## -BELGAPOST

## Volume 6 No. 4

# The Journal of the Belgian Study Circle 



1893-1993

## BELGIAN STUDY CIRCLE

```
Founded 1947
To Promote the Study of the Postal History and Stamps of Belgium
                (Twinned with the Phila-Club Flemalle)
```


## CHATRMAN 1992/93

```
A. D. GEAKE
Waterpark Holne
Newton Abbot Devon
TQ13 7SH
Tel. 03643219
```



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

## The Journal of the Belgian Study Circle

## CONTENTS

EDITORIAL ..... 129
SECRETARY'S NOTES ..... 129
TREASURER'S NOTES ..... 130
NEW MEMBER ..... 130
MEETING OF OCTOBER, 1993 ..... 131
MEETING OF NOVEMBER, 1993 ..... 131
MEMBER NEWS ..... 131
"ATELIER DU TIMBRE" CACHET 1884 ISSUE ..... 132
CINDERELLA QUERY ..... 133
FOR SALE - WATERLOW ARCHIVE RROOFS ..... 133
RECTANGULAR RAILWAY CANCELLATION (PART 3) ..... 134
AUDENAERDE 1944 ..... 144
BOOK REVIEW ..... 144
REVIEW OF BELGIAN JOURNALS ..... 145
ACCOUNTANCY AND CONTROL MARKS 1858-1914 ..... 145
DOVER-OSTEND MAIL SERVICE (PART 2) ..... 147
AUCTION REPORT AND RESULTS ..... 157
"CARTE DE VISITE" USED IN BRUSSELS 1893 ..... 158
"LARGE BEARD" 1905 CANCELLATIONS ..... 158


## EDITORTAL

## "BELGAPOST" AT AUTUMN STAMPEX 1993

We entered "Belgapost" to the exhibition and in our submission to the jury we said,
"This journal was re-1aunched in 1990 and now appears on a quarterly basis. Although a small society, most of the contents are original writings by members and in Vol.6, No.2, page 50 is a summary of the recent improvements. This can best be seen by comparing Vol. 6 with the earlier Vol.4."

We received a SILVER MEDAL and the judges have given the following conments:
"The marks were awarded as follows:

| Treatment of contents | $(40 \%)$ | 29 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Originality, significance and depth of research | $(40 \%)$ | 29 |  |
| Technical matters | $(15 \%)$ | 10 |  |
| Presentation |  | $(5 \%)$ | 4 |
|  |  | $(100 \%)$ | 72 |

The jury also said, "A very good effort with some fine research articles. We would suggest the introduction of consecutive numbering."

The Committee and the Editor wish all our members a Happy Christmas and good hunting (although getting more difficult) in the New Year.

## SECRETARY'S NOIES

On a recent Cross-Channel trip, one of our newer members, Bill McKinley of Glasgow, was delighted to purchase from the "Duty Free" shop a booklet entitled "The Dover-Ostend Line" by John Hendy, published in 1991. This book gives a fairly detailed history of the ships used from 1846 to the present day.

It is too early to send out circulars on the Circle Lunch but I would like to remind members that it will be held on 12 th March, 1994, at Regent's College. A notice will be issued in due course to those who attend regularly. Will newer members who would like details please let me know.

As 1994 marks the Centenary of the Mols Issue, the Congo Circle are arranging a meeting in Belgium, probably in October. We hope to support that gathering but we will study Belgian subjects. Details will appear when known.

Maurice Wilkinson is hoping to arrange a meeting in the Peterborough district in July, 1994 - details will follow.

Tony Geake has booked a room at Pcrtishead during the Bristol Federation Annual Convention in August, 1994.

As the meeting at Weston-Super-Mare was such a success, we hope to pay a return visit there in 1995.

I have a number of the Index to the Circle Newsletter nos. 101-129. I will send them if requested on receipt of a 2 nd class stamp.

I am biased, I know, but I do recommend our meetings at Regent's College to those members who can get there but have not yet done so. 1 have been collecting Belgian stamps since 1930 and learn something unexpected at most meetings.

May I take this opportunity of wishing you all the best for Christmas and 1994.

## GEOFFREY WOOD

## TREASURER'S NOIES

At the time of writing, all payments except 2 have been received in respect of the October Auction. As soon as these last payments have been received, settlement will be made to the vendors.

There are still some 6 members whose subscriptions for 1993/94 have not been paid. Reminders cost the Circle money and distract me from my own studies. It has been necessary to purchase a new batch of mailing envelopes but these should suffice- for several years. Following the construction of a prototype, new display frames are being made by our member, John Connolly, to replace those which have given good service but are no longer functional. This should enhance our meetings and see us well into the future. The cost will be covered by the proceeds of recent auction donations to the Circle by members.

This issue of Belgapost will be the 4 th this year and will complete Volume 6. An index to all 4 parts will be available shortly.

> R. T. HARRISON

New Member
We are pleased to welcome to the Circle Otto Sellinger of Michigan USA. His main interests at present are the issues of 1849 to 1905, cancellations and covers, including registered mails. He has obtained 3 gold medals for his display "Leopold I Issues 1849-1865" and is an active member of several clubs. He mentions his involvement with the A.B.P.S. (and their publication "Belgiophile") of which our member Xavier Verbeck is the librarian. A warm welcome to Otto from across the Atlantic.

The meeting commenced with an auction, a report of which appears elsewhere in this journal, together with a list of prices realised.

During the afternoon session, a display was given on "Marginal Markings" by Geoffrey Wood. He explained apart from marks which were part of the printing base such as plate numbers and millesimes, these marks were introduced for security reasons after watermarked paper ceased to be used in 1858. See Belgapost Vol. 5 No. 3 p.20/21. Details on the Accountancy Marks for the 1893 Issue have been given in Belgapost Vol. 6 No. 3 pp 86-90. The display and talk showed how one can enlarge on a subject by studying both old and modern Auction Catalogues. Something new is always turning up. Geoffrey has written some further notes for Belgapost.

## MEETING OF NOVEMBER, 1993 - REGENT'S COLLEGE

Your editor regrets that he was unable to give his display on "Merchant Posts of 1459-1714". This was due to British Rail digging up the track between Coventry and Rugby, preventing trains getting through to London - will privatisation solve such problems?

In his absence, other members entertained us with supporting material so that the morning was not wasted. The Secretary made several announcements, including the award of a Silver Medal at Stempex for "Belgapost". Mention was made of the efforts made by the Editor, Treasurer and Jean Harrison in achieving this award.

The afternoon display was given by Christine Blakey on the Sunday Label issues including postmarks, Exhibitions, as well as the stamps themselves. This covered a wide range of material including marginal blocks with inscriptions, printing varieties, etc. together with a selection of covers showing their normal usage. Explanation was given of the function and role of these stamps - Belgium being unique in issuing a stamp with the special label attached - even if this presented printing and perforating difficulties. Their use finally ended with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 although long before they had failed to fulfil the purpose as originally intended in 1893. An interesting disply for which Christine was appropriately thanked by those members present.
R.T.H.

## MEMBER NEWS

Our member J-C Porignon would still like to receive details of any Postmans Marks which members may have in their collections. This is a follow-up to his excellent book on this topic and would help either to add to or confirm those marks he has listed. Details should be sent to him direct at Plailly.

Our heartiest congratulations to Ken Carpenter who recently gained a Silver at the Solihull Philatelic Society for a nine sheet display of Belgium entitled "Under Eight Flags". This display was later awarded a Silver at the West Midlands Federation gathering.

Bill McKinlay of Glasgow recently gave a display entitled "Aspects of Belgium" to the Bearsden and District P.S. and then the Kirkintilloch \& District P.S. His display included the Ostend-Dover Service, including ship details (popular with his Clydeside audience), Anniversaries, Windmills, WWl overprints, Stamp Exhibitions and Postal Stationery. He comments that the members showed surprise at the wealth of material available from our Belgian neighbour.

Jeffrey Kalp has recently had a quadruple heart by-pass operation and is making good progress. He certainly does not do things by halves! We hope to see you back in circulation soon, Jeffrey, and in the meantime, keep watching those Cinderellas.


## "ATELTER DU TITMBRE" CACHET 1884 ISSUE

I have further information on the "Atelier du Timbre" cachet and the 1884 Issue. See Belgapost Vol. 6 No. 2 p. 51.

I have come across a note that at Belgica 1972 M. Capon showed an example of the 10 c with cachet in the colour of the stamp.

In the Soeteman Sale of 13th June, 1992, of the Van Auwera collection, two lots were of especial interest. Lot 4749 was a pair of 20 c with the "A du 'T" cachet in black, which is at variance with the block of four shown in Lot 102 Balasse Sale 1343/5, 17/20 December, 1988 which shows the "A du $T$ " cachet in the colour of the stamp. Lot 4755 was a pair of the $2 f r$. with the "A du $T$ " cachet also in black.

The only explanation for this that I can think of is that on receipt of the printed sheets by the Depot, they were all stamped with the "A du T" cachet in black. We know that the low values $1 \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{c}$ and 5 c had not an "A du T " cachet incorporated in the printing base, which we know was the case for the 10c, 20c and 50c values.

The sheets were also stamped with the Depot mark of the year as laid down in Article 60 of the Rules for the Printing Works which were effective from 1st September, 1886. (See Info-Phila Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of 1985/86.)

This probably confirmed a practice that was already in force and laid down in earlier Rules.

Any further information on the "A du $T$ " cachet in the stamps of this Issue would be welcome.

I have some further details on the plates used for the 1893 Issue but they can await until after the display on 9th November, 1993.


## A "CINDERELIA" QUERY (Vol.6, NO. 3, P.84)

Our member, Maurice Wilkinson, has sent us a cutting from a 1954 publication (not known) which gives the answer to this cinderella.

In 1949 the Belgian Printing Works acquired a new printing machine from Switzerland - the "WIFAG", which was to be used for the "Poortman" issues.

The Director of Posts wanted to replace the double inscription "Belgique-Belgie" and "Belgie-Belgique" with a simpler word such as "Helvetia", and came up with "Belgica".

A plate was made using a miner as a subject and using "Belgica 1949". Some fifty sheets were printed on the new Wifag machine, using the same paper, the same perforation and the same marks as used on the new 3fr. and 6fr. Poortman issue and engraved and printed in Brown. The question was not resolved and the project was abandoned.

The sheets were broken up and were sold at 100 francs per example. These "Essays" (some in perforate) are "rare".

## FOR SALE HATERLON ARCHIVE PROOFS

The Security Printers, Waterlow \& Sons, produced thousands of stamps for dozens of countries from about 1880 to 1960. In their archives were stored sheets from virtually all issues produced by them in two types Imperf Proofs and File Copies, the latter being the actual issued and perforated stamps. Each stamp was invalidated by a small circular punched hole. In almost every case, only one sheet was produced.

A member purchased a set of part sheets of the Imperf Proofs of the 1944 Bel.gium Liberation set. This purchase is being offered to Circle members at 825 per set of 32 . Pairs and blocks of 4 (only a few) pro rata. Ten per cent of the proceeds will be donated to circle funds.

Orders please, to Jeffrey Kalp, 26 Parkfield, Chorley Wood, Herts, WD35 AZ.


OF THE BELGIAN RATIWAY PARCEL POST (cont.)







| Station, Deper, Office, ete: Timp | Date E. E. 12. | Station; Depot;Office, ete, Type | Date <br> B9-- <br> E. 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UCCLE STALLE OI UKKEL STALLE UDLER (OUCICX:) UTKKERKE | 30778 |  | $\begin{gathered} 35{ }^{2}{ }^{6} \\ 39 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAL-BENOIT (LIEGE) } \\ & \text { VAI-GT-1 ALIBIERT } \end{aligned} \quad \text { * } 10$ | 4967 | VILIERS-PERWIN |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { VAL-ST-LALIBERT } & 10 \\ \text { VARSELVARE OO VARSSENAERE } & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4967 $24+49$ | VILLERS-POTERIE * VILLERS-S-LESSE-JAMBL |  |
| VAUDIGNIES <br> VAUDIGNIES - NEUFMAISON |  | VILIERS-S-5ENIOIS * +10 VILVOORDE or VILVORDE | 0974 |
| VAULX. | 0836 | VIRELIES |  |
| VAUX-SCUS-CHEVREMONT $\quad \begin{gathered}10 \\ -102 \\ 10\end{gathered}$ | 20.40 | VIRGINAL | ${ }_{30}^{30} 182$ |
| VEDRIN | 435 | VIRTON | 1682 0962 |
| VELAINE |  | VIRTON-ST-MARD $-104$ | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \% \\ 117 \% \end{array}$ |
| VELDEGEM or VELDEGHEM * |  |  | $35$ |
| VELLEREILLE-LE-SEC - 10 | 1042 | VISE CENTRAL(Ex.5ouvre?) VISE HAUT |  |
| VELM  <br> VELTEM OO VELTHEM 10 | 29+30+ | VISE haut |  |
| VELTENI OH VELTHEM <br> V/ERLAINE |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VIVILLE } \\ & \text { VIVE-ST-ELOI(S, Eloois VijUE) } \end{aligned}$ | 3569 |
| VERTRISK or VERTRYCK | 34.48 | VLAMERTINGE OTVAMERTINGHE. | 3569 |
| VERVIIERS CENTRAL | 3669 | VOGENEE <br> *-10 | 3947 |
| VERVIERS EST $\quad 10$ | 3039 0877 | VONECHE <br> -10L | 3954 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { VERVIERS OUEST } & -10 L \\ \text { VERVIERS PALAIS } & -10 \mathrm{~L}\end{array}$ | 3249 4644 | VOROUX-GOREUX VREREN-NEREM |  |
| VEURNE (FUrAES)  <br>   | 1575 |  |  |
|  | 32 35 35 |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { VIAIV-NIOEKOEKE VICHENET } \\ \text { VICHENET-BOSSIERES O: A } \\ \text { VICHTE } \\ \text { VICH } \\ \text { VIFIGA:M } \end{array}\right.$ | 3 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 32 <br> 38 <br> 32 <br> 30 <br> 30 |  |  |
| Vielsalm -10L | 3374 |  |  |
| Vieisalm sous-bcis VIERKAVENHOEK |  | W. |  |
| VIERVES $\quad \therefore \quad+102$ | 3542 | WAARLCOOS OV WAERLOOS +10 | 2469 |
| VIESVILLE $10$ | 10 | WAARSCHOOT or WAERSCHOOT - 10 L | $3358$ |
| VIEUX - DIEU (OWIE GOD.) <br>  |  | WAASMONT OF WAMONT - 10 | $2960$ |
| VIEUX-HEVERLE (Our-hoikriak) io VIGNEE | 35 | $\text { 1. } 1 .$ <br> WAAYENBURG (Rousbruyge?) |  |
|  |  | WACHTEBEKE |  |





## AUDENARDE, 1944

On the 5th September, 1994, units of the British 7th Armoured Division liberated Audenarde. The fighting units were followed by our member, Fred Goatcher and the rest of the 7 th Armoured Division Headquarters. An armband was issued from the local town hall to members of the resistance or militia - possibly to enable them to carry arms - a good souvenir of a wonderful day!

The armband holds the Belgian colours.


## BOOK REVIEN

"Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Part 4", Benelux, 4th Edition (Sept.1993). Pub. by S.G.Publications Ltd. 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants BH24 35H. Price £14.95. 295 pages.

This catalogue covers the stamps of Belgium and Holland and their Colonies, and Luxembourg, but this review deals only with Belgium and covers some 110 pages. Since the last issue (May 1988) some 11 pages and some 190+ stamps added.

As usual, the main changes are the pricing - basically the stamps up to about 1900 have increased, the first three issues in some places by a considerable amount. The 20th Century issues, as elsewhere, have been reduced, except for certain items. Many collectors today would like to know the prices of stamps on cover - a tall order but could well be considered by the publishers.

The catalogue is well up to the standard of previous issues and in their usual green soft cover.

## REVIEN OF BELGIAN JOURNALS

"L'Amicale Philatelique". The journal of Society Royale Amicale Philatelique de Bruxelles.

Jan. 1993 Issue - No. 382 - a 14 page article on Registered Mail, with all its definitions, by Jean de Bast.

Feb. 1993 Issue - No. 383 - an interesting article by Gerhard Ludwig on "Samples without value" during 1914-1918 war. Also on the 1865-66 issue by Michel Quoitot.

Apri1 1993 Issue - No. 384, The Postage Due stamps of 1919 by Lucien Janssens.

May 1993 Issue - No. 386, "Les Papiers d'Affaires, 1914-1919, by Gerhard Ludwig.

## ACCOONTANCY MARKS AND CONIROL MARKS 1858-1914

After giving my talk on Marginal Markings on the 9 th October, I realised that the subject falls into two parts. One dealing with markings that form part of the printing base such as millesime, plate numbers and perforation guide crosses, which should properly be dealt with in studies of the respective issues. The other dealing with marks which were applied to the paper before and after the stamps were printed.

I would refer members to the article in News Letter No. 118 for June 1971 p.173/6 and the Appendix A which was drawn by Donald vandy. This article was reproduced in "Le Philateliste Belge" No. 24 for September 1972 and La Revue Postale No. 84 for September 1972. The article now needs revision.

As is well known, on the change to unwatermarked paper, the Accountancy Marks were introduced; the use of Control marks came in at the same time.

As a date was embodied in the Accountancy Marks up to and including 1881, the sequence of the differences is comparatively easy to determine. From 1882 to 1893 a series of numbers 1-999,999 (repeated where necessary) was used for each value. In 1893, with the introduction of the Sunday Labels Issue, each value was allotted a fresh series of numbers as detailed in Belgapost Vol. 6 No. 3 pp 86-90.

The exact dates of the introduction of the Control Marks is harder to establish but the table below shows approximate dates. The marks are based on photographs and may not be the actual size and are not accurate reproductions.

One should beware of forged marginal markings. I have seen them at International Exhibitions and listed in various auction catalogues.

| ACCOUNTANCY MARK | DATES OF USAGE | CONTROL MARK | DATES OF USAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 Timbus Dostes $2 \div 0175451858$. <br> A. 2 Timburs Coster SPiveA ME017545 1860 <br> (Serie $A-F$ ) <br> A3 Timbres aroste Córié B $2 \%=1266261866$ <br> (Serie $A-F$ ) <br> (It is not known whether A3 or A4 was used for serie GHIJ 1871-1874.) <br> A4 Einties Satecicicingo 1301811878 <br> (Serie K-Q) | $\begin{aligned} & 1858-1859 \\ & 1860-1865 \\ & 1865-1870 \\ & 1878-1881 \end{aligned}$ | B1 <br> ATELIER DES <br> TIMBRES-POSTE (CONTROLE) <br> B. 2 TIMBRES POSTE CONTRÔLE <br> It is not known when $B 3$ replaced $B 2$. <br> B. 3 <br> ATELIER DU TIMBRE | $\begin{aligned} & 1858-1863 \\ & 1863-1878 ? \\ & 1878-1881 \end{aligned}$ |
|  <br> (Nos. 1-999,999 for each value. A further series 1999,999 if needed.) | 1882-1893 | B. 4 <br> (In black) <br> B4 is part of plate for $10 \mathrm{c}, 20 \mathrm{c}$ and 50 c of 1884 issue $\therefore$ in colour of stamp. <br> B. 5 D15071900 <br> (Various shapes and sizes.) | 1882-1893 $1882-1893$ |
| Sunday Labels Issues <br>  <br> (In red) <br>  <br> (In carmine) <br> (In colour of stamp) | $\begin{gathered} 1893- \\ 1899 / 1900 \\ 1899 / 1900 \\ -1900 \\ 1910-1914 \end{gathered}$ | B. 5 DPPOT 1900 <br> (Various shapes and sizes.) <br> Normally in black but in red in 1910. | 1893-1914 |

THE DOVER-OSTEND MAI SERVICE (PART II)
by Norman Stewart

An examination of the Paquebots postal stationery -

For the official Cartes Paquebots, the classification used by the Société Belge de l'Entier Postal in their listing of Les Entiers Postaux de Belgique, published by L'A.S.P.L. "Pro-Post", has been followed.

These propaganda cards were, in the first place, sold only on board the Ostend-Dover boats but later also in the post offices of Ostend and other principal cities in Belgium.

In 1899 the Ostend-Dover fleet consisted of nine vessels which were, in fact, the last of the padd1ers. On 31st August of that year, the first Cartes Paquebots issue was made consisting of 36 cards - Vues Polychromes. There were, however, only two views: one of a vessel leaving harbour, the hull of which is dark red, and the other of a vessel returning to harbour, the hull being grey-black. The only other difference on the cards is the name of the vessel.

The cards were franked with either 5 c or 10 c values so that this issue was:

5c 9 departure cards
9 arrival cards
10c 9 departure cards
9 arrival cards
2,778 series of 36 cards were produced.



In 1904 there was a new issue consisting of views in black with an inscription in red of the same nine vessels. These seem to depict the different ships and were franked with either 5c or 10 c values. 100,160 cards were produced but not equally over the ships.

The vessels pictured in the 1899 and 1904 issues are:

| LA FLANDRE | PRINCESSE CLEMENTINE |
| :--- | :--- |
| LEOPOLD II | PRINCESFE HENRIETTE |
| MARIE-HENRIETTE | PRINCESSE JOSEPHINE |
| PRINCE ALBERT | RAPIDE |



In 1905 the first turbine steamer, PRINCESSE ELISABETH, entered service and this triple-screw vessel of 1,747 tons was illustrated on an issue. on 31st July, 1906, of three cards of different views of the vessel in two values - 5c and 10c. 3,333 series of 6 cards were produced.

June, 1907 saw the re-issue of cards of four vessels of the 1904 issue of the 5c value only, on which the asterisk in brackets preceding the dominical label was replaced by a figure 2 in brackets. The vessels concerned were:

## LA FLANDRE PRINCE ALBERT <br> PRINCESSE HENRIETTE VILLE DE DOUVRES

2,000 series of 4 cards were produced.
January, 1910 - A new issue was made, the views being in black with an inscription in four languages. For the 5 c issue (re-drawn Arms, type 1) two types of carton were used: grained white and azure satin white. The vessels shown are:

| LEOPOLD II | PRINCESSE ELISABETH |
| :--- | :--- |
| MARIE HENRIETTE | PRINCESSE HENRIETTE |
| RAPIDE | PRINCESEE JOSEPHINE |

The 10 c issue (Grosse Barbe) depicted the three vessels in the second column only. A total of 71,320 cards were produced.

In 1910 also, two new 24 -knot vessels came into service and the following issues appeared:

| End of September | JAN BREYDEL, |
| :--- | :--- |
| End of October | PIETER DE CONTNCK |



These cards were of the same general design with the inscription in four languages and having divided backs. Both were franked with 5 c values (re-drawn Arms, type I) and 10c (Grosse Barbe Red). The JAN BREYDEL, however, was in black on white paper and PIETER DE CONINCK in sepia on cream paper. 25,000 cards of each of the four types were produced.

These vessels were named after two Flemish heroes whose monument in Bruges, in the centre of the market place, commemorates the leaders of the burghers in the rising against the French in May, 1302, known as the 'Bruges Matins' and their subsequent victory against an avenging French army of 40,000 strong on Ilth July, 1302, near Courtrai, afterwards referred to as the 'Battle of the Golden Spurs'. It has been stated that the memory of this battle was, for many a day, to Flanders what the memory of Bannockburn was to Scotland. It is probably a very apt simile.

This was the last issue of cards before the 1914-1918 War and also the last issue which depicted vessels of the Ostend-Dover fleet.

In $1921 / 22$ the issue of cards was resumed with two 'vues polychrome', one of travellers mounting the gangway of an Ostend-Dover steamer and the other of two quite anonymous steamers, one arriving and the other departing. The stamp for both values was King Albert 1915 type (15c and 30 c ).



In $1923 / 24$ these cards were surcharged $5 c$ and $10 c$ and re-issued and as one or two interesting results are thrown up, it is better to consider these and the non-surcharged together.


First of all, the reason for the surcharge? There was no reduction in Cartes Postales rates in the inter-war years. Further, used examples show half the card being taken up with messages and chit-chat so that the imprimé rate cannot apply.

Secondly, it is of interest to follow through the surchages from the original cards, making use of some incomplete information.

Looking at the 15 c cards first, it would seem that the Voyageurs cards were much more popular than the Paquebots. Of the original number of 76,400 cards printed, 40,000 were surcharged and, in view of the extreme scarcity of the surcharged Voyageurs, nearly all of these must have been of the Paquebots type.

Going on then to the 30 c cards, it seems that again the Voyageurs were popular and the Paquebots unpopular, but to an even greater extent, so that only a handful of Paquebots can have been sold. Even if, of the original 26,400 in number Voyageurs, all but 400 had been sold, the numbers of Paquebots surcharged could not have been more than 45,000 less 400 , i.e. 44,600 . This would mean that $5,400(50,000$ less 44,600$)$ of the 30 c cards are unaccounted for. What happened to them when the Société des Entiers claims that only one or two examples are known?

All steamer cards lost their postal validity on 22 nd December, 1930.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT VESSELS ENGAGED IN REGULAR DOVER-OSTEND MAIL SERVICE FROM 1836-1939

For convenience, the date given is the year the vessel was built, which often differs from that in which she enetered the services. The tonnages are gross measurement.

| NAME | DATE OF BUILD | PROPULSION | TONS | BUILDERS | REMARKS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIAMANT | 1846 | Padde Steamer | -- | Ditchburn \& Mare, Blackwall | Speed 14 knots. Launched as CHEMIN DE FER. Renamed after entering service. |
| RUBIS | 1847 | Paddle Steamer | -- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 13 knots. Launched as VILLE D'OSTENDE. Renamed. |
| TOPAZE | 1847 | Paddie Steamer | -- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Launched as VILLE DE BRUGES and renamed. Sold to Germans in seventies. Still afloat 1914 but disappeared during World War 1. |
| EMERAUDE | 1858 | Iron Paddle Steanter | - | Thames Ironworks | Ended as Government Survey Ship on River Scheldt. |
| LA BELGIQUE | 1863 | Iron Paddle Steamer | 269 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Intended for Survey Ship. Unsuccessful in Cross-Channel work and reverted to survey duties. Broken up 1923. |
| LOUISE-MARIE | 1867 | Iron Paddle Steamer: clipper bow | --- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 16 knots. Broken up at Ostend 1893. |
| LEOPOLD I | 1868 | Iron Paddle Stenmer: elipper bow | $\cdots$ | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Became school for cadets at Ostend 1900. Broken up 1919. Speed 16 knots. |
| MARIE-HENRIETTE | 1869 | Iron Paddle Steamer: clipper bow | --- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 16 knots. Broken up 1893. |
| COMTE DE FLANDRE | 1870 | Iron Paddle Steamer: elipper bow | --- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Broken up in Holland 1893. |
| COMTESSE DE FLANDRE | 1870 | Iron Paddle Stenmer: clipper bow | --- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 16 knots. Sunk after collision with PRINCESSE HENRIETTE off Dunkirk, 14th April, 1899. |
| PRINCE BAUDOUIN | 1872 | Iron Paddle Steamer: clipper bow | -- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 16 knots. Broken up in Holland 1897. |
| PARLEMENT BELGE | 1873 | Iron Paddle Steamer: clipper bow | --- | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 16 knots. Broken up in Holland 1897. |
| VILLE DE DOUVRES | 1886 | Steel Paddle Steamer | 855 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 17 knots. Sold to UK ship breakers 1910. |
| La Flandre | 1888 | Steel Paddle Steamer | 862 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 19 knots. Sunk by Germans during World War 1 to block Ostend harbour entrance. |
| PRINCESSE HENRIETTE | 1888 | Steel Paddle Steamer | 1,100 | W. Denny \& Bros. Dumbarton | Speed 21 knots. Sunk 1918. |
| PRINCESSE JOSEPHINE | 1888 | Steel Paddle Steamer | 1,100 | W. Denny \& Bros. Dumbarton | Speed 21 knots. Broken up 1922. |
| PRINCE ALBERT | 1889 | Steel Paddle Steamer | 861 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Ordered 1886 but unsatisfactory on trials. Re-engined and lengthened 15 ft . Sold to Turkish owners 1908. Speed 19 knots. |
| MARIE-HENRIETTE | 1892 | Paddle Steamer | 1.451 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 22 knots. Sunk 1914. |


| LEOPOLD II | 1893 | Paddle Steamer | 1,367 | W. Denny \& Bros. Dumbarton | Speed 22 knots. At one time the fastest paddle steamer in the world. Sold to British Ministry of Shipping 1920. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RAPIDE | 1894 | Paddle Steamer | 1,195 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 21 knots. Sold 1923. |
| PRINCESSE CLEMENTINE | 1896 | Paddle Steamer | 1,474 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 22 knots. Broken up 1928. Last Paddler to be employed on this route. |
| PRINCESSE ELISABETH | 1905 | Triple screw Turbine Steamer | 1,747 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 24 knots. |
| PIETER DE CONINCK | 1910 | Triple screw Turbine Stcamer | 1,767 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 24 knots. |
| JAN BREYDEL | 1910 | Triple screw Turbine Steamer | 1,767 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 24 knots. |
| STAD ANTWERPEN | 1913 | Twin-screw Turbine Steamer | 1,550 | John Cockerill, Antwerp | Speed 24 knots. |
| PRINCESSE MARIE-JOSE | 1923 | Geared Turbines | 1,767 | John Cockerill | Speed 23 knots |
| PRINSES ASTRID | 1929 | Geared Turbines | 3,088 | John Cockerill | Speed 23.5 knots. |
| PRINCE LEOPOLD | 1929 | Geared Turbines | 3,088 | John Cockerill | Speed 23.5 knots |
| PRINCE CHARLES | 1930 | Geared Turbines | 3,088 | John Cockerill | Speed 23.5 knots |
| PRINSES JOSEPHINECHARLOTTE | 1930 | Geared Turbines | 3,088 | John Cockerill | Speed 23.5 knots |
| PRINCE BAUDOUIN | 1934 | Cockerill-Sulzer Diesels | 3,300 | John Cockerill | Speed 23.5 knots |
| PRINS ALBERT | 1937 | Cockerill-Sulzer Diesels | 3,300 | John Cockerill | Speed 23.5 knots |

## VESSELS PURCHASED <br> FROM OTIER OWNERS

| LA PERLE | 1859 | Iron Paddle Steamer | 340 | Thames Ironworks <br> Company | Purchased in 1864 as the JOHN PENN <br> from the London, Chatham and Dover <br> Railway Co. Sold to French <br> Government 1872. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SAPHIR | 1845 | Padde Steamer | 207 | Ditchburn \& Mare | Purchased in 1864 as the QUEEN OF <br> THE FRENCH from the South Eastern <br> Railway Co. |

## HIRED VESSELS

| SCUD | 1862 | Iron Paddle Steamer | 496 | Samuda Bros. London | Hired in 1863 from the london, <br> Chatham and Dover Railway Co. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| PRINCESS CLEMENTINE | 1846 | Paddle Steamer | 252 | Laird Bros. Liverpool | Hired in 1864 from the South Eastern <br> \& Continental Steam Packet Company |
| FREYA | 1885 | Paddle Steamer | -- | Blohm \& Voss, <br> Hamburg | Hired in 1887-1889 (approx) from <br> Stettiner Dmpfsch. |
| MANX QUEEN | - | Paddle Steamer | -- | -- | Hired in 1887-1889 (approx) from <br> J. Litle \& Co. Barrow-in-Furness |

This section is provided by a page from the "Maritime Postal History of the British Isles" by Alan Robertson. This was written by your editor for Alan at his request.

## B. BELGIAN Sea Post Offices on the Ostend - Dover scrvice



Mareh tht, 18:6, the steamship" Chemin de Fer" sated from Ostend to Dover, inaugurating a Belgian steamer service between the prorts. This was in addition to the British steamer service already in operation. During the next few years, by agrement between the two countries closed mail from Ostend to Dover was carried six times per week by Belgian steamers, and cight times per week from Dover to Ostend by British steamers. There were no sea post offices on these carly steamers. Ship post offices were later introduced om the Belgian steamers only, but the date is uncertain. Earlier writers quote the year 1884, but there appears to be no cvidence in the form of handstruck mail in stpport of this.

The first concrete evidence of the operation of sea post offiers on the Belgian ships, appears in the form of a small circular datestamp used on postcards depieting the Belgian steamers. This incorporated the words "Paquebots Belges" (Fig. 1). A series of thirty six postal-stationery cards was issued to publicise the Belgian service. The cards were on sale only on board and as they were published in August 1899, this was probably the date when the first circular "paquebot" handstamp came into use, to cancel the 10 centimes postcard stamp on cards posted on board.

In 1911 the first circular datestamp was replaed by a larger type 28 mm . in diameter and worded bilingually (Fig. 2). The life of this handstamp was himited to three years by the outhreak of Wordd War I, when the Ostend - Dover service was suspemded. In the carly 1920's the servire was resumed, wo types (Figs. 3 and 4) were used in surcession until 1939 and Worid War 2. In 1946 the service was re-established, but for the first year Folkestone instead of Dover was the terminal port, although the Ostend - Dover datestamp (Fig. 6) was used on the erossing to Folkestone.

The normal service between Ostend and Dover was resumed in 1947 and from then until the time or writing this long established Belgian sea post office serviee has continned to provide facilities for mail posted on board.

Haring the whole time of operation these sea-pusts were those of the Belgian Post Office. Onty Belgian btamps were valid in payment of postage. Posteards or letters bearing British (or other) adhesive stamps cancelled by any of the following datestamps are contrary to regulations, are entirely unofficial and as a result of "favour" have no commendable status.


Oatend . Dover Mailboot Centenary. 10h July, 1946
The commemorative postmark (Fig. 8) was used for one day only at a special post office opened at the Cockerill ' shipyard Hoboken, Belgiam. It was struck in blue ink, on the oceasion of the launching of the new Be!gian mailboat "Koning Albert" and commemorated the Centenary of the Ostend-Dover mailboat Service.

Fig. 8
1 John Cucherill was an onterprising British ship-builiter. Hia first shipyard in liolginm-was at Soraing, near Liege, far up the river Mouab. As steanships developed insize, the problemof sobding his ships down to the sea was solved by buildiug anow shipyard at Antworp in 1846 for ocean-guing bteumers. This was miso tho yeur whon the "Chamin de Fer" inaugurated the Ostend . Dovar Belgian service, so 1946 was ill fact u "ilonble" centenary.


## ADCTION

.AUCTION $\qquad$

At the sale held on 9th October, approximately $50 \%$ of the lots were sold for a total of £524. Predictably, postal history and covers sold well with most items going above their estimates. Although modest in value, the Postal Stationery section proved popular, showing that this is an area of collecting followed by a number of our members. More unusual items like the Exhibition labels also indicated interest in this Cinderella area. Loose stamps, especially semi-modern, proved less popular but again, there were some surprise results in unexpected areas. Members are often seeking the odd set or single item to complete their collection. Unusual, less run-of-the-mill items like booklet panes (lot 119) or Moresnet (lot 134) soon found new owners. A list of the sold lots appears elsewhere in this issue.

In summary, you never know what will appeal until offered for sale. If you have any items suitable for sale - why not turn them out and try your luck. Our next sale is planned for 23rd April, 1994, but listing will start shortly after Christmas. Why not make it a New Year's resolution? And don't forget the peripheral items like books, maps, historical documents, etc. which form part of our hobby.
R.T.H.

RESULIS OF SALE HELD 97H OCTOBER, 1993

| 1 | 5. 00 | 23 | 1. 00 | 49 | 5. 00 | 102 | . 40 | 142 | . 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 6. 50 | 24 | 1. 00 | 52 | . 80 | 105 | 6.00 | 143 | 5. 00 |
| 3 | 3. 50 | 25 | 1. 00 | 54 | . 70 | 106 | 4. 00 | 145 | 7. 00 |
| 4 | 6. 50 | 26 | 10. 00 | 62 | 1. 00 | 107 | 17. 00 | 157 | 3. 50 |
| 5 | 4. 00 | 27 | 15. 00 | 63 | 24. 00 | 109 | 6. 50 | 158 | 3. 50 |
| 6 | 5. 00 | 31 | 3. 50 | 64 | 12. 00 | 110 | 8. 00 | 159 | 6. 50 |
| 7 | 5. 00 | 32 | 7. 00 | 65 | 15. 00 | 111 | 4. 00 | 160 | 26. 00 |
| 8 | 4. 00 | 33 | 1. 60 | 66 | 18. 00 | 112 | 3. 00 | 162 | 2. 00 |
| 9 | 4. 50 | 34 | 3. 00 | 71 | 2. 50 | 114 | 10. 00 | 163 | 1. 00 |
| 10 | 2. 00 | 35 | 4. 00 | 73 | 3. 00 | 119 | 27. 00 | 167 | 2. 00 |
| 11 | 2. 00 | 36 | 3. 50 | 74 | 3. 00 | 122 | 1. 70 | 168 | 3. 00 |
| 12 | 3. 50 | 37 | 3. 50 | 75 | 3.00 | 124 | 8. 50 | 170 | 2. 00 |
| 13 | 4. 50 | 38 | 3. 50 | 83 | 4. 00 | 125 | 4. 00 | 177 | 3. 00 |
| 14 | 3. 00 | 39 | 3. 00 | 84 | 4. 00 | 126 | 7. 00 | 185 | 3. 50 |
| 15 | 3. 50 | 40 | 4. 50 | 85 | 4. 50 | 127 | 2. 00 | 201 | 4. 50 |
| 16 | 5. 50 | 41 | 3. 50 | 86 | 2. 00 | 129 | 4. 00 | 206 | 6. 00 |
| 17 | 4. 00 | 43 | 1. 10 | 87 | 2. 00 | 130 | 1. 00 | 208 | 3. 50 |
| 18 | 4. 00 | 44 | 1. 70 | 88 | 2. 00 | 131 | 2. 50 | 209 | 1. 00 |
| 19 | 4. 00 | 45 | 2. 60 | 89 | 2. 00 | 132 | 4. 00 |  |  |
| 20 | 1. 10 | 46 | 1. 00 | 92 | 6. 00 | 133 | 1. 70 |  |  |
| 21 | 4. 00 | 47 | 1. 50 | 94 | 14. 00 | 124 | 4. 00 |  |  |
| 22 | 4. 00 | 48 | 2. 00 | 96 | 17. 00 | 141 | 1. 50 |  |  |

# BELGIQUE 

## ESSAI DE CLASSIFICATION DES OBLITERATIONS SUR LE 10 CENTIMES GROSSE BARBE DE 1905

YSEBAERT Jean-Claude

Cet article devant être publié dans une revue de langue anglaise, a été simplifié afin de le rendre accessible à tous, qu'elle que soit la langue du lecteur. Il n'a pas la prétention d'être complet, c'est une approche de base qui sera très utile aux collectionneurs d'oblitérations de cette émission. Il tente de combler certaines lacunes qui existent sur cette période marcophile qui ne manque pas d'intérêt.


## CACHETS A DATE DE 23 MM

Il y a trois types différents de blocs dateurs dans les cahets à date de 23 mm qui se 1 isent comme suit;
colonne 1 : type $I$; jour, mois en lettres, heure double $\mathscr{F} / /$
colonne 2 : type Ia ; heure double, jour, mois en lettres 6
colonne 3 : type II ; heure double, jour, mois en chiffres romains $\mathbb{C l}$
Remarque : le millésime pour ces types est entier ou abrégé, certains bureaux ont utilisé les deux millésimes en même temps.


I
Ellow


Page 161.
$5 c$ rate. The stamp having missed the normal cancellation, has been cancelled by the postman, with his mark No. 49 and signed by him.


## BELGIUM

PROVISIONAL LIST OF BILINGUAL CANCEIIAIIIONS ON THE
10 CENTIME LARGE BEARD OF 1905
Jean-Claude YSEBAERT

This article, which is intended for publication in an English language review, has been simplified in order to make it understandable regardless of the reader's language. The listing is not presumed to be complete. It is a provisional list which will be very useful to collectors of cancellations on this issue. The list does try to fill in certain gaps in the marcophilatelic literature of this period.

## Editor's Note

We are grateful to our Belgian member, Jean Bruwier, for his translation of the introduction into the English language. Further parts of this article will appear during 1994.

## INTRODUCTION

About ten years ago, I started to study cancellations on number 74, the 10. centime rose, of Belgium. I immediately faced a serious problem i.e. how to determine which post offices existed at that time and the cancellers used by those offices.

Though Koopman's work has been very helpful to me, it still contains several errors. Moreover, it indicates only those post offices in existence up to 1910 i.e. those whose cancellers were of the 1897 type.

Administrative Order No. 22 of 19 th October, 1910 would make significant changes to the cancellations of this period. To comply with bilingualism and to settle linguistic problems, it was decided that post offices of the same city would no longer be distinguished from each other by using the name of a street, locality, etc. but by an official administrative number. In addition to this important change, the month would henceforth be indicated in Roman numerals instead of alphabetical characters. In addition, the arrangement of the date portion was to be changed. The hour (in 24-hour format and double form) was to be in first position followed by the day, month and year, the month being written in Roman numerals. According to Administrative Order 22, post offices which were differentiated by an official administrative number received cancellers with an outside diameter of 28 mm . Although such cancellers were in use since 1909, the usage of same spread quite quickly. This was to be expected. The characters to be engraved in the new cancellers were so numerous that it was not possible to do this within the old 23 mm diameter cancellers.

Thus, there are bilingual types of cancellations whose form varies from one post office to another in the same locality. Cancellations of different post offices in the same locality are differentiated by the addition of an alphabetic letter. Precedence (top position) is given to the language of the region in which the locality is located. The translation of the locality name (into the non-region language) appears at the bottom of the cancellation. When there is no translation (i.e. the name is the same in both French and Dutch) the position for the translated name is instead filled in with 7 or 13 dots in a staggered pattern.

I have in vain tried to find a study which covers the entire utilisation period of these cancellers. There is no lack of literature for the period prior to the implementation of Administrative order 22. Afterwards, the situation is quite the reverse. That is the reason I have undertaken this study. I realise that this provisional list study contains errors, incorrectly spelt post office names and omissions. But it is just a draft and my final target is to determine the different types of cancellations used for each such post office. To reach this goal, I am asking you for your comments and suggestions.

I have limited my study to a specific cut-off date. I have recorded only the post offices in existence prior to 15 th May, 1912, the first day of issue for the Pellens 10 centime red. I assume that post offices opened after that date were supplied with the new Pellens 10 centime stamp. Late usage of number 74 can be a reason for not finding a cancellation in my lists.

This provisional listing is easy to use and can also be used as a want list. In front of each listed post office is an "O" which can be filled in in black if you have that cancellation.

If you collect all or some part of these cancellations, I would be pleased to receive a copy of your lists indicating the cancellations you have found. This will allow me to eventually produce a definitive list of all these post offices. It would be appreciated if you could send copies of your lists to the address below:

000 ACHEL
000 ACOZ
000 ADEGHEM
000 ADINKERKE
000 AELTRE
000 AERSCHOT
000 AERSEELE
000 AERTRYCKE
000 AGIMONT
000 AISEAU
000 ALKEN
000 ALLE
00 ALOST
0 ALOST(NORD)
000 ALVERINGHEM
000 AMAY
O AMBERLOUP
000 AMOUGIES
000 AMPSIN
000 ANDENNE
000 ANDERLECHT
000 ANDERLUES
000 ANGLEUR
000 ANGRE
000 ANHEE
0 ANLIER
000 ANNEVOIE
0 ANS
0 ANS(PLATEAU)
000 ANSEGHEM
000 ANSEREMME
000 ANTHEE
000 ANTHEIT
000 ANTHISNES
000 ANTOING
000 ANVAING
00 ANVERS
0 ANVERS(PLACE DE L'AURORE)
00 ANVERS(BASSINS)
0 ANVERS(DAM)
00 ANVERS(GARE CENTRALE)
0 ANVERS (AV,DE L'INDUSTRIE)
00 ANVERS(RUE DE JESUS)
0 ANVERS(KIEL)
0 ANVERS(PLACE ST.JBAN)
00 ANVERS(SUD)
000 ARDOYE
000 ARENDONCK
000 ARGENTEAU
000 ARLON
000 ASSCHE
0 ASSEBROBCK
000 ASSENEDE
000 ASSESSE
000 ATH
000 ATHUS
000 ATTERT
000 AUBEL

```
000 AUDEGEM
O AUDENARDE
0 0 0 AUDERGHEM
O 0 0 AUDREGNIES
O 0 O AULNOIS
O O O AUTRE-EGLISE
O 0 O AUVELAIS
O O O AVELGHEM
O 0 O AVENNES
O O AVERBODE
0 0 O AVERNAS
O O O AVINS-EN-CONDROZ
O O O AYE
O0 O AYGEM
000 AYWAILLE
    O BACHTE-MARIA-LEERNE
O OO BACONFOY-TENNEVILLB
O BAELEN-SUR-NETHE
0 O O BAESRODE
O O O BANDE
O O O BARRY-MAULDE
O O 0 BARVAUX
O O O BASCOUP
O 0 O BASECLES
O O B BASEL
O O O BAS-OHA
0 0 0 BASSEVBLDB
O O O BASSILLY
O O O BASTOGNE
O O O BATTICE
O 0 O BAUDOUR
O O O BEAUFAYS
O O O BEAUMONT
O O B BEAURAING
O O 0 BECELAERB
O O O BECKEVOORT
O O O BEERINGEN
00 0 BEERNBM
O O O BEERSSE
O 0 O BELCELE
O O O BELLEGHEM
000 BELLEM
O O O BELOEIL
O BERCHEM(ANVERS)
O BERCHEM(FLANDRE)
0 0 BERCHEM-STE-AGATHE
O BERLAER-LEZ-LIERRE
O BERLAERE-LEZ-TERMONDE
O O O BERNISSART
0 0 O BERTRIX
O O O BETECOM
O BEVEREN
O BEVEREN-LEZ-AUDENAERDE
00 0 BEVERST
O O O BEYNE-HEUSAY
O00 BIERSET-ANANS
    O BIERWART
0 0 0 BIESMES(NAMUR)
```

| 0 | BIEVENE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 000 | BIEVRE |
| 000 | BIHAIN |
| 000 | BILSEN |
| 000 | BINCHE |
| 000 | BIOUL |
| 000 | BIZET |
| 000 | BLANDAIN |
| 000 | BLANKENBERGHE |
| 000 | BLATON |
| 000 | BLAUGIES |
| 000 | BLEHARIES |
| 000 | BLEYBERG(MONTZEN) |
| 000 | BOCHOLT |
| 0 | BODEGHEM-ST-MARTIN |
| 000 | BOESINGHE |
| 000 | BOHAN |
| 000 | BOIS-DE-BREUX |
| 000 | BOIS-DE-VILLERS |
| 000 | BOITSCHOT |
| 0 | BOITSFORT |
| 000 | BOMAL-SOUS-DURBUY |
| 0 | BOMEL |
| 0 | BONHEYDEN |
| 000 | BONNE-ESPERANCE |
| 000 | BONSECOURS |
| 000 | BOOM |
| 000 | BOORTMEERBEEK |
| 00 | BORGERHOUT(ANVERS) |
| 000 | BORNHEM |
| 0 | BOUCHOUT-LEZ-LIERRE |
| 0 | BOUCLE-ST-DENIS-NEDERSWALM |
| 000 | BOUFFIOULX |
| 000 | BOUILLON |
| 000 | BOURCY( LONGWILLY) |
| 0 | BOURG-LEOPOLD (BEVERLOO) |
| 000 | BOURLERS |
| 000 | BOUSSU |
| 000 | BOUSVAL |
| 000 | BOUWEL |
| 000 | BOVIGNY |
| 000 | BRACQUEGNIES |
| 00 | BRAINE-L'ALLEUD |
| 0 | BRAINE-LE-CHATEAU |
| 0 | BRAINE-LE-COMTE |
| 000 | BRAIVES |
| 0 | BRASSCHAET |
| 0 | BRASSCHAET( POLYGONE) |
| 000 | BRECHT |
| 000 | BREE |
| 000 | BREDENE |
| 000 | BROECHEM |
| 000 | BRUGELETTE |
| 0 | BRUGES |
| 0 | BRUGES(BASSIN) |
| 0 | BRUGES(STATION) |
| 000 | BRULY(LE) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES |


| 00 | BRUXELLES(BOULD D'ANVERS) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(R.CHANCELLERIE) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(R.DE LA CHAPELLE) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(RUE DUCALE) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(EST) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES-EST |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(PORTE DE FLANDRE) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(PLACE DES GUEUX) |
| 00 | BRUXELLES(R.JOSEPH II) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(PALAIS DE JUSTICE) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(LEGISLATIF) |
| 00 | BRUXELLES(QUARTIER LEOPOLD) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(MIDI) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(NORD) |
| 00 | BRUXBLLES (SUD-OUEST) |
| 0 | BRUXELLES(R.DU TACITURNE) |
| 000 | BUGGENHOUT |
| 000 | BURDINNE |
| 000 | BURGHT |
| 000 | BURST |
| 000 | BUVRINNES |
| 000 | BUYSINGEN |
| 000 | CALCKEN |
| 000 | Callenelle |
| 000 | CALLOO |
| 000 | CALMPTHOUT |
| 000 | CAMPENHOUT |
| 00 | CAPELLE-AU-BOIS |
| 000 | CAPPELLEN |
| 000 | CAPRYCKE |
| 000 | CARLSBOURG |
| 000 | CARNIERES |
| 000 | CASTEAU-LEZ-NBUFVILLES |
| 0 | CASTRE |
| 0 | CELLES |
| 000 | CELLES( HAINAUT) |
| 000 | CERFONTAINB |
| 000 | CHAMPLON |
| 000 | CHAPELLE-A-WATTINES |
| 000 | CHAPELLE-LEZ-HERLAIMONT |
| 000 | CHAPON-SERAING |
| 0 | CHARLEROY (CENTRE) |
| 0 | CHARLEROY (FAUBOURG) |
| 0 | CHARLEROY( SUD) |
| 000 | CHASSART |
| 000 | CHASTRE-VILLEROUX |
| 000 | CHATELET |
| 000 | CHATELINEAU |
| 000 | CHAUDFONTAINE |
| 000 | CHAUMONT-GISTOUX |
| 000 | CHENEE |
| 000 | CHBRAIN |
| 000 | CHERATTE |
| 000 | CHIEVRES |
| 000 | CHIMAY |
| 000 | CINEY |
| 000 | CLABECQ |
| 000 | CLAVIER |



000 FEXHE-LE-HAUT-CLOCHER
000 FEXHE-SLINS
0 FLAMIERGE
000 FLAVION
000 FLAWINNE
000 FLEMALLE
000 FLEMALLE-GRANDE
000 FLENU-PRODUITS
000 FLERON
000 FLEURUS
00 FLOBECQ
000 FLOREFFE
000 FLORENNES
000 FLORENVILLE
000 FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE
000 FONTAINE-VALMONT
000 FORCHIES
0 FORCHIES-LA-MARCHE
0 FOREST-LEZ-BRUXELLES
000 FORRIERES
000 FOSSES
000 FOURON-LE-COMTE
000 FRAIRE
000 FRAMERIES
000 FRANCORCHAMPS
000 FRANIERB
000 FRASNES-LEZ-BUISSENAL
0 FRASNES-LEZ-COUVIN
000 FRASNES-LEZ-GOSSELIES
000 FREUX
000 FROIDCHAPELLE
000 FUMAL
0 FURNES
0 GAMMERAGES
0 GAND
0 GAND(BOULD DU BEGUINAGE)
0 GAND (BOUCHERIE)
0 GAND(FAUBOURG DE BRUGES)
0 GAND(FAUBOURG DE COURTRAI)
0 GAND(RUE DE L'ECOLE NORMALE)
0 GAND(RUE DU JAMBON)
0 GAND (RUE DE ROOIGEM)
0 GAND(ST. SAUVEUR)
0 GAND(STATION)
0 GAND( SUD)
000 GAURAIN-RAMECROIX
000 GAVERE
000 GEDINNE
000 GEET-BETZ
000 GELINDEN
000 GEMBLOUX
000 GEMMENICH
000 GENAPPE
000 GENCK
000 GENDRON-CELLES
000 GENLY
000 GENTBRUGGE
000 GENVAL

| 0 | 0 | 0 | GEROUVILLE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GERPINNES |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GESVES |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GHEEL |
| 0 |  |  | GHISLENGHIEN |
| 0 |  |  | GHISTELLES |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GHLIN |
| 0 |  |  | GILLY |
| 0 |  |  | GILLY( HAIES) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GINGELOM |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GITS |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GIVROUILLE ( FLAMIERGE) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GIVRY |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GLABBEEK-SUERBEMPDE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GLONS |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GODARVILLE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GOHISSART(JUMET) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GOSSELIES |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GOUGNIES |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GOUVY |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GOUY-LEZ-PI ETON |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GOZEB |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GRACE-BERLEUR |
| 0 | 0 |  | GRAMMONT |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GRANDGLISE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GRAND-HALLBUX |
| 0 |  | GRAND-LEEZ-THOREMBAIS |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GRAND-RENG |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GREMBERGEN |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GREZ-DOICEAU |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GRIMBERGEN |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GRIVEGNEE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GROBBENDONCK |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GRUPONT |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | GYSEGEM |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HABAY-LA-NEUVE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HACCOURT |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAECHT |
| 0 |  | HAELEN-LEZ-DIEST |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAELTERT |
| 0 |  | HAEREN |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAESDONCK |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAINE-ST-PIERRE |
| 0 | 0 |  | HAL |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HALANZY |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAMME |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAMME-MILLE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAMOIR |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAMOIS-EN-CONDROZ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAMONT |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAM-SUR-HEURE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HAM-SUR-SAMBRE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HANDZAEMB |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HANNUT |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HANSBEKE |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HANZINNE |
| 0 |  |  | HAREN( NORD) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | HARLEBEKE |
| 0 |  |  |  |

000 GEROUVILLE
000 GERPINNES
000 GESVES
000 GHEEL
0 GHISLENGHIEN
0 GHISTELLES
000 GHLIN
GILLY
000 GINGELOM
000 GITS
000 GIVROUILLE (FLAMIERGE)
000 GIVRY
000 GLABBEEK-SUERBEMPDE
000 GLONS
000 GODARVILLE
000 GOHISSART (JUMET)
000 GOSSELIES
000 GOUGNIES
000 GOUVY
000 GOUY-LEZ-PIETON
000 GOZEB
000 GRACE-BERLEUR
00 GRAMMONT
000 GRANDGLISE
000 GRAND-HALLEUX
0 GRAND-LEEZ-THOREMBAIS
000 GRAND-RENG
000 GREMBERGEN
000 GREZ-DOICEAU
000 GRIMBERGEN
000 GRIVEGNEE
000 GROBBENDONCK
000 GRUPONT
000 GYSEGEM
000 HABAY-LA-NEUVE
000 HACCOURT
000 HAECHT
0 HAELEN-LEZ-DIEST
000 HAELTERT
HAEREN
000 HAESDONCK
000 HAINE-ST-PIERRE
00 HAL
000 HALANZY
000 HAMME
000 HAMME-MILLE
000 HAMOIR
000 HAMOIS-EN-CONDROZ
000 HAMONT
000 HAM-SUR-HEURE
000 HAM-SUR-SAMBRE
000 HANDZAEMB
000 HANNUT
000 HANSBEKE
000 HANZINNE
000 HARLEBEKE

000 HARMIGNIES
000 HASSELT
000 HASTIERE-LAVAUX
0 HAUTE-CROIX
0 HAUTEM-ST-LIEVIN
000 HAUUTFAYS
000 HAUTRAGE
000 HAVELANGE
000 HAVERSIN
000 HAVINNES
000 HAVRE
0 HAVRE-VILLE
000 HEER
000 HEKELGHEM
00 O HEMIXEM
000 HENNUYERES
000 HENRI-CHAPELLE
000 HERBEUMONT
000 HERCHIES
0 HERCK-LA-VILLE
000 HERENT
000 HERENTALS
000 HERENTHOUT
0 HERINNES-LEZ-ENGHIEN
000 HERINNES-LEZ-PECQ
000 HERON
0 HERSEAUX
000 HERSTAL
000 HERSTAL (CORONMEUSE)
000 HERVE
000 HERZELE
000 HEULE
0 HEUSDEN(FLANDRE)
000 HEVERLE
0 HEX
000 HEYSEL
0 HEYST-SUR-MER
000 HEYST-OP-DEN-BERG
000 HINGENE
000 HOBOKEN
000 HOESSELT
000 HOEYLAERT
000 HOLLAIN
000 HOLLOGNE-AUX-PIERRES
00.0 HOLLOGNE-SUR-GEER

000 HOMBEECK
000 HOMBOURG
000 HOOGHLEDE
000 HOOGSTRAETEN
00 HOREBEKE-STE-MARIE
000 HORION-HOZEMONT
000 HORNU
000 HORRUES
000 HOUBOIS (JUMET)
000 HOUDENG
000 HOUFFALIZE
000 HOEGAERDE
000 HOUYET


00 HOVE (ANVERS)
0 HUCCORGNE
0
0 HUY(CENTRE)
0 HUY (R.MONTMORENCY)
0 HUY(NORD)
000 HUYSSE
000 HYON-CIPLY
000 ICHTEGHEM
000 IDEGEM
000 INCOURT
O 0 INGELMUNSTER
00 ISBGIEM
0 IXELLES(BRUXELLES)
0 IXELLES(PL.DU CHATELAIN)
00 IXELLES (CH.D' IXELLES)
0 IXELLES(BOULD MILITAIRE)
000 IZEL
000 JABBEKE
000 JALHAY
000 JAMBES
0 Jamoigne
000 JEHAY-BODEGNEE
000 JEMAPPES
000 JEMELLE
0 O JBMEPPE-SUR-MEUSE
0 O JESEREM
Jesseren
000 JETTE
00 JODOIGNE
000 JOLIMONT
0 JUME
0 O.JUPILLE
000 JUSLENVILLE
000 KAIN
O KEERBERGEN
000 KERMPT
000 KIELDRECHT
000 KNRSSELAERE
000 KNOCKE
O 00 KONINGSHOYCKT
000 LA BOUVERIE
000 LA CROYERE
000 LADEUZE
000 LADOCHBRIE
000 LAEKEN
000 LAERNE
000 LA GLEIZE
000 LA HESTRE
00 LA HULPE

- LA LOUVIERE (STATION)

0 LA LOUVIBRE(R.DE LA POTERIE)

| 0 | 0 | 0 | LAMBUSART | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | LAMORTEAU | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | LANAEKEN | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | LANDEGEM | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | LOBBES |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | LANDEN | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | LANGEMARCK | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | LANKLAER | 0 |
| 0 |  | LA PANNE | 0 | 0 |
| 0 |  | 0 | 0 | LA |

