

BELGAPOST

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

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DECEMBER, 1994

EDITORIAL

We come to the end of another volume of "Belgapost" and the Editor is pleased to say that more members are sending notes, articles, etc. (but he would always like to have more). When you see this issue, the "philatelic season" is well in hand and those members who can get to Regent's College for our meetings will, I'm sure, have enjoyed what they have seen. No doubt more members should (or could?) come to see the displays, to meet other members and take part in discussions.

We have a number of interesting articles in hand, both stamps and postal history.

And another years is ending so our committee members wish you all a Happy Christmas and best wishes for the New Year.

S.J.A.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

On a personal note, I should like to thank everyone for electing me an Honorary Life Member of the Circle; it is a much prized honour. I was also delighted with the cards and greetings I received whilst in hospital. I am glad to say I have now had clearance from the hospital.

Looking through the latest Catalogue Officiel, I was amazed that no mention was made of the two types which occur for several values of the 1869 Issue. Having been brought up on Gelli and Tani and Balasse Specialised Catalogues, I have known of these since the 1930's and imagined all members are aware of them. This does show that the Gelli & Tani Catalogue of 1930 or the Balasse Catalogues of 1935 and 1940 are well worth getting at a reasonable price.

GEOFFREY WOOD

TREASURER'S NOTES

One result of the increased frequency of auctions has been the flow of financial transactions arising from them. The end result is, however, the enhancement of our Circle's funds which is so essential if our programme of meetings and activities is to be maintained. It is also a way of keeping in touch with members and it sometimes enables information to be gleaned which we would otherwise not hear about.

At the time of writing, the October sale is being cleared with a view to paying the vendors later this year, whilst the January sale is in preparation. Most of this year's subscriptions have been collected, with just a few still outstanding, and those who leave are replaced by new members, which helps to keep our numbers steady around the 80 mark.

Overseas members are reminded that banknotes may help to reduce money exchange charges in some instances.

R. T. HARRISON

NORD-BELGE, 1994

On Saturday, 1st October, 1994, I attended as Study Circle representative, the Symposium organised by Phila Club Flemalle; the subject was the Nord Belge Railway and ranged from the history of the line to connected philatelic material.

After a 7.25 a.m. start from Brussels, I was fortunate to be given a lift from the station and arrived before 9.30 a.m. The meeting was well attended, with over 60 persons present. Mme. Deneumostier, the Phila Club President, opened the proceedings at 9.50 a.m. with a short speech of welcome. Her husband then gave a brief outline of the history of the line; M. Lambou enlarged upon the subject and showed slides of various related documents and ephemera.

A short coffee break followed, after which M. Cassart presented slides of locomotives used over the years and, to round off the morning, M. Toulieff displayed slides of stations, including the extraordinary double-decked veranda formerly in use at Kinkempois, plus other places and details of interest, including signals, semaphore, somersault and chequeboard.

After lunch, M. Herman displayed slides of stamps and the various handstamps used at stations on the line. He opened with a superb block of 6x1F orange of the 1905 issue (C.O.79A) cancelled Ougree N.B. rectangular boxed handstamp; others illustrated included single and two-line handstamps. A fine display. Finally, M. Cassart showed slides of a variety of handstamps used on other railway documents.

In addition, a comprehensive display of station views on postcards and a selection of weighbills were on show on wallboards, together with maps and a few items of equipment, lamp, horn, badges, etc.

A number of books and maps were on sale but, unfortunately, few stamps. In fact, only two trays on general, mostly foreign covers, with little of rail interest and, so far as I could see, none relating to the Nord Belge.

The meeting closed about 4 p.m. after thanks to all the speakers. I had an enjoyable day, with a cordial welcome and advice from several very helpful members.

K. CARPENTER

REPORT ON MEETING - REGENT'S COLLEGE, 22nd OCTOBER, 1994

The meeting commenced with Geoffrey Wood stating how pleased he was to be back in action and thanking members for their enquiries during his absence. This was followed by an auction of philatelic material of wide-ranging interest, which is reported in detail elsewhere in this journal. Clearance of the auction continued over the lunch period, whilst members present were able to catch up on activities during the summer break.

After the break, a few announcements were made, including the success of our members at the recent Stampex and Royal displays.

However, the main display in the afternoon was provided by Jack Andrews on Postal History 1450-1700. Members may recall that Jack started to concentrate on the period only a relatively short time ago and has become fascinated by the depth of study involved. The Merchants letters, which have been locked away in private archives, started to come to light with the Corsini sales, since when several other major collectors have come onto the market. Much deciphering of markings and translation of contents has been necessary to form a story, in many cases over a series of letters. On each occasion when we have had the privilege of seeing them, more have been added to this great collection of postal history. Much more research is needed to verify some of the original theories and it is only by new material being seen that you can verify or abandon first ideas.

Jack's research makes this collection come alive and we are grateful to him for sharing his enthusiasm with us. As a footnote, we were able to see this collection on the new display frames made by John Connolly, which provided an enhanced setting.

R. T. HARRISON

REPORT ON MEETING - REGENT'S COLLEGE 12th NOVEMBER, 1994

The morning session started with a fascinating display by Professor Barrie Jay on Army Campaign Letters 1440-1840. This covered a wide range of military events starting with the Siege of Honfleur, ending with the 1st Carlist War 1836, covering campaigns some of us present had no knowledge of. It was titled by the author a display of historical letters rather than Postal History but nevertheless it was a privilege to see such historical letters in such superb condition. The author has given our editor permission to print an official account of this display in a future edition, so I will say no more at this point. A vote of thanks was given by Jack Andrews.

In the afternoon session, the topic was Exhibitions, starting with the 1894 and going through to 1910. Included was part of George Hollings display, which was added to by other members present. Jeffrey Kelp had brought along a wide range of Labels associated with these Exhibitions in numerous different colours. This display covered both the special stamp issues as well as their postal use, together with the cancellations used at the Exhibitions.

R. T. HARRISON

OSTEND 16th - 18th SEPTEMBER, 1994

Bad weather delayed our crossing but we reached the Imperial Hotel in due course and met some members of the Belgian Congo Circle, who had already dined. We had a quick meal and retired.

On Saturday, I attended the meetings of the Belgian Congo Circle as I am a Founder Member of that Circle. I enjoyed the talks on the Congo stamps; it was especially delightful to see the original designs for the "Mols" stamps. I was pleased to see M. Schouberechts again; he could not get to the Sunday meetings. He had some delightful Mulready Caricature envelopes addressed in Louis Hanciau's own hand to such notables as E. D. Bacon and Major E. W. Evans, Editor of GSM.

In the evening, fourteen of us sat down to a fine meal in a restaurant on the seafront, organised by M. & Mme du Four.

On Sunday, the Belgian Study Circle met - those present were Jozef Deruyck, Jean Bruwier, Peter Russell, Leo de Clerq, Claude Delbeke, J. C. Ysebaert and myself. We started proceedings with Jozef detailing the work he has done on the 10c Die III 1915 Issue. He had almost completed the reconstruction of the full sheet of 400 subjects. He showed a piece of six stamps with a Depot mark, which proved there were two printings for this stamp. An article will appear shortly in BELGAPOST. Peter Russell showed some pages of the 20c Die I showing how he had assembled many stamps from the one position on the plate in order to establish the order of printing. From the subsequent discussions, it seemed that the missing perforation holes in the later printings might assist in this project.

Jean Bruwier brought along some of his books of Eupen and Malmedy covers which afforded us much pleasure. Finally, I showed some pages showing the method of make-up and detailing some of the differences in the several plates used for the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 25c values of the 1893 Issue. A further article will appear in the BELGAPOST shortly.

I was sorry not to see more of our Belgian friends but we made up in quality for the lack of quantity, for we mustered four members of the Royal present and the discussions which followed the talks were most useful. I was sorry not to see Mme. Deneumostier and I have since heard that Hugo Van de Veire was in hospital.

On the Sunday evening, Jozef, Peter, Ruth and myself, had a pleasant dinner in a nearby restaurant before Jozef had to leave for Lennik and work on Monday.

GEOFFREY WOOD

MEMBER NEWS

Geoffrey Wood is back in action and was able to attend both the meeting in Ostend and the 22nd October London meeting. He wishes to thank all members for their concern and messages during his absence.

STAMPEX saw displays by two of our members as follows:

Iain Stevenson - Great Britain Stamped Telegraph Stationery - for which he was awarded a Small Silver Gilt and the Royal Mail Trophy.

Jeffrey Kalp - The Revenue Stamps of Canada for which a Bronze-Silver was awarded.

Congratulations to them both and perhaps Belgium displays next time? (Note - a late member of our Circle, Fred Keane of Canada, was responsible for a notable handbook on this subject.)

Jack Giblin recently gave a display to the Royal on Post in the Papal States prior to 1852.

Reg Harrison will be giving a general display on Belgium to the Croydon Philatelic Society on Tuesday, 24th January, 1995.

Tony Geake our Packet Secretary, advises a change of address:-

A. D. Geake, 2 Tappers Close, Topsham, Devon EX3 0DG. Tel. 01392 877662.

Hamish Anderson (Spain) writes that he is working on covers 1800-1850 but also keeps his interest in Exhibition Labels - is there a catalogue available? During the hot summer (average temp. 100° F) he welcomes his pool and cool stamp study as a refuge. In retirement, he wishes his ceilings were not so high and regrets putting up a chandelier that needs occasional attention!

Your Editor is very pleased to say that Jack Gibbs is now progressing well to full health having been in hospital and a long recuperation. It was pleasing to have lunch with him recently (and some delightful claret!). He is looking forward to being at our meetings again.

David Davidson of Goring was recently paid a visit by your Treasurer who was visiting that area. He is still completing his straight run but encountering the difficult 1930's period of high valuations. A secondary area of interest is Air Mails, in which he is currently acquiring new material which, perhaps, we may persuade him to display at one of our future meetings. As a recent meeting of a local society, he enjoyed a display given by Graham Harvey of Northampton.

New Members

Peter Watts - Norwich

World War 1, Van Ackers, Railway Stamps and Pre-Cancels.

James Moore - Stockport

All periods but especially pre-1914.

A warm welcome is extended and we hope they will benefit from their membership.

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

The Auction held on 22nd October at Regent's College was again a success. Out of 228 lots, only 51 remained unsold, the sale total amounting to £1,134. Following recent trends, postal history sold well, with some lots going at several times their estimate (lots 18-19-20). Generally, however, most lots were close to their estimates. As will be seen from current Official catalogues, stamps on cover are showing a premium, including many middle period issues. Our auctions provide an opportunity to acquire such items at sensible costs, which members should take advantage of, and some covers in this range did not attract offers.

Exhibitions, Military and Postal Stationery sold well, and there seems to be an inexhaustible demand for Railway Dockets.

The outstanding attraction of the sale was undoubtedly the literature section which was in great demand. Books to assist studies are so essential and it was encouraging to see the interest shown. Many of these items are relatively modest but becoming increasingly scarce to find. They are, however, bulky en masse and your Treasurer was pleased at having an empty car boot after the sale!

Full auction results are printed elsewhere in this edition. As outlined in the Secretary's report, there will be a change in the programme and the next auction will now be on 28th January, 1995.

R. T. HARRISON

WEEKEND CONFERENCE

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, 15th - 17th SEPTEMBER, 1995

The Grand Atlantic Hotel is very pleased to welcome the Circle back following our very successful conference there in 1993. The cost (for dinner, bed and breakfast) will be £2 **lower** per head per night at £45, which I am confident you will find excellent value for money.

The Congo Circle will be gathering there, too, and we shall probably arrange a joint session with them.

If you are planning to attend, please:

1. Diarise the dates.
2. Let me know how many nights accommodation you will require (provisionally) and whether for one or two people, so that an adequate number of rooms can be reserved.
3. Suggest topics you would like to see on the agenda, and in particular subjects you could show - full session (120 to 150 sheets; 1½ to 2 hrs.), half session or one-third session (approx. pro rata). It is hoped to give everyone a chance to show at least once every three years.

Full details and enrolment forms will be circulated with the next Belgapost.

TONY GEAKE
(Please note new address)

EXCHANGE PACKET - NEW ADDRESS - MORE BOOKS NEEDED

Now that we are (more or less) settled into our new home, I am hoping to get some more packets into circulation. Please note my new address: 12 Tappers Close, Topsham, Exeter, Devon EX3 0DG, telephone 01392 877662. I could do with some more books for circulation very soon!

TONY GEAKE

RESULTS OF SALE HELD 22nd OCTOBER, 1994

£.p.	£.p.	£.p.	£.p.	£.p.
1 3.00	47 17.00	94 2.50	149 2.50	190 15.00
2 6.00	49 10.00	95 2.00	150 4.00	191 .30
3 5.00	51 5.00	96 2.00	151 2.30	192 .30
5 12.00	52 1.50	97 2.00	152 1.50	193 4.50
6 7.00	53 1.50	98 3.50	154 17.00	194 2.50
7 10.00	54 3.00	99 2.00	155 17.00	195 4.50
9 6.00	55 4.00	100 16.00	156 9.00	196 10.00
10 7.00	56 2.00	101 3.50	157 12.00	197 6.00
11 8.00	57 1.50	102 6.00	158 7.00	198 1.20
14 8.00	58 8.50	103 2.50	159 8.50	199 2.50
15 5.50	60 6.50	104 3.00	160 11.00	200 31.00
17 2.00	62 .50	105 1.00	161 10.00	201 12.00
18 21.00	63 1.50	106 3.00	162 20.00	202 5.50
19 22.00	64 1.50	107 4.50	163 10.00	203 2.00
20 21.00	67 .50	108 4.50	164 4.00	205 5.00
22 4.00	69 1.50	109 18.00	166 14.00	206 3.00
23 .80	70 5.00	110 21.00	168 16.00	208 3.00
24 11.00	71 3.00	111 2.50	169 3.00	209 5.00
25 5.00	72 3.50	112 6.00	171 4.00	210 4.00
27 12.00	74 3.00	113 3.00	172 4.00	212 .60
28 5.50	75 2.50	114 8.00	173 6.00	213 1.00
29 8.00	76 1.60	115 5.50	175 6.00	214 5.00
30 8.00	77 8.50	116 20.00	176 6.50	217 2.00
31 10.00	78 4.50	117 1.00	177 8.00	218 1.00
34 .80	79 1.00	118 1.10	178 9.50	220 7.00
35 4.50	80 1.00	119 1.50	179 }	221 20.00
36 11.00	81 .80	120 4.50	180 }	222 41.00
37 5.00	84 3.50	121 10.00	181 }	223 3.50
38 4.00	85 2.50	124 5.00	182 }	224 5.00
39 3.80	86 5.00	131 1.50	183 }	225 4.50
40 5.00	88 5.00	133 1.50	184 }	226 2.50
42 12.00	89 1.50	138 1.00	185 }	227 2.50
43 8.00	90 .80	139 1.50	186 }	228 5.00
44 2.00	91 2.00	144 2.00	187 }	-----
45 7.50	92 3.00	145 2.00	188 }	
46 10.00	93 .80	147 2.00	189 }	

ENGLISH COACHING INN IN BRUXELLES 1692

The following enquiry has been received from Belgium via the Post Office Archives.

The writer lives at No. 88 Anderlecht St. in Brussels (the number might have been changed over the years). The house dates from 1692 and, according to its former owner, it was used as a coaching inn of the English Posts on the route London, Brussels to Santiago da Compostella.

Our Post Archives can't help. Can any member of the Circle?

GEOFFREY WOOD

REVIEW OF BELGIAN JOURNALS"L'Amicale Philatelique"

The four issues under review (Nos. 393-6, March to June 1994) continue to give interesting and important subjects. The previous issues on the Express Post of Belgium is continued in No. 393. We have an interesting article on the Congo, including a forgery (394) and "Returned to Sender" (5 pages). The other issues include "Tram" (3 pages); "The 1894 Antwerp Exhibition" (10 pages); "The Heraldic Lion Issue" of 1945 (9 pages) and some "Notes on Departement Conquis" (3 pages).

"L'Amicale Philatelique" Nos. 397/398, Sept./Oct. 1994

No. 397 - an interesting one page on "Retour Etapes" - a false handstamp by Gerhard Ludwig. Also by the same author, an 8-page article on the Registration Labels of Brussels 1, 1914 -1918.

In No. 398 we have a 5-page article by M. Van de Catsyne on a number of interesting "Documents" on Express Mail and a shorter article on the Service Stamps of Belgium.

Belgian Postal History

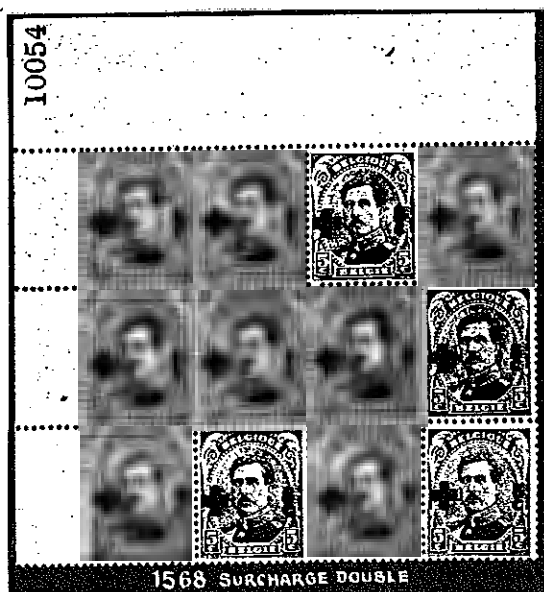
In recent issues we have found two particularly important subjects, both very well illustrated. The first, by Claude Delbeke, on the Postal relationships between Scandinavia and the Low Countries and France.

The second, by A. Luyts, on "Par Estafette", a subject of interest to a number of our members. (In Flemish.)

COB 152 CU - 1918 RED CROSS 5c + 5c WITH DOUBLE SURCHARGE

Lot 1568 in Williams's 154th Sale of 8/16th October, 1969, is most instructive. As only ten of the twelve stamps in the block show the double overprint, the sheet could not have passed through the machine twice to receive the Red Cross surcharge. So this block shows a "kiss print". This casts doubt on many of the 5c + 5c stamps with the double surcharge: some may be similar.

GEOFFREY WOOD



1568 12 5 cent. vert Croix-Rouge, n. 152***, en bloc de 12 pièces, grand coin de feuille, comprenant 10 exemplaires avec surcharge double; avec certificat Berlingin; très frais et superbe; RARE. (cat. W. B. n. 152C1***: 20.000) Photo.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR OF 1793 TO 1805

(Editor: This was a contribution given in 1958 by our late Founder Member, Fred W. Kilby to the "Postscript to the Postal Historian", the journal of the Society of Postal Historians.)

The French Republican Calendar became law on 5th October, 1793. The new arrangement was regarded as beginning on 22nd September, 1792 because it was the day of the proclamation of the Republic, and in this year, the day of the autumnal equinox.

By the new calendar, the year of 365 days was divided into 12 months of 30 days each, every month being divided into three periods of ten days, each of which were called decades, and the tenth or last day of each decade being a day of rest. The five remaining days were set aside for national festivals and holidays and were called sans-culottides. They fell at the end of the year, September 17th to 21st; a similar course was adopted with the extra day which occurred every four years. Each period of four years was called a Franciade.

The Months:

Vendémiaire	(vintage)	-	22nd September	-	21st October
Brumaire	(fog)	-	22nd October	-	20th November
Frimaire	(frost)	-	21st November	-	20th December
Nivôse	(snowy)	-	21st December	-	19th January
Pluviôse	(rainy)	-	20th January	-	18th February
Ventôse	(windy)	-	19th February	-	20th March
Germinal	(buds)	-	21st March	-	19th April
Floreale	(flowers)	-	20th April	-	19th May
Prairial	(meadows)	-	20th May	-	18th June
Messidor	(reaping)	-	19th June	-	18th July
Thermidor	(heat)	-	19th July	-	17th August
Fructidor	(fruit)	-	18th August	-	16th September

The Sans-Culottides or Complémentaires - 17th to 21st September (5 days) - in leap years the 17th to 22nd September (6 days) when the equivalent dates in the Gregorian Calendar were advanced one day.

In September 1805 it was decided to restore the Gregorian Calendar and the Republican Calendar was officially discontinued on 1st January, 1806.

Some examples:

1 Germinal	-	Year 2	21st March, 1794
17 Prairial	-	Year 6	5th June, 1798
22 Thermidor	-	Year 9	9th August, 1801
18 Vendémiaire	-	Year 12	10th October, 1803
11 Nivôse	-	Year 14	<u>31st December, 1805 - last day</u>

Note

No examples are found for Year 1 as the Calendar being back-dated the first possible date is:

14 Vendémiaire	-	Year 2	<u>5th October, 1793</u>
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THE JULIAN AND GREGORIAN CALENDARS

In the Julian Calendar, every centennial year was a leap year which, towards the end of the sixteenth century, resulted in a difference of ten days between the tropical and calendar years. In 1582, Pope Gregory ordained that 5th October should be regarded as 15th October, leap years were those whose dates were divisible by four, but centennial years would not be leap years unless divisible by 400.

The following are the dates on which countries changed from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar:

1582 (March)	Portugal, Spain, Rome and parts of Italy
1582 (December)	France
1583 (January)	Catholic States of Germany, Prussia, Holland, Flanders and Switzerland
1586	Poland
1587	Hungary
1700	Protestant States of Germany, Denmark, Sweden (gradually between 1700 and 1740)
1752	Great Britain, including Colonies
1872	Japan
1912	China
1915	Bulgaria
1917	Russia and Turkey
1919	Roumania and Yugoslavia
1923	Greece

From 1582 to 1700, the difference was ten days. Between 1700 and 1800 it was eleven days, between 1800 and 1900 twelve days, and has been thirteen days since.

JACK ANDREWS



Letter to the Editor

In a recent letter to the editor were the following interesting notes. It was Xavier Verbeck of New York. Mr. Verbeck is a member of the APS Expert Committee and one of their examiners.

PASSING THOUGHTS XIV

Some two and a half years ago we wrote a column in which we questioned the catalogue price of B25-27. It was (and is) priced by Scott @ \$10.80. According to the generally accepted data, a **maximum** of 18,000 sets were printed, of which a significant number were used on mail and/or were "C.T.O'd". By contrast, 25,000 sets of "Mercier" sets were issued and it lists at \$283 and the 18,000 sets of the "Grande Orvale" catalogue for \$450. We offered the opinion that a good set of B25-27 should sell for \$200-300.

We were hardly the first writer to comment on the ridiculous catalogue valuations of these stamps. Roger Vervisch, for instance, has written that these stamps "are among the most rare of Belgium" and "need to be priced at their just value".

The main reason, of course, for this state of affairs is the incredible number of counterfeits in circulation and therefore the large number of collectors who think they have these stamps in their collection – when, in fact, they have fakes. Were they all to attempt to buy certificated sets, the price would soon be where it belongs: but because catalogues price this set so cheaply, few collectors bother to have it expertised. (During this same 2½ year period, only two sets were submitted to the A.P.S. Expertising Service.)

To satisfy ourselves of this "fact", we decided to do a little checking and try to replace conjecture about the number of fakes in circulation with some "hard" facts. This has never been done that we know of.

For the last 2½ years, we have checked all the sales books put into circulation for sale by the A.P.S. that might contain these stamps. In the several hundred books we examined, we found 199 B25-27 stamps for sale; 112 singles and 87 in complete sets.

Here are the results:

	#Sent in	#Genuine	#Fake	%Genuine	% FAKE
B-25	38	6	32	16	84
B-26	24	7	17	29	71
B-27	50	3	47	6	94
SETS	29	6	23	21	79

(A set was deemed "fake" if at least one stamp in the set was fake.)

These numbers, we feel, go a long way to prove our point. We don't claim that this was a truly "scientific" sample. However, it is a large and diverse one and we haven't seen anything in dealers' stocks or auction lots that doesn't roughly corroborate these numbers. (Do you have a genuine set?)

PASSING THOUGHTS XV

In our previous column (Passing Thoughts XIV), we wrote about the ridiculously low valuations assigned by catalogues to B25-27 and the presumed reason for this. Whilst we were gathering statistics for that article, we thought it might be equally interesting to do the same thing for B28-31. Whilst we were not able to get as large a sample for this set, we believe that the results are still interesting.

As for B25-27, we think that this set is way undervalued. A maximum of 12,000 sets were issued and, as for B25-27, a large number were either used or C.T.O'd. Compare the Scott valuation of \$57.50 with the \$450 valuation of the 18,000 sets of B132-143 – very few of which were ever used.

As for the B25-27, we checked 2½ years' worth of A.P.S. sales books. During that time, 86 stamps were sent in. Here is the tally:

	#Sent in	#Genuine	#Fake	%Genuine	% FAKE
B-28	19	4	15	21	79
B-29	16	2	14	12	88
B-30	15	2	13	13	87
SETS	12	4	12	33	67






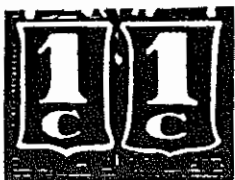
(A set was deemed "fake" if at least one stamp in the set was fake – although in most cases all three stamps were fake.)

The conclusion to be drawn is certainly similar to that we drew for the catalogue valuation of B25-27, although perhaps a little less so.

The Low Values of the 1915 Issue (Contd)

APPENDIX 'B'

Differences between the six Sub-Types for each value of the stamp.

Sub-Type Sous-Type Subtype	Diagram Diagramme Diagram	Description of Sub-Types of the 1c
A		The main face of the body of the right 'C' slopes. The top of left '1' is narrower than the body. The top of the right '1' is the same width as the body.
B		Lower arm of left 'C' is thicker than the upper. Lower arm of right 'C' is longer than the upper. The left '1' is shorter than the right '1'.
C		Each upper arm has a serif, that of left 'C' being more pronounced than in sub-type A.
D		Lower arm of left 'C' is rounded. Body of left 'C' thinner than body of right 'C'. Base of serif of left '1' almost makes a right angle with the body.
E		Both arms of left 'C' are of equal thickness. Bottom of right 'C' is more curved than in sub-type B.
F		Both arms of right 'C' thin. Both serifs of '1s' slope steeply. Most stamps also show partial or full break in white line under L of BELGIE.

ANNEXE 'B'

AANHANGSEL 'B'

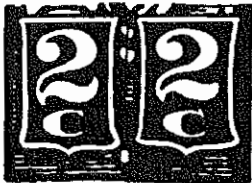

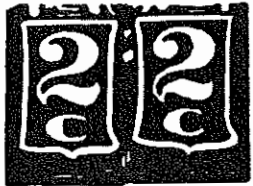
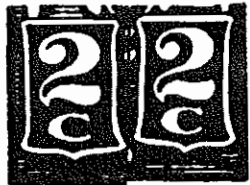
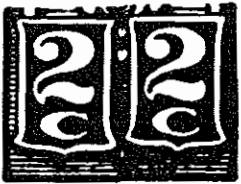

Differences entre les six Sous-Types
de chaque valeur du timbre

Verschillen tussen de zes Subtypes
voor elke waarde der zegels

	Description des Sous-Types du 1c	Beschrijving van de Subtypes van de 1c
A	La face principale du corps du 'C' droit est inclinée. Le sommet du chiffre '1' de gauche est plus étroit que le corps. Le sommet du chiffre '1' de droite est de la même largeur que le corps.	De hoofdzijde van het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' is schuin. De top van het linkse cijfer '1' is smaller dan het lichaam. De top van het rechtse cijfer '1' is even breed als het lichaam.
B	Le délié inférieur du 'C' gauche est plus épais que le supérieur. Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est plus long que le supérieur. Le chiffre '1' de gauche est plus court que le droit.	De onderste arm van de linkse 'C' is dikker dan de bovenste arm. De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is langer dan de bovenste arm. Het linkse cijfer '1' is korter dan het rechtse cijfer '1'.
C	Les déliés supérieurs des deux 'C' ont un ergot, celui du 'C' gauche étant plus cependant plus prononcé que dans le sous-type A.	De bovenste armen van de twee C's hebben een uitsteeksel, deze van de linkse 'C' is echter meer vooruitstekend van deze van het subtype A.
D	Le délié inférieur du 'C' gauche est arrondi. Le corps du 'C' gauche est plus mince que celui du 'C' droit. La base de l'ergot du chiffre '1' de gauche fait presque un angle droit avec le corps.	De bovenste arm van de linkse 'C' is afgerond. Het lichaam van de linkse 'C' is dunner dan deze van de rechtse 'C'. De basis van het uitsteeksel van het linkse cijfer '1' maakt bijna een rechtse hoek met het lichaam.
E	Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont d'une épaisseur égale. Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est plus courbé que dans le sous-type B.	De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn even dik. De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is meer gebogen dan in het subtype B.
F	Les deux déliés du 'C' droit sont minces. Les ergots des deux chiffres '1' sont nettement inclinés vers le bas. La plupart des timbres ont une brisure parfois partielle, dans la ligne blanche sous le L de BELGIE.	De twee armen van de rechtse 'C' zijn dun. De uitsteeksel van de twee cijfers '1' zijn duidelijk naar beneden gebogen. Het merendeel van de zegels hebben een breuk, soms gedeeltelijk, in de witte lijn onder de L van BELGIE.

APPENDIX 'B'

Differences between the six Sub-Types for each value of the stamp.

Sub-Type Sous-Type Subtype	Diagram Diagramme Diagram	Description of Sub-Types of the 2c
A		Both arms of left 'C' are thin. Body of right 'C' has distinctive shape with pointed back. Face of body of right 'C' slopes. Tail of left '2' pointed and thin.
B		Lower arm of left 'C' is thicker than upper arm. Lower arm of right 'C' is only slightly longer than upper arm. Tail of right '2' is pointed.
C		Lower arm of left 'C' thin. No serifs to this letter. Both '2s' have pointed tail.
D		Body of left 'C' thinner than that of right 'C'. Both '2s' have blunt tail.
E		Both arms of left 'C' thick. Upper arm of right 'C' thicker than lower arm. The latter arm is longer. Right '2' has blunt tail.
F		Upper arm of each 'C' has a serif. Both '2s' have a blunt tail.

ANNEXE 'B'

AANHANGSEL 'B'


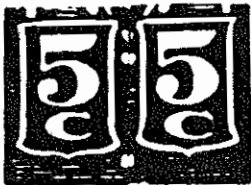



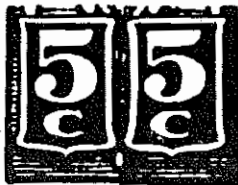
Differences entre les six Sous-Types
de chaque valeur du timbre

Verschillen tussen de zes Subtypes
voor elke waarde der zegels

	Description des Sous-Types du 2c	Beschrijving van de Subtypes van de 2c
A	<p>Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont minces. Le corps du 'C' droit a une forme caractéristique avec le dos en pointe. La face du corps 'C' droit est inclinée. La queue du chiffre '2' de gauche est mince et pointue.</p>	<p>De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dun. Het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' heeft als kenmerkde vorm de rug eindigend op een punt. De zijde van het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' is schuin. De staart van het linkse cijfer '2' is dun en puntig.</p>
B	<p>Le délié inférieur du 'C' gauche est plus épais que le supérieur. Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est légèrement plus long que le supérieur. La queue du chiffre '2' de droite est pointue.</p>	<p>De onderste arm van de linkse 'C' is dikker dan de bovenste arm. De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is iets langer dan de bovenste arm. De staart van het rechtse cijfer '2' is puntig.</p>
C	<p>Le délié inférieur du 'C' gauche est mince. Aucun ergot au 'C' gauche. La queue des deux chiffres '2' est pointue.</p>	<p>De onderste arm van de linkse 'C' is dun. Geen enkel uitsteeksel aan de linkse 'C'. De staarten van de cijfers '2' zijn puntig.</p>
D	<p>Le corps du 'C' gauche est plus mince que celui du 'C' droit. La queue des deux chiffres '2' est émoussée.</p>	<p>Het lichaam van de linkse 'C' is dunner dan deze van de rechtse 'C'. De staarten van de cijfers '2' zijn stomp.</p>
E	<p>Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont épais. Le délié supérieur du 'C' droit est plus épais que l'inférieur, le dernier est aussi plus long. La queue du chiffre '2' de droite est émoussée.</p>	<p>De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dik. De bovenste arm van de rechtse 'C' is dikker dan de onderste, de laatste is ook langer. De staart van het rechtse cijfer '2' is stomp.</p>
F	<p>Les déliés supérieurs des deux 'C' ont un ergot. La queue des chiffres '2' est émoussée.</p>	<p>De bovenste armen van de twee C's hebben een uitsteeksel. De staarten van de cijfers '2' zijn stomp.</p>

APPENDIX 'B'

Differences between the six Sub-Types for each value of the stamp.

Sub-Type Sous-Type Subtype	Diagram Diagramme Diagram	Description of Sub-Types of the 5c
A		Both 'Cs' are without serif and are more open than those of the other sub-types of the 5c.
B		Right 'C' has a large serif.
C		Both 'Cs' are small and round. Break in top coloured frame surrounding the left shield.
D		Left 'C' has thin lower arm.
E		Lower arm of right 'C' longer than upper. Upper white frame line of left shield prolonged to the left. Small coloured projection in lower frame under last E of BELGIE.
F		Lower arm of right 'C' is shorter than upper arm.

ANNEXE 'B'

AANHANGSEL 'B'







Differences entre les six Sous-Types
de chaque valeur du timbre

Verschillen tussen de zes Subtypes
voor elke waarde der zegels

	Description des Sous-Types du 10c	Beschrijving van de Subtypes van de 10c
A	<p>La partie saillante de l'ergot du chiffre '1' de droite est plus prononcée que celle du chiffre '1' de gauche. Les caractéristiques des 'C' sont similaires à celles du 2c sous-type A. c.-à-d. Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont minces. Le corps du 'C' droit a une forme caractéristique avec le dos en pointe. La face du corps du 'C' droit est inclinée.</p> <p>Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont minces. Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est légèrement plus long que le supérieur. La partie saillante de l'ergot du chiffre '1' de gauche est plus prononcée que celle du chiffre '1' de droite.</p>	<p>Het uitstekend deel van het rechtse cijfer '1' steekt meer vooruit dan van het linkse cijfer '1'. De karakteristieken van de C's zijn gelijk aan deze van de 2c subtype A. t.t.z. De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dun. Het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' heeft als kenmerkende vorm de rug eindigend op een punt. De zijde van het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' is schuin.</p> <p>De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dun. De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is iets langer dan de bovenste arm. Het uitstekend deel van het linkse cijfer '1' steekt meer vooruit dan van het rechtse cijfer '1'.</p>
C	<p>Les déliés des 'C' sont plus épais que dans le sous-type F. Les déliés du 'C' droit sont plus courts que dans le sous-type F.</p>	<p>De armen van de C's zijn dikker dan in het subtype F. De armen van de rechtse 'C' zijn korter dan in het subtype F.</p>
D	<p>Le corps du 'C' gauche est plus mince que celui du 'C' droit. Le 'C' gauche est plus ouvert que celui de droite.</p>	<p>Het lichaam van de linkse 'C' is dunner dan deze van de rechtse 'C'. De linkse 'C' is meer open dan de rechtse 'C'.</p>
E	<p>Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont épais. La partie saillante de l'ergot du chiffre '1' de droite est plus prononcée que celle du chiffre '1' de gauche.</p>	<p>De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dik. Het vooruitspringend deel van het uitsteeksel van het rechtse cijfer '1' is meer uitstekend dan deze van het linkse cijfer '1'.</p>
F	<p>Le haut du chiffre '0' de droite est très mince. Petit ergot de couleur dans la ligne blanche du cadre du cartouche droit, coté inférieur droit.</p>	<p>Het bovenste van het rechtse cijfer '0' is zeer dun. Klein kleuruitsteeksel in de witte lijn van de kader van het rechtse waardeschild rechts onder.</p>

APPENDIX 'B'

Differences between the six Sub-Types for each value of the stamp.

Sub-Type Sous-Type Subtype	Diagram Diagramme Diagram	Description of Sub-Types of the 15c
A		Serif of right '1' protudes more than that of left '1'. Both 'Cs' similar to 2c sub-type A. i.e. Both arms of left 'C' thin. Body of right 'C' has distinctive shape with pointed back. Face of body of right 'C' slopes.
B		Both arms of left 'C' are thinner than in sub-type E. The right 'C' is not so open as in sub-type E.
C		Both 'Cs' are rounded.
D		Body of left 'C' is thinner than that of right 'C'. Oblique part of serif of left '1' appears long and straight. Down stroke of right '5' slopes slightly.
E		Both arms of left 'C' thick. Down stroke of right '5' slopes more than in sub-type D. Small coloured projection in lower frame under last E of BELGIE (as in 5c sub-type E).
F		Left 'C' has long serif to upper arm pointing downwards (Except for stamps 27,44,50 of panes 1,2,3 where serif is short/thin or replaced by white spot).

ANNEXE 'B'

AANHANGSEL 'B'







Differences entre les six Sous-Types
de chaque valeur du timbre

Verschillen tussen de zes Subtypes
voor elke waarde der zegels

	Description des Sous-Types du 15c	Beschrijving van de Subtypes van de 15c
A	<p>La partie saillante de l'ergot du chiffre '1' de droite est plus prononcée que celle du chiffre '1' de gauche.</p> <p><u>Les caractéristiques des 'C' sont similaires à celles du 2c sous-type A. c.-à-d.</u></p> <p>Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont minces. Le corps du 'C' droit a une forme caractéristique avec le dos en pointe. La face du corps du 'C' droit est inclinée.</p>	<p>Het uitstekend deel van het rechtse cijfer '1' steekt meer vooruit dan van het linkse cijfer '1'.</p> <p><u>De karakteristieken van de C's zijn gelijk aan deze van de 2c subtype A. t.t.z.</u></p> <p>De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dun. Het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' heeft als kenmerkende vorm de rug eindigend op een punt. De zijde van het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' is schuin.</p>
B	<p>Les déliés du 'C' gauche sont plus minces que dans le sous-type E.</p> <p>Le 'C' droit n'est pas aussi ouvert que dans le sous-type E.</p>	<p>De armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dunner dan van het subtype E.</p>
C	<p>Les deux 'C' sont arrondis.</p>	<p>De C's zijn afgerond.</p>
D	<p>Le corps du 'C' gauche est plus mince que celui de droite.</p> <p>La partie oblique de l'ergot du chiffre '1' de gauche paraît long et droit.</p> <p>Le trait vertical du chiffre '5' de droite est légèrement incliné.</p>	<p>Het lichaam van de linkse 'C' is dunner dan deze van de rechtse 'C'.</p> <p>Het schuine deel van het uitsteeksel van het linkse cijfer '1' schijnt langer en rechter.</p> <p>Het vertikale streepje van het rechtse cijfer '5' is lichtjes gebogen.</p>
E	<p>Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont épais.</p> <p>Le trait vertical du chiffre '5' de droite est plus incliné que dans le sous-type D.</p> <p>Petite projection de couleur dans le cadre inférieur sous le dernier E de BELGIE (comme le 5c sous-type E).</p>	<p>De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dik.</p> <p>Het horizontale streepje van het rechtse cijfer '5' is meer gebogen dan in het subtype D.</p> <p>Kleine kleuruitspatting in de onderste kader onder de laatste E van BELGIE (zoals voor de 5c subtype E).</p>
F	<p>L'ergot du 'C' gauche est prolongé vers le bas (sauf les timbres 27,44,50 des panneaux 1,2,3 où l'ergot est court et mince ou réduit à un point blanc).</p>	<p>Het uitsteeksel van de linkse 'C' is verlengd naar beneden (behalve voor de zegels 27,44 en 50 van de panelen 1,2 en 3 waar het uitsteeksel kort en dun is of verminderd tot een wit punt).</p>

APPENDIX 'B'

Differences between the six Sub-Types for each value of the stamp.

Sub-Type Sous-Type Subtype	Diagram Diagramme Diagram	Description of Sub-Types of the 20c
A		Left 'C' arms of equal length. Right 'C' lower arm longer. Inner face of right 'C' slopes. Both '2s' have a blunt tail.
B		Both arms of right 'C' thick. Both '2s' have a blunt tail.
C		Both 'Cs' are without serif.
D		Upper arm of left 'C' has serif. Both 'Cs' have thinnish bodies. Lower arm of right 'C' thinner than upper arm. This 'C' looks almost as tall as it is long.
E		Upper arm of each 'C' has a serif. Right 'C' is more open than the left and its lower arm is longer. Tail of right '2' pointed. Small coloured projection in lower frame under last E of BELGIE (as in 5c sub-type E).
F		Upper arm of each 'C' has a serif. Toe of left '2' projects downwards.

ANNEXE 'B'

AANHANGSEL 'B'







Differences entre les six Sous-Types
de chaque valeur du timbre

Verschillen tussen de zes Subtypes
voor elke waarde der zegels

	Description des Sous-Types du 20c	Beschrijving van de Subtypes van de 20c
A	<p>Les déliés du 'C' gauche sont d'une longueur égale. Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est plus long. La face intérieure du 'C' de droite est inclinée. La queue des deux chiffres '2' est émoussée.</p> <p>Les déliés du 'C' droit sont épais. La queue des deux chiffres '2' est émoussée.</p>	<p>De armen van de linkse 'C' zijn even lang. De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is langer. De binnenste zijde van de rechtse 'C' is schuin. De staarten van de cijfers '2' zijn stomp.</p> <p>De armen van de rechtse 'C' zijn dik. De staarten van de cijfers '2' zijn stomp.</p>
C	Absence d'ergots aux deux 'C'.	Geen uitsteeksels aan de twee C's.
D	<p>Le délié supérieur du 'C' gauche a un ergot. Les deux 'C' ont un corps mince. Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est plus mince que le supérieur. Ce 'C' paraît presque aussi haut que large.</p>	<p>Uitsteeksel aan de bovenste arm van de linkse 'C'.</p> <p>De twee C's hebben een dun lichaam. De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is dunner dan de bovenste arm. De 'C' schijnt bijna even hoog als breed.</p>
E	<p>Les déliés supérieurs des deux 'C' ont un ergot. Le 'C' droit est plus ouvert que celui de gauche et son délié inférieur est allongé. La queue du chiffre '2' de droite est pointue. Petite projection de couleur dans le cadre inférieur sous le dernier E de BELGIE (comme le 5c sous-type E).</p>	<p>De bovenste armen van de twee C's hebben een uitsteeksel. De rechtse 'C' is meer open dan deze links en zijn onderste arm is verlengd. De staart van het rechtse cijfer '2' is puntig. Kleine kleuruitspatting in de onderste kader onder de laatste E van BELGIE (zoals voor de 5c subtype E).</p>
F	<p>Les déliés supérieurs des deux 'C' ont un ergot. Le coin inférieur gauche du chiffre '2' de gauche fait saillie vers le bas.</p>	<p>De bovenste armen van de twee C's hebben een uitsteeksel. De linker benedenhoek van het linkse cijfer '2' maakt een sprong naar beneden.</p>

APPENDIX 'B'

Differences between the six Sub-Types for each value of the stamp.

Sub-Type Sous-Type Subtype	Diagram Diagramme Diagram	Description of Sub-Types of the 25c
A		The point of the tail of both '2s' turns back. Body of left '2' joins tail at the tail's highest part (almost). Both 'Cs' similar to 2c sub-type A. i.e. Both arms of left 'C' thin. Body of right 'C' has distinctive shape with pointed back. Face of body of right 'C' slopes.
B		Lower arm of both 'Cs' longer than upper arm.
C		Lower arm of right 'C' is longer than upper arm. Base of left '2' slopes down, the free end being the lower.
D		Upper arm of right 'C' is longer than the lower arm. Both 'Cs' have thinnish bodies.
E		Left 'C' arms of equal length. Right 'C' lower arm longer. Small coloured projection in lower frame under last E of BELGIE (as in 5c sub-type E).
F		Upper arm of each 'C' has a slight serif.

ANNEXE 'B'

AANHANGSEL 'B'

Differences entre les six Sous-Types
de chaque valeur du timbre

Verschillen tussen de zes Subtypes
voor elke waarde der zegels

	Description des Sous-Types du 25c	Beschrijving van de Subtypes van de 25c
A	<p>La pointe de la queue des deux chiffres '2' est recourbée en arrière. Le corps du chiffre '2' de gauche rejoint presque la queue à sa partie la plus haute. <u>Les caractéristiques des 'C' sont similaires à celles du 2c sous-type A. c.-à-d.</u> Les deux déliés du 'C' gauche sont minces. Le corps du 'C' droit a une forme caractéristique avec le dos en pointe. La face du corps du 'C' droit est inclinée.</p>	<p>De punten van de uiteinden van de cijfers '2' draaien achterover. Het lichaam van het linkse cijfer '2' is bijna verbonden aan de staart op zijn hoogste punt. <u>De karakteristieken van de C's zijn gelijk aan deze van de 2c subtype A. t.t.z.</u> De twee armen van de linkse 'C' zijn dun. Het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' heeft als kenmerkende vorm de rug eindigend op een punt. De zijde van het lichaam van de rechtse 'C' is schuin.</p>
B	<p>Les deux déliés inférieurs sont plus longs que les supérieurs.</p>	<p>De twee onderste armen zijn langer dan de twee bovenste armen.</p>
C	<p>Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est plus long que le supérieur. La base du chiffre '2' de gauche s'incline vers le bas, l'extrémité libre étant plus basse.</p>	<p>De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is langer dan de bovenste arm. De basis van het linkse cijfer '2' buigt naar beneden, daar het uiteinde lager is.</p>
D	<p>Le délié supérieur du 'C' droit est plus long que l'inférieur.</p>	<p>De bovenste arm van de rechtse 'C' is langer dan de onderste arm. De twee C's hebben een dun lichaam.</p>
E	<p>Les déliés du 'C' gauche sont d'une longueur égale. Le délié inférieur du 'C' droit est plus long que le supérieur. Petite projection de couleur dans le cadre inférieur sous le dernier E de BELGIE (comme le 5c sous-type E).</p>	<p>De armen van de linkse 'C' zijn even lang. De onderste arm van de rechtse 'C' is langer dan de bovenste arm. Kleine kleuruitpatting in de onderste kader onder de laatste E van BELGIE (zoals voor de 5c subtype E).</p>
F	<p>Les déliés supérieurs des 'C' ont un léger ergot.</p>	<p>De bovenste armen van de C's hebben een klein uitsteeksel.</p>

**THE BELGIAN POST OFFICE WILL ISSUE, IN THE COURSE OF 1995, THE
FOLLOWING SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS:**

N°	Date	Issues	Composition and denominations	Theme or motive
1	30.01	Promotion of Philately	2 semi-postal stamps and 1 semi-postal sheet at the value of : - 16 BEF + 3 BEF - 16 BEF + 3 BEF - 34 BEF + 6 BEF (sheet)	- Flax Museum (Kortrijk) - Water and Fountain Museum (Genval) - International Carnival and Mask Museum (Binche)
2	13.02	Commemorations	3 postage stamps of 16 BEF	- Fiftieth anniversary of the Vermeulenfonds - Centenary of Touring Club - Centenary of the "Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique" (Association of Belgian Enterprises)
3	06.03	Ghent Flower Show	3 postage stamps at the value of : - 13 BEF - 16 BEF - 30 BEF	Flowers
4	20.03	Games and pastimes	4 postage stamps at the value of : - 13 BEF - 16 BEF - 30 BEF - 34 BEF	- Crossword puzzles - Chess - Scrabble - Cards
5	10.04	Stamp Day	1 postage stamp of 16 BEF	- Portrait of Franz De Troyer (promoter of thematic philately)
6	24.04	Europa	2 postage stamps at the value of : - 16 BEF - 30 BEF	"Peace and Freedom" - Liberation of the camps - Non-Proliferation Treaty on Nuclear Arms
7	15.05	Battle of Fontenoy (joint issue with Ireland)	1 postage stamp of 16 BEF	Allegory
8	22.05	50 years of UNO	1 postage stamp of 16 BEF	Graphic representation
9	05.06	Artistic set	2 postage stamps of 16 BEF	Original works by : - Pierre Alechinsky - Pol Mara
10	26.06	Tourism	3 postage stamps of 16 BEF	Art nouveau : - Maison Cauchie (Brussels) - De 5 Werelddelen (Antwerpen) - Façade, 38, rue du Vieux Mayeur (Liège)
11	21.08	Sport	1 semi-postal at the value of 16 BEF + 4 BEF	Centenary of the "Union Royale Belge des Sociétés de Football-Association"
12	21.08	Boats	4 postage stamps of 16 BEF in a booklet (64 BEF)	Sailing ships
13	11.09	Red Cross of Belgium	3 semi-postals at the value of 16 BEF + 3 BEF	- 1 stamp bearing the portrait of Princess Astrid (Chairwoman of the Red Cross of Belgium) - 2 stamps dedicated to the scientists Pasteur and Röntgen
14	25.09	Old Motorcycles	4 postage stamps at the value of : - 13 BEF - 16 BEF - 30 BEF - 32 BEF	- Minerva (Antwerpen) - FN (Liège) - La Mondiale (Brussels) - Gillet (Liège)
15	09.10	Youth Philately	1 postage stamp of 16 BEF	"Sammy", a comic character created by Berck
16	06.11	Solidarity	1 semi-postal at the value of 16 BEF + 4 BEF	Fight against AIDS
17	20.11	Christmas and New Year	1 postage stamp of 13 BEF	Religious subject

LEOPOLD II 40c 1869 C.O.B.34

In the Soeteman Sale of 20th-25th June, 1994, lots 616 and 617 caught my attention as they were obviously a separated pair, which had been separated to make lot 617 an unmounted mint example.



As lot 617 did not show Balasse Variety 34VI a spur on the upper part of the vertical stroke of the left-hand 4, this pair must have come from plate 2. The notable thing about this pair was the line in the selvedge surrounding the pair. This is the first time I have seen such a line on the stamps of this issue and have never seen mention of it in articles on this issue; neither was attention drawn to it in the Sale Catalogue. Imagine my delight when looking through Balasse Sale Catalogue for 17th December, 1988, that I noticed that on lot 86 there were lines in the borders on both sides of a block of 20, 4 rows of 5. As none of the stamps in the fourth column showed Balasse Variety 34VI, this block also must have come from Plate 2. Where are the rest of these stamps?

As the differences of the two Dies are not covered in C.O.B. the page from Donald Vandy's Record No. 17 on this issue is included. This page also illustrates Balasse VI which is only found on Plate 1. Plate 2 dates from the 1880 printing in the Aniline bright Rose Carmine shade.

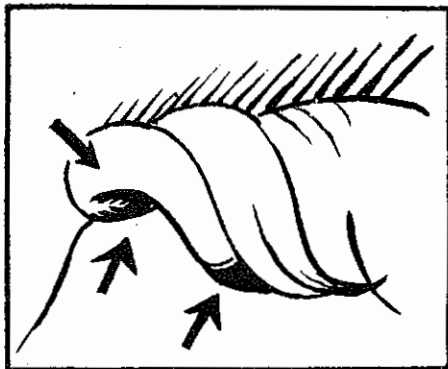
GEOFFREY WOOD, FRPS,L.

B.S.C. Record No 17

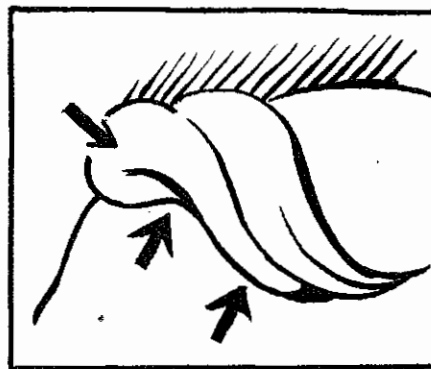
PLATE 6

THIS SHOWS VARIATION BETWEEN DIE 1 AND DIE 2 OF 40c.

see page 19.



DIE 1. Detail of hair.



DIE 2. Detail of hair.



DIE 1.
Detail of eye.



DIE 2.
Detail of eye.

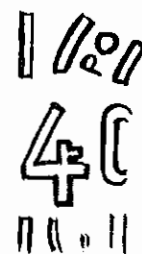


Die 1
Detail of hair

Die 2
Detail of hair

1	2	3	V1 4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	V1 14	15

Showing position on Report block
of V1 of the 40c.



the 40c variety V1.

FORGERIES 1912/1915 ISSUES

The following note on forgeries of the 1912/1915 Issues and the Merode and Small King's Head Red Cross was published with Newsletter No. 3 of December, 1947. I think it is worthy of reissue as these things are still with us and are sometimes seen in our exchange packets. There are two variations of the 1915 stamp in the 1912 block of 25. One in which the value tablets are white, and the other in which they are coloured. I think the origin of the block is a report block looted from the Malines Printing Works in the 1914-18 War. It is almost impossible to rebuild the block of 25 from loose items.

GEOFFREY WOOD, FRPS,L.

From the B.S.S.C. Headquarters.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FORGERIES NOW ON THE MARKET.

BEWARE LEST YOU SHOULD BUY ANY OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED MATERIAL
WHICH IS APPEARING AT HIGH PRICES.

About 1930, there appeared in Bruxelles a considerable number of sheets of the 1912. Large head Albert. stamp with the Sunday Label underneath, without the engravers name, and in the centre of this sheet was a single copy of the 1915 issue with the value tablet blank. These appeared in sets of 12 sheets (5 x 5) in 12 different colours, all imperf, and were sold at the rate of 12 sheets for 15 frs.

They were described as "Essais de Couleur" and were produced by a notorious master crook, who happened to be a printer by trade. They were produced by the photogravure process, and appeared on both glazed and matt paper.

Just before the war I purchased a set of these at about 2/6 per sheet, for my forgery collection, but lost them during the war.

Some of these sheets are gradually beginning to come on to the market again, and three such sheets were sold at Harmers sale last Monday (June 21st.) together with 4 other stamps for the fantastic price of £5.5.0. in spite of the fact that they were given out as being forgeries before the lot was sold.

(This was done after I had communicated the information to Messrs. Harmers, two days beforehand, as soon as I had spotted them.)

In view of this fact I am circularising this news for what it is worth to all Fellows and Members, as it occurs to me that sooner or later these sheets are likely to be offered to somebody at probably 30/- to £2 per sheet as scarce proofs.

One Member bought a similar lot of these two years ago at 30/- per sheet, not knowing what they were, so don't say you have not been warned.

There are also a considerable number of the Merode Monument (S.G. No. C25.26 27), on the market, as well as being in a number of Dealers stock books, that are duds. As the 20c. is now catalogued in Gibbons at 20/-, beware. You know how to tell them. No. serif on the Q of BELGIQUE, is the easiest way to identify any of the set. Also the second set, C.28, 29 & 30, is heavily forged. Nearly all the dud copies have a shiny gum, whereas the genuine ones have a matt surface gum.

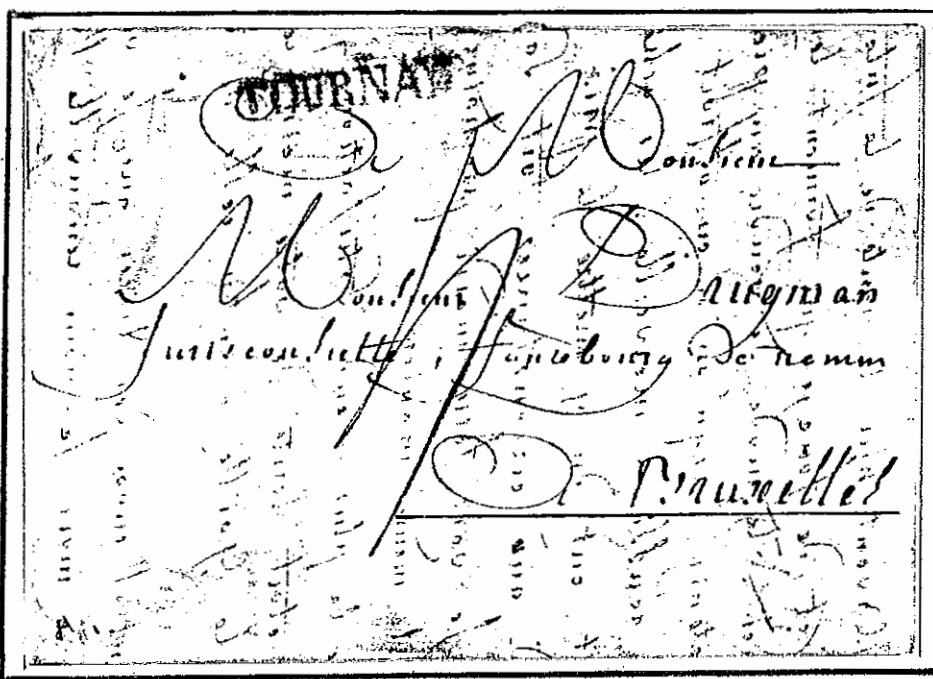
BELGIUM, 1813-1840by George Hollings, FRPS,L

(Editor's Note: This article has been written from notes made by George in presenting a display to the Society of Postal Historians in 1976. It is an important contribution to a difficult period of Belgian postal history.)

This article covers the whole of the period during which Belgian territory was under Dutch Sovereignty following the defeat of Napoleon in Russia, the uprising against the Dutch, and the creation of the Belgian Independent State in 1830. This is a period when the whole of the social and business life of the community underwent repeated changes and illustrates the interest that we can find in the history of the transmission of the posts, going well beyond the study of routes and rates.

A Circular issued by the Dutch Post Master General on 16th December, 1813, notified all his officers that as Post Master General of the United Netherlands, he was taking over from the Commission which had been administering the Posts previous to that date. As far as the Belgian territories were concerned, the defeat of Napoleon before Moscow and the subsequent defeats in the European theatre of war caused a progressive withdrawal of the forces of occupation and detachments stationed in the towns and villages of the low countries. This started in 1813 and as the French forces withdrew, so the civil administration was taken over by a "General Government" acting under the authority of His Royal Highness Prince William of Orange, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, who acted as Governor. He took over possession of the territories and became King of the Netherlands on 1st March, 1815. All the land under his Governorship was incorporated into the Kingdom of Holland.

Another Circular (No. 19), dated 15th April, 1814 was issued by the Secretary of the Post Master General of the United Netherlands, advising all officers that the service with France was then being re-opened. It can, therefore, be assumed that normal conditions prevailed fairly soon after the progressive withdrawal of French forces, but this was to be disturbed again at an early date by Napoleon's return to the mainland and the 100 days, which eventually ended at Waterloo.



August 22, 1815

TOURNAY TO BRUSSELS

General Government
Period

Correspondence of the period of the General Government is scarce. Quite obviously the interruption of business relationships, followed by the occupation of the Netherlands in 1792/93, brought many changes in the pattern of social behaviour and commercial contacts and it can reasonably be assumed that the volume of correspondence was substantially reduced throughout this period.

Another Circular (No. 54), dated 12th May, 1815, two months after Napoleon's return to the mainland, reported the renewed suspension of services with France. There followed the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo on 18th June, 1815, and in another Circular (No. 58) of 7th July, 1815, the Post Master General of the Netherlands advised all his officers that, in keeping with the progress of Allied forces into French territory, postal relations are re-established with parts of France.

The Dutch lost no time in reorganising the whole of the Postal Service for the territory under their dominion i.e. Holland proper, as well as the Belgian territories, incorporated subsequent to Waterloo. In an important Circular of 15th September, 1815 (No. 64), the new organisation was notified to all offices. The territory was divided into five postal districts, the first three of which included Holland proper and incorporated one or two places which had been under the administration of "Belgian Departments" under the French occupation. Districts Nos. 4 and 5 covered the Belgian Provinces proper. Also beginning at that time, the Dutch Postal Authorities issued their instructions and Circulars in both the Dutch and French languages, recognising that a large number of the population and, indeed,



TOURNAY TO FRANCE

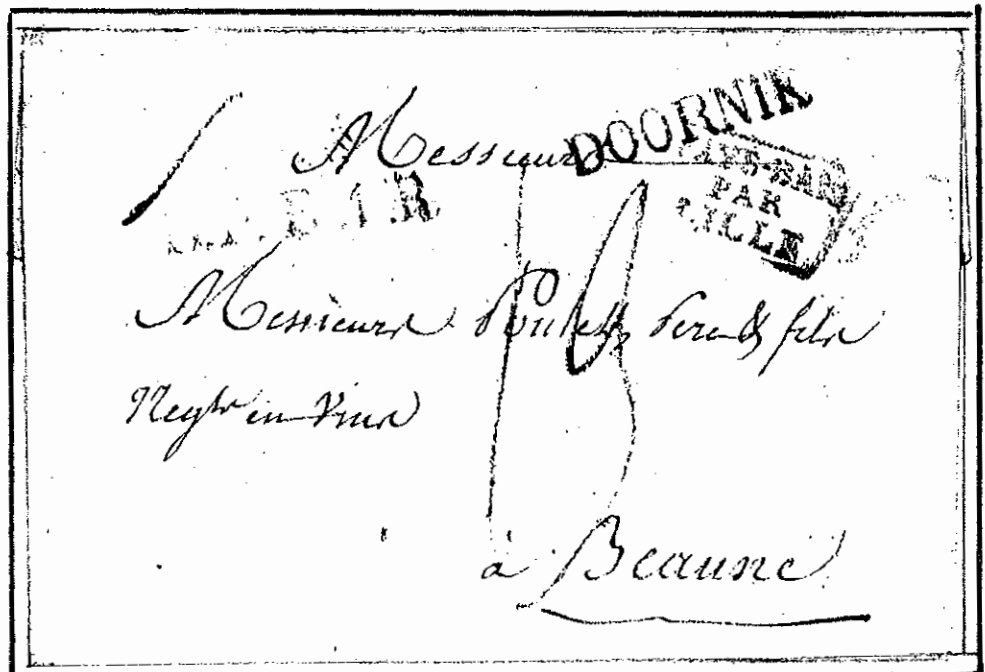
Sept. 12, 1815

Dutch Period
This mark only used
in 1815

10 July 1826

TOURNAY TO FRANCE

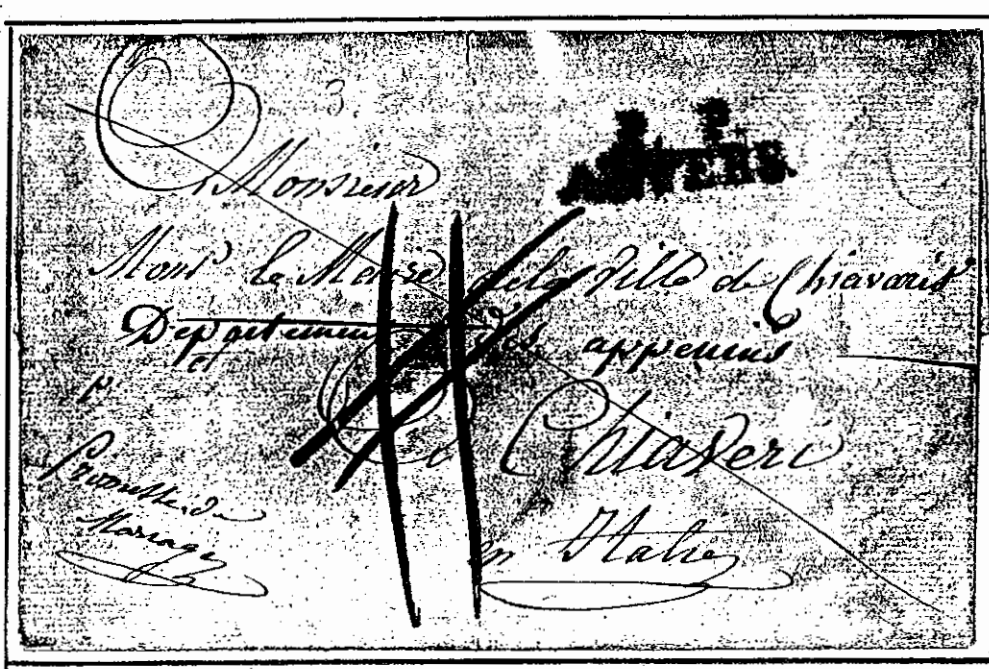
Dutch Period



the Postal Officials, in the newly acquired "Dutch" territory, were French speakers only. This practice was then followed up to the time when the Dutch were ejected from Belgian territory by the uprising in the summer and early autumn of 1830.

It is well known that the French Postal Administration followed the political system of organisation of French-occupied territories. The whole of Belgium from the early 1790's until the ejection of the French, was divided into numbered departments and these department numbers were reflected in the postal markings.

For a variety of reasons, the General Government of the Dutch upon taking over control did not, as a matter of urgency, replace the French cancellers which were in the possession of offices, and some of these survived until almost the end of Dutch Sovereignty in Belgian territories. In most cases, however, for political reasons and reasons of sentiment, the French departmental numbers were erased so that the French marks continued for a considerable number of years with or without departmental numbers but otherwise in their original state.



ANTWERP TO ITALY

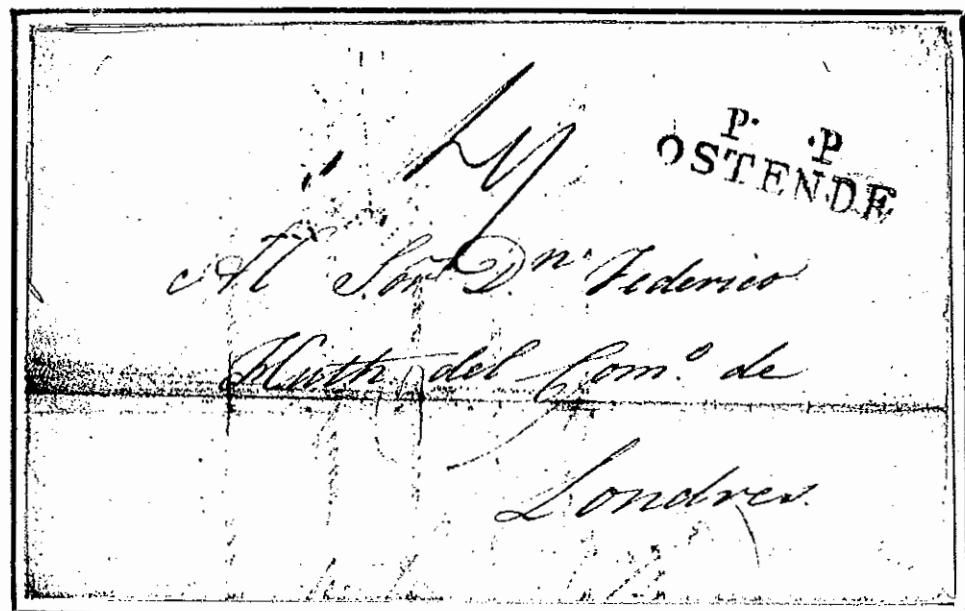
21 July, 1814

Dutch Period
French Dept. No.
removed

OSTEND-LONDON

21 June, 1815

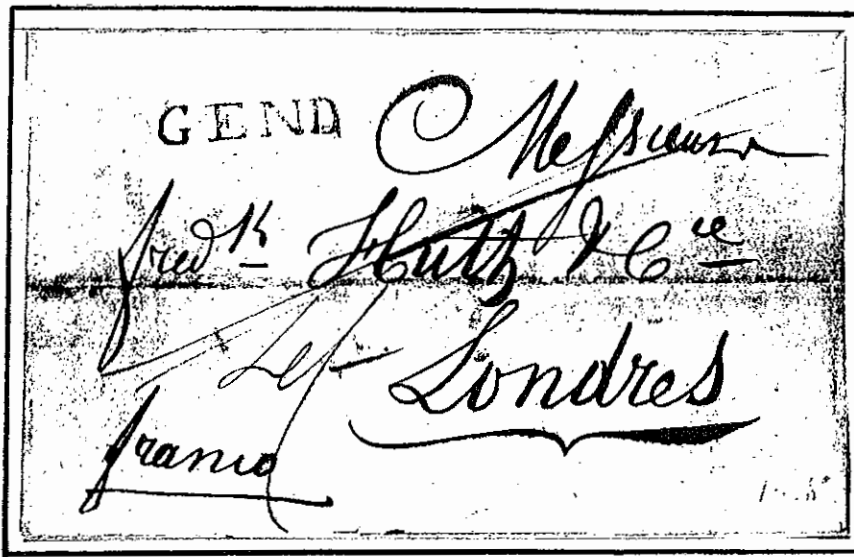
French Dept. No.
removed



The service instructions issued by the Dutch Authorities provided for all foreign mails to the Thurn and Taxis territories, i.e. those served by the Thurn and Taxis Postal Service Contract, to be handled through three frontier offices only: Arnhem which was responsible for all traffic arriving from and addressed to the Dutch Territories proper; Henri Chapelle outside Verviers, handling traffic from and to the Western and Northern Belgian territories; and the office of Luxembourg, which practically only handled postal services from and for the Provinces of Luxembourg and Namur.

Subsequent to this, and to some extent overlapping with the last usages of the General Government, commenced the Dutch period of Belgium which lasted from 1815 to 1830.

The marks are progressively single straight line strikes of the Dutch type and adopting the Dutch spelling of place names but, in a number of cases, the French spelling and French practice and cancellers continued.



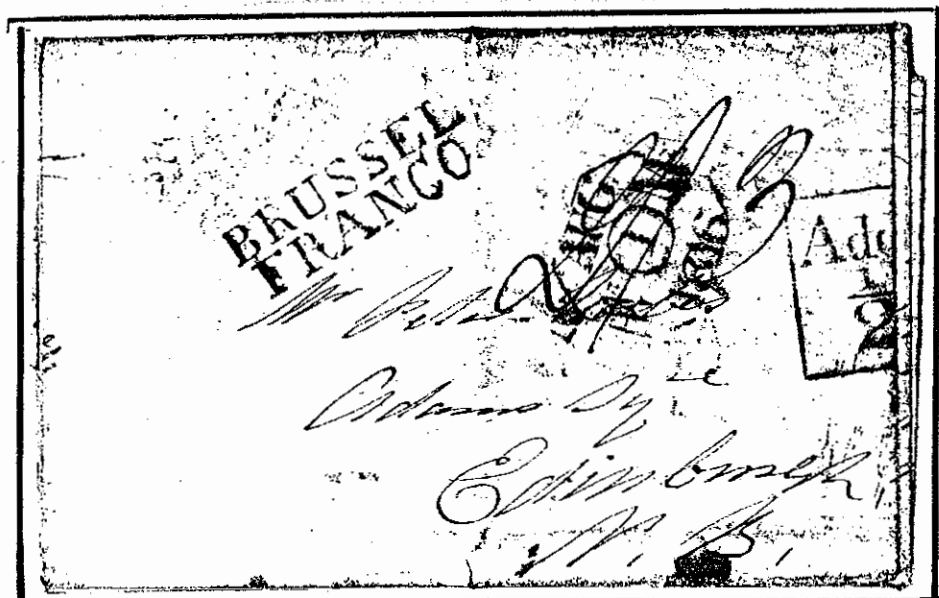
GHENT-LONDON

16 Oct. 1818

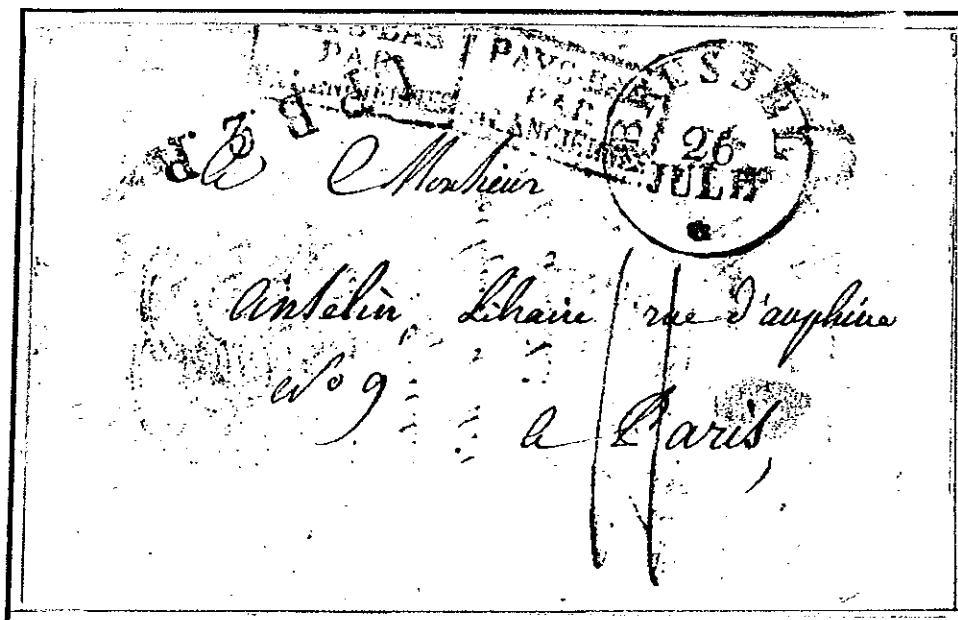
BRUSSELS-EDINBURGH

1 Aug. 1816

"BRUSSEL FRANCO"



In September, 1817, a convention was reached with France which laid down the practice of using rate markings to show the distance of the point of origin of any letter from the frontier. This practice was continued for a great many years until, indeed, the adoption of universal postage rates from the frontier of the country. Under these conventions, letters originating in the Netherlands (including Belgian territory) were stamped LPB(.)R, i.e. "Lettre Pays Bas (.) Rayon", and the number of the rayon was one of the five postal districts laid down by the Dutch Circular of November, 1815.



DUTCH PERIOD

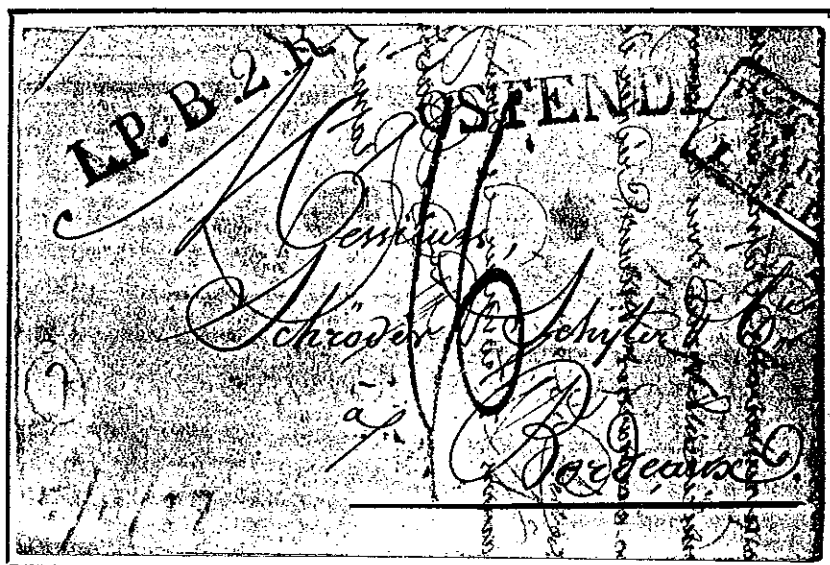
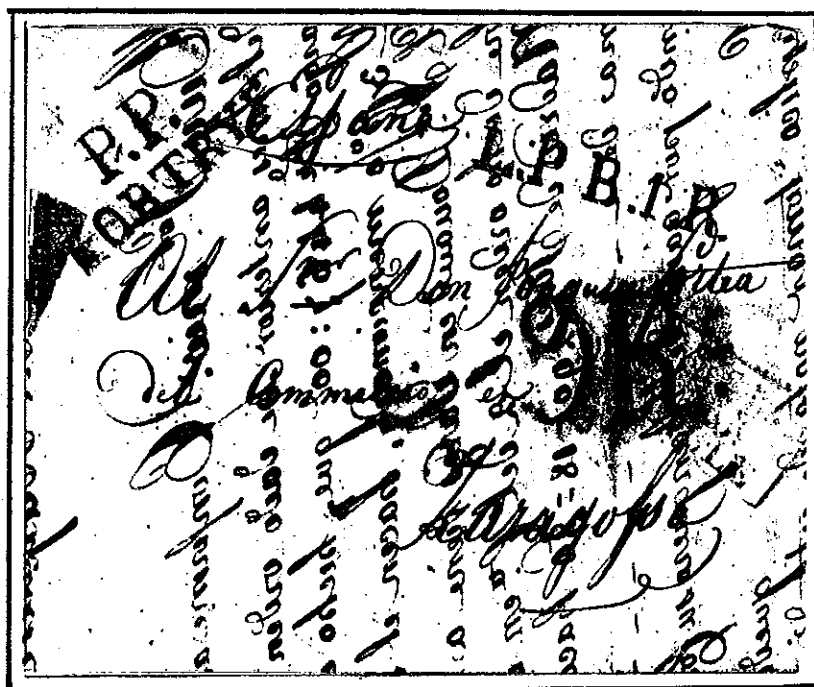
BRUSSELS-PARIS

First dated
Circular Mark
(without year)
"LPB2R" Dutch
Postal System

From COURTRAI*

(Dutch spelling)

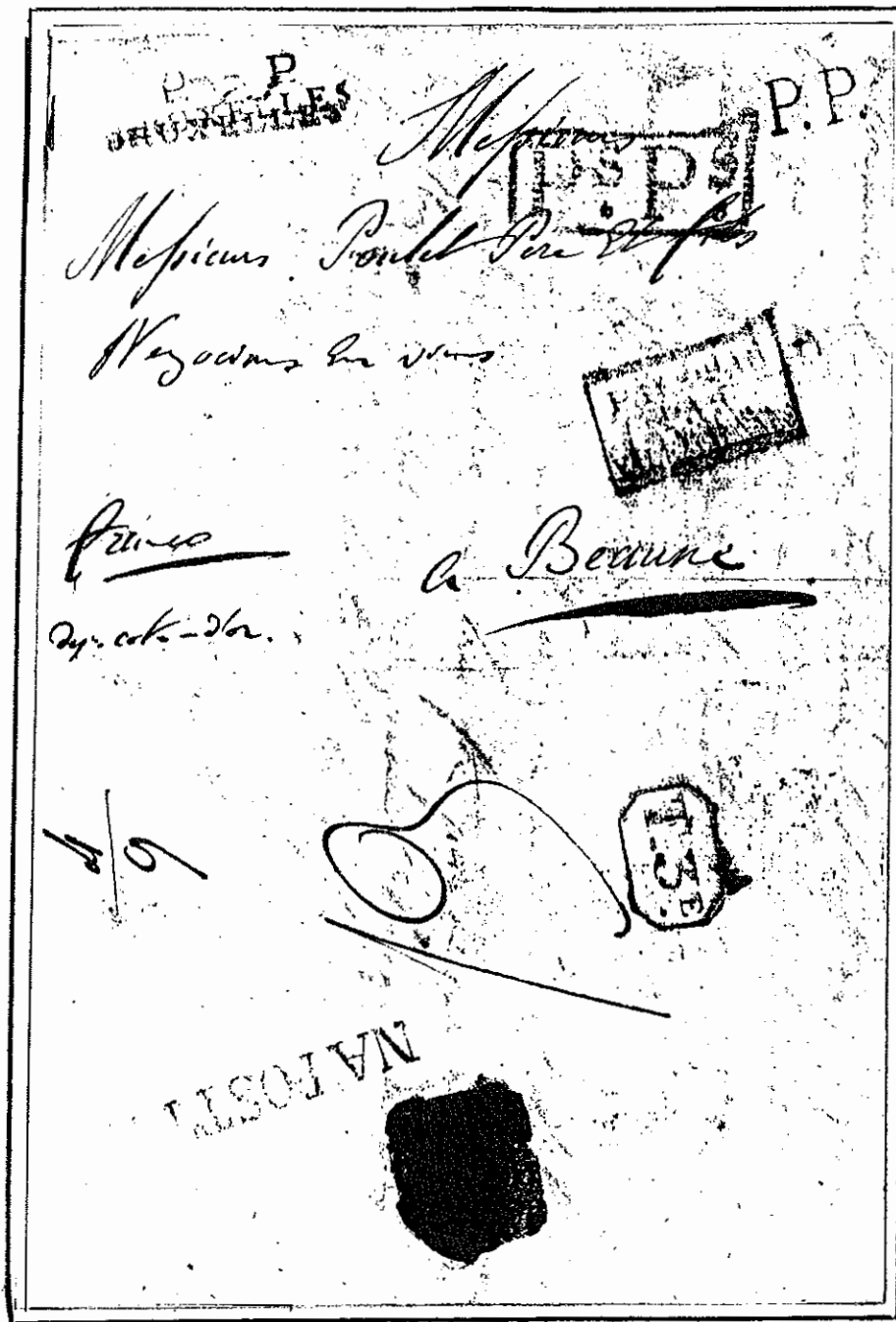
"LPBIR" Dutch
Postal System



OSTEND-BORDEAUX

5 Nov. 1827

"LPB2R" in the Dutch
Postal System



28 Nov. 1819

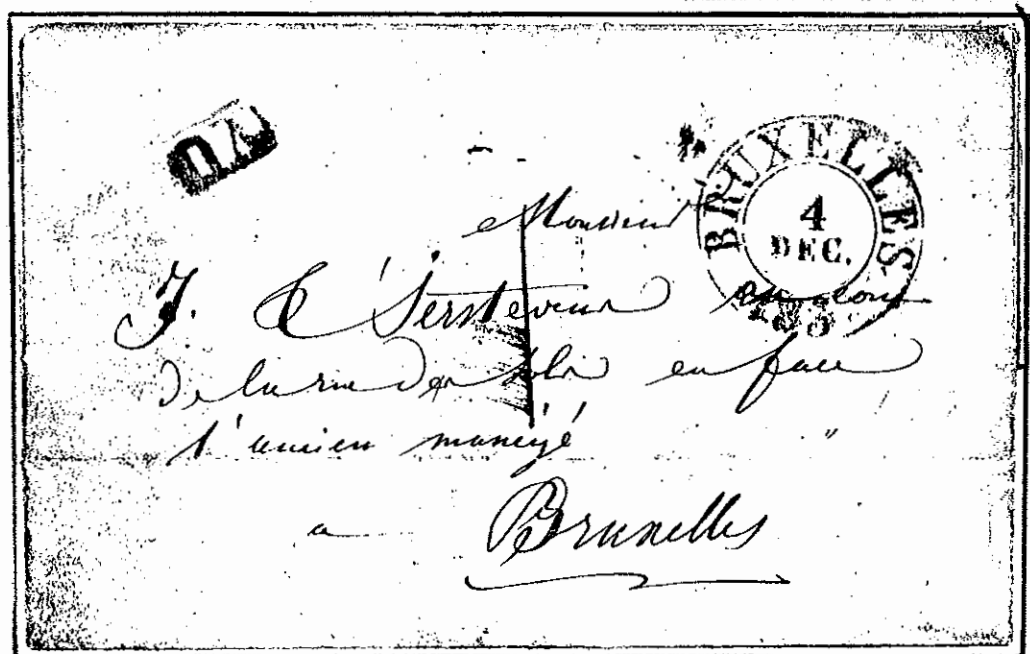
Letter BRUSSELS
to BEAUNE

Brussels "PP"
French Napoleonic
Datestamp with Dept.
No. removed

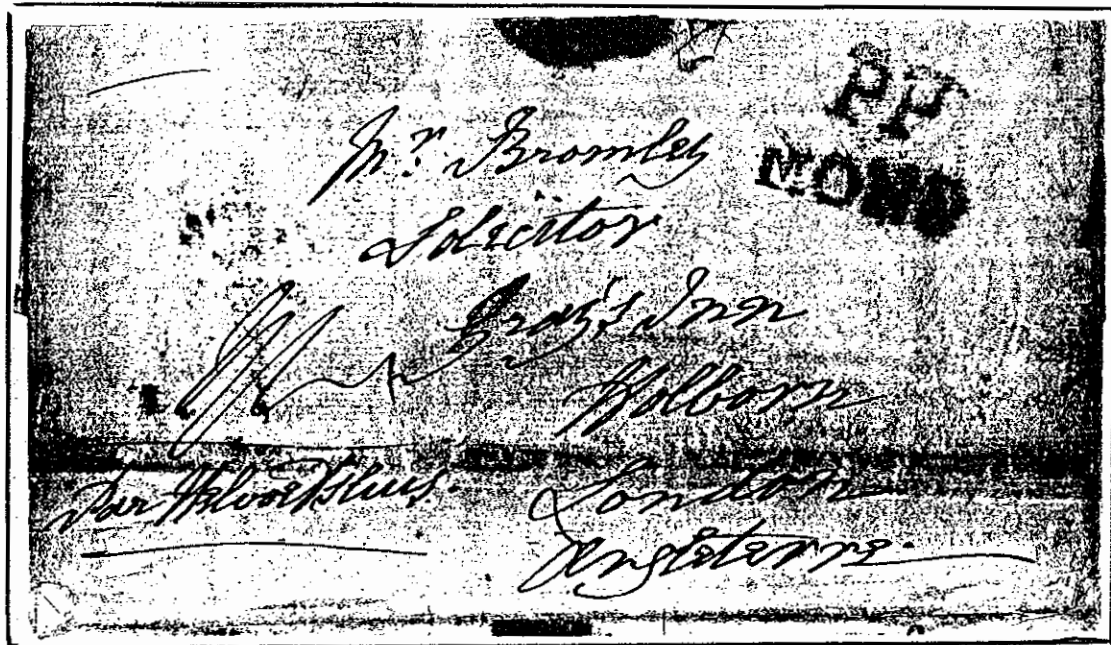
"NA POSTYD"
(Too Late)

Introduced by a
Decree of
21 Aug. 1818

4 Dec. 1837
Local Letter of
BRUSSELS
"VU"



Around this period are encountered the first Dutch circular date marks. These show the name of the town in the top arc of the circle; with the date and month and a dot in the bottom centre. No year is incorporated in this type of mark, which was used throughout Dutch territory. This type of canceller was followed by a double circular mark incorporating the year in the bottom of the circle. It is found in two versions: with and without ornamental pearls in the left and the right portion of the mark in front and behind the name of the town.



From MONS to LONDON via HELVOIETSLUIS 29 March, 1815

"Owing to the sudden and astonishing events that have taken place in France, I was obliged to leave Paris in a great haste All communications by post been stopped by a strict order of the Government between The Netherlands and France. Write without delay to me "A Mons, dans Les Pays Bas à la poste restante pr Helvoetsluis".

In the early thirties, a series of marks were introduced in the now independent capital of Brussels to signify that letters had been checked by a Controller-Checker, an office which had been introduced in 1831. This mark at first takes the form of a boxed VU, in which form it is known both as red and blue strikes between 24th May, 1831 and 10th February, 1838. A total number of about 40 of these marks have been recorded. A facsimile manuscript 'D' followed this between 19th November, 1833 and 20th May, 1838, also known in red and blue, which is now accepted to signify "controlled by the Director" although theories still persist that the 'D' stood for Deboursé or possibly even to denote that the item was distributable within the post office territory at which it was applied (Brussels). Only 25+ of these in red or blue are known, and this was finally succeeded by a capital 'C' used between February 1838 and May 1848 always struck in blue, of which about 50 are on record.



There is also a curious "VR" mark in a two-lined rounded rectangular frame. The meaning of this is still not established, only two examples are known. It is thought that the initials "VR" may stand for "Voie Rurale" or Country Route, but there is nothing to substantiate this and no other theories have so far been put forward.

Then we have the forerunner of the industrial development of the railways and their use in the postal service. A very rare green strike denoted the first travelling post office service in Europe, which was instituted on the Belgian line between Antwerp, Malines and Brussels in 1840. The markings consist of the town of origin (in this case, Antwerp) in a straight line boxed form, accompanied by an upright rectangle showing date and month and a code number 1 or 2 (No. 2 shown) to denote the up and down trains. Only some ±25 letters showing such markings are known. All of them are Antwerp or Malines marks of 1840 or 1841. One Brussels mark is said to exist.

We can now deal with the period of the Belgian uprising in 1830 and its consequences. On 25th August, 1830, the population of Brussels revolted against the Dutch occupation forces and administration. The revolutionary movement spread like wildfire through the Provinces and the Dutch were caught unaware of the strength of feeling against them throughout the country. They proved unable to put down the risings and were forced to withdraw from Brussels by 23rd September and from various other places in the territory at similar dates throughout the late summer and early autumn of 1830.

Circular No. 227 of the Council of State, dated 23rd August, 1830, set up an Army Postal Service in the Dutch camps to be established between Utrecht and Amersfoort at Zeist. To illustrate the confusion reigning at the time, this was followed by a further Circular No. 228 dated 14th September, which states "considering that the garrison in the majority of army corps have become most uncertain due to circumstances, it is most essential to ensure prompt delivery of money order or postal orders to Military personnel". It dealt in detail with the procedure to be adopted, which was obviously of an emergency nature and cut out a lot of red tape previously associated with the payment of money orders. This was closely followed by Circular No. 229 of 18th September, 1830, which says "the various post offices are hereby informed that the training camp at Zeist close to Utrecht not having been installed, the Army Postal Service mentioned in Circular No. 227 has equally been suspended.....". If it is considered that this was the efficiency and state of development of the lines of communication backing up a field army of occupation, it is not surprising that the fate of this army was sealed from the very beginning of the uprising.

Quite obviously there was more sympathy in the purely Flemish Provinces for the Dutch than there was in the Walloon Provinces of the country: and open enmity to the nationalistic revolutionary movement from Amsterdam and other places within Holland. The Dutch army largely comprised Militia and volunteers recruited from the Belgian territories, and many of those deserted due to pressures of conscience and nationalistic sympathies.

Circular No. 237 of the State Council of Holland reverted to the practice of using the Dutch language only, the French having been dropped due to the loss of the French-speaking Belgian territories. Significantly, there is no Order in Council or Circular in the intervening period advising addressees of the intention to discontinue publishing these circulars in both languages.

The Circular of 29th April, 1831, formally gave notice of the introduction of a Field Post Service (Veld-Post) and appointed the officers to administer it. As an appendix to the Circular there were five pages of detailed regulations, comprised in some 59 clauses, laying down the procedure for the operation of a service of Veldpost for the mobile army.

The Dutch army was mobilised in October, 1830 as an immediate sequel to ejection from Belgian Territories and in consequence of the King's pleas to regain the territories lost. The Veldpost created at the end of April commenced operations in June, 1831.

The London International Conference which had been called to find a settlement between Holland and Belgium following the revolution, had recommended in December, 1830 a course of action which was rejected by the Belgians. Another Conference took place in July, 1831 and this decided that the Dutch Province of Limburg should be ceded by the Dutch to the Belgians: this was unacceptable to King William of Orange who decided that his interests would be best served by military action. A large military review took place on 26th July on Dutch territory near the frontier, and troops were then lined up in positions from Breda to Eindhoven on 1st August. They invaded Belgian territory on 2nd August. Faced with an untrained and ill-organised scratch army, created only a few months earlier, they defeated the Belgian armies both on the Meuse and on the Scheldt, and advanced rapidly to siege positions outside Louvain on 12th-13th August; hence the reference to the 10 days' war.

The Veldpost service accompanied the troops into action. Veldpost 2 was allocated to the 1st Dutch Division and advanced through Turnhout on 4th August. After 5th August, the Dutch army turned on the Belgian Army of the Meuse and wheeled left, whereas certain forces wheeled right on the point of Diest towards Tienen (Tirlemont) and Louvain. Rearrangements of the postal service of the army were therefore necessary. Veldpost 3 was created to continue to support No. 1 Division in its move on St. Trond. Veldpost 2 which had up to then supported No. 1 Division, separated from this Division and followed No. 2 Division in its right wheel move against Louvain.

Meanwhile, the newly elected King of the Belgians - Leopold I - realising his weakness in the face of this invasion, had appealed for help to the British and French. Arrangements had been made for a French Army - Armee du Nord - of some 50,000 men under Marechal Gerard, to move into Belgium on 10th August. The advance was in three columns from Givet on to Namur and Brussels and through Tournay into Flanders. The Headquarters of the French intervention army was at Wavre on 12th August and therefore threatening the Dutch forces standing in front of Louvain. The result was a virtual collapse of the Dutch invasion and the rapid withdrawal of the Dutch invasion army after a hurried Armistice. Due to British pressures, the French withdrew their intervention army at the end of September after a presence of approximately six weeks on Belgian territory.

After the Dutch withdrawal, the only places remaining under occupation by Netherlands troops were the Citadel of Antwerp and the Fortress of Maastricht. Antwerp was used as frontier office for mail to and from England which was sent by ship direct to London or vice versa. A special sea route had been laid on for mail intended for France and other destinations to the south, and this plied between Dunkirk in France and Bergen-op-Zoom in Holland.

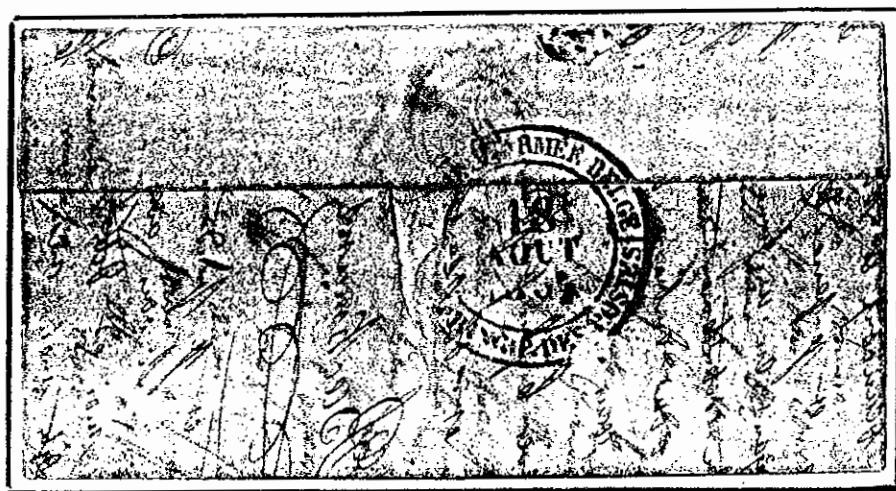
The Dutch Field Post Service remained in existence immediately following the 10 days' campaign. Veldpost 3 canceller was used after the withdrawal of 3 Division in Oirschot camp between July and September 1832. Veldpost 4 was issued after the 10 days' war to 2 Division, also in Oirschot camp, and proved in existence in June and July 1832. Veldpost 1 remained at the camp on the Rhein throughout the 1831 campaign and continued in use throughout 1832 and 1833. A new type of canceller came into use at this camp in 1836. In 1836 Veldpost 2 made a surprise reappearance. This canceller was supposed to have been withdrawn and destroyed after the campaign of 1831 but the mark reappeared on a letter in 1836 from the camp on the Rhein.

Continued occupation of Antwerp by Dutch forces was very much a thorn in the body of the new Belgian Nation and obviously had considerably adverse inference on the economy - Antwerp being the major port of the country and having a substantial entrepôt trade. A London Conference held on 15th October, 1832 called upon the Dutch to evacuate Antwerp by 1st November. The Dutch King refused to act in accordance with this and, as a result, the French were again invited to enter Belgium in support of the London Conference decision. They did so again under Marechal Gerard with an army 90,000 strong arriving in front of Antwerp in November. As from the end of that month, Antwerp was completely besieged and open only to occasional access from the sea. The Antwerp garrison, under General Baron Chassee, held out with honour until 23rd December when they surrendered to the French, who subsequently withdrew by 10th January, 1833.

Letters both from the Headquarters and from Divisions of this second French Army of Intervention form part of the display.

The surrendered Dutch Garrison of Antwerp was evacuated and held prisoners of war at St. Omer. A Dutch Finance Ministry Circular No. 225 dealing with the installation of special postal services and privileges for Dutch army personnel held prisoner of war at St. Omer.

The First Belgian Army mark was issued in 1835 at Beverloo Camp, a rare item.



THE KINGDOM
OF BELGIUM

FROM ALOST TO
BEVERLOO

17 August 1837

To Mon. Beeckmans, Commanding Major of the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment of the
Line at the Camp of Beverloo.
The rare arriving date stamp of the camp.

The Belgian captured territory on the Meuse ceded to the Dutch and peace was finally established on 22nd June, 1839. This was the end of the early struggle for independence of Belgium and the Postal History associated with it.

ADDENDUM TO "BELGIUM, 1813-1840"

by The Editor

Unfortunately, the "Notes" provided by George's display to the S.P.H. did not provide any illustrations that we could use in Belgapost, but in spite of this, we give some here provided from other collections, although albeit without some of the marks mentioned in the article due to their great rarity. Another problem of this period: many, many marks made on letters were so appallingly struck that it is difficult to get photocopies from them. We are not the first who have had this problem.

The Postal Organisation, in a Circular dated 8th June, 1830, protested "against the little care which is taken in a few(?) offices to place on the letters very distinct imprints of the datestamps".

And this happened on several occasions.

So there are a few illustrations for you within the article.

Even in a large sale of these items in The Hague in 1970, there are no photographs!!