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BULLETIN 103

BELGIAN CONGO



STUDY CIRCLE

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MARCH 1997

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MEETINGS

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the home of the President, Brian Hudson, 92 Oakley Street London SW3 on Saturday the 17th of May 1997 at 2:30 PM (1430 hours). Attendants should notify the President. Tea will follow the meeting. Displays will be welcome.

Meeting in Charleroi Belgium

As announced in the December Bulletin, a meeting of the Belgian Congo Study Circle will be held on Saturday the 24th of May 1997 at 1 PM (1300 hours) in Charleroi, during the exhibition "Carolphilex". Some members will offer displays at the meeting. Please contact M. Emile Hoorens Avenue Eugène Ysaye 105/1, 1070 Brussels.

Reunion a Charleroi

Comme annoncé dans le bulletin précédent, une réunion aura lieu à Charleroi le samedi 24 mai à 13 heures à l'occasion l'exposition "Carolphilex".

Certains membres présenteront une partie de leur collection.

POSTAL HISTORY OF KATANGA

1960-1963 (a new book)

This new book of 198 pages is now available (in French only) at the price of \$30 US, \$40 Canadian, 750 Belgian Francs for EEC countries and 600 Belgian Francs in Belgium which includes second class postage. The book relates all aspects of postal history known to the author. Payment, in cash please, to the author Emile R. Hoorens, (see below)

L'Histoire Postale du Katanga 1960-1963

Cette brochure de 198 pages est maintenant disponible au prix de 600 frs belges, port inclus pour la Belgique. Pour les autres pays, voir ci-dessus.

Commandes à Emile R. Hoorens, à Avenue Eugène Ysaye, 105/1 à 1070 Bruxelles Belgium—paiement au compte 310.0490024.66

EDITORS NOTES

DINGULU-COTONCO?

In the last issue of the Bulletin your Editor illustrated a post card from a writer at Dingulu who worked for Cotonco and asked about the place of origin and the Company.

I was flattered and most grateful for the many replies—an E Mail from England—a telephone call from Belgium and numerous letters with maps and much biographical detail. A personal thank you letter will go to each of my correspondents.

In summary: Dingulu is really Dingila—the writer, presuming he knew where he was—formed a u at the end of the word for the letter a. There are in fact two towns named Dingila but only one was the headquarters of Cotonco. That town was located at the left bank of the Uele on the Congo-Nile Route 211 km from Buta and 564 km from Aba.

According to one of my correspondents Dingila was involved in the rebellions in the 1960's. In 1969 it had a European population of approximately 140 persons and the atlas does not give a number for the indigenous peoples.

Cotonco was founded in February of 1920, was one of many Companies established to encourage the production of cotton and other crops and it maintained a cotton gin (the factory to egrenate the cotton seeds) at Dingila. It also operated coffee and aleurist plantations at Dingila and other locations.

I must observe that all this and much much more was produced by a simple post card.

A question for this month:

On the next page there is reproduced two covers—both addressed to Robert Kellman US/AID c/o American Embassy—Amman Jordan from Julia (?) American Embassy/Leopoldville c/o State Dept. Mail Room Washington 25 DC one posted with "flowers" first issued June 30, 1960 and the second posted with stamps of the Anniversary of Independence issue of June 30 1961. One bears the notation "letter tape 1" and the other "letter tape 2" so presumably they were mailed at the same time.

Query—why the 0 cancellation—if it was sent by diplomatic pouch—why no transit date in Washington DC and why the notation Air Mail—there are no back stamps to help us.

Various theories have been propounded—what can the members add to the muddy picture to make it clear?

Please reply to your editor.

I shall look forward to joining many of you at Charleroi.

EML

905 State Dept Mail Room
Washington 25, D.C.



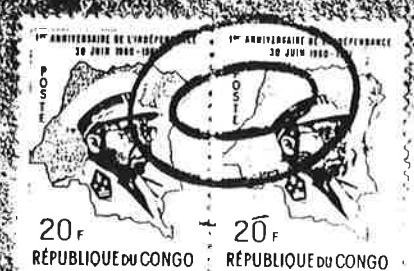
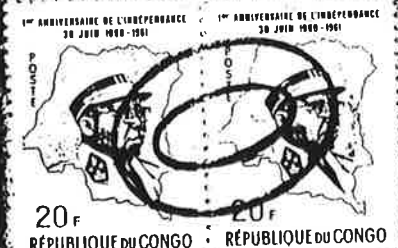
Mr. Bob Kellman
AID / American Embassy
Amman, Jordan

Air Mail



LETTER TAPE II

905 State Dept Mail Room
Washington 25, D.C.



Air Mail

Mr. Robert Kellman
USAID
90 American Embassy
Amman, Jordan



LETTER TAPE II

SALES

Offered from three sources are various 1915 booklet panes. Members who collect these, whether they are seeking simply one of each value, one of each printing of each value or one of each pane of each printing, and who have not informed R. H. Keach of their wants, may desire to send a list of their needs and we may be able to help. However there are no panes of the 25c second printing nor, so far as I am aware, of any value perf 13 3/4, 15 or 14 x 15. Please send lists to R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road, Tadworth Surrey KT20 5EE England.

ADDRESS CORRECTIONS

Robert H. Wilson
1100 German School Road
Richmond VA 23225-4276
USA
804 320 4585

David A. Schaubroeck
203 Breckenridge Rd.
Franklin, TN 37067-5807

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The number of members at one hundred fourteen is slightly higher than that of the previous year.

We welcome the following new members:

Mr. M. Freuelhausen	Brussels	Belgium
Mr. E. Michiels	Izegem	Belgium
Mr. D. T. Nieuwlandt	Boulder	Colorado
Mr. M. Olbrecht	Dilbeek	Belgium
Mr. C. Stockmans	Brussels	Belgium
Mr. C. Henuzet	St Aubin	Belgium
Dr. P. Phillips	Knoxville	Tennessee
Mr. C. Spinella	Yorba Linda	California
Mr. R. Vertommen	Keebergen	Belgium

Resignations:

Mr. R. A. Corwin USA

Deaths

Mr. Jacques DuFour Belgium
Mr. A. G. Wood England

L. G. Green, Hon. Secretary

CERTIFICATES OF AUTHENTICITY

It appears that, despite the extreme precautions taken to prevent such an occurrence, I made a most regrettable mistake in dealing with the last batch of subjects submitted for certificates.

Included was a picture postcard addressed to Rotterdam with the stamp cancelled at GARE DE LUKULA. I posted the card with its certificate to the member from whom I had recorded it had come and he has returned it saying it is not his property and he certainly should know.

Will the owner of the card please write to me claiming his property?

For a further batch of certificates I have received 22 subjects but need at least another dozen in order that it shall not result in a financial loss to the Study Circle. With the low price of our certificates (£1.50) for a single stamp, rather more for pairs, blocks and covers, and with a 20% discount for five or more submitted at one time, it is essential that a substantial number of items are processed at one time.

For the next group of certificates, subjects are requested to be received not later than 30 April. Members are reminded that each is entitled each year to two free certificates.

Please forward same to R. H. Keach
25 Kingswood Rd. Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE
England

WARNING—FORGERY RE-SURFACES

In the March Bulletin of 1996 (99) at page 2 Mr. Keach reported that a 1909 registered cover bearing a pair of the 50c with typographed CONGO BELGE overprint inverted was offered for sale in a London Auction. The overprints were forgeries and this was made clear on a certificate issued by our Expert Committee.

The cover was withdrawn from the London sale.

Now Mr. Keach has it on good authority that the cover has again appeared not in an auction, as before, but is offered at private sale.

Stamps with the typo CONGO BELGE overprint inverted should be submitted for certificate—some of the forgeries are highly dangerous and not easy to identify.

EML

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Account of the year to 31st December 1996 as shown herewith—the bulk of the funds of the Study Circle continue to be deposited in an Instant Access Account at the Alliance and Leicester Building Society—the pass book for which will be available for inspection at the annual general meeting—the main features of the account are (a) a considerable reduction in Commissions on Stamp Sales, as the bulk of the sales were on behalf of widows of deceased members for which no commission is charged; and, (b) only one years insurance costs are charged.

We have been advised that the Alliance and Leicester Building Society is converting from a mutual society to a Bank with shares quoted on the stock exchange. We expect to receive 250 shares in the new bank in 1997 with an estimated value of £1000 at no cost to the Study Circle.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER 1996

<u>Income</u>	<u>Year to 31 Dec 1995</u>	<u>Year to 31 Dec 1996</u>
Subscriptions received	716.20	504.93
Subscriptions in advance	195.68	106.64
Commissions on stamp sales	675.06	264.34
Expert Committee certificates	334.45	111.80
Books and document sales	35.50	29.08
Sales of stamps donated to the Study Circle	68.97	4.20
Interest received (net of tax)	90.16	60.77
Miscellaneous (net)	<u>2.99</u>	<u>--</u>
Total income	£2119.01	£1081.76
 <u>Expenditure</u>		
Bulletin costs	1033.60	827.09
Expert Committee expenses	293.57	78.39
Costs of commission sales	--	15.28
Miscellaneous expenses (net)	--	14.96
Costs of books and copies for sale	44.88	27.00
Postage	365.35	305.89
Postal Insurance	272.10	125.87
Meeting expenses Weston-Super-Mare	46.60	---
Subscriptions to Waterlow Society and ABPS	<u>33.00</u>	<u>25.05</u>
Total expenditure	£2089.10	£1419.53
 Surplus/deficit for the period	 surplus 29.91	 deficit 337.77
 Balance on hand at start of period	 £2793.30	 £2823.21
 Balance on hand at end of period	 £2823.21	 £2485.44

Certified Correct
Laurence G. Green FCA, Hon. Treasurer

all figures are expressed in English £'s

A FANTASTIC COINCIDENCE

The following article appeared in the American Philatelist in the September issue of 1996 and is reprinted here with permission. The coincidence of finding the card mailed from Austria to Geneva from close relatives of the writer who ultimately bought it in the United States "boggles" the mind. It is so unusual that I felt it is deserving of repetition in our Bulletin.

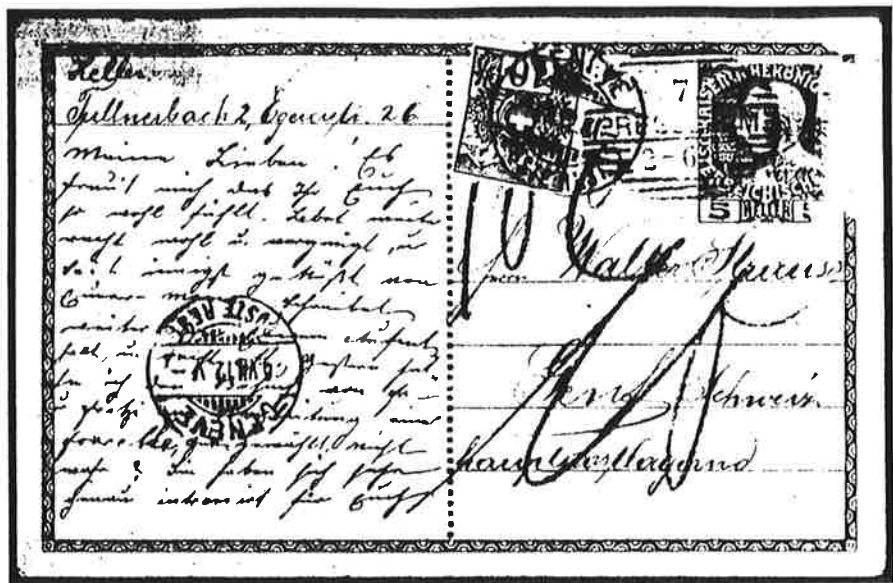
One cannot hope to repeat this amazing find but there are a million stories to be told by the letters and cards from long forgotten places of origin and originators. Certainly 70, 80, 90 and 100 year old cards and letters from the Belgian Congo with its then vast unknown territory clearly forms a fascinating part of Belgian Congo Philately and history and remains a rewarding part of our hobby. Perhaps one of our members will duplicate the find of Mr. Strauss. Many were Missionaries or children of Missionaries in the Congo. There must be cards and letters for them and from them in the archives of postage stamp collectors. Editor

Hidden Treasure

by John Strauss

I had picked up my favorite item — a domestic Austrian 5-heller postal card (H&G 216) with a damaged indicium and a Swiss 10-centime postage due (J38) — at a Long Island Stamp Dealers Association show a couple of years ago for next to nothing. It has very little, if any, philatelic value. The only thing of interest to me was that Swiss J38 because, compared to postage dues from other countries, it is very well designed and beautiful.

Imagine, then, my surprise when I inspected the card at home and found that it was written on July 4, 1912, and addressed to my father in Geneva, where my parents-to-be were on their honeymoon. It was written by his oldest sister, my Aunt Adele, who later perished at Auschwitz. The text is continued in the left column of the address side by my paternal grandmother, who passed away when I was still an infant.



While the card does not contain any world-shaking information — it was written from a small summer resort near Vienna and dealt only with family gossip — it proves that it is usually a good idea to browse through bargain boxes at shows.

The Author

John Strauss, a retired freight auditor, collects everything Austrian, including back of the book, Bosnia, and local issues.

Air mail covers from Coquilhatville 11.6.22 with transit Bandundu 21.6.22



A cover, almost identical to that photocopied above, was brought to the writer's attention late in 1996. Although it was manifestly genuine there was far more to it than met the eye and the following notes have been put together in the hope that members will report further examples (with black and white photocopies, please) and may be able to offer better ideas or more precise information.

1. There are four such covers known to the writer, virtually identical apart from the registration numbers: it is a reasonable assumption that up to twenty were prepared.
 - (a) N°716 which prompted the present notes.
 - (b) N°701, appearing as lot 506 in the Cornish Stamp Co.(J.Berman t/a) sale of Sept 1990.
 - (c) N°710, mentioned in detail (but not illustrated) by Dr R. Degraeve on page 51 of his monograph (issued as Jaarboek Aerofil 1983-1984) 'De Eerste Luchtpost in Belgisch-Congo 1916-1922'.

(d) N°709 (illustrated above), previously owned by the late Peter Foden and now in the writer's collection. Unlike the vast majority of air mail covers in the Foden albums, N°709 was not written up at all - rather surprising in view of the very low reference number on the page ('PF 105') which suggests that he had acquired it many years ago.

2. Postage. Correct at 25c ordinary and 50c ordinary for the internal basic rate and registration fee respectively: overfranked by 5fr50 by the full(8fr50) set of air stamps, the air surcharge having been 3fr/20gr since 30.7.1921.

3. Postmarks. Origin Coquilhatville 11 VI 22 - 7 and transit Bandundu (= Banningville) 21 VI 22 17. Given the 'KINSHASA faire suivre KINDIA/KWILU' it is noticeable that there is no Kinshasa transit mark. Both N°709 and N°716, held side by side, have very faint parts of cancellations on the back but these arise from the ink on the front having come through the thin light brown envelopes - which latter, incidentally, photocopy poorly. Both have been opened at the bottom. A photocopy of the back of N°701 does seem to have a weak double ring cds but nothing can be deciphered, with or without a mirror: the (surely impossible on internal Congo 1922 mail) double ring is probably due to the grain of the photocopy.

4. Return address: none. Presumably posted by or on behalf of the addressee, whose name does not appear on any other covers examined by the writer. Kindia does not appear in any of the substantial atlases and gazetteers examined but has been found (Central & East African Map, Bartholomew) to be a small place on the (navigable) River Kwilu about 120 milès upstream from Bandundu. No 'Inzia' firm has yet been traced in Kinshasa but this may not be surprising - see point 5 below. Indeed, the name 'Inzia' is taken from a tributary of the Kwilu joining it at Bagata.

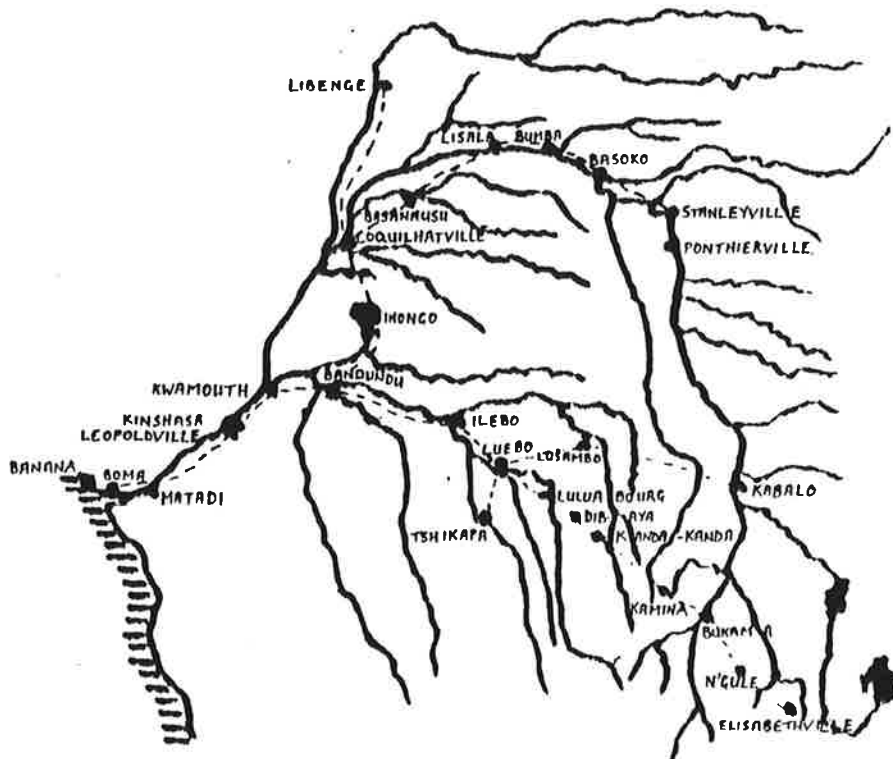
5. Why the unusual address, with built-in redirection? It seems likely that the sender was seeking to have a batch of manifestly philatelic covers picked up at Coquilhatville by the last likely LARA flight of 1922 between Stanleyville and Kinshasa. Having reached Kinshasa, they were then to be automatically redirected by the normal surface (= river steamer) route. The writer holds a registered cover postmarked Stanleyville 8 June, destined for London (arrival 31.7 but no transit mark) which may also have been aimed at such a flight. There seems to have been no fixed pattern of applying a Kinshasa postmark to mail passing through. Was there time for covers of the 'Wallon' type to have gone by air in the Congo?

6. Theoretically Coquilhatville to Kinshasa could have been done by air in two days in suitable conditions. Coq. to Kinshasa downstream by river steamer was probably about 7/8 days while Coq. to Kwamouth was about 4/5 days. Kinshasa to Kwamouth was about 115 miles, against the current, with a further c.120 miles to Bandundu. If the writer's understanding of Dr Degraeve's remarks (Jaarboek 1983/84 page 47 concerning possibilities in June 1922) is correct, the SS Albertville arrived in the Congo on 6 June and left about 16 days later. Therefore during that period there was time for two flights into the interior and back again. However, see note 7, below. The reader may also care to peruse the sketch map at the end of these notes, which shows the lie of the land, and rivers. The ten days between postmarks on the covers (Coq. 11.6 - Bandundu 21.6) could account for either (1) air to Kinshasa and then river to Bandundu, or (2) down the Congo to Kwamouth and then up the Kasai/Kwilu to Bandundu. In either case the final stage, to Kindia, would have been by river steamer as there were two companies running steamers on the Kwilu as far as Leverville, well past Kindia.

7. Was there indeed a flight which could have carried the 'Wallon' mail? A knowledgeable Belgian friend has studied the 'First LARA' period and has commented that the line was suspended from 1 May 1922 onwards, with official confirmation on 7 June. However, it seems to have been generally accepted that some aircraft were flown back to Kinshasa during the period 1 May - 7 June (or even later) carrying some mail. There exist works of reference which refer to the ending of flights in May/June 1922 but there seems always to be lack of precision, even in the official

edicts sometimes quoted. Furthermore, is it really likely - given the apparent decision to suspend in May - that the arrival of the 'Albertville' on 6 June would prompt one or two further round flights ?

In the end, the writer comes down tentatively on the side of the 'Wallon' covers having been flown to Kinshasa. It would have been conceivable, but probably very unlikely, for there to have been carriage by air only as far as Kwamouth. The deciding factor has been the knowledge that a whole batch of expensively franked philatelic covers was posted at Coq. for no obvious reason other than to catch the last likely flight, as far as publicity (or the local 'grapevine') had presumably indicated. It seems rather unlikely that they would have been posted without an assurance of carriage by air. The argument is not particularly strong but can anyone, please, produce a better one, for or against ?



E-MAIL ADDRESSES

Norman Clowes

For those on E mail the following replied to member R. Hoffman:

Regis Hoffman
rmh@k2t.com
from the United States

Edwin M. Lavitt
emlavitt@aol.com
from the United States

Clint Many
cmayn@mail.idt.net
from the United States

Andrew Ramsey
zem@compuserve.com

The Portrait Issues of the Congo Free State

Congratulations to our member, Dr. Harry Wilcke for his excellent article on the Portrait issues of the Congo Free State which appeared in the publication of the American Philatelic Society in its February 1997 issue (The American Philatelist). Well written with excellent illustrations it is well worth reading.
Ed.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CANCELLATIONS OF BURUNDI 1962 - 1996

Georges R Celis

Translated (with occasional paraphrasing) by Norman Clowes

(continued from page 102:8)

II DATESTAMPS USED IN BURUNDI

Datestamps manufactured before independence will not be described here: they are to be found in the Keach/Heim book (see III Bibliography).

The information that follows is not exhaustive. The writer lived in Burundi from 1963 to 1972 and so is well briefed on that period. Details relating to 1972 - 1986 have been obtained only from stamps and covers and there are certainly gaps. From 1986 to 1996 a systematic attempt was made to obtain information but, since October 1993, the civil war has complicated everything.

Mail is not plentiful as Burundians do not write very much. Few foreigners make use of the small post offices in the interior as almost all of them live in Bujumbura: some cancellations are extremely rare.

The present chapter is divided into five parts:

II.A A list of Ruanda-Urundi pre-independence datestamps which continued in use after 1 July 1962, set out according to the Keach/Heim classification.

II.B A list of the offices which were opened after July 1962 but supplied with equipment manufactured before independence. It is certainly possible for the new administration to have ordered equipment after July 1962 from the same suppliers but, in any case, this can be ruled out for certain offices. For example, Bujumbura Airport received bilingual (French and Dutch) equipment, obviously manufactured before independence.

II.C The eleven types of datestamps which have appeared since independence, classified as far as possible in the order in which they were put into service. Type numbers are BU.1, BU.2 etc, 'BU' standing for 'Burundi'.

II.D A list of all the post offices in Burundi since the German colonial period.

II.E A note on Bujumbura arrival and transit marks.

II.A RUANDA - URUNDI DATESTAMPS IN USE AFTER 1962

Seven years were to pass before the Burundian Post Office began to replace the datestamps used during the trust territory period; in particular some of those with spelling which did not conform to the national language ('ikiruúndi'). However, they forgot to change the single-line rubber stamps used on registration labels.

The first two replacements (see 2° and 3° below) provide approximate dates for when the offices in question ceased to use the trust territory datestamps - apart from one USUMBURA canceller which was used again briefly at the beginning of the 1980s.

1° Colonial period datestamps in use after independence

The gist of the relevant part of the Keach/Heim classification ('KH') is as follows:

- KH.8 No serial letter (see illustrations 1 and 3)
- KH.10 Serial letter following name (see illustr. 2 and 4)
- KH.11 Serial letter under the name (see illustr. 5)
- KH.13 Some bilingual datestamps

Messrs Keach and Heim felt (p.34) that there was no point in subdividing types 10 and 11 but two very different sub-types of cancellations KH.10 and KH.11 do exist. They tally - this was verified on the spot - with datestamps of different manufacture and quality, put into use in different periods:

a) KH.10.a and KH.11.a (from 1953) -

thick, perfectly symmetrical letters;
large hollow stars; near the posthorn;
posthorn roughly drawn, facing left.

See illustrations of KH.10.a USUMBURA - C

KH.11.a BUBANZA (serial letter A under the name)

b) KH.10.b and KH.11.b (starting in 1958 ?) -

thick letters, sometimes quite devoid of symmetry;
small stars, filled in and further from the posthorn;
posthorn finely drawn, facing right.

See illustrations of KH.10.b NGAGARA A

(**) KH.11.b MWARO (serial letter B under the name)

An example of a letter lacking symmetry: the 'N' of Ngagara.

(**) See next instalment for the illustration.

There now follows the main list of post offices. The asterisk (*) in front of certain names indicates that the dates quoted have been seen, thus proving that these datestamps were actually used but not indicating for how long they remained in use. For the last point, see 2° and 3° below, concerning replacement dates. Entries without an asterisk indicate the latest date so far encountered.

* BUBANZA	KH.11.a	A	12. 1.72	
		B	8. 8.70	
* BURURI	KH.8A		15.11.67	
* KIRUNDO (R.U.)	KH.8A1		26. 7.67	(mauve)
KITEGA	KH.8.E		4. 3.67	
	KH.11.a	C	23. 4.69	
* MUHINGA	KH.8A1		12. 9.67	(a)
* MURAMVYA	KH.8A1		3.12.70	
* NGAGARA	KH.10.b	A	22.11.78	
NGOZI	KH.8A		7. 3.80	(b)
	KH.11.a	C	7. 3.60	(c)
* RUTANA	KH.8A1		3. 6.69	
* RUYIGI	KH.8A1		3.11.69	

USUMBURA	KH.8.B		29.12.71	(d)
	KH.10.a	-C.	17. 5.69	
		-D.	14. 3.63	
		-E.	. 4.69	
		-F.	26.11.62	
		-G.	13.11.64	
USUMBURA 1	KH.11.a	A	. .68	
		B	26. 8.69	
		C	. .65	
		D	17. 5.67	
		E	30. 5.67	(1981) (e)
		G	12. 8.69	
		H	14. 8.69	
		L	28.12.68	
		M	21. 8.68	
		N	31.12.64	
	KH.11.b	P	18. 6.66	(f)
USUMBURA-1-MANDATS-POSTWISSELS				
	KH.13C		21. 6.69	
USUMBURA-2	KH.11.a	A	31.10.68	

Notes

(a) According to Keach and Heim there are two very similar cancellations in this type, of which one had only been seen in 1958. If that could be confirmed, other 'doublets' might exist amongst the datestamps (without serial letters) used at the offices in the table.

(b) Both were seen in 1965

(c) Date taken for 7.3.80 as the year mechanism in this type of datestamp had no first digit '8'.

(d) Seen solely on various dispatches from the Burundi Philatelic Agency at Bujumbura.

(e) In mauve at the end of 1967 and the beginning of 1968. Although very damaged, this datestamp was put back into use around 1981. It is not absolutely certain that the serial letter is an E.

(f) Serial letter P: the vertical stroke hardly shows.

2° The first replacement of datestamps

August 1969 saw the introduction of new datestamps (type BU.2, see later) for five offices. The offices in question were four out of the twelve set up before independence -

KITEGA
 NGOZI
 USUMBURA 1 (including USUMBURA-1-MANDATS-POSTWISSELS)
 USUMBURA 2

together with one opened after independence -

USUMBURA- AEROGARE-LUCHTHAVEN
 103:11

Of course, in addition to the removal of the Dutch language elements, KITEGA became GITEGA and USUMBURA became BUJUMBURA, in accordance with the Burundian language.

3° The second replacement of datestamps

This took place towards the end of 1983/early 1984 but the date is vague as the writer was living in Zaïre at the time. New datestamps were (probably) introduced in all the post offices then operating in Burundi (type BU.4, see later).

Details of the offices are as follows:

(i) the eight set up before independence and which had not received a new canceller of the BU.2 type i.e.

BUBANZA	
BURURI	
KIRUNDO (R.U.)	changed to 'KIRUNDO'
MUHINGA	changed to 'MUYINGA'
MURAMVYA	
NGAGARA	
RUTANA	
RUYIGI	

(ii) four opened after independence with equipment dating from the trust territory period and which had not received BU.2 type datestamps i.e.

KARUZI
KAYANZA
MWARO
RUMONGE

(iii) those offices which had already received BU.2 type datestamps in 1969: many of these were very worn.

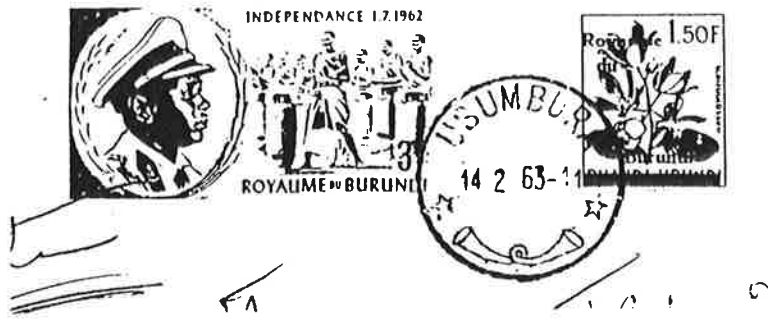
Let us remember that the actual dating mechanism of most of the datestamps manufactured in Belgium had a planned life of thirty years, in that the key figures 5, 6 and 7 (only) restricted dates to 31.12.79 at the latest.

Material brought into use before independence had, therefore, a remarkably long life as numerous datestamps were in use for almost thirty years: from the start of the 1950s to the beginning of the 1980s, about twenty years after independence.

(to be continued)

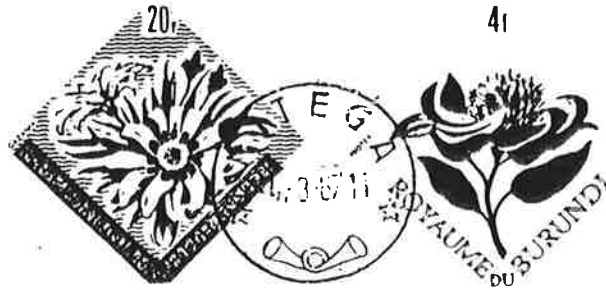
ILLUSTRATIONS 1 - 5

1



USUMBURA (type KH.8) 14.2.63 on letter to England

2



3

USUMBURA - C (type KH.10.a) 22.7.65 as an arrival mark

KITEGA (type KH.8) 4.3.67 on registered letter to Brussels



Mme H. N. N. N. A Felix

4



28D

5

NGAGARA A (type KH.10.b) 22.11.78 on letter to Rwanda

BUBANZA A (type KH.11.a) on registered letter to Brussels