

BELGIAN CONGO SPECIALISTS' STUDY CIRCLE

Bulletin No. 14

November, 1959

It is so long since the issue of Bulletin No. 13 that many members will have thought the "unlucky number" had completed the series. The Hon. Secretary tenders his most humble apologies. As some members know he has had many other things, philatelic and otherwise, to occupy his free time, but it is hoped that if sufficient material for further issues of the Bulletin is available they will be produced with much greater regularity.

MR. JOSEPH WRIGHT

Members of the Study Circle learned with deep regret of the death, in August, 1958, of our senior member, Mr. Joseph Wright, at the age of 80 years.

After studying the stamps of the Belgian Congo for some 40 years, Mr. Wright had what was, without any doubt, the finest collection that has existed in Great Britain. The collection won many international awards, including several gold medals.

He had a very deep and comprehensive knowledge of the stamps of the country and and he was always ready to share that knowledge with other members of the Study Circle. Many members will always be grateful for the help that he gave and for his kindness in lending sections of his collection to those who wished to advance their studies.

The most precious of the items in the collection have been sold at auction and it is thought that these have been bought by collectors overseas. Many of Mr. Wright's lesser treasures, however, have been incorporated in the collections of members of the Study Circle and this is what Mr. Wright wished.

Joseph Wright's memory will be preserved amongst Congo collectors by his intensive study of the 25 centimes value of 1910 and by his discovery of the retouched centre die of the 25 centimes of 1915, two common stamps in which he found an absorbing interest.

DR. HENRI AVIDON

It is with regret that we learn of the death of Dr. Avidon, a foremost Belgian authority on the stamps of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi. Dr. Avidon's signature on the back of a stamp ensured its authenticity without a shadow of doubt.

STUDY CIRCLE EXHIBITION, 1959

The Study Circle held its first full-scale exhibition at the Kingsley Hotel, London on 25th October, 1958. Most members of the Circle contributed towards the Exhibition, which covered practically every aspect of the stamps and postal history of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi. The show was enjoyed by all and it was agreed by all present that it was an outstanding success.

In spite of generous publicity by two of the leading philatelic journals, attendance by members of the general philatelic public was very disappointing. Perhaps there are no Congo enthusiasts in the London area outside the Study Circle but this seems unlikely.

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The exhibition was followed by a dinner to which the ladies were invited. Miss Eileen Evans was the guest of honour. Mr. Ian Hamilton, F.R.P.S.L. proposed a toast to the Study Circle in witty and highly entertaining verse; Mr. W.J. Thrasher, our Chairman for the evening, responded. Mr. Laurence Green proposed the toast of our guests to which Miss Evans replied most ably, again in verse. The unexpected collaboration between our guests added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE STUDY CIRCLE

A suggestion has been made that an informal meeting should be arranged, similar to those held, until 1957, in the homes of various members of the circle. The only practical meeting place is in the London area. Will all those who would be prepared to attend, provided a convenient Saturday in the New Year is chosen, kindly inform the Secretary so that a suitable meeting place can be found and the necessary arrangements made.

LIST OF MEMBERS

A current list of members, with their addresses, is attached.

FINANCES

At the present time there is £1.10. Od in hand and it is not expected that there will be a call for funds in the near future.

CIRCULATING PACKET

It is a year or two since we last had a packet and several members have suggested that one should be circulated.

Obtaining material for inclusion has always been a problem but it is thought that sufficient will be forthcoming for a packet to start early in the New Year.

As has been our previous practice, the use of normal "club books" is not necessary, and stamps mounted on old album leaves or loose in envelopes, covers, postal stationery, etc. will all be welcomed. Common stamps, especially used with clear cancellations may well find a ready market.

There will be no commission charged on stamps sold but those providing stamps for sale are asked to inform the secretary if they are not covered by the normal philatelic insurance which includes stamps sent by ordinary registered post.

Will members kindly complete the enclosed form, intimating their intention to provide material and/or wish to receive the packet, and return it to the Hon. Secretary without delay.

SECOND PORTRAIT ISSUE (1887)

The Balasse catalogue states that the above issue was designed and engraved by A. Doms. Mr. Barstow Smith wonders if this is correct and if H. Hendricks was not associated with Doms as for the First Portrait issue. He points out that to the right of the circular ornament at the bottom of the stamps are the initials A.D. and to the left of the ornament a mark HH which could represent the initials of Hendricks. A similar mark is seen in the bottom left hand corner of the 5c, 10c and 5 franc stamps of the 1886 issue, the bottom right corner having the initials A.D.

SPERATI FORGERIES OF 1891 10 FRANCS

Genuine

Perforation 15

Impression fairly clear, colour yellow-ochre and a slightly deeper shade with slight orange tinge on a creamish paper.

Printing, about 80% are off-centre.

Cancellations, normal cancellations of Banana, Boma, Leopoldville, and Matadi, very rarely found in black, most usual colour is blue.

Under the lamp the paper is yellowish grey and the shade of the stamp yellowish brown.

Sperati Forgeries

Die proofs on cream paper, signed by Jean de Sperati, impressions in orange brown (4 copies) and in yellow ochre (1 copy). The orange-brown are clear impressions, whereas the yellow-ochre is muzzy.

Stamps: The impressions are mostly muzzy

The colours are yellow ochre, brown ochre and orange brown.

In most cases the orange colour is too pronounced.

The perforation is 15 although it is in some cases too rough, (particularly noticeably No. 4 as seen under the lamp).

Cancellations:	BANANA	3 SEPT	6-S	1892
	BOMA	13 MARS	7-M	1893
	MATADI	20 OCTO	11-M	1893

All in black.

The back of the stamps have a semi-gummed ribbed appearance. In very few cases is it white, seen only on stamps cancelled Banana and Matadi, (only 7 copies altogether out of 36).

Sperati Forgeries Under the Lamp

The Die proofs appear to be printed on white paper, cream paper and the yellow ochre on a thin speckled buff paper.

The stamp appears in 5 shades.

1. Greenish brown shade on very white paper, very distinct. Postmarked Banana and Matadi.
2. Slightly deeper shade of brown on dull white paper, the back of the stamps appear semi-gummed and ribbed. Postmarked Boma, Banana, Matadi. Same as 2, but back of paper white, one copy only postmarked Matadi.
3. Dull brown shade on fairly white paper back of the stamp semi-gummed and ribbed, postmarked Boma and Banana.
4. Red brown on fairly white paper, back of the paper white, one copy only postmarked Matadi.

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5. Bluish paper, very muzzy impression, back of the stamp semi-gummed and ribbed, very distinct. 3 copies only postmarked Boma and 2 copies Matadi.

No. 2 is the most common followed by No. 3.

(Received from Robson Lowe through Mrs. D.M. Green)

THE 1894 PICTORIALS

Mr. D.F. Thompson has sent two extracts from "The Philatelic Record" Volume XVIII, 1896.

(Page 261) - Congo for Collectors

We get a sidelight now and then into the extent to which new or poverty-stricken states cater for the stamp collector for revenue purposes. Mr. J.W. Scott in the Metropolitan Philatelist gives a peep into Congo State methods of picking the pockets of collectors. He writes:-

"The Congo stamps although nominally made for use are really beautiful pictures made to sell to boys and of course have to be beautiful to secure a large sale. The cost of production must have been very large as the officials refused to sell to the J.W. Scott Company Ltd. 20,000 of the lower values unless they purchased a large quantity of complete sets. Which would indicate the stamps must have cost somewhere near a cent each and conclusively proving they could not afford to perform any postal service prepaid by such expensive labels".

(Page 287)

Dear Sir,

Seeing a remark about Congo stamps on Page 261 of your September number you may allow me a few words about these stamps.

In the first place it is a fact that the Congo Free State has always - since its foundation - made enormous speculations with postage stamps and postcards and the revenue out of it is certainly reaching 50,000 francs a year.

To show clearly I may say that you need only call at the Brussels office and you can get stamps and postcards, used or unused just as you like. If you show some preference for anniversaries you can have it, the same with Boma and for certain dates, as for instance your Banana, Matadi, etc. etc. You understand that these stamps have never seen the big "Congo Free State".

A fine speculation was made with the 1894 5c blue and 10c brown-red. The whole stock was sold to a dealer with promise to change the colour with the new edition. This is done and of 100,000 of the 5c blue value not a single one has seen the Congo river. It is not worthwhile sending them over as all are stamped in Brussels "to order".

You may be assured it is the same with the 5 and 10 franc values and the 50c grey, the so-called "error"! Every child knows that the Congo State needs money and there is no difference from Seebeck's states. You know the old proverb: "Make money if you can honestly etc. etc."

Yours truly

Theodore Haiges
Paris, 11 Oct. 1896

"5 FRANCS OF 1894" BY J. CRUSTIN

Mr. O.C. Loader has a spare copy of this book. If any member is interested to purchase will he please approach Mr. Loader.

"CONGO BELGE" TYPOGRAPHED OVERPRINT

Below is an extract from a letter from M. Marcel Weber, a famous Belgian stamp dealer who was very knowledgeable on the stamps of the Congo, to Mr. Wright, dated 23rd January, 1939:-

"The only item of interest offered to me has been a block of 3,50 franc typo overprint inverted. Only fifty (1 sheet) exist but then I expect you have it as it is a standard variety, of course, after all these years scarce especially in a block. I must say I have always wondered why in a catalogue like Balasse it is priced cheaper than the 50 centimes; there is exactly the same number of each and for that matter the 10 franc double. Those which have gone through my hands are in fairly equal numbers; well I shan't try to explain, it's beyond me".

1909, "PRINCES" TYPOGRAPHED OVERPRINT

With Bulletin No. 8 (October, 1952) was included a monograph by Mr. W.J. Thrasher on the typographed "Congo Belge" overprints.

Mr. Thrasher has had the opportunity to study the late Mr. Wright's block of 45 of the 15 centimes value of the Princes' issue with typographed overprint and has prepared a tabulation of the surcharge flaws such as he included with the work on the normal series. A copy of the tabulation is given below.

It now remains to study a sheet of Princes' issue stamps of horizontal format (M. R. Goffin of Brussels has sheets of 10c and 50c) to ascertain if the procedure in transferring the cliches from one format to the other was as for the normal issue and as described by Mr. Thrasher.

1909 UNILINGUAL ISSUE WITH "CONGO BELGE" OVERPRINT

Mr. Hyam has a copy of the 5 centimes value of the Unilingual issue with apparently authentic "Congo Belge" overprint. One can only assume that the overprint was applied by favour.

1910 AND 1921 ISSUES

To the general collector, the 1910 issue has little to commend it apart from the pictorial nature of the stamps and even in this respect it falls far short of the modern Congo pictorials and the beautiful emissions of many other countries.

Study of the stamps, particularly in quantity, reveals many fascinating features which in the writers opinion give them first place of interest amongst the issues of the Belgian Congo; indeed it is difficult to find an issue throughout the whole world so worthy of study. The Balasse Catalogue gives an insight into the possibilities in the issue but does not do it justice. The object of this short thesis is to present some of the attractive features of the issue and to suggest how a specialised collection may be built up. Fortunately all the really interesting stamps are cheap enough but some of the scarcer printings must have been in small quantities and are very hard to find. The study is based largely on the combinations of centre and frame plates and the shades. As the 1921 issue consists of 1910 stamps with surcharges or overprinted 1921 this also will be considered.

Shades of colour are difficult to describe without basic standards of comparison but an effort is made to describe the variations, and given a small number of stamps of each value from a variety of sources, it is hoped that the reader will find it possible to allocate them to the various printings.

All stamps of all printings are normally perforated 14. Perforation 15 is exceptional and combinations of plates where this perforation has been seen are noted. Perforation $13\frac{1}{2}$ is mentioned in the Gibbons catalogue but this is of little consequence; in a single sheet nominally perforated 14 variations between $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ are frequently found.

5 Centimes

First Combination of Plates

Centre plate as used for the 1909 (Unilingual) issue after partial re-entry; new frame plate with bilingual wording.

Centre design is very clear with all shading lines thin and clean. This quality makes stamps from this combination of plates easily recognised.

The frame design has the ten horizontal lines above "Congo Belge" only faintly impressed. In early printings the lines are clear enough throughout their length but in late printings the plate has worn so that near to the central Ornament above "Congo Belge" the lines tend to disappear.

Balasse centre plate variety V.5 is found in this combination.

Centres are grey-black to brownish-grey; frames exist in various shades of yellow-green, bluish-green and deep green.

This is a common combination of plates in the 1910 issue but is very uncommon with the 1921 surcharge.

Perforation 15 is uncommon in the 1910 issue and has not been seen with the 1921 surcharge.

First Combination of Plates - Corroded Centre Plate

There appears to have been quite a sudden deterioration of the centre plate, corrosion probably due to ink having been left on the plate for some time after a printing. Whereas originally the spaces between outlines and shading lines were white and unblemished, after the plate had corroded black dots are found in the spaces. On some impressions the dots are numerous and clearly visible to the naked eye but on others the dots are few and minute.

The Balasse variety V.5 persisted and V.8 appeared during the printing from the corroded centre plate.

Shades are deep yellow-green and grey-black to black.

Used 1910 stamps from these plates are common enough but unused appear to be decidedly uncommon. With the 1921 surcharge used and unused stamps from the corroded centre plate are rare.

Stamps perforated 15 exist in the 1910 issue but have not been seen with the 1921 surcharge.

Second Combination of Plates - Re-entered Centre Plate

The centre plate having become so badly corroded, every impression was re-entered, many of them very crudely so that very marked re-entries are found such as Balasse V.9, V.10 and V.11. V.8 was not removed in the re-entering process and V.5 can still be seen faintly.

On the frame plate the horizontal lines of shading above "Congo Belge" have worn very badly towards the central ornament and in some cases have completely disappeared.

Most stamps from this combination of plates can be recognised at sight by doubling of vertical or horizontal lines of the "hotel", doubling of the trunks of the trees in the bottom left hand corner or doubling of the shading of the river, together with the weak horizontal lines of the frame above "Congo Belge".

Shades are deep yellow-green and grey-black to black.

This combination of plates is common perforated 15 either in the 1910 or 1921 issue.

Third Combination of Plates - Retouched Frame Plate

The weak shading above "Congo Belge" was retouched on each stamp very crudely so that the lines are not parallel especially near to the central ornament. (Balasse V.15). The fine lines of horizontal shading below "Belgisch-Congo" were also retouched on each stamp.

The same re-entered centre plate was used as in the second combination of plates and including Balasse V.8, V.9, V.10 and V.11 and, faintly, V.5.

Shades are deep yellow-green and grey-black.

Stamps with the 1921 Surcharge are relatively uncommon; no stamps from this combination perforated 15 have been seen either of the 1910 or 1921 issue.

Fourth Combination of Plates - Centres again Re-entered

Every impression of the centre plate was again very crudely re-entered so that there is some doubling on every stamp although the general appearance of the plate is better than that of the third combination. Balasse V.5, V.8, V.9, V.10 and V.11 are very faintly seen. The retouched frame plate used in the third combination was used again.

Shades are deep yellow-green and grey-black.

It is hardly possible to distinguish stamps from the third and fourth combinations without reference to a complete or reconstructed sheet but many stamps of the latter combination have the boats thickened by vertical doubling.

This combination of plates exists perforated 15 in both 1910 and 1921 issues.

Fifth Combination of Plates - New Centre Plate

A new centre plate was prepared clear and generally free from blemishes but the lines are rather thicker than on the centre plate of the first combination. The same retouched frame plate was again used.

Shades are deep yellow-green and black.

Stamps from this combination are easily recognised by the retouched frame plate in conjunction with the clear black centre plate.

1921 stamps have been seen perforated 15.

Sixth Combination of Plates - New Frame and Centre Plates

The new frame plate had the 10 lines of shading above "Congo Belge" very much more firmly impressed than in the first combination. The new centre plate is much coarser than that in the first combination.

Shades are deep yellow-green and slate black.

With the 1921 surcharge stamps from this combination are very common but without the surcharge are very uncommon especially unused.

Stamps with the 1921 surcharge have been seen perforated 15.

Seventh Combination of Plates - Partly Re-entered Centre Plate

The centre plate was for no apparent reason partly re-entered; the impression is even coarser than that in the sixth combination. The frame plate is the same as was used for the sixth combination.

Balasse V.12 is found in this combination of plates.

Shades are deep yellow-green and black.

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The coarseness and slight differences in shade of the centre serve to differentiate stamps from this combination from those of the sixth.

No stamps perforated 15 have been seen.

General

Of all combinations of plates genuinely used copies of the 10c/5c of the 1921 issue are much less common than unused. Copies cancelled to order are frequently found.

10 Centimes

First Combination of Plates

New centre plate and new frame plate with bilingual inscription.

Centre plate is very clear although the sky at the top is rather weak. The frame has a fine outer frame line usually rather weak at the top.

Centres are grey-black and frames dull to bright carmine.

Balasse varieties V.6 and V.10 are found in this combination of plates and there are many re-entries of the frame particularly in the top left hand corner.

This combination of plates is common in the 1910 issue but relatively uncommon with the 1921 surcharge. The writer has not seen one of the surcharged stamps used.

Individual stamps from this combination of plates are recognised by the weak top frame line and the clear centre plate.

Stamps of the 1910 issue are to be found perforated 15.

Second Combination of Plates - Re-entered Centre Plate

The centre plate was at least partly reentered resulting in partial doubling of the sky on one or two impressions. In others the sky is blotchy although it has been strengthened in the top centre immediately below GO of "CONGO" and BE of "BELGE".

Balasse variety V.6 has virtually disappeared. The frame plate is as was used in the first combination of plates and V.10 persists.

Centres are grey-black, frames carmine to deep carmine.

The weak frame line and dirty centre plate identify this combination.

This combination of plates is common enough either with or without 1921 surcharge. Stamps perforated 15 have been seen in both issues.

Third Combination of Plates - Retouched Frame Plate

The frame plate has been retouched by hand so that the upper frame line is continuous and strong and in some impressions the retouching marks are obvious. The same blotchy centre plate was used as for the second combination but it has become rather weak due to wear.

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Centres are brownish grey black and frames a rather dull carmine.

Balasse variety V.10 has virtually disappeared although some of the other frame re-entries persist.

This combination of plates is common either with or without the 1921 surcharge. Stamps from the 1910 issue have been seen perforated 15.

Fourth Combination of Plates - New Frame and Centre Plate

The frame plate has a clear continuous outer frame line. The centre plate is very clean with the sky shading complete and clear.

Balasse variety V.9 exists in this new frame plate.

Centres are black, frames bright carmine or carmine-lake.

In the 1910 issues stamps from this combination of plates are relatively rare, particularly in the carmine-lake shade but with the 1921 surcharge are commoner in either shade than other combinations.

Stamps in the bright carmine and carmine-lake shades with the 1921 surcharge have been seen perforated 15.

15 Centimes

First Combination of Plates

The centre plate is as was used for the 1909 Unilingual issue except for the addition of plate setting marks; a new frame plate was prepared with bilingual inscription.

Shades are deep yellow and black (normal), deep yellow and slate and dull orange-yellow and brownish-black.

Balasse varieties V.2, V.3 and V.4 are found in this combination of plates.

In the 1910 issue this is probably the commonest combination of plates but with the 1921 surcharge is relatively uncommon and has only been seen by the writer with the black centre.

Stamps from the 1910 issue have been seen perforated 15.

Second Combination of Plates - Re-entered Centre Plate

The centre plate has been very largely, if not completely, re-entered so that the colonist and the group of natives are, in a number of impressions, doubled; the frame plate is as was used in the first combination of plates.

Balasse variety V.4 persisted through the re-entering but is much less visible than in the first combination of plates; V.5 is seen on a number of impressions.

Shades are yellow and brownish-black or slate black.

Stamps of the 1910 issue from this combination of plates are common enough but with the 1921 surcharge are relatively uncommon. This combination of plates has not been seen perforated 15.

Third Combination of Plates - Centre Plate again Re-entered

The centre plate was again probably completely re-entered, the frame plate remaining unchanged.

Variety V.4 is still visible but even weaker; V.5 is seen in a number of positions, some different from those in the second combination of plates.

Shades are brownish-yellow or orange-buff and brownish-black to slate black.

Stamps from this combination of plates are common with or without the 1921 surcharge and both have been seen perforated 15.

Fourth Combination of Plates - Retouched and Re-entered Frame Plate, New Centre Plate

The frame plate, which had begun to show signs of wear, particularly in the cross-hatching to the right of "Congo Belge" was very haphazardly re-entered and retouched. The centre plate was new and very clear; this enables stamps from this combination of plates to be identified with ease.

Variety V.11 is found very clearly on some of the impressions.

Stamps from this combination of plates are common in the 1910 issue but relatively uncommon with the 1921 surcharge.

Stamps without surcharge have been seen perforated 15.

Fifth Combination of Plates - Re-entered Frame Plate, Re-entered Centre Plate.

The frame plate was at least partly re-entered and all traces of wear removed, the retouching before the fourth combination of plates being somewhat obscured; the centre plate was partly re-entered.

Shades are yellow-orange and slate black to black.

Stamps from this combination of plates are common either from the 1910 or 1921 issue and have been seen perforated 15 in the 1921 issue.

Balasse variety V.10 is found on this frame plate, also V.11 but not as clearly as in the previous combination of plates.

General

The normal printings from the first, third, fourth and fifth combinations of plates can, after a little practice, be recognised as such without difficulty but there appear to have been smaller printings in shades approximating those of earlier and later printings and the writer has found great difficulty in classifying some copies of this stamp.

It is by no means certain that only the five combinations of plates exist. This is one of the two Mols stamps (the other is the 1 fr. of 1915) in which all may not be known about the combinations of plates. Much work remains to be done and this will probably have to be undertaken using only single copies of used stamps.

25 Centimes

First Combination of Plates

The centre plate is as was used for the 1900 and Princes' issues, after partial re-entering; the frame plate is new with bilingual inscription.

The frame is in a characteristic pale greenish-blue and the centre in brownish-black.

Although very common in the 1910 issue, with the 1921 surcharge stamps from this combination of plates are rare; the writer has not seen a single used copy.

1910 stamps are found perforated 15.

Stamps from this combination of plates are easily identified by the shade of the frame and by the clarity of the centre.

Second Combination of Plates - Re-entered Centre Plate

The centre plate was completely and very crudely re-entered and many impressions have major parts of the design doubled. The frame plate is as was used for the first combination but there is abundant evidence of plate wear with some lines, particularly the horizontal shading in the vertical rectangular panel at the right, very faint.

Shades are greenish-blue to blue and brownish-black to slate-black.

Stamps from both 1910 and 1921 issues are found perforated 15.

Balasse varieties V.1, V.2, V.3 and V.4 are found in this combination.

The re-entered centre and condition of the horizontal shading in the vertical rectangular panels to the right and left identify this combination.

Third Combination of Plates - Retouched Frame Plate

Every frame was retouched crudely by hand, particularly the right hand vertical rectangular panel and the horizontal panel below "Belgisch Congo".

The re-entered centre plate remained unchanged from the second combination of plates.

Shades are deep blue and brownish-black to slate-black.

This combination of plates has not been seen perforated 15.

Balasse varieties V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4, V.13, V.14 and V.15 are found.

The re-entered centre and retouched frame identify the combination.

Fourth Combination of Plates - Re-entered Frame Plate, New Centre Plate

The frame plate was completely re-entered, partly obscuring the crude retouching; a new and very clear centre plate was prepared.

Shades are deep blue and black.

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Neither 1910 nor 1921 stamps have been seen perforated 15.

Balasse varieties V.14 and V.16 exist.

The deep colour of the frame in conjunction with the clear centre (particularly the sky) identify this combination of plates.

40 Centimes

Only one combination of plates exists and no major varieties of shade.

Stamps of the 1910 issue are not uncommon perforated 15 but with this perforation the 1921 stamps are decidedly uncommon.

50 Centimes

First Combination of Plates

The centre plate is as was used for the unilingual 1909 issue; a new frame plate was prepared with bilingual inscription.

Shades are yellow-olive to olive and slate-black.

Stamps perforated 15 are found in both 1910 and 1921 issues but are very uncommon.

Balasse variety V.2 exists.

Second Combination of Plates - Re-entered Centre Plate

The centre plate was at least partly re-entered there being some doubling of the shading of the sky; the frame plate remained unchanged.

Stamps from this combination of plates are olive-green and slate-black.

Stamps on the 1910 issue are uncommon but with the 1921 Surcharges are plentiful. Neither issue has been seen perforated 15.

The shade of the frame identifies stamps from this combination of plates.

1 Franc

First Combination of Plates

The centre plate is as was used for the 1900 and Princes' issues after the addition of plate setting marks; the frame plate is new incorporating the new inscription.

Shades are carmine, deep carmine and bright carmine-red all of which exist also with the 1921 surcharge.

Stamps perforated 15 have been seen, bright carmine-red in the 1910 issue, carmine in the 1921 issue.

Balasse varieties V.1, V.2, V.3 (late printings only) V.9, V.10 and V.11 are found with this combination of plates.

Second Combination of Plates - Re-entered Centre Plate

The centre plate was at least partially re-entered; the frame plate is unchanged from the first combination of plates.

This combination of plates was used for the stamps with the deep carmine-lake frame.

Stamps perforated 15 have been seen with the 1921 Surcharge.

Balasse varieties V.3 (just visible) V.4, V.9, V.10 and V.11 are found with this combination.

Stamps from this combination of plates are recognised by the deep shade of the frame and are relatively uncommon in the 1910 issue.

3 Francs

First Combination of Plates

The centre plate is as was used for the Princes' issue; the frame plate is new incorporating the new bilingual inscription.

Balasse varieties V.1 and V.2 exist on this centre plate.

No real variations in shade have been noted.

Second Combination of Plates - Retouched Frame Plate

Practically all, if not all, of the impressions of the frame plate were retouched, particularly the thin horizontal lines of shading at the top of the stamp and the inner vertical frame line at the left, near its upper extremity.

Balasse varieties V.1 and V.2 are found with this retouched frame plate.

No real variations in shade have been observed.

Both combinations of plates of this value are found in the 1910 and 1921 issues.

5 Francs

Only one combination of plates exists and no major variations of shade.

Stamps of both 1910 and 1921 issues are found perforated 15.

10 Francs

First Combination of Plates

The centre plate is as was used for the 1898 and Princes' issues; the frame plate is new incorporating the new inscription.

Stamps from this combination of plates were normally printed on yellowish paper but the last printings were on bluish paper.

Balasse varieties V.1, V.7 and V.8 (not in all printings) are found with this combination.

Second Combination of Plates - Retouched Centre Plate

The unshaded water on stamps Nos. 10 and 35 was retouched and there was other minor retouching; the frame plate is unchanged.

Stamps from this combination of plates are always on bluish paper.

Balasse varieties V.2 and V.3 and V.7 are found.

General

To supplement the collectable varieties described, there are of course, the imperforate-between and imperforate-margin stamps which exist for many values but these, of course, are all rare.

The 1921 issue has its varieties with missing dots and double and inverted surcharges as listed in the Balasse catalogue. In this connection the 25/15 centimes with the missing dot is relatively rare.

Finally there are the 1921 Surcharges on issues other than 1910. According to the decree announcing the 1921 issue, all issues prior to 1910 were entitled to be surcharged. As far as the writer has been able to ascertain no genuinely used copies of the surcharged 1909 issues are known; although without any shadow of doubt the overprints are authentic, their whole existence has to be viewed with some suspicion.

The overprinting of thirteen sheets each of three values of the 1915 issue was highly irregular and one can only think that the surcharging was undertaken by favour.

ELISABETHVILLE SURCHARGE

R.H.K.

Below is a further extract from M. Marcel Weber's letter to Mr. Wright of 23 January 1939:-

"The handstamp was in rubber. The man who had it was M. Reisch of the Congo Railway, He handed it to the P.M. (presumably Postmaster) and never got it back. I knew him quite well and he told me that himself. That would account for slight differences in the overprint".

THE PLATE COMBINATIONS OF THE MOLS ISSUES

As part of the truly comprehensive work on the stamps of the Belgian Congo which he hopes to publish, General Jean Du Four has studied in very great detail the different frame and centre plates of the Mols stamps and their combinations.

General du Four has kindly lent these to the Secretary who has prepared translations. Of these, those covering the centimes values are typed and available on loan to members of the Study Circle. Other values will follow as typing facilities permit. General du Four will welcome any comments or supplementary information.

VLOORS FORGERY

La Revue Postale (No.31) draws attention to a forged surcharge 40c on 35c (Balasse No.159). The colour of the surcharge and the relative positions of the figures and the bars are accurate enough but the figures are badly formed and different in detail from the original. The two copies seen bear S.S. Elisabethville cancellations, presumably forged.

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MAY 1942 ISSUED PERFORATED 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. Nicholls has reported the existence of the 50 centimes value (Balasse No. 234) mint with the above perforation. The Secretary since has found a used copy of the same value and a used pair of the 1,25 franc (Balasse No. 238) with the compound perforation. This last stamp is listed in the Prinnet catalogue with the 1944 Red Cross overprint.

The compound perforation appears to be relatively uncommon. Any information from members of other values which exist with this perforation will be welcomed.

"IDOLS" ISSUES VARIETIES

In "La Revue Postale" No. 19 are described constant varieties on the centre plate of the 6,50, 10 and 20 franc values (presumably of Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi).

1. A rather thick horizontal scratch in the lower right part of the beard of the mask.
2. A thinner horizontal scratch a little lower than (1) above and a second horizontal scratch a little stronger than the first, about 1 mm. below the point of the left part of the beard.

The positions in the sheet are not given.

MOZART RUANDA - 6,50 Fr. - 2.50 Fr.

Mr. Thompson has what appears to be a re-entry on the above stamp. The S of "Elisabeth" and A of "Artium" and the upper part of the crotchet next to the treble clef are partly doubled.

The Secretary has seen a complete sheet of this value Plate No. 1 in which he has been unable to find the variety. There may have been a second plate but this seems unlikely or there may have been two states of the plate.

Members are asked to inform Mr. Thompson or the Secretary if they find another copy of the variety so that its constancy may be confirmed.

NEW ISSUES

15th March 1957 (Congo only) Postage Dues

7 values - engraved, 10c, 20c, 50c, 1fr. 2fr. 4fr., and 6 fr.

10th December, 1957 (Congo and Ruanda) Red Cross

3 values - photogravure, 3 fr. + 50c., 4,50frs. + 50c. and 6,50 frs. + 50c for each country.

Designs depict hospital scenes, somewhat caricatured.

1st July, 1958 (Congo only) Fiftieth Anniversary of Colonisation of the Congo State, designed by J. Van Noten. Engraved by Alfred Dourtens.

6 values - 1fr., 1,50fr., 3fr., 5fr., 6,50fr. and 10fr.

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All values depict the five Belgian Kings, Leopold I, Leopold II, Albert, Leopold III and Baudouin, as on a plaque by G. Minguet.

15th October, 1959 - Zoological series with the animals in natural colours.
Designed by J. Van Noten. Printed in photogravure by Courvoisier.

Belgian Congo - 10c Rouanne Antelope (*Hippotragus Equinus*)
20c White Rhinoceros (*Geratotherium Sinum*)
40c Giraffe
50c Galago
1fr. Gorilla
1,50fr. Black Buffaloes (*Bubalus*)
2fr. Colobus Monkey
3fr. Elephants (*Ioxodanta Opicana*)
5fr. Okapis
6,50fr. Impala Antelopes
8fr. Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia Gigantea*)
10fr. Eland and Zebras (*Taurotragus oryx* and *Hippotigus*)

Ruanda Urundi - (design the same as some of the Congo series)

10c and 1fr. Gorilla
20c and 1,50fr. Black Buffaloes
40c and 2frs. Colobus Monkey
50c and 6,50fr. Impala Antelopes
3fr. and 8fr. Elephants
5fr. and 10fr. Eland and Zebras

POSTAL STATIONERY

The following items of postal stationery are known to have been issued since the publication of "Les Entiers Postales de Belgique, Congo Belge et Luxembourg" in 1949.

Belgian Congo

Postcards (stamp design as 15c of 1910)

1fr20	Green on cream
1fr20 x 1fr20	Green on cream
2fr40	Carmine on blue-green
2fr40 + 2fr40	Carmine on blue-green
1fr50 surcharge on 1fr20	Green on cream

Letter card (stamp design as 15c of 1910)

3fr	Magenta on blue-green
-----	-----------------------

"A special flight Elisabethville-Broken Hill was organised on 25th August 1932 as a trial flight connecting with the London-Cape Town route by the Aero Club of Katanga and with official permission. I saw a postcard with the same cancellation and the date 26th August 1932 (also in violet) and the transit mark "Broken Hill 26-8-32" (the sender wrote to the addressee "Please answer immediately in the same way".

I think the date of 16th Sept. 1932 refers to a flight Broken Hill - Elisabethville. After this trial a first regular flight with the same cancellation was organised on the 26th September 1932 from Elisabethville to Broken Hill where the mail was handed to the British Imperial Airways".

FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS

The Belgian Colonial Minister has announced that First Day covers with special cancellations will be despatched from Leopoldville and Usumbura when ordered in advance (La Revue Postale No.19).

The Secretary has first day covers from both Congo and Ruanda of the Mozart commemoratives with what are probably the cancellations referred to above.

Both cancellations are circles 34 mm. diameter with the date "10-10-56-8" horizontally in the centre and with a star at each end. The Congo mark has "BELGISCH CONGO" circumferentially at the top with "UITGIFTEDAG" immediately below it and "CONGO BELGE" circumferentially at the bottom with "JOUR D'EMISSION" immediately above it. The Ruanda mark has "RUANDA URUNDI" at the top and "JOUR D'EMISSION" at the bottom with "UITGIFTEDAG" immediately above it.

There is no post office name in either cancellation.

MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

L'Amicale Philatelique (1957) mentions an official machine cancellation:

PAR AVION
EXP. SECRETARIAT
GENERAL DE LA COLONIE
LEOPOLDVILLE

SLOGAN POSTMARKS

Current use of machine cancellations, normally comprising a "small circle" circular date stamp on the left and wavy lines on the right, in the major post offices has facilitated the introduction of slogans into the postmarks as in Britain and many other countries.

Towards the end of 1956 the following slogan postmark was in use:

DETRUISEZ LA
JACINTHE D'EAU
ROOIT LE
WATERHYACINTH UIT

Machine cancellations seen with the slogan are Leopoldville 1 (in black and red the former also with circular date stamp inverted), Luluabourg 1 and Matadi 1.

In his letter of 15th December, 1956 M. Jeukens writes:-

"The Water Hyacinth is effectively a weed of the aquatic type which appears at intervals in our waterways (approximately every seven years). This weed, which resembles the common hyacinth, grows in very thick packs and blocks the narrow rivers, very often cutting off entire regions from their sources of supply and endangering the economic life of such areas. This year the government decided on a drastic campaign against it which has not been confined to the propaganda you have seen on stamp cancellations, but also involves special destruction squads with flame throwers and all sorts of apparatus and the army itself intervened in the most infested parts. It is hoped to have cleaned all rivers in a few months from now".

The normal large circle cancellations with posthorn are appearing with tourist propaganda inscriptions.

Mr. Compton reports :-

"SA PLAGE - VISTA - ZON STRAAD"

The Secretary has:-

"RWINDI PARC NATIONAL ALBERT
 NATIONAAL ALBERTPARK

and

MUTWANGA LE RUWENZORI
 DE

M. Jeukens mentions :-

"BUKAVU SON LAC"

"GOMA - CES VULCANS"

"MOANDA - SEJOUR MAREE"

Further details of the last three and advice of any additional such postmarks will be welcomed.

POST OFFICE CANCELLATIONS

The Secretary is making as complete as possible a check list of the normal post office cancellations, endeavouring to identify every individual cancelling stamp. In most of the modern post offices where more than one cancelling stamp is used, these are identified by the inclusion of letters A, B, C, etc. but with the earlier cancellations it is necessary to measure the positions of the letters, stars, posthorn, etc. and it has been found most convenient to measure these radially, using a full circle protractor.

If any member of the Study Circle feels prepared to embark on such a detailed study of the cancellations and is prepared to co-operate, perhaps he will inform the Secretary.

Members who are not prepared to study the postmarks in detail may be prepared to lend their cancellations collections for study by those most interested and thereby help to complete the check list.

Bull 14

184

"DePrince" Typographed overprints on
 15 centimes (sheet owned by Jos. Wright minus 5
 indicated M - these added from
 5fc. copies plated by R. Keach)

f			b	c	c	b		fi.
+			f				M	M
	d	d	d	b	a	f	d	c.
			f	b	f	+		M
c			d	a	d			
e			b	f				M
b	d	a	c	d	f		d	c
f		b	f				d	f
								M
c	c		d	c	b		a	c
			f	f			b	c
								+

+ Larger size o'print - Nos. 2. 17 & 50

- a. **C** Nos. 16. 25. 33. & 48
- b. **B** Nos. 5. 8. 15. 16. 25. 31. 33. 46 & 48.
- c. **E** Nos. 6. 7. 21. 34. 41. 42. 45. 49 & 50. also 40. & 20.
- d. **E** Nos. 12. 13. 14. 18. 24. 26. 32. 35. 38. 39. & 44.
- e. **G** No. 21.
- f. **E** Nos. 1. 5. 15. 16. 17. 25. 31. 33. 45 & 46. also 40.
- fi. **E** No. 10.

EXTRACTS FROM PERIODICALS

During the past four years, substantially all the articles of value on the stamps of the Congo have appeared in "La Revue Postale". Apart from this admirable little journal there has been a dearth of good articles on the stamps that we study

La Revue Postale No. 12

Les Lettres Taxees du Congo Belge - R. Mayne

Professor Mayne was in the Congo from 1911 to 1918 and took much interest in the Taxes stamps. He found the local postman very kindly disposed towards the recipients of unstamped and understamped letters and loath to charge any postage due. The Taxes cachets were hardly used, covers therefore being rare.

The first cachet used was Gelli and Tani Type II, "TAXES" in a frame 23 mm. x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Towards the end of 1911 the postmen were instructed to apply the circular date stamp at the same time as the Taxes cachet; the two markings should therefore be in the same ink. All the major post offices were supplied with this cachet.

During the same period Banana was provided with a cachet "TAXE" in a frame, Gelli and Tani Type IV. It is suggested that Bumba also had this cachet.

Much later Gelli and Tani Type IX "TAXES" in a frame 19 mm. x 8 mm. was in universal use throughout the colony being always used in conjunction with a circular date stamp.

In sub-post offices the cachet "T" was sometimes used instead of the official "Taxes" cachet.

During his stay in the Congo and in all his travels over the country Professor Mayne did not visit any post office where the unframed "Taxes" was used.

The fact that the author makes no mention of the other four Gelli and Tani types suggests that they should be treated with some suspicion.

La Revue Postale Nos. 13, 14 and 16.

Les Cachets "TAXE(S)" du Congo Belge - Jean du Four

Following Professor Mayne's article in the previous month's number of "La Revue", General du Four continues the study.

Quoting from Andre de Cook's "Le Congo Belge at Ses Marques Postales" the text of the original government circular, dated 18th December, 1906, introducing the use of the "Taxes" hand stamps, makes it perfectly clear that the marks are cancellations and not overprints.

During the time that the cachets were in use, numerous collectors, dealers and speculators had stamps cancelled to order and isolated stamps so cancelled are therefore of relatively little interest.

General du Four has seen Gelli and Tani Type III "TAXES" in a frame 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. on covers addressed to Basoko, Boma, Coquilhatville, Leopoldville and Matadi; Type IV "TAXE" in a frame on two covers addressed to Banana; Type VII "TAXE" without frame on a cover addressed to Bumba. After 1912 Type IX was used universally in the Congo and also in Belgian-occupied German East Africa.

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General du Four is of the opinion that all types (I to IX) really existed and were used. He makes reference to Type X seen only on Belgian-occupied German East African stamps but he has not seen it used on a document.

The use of "T" applied on stamps is curious as the cachet was intended to be applied to understamped covers at the office of departure. General du Four suggests that it may have been applied in error at the arrival post office.

Reference is made to the Independent State stamps with "T" and "MATADI" (17 mm. long) with the suggestion that Matadi may have introduced this marking for the payment of postage due prior to the official announcement.

Before mid-1913 stamps had only the "Taxes" cachet but subsequently the circular date stamp also was applied.

General du Four has been shown a letter from Durban to Kigoma via Elisabethville, taxed with a 40c "Est Africain....." stamp cancelled with "Kigoma" in a double circle and manuscript "Taxes". The Kigoma circular stamp is dated 11 February 1918.

La Revue Postale No. 13 - Les Conquetes Belges dans l'Est Afrique Allemand (1916/17) - Jean du Four.

Further to his article in "La Revue Postale" Nos. 2, 4 and 5, General du Four has a third "KIGOMA" cachet apparently genuinely used but often found on stamps cancelled to order.

La Revue Postale No. 14 - La "Rehabilitation" du Congo - Kivu-Ledi.

The author writes in glowing terms of the attraction of the stamps of the Congo but deplores the lack of popularity that they have enjoyed, this being reflected in the low prices fetched by relatively uncommon stamps. A recent "Omphi-Philatco" sale however, shows some considerable improvement in prices realised.

La Revue Postale No. 16 - Congo Belge - Des Essais Inconnus de L'Emission de 1887 - H. Avidon

Dr. Avidon describes previously unknown proofs of the 5c, 50c and 50frs. "Grossbarbe" in black on grey or yellow paper. The proofs are taken from the original cliches of 10 stamps and are apparently not the unofficial reprints printed from the cliches of 10 in 1915.

La Revue Postale No. 17 - Les Naissances Illegitimes du Congo - C. Lebon-Sens

The writer in a popular article lists the Congo stamps issued without apparent ministerial approval or after the official date of issue.

La Revue Postale No. 22 - Pourquoi "Collectionneur le Congo"? - Jean du Four

An effort to popularise the stamps of the Congo and Ruanda giving some of the attractive features.

La Revue Postale No. 24 - Un Petit Probleme Congolais - Kivu-Ledi.

Gives the difference between the original 1898 10frs. and the corresponding Princes' reprints.

Bulletin No. 14

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La Revue Postale Nos. 25, 26 and 27 - La Poste Maritime - Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo (to 1935) - Jean Du Four.

The straight line "Paquebot" markings of Antwerp, Matadi and Kigoma are illustrated together with the various ship letter cancellations of s.s. "ALBERTVILLE, ANVERSVILLE BRUXELLESVILLE, ELISABETHVILLE, LEOPOLDVILLE, STANLEYVILLE and THYSVILLE.

La Revue Postale Nos. 29, 31 and 32 - Etat Independant du Congo - L'Emission de 1886 - Jean Du Four.

A very detailed and comprehensive article on the first issue including the relative official announcements, the origin of the stamps, list of proofs, plate varieties and plate inscriptions.

Balasse Magazine No. 107 - Emission Dite "Du General Tombeur" - Timbres du Congo Belges Surcharged RUANDA ou URUNDI - J. Van Bleyenburgh.

Further to M. Van Bleyenburgh's article in Balasse Magazine No. 96 he described four additional covers bearing stamps with "Tombeur" surcharges.

Stamp Collecting, October 17th and 24th 1958. - Belgian Congo 1894 - 1900 - R.H. Keach.

The Waterlow Pictorials of the Independent State are considered, value by value, Proofs, fakes and the major plate varieties are described.

Gibbons Stamp Monthly - September, 1957. The Belgian Congo - Eric Glasgow.

A very general article about the country with very little about its stamps and of no specialist interest whatsoever.

ADDITIONS TO BALASSE CATALOGUE

	<u>mint</u>	<u>used</u>
46C1 overprint inverted	2,000	-
47C2 overprint inverted	3,000	-
47PC6 top margin imperforate	7,500	-
85C1 imperforate between	3,000	

CORRECTIONS TO BALASSE CATALOGUE

(As given in Balasse Magazine)

90S1 (Nos. 27, 30 and 35)

90S2 (Nos. 28 and 40)

The Secretary has four complete sheets of this stamp and quite a few single copies with missing dots but none of these is No. 35 or No. 40 (nor for that matter No. 48 as listed in the original Balasse catalogue). One stamp 90S2 is No. 10 in the sheet.

(While on the matter of missing dots the last overprinting of No. 89 had the variety 89S1 on Nos. 19, 36, 37 and 39. The Balasse catalogue does not include the missing dot of No. 19).

FYNDEM

On 7th June, 1957 Fyndem in "Stamp Collecting" tipped the 1921-23 Surcharges as under-priced in Gibbons, making special mention of the 5c/50c of 1922. This is very true for used copies of the last stamp but the mint price is quite high enough (if anyone wants a complete mint sheet, let him contact the Hon. Secretary).

2-14

POST OFFICES OF BELGIAN CONGO AND RUANDA URUNDI

Latitude and longitude are given to the nearest five minutes as far as can be ascertained. Longitude is always east of the Greenwich meridian.

The Provinces of Belgian Congo are:-

Province de Leopoldville

Province d'Equateur

Province Orientale

Province de Kivu

Province de Kasai

Province de Katanga

The Residencies of Ruanda Urundi are:-

Ruanda

Urundi

Post Offices are classified according to status:-

P - Perception (principal post office)

S - Sous-perception (subsidiary post office)

B - Bureau auxiliaire (auxiliary post office)

Each Sous-perception and Bureau auxiliaire is responsible to a Perception.

The dates "from" are of opening of the post office, of its transfer to a different status or of its transfer to a different Perception. The dates "to" are of the closing of a post office of its transfer from its present status or of its transfer from the Perception to which it has been responsible.

POST OFFICESSUPPLEMENTPOSITIONS

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>Long.</u>
Bambesa	3° 25N	25° 45	Kolokoso	4° 25S	17° 25
Bandjow-Moke	1° 50S	17° 30	Kuma (Mongala)	2° 30N	20° 05
Baraka	4° 05S	29° 05	Kungu	2° 50N	19° 15
Bata-Siala	5° 00S	13° 15	Kwaya	4° 45S	18° 15
Belingo	3° 00S	19° 25	Lemba (Mayumbe)	5° 35S	13° 00
Bendera	5° 05S	28° 55	Lokolia	0° 40S	20° 35
Bishusa	1° 10S	29° 00	Lulingu	2° 20S	27° 35
Biumba	1° 35S	30° 00	Malele	5° 40S	15° 15
Bubanza	3° 05S	29° 25	Mateko	4° 00S	18° 55
Bunyakiri	2° 00S	28° 30	Matete	4° 20S	15° 15
Inga	5° 30S	13° 35	Mayoko	4° 25S	19° 00
Kabunga	1° 40S	28° 05	Minova	1° 40S	29° 05
Kailo	2° 40S	26° 05	Mufuka	5° 15S	21° 55
Kalanga	9° 10S	27° 25	Mwadingusha	10° 45S	27° 10
Kayno (Luofu)	0° 35S	29° 10	Ndjili	4° 20S	15° 15
Kazumba	6° 25S	22° 00	Ngagara	3° 20S	29° 20
Kianza	6° 15S	19° 15	Nkara	4° 30S	18° 55
Kibuye	2° 05S	29° 20	Opienge	0° 20N	27° 20
Kigulube	2° 40S	28° 00	Pena Kalenge	1° 35S	28° 20
Kilwa	9° 15S	28° 20	Rwindi	0° 45S	29° 15
Kimbau	5° 30S	17° 35	Samba (Maniema)	4° 40S	26° 25
Kintambo (Leo)	4° 20S	15° 15	Sambili	4° 25S	23° 40
Kipuku	4° 55S	19° 55	Sankishia	9° 20S	25° 55
Kirotshe	1° 35S	29° 00	Vuhovi	0° 05N	29° 25
Kirundo	2° 35S	30° 05	Walungu	2° 40S	28° 40
Kirundu	0° 45S	25° 40	Wemba Nyamo	4° 15S	24° 25
Kisenge	10° 40S	23° 10	Wolter	4° 50S	15° 10
Kivunda	4° 35S	14° 15			

ADDITIONAL AND CORRECTED DATES ETC.

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Perception</u>
Bambesa	B	1.1.54		Buta
	S			Buta
Banana	P	1.1.86	23.7.57	-
	S	23.7.57		Moanda
Bosobolo	B	22.7.36	20.6.56	Libenge
	S	20.6.56		Libenge
Bubanza	S			Usumbura
Bukama	S	1.1.13	17.10.18	
	P	17.10.18	22.6.57	-
	S	22.6.57		Lubudi
Djalasiga	B	6.2.52	20.4.59	Nizi
	B	20.4.59		Bunia
Leopoldville-Aerogare	P	1.3.50	1.6.59	-
	S	1.6.59		Leopoldville 1
Likati	B	23.8.49	24.6.57	Aketi
	S	24.6.57		Aketi
Lubudi	S	18.8.52	22.6.57	Jadotville
	P	22.6.57		-
Luena	S	3.3.36	22.6.57	Bukama
	S	22.6.57		Lubudi
Mahagi	S	7.6.21	30.9.21	
	B	24.7.36	28.1.46	
	S	28.1.46	20.4.59	Nizi
	S	20.4.59		Bunia

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Perception</u>
Moanda	S	1.12.53	23.7.57	Banana
	P	23.7.57		-
Mokambo	S	1.12.30	2.2.32	
	S	15.10.55	16.4.59	Elisabethville 1
	S	16.4.59		Kipushi
Mongbwalu	S	11.4.42	20.4.59	Nizi
	S	20.4.59		Bunia
Mutshatsha	B	21.6.54	16.4.59	Kolwezi
	S	16.4.59		Kolwezi
Ngagara	S			Usumbura
Nioka	S	24.7.44	20.4.59	Nizi
	S	20.4.59		Bunia
Nizi	S	20.1.27	7.10.33	Kasenyi
	P	7.10.33	20.4.59	-
	S	20.4.59		Bunia
Panzi	B	3.8.56	15.9.58	Inkisi
	B	15.9.58	16.12.58	Kikwit
	S	16.12.58	1.7.59	Kikwit 1
	S	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Popokabaka	S	15.7.98	3.3.22	
	B	3.3.22	1.8.25	
	S	11.7.40	1.7.59	Inkisi
	S	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Pweto	S	8.7.02	15.3.20	
	B	15.3.20	12.9.23	
	S	1.2.55	16.4.59	Elisabethville 1
	S	16.4.59		Kipushi
Sakania	S	1.3.10	16.4.59	Elisabethville 1
	S	16.4.59		Kipushi
Sambili	B	23.8.49		Aketi
Seke-Banza	B	4.10.56	20.4.59	Matadi 1
	S	20.4.59		Matadi 1
Songololo	S	20.8.28	27.2.34	Matadi
	B	15.10.55	1.9.59	Matadi 1
	S	1.9.59		Matadi 1
Djugu	B	24.7.36		Nizi
	S		20.4.59	Nizi
	S	20.4.59		Bunia
Feshi	B	24.7.36	23.8.51	Kikwit
	S	23.8.51	1.7.59	Kikwit 1
	S	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Inga	S	5.5.58	13.4.59	Matadi 1
	B	13.4.59		Matadi 1
Kabunga	S	21.5.53	27.3.59	Bukavu 1
	B	27.3.59		Bukavu 1
Kahemba	B	24.7.36		Kikwit
	S		2.11.58	Kikwit 1
	S	2.11.58	1.7.59	Idiofa
	S	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Kamina	S	1.5.27	1.1.29	
	P	1.1.29	19.3.35	-
	S	19.3.35	1950	Bukama
	P	1950	16.8.59	- #
Kasangulu	S	1.8.55	1.7.59	Leopoldville 1
	S	1.7.59		Inkisi
Kasenga	B	24.7.36		Elisabethville 1
	S		16.4.59	Elisabethville 1
	S	16.4.59		Kipushi

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Perception</u>
Kasongo	S	25.7.10	1.1.27	
	P	1.1.27	25.3.59	-
Kasongo 1	P	25.3.59		-
Kasongo 2	B	25.3.59		Kasongo 1
Kasongo-Lunda	B	24.7.36	20.11.51	Kikwit
	S	20.11.51	1.7.59	Inkisi
	S	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Kenge 1	S	20.10.58	1.7.59	Kikwit 1
	P	1.7.59		-
Kenge 2	B	20.10.58	1.7.59	Kikwit 1
	B	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Kianza	B	4.12.56	2.11.58	Kikwit
	B	2.11.58	1.7.59	Idiofa
	B	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Kibuye	S			Kisenyi
Kikondja	S	15.11.14	22.4.22	
	B	20.4.59		Kamina 1
Kikwit 2	B	8.7.57		Kikwit 1
Kilwa	S	20.5.58	16.4.59	Elisabethville 1
	S	16.4.59		Kipushi
Kimbau	B	1.5.57	1.7.59	Kikwit 1
	B	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Kipushi	S	15.5.30	16.4.59	Elisabethville 1
	P	16.4.59		-
Kirundo	B			Kitega
Kolokoso	B	1.5.57	1.7.59	Kikwit 1
	B	1.7.59		Kenge 1
Usumbura	P	1.4.21		- !
Vista	B	16.12.55	23.7.57	Banana
	B	23.7.57		Moanda

* Re-named Kamina 1

! Re-named Usumbura 1

NEW POST OFFICES

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Lat.</u>	<u>Long</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Stat.</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Perception</u>
Djelo Binza	4°20S	15°15	Leo	B	1.7.59		Leopoldville
Gitarama	2°05S	29°45	Ruanda	S			Kigali
Kamipini			Katanga	B	19.7.59		Albertville
Kamina 1			Katanga	P	16.8.59		-
Kamina 2				S	16.8.59		Kamina 1
Kimpese	5°30S	14°25	Leo	S	1.9.59		Moerbeke
Kinda	9°15S	25°05	Katanga	B	10.4.59		Kamina 1
Kingoma	4°45S	17°00	Leo	B	1.8.59		Kenge 1
Luberizi	3°00S	29°10	Kivu	B	24.2.59		Bukavu 1
Mikwi			Leo	B	1.7.59		Kikwit 1
Mweso			Kivu	S	22.7.59		Goma 1
Pendjwa	1°05S	19°05	Leo	B	1.9.59		Inongo
Usumbura 1			Urundi	P			-
Usumbura 2			Urundi	S			Usumbura 1