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BELGIAN CONGO



STUDY CIRCLE

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BULLETIN 93

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THE 1894-1909 1 FRANC STAMP

Many Belgian Congo collectors have difficulty in identifying the different shades or colours of the "ETAT INDEPENDANT" 1 Franc and the difficulty is aggravated by the existence of many copies that are "off-colour" due to exposure to sunlight or to chemical treatment (although the latter may have been unintentional). Having for comparison an example of each accepted shade is best but in its absence perhaps a few hints may be helpful.

The Yvert Catalogue, and the Belgian Catalogue Officiel and Balasse Catalogue, both of which, in general, follow Yvert nomenclature, give the colours as violet, lilac (lilas) and carmine (carmin). The Balasse Catalogue further subdivides the lilac into lilac and deep lilac (lilas foncé). Balasse catalogue describes the 1 franc of the Princes' Printing as carmine-lake (carmin-laque).

Other general catalogues describe the colours differently. Gibbons calls the violet stamp "reddish violet" and the lilac "claret". In the Scott catalogue the violet stamp is "lilac" and the lilac stamp "rose lilac". Obviously these different descriptions are not helpful. Most Congo collectors follow Yvert descriptions although they may not agree with them (I among them) as to my eyes the original 1894 1 franc is not my idea of "violet".

General Du Four, in his book "CONGO-Cinquante Ans d'Histoire Postale" increased the number of legitimate shades and listed them in sequence as rather deep violet (violet assez foncé), paler violet (violet plus pâle), deep lilac (lilas foncé), bright lilac -more or less rosy- (lilas clair plus ou moins rosé), carmine (carmin) and finally for the Princes' Printing deep carmin (carmin intense).

Waterlow & Sons kept for its records a "File Copy" sheet of each printing of each stamp and these record sheets came on the philatelic market some years ago (for details see BCSC Bulletins Nos. 35 et seq.). Most of the sheets had been soaked in water (believed to be due to fire hoses played on them during the fire at Waterlow's factory due to "enemy action" during the 1939-45 war) and were stained; a few, including the sheets from the Princes' Printing, were literally in tatters. Nonetheless, the sheets had not suffered long exposure to daylight and the colours of the stamps matched very well those of the issued stamps which appear to have been well preserved and likely to be of the same colour as originally printed. It is considered that the "File Copy" stamps are the best guide to the original shades of the stamps and, thanks to the dates on the "File Copy" sheets, the sequence in which they were printed.

There is a difficulty: the sequence of sheets in the hoard was by no means complete; examples are:- the first printing of each of the 1896 15c and 40c were obviously missing and there were no sheets at all of the 1909 Unilingual issue. Other omissions are obvious but there may well have been additional printings of which we are presently unaware. General Du Four and the Balasse Catalogue gave numbers of stamps printed, some grossly wrong but some proven correct and presumably obtained at some time from official post office records. By comparing these numbers with those given on the "File Copy" sheets we may make a reasonable judgment on the completeness of the "File Copy" sheets of any particular stamp.

According to the "File Copy" sheets there were, excluding the Princes' Printing, 405,000 of the 1 franc ETAT INDEPENDANT stamps printed and this agrees ex-

actly with the figure given in the Balasse Catalogue. General Du Four stated that there were 120,000 violet (including lilac) stamps and 405 000 carmine; it is thought that the General made a typo-graphical error here and that 405,000 was the total for all colours. It can safely be accepted that the number given in the "File Copies" represents all printings of the 1 franc stamp.

Let us now consider the individual stamps--using the colours of Catalogue Officiel and Balasse Catalogue.

1 Franc Violet

There were two printings, each of 35,000 stamps, dated 2.10.94 (October 10, 1894) and 11.4.95 (April 11, 1895). In writing the descriptive article in Bulletin No. 35 I had before me the "File Copy" sheets and I describe the shades as violet for the 2.10.94 printing and a "slightly deeper violet with more blue in it" for the 11.4.95 printing, not much difference between the two.

In my own collection I have examples, not only of the two violet printings but also what I describe as "pale violet" and "cold violet". I consider these not to be true shades but faded stamps.

1 Franc Lilac

There were four printings: 10,000 of the deep lilac dated 10.11.96 (November 10, 1896), 10,000 of the lilac (I have described it as rose-lilac) dated 15.12.97 (December 15, 1897), 20,000 of the lilac dated 16.3.98 (March 16, 1898), and 30,000 of the carmine-lilac (which I have described as lilac-carmine) dated 10.1.99 (January 1, 1899). I could detect no difference in shade of the two lilac printings of 15.12.97 and 16.3.98.

The deep lilac, much the scarcest, unused and used, of all the shades, is obviously very different from the normal lilac but is often confused -fortunately by dealers- with the earlier violet stamps. The deep lilac is a much deeper and richer colour than that of the normal lilac stamp and is deeper in colour and with much more red than the violet stamps.

The deep lilac stamp is always perforated 15 whereas the violet is found in a variety of perforations, including 15.

The lilac, highly priced but common enough used, is a rather weak colour which cannot be confused with the violet or the carmine. It is always perforated 15.

The carmine-lilac, or lilac-carmine (whichever description one may prefer), is more difficult to identify and is easily confused with the carmine stamp. I would say that the shade is nearer to carmine than to lilac but if you have a group of mixed carmine and carmine-lilac stamps it is easy enough to pick out the carmine-lilac although not so easy to identify an isolated stamp. The carmine-lilac stamp is said to be always perforated 14 but I am not at all sure that is the case because I have examples of what I consider carmine-lilac perforated on the irregular 12-14 machine; it is not however found perforated 15 as the lilac always is.

1 Franc Carmine

The 'carmine with a touch of lilac in it' as I described the 25.4.01 printing is probably best ignored because the difference from the true carmine is very small.

However, the carmine stamp is found in both bright and dull shades and I do not believe that the dull is a faded bright carmine; I believe both to be true shades and

not representing respectively the 25.4.01 (April 25, 1901) and 2.12.02 (December 2, 1902) printings.. The 2.12.02 printing of 200,000 stamps, 4,000 sheets, was for the Mols stamps a large printing and it is most unlikely the printing of the frames would have been completed in a working day but would be spread over (at least) two days. In that case it is very possible that two batches of ink were prepared and, bearing in mind that, in those days, most inks consisted of a mixture of powdered mineral pigments suspended in an oil base, it is unlikely that two successive batches would produce the same result.

The intense carmine (near to carmine-lake) of the Princes' Printing is very different from the carmine of the normal stamp (in addition to the brownish black of the centres) and no-one with an average sense of colour is likely to miss it. Lucky is the man who finds a 1 franc stamp from the Princes' Printing without CONGO BELGE overprint masquerading as a 'normal'.

It is very difficult to describe shades in a manner that is intelligible to others but I have tried to do so. If members are in doubt about their own copies will they please send them to me and I will do my best with them, consulting others if necessary.

R. H. Keach

Clearly the 1 franc represents a challenge to the collector. To add to the challenge one should consider the varieties of perforations presently known (and there may be others) as well as the plate varieties and the many handstamp varieties which exist as were described by Hudson in Bulletin 89 pages 5h and 6h which I set forth again here as being vitally germane to the Keach article above. (Ed.)

Plate combination and perf varieties

1894 violet

I ₁ +A ₁	perf 14
	perf 15
	perf 12-14
	perf 14½-15 irregular

1894 lilac

I ₁ +A ₁ lilac	perf 15
carmine-lilac	perf 14
	perf 12-14

1900 carmine

I ₂ +A ₂	perf 13½
	perf 14
	perf 15
	perf 16
	perf 12-14
I ₂ +A ₂ Princes'	perf 14

1909 Congo Belge Handstamp-Brussels

I ₁ +A ₁ B1	car-lil	perf 14
I ₂ +A ₂	car	perf 15
I ₁ +A ₁ B2	violet	perf 14½-15
I ₂ +A ₂	car	perf 14
		perf 15
		perf 16
	Princes'	perf 14
I ₂ +A ₂ B5	car	perf 13½
		perf 15
		perf 16
	Princes'	perf 14
I ₁ +A ₁ B6	violet	perf 14½-15 irregular
I ₂ +A ₂	car	perf 13½

I₂+A₂ car perf 16

I₂+A₂ B7 perf 13½

1909 Congo Belge Handstamps--Local

I₁+A₁ L1 violet perf 14½-15
I₂+A₂ car perf 13½
perf 16

I₁+A₁ L2 violet perf 14½-15
I₂+A₂ L2 car perf 13½
perf 16

L3 car perf 13½
perf 15

L4 car perf 13½
perf 16

L5 car perf 13½
perf 15
perf 16

L6 car perf 13½
perf 16

L7 car perf 13½
perf 16

1909 Congo Belge Typo

I₂+A₂ perf 13½
perf 15
perf 16

Princes perf 14

There exist copies with different perforation combinations as well as "compound" perforations.

For additional general comments on perforations see Hudson's comments in the supplement appearing at page 13 of the Bulletin vol

85 and in Bulletins 39, 47 and 78.

OLD BULLETINS AVAILABLE

Since the formation of the B.C.S.C. we have produced 92 Bulletins, all of which I have copies as Secretary. Some are fairly bulky and, as I have several copies of some of them, they are beginning to create a filing problem.

I have extra copies of the following Bulletins: 21-23, 28-31, 33-41, 43, 45, 47, 57-60, 62-73, 75, 76, 81, 82, 84-90.

Some idea of the contents of these Bulletins can be obtained by reference to Norman Clowes' Index to Bulletins 1-90 sent out with Bulletin 91.

Anyone wanting any of the above listed Bulletins should write to L. G. Green, 29 New Road, Esher, Surrey KT10 9PG England. All are subject to prior sale (first come, first served). Cost is 50 pence per Bulletin plus postage.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL COLUMN

Bogus Katanga "Provisionals

Members, particularly those in the U.S.A., are warned again of so-called "Katanga Provisional Stamps" apparently now reappearing on the American market. They comprise a series of labels crudely printed in black with value numerals in red and they are completely bogus.

"Territoire Annexe"

I have an unused copy of the 1915 25c with the curious two-line violet overprint "Territoire Annexe" in seriffed letters.

It surely has to be completely bogus

but I shall be interested to learn if any other member has found stamps with the same overprint. I would also appreciate suggestions or conjecture as to the reason why some "joker" applied the overprint.

RHK

EDITOR'S NOTES

In Bulletin 92 I published a letter from Edward Everett seeking funds for his mission. Our member, Michael Round, reports that he has a similar cover with a letter *identically worded as to that I published* although the typing mistakes occur in different places. His copy is datelined Elisabethville 15 Oct. 1936 and the cover postmarked 7.11.36 addressed to Rev. A. E. Schoff, Pastor, M. E. Church, Essex Junction Vt U.S.A. (which cover I presume made its way to England and to the Michael Round collection.) Peter Foden states that the Everetts were prolific letter writers (from the spelling it would appear with the aid of their parishioners). In any event, the letters add to the interest of ones collection and, as appeared in the bulletin, are far more informative as to attitudes, customs, morés, daily life etc. than the cold reporting of many so-called erudite discussions of the country.

In this regard we will reproduce, in the December Bulletin, a letter dated June 29 1912 from an American Gold "miner" sent to us by our member Hawkins Maulding (who has had the good fortune to acquire a number of covers with the letters intact). You will particularly note the reference to the loss of the Titanic.

Since the Bulletin is a bit late, because your Editor took the time (to his great satisfaction and pleasure) to attend the Ostend meeting, please look at the Auction lists promptly and send bids at your earliest opportunity to Brian Hudson.

In future issues we hope to have a series on the Masques from M. Celis; articles on Katanga stamps and covers; and the additional lists of Protestant missions as well as additional studies of particular stamps and issues..

Please send questions, articles and or suggestions for the year end issue of the Bulletin. Let us all make it "something very special".

EML

SALES

Nice unused copies of the grey "Grossebarbe" stamps are available: 5F @1000 Belgian Francs or £5.20, 50F @£5.20 and 3,50F/5F "COLIS POSTAUX" @800FB or £16.60. Requests for any of these items to R. H. Keach.



ANNUAL MEETING AT OSTEND

The annual meeting was held at Ostend Belgium, from Friday the 16th of September thru Sunday the 18th, despite tempestuous winds, which made the sea-crossing from England most "interesting". Nevertheless

there was an excellent turnout of members some 17 in all from Belgium, England and the United States. Thanks must be given to the organizers M. Hoorens and Jacques Du Four. A special note of appreciation to M. and Madame Du Four, who, (at the last minute when the restaurant at which the evening special dinner was to be held withdrew our reservation) with much effort and misgivings secured a more than adequate alternative where notwithstanding the fierce gale blowing off the sea all spent a most pleasant evening.

There were seven formal sessions. All the speakers supplemented their remarks with spectacular material (in some instances the stamps, proofs or covers were unique-the only one known).

The presentations were:

1. Genesis of the Mols issues--Jacques DuFour
2. 1910 and 1915 issues--R. H. Keach
3. Genesis of the 3,50 and 10F Mols issued by Waterlow Bros & Layton--Dr. K. Goddeeris
4. Open session at which members displayed various items of interest:

M. Hoorens showed a simply fantastic series of letters, commission documents etc. of an Officer assigned to the Belgian Congo in the early years of its European connected history; (which by rare good fortune he had found lying on the ground in a sellers stall in some "flea" market)

M. Deynckens displayed a most interesting (and uncommon) collection of Internal mail returned because of the death of the addressee;

R. H. Keach placed before the meeting a comprehensive study of the Princes' issues and ;

E. M. Lavitt showed an eclectic grouping of various Mols stamps:-the pairs of the Princes' issue, without overprint, (to the 1 Franc value), complete values in blocks of

four of the 1915 issue in black, a horizontal strip of three of the 1922 5c/50 imperf between vertically, and a page of printers samples (listed by Balasse as trial colors) of the 1894-1900 issues which included one of the two known copies of the 40c, imperf, in a brown color.

5. Unusual pieces and cancellations of the Mols issues--Dr. G. R. Hoffman

6. Study of TAXES overprint 1886-1923
J. M. Frenay

(It is to be hoped that the speakers, including those who showed material in the open session will give summaries of their displays in a later bulletin.)

7. The Annual General Meeting of the Belgian Congo Study Circle

REPORTS SUBMITTED AT THE MEETING

Treasurers Report

In re: Income and Expenditure account Year ending 31 December 1993

Additions to report which appeared in the June Bulletin:

1. A payment of £35 to BPF was shown for 1992 and £17.50 for 1993. The second payment was in fact made to the Association of British Philatelic Societies, which has taken over most of the functions of the British Philatelic Society.

2. The insurance payment of £26 shown in the report is in fact a deposit at the start of the insurance year. An additional payment of £74.14, based on actual postage paid, was made in July of 1994 which will appear in the 1994 accounting.

The Treasurer reported that the accounts had been approved by the Inspector of Taxes for the United Kingdom.

The accounts for the year 1993 were approved by the meeting.

Financial Report

The Treasurer reported that the Accounts for this year were likely to show a useful surplus. However no costs had yet been incurred on binding into booklet form the articles by Brian Hudson. These are to be distributed free of charge to members who notify they want the book upon the payment of the postage in connection therewith.

It was also agreed, in principle, to distribute, in

the same way, "LA CENSURE AU CONGO BELGE (CIVIL ET MILITAIRE) GUERRE 1939-45 by the late André Jeukens. (further details about these two books will appear in later Bulletins)

L. G. Green

Sales Packet

The 1993 packet, the eleventh since I took over as secretary, was the biggest yet. 24 booklets containing over 3000 stamps and covers were submitted by 7 vendors and circulated to 13 buyers. Out of a total value of £1372- sales were £440 generating a commission of £22 for the Study Circle or £9.65 after my postage costs. I plan to circulate the next packet in October 1994 and to invited material for it in the September Bulletin, hoping that the response will be as good as in 1993.

Auctions

I took over as auctioneer in January 1994. Auction lists were circulated with the March and June Bulletins and drew an enthusiastic response. Taking the two auctions together, 18 vendors submitted 526 lots with a reserve value of £3250. 42 members submitted 838 bids to a total value of £18600. 82% of lots sold, (92% of by value). Between them the sales realized just over £5000, with lots fetching on average of 165% of their reserve prices. Further sales are planned for September (about 200 lots) and December.

There has perhaps been a preponderance of low-value covers and not enough stamps and other philatelic items in the auctions. (With the exchange packet the imbalance is the other way round). For the items which were not covers or cards, the sale rate in both auctions was 100%. I would like to see more Mols and other stamps submitted for sale, and also more whole collections, stockbooks, accumulations etc. (such as the two cancellation collections in 1994 (2) which sold well). Members like to buy accumulations to sort through as well as single items already identified for them. For example, I believe that remainders of deceased members' collections, at present sold off by public auction, would fetch much better prices if submitted to the BCSC auction.

Brian Hudson

Sales

Four auction sales were held, total sales amounting to £11427.

Direct sales on which the BCSC receives its normal 5% commission amounted to about £6360.

We sold most, in value but not in bulk, of the late Peter Wright's collection, partly in the auction sales and partly by direct sale, but some sales will continue into 1994. These sales are for the widow and, as is our normal practice, no commission is charged.

As is usual the great majority of direct sales were to those who reconstruct sheets of Mols stamps which to a large measure is the product of one of our Belgian friends who has gone to great trouble to unearth stocks for the stamps from which we have been able to select copies needed for whose efforts we are most grateful.

Whereas I think that we can claim that the 'platers' have been well served during the year that has not been the case with members who collect more generally and I apologize to those few who have in the past sent me wants lists of stamps and postal stationery to little or no effect. If members will send me up-to-date lists of items that they need I will endeavour to improve my performance--but please make the lists comprehensive and not just of one or two stamps or cards. Unusual items come for sale only occasionally. On the other hand members' duplicates, especially Mols stamps not important enough to enter into our auction sales are always welcomed. Our usual selling price is one third of Catalogue Official price.

R. H. Keach, Secretary

Expert Committee

A total of 142 certificates were issued during the year of subjects submitted by 13 members.

Whereas the total number of submissions is considered to be satisfactory and ample justification for our continuing the service no less than 59 of the 142 certificates were for items submitted by a single member. Without that member's support this report would make depressing reading.

Thirteen members took advantage of the two certificates to which all members are annually entitled. This is an improvement on last year when there were only nine such members but it is surprising that more members do not claim their right to these two free certificates. Goodness knows there are enough forged Congo stamps and cancellations and faked Congo covers to justify a certificate for every unusual item in our collections. When the time comes for a stamp to be sold a 'good' certificate accompanying it invariably enhances its value.

During the year the Study Circle took out an insurance policy to cover stamps submitted for certificates while they are in the possession of the secretary and other assessors and, in some circumstances, when in the post between assessors. At the end of the insurance year the secretary has to state the total value of items submitted for certificates and this determines the premium to be paid.

Members may find that their stamps are already

covered by their own insurance policies while they are the subjects of certification and this means that they are being insured twice--an extravagant state of affairs.

For the future--members are asked when submitting items for certificates: a) do they wish the stamps insured through the BCSC insurance policy and, b) if so, the insurance value of each item.

R. H. Keach, Hon. Secretary, Expert Committee

Bulletin

The successful publication of the Bulletin would not be possible without the continued contributions of Messrs Keach, Foden, the late André Vindevoghel and Jeukens, with additional contributions from Lancaster, Celis, Wilcke, Hoyt, Cooremans, and others to whom we are all indebted.

We continued the publication of the Hudson plating work and, of course, published our Auction lists and information now under the tutelage and care of Brian Hudson.

Of special note was the updated index (1951-1993) by Norman Clowes.

Your Editor acquired a new computer and computer printing program (you may recall the prior unit 'blew up'). One hopes future future Bulletins will be even better from the printing point of view.

However we MUST plead for articles which may be in English or French or Flemish (which we can have translated)----With the unfortunate loss of Messrs Jeukens and Vindevoghel there is a great gap and we desperately need additional contributors. Of course, questions and suggestions remain most welcome.

E. M. Lavitt

Election of Officers

M. J. DuFour continues in office until the 1995 meeting.

Elected were:

Bulletin Editor--	E. M. Lavitt
Packet Secretary (UK)--	Brian Hudson
Bulletin Sales	Brian Hudson
Other Sales	R. H. Keach
Secretary & Treasurer	L. G. Green
Asst. Secretary Belgium	E. Hoorens
Expert Committee	Abbé Gudenkauf
	R. H. Keach
	P. Foden
	Brian P. Hudson (to become
a full time member)	

Subscriptions

To continue in the year 1995 at the same rate as

1994 viz: £7 for the UK; 400BF for Belgium and Europe, \$13 US for USA and Canada, and £8 elsewhere.

General Matters

The President, J. DuFour asked that we inquire of the membership at large as to what are their special interests--how do they feel they can help the circle with regard to these interests and how can the Circle help them.

It was decided to publish in the Bulletin an up to date list of members.

The meeting concluded Sunday afternoon with special thanks to our Belgian Hosts for a most pleasant and informative week end.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIST OF MEMBERS WE HAVE INCLUDED WITH THIS BULLETIN A SHEET ON WHICH WE REQUEST EACH MEMBER TO INDICATE WHETHER HE (OR SHE) DESIRES THE PUBLICATION OF THEIR ADDRESS.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY RETURN WE WILL CONCLUDE THAT THE MEMBER HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE PUBLICATION OF THEIR FULL ADDRESS

The sheet may be returned to any of the following: L. G. Green, Anvers, 29 New Road Esher, Surrey, KT10 9PG England, M. E. Hoorens Ave Eugene Ysaye 105, Boite 1, Brussels 1070 Belgium ; or Edwin M. Lavitt P O Box 900 Rockville CT 06066 USA.

ÉTUDE DU 5 CENTIMES MOLS

J. M. FRENAY

The series is now complete. M. Frenay brought copies of the 5c plating study to the meeting at Ostend and your editor spent the first evening--after all the 'stamp' talk, engrossed in its pages. As with his other works it is all encompassing and increases both the challenge and the interest of the Mols issues.

Highly recommended to all platers and serious students of the Mols stamps-- copies may be ordered from R. H. Keach 25 Kingswood Rd. Tadworth Surrey KT20 5EE England @ £14 plus postage.

CANCELLATIONS OF THE NORMAL POST OFFICES

Addenda No.1 to the Second Edition

The second edition of "the Cancellations of the Normal Post Offices of Belgian Congo 1886-1960 and Ruanda Urundi 1917-1962" by A.I.Heim and R.H.Keach, edited by D.L.J. Van der Hauwaert, was published by the Study Circle in October 1992. I list below additional cancellers, dates etc discovered since then. Further addenda will be published in the Bulletin at approximately annual intervals.

Members discovering further additions are asked to notify them to Brian Hudson at 92 Oakley Street, London SW3 5NR.

New Cancellers

BUTA 1.1-DtMY	21	LIBENGE 7A1-Dmt \bar{y} /t	31
ELISABETHVILLE 1.2-YDMY/y	-	MALONGA 8A1-Dmyt/y \bar{t}	-
KWAMOUTH 1.1-DtMY	?		

Amended dates

BAMBILI-Dmyt/t	25-8	MASISI 8A2-Dmyt/t	48-52
BANALIA 8A2	* 48-57	MWENGA 8A1	* 52-4, 58-60
BEFALE 8A2-Dmyt	* 46-56	NIANGARA 1.1-DtMY	* 12, 18, 22
BOSOBOLO 8A3	54-8	NIANGARA 1.1-tDMY	* 15-22
BUKAMA 1.1-DMtY	* 13-4, 18	NIOKI 8A2	* 53-60
BUMBA 1.2-tDMY	* 14-23	PAULIS 1 10(B)	58-60
BUTA 8B2	* 45-9	POPOKABAKA 1.2-tDMY	16, 20
ELISABETHVILLE 7A7	* 25-6, 31-2	SAKANIA 1.2-tDMY	* 11-2, 16
ELISABETHVILLE 7A15	* 41	STANLEYVILLE 1 12B(H)1	* 54-60
GOMBE 7A1	* 23-32	STANLEYVILLE 3 12B(B)1	* 55-9
KAFAKUMBA 1.1-tDMY	* 13-6	STANLEYVILLE 5 12B(A)1	* 58-9
KASENYI 5D1-DMyt	* 21-8	UVIRA 8A5	* 53-60
KIKWIT 10(-A.)	* 51-3, 57	ASTRIDA 11(D)1	* 55-6, 60-1
KONGOLO 5D1-Dmyt	* 21-7	KIGALI 8B1	* 44-7
LEOPOLDVILLE 1 7A3	* 27-8	RUYIGI 8A1	* 56-62
LEOPOLDVILLE 1 7A8	* 29-35	SHANGUGU 10(C)	* 60-2
LEOPOLDVILLE 1 12B(G)1	* 53-60	USUMBURA 7A2	* 30-7, 44-6
LEOPOLDVILLE 1 12B(N)1	53-7	USUMBURA 10(-C.)	* 51-8
LEOPOLDVILLE 1 12B(W)1	* 55, 59-60	USUMBURA 1 11(G)1	* 58-61
LEOPOLDVILLE 8 12B(B)1	57-60		

Cancellers now known on cover (indicated by *)

COSTERMANSVILLE 8B3	* 45-51	JADOTVILLE 12B(B)1	* 55-9
ELISABETHVILLE 1 13A(.G.)	* 58-9	STANLEYVILLE 7A7	* 34-6

BRIAN HUDSON