

BELGAPOST

Volume **8** No. **1**

MARCH, 1995

The Journal of the
Belgian Study Circle



BELGIAN STUDY CIRCLE

Founded 1947

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

(Twinned with the Phila-Club Flemalle)

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

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MARCH, 1995

EDITORIAL

You will find in this issue, the details of the new Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund. As a Trustee, I would like any member, or members, to consider research on any postal history subject for which grants can be made. There are adequate funds available.

Plans are well in hand for the four issues planned for this year but, of course, are always subject to sufficient funds being available. Members, your Committee believes, are receiving very good value for your subscription - the four annual issues cost more than subscription, but we have been very successful in our auction sales which so far have covered our printing costs. So, therefore, we require more auction lots from you (but this also makes more work for our hard working volunteer army!).

We have some interesting articles in hand.

S.J.A.

In our last issue we referred to the display given at The Royal by "Jack" Giblin. Your editor has always known him by "John", as he should have been described. Our sincere apologies to "John Giblin" for this error.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

It is most gratifying that so many of the members are sending in postal bids for the Auctions. Personally, I think it advisable for any member who is interested in a particular lot to put in a postal bid in case they are precluded from attending. I would not object to any extra work.

I was very glad to see Leslie Sackstein and his wife at 41 Devonshire Place just before Christmas. Also, we welcomed two newcomers to our meeting in January: Grant Mitchell from Perth and Peter Watts from Norwich.

Recently I have been looking through some auction catalogues and with the improvement in the standard of production, especially in the case of multiples, one can learn quite a lot about the rarer stamps and can confirm facts of something one has suspected from the study of a single stamp.

If any member has a subject they would like included in next year's programme, please let me know and it will be included if possible.

GEOFFREY WOOD

CORRECTION: NORD-BELGE

In the report of this symposium (Vol.7 No.4 page 127), the reference to the station with the extraordinary balcony should read Val St. Lambert and not Kinkempoix.

K.C.

CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

The Belgian Study Circle may not be one of the largest specialist philatelic societies but it is one of the longest established. We can date our beginnings to 1947 when a small group of like-minded philatelic enthusiasts came together under the leadership of Harry Green to found what was then called the "Belgian Specialists Study Circle". Harry was a florist by trade and worked in his father's business, Robert Green, Ltd. He developed his interest in the stamps of Belgium during many visits to Antwerp and Ghent for business and it was his pioneer interest in philatelic organisation (he was a founder member of the Postal History Society) that led him to set up one of the first "one country" specialist philatelic societies (our own), which incidentally pre-dates the Great Britain Philatelic Society by almost a decade.

I never met Harry but we had a regular correspondence as I developed my fledgeling interests in Belgium and he encouraged me in my extremely unfashionable taste for the then virtually unknown and uncollected telegraph and telephone stamps. I also received tremendous help from others of our founding fathers: Tom Jones and Oliver Loader (whom I finally met shortly before his untimely death at the very memorable meeting he arranged for the Circle at the 1980 International). Although these legendary figures (to whom one must add Leslie Barker and George Hollings, sadly whom we lost only last year) are now longer with us, we happily still have many personalities whose links with the Circle date back to its earliest years: our indefatigable and irrepressible Secretary, Geoffrey Wood (who has the distinction of being our longest serving and only active founder member); the two Jacks - Andrews and Gibbs; and, of course, Doris Green, Harry's widow, who has been an active and distinguished philatelist since the 1920's - possibly only the seemingly indestructible Robson Lowe can claim a longer career.

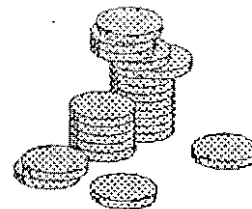
Although I am a relative newcomer compared to this remarkable group (I only joined the Circle in 1966), it has always struck me that despite our size, we have always possessed a particularly committed and productive membership which has contributed to the stock of philatelic scholarship far out of proportion to our small numbers. The records which we published in the early years were models of how to communicate research (and introduced me, as a debutante teenager, to meticulous methods of documentation and presentation which I hope have guided my subsequent philatelic research). We continue this tradition today with our excellent Belgapost and many of our members are still researching and publishing important findings on the stamps and postal history of our small but fascinating corner of Europe.

Which brings me to the purpose of this reminiscence: in 1997, we celebrate a half century of continuous existence and this seems to me to be an event that we should mark in appropriate style. Not only are we one of the oldest specialist societies but we are one of the most distinguished. To reach our half-century is an achievement many other societies will envy but our impact on the philatelic world will also be envied by the few societies that are our senior. I would like to invite you, our membership, to suggest how we might mark our anniversary. An exhibition perhaps, or a publication, or even both? A presentation to the Royal Philatelic Society, or a special visit or other event with our colleagues in Belgium? Should we sponsor a cover or a stamp day? One thing is certain. We must not allow such an important milestone to pass unremarked. I suggest that we discuss proposals at our philatelic weekend at Weston-Super-Mare in September and set up a small working party to plan for our jubilee. If you can't be there, please write to me with your suggestions and comments for an appropriate way of celebrating.

IAIN STEVENSON

CORRECTION OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

In the last issue of Belgapost Vol.7 No.4, the telephone number of your Treasurer, Reg Harrison, was incorrectly listed inside the front cover. It should read: 01737 356266.



TREASURER'S NOTES

I am pleased to report that at the time of writing (mid-February) only two subscriptions are outstanding for 1994/95 and members are thanked for their co-operation in this matter.

Apart from the financial duties and the production of Belgapost, the current programme of auctions produces its own workload for your Treasurer. However, the benefits to the Circle from these auctions is rewarding, hopefully to both vendors and buyers - not to mention the Circle itself. It is true to say that without these sales, the Circle could not continue to carry out its current range of activities funded from subscriptions alone. There will probably be a need to increase subscriptions this year, dependent upon the views at our AGM in April, also bearing in mind the need for additional funds for 1997, which is outlined in your Chairman's report.

Accompanying this edition should be the auction list for 22nd April, together with the Agenda for the AGM. This auction includes a large section of classic period stamp material from which it is hoped members will be able to fill their "gaps". Please try to get along to this important meeting.

REG HARRISON

COMMEMORATION - JOHN McCRAE

A Letter has been received from TIHF at Ieper that they are commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the writing of "In Flanders Fields" on 3rd May, 1995. They are officially opening the renovated bunker where it is believed that John McCrae wrote his verses during the First World War and two special covers will be issued bearing a new stamp 'Peace and Freedom'. Further information will be available in March and if any members are interested, they should contact direct:

Toerisme Heilige Familie VZW
G. de Steversstraat 32
8900
Ieper, Belgium

who will be pleased to send on details.

AUCTION...AUCTION...AUCTION

The sale held in conjunction with our meeting on 28th January realised a total of £1,376, which is good, especially for a Circle of our size. Out of 300 lots, 96 remained unsold, these being mainly stamps of a modern nature.

Unusually, some postal history covers were not sold but early period stamps went well, especially those in mint condition. Amongst the Cinderella and essay section, there was keen interest, likewise the complete sheets of 1896 Brussels Exhibition. Railway waybills predictably sold, as did Postal Stationery which has a growing band of enthusiasts. Undoubtedly as anticipated, the literature section saw keen bidding with many lots well above estimate. The importance of literature as an aid to collecting is gaining ground and many of these lots went to our overseas members. Some of these books, although not very expensive, do not appear very often and are sought after by collectors of other countries.

The next sale will be at the AGM on 22nd April and a further range of material will be on offer.

R. T. HARRISON

RESULTS OF SALE HELD 28th JANUARY, 1995

	£.p.		£.p.		£.p.		£.p.		£.p.
1	20.00	55	3.00	104	6.00	165	3.00	237	5.00
2	19.00	56	15.00	105	10.00	166	2.00	238	20.00
3	10.00	57	8.00	106	1.50	167	2.50	239	1.50
4	16.00	60	1.60	107	1.70	168	2.50	241	6.50
5	2.50	61	.50	108	7.00	171	5.00	242	8.00
6	11.00	62	1.60	109	3.00	172	5.00	243	26.00
7	1.00	63	.60	110	10.00	177	12.00	244	10.00
8	1.00	64	8.00	113	1.00	183	1.00	245	13.50
9	12.00	65	2.00	114	1.00	187	2.00	246	5.50
10	2.00	66	2.50	115	1.00	189	.60	248	6.50
12	4.00	67	1.00	116	2.50	190	4.00	249	10.00
15	8.00	68	.60	117	24.00	191	3.50	251	135.00
17	.80	69	2.00	119	10.00	196	2.50	254	4.50
18	.30	70	6.00	120	10.00	197	9.50	255	3.00
19	2.50	71	4.50	121	9.00	198	3.50	256	.80
20	1.30	72	25.00	122	13.00	200	7.50	257	2.00
21	1.00	73	6.00	123	11.00	201	4.50	258	2.00
23	1.00	74	1.50	124	10.00	202	5.00	259	1.50
26	1.00	75	1.60	125	8.00	203	10.00	262	14.00
27	1.00	76	.60	127	1.50	206	10.00	267	10.00
29	2.50	77	1.00	128	2.00	207	12.00	268	4.00
30	2.00	78	4.00	132	11.00	209	3.00	269	6.00
32	2.50	79	8.00	133	9.50	210	7.00	271	4.50
33	3.00	80	4.00	134	9.50	211	7.50	272	4.00
34	1.00	81	10.00	135	9.50	214	5.00	276	1.50
35	3.00	82	8.00	136	9.50	215	6.00	280	9.00
37	7.00	83	3.00	137	8.00	217	5.00	281	15.00
38	3.00	84	8.00	139	2.00	218	4.00	283	2.50
39	3.00	85	8.00	140	70.00	219	8.00	284	4.00
40	1.60	86	10.00	142	6.00	220	5.00	287	1.00
41	1.70	87	2.50	143	1.40	221	7.50	288	1.50
42	6.00	88	1.00	149	10.00	222	75.00	290	1.50
43	6.00	89	8.00	150	10.00	224	3.00	294	5.00
45	1.00	91	3.00	151	6.00	225	13.00	295	8.00
47	.50	92	3.00	153	2.00	226	6.00	296	5.50
49	1.00	94	9.00	154	3.00	227	11.00	297	4.00
50	1.50	97	1.50	155	2.50	229	6.00	298	3.00
51	3.50	99	.60	156	1.50	230	6.00	299	5.00
52	1.50	101	3.00	157	3.00	231	11.00	300	12.00
53	1.50	102	2.50	158	1.50	235	5.00	---	
54	3.00	103	4.00	164	3.00	236	3.00	---	

REPORT ON MEETING, REGENT'S COLLEGE, 10th DECEMBER, 1994

The morning session was devoted to displays of postal stationery given by Iain Stevenson: an extensive range which was shown in two parts, with full display boards on each occasion. The material ranged from the first cards issued in the 1870's both home and international use, special and exhibition issues, cards with publifel, reply paid cards and many others. Geoffrey Wood pointed out that cards ascribed in catalogues as Malines, printed in 1920/21, were incorrectly described as the Works did not reopen after the Great War until 1922!

The second half of the display we were shown Ostende-Dover ferry illustrated cards, change of address cards, railway notifications of parcels to collect, service cards, prepaid envelopes which proved unpopular, letter cards from the 20's onward, stamps used on telegraph forms, postgrammes and spoof cards.

In the afternoon, Reg Harrison showed World War 1 postal stationery with German postcards overprinted in centimes from 1.10.14, obviously prepared in advance of the occupation, followed by examples of the various printing and changes of postal rate, reply paid, registration and special delivery. He explained postcards were popular as they tended to pass through the censor's hands much more quickly than sealed letters, also the surcharged cards of 1918 on change of postal rate, with some Etappen cards 8c values, overprinted "Belgen" for use in the general area.

The second part of Reg's display dealt with the Etappen area proper, with much of the material used by the German forces themselves, some POW cards and also civilians in forced labour camps. Reply cards were issued but few have come to light. The display ended with illustrated cards and envelopes intended for the German troops own use.

Both displays met with deserved applause.

K. CARPENTER

MEETING 28th JANUARY, 1995 - REGENT'S COLLEGE

The first Circle meeting of 1995 was held at Regent's College on 28th January and it was a pleasure to meet two new members, Mr. P. Watts and Mr. I. Mitchell, also to have the company of Mrs. Eliane Hollings, one of our honorary members.

The morning period was devoted to an auction, reported elsewhere, and in the afternoon, Reg Harrison put on a display of the Postal History of the Province of Limburg. This was the continuation of a series, given over a period of years, by Reg on the Provinces of Belgium, and the notes provided at the meetings or in Belgapost form a useful reference to the Postal History of the country.

Due to the nature of the area situated in the north-east of Belgium, there are few large centres of population. It was also occupied several times by different countries so material, especially early covers, are hard to come by. Items on display included both French and Dutch straight line manual strikes, also a cover bearing the small circle distribution cancel with the arc ornament in the lower half; this is the 1830-49 period and is a scarce item. Rayon and transit marks to and from Holland and Germany were also shown.

Other material was supplied by Jack Andrews, and Geoffrey Wood added two sheets of Depot Relais cancels, mainly of the 1915 issue.

Our thanks to Reg for a successful start to the New Year.

JOHN CONNOLLY

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

A detailed sheet concerning this meeting has been prepared by Tony Geake and has been circulated to those who have shown an interest in attending. He has to confirm arrangements with the hotel by 10th April, 1995 and members who would like to attend or seek more information can contact Tony at 12 Tappers Close, Topsham, Exeter, Devon EX3 0DG (tel. 01392 877662).

Further copies can be obtained from Tony or the Treasurer.

LEOPOLD II 40c 1869 COB 34

Further to my notes on this stamp, Lot 1052 of the Soeteman Sale 5/16 November, 1994 was stamp No. 3 from this pane as the Xerox copies show.

Also the block of 20 with the lines on the vertical selvedge was included in the Balasse Sale No. 1435 of 13th December, 1994, lot 282.

Imagine my delight that whilst looking for something else, I noted in Echo-Phila No.37 of 1991 that in the Soeteman Sale of October 1985 was a block of 30 1-30 of this stamp. The reproduction of the photo was not definite enough to identify the 23 stamps that we know of.

GEOFFREY WOOD, FRPS,L.



POSTMAN'S MARKS

Further to the short note in Belgapost Vol.7, No.1, p.8, I now see according to Silverberg's Vade Mecum du Philatelite Marcophile 1849-1920, p.113, that these marks date from at least 1849. Postal Historians may well be able to find that they have earlier dates, or even an order governing their use.

REVISION OF MEMBERSHIP LIST

This is planned to be issued around June, 1995, and will incorporate new members since the last edition. All British telephone numbers will change and I will add the extra "1" unless you advise me to the contrary. Likewise, I will repeat your current collecting interests unless you advise any changes by 31st May - in writing preferably.

R. T. HARRISON

TERMONDE, 1920

In Willy Balasse Sale 1405 (12th December, 1992), the front cover of the catalogue illustrated, in colour, a fine copy of the "inverted centre" of the Termonde (COB 182Aa/SG308A) with bottom margin. Estimated at 2½-3 million Belgian Francs, made 3.159.000 Belgian Francs.

OBITUARY

Albert B. de Lisle

The Circle has suffered another grievous loss in the death of Albert de Lisle at the age of 62 on the 5th January. As many members probably know, he had not been in the best of health for some years. Although he had had his downs, they were followed by ups.

Albert joined the Circle in 1976 and his great regret was he had not joined us earlier during his stay in Europe. Whilst stationed in Europe, Albert and Alice endeavoured to get to our lunches and country weekends from 1977 to 1983, and they added greatly to our gatherings. Albert's last visit was during London 1990 and Belgica 1990.

With his frequent cross-Channel trips, Albert was able to keep the Circle supplied with literature on Belgian stamps as it was published and he introduced us both to Echo-Phila and the Deneumostier collection of books "Histoire and Philately". He also recruited a number of members to the Circle both in Belgium and the States.

Albert could be called the Circle's "Godfather" on the occasion of our twinning with the Phila Club of Flemalle.

It is pleasing that he won a silver medal at Aripex 94 for his display of No. 30 (10c green 1869) with single circle cancellations.

The Circle's sympathy goes out to Alice in her great loss.



GEOFFREY WOOD

NOTES OF ADVICE FROM ALBERT TO A FELLOW U.S. COLLECTOR

With regard to the 1 centime green (Yvert # 26):

1. Learn to distinguish Type I from Type II (this is indicated in various literature).
2. Type I does not exist in the aniline colour nor in perforation 14.
3. From a batch of Type II's separate out the stamps perforated 14. These must all be of the aniline colour. If you have sufficient copies of these you should find three shades: green, grey green and dark grey green. Also note the paper thickness of these. They will all be on what is called "thin" paper.
4. On the Type II's which are perforated 15, all grey green and dark grey green copies should be on "thin" paper and these will all be of the aniline colour.
5. Any remaining Type II which you have should be only of the green colour. If the paper is "thin" as in 3 and 4 above, the colour is aniline. If the paper is comparatively "thick" the colour is not aniline.

POSTAL STATIONERY - 1915 PORTRAIT TYPE

At our Chairman's display of Postal Stationery on 10th December, I was surprised to say the least, to learn that the Pro Post Catalogue of 1990 referred to Haarlem printings of the Postal Stationery. I thought the idea of Haarlem printings of surface printed material had been killed off with the publication by "La Revue Postale" of Col. De Haene's book on the 1915 Issue in 1928. London Type II is the proper description for any of the Postal Stationery items listed in the Pro Post catalogue of "Les Entiers Postaux de Belgique".

Messrs. Enschedé of Haarlem only supplied the Belgians with line engraved stamps, namely the Perron Liegeois 25c, Tin Hat series, Termonde 65c and the Montenez series. Malines had not been re-equipped with printing machines until 1922. The surcharge of 55c on alternate copies of the 65 Termonde stamp issued on 5th November, 1921, was carried out at Malines.

It is a pity that the catalogue does not quote the number of cards in a sheet where known and does not show the frames for No. 58, 59 and 60, and the frame and printers for No. 61.

Being biased, I think this is a most interesting group of Belgian Postal Stationery.

GEOFFREY WOOD, FRPS,L.

REVIEW

At the Royal Philatelic Society in October, a display was given by "Members who joined the Society between 1981 and 1983". One of our own members, John F. Giblin, gave a most interesting display "The Post in the Papal States prior to 1852". Although not Belgium (except for a few references to The Thurn and Tussis family), I felt it should be reviewed in this journal. John produced a delightful brochure on the subject for members attending the display. It was in A4 size and bound in plastic. It contained some 3 pages on the subject, a fine full page of references, and 24 pages of letters and details of them, taken from his collection. The brochure is a good example of what can be done to a display of this kind.

Journal Reviews

"L'Amical Philatelique" - Unfortunately only one issue (No. 399, November 1994) is available for Belgapost. The main article in this issue, "The aspects of the Second War letters worldwide" by M. Van de Catsyne.

THE STUART ROSSITER TRUST FUND

A Charitable Trust devoted to the study of Postal History

The principal objective of the Trust, established in 1985 through the generosity of the late Stuart Rossiter, is to promote research into the history of the postal services and to support publications in this area of study.

The story about how people have communicated with one another, throughout the ages and across continents, is fundamental to a greater understanding of social history. The conduct both of love and of war, to take two opposite extremes, has been influenced by matters as diverse as the phraseology of a letter or the time taken for a letter to travel from one place to another. While postal history is concerned above all with the role of the postal services in the transmission of mail, the term embraces far more than a study of stamps and postmarks, important components though they may be. How a letter was carried from one place to another, the cost of so doing, the difficulties faced en route such as shipwreck, war or plague, and even the medium of the letter itself, whether written on paper, parchment or papyrus, whether sent by air or by telegram, are all vital parts of a vast jigsaw about which we know surprisingly little. We live also in an age of technological revolution where history is being made every day and where the "Information Highway" is making fundamental changes to the way in which we communicate with one another.

Stuart Rossiter was a leading postal historian who would have felt that as much research should be devoted to the rapidly changing affairs of the century in which we live, as to those which have passed. Among his many achievements, he was a past editor of the journal of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, and it was to the encouragement of research and of publication that he wished his resources to be devoted following his mother's death in 1994.

The Trustees are now inviting applications for funding from anyone, whether professional or amateur, with an interest in conducting original research into the history of written communications with a view to publishing their findings. Whether you have personal experience in a postal administration, or you are writing a thesis as part of your further education, or you are a collector or researcher wishing to expand your knowledge and share the product with the wider world, the Trust exists to help you. Each year the Trust will make grants to assist with the costs of research, be they subsistence, photocopying or travel, and with the expense of printing and publication, enhancement of which may open a subject to a much wider audience. The Trust also intends to commission work on important, but perhaps neglected, aspects of Postal History and, where possible, will bring together collectors and researchers so that the fruits of what is often a lifetime's labour can be preserved.

Where a Trust owes so much to the generosity of one man, it is important that his memory lives on and that his example encourages others to follow in his footsteps. The trustees intend to organise periodic lectures in Stuart's memory with the aim of publishing a series of papers linked to the chosen theme.

The Corresponding Trustee, whose address appears below, invites formal applications for grants to be sent to him for consideration by the trustees, any of whom are available for advice, consultation or suggestions. Initial applications, which should be received by 1st July

each year for awards to be made in September, should be confined to no more than two sheets of paper stating broadly your theme, your objective and the size of grant required. The Corresponding Trustee, on receipt of those details, may wish to ask for further information but generally applicants may then be asked to present their case in person to the trustees.

The trustees also see the need for a Resource Centre where facilities can be offered to students of written communications in the absence of a freely available national library devoted to this vital aspect of our life. If you would like to help to achieve this important objective, the Trustees would welcome your donations, whether in kind, in cash or as a legacy and the Corresponding Trustee would be pleased to advise you of the advantages available to a registered Charity, in enabling tax to be recovered on your donation.

The Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund

Registered at the Charities Commission

No. 292076

Trustees: R I Johnson (Corresponding Trustee), S J W Andrews, Mrs S Hopson,
J G S Scott

Address: c/o Osborne Clarke, 30 Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol BS99 7QQ.

"CHINE" OVERPRINTS

I was reminded of Harry Green's BSSC Record No.8 on the CHINE Overprints when Maurice Wilkinson showed me the attached Xerox of some Belgian stamps with a bogus CHINE overprint which appeared in a recent sale: I believe a Christie Sale in Hong Kong.

Below are the overprints as depicted in Harry Green's Record.



"CHINE" OVERPRINTS.

by H.C. Green.

The stamps affected by these overprints are the 2c and 5c of the 1894 issue and the 10c, 25c, 50c, 1fr. and 2fr. values of the 1905 Leopold II Issue.

The history of these overprinted issues is indeed brief. The facts and the story behind the issue are, however, of interest and the stamps themselves are not found as easily as all that. First we must picture China in 1908. Many countries had trade interests there, and with the trade there developed the small colonies or settlements of each Country's people. Some countries had already been allowed to set up their own Post Offices (Britain, France, Germany) by the Chinese Authorities. With that example before them, what was more natural than that the Belgian Consulate should desire to follow suit.

The Consulate officials wrote back to Brussels requesting overprinted stamps for use in their own Post Offices in the same way as Britain, etc., was using its own stamps. In August, 1908, a consignment of Belgian stamps, duly overprinted, arrived at the Consulate, and all arrangements were made for their issue the following morning.

It would appear, however, that the original requisition for these stamps was made by the Belgian Consulate without the prior permission of the Imperial Chinese Postal Authorities, and the latter, tiring rather of seeing other Countries' stamps circulating, refused permission for the Belgian Overprints to be used, and notified the Belgian Consulate accordingly.

The Belgians had no alternative but to return the stamps to Brussels, and they were therefore never officially used. Some stamps, however, always seem to leak out either through official or unofficial circles, and it can be assumed that a number of sets of these unissued stamps were distributed back in Brussels as souvenirs or for record purposes.

"The Philatelic Adviser" of November, 1908, contains a letter from A Lt.Col. Newman, the Editor of the "China Critic of Tientsin", in which he says that the entire stock of these Belgian Overprints was returned to Brussels. He adds, however, that the story was current that the night the stamps arrived, the Belgian Consul sold a couple of sets to a friend who had been dining with him. The following morning on learning that the issue was prohibited, the Consul endeavoured to recover the two sets from his friend, only to learn that they had already been posted. Should this story be true, there are, or were, two genuinely used sets of the stamps in the world.

The unusual stamps were listed in Baron Vinck de Winnezele's Essay Catalogue of 1922, and again are classed as Essays by Grubben in 1933.

Three types of overprint are recorded on the 1894 and 1905 Belgian stamps as under:-

- (a) Type 1 Overprint "CHINE" in plain block letters in black without addition of cents values.

1c Grey	2c Brown	5c Green
10c Rose	25c Blue	50c Grey

- (b) Type 2 Overprint "CHINE" in thick lettering with overprinted cents value in black.

1 cent on 2 centimes	Brown
2 cents on 5 centimes	Green
4 cents on 10 centimes	Rose
10 cents on 25 centimes	Blue
20 cents on 50 centimes	Grey
40 cents on 1 franc	Yellow
80 cents on 2 francs	Violet

- (c) Type 3 Similar to Type 2, but the lettering of "CHINE" is in a thinner type.

Same values and overprints as for Type 2, but there is also a rare error:-

2 cents on 2 centimes Brown.

The Catalogues record these stamps as being overprinted "Specimen" - presumably added when the stamps were received back in Brussels. Sets of Types 2 and 3 are, however, known without this additional overprint.

CHINE

CHINE
2 CENTS

CHINE
2 CENTS

1.

2.

3.

CORRECTION

Belga Post Vol.7, No.4, p.152:

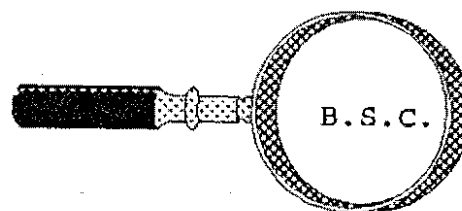
Under Forgeries 1912/1915 Essays - Last line of first paragraph should read "is almost impossible".

MEMBER NEWS

New Member - We welcome to our Circle the following new member:-

Ian Mitchell, Perth

Interests - Railway Parcels, General Used, Postcards



THE GENESIS OF THE EPAULETTES

by A. MAES
(Member of the "Cercles d'Etudes")

(Ed. This was the first paper to be read before the meeting of the Belgian "Cercles d'Etudes de Bruxelles" on the occasion of a special meeting that was held on the opening day of the Bruxelles Exhibition (BEPITEC) on 1st July, 1949, at which all members of the Belgian Stamp Study Circle (now the BSC) were invited to attend as guests of this C.E.deB.)

In the year 1848, the Belgian government decided that the payment of postage due to letters should be made by the use of postage stamps. For the making of these stamps which were to be line engraved, it approached the firm of the brothers Jacques and Leopold Wiener. These engravers had acquired quite a reputation and were considered the most talented medalists in Belgium, therefore in its desire to achieve a perfect execution of these stamps, the government granted their production to these reputed artists.

Jacques Wiener left for London to purchase the necessary materials and also to acquire the necessary knowledge in the production of this engraving, as it was not yet applied in this country. We know with how much care he completed his mission. His brother had no part in this work, he was only co-signatory to the contract passed by the government. Public opinion, ignorant as to the art of engraving and having no notion of its numerous and various particular specialities, credited Jacques Wiener with the engraving of the dies.

Nevertheless, already in 1868, the "Stamp Collectors Magazine" mentioned essays of "Epaulettes", signed Henry Robinson, but the truth to which this gave a glimpse was soon forgotten.

It was only in 1927 that Rene Poncelet took up this article of the "Stamp Collectors Magazine" and then discovered an essay of a "Medaillon", line engraved, also signed H. Robinson, in the famous Caroly collection.

There remained to be discovered the name of the author having drawn King Leopold's portrait which had served as model to the engraver. This artist appeared to be Charles Baugniet since he had produced in 1841 a lithography of the effigy of the king, offering a great resemblance to the "Epaulette". But Rene Poncelet died without having acquired the certainty of this.

It was only in 1945 that Alphonse Maes elucidated this matter by the discovery of a print in the plate of which the following inscription was engraved:

"Leopold Ier, Roi des Belges, dessine d'apres nature par Ch. Baugniet et grave a Londres par Robinson."

According to the information given by the British Museum, this portrait was engraved in 1842. One will notice that it is Robinson himself who states Baugniet's name.

This discovery, the value of which is now denied by some and voluntarily ignored by others, is in the minds of real philatelists, of the utmost importance, because it alone had dissipated all doubt and confirmed what in Poncelet's mind and writings was only conjecture.

Let us mention that this engraving, or at least its inscription, must have been drawn by Robinson with an intention of publicity as he apparently wanted to be known in this country the same of Baugniet, who was in London in 1842, was known there. (We know and emphasise the fact further that it is only in 1850 that Robinson's talent will be appreciated in his own country.)

If one should deny this intention of publicity, we would fail to see the reason why Robinson gave such importance and so much space to the legend (and why he put the word "Londres") as it is customary that authors of engravings write their names in very small print, in or against the drawing. Furthermore, the mere fact that the engraving represents the King of Belgium and that this legend is written in French, seems to point to the fact that this engraving was intended to be disposed of in Belgium.

From what we have just said, it seems logical to deduct that Wiener knew of this engraving and therefore the name of the English engraver who achieved this beautiful portrait, and that time pressing, he didn't hesitate one moment on his arrival in London, to go to Robinson and have him draw his dies so as to be able to submit to the Minister within a month the proofs of the "Epaulette" and later those of the "Medaillon". One may assume, with reason, that Robinson no longer used Baugnet's lithographic engraving to draw the dies, but his own engraving.

If one compares the effigy of the "Epaulette" with the two portraits of Leopold I, the one drawn by Baugnet and the other by Robinson, one realises that it is this last portrait which resembles most to the image on the stamp by its younger and more flattering appearance. It is therefore most certainly why Poncelet, who was a careful philatelist, giving his conclusions only when based on solid facts, was doubtful as to the author of the initial drawing, having never seen Robinson's drawing.

After this brief summary, here is to the intention of our honourable English guests, the biographies of the authors of our first stamp and they will notice that two of these exerted their art in England. The biographies of the three men who contributed to the achievement of one of the world's most beautiful stamps is not without interest. It will emphasise the aptitude and part taken by each one in the accomplishment of these little masterpieces.

CHARLES BAUGNIET

In his book "Etudes et Notices relatives a l'Histoire de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas", Henry Haymans gives of this artist, whom he knew personally very well, a detailed biography of which are given here a textual translation of the principal parts: Charles Baugnet, drawer, lithographic engraver and painter, was born in Brussels in 1814. Student of the Academie des Beaux-Arts of Brussels and pupil of the painter Paelinck, he began his career as clerk in the Ministry of Finance, but without therefore neglecting his drawing.

His first trials in lithography date back to 1827. His first published portraits date from 1833, already quite remarkable. In 1835, he published a selection of portraits of the members of Chamber of Representatives. The year after, appeared the album of thirty pages entitled "Les Artistes Contemporains" in which figure, with illustrations of Belgian art, Sculptors, Painters, Musicians, various French celebrities such as Vernet, Delaroche, Bellange, etc. Next appeared the "Gallery des Artists Musiciens du Royaume de Belgique" composed of twenty-six portraits after nature. Correct, distinguished and always very resemblant, these portraits made a great reputation for the artist. The portraits of the King, Queen and Princes, met with unanimous approval and resulted in the author receiving the honorary title of King's Drawer, 22nd July, 1841.

Having left for London, with the highest references, in June 1843, Baugnet was immediately commissioned to draw the Prince Consort. His vogue was immediately immense and he was feasted as England alone can honour her favoured artists. His West End studio was visited by everybody in England of nobility and gentry, admirals and generals, statesmen, dignitaries and artists of every description. One may say that the complete collection of Baugnet's lithographic engravings is a real pantheon of England's celebrities at this period.

Nevertheless, the artist didn't forget his homeland nor his Paris studio which, as in London, was always crowded. His works represent a precious chapter of contemporary history. In

Paris and in Brussels he pursued a successful career to which the invention of photography put an end. He then took up painting and in this also achieved a great reputation.

He fixed his residence in Paris and died in Sevres on 5th July, 1886 from gravel, stating humorously that the stone was getting even with him for having forsaken it twenty years earlier. Because, during that period, no pencil of his touched a lithographic stone. Baugnet made two portraits of Leopold I, both identical as to size, attitude and background, apparently in the palace of Laeken. The second of these differs from the first only by minor details and by the softening of the facial lines, giving a younger appearance. It is this one that was reproduced by Robinson.

JOHN HENRY ROBINSON

The die engraver, J. H. Robinson, was born in Bolton, England, in 1796. He came to London in his youth and was a pupil of James Heath. He was an able and precise drawer and it is mostly around 1850 that his talent was appreciated. The copy of famous paintings brought him many successes. Nominated as Associated to the Royal Academy in 1856, he was made Member in 1867. A successful marriage allowed him to retire to the country. The exact place of his death seems uncertain (*Ed.— See "Focus on John Henry Robinson, 1796-1871" by Harry C. Green, FRPS, L. published privately and later in "Le Philatliste Belge"*). The Larousse Dictionary mentions New Grove, Sussex, and the Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, etc. by Benezit, gives Petworth, Sussex.

There is only one known portrait of Robinson. It is a wood engraving by an unknown author, in the British Museum.



Copy of the original engraving by J. H. R. of a self-portrait by William Mulready. (Note J. H. R.'s signature.)

JACQUES WIENER

Born in Hoernstgen, Rhine Province, on 2nd March, 1815, Jacques Wiener came with his family to Venloo at the age of two. In 1818, he went to Aix-La-Chapelle, to his uncle, the engraver B. Loeb. In 1835, he went to Paris to continue his studies and perfect his engraving art. Finally, in 1839 he settled in Brussels and took his naturalisation in 1845.

His constant assiduity to his work made him lose his eyesight in 1872. After having undergone an operation, he abandoned his art to avoid a relapse. He died in Brussels in 1899.

Jacques Wiener produced an innumerable quantity of medals. Independently of this activity, he didn't hesitate to undergo the making of postage stamps, in which capacity we now know. He was also contractor in the furnishing of stamps and various cancellation marks, intended for use with postage stamps, an easy task allotted to keep his staff busy.

Jacques Wiener was a medal engraver, as were both his brothers, Leopold and Charles. He didn't make portraits and it is in the reproduction of monuments and especially of churches that he acquired his fame. He worked on and achieved the highest degree of precision and exactitude in the details of the cathedrals he reproduced, as you will realise by the medals shown. One easily realises that the technique in this kind of work differs completely to that of line engraving. Each of these specialities require long years of practice. That is why it is quite natural that notwithstanding his great talent, Wiener entrusted a specialist in line engraving with the engraving of the dies.

In none of his writings does Wiener state that he is the author of the "Epaulette"; this title was given him because he had furnished the government with the stamps. He remains nevertheless one of those to whom we owe the "Epaulettes* and Medaillons.

It is Charles Baugniet, Henry Robinson and Jacques Wiener (placing them in order of their intervention) who contributed all three in giving Belgium its finest stamps.



After the paper was concluded, a number of Wiener's medals were shown to the gathering.

FOUR CENTURIES OF FORCES MAIL 1440-1840

by Professor Barrie Jay, FRPS, L.

This accumulation of documents and letters relating to naval and army encounters has been collected haphazardly over the past 20 years. Except for two areas, the War of the Austrian Succession and Soldier's and Sailor's letters, no real attempt has been made to collect systematically and so no claim can be made for any degree of completeness. Many of these letters passed through London, as this is my main area of interest, but many did not, and these have been acquired either because the covers attracted me or, in some instances, because the contents of the letters were fascinating. Unless you are an expert in military and naval history, many of the campaigns illustrated here may be strange or even almost unknown to you. For this reason I am describing a number of these in a few words, but because of this do not claim that these summaries are adequate or even balanced!

The Hundred Years' War

The display starts with a document relating to the payment of a detachment of soldiers involved in the siege of Honfleur in September 1440.

The Hundred Years' War is the name given by historians to the long and intermittent struggle between England and France from 1337 to 1453. Its fundamental cause was the anomaly by which the Plantagenet kings of England held an immense fief in southern France, the remains of the heritage of their ancestress Eleanor of Aquitaine. Successive kings of France attempted to reunite all the broad counties along the Garonne which had slipped out of their direct control during the dark ages.

The document is '...signed in my blood...', yet the signature is in the same ink as is the rest of the document.

The Thirty Years' War

The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) was the general name for a series of wars in Germany which began formally with the claim of Frederick, the elector palatine and son-in-law of James I, to the throne of Bohemia and ended with the Treaty of Westphalia. It was primarily a religious war between Protestants and Catholics in which British forces played relatively little part.

There were, however, a number of British soldiers in Europe, more Scottish than English, particularly under the Dutch because of the Calvinist connection. In addition, there were four Scots regiments in the Swedish army under King Gustavus-Adolphus.

Although these volunteers brought their country no direct benefit, prestige or influence, they did, however, enable a new generation of British officers to gain knowledge and experience of war during a time of rapid change in organisation and tactics.

The one example of a letter from this war is from an English soldier, possibly a mercenary attached to the forces of the United Provinces. Such letters are very scarce.

Second Dutch War

In 1664 the seething agitation for war between England and the Dutch derived partly from rivalries over the possession of colonies and trading posts in West Africa, India and America, and partly from the overall commercial jealousy of the cities of London and Amsterdam.

Charles II finally declared war in March 1665. In July 1665, the fleet, under Sir Thomas Teddman, detached by the Earl of Sandwich, was sent to the Norwegian coast to intercept the Dutch East Indies fleet which had sought refuge under the King of Denmark's guns in the harbour of Bergen.

Delay and muddle prevented the Governor of the town of Bergen from carrying out the Danish side of a sordid and treacherous agreement to leave the Dutch unprotected in return for a share of the spoils.

An important autograph letter from Sir Thomas Clifford, English envoy to Denmark, to Lord Sandwich gives an account of the losses sustained by the British in the port of Bergen.

War of the Grand Alliance

This war, sometimes called the War of the League of Augsburg, was fought by England, Holland, the Holy Roman emperor and a number of other allies against France between 1689 and 1697. Although the issues were complex, the main one was the balance of power between Bourbon (French) and Habsburg (Spanish) monarchies.

Matters were complicated by the expulsion of King James from England, the sending of James by King Louis of France to Ireland and the succession of William as William III of England. This resulted in William being occupied in reducing Ireland and not being able to spend any time being involved in the continental war. It was only after the fall of Limerick in 1691 that William could concentrate on the main war in Flanders.

Between 1691 and 1693 the French had the advantage but gradually they became exhausted and started to run out of resources. In 1695 William besieged and recaptured the great fortress of Namur, although the final two campaigns of the war in 1696-97 were indecisive.

The letters shown here include several of particular interest. The first is concerned with mustering recruits in Somerset, presumably intended to prevent a diversionary invasion of the south-west of England from Ireland. The second letter is presumably written by a surgeon who could not get an appropriate appointment and joined the ship *Rupert* as a surgeon's mate. Another was written at the siege of Namur in 1695, just before this fortress was captured from the French, the British Army's only success in William's War.

War of the Spanish Succession

By placing his grandson on the throne of Spain in 1701, Louis XIV of France was attempting to change the balance of power in Europe. In this he was supported by Spain, Bavaria and Cologne and opposed by Britain, Austria, some of the German states, Holland, Denmark and Portugal.

In this war there were two main theatres: northern and central Europe where the Duke of Marlborough was the Commander-in Chief; and Spain, where the allied army was commanded first by Lord and then by Henri de Massue, Marquis de Ruigny, a French Huguenot who had been created Earl of Galway. The Spanish campaign ended in disaster when the combined French and Spanish army routed Lord Galway.

Marlborough's skill as a strategist, tactician, diplomat and leader was illustrated by his victories at Blenheim (August 1704), Ramilles (May 1706), Oudenarde (July 1706), the capture of Lille (October 1708) and Malplaquet (September 1709).

The war finally ended following the Treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt in 1713-14.

The letters displayed here include one written at the capture of the castle of Hoy and another written a few days after the battle of Blenheim.

War of the Polish Succession

This name was given to the war, fought in 1733-1735, which arose out of the competition for the throne of Poland between the Elector August of Saxony and Stanislaus Leszcynski, the king of Poland. The claims of Stanislaus were supported by France, Spain and Sardinia, those of the Saxon prince by Russia.

The war was fought on two theatres, the Rhine and Italy. The Rhine campaigns were entirely unimportant, and are remembered only for the last appearance in the field by Prince Eugene and Marshal Berwick. In Italy, however, there were three hard-fought but indecisive battles, Parma (June 1734), Luzarra (September 1734) and Bitonto (May 1735).

In Poland itself Stanislaus, elected king in September 1733, was soon expelled by a Russian army and was afterwards besieged in Danzig by the Russians and Saxons.

The one cover from this campaign, written by a member of the French forces, received one of the scarce French army handstamps used at this time.

War of the Austrian Succession

This war is illustrated by a number of covers from the British and French forces, with handstamps from both armies and interesting manuscript marks from the French army. Particular note should be made of the AA and the five AB handstamps, stamps of the Armée Autrichienne and Armée Britannique used by the Thurn and Taxis post. Both are scarce, the former being particularly so.

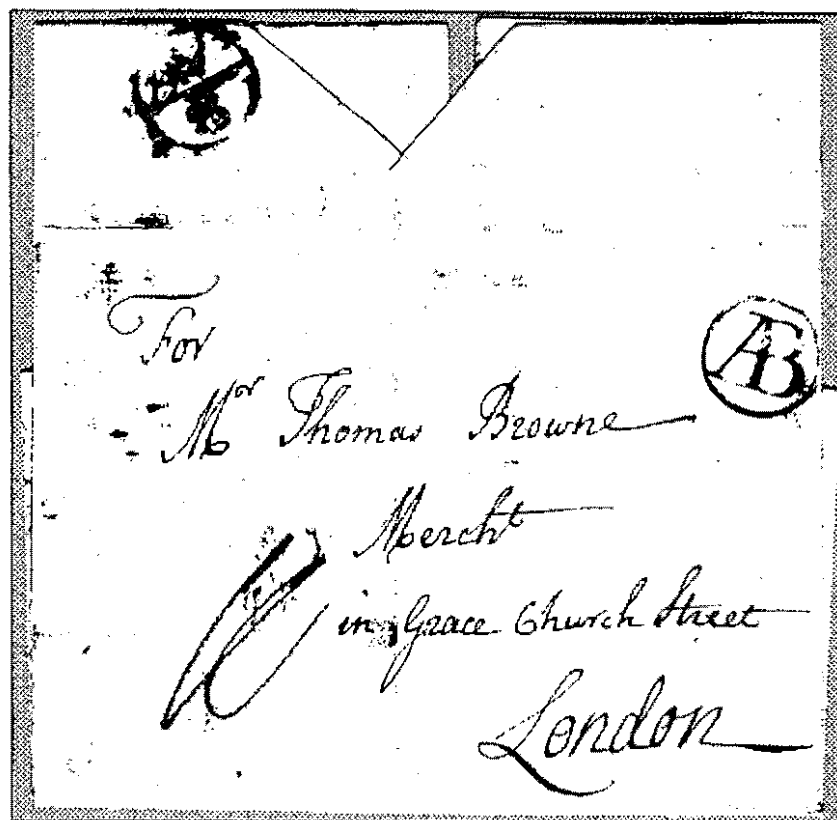
Charles VI, the Holy Roman Emperor and head of the House of Habsburg, died in 1740 without leaving a son. Maria Theresa, Charles VI's daughter, succeeded her father to the Habsburg dominions but, not being male, could not succeed to the imperial dignity which was an attractive prize.

In December 1740, Frederick II (The Great) of Prussia invaded Bohemia, thus starting the War of the Austrian Succession, and defeated the Austrians at Mollwitz. France and Bavaria invaded Austria in the summer of 1741.

In May 1742, the British procured a base at Ostend in the Austrian Netherlands. An army of British troops and German mercenaries was under the command of Lord Stair until King George II became Commander-in-Chief. On 27 June 1743 King George extracted himself from an impossible position and won the battle of Dettingen.

France officially declared war on Britain in March 1744. Under Maurice de Saxe the French defeated the British, Austrians and Dutch at the decisive battle of Fontenoy on 11 May 1745. The British then had to withdraw a large part of their forces later in 1745 for use against the Jacobite Rebellion. France conquered the whole of the Austrian Netherlands by the end of 1746.

Two letters, written by a British officer on the battlefield immediately after the Battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, give a fascinating and emotional eye-witness account of both battles. The letter written on 30 April 1745, immediately after the British defeat at the battle of Fontenoy is particularly poignant.

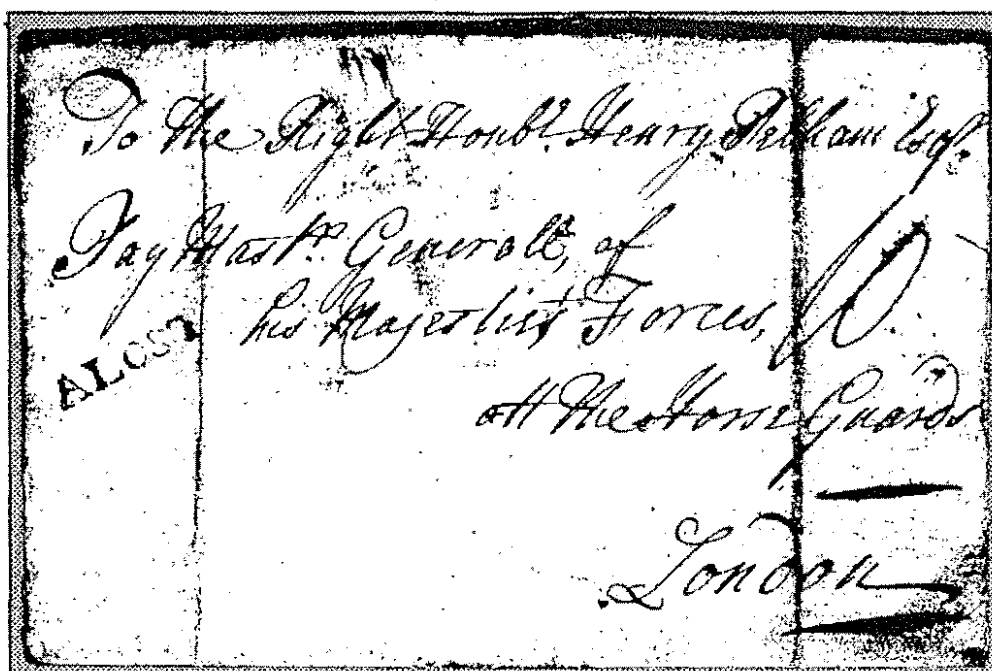


*From the Camp at Ascque a League from Lisle
3 Aug^r OS. 1744*

Dear Brother

... for a week past have undergone great fatigues - on saterday N^r at Eight a Clock we marched into the Chatelet of Lisle & it is sure a mortification to the french that we are living in there country at free quarter - we marched from four a Clock a friday afternoon last to ten a saterday night & expected that a saterday morning they would have been drawn out & given us battle in order to have disputed the passage into the french territories...

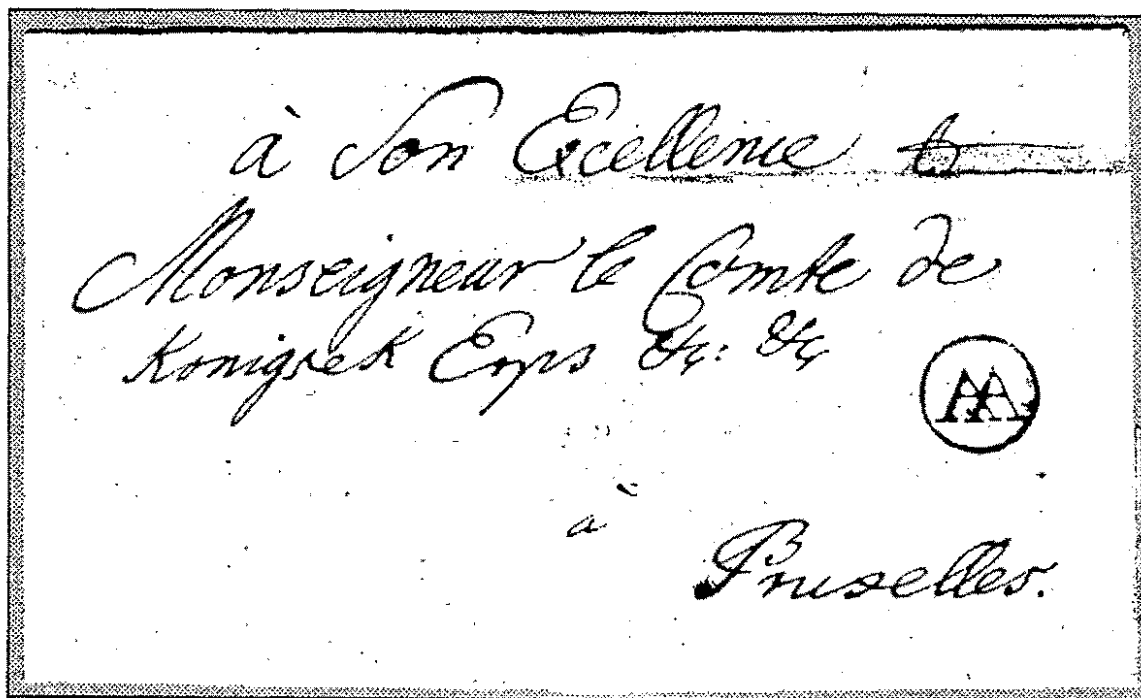
WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION



Ghent, 8 December 1742, to London

This petition, from officers of the British Army to the Paymaster General, requested payment of their arrears of salary which were one year overdue.

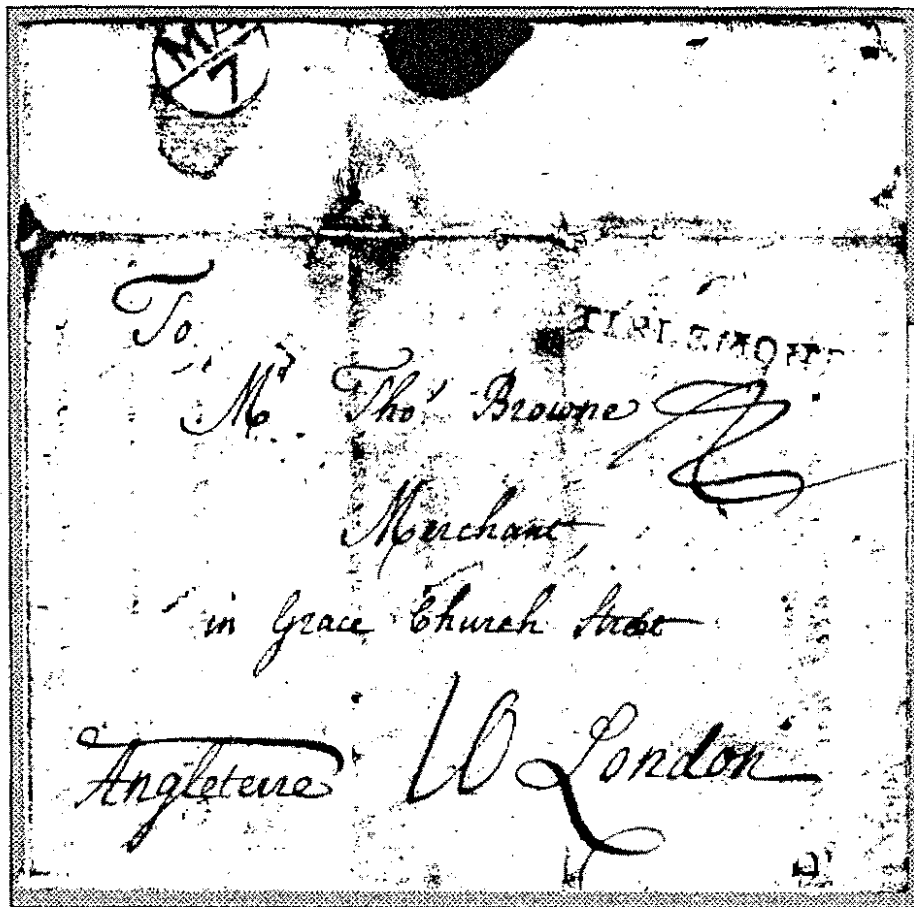
The letter received the ALOST (Aalst) handstamp of the Low Countries, Alost being about 25 km from Gent.



15 June 1744, to Brussels

This letter was addressed to Marshal Joseph George Lothaine, Count Königsegg, the Austrian general who commanded the Austrian contingent of the allied forces at the battle of Fontenoy.

The letter received the rare Armée Autrichienne handstamp of the Thurn and Taxis Post Office.



Tirlemont, 8 Leagues from Brussels, 30 April OS 1743, to London

...& the gayest scenes of my life never gave me more pleasure and satisfaction then I now enjoy, in marching to pass the Rhine. Louvain is a very neet city but not very large, famous for the education of youth, there is very good small Beer which is my favourate liquor, & for a bottle of which I would frequently give in exchange a bottle of Burgundy. I beg may receive a line if never so short by the return of the post, directed for me in the King's own regiment of horse, Commanded by General Honywood at Coblentz, or forwarded if gone to Frankfort...

Seven Years' War

This European war (1756-1763), considered the first world war, arose from the formation of a coalition between Austria, France, Russia, Sweden and Saxony against Prussia, with the object of destroying, or at least crippling, the power of Frederick the Great. Prussia was joined by England, and between England and France, as usual, a maritime and colonial war broke out at the first pretext.

During this period, the genius of William Pitt turned defeat into victory. Clive, the 'Heaven-born General', won Bengal on the field of Plassey, Wolfe scaled the heights of Abraham to conquer Canada, Hawke annihilated the French fleet at Quiberon Bay, and British soldiers bore the brunt of the battle of Minden, almost the only battle Britain won in Europe, although it was the last.

At the end of the war the foundations of the British Empire had been laid and the war can be seen as a turning-point in British history. This empire was to turn Britain's eyes away from Europe, creating a power vacuum there which emergent Prussian militarism was soon to fill.

The covers include one relating to the British forces in America and several with French army handstamps and manuscript marks

War of American Independence

One of the covers is of particular interest, having received two scarce handstamps of Philadelphia, and having been franked by Robert Morris, one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence.

French Revolutionary Wars

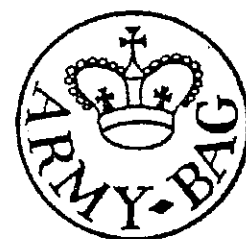
Letters from these campaigns include several relating to the Armée d'Angleterre, as well as two letters from French prisoners of war and one letter which received the rare ARMY BAG handstamp.

In the summer of 1796 the French planned to invade Britain and, with this in mind, formed the Armée d'Angleterre. The plan was to mount a three-pronged attack: in Ireland, near Newcastle, and near Bristol (or Cardigan Bay). Three actual but abortive landings were made: at Bantry Bay (Ireland) in 1796, Killala (Ireland) in 1798, and Fishguard (Wales) in 1798.

The seven sheets relating to the Armée d'Angleterre include two English covers with accounts of the invasion and examples of each of the three types of very scarce handstamp used by the Armée d'Angleterre, and also examples of the headed notepaper used by senior officers of the divisions making up this army.

In August 1799, a small British force landed in north Holland to create a diversion against Napoleon. Henry Darlot, one of the Clerks of the Foreign Letter Office, was chosen as the Army's first Postmaster, and his office was open between 14 September and 10 November 1799. Mail was identified by the rare ARMY BAG handstamp.

This section also contains letters from English and French prisoners of war, the letters having received interesting handstamps and manuscript marks.



13 October 1799 (after the action of the 10th). Holland to Dorchester

In August 1799, a small British force landed in north Holland to create a diversion against Napoleon. Henry Darlot, one of the Clerks of the Foreign Letter Office, was chosen as the Army's first Postmaster, and his office was open between 14 September and 10 November 1799. Mail was identified by the rare crown ARMY BAG handstamp.

Napoleonic War

In 1806, Henry Darlot, the first Postmaster to the Army in the 1799 campaign, was Deputy Controller in the Foreign Section and was responsible for sending letters to the British force sent to Hanover in December 1805. One such letter is displayed here.

A number of prisoner of war letters are shown, several of which have examples of the TRANSPORT OFFICE handstamp and the censor's handstamp (Exd JM).

There is a fascinating eye-witness account (7 September 1807) of the bombardment and capture of Copenhagen and the surrender of the Danish fighting ships.

A letter written by the Duke of Wellington a few days after the Battle of Waterloo is followed by two letters relating to the Waterloo Subscription. This section ends with two letters relating to the Peninsular War, one with a fine LISBON F handstamp and the other with the rare TPP 1810 transfer handstamp of the London Twopenny Post.

Battle of Algiers Bay

The Barbary pirates made Algiers, the capital and chief seaport of Algeria, a flourishing city in the 17th century but were less active in the 18th and in the early years of the 19th centuries when Algeria, weakened also by epidemics, declined in importance.

Turkish Algeria was governed by a Dey nominated by the officers of the militia, and the government of the Deys was brought to a violent end by French intervention in 1830. Prior to this, repeated vain efforts were made by various nations to quell the pirates, included the battle illustrated here.

In the naval battle of 1816, the British Fleet was led by Admiral Lord Exmouth who was sent to Algiers with a force of 17 ships, to which the Dutch added 6 frigates. In silencing the batteries of the fortifications of Algiers on 27 August 1816, and in destroying the Algerian Fleet, the Dey of Algiers was forced to abolish Christian slavery.

The two letters shown here give vivid descriptions of the the naval bombardment of Algiers, the success of which resulted in the abolition of slavery in North Africa.

First Burma War

The expansionism of the Burnese dynasty in the 18th and early 19th centuries was brought to an end by defeat by the British in the first Burma War (1824-1826) which resulted in cession to British India of Assam and the two long coastal strips of Arakan and Tenasserim.

The letter shown here, written by an officer, was carried free to Madras, confirmed by the MADRAS BEARING handstamp.

First Carlist War

On the death of King Ferdinand VII in 1833, Spain was split into two factions: the supporters of Isabella II (daughter of Ferdinand) and the supporters of Don Carlos, the brother of the dead king.

In June 1835 the British made it lawful for their subjects to engage in the military and naval service of Queen Isabella II, and a British Legion was formed. This Legion of 10,000 volunteers started to embark for Spain in July 1835.

Soldier's and Sailor's Letters

The 1795 Act and subsequent Acts and Post Office notices concerning the concessionary postage rates for sailors and soldiers are complicated and somewhat confusing. The following is a summary of some of these instructions.

In 1795, an Act of Parliament was passed granting non-commissioned officers, seamen and privates employed on his Majesty's service the concession to send letters for one penny, the penny to be prepaid. The letter had to be signed by the commanding officer with his name and with the ship or regiment he commanded. Letters directed to non-commissioned officers, seamen and soldiers, on their own private concerns, while employed on his Majesty's service, were also only charged one penny, the penny to be paid on delivery of the letter.

There was some confusion about the position of serjeant-majors regarding this concession. In 1798 it was stated in a Post Office notice that they were eligible for the concessionary rate of postage.

In an Act of 1806, the regulations were changed so that letters sent by non-commissioned officers, seamen and soldiers and those sent to these men had to be prepaid. It was also spelled out that the penny rate applied to men on His Majesty's service in any part of His Majesty's dominions. The Act further stated that letters sent from serving men should be superscribed with the name of the writer, his rank, and the name of the vessel or regiment in which he was serving. The letter had also, as before, to be signed by the commanding officer.

In a Post Office notice of 1813, it was stated that seamen and soldiers could send and receive single letters for one penny within any part of His Majesty's dominions to and from which there were regular mails, while they were employed on His Majesty's service, and the letters being on their own private concerns. Commissioned and warrant officers, and certain other similar ranks, were excluded from the concession.

In 1815, those in His Majesty's service in the East Indies, and in the East India Company's service, could send and receive letters by packets at the rate of one penny.

In 1819, the East India Packet and Ship Letter Act was repealed and seamen and soldiers could no longer send letters for one penny in ship letter bags. Letters to and from seamen and soldiers in the East Indies had to be paid for at the same rate as letters to and from private individuals.

In 1823, an Act allowed seamen in His Majesty's navy and soldiers in His Majesty's or the Company's service in the East Indies and St Helena to receive letters if they had been prepaid one penny and to send letters which were charged on delivery two pence sea postage and one penny inland postage. If, however, the letter was delivered to a post office in Great Britain or Ireland free of all expense to the Post Office, it was only charged one penny.

In 1828, letters addressed to sailors and soldiers in places abroad where there is no regular packet could be sent if prepaid three pence, and sailors and soldiers in such places could send letters which were charged three pence on delivery (or one penny if brought to the Post Office free of expense to the revenue).

In 1832, letters to soldiers and seamen in St Helena, the coast of Africa, etc had to be prepaid three pence, while letters to the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies and New South Wales had to be prepaid only one penny. Where there were established packets from this country, letters addressed to soldiers and seamen were charged one penny.

In 1835, letters to soldiers and seamen at St Helena, Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land and Swan River were to be prepaid one penny, and to Ascension, St Mary's, Sierra Leone and the Coast of Africa threepence. Soldier's and seamen's letters from such places were delivered in this country for three-pence each.

In 1837, seamen within Her Majesty's dominions or in Her Majesty's navy in the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, St Helena, or the Cape of Good Hope, and soldiers within Her Majesty's dominions or actually employed in Her Majesty's service in the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, St Helena or the Cape, or in the service of the East India Company, could send and receive letters at the reduced rate of 1d, the postage having to be paid on putting the letters into the Post Office. If the person was employed in Her Majesty's or the Company's service in the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, St Helena or the Cape, the letters were charged to the party receiving them with an additional sea-postage of 2d each, as well as the inland postage of 1d, making the whole 3d, unless the letters were delivered to the Post Office of the UK free of expense to the Post Office, in which case they were charged 1d. These letters were exempt from Penny and Twopenny Post charges.

In 1840, letters to and from soldiers and sailors were sent for a penny. When such letters were received from parts beyond the seas and unpaid, they were subject to a rate of 2d only. When such letters were sent or received by private ships, they were liable to the Ship Letter gratuities in addition to the postage.

In 1844, the privilege enjoyed by soldiers and sailors in Her Majesty's service and by soldiers in the service of the East India Company was extended to seamen in the service of the East India Company.

A number of letters to and from soldiers and sailors are displayed and they illustrate some of the points mentioned above. Letters to sailors and soldiers prior to the 1806 Act are scarce. Several are displayed here, both unpaid (the penny collected on delivery) and prepaid (contrary to the 1795 regulations). Examples of other letters contrary to regulations and letters showing an abuse of the concessionary rate are also shown. Some of these slipped through the Post unnoticed, others were charged the full rate of postage.

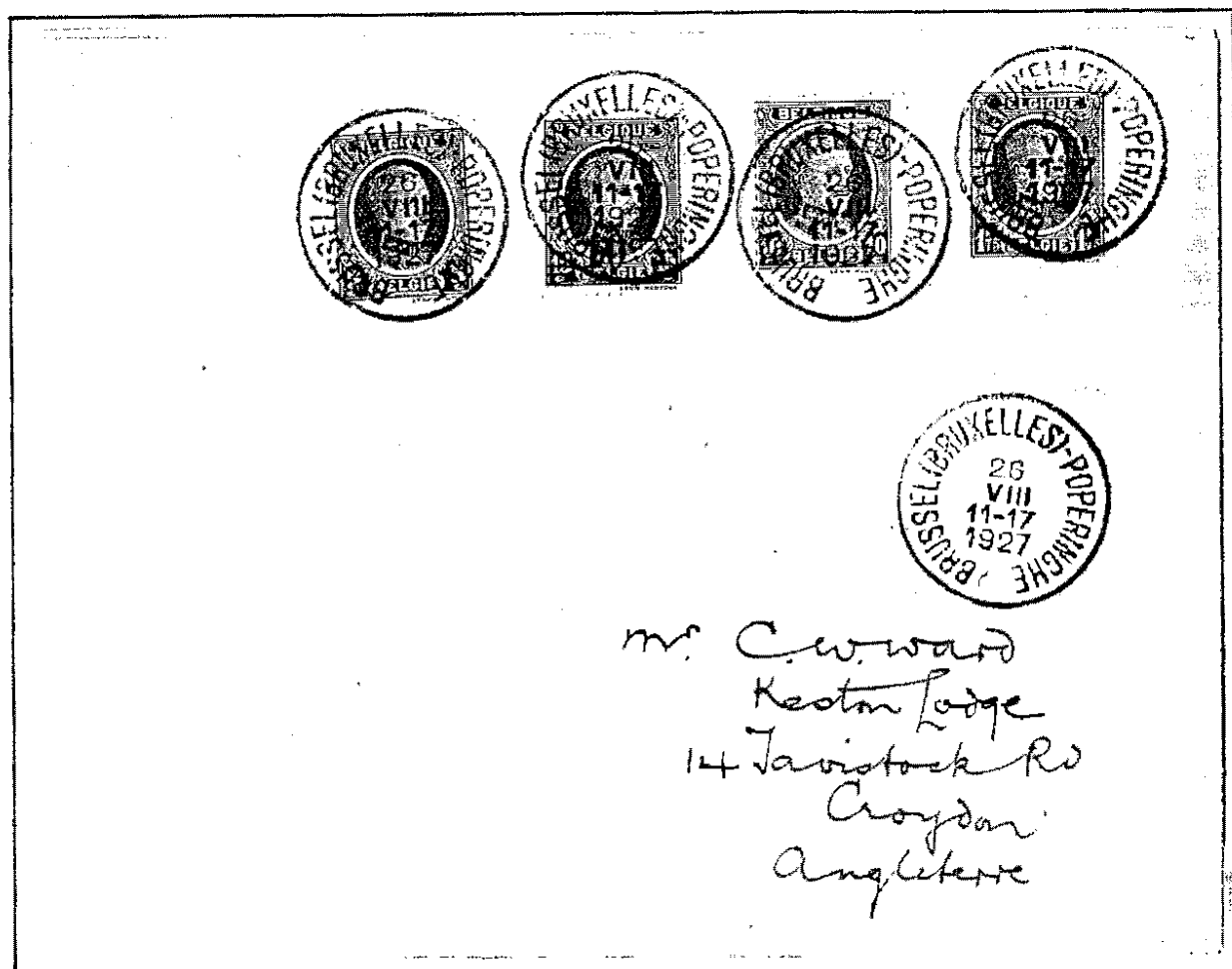
Before December 1839, only soldier's and sailor's letters (and newspapers) could pass through the London Twopenny Post for one penny. The 1pyP.Paid handstamps are rarely found before December 1839, and then only occasionally on prepaid soldier's letters; several examples are shown. Several other uncommon handstamps of this period, occurring on soldier's and sailor's letters, are shown.

This paper and display was given at the Society of Postal Historians Conference at Dawlish, in April 1993, and later given to the Belgian Study Circle on 12th November, 1994.

THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICES OF BELGIUM

T.P.O.s RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1918, AFTER THE ARMISTICE

DESIGNATION	LINE	STATION AND TIME OF DEPARTURE	STATION AND TIME OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Bruxelles-Verviers 1	Est.	Bruxelles Nord 7.10		Extended to Welkenraedt from 19.3.19 and known as Bruxelles-Herbestal
Verviers-Brussels 2	Est.	Liege-Guillemins 16.04		
Bruxelles-Verviers 2	Est.	Bruxelles-Nord 16.10		
Verviers-Brussels 1	Est.	Liege Guillemins 7.04		
Liege-Namur	Est.	Liege-Guillemins 7.04		
Namur-Liege	Est.	Namur 16.00		
Bruxelles-Arlon	Est.	Bruxelles Q.L. 5.00		
Arlon-Bruxelles	Est.	Arlon		
Bruxelles-Anvers	N.M.	Bruxelles Nord 14.21		Suppressed 6.9.21
Bruxelles-Charleroi 26.4.22	N.M.	Bruxelles Midi 6.30		Suppressed
				Re-established 1927
Charleroi-Bruxelles	N.M.	Charleroi Sud 14.00		
Bruxelles-Luttre-Namur	N.M.	Bruxelles-Midi 12.00		Suppressed 1923
Namur-Manage-Bruxelles	N.M.	Namur 14.30		



BELGAPOST VOL. 8 No. 1
T.P.O.s RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1919

JANUARY

Bruxelles-Malines-Aix	Est.	Bruxelles Nord	6.00	Aix-la-Chapelle	8.30	Via Malines, Aerschot, Diest, Hasselt, Tongres, Visé. Correspondence for the Belgian Army of Occupation. Replaced on 19.3.19 by TPO, Bruxelles-Herbestal (Occupation) Train 614
Aix-Malines-Bruxelles	Est.	Aix, Ouest	8.30			

FEBRUARY

Bruxelles-Tournai	N.M.	Bruxelles-Midi	6.00	Lille
Tournai-Bruxelles	N.M.	Lille	?	Bruxelles-Midi

MAY

Bruxelles-Charleroi-Namur	N.M.	Bruxelles-Midi	12.50	
Namur-Charleroi-Bruxelles	N.M.	Namur	18.00	
Anvers-Bruxelles 1	N.M.	Bruxelles-Nord		
Bruxelles-Anvers 1	N.M.	Anvers-Central		Train 207

JUNE

Bruxelles-Herbestal 1	Est.	Bruxelles-Nord	21.00	Welkenraedt
Herbestal-Bruxelles	Est.	Welkenraedt	16.00	Bruxelles-Nord
Bruxelles-Hasselt	Est.	Bruxelles-Nord		

Train 207 as far as Malines and then "Convoyeur" attached to goods train via Louvain, Hasselt and on to Tongres
Functioned, to 16.2.21 in train no. 16
Train 1285/1245

OCTOBER

Bruxelles-Jemelle	Est.	Bruxelles Q.L.	23.00
Jemelle-Bruxelles	Est.	Jemelle	

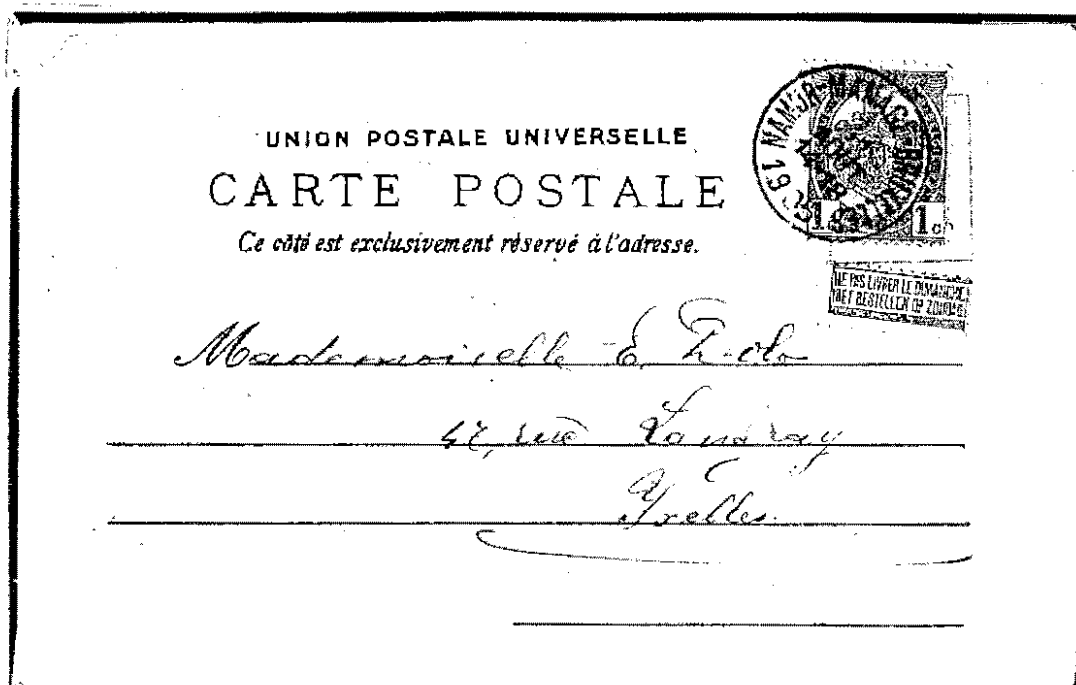
NOVEMBER

Bruxelles-Malines-Ostende	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord	5.00	Ostende
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Via Malines, Termonde, Gand Rabot, Eecloo, Bruges

DECEMBER

Bruxelles-Arlon 2	Est.	Bruxelles Q.L.		Train 1228
Arlon-Bruxelles 1	Est.	Arlon		Train 1221
Gand-Adinkerke	Ouest	Gand Sud	11.30	Train 3273
Adinkerke-Gand	Ouest	Adinkerke	14.15	Train 3274



T.P.O.s RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1920

Bruxelles-Mons	N.M.	Bruxelles-Midi		Train 5526. Created 18.7.20
Feignies-Bruxelles 2	N.M.			Suppressed 11.5.26
Bruxelles-Feignies	N.M.	Bruxelles-Midi		
Mons-Bruxelles	N. M.			From 18.7.20 diverted to Feignies-Bruxelles.
Bruxelles-Quievrain	N.M.	Bruxelles-Midi	5.00	Suppressed 18.7.20
Quievrain-Bruxelles	N.M.			Suppressed 18.7.20
Bruxelles-Poperinghe	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord	11.50	Train 2819
Poperinghe-Bruxelles	Ouest			
Tournai-Gand	Ouest			
Gand-Tournai	Ouest			
Ostende-Herbestal	Ouest	Ostende Quai	16.30	Train 50, Created 25.3.20
Herbestal-Ostende 1	Ouest	Herbestal		From 17.2.20, train 57/15
Herbestal-Ostende 2	Ouest	Herbestal		Train 55
Bruxelles-Ostend 1	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord		
Ostend-Bruxelles 2	Ouest	Ostende Ville		

T.P.O.s RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1921

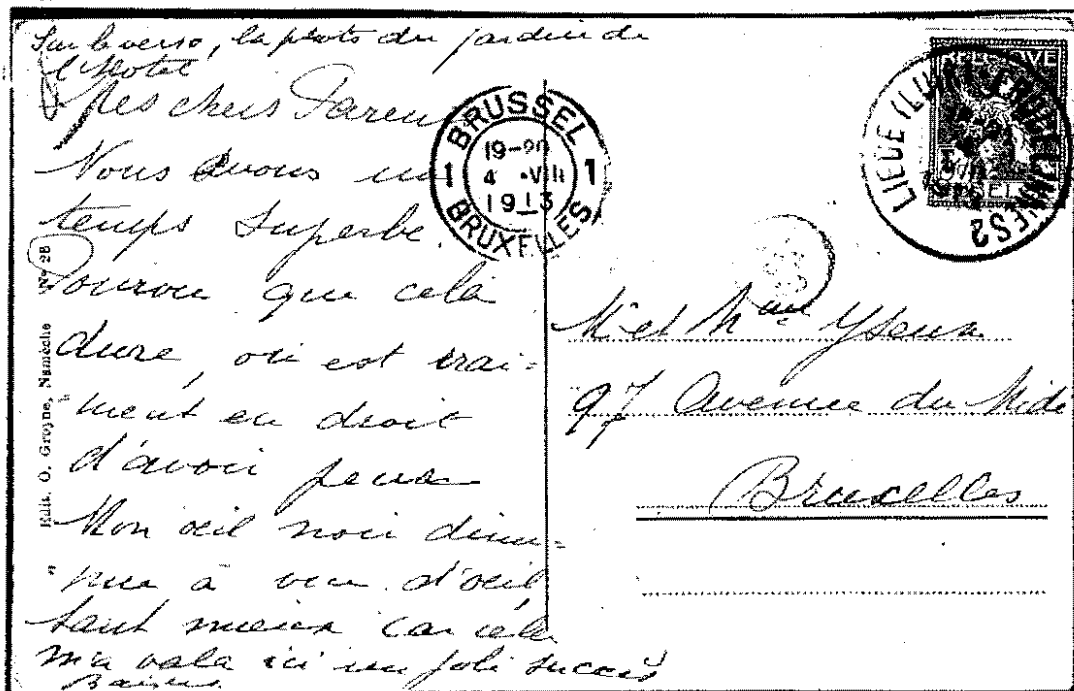
Bruxelles-Ostende 3	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord		Functioned first of all under the name Brux-Ostende 2
Ostende-Bruxelles 4	Ouest	Ostende Quai		
Bruxelle-Herbestal 3	Est.	Bruxelles Nord		Created 16.2.21
Herbestal-Bruxelles 4	Est	Herbestal		Train 92

T.P.O.s RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1922

Bruxelles-Tournai	N.M.	Bruxelles Nord	Lille	Train 160
Tournai-Bruxelles	N.M.	Lille		Train 169

T.P.O.s RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1923

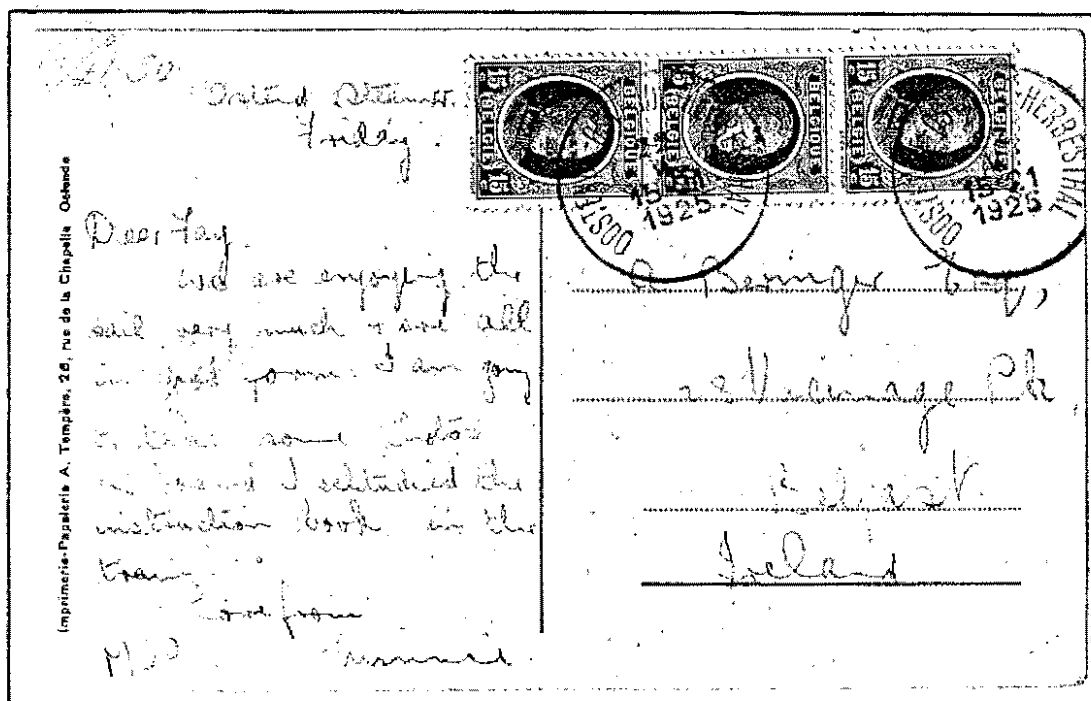
Bruxelles-Ostende 2	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord	
Ostende-Bruxelles 3	Ouest	Ostende Quai	



<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATION AND TIME OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>STATION AND TIME OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>36 T.P.O.s IN EXISTENCE, END OF 1924</u>				
Anvers-Bruxelles	NM	Anvers Central 21.45	Bruxelles Nord 22.50	Train 290
Bruxelles-Anvers	NM	Bruxelles Nord 2.25	Anvers Central 3.29	203
Bruxelles-Feignies	NM	Bruxelles Midi 0.40	Feignies 2.31	170
Feignies-Bruxelles 1	NM	Feignies 3.47	Bruxelles Midi 6.21	131
Bruxelles-Mons	NM	Bruxelles Midi 1.30	Mons 3.37	5526
Mons-Tournai	NM	Mons 4.01	Tournai 5.46	2723
Bruxelles-Tournai	NM	Bruxelles North 13.20	Tournai 14.49	160
Tournai-Bruxelles	NM	Tournai 19.20	Bruxelles Nord 21.10	2589
Charleroi-Bruxelles	NM	Charleroi Sud 14.06	Bruxelles Midi 16.01	1667
Feignies-Bruxelles 2	NM	Aulnoye 10.36	Bruxelles Midi 11.55	109
Bruxelles-Arlon 1	Est	Bruxelles Q.L. 5.50	Arlon 12.08	1202
Arlon-Bruxelles 2	Est	Arlon 17.25	Bruxelles Q.L. 21.40	1271
Bruxelles-Arlon 2	Est	Bruxelles Q.L. 11.02	Arlon 17.32	1223
Arlon-Bruxelles 1	Est	Arlon 7.10	Bruxelles Q.L. 15.42	1221, 1243
Bruxelles-Herbestal 1	Est	Bruxelles Nord 0.35	Liege Guillemins 3.24	Gr.V.2
Bruxelles-Herbestal 2	Est	Bruxelles Nord 9.24	Verviers C. 12.37	604
Bruxelles-Herbestal 3	Est	Bruxelles Nord 23.20	Herbestal 2.37	92
Herbestal-Bruxelles 1	Est	Herbestal 11.08	Bruxelles Nord 14.05	61
Herbestal-Bruxelles 2	Est	Verviers C. 13.07	Bruxelles Nord 16.19	635
Herbestal-Bruxelles 3	Est	Herbestal 17.39	Bruxelles Nord 22.55	681
Bruxelles-Jemelle	Est	Bruxelles Nord 23.05	Jemelle 1.44	Gr.V.5
Jemelle-Bruxelles	Est	Jemelle 11.23	Bruxelles Nord 13.58	1285
Bruxelles-Namur	Est	Bruxelles Nord 23.05	Namur 0.13	Gr.V.6
Gand-Adinkerke	Ouest	Gand-Sud 11.31	Adinkerke 14.13	3273
Adinkerke-Gand	Ouest	Adinkerke 15.32	Gand Sud 18.16	3280
Bruxelles-Ostende 1	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord 0.35	Ostende 4.21	Gr.V.2, Gr.V.5
Bruxelles-Ostende 2	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord 14.47	Ostende 17.01	3037
Ostende-Bruxelles 1	Ouest	Ostende 11.21	Bruxelles Nord 13.32	3034
Ostende-Bruxelles 2	Ouest	Ostende Quai 20.20	Bruxelles Nord 22.08	16
Ostende-Herbestal	Ouest	Ostende Quai 15.48	Herbestal 21.18	2, 54
Herbestal-Ostende 1	Ouest	Herbestal 3.43	Ostende Quai 9.45	53, 15
Herbestal-Ostende 2	Ouest	Herbestal 8.19	Ostende Quai 13.35	55, 1
Bruxelles-Poperinghe	Ouest	Bruxelles Nord 11.55	Ypres 16.01	2812
Poperinghe-Bruxelles	Ouest	Courtrai 6.35	Bruxelles Nord 8.36	2807
Tournai-Gand	Ouest	Tournai 13.51	Gand-Sud 16.35	2909
Gand-Tournai	Ouest	Gand-Sud 14.09	Tournai 22.56	2926, 6264

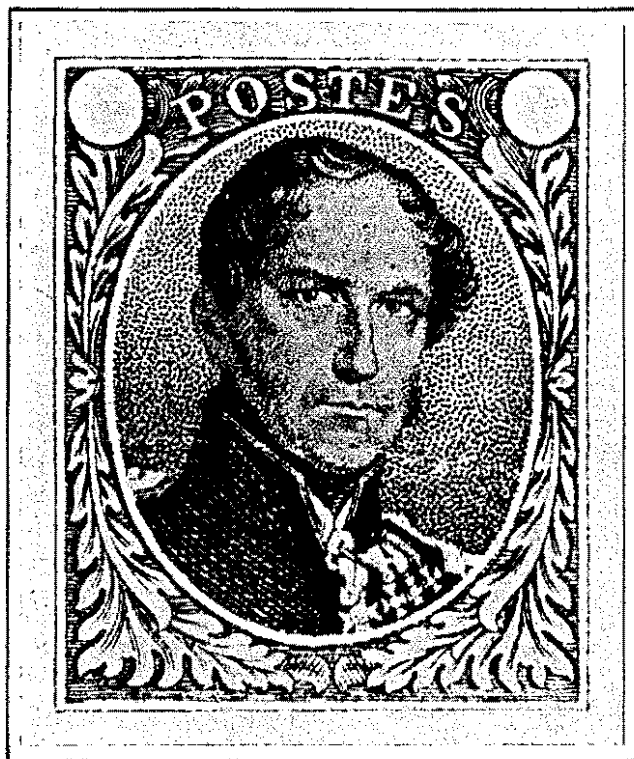


DESIGNATION	LINE	STATION AND TIME OF DEPARTURE	STATION AND TIME OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
<u>T.P.O'S IN SERVICE, 1925-1927</u>				
<u>BRIGADE</u>				
Bruxelles-Ostende 1	I	Bruxelles-Nord 0.30	Ostende 4.16	Train Gr.V.2, Gr.V.5
Herbestal-Ostende 1	I	Herbestal 3.07	Ostende-Quai 8.26	114
Ostende-Bruxelles 1	I	Ostende 11.24	Bruxelles-Nord 13.37	3034
Bruxelles-Ostende 2	II	Bruxelles Nord 13.57	Ostende 16.22	3037
Herbestal-Ostende 2	II	Herbestal 8.43	Ostende Quai 14.18	55
Ostende-Bruxelles 2	II	Ostende Quai 21.00	Bruxelles Nord 22.47	16
Ostende-Herbestal	III	Ostende Quai 17.35	Herbestal 22.31	54
Adinkerke-Gent	IV	Adinkerke 14.45	Gand Sud 17.42	3280
Bruxelles-Poperinghe	IV	Bruxelles-Nord 11.54	Ypres 16.02	2812
Gand-Tournai	IV	Gand, St. Pierre 20.11	Tournai 22.00	2922
Gand-Adinkerke	IV	Gand, Sud 11.28	Adinkerke 14.44	3273
Poperinghe-Bruxelles	IV	Courtrai 6.25	Bruxelles Nord 8.33	2807
Tournai-Gand	IV	Tournai 13.50	Gand, St. Pierre 16.28	2909
Bruxelles-Feignies	V	Bruxelles Midi 0.42	Feignies 2.31	170
Feignies-Bruxelles	V	Feignies 4.28	Bruxelles Midi 6.45	131
Bruxelles-Mons	VI	Bruxelles Midi 2.00	Mons 3.23	Gr.V.22
Bruxelles-Tournai	VI	Bruxelles Nord 13.16	Tournai 14.49	160
Mons-Tournai	VI	Mons 4.01	Tournai 5.46	2723
Tournai-Bruxelles	VI	Tournai 14.19	Bruxelles Nord 21.08	2589
Bruxelles-Charleroi	VII	Bruxelles Midi 2.20	Charleroi Sud 4.25	Gr.V.54
Charleroi-Bruxelles	VII	Charleroi Sud 14.04	Bruxelles Midi 16.06	1667
Arlon-Bruxelles 1	VIII	Arlon 3.59	Bruxelles Nord 7.34	15
Bruxelles-Jemelle	VIII	Bruxelles Nord 23.17	Arlon 2.56	16
Arlon-Bruxelles 2	IX	Lihramont 17.25	Bruxelles Nord 20.35	1277
Bruxelles-Arlon 1	IX	Bruxelles Nord 23.17	Bertrix 3.35	Gr.T.32, 1492
Jemelle-Bruxelles	IX	Jemelle 11.23	Bruxelles Nord 14.00	1285
Arlon-Bruxelles 3	X	Arlon 18.39	Bruxelles Nord 23.52	Gr.V.33
Bruxelles-Arlon 2	X	Bruxelles Q.L. 10.39	Arlon 17.45	1228
Anvers-Bruxelles	XI	Anvers Central 21.35	Bruxelles Nord 22.55	290
Bruxelles-Anvers	XI	Bruxelles Nord 1.50	Anvers Central 3.02	208
Bruxelles-Herbestal 1	XII	Bruxelles Nord 0.30	Liege Guillemins 3.55	Gr.V.2
Herbestal-Bruxelles 2	XII	Herbestal 18.39	Bruxelles Nord 23.22	681
Bruxelles-Herbestal 3	XIII	Bruxelles Nord 0.35	Herbestal 3.33	101
Herbestal-Bruxelles 1	XIII	Herbestal 12.26	Bruxelles Nord 16.09	635
Bruxelles-Herbestal 2	XIV	Bruxelles Nord 11.26	Herbestal 16.00	614
Herbestal-Bruxelles 3	XIV	Herbestal 22.02	Bruxelles Nord 1.16	24



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDALLION ISSUE

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE
FIRST ESSAY BY P.J. DELPIERRE.

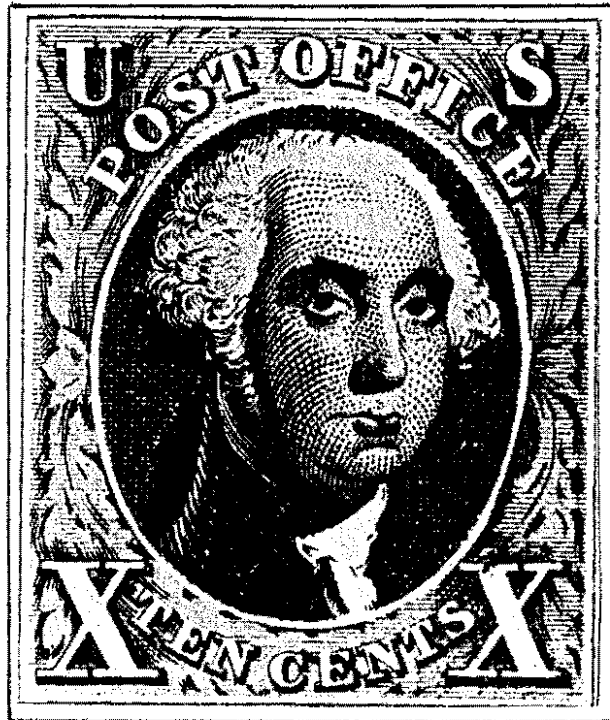


THIS DESIGN WHICH HAS A FRAME DESIGN SIMILAR TO
THE 10 CENTS 1847 DESIGN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

LIKE THE OTHER ESSAYS BY DELPIERRE THE BACKGROUND OF
THE PORTRAIT MEDALLION IS DOTTED.

THE PROOFS ARE KNOWN IN VARIOUS COLOURS ON SEVERAL TYPES OF PAPER
THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF REPRINTS.

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE



THE 10CENT, 1847, U.S.A. STAMP.

IT WAS THE DESIGN OF THE FRAME OF THIS STAMP THAT WAS THE
INSPIRATION FOR THE FRAME OF THE DESIGN SUBMITTED BY
P. J. DELPIERRE FOR THE SECOND ISSUE OF
STAMPS OF BELGIUM.

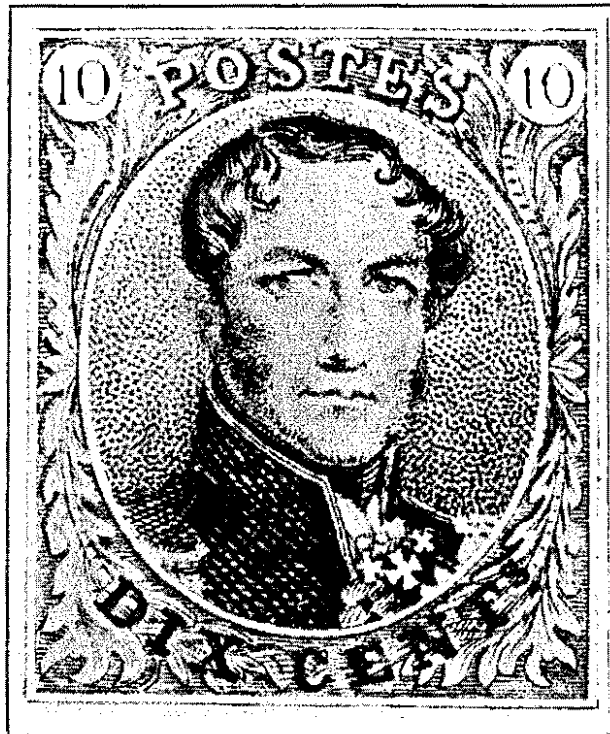
THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE.
SECOND ESSAY BY P.J. DELPIERRE.



IN THIS DESIGN THE FOLIAGE IS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE
FIRST DESIGN BUT IS "SOFTER". THE KING'S FACE IS "HARD" AND NOT
ATTRACTIVE AS IN THE BAUGNIET PORTRAIT.
THE KING'S DECORATIONS HAVE BEEN RE-ARRANGED.

THIS IS ONLY KNOWN IN THE BLACK REPRINT OF 1929.

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE
THIRD ESSAY BY P.J. DELPIERRE



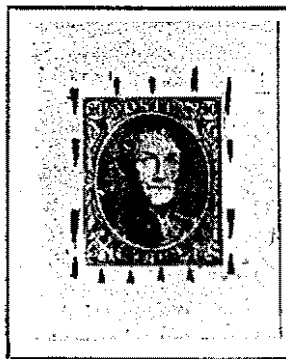
THIS ESSAY SHOWS A MORE PLEASANT PORTRAIT OF THE KING.
THE KING'S DECORATIONS ARE AGAIN RE-ARRANGED

THE ESSAY IS PRINTED IN GREY-BLACK IN A SHEET 27x24 mm.
AND THE ONLY COPY KNOWN IS IN THE "CABINET DES ESTAMPES"

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE

20 CENTIME VALUE

UN-ACCEPTED ROBINSON DIE.

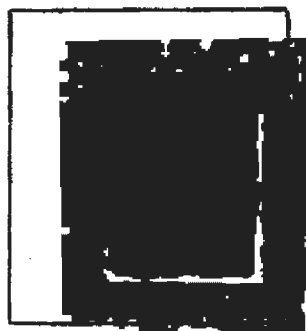


IN THIS DIE THE EYES OF THE KING ARE NOT SO WELL ENGRAVED

NO CONTEMPORARY PROOFS ARE KNOWN, BUT RE-IMPRESSIONS ARE
FOUND OF THIS DIE, IN BROWN, MADE IN 1895, AND IN BLACK MADE IN 1929

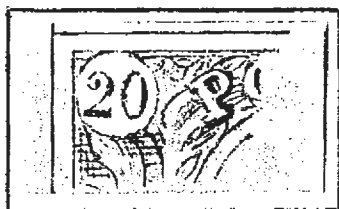
THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE
20 CENTIME VALUE

THE ACCEPTED ROBINSON DIE

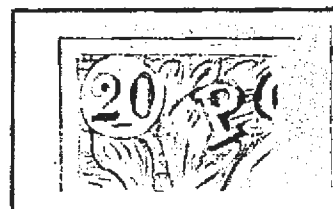


THIS DIE IS KNOWN ON WHITE CARTON, ON LAID CARTON
AND ON CREAM CARTON, THE SIZE BEING 77x91mm.

CHARACTERISTICS of the DIE

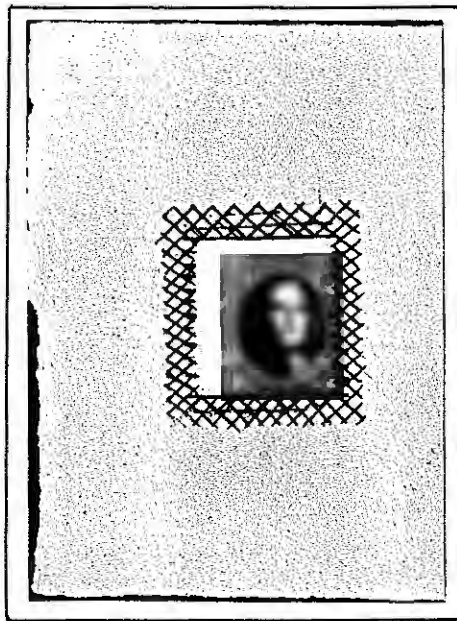


OUTER FRAME EXTENDED AT
TOP LEFT CORNER



LINE BELOW 20 IN TOP LEFT
VALUE TABLET.

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE
20 CENTIME VALUE
THE ADOPTED DIE

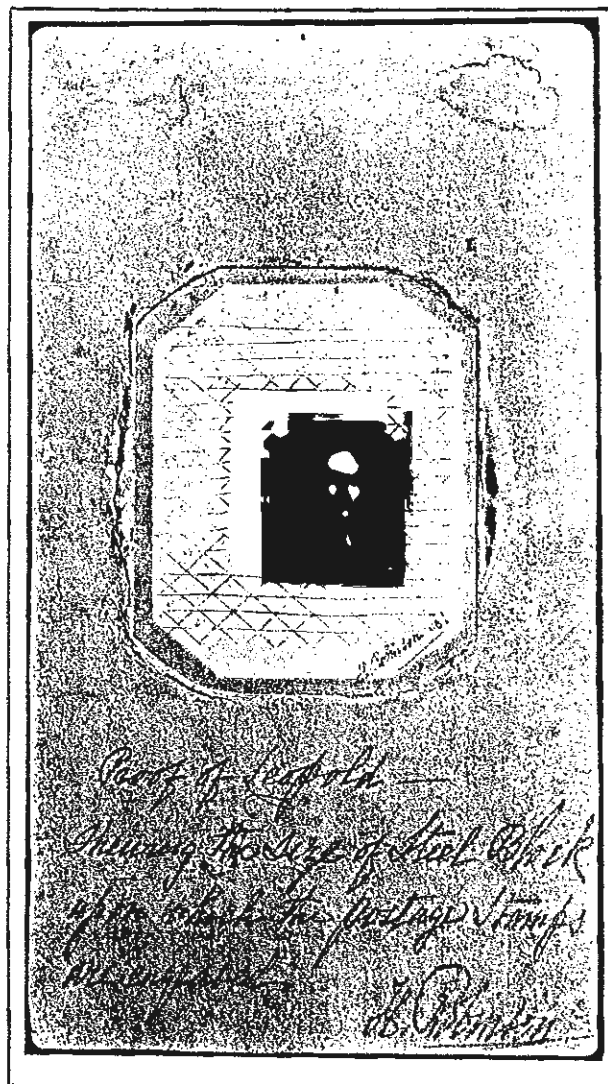


THIS DIE IS FOUND PRINTED ON WHITE CARTON, LAID CARTON,
AND CREAM CARTON, SIZE 77X 91mm.

CHARACTERISTICS of the DIE

1. OUTER FRAME LINE EXTENDED TOP LEFT CORNER
2. LINE BELOW 20 IN LEFT VALUE TABLET.

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE
THE ACCEPTED DIE BY J.H. ROBINSON



THIS IS THE PROOF, FROM THE "CAROLY" COLLECTION WHICH PROVED BEYOND
DOUBT THAT ROBINSON WAS THE ENGRAVER OF THE "EPAULETTE" &
"MEDALLION" DESIGNS.

THIS PROOF, PRINTED IN SEPIA ON CHAMOIS PAPER IS NOW IN THE
BRUSSELS POSTAL MUSEUM.

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE

FIRST ESSAY BY J.H.ROBINSON.



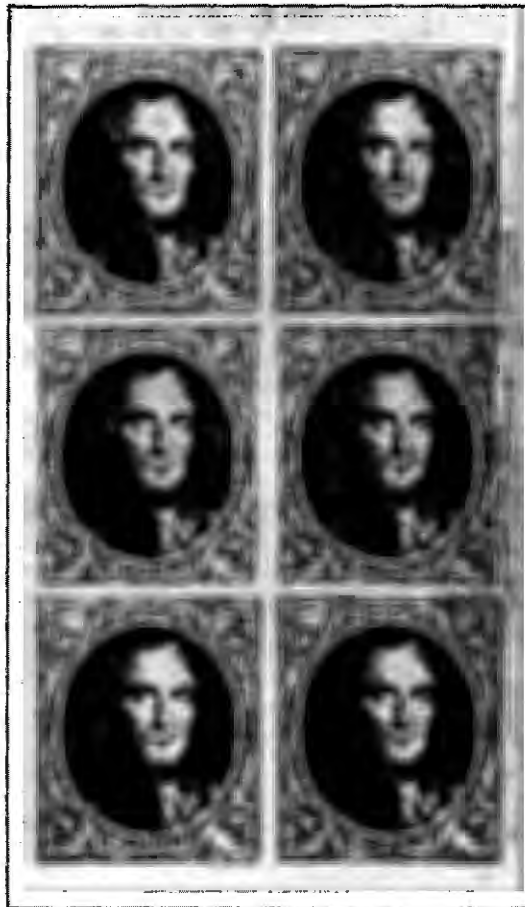
THIS DESIGN OF FRAME WAS WITHOUT DOUBT COPIED FROM THE SCROLLS THAT ROBINSON HAD USED IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE "EPAULETTE" DESIGN. THE HEAD WAS ALSO COPIED FROM THE "EPAULETTE" PORTRAIT.

THIS DESIGN OF FRAME WAS NOT ACCEPTED

THE DIE WAS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE SMALL
PLATE OF 6 (2x3).

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE

FIRST ESSAY BY J.H.ROBINSON.



THE UN-ACCEPTED DIE WAS USED TO PREPARE THIS SMALL PLATE
OF 6 WHICH IS TAKEN FROM THE ENGRAVER'S WORKING PALETTE.

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE
FIRST ESSAY BY J.H. ROBINSON

SPACE WHERE A 10c. IMPRESSION
APPEARED AT A LATER STAGE
↓



THIS SHEET OF G, TAKEN FROM THE ENGRAVER'S WORKING PALETTE, APPEARED IN
PLATE PROOF FORM, PRINTED IN THE ISSUED COLOURS OF THE 10, 20 & 40c. VALUES
AND IN THE BLACK REPRINTS OF 1929

THE ORIGINAL FROM WHICH THIS PHOTOGRAPH IS TAKEN, IS IN BLUE AND IS EX
THE CAROLY COLLECTION AND NOW IN THE BRUSSELS POSTAL MUSEUM.

THE "MEDALLION" ISSUE

FIRST DIE BY J.H.ROBINSON.

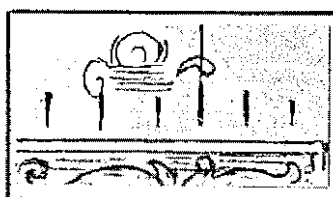
THIS DIE IS SURROUNDED BY VERTICAL BURIN LINES AND AT THE TOP
IS A SMALL "SNAIL-LIKE" DEVICE - HENCE THIS DIE IS KNOWN AS
"L'ESCARGOT" - "THE SNAIL"



THE PROSE IS KNOWN IN BLACK ON RIBBED PARCHMENT PAPER; ON THIN WHITE
PAPER, AND ON THICK PLAIN PARCHMENT PAPER.



EXTENDED TOP R.H. FRAME

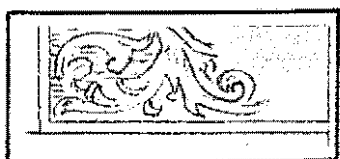


"L'ESCARGOT" - THE SNAIL.



EXTENDED BOTTOM INSIDE
FRAMELINES.

CHARACTERISTICS
of the DIE



EXTENDED BOTTOM L.H. FRAME.



"ENGRAVER'S DOT", BOTTOM LEFT.