

BELGIAN CONGO



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NEWS AND VIEWS

We have four new members to add to our rolls.

Dan J. Lewis, Lewisville, Texas who reports he is a beginner in Belgian Congo philately.

Xavier H. Verbeck, Staatsburg, New York is an economist and has interests in German East Africa, Ruandi-Urundi, Belgium Congo. He is especially interested in counterfeits. He is on the Expert Committee of the A.P.S. and is a member of the American Belgian Philatelic Society.

Dr. G. Huyghebaert, Mechelen, Belgium (no details furnished)

P. Heim, Nurnberg, West Germany (no details furnished)

A NEW TYPEWRITER AT THE EDITORIAL OFFICE

By the time you get to this part of the Bulletin, you will have noticed a new typewriter is in use. The old typewriter just gave up the ghost having served many years in getting out issues of The Arizona Philatelist and in recent years issues of the Bulletin. This new machine can do a lot more tricks than the old one, and just as soon as your Editor has the time to go through the instruction booklet and master the right keys to punch. Best of all is built-in dictionary that rings a bell when a word is not typed correctly. Trouble is the dictionary knows nothing of philately and rings a bell each time our "language" is used.

STRAWSER TAKES AWARDS AT ARIPEX '88 - JANUARY 22-24, 1988

For a first time showing, our member Ronald E. Strawser took a Vermeil Award and the Marcus White Blue Award with his "Postal Stationery of the Belgian Congo". His display consisted of 180 pages mounted in 10 frames with practically all of types listed in the Stibbe catalogue. The bulk of the material shown was postally used - something one does not see often in a postal stationery exhibit. Pictures were taken of all ten frames, but the photos do not lend themselves to photo-copy reproduction, but our entire membership would have been proud of this first-time effort. ARIPEX '88 was held at the Phoenix Civic Plaza at Phoenix, Arizona.

BCSC COMPETITION RESULTS HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED

As this issue goes to press, the results of the recent BCSC competition to encourage our membership to exhibit has not been received. However, there was word that nine entries were made. We are looking forward to the results and we certainly hope the jury will inform those who entered by letter of the results. Once one is bitten by the "exhibit bug" there is always anticipation of what someone else thinks and waiting for the June issue to come out is just too much of a delay.

RE-ENTRY OF 15 CENTIMES CENTRE PLATE A2

Centre plate A2 was used for the last printings of the 15 centimes issue of 1896. It is relatively uncommon without the Congo Belge overprint, but accounts for most of the stamps with the local overprint and all of the stamps with the typographed overprint, including the Princes issue. In conjunction with frame plate II, centre plate A2 was also used for the unilingual issue of 1909. Because of pronounced scratches and other marks it is a relatively easy plate to position stamps by.

Two such marks occur on positions 2 and 12, ie the second stamp in the first and second row respectively. Each position shows a black oblong mark a little above the left end of the little hut, with its left end against the trunk of the tree immediately to the right of the large central tree. These marks are known as 'rolling marks' since they were caused by a foreign body on the transfer roll which successively transferred impressions of the stamp, column by column, onto the printing plate. The fact that they are rolling marks is borne out by the appearance of the same blemish in the same place on two adjacent positions.

So far so good. However Ray Keach recently found a specimen of position 2 with typo overprint which does not show the black mark. Subsequent inspection of several sheets and numerous single copies of nos 2 and 12 confirmed that unoverprinted, local and typo stamps from these positions are all found both with and without the rolling marks, apparently in roughly equal measure. Princes and unilingual stamps always have the marks.

It therefore appears that centre plate A2 was at least partly re-entered to create a new state of the plate, which for the purpose of this article I will call A2'. With several sheets of both A2 and A2' at my disposal, I have carefully examined each position to ascertain the differences. Perhaps surprisingly, most positions show no differences at all; all the minor centre plate flaws on A2, including doubling where it appears (eg on the roof of the hut), are reproduced unchanged on A2'. This may be because most positions were not re-entered: normally re-entry has the effect of modifying previous flaws and introducing new ones.

However I found two other places where rolling marks are detectable on A2' which are not present on A2. The first is on positions 1, 11 and 21, where there is a faint vertical threadlike mark, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm long and slightly curved, between 4 and 5mms to the left of the head of the climbing native. On each position the mark is in a slightly different place, indicating a foreign body on the transfer roll which moved slightly between successive impressions - a phenomenon of which there are several examples among the Mols issues. The second place where I found a rolling mark is on positions 39 and 49, where there is a small black spot $2\frac{1}{2}$ mms north-west of the tip of the leftmost frond of the central tree.

There are several other positions where there are constant plate

varieties on A2' which are not found on A2. Since these flaws appear on one position only, they do not necessarily indicate re-entry but could be accidental blemishes received directly by the printing plate in the course of its usage. They are as follows:

4. Two black dots side by side, almost touching, a little above the right '5'.
5. A faint small circle on or close to the tail of the left '5'.
13. Vertical scratch $1\frac{1}{2}$ mms long just north-east of the left '5'; shorter and fainter black line, nearly horizontal, crossing the upper part of the left '1'.
15. Three vertical scratches, close together and several mms long, above and just to the left of the left '1'.
31. Two black dots making a short line, sloping downwards from left to right, on or just above the triangular ornament in the south-east corner of the frame.
34. Very short dash, slightly curved, on the bulge of the left '5'.
35. Small dot between the skylines 1mm south-east of the tip of the upper of the two lower fronds on the right of the large tree.
39. Spot (quite conspicuous) at the foot of the right '1'. (This position also shows one of the rolling marks described above.)
40. Three dots close together in a triangle near the top frame-line, about 4mms in from the right frame-line.
41. Short vertical dash 1mm above the tip of the uppermost right frond of the large tree.

Since these are all black centre-plate marks, their exact position relative to features of the frame plate (eg the '1' or '5') varies a little from stamp to stamp. Some of the marks are very small or faint, and as always with Mols plating a strong illuminated magnifying glass is needed to be sure of seeing them.

B.P.HUDSON

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL COLUMNVIVI CANCELLATION

In this column in the last Bulletin I bemoaned the fact that the Expert Committee did not have available to it a document with the Type I VIVI cancellation and was therefore unable to authenticate such cancellations. This was untrue and we do have an honest post card (No. 1 of course) with the cancellation and we are therefore able to give a firm opinion on stamps with good VIVI cancellations.

LOCAL 6 CONGO BELGE HANDSTAMPS

The Abbe Gudenkauf has given warning of very dangerous forgeries of the Local 6 handstamp and sent me for inspection several different examples of such forgeries. Some appear to match precisely the spacing of the letters of the genuine Local 6 and judging them by the Balasse gauge and no other criteria is therefore quite inadequate.

There is one very helpful detail which applies to the majority of Local 6 overprints and a detail overlooked by Ingels in his excellent work on the recognition of the CONGO BELGE handstamps. Inside the C of CONGO there is a black dot which may be very pronounced, faint or missing altogether; the dot must have been at a level slightly below the face of the type so that it sometimes printed and sometimes did not. In his substantial collection of genuine Local 6 handstamps the Abbe found that about 75% have the dot, although sometimes very faint. I have a sheet of 5 centimes Local 6 and on that rather less than 60% of the handstamps have the mark.

If you have a supposed Local 6 handstamp that matches the gauge and has the black dot in the C you can be satisfied that it is genuine. If there is no dot to be seen there has to be some doubt of the overprint and you need to study very carefully the exact shapes of the letters compared with a known genuine overprint. Apart from the very rare Local 8 handstamp, 6 is undoubtedly the scarcest of the local overprints, either on adhesive stamps or postal stationery, and it is recommended that the high (and expensive) values with Local 6 handstamp but without the dot in the C are submitted for certificates. The same doubt applies also for the low values but the cost of certification then becomes a more important consideration.

MOLS 15 CENTIMES FRAME PLATE IV

For many years we have known that three different frame plates, known as III, IV and V, were successively used for the 1915 15c stamp and that Plate IV existed in two states, the second following repair of the plate by re-entry, this process producing very obvious doubling of parts of the design on Nos. 5, 15, 25, 35 and 45 in the sheet. The combinations of frame and centre plates concerned were known as IV1 + C1 and IV2 + C1, both states of the frame plate having lay marks (guide marks to facilitate registration of the frames and centres on the stamps) comprising a short horizontal line in the space between stamps Nos. 12, 13, 22 and 23, a second similar line in the space between Nos. 18, 19, 28 and 29 and a large dot, sometimes removed by a perforation hole, in the space between Nos. 14 and 24 and a second similar dot in the space between Nos. 17 and 27.

Now, very unexpectedly and thanks to the keen eye of our Hon. Secretary, Peter Foden, we have a third - more precisely, a first - state of Frame Plate IV: entirely with lay marks. Peter observed this absence on a sheet of stamps with EST AFRICAIN overprint. Sheets of the stamps with the EST AFRICAIN overprint and from plates IV1 + C1 (earlier designation) are common enough and a quick consultation between three members with approaching a dozen sheets between them showed that all their sheets had the lay marks so that sheets without the marks would appear to be much scarcer than sheets with the marks. Other members with complete sheets or large blocks of the stamps are asked to look at them and I shall be delighted to hear if they cannot find the lay marks thereon.

An important thing for us now to ascertain is if stamps without the lay marks were issued with the 1915 issue without the 1916 EST AFRICAIN overprint. It may very well be that all the sheets from this first printing from Frame Plate IV received the overprint, as was the case with the 5c Plates V3 + F and 1F II3 + A5.

Summarising, what used to be known as 15c Plates IV1 + C1 and IV2 + C1 (IV1 + C and IV2 + C in General Du Four's book) are now expanded to:

- IV1 + C1 - without lay marks, possibly issued without overprint but certainly with EST AFRICAIN.
- IV2 + C1 - with lay marks added and used for both 1915 issue and for EST AFRICAIN overprinted stamps.
- IV3 + C1 - with re-entered frames, used for 1915 stamps but not found with EST AFRICAIN overprint.

THE 1894-1922 MOLS PRINTING PLATES

The various combinations of printing plates and their successive states, are undoubtedly the most interesting and profitable study of Congo stamps. The first really substantial study of the plates was undertaken by our late member, General Jean Du Four, and he published the results of his work in his book 'CONGO - Cinquante Ans d'Histoire Postale'. That was thirty years ago; since then there have been many discoveries of new states of the plates and these have all been reported in our Bulletin.

In Bulletin No. 42 (December 1981) Brian Hudson wrote an important article on the subject incorporating all our later discoveries into the General's work. There was one unfortunate error in Mr. Hudson's article and that entirely my fault: the introduction of two states of Frame Plate I of the e,50F, the second state being used for the Princes' Printing; this second state existed only in my imagination, a regretted fantasy.

Since Mr. Hudson's article there have been further discoveries of new states of the plates, the latest discovery announced earlier in this column.

With new discoveries changes in the designations of the combinations of plates are inevitable - goodness knows, there may be more to come although we always think that we have come to the end of the road - and this is very confusing to those interested in the stamps and using the designations of the plates. When full sheets are offered for sale in the Belgian auctions and plates are

given they unfortunately are invariably in accordance with the out-of-date Du Four designations. It has been suggested that we summarize in our Bulletin the combinations of plates as we now know them and I will do this for either the June or the September issue.

It is desirable that these new designations be recognised and used generally and more widely than within the Study Circle. I will approach one of the Belgian stamp periodicals, probably either DE POSTZEGEL or BELGICA, to see if it would publish the list in either French or Flemish and we can hope that the new designations will be more widely known and recognised.

ZAIRE POSTAL STATIONERY

Mr. Andre Vannerum has kindly sent photo-copies of two Zaire postal stationery cards not included in the Stibbe Catalogue.

The 300 k value, illustrated below, is printed in brown (the colour of milk chocolate) with the central design in a lighter brown. It was presumably intended for internal use.

EXPEDITEUR

CARTE POSTALE



Office National des Postes et Télécommunications du Zaïre

The 850 k value is identical in design but the inscriptions are in black, the frame of the stamp in bright blue and the centre in dark grey. It was presumably intended for foreign use. Both cards are on white card.

Whereas no firm information on the date of issue of the cards is available it seems very probable that they appeared in 1978 or 1979. A very similar "Mama Mobutu" adhesive was issued 23 October 1978.

CATALOGUE OFFICIEL 1989

Six months before its issue it may appear a trifle odd asking about this catalogue now but the June Bulletin will probably not reach some of our far-flung members until August and it is then late to request copies.

We have in the past been able to arrange for copies to be sent to members at a price appreciably lower than the list price but what that price will be cannot at present be stated.

Will all members who want copies let me - R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE - know not later than mid-August and state if the French or Flemish edition and, in the case of members living outside Europe, if to be sent sea or by air. The gross weight approximates to 1 Kg.

R. H. KEACH

PRINCES ONE FRANC ON COVER

Here's a beautiful cover sent in by member Ron Strawser showing a registered cover from Lisala to Brussels during the first part of 1912. By applying the gauge, it would appear that is Typo 2. If this is correct, is it position no. 2, 23, or 43? Only a plater would raise this type of question!! Maybe Ron can answer this question. To say the least, this would make a nice addition to any collection.



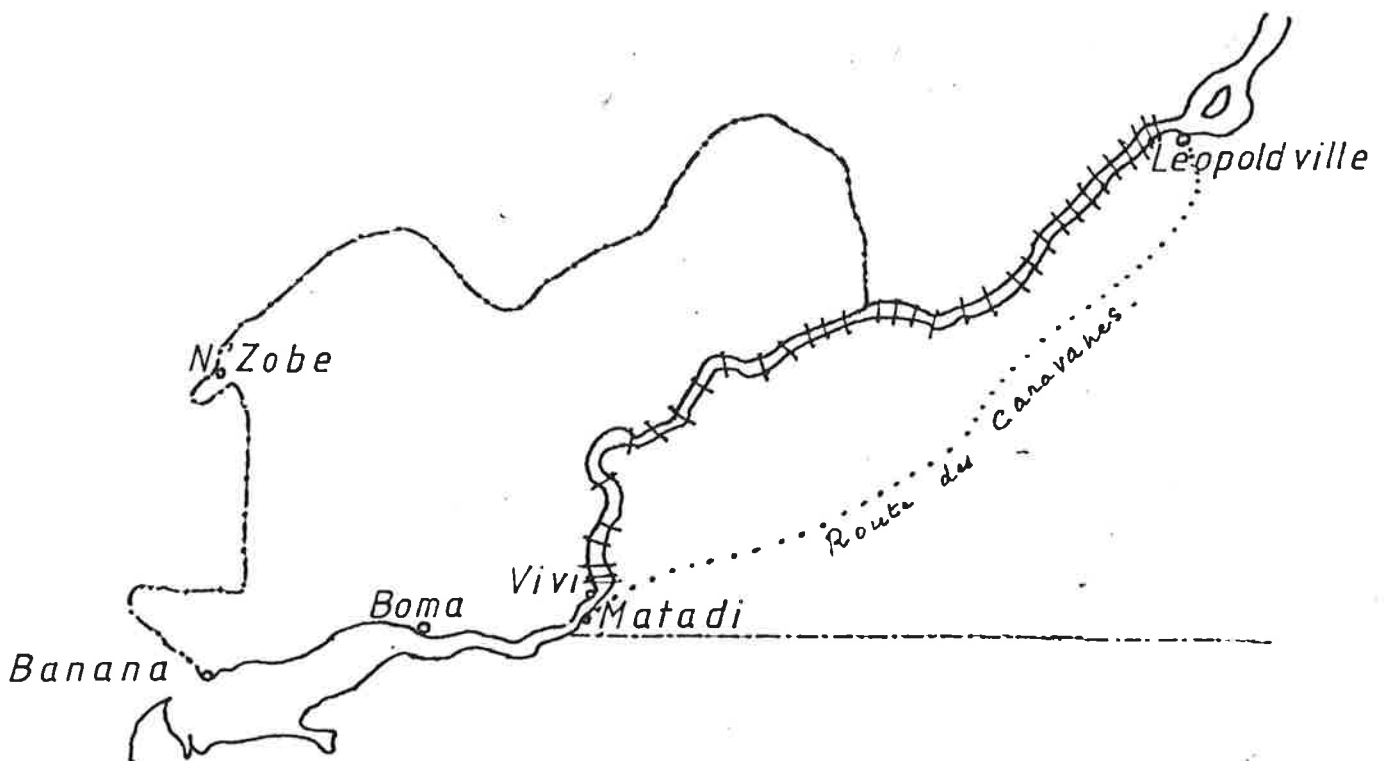
CONGO - A SURTAX PAYABLE FOR THE ROUTE OF THE CARAVANS, 1886 - 1891

(Translation of an article by Abbe Gudenkauf which first appeared in L'AMICALE PHILATELIQUE)

In the postal administration of the Independent State one has to recognise three phases. The last began in July 1896; in one step seven additional post offices were opened and a fleet of ten mail-carrying boats was launched on the Upper Congo.

But at the beginning, and for more than five years, only the Lower Congo had a normal postal service; on 1 January 1886 the post offices of Banana, Boma and Vivi were opened; only the estuary was involved. Vivi was very soon closed.

In effect Boma replaced Vivi as capital on 18 May 1886 and was responsible for organising the postal service between the Lower and Upper Congo.



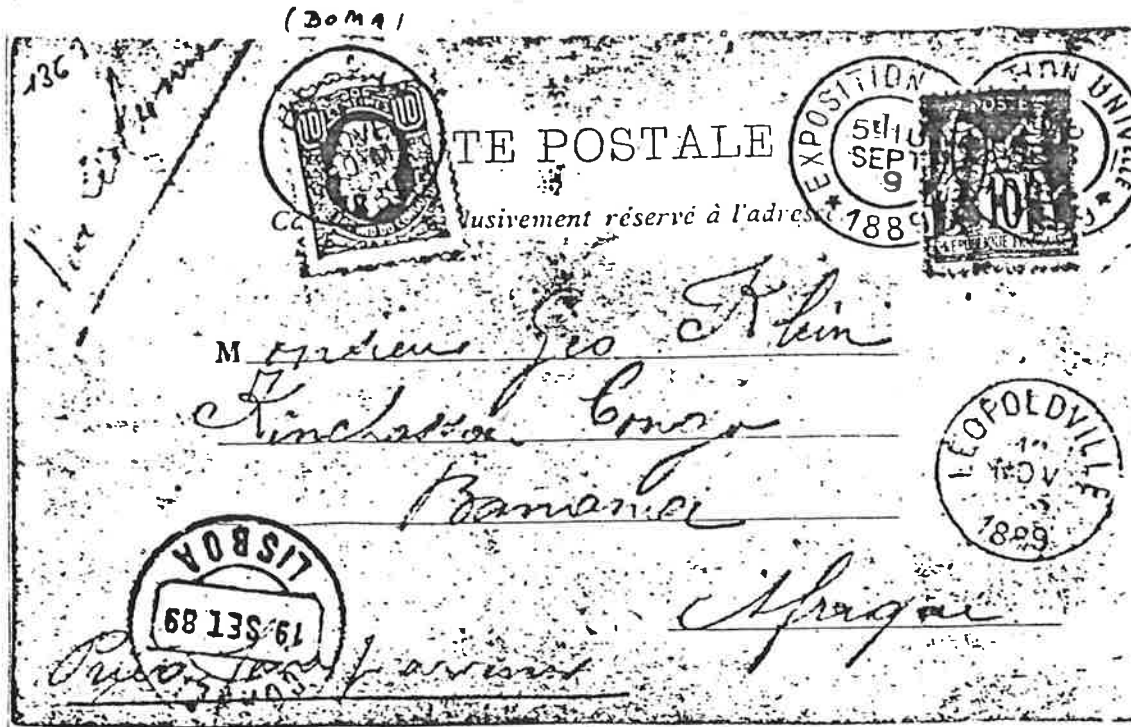
A tentacle, so to say, to the north of Mayumbe added N'Zobe in April 1889, another Leopoldville on 1 May.

In the meantime, from March 1888, Boma had taken steps to forward mail from overseas to the Upper Congo by the Route of the Caravans, this requiring a surtax because it was an additional and unusual transport service. Here is the actual text of the Bulletin Officiel:

"Because post offices have been authorised to deliver to their destina-

tions letters originating abroad and destined for locations situated beyond Vivi and Matadi it is necessary to levy such letters with a surtax due to the cost of the unusual transport service. This levy will be made before dispatch to the Upper Congo by means of postage on correspondence to the interior. This takes place from 1 April 1888".

Here is the only known document illustrating the practice; few covers sent to central Africa have survived!



According to the cancellations: Paris 16.09.89, Lisbon 19.09.89, Banana 30.10.89, Boma 31.10.89, Boma 1.11.89 and Leopoldville 12 or 13.11.89.

NB: the 10c 'Grossebarbe' stamp had not then been issued.

The postal rate for an internal post card was 10c; that for a letter 25c (rates authorised in Brussels 25 March 1889).

This method of mixed franking lasted for more than three years; it ended 1 July 1891 according to the delayed announcement in Bulletin Officiel in 1892.

Corresponding covers could exist with 25c 'Fine Barbe' 10c 'Grosse Barbe' and 25c 'Grosse Barbe'. What a hope!

INCREASED CHARGES FOR CERTIFICATES

We have been issuing Certificates of Authenticity now for about ten years and, in that time, there has been no increase in charges although the cost of the photographs included has increased greatly and the cost of postage quite substantially.

It is regretted that charges have to be increased. To members of the BCSC they are increased to:

Single stamp	£ 1.50
Pair of stamps	2.00
Block of 4	3.00
Larger blocks	According to size
Post card or small cover	4.00
Larger cover	According to size

These prices are for items deemed to be genuine. Forged or faked items for which 'good' certificates cannot be provided are charged at half these rates but such certificates do not incorporate a photograph; if a photograph is required to be included even if the subject is forged or faked this requirement should be stated when the item is submitted and the full rate for these certificates will be charged.

In cases where the Expert Committee feels unable to adjudicate on an item submitted or where there is any doubt, no certificate will be provided and no fee charged.

When five or more items are submitted at one time there will be a reduction of the total cost of 20%.

Return postage will be charged.

R. H. KEACH

A POST CARD IN NEED OF AN OWNER

I have an 1897 ochre postal stationery card sent from DURU to Belgium with the stamp cancelled at Ibembo which I do not recognise as my own property

and fear that some member may have sent it to me for inspection and that, sadly, I have overlooked it. Will the owner please write to me and claim his card.

R. H. KEACH

ZAIREAN STAMPS AFFIXED TO BELGIAN PARCEL DOCKETS

For non-Belgian members who are not familiar with the parcel post arrangements in that country let me provide the following information which is, I hope, correct.

In Belgian parcels, for delivery either internally or abroad, are accepted by the post office only for weights not exceeding 1 kilogram. The railway has the monopoly for heavier parcels, whatever their destination. For these railway parcels the special railway or parcel post stamps are used and these are not affixed to the parcels but to special forms ('Bulletins d'Expedition') which include on them all relevant details of the package; alternatively, instead of the railway stamps, a railway meter mark may be used. The form travels with the parcel to its destination and is then, or should be, returned to the dispatching railway station where it is filed and eventually destroyed, the stamps being removed and sold to collectors.

Mr. Vannerum has acquired several complete 'Bulletins d'Expedition' for parcels sent from Brussels to the Congo and one of them is peculiar in having 25 Z of Zairean stamps added to the back of the form and cancelled at Kinshasa. The front and back of the form are illustrated (this particular form has a meter mark to indicate payment of the 4215 F postage).

Mr. Vannerum would very much like to know why the Zairean stamps were added to this particular form and not to others he has, both earlier or later.

Was the package understamped and did the 25 K represent postage due? 25 K was in 1985 a relatively small sum and could hardly have represented duty on the goods entering Zaire. The parcel was addressed to a post office box (boite postale) no.; was there an arrangement by the recipient that the Zairean post office would deliver to his address and the 25 K represents the delivery charge?

Perhaps one of our members residing in Zaire can solve this problem.

(Editor's Note: Because of the size of the 'Bulletin d'Expedition' the front and back are illustrated on the next two pages)

THE 1922 LOCAL 25/40c (No. 102) SURCHARGED ON FRONT AND BACK

I have recently had correspondence with the Abbe Gudenkauf on a matter which was included in his book 'LES TIMBRES DU CONGO SURCHARGES A BOMA 1922-23'. On page 12 under the heading 'Curiosites', the second item is this scarce curiosity with the surcharge applied to both front and back of the stamp.

As stated in the book the vertical distance between bars and the top of the figures on the back surcharge exceeds 5mm (in my solitary example it is 5½mm) whereas the surcharge on the front has the normal vertical spacing of 5mm. The back surcharge cannot have been applied by the surcharging plate in the same condition as it was when used for the normal front surcharge. How did this happen?

BULLETIN d' EXPEDITION

C 713		BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION		VERZENDINGSBULLETIN		PAKETKARTE		CP 2 tract	
BELGIOUE-1 (B) BELGIE BELGIEN		ETIQUETTE - ETIKET 231 PAR A							
Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur: Naam en adres van de afzender		ETS. CARL SEEGER S.A. RUE DU PROGRES 389 PAYS LAND B- 1000 BRUXELLES.							
Nom et adresse du destinataire: Naam en adres van de geadresseerde		BANQUE COMMERCIALE ZAIROISE pour compte de PLASTICA BP.8452 PAYS LAND KINSHASA/1 = REP.ZAIRE							
Valeur déclarée-lettres: Aangegeven waarde-letters Wertangabe: Buchstaben (*)		Montant du remboursement: Bedrag van remboursing Nachnametrug: Buchstaben		DTS Wertang		421501 4215			
Compte courant postal: Postrekening n° / Postcheckkonto N° BRUXELLES - BRUSSEL		Titulaire du compte courant postal: Titular van de postrekening		31/84		421501 4215			
Nombre de / Aantal / Anzahl		Nature de l'emballage: 1) Aard van de verpakking 1) Art: 1) Verpakking 1)		Poids brut / Gewicht bruto		Bureau d'échange / Overgevekantoor / Abwechslungs		NOI VAN N° 27X/VI 84 49	
Certificats et factures / Certificaten en facturen / Bescheinigungen und Rechnungen		1		UN PAQUET		11		27X/VI 84 49	
Déclarations en douane / Douaferklaringen / Zollinhalts-erklärungen		3		1) Caisse, paquet, carton, etc. 1) Kist, pakket, karton, enz. 1) Kiste, Gebinde, Karton usw		Droits de douane / Douanerechten / Zollangaben		DP-4	

93 6 81 (250 000)

Attachement / Franking / Frankatur

*) Uniquement pour colis avec valeur déclarée / Alleen voor colis met waardeangifte / Nur für Pakete mit Wertangabe.

BULLETIN d' EXPEDITION

INSTRUCTIONS A DONNER PAR L'EXPEDITEUR... Les colis peuvent être renvoyés sans avis si l'expéditeur n'a pas donné d'indications sur les colis et sont considérés comme perdus...

DOODI DE ALZENDER IE GEVEN AANWIJZINGEN... De afzender, die verzend- of afzendingen verzonden heeft, moet de afzender van de afzendingen de afzender in kennis stellen...

NOUVELLE ZELANDE... ECOSSE... ZAIRE

Postage stamp area featuring a soccer ball and a group of players. Includes circular postmarks with '5Z', '1982 - chatoi s.a.', and 'KINSHASA CPX'.

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DESTINATION... ORYVANRIJVEN VAN DE GEGADRENDE... BESCHRIJVING DES... (Destination, Origin, Description)

We do not know but two theories are suggested. The first is that the back surcharge is an essay with the back of a sheet (or sheets) of stamps used for a trial print from a surcharging plate that was then altered to reduce the spacing between bars and figures by $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The second theory is that the back surcharge is forged and the curiosity completely bogus. And there may be better ideas on the origin of the curiosity.

As will be seen from the Abbe's book more than a quarter of the surcharges on the plate had prominent imperfections and finding an example of a back surcharge with one of these imperfections might help to resolve this problem.

Will any member who is the fortunate owner of this stamp very kindly provide me with the following information on it: a) is the stamp printed from plates II + A2? b) the vertical distance between bars and figures on the front surcharge c) the vertical distance between bars and figures on back surcharge d) any imperfection in the back surcharge, preferably referring to the illustrations in the Abbe's book e) position of the stamp in the sheet if this can be ascertained.

R. H. KEACH

STAMPS USED AS COINAGE

In a recent letter to the Abbe Gudenkauf I commented on the great rarity of the 1886 50c stamp on cover, 50c being at the time the postal rate for a single weight foreign letter.

Congo Free State coinage was not minted and available until the end of 1887 and, according to that very informative journal 'Le Mouvement Geographique', in the early days the 50c stamp was used and accepted as a coin for small transactions.

R. H. KEACH

MEETING AT NAPEX

Our member, Mr. Regis Hoffman, is organizing a meeting of the East Africa Study Circle to be held at NAPEX in Washington, D.C. May 28 - 30. This will be the first U. S. meeting of this group (other members reside in the U. K.) Any of our East Coast members who plan to attend should check for the date and time as the program should be most interesting. Mr. Hoffman is planning to present a slide show on either "World War I in East Africa (including Belgian Forces)" or "East African Civil Censorship". If you wish to contact Mr. Hoffman directly concerning this meeting, his address is 2414 Sapling St., Glenshaw, PA 15116.

SURFACE POSTAGE RATES

Mr. J. M. Frenay, one of our Belgian members, has sent in a study of basic surface rates. It goes a bit further in some respects than anything we have had up to now. It should prove useful to our members interested in postal history aspects (except for missing out the first 4 years of the African Postal Union. The following two pages give the details of this study:

DATE - S	INTERNE				BELGIQUE				U P A		AUTRES		RECOMMANDÉS		EXPRES	
	2 Km		Autres		C P	LETTRES		C P	LETTRES	C P	LETTRES	Autres	Interne	Autres	Interne	Autres
	C P	LETTRES	LETTRE	prix		poids	prix									
1-1-1886 - 28-2-89			0,15	0,25	0,15	0,50	15			0,15	0,50	15	0,25	0,50		
1888 - 1891	Correspondance venant de l'étranger : taxe de réexpédition au delà de Matadi Lettres 0,25															
1-3-1889 - 31-3-1896			0,10 0,15	0,25	0,15 0,25	0,50	15			0,15 0,25	0,50	15	0,25	0,50		
1-4-1896 - 1897				0,15		0,50	15				0,50	15	0,25	0,50		
1897 - 31-3-1910			0,10	0,15	0,15	0,50	15			0,15	0,50	15	0,25	0,50		
1-5-1902	Cartes-vue paient le même prix que les entiers postaux C.P. dans le présent tableau Elles paient le tarif lettres depuis le 1-1-1886															
1-4-1910 - 31-3-1920			0,05	0,15	0,10	0,25	15			0,10	0,25	15	0,25	0,25		
1-4-1920 - 28-2-1921			0,10	0,15	0,10	0,15	20			0,10	0,25	20	0,25	0,25		
1-3-1921 - 30-4-1926			0,15	0,25	0,15	0,25	20			0,30	0,50	20	0,50	0,50		
1-5-1926 - 30-3-1925			0,15	0,25	0,15	0,25	20			0,45	0,75	20	0,50	0,75		
1-10-1925 - 31-7-1926			0,30	0,50 0,40 + 20	0,30	0,50 0,40 + 20	20			0,60	1,00 0,60 + 20	20	1,00	1,00		
1-8-1926 - 31-9-1926			0,30	0,50 0,40 + 20	0,30	0,50 0,40 + 20	20			0,75	1,25 0,75 + 20	20	1,25	1,25		
1-10-1926 - 31-12-1926			0,45	0,75 0,50 + 20	0,45	0,75 0,50 + 20	20			0,75	1,25 0,75 + 20	20	1,25	1,25		
1-11-1927 - 30-4-1927			0,45	0,75 0,50 + 20	0,45	0,75 0,50 + 20	20			0,90	1,50 0,90 + 20	20	1,50	1,50		
1-5-1927 - 30-11-1930			0,60	1,00 0,60 + 20	0,60	1,00 0,60 + 20	20			1,00	1,75 1,00 + 20	20	1,75	1,75		
1-12-1930 - 31-1-1934			0,60	1,25 0,75 + 20	0,60	1,25 0,75 + 20	20			1,00	2,00 1,25 + 20	20	2,00	2,00		
1-1-1930 - 31-1-1934			0,60	1,25 0,75 + 20	0,60	1,25 0,75 + 20	20			1,00	2,00 1,25 + 20	20	2,00	2,00		
1-1-1930 - 31-1-1934			0,60	1,25 0,75 + 20	0,60	1,25 0,75 + 20	20			1,00	2,00 1,25 + 20	20	2,00	2,00		

NB. DEPUIS 1910 LA BELGIQUE EST CONSIDERÉE COMME INTERNE POUR LES RECOMMANDÉS

ALLER
A. RETOUR

Tarif U.P.U.
26-11-1919
10,50 3 Km
1,00 4 Km
1,50 5 Km

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

accuse reception

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

3-7-1910
0,30
3 Km maxi

DATES	INTERNE						BELGIQUE				U P A				AUTRES				RECOMMANDÉS				EXPRES	
	2 Km			Autres			C P	LETTRES		C P	LETTRES		C P	LETTRES		C P	LETTRES		Interne	Autre	Interne	Autre		
	C P	LETTRES		C P	LETTRE			prix	poids		C P	prix		poids	C P		prix	poids					C P	prix
		prix	poids		prix	poids	prix			poids			prix			poids								
1-2-1934 31-5-1935	0.75		0.75			0.75												2.50	20	2.50	250	500	500	
1-6-1935 14-9-1935	0.75	1.25	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
15-9-1935 30-6-1940	0.50	0.50	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-7-1940 30-11-1940	0.50	0.50	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	0.75	20	0.75	0.75	20	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-12-1940 31-12-1941 <i>Pyckmans</i>	0.50	0.50	1.00	10	0.75	0.75	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-1-1942 14-9-1945	0.50	0.50	1.00	10	0.75	0.75	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
15-9-1945 31-7-1948	0.50	0.50	1.00	10	0.75	0.75	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-8-1946 30-6-1948	0.50	0.50	1.00	10	0.75	0.75	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-7-1948 30-4-1949 <i>Triboulet</i>	0.50	0.50	1.00	10	0.75	0.75	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-5-1949 30-6-1949 <i>Wigny</i>	0.50	0.50	1.00	10	0.75	0.75	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-7-1949 31-3-1950 <i>Triboulet</i>	0.50	0.50	1.00	10	0.75	0.75	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	10	2.50	20	2.50	250	250	250	
1-4-1950 30-6-1953 <i>Simon</i>	0.50	0.50	1.20	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.20	10	1.20	1.20	10	1.20	10	1.20	1.20	10	3.00	20	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
1-7-1953 31-3-1956 <i>Sand</i>	0.50	0.50	1.20	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.20	10	1.20	1.20	10	1.20	10	1.20	1.20	10	3.00	20	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
1-4-1956 31-12-1957 <i>Wespaert</i>	0.50	1.00	1.20	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.20	10	1.20	1.20	10	1.20	10	1.20	1.20	10	3.00	20	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
1-1-1958 30-9-1958 <i>Wespaert</i>	0.50	1.00	1.50	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.50	10	1.50	1.50	10	1.50	10	1.50	1.50	10	3.00	20	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
1-10-1958 30-6-1960 <i>Wespaert</i>	1.00	1.00	1.50	10	1.00	1.00	10	1.50	10	1.50	1.50	10	1.50	10	1.50	1.50	10	3.00	20	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	

1341 AEF-UPA

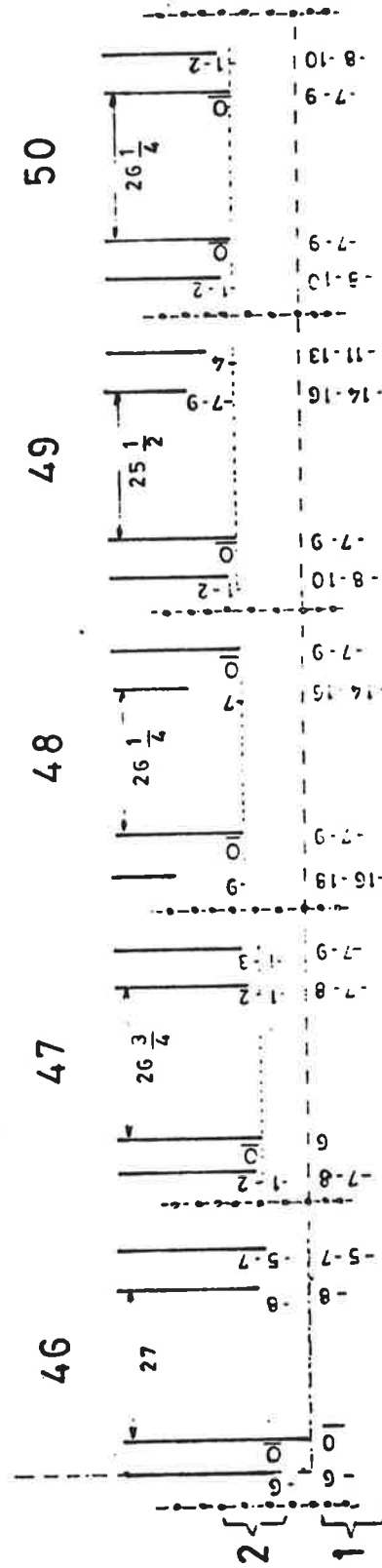
PRICES REALISED - CHRISTIE'S ROBSON LOWE ZURICH SALES - I - EUROPE & COLONIESTUESDAY 10 NOVEMBER 1987

<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>
136	113	157	248	177	900
137	732	158	180	179	3150
138	675	159	957	180	591
139	535	160	1069	181	450
140	957	161	293	182	479
141	315	162	844	183	2475
142	315	163	479	184	1688
143	1013	164	2138	185	788
144	293	165	13,500	186	1350
146	366	166	675	187	2925
147	1069	167	1125	188	619
148	394	168	366	189	1575
149	732	169	9563	190	535
150	675	170	2925	192	338
151	619	171	2925	193	1125
152	1238	172	479	194	315
153	2025	173	5907	195	1350
154	450	174	214	196	180
155	563	175	563	197	315
156	844	176	366		

The above lots are from the "Brabant" collection of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Surcharges de Boma 10c/1fr

- 1 Différences de longueur des verticales calculées en 10^{ème} de millimètre suivant la perpendiculaire de la première verticale gauche. La seconde verticale est toujours la plus basse = 0
- 2 Différences de longueur des bases des verticales de chaque timbre calculées en 10^{ème} de millimètre suivant la perpendiculaire de la verticale la plus basse du timbre = 0



Sometimes we need all the help we can get in plating the Mols issues. This guide was sent in by President Vindevoghel to assist in the plating of Surcharges de Boma 10c/1Fr. If you have questions on its use, please contact Mr. Vindevoghel.

Vocabulaire technique
 Vaktermen
 Technical vocabulary
 Fachausdrücke
 Vocabulario técnico
 Vocabulario técnico

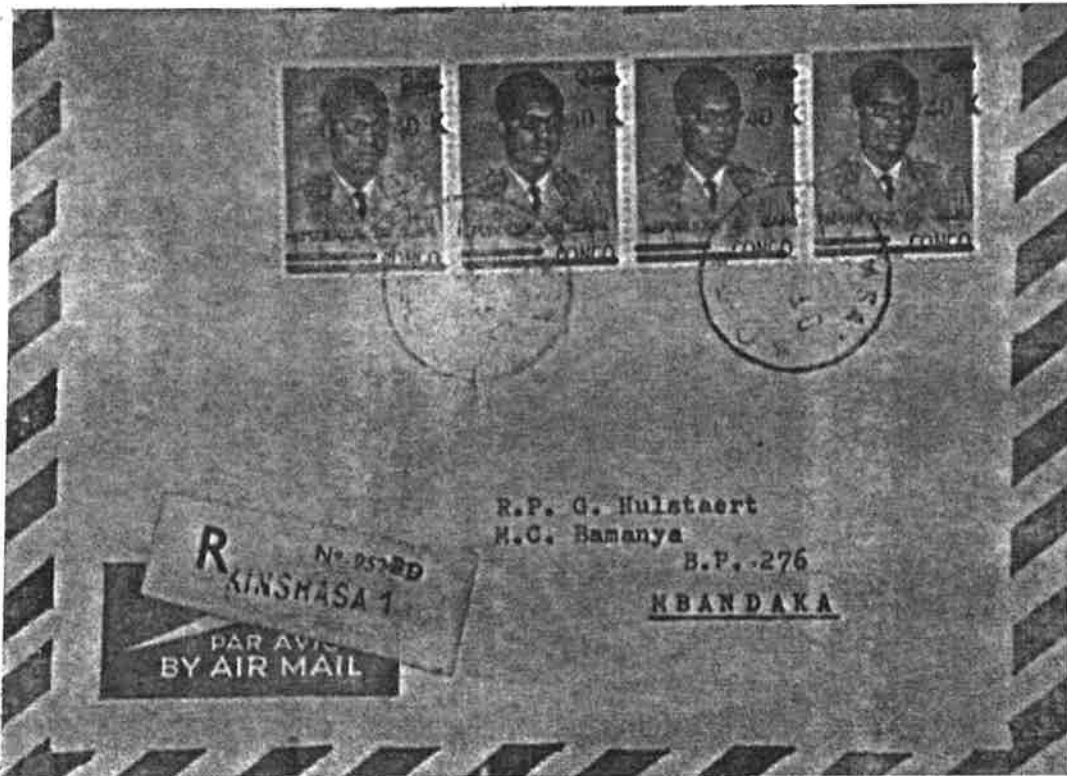
67/20

With the compliments and best wishes
 of Corneille Soeteman, Brussels.

Français	Nederlands	English	Deutsch	Español	Italiano
abîmé aminci, mince bande bande de trois bande de quatre bien margé bloc bord de quatre bord de feuille brunissure cachet à la main centré (bien, mal)	beschadigd dun strip, strook strip van drie strip van vier goed gerand blok blok van vier randstuk roestvlek handstempel gecentreerd (goed, slecht)	damaged thin strip strip of three strip of four full margins block block of four margin of sheet toxed handstamp centred (well, badly)	beschädigt dünn Streifen Dreierstreifen Viererstreifen vollrandig Block Viererblok Bogenrand Stockfleck Handstempel zentriert	estropeado adelgazado tira tira de tres banda de cuatro márgenes completos bloque bloque de cuatro borde de hoja amarilleo matasello a mano centrado (bien, mal)	danneggiato sottile striscia striscia di tre striscia di quattro margine pieno blocco quartina margine di foglio macchia di muffa soprastampa a mano centrato (bene, male)
charnière coin de feuille	plakker hoekstuk	hinge corner of sheet	Falz Bogenecke	fijasellos (charnela) esquina de pliego (hoja) colección estado de conservación bisectado corto descentrado defecto defectuoso dentado, perforación dentado defectuoso doble impresión escudo ligeramente tocado error por impresión defecto de clise examinado corte pequeño corte hoja filigrana fragmento de carta goma goma original insignificante interpanel ancho carta lote análogo margen margen corto márgenes de lujo nuevo nuevo sin fijasellos sin dentar matasello matasello con tinta	linguella angolo di foglio collezione stato di conservazione tagliato in due scarso mal centrato difetto difettoso dentellatura dentellatura difettosa impressione doppia scudo leggeramente toccato errore di stampa errore di cliché esaminato crepatura piccola crepatura loglio filigrana pezzo di lettera gomma gomma originale insignificante interpanello largo lettera lotto analogo margine margine scarso margine di lusso nuovo in stato originale non dentellato timbrato obliterazione all'inchiostro obliterato paio carta incretata traforato a linee pezzo pezzo di lusso pezzo superbo pezzo mediocre piega piega leggera stato diverso raro rigommato ritoccato reimpressione inverso, capovolto riparato senza linguella senza gomma serie soprastampa macchia francobollo di servizio segnatassa intaccato tratto di penna puntura di spillo usato, obliterato varietà
collection condition coupé en deux court décentré défaut défectueux dentelure dentelure défectueuse double impression causson effleuré erreur d'impression erreur de gravure expertisé, signé fente fente minime feuille filigrane fragment de lettre gomme gomme originale insignifiant interpanneaux large lettre lettre identique marge marge étroite, courte marges maxima neuf neuf sans charnière non dentelé oblitération oblitération à l'encre	verzameling staat gehalveerd kort gedecentreerd gebrek beschadigd tanding beschadigde tanding dubbele druk wapenschild licht geraakt drukfout plaatfout gekeurd scheur scheurtje blad, vel watermerk briefstuk gom originele gom gering tussenpaneel breed brief identieke kavel rand smalle rand maximale randen ongebruikt postfris ongetand stempel stempel penvernietiging	collection condition bisected cut close off centre defect defective perforation damaged perforation double impression shield slightly touched printing error plate error expertised tear small tear sheet watermark piece of cover gum original gum insignificant gutter wide letter, cover same lot margin very small margin very large margins unused mint without hinge unperforated cancellation pen cancellation	Sammlung Erhaltung halbiert cut close knapp dezentriert Mangel Iehlerhaft Zähnung Zähnungsfehler Doppeldruck Bräuschild berührt Fehl Druck Plattenfehler geprüft Riss Risschen Bogen Wasserzeichen Briefstück Gummi Originalgummi belanglos Zwischensteg breit Brief gleiches Los Rand Lupenrand überrandig ungebraucht postfrisch ungezähnt, geschnitten Stempel, Abstempelung Tintenentwertung	coleccion estado de conservación bisectado corto descentrado defecto defectuoso dentado, perforación dentado defectuoso doble impresión escudo ligeramente tocado error por impresión defecto de clise examinado corte pequeño corte hoja filigrana fragmento de carta goma goma original insignificante interpanel ancho carta lote análogo margen margen corto márgenes de lujo nuevo nuevo sin fijasellos sin dentar matasello matasello con tinta	angolo di foglio collezione stato di conservazione tagliato in due scarso mal centrato difetto difettoso dentellatura dentellatura difettosa impressione doppia scudo leggeramente toccato errore di stampa errore di cliché esaminato crepatura piccola crepatura loglio filigrana pezzo di lettera gomma gomma originale insignificante interpanello largo lettera lotto analogo margine margine scarso margine di lusso nuovo in stato originale non dentellato timbrato obliterazione all'inchiostro obliterato paio carta incretata traforato a linee pezzo pezzo di lusso pezzo superbo pezzo mediocre piega piega leggera stato diverso raro rigommato ritoccato reimpressione inverso, capovolto riparato senza linguella senza gomma serie soprastampa macchia francobollo di servizio segnatassa intaccato tratto di penna puntura di spillo usato, obliterato varietà
oblitéré paire papier couché percé en ligne pièce, exemplaire pièce de luxe pièce hors ligne pièce moyenne pli pli léger qualités diverses rare regommé regravé réimpression renversé réparé sans charnière sans gomme serie surcharge tache timbre de service timbre-taxe touché trait de plume trou d'épingle usé, oblitéré variete	afgestempeld paar krijtpapier doorstoken stuk luxe stuk prachtig stuk middelmatig stuk plooi, vouw plooi, vouwtje gemengde kwaliteit zeldzaam nagegomd naregraveerd herdruk omgekeerd hersteld zonder plakker zonder gom reeks opdruk vlek dienstzegel portzegel geraakt penvernietiging speldeprijs gebruikt, gestempeld varieteit	cancelled pair chalky paper rouletted piece very fine copy superb copy average copy crease slight crease varied qualities rare regummed reengraved reprint inverted repaired without hinge without gum set overprint stain official stamp postage due stamp touched pen cancellation pin prick used variety	entwertet Paar Kreidepapier durchstochen Stück Luxusstück Kabinettstück Bruch Bug verschiedene Erhaltung selten nachgummiert nachgraviert Neudruck kopfstehend repariert, unterlegt falzlos ohne Gummi Satz Aufdruck Fleck Dienstmarke Portomärke angeschnitten Federzug Nadelstich gebraucht Abart	matasellado pareja papal cuché perforado en líneas ejemplar ejemplar de lujo ejemplar superior ejemplar mediocre pliegue, doblez ligero pliegue calidades diversas raro engomado de nuevo retoque reimprección invertido reparado sin charnela sin goma serie sobrecarga mancha sello de servicio sello de tasa tocado matasello pluma agujero de alfiler usado variedad	obliterato obliterato paio carta incretata traforato a linee pezzo pezzo di lusso pezzo superbo pezzo mediocre piega piega leggera stato diverso raro rigommato ritoccato reimpressione inverso, capovolto riparato senza linguella senza gomma serie soprastampa macchia francobollo di servizio segnatassa intaccato tratto di penna puntura di spillo usato, obliterato varietà

MODERN ISSUES OF ZAIRE

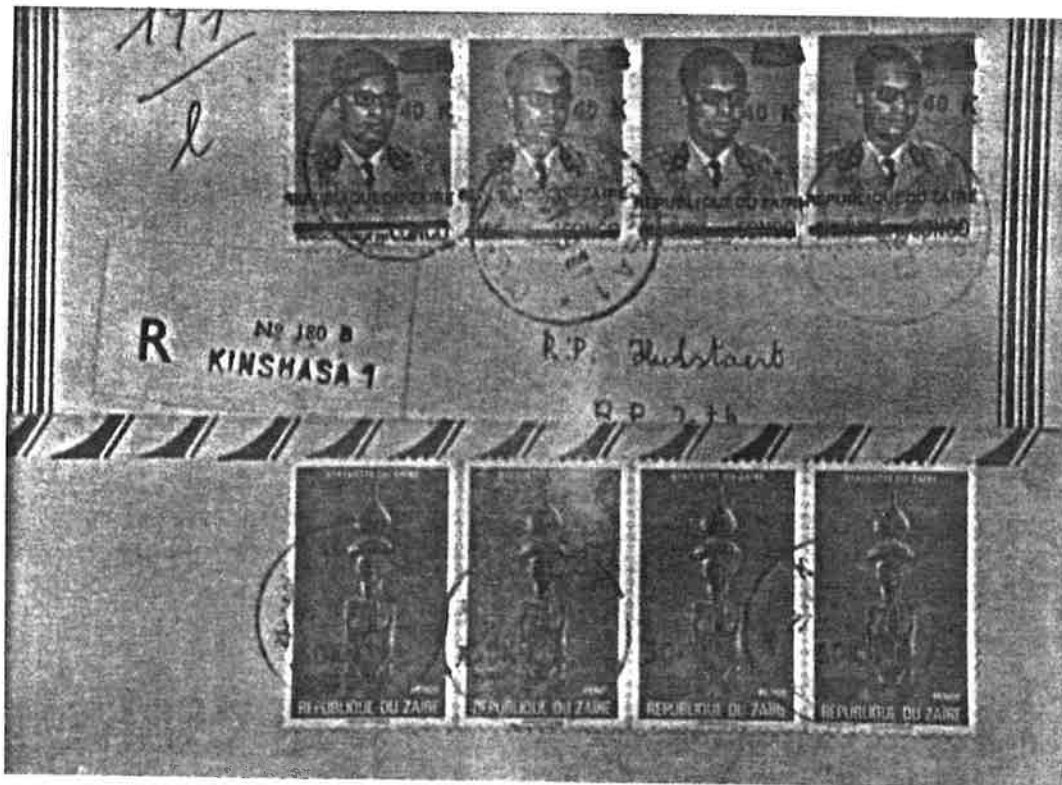
While color photos do not lend themselves very well to copying machines, here are some photos sent in by R. P. Hulstaert on some of the modern issues of Zaire. These covers are marked and catalogue numbers used are from Catalogue Officiel. For those interested in forgeries contact should be made to R. P. Hulstaert, B. P. 276, Mbandaka, Zaire.



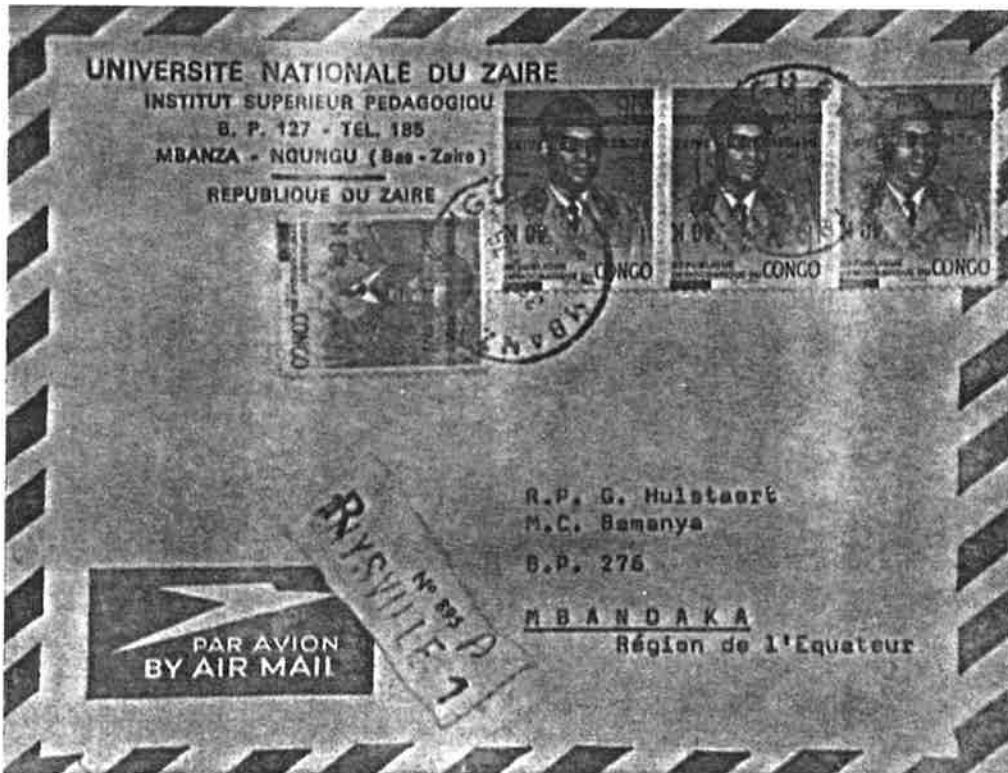
Forgeries of No. 910



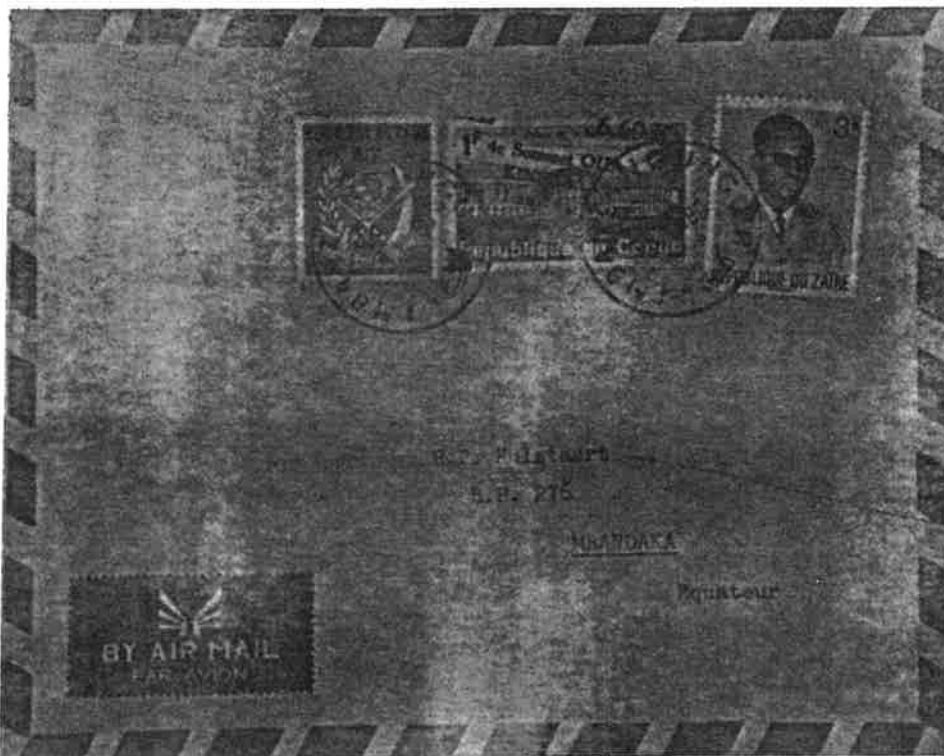
No. 910 normal, type 1 and forgery of No. 896



Top, forgeries of No. 910 - below 4 forgeries of No. 896



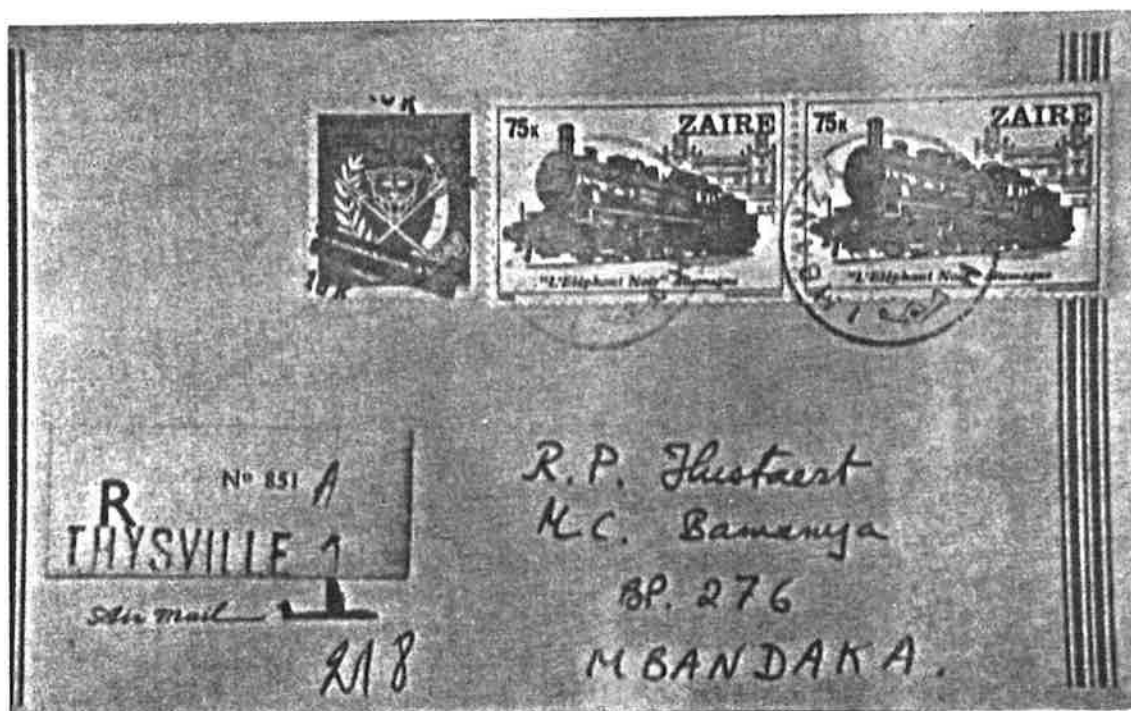
No. 910 normal, type 2, reversed overprint



No. 649, diagonal overprint



No. 912, reversed overprint



No. 913, diagonal overprint