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BULLETIN 111



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MARCH 1999

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BURUNDI

(It would appear that complete information on the 1984 Butterfly issue, the 1986 Flowers issue, the 1979 Birds issue and the 1982 and 1983 animals issue is not yet available. Dr Celis would like any member who is interested in one or more of the issues to correspond with him in this regard. His address is: Rue de la carrière 21A 4623 Magnée Belgium. Ed)
His present notes follow:

1) 1984 BUTTERFLIES:

I know the following values (to look at the names of the butterflies is the only easy way to distinguish the overprinted values):

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 5 f Cymothoe C. | |
| 5 f Papilio Z. | |
| 10 f Asterope P. | |
| 10 f Papilio A. | |
| 30 f Bebearia M | 80/30 f Bebearia M |
| 30 f Papilio H. | 80/30 f Papilio H. |
| 35 f Euphaedra I. | 80/35 f Euphaedra I. |
| 35 f Euphaedra N. | 80/35 f Euphaedra N. |
| 65 f Euphaedra I. | 80/65 f Euphaedra I. |
| 65 f Pseudacraea S. | 80/65 f Pseudacraea S. |

The 16 values are known to exist on mail, *perforate and imperforate*. Does anyone know of other values?

2) 1986 FLOWERS:

I know the 15 following values (though some of them- are missing in my collection). Does anyone know of any other values?

| | | | |
|----|----|-----|--------|
| 2 | 35 | 100 | 20/2 |
| 3 | 70 | 150 | 20/3 |
| 5 | 75 | | 20/150 |
| 10 | 80 | | |
| 20 | 85 | | |

Imperforate stamps of this issue don't seem to exist.

Georges CELIS

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL COLUMN

TABORA Double Circle Cancellations

Some years ago in these columns I wrote about these cancellations and hesitate to do so again but André Vannerum has kindly sent me for comment a photocopy of a cover bearing one as a transit mark and I think that this justifies my referring to the matter again in the hope that it may produce information or more inspired opinions from other members.

General Du Four on page 487 of his book, CONGO - Cinquante Ans d'Histoire Postale, illustrated two distinct types of TABORA double circle cancellation. One, the usual, has the time and date set oblique to the word TABORA and to the two radial lines between the circles and this I will call Type 1. The second, which I will call Type 2, is very similar but the time and date are set square relative to the word TABORA and the two radial lines.

Type 1 is common, very well authenticated and used for some considerable time while Tabora was occupied by Belgian troops. Type 2 is known with only a single time and date, 9 10 24 FE 17, but isolated stamps with it are common enough. 24 February 1917 was the day that Belgian troops, I am sure reluctantly and with no justification, handed over Tabora to the British.

General Du Four presumed that the second canceller, Type 2, was sent to Tabora to supplement the one already there but it arrived too late and was used on only the one day, 24 February.

As I have said above, Type 2 is found on isolated stamps and I have seen post cards bearing the cancellation. These cards have all been addressed to France and, quite unusual for mail from occupied German East Africa at the time, had no transit or arrival cancellations. Lack of transit marks was of course accidentally possible but it is curious that documents with this particular Tabora cancellation were prone to it.

Mr. Vannerum's cover has the Type 1 cancellation used as a transit mark on 24 February 1917 so we know that canceller was in use on that day and had not been superseded by Type 2 although it is accepted that both could have been in use at the same time.

I have seen a 5fr stamp with forged RUANDA overprint and Type 2 Tabora cancellation but it is quite possible that the forged overprint was applied to a used copy of the Congo stamp. What is more surprising is my inspection of a 50c stamp with, as far as I could tell, genuine Havre RUANDA overprint with the same cancellation and that is just impossible; I accept that the RUANDA could have been a forgery which I was unable to detect.

All the evidence that I have seen points to the Type 2 Tabora cancellation being a common forgery and I shall maintain that belief until someone produces an obviously honest travelled cover or post card bearing it.

Mols Stamps with Missing Lines of Perforations

Eight years ago I prepared a composite list of all the Mols stamps with missing lines of perforations that I had seen or of which I had reliable knowledge. Although such information may be of minimal interest to most of our members our editor thought that the information should be recorded and the list appeared in Bulletin No. 81. An addition to the list was recorded in Bulletin No. 86. *(your editor is particularly fond of these items as, it would appear, they were truly missed by the printers before distribution of the stamps for sale and were, so far as we know—with perhaps a few exceptions—not created for the philatelist)*

I have a few more stamps that should be added to that list if anyone is sufficiently interested to make the additions.

Imperforate Top Margin: Add:

1910 3F 'II2+A'

Imperforate Bottom Margin: Add:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1915 10c | V2+D3 | Spink 11/11/98 |
| 1915 15c | III5/7+A5 | Spink 11/11/98 |
| 1915 1F | II1+A4 | Spink 1/11/98 |

Vertical Pairs, Imperf-Between Add

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1915 10c | V2+D3 | H2/3 | Rabiner |
| AO 10c | | V9/10 | Keach |

Imperforate Left Margin Add

| | | |
|---------|--------------------|---------|
| 1915 5c | 1st booklets Paneß | Rabiner |
|---------|--------------------|---------|

Bogus Die Proofs Yet Again

Harmers of London in their 18 March sale offered a series of seven progress proofs of the 1910 15c (incorrectly described as 1896) with a valuation of £1000. Our Honorary Secretary took the trouble to write to the auctioneer expressing his doubts on their authenticity and Harmers replied saying that they had withdrawn the lot from the sale. There are obviously many of these completely bogus progressive and finished die proofs of the Mols stamps circulating in the international stamp market and members are again warned about purchasing such things. There are genuine proofs, both progressive and finished - we have had some of the latter in our recent sales - but any member tempted to buy such items should be certain that what he is buying is authentic.

In the matter of proofs the Expert Committee has had submitted for certificate a very attractive die proof of 1887 5fr. Whereas I should not pre-judge the issue I shall be most surprised if the committee approves it.

Extreme care needs to be exercised in buying any die proof because, with the present colour reproducing technology, producing die proofs is a simple job for the expert forger.

111/4

The Birth of the BCSC

The sad death of Doris Green prompts me to write of her prominent role in the formation of our study circle,

In 1950 I, then with a very elementary collection of Belgian Congo, was a member of the Kingston-upon-Thames Philatelic Society of which Percy Cresswell, a collector of Belgium and colonies, was also a member. He also was a member of the newly formed Belgian Specialists Study Circle of which Harry Green was the secretary and, as far as I recall, its only official, members meeting every few weeks at the Green's flat in Finchley Road.

Mrs. Green, Harry's wife, collected Belgian Congo, although secondary to her Saar, and Cresswell, at one of the regular Belgian meetings, mentioned to her that I too collected the country. She said that she would be interested to meet me and suggested that Cresswell should bring me to the next meeting of the Belgian Study Circle. I went and Doris and I held a separate meeting, discussing Congo stamps and studying each others collections. We wondered if there would be the enthusiasm and enough potential members to form a separate Congo Study Circle and decided that it would be worthwhile trying to do so. Doris gave me the names of Congo collectors of which she knew and it was agreed that I should write to them inviting them to a meeting on 10 February 1951 at the Greens flat to discuss the matter.

At that meeting there were, in addition to Mrs. Green and myself, Percy Cresswell, William Thrasher, Geoffrey Wood and Joseph Wright. Leslie Barker, Cecil Compton, Laurence Green and Joseph Knight had written regretting their inability to attend but supporting the formation of a study circle.

It was decided that with an initial membership of ten a study circle was viable and, with the payment of a guinea each towards anticipated postage costs, the study circle was inaugurated. We gave ourselves the grandiose title of 'Belgian Congo Specialists Study Circle (it was not until 1960 that we adopted the more modest name Belgian Congo Study Circle). Joseph Wright spoke of Jean Du Four and Arthur Heim as enthusiasts with whom he corresponded. They were approached and immediately joined. We had our first overseas members.

This happened nearly fifty years ago. Time has taken its toll and only two of the founder members still survive but we have now plenty of enthusiastic members to carry us through to the next century.

R. H. Keach

WARNING—ANOTHER "FIDDLE" HITS THE MARKET

Recently your Editor saw listed in an American Auction a lot of Belgian Congo Paquebot cancelled stamps at a substantial estimate (well over \$1000). They were described as mostly mint with some used. Mint stamps with a Paquebot mark are, by definition, an oxymoron. (a fancy English word for a self-contradiction, - an inconsistency). Clearly, if the stamp is mint, it did not pay any postage on any cover—whether on a ship or at a post office.

It is thought, with good reason, that at some time in the past a Belgian dealer secured a number of genuine Paquebot cancellers—whether they were originally stolen or simply purchased is not known. He thereupon used them on a large number of Belgian Congo stamps.

Clearly mint stamps with Paquebot marks are, in your Editors eyes, not worth the price of the underlying stamps. In other words quite worthless, and if, the lot which I described was sold at the Auction I sincerely hope that the purchaser bought it "on extension" to be expertised and if presented to our Expert Committee will be described for what they really are.

EML

111/5

GRANTVILLE

Recently I came across an interesting postal stationery card. The card is badly damaged; it has some creases and the right lower corner is missing (although you cannot see this on the photocopy). But it has a superb strike of the flag cancellation KWILU-NIADI GRANTVILLE in blue. The card is sent to Mr. Delforge, Director of Postes at Boma and, very fortunately, the card is backstamped BOMA 23 OCTO 7-M 1888. The message is not spectacular. The sender asks *Mon cher Delforge* (obviously he knows him) amongst other things to send a parcel to someone in Ixelles (Belgium). The only part of the sender's name which can be seen is J. VanRo...

What makes this card interesting is the cancellation. Where is KWILU-NIADI GRANTVILLE? It has something to do with L'Association Internationale du Congo. Kwilu-Niadi was the name of the basin of the river Niadi, which is named Kwilu after the junction with the river Luisa (see map). It is situated north of the river Congo and west of Stanley Pool.

The Association Internationale du Congo asked Stanley to explore the territory west of Stanley Pool.¹ The reason was to limit the influence of the French in that region. With the help of the British captain Grant Elliot an expedition was sent out to the Kwilu-Niadi region in 1883. Grant Elliot left from Issanghila and went north. From Vivi a ship, the S.S. Héron, set sail with the Belgian Liévin van de Velde and two Austrian lieutenants, Mikič and Lerman on board. They arrived at Loango on the 10th of February, 1883. They went along the coast and on the 26th of February they established the post (station) of Rudolfstadt. This sounds German. It could be that it was named after the Christian name Rudolf of one of the Austrians.

Just south of Rudolfstadt another post was established: Grantville. Does it make sense that this post was named after the Christian name Grant of the British captain Grant Elliot?

The historical part of it ended with the Conference of Berlin, held from 15 November 1884 until 26 February 1885. We know that on the 23th of February, 1885, the Etat Indépendant du Congo was recognized as an independent state, ruled by King Léopold II.² But after the conference Grantville was in an area controlled by the French.

So much for the history. The name of the flag cancellation is explained: KWILU-NIADI which is the region west of Stanley Pool, and GRANTVILLE, the post on the coast, most probably named after the British captain Grant Elliot.

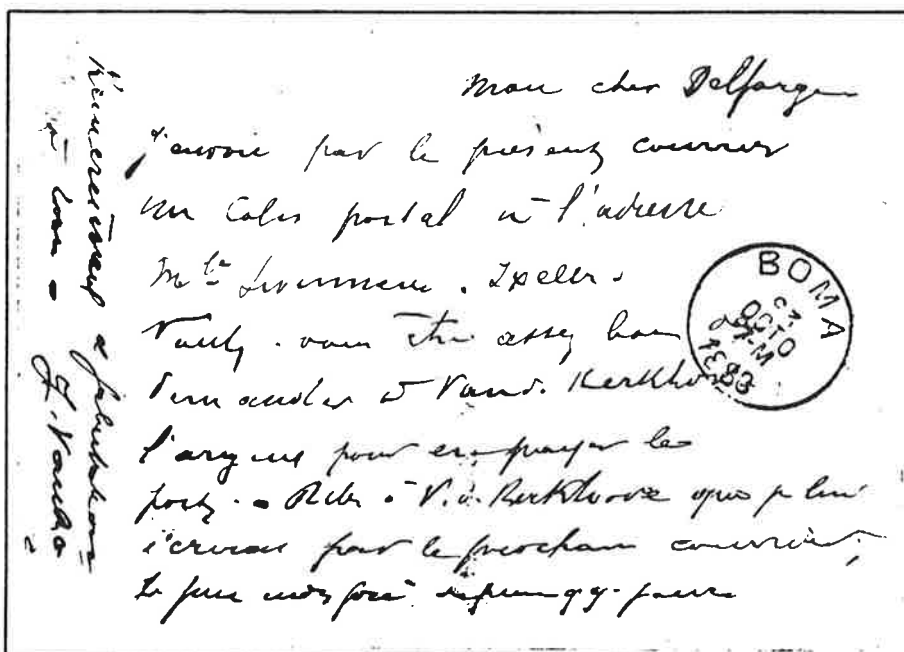
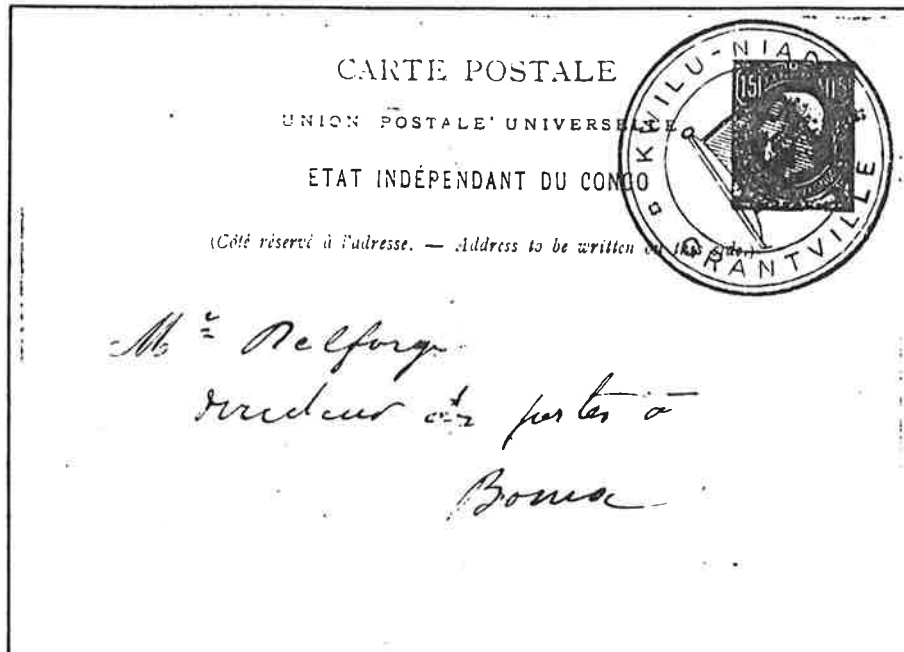
But the card leaves me with one question. In 1888 Grantville was situated in French territory. Between Grantville and Banana lies Cabinda, controlled by the Portugese. How can it be that in Grantville someone (probably a Belgian, because the first letters of his surname look Flemish) sends a Congolese postal stationery card which is cancelled with the Grantville flag cancellation? Thus what is the historical relationship of Grantville with the Congo Free State in 1888?

Notes

1. *Le Rail au Congo Belge, Tome I, 1890-1920* by G. Blanchart et al. (Brussels, 1993), p.28-29
2. *Belgisch-Congo, Boekdeel I*, issued by the Dienst voor de voorlichting en de publieke relaties van Belgisch-Congo en Ruanda-Urundi (Brussels, 1960), p.92-94

Peter Storm van Leeuwen

Illustration on page 373 of
 "CONGO. Cinquante Ans d'Histoire Postale"
 by General Du Four
 (see also GRANTVILLE on the map on page 369)



III/7

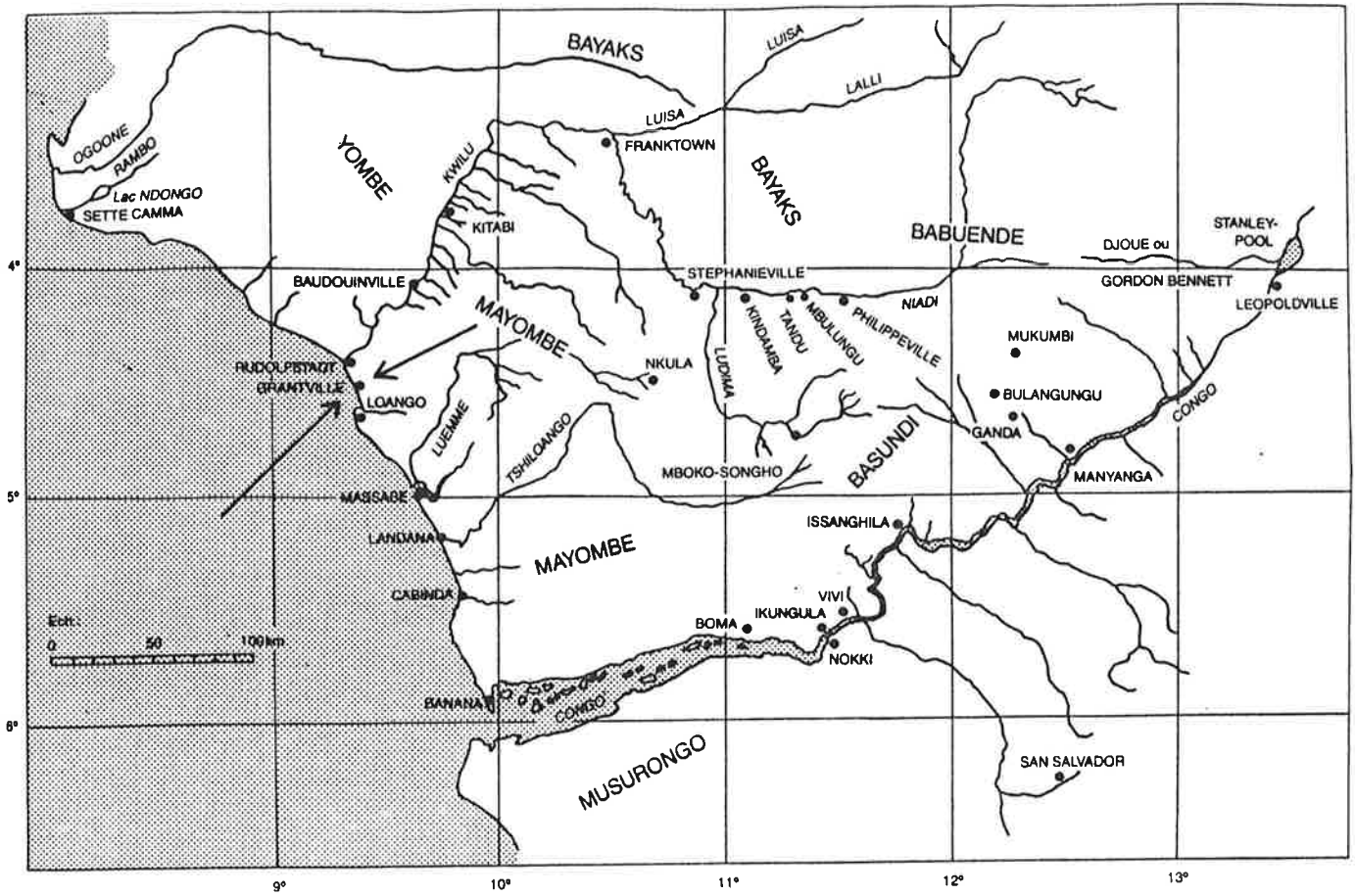


Illustration on page 29 of "Le Rail au Congo Belge. Tome I, 1890-1920" by G. Blanchart et al.

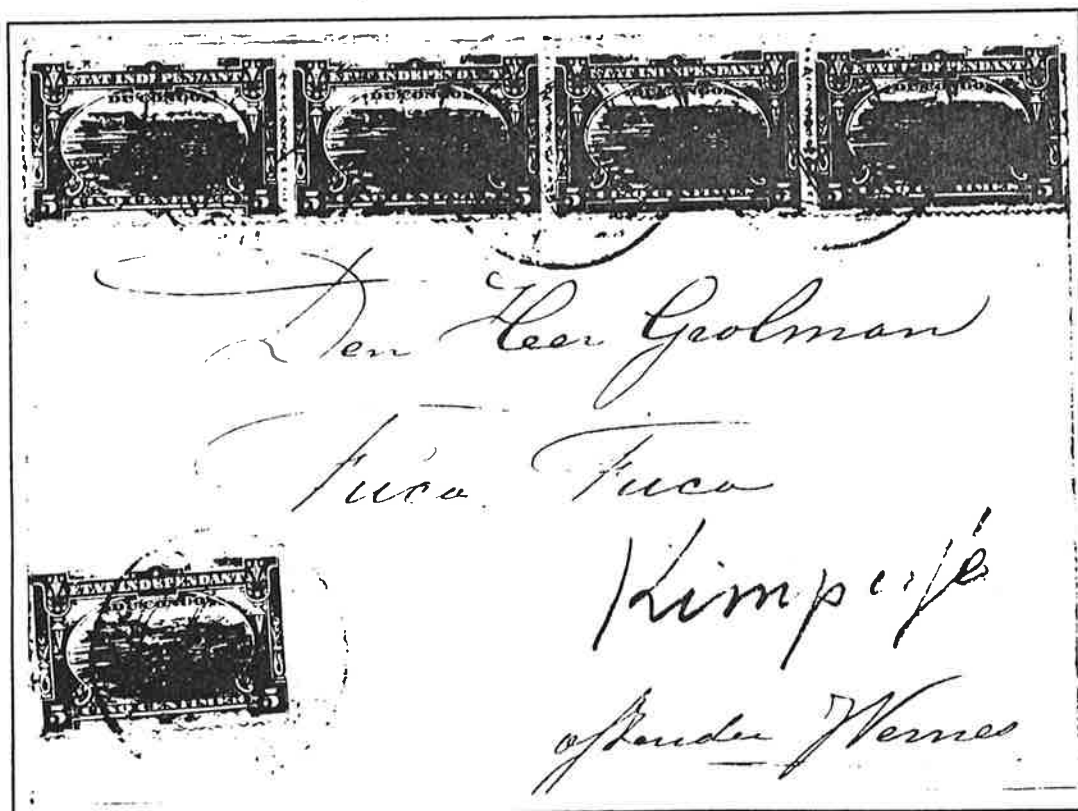
111/8

FUCA FUCA

Illustrated below is the front side of an (unfortunately) undated cover, franked with five 1895 5c stamps. The cover is not backstamped. We recognize four faint strikes of the flag cancellation POSTE DE LA LUFU in blue. The letter was sent to "Den Heer Grolman" (Mister Grolman), Fuca Fuca. The sender also wrote his name: "afzender Wernes", which means sender Wernes. In pencil someone wrote Kimpessé. Perhaps the cover was forwarded to Kimpessé (Kimpese). On page 104 of "Le Rail au Congo Belge, Tome II, 1920-1945" by G. Blanchart et al. (Brussels, 1999) we see a photograph of Fuca Fuca. The caption says: *A Fuca-Fuca, le Comptoir hollandais, Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handels Vennootschap, vers où s'étendra le port de Matadi. Cette entreprise disposait déjà à la fin du XIX^e siècle de son propre Decauville.* So a Dutch trading company was established alongside the river Congo, near the harbour of Matadi. Those Dutchmen...you can find them everywhere...even in Fuca Fuca.

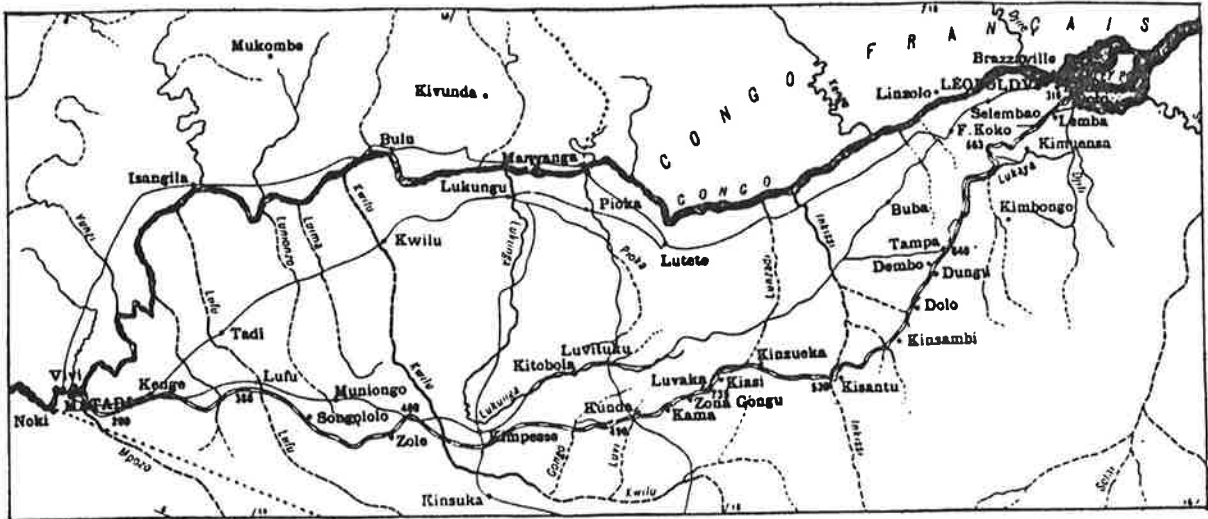
Peter Storm van Leeuwen

Illustration on page 373 of
"CONGO. Cinquante Ans d'Histoire Postale"
by General Du Four

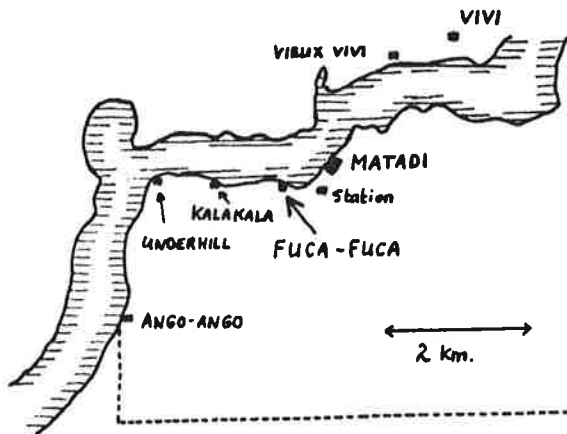


111/9

Illustration on page 57 of "Le Rail au Congo Belge. Tome I, 1890-1920" by G. Blanchart et al.



↑ FUCA-FUCA ↑ LUFU ↑ KIMPESSE



Copied from an illustration on page 103 of
 "Le Rail au Congo Belge. Tome I, 1890-1920"
 by G. Blanchart et al.
 European settlements alongside the river Congo.
 (Mouvement Géographique 25/11/1888)

111/10

YAKULUKU

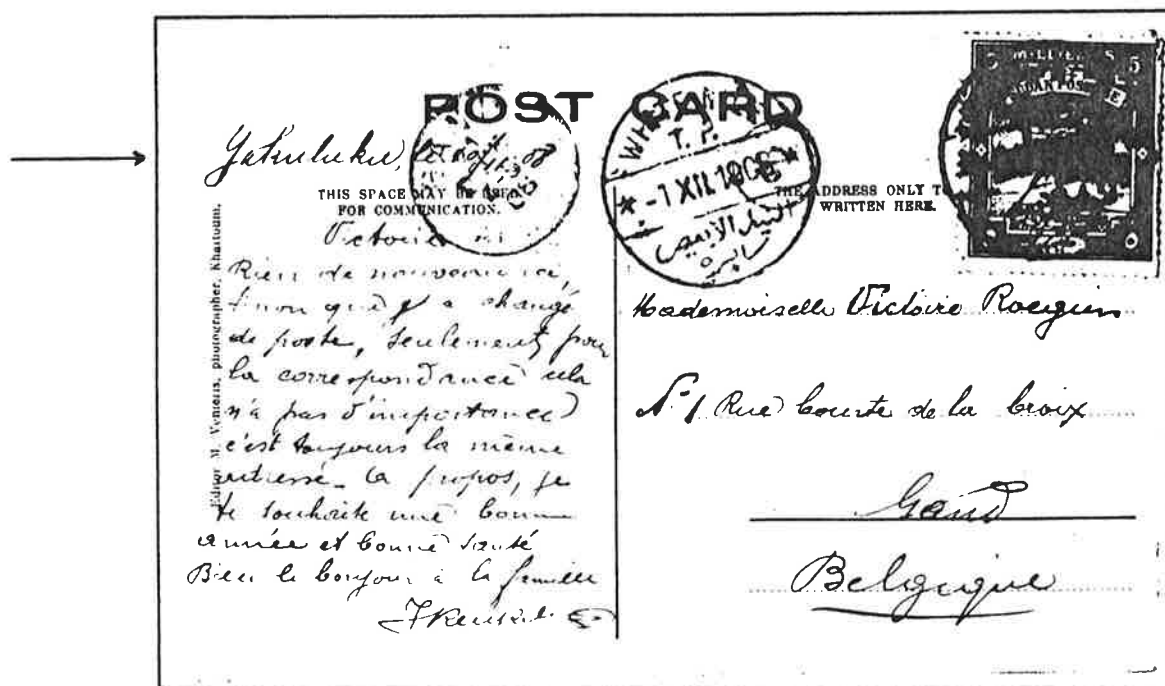
I just read the very interesting book "Postal History of the Lado Enclave 1897-1910", by Abbé Gudenkauf. I can recommend everyone who is interested in postal history to study it.

At a local bourse I found a picture post card (View of the Railway Station Khartoum - North), franked with a Sudan stamp of 5 milliemes and cancelled WHITE-NILE T.P. -1.XII.1908. (Type WNTP2). The card was written on the 10th of November, 1908 at Yakuluku. This little village is situated just south of Belles-Sources, in the Maridi Zone. So the card must have travelled through the Uele district and the Lado Enclave on its way to Gand, where it was cancelled on 21 DECE 08.

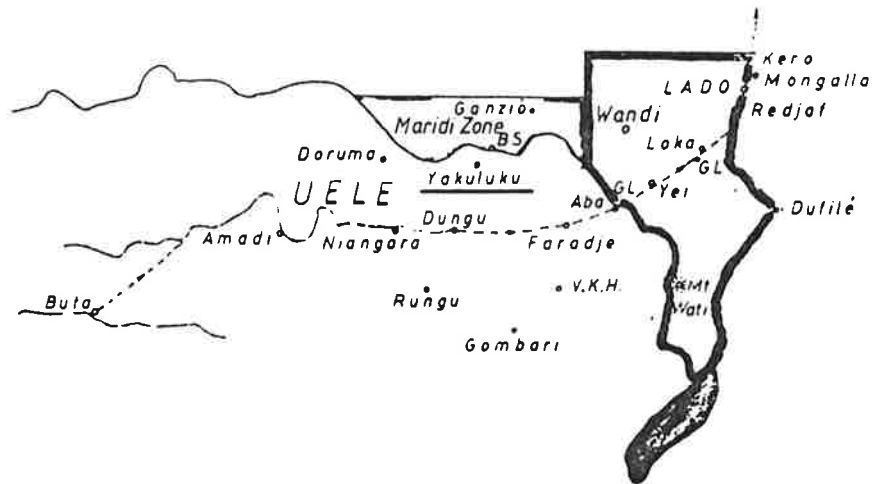
The message is not spectacular: the sender wrote to the young lady something like "Nothing new except for being at a new post, but that does not matter for the correspondence. It is still the same address. By the way, all the best for the new year. Many greetings to the family".

We learn that it was possible to use Sudan stamps in those days. Abbé Gudenkauf shows many examples in his book. But which postal service received the 5 milliemes? Sudan or the Belgian Congo? Does anyone recognize the sender's name?

Peter Storm van Leeuwen



III/II



BS : Belles - Sources
 GL : Gite Liboga
 V.K.H. : Vankerkhovenville .

Illustration on page 134 of "Postal History of the Lado Enclave 1897-1910" by Abbé Gudenkauf

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday 8th May 1999 at 11a.m.

For the convenience of those members who are able to attend we have been able to secure a very convenient location for this years Annual General Meeting which is within 5 minutes easy walking distance of Victoria Station.

It will be held at my daughter and son-in-law's home, - Mr. Mrs. Charles Hendry - 7, Chester Square, London SW1W. As lunch will be provided would all those intending to be present please notify the Honorary Secretary. Precise details of how to get to Chester Square will be sent to anyone requesting that information.

Should anyone be travelling by car there is plenty of street parking available in Chester Square - though it is necessary to *Feed the Meter* until Mid-day. Thereafter it is free.

It is hoped that those attending will be able to show us something from their collection!

Stuart Smith

111/12

Mrs. D. M. Green, R. D. P., F.R.S.P.L.

It is with great sorrow that we record the death on 11 March of Doris Green who was a Founder Member of the BCSC and its President from 1983 to 1985. We shall greatly miss her.

It is thanks to her that the BCSC was formed in 1951 and she always took an enthusiastic interest in our activities and well-being. For our first three years we held our two-monthly meetings at her home and the scrumptious teas that she provided were truly memorable.

Doris's prime philatelic interest was Saar, of which she built a gold medal collection, and Congo was only a side-line but she had a fine collection of the postal history of Belgian-occupied German East Africa which she displayed not only to us but to many other societies.

In her later years her eyesight failed. When she was no longer able to see the detail of her stamps she reluctantly decided to dispose of them; the Congo were sold through the BCSC and many of us now enjoy the ownership of some of her treasures.

Doris was an enthusiastic Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Joining in 1934 she was its longest serving member and her loyalty was rewarded by the rare distinction of being elected an Honorary Fellow in 1990.

Her great contribution to the hobby was generally appreciated when in 1970 she was invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Our sincere condolences have been sent to Rosemary, her daughter, who is a good friend of several of us and who, in later years, accompanied her mother to our meetings.

RHK

BELGIAN CONGO STUDY CIRCLE
Prices Realized - Auction Sale 1999(1)

Lot 1 - £2; 2 - £13; 3 - £14; 4 - NS; 5 - £8.50; 6 - £20; 7 - £25; 8 - £42; 9 - £40; 10 - £5; 11 - £79; 12 - £75; 13 - NS; 14 - £18; 15 - £10; 16 - NS; 17 - £13; 18 - £3; 19 - £1; 20 - £1; 21 - NS; 22 - NS; 23 - £1; 24 - NS; 25 - £5; 26 - NS; 27 - NS; 28 - £5.50; 29 - £33; 30 - NS; 31 - NS; 32 - £4; 33 - £8.50; 34 - £3.50; 35 - £8.50; 36 - £4.50; 37 - £4.50; 38 - £8.50; 39 - £5.50; 40 - £5.50; 41 - £3.50; 42 - £4.50; 43 - £2; 44 - £6; 45 - £1.50; 46 - £1.50; 47 - £5.50; 48 - £1.50; 49 - £2.50; 50 - £1; 51 - £7.50; 52 - £6.50; 53 - £6.50; 54 - £6.50; 55 - £6.50; 56 - £12; 57 - £7; 58 - £5; 59 - £5; 60 - £26; 61 - £11; 62 - £8.50; 63 - NS; 64 - £10; 65 - £20; 66 - £1.50; 67 - NS; 68 - £7.50; 69 - £16; 70 - £4; 71 - £2.50; 72 - £16; 73 - £41; 74 - £20; 75 - NS; 76 - £15; 77 to 82 - £78; 83 - NS; 84 - £25; 85 - £5.50; 86 - £21; 87 - £18; 88 - £5; 89 - £18; 90 - 5; 91 - £41; 92 - £8.50; 93 - £22; 94 - £22; 95 - £3; 96 - £24; 97 - £3; 98 - £3; 99 - £3; 100 - £8; 101 - £18; 102 to 139 - £401; 140 - £15; 141 - £32; 142 - NS; 143 - NS; 144 - £32; 145 - £3; 146 - £2; 147 - £6; 148 - £5; 149 - NS; 150 - £4; 151 - £20; 152 - £2.50; 153 - £3; 154 - £7.50; 155 - £3; 156 - £10; 157 - £3; 158 - NS; 159 - NS; 160 - NS; 161 - £22; 162 - NS; 163 - NS; 164 - NS; 165 - NS; 166 - NS; 167 - £16; 168 - £3; 169 - £4; 170 - £5; 171 - NS; 172 - NS; 173 - £3; 174 - £2; 175 - NS; 176 - NS; 177 - NS; 178 - NS; 179 - NS; 180 - NS; 181 - NS; 182 - NS; 183 - £3; 184 - NS; 185 - £48; 186 - £4; 187 - £13; 188 - £5; 189 - £3; 190 - £5; 191 - £17; 192 - £1; 193 - £15; 194 - £42; 195 - £2.50; 196 - £14; 197 - £4; 198 - £7; 199 - £31; 200 - £15; 201 - £8; 202 - NS; 203 - £53; 204 - £31.

When two or more equal top bids were received lots were drawn to decide the recipient.

NS = unsold and available immediately at reserve price. Offers lower than reserve will be considered but no immediate decision on acceptance taken.

11/13

25 Kingswood Road,
Tadworth,
Surrey KT20 5EE
4 March 1999

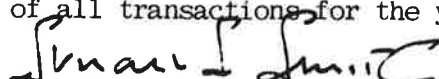
Treasurer's Statement. A full explanation of the account will be presented at the A.G.M. to be held at 7 Chester Square, London SW1 on Saturday 8th May 1999 at 11am.

The Account of the year to 31st December 1998 is as shown. As reported previously, subscriptions received no longer include those of our Belgian and American members who pay directly to their respective National Treasurers. Consequently expenditure involved in printing and distributing the Bulletin in those two countries is not fully reflected either. In line with a decision taken at last years AGM, funds available in our account are considered excessive and the policy of subsidising membership in respect of Bulletin costs is reflected in part by the deficit given.

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS ACCOUNT, YEAR to 31 DECEMBER 1998

| <u>Income</u> | <u>Year to 31 Dec 1997</u> £ Sterling | <u>Year to 31 Dec. 1998</u> £ Sterling |
|--|--|---|
| Subscriptions received | 193.42 | 164.00 |
| Subscriptions in advance | 73.56 | 41.00 |
| Commission on stamp sales | 180.67 | 310.32 |
| Expert Committee Certificates | 211.33 | 338.50 |
| Insurance Settlement - <i>stolen records*</i> | 250.00 | |
| Books and Document sales | 44.28 | 429.45 |
| Bank Interest (net of tax) | 117.05 | |
| Miscellaneous (net) | 17.16 | 0.25 |
| | ----- | ----- |
| Total Income | 1087.47 | 1283.52 |
| | | |
| <u>Expenditure</u> | | |
| Bulletin cost | 450.66 | 889.46 |
| Expert Committee expenses | 84.99 | 174.38 |
| Replacement of <i>stolen records*</i> | | 221.36 |
| Cost of Commission sales | 118.28 | 132.41 |
| Miscellaneous expenses (net) | 23.15 | 45.81 |
| Purchase of Documents etc. for sale | | 484.54 |
| Postages | 74.45 | 285.43 |
| Insurances - postal | 127.71 | 231.71 |
| Subs. to Waterlow Soc. & ABPS | 27.30 | 25.40 |
| Corporation Taxes | | 292.49 |
| | ----- | ----- |
| | 909.54 | 2782.99 |
| | | |
| Surplus (deficit) for the period | 177.93 | (1499.47) |
| Other non-recurring income (i e. sale of A+I. shares) | 1334.25 | |
| | ----- | ----- |
| Balance on hand at start of period | 2485.44 | (1499.47) 3997.62 |
| | ----- | ----- |
| Balance on hand at end of period | 3997.62 | 2498.15 |
| | ===== | ===== |
| | | |
| *Represented by: | | |
| Balance held at The Halifax | | 2495.84 |
| Cash in hand | | 2.31 |
| | | ----- |
| | | 2498.15 |
| Interest due not yet received - Nett | | 125.43 |

I certify that this receipts and payments account is a complete account of all transactions for the year ending 31st December 1998


Stuart S. Smith
Honorary Treasurer

111/114

The Foden Collection

For the past three years we have held alternate auction sales which have consisted exclusively of Peter Foden's stamps and postal history. At the same time there have been direct sales to our members of those of his stamps for which there is a well established market value. Thanks to all members who have purchased items the financial result has far exceeded what was Peter's expectation and Mrs. Foden is grateful to all who have made the sale so successful.

It should be mentioned that, in accordance with BCSC practice over the past forty years, the study circle has charged Mrs. Foden no commission on the sales, nor has she been charged with the necessary expenses incurred in the sales.

The present sale, the list of lots accompanying this Bulletin, is the last of the Foden sales and, except for a very few lots, not of the quality of earlier sales. It is hoped however that there will be bidders for most of the lots.

There still remain from the collection many thousands of 'ordinary' stamps, some in substantial quantities, in both albums and stock books. Members who have specific 'wants' or are prepared to buy some stamps in bulk in order to study them are invited to write and express their interests

There remain also many hundreds of covers, mostly of the 1945-1957 period and of quality varying from fine to very poor. Any member interested in such covers, singly or in quantity, is requested to make his wants known.

Peter Foden reconstructed sheets of most of the Mols stamps but decided that a much better way to study these stamps was for each of the ten values to have an album page, or several pages, for each position in the sheet from 1 to 50, for each position to have successively each issue in each combination of plates (including sub-states), in each recognised shade, with each perforation and with each individual overprint. He realised that, even with a long life, he could not hope to approach anything like completion but he would have an ultimate goal to aim at, frequent additions to the collection and would be in the very best position to make new discoveries.

He made a small start to this exercise and for the 15c to 10fr values had albums prepared and sparsely filled with stamps. The 5c and 10c values remained still in stock books awaiting transfer to albums, with each stamp identified by position in the sheet and combination of plates and with these values there is substantial duplication of the commonest stamps.

In an effort to get the greatest financial return for Mrs Foden I have been taking stamps for the 'platers' from these albums and stock books but there still remains in them an impressive number of stamps.

If any member thinks that he may be interested in pursuing Peter's objective for one or more of the values will he please tell me. If no-one wants them the stamps will go to a dealer for breaking up and resale, a waste of Peter's efforts in identifying the stamps..

Most of the collection was housed in Gibbons' Devon peg-fitting albums - also suitable for Plymouth and Godden leaves. If any member is in need of Devon binders there are many available, in different colours and in condition ranging from new to well used.

All enquiries regarding the above to R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE. There is some haste. It is hoped that it will be possible to dispose of what remains in the next two or three months

MEMBERSHIP LIST

Addition to the published list is long time member

Verbeck, Xavier 2 Cedar Lane Staatsburg NY 12580 USA

Apologies from the Editor for the omission in the December List

EDITORS NOTES:

Congratulations to member Ron Strawser for the receipt of a gold award at the "March Party Show" in Cleveland Ohio for a Belgian Congo Postal Stationery exhibit. A local Society member, who attended the show, reported that the material shown was of high caliber. Mr. Strawser should be justly proud.

Coming issues of the Bulletin will include articles by M. Hoorens on the Pan Am Air Routes, the First Congolese games at Kinshasa by Dr. Celis, a newly discovered registry mark and much more.

Please keep the articles coming.

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