

## The Second Issue of King Leopold I – the “Medallions”

The Third “Medallions” – Unwatermarked Paper – Plate I “Small Medallion” – 10 cent Stamp.

That stamp like the previous stamps of the medallion is known in varieties of paper and many shades of the brown color. The Thin paper variety.



“71” Engis  
Bur. distribution



“N.1” Br' N - Anvers  
Bur. ambulant



“24” Bruxelles  
Bur. existants  
(Certif.)



“62” Huy  
Bur. existants



“123/A.1” Verviers  
Bur. perception



*A letter from Thuin (# 117) to Charleroy, June 17, 1859.*

*On the back an arrival CDS Charleroy, June 17, 1859 after about an hour.*

*Over franked by a pair of 10 cent brown stamp from plate 1, for distance about 16 km.*

# ATTEST

HEINZGEORG RICHTER

Postwertzeichen-Prüfstelle

D-61206 Wöllstadt, Ilbenstädter Straße 31, Telefon 0 60 34 / 24 39

Nr. 06318

Datum 01.04.1996

## B E L G I E N

1858/61, 10 C.braun, senkrechtes Paar mit breitem rechtem Bogenrand, klar abgestempelt mit Nummernstempel "24" ist echt und einwandfrei.

Für den breitrandigen Schnitt und den Sitz der Abstempelung siehe Foto.

Michel # 7



*Lichter*



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I – the “Medallions”

The Third “Medallions” – Unwatermarked Paper – Plate I “Small Medallion” – 10 cent Stamp

As the all 10 cent stamps the third issue was mostly for local regular postage less than 10 grams and short distance, less than 30 km. The Thick paper variety.



"1" Nameche  
Bureau distribution

"4" Anvers

"66" Jodoigne  
Bureau perception  
Thick paper

"48" Genappe

"78" Malines





## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Third "Medallions" - Unwatermarked Paper - Plate I "Small Medallion" – 10 cent Stamp

Throughout the era of the third "Medallions" series the 10 cent was primarily used to pay the postal fees for light weight letters (less than 10 grams) for a distance of less than 30 km. Any deviation from these limits raised the postage price to 20 cent or more.



*A letter from Roux (# 160) to Charleroy, November 3, 1859.*

*The letter is correctly franked with 10 cent brown stamp from plate 1.*

*On the back side an arrival CDS from Charleroy from the same day after about a two hours.*



*A letter from Liege (# 73) to Gand, December 12, 1859.*

*On the back an arrival CDS of the next day and "5" in circle postal batch mark.*

*Correctly franked by a pair of 10 cent brown stamp from plate I, for distance about 150 km.*



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Third "Medallions" - Unwatermarked Paper - Plate I "Small Medallion" – 20 cent Stamp

The 20 cent blue stamp, the paper and the color varieties, from light blue to dark ultramarine.



"4" Anvers



"24" Bruxelles  
Thick paper



"65" Jemappes



"85" Namur



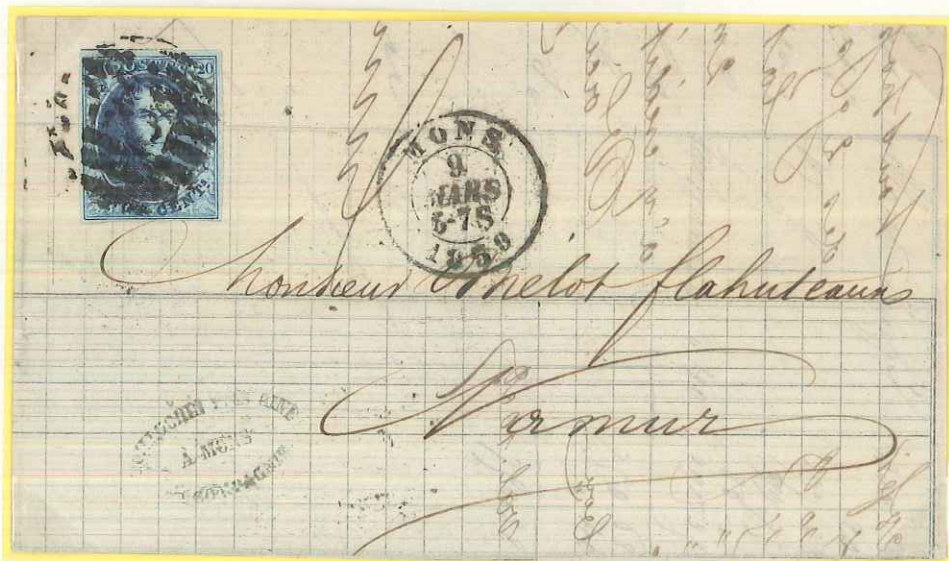
"23" Bruges



"123/A/1" Verviers  
Bureau perception

Thin paper

The primary usage of the 20 cent stamp was to pay for letters sent for distances longer than 30 km or weighing more than 10 grams.



*A letter from Mons (# 83) to Namur, Mars 26, 1859.*

*Franked with 20 cent blue stamp and canceled by killer (Bureau existants) cancelation.*

*The letter sent to distance more than 70 km. on the back an arrival CDS Namur, Mars 10, 1859.*



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I – the “Medallions”

The Third “Medallions” – Unwatermarked Paper – Plate I “Small Medallion” – 20 cent Stamp.

The medium paper, blue color and killer cancellations varieties.



“17” Beverloo



“24” Bruxelles



“97” Poperinghe



“25” Charleroi



“73” Liege



“24” Bruxelles  
Bureau existant



“62” Huy



“N.1” Br. N.-Anvers  
Bureau ambulant



“91” Pecq



“111” Mouster



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Third "Medallions" - Unwatermarked Paper - Plate I "Small Medallion" – 20 cent Stamp

Another usage of the 20 cent stamp was in multiples making up the rate for heavier letters and longer than 30 km. distance



A letter from La Louviere (# 68) to Gosselies, France, Mars 26, 1860, distance of 15 km. Over franked by a 20 cent blue stamp, on the back an arrival CDS Gosselies of the next day.



A letter from Bruxelles (# 24) to Gosselies, April 27 1860. Correctly franked by a pair of 20 cent blue stamps for distance about 55 km. The weight of the letter more than 10 gr. On the back an arrival CDS of the next day.



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Third "Medallions" - Unwatermarked Paper - Plate II "Large Medallion" - The 10 cent Stamp.

The 10 cent brown stamp was also printed on the three types of paper and shades of brown. The rates and uses of stamps in the plate II period did not vary from those of the preceding issue.



"24" Bruxelles  
Thick paper



The Brown stamp  
(Certif.)  
Medium paper



"45" Gand  
Thick paper



"72" Leuze



"80" Mar.-au-Pont



(Certif.)  
Medium paper



"112" Stavelot



"123A1" Verviers



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

### The Third "Medallions" - Unwatermarked Paper - Plate II "Large Medallion" - The Usage's

A less common usage for the 10 cent stamp was in multiples making up the rate for longer distances or higher weighing than 10 grams for regular letter within Belgium. The usage for foreign countries it's very unusual.



A letter from Zele (# 134) to Bruxelles, September 8, 1861 some 35 km away, arrived on the same day. Correct franked by a pair of dark brown 10 cent stamps of plate II tied. The stamps are from positions 125 & 126 in the plate - the left hand stamp is a "retouched circle around the left value" variety from position 125.



A letter sent in Bruxelles, May 5, 1863.  
Sent at 8.00 PM and arrived on the same day 9.00 PM.  
On the front a "NORD" ambulant and single ring Bruxelles Nord CDS.

## The Second Issue of King Leopold I – the “Medallions”

The Third “Medallions” – Unwatermarked Paper – Plate II” Large Medallion” – The Usage’s

The usage of the 20 cent blue stamp was for long distance more than 30 km. or higher weight. Usage of two or more stamp for foreign countries.



"81" Melle or Silly



"107" Manage  
(Certif.)  
Thin paper



"N1" Bruxelles Nord - Anvers



"4" Anvers



"24" Bruxelles



"123A1" Verviers



"MIDI"

Tick paper



A letter from Turhout (# 122) to Nimes, France, July 16, 1862.

Correctly franked with two single 20 cent blue stamps, making the rate of 40 cent.

On the front transit CDS "Belg. A Quievrain, July 16, 1862. On the back two transit CDS's:

"Ambu. Du Midi 1 July 16, 1861", "Paris, July 17, 1862" and an arrival CDS Nimes, July 18, 1862..



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I – the “Medallions”

The Third “Medallions” – Unwatermarked Paper – Plate II “Large Medallion” – The 20 cent Stamp

The 20 cent blue stamp was used for long distance heavy more than 10 grams letters. The 20 cent blue stamp was also printed on three types of paper and many shades of the blue color.



“23” Bruges



“24” Bruxelles



“45” Gand



The blue stamp  
Medium paper



“120” Tournai



“183” Londerzeel



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I – the “Medallions”

The Fourth “Medallions” – Perforated – Plate II “Large Medallions – The 10 cent.

The cancellations and the usage of the 10 cent brown stamp Perforation 12 ½ : 13 ½.



“37” Ecloo



“80” Marchienne-Au-Pont



“180” Gouy-Lez-Pieton



"NORD"



"MIDI"



"208" St. Josse-  
Ten-Node



"OUEST"



"N.1 Bruxelles  
Nord-Anvers



*A letter from Antwerp to Lierre, December 29, 1865.*

*Correctly franked by a Perf 14½ brown 10 cent stamp, distance 13 km.*

*On the back a Lierre double ring arrival CDS early in the morning of the next day.*



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Fourth "Medallions" - Perforated - Plate II "Large Medallion" - The 10 cent.

The 10 cent brown stamp also was in three different sizes of perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2} : 13\frac{1}{2}$  and  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . Paper varieties and color shades. At first the stamps was cancelled by the "Numeral in bars" killer cancellations.



"24" Bruxelles



"197" Gosselies-Courcelles  
Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$



"204" Jumet



The brown stamp  
Perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$



"NORD"



"MIDI"  
Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$



"123A1" Verviers



A letter from Bouillon to Gosselies, October 10, 1865.

Correctly franked by a pair of cent brown Perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$  10 stamp.

The letter was sent to distance more then 125 km. and arrived on the next day.



Monsieur  
Ombelle,  
Sirey de justice de paix  
à Sirey





## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Fourth "Medallions" - Perforated - Plate II "Large Medallion" - The 20 cent

The mail from Belgium to France was usually charged 40 cents, according to the postal treaty between the two countries. The rate was changed on January 1, 1866 to 30 cents. Usage of the 20 cent blue stamp.



June 5, 1865, a letter from Liege to Pau in the south of France.

Correctly franked with a pair of blue 20 cent stamps perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  :  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . On the back are transit CDS's; Paris, June 6, 1865 and "PARIS A BORDEAUX" railway on same day also an arrival CDS Pau, June 7, 1865.



August 24, 1865, a letter from Blaton to St. Saulve, now a suburb of Vallencienes.

The letter is **under** franked by a perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$  20 sent blue stamp. The correct rate was 40 cents.

On back transit CDS "FRANCE PAR AMB<sup>L</sup> MIDI 1" same day & arrival CDS Vallencienes, August 25, 1865.



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Fourth "Medallions" - Perforated - Plate II "Large Medallion" - The 20 cent.

The 20 cent blue stamp also was in three different sizes of perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2} : 13\frac{1}{2}$  and  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . Paper varieties and color shades. At first the stamps were cancelled by the "Numeral in bars" killer cancellations.



"N.II" Anvers-Bruxelles Nord  
Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$



The blue stamp  
Perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$



"205" Paturages  
Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$



"45" Gand



"EIII" Liege-Verv.



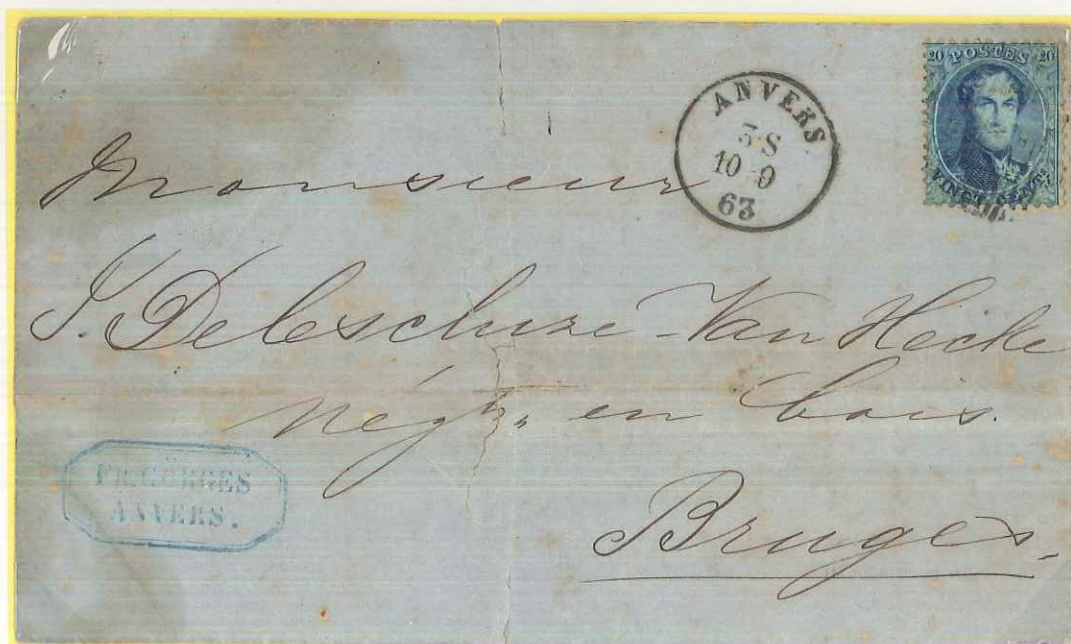
"g", "83" Mons  
Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} : 13\frac{1}{2}$



"NORD"



"N.I" Br. N.-Anvers



*A letter from Anvers to Bruges, September 10, 1863.*

*Correctly franked by a perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} : 13\frac{1}{2}$  blue 20 cent stamp for distance 90km.*

*On the front a one ring Anvers departure CDS. On the back an arrival Bruges CDS of the same day.*



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I - the "Medallions"

The Fourth "Medallions" - Perforated - Plate II "Large Medallion" - The 20 cent

The mail from Belgium to France was usually charged 40 cents, according to the postal treaty between the two countries. The usage of the 20 cent blue stamp.



August 7, 1864, a letter from Liege to Genoa in Italy.

The letter is correctly franked by a bottom sheet margin pair of perf. 12½ blue 20 cent stamp.

On the back a single ring transit CDS "ITALIE + AMB<sup>T</sup> MIDI" of the next day, showing that the letter was routed through France, a partial Torino transit CDS and a single ring arrival CDS Genoa, August 10, 1864.



A letter from Brussels to St. Etienne in the Loire Valley, France, May 12, 1864.

Correctly franked by two blue 20 cent stamps perf. 12½ : 13½. On the back are a railway "FRANCE PAR AMB<sup>T</sup> MIDI 1" single ring CDS of May 12, 1864, and transit CDS double ring Paris, May 13, 1864, also an arrival double ring CDS St. Etienne, May 14, 1864.



## The Second Issue of King Leopold I – the “Medallions”

The Fourth “Medallions” – Perforated – Plate II “Large Medallion”.

The multiple franking for postage to foreign countries.



A letter from Ruysbroeck to Glasgow, Scotland, October 11, 1865.

Correctly franked by 10 cent brown perf. 14 ½ and 20 cent blue 12 ½ : 13 ½ stamps, making up 30 cent, the new rate to Great Britain, from the August 1, 1865. On the back an arrival CDS "Glasgow, October 13, 1865".



A letter from Anvers to Thalweil, Switzerland, July 21, 1865.

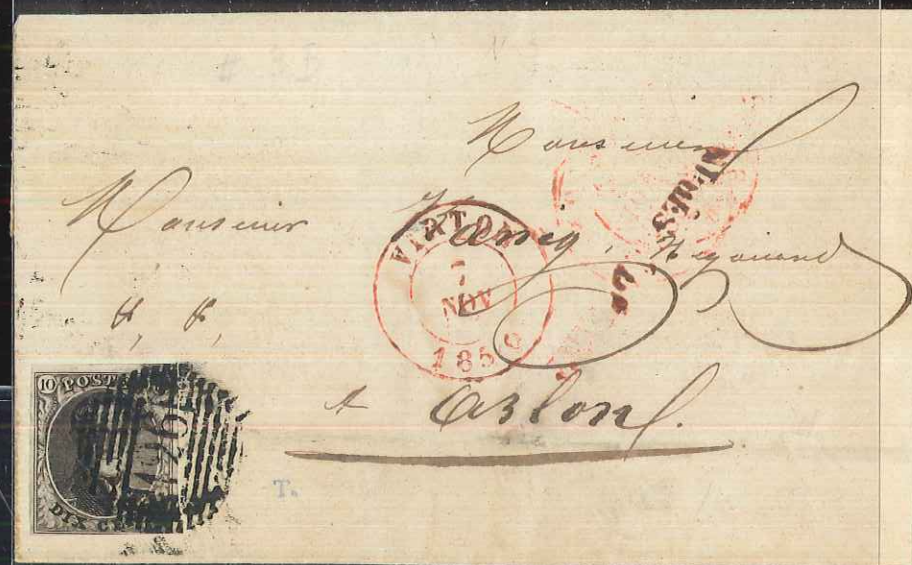
Correctly franked by 10 cent brown and 20 cent blue stamps both perf. 12 ½ : 13 ½.

On the back transit CDS "Zurich/Vormittag, July 23, 1865 and an arrival CDS "Thalweil, July 23, 1865"

















ATTEST  
CERTIFICAT

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Postfach 100932  
**D - 52009 Aachen**  
☎ (49) 241 32476  
**27.02.2009**

James.vdl@skynet.be  
A99654

Belgium 1849, Médaillon, COB N° 5, 40 centimes carmin red

Folded letter from Mons to Brussels, franked with a medallion of 40 centimes, (Margins all around) in bright color, cancelled with the '83' numeral bar cancel, with red date stamp 'MONS/ 15/ OCT/ 9-10 M/ 1850', Weight notice :16 grams. Arrival marking on the reverse: 'BRUXELLES' in bleu.

According to the law of Postal reform of 22.4.1849, the single rate was fixed at 10 grams. Letters exceeding the single rate paid: 10 to 20 grams: 2 rates, 40 centimes.

*Bruxelles*



*Monsieur Dierckx, Le Prieuré*

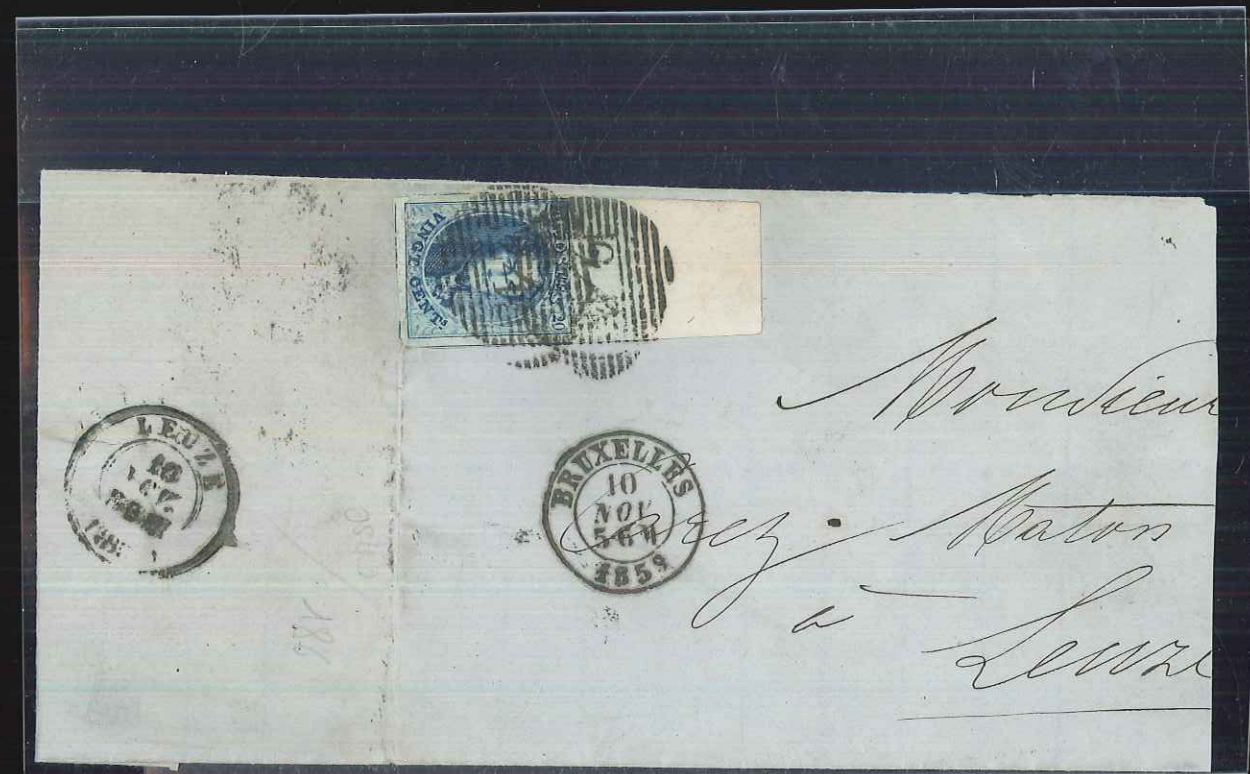


*Mijnheer  
Mijnheer Brill,  
avocaet. aroné  
Le Veurne*













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**27.02.2009**

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A99%\$6

Belgium 1858, Medallions, COB n° 11a, 20 c blue, n° 12a, 40 c. vermilion (2)

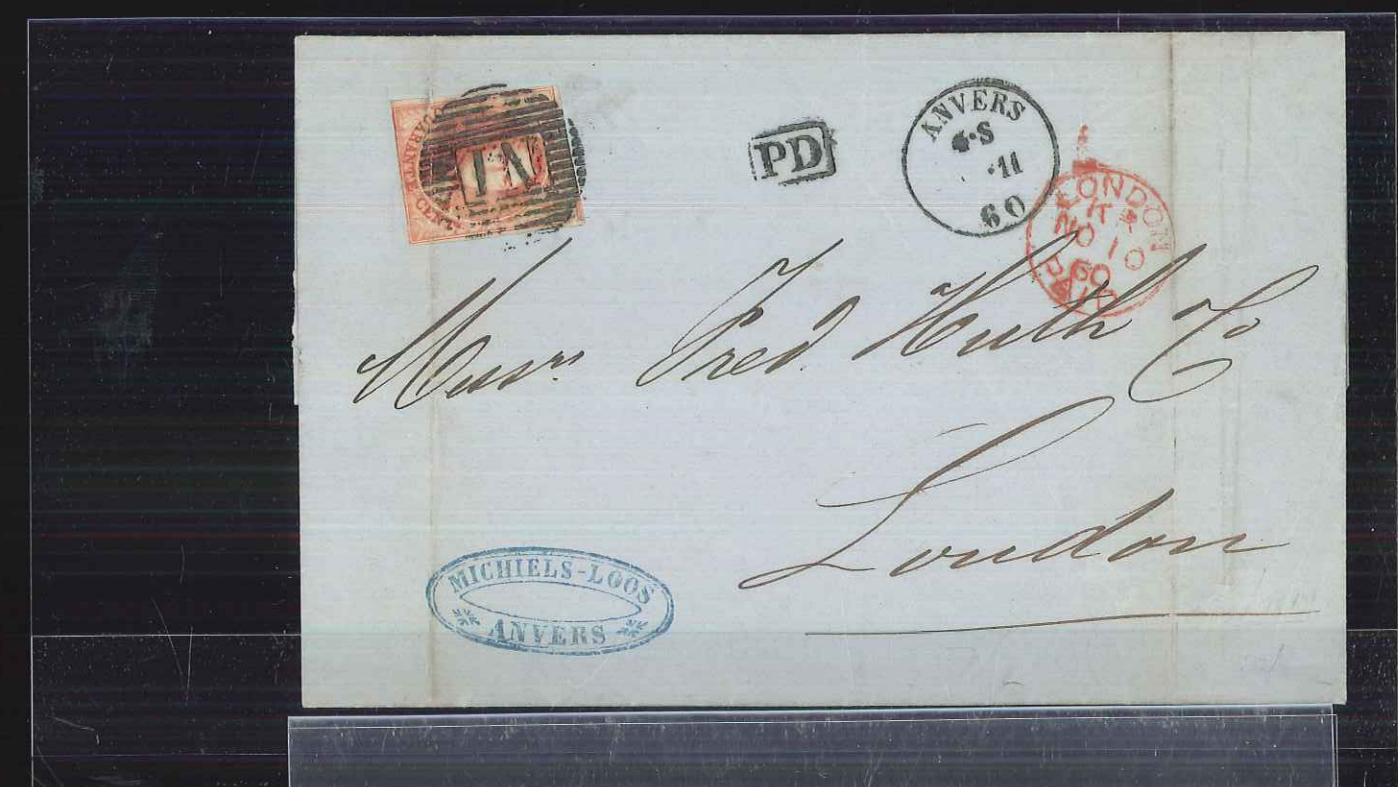
Folded letter from Rance to St. François, Guadeloupe, franked 1,00 Fr. composed by one 20 c. (cut in and archive fold) and a horizontal pair of 40 c. (some faults) medallion, canceled with the vertical bar numeral '47', date stamp RANCE/ \* \*/ 11/ DEC/ 6-7S/ 1859 and the PD (Payé Destination) marking. The letter was forwarded over London with red transit cachet « LONDON/ CF/ DE 13/ 59/ PAID » and Southampton to the French West Indies.

The rate according the Belgium - Great Britain convention of 14/28 August 1857, was 1 franc, thereof 20 centimes for Belgium + 80 centimes for Great Britain (= 8 pence: 6 sea rate and 2 pence for British transit).

Circular 422 dated 27 March 1858 reduced the rate to 90 centimes, thereof 7 pence (= 7 décimes) for England. In accordance with this Circular, the Belgian exchange bureau noted „= 7<sup>6</sup> 0 shilling 7 pence in red ink, due to the London office. The letter was franked by the sender to the old tariff, and thus overpaid by 10 centimes.

Forwarded over London to Southampton, there on 13.12.1859 with the 'Tasmanian' from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to St Thomas, arrival on 1 January 1860, further on the Barbados & Demarara line on 5.1.1860 with the 'Conway' over St Kitts and Antigua to Guadeloupe., arrival on 7.1.1860.

*James Van der Linden*







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A99137

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 Fax ... (32) 87 764991

Postfach 849  
**D - 52009 Aachen**  
 ☎ (49) 241 32476

Datum : 23.11.99

Belgien 1858 COB 11, 12, 20 C. blau, 40 C. karminrosa, Mi. 8,9.

Brief aus Brüssel vom 26.10.1860 nach Athen über Frankreich, frankiert mit 20 C. blau (Mi.8) und zweimal 40 C. karminrosa (Mi.9), beide vollrandig mit Teil der Nebenmarke. Entwertet mit dem 18-Balkenstempel „24“ von Brüssel, mit Aufgabestempel „BRUXELLES/ 5 M/ 26 - 10/ 60“ und „PD“ im Kasten (Port Destination, Bestätigung der Frankatur bis Bestimmungsort). Handschriftlicher Vermerk „Voie de Marseille“ und „Avec échantillons mise en pendre/ sans valeur“ (Muster ohne Wert anhängend). Französischer Eingangsstempel „BELG./ 20/ OCT./ 60/ AMB. CALAIS K“ (Katalog Van der Linden Nr. 541). Rückseitig mit Bahnpoststempel „AMBT DU MIDI N° 2/ 26/ OCT./ 6 - M/ 1860“ (erst ab 1861 registriert). Über Paris nach Marseille, dort am 27.10. mit der „Sinai“ der „Paquebots de la Méditerranée“ über Messina, am 2.11. in Piräus, in Athen mit blauem Ankunftsstempel vom 20 Oktober (der Julianische Kalender liegt 13 Tage zurück). Der Postvertrag vom 1.4.1858 zwischen Belgien und Frankreich schuf die Möglichkeit des Briefversands nach Griechenland, frankiert bis zur Destination, Frankogebühr je 7 ½ Gramm: 1 Fr., davon 90 Centimes an Frankreich. Die Marken sind echt (die 20 C. schwer gestempelt) und gehören zum Brief.

Seltene Destination.

*James Vdl*





