

BELGIAN CONGO



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NEWS AND VIEWSMEMBERSHIP

Our Secretary reports that T. Smits, Kontich, Belgium, previously a member, has rejoined. Welcome back.

BCSC ANNUAL COMPETITION

As of the date of going to press with this issue, we have not heard the results of this year's effort. The deadline was 22 January, so by the time this issue is in the mail, we will probably have the results.

A REQUEST FOR SOME HELP ON VIEW CARDS

Alan Morvay has requested some help in obtaining some of the view cards of Belgian Congo and Ruandà - Urundi. His want list is far too extensive for a listing in our Bulletin, but if any member has duplicates in mint and used copies of Stibbe 42, 43, 52, 53, 54, 61,62, (C) and Stibbe 11, 12, 17,18,19 and 20 (R-U) please contact Alan by writing to P. O. Box 1328, Reno, Nevada, 89504, U.S.A.

REMINDER OF DATES

5 May 1990 is the date of the AGM, which is the first Saturday of the Stampworld London 1990. For those attending, a request has been made for a small display up to 24 pages and the choice is open. Please contact the Secretary if you need further details.

At this meeting a new Editor for the Bulletin will be named as well as a new person responsible for the collection of annual dues for American members.

The joint weekend meeting with the Belgian Study Circle will be 15/16 September 1990 at Buxton, Derbyshire. Details are not available at this time but will include a display of airmail material presented by Mr. N. Clowes. Again, contact the Secretary for further details.

EXHIBITING

Your Editor displayed for the second time The First Booklet Pane Stamps of the Congo - Printings of 1917 - 1920 at SANDICAL in the early part of February. This showing earned the same award it received at WESTPEX in April, 1989. It was pretty evident at the critique held by the jury that all that is considered worthy is to have lots and lots of postal usage and that a study of "stamps" is not worthy of mention. A title page is considered very necessary to educate the jury, but when several pages of material is reduced to one page, they found it very confusing. But the most disappointing thing about the show was that it was not well attended and few stopped to take in the exhibits.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL COLUMN'Mama Mobutu' Postal Stationery

In Bulletin No. 67, in this column, thanks to information provided by Mr. Andre Vannerum, we informed readers of the existence of postal stationery cards from Zaire bearing stamps similar in design to the 8k 'Mama Mobutu' adhesive issued 23 October 1978. Mr. Vannerum has pursued enquiries about these cards and has been informed by the Office National des Postes et Telecommunications du Zaire that they were issued 19 April 1985 and were still current on the date of writing, 29 November 1989. We thank Mr. Vannerum for this information.

Doubtful Stamps

The Balasse Catalogue prices several stamps that I have never seen and of whose existence I have not otherwise heard and I seriously wonder if they exist. The ones I have in mind are:

- No. 5N3 - 1886 5F perf. 14 - either unused with original gum or used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 59N2 - 1910 50c olive-green (plates III2+A4) - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 60N3 - 1910 1F deep carmine-lake (plates III+a4) - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. R15 N1 - 1F with local RUANDA overprint perf. 14 - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. R22 N1 - 1F with local URUNDI overprint perf. 14 - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. R18 C1 - 15c with local URUNDI surcharge at base - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 80N2 - 10F 1918 Red Cross with vermilion surcharge - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. R43 N2 - 5F AO perf. 15 - either unused or used.
- No. R44 N2 - 10F AO with vermilion surcharge - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 90N1 - 1921 50/25c in the light greenish blue shade (plates III+A3) - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 87C2 - 1921 15/50c with surcharge inverted - unused.
- No. 89C2 - 1921 30/10c with surcharge inverted - unused.
- No. 95N4 - 1922 5/50c perf. 15 - used with genuine cancellation.

- No. 95C3 - 1922 5/50c with double surcharge - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 96C2 - 1922 10/5c with double surcharge - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 97C2 - 1922 25/40c with double surcharge - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 98C1 - 1922 30/10c with surcharge inverted - either unused or used.
- No. 98C2 - 1922 30/10c with double surcharge - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. 99C2 - 1922 50/25c with double surcharge - used with genuine cancellation.
- No. R45 N2 - 5/50c EAAOB perf. 15 - either unused or used.
- No. R45 C1 - 5/50c EAAOB with surcharge inverted - used with genuine cancellation.

If any member has or knows of the existence of any of the above I will be very glad to know. Even better would be for such stamps to be submitted for certificates which are cheap enough; £ 1.50 if genuine, 75p if forged or faked and no charge if the Expert Committee cannot be definite in its adjudication.

1895 5c Imperforate Vertically

I would be very interested to learn if any member has an example of the 5c brown imperforate vertically, even a single used stamp with either or both vertical edges imperforate. The reason I ask is that I have a copy with both vertical sides imperforate used on a piece of a postal stationery card and if another example can be found used at the same post office on a near date there would be some justification for considering the items authentic.

Let me say that I realize that unscrupulous dealers have taken extra-wide or extra-tall fully perforated stamps and cut off the perforations from opposite sides to sell the result as a partly perforated stamp at enhanced price BUT it has to be accepted that sheets of stamps with one or more lines of perforation omitted may, in the post offices, have had the perforations 'competed' with a pair of scissors and the single copies sold over the counter so that no complete imperf. - between pairs exist. I have a copy of the EAAOB 5F which must have been one of an imperf. - between pair; in this case the unperforated line was not cut but very roughly torn so that, in part, a considerable part of the adjacent stamp is attached.

R. H. KEACH

Booklet Pane Stamps with Selvedge on Cover

In Bulletin No. 74, your Editor requested information of the availability of booklet pane stamps with selvedge on cover. Seems this sort of thing is not exactly abundant as there were only two responses. On the following page is shown a beauty of a cover from Peter Foden with three sides of selvedge for the 15c value. Next following is a splendid cover showing three different values and all three have selvedge showing on two sides. Both front and reverse side is shown for this registered cover from the collection of Alan Morvay.

Belgian Congo

LETTER TO BELGIUM - 0,85 FR.

1925.



HF 405

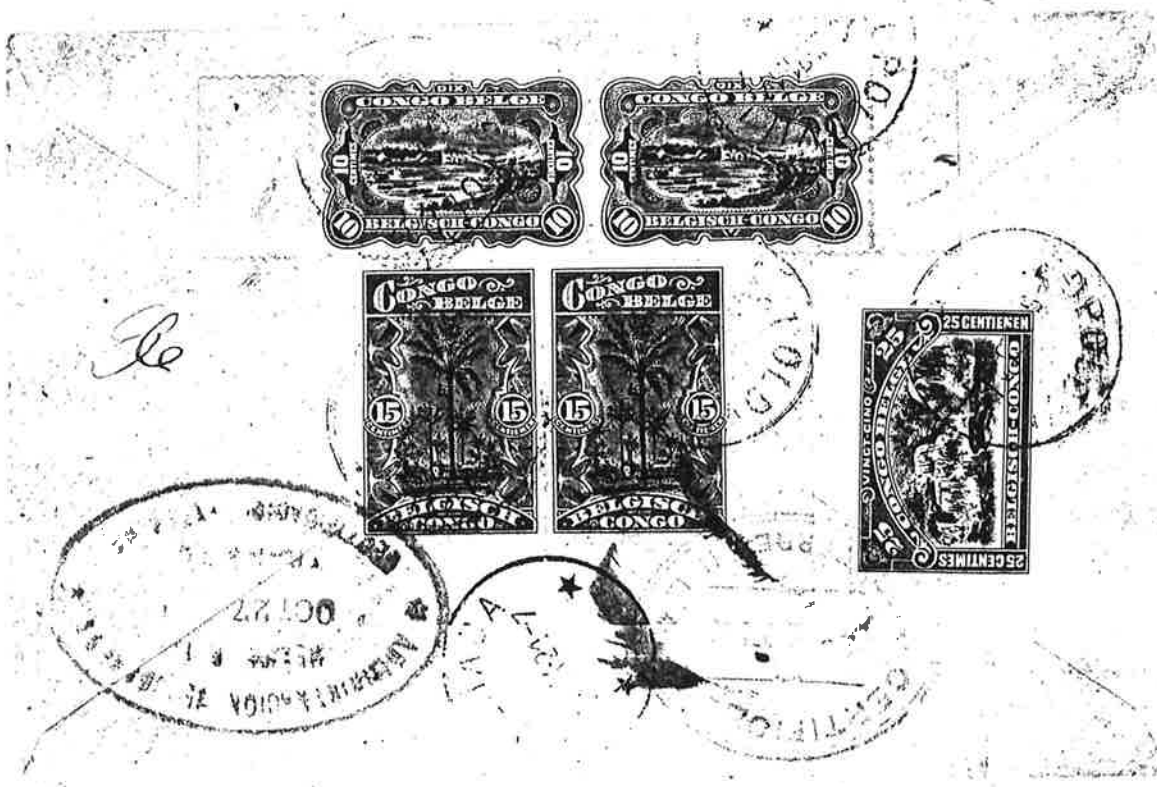
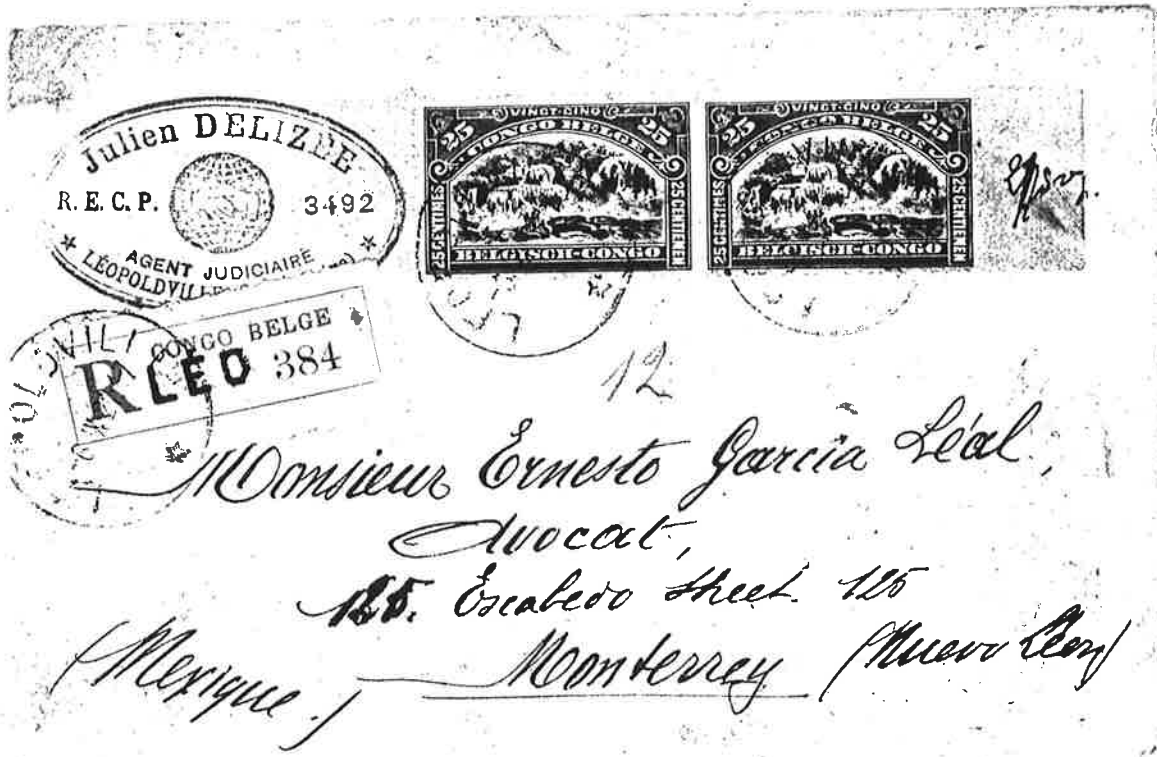
ELISABETHVILLE : 5 JUNE, 1925.

LETTER TO BELGIUM ~ 0,50 FR. (< 20 gm.)
 ~ 0,40 FR. (20-40 gm.)

0,90 FR.

UNDERFRANKED BY

0,05 FR.



NEITHER THE UPU SHEETLET COVER NOR THE CDS IS UNIQUE!

(Please refer to Bulletin No. 73 pp 6-7 for Cover #2)

Only the obverse of this cover is shown - it bears no backstamps. It is in Alan Morvay's collection. It predates the Bulletin No. 73 cover by 18 days so we'll call it #1 and my cover #2.



These are the similarities: #1 has five cds Leo 1 10(C) and #2 has seven of them. The cds dates are 23-12-50 on #1 and 10-1-51 on #1. Both airmail envelopes are identical in size, shape and markings. Both bear typed addresses in elite type, possibly the same machine. Both addresses are philatelic - a stamp club and stamp newspaper. Neither bears a return address. The Leo 1 registration labels are identical but for serial # which suggests about a dozen pieces of registered mail were processed daily during that 18-day period.

#1 is correctly franked 10½F for 0-5 gms. registered air to Belgium. Its UPU sheetlet is an integral part of that franking for the date and usage and is, therefore, postally validly used (unless one thinks the cover is CTO). All the writer's 1926-1956 registered covers sent to Belgium have no Belgian town backstamps and the lack of one on #1 is not abnormal. Of interest, the UPU surround is pink (the error - for the 2.50F sheetlet should be green).

#2 is overfranked 0.6F or 6.6F (see Bulletin 73), more likely 6.6F now we know of cover #1. Thus, its 1.75F sheetlet did not necessarily comprise part of the minimum necessary franking and, although 'tied' to cover, its usage could be considered superfluous.

I offer the opinion (and invite rebuttals) that some person probably involved in the UPU overprinting and expecting to share in the obscene profits (100F per sheetlet) from their sale to unknowing collectors, mailed these probably other covers to enhance the validity of the surrounds and, thereby, to attempt to justify philatelic catalogue listing. I consider the Leo 1 10(C) cds all genuine and applied in Leopoldville and that both covers travelled through the mails.

ED HIRDLER

Early air mail from Angola routed through the Belgian Congo

Amended thoughts on the subject.

Norman Clowes 17.1.90

The following notes include information given in various Bulletins of the Belgian Congo Study Circle. The earlier comments are supplemented by examination of further covers and photocopies and by inclusion of some background material which may help to answer a few of the various questions which spring to mind concerning the mail seen. Since the first draft of these notes was circulated a number of collectors have added further fact or theory, now incorporated herein. The basic subject matter is mail which was dispatched from Angola between 1928 and 1935 (and perhaps later) to Tshikapa in Kasai Province for carriage to Europe partly (or later wholly) by air. Routes were:

(a) by internal Congo air service and then by sea from Matadi, possibly joining the French air service Dakar-Casablanca-Europe or

(b) by air all the way from March 1935 onwards.

Despite the absence of normal circular date stamps, all the mail so far studied appears to have emanated from the Angolan village of Dundo (7°24'S., 20°47'E.) and passed through Tshikapa not more than a day or two later. A large proportion of the mail is obviously connected (sender or addressee) with the major company Forminiere and it is likely that the less obvious items also come from the same stable. Most is addressed to Belgium and, of the few pieces from Europe, none has yet been seen actually addressed to Dundo by the reverse route.

Mail from the area had been very slow in getting to Europe (train to Loanda and then by ship) and the advent of the SABENA air service from Tshikapa was seen as a way of speeding up the mail. Dundo is very near to the border and about 80 miles by road from Tshikapa. According to a reliable 1971 source the village was then privately owned by Companhia dos Diamantes de Angola (CDA) and was the administrative centre for that company's very important diamond mining activities in the Lunda district. The company was founded in 1920 and it is a fair assumption that it owned Dundo village in the 1920s and 1930s: moreover, a major museum was founded by the company in Dundo in 1936.

The equally important Congolese operation was started in earnest in 1913 by Societe Internationale Forestiere et Miniere, generally known as Forminiere. The company became as important to Kasai as Union Miniere was to Katanga.

As a connection between the foregoing general information and the postal historian's realm which follows, let it be remembered that Dundo was probably privately owned by CDA and that although the writer has recently found specific mention of Forminiere operations on both sides of the border with Angola, evidence of any formal link between the two giants has not yet been seen. Perhaps readers with Belgian or Portuguese interests could delve into the last point in detail as one Portuguese philatelist has commented that the two companies were "partners for diamond extraction. Their establishments and mines were located in the region of Dundo, on both sides of the frontier.'

The item now illustrated is typical of the covers under discussion and is one of the three in the writer's collection.



The Angolan stamps are cancelled only by a 23 May 1930 date stamp in violet ink and the Congolese stamps are postmarked Tshikapa 24.5. The back is quite interesting as, in common with some other covers actually examined, it bears a Tshikapa, not Dundo, return address of which the last line is 'Diamang f.s.'. This would appear to refer to Companhia dos Diamantes de Angola, while 'F.S.' is elsewhere amplified to 'faire suivre.' All three covers held have wax seals so well impressed on the back as to be quite illegible. It follows that the mail may have been posted by, for example,

- (a) Forminiere employees (Belgian or Portuguese) working for Forminiere in the Dundo area, i.e. mining outside the Congo.
- (b) Forminiere employees seconded to CDA.
- (c) CDA employees using a mail route from Dundo (but not necessarily during the whole period) which was faster, even before 1935, than by sea from Angola.
- (d) Employees of Forminiere's Angolan subsidiary, if indeed there was such an entity.

These four possibilities might arise from the general term 'partners' already mentioned.

The table on the next page shows the general pattern and also includes a few allied items for background interest.

	<u>Original date & franking</u>		<u>Congo date & franking</u>		<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	4. 8.28	2.60		1.50	Mees,Sq. Marg Brussels	
2	? 1. 9.28	1.60 prob	1. 9	1.50	South Africa	
3	12.10.28	1.60		1.50	Detienne, Belg	
4	Ex Brussels 19.11.28	2.50 Belg fr			Forminiere Tsh	See note
5	Illeg.(29?)	5.60		7.50	Douane Cong Matadi	See note
6	1. 3.29	1.60		1.50	Mees,Sq. Marg	See note
7	5. 7.29	2.96	7. 7	3.00	Carvalho,Sq. Marg	
8	19. 7.29	1.50 incl Charity	21. 7	1.50	140 Bd Van Hael	See note
9	27. 9.29	1.60	28. 9	1.50	Gillard, Form Brussels	
10	27. 9.29	3.95 (reg.)	28. 9	4.50	Carvalho,Sq. Marg	Transit Leo.
11	3.10.29	1.60 prob	3.10	1.50	Carvalho	
12	22.11.29	1.60	2.12	1.50	Mees,Angre,Belg	Unusual delay
13	23. 5.30	1.60	24. 5	1.50	Gillard Bruss	Described earlier
14	8. 8.30	1.60	9. 8	1.50	Vertonunen Louvain	Front only
15	26.11.30	1.40	27.11	1.50	Soc Gen Belg, Br.	
16	11. 4.31	2.40	11. 4	1.50	J.Masy Charleroi	Sender at 'Comp Diamang'
17	31. 8.31	2.25	1. 9	1.50	Bq Brux Br.	
18	13. 9.31	70	13. 9	1.50	c/o Shell Lisbon	Pref rate for Portugal ?
19	10.11.31	1.40	12.11	1.50	Schulte Sq Marg	
20	(31?)	1.40	16.12	1.50	Grant California	Front only
21	31	80		1.50	Illeg. Lisbon	Pref rate ?
22	11. 7.32		See note		Forminiere Tsh	See note
23	Undated	2.30 (reg)	9. 7.32	1.50	Bq Brux Br.	See note
24	11. 7.35	1.60 + 50c + illeg.	12. 7	7.00	Breurtel Paris	See note
25	Illeg.	2.20 (reg)	-	-	Forminiere Tsh	See note
26	Illeg.	1.60		2.50 (incl lfr surface)	Gillard Bruss.	See later comment

See notes on next page.

The absence of much detail in the table is due to the difficulty of ascertaining postmarks, and even denominations, when working from photocopies. Similarly, transit/arrival postmarks on the back of covers are largely unknown.

Noteworthy of comment are:

4. From Belgium to Tshikapa. See later comment.
5. Heavy item, between 80-100 gr., therefore Angolan basic postage rate no doubt different. To Congo only.
6. This cover later appeared in a 1989 sale in England, bearing the (now legible) dealer's handwritten comment "Angola-Congo-Belgium by special arrangement between these countries!"
8. Postage includes charity stamp 50c possibly used outside 'tax time'.
- 22 This cover is the subject of detailed comment later.
- 23 Postage includes charity stamp possibly used outside 'tax time' (50c).
- 24 Congolese postage 7frs probably = 2 x 5gr.(Higher tariff, 3fr50 for 5gr).
- 25 Only as far as Tshikapa therefore no Congolese stamps.

The first Angolan air stamps did not appear until 26.7.1938, almost coinciding with a special Loanda - Mozambique return flight during the visit of the President of Portugal. This, however, is probably irrelevant as similar sets of air stamps were issued by other Portuguese colonies at about the same time. However, there was soon to begin a service by the (Loanda-based) Angola Coaling Co. Ltd from Mossamedes to Pointe Noire in the French Congo, linking with the Aeromaritime/Air France services to Dakar and on to Europe. The rather unlikely name of the Angolan company is as quoted in Bradshaw's International Air Guide in 1939. The writer knows of no earlier air service from Angola which might have been used as part of a route to speed mail from the remote Dundo area. It is therefore surprising that the (admittedly rather small) sample in the table contains only two covers from Angola after 1931.

On the covers and copies so far examined Angolan postage 1E60 does appear fairly often, although there are rather strange 1E40 exceptions. Furthermore, reconciliation of postage rates is impossible without knowledge of the registration fee and the franking value (if any) of the charity stamps seen on some covers. The charity stamps are not used within the periods mentioned in one Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

Until recently the writer had assumed that the Congo air stamps had been added at Tshikapa at the rate of 1fr50 per 20 gr. in the years covered by most of the table. However, from Portugal in late 1989 came the comments that 'the mail, duly prepared by the CDA, was carried by car, crossing the border and delivered to Forminiere. The latter transferred the mail to Tshikapa, still by car. Letters were franked with Angolan stamps (1E60, the rate for foreign countries) and Belgian Congo stamps 1fr50, the stamps being on sale at Dundo Portuguese Post Office. The Angola postage was cancelled at Dundo and the Congo postage at Tshikapa. Three types of cancellation at Dundo are known!

It is timely to remind the reader at this point that air mail postage in the Congo was for many years treated as a surcharge on top of the basic surface rate, which latter was paid by ordinary stamps. In practice this segregation rule did not always operate and complications were compounded by different weight steps for the surface and air components of the total postage. Cover 26 has an extra lfr ordinary stamp affixed, in addition to the usual lfr50 in air stamps: the correct surface rate to Belgium between May 1927 and November 1930 was in fact lfr. Possible reasons for the extra stamp are (a) pure error (b) the Angolan stamps did not have the usual date stamp cancellation (c) the letter had not come through what passed for normal channels.

The only item from Belgium to Tshikapa is cover 4 and it could be argued that use of the term 'par Tshikapa' might imply that it was to be forwarded - by Forminiere to Dundo ?

The cover now illustrated (22 in the table) offers further food for thought.



The Portuguese stamp (postmarked Porto 11.7.32) is at the top left of the envelope while the Congolese lfr50 air stamps are at the top right, bearing the postmark Tshikapa 7.7.32. The Porto postmark ink slightly overlaps on to the perforations of the Congolese stamp, proving that the air stamps were already on the cover on 11.7.32. Transit stamps are Leopoldville 1.8 and Tshikapa 6.8, both on the back of the cover. The matter is further complicated by redirection from the Congo to Belgium.

Given the sequence of dates, it is clear that simple explanations will not readily solve the problem and three possible answers have been put forward:

1. The sender, aware of the system for mail from Dundo northwards to Europe, was carrying Congolese air stamps bought at Tshikapa, ready to be affixed to mail in the reverse direction - the cover does stipulate 'par avion en Afrique' in the sender's handwriting. This theory would only hold water if the Tshikapa date stamp had the month wrong (i.e. July instead of August) when applied to the stamps as the first stage in the redirection process which would be logical enough on August 7th, given the existing transit mark Leo 1.8 and arrival at Tshikapa five days later.
2. The Tshikapa post office might have had a private, unofficial, agreement with its important customers Forminiere whereby envelopes were franked and postmarked in advance and carried for future use by Forminiere employees. However, this would not explain the 7.7.32 date unless it had been chosen at random and the writer cannot accept this explanation.
3. The sender was a CDA employee home on leave, carrying a supply of envelopes already franked with Congolese air stamps purchased at Dundo: otherwise the same as 1. above.

The Luebo - Tshikapa air service started on 14.12.27 (80 miles as the crow flies) and no doubt mail passed through Dundo and Tshikapa en route for Luebo prior to 4.8.28, the earliest date in the table. The Tshikapa - Luebo branch route was closed temporarily by SABENA in January 1930 as part of a series of economy measures. According to a map appearing as part of an article in 'Flight' magazine for 3 July 1931 the service had already been reopened by then but there is nothing precise in any source consulted; the 'Flight' map, at that date, must be considered very suspect. Opinions vary on when the economy measures started to be reversed and dates have been quoted between July 1932 and 1934. However, it is believed that the Kinshasa (Leopoldville) - Luebo service continued throughout the period in question. This would be academic if the Dundo/Tshikapa expatriates had reverted to using a route via Loanda - which would be one explanation for the almost complete absence of homewards mail 1932/3/4 from the table set out earlier.

During the period under discussion no normal circular date stamp appeared and rather primitive single line date stamps were in continual use - up to 1931 from the evidence of material studied and no doubt afterwards. Covers 10, 20 and 23 in the table bear the cachet Dundo-Estacao Postal which appears to prove Post Office involvement while cover 24 has a rectangular date/Dundo cachet of July 1935. Items 5, 7, 10, 17 and 25 bear a rather unusual registration cachet.

If the average village postmark in Angola were no better than those under discussion, it could be accepted that there was normal official Post Office involvement from 1928; perhaps a collector of Angolan material could throw some light here. Until then, and bearing in mind that Dundo village was probably privately owned at the time, there must remain the possibility that the whole operation was a well-organized piece of private enterprise run in an unorthodox manner with the blessing of the Post Office in Loanda.

Capt Milton F. Stern implies in 'Airmails of the Belgian Congo' that there was an agreement in March 1929 between the various authorities. This date must be considered suspect as it appears to be based merely on the dealer's pencilled remark on cover 6 in the table.

It is much regretted that circumstances prevent the writer from undertaking further research into this fascinating subject: it is to be hoped that others will work from the framework here provided.

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DURING WORLD WAR 1

Following the request for information in Bulletin No. 73, several members have been able to add something; unfortunately, the mystery deepens.

In all, some half dozen relevant covers have come to light, all of them sent from the offices of the Chemin de fer du Katanga to Lionel Wiener, Scheveningen, Holland. As Holland was a neutral country, this is presumably one reason why censorship would apply. However, in most cases, the only censorship to be seen is British, performed when the covers were in the U.K. en route to Holland.

Mrs. Green has said that she believes that there was no civil censorship in the Belgian Congo during the earlier years of the war and, indeed, this is borne out by the covers seen to date. However, the information provided by our members has produced two covers worthy of illustration. The first of these, which was also censored in the U.K., cancelled at Elisabethville on 5 May, 1917, has also had the cachet "VERIFIE" applied to it. It is known that this cachet was used for censorship and this is almost certainly the explanation for its use in this case.

The second cover, like that illustrated in Bulletin No. 73, has a Belgian Congo censorship label. The astonishing thing is that it is clearly a different label. Apart from the size of the letters, the top line "OUVERT PAR LA CENSURE" is in capital letters throughout. The Elisabethville cancellation is illegible, but the cover arrived at Scheveningen in May, 1918.

So, we now have the case that censorship in Elisabethville had generated at least 2 different labels (or two printings which involved a change to the format) and yet we can produce only a single example of each so far.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Just to prove an editor does not read his own stuff, I did not respond to the request for information in Bulletin No. 73. On seeing the first of the covers submitted for this article, I realized I had a cover bearing the tapes "OPENED BY CENSOR". This cover was cancelled at Elisabethville Septemer of 1916 and was received at Stockholm 4 November 1916.

Chemin de fer du Katanga.

810-1918.

RECOMMANDE 14

1780

VERIFIE

Monsieur Lionel WIENER



2, Seinpostduin 2,



SCHEVENINGEN (Hollande)

4810

4810

2



OPEN!
ADENTEN RV

CEN

ADENTEN DV

CENSOR.

Chemin de fer du Katanga.

I. C. 1310-1913.



Monsieur Lionel W I E N E R.

2, Seinpostduin 2.

SCHEVENINGEN (Hollande)



OUVERT PAR LA CENSURE
Congo Belge

B. GETZ

General Merchant

P.O. Box 246

KAMBOVE



*M^r H. Jisek Horst Vorsitzender
Deutscher Hilfsverein*

Schweden

Stockholm



**OPENED BY
CENSOR.**

**OPENED BY
CENSOR.**

4198

4198

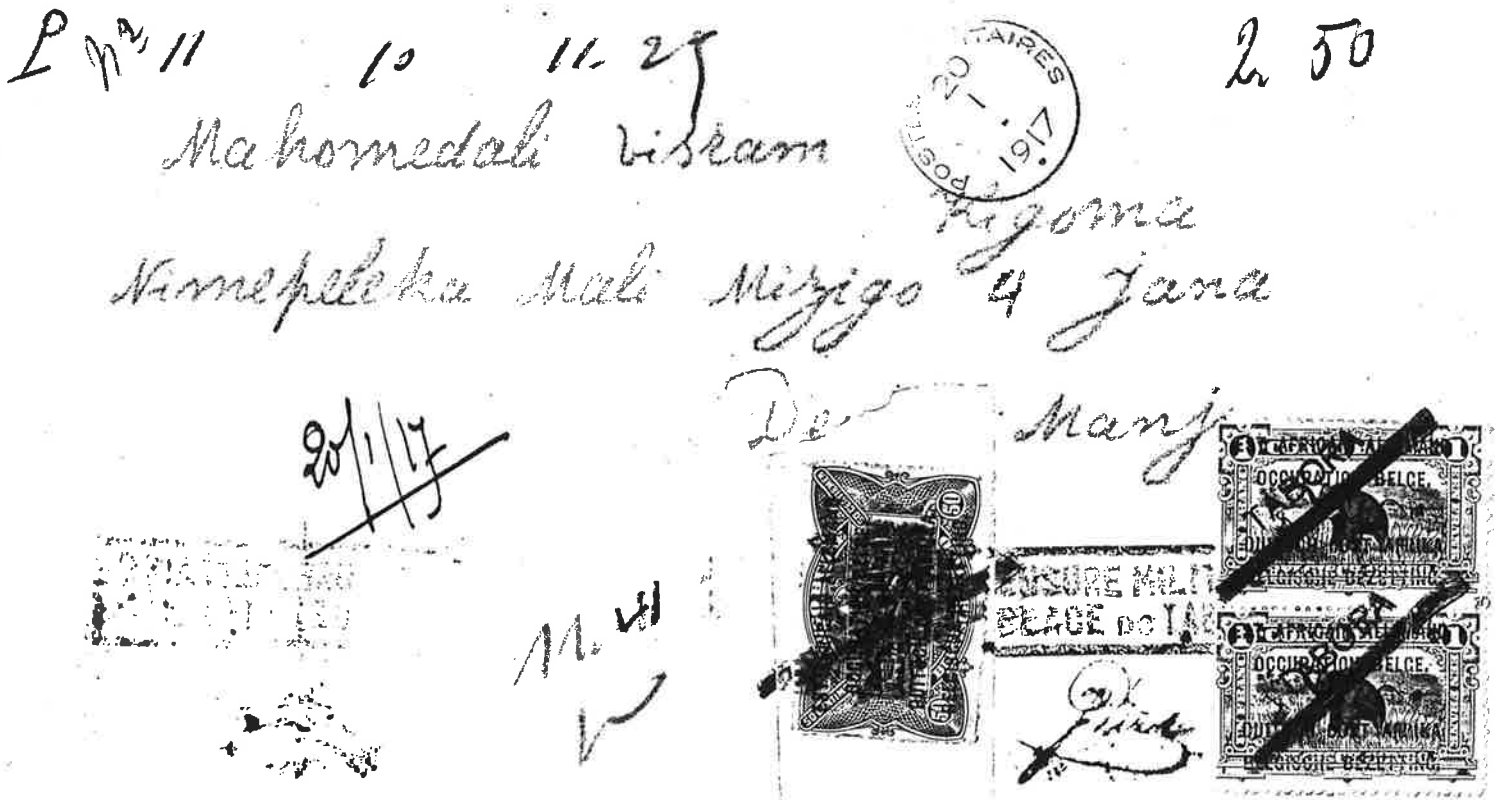


TALES OF THE UNEXPECTED

1) It can be gratifying to get more than one bargained for in an auction, but I would never have got the fascinating item illustrated if the other item in the same lot had not been misdescribed! In the recent Imperial sale in Leeds, Lot 1647, Ruanda Urundi was described as "1917/1920 cover from Kiligo (sic) and a front from TABORA both in poor condition." I'd never heard of "Kiligo", so to satisfy my curiosity I sent for a photostat. "Kiligo" turned out to be KITEGA, the sans-cercle Type 4 cancelling the 50c on a rather scruffy cover to Belgium. But the TABORA turned out to be the straight-line with bar below cancelling a pair of the 1F Occupation, together with the 50c similarly cancelled, apparently removed and then clumsily "restored" by means of a fresh piece of paper. For good measure was a strike of the single circle POST MILITAIRE and a rectangular CENSURE MILITAIRE/PLACE De TABORA partly obscured by the stamps, neither of which was mentioned in the description. It was presumably addressed to Kigoma, and there are ms scribbles which include "2.50" (the rate?) and others which might indicate registration. The signature below the censor is a rubber stamp in the same purple ink as the censor mark.

2) Whilst on the subject of the East Africa campaign, I had been meaning for some time to send a photocopy of a card I have cancelled with the KAREMA sans-cercle. Apart from a cover mentioned by Du Four, the only copies apparently known are CTO strikes, leading some to suppose that the cancellation had no proper life of its own. Anyway, this one has been well and truly used on a 5c view card (Stribbe 11 - view No. 9) dated 20 DEC 1918 to Florence (FIRENZE arrival, 26 II 19). Has anybody seen this mark postally used, and what are the dates of these or any CTO copies?

HAL HOYTE





MESSAGE SHEETS

The recent report of a second postally used U.P.U. sheet in Bulletin No. 73 (September 1989) suggests a review of what led up to it. The first such cover became part of my collection some thirty-five years ago.

During World War II the Belgian Government-in-exile sponsored the publication of "Message", a propaganda magazine, published in England. Subscribers, who were probably mostly Belgian Nationals, received a bonus each month of a miniature sheet with a single Belgian Congo or Ruanda-Urundi stamp in its center. The stamps were from the Congo or Ruanda-Urundi issue of 23 May, 1942, which were printed by Waterlow & Sons in sheets of 100, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, and were demonitized 1.1.53.

The "Message" sheets were a special printing from plates of 12 widely spaced impressions and the sheets printed therefrom were cut into 12 miniature sheets, each 85 x 95 mm. The stamps were identical with the corresponding stamps of the regular issue, as follows:

Belgisch Congo - Congo Belge 30c, 75, 1.75F, 2.50F

Congo Belge - Belgisch Congo 50c, 60c 1.25F, 2.50F

Ruanda - Urundi 25c, 75c, 1F, 5F

The colors were the same as the regular issue, as were the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforations, except that the stamps in the miniature sheets were harrow-perforated instead of line-perforated. If stamps were removed from the miniature sheets, an expert might be able to tell the difference if he was looking for it.

The Message sheets were intended as souvenirs and certainly were not meant to pay postage, but they were valid for postal use in the Congo. Some sheets may have been sent to the Congo to create philatelic covers, which may exist. But who would destroy a valuable philatelic item to use for postage what was a common low priced stamp? Thousands of used stamps on and off cover have been examined for cancellations and none has been reported as being from Message sheets.

The records do not show how many of the Message sheets were distributed, how many were sold separately or how many were left unsold. Nor do we know of the disposition of the remainders.

The Message sheets had no inscription on them other than the stamps themselves. Some time in 1949 (?) a private party overprinted legends surrounding the stamps on a number of sets of Message sheets, allegedly commemorating 25 years of the Universal Postal Union. Authorization for the overprinting of the U.P.U. sheets was officially denied. The U.P.U. denied sponsoring the issue. The sheets are truly Cinderellas, but the stamps themselves were not affected by the overprinting and so remained valid for postage in the Congo until 1 January 1953.

There are two formats for the overprinted surrounds, one for the vertical stamps, the other for horizontals. Four colors were used for the four stamps in each of the three sets, respectively rose red, yellow, green and blue. Errors exist where green was used instead of the "normal" color. There may be other unreported color errors. Each sheet had a surcharge of 100Fr.

At least two covers are known, franked in part with a U.P.U. sheet. The postage on both is slightly incorrect when including the value of the stamp on the U.P.U. sheet. Both were apparently manufactured by the same person. One is illustrated in the article by Mr. Hirdler on page 6 of the September 1989 Bulletin. The other (herein illustrated), which was formerly in my collection, has the distinction that the surrounds on the U.P.U. sheet is one of the green color errors.

A. HEIM

ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO - ETUDE DU 1 FRANC MOLS

I have an apology to make to Mr. Frenay and to all other members in that I failed, in an earlier Bulletin, to announce the publication of his book on the 1 franc Etat Independant stamp. This is an excellent volume, a worthy successor to Mr. Frenay's earlier monographs. It describes and illustrates each position in the sheet of the violet and lilac stamps and then the changes to the plates before the printing in carmine and the later changes before the Princes' Printing. For any member interested in these stamps the book is essential. It is available for £ 6.80 by sea mail, £ 8.00 by air mail. Copies of Mr. Frenay's similar books on the Etat Independant 3,50F, 5F and 10F are still available. The book on the 50c is expected in May or June and I can take advance orders for it.

R. H. KEACH

THE CANCELLATIONS OF THE NORMAL POST OFFICES OF BELGIAN CONGO
1886-1960 AND RUANDA URUNDI 1917-1962

Addenda and Corrigenda No. 16

Since R H Keach's and A.I.Heim's magnificent reference work was published in 1975, a series of addenda and corrigenda have been published in the Bulletin as new cancellations and dates were reported. The last such supplement appeared in Bulletin no. 52, in June 1984. The list below sets out all the new additions - or at any rate those known to me - discovered since then.

As in the original handlist, the convention is that in a range of dates given, a maximum gap of two years in observed dates is permitted: for example, if a cancellation has been seen for 1937, 1938, 1941, 1942, 1946, 1948 and 1949, the dates are written 37-42,46-9. * in front of the dates means that the cancellation is known on cover. For all the other codes and symbols, the reader should refer to the handlist.

New cancellations

ABA 7A1-Dmt_y 25
BOGORO 1.1-DtMY 15
BUNIA 7A1-Dmyt/y
COQUILHATVILLE 1.2-DMtY/t (no date)
COQUILHATVILLE 1 10(.E.) 52
DIMA 1.1-tMDY 15
ELISABETHVILLE 1.2-tDMY/y
ELISABETHVILLE 1 12E(R4)1 (no date)
FARADJE 8A5 58 (measurements 150-?-?-?-?)
IREBU 1.2-DMtY 06; 1.2-tMDY 15-6
KAMBOVE 1.1-MDtY/t (no date)
KASENGA 8A2-Dmyt/t 48
KIKONDJA 1.1-MDtY (no date)
KINSHASA 1.2-tDMY/y
KIPUSHI 7A1-Dmyt/y
KIRI 11(A)1 60
KUTU 8A1-Dmyt/y
LEOPOLDVILLE 1.3-DMY 96; 1.3-MDTY 96
LEOPOLDVILLE 1 10(C) 51
LOKANDU 7A1-Dmyt/t 36
LOMELA 8A5 58 (measurements 119-?-?-275-294)
LUBERO 8A3 55 (measurements 94-?-?-266-?)
LUBUDI 10(A) 59
LUKULA 1.1-tDMY/t 08
LULUABOURG 2 12A2 58 (from left of G to right of 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 8mm in 12A1)
LUSAMBO 1.1-DtMY 12; 1.1-tMDY 20
MUSHIE 7A1-DMt_y 25
PONTIHERVILLE 1.1-MtDY 22
POPOKABAKA 1.2-MDTY (no date)
SAKANIA 1.2-DtMY 14
TOA 1.1-DMtY (no date)
TUMBA 1.3-DMtY 05

Corrections to dates etc

ABA 8A2 *35-45
 ALBERTVILLE 8A1 *38-50
 AVAKUBI 1.2-DMtY *14-8,23-9; 1.2-tDMY *14-9
 BABONDE 8A2 *52,56-9
 BAKWANGA 1 11(B)1 59-60
 BANNINGVILLE 8A5 *48-53; 8A6 *52-3; 13A(.D.) *58-9
 BASOKO 1.3-DMTY *00-4; 1.3-MDTY *02-3; 8B2 *43-8
 BASANKUSU 7A1-Dmyt/t *27-32; 8A1 *39-45
 BASONGO 1.2-DMTY *01-8
 BENA-DIBELE 11(B)1 *55-6,60
 BOENDE 11(G)1 *58-9
 BOLIA 11(A)1 *58-9
 BOMA 1.2-DMTY *86-98; 1.9-DMTY 06-8; 1.9-DMtY *06-10; 1.12-tDMY *15-26;
 3C1-DMY 11-4; 7A5 *31-9; 11(B)1 55-60; 11(F)1 58-60
 BOMA 2 11(A)1 *57-60
 BOMBOMA 8A1 *49-52
 BUDJALA 8A5 *54-7
 BUKAMA 8A2 *48-56; 8A3 *50-3,57
 BUKAVU 1 8A1 59-60; 10(-D) *53-9
 BULUNGU 7C1 *35-8,54-60
 BUMBA 1.2-tMDY 11,16
 BUNIA 7A1-Dmyt *37-46
 BUTA 7A1 *26-36; 10(-B.) *51-4,58-60
 BUTEMBO 10(-B.) *52-60
 COQUILHATVILLE 7A6 *31,35-7; 10(D) *48-52; 10(G) *50-1; 12B(G)1 *54,60
 DAKWA 8A1 *53-5
 DEKESE 8A2 *48-58
 DEMBA 8A2 *54-9
 DILOLO 10(A) *47-53,57-8
 DIMA 1.1-tMDY 15
 DUNGU 1.1-DMtY *09-14
 ELISABETHVILLE 1.3-tDMY *11-23; 7C7 *34,48-53; 7A12 *24,35-7;
 10(J) *48-53
 ELISABETHVILLE 1 8A1 *48-53
 FARADJE 8A2 *39-47
 FIZI 8A1-Dmyt *37-40,45
 GEMENA 8A2 *46-53
 GOMA 10(-B) *53-8
 GOMBARI 8A3 *55,60
 GUMBA-MOBEKA 7A1-Dmyt *28-30,35-7
 IDIOFA 8E1 *52-60
 INGENDE 8A1-Dmyt/t 36-7
 INONGO 7A1 *26-8,32-8; 7A2 30-5
 IRUMU 10(-C.) 51-2,59
 JADOTVILLE 8A2 *46-52; 7A3 *31-8,45-9; 12B(E)1 *53-5; 12B(I)1 55,60
 KABALO 10(A) *47-56; 10(-A.) *52-4; 10(B) *49-52
 KABUNGA 8A2 *57-60
 KAFAKUMBA 1.1-DMtY *13-8
 KAHEMBA 8A2 *48-60
 KAMBOVE 5D1-Dmyt *21-9
 KAMINA 7A1-Dmyt/t 28-31; 7C1 *33-40; 8A2 *39-40,46-51; 10(-A) *53-60
 KAMITUGA 11(A)1 59-60
 KASAJI 8A2 56-60
 KASESE 8A1 57-8
 KASONGO 8A1 *43-54

Corrections to dates (continued)

KATANDA 8A1 *53-60
 KIAMBI 1.1-MtDY/t 12-3
 KIBOMBO 8A1-Dmyt 42-5
 KIHEMBWE 8A1-Dmyt *37-40,45-6
 KIKONDJA 1.1-DMtY *15-6,21
 KIKWIT 5C1-Dmyt *23-9; 8A1 *38-47
 KINDU 1.1-DMtY *13,24; 7A3 *30-4; 8A2 *38-45
 KINSHASA 5D2-Dmyt *21-4; 5D3-Dmyt *23
 KOLWEZI 10(C) *54-9; 11(L)1 58-60
 KONGOLO 1.1-tDMY 15-22; 8A2 *46-54
 LEOPOLDVILLE 1.1-MDTY 96-8; 1.7-DMTY *03-6; 1.7-DMtY *03-6; 8A1 *37,42
 LEOPOLDVILLE 1 7A1 29-32; 7A6 29; 7A12 *33-8; 7A20 *24-31; 8A3 *40-8;
 12B(J)1 *53-60; 12B(R)1 *55-60; 12B(V)1 55-60; MA(A)-Dmyt 58-9
 LEOPOLDVILLE 2 7A4 *30-6; 7A5 30-5
 LEOPOLDVILLE 5 12B(C)1 *54-60
 LEOPOLDVILLE 8 12B(A)1 *57-60
 LEOPOLDVILLE-KALINA 7A1 *29-35; 12B(J)1 *54-5; 12B(K)1 *53-5
 LIBENGE 1.2-DMTY 00,07-8; 1.2-tDMY 14-23; 5E1-Dmyt *31-3
 LIGASA 8A1 *54,58-9
 LIKASI 7A7 *27-33
 LIKATI 8A2 *55-60
 LIMETE 11(E)1 *59-60
 LISALA 7C1 33-6; 8C1 *36-40,45-6; 10(-A.) *51-6,60
 LODJA 11(C)1 58-60
 LUBERO 10(A) *54-6
 LUBUDI 8A1 *52-60
 LUBUTU 8A1 37-40,44-6; 8A2 *46-55; 8A3 *48-59
 LUEBO 7A1 *31-7
 LUKALA 8A2 *54-60
 LUKOLELA 8A2 *48-54,58-60
 LULINGU 11(A)1 *58-60
 LULUABOURG 8A3 *39-51; 10(F.) *50-2
 LUPUTA 10(A) *48-53,60
 LUSAMBO 7A1-Dmyt/t 29-32; 7A2 *31-5
 MALEMBA NKULU 8A1 *51-60
 MALONGA 7A1 *36-8
 MANONO 8A2 *46-54,59
 MATADI 1.4-DMtY *05-13
 MOERBEKE 9.1-Dmyt *38-56
 MONVEDA 1.1-tDMY *12-4
 MPO 8A1 *57-9
 MWEKA 8A2 *47-58
 MWENE-DITU 8A2 *52-60
 NOUVELLE-ANVERS 1.2-MDTY 00-1,06
 OPALA 8A1-Dmyt *36-47; 8A1-Dmyt/t 38-41
 PANGA 11(A)1 *55,59-60
 PANIA-MUTOMBO 1.1-MDtY 11-2
 PANZI 8A1 *57-60
 PAULIS 8B1 *45-59
 PAULIS 1 10(C) 58-60
 PENA-KALENGE 5C1-Dmyt 22-4
 POKO 8A1 Dmyt/t *41-3
 PONTHERVILLE 8A2 *48-53
 POPOKABAKA 1.1-MDTY 08-10; 1.1-tDMY *15-7,22-3; 1.2-DMTY *00-5,10
 PORT FRANCOU 7A1 *27-33
 PWETO 1.1-DMtY *03-16; 1.1-MDtY *03,13,18-21; 8A2 *58-60
 RUTSHURU 7C1 *35-8,45,49; 8A1 *36-9; 11(A)1 *58-60

Corrections to dates (continued)

SAKANIA 1.1-DtMY *12-4; 5C1-Dmyt *22-38; 8A2 *48-58
 SAMPWE 8A1-Dmyt 37-9
 SANDOA 5C1-Dmyt *23-4,29-43; 5C1-DmY *22-9; 5C1-DmtY 23
 SANKURU 1.1-DMTY *97-9
 SONGOLOLO 7A1-Dmyt *28-32
 STANLEYVILLE 1.1-tDMY *13-21; 1.2-DMtY *09-15,25; 5C2-Dmyt *21-5;
 7A1 *25-34; 7A3 *26-31; 7A6 33-6; 8A5 *37-40
 STANLEYVILLE 1 10(-G) *48-53
 STANLEYVILLE 2 8A2 *46-53
 TENKE 8A3 *51-3
 THYSVILLE 1.3-tDMY 14-6,20-1,28; 5C1-Dmyt *22-6,32-5; 8A3 *41-9
 TITULE 8A1 *47-59
 TSHIKAPA 7A1 *28-35
 TSHIMBULU 8A2 *48-60
 TSHOFA 8A3 *45-50,54
 UVIRA 4.1-DMtY *18-22,28-30; 8A2 *37-48
 WAMBA 5D1-Dmyt 21-2
 WATSA 5D1-Dmyt/t 25-9; 7A1 *28-38
 YAHUMA 8A1-Dmyt/t 37-8,42-3,46-7; 8A3 48-52,56-60
 YANGAMBI 1 11(B)1 58-60
 YUMBI 8A3 *45-55
 ASTRIDA 8B1 *44-53
 BIUMBA 8A1 *51,55,59-60; 8A2 51-60
 KIGALI 8E1 *51-61
 KISENYI 8E1 *52-4
 MUHINGA 8A1 *52-4,60-2
 NYANZA 8A1 53-60
 SHANGUGU 8A1 *53-61
 USUMBURA 4.1-DMtY *18-21,26; 8A6 *49-61; 8A7 *54-8; 8B2 *46-53;
 10(-G.) *55-8,62
 USUMBURA 1 11(A)1 58-9

B.P.Hudson

18 February 1990

POSTAL AUCTION SALE 1989 (4) - POSTAL HISTORY (2)

PRICES REALIZED

Lot 1 - £56; 2 - £46; 3 - £15.50; 4-£16.50; 5 - £12.50; 6 - £13.50; 7 - £5; 8 - £6.25; 9 - £9.25;
 10 - £5.75; 11 - £11.50; 12 - £56; 13 - £43; 14 - £15.50; 15 - £15.50; 16 - £31; 17 - £5.50; 18 - £18.50;
 19 - £11.50; 20 - £10; 21 - £6.25; 22 - £3.20; 23 - £4.10; 24 - £6.25; 25 - £6.25; 26 - £22; 27 - £14.50;
 28 - £14.50; 29 - £15.50; 30 - £10.50; 31 - £15.50; 32 - £15.50; 33 - £10.50; 34 - £21; 35 - £10;
 36 - £26; 37 - £6.25; 38 - £6; 39 - £2.10; 40 - £6; 41 - £5.25; 42 - £10.50; 43 - £6; 44 - £6; 45 - £3.20;
 46 - £6.25; 47 - £4; 48 - £8.25; 49 - £3.10; 50 - £4.10; 51 - £1.40; 52 - 45p; 53 - £3.10; 54 - £6.25;
 55 - £3; 56 - 40p; 57 - £6.25; 58 - £3; 59 - £3.10; 60 - £1.10; 61 - £4.10; 62 - £2.10; 63 - £3;
 64 - £2.10; 65 - £1.50; 66 - £1.90; 67 - £15.50; 68 - £15.50; 69 - £9.25; 70 - £12; 71 - £7.25;
 72 - £2.10; 73 - £5; 74 - £3.60; 74A - £10; 75 - 40p; 76 - £1.10; 77 - 65p; 78 - 85p; 79 - £3.10;
 80 - £2.10; 81 - £7.25; 82 - £3.10; 83 - £1.80; 84 - £3.10; 85 - 85p; 86 - 40p; 87 - £2.10; 88 - £3.10;
 89 - £2.30; 90 - £2.10; 91 - £1.70; 92 - £9.25; 93 - £9.25; 94 - £3.10; 95 - £2.60; 96 - £2.60; 97 - £3.80;
 98 - £2.70; 99 - £3.10; 100 - £9.25; 101 - £1.70; 102 - £8.25; 103 - £1.60; 104 - £1.60; 105 - £6.25;
 106 - £2.20; 107 - £15.50; 108 - £8.25; 109 - £15.50; 110 - £10.50; 111 - £13; 112 - £2.60; 113 - £4.10;
 114 - £2.60; 115 - £2.60; 116 - £3.40; 117 - £2.70; 118 - 85p; 119 - £3.30; 120 - £3.30; 121 - £8.90;
 122 - £3.10; 123 - £2.70; 124 - £3.10; 125 - £2.60; 126 - £3.10; 127 - £3; 128 - £2.10; 129 - £6.25;
 130 - £3.10; 131 - £8.25; 132 - £3.30; 133 - £15.50; 134 - £7.25; 135 - £7.25; 136 - £2; 137 - £1.60;
 138 - £6; 139 - £2.60; 140 - £2.60; 141 - £2.90; 142 - £6.25; 143 - £11.50; 144 - 60p; 145 - £3;
 146 - £3; 147 - £1.50; 148 - £1.60; 149 - £3.10; 150 - £2.60; 151 - £1.20; 152 - £1.10; 153 - 85p;
 154 - £1.60; 155 - £1.60; 156 - 85p; 157 - 80p; 158 - 40p; 159 - £16.50; 160 - £5.25; 161 - £2.10;
 162 - £3.30; 163 - £8.25; 164 - £3.40; 165 - £8.25; 166 - £9; 167 - £7.25; 168 - £6.25; 169 - £2.50;
 170 - £25; 171 - £1.40; 172 - £2.10; 173 - £2.60; 174 - £1.80; 175 - £1.80; 176 - £8.75; 177 - £7.25;
 178 - £9.25; 179 - £1.60; 180 - £10.50; 181 - £8.25; 182 - £7.25; 183 - £1.60; 184 - £1.60; 185 - NS;
 186 - £8.25; 187 - £1.40; 188 - £2.10; 189 - £2; 190 - £2.10; 191 - £2.10; 192 - £1.40; 193 - £1.10;
 194 - £1.80; 195 - £1.30; 196 - £15.50; 197 - £23; 198 - £16; 199 - £1.60; 200 - £6.25; 201 - £16.50;
 202 - £3.30; 203 - £10.50; 204 - £3.40; 205 - £3; 206 - £1.40; 207 - £1.40; 208 - £1.40; 209 - £3.10;
 210 - £1.10; 211 - £1.40; 212 - £6.25; 213 - £3.70; 214 - £12.50; 215 - £12.50; 216 - £8.50; 217 - £2.10;
 218 - £1.50; 219 - £1.50; 220 - £1.50; 221 - £3; 222-£1.60; 223 - 65p; 224 - £7.75; 225 - £4.10;
 226 - £6; 227 - £4.10; 228 - 85p; 229 - £2.60; 230 - £1.30; 231 - £1.20; 232 - £3.30; 233 - £3.70;
 234 - £13.50; 235-£1.50; 236 - £23; 237 - £15.50; 238 - £6.25; 239 - £6.75; 240 - £56; 241 - £15.50;
 242 - £2.60; 243 - £1.70; 244 - £1.60; 245 - 80p; 246 - £1.60; 247 - 80p; 248 - £6.25; 249 - £6.25;
 250 - £10.50; 251 - £4.10; 252 - £1.70; 253 - £8.25; 254 - £2; 255 - £1.60; 256 - £4.10; 257 - £7.25;
 258 - £2; 259 - 80p; 260 - NS; 261 - £3.10; 262 - £5.25; 263 - £10.50; 264 - 55p; 265 - £1.40;
 266 - £1; 267 - £1; 268 - £1.30; 269 - £3.10; 270 - £1.10; 271 - £2.10; 272 - £3.60; 273 - £3.90;
 274 - £3.60; 275 - £1.60; 276 - £2.90; 277 - £6.75; 278 - £6.25; 279 - £6.25; 280 - £2; 281 - 75p;
 282 - £2.10; 283 - 80p; 284 - £6.25; 285 - £2.40; 286 - £3.30; 287 - £3.50; 288 - NS; 289 - £13.50;
 290 - £1.50; 291 - £1.50; 292 - £1.30; 293 - £2; 294 - £1.10; 295 - £9.25; 296 - 50p; 297 - 70p;
 298 - £3.10; 299 - 85p; 300 - 85p; 301 - 40p; 302 - 80p; 303 - £6.25; 304 - £2.40; 305 - £6; 306 - 80p;
 307 - £3; 308 - £1.20; 309 - £1; 310 - £9.25; 311 - £6.25; 312 - £2.60; 313 - £4.10; 314 - £4.10;
 315 - £6.25; 316 - £4.10; 317 - £3.10; 318 - £2; 319 - £5.10; 320 - £1.10; 321 - £2; 322 - £2.10;
 323 - £2; 324 - 80p; 325 - 85p; 326 - £2.90; 327 - £2.10; 328 - £1.10; 329 - 80p; 330 - 85p; 331 - £2.60;
 332 - £1.30; 333 - £6.25; 334 - £3.10; 335 - £2.10; 336 - £3.10.

NS = NOT SOLD. In this sale there were many cases where there were two equal top bids and Mr. Wood had to draw lots for the recipient

POSTAL AUCTION SALE 1990 (1) - POSTAL HISTORY (3)

PRICES REALIZED

Lot 1 - £8; 2 - £15.50; 3 - NS; 4 - £4.50; 5 to 7 - NS; 8 - £7; 9 - NS; 10 - £4; 11 & 12 - NS; 13 - £6.25; 14 to 21 - NS; 22 - £7; 23 to 25 - NS; 26 - £12.50; 27 - NS; 28 - £8; 29 - £8; 30 - £8; 31 & 32 - NS; 33 - £8.25; 34 to 36 - NS; 37 - £5; 38 to 46 - NS; 47 - £4; 48 to 53 - NS; 54 - £6.50; 55 - £5.50; 56 - £5.50; 57 - £5.50; 58 - £8.25; 59 - £3.60; 60 - £6.25; 61 - £6.25; 62 - £8.50; 63 - £3.10; 64 - £6.50; 65 - £2.10; 66 - £6.25; 67 - £1.30; 68 - £1.20; 69 - £4.50; 70 - £4; 71 - £4.10; 72 - £3.10; 73 - £1.60; 74 - £2.10; 75 - £3.10; 76 - 85p; 77 - 85p; 78 - £1.20; 79 - £1.10; 80 - £2.10; 81 - £1.20; 82 - £1.20; 83 - £1.20; 84 - £1.20; 85 - £11.50; 86 - £34; 87 - £8.25; 88 - £12.50; 89 - £4.10; 90 - £4; 91 - £4.10; 92 - £8.25; 93 - £7.25; 94 - £13.50; 96 - £6.25; 97 - £4.10; 98 - £2; 99 - £4.60; 100 - 50p; 101 - £9.50; 102 - £1; 103 - £1.10; 104 - £2; 105 - 50p; 106 - £1.20; 107 £2.10; 108 - £1.20; 109 - £1.20; 110 - £1.20; 111 - £1.20; 112 - £1.20; 113 - £1.20; 114 - £2.10; 115 - £2.10; 116 - £2.10; 117 - £1.20; 118 - £1.30; 119 - 50p; 120 - £1.20; 121 - £1.20; 122 - £1.20; 123 - £4.10; 124 - £1.10; 125 - £2; 126 - £7.25; 127 - £2; 128 - £1.20; 129 - £1.10; 130 - £9.25; 131 - £1.10; 132 - 75p; 133 - £1.20; 134 - £1.20; 135 - £1.20; 136 - £1.20; 137 - £1.20; 138 - 65p; 139 - 65p; 140 - £1.20; 141 - £1.20; 142 - £1.20; 143 - £15.50; 144 - £4.10; 145 - £4.10; 146 - £10.50; 147 - £10.50; 148 - £4.10; 149 - £5.25; 150 - £27; 151 - £22; 152 - £2.10; 153 - £3.10; 154 - £1.10; 155 - £5.25; 156 - £2.60; 157 - £6.25; 158 - £6.25; 159 - £7.25; 160 - £8.25; 161 - £15.50; 162 - £6.25; 163 - £4.10; 164 - £5.25; 165 - £2.30; 166 - £2.10; 167-£8.25; 168 - £5.25; 169 - £7.25; 170 - £2.10; 171 - £2.10; 172 - £2.10; 173 - £1; 174 - £9.25; 175 - £5; 176 - £11; 177 - £4.20; 178 - £4.10; 179 - £6.25; 180 - £6.50; 181 - £2.30; 182 - £4.10; 183 - £3.30; 184 - £5.25; 185 - £3.60; 186 - £3.10; 187 - £10.50; 188 - £2.60; 189 - £7.25; 190 - £4.10; 191 - £9; 192 - £25; 193 - £9; 194 - £8.50; 195 - £8.50; 196 - £3; 197 - £2; 198 - £8.25; 199 - £6.25; 200 - 65p; 201 - £1.20; 202 - £1; 203 - £2; 204 - £5; 205 - £1; 206 - £8.25; 207 - £1.10; 208 - £1; 209 - NS; 210 - £4.10; 211 - £8.25; 212 - 50p; 213 - 65p; 214 - £2; 215 - £1.20; 216 - £1.20; 217 - £1.20; 218 - £2.10; 219 - £1.50; 220 - £1.20; 221 - £1.20; 222 - £1.20; 223 - £1.20; 224 - £2.10; 225 - £1.20; 226 - 65p; 227 - £2.10; 228 - £1.20; 229 - 50p; 230-£1.20; 231 - 50p; 232 - 50p; 233 - £2.10; 234 - 50p; 235 - £2.10; 236 - 50p; 237-65p; 238 - 65p; 239 - 65p; 240 - £1.20; 241 - 65p; 242 - 50p; 243 - £2.10; 244 - £1.20; 245 - £1.20; 246 - 50p; 247 - £5.25; 248 - £1.20; 249 - £1.20; 250 - £2.10; 251 - £5.25; 252 - £4; 253 - £2; 254 - £4; 255 - £1.20; 256 - £1.20; 257 - £1.30; 258 - £4; 259 - £4; 260 - £4; 261 - £5.25; 262 - £1.60; 263 - £1.60; 264 - £2.30; 265 - £2.10; 266 - £8.25; 267 - £24; 268 - £11; 269 - £6.25; 270 - £5.50; 271 - £5.25; 272 - £3.10; 273 - £4.10; 274 - £4.10; 275 - £3.10; 276 - £12.50; 277 - £6.25; 278 - £1.20; 279 - £2.10; 280 - £1.20; 281 - £1.20; 282 - 65p; 283 - £1.20; 284 - £1; 285 - £2.60; 286 - £4.10; 287 - £2.10; 288 - £8.25; 289 - £12.50; 290 - £7.25; 291 - £5.25; 292 - £5.25; 293 - £4; 294 - £4; 295 - £17; 296 - £12.50; 297 - £6.25; 298 - £4.70; 299 - £8.25; 300 - £8; 301 - £8; 302 - £4; 303 - £4; 305 - £2; 306 - £10.50; 307 - £14.50; 308 - 65p; 309 - £2; 310 - 65p; 311 - £1.20; 312 - £3.10; 313 - £3.10; 314 - £4.10; 315 - £4.10; 316 - £3.60; 317 - £4.10; 318 - £6.25; 319 - £4.10; 320 - £1.20; 321 - £2.10; 322 - £1.20; 323 - £1.50; 324 - £1.20; 325 - £1.20; 326 - £16.50; 327 - £29; 328 - £6.25; 329 - £5.75; 330 - £7.50; 331 - £12; 332 - £3.10; 333-£2.10; 334 - £2.10; 335 - £2.10; 336 - £2.60.

Omitted from the above: 95 - £6.25; 304 - £2.10.

NS = unsold