOLLE	6

Note - Some of these marks were on mail from special camps including refugee camps, German internees as well as Allied internees.



BRIDGE CANCEL - EINDHOVEN / * 6 *



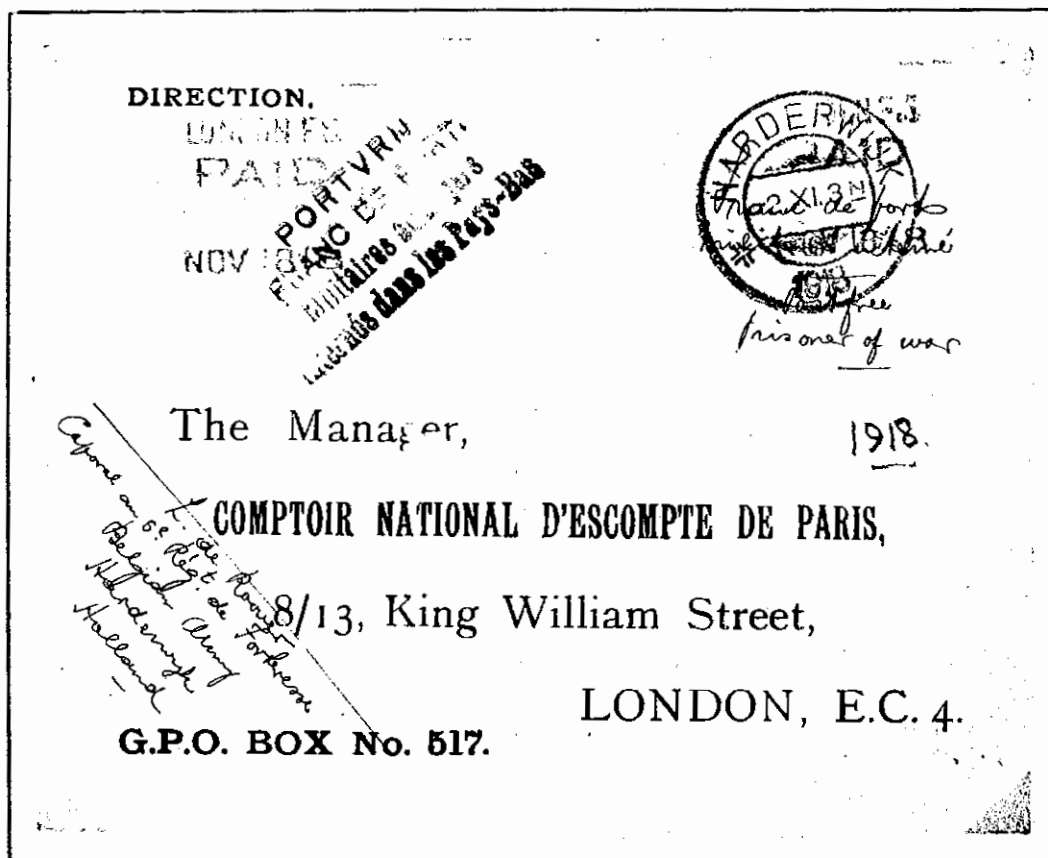
BRIDGE CANCEL - BAKHUIZEN / * * *

b) Internal Bridge Cancellers

Similar to those listed in a) but with the bridge only crossing the inner circle. They are slightly larger (29mm) and have the year at the bottom flanked by two crosses † †

Examples are known from:

APELDOORN	1	HARDERWIJK	6
DIEREN	4	HATTEM	1
DOESBURG	3	PUTTEN (Geld)	2
ERMELO		RUMPEN (Lb.)	
ELINKWIJK (Ur)		URK (N.H.)	2
GELDROP	2		



INTERNAL BRIDGE - HARDERWIJK / 6 †

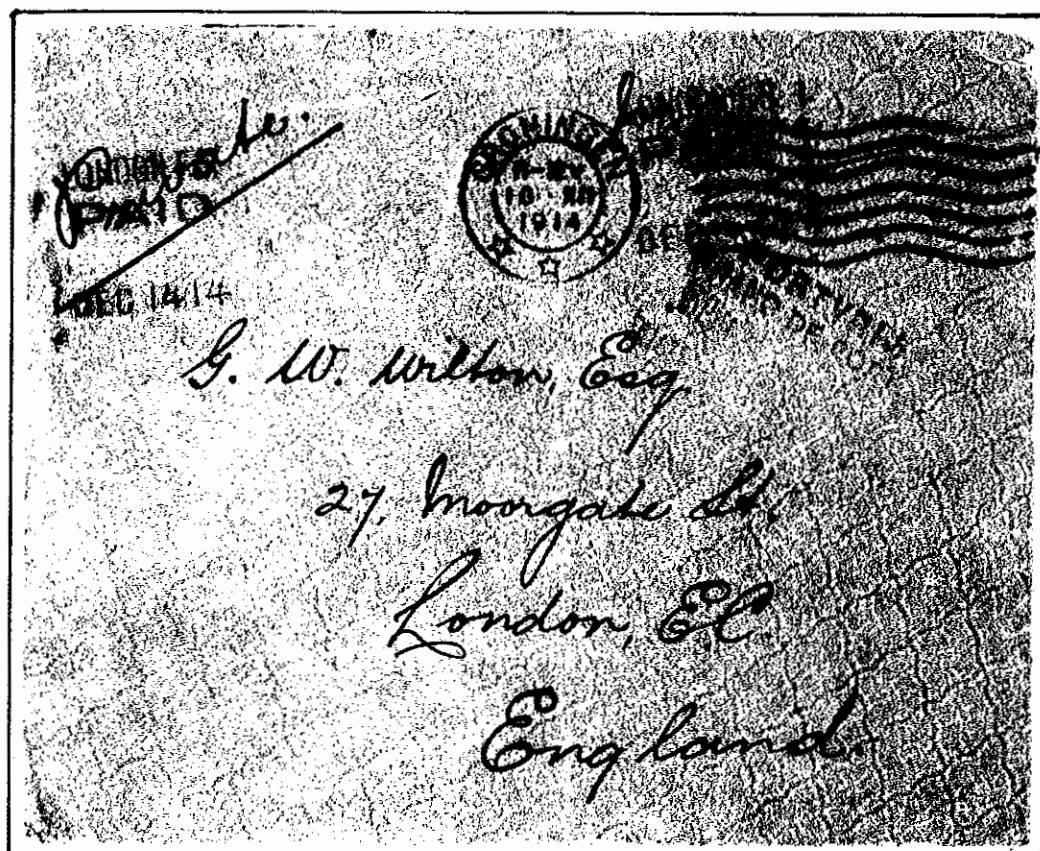
c) Double Circular Cancellers

Around 26mm diameter with time at bottom of circle:

ERMELO	OUDEMIRDUM
OLDEBROEK	OUDEWATER



DOUBLE CIRCLE CANCEL - OUDEMIRDUM



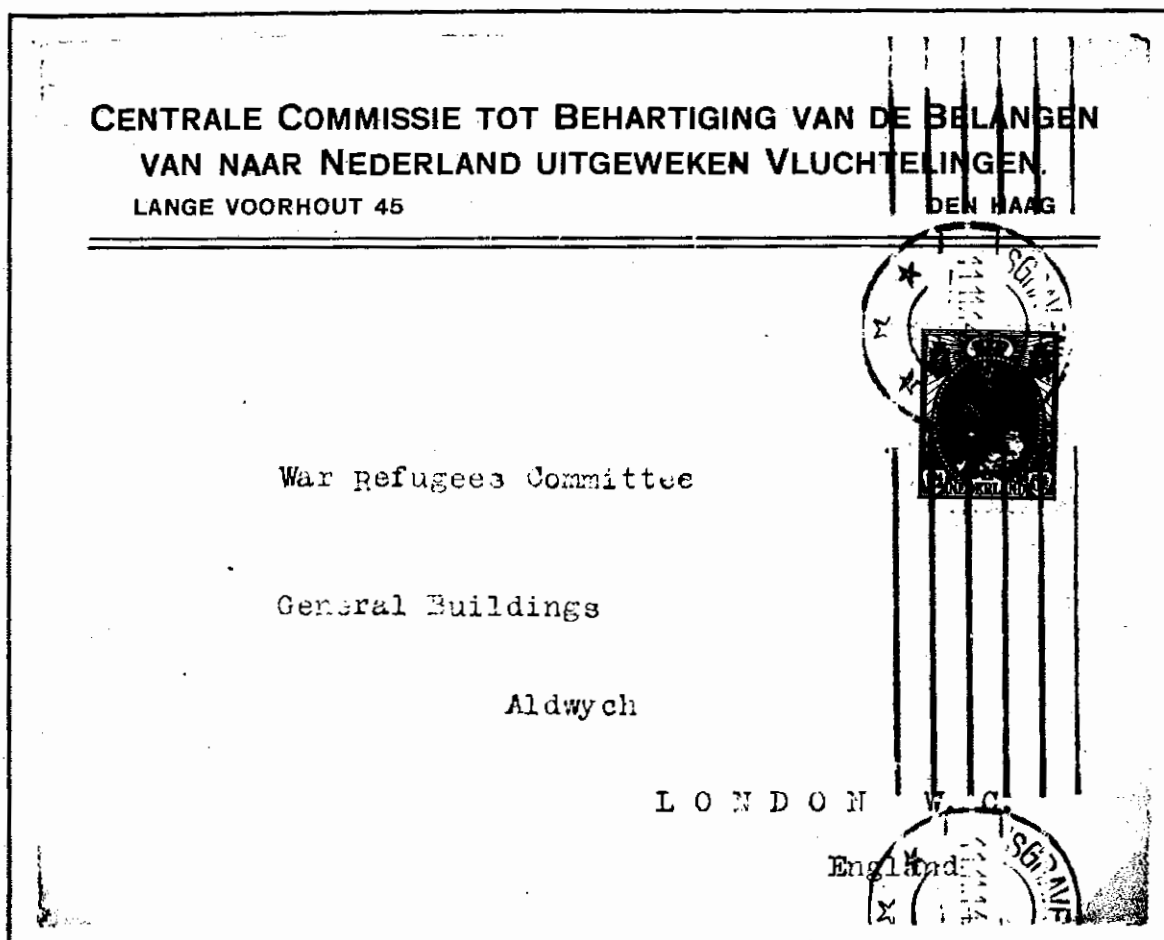
CACHET WITH FLAMME - GRONINGEN / * * *

d) Double Circle with Flamme

Small double circle canceller (around 23mm) with flamme of 7 wavy lines. Normally reserved for large towns where vast quantities of mail needed handling. Examples seen used at:

S'GRAVENHAGE
GRONINGEN
NIJMEGEN
ROTTERDAM
UTRECHT

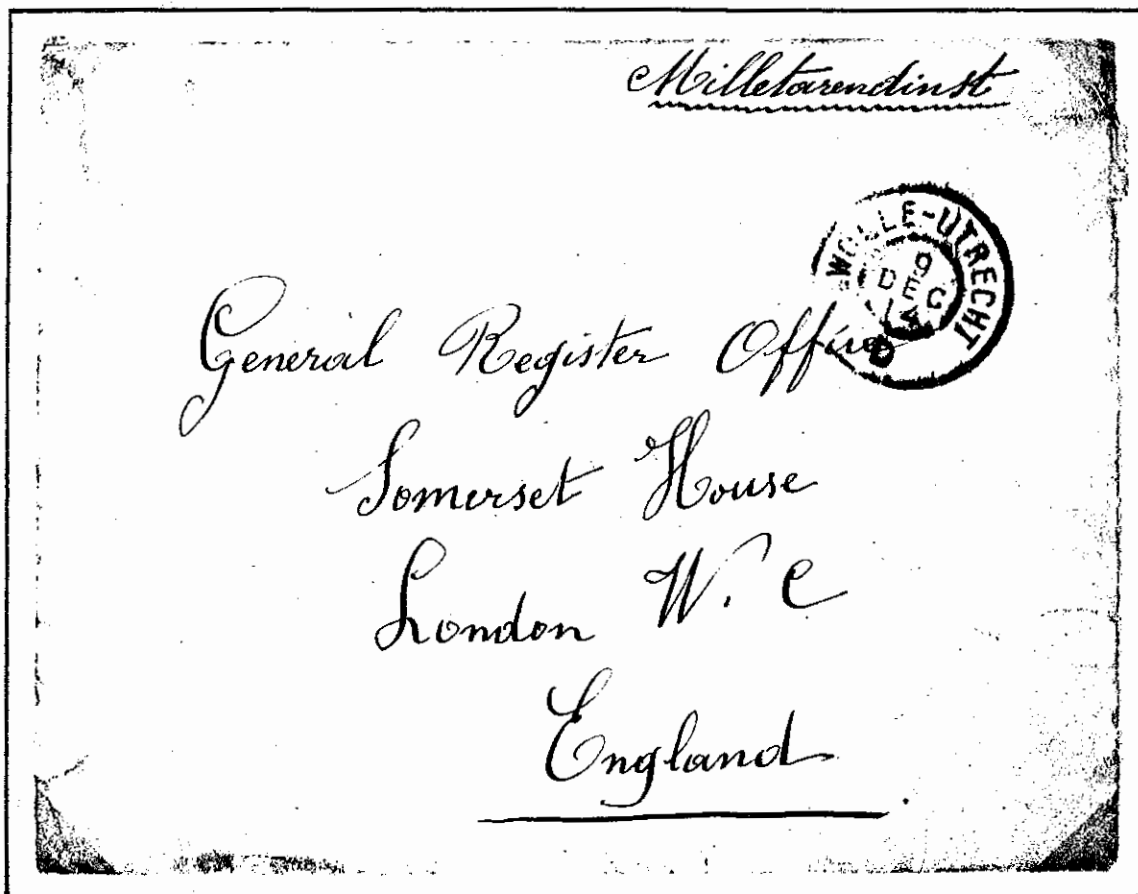
One variation of this is a canceller of S'Gravenhage of the bridge-style (28mm) with 3 bottom stars and a flamme of 6 straight parallel lines 46mm long.



CACHET WITH STRAIGHT-LINE FLAMME - S'GRAVENHAGE / * * *

e) Other Standard Cancellers

As with normal civilian mail at the time, other cancellations could occur and I have one cover with the Railway Travelling Post Office marking - ZWOLLE-UTRECHT D - from an internee at Harderwijk in 1914. Doubtless others of this nature exist.



TRAVELLING POST OFFICE ZWOLLE-UTRECHT / D

SPECIAL CAMP CANCELLERS

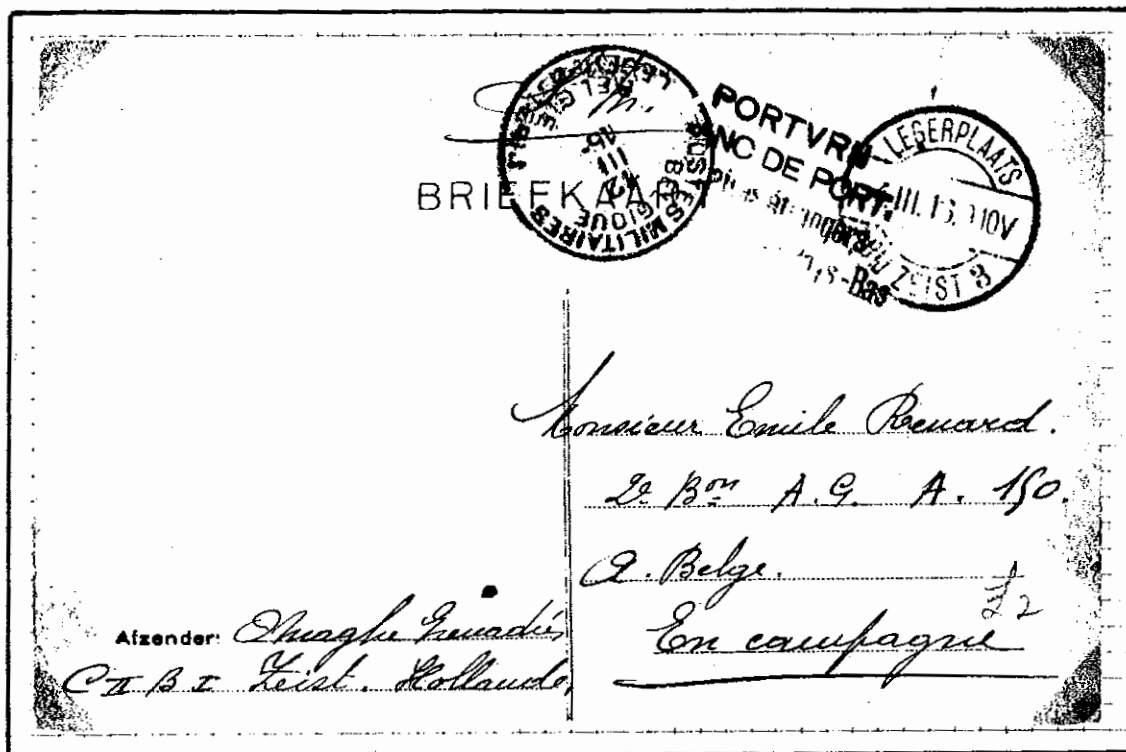
From the internee numbers quoted earlier, it will be obvious that the majority were located in the Amersfoort/Harderwijk/Zeist grouping in which over 24,000 were interned. The volume of mail both in and out was sufficient to justify camp post offices so that sorting and cancelling could be carried out before mail was passed into the civilian system. Therefore, special cancellers were used bearing the word LEGERPLAATS (i.e. camp) followed by the camp name. The larger camps were sub-divided for administrative purposes having several post offices which were allocated numbers.

In style, the cancellers used were of the bridge-type, of which there are two main classes:

1) Double Circle with Bridge (c. 27mm)

The word LEGERPLAATS in top segment BIJ..... at bottom, although for Oldebroek the word BIJ is omitted:

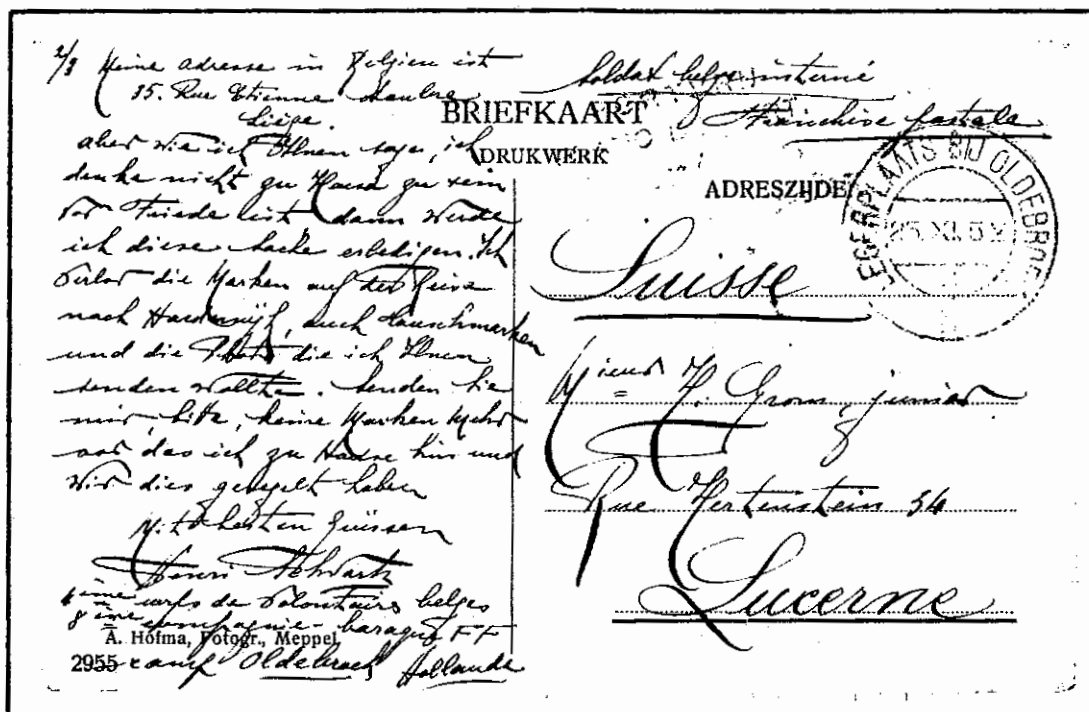
LEGERPLAATS/BIJ HARDERWIJK	
" /BIJ LOOSDUINEN	
" /OLDEBROEK	
" /BIJ ZEIST	
" /BIJ ZEIST	1
" /BIJ ZEIST	2
" /BIJ ZEIST	3



CAMP CANCEL - LAGERPLAATS / BIJ ZEIST 3

2) Internal Bridge Cancellor

Double circle (c.29mm) with central bridge only and legend reading clockwise around the outer segment - LAGERPLAATS BIJ OLDEBROEK/2.



INTERNAL BRIDGE CANCEL - LAGERPLAATS BIJ OLDEBROEK / 2

In addition, for the camp of Nunspeet, a canceller was in use without the word Legerplaats. It was of 27mm and of the bridge-style with an upper and lower segment reading -

KAMP BIJ NUNSPEET

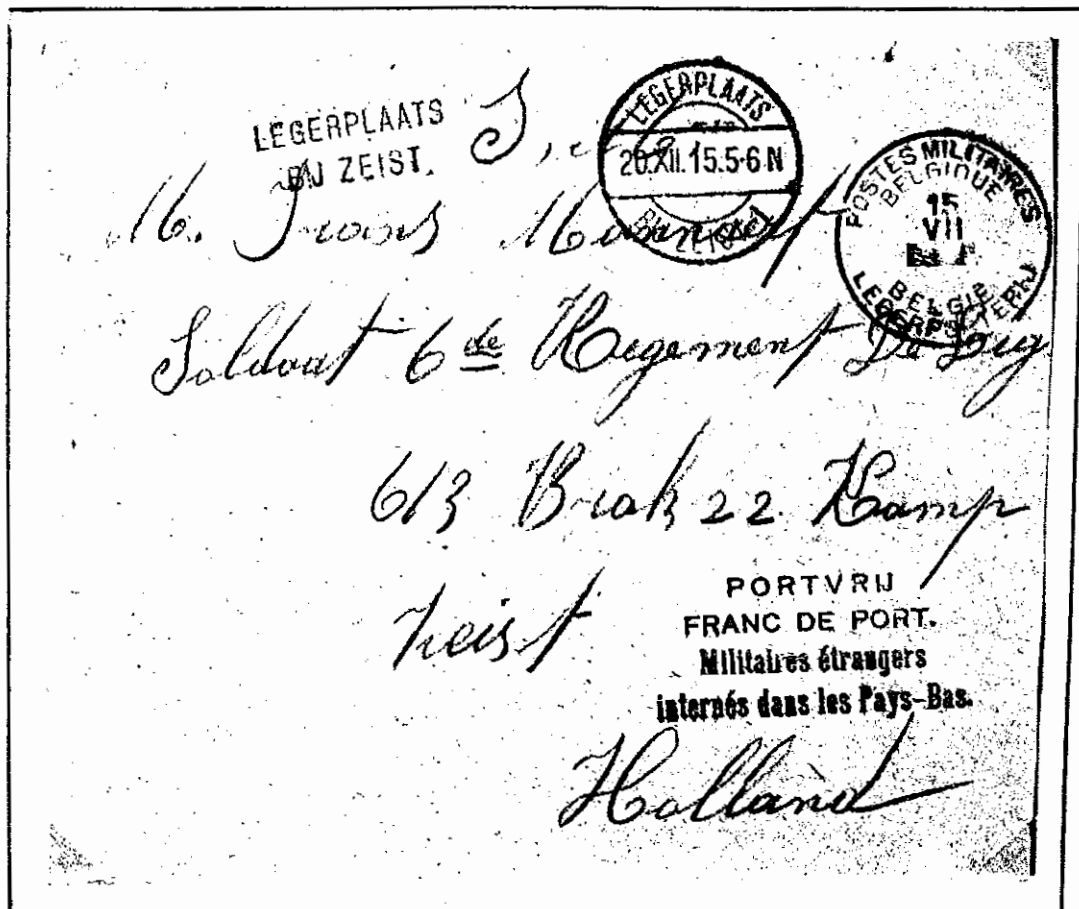
This camp, although used for internees for the first half of the war, later was utilised for internees only which probably accounts for the omission of the word Legerplaats.

Finally in this section of permanent camp markings, the use of straight line markings is known as follows:

LEGERPLAATS
BIJ ZEIST

LEGERPLAATS
BIJ HARDERWIJK

I have a copy of the Zeist mark (25mm x 9mm) on a cover that seems to have arrived at Zeist on 20th December, 1915. It is reported to have been used on incoming mail to the camp only between 19th-24th December, 1915. Perhaps it was intended for use on registration labels or other internal mail purposes.



STRAIGHT LINE LEGERPLAATS / BIJ ZEIST

DEPOTS AND WORKING PARTIES

So far, the details given have been in respect of permanent residential camps with their own administrative offices and sometimes post offices. The presence in camps of such a large number of able-bodied men produced a problem of how to occupy them beyond the normal range of camp chores. Remembering that they were not prisoners, a large element of trust was involved, to which the majority responded. For those officers (of all nationalities) who felt unable to give their word not to attempt to escape, a special camp at Urk in the Zuider Zee was reserved which appeared to have been effective. However, for the majority of internees, a large degree of freedom was possible, of which over 2,800 took permanent advantage and escaped during the war.

CANCELLATIONS ON 10 CENTIME LARGE BEARD 1905

J-C Ysebaert (cont.)

Toujours suite au même O.S. la nouvelle disposition du bloc dateur était d'application dès le 1er novembre 1910. Cependant beaucoup de bureaux n'ont pas suivi cette mesure et avaient après cette date, toujours le dateur au type I. Voici ceux rencontrés:

O ANDENNE
O ANVERS
O ANVERS(BASSINS)
O ANVERS(RUE DE JESUS)
O ANVERS(GARE CENTRALE)
O ANVERS(GARE CENTRIe)MANDATS
O ANVERS(SUD)
O ARDOYE
O BASSEVELDE
O BEAUMONT
O BERCHEM-STE-AGATHE
O BLEYBERG(MONTZEN)
O BOESINGHE
O BONNE-ESPERANCE
O BORNHEM
O BOUILLON
O BRUXELLES(SUD-OUEST)
O BRUXELLES QUITTANCES
O BRUXELLES(NORD)DEPART
O BRUXELLES(EST)DEPART
O BRUXELLES(R. DUCALE)DEPART
O CASTERLE
O CORTESSEM
O COUILLET
O DILBEEK
O DOLHAIN-LIMBOURG
O GEET-BETZ
O GEMBOUX
O GENTBRUGGE
O GINGELOM
O HAL
O HASSELT
O HOVE(ANVERS)
O ISEGHEM
O IXELLES(CH. D'IXELLES)
O JODOIGNE
O LAEKEN
O LA HULPE
O LEUZE-LONGCHAMPS
O LIERRE
O LOTH
O LOUVAIN
O MALINES
O MALINES(STATION)
O MALONNE
O MARCHIENNE-AU-PONT
O MELREUX-HOTTON
O MOUSCRON
O NAMECHE
O NECHIN
O NEDERBRAKEL
O NEDER-OVER-HEEMBEEK
O NESSONVAUX

O OOSTHAM
O OUDENBURG
O PALISEUL
O PEPINSTER
O PLOEGSTEERT
O POIX
O PROFONDEVILLE
O QUAREGNON
O ROSOUX-GOYER
O ROULERS
O RUMPST
O ST NICOLAS
O ST SERVAIS
O ST TROND
O SLEYDINGE
O SPA
O SPONTIN
O SWEVEZEELE
O TAMINES
O TERMONDE
O THIMISTER-CLERMONT
O TONGRES
O VIEUX-DIEU
O VIELSALM
O VIRTON

REMARQUE:

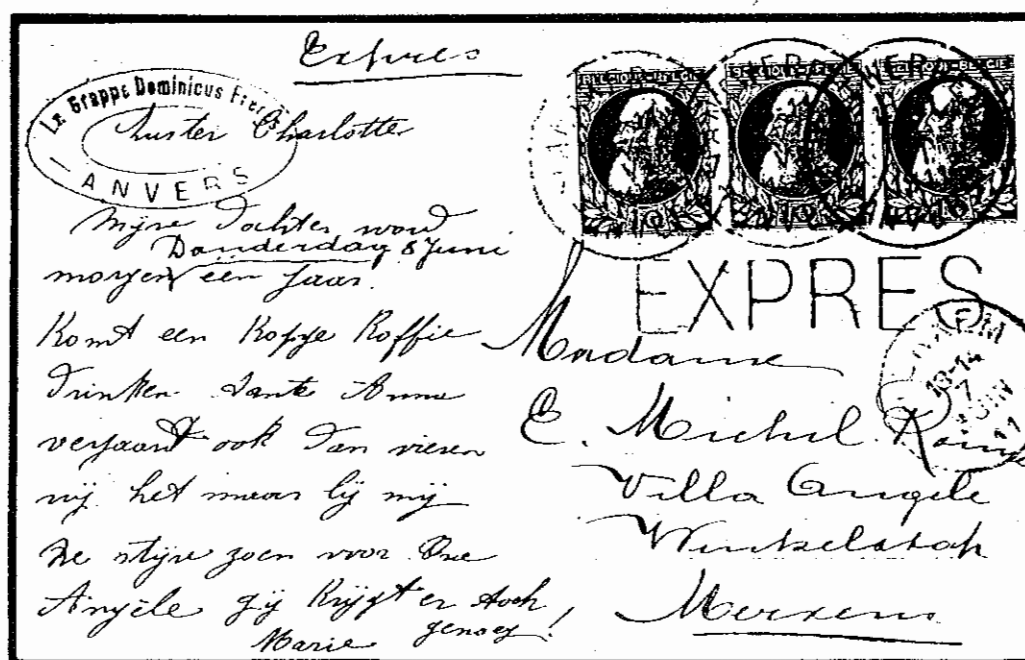
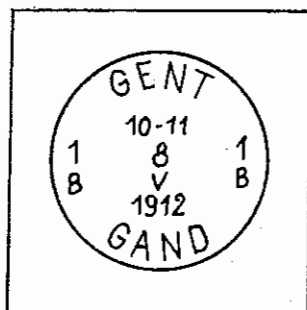
Ces deux listes sont loin d'être complètes, une certaine confusion a succédé à cet O.S. et de ce fait on rencontre des dateurs des plus fantaisistes. Ceci est valable pour tous les cachets de 23mm.

Ici encore votre aide me sera des plus utiles.

En ce qui concerne le type Ia, plus de 240 bureaux sont connus. Dans ma liste je renseigne tous les bureaux possibles sans cependant les avoir rencontrés tous. Ceci étant une mancoliste, certains bureaux ont adopté leurs cachets selon leur gré ou d'après la fourniture plus ou moins tardive du mois en romain. Il faut tenir compte également que chaque bureau disposait de deux cachets à date et que l'un a pu être adapté différemment de l'autre.

CACHETS A DATE DE 28 MM

Suite à l'O.S. l'Administration dut mettre en service un cachet à date plus grand pour pouvoir y faire figurer le nom du bureau dans les deux langues. C'est ainsi que naît le type III d'un diamètre de 28mm. La prédominance de la langue régionale figure en première position, sa traduction quand elle était possible se trouvait dans le bas. La disposition du bloc dateur est celle du type II. Il est à noter que BRUXELLES est à prédominance néerlandaise jusqu'après la guerre en 1919.



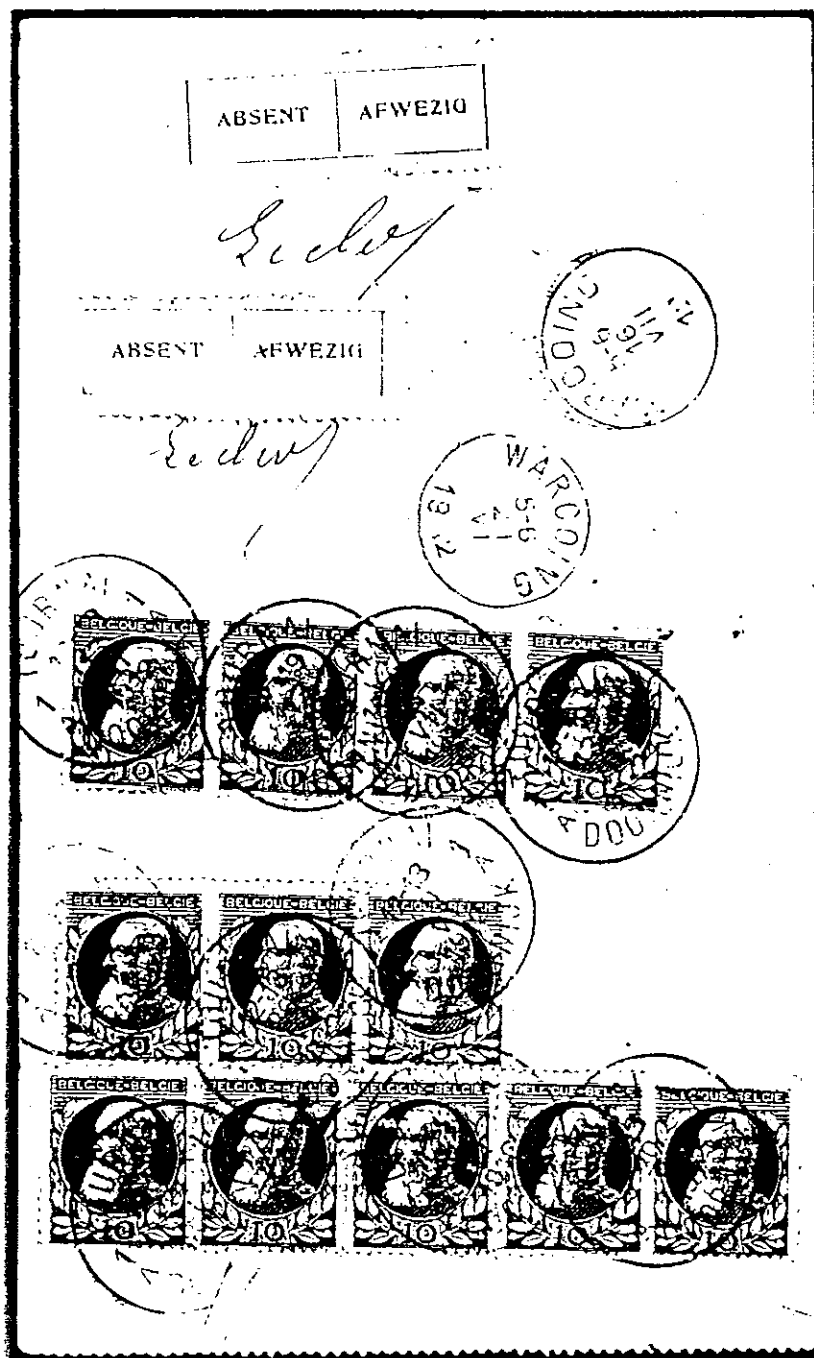
O AALST/ALOST 1 01A 01B 01C 01D
 O AALST/ALOST 2 02A 02B 02C
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 1 01AB 01AC 01AD 01AF 01AG 01AH 01AJ 01AM 01AN
 01D 01E 01J 01L 01S 01T
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 2 02A 02B
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 3
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 4
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 5 05A 05B 05C
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 6 06A 06B 06C 06D 06E 06F 06K 06L 06M 06N
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 7 07C 07E 07G
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 8 08B 08D 08E
 O ANTWERPEN/ANVERS 10 010A 010D 010E 010F 010G
 O BERCHEM(ANTW.)/BERCHEM(ANV.) GA OB
 O BERCHEM(VL.)/BERCHEM(FL.)
 O BIEVENE/BEVER
 O BORGLOON/LOOZ
 O BOSCHVOORDE/BOITSFORT
 O BRAINE-L'ALLEUD/EIGEN-BRAKEL
 O BRAINE-LE-CHATEAU/KASTEELBRAKEL
 O BRAINE-LE-COMTE/'S GRAVENBRAKEL OC
 O BRUGGE/BRUGES 1 01C 01D 01E 01F
 O BRUGGE/BRUGES 2
 O BRUGGE/BRUGES 3 03B 03D 03E
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 1 01AF 01AP 01AQ 01AR 01AS 01AT 01AU 01AY 01AZ
 01BD 01CA 01CF
 01F 01G 01H 01J 01O 01P 01S 01W 01Y
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 2
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 3 03B 03C 03D 03E
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 4 04A 04B 04C 04D
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 5 05B
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 6 06B 06C
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 7
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 8 08B 08C
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 9 09A 09B 09C 09D 09E 09F 09G
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 10 010A 010B 010E 010F 010G
 O BRUSSEL/BRUXELLES 11 011A
 O BRUSSEL(Nd)/BRUXELLES(Nd) OB OD OE OF OG OH OJ
 O BRUSSEL(L-W)/BRUXELLES(Q-L) OA OB OC OD
 O BRUSSEL(ZUID)/BRUXELLES(MIDI) OB OC OE OM ON
 O DENDERMONDE/TERMONDE OA OB OC
 O DEN HAAN/COQ-SUR-MER
 O DIESDELLE(UKKEL)/VIVIERS D'OIE(UCCLE)
 O DOTTIGNIES/DOTTENIJS
 O DRONGEN/TRONCHIENNES
 O DWORP/TOURNEPPE
 O ENGHEN/EDINGEN
 O FLOBECQ/FLOESBERG
 O GALMAARDE/GAMMERAGES
 O GEERAARDSBERGEN/GRAMMONT OA OB
 O GELLINGEN/GHISLENGHIEN
 O GENT/GAND 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 01E 01M 01N 01P
 O GENT/GAND 2 02A 02B 02C 02D 02E
 O GENT/GAND 3 03A 03B 03C 03D 03E 03F 03H 03J
 O GENT/GAND 4 04A 04B 04C
 O GENT/GAND 5
 O GENT/GAND 6 06A 06B 06C

O GENT/GAND 7 07A 07B 07C
 O GENT/GAND 8
 O GENT/GAND 9
 O GHISLENGHIEN/GELLINGEN
 O HALLE/HAL OA OB OC
 O HEI-KRUIS/HAUTE-CROIX
 O HERINNES(ENGHIEN)/HERNE(EDINGEN)
 O HERSEEUW/HERSEAUX 01 02
 O HEUSDEN(VL.)/HEUSDEN(FL.)
 O HEYST-AAN-ZEE/HEYST-SUR-MER OA OB OC
 O HOUTEM(YPER)/HOUTEM(YPRES)
 O HOVE(ANTW.)/HOVE(ANV.)
 O HUY/HOIE 1 01A 01B 01D
 O HUY/HOIE 2 02A 02B 02C
 O IXELLES/ELSENE 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 01E 01F 01G 01H
 O IXELLES/ELSENE 2 02A 02B
 O IXELLES/ELSENE 3 03A 03B 03C
 O IXELLES/ELSENE 4 04A 04B
 O JODOIGNE/GELDENAËKEN
 O KAPELLE-OP-DEN-BOSCH/CAPELLE-AU-BOIS
 O KESTER/CASTRE
 O KOMEN/COMINES
 O KORTRIJK/COURTRAI 1 01A 01B 01C 01E 01F 01G
 O KORTRIJK/COURTRAI 2 02A 02B 02C 02D 02E
 O LA HULPE/TER-HULPEN
 O LEOPOLDSBURG/BOURG-LEOPOLD OA OC
 O LESSINES/LESSEN OA OB OC
 O LEUVEN/LOUVAIN 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 01E 01F 01H
 O LEUVEN/LOUVAIN 2
 O LEUVEN/LOUVAIN 3 03A 03C 03D
 O LIEGE/LUIK 1 01AB 01AC 01AD 01AE
 01G 01M 01N 01O 01Q 01R 01S 01W
 O LIEGE/LUIK 2
 O LIEGE/LUIK 3 03A 03B 03C 03D 03E 03F 03G
 O LIEGE/LUIK 4 04A 04B 04D
 O LIEGE/LUIK 5 05A 05B
 O LIEGE/LUIK 6 06A 06B 06C
 O LIEGE/LUIK 7 07A 07B 07C
 O LIEGE/LUIK 8
 O LIEGE/LUIK 9
 O LIER/LIERRE OB OC OD
 O MACHELEN(VL)/MACHELEN(FL)
 O MARIA-HOREBEKE/HOREBEKE-STE-MARIE
 O MARIA-LIERDE/LIERDE-STE-MARIE
 O MARIE-AUDENHOVE/AUDENHOVE-STE-MARIE
 O MECHELEN/MALINES 1 01A 01B 01C 01E 01F 01G
 O MECHELEN/MALINES 2 02A 02B 02D
 O MECHELEN/MALINES 3
 O MEENEN/MENIN OA
 O MEESEN/MESSINES
 O MOESCROEN/MOUSCRON OA OB OC
 O MONS/BERGEN 1 01B 01C 01D 01E 01F 01G 01J
 O MONS/BERGEN 2 02A 02B 02C 02D 02E 02F
 O NAMUR/NAMEN 1 01B 01C 01D 01E 01F 01G 01H 01M
 O NAMUR/NAMEN 2 02A 02B 02C 02D
 O NAMUR/NAMEN 3
 O NAMUR/NAMEN 4
 O NAMUR/NAMEN 5

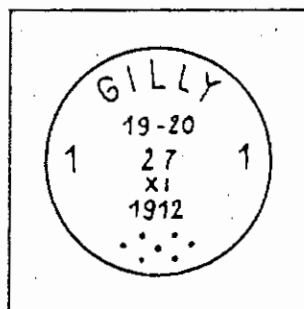
O NIEUWKERKE/NEUVE- EGLISE
 O NIEUWPOORT/NIEUPOORT 1
 O NIVELLES/NIJVEL OA OB
 O O.L.V.WAVER/WAVRE N.DAME
 O OP-WOLUWE/WOLUWE-ST-LAMBERT
 O ORDINGEN/ORDANGE
 O OUD-TURNHOUT/VIEUX-TURNHOUT
 O OUDE-GOD/VIEUX-DIEU
 O ROCLERGE-SUR-GEER/RUKKELINGEN-AAN-GEER
 O ROESELARE/ROULERS OA OB OD
 O RONSE/RENAIX OA OB OD
 O ROOST-JEUK/ROSOUX-GOYER
 O ROSOUX-GOYER/ROOST-JEUK
 O ST AMANDS/ST AMAND
 O ST AMANDS(ANTW.)/ST AMAND(ANV.)
 O ST AMANDSBERG/MONT ST AMAND
 O ST ANDRIES(BRUGGE)/ST ANDRE(BRUGES)
 O ST DENIJS/ST GENOIS
 O ST ELOIS-VIJVE/VIVE-ST-ELOI
 O ST ELOIS-WYNKEL/WYNKEL-ST.ELOY
 O ST GENESIUS-RHODE/RHODE-ST.GENESE
 O ST GILLIS(BRUSSEL)/ST GILLES(BRUXELLES) 1 01A 01D 01E
 O ST GILLIS(BRUSSEL)/ST GILLES(BRUXELLES) 2 02A 02B
 O ST GILLIS(BRUSSEL)/ST GILLES(BRUXELLES) 3 03A 03B
 O ST GILLIS(DENDERMONDE)/ST GLILLES(TERMONDE)
 O ST GILLIS(WAAS)/ST GILLES(WAES)
 O ST JORIS-WEERT/WEERT-ST.GEORGES
 O ST JORIS-WINGHE/WINGHE-ST.GEORGES
 O ST LAUREINS/ST LAURENT
 O ST LENAARTS/ST LEONARD
 O ST LIEVENS-ESSCHE/ESSCHE-ST LIEVIN
 O ST LIEVENS-HAUTEM/HAUTEM-ST LIEVIN
 O ST MARTENS-BODEGHEM/BODEGEM-ST MARTIN
 O ST PAUWELS/ST PAUL
 O ST PIETERS-KAPEL(Hw.)/ST PIERRE-CAPELLE(Ht.)
 O ST QUINTENS-LENNICK/LENNICK-ST QUENTIN
 O ST STEVENS-WOLUWE/WOLUWE-ST ETIENNE
 O ST TRUIDEN/ST TROND OA OC
 O STE AGATHA-BERCHEM/BERCHEM-STE AGATHE
 O STE KATELIJNE-WAVER/WAVRE-STE CATHERINE
 O STE KRUIS/STE CROIX
 O SAINTES/STE RENELDE
 O SCHERPENHEUVEL/MONTAIGU
 O SOIGNIES/ZINNIK OA OC
 O TEMSCHE/TAMISE OA OB OC
 O THIENEN/TIRLEMONT 1
 O THIENEN/TIRLEMONT 2
 O TONGEREN/TONGRES OA
 O TOURNAI/DOORNIJK 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 01E 01F 01G 01H
 O TOURNAI/DOORNIJK 2 02A 02B 02C 02D 02H
 O UKKEL/UCCLE 1 01A 01B
 O UKKEL/UCCLE 2
 O UKKEL/UCCLE 3
 O VEURNE/FURNES
 O VLAAMSCH-HOOFD/TETE-DE-FLANDRE
 O VORST(BRUSSEL)/FOREST(BRUXELLES) OA OB OC
 O WAASTEN/WARNETON
 O WAREMME/BORGWORM OA OB

O WAUTHIER-BRAINE/WOUTER-BRAKEL
 O WUEST-HERCK/HERCK-LA-VILLE
 O WYNCKEL-STE-KRUIS/WINKEL-STE-CROIX
 O YPER/YPRES OA OB
 O ZOUT-LEEUV/LEAU

Certains bureaux, surtout pour les grandes villes, ont utilisé un timbre à date avec littéra qui n'a été retrouvé que sur document comme timbre à date d'arrivée. C'est le cas par exemple de KORTIJK/COURTRAI 1 qui a été trouvé avec littéra LD et LH. Je n'ai repris ici que ce qui a été retrouvé sur timbre, il doit certainement y en avoir d'autres. HANCIAU L. dans son ouvrage reprend beaucoup de littéras, ils doivent certainement exister mais je ne les ai pas rencontrés, ici aussi votre collaboration me sera très utile.



TYPE III AVEC 7 POINTS



O ANS 1 02
 O AUDENAERDE OA OB OC
 O BOIS-DE-LESSINES
 O BORGERHOUT OA OB OC
 O BRASSCHAET 1 02
 O CHARLEROY 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 01E 01H 01K 01L
 O CHARLEROY 2 02A 02B
 O CHARLEROY 3
 O CHARLEROY 4 04B 04D 04E
 O COURCELLES 1 02
 O COXYDE 2
 O DEURNE 1 02
 O ETTERBEEK OA OB
 O FELUY 1 02
 O GENCK 1 02
 O GILLY 1 01A 02 03
 O HERSTAL 1 01A 01B 02 03
 O JUMET 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 02 03 04
 O LAEKEN 1 01A 01B 01C 02 03
 O LA LOUVIERE 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 02
 O MARCHIENNE-AU-PONT 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 01E 02
 O MARCHIN 1 02
 O MARCINELLE 1 02
 O MERXPLAS 1 02
 O MOLENBEEK 1 01A 01B 01D 02 02A 02B
 O MONTENAËKEN
 O MONTIGNIES-SUR-SAMBRE 1 02
 O MORTSEL
 O NEERHEYLISSER
 O OOST-DUINKERKE
 O OOSTENDE 1 01B 01D 01E 01H 01J 01L 01M
 O OOSTENDE 2 02A 02B 02C 02D
 O OOSTENDE 5
 O PERONNES(BINCHE)
 O QUAREGNON 1 02 03
 O ST.AMANDS(HAINAUT)
 O ST.DENIJS-WESTREM

O ST.JORIS-TEN-DISTEL
 O ST.JOSSE-TEN-NOODE 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 01E 01F
 O ST.JOSSE-TEN-NOODE 2 02A 02B
 O ST.NICOLAAS OB OC OD
 O SCHAERBEEK 1 01A 01B 01C 01D
 O SCHAERBEEK 2 02A 02B 02D
 O SERAING 1 01A 01B 01C 01D 02 03
 O STOCKEM(HEINSCH)
 O STRUD(HALTINE)
 O THUIN 1 02
 O VERVIERS 1 01A 01B 01E 01F 01H 01L
 O VERVIERS 2 02A 02B 02C 02D 02E 02F 02G
 O VERVIERS 3
 O VILVOORDE OA OB OC

TYPE III AVEC 13 POINTS

O ANGLEUR 2
 O AYWIERS
 O BAELEN(NETHE)
 O BAELEN(VESDRE)
 O BERLAER(LIER)
 O BEVEREN(WAAS)
 O BLANKENBERGHE
 O BORGHT-LOMBEKE
 O BOUCHOUT(LIER)
 O CLINGE
 O DRIESLINTER
 O EPPEGHEM
 O ESCANAFFLES
 O ESSCHENE(BRABANT)
 O EVERBERGH
 O FLENU
 O GHISTELLE
 O GRAND-LEEZ
 O HACHY
 O HAELEN(DIEST)
 O HALLE-BOYENHOVEN
 O HARELBEKE
 O HAREN
 O HERFFELINGEN
 O HILLEGEM
 O KESSEL-LOO
 O LEMBECK(HALLE)
 O LOENHOUT
 O LUSTIN
 O MECHELEN(LIMB.)
 O MERLEMONT
 O MEUX
 O NECKERSPOEL
 O PAAL
 O PANNE
 O PIRONCHAMPS
 O QUEUE-DU-BOIS
 O ROUCOURT
 O SART-ALLET
 O SART-LEZ-SPA
 O SEMPST



O SICHEM(DIEST)
 O SINAY(WAAS)
 O VAUDIGNIES
 O WERVICK
 O WIHERIES
 O WIJCHMAEL(LIMB.)
 O WIJCHMAEL(BRAB.)

TYPE III SANS POINTS

O BOUCLE-ST-DENIJS-NEDERZWALM
 O CHAMPION
 O COURSEL
 O FALISOLLE
 O FROIDTHIER
 O NEERHEYLISSER
 O STRAINCHAMPS(HOLLANGE)
 O WESTENDE

Les bureaux ci après doivent être au type III de 28mm, mais comme je ne les ai jamais rencontrés, j'ignore si on les trouve avec ou sans points???

O BERLAERE(DENDERMONDE)(TERMONDE)
 O BEVERE(AUDENAERDE)
 O NIEUWKERKEN(AALST)(ALOST)
 O NIEUWKERKEN(WAAS)
 O PETEGEM(AUDENAERDE)
 O PINTE



SERVICES POSTAUX

Cachets créés en 1883 et réservés aux différents services postaux de BRUXELLES. Ils comportent de part et d'autre du nom du bureau un chiffre allant de 1 à 14. Pour BRUXELLES seulement, on a pu répertorier à quel service chaque numéro était attribué.

Depuis le 1er juin 1893 ils portent en toutes lettres le nom du service qui lui était réservé. Sur l'émission qui nous intéresse, d'autres villes ont utilisés des cachets similaires, mais on ignore si ce chiffre correspond à un guichet ou un service particulier.

Tous ces cachets sont au type I

- O BRUXELLES 1 05 06 013
- O BRUXELLES 5 heure soulignée
- O BRUXELLES 5 heure bloquée
- O BRUXELLES 5 millésime 19..

BRUXELLES FRACTIONNAIRES:

- millésime entier 03/9 03/10 03/12
- millésime entier 03.8 03.9 03.10
- millésime abrégé 02/9 03/10 03/12
- millésime 19.. 03.10



- O BRUXELLES(NORD)
- O HASSELT 1 02 03
- O LOUVAIN 1 02 03 04
- O MONS(STATION) 1 02 03

Services postaux avec service en toutes lettres:

- O ANVERS VALEURS
- O ANVERS(GARE CENTRALE) MANDATS
- O BRUXELLES CAISSE D'EPARGNE ET DE RETR.
- O BRUXELLES EFFETS DE COMMERCE
- O BRUXELLES(NORD) VALEURS
- O BRUXELLES QUITTANCES-DEPOT
- O BRUXELLES(R.DUCALE) VALEURS
- O CHARLEROY(SUD) VALEURS
- O GAND ARRIVEE
- O GAND QUITTANCES
- O GAND CAISSE D'EPARGNE ET DE RETR.
- O GAND(SUD) MANDATS
- O LIEGE ARRIVEE
- O LIEGE EFFETS DE COMMERCE
- O LIEGE VALEURS
- O LIEGE QUITTANCES
- O LIEGE QUITTANCES-DEPOT
- O LIEGE MANDATS
- O LOUVAIN MANDATS
- O OSTENDE MANDATS
- O OSTENDE CAISSE D'EPARGNE ET DE RETR.
- O TOURNAI VALEURS



TYPE II AVEC CHIFFRES ET/OU LITTERA

Ce type de cachet qu'on retrouve de façon régulière après la guerre dès 1919 se rencontre sur cette émission de fin 1910 à septembre 1914. Les dates extrêmes connues sont: 5 XII 1910 et 27 IX 14.

Voici les bureaux recensés:

O ANGLEUR 1
 O ARLON A OB OC
 O ATH A OB OC
 O BOOM A OB OC
 O BRUXELLES(NORD) 1
 O COUILLET A
 O COXYDE 1
 O DINANT A
 O EECLOO A
 O ENSIVAL A
 O PONTAINE-L'EVEQUE A
 O FRAMERIES A
 O GENCK 1
 O HASSELT A OB
 O ISEGHEM A
 O JUMET A OB 01A 01B 01D
 O KNOCKE A
 O LOKEREN A
 O MERXEM A
 O MORLANWELZ A
 O OUGREE A
 O RANSART A
 O RYCKEVORSEL 1 02
 O ST GHISLAIN A
 O SPA A
 O TURNHOUT A



(TO BE CONTINUED)