

# BELGIAN CONGO



*82/16 requiert*

## STUDY CIRCLE

BULLETIN 82



DECEMBER 1991



## THE BELGIAN CONGO STUDY CIRCLE

**P**res: Peter S. Foden  
4 Muireston Green  
Livingston, EH4 9EQ  
Scotland, UK

Vice Pres. and  
General Sales  
Secretary

R. H. Keach  
25 Kingswood Rd.  
Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE  
England, UK

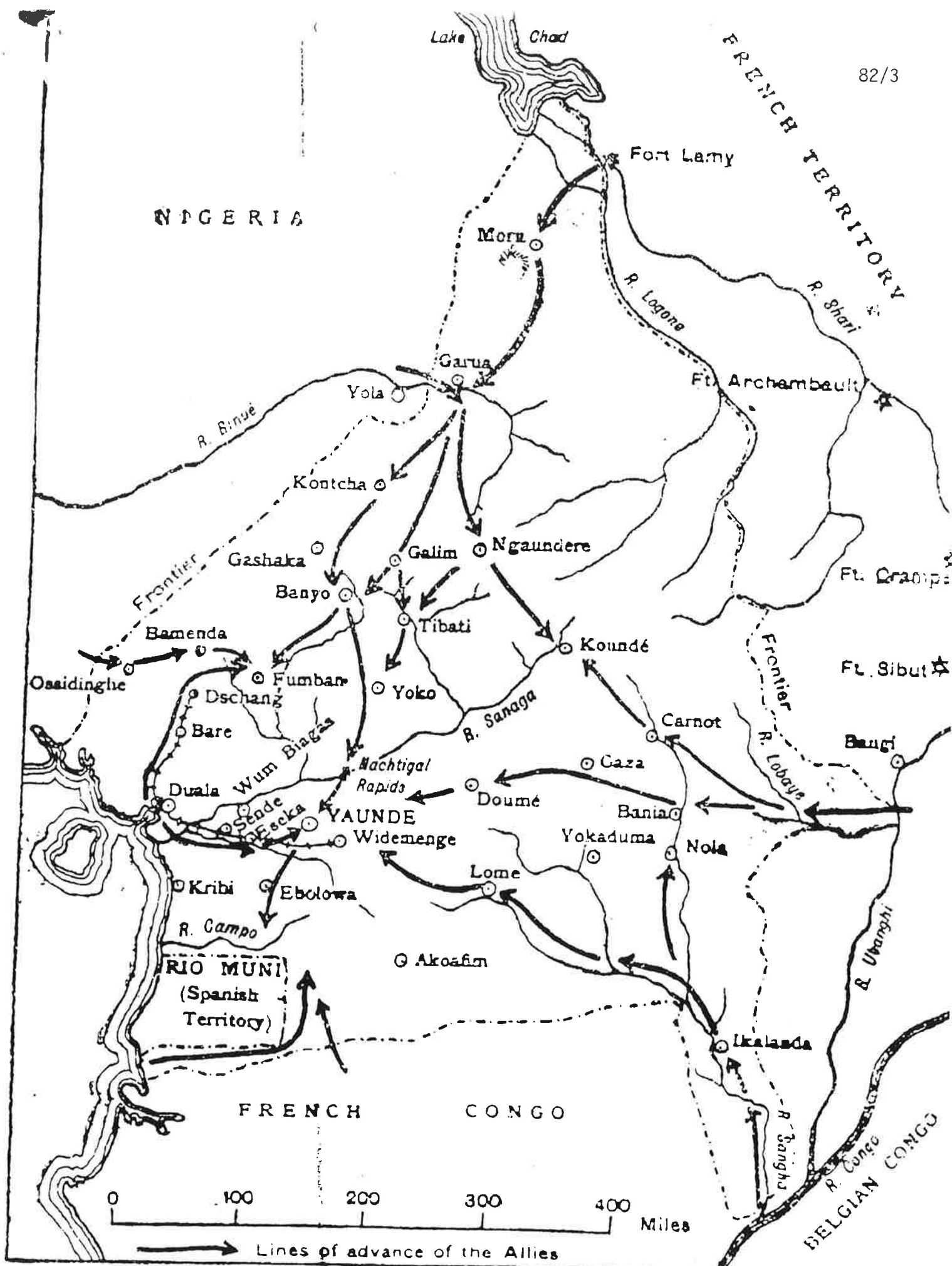
Sec: L. G. Green  
Anvers, 29 New Road  
Esher, Surrey KT10 9PG  
England, UK

Bulletin Editor

Edwin M. Lavitt  
P O Box 900  
Rockville, Ct. 06066  
USA

Exchange Packet Secretary: B. P. Hudson  
92 Oakley St.  
London SW3, England, UK

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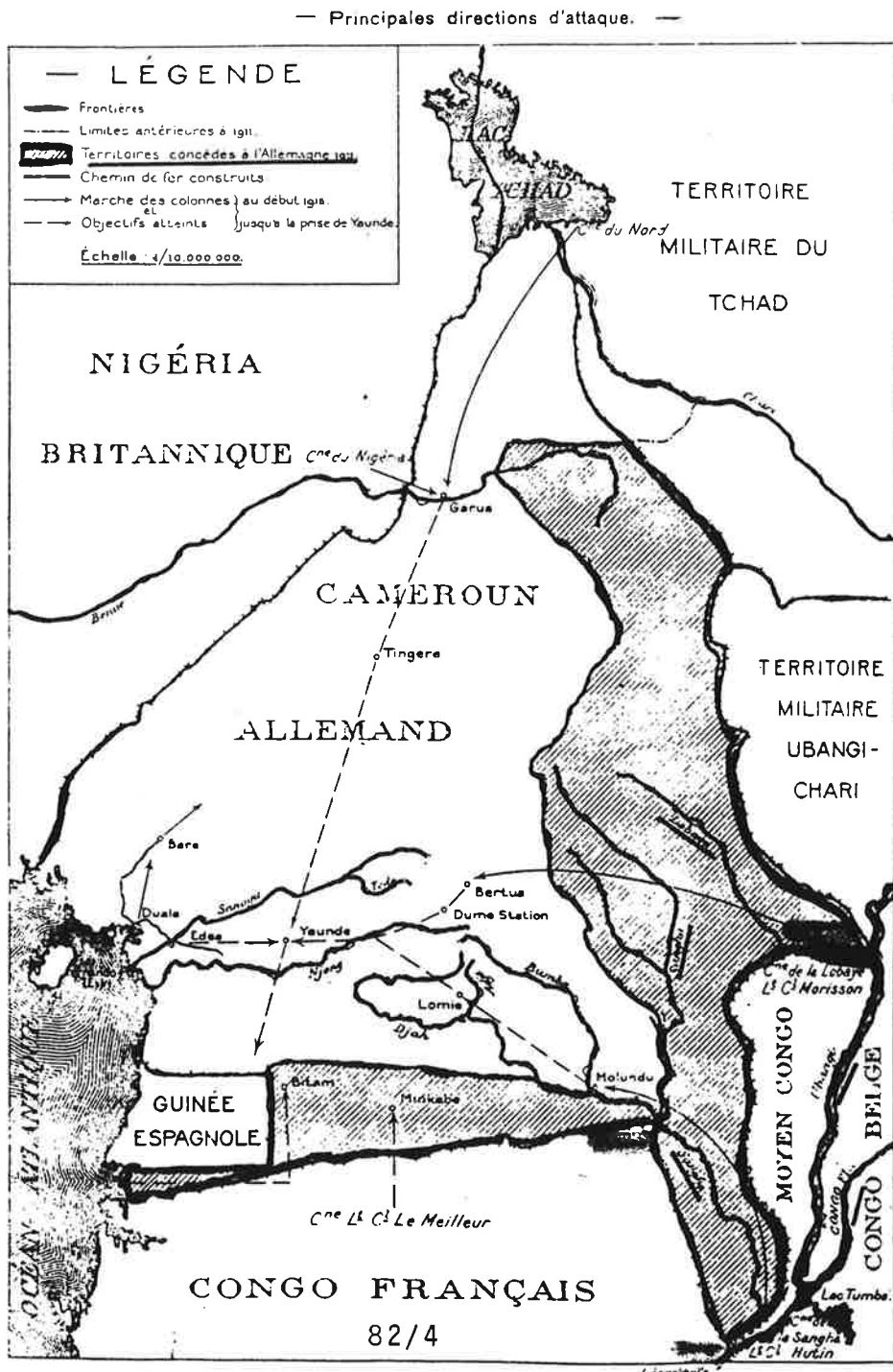
The Conquest of the Cameroons.

# CAMEROON CAMPAIGN

30 September 1914 - 16 April 1916

After what had happened to Agadir on the First of July 1911, Germany received two parts of the French Congo.-One part through the Sanga Valley extending to the Belgian Congo River,-The other part - composed of the territory joining the Ubani River, through the Lobaye Valley. Six German commercial boats started trading along the Congo River.

This constituted the situation in the area at the beginning of August 1914.



MAP A

1914

- 3 August The German steamer "Dongo" leaves Leopoldville, with many Germans on board. The French troops, already at war, stop the "Dongo" at Bonga. The Belgians consign the other German boats at Leopoldville.
- 7 The French troops take the low part of the Sangha, and occupy all that territory up to Ouessou, including Zinga and M'Baiki. (See map **A**). The security of the Belgian Congo border is then assured. According to the Berlin Act of February 26, 1886, the Belgian troops are not allowed to help the French troops.
- 4 Belgium is invaded.
- 15 Mokolubu, south of Uvira, is attacked by the Germans and the harbour of Mulula, on the Lukuga river, is shelled. The Belgian Congo enters the war and Colonel Marchant gives authorization for Belgian troops to help the French.
- 30 140 men embark on the S. S. "luxembourg", under the command of Lieutenant Bal, with their destination, Dungu (Ubangi) but the steamer is stopped and sent back to Lukolela, then sent to Ouessou where it arrives on the 29th of September. These men join with the French "Sangha Column" under the command of Lieutenant Hutin.

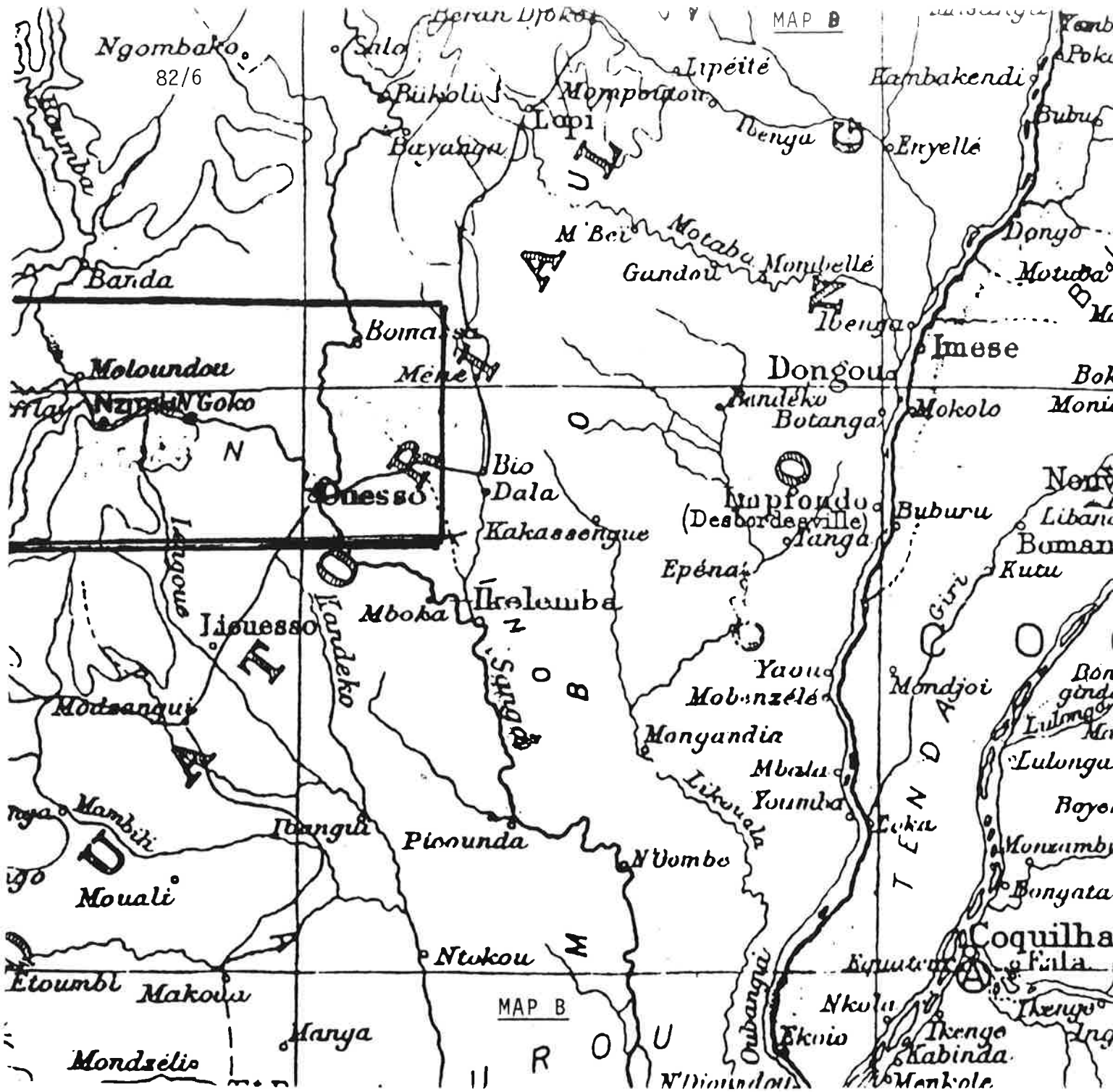
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It is known that Lieutenant Colonel Morrison commanded the column "La Lobaye" and Lieutenant Colonel Le Meilleur commanded the south column which started from the French Congo. The two French columns were operating at the same time against the Germans. In 1915 all the French and Belgian troops were put under the Command of the French General Aymerich.

The German troops were commanded by a Colonel Zimmerman  
(See map A)

1914

- 26 October The first combat engagements of Belgian troops, which had come from Ouessou, took place at N'Zimu.
- 30 N'Zimu is occupied.
- 5 November The S. S. Luxembourg is sent back to Leopoldville.
- 12 The S. S. Luxembourg returns to Ouessou, with a new detachment of 150 men under the command of Lieutenant Marin.
- 22 The S. S. Luxembourg arrives at Ouessou.
- 24 The French and Belgian troops attack N'Goko. Patrols are sent in the direction of Molundu.



25. Molundu surrenders.

After this the Germans fall back into the Lomie region (difficult ground and huge forests make their progress difficult).

**1915**

During the first month of that year the Allied forces studied how to get to Lomie.

February In the beginning of that month, patrols start from Nola and arrive at Yokaduma

end of Feb. the attack against Lomie begins

March 6 N" Gato surrenders

- March 29 the Germans, after hard fighting, retreat to the strong point "29" which is occupied by the Belgian troops shortly afterwards
- end of May Allied progression continues
- June 1 Monzo surrenders (the Germans thought it would be impossible that this place be taken)
- 3 Masend is occupied
- 11 Moenja surrenders
- 16 the high plateau of Besam was in the hands of the Belgian forces
- 22 Assobam was taken
- 25 after hard fighting Lomie is taken. The Germans occupied the area around Lomie
- July 11 Djanposten is occupied
- 12 Ebel surrenders
- August 5 Adjala falls
- 20 Elakul is occupied
- 26 all the territory around Abong Bang is occupied
- September after a rest the entire front goes from Abong Bang to Dume Station
- October 29 Belgian troops move towards Yaunde. There are numerous engagements with the Germans in retreat
- November 17 The Tebe river is crossed
- 26 Mandang is occupied and, immediately thereafter, Iwong-Tytina is taken
- December 3 The German headquarters moves to Muguzi. Lieutenant Colonel Hutin, with two French companies and the Belgian troops of Lieutenant Bal attack Muguzi, which falls.

***(See map C)***

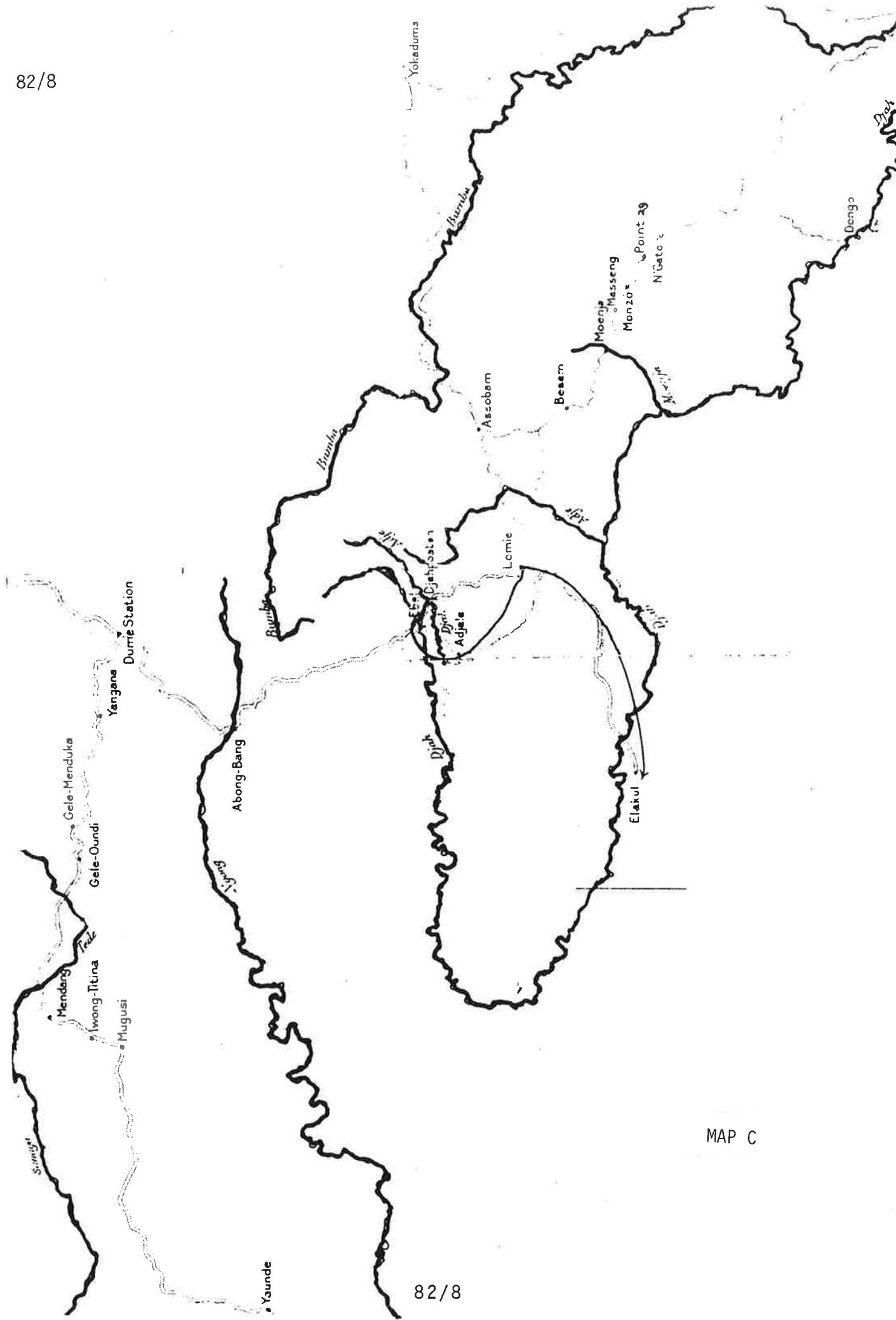
The advance of Belgian troops was stopped at Muguzi.

**1916**

- January 1 French and British troops enter Yaunde. The remaining German troops go south and surrender at the border of Spanish Guinea
- 28 the Belgian contingent with Lieutenants Bal and Marin enter Yaunde
- April 16 Part of the Belgian troops arrive at Boma by boat from Duala. The other troops reach the Belgian Congo by inland routes.

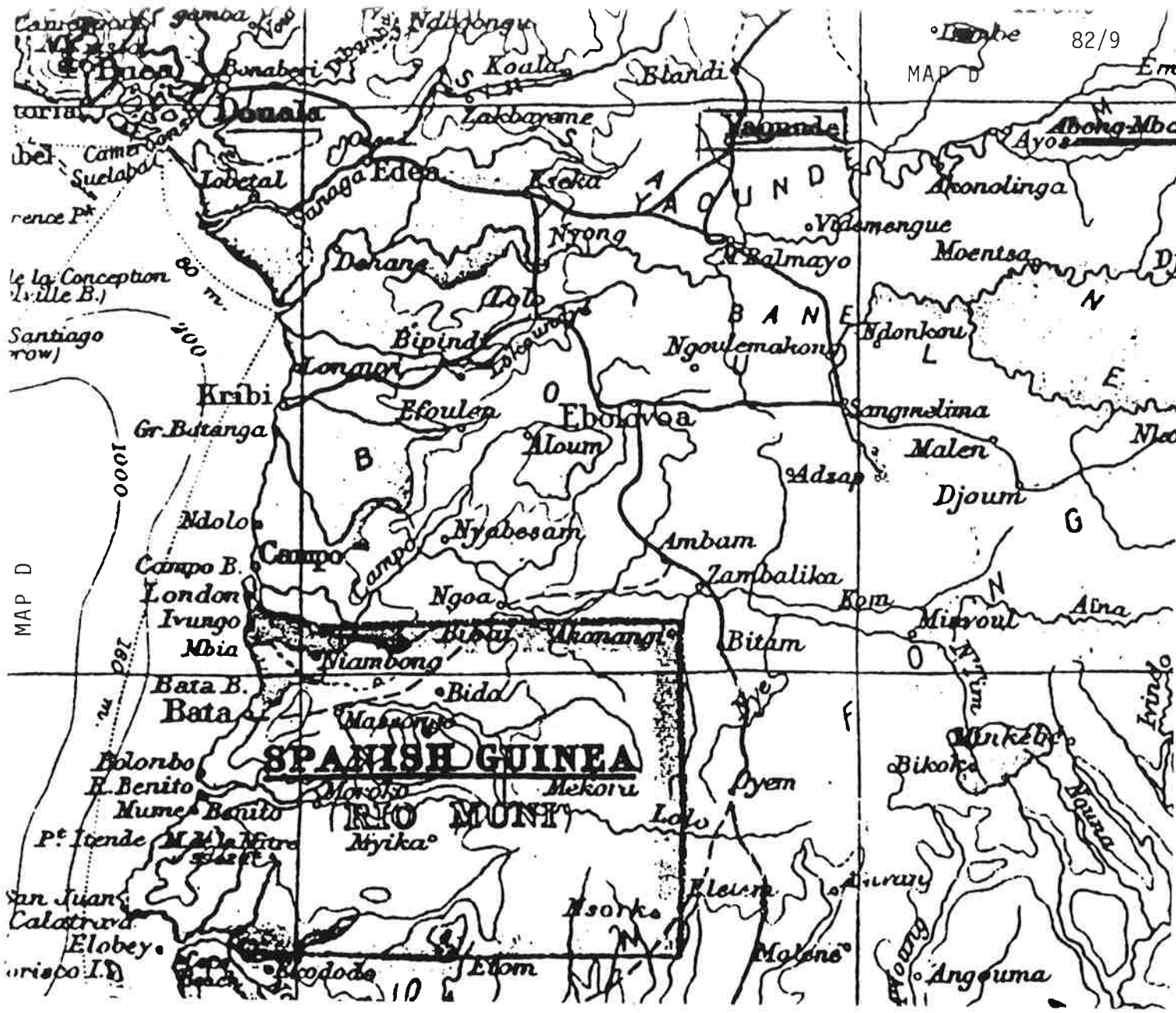
***(See map D)***

Andre Vindevoghel



MAP C





**KATANGA**

Our member, M. E. Adams, has sent your editor a copy of the reply, from Scott Publishing Co., to his letter pointing out that Katanga should be listed in its catalogue. (Your editor misplaced the first copy-me culpa). The pertinent portions of that letter are as follows: "Katanga does, indeed, meet all the criteria specified in our press release.....and we do intend to include Katanga in our program. Since you are so interested, I must let you know that Katanga is somewhere down on the list and you probably will not see it for at least two editions of the catalogue. However rest assured that Katanga will be listed.....(s)Stuart Morrissey Vice President and Publisher"

Mr. Adams is to be congratulated for giving Scotts a much needed push in the right direction.

1914 - 1918

German East Africa was a vast country, situated between the Indian Ocean and the Great African Lakes, with what was then known as Uganda and Kenya to the North and Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa to the South with Belgian Congo to the West.

The inland borders of G.E.A. were bounded in part by Lake Victoria to the north and Lake Nyasa on the south also on the west by Lake Tanganyika which measures about 450 miles from north to south, with an average breadth of from 30 to 45 miles. Lake Tanganyika was of great importance because its centre formed the frontier between Belgian Congo and G.E.A. Thus this lake protected the greater part of the western frontier of the latter.

This display is only concerned with the occupation of G.E.A. in the First World War, either by the Belgian Forces alone, or in conjunction with the British but a few facts are necessary.

In 1914, of all the African territories only G.E.A. was prepared for war, therefore, on the outbreak of hostilities the German military commander, General von Lettow-Vorbeck, was determined to do all in his power to disrupt the Allied war effort, by posing a threat to Allied interests and so forcing them to divert troops from other theatres of war to defend their African possessions.

When war broke out on August 4th. 1914, the Belgian Government cabled the Governor-General of the Congo to observe strict neutrality.

The first German advance was to the north, pushing into British territory and raiding the Uganda Railway.

In mid August 1914, following frequent German raids along the Belgian side of Lake Tanganyika and the sinking of the Belgian steamer "Alexandre del Commune", by the "Hedwig von Wissmann", the Congo was drawn into the war for which she was unprepared.

This undisputed control of the lake by the Germans attracted the attention of Mr John R. Lee, a British big game hunter. He considered that German control of this area could be broken. In April 1915, on his return to London, he approached the Admiralty and suggested that a naval detachment, plus boat, should be brought overland, from South Africa to Lake Tanganyika. The Admiralty considered this scheme worth trying, if only to establish British Naval pre-eminence in waters where this was being undermined by growing German naval activity.

Early in June 1915 two fast armed motor-boats, christened "Mimi" and "Toutou", with a detachment of the Royal Navy, consisting of two officers and twenty four seamen under the command of G.B. Spicer-Simson, R.N. were despatched in utmost secrecy from England to Cape Town, their main object was to sink the German boat "Hedwig von Wissmann" on Lake Tanganyika.

From Cape Town the boats were moved by rail to Fungurume, north of Elisabethville, which was reached on the 5th. August 1915. On the 15th. traction engines arrived to haul them on the next part of their journey to Sankisia. This road journey took six weeks and proved to be the most arduous, a battle against the African heat, lack of water, and mountains. At Sankisia the boats were transferred on to the railway again to transport them to Bukama, 15 miles away, where a river steamer met them to take them to Kabalo. Here "Mimi" and "Toutou" were loaded once again on to the railway and reached Lukuga on Lake Tanganyika on the

29th. October 1915, the end of a fantastic journey and the beginning of an even more incredible naval action.

On the 26th. December the German armed steam-boat "Kingani" was sighted, both the "Mimi" and "Toutou" opened fire and within eleven minutes the "Mimi" disabled her and the Germans surrendered.

No further action took place until the 9th. February 1916 when the German vessel "Hedwig von Wissmann" was brought into action and sunk in flames. The sinking of this German boat enabled the Belgian and British forces to work in conjunction with each other, a situation which had long been awaited.

In consequence of the German raids on the Congo in August 1914, neutrality came to an end,

The Belgian Government cabled M. Tombeur, (Vice-Governor of the Katanga Province, formerly a Belgian Infantry Officer) to prepare for war.

In February 1915 Anglo-Belgian discussions took place in Rutschuru resulting in M. Tombeur being made Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Forces in the Congo.

The existing Belgian Defence Force consisted of little more than the local Gendarmerie, and whilst there was no shortage of volunteers from the war-like tribes of the Congo, there were few European officers to command and train them. There was also a shortage of ammunition, with the result that all supplies had to be drawn from Europe.

By March 1916 General Tombeur's preparations were almost complete, the force he had formed was divided into two brigades. Its organisation had been carried out with minute care, there were special companies to deal with bridge building, transport, medical services, supplies, also postal and communication services, all of which were ample. The fighting force consisted mainly of infantry and gunners.

At this period three distinct bodies of Allied troops were engaged against the Germans:-

1) The East African Force, under General Smuts, which attacked the main German Army from British East Africa in the north.

2) The Belgian Expeditionary Force, under General Tombeur which invaded the German territory from the north west, between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria.

3) The Rhodesian-Nyasaland Force, under Brigadier-General Northey, which advanced into German territory from the south west, between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa.

In addition Portuguese troops were engaged along the southern border of G.E.A. whilst General Smuts received support from the British Navy.

Neither the Belgian, nor the Rhodesian-Nyasaland Forces invaded G.E.A. until General Smuts had reduced the strength of the enemy and had occupied the north east of G.E.A.

The Belgian army was divided into two main brigades. The northern under the command of Colonel Molitor and the southern under Colonel Olsen, a Dane.

The northern brigade attacked G.E.A., invading Ruanda on the 25th. April 1916, one column advanced from the north, whilst another crossed the river Russi surrounding Lake Kivu from all sides and together they occupied Kigali, the capital of the province on the 6th. May. On the 1st. June this force invaded Urundi, occupying Kitaga, the capital on the 17th. June.

Having conquered both the capitals of Ruanda and Urundi, the northern brigade struck south east and aided by the East African Force sent by General Smuts, penetrated as far as Lake Victoria, then turned south and marched towards Tabora.

The southern brigade crossed Lake Tanganyika, capturing Usumbura, the German port at the northern end of the Lake. Turning south they occupied Kigoma on the 28th July and Ujiji 4 miles south on the 3rd August. Kigoma was the main German port and terminal station on the Central Railway which transversed G.E.A. from the Indian Ocean to Lake Tanganyika.

Fierce fighting took place as the Germans retreated in the direction of Tabora. The Belgian army had to contend with a shortage of food, ammunition and other supplies. Rain played havoc with the roads and marching through fly-infested bush caused disease amongst the troops. Rough tracks had to be made passable for lorries and ambulances, telegraph lines were frequently broken by giraffes. However, on the night of 18/19th September 1916 the Germans evacuated Tabora and retreated south eastwards resulting in this important place being occupied by the Belgians.

One of the Belgians first acts was to release a considerable number of non-German Europeans, including missionaries and civilians who had for sometime been interned in the local prisons by the Germans.

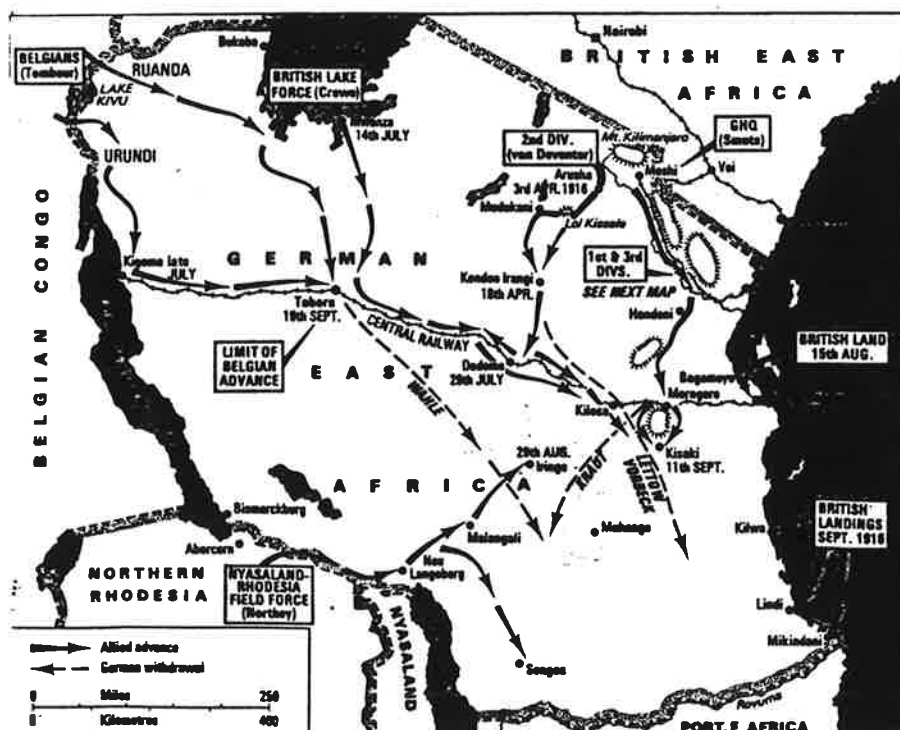
At Tabora the Belgian operations virtually came to an end. To sum up, by the end of September 1916, as a result of operations predominantly Belgian, with indispensable British support, a great tract of territory had been won for Belgium. With the seizure of the railway terminus of the Central Railway at Kigoma and the capture of Tabora, provisionally brought an end to the Belgian campaign.

No attempt was made to pursue the German army as General Tombeur had been ordered by the Belgian Government to halt his advance at this point.

By the end of October 1916 the British had captured the land north of the Central Railway, thus opening the line to the sea at Dar-es-Salaam.

The second campaign began in April 1917 following a fresh attack by the Germans from the south east. The Belgian army struck south from Kilosa on the Central Railway, terminating their operations at Mahenge in October 1917. The majority of the Belgian troops were withdrawn to the Central Railway in November and took no further major part in the fighting, acting as an army of occupation.

After the war Belgium assumed the administration of Ruanda Urundi under a mandate of the League of Nations, this was formally accepted by the Belgian Parliament on the 20th October 1924.



MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION.HISTORY.

"Official History of the Great War - Military Operations - East Africa".  
Vol.1, Lt.Col. Charles Hordern. (H.M.O.S., 1914)

Detailed History of the War up to the end of 1916. Particularly useful for the maps of the troop movements.

"German East", Brian Gardner. (Cassell, 1963)

General history of the 1914-18 war, mentions the Belgian Force.

"The Phantom Flotilla", Peter Shankland, (Collins, 1968)

Account of the expedition which took Mini and Toutou from London to Lake Tanganyika in 1915.

"Tanganyikan Guerrilla; East African Campaign 1914-18", Maj.J.R.Sibley.

(The Pan/Ballantine illustrated history of the First World War. Book No.4.) (Pan Books Ltd, 1973)

Brief history of the East African campaign. Has useful maps and notes on the Belgian Force also Mimi and Toutou.

POSTAL HISTORY.

"Congo; cinquante ans d'Histoire postale", Jean du Four. (Editions de la Revue Postale, 1962). See p.475-493. "L'Est africain allemand. 1. Conquêtes et occupation belges (1914 - 1921)".

An illustrated and detailed account of the postal history of the Belgian occupation of G.E.A.

"The East African Campaign 1914-18", Gen.Jean du Four.

(The Philatelist, Vol.20, 1953-54, p.114, 115; 145-148.)

Brief account of the military cancellations.

"Campagnes belges en Est africain allemand 1916 - 1918: Addendum

Congo Cinquante ans d'Histoire postale", Abbe Gaston Gudenkauf. (Editions de la Revue Postale, 1981)

Additions and corrections to above work by J.du Four, in particular lists B.P.C. allocations.

"The 'Post Militaires' cancellations", Abbe G. Gudenkauf. (Belgian Congo Study Circle Bulletin, No.43, March 1982, p.18,19.)

"Historique de l'emploi des marques de censure, pendant la Campagne de l'Afrique Orientale Allemande 1914 - 1918", Dr.R.de Graeve.

(Balasse Magazine, No.217, p.296-299; No. 218, p.32-35; No.219, p.84-88; No.220, p.129-132; No.221, p.180-183; No.222, p.231-234; No.224, p.33-38.)

"The East African Campaign 1914-1918", A.J. Brown.

(Forces Postal Hisrory Society Newsletter, Nos.85-88; 1967)

Indian, British and Belgian etc. military cancellations and censor marks.

Doris M. Green.

### RUANDA URUNDI OVERPRINT VARIETY DISCOVERY

The importance of studying all covers carefully was demonstrated last year when this author discovered the subject cover in a lot of covers purchased via a mail bid in a Belgian auction. After a cursory examination of the lot the subject cover was put aside as common, late Ruanda Urundi cover. A final, more careful examination showed the cover to have a previously unreported overprint variety. The stamp, in question, Catalogue Officiel #224, has a double overprint with one inverted. The reason that this had not previously been noticed is due to the fact that the "3F50" is located at the bottom right of the stamp over a dark and rather congested background. The double bars at the bottom left of the stamp are slightly more conspicuous. R. H. Keach has surmised that possibly one sheet of these stamps received the double overprint and was sent to Shangugu where it was sold unnoticed. The 3,50 F rate was the local letter rate at that time so most of the stamps may have been used on local letters and subsequently destroyed.

It is hoped that members will check their copies of this stamp for this variety and contact the author, Ronald E. Strawser, 310 W. Wall, Suite 120, Midland, TX 79701 USA and your editor if they have one. Your editor regrets that it was not possible to reproduce with any clarity the foto copy of the subject stamp. (The cover received a "good" certificate from the BCSC expert committee.)

RES

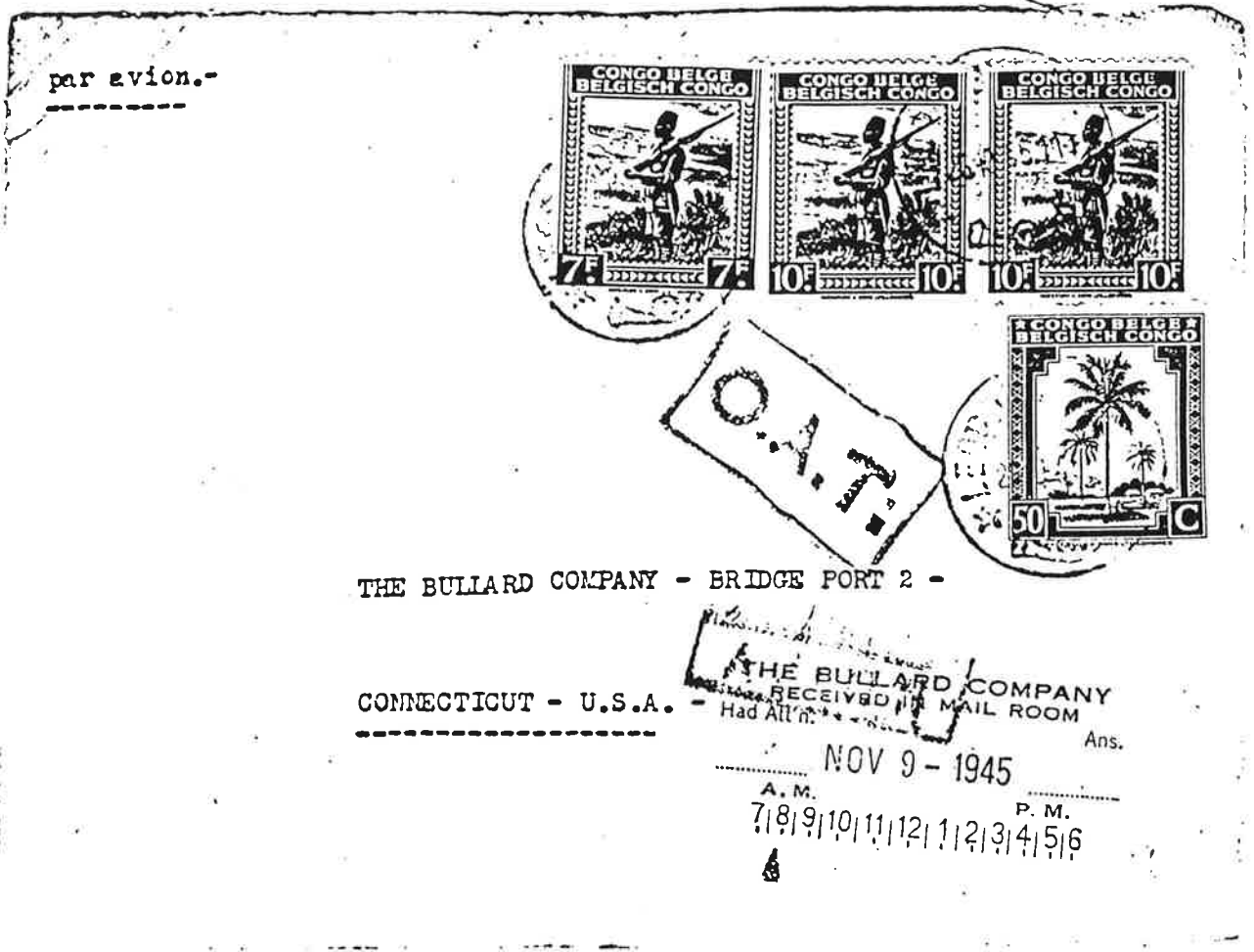
### O. A. T. MARKINGS

In bulletin #21 at pages 12 thru 16 our late member, Arthur Heim, wrote an article on the O. A. T. markings. He stated "there are 16 different markings" and he illustrated them in the article. The article states in part "While World War II was in progress and for a short period thereafter there was a dual international air mail rate in effect. A cheaper rate provided for air transmission for part of the journey and surface transportation for the remainder of the trip., In most cases this meant airmail to London, thence by steamer to the Americas. A higher rate paid for air transmission all the way to destination. Mail for which the higher rate was paid had the red O. A. T. marking stamped on the covers in London, indicating onward air transmission. A letter from the General Post Office in London (28 October 1960) stated that the O. A. T. marking was not provided for in the international postal regulations but was used by the Postal Administration to distinguish those items which required onward air transmission.

These covers are not common. We have four examples which originated in the Belgian Congo, from the collection of Ivor Sundsbo of Norway, which come to us through our member Ralph Jacquemin. For those interested, covers do exist from other points of origination and one might study the Heim article for further enlightenment of this fascinating segment of philately.

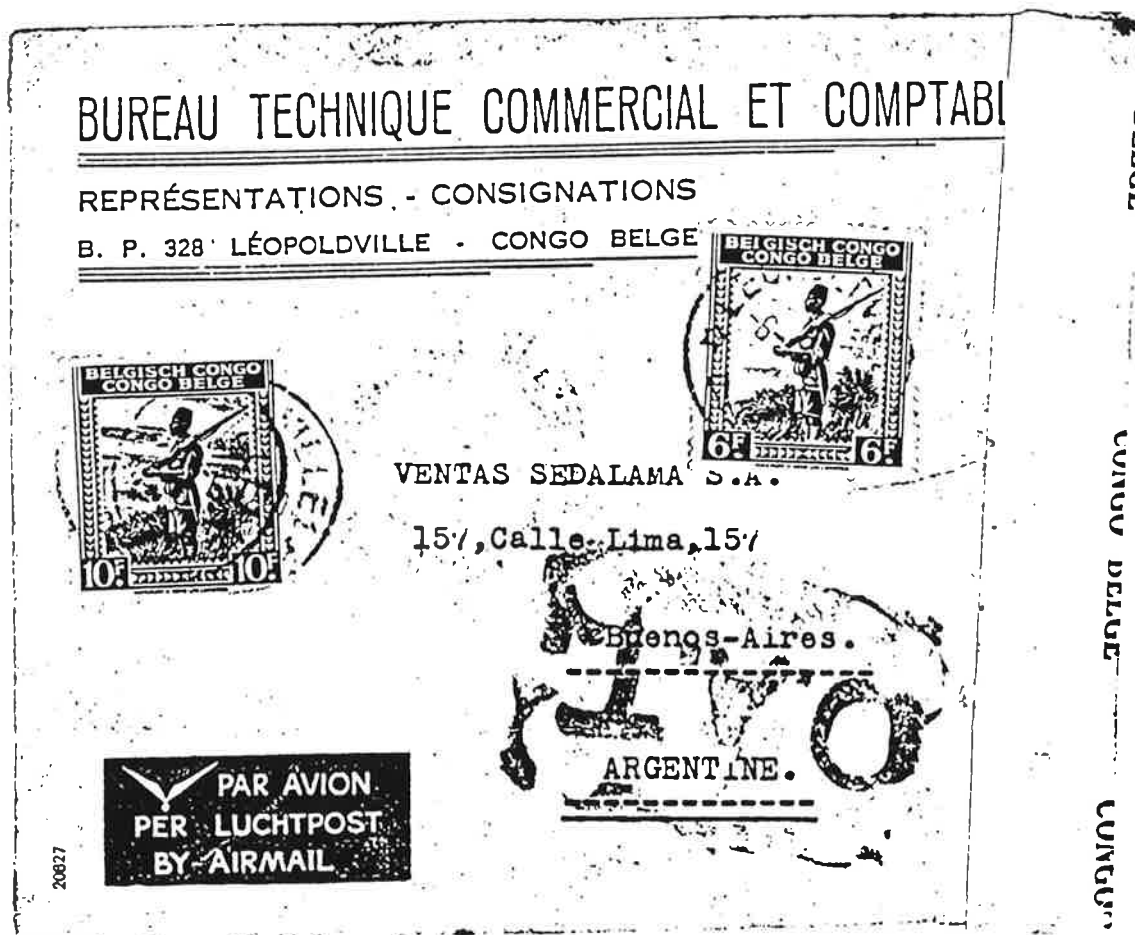
EML

TRANSIT MARKING O.A.T. TYPE 10.



Leopoldville, Congo - U.S.A.-air mail cover dated 26.10.45.  
"O.A.T." transit marking type 10 struck in London.

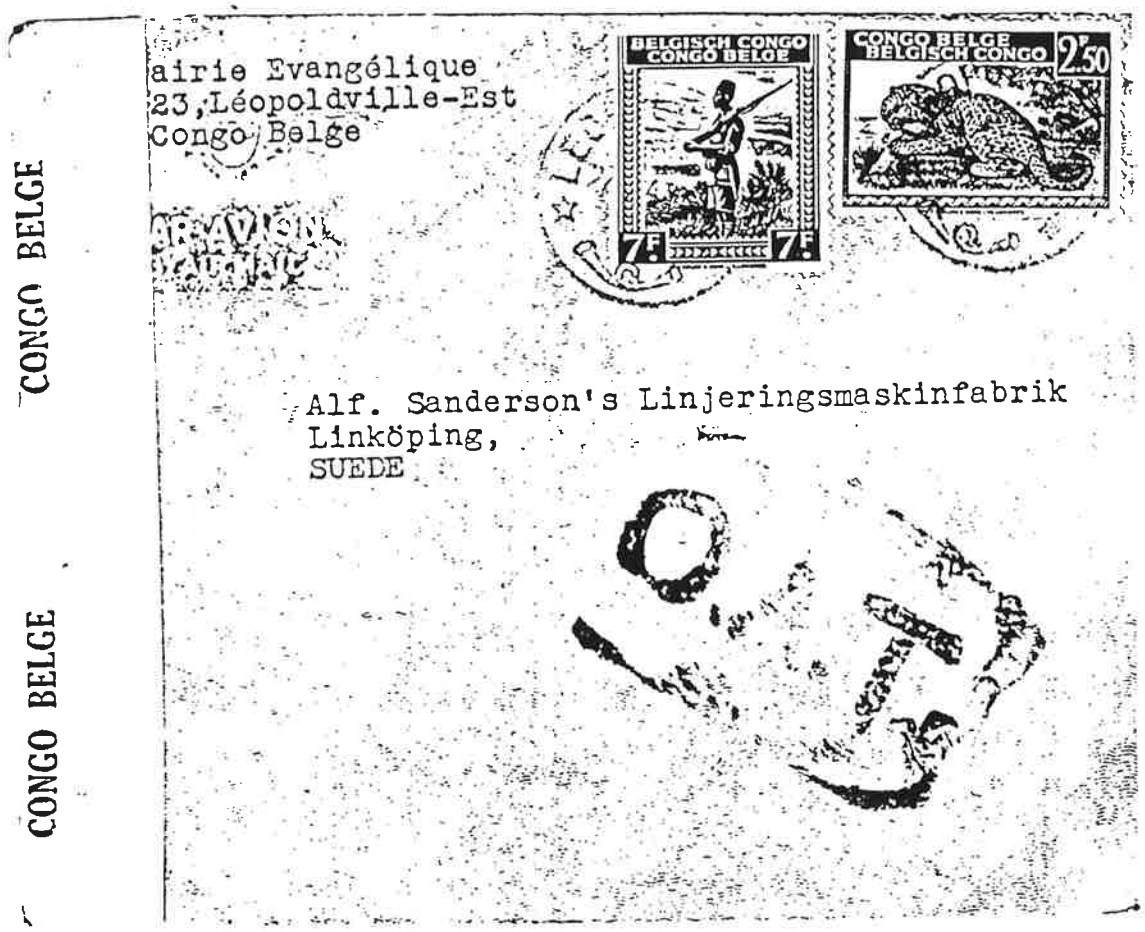
TRANSIT MARKING O.A.T. TYPE 6



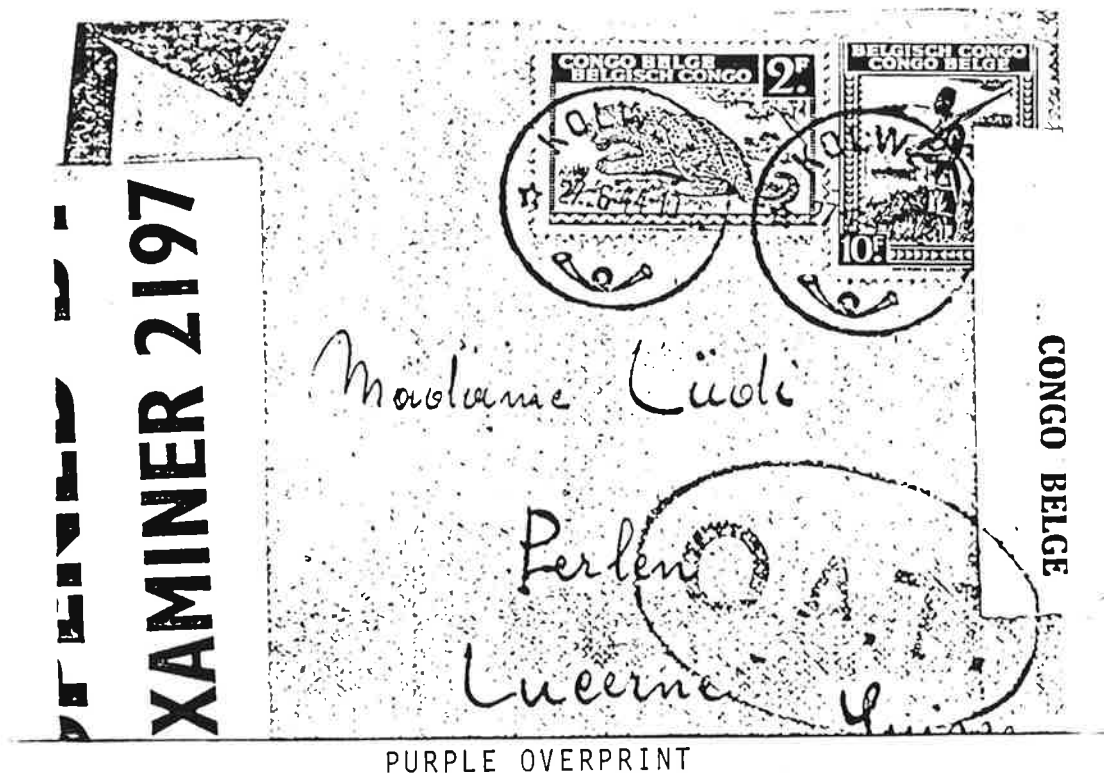
Air mail cover from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo to Argentina dated Aug. 6th 1945. As there were no Trans-Atlantic air mail routes from Africa to South America at that time, the cover was sent to London by air mail (open), sorted and marked "O.A.T." type 6 -as this cover was on top of the bundle, and sent to South America by air mail. Censored Belgian Congo, franked 16 Fr. for single weight to South America. Arrival postmark Buenos-Aires on back side.



TRANSIT MARKING O.A.T. TYPE 6.



"O.A.T." type 6 in bright red on airmail cover Leopoldville, Congo to Sweden.  
 Dated 28.7.45.  
 Censored in Congo and closed with label.



PURPLE OVERPRINT

EDITORIAL

This month's bulletin cover is a year end gift from your Editor to the Bulletin. Selected are examples of only some of the varied offerings of Congo collecting. If one is interested in seeking the rare--there is the Inland label; the unusual postmark--there is the ship's flag cancel--forgeries--two Fourniers appear; complexity of the engravers art with eye catching color--the Mols speak out; the beautiful--flowers; the interesting--masques; the human portrait--100F Ruanda; and animals--our okapi and our famous elephant and, of course, so many others. Parenthetically one of our members came to Congo collecting by way of the elephant and another rates the 100F Ruanda as the most beautiful of all the issues. Of course there simply wasn't room for postal history, shades, perforation varieties, railroads, overprints, and on and on. The cover, as I see it, is a reminder at years end of the wonderful variety the postage stamps of our subject country offers us for our pleasure.

I would like to undertake a listing of the part perforations varieties of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi issues other than the Mols. In my opinion the Keach study of the part perforation varieties of the Mols was so successful that it deserves a "follow-up" study of the nature I suggest. Would members please send your Editor a list of any such part perforation examples they may own and, if possible, send a photo copy of such examples. In due course a list will be prepared and published in the Bulletin. Mail to: Edwin M. Lavitt, P O Box 900, Rockville, Conn. 06066 USA.

E.I.C. Le 5 F de 1886--Eliane Deneumostier

This is an excellent booklet on the recognized forgeries of the 1886 5 francs and is a great improvement on the books dealing with Lenoir reprints of the lower values. The forgeries are well illustrated and described. A copy should be in the library of everyone who has an interest in the early portrait issues.

We have ordered a supply of the book and Mr. L. G. Green should shortly be receiving them and he will be able to supply on request. At the moment the price is not known; it should be a little more expensive than were the books on the lower values.

American Bank Note Co. (File Copy) Sheets

The American Bank Note Co. retained a 'File Copy' sheet of each value of each printing of the 1923 Vloors Issues, both Congo and Ruanda. Like Waterlow & Sons ABNC demonetized each stamp in the sheet by perforating it with a small hole (of varying sizes) but, unlike Waterlow, they also overprinted each stamp 'SPECIMEN' diagonally in red.

Blocks of these proofs are now on the philatelic market.

It is valuable to have confirmed that the RUANDA URUNDI overprints on the Vloors stamps were applied by American Bank Note and it is presumed that there were special printings of the basic stamps for that purpose.

The Ruanda Urundi surcharges 1,75, 1,25, and 2 on Catalogue Officiel 76, 90 and 91 were also applied by ABNC and, judging by their similarity, it is very probable that the 1,75, 40c and 3F25 surcharges on Congo stamps (CO 134, 159 and 161A) were applied by the same company. The Congo 45c violet stamp (CO 122) was printed by Waterlow & Sons and it is not known where the 50c surcharge on that stamp was applied. Very different from any of these surcharges in the 2 on the 1,75F Congo stamp (CO161) and one must presume that this surcharge was not applied by American Bank Note Co.

Forged 'EST AFRICAIN'....Overprints

There was recently submitted for certificate a cop of the 5c with inverted 'EST AFRICAIN' overprint and the committee had no hesitation in declaring it a forged overprint.

The point of this note is to warn members that forged normal (not inverted) overprints are to be found on these stamps although the catalogue value of the stamps is not greatly increased by the addition of the overprint. Although seen on several values the forgeries do not appear to be common.

A dangerous forgery of the EAAOB overprint was produced by Nysten but I have seen it only with the overprint doubled, the two overprints being close together. It probably exists inverted and may also exist normal and would not be easy to identify.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL COLUMN cont.1910 50c and 1F

I am going to repeat and unanswered plea that I made in the Bulletin some years ago. Does any member have a genuinely used copy of the 1910 from plates III2 + A4 or of the 1910 1F from plates II1 + A4? I have copies of the 50c, one with a forged cancellation and the other with a highly dubious German steamship cancellation. I have seen a used copy of the 1F which the owner considers to be from centre plate A4 but I am not at all sure about it and which to see a copy in the carmine-lake shade before I will believe that it exists in used condition.

While on the subject I may as well ask if any member has a used copy of the 1921 50c/25c with the frame in the pale blue shade of centre plate A3?

Mols Stamps with Missing Lines of Perforations

I have very recently had the pleasure inspecting an item not included in the list of partly perforated Mols stamps given in Bulletin No. 81: a used copy of 1915 5c from the 1st printing of the booklets, pane beta, with imperforate left selvage.

1877 Map of the Congo

Amongst my general junk I have come across a fragment of the 27 October 1877 issue of The Illustrated London News, a prominent and popular weekly newspaper at that time. It is a map of the Congo and is reproduced on the following page. It is interesting to compare it with a modern map of the area.

RHK

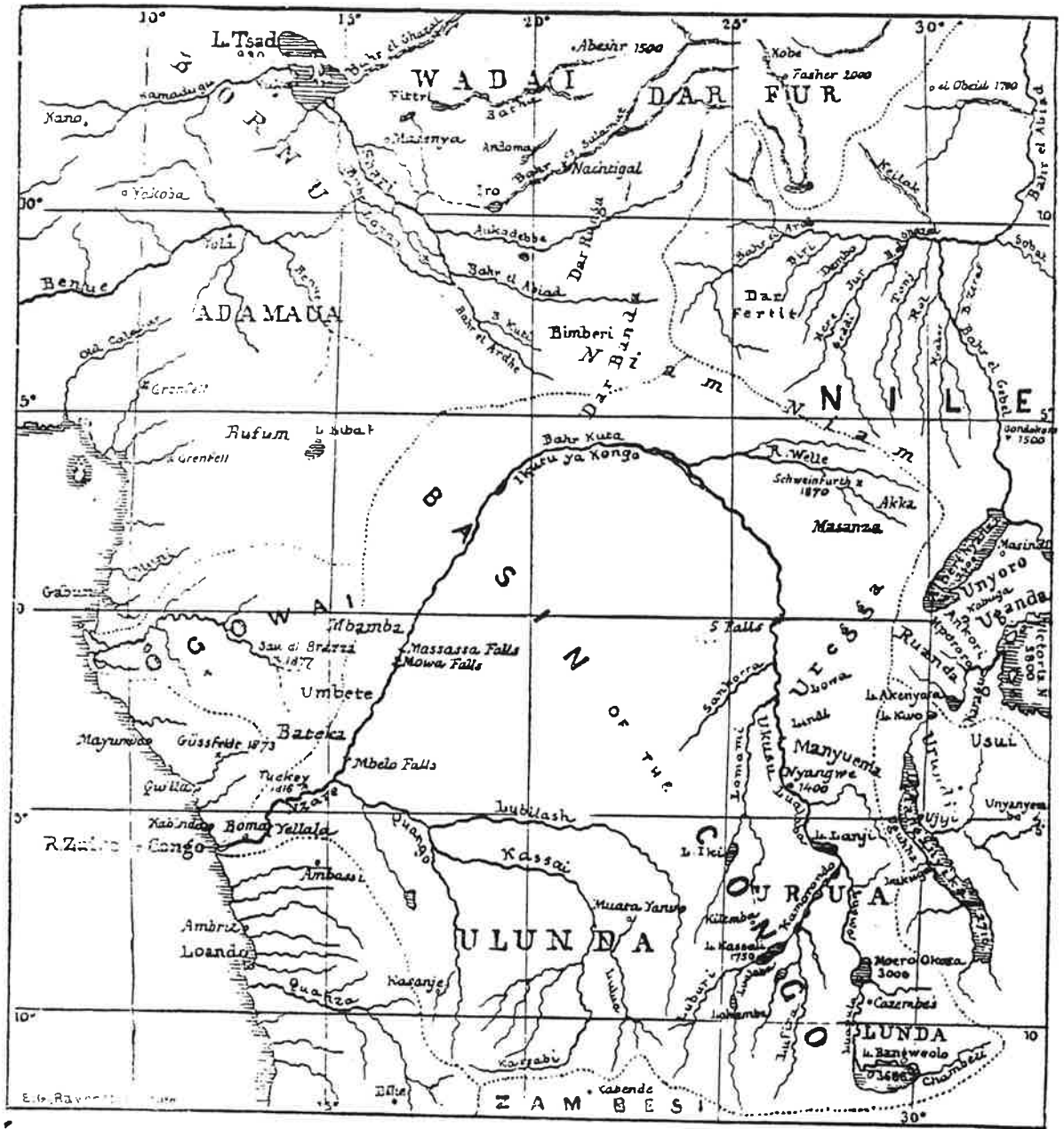
QUESTIONS"C.R." CACHET

Mr. Clowes has sent a photocopy of a cover from Leopoldville to Durban, South Africa, which travelled by the First Flight 'Congo-Afrique de Sud' Godina No A146 and it bears an Elisabethville transit cancellation. The letter was censored in South Africa and was resealed with the usual sealing tape.

On the back of the cover, and not very clear (at least on the photocopy), is the cachet "C. R." in seriffed letters perhaps about 17mm tall. Does any member recognize this cachet or know or can guess its significance?

It is difficult to explain the postal rate. In manuscript on the cover is '20gr 4 ports'. Stamps to the value of 26,25 F were cancelled in Leopoldville and the value of 6,25 F in Elisabethville; cancelling of the 6,25 F of stamps could have been overlooked in Leopoldville. Can anyone explain the 33F postage?

RHK



## SECRETARY'S NOTES AND REPORTS

### 1992 Subscriptions due

Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year 1992 become due January 1.

For members in the US and Canada: \$11.00 US payable to E. M. Lavitt, P O Box 900 Rockville, CT 06066;

For members in the UK: £7 payable to the Treasurer, L. G. Green, 29 New Road, Esher, Surrey, KT10 9PG England or to R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road, Tadworth, Surrey, KT20 5EE England;

For members in Europe-400 Belgian Francs payable either to Abbe G. Gudenkauf, 130 Rue De Savoie, 1060 Bruxelles, Belgium or to R. H. Keach as above

For members in other parts of the world: £8 payable either to L. G. Green or R. H. Keach as above.

### May 1992 Meeting

The next meeting of the Circle will be held at the home of R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road, Tadworth. This will be the Annual General Meeting of the BELGIAN CONGO STUDY CIRCLE. Accounts for the calendar year 1991, which will appear in the March 1992 Bulletin, will be submitted for approval. Officers will be elected. Following the General Meeting R. H. Keach will present a study of the 1Fr Mols in all its manifestations.

### Joint meeting with the Belgian Study Circle

This year (1991) the Belgian Congo Study Circle celebrated its 40th Anniversary at Weybridge, but it has been decided to revert to the popular week-end joint meeting with the Belgian Study Circle in 1991. Exact details will be set out in the March 1992 Bulletin. It had provisionally been decided that the meeting be held at CRANBROOK near London in late summer 1992. (Cranbrook is in Kent, south of London, near Royal Tunbridge Wells.)

### Meeting of the BCSC 16 November 1991

The meeting was held at Esher. The treasurer reported that Income and Expenditures were roughly in balance for the 10 months ending in October. Comparative costs of sending out the quarterly bulletins were discussed. Two shows presented to local Philatelic Societies had recently been made by R. H. Keach with more yet to come. Mr. Green demonstrated his ideas of how to present a general presentation of Belgian Congo material which he will be using in future displays.

L. G. Green

POSTAL AUCTION SALE 1991(3)Prices Realized

Lot No. 1 - NS; 2 - NS; 3 - 60p; 4 - NS; 5 - £4.40; 6 - No lot; 7 - 55p; 8 - 75p; 9 - £1;  
 10 - £6.25; 11 - NS; 12 - £27; 13 - £12; 14 - £3.70; 15 - NS; 16 - NS; 17 - NS; 18 - £25;  
 19 - NS; 20 - £2.80; 21 - £2.60; 22 - NS; 23 - NS; 24 - £15; 25 - £.25; 26 - NS; 27 - NS;  
 28 - £25; 29 - £60; 30 - NS; 31 - £111; 32 - £3.10; 33 - £4.10; 34 - £6.50; 35 - £6.50;  
 36 - £29; 37 - £20; 38 - £46; 39 - £1.10; 40 - £3.10; 41 - £21; 42 - £7.25; 43 - £4.10;  
 44 - £7; 45 - £17.50; 46 - NS; 47 - NS; 48 - £81; 49 - £28; 50 - £11.50; 51 - NS; 52 - £4.60;  
 53 - £3; 54 - £12.50; 55 - NS; 56 - NS; 57 - £101; 58 - £101; 59 - NS; 60 - £22; 61 - £3.20;  
 62 - NS; 63 - £2; 64 - £2; 65 - £3.10; 66 - £101; 67 - £7; 68 - £27; 69 - £6; 70 - £103;  
 71 - £7; 72 - £3.90; 73 - £2.60; 74 - £32; 75 - £77; 76 - £.10; 77 - £3.10; 78 - £32;  
 79 - £32; 80 - £12.50; 81 - 85p; 82 - £32; 83 - £2.30; 84 - £1.60; 85 - £6.25; 86 - £6.25;  
 87 - £8.25; 88 - £9.75; 89 - £11.50; 90 - £.75; 91 - £.25; 92 - £6.25; 93 - £6.25; 94 - £4.10;  
 95 - £1.60; 96 - £1.10; 97 - £2; 98 - £.25; 99 - £.25; 100 - £7; 101 - £8; 102 - £4.60;  
 103 - £83; 104 - £22; 105 - £41; 106 - £41; 107 - £34; 108 - 50p; 109 - £12.50; 110 - £22;  
 111 - 50p; 112 - NS; 113 - £12.50; 114 - £37; 115 - 50p; 116 - £31; 117 - £6; 118 - £6;  
 119 - £3; 120 - £9.25; 121 - 50p; 122 - £; 123 - £11.50; 124 - £4.10; 125 - £7; 126 - £6.75;  
 127 - £7; 128 - £37; 129 - £18.50; 130 - £21; 131 - £6.25; 132 - £7.25; 133 - £; 134 - £12.50;  
 135 - £12.50; 136 - £21; 137 - £36; 138 - £4; 139 - £9.25; 140 - £12.50; 141 - £16.50;  
 142 - £10.50; 143 - £17.50; 144 - £9.25; 145 - £2; 146 - £8.25; 147 - £3; 148 - £9.25;  
 149 - £1; 150 - £8.25; 151 - £3.10; 152 - £6.75; 153 - £.75; 154 - £11; 155 - £3; 156 - £3;  
 157 - £12; 158 - 50p; 159 - £; 160 - £; 161 - £12; 162 - £11; 163 - £9.25; 164 - £3.60;  
 165 - £.25; 166 - £12; 167 - £2; 168 - £6.75; 169 - £8; 170 - £22; 171 - £7.75; 172 - £6.25;  
 173 - £2.50; 174 - £6.25; 175 - £.25; 176 - £.25; 177 - £4.10; 178 - £3; 179 - £1; 180 - £3;  
 181 - £.25; 182 - £2.50; 183 - £3; 184 - NS; 185 - £3; 186 - £.25; 187 - £3; 188 - £12.50;  
 189 - £; 190 - 80p; 191 - NS; 192 - £9.25; 193 - NS; 194 - £.25; 195 - £3; 196 - NS; 197 - NS;  
 198 - £1.60; 199 - 20p; 200 - £6.25; 201 - £.25; 202 - £4.10; 203 - £4.10; 204 - £3; 205 - NS;  
 206 - £3; 207 - £3; 208 - £6.25; 209 - £4; 210 - NS; 211 - £3.10; 212 - £36; 213 - NS; 214 - £3;  
 215 - £8; 216 - £16.50; 217 - £3.10; 218 - £2; 219 - NS; 220 - 50p; 221 - £3.10; 222 - £1;  
 223 - £4.10; 224 - £22; 225 - £11.50; 226 - £45; 227 - £10; 228 - £2; 229 - NS; 230 - £1;  
 231 - £4.10; 232 - £4.10; 233 - £1.80.

NS = unsold and available at reserve price or 80% of valuation.

For quite a number of lots there were two or more equal top bids and Mr. Wood had to draw lots for the winner of each.

BELGIAN CONGO STUDY CIRCLELiterature Available

Prices are net with postage extra, unless stated otherwise. In ordering please specify surface or air mail.

Mailboat Services from Europe to the Belgian Congo (1879-1922) G. Gudenkauf	£5
Mailboat Steamers on Congo Rivers & Lakes (1896-1940) -G. Gudenkauf	£5
Postal History of the Lado Enclave--G. Gudenkauf	£10
Les Timbres du Congo Surcharges a Boma en 1922-1923--G. Gudenkauf	£2
Campagnes Belges en Est Africain Allemand--G. Gudenkauf	£2
Stanley Gibbons Benelux Catalogue (latest edition)	£5
A Philatelic Bibliography of Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi (reprint)-R. H. Keach	£6.75
The Frenay books giving full details for plating of the 1894-1909 'Etat Independant" Mols stamps	
25 centimes	£8 including surface postage £9 air mail
40 centimes to 10 francs, each volume	£7 including surface postage £8 air mail
The 5, 10 and 15 centimes volumes are not yet available	

Photocopies

Photocopies of all books and magazine articles listed in the Bibliography at 7p per A4 page

1983 Addendum to the Bibliography (25 A4 pages)	£1.82
The Cancellations of the Normal Post Offices of Belgian Congo (1886-1960) and Ruanda Urundi (1917-1962)--A. I. Heim & R. H. Keach (113 A-4 pages)	£7.91

Reprints of all past bulletins

Requests for literature and photocopies to either L. G. Green, 29 New Road, Esher, Surrey KT10 9EQ, England or R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE, England

Sales Department

The Study Circle holds postal auction sales when there is sufficient material to offer.

There is an annual circulating packet which because of postal problems, unfortunately, has to be restricted to members in the U.K.

Through the Study Circle there is substantial world-wide trading of members' duplicates. The Sales Secretary holds members' wants lists and endeavours to supply stamps, postal stationery and covers when other members send them to him for disposal. If you wish to submit a wants list, preferably in detail, or have duplicates available for sale-1894-1922 stamps, even the commonest, are in great demand by those who reconstruct sheets of the stamps from single copies-please write to R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE, England.

The Study Circle takes 5% commission on all sales, this paying postage and providing a fund so that in the event stamps are lost in the post, the owners will be reimbursed.