

BELGIAN CONGO



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NEWS AND VIEWS

Resignations We have received resignations from M. De Cock and Philippe Lindekens, both of Belgium.

New Members Mr. Arthur M. Neu of New York, N. Y. has an interest in the postal history of the Belgian Congo. His collection was sold some 40 years ago. He has a wide range of interests including the French Congo and is a member of the Hong Kong and Burma Study Circles, the Nepal & Tibet Study Circle. We welcome him to our Study Circle, and because of his vast experience, we hope he can make contributions to our research efforts.

Another new member is Mr. Albert B. De Lisle of Sun City, Arizona. While Mr. De Lisle's primary interest is in the stamps of Belgium where he resided for a number of years after World War II, he is now active as a promoter of philatelic literature from Europe. This is just a part time activity as Mr. De Lisle is retired.

Necrology Laurie Lomax, our member from Cheshire, U.K., and one of our more faithful contributors to the Bulletin (Post Offices of the Congo c1955), collapsed while doing his shopping and it is presumed it was a heart attack. He will be most certainly missed, but plans are underway to continue the feature that he has handled for so many years. Laurie was also editor of the Orange Free State Study Circle Bulletin for 27 years, 1958-1985. And for anyone in philately, that is a monumental accomplishment.

Postal Stationery For those of you are interested in postal stationery, you may have read a footnote in the Davo Catalogue (1949) on page 139 a reference to L'Entier Postal of 1947. Copies of this reference have been sent by our good member, Ed Hirdler, and are reproduced in this Bulletin for those wanting a specialized listing of the View Cards, No. 1 through 72. There is no limit to what this study could bring about, if you take into consideration the note in the middle of the page 335 of the Du Four book. With the various types and the various surcharges, one could assemble a collection of no less than 6,000 cards and all would be different!

Awards Word has been received that our member, M. E. Adams took most of the awards at WALPEX '85, sponsored by the Waltham Stamp Club. His Katanga collection took the Grand Award, a Gold Award, best exhibit by an APS member and the Apfelbaum Award for the Best Exhibit by a first time entry. His "Laos - The First 20 Years" took a Bronze Award.

Dues for American Members Each year in the month of September, the annual dues must be paid to keep a member in good standing. In order to save on fees, members have been asked to remit by check to the Editor, so that these funds can be sent in one or two payments to the U.K. in English pounds. In checking over the list of members who have sent in their dues, there is either an oversight or a complete lack of interest in the Study Circle, as we have far more members still owing than have paid. If arrangements have been made to pay dues direct, please drop the Editor a postcard. Remember, your dues do not even cover the cost of receiving the Bulletin. For this reason, the upcoming March Bulletin will be sent only to members in good standing.

CANTERBURY MEETING

Nine members of the Study Circle, seven of whom were accompanied by their wives, managed to be present for the joint week-end meeting with the Belgian Study Circle. We were particularly pleased to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Andre Vindevoghel from Belgium, both quite regular attendees of these meetings, and to meet for the first time Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins Maulding of New Jersey U.S.A., not to mention our President, Mr. Arthur Heim, who flew in from New York for the meeting, although he maintained that, nowadays, his main interest was in seeing old friends, rather than philatelic study. At the dinner on Saturday evening, Mr. Heim was asked to take the Chair by both Study Circles, which he did in his usual friendly way.

The meetings were quite informal, and most members had brought along their relevant material, either to add to the displays or to improve their own understanding. The first session, on the "Est Africain" overprints was led by Mr. Vindevoghel, whose collection of this issue is quite outstanding. He had brought what were described as "the more interesting" sheets from his extensive collection, which included the cover with the 10 centimes stamps with short overprint. Additional sheets came from Mr. Keach and Mr. Foden.

For the joint session, on postal stationery printed at Malines between 1920 and 1940, the Congo display was presented by Mr. Foden, using material and notes provided by Mr. Keach. This was followed by the Belgian display, presented by several members of the B.S.C.

Both Sunday meetings were led by Mr. Keach, the only member present with substantial collections both of forgeries and Congo T.P.O. marks and covers. The "forgeries" display commenced with a definition of forgeries, fakes and bogus issues, all of which were present in Mr. Keach's display.

Canterbury proved to be a very popular venue, both for the members and their wives and our thanks are due to Geoffrey Wood for making all the arrangements for such a successful meeting.

OCTOBER MEETING

Seven members managed to be present at the Study Circle meeting on 19 October at the home of Mr. A. G. Wood. The subject was Congo Post Office Instructional and Other Markings, which was extended to include Air Mail and Registration labels, etc. The discussion was led by Mr. R. H. Keach, who showed many examples from his collection, with some additional material being shown by Messrs. Hoyte and Foden. Of special interest was a sheet of paper showing strikes from handstamps remaining in the Kinshasa Post Office archives after independence. Unfortunately, many of the strikes are rather faint but, in the hope that it will be of interest to Members, the sheet is reproduced in this Bulletin.

VERIFIER L'AVION

AVION

PAR AVION
PER VLEEGTUIG

PAR AVION DE _____ A _____
PER VLEEGTUIG VAN _____ TOT _____

PAR AVION DE _____ A _____
PER VLEEGTUIG VAN _____ TOT _____

PAR AVION

PAR AVION

AVION

VERIFIER L'AVION
SUR TAXE AERIEUNE INSUFFISANTE

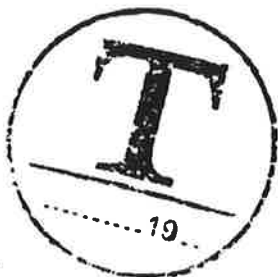
AVION

PAR AVION
PER VLEEGTUIG

AVION

PAR AVION
DE _____
A _____

PAR AVION
DE _____
A _____



SUR TAXE AERIEUNE INSUFFISANTE
BILTAKS VOOR LUCHTPOST ONTOEREIKEND

SUR TAXE AERIEUNE INSUFFISANTE
BILTAKS VOOR LUCHTPOST ONTOEREIKEND

TAXE POSTALE INCOMPLETE

TAXE POSTALE PERCUE

VERIFIE

RETOUR A L'EXPEDITEUR

RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR

RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR

RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR

RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR

RETOUR
A L'ENVOYEUR

THE STICKNEY MACHINE ISSUES OF THE BELGIAN CONGOTHE CONGO DEFINITIVE ISSUE 1931 - 1937

The "Paysage" series shows various Congo scenes including landscapes, animals and native life. A concurrent series, slightly earlier in date of issue of most values, was issued for Ruanda-Urundi and will be the subject of a separate article, as will the booklet panes of several values of the Congo series. A new definitive series was needed greatly by 1931, as progressive inflation had already made obsolescent many of the values of the Floors issue (and the Stanley issue, which had seen substantial use in lieu of definitives); surcharging of previous stocks had been undertaken already, but this could not meet requirements in the quantities needed. Thus the new series was issued at various dates, as further values were found to be necessary. The dates of issue and numbers printed, which are given in the 1946/47 Philatelic Catalogue, are as follows:-

	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Printed</u>
10 centimes	01.04.1932	1,990,850
15 centimes	01.04.1932	2,884,575
20 centimes	01.04.1932	1,838,175
25 centimes	01.04.1932	3,546,150
40 centimes	01.04.1932	1,305,300
50 centimes	01.04.1932	3,992,850
60 centimes	01.04.1932	1,250,850
75 centimes	01.04.1932	3,416,925
1,00 franc	01.04.1932	3,416,175
1,25 francs	15.09.1931	1,533,150
1,50 francs	05.11.1937	
2,00 francs	01.04.1932	2,865,750
2,50 francs	05.11.1937	
3,25 francs	01.04.1932	1,916,025
4,00 francs	01.04.1932	1,048,500
5,00 francs	01.04.1932	721,125
10,00 francs	01.04.1932	418,450
20,00 francs	01.04.1932	286,425

Notes:- (1) The Catalogue Officiel gives the dates of issue for the 2,00 francs, 3,25 francs, 4,00, 5,00, 10,00, and 20,00 francs as 5 November 1937, but this is clearly incorrect, as all of these stamps can be found with cancellations prior to this date.

(2) No "numbers printed" are given in respect of the 1,50 francs and 2,50 francs values.

As is the case with the "Stanley" series, the numbers printed must be treated with some caution. In particular, the 1,25 fr. value would appear to be much more common, as is reflected in

its catalogue price, than some other values which are shown as having been printed in greater numbers; similarly, the catalogue value of the 3,25 fr. stamp appears to be out of line for the printing quantities, when compared to the stamps of higher face value.

Designs

One striking aspect of the designs is that, although there are 18 values in the series, there are only two different designs of frame: one for the horizontal format stamps, on which the side frames each show a native shield at the base with 3 spears rising from this to support the inscription scroll at the top, and one for the vertical format stamps, in which the side borders are the trunks of palm trees, with the foliage in the top part of the stamp. This does not mean that frames and centres of the stamps were printed separately; it does imply, however, that two original dies of these different frames were prepared, including the value tablets but without actual figures of value, and that these then were used to produce subsidiary dies (at least 10 of horizontal format and 8 of vertical format) to which then were added the figures of value. From this stage, there would be two possibilities:-

- (1) That the remaining central part of each design then was added to each of the subsidiary dies.
- (2) That the central designs were engraved on separate dies and, later, complete dies were made by a transfer process from the two separate (frame and centre) dies for each value.

Almost certainly, the latter alternative would have been used, as is instanced by the centres of the 2,50 fr. and 3,25 fr. values and of the 1,50 fr. and 2,00 fr. values, which are the same in each case. This assumption is strengthened by two further factors: first, that there would be a reduced likelihood of damage to an already-prepared frame die by performing further work on it and, second, that it would enable different engravers to work concurrently on the issue, as it would be very unusual for a single person to have engraved both the frames and the centres, or even, perhaps, for all the centre designs to be the work of the same individual.

The central designs, which are different for each value except the 1,50 fr. and 2.50 fr., which appeared several years after the remainder of the series, are described in Balasse and Gibbons Catalogues (also in Scott - which, however, is simply a copy of Balasse), but there are some differences in the information given. The original sources of the designs are not known, although they are all unmistakably authentic Congo scenes. Grubben states that the subjects were taken from photographs provided by the Colonial Ministry.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 10c | Village landing place on the bank of the Sankuru River |
| 15c | Native village in the Mount Kivu area |
| 20c | Falls on the Sankuru River |

25c	Uele village
40c	Batetela musicians
50c	Musicians from the Lake Leopold area
60c	Batetela musicians
75c	Mangbetu woman with traditional tribal hairstyle
1,00 fr.	Api-trained elephant drawing a cart. His cornac (the local name for a mahout) is riding on his back;
1,25 fr.	Mangbetu chief;
1,50 fr.	A Mondimbi village on the Aruwimi River as 1,50 fr.;
2,00 fr.	as 1,50 fr.;
2,50 fr.	Okapi;
3,25 fr.	as 2,50 fr.;
4,00 fr.	Native dugout canoes near Stanleyville;
5,00 fr.	Native woman preparing manioc with harbour scene in background;
10,00 fr.	Baluba chief (Gibbons rather fancifully describes him as a witch doctor, but the clothing and decorations are entirely consistent with the description given in Balasse);
20,00 fr.	Irumu woman carrying latex.

Within the central design of each value of the series is engraved the "I.G." monogram, indicating that the engraving was done at L'Institut de Gravure, Paris. This monogram [see Fig. 1]

Fig. 1



A



B

The monograms show many slight differences, the most basic being the serifs on the I and G in most cases; only the 20c, 1,25 fr., and 5,00 fr. values appear to be truly Type A as shown. The actual size varies from about 0.5mm to 1.0mm.

appears near the lower right corner of the centre in the 10c, 40c, 50c, 1 fr., 1,25 fr., 1,50 fr., 2,00 fr., and 5,00 fr. values, and at the lower left corner for the other values. As stated by Mr. Keach in the September 1980 issue of the Bulletin, it is highly unlikely that all the designs were the work of a single engraver. Unfortunately, there is no documentary evidence available attributing designs to engravers but, based on minor design details, in particular the treatment of shading in the sky in many cases, the writer has made a tentative division of the stamps into 4 groups, as follows:-

- A - 20c, 75c, 2,50 fr., 3,25 fr., 4,00 fr.
- B - 1,25 fr., 1,50 fr., 2,00 fr., 5,00 fr., 20,00 fr.
- C - 10c, 40c, 50c, 60c
- D - 15c, 25c, 1,00 fr., 10,00 fr.

It thus may be that 4 different engravers were engaged on the series, each producing 4 centre designs (allowing for the double use involved in the 1,50 fr. and 2,00 fr. centres and the 2,50 fr. and 3,25 fr. centres). However, until and unless further evidence comes to light, this is speculation and it may be that, even within a single design, different engravers were responsible for different parts of the work.

Dies

As stated above, the dies were engraved at L'Institut de Gravure and die proofs exist, both in black and in the issued colours, for the basic 16 values - i.e., excluding the 1,50 fr. and 2,50 fr. These are on large sheetlets of white paper, one for each value, and, from similar proofs inspected, are believed to have been produced for presentation purposes, rather than as evidence of the acceptability of the engraving. If true working proofs exist for this series, they have not been recorded yet and may be still in the records of L'Institut de Gravure. The known proofs almost certainly were produced at Malines under the aegis of the Belgian Postal Authorities. Despite this, the proofs are not common and are catalogued in Balasse (1949) at 50,000 fr. for the series in black and 60,000 fr. for that in issued colours.

Colours

The colours of the stamps are as follows:-

10c	Sepia
15c	Grey
20c	Magenta
25c	Blue
40c	Green
50c	Bright Violet
60c	Deep Purple
75c	Carmine
1,00 fr.	Carmine-Red
1,25 fr.	Red-Brown
1,50 fr.	Grey
2,00 fr.	Ultramarine
2,50 fr.	Blue
3,25 fr.	Grey
4,00 fr.	Violet
5,00 fr.	Purple
10,00 fr.	Vermilion
20,00 fr.	Sepia

It is certain that there must have been several printings of some values, but there appear to be no truly significant shades resulting from these. Balasse lists a brown-violet shade of the 50c, and the 1,25 fr. value can be found in shades ranging from pale red-brown to almost chocolate, but such shades, while collectable, are of little true philatelic importance. Similarly, a number of colour changelings can be found (or produced) resulting from the effects of sunlight, etc. Among those seen are:-

10c	Olive-Grey
20c	Pink
1,00 fr.	Rose-Pink
1,25 fr.	Ochre-Brown
4,00 fr.	Slate-Blue
5,00 fr.	Indigo
20,00 fr.	Olive-Green

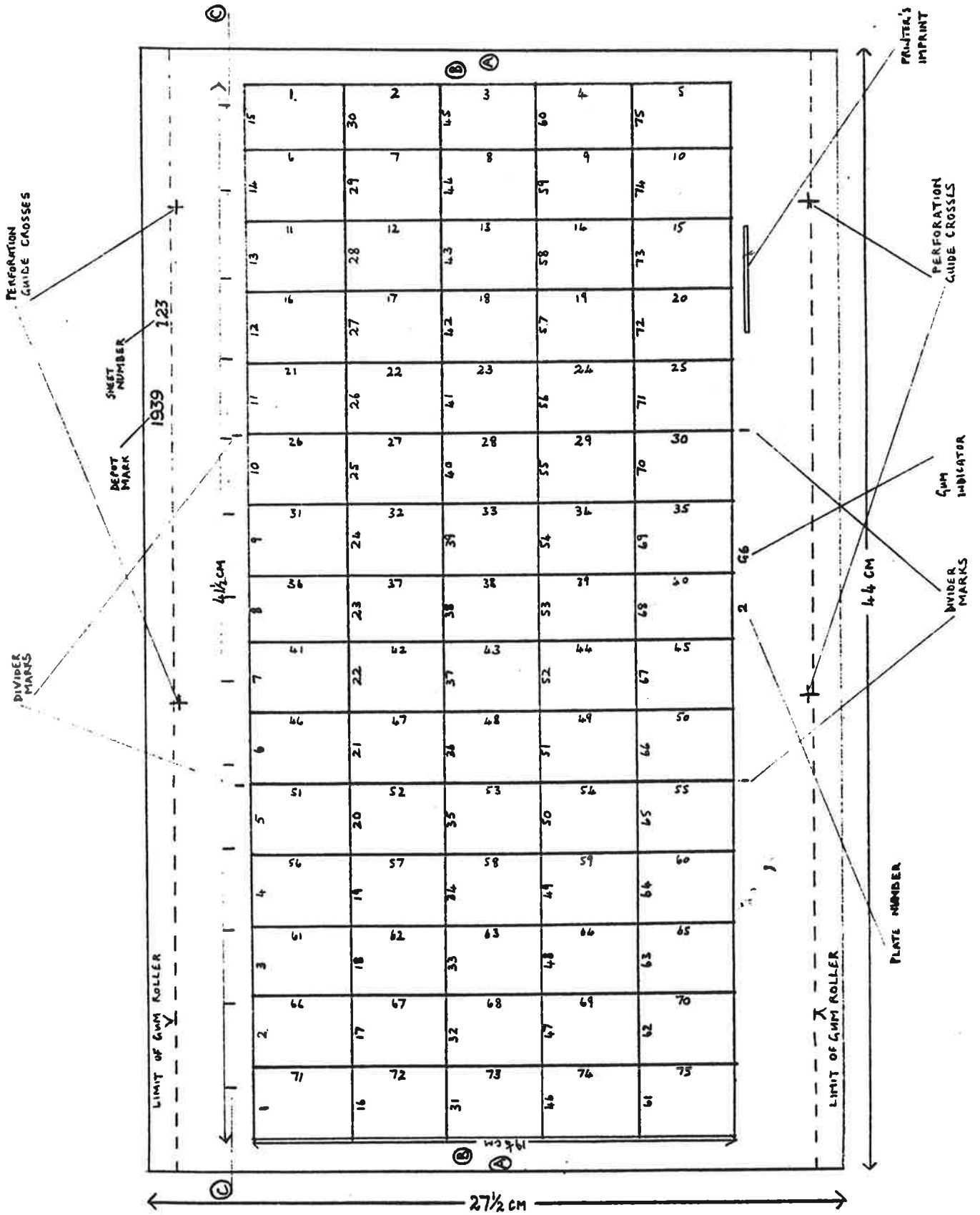
Sheet Layout

Le Negro Guide informs us that the sale of these stamps was stopped suddenly and unexpectedly - Balasse gives the date of demonetisation as 1 September 1942 [however, the writer has a cover of August 1943 with a 50c Paysage paying printed matter postage to the USA] and that the remaining stocks were destroyed, leaving only minor stocks of mint stamps in the hands of dealers. Nevertheless, a fair number of complete sheets have survived, and the following information is based on a sample consisting of:-

	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Sheet</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>		
10c	1	335		
15c	1	209		
20c	1	218	Depot 1938	Gum G6
20c	2	257		
25c	1	203		
40c	1	123		
50c	1	182		
50c	2	090	Depot 1940	Gum G6
50c	2	100	Depot 1940	Gum G6
60c	1	357	Depot 1939	
60c	1	358	Depot 1939	
60c	2	269		
75c	1	217		
20,00 fr.	2	350	Depot 1938	

together with numerous blocks. The layout of a typical sheet of vertical format stamps is shown in the accompanying diagram. All the sheets of horizontal format stamps inspected have the tops of the stamps at the right, as indicated by the alternative position numbering. Each sheet corresponds to a plate of 75 stamps and it will be remembered that a complete rotation of the Stickney Machine cylinder printed two such sheets, plates 1 and 2.

As usual with the Stickney Machine, a full sheet is approximately 44cm x 27.5cm, the long sides of the sheet are trimmed, having formed the sides of the original roll of paper, and the ends are rough, the sheets apparently having been separated from one another by being torn over a straight edge. The gumming roller of the Stickney Machine could have been only some 25cm in length, so that there is a band some 1cm - 1.5cm wide without gum at the top and bottom of each sheet; however, due to the depth of selvedge at the top and bottom of the sheets, some 4cm - 4.5cm in each case, this lack of gum does not affect any of the actual stamps.



The layout shows the main features visible on a sheet, although not all appear in every case.

Perforation Guide Crosses

These appear on every sheet some 2.5cm above, and towards the left-hand side of, positions 7 and 14, and symmetrically placed at the same distance below positions 67 and 74. However, on certain sheets, there are two further crosses in the end selvages to left and right of the centres of positions 31 and 45 respectively. Sheets showing these additional crosses (shown as {A} in the layout) are:-

15c	Plate 1
15c	Plate 2
20c	Plate 1
20c	Plate 2
25c	Plate 1
40c	Plate 1
50c	Plate 1
50c	Plate 2
60c	Plate 1
60c	Plate 2
75c	Plate 1
75c	Plate 2
20,00 fr.	Plate 1

Sheet Numbers

These all consist of 3-digit numbers, commencing with zeros if necessary, and are some 0.5cm from the top of each sheet. Consisting of black, serified figures about 0.5cm in height, these numbers were produced during the actual printing process. It is clear, however, that the numbering machine was not in a precisely-fixed position vis-a-vis the printing cylinder, as the numbers appear in slightly different positions in the horizontal plane, generally above positions 12 or 13.

As can be seen from the list of sheets inspected, however, there is an anomaly on the two Plate 1 sheets of the 60c which have consecutive sheet numbers. It might be thought that the sheet numbers are coincidental and that the two sheets come from different printing runs - this would provide a simple explanation, but is almost certainly incorrect. Both sheets come from the same source and similarities in minor plate varieties as well as the shade of the ink and the amount of ink suffusion in the paper make it virtually certain that these sheets do come from the same printing run. Further, there is no sign that the numbering ink would have required to be changed, or indeed was changed, between these two sheets. Is it therefore possible that the machine failed to register on a Plate 2 sheet between the two sheets seen? Any indication that sheets exist without sheet numbers would be very welcome.

A second interesting variety occurs on the 20c Plate 2, Sheet 257. In this case, instead of appearing above position 14 - retaining the vertical format for reference (otherwise to the left of position 16), the sheet number is in the diametrically

opposite position - i.e., as if the sheet had been upside-down when it was numbered. Even more interestingly, this had been noticed and the number applied again in the correct position, but using a different, presumably hand-operated, numbering machine. Without seeing further sheets from this Plate, it is difficult to be sure of how this could have happened, but the only obvious explanation is that Plate 2 was fitted on the cylinder recto-verso vis-a-vis Plate 1 during some part of the printing.

Depot Marks

As was the case with previous issues printed at Malines - e.g., the 1886 and 1887 Portrait Issues - the depot marks are believed to indicate the year of entry of stamps into main store, while those which were sent direct to Post Offices, etc., for sale did not receive any such mark. In the present case, the marks consist simply of a 4-digit year printed in black serified letters about 0.5cm tall and generally positioned some 2cm - 3cm to the left of the sheet number.

Divider Marks

These are short vertical lines just above the margins between positions 5/6 and 10/11 and just below the margins between positions 65/66 and 70/71. The writer believes them to have been intended as an aid to counter clerks in dividing the sheets and accounting for stamps sold.

Plate Number

The plate number, 1 or 2, is found engraved on the Plate immediately under position 68. Unfortunately there is no general rule that Plate 1 corresponds to an odd sheet number. Obviously, the position of the printing cylinder at the beginning of any run would determine whether sheet 001 was from Plate 1 or Plate 2.

Gum Indicator

The small "G6" on several of the sheets is believed to have informed the printer that only a certain type of gum should be used in these cases. It is noted that the stamps involved use magenta or purple ink, as is the case with some Belgian stamps printed on the Stickney Machine for which the same indicator can be seen. Knowing the early difficulties which Malines experienced in finding suitable inks for the Stickney Machine, the writer imagines that there must have been some interaction between certain dyes and gum mixtures and that the gum indicator was intended to avoid such problems.

Printer's Imprint

All sheets have a small framed imprint some 0.5cm below positions 72 and 73. This appears as in Fig. 2. The actual size is: length 40mm
height 1.5mm

Fig. 2

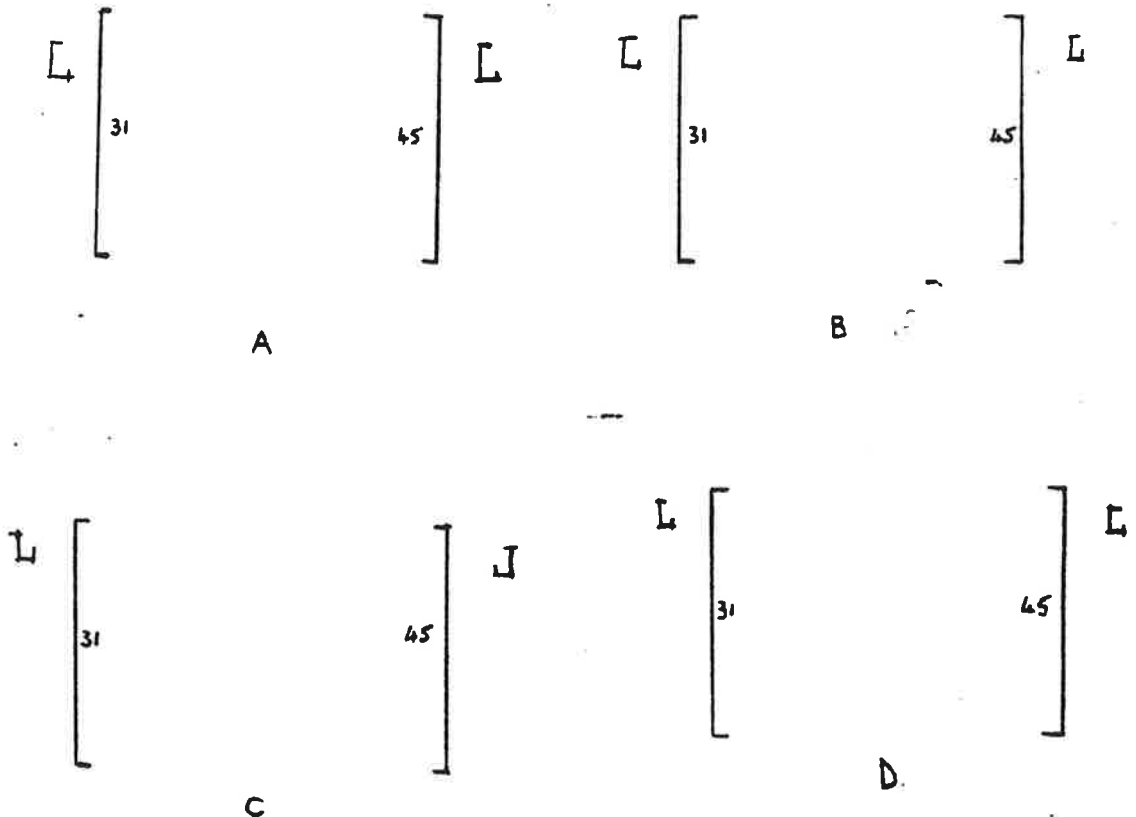


Other Plate Markings

On a number of sheets of vertical format stamps, further markings appear in the end selvages near the tops of stamps 31 and 45 (as indicated on the layout by {B}). These all have the general form of "L", but see Fig. 3. The size varies from sheet to sheet. It is assumed that these marks were used in the process of laying out the plates themselves, but their precise function is not apparent to the writer. These marks are seen on the following sheets:-

A	40c	Plate 1
B	60c	Plate 1
C	60c	Plate 2
D	20,00 fr.	Plate 2

Fig. 3



A further set of marks, which appears only on the sheet of 20c Plate 1, is indicated on the layout as {C}. This consists of a series of 13 short vertical lines, each some 31mm apart and about 8mm above the top row of stamps. These appear to bear no relationship to the laid-out plate and give the impression that this plate was intended originally to be marked out for stamps of a different format entirely. As the size does not fit any of the Congo or Ruanda-Urundi issues printed on the Stickney Machine, perhaps one of our colleagues in the Belgian Study Circle has some information which could identify the intended issue? Alternatively, of course, it is possible that whoever was marking out the plate simply suffered a lapse and commenced working to the wrong measurements.

Dimensions of Stamps

The actual stamps, as perforated, measure some 38.25mm x 28mm in horizontal format (28 x 38.25 in vertical format). Although, at least to the writer's eye, the heavier frame lines of the vertical stamps make them appear marginally smaller in printed area, the opposite is in fact the case, the actual sizes of the printed areas being:-

vertical format	25mm x 34.5mm
horizontal format	34mm x 24.5mm

Sidepoint Dots

As a result of the impress of the sidepoint of the Chapman Transfer Machine in laying out the impressions on the plate, small indentations were left on the plate and these appear as dots about 2mm above and some 10mm - 12mm to the left of the top left corner of each stamp of vertical format (or 2mm to the left and 10mm - 12mm below the bottom left corner in respect of the horizontal format stamps). In general, this means that in the short margin of each stamp can be seen the dot created by the laying-in of the impression next to the right - i.e., no dots appear in the margins of stamps from the right-hand column, but dots do appear towards the edge of the left selvedge, except where this is too narrow to show them. In some cases, although the left-hand edge of the plate is shown by the line of ink which occurred between the two plates on the cylinder, it is closer to the stamps than the sidepoint dots would have been, thus indicating that the plates were trimmed to size after being laid out. Although the precise position of the dots vis-a-vis their related stamps varies from plate to plate, it is, of course, identical for all stamps on the same plate.

Unlike the 1930 Charity Issue, it is apparent from individual stamps that all the horizontal format stamps were laid in the same direction - i.e., with the position numbers as shown in the layout diagram.

Interestingly, in the cases of the 1,50 fr. and 2,50 fr. values, which were printed later, the sidepoint dots are slightly further from the stamps - about 13mm - than for the other values.

Also to be seen in many cases are small crosses, formed by the guidelines on which the sidepoint was centred, which were not burnished out completely.

Off-centre perforation is a considerable assistance in spotting the sidepoint dots, which are often perforated out in well-centred stamps.

The laying-in of the stamps appears to have been done carefully and they do not show any significant distortion due to the rocking-in process - again, unlike the 1930 issue. As it is difficult to see how the actual curving of the plates would have varied between issues, it must be assumed that the rocking-in was the reason for the Charity stamps being out-of-true rectangles.

Plate Varieties

There are a number of small constant varieties which could be identified in the sheets inspected; in total it is probably possible to position 10% or more of the individual stamps if sheets are available. The only varieties of significance noted, however, were as follows:-

	<u>Plate</u> <u>No.</u>	
15c	1	No. 11; bottom frame line partly doubled
15c	1	No. 23; bottom frame line partly doubled
20c	1	No.'s 6, 16, 21, 36, 41, 46, 51, 61, 71; doubling of left-hand shield to left (also left-hand spear shaft in several cases)
20c	2	No.'s 31, 41, 61, 66, 71; doubling of left hand shield to left (also left-hand spear shaft in some cases)
25c	1	No.'s 11, 21, 71; doubling of left-hand shield to left ~

The number of similar re-entries on the 20c value, plus those on the 25c value, hardly can be coincidental, particularly as they all occur on the left-hand column of stamps, and it may be that there was a tendency to a weakness of impression at the edge of the plates. Although referred to as "re-entries", it is probable that these doublings were produced during the original rolling-in of the impressions; so far, there is no evidence that the plates were re-entered or re-touched during use and, in any case, re-entry would not have been possible after the plates had been curved to form semi-cylinders.

As the number of sheets inspected is limited, it is likely that further varieties exist on other values, or on the other plates of those values for which only one sheet was available. The writer will be pleased to hear of additional discoveries by others.

Perforation

The same, or similar, perforator was used as for the 1930 issue - a regular comb machine giving perf. 11.5. The perforation does not extend into the top or bottom selvages, nor into the right-hand selvedge of any sheet, but does continue through the left-hand selvedge, indicating that the perforating was performed always from the right of the sheets. There were 111 pins in the base of the comb and 15 in each of the legs. Given the large gaps between stamps, never less than 2.5mm and as much as 4mm between adjacent horizontal stamps, the general standard of perforating was rather poor, giving a large proportion of badly-centred stamps.

Overprints

The only overprints known on this issue are the bogus surcharges 15c/50c, 16c/75c, 20c/1,00 fr., 30c/1,25 fr., and 50c/2,00 fr., with the additional overprint "Detachment/U.S.A./AIR/MAIL". The mis-spelling of "detachment" suggests that the surcharges were not applied in Belgium or locally but, according to Burniat, the series was put on sale by a Liege dealer in 1943 and this makes it probable that the overprint was applied in Belgium, perhaps with the intention of making the wording appear to be English.

It is interesting to note that these bogus series still are offered occasionally by dealers as rare items and at exorbitant prices.

Postal Use

As the stamps were a major definitive series and in use for more than 10 years, they saw substantial use and lived through several changes of postage rates. It is notable that, with the exception of the 2,50 fr. value which was an addition to the original series, no attempt was made to maintain the U.P.U. colour scheme when rates changed. The main rates served were as follows:-

10c - 25c

the lower values generally were used to make up rates, but also were used for additional weight stage charges for certain types of printed matter, etc. The 10c value paid the basic inland printed matter rate throughout the period, while 15c became the rate for newspapers and periodicals to Belgium, per 50gm, in 1938.

- 40c originally the basic overseas printed matter rate, probably until 1934.
- 50c initially did not pay a basic rate, but became the overseas printed matter rate c. 1934.
- 60c the rate until July 1936 for postcards, Internal, to Belgium, and to African Postal Union countries.
- 75c until December 1933, the rate for second and each further 20gm stage for letters Inland and to Belgium; from July 1936 until March 1942, the rate for postcards, Internal, to Belgium, and to African Postal Union countries.
- 1.00 fr. not a basic rate originally; from March 1942, the rate for postcards, Internal, to Belgium, and to African Postal Union countries.
- 1,25 fr. rate for internal letters until September 1940; rate for letters to Belgium until December 1933; rate for second and further 20gm stages for overseas letters until December 1933.
- 1,50 fr. from July 1936 until March 1942, the overseas postcard rate; also the additional weight stage rate on overseas letters from January 1934 to December 1941; probably also the additional weight stage rate from October 1940 on letters, Internal, to Belgium, and to African Postal Union countries.
- 2,00 fr. originally the basic overseas letter rate until December 1933; registration fee to all destinations until December 1933; additional weight stage rate for overseas letters from January 1942.
- 2,50 fr. basic overseas letter rate from January 1934 until September 1940; registration fee to all destinations from January 1934.

18.

- to September 1940 (possibly later); basic letter rate from October 1940, Internal, Belgium, and African Postal Union.
- 3,25 fr. registered letter rate (1,25 fr. + 2,00 fr.) until December 1933, Internal, and Belgium.
- 4,00 fr. overseas registered letter rate (2,00 fr. + 2,00 fr.) until December 1933; also commonly used to pay overseas double-weight letters (2,50 fr. + 1,50 fr.) from January 1934 to September 1940; conceivably also used for the same purpose for Internal, Belgium, and African Postal Union letters from October 1940.
- 5,00 fr. presumably originally a higher value to make up rates on heavy letters; use from January 1934 to September 1940 for overseas registered letters.
- 10,00 fr. - 20,00 fr. used throughout as normal high values.

All the rates shown are for surface mail as, theoretically, the air mail surtax was to be paid using air mail stamps. Although this did not happen always, it can be assumed that the intention behind the values included in the "Paysage" series was to pay surface mail.

On this occasion, the writer must thank particularly Mr. A. Vindevoghel, without whose assistance in tracking down many of the complete sheets used as its basis, this article would not have been possible.

P. S. FODEN

- References:- Balasse Catalogue, 1949
Philatco Catalogue, 1946 - 1947
Catalogue des Essais de Timbres de Belgique et Congo Belge - W. Grubben

POST OFFICES OF THE CONGO c1955

KOLWEZI. Alt 4733 ft. One of the pleasantest places in the Congo. Terr HQ. Eur pop 3304 Nat pop 66000. Very important mining centre. B.C.K. railway station. Airfield. Telephone and telegraph. R/T station. Hospitals. Schools. Banks. Missions. Garages. Transport undertakings. Hotels. Many dams in the area provide power for the concentrators where ore is enriched in content from 8% to 30%, and shipped to Jadotville for further working. Various tours were operated to Lukuka Falls, and the Lufunfu Caves which contain a small lake.

KONGOLO. Alt 1893 ft. On the left bank of the Lualaba. Terr. HQ. Telephone and Telegraph. R/T. Radio beacon. Hospital. Station on the C.F.L. railway Kindu-Albertville. River port. Airfield. Military camp. Trading, agricultural and industrial centre. Management of the Societe Cotoniere du Katanga. Missions. Residence of the Vicar Apostolic. Hotels.

In the vicinity, the following are worth visiting:- The large road and rail bridge 400 yards long across the Lualaba; the Hinde Rapids, better known as Hell's Gates, downstream from Kongolo, are narrows which reduce the width of the river to less than 100 yards. These rapids, of which there are five groups along the river to Kasongo, make all navigation of the Lualaba impossible, and are the reasons for the construction of a railway between Kindu and Kongolo. There are several warm springs along the river. On the road to Albertville are the Pungwe springs.

KUTU. There is a river service every 21 days from Leopoldville to Lake Leopold II, calling at Kutu, and from Kutu there is a service to the Lukenie, calling at Oshwe, Dekese and Lodja.

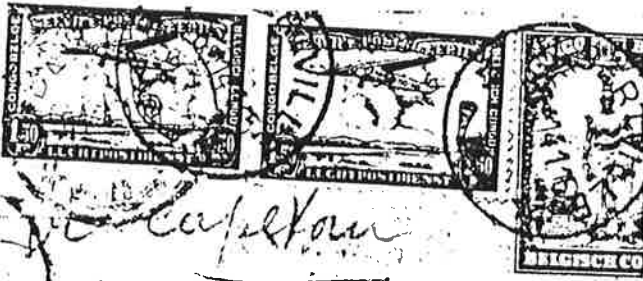
KWAMOUTH. On the left bank of the confluence of the Kwa, the name of the Kasai River where it joins the Congo. Admin post. Telephone and telegraph. Trading centre. Dispensary and Lazaretto. Stopping places for river services.

CENSORSHIP IN THE BELGIAN CONGO DURING WORLD WAR II

One of our U.K. members has made a most interesting discovery. This is a cover, censored at Albertville in 1941, with an entirely new type of censor tape - in fact, given the centring of the "Censure/Congo Belge", it may well be a standard size label, rather than a continuous strip of tape, but owing to the size of the cover, it is not possible to be certain of this. Both sides of the cover, as well as a reconstruction of the label, are shown overleaf. Members are asked to check their own covers for any further examples.

Of further interest, the cover is cancelled at Albertville on 26/11/41 and arrived at Chicago on 16/1/42. Originally marked "via Takoradi" in manuscript, this has been crossed out and "via Cape Town" written on. The rate of 13,75frs. does not accord with any of the postage rates so far established for covers to U.S.A. via either route.

Handwritten scribble



Handwritten: Captain
MONTGOMERY WAR
... & CO.

CHICAGO U.S.A.



UIGU DCIGC



Vertical handwritten: Censure
D. 14

Censure
Congo Belge

CONGO VARIETIES

A list has been received from Father Hulstaert of modern varieties he has seen at various dealers. He would like us to do a straw poll of Members' wants at an approximate price of $\frac{1}{2}$ Catalogue Officiel. Please reply via our Secretary.

Cat. O. NumberFLOWERS - Mint

383A	15c	normal	overpt	388a	1fr	ovpt	invt
383Aa	15c	Congo	invert	389a	1.50fr	ovpt	invt
383b	10/15c	Congo	normal, 10c	390a	2fr	ovpt	invt
383B	10/15c	Congo	missing	391	3fr	ovpt	displaced right
385a	40c	Congo	invt	395a	8fr	ovpt	invt
386b	50/60c	Congo	invt	396a	10fr	ovpt	invt
386B	50/60c	Congo	missing	397a	20fr	ovpt	invt
386A	60c	value	unchanged	399	100fr	ovpt	displaced right

ANIMALS - Mint

400	10c	ovpt	displaced right	405b	1.50fr	ovpt	double
401b	20c	ovpt	triple	408b	5fr	ovpt	double
402b	40c	ovpt	double	409a	6.50fr	ovpt	invt
403a	50c	ovpt	invt	409a	6.50fr	4 stamps,	one with-
404	1fr	ovpt	overlapping			out	ovpt
405a	1.50fr	ovpt	invt	409A	6.50fr	4 stamps,	one with-
						out	ovpt
				409A	6.50fr	ovpt	invt

MISC - Mint

412	Madonna	ovpt	overlapping, ovpt partly on back
413/4		ovpt	invt
656A		ovpt	red (only this sold P.O. Mbandaka, only black ovpt sold P.O. Kinshasa)
906		ovpt	invt (idem 907,909,910,911,915a)
909		ovpt	invt on only one of block of four
910		ovpt	displaced
913		ovpt	diagonal
913a		ovpt	invt
915a		ovpt	blue

Cancelled

913a	black	ovpt	normal
906/11	set	ovpt	invt
908	small	characters	
908	1 small & 1 large	characters	
646,647,649	ovpt	displaced	diagonal

NOT ISSUED - but used for postage

4k/10s	No. 785
4k/10s	triple ovpt

FORGERIES - used for postage

896	50/2k	910	first type, large characters, 1 stroke/barre
912	hand made	910	first type, small characters, 2 strokes/barre
913a	hand made	910	first type, very small characters, 1 stroke/barre

EXAMINER IDENTIFICATIONS

The definitive article on censorship in the Congo was written by our current President, Mr. Arthur Heim, in 1975. In it, he describes, among the other markings, the large numerals which are believed to be the individual examiner identifications. As a reminder, an example is shown here.

30

I should like to carry this study one step further and to try to find out which numbers were in use at each censor office. I list below those which I know of, and shall be very grateful for any further information to fill the gaps. It will be obvious to members that the censor office is that whose cancellation appears on the censor label, not necessarily the same office which cancelled the stamps.

Leopoldville: 2,3,7,12,14,15,16,20,21,27,28,30,31,42,45,47,50

Tshikapa: 3

Watsa: 2,3

Elisabethville: 3

Stanleyville: 14

Coquilhatville: 3 (in blue)

Costermansville: 2

P. S. FODEN

EARLY AIRMAIL FROM ANGOLA ROUTED THROUGH THE BELGIAN CONGO

A member of the International Society Portuguese Philately has asked for our assistance in providing any information known about air mail covers originating in Angola and travelling by air to Europe via the Congo. Such a cover is illustrated; it dates from 1931 and a second, generally similar, cover has been seen dated 1928. Neither cover belongs to the inquirer, who is thus unable to tell what other marks, if any, are on the reverse.

In general, until about 1947, all Angola covers going by air mail to Europe or overseas were dispatched through Leopoldville, although in later years mixed franking was not necessary, as Angola had its own air mail stamps. One exception was the first flight between St. Paul de Loanda and Leopoldville in August 1936. This was a special flight which carried a Belgian football team to play against a Luanda side and mail was carried in both directions from Leopoldville on 14th August and the return flight on 17th August.

In the case of the 1928 and 1931 covers, the Secretary suspects that the only routes which could have been flown were internal Congo routes, with the covers then going by steamer from Matadi to Dakar and perhaps picking up the French air service Dakar - Casablanca - Europe. Any information about alternative routes, or additional covers of this type, would be greatly appreciated and can be routed through our Secretary.

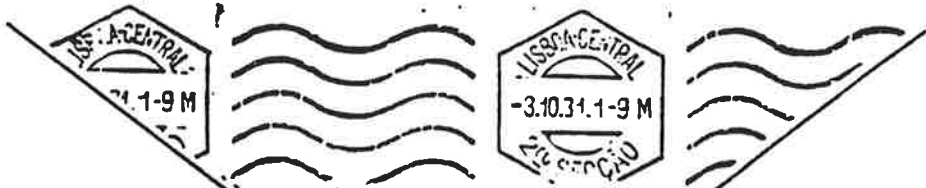
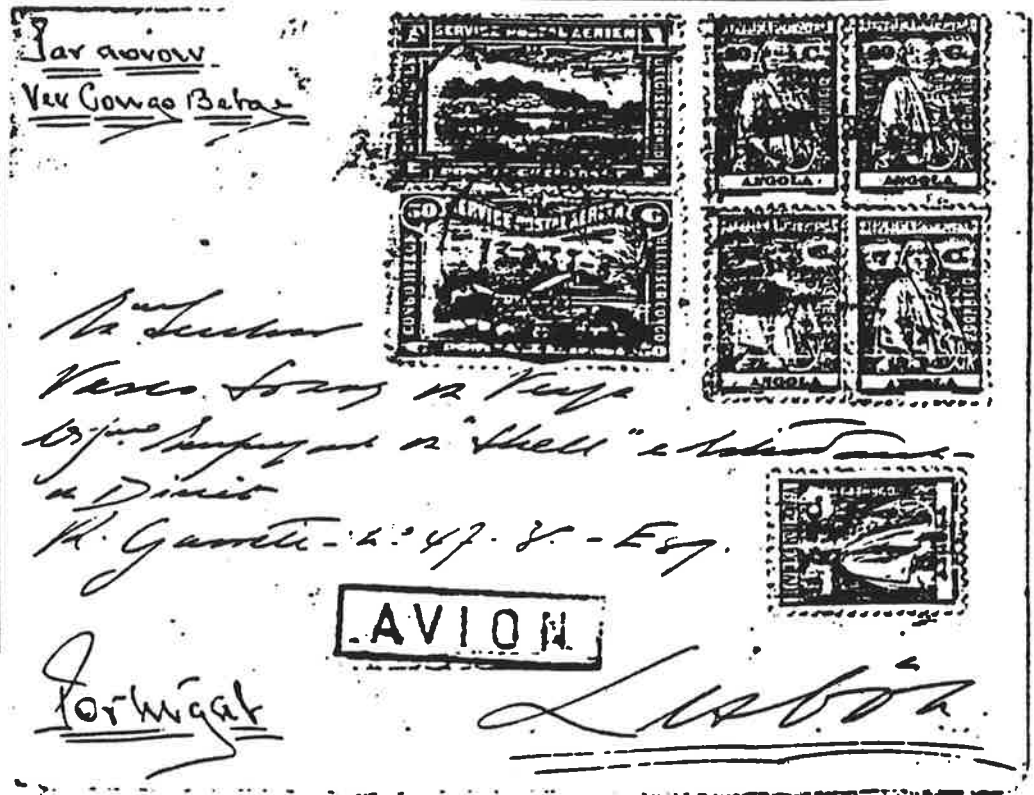
ANGOLA

Foreign air mail postage on mail "Angola - Lisboa"

1931

Before the provisional airmail blue stamps were introduced in the Portuguese East and West Africa, the mail was carried by different ways of transportation to the nearest air services of a neighboring Country and than by air to Europe.

Letter from Luanda, Angola to Tshikapa, Congo Belga by Rail road (80 centavos). At Tshikapa, 1.50 frs in airmail postage were applied for the flight from Congo Belga to Portugal.

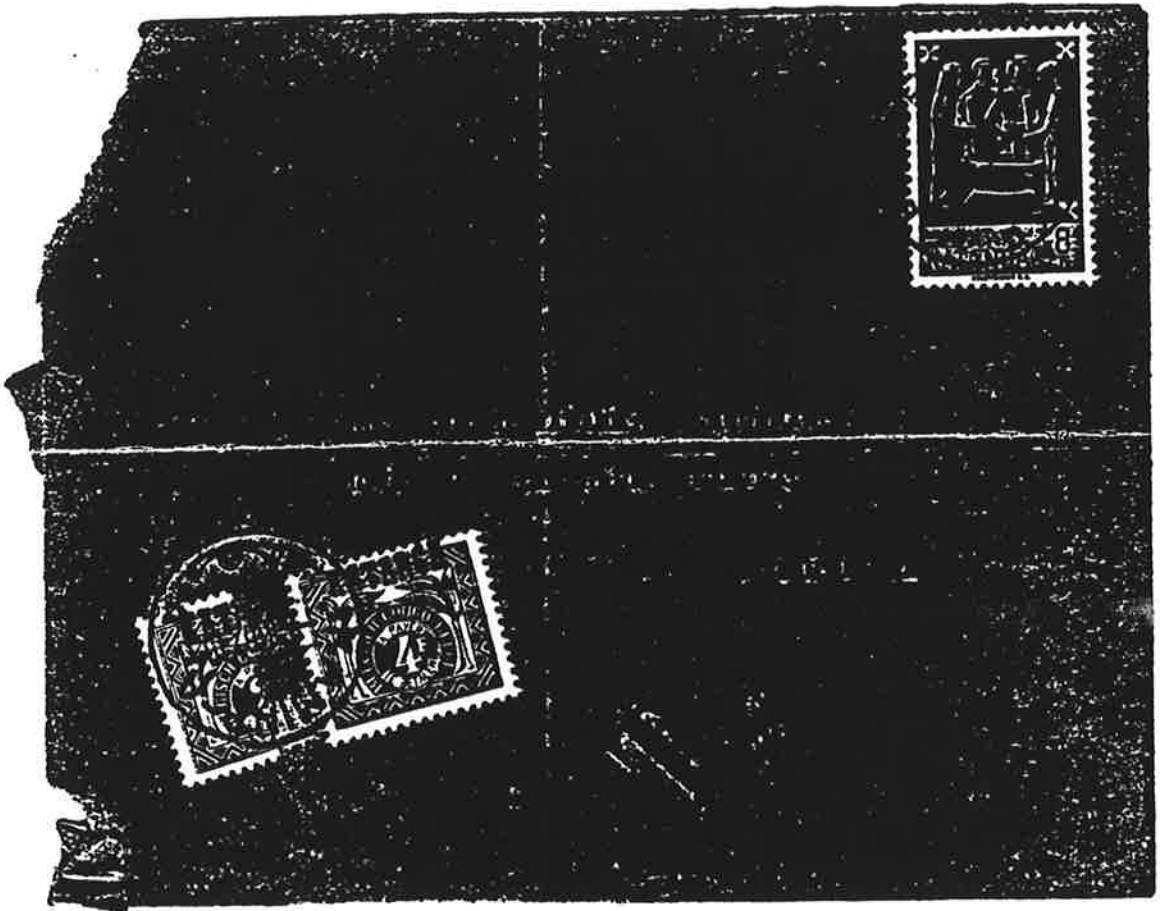


COMMERCIAL MAIL FROM KATANGA

One of our members has submitted the illustrated cover and would like to know:

- 1) Whether the implied postage rate is valid? (2 June, 1962, franked with 8fr + 5fr postage due).
- 2) How many other genuine commercial covers members have seen using Katanga postage due stamps?
- 3) Whether any member knows of any other example of such a bisect?
- 4) Is any member prepared to give an opinion as to the market value of this cover?

Editor's Note: Replies should be sent to our Secretary, and will be most appreciated.



L'ENTIER POSTAL

ORGANE MENSUEL DE L'ASSOCIATION DES COLLECTIONNEURS D'ENTIER POSTAUX, PARIS
DE LA SOCIETE BELGE DE L'ENTIER POSTAL, BRUXELLES
ET DE LA NEDERLANDSCHE VEREENIGING VAN POSTSTUKKEN- EN POSTSTEMPELVERZAMELAARS

Comité de Rédaction : MM. Picard, Cocatre (France) ;
Gosset, Wéry, Marler (Belgique).
Broekman, Dekker et van de Westeringh (Pays-Bas)
Rédacteur en chef : Dr J. Stibbe, 6, square Ambiorix, Bruxelles.

Les cartes illustrées de 5 et 10 c. du Congo Belge



Cette émission est une des séries de cartes avec vues les moins bien connues. Les différents catalogues qui traitent le sujet, fournissent des renseignements incomplets et parfois contradictoires. Rappelons qu'il existe 3 types de lignes pour l'adresse :

I. pointillé serré (12 à 13 points par cm) (63 mm.).

II. pointillé espacé (11 à 12 points par cm) (63 mm.).

III. pointillé serré, plus long (69 mm.) dépassant le gros trait plein.

Le catalogue Ascher indique simplement : 72 vues numérotées de chaque type pour le 5c. et le 10 c.

Le catalogue des cartes avec vues (de Junker) indique pour le 5 c. :

au type I 36 vues; au type II 54 vues; au type III 72 vues probables mais non connues.

pour le 10 c. : au type I 36 vues; au type II 37 vues; au type III 36 vues.

Le catalogue du Congo de la S.E.E.P. indique pour les 2 valeurs 36 vues au type I, 36 vues au type II, plus des vues du type I qui existaient au type II; enfin au type III 72 vues pour le 5 c. tandis que la série des cartes de 10 c. au type III n'a pu être entièrement reconstituée, les 36 vues du type II existant certainement au type III.

Nous sommes presque certains de ce qui suit :

Les vues semblent avoir été imprimées en 2 planches de 36 vues différentes : nous nommerons la première A (vues : 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 à 17, 19, 20, 22 à 24, 31 à 34, 40, 41, 43, 47 à 52, 55 à 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69); la seconde B (vues : 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 18, 21, 25 à 30, 35 à 39, 42, 44 à 46, 53, 54, 58, 61, 64 à 68, 70 à 72).

Il existe pour le 5c. :

au type I les vues A (communes)

au type II les vues A (rares); les vues B (communes)

au type III les vues A et B (moyenne rareté).

Il existe pour le 10 c. :

au type I les vues A (communes)

au type II les vues A (rares); les vues B (communes)

au type III les vues B (moyenne rareté).

Au total 36 vues au type I; 72 au type II; 72 au type III pour le 5 c. et 36 pour le 10 c.

Les chercheurs, ayant l'esprit attiré par l'étude des types du recto, semblent avoir négligé le verso, c'est-à-dire la vue.

Et cependant que de variétés !

Grâce à la complaisance de mes amis qui ont mis leurs collections à ma disposition, il m'a été permis d'examiner un certain nombre de ces cartes (4000 environ).

J'ai comparé chacune des vues, et j'ai dressé la liste des variétés que j'ai rencontrées. Certaines sont criantes (telles les cartes reproduites ci-dessus) et l'on peut s'étonner qu'elles n'aient frappé personne (1); d'autres sont moins visibles, et si l'aspect général de la vue montre qu'il s'agit manifestement d'un autre tirage, il m'a parfois été difficile de décrire un détail précis permettant de les discriminer à coup sûr.

Lorsque, par la suite, je parlerai d'une tâche blanche sur le bout du nez d'un nègre, ne me traitez pas de coupeur de cheveux en quatre; c'est, parmi vingt autres, le détail le plus explicite qui caractérise deux tirages différents.

Il s'en faut de beaucoup que j'ai vu toutes les variétés et prie le lecteur d'examiner sa collection et de nous faire part de ses découvertes. Mon but est seulement d'attirer l'attention des amateurs sur le vaste terrain de recherches qui s'offre à eux.

(à suivre)

OTISSE.

(1) M. Hellinckx a été le premier à signaler, il y a quelques mois, l'inversion de la cinquième vue.

Contribution à l'Etude de l'Entier Postal en Belgique

Les Premières Enveloppes

L'historique de l'enveloppe timbrée est liée au projet de la réforme postale en Belgique et il est indispensable de donner un extrait, relativement court, du rapport présenté à cet effet le 1er janvier 1841.

RAPPORT

présenté à M. Rogier, ministre des Travaux Publics, sur le système de réforme introduit en Angleterre dans l'Administration des postes aux lettres et de son application en Belgique, par L. Bronne, inspecteur de la deuxième division des postes.

Remarque: Ce rapport comporte 28 pages d'un texte serré format grand in-8° et nous en passons 21 avant d'arriver au cha-

pitre suivant :

— Perception de la taxe uniforme au moyen de la vente d'un timbre ou d'une enveloppe timbrée.

— En Angleterre, la taxe uniforme d'un penny doit être préalablement acquittée ou par un affranchissement au bureau, ou par l'achat d'un petit morceau de papier timbré que l'on fixe sur l'adresse de la lettre, ou par l'achat d'une enveloppe timbrée.

L'omission d'une de ces trois formalités donne lieu à la double taxe.

En imposant cette obligation d'acquitter préalablement le port de la lettre, on a eu pour but de faciliter le travail intérieur des

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Les cartes illustrées de 5 et 10 c. du Congo Belge

Liste des variétés du verso, avec indication du type des lignes d'adresse du recto, que nous avons rencontrées pour chacune d'entre elles.

Planche	Variétés verso	Lignes d'adresse	
		5 c.	10 c.
A B			
1		2 3	2 3
2	a) griffe en arc de cercle longeant le bord inf. b) sans cette griffe.	1 3	1 2
3	a) le 3 est de 10 à 13 mm. du bord gauche. b) le 3 est de 5 à 6 mm. du bord gauche.	2 3	2 3
4	a) le 4 est de 7 à 9 mm. du bord supérieur, mince griffe verticale à 1.5 cm. du bord dr. en bas. b) le 4 est de 3 à 5 mm. du bord supérieur, mince griffe verticale à 1.5 cm. du bord dr. en bas. c) le 4 est de 3 à 5 mm. du bord supérieur, sans griffe (gros point blanc au-dessus de la 4e case de g.).	2 3	2 3
5	a) hutte à gauche — 5 à 42 mm. du bord gauche. b) hutte à droite — 5 à 42 mm. du bord gauche. c) hutte à droite — 5 à 16 mm. du bord gauche.	1 3	1 2
6	a) le 6 est de 9 à 11 mm. du bord gauche. b) le 6 est de 5 à 6 mm. du bord gauche. c) le 6 est de 5 à 6 mm. du bord gauche, 7 taches noires dans la prairie à droite.	2 3	2 3
7	a) 8 de 8 à 9 mm. du bord sup. b) 8 de 3 à 4 mm. du bord sup. — le 6e nègre à dr. a un O à ses pieds. c) 8 de 3 à 4 mm. du bord sup. — pas de O.	1 3	1 2
9	a) le 9 est de 41 à 42 mm. de bord g. b) le 9 est de 34 à 38 mm. du bord g. c) le 9 est de 34 à 36 mm. du bord g. (ie coin inf. dr. est flou; tache blanche sur le bord, sous la lég.).	1 3	1 2
10	a) 5 mm. entre Congo et Pont. b) 3.5 mm. entre Congo et Pont (cliché plus petit).	1 3	1 2
11		2 3	2 3
12		2 3	2 3
13	(le 5 c. type 1 a toujours une ligne blanche sinueuse et verticale, entre les 2 huttes).	1 2 3	1 2
14	a) 14 de 1 à 3 mm. du bord sup. b) 14 de 5 à 6 mm. du bord sup. (cliché différent).	1 3	1 2
15	a) bord supérieur de la vue = bord gauche du recto. b) bord supérieur de la vue = bord droit du recto.	1 3	1 2
16	a) b) point blanc dans la montagne, sous Van Matadi.	1 3	1 2
17	a) tache triangulaire claire dans le coin inf. droit. b) sans cette tache.	1 3	1 2
18		2 3	2 3
19	a) b) tache noire entre le bâton et le bord inf., à 5 cm. du coin inf. dr.	1 3	1 2

20	a) griffe blanche en coup d'ongle sur le bord sup., à 3 cm. du bord dr.	1		1
	b) sans cette griffe.		3	
	c) sans cette griffe, ligne blanche simulant une branche à 5 mm. du coin inf. droit.	2		2
21	a) la partie dr. de la hutte de dr. est floue.	2	3	2 3
	b) retouche de larges traits à cet endroit.	2		2
22	a)	1	3	1
	b) griffe blanche dans le coin inf. dr.	2		2
23	a) légende à droite.	1		1
	b) légende à gauche.	2	3	2
24	a) 3.5 mm. entre Congo et Inlanders.	1	3	1
	b) 5 mm. entre Congo et Inlanders (cliché plus petit).	2		2
25	a) largeur de la gare à la base 37 mm.	2	3	2 3
	b) largeur de la gare à la base 38 mm.	2		2
26	a) trait noir sur la colline à l'arrière-plan à g.	2	3	2 3
	b) sans ce trait.			2 3
27	a) balcon du bâtiment à l'avant-plan: 53.5 mm. — 27 de 8 à 10 mm. bord g.	2		2 3
	b) balcon du bâtiment à l'avant-plan: 53.5 mm. — 27 de 4 à 5 mm. bord g.		3	
	c) balcon du bâtiment à l'avant-plan: 52.5 mm. — 27 de 4 à 5 mm. bord g.	2		2
28	a) de la porte de la case à la cuve de droite: 124 mm. Congo à Olieslagerij: 4 mm.	2		2 3
	b) de la porte de la case à la cuve de droite: 124 mm. Congo à Olieslagerij: 6 mm.		3	
	c) de la porte de la case à la cuve de droite: 121 mm. Congo à Olieslagerij: 4 mm.	2		2
	Remarque : 28 a : le nègre penché sur la 1re cuve de g. a une tache blanche sur le bras simulant un brassard: 5 c. type 2, 10 c. types 2 et 3; existe sans brassard: 10 c. types 2 et 3.			
	Les 28 b et c n'ont jamais de brassard.			
29	a) bord sup. de la vue = bord g. du recto, le chiffre 29 est dans le feuillage.	2		2 3
	b) bord sup. de la vue = bord dr. du recto, le chiffre 29 est dans le feuillage.		3	
	c) bord sup. de la vue = bord dr. du recto, le chiffre 29 est au-dessus du feuillage (décentré de 5 mm. vers le bas — cliché plus petit).			2
30	a) le ciel a, à gauche, 21 mm.	2	3	2 3
	b) le ciel a, à gauche, 25 à 26 mm.	2		2
31	a) du bâtiment de g. à la tour de droite, à l'avant-plan: 121 mm.	1	3	1
	b) du bâtiment de g. à la tour de droite, à l'avant-plan: 119 mm.			
32	a) 32 de 6 à 9 mm. du bord gauche.	1		1
	b) 32 à 3 mm. du bord gauche.		3	
	c) 32 à 4 mm. du bord gauche (cliché plus petit).	2		2
33	a) entrée de la redoute 30 mm.	1	3	1
	b) entrée de la redoute 29.5 mm. (cliché plus petit).			2
34	a) 34 de 10 à 12 mm. du bord sup. — distance entre les roues 138 mm.	1		1
	b) 34 à 4 mm. — distance extrême entre les roues des canons 138 mm.		3	
	c) 34 à 6 mm. — distance extrême entre les roues des canons 137 mm.			2
35	a)	2	3	2 3
	b) voile entre les deux nègres de g. (cliché plus petit).	2		2
36	a) ciel à gauche: 12 à 13 mm. de hauteur.	2	3	2 3
	b) ciel à gauche: 17 à 18 mm. de h. (cliché pl. petit).			2

Contribution à l'Etude de l'Entier Postal en Belgique

Les Premières Enveloppes

(Suite)

La fabrication de l'enveloppe revient donc à la modique valeur de 1 centime par pièce, à quoi il faut ajouter 2/3 de centime pour frais d'impression. Elles sont vendues au public pour 1 1/4 penny soit 12 1/2 centimes, y compris l'acquiescement du port. Celles que l'on fabriquerait en Belgique

ne coûteraient pas davantage, soit 22 1/2 centimes, y compris 20 centimes pour le port.

Chapitres suivants :

- 1) Rebuts ;
- 2) Influence du système de taxe uniforme sur les dépenses générales et sur le service administratif ;

L'ENTIER POSTAL

ORGANE MENSUEL DE L'ASSOCIATION DES COLLECTIONNEURS D'ENTIER POSTAUX, PARIS
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE L'ENTIER POSTAL, BRUXELLES
ET DE LA NEDERLANDSCHE VEREENIGING VAN POSTSTUKKEN- EN POSTSTEMPELVERZAMELAARS

Comité de Rédaction : MM. Picard, Cocatre (France);
Gossel Wéry, Maxler (Belgique).
Broekman, Dekker et van de Westeringh (Pays-Bas)
Rédacteur en chef : Dr J. Stibbe, 6, square Ambiorix, Bruxelles.

Les cartes illustrées de 5 et 10 c. du Congo Belge

(Suite)

Planche	Variétés du verso	Lignes d'adresse	
		5 c.	10 c.
37		2 3	2 3
38	a) une branche sort à dr. du gros tronc d'arbre à l'avant-plan.	2 3	2 3
	b) deux branches sortent à dr. du gros tronc d'arbre à l'avant-plan (cliché plus petit).		2
39	a) le feuillage touché le bord sup. à dr. (Attention, car il est parfois flou.)	2 3	2 3
	b) le feuillage finit 2 mm. sous le bord supérieur.		2
40	a) la hutte supér. est de 21 à 22 mm. du bord sup.	1 3	1 2
	b) la hutte supérieure est à 27 mm. du bord sup.		2
41	a) 41 de 23 à 25 mm. du bord g.; ciel à dr. 5 mm.	1	1
	b) 41 de 9 à 10 mm. du bord g.; ciel à dr. 5 mm.	2 3	2
	c) 41 de 9 à 10 mm. du bord g.; ciel à dr. 10 mm.	2 3	2 3
42	a)		2
	b) cliché plus petit.		2
43	a) 43 de 7 à 8 mm. du bord g.; tronc d'arbre au-dessus du mot dragonnier.	1	1
	b) 43 à 1 mm. du bord g.; tronc d'arbre au-dessus mot près (légende déplacée).		3
	c) 43 de 3 à 4 mm. du bord g.; tronc d'arbre au-dessus du mot dragonnier (vue déplacée, cliché plus petit).	2	2
44	a) griffe blanche horizontale contre le bord dr. à 1 cm. du bas.	2 3	2 3
	b) sans cette griffe (cliché plus petit).	2 3	2 3
45	a)		2
	b) tache blanche dans le feuillage au-dessus du 2 ^{me} buffle.		2
46	a) de la fumée semble sortir de la maison sur la colline au centre.	2 3	2 3
	b) cette tache blanche verticale n'existe pas (cliché un peu plus petit).		2
47	a)	1	1
	b) griffe en arc de cercle dans le coin inf. g.	2	2
	c) une ligne d'ombre part des pieds de la négresse d'extrême g. vers le bord inf.	3	
48	a) les 2 maisons de l'avant-plan sont espacées en haut de 77.5 mm.	1 3	1
	b) les 2 maisons de l'avant-plan sont espacées en haut de 79 mm.		2
49	a) 49 de 21 à 22 mm. du bd g.; la bordure de la voie commence au bd g.	1	1
	b) 49 de 18 à 17 mm. du bd g.; la bordure de la voie commence au bd g.		3
	c) 49 de 18 à 17 mm. du bd g.; la bordure de la voie commence au bord inf.	2	2

Plaque	Variétés du verso	Lignes d'adresse		
		5 c.	3	10 c.
50	a)	1		1
	b) le colon a un trait blanc dans sa moustache (cliché plus petit).		2	2
51	a) la queue du léopard est à 20 mm. du bord inf. légende 1 à 2 mm. sous la vue.	1		1
	b) la queue du léopard est à 20 mm. du bord inf. légende 0,5 mm. sous la vue.		3	
	c) la queue du léopard est à 24 mm. du bord inf. légende 0,5 mm. sous la vue.			2
52	a)	1	3	1
	b) la partie g. est floue (cliché plus petit).			2
53	a) le nègre est de 16 à 17 mm. du bord g.	2	3	2 3
	b) le nègre est à 22 mm. du bord g.			2
54	a)	2	3	2 3
	b) griffe verticale sur le bd inf. à 6 mm. du bd dr.			2
55	a) 3 marches à g.	1	3	1
	b) 4 marches à g.		2	
56	a) légende de 11 à 13 mm. du bd g.; Kitobola à Irrigation 2,5 mm.	1		1
	b) légende de 6 à 7 mm. du bd g.; Kitobola à Irrigation 2,5 mm.		3	
	c) légende de 6 à 7 mm. du bd g.; Kitobola à Irrigation 3,5 mm.		2	2
57	a)	1	3	1
	b) petit triangle blanc à dr. de l'arbre de g., 1 cm. au-dessus du bord inf.		2	2
58	a)	2	3	2 3
	b) griffe noire horiz. à 3 mm. du bd inf. et 1,5 mm. du bord g.			2
59	a) légende à 61 mm. bd g.; le feuillage atteint le bd sup. à dr.	1		1
	b) légende à 80 mm. bd g.; le feuillage atteint le bord sup. à dr.		3	
	c) légende à 80 mm. bd g.; le feuillage s'arrête à 15 mm. du bord sup.		2	2
60	a) espace pour la légende 5 à 7,5 mm.; Congo à attaque : 3,5 mm.	1		1
	b) espace pour la légende 5 à 7,5 mm.; Congo à attaque : 5 mm.		3	
	c) espace pour la légende 10,5 mm.; Congo à attaque : 3,5 mm.	2		2

(A suivre.)

La machine à fabriquer l'enveloppe commémorative de l'exposition philatélique de New-York

◆ Au troisième étage du palais de l'Exposition une machine à imprimer et plier les enveloppes fonctionna durant toute la durée de l'exposition. Cette machine fabriquait les enveloppes de courrier postal aérien, timbrées en relief à 5 cents et mises en vente le 21 mai à l'exposition. La machine appartenait à la Compagnie Internationale des Enveloppes et était du type « O'Connell ». Cette firme a un contrat de 4 ans avec le département des Postes.

◆ Le papier pour la fabrication des enveloppes qui arrive généralement en grandes feuilles avait été découpé à l'usine de la firme à Dayton, Ohio, au format voulu (environ 500 à la fois). Les bords rouge et bleu avaient été imprimés avec une machine Harris et, les enveloppes non pliées envoyées à l'exposition.

◆ Là, pour l'agrément des visiteurs, elles furent introduites dans la machine « O'Connell » qui applique en premier lieu la gomme, puis imprime le timbre en relief et finalement plie l'enveloppe. Celle-ci est ensuite transportée mécaniquement en-

dessous où des ventilateurs sèchent la gomme et l'encre. Quand les enveloppes réapparaissent, un levier les pousse sur la table de l'opérateur qui les sépare et les compte par paquets de 25.

La machine produit environ 8.500 pièces par heure.

La machine Harris mentionnée plus haut a fabriqué la plupart des enveloppes à l'usine de Dayton, car elle fait toutes les opérations de la machine O'Connell sauf le pliage, mais en outre elle imprime les bords. L'impression des nouvelles enveloppes aéro-postales à 5 cents a commencé à Dayton le 1^{er} avril 1947.

Il a été vendu plus de 780.000 enveloppes de 5 c. à l'Exposition même; en outre, il en a été vendu dans les autres bureaux de poste de la ville et le total s'élève ainsi à plusieurs millions.

Une oblitération spéciale du 1^{er} jour d'émission a été utilisée sur les enveloppes.

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(Suite)

61	a) légende de 8,5 à 10 mm. du bord g.; 126,5 mm. entre les 2 pilotis extrêmes.	2	2	3
	b) légende de 4 à 5 mm. du bord g.; 126,5 mm. entre les 2 pilotis extrêmes.		3	
	c) légende de 4 à 5 mm. du bord g.; 127,5 mm. entre les 2 pilotis extrêmes.			2
62	a) griffe longeant le bord inf.	1	3	1
	b) sans la griffe (cliché plus petit).		2	2
63	a) le ciel n'atteint pas le bord g.; légende à 6 mm. du bord dr.	1		1
	b) le ciel atteint le bord g.; légende à 6 mm. du bord dr.			2
	c) le ciel n'atteint pas le bord g.; légende à 12 mm. du bord dr.		3	
64	a) légende de 32 à 34 mm. du bord g.	2	3	2
	b) légende à 37 mm. du bord g.		3	3
	c) légende à 37 mm. du bord g. (cliché plus petit).		2	
65	a) la chute d'eau, à sa base, 124 mm.	2	3	2
	b) la chute d'eau, à sa base, 120 mm.			3
66	a) les 2 nègres sont distants de 104,5 mm.	2	3	2
	b) les 2 nègres sont distants de 102,5 mm.			3
67		2	3	2
68	a) la roche du coin inf. g. est gris clair.	2	3	2
	b) la roche est gris foncé avec une large ligne blanche de retouche.			3
69		1	3	1
70		2	3	2
71	a) bord sup. de la vue = bord g. du verso.	2	3	2
	b) bord sup. de la vue = bord dr. du verso.		3	3
72	a) à gauche, la hutte est à 37 mm. du bord inf.	2	3	3
	b) à gauche, la hutte est à 31 mm. du bord inf.		2	2