

BELGIAN CONGO STUDY CIRCLE

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NEW MEMBERS

Since the issue of the last bulletin, the following new members have joined the Study Circle:

J. Richir, 22 Av. Brunard, B 6220 Fleurus, Belgium
A.J. Peelaerts, Markgravenstr. 94, B 2410 Herentals, Belgium.
F. Mahiels, 18 Chaussee Romaine, 4252 Omal, Belgium.

FINANCE

It is much regretted that, largely due to the present high costs of postage, the Study Circle has, at the time of writing, a nett deficit of nearly £5 in spite of:

- a) a donation of £5, the unexpected profit on sales of the preprint of the work on the cancellations, a profit which should rightly have been distributed amongst the purchasers of the preprint.
- b) subscriptions paid in advance amounting to £15-95.

The true deficit is therefore about £21 and the production and distribution of this issue of the Bulletin will appreciably increase this sum.

The serious state of our finances was discussed briefly at the May meeting and it was agreed that, in spite of the call for funds in November, 1975, there should be a further call this autumn and for increased subscriptions as follows:

Members to whom correspondence and documents may be sent surface mail - £2.
Members requiring all documents to be sent by air mail (other than Europe) £3.

Members who have joined since 1 May 1976 will be exempt from this call.

This increase in subscriptions is greatly regretted but is essential if we are to provide a regular issue of the Bulletin and if the Hon. Secretary is to be as prompt with his correspondence with other members as he has been.

LA REVUE POSTALE

Several members take this journal as it, not infrequently, has articles on the Congo, and we have our copies sent to the Hon. Secretary in bulk. The current subscription is 20 francs (30p) a year although the cost is likely to increase somewhat in 1977. There are supposed to be six issues a year but in recent years the number has been reduced to four. Will any members who do not take the journal but wish to do so inform the Hon. Secretary and he will make the necessary arrangements for further supplies.

THE ABRIDGED LIST OF NORMAL POST OFFICE CANCELLATIONS

Copies are now being distributed to members who ordered them at a cost, exclusive of postage, of 68p each (31 pages). Depending on the ability to obtain further photo-copies, members who did not order previously will be supplied at cost plus postage.

PHOTO-COPYING

Due to the retirement and movement of certain members we have, at the moment, no cheap facility for Xerox copies. If any home member is able to get copies at or near cost and is willing to help, will he please inform the Hon. Secretary. The number required is normally only few.

LAST MEETING

The last meeting was held at Poole, Dorset, on 22 May, and members were treated to a very fine display of the Belgian Occupation of German East Africa by Mrs. Green. Many scarce items, both stamps and cancellations were shown, and the entire display was arranged and presented by Mrs. Green in a most cohesive and entertaining manner. Attendance by home members was very good and those who made the trip found it a most memorable occasion. Our thanks must also go to Mrs. Green for the excellent tea which she had arranged.

For those members who were unfortunate enough to miss this meeting, many of the finer items will be included in the display to the Royal Philatelic Society on 20 October.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Arrangements for the special Silver Jubilee lunch and meeting on Saturday, 2 October are well advanced and the calling notice is enclosed for those members who have expressed any hope of attending. Two United States and four Belgian members are arranging to come. Will any other overseas members who may find it possible to join us please inform the Hon. Secretary without delay.

On Thursday afternoon, 20 October, we are presenting a display to the Royal Philatelic Society and participants have their contributions well in hand. All members of the Study Circle, whether members of the Royal or not, will be welcome to attend but it will be helpful if the Hon. Secretary can be informed in advance of those attending. A limited number of members' friends will also be welcome.

The weekly magazine 'Stamp Collecting' is having a special number to celebrate our Silver Jubilee, that of 7 October. Apart from a short note on our existence and activities, it will include three articles on Congo stamps and postal history. The articles are based on what has previously appeared in the Bulletin. It is possible that one or more of the articles may have to be continued in the following issue. Members who do not normally take 'Stamp Collecting' may wish for copies of this issue or issues and the Hon. Secretary will be pleased to obtain any copies required. The cost per issue is 15p plus postage.

EXPERT COMMITTEE

Bulletin No. 25 included a note about the possible formation of an Expert Committee to give opinions on the authenticity and correct identification of stamps and cancellations. Several members have stated that they would make use of such a service, and sufficient of our more experienced members have volunteered to serve on the committee.

The problem at the moment is the provision of an acceptable certificate, which must include a photograph, at a modest cost. It is hoped to present to the October meeting a prototype certificate for consideration.

In the past, members have sent stamps to the Hon. Secretary for opinion on their authenticity or identification and he, when necessary, has consulted other members. It is not intended that this informal procedure shall cease, but members will, in future, be asked to pay the costs of postage.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PERIODICALS

Postal History International: February, April and June, 1976.

The 'definitive' publication of The Cancellations of the Normal Post Offices of the Belgian Congo 1886-1960 and Ruanda Urundi 1917-1962 by A.I. Heim and R.H. Keach continues in serial form.

Balasse Magazine. The extract in Bulletin No. 26 referred to No. 224, not 223.

THE CANCELLATIONS OF THE NORMAL POST OFFICES

For members who have a copy of the preprint of the above, Addenda and Corrigenda No. 5 is enclosed.

The apparent spate of addenda and corrigenda is regretted, but this is mainly due to members inspecting their own material in the light of the preprint. It is hoped that only one more major list will be required and that thereafter, further amendments will be minimal.

MEMBERS' WANTS LISTS

Since the last Bulletin, several members have assisted with material and some of this has already been distributed. Further material will be welcome and the editor will do his best to marry-up material offered with what has been requested.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Hon. Secretary has now compiled a 'Philatelic Bibliography of Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi'. Running to 87 Xeroxed pages, copies are now available to MEMBERS ONLY at £2 each, plus postage.

Although the time has not yet been available to make a careful scrutiny of the entire work, this Bibliography appears to give a most comprehensive coverage of the items relating to the Congo and Ruanda Urundi. Some 75 periodicals, together with many full length works, have been listed and the document is arranged by subject matter where each item is listed by source with a brief description of the article content. Altogether the Bibliography is a work of exceptional value to any serious student of the Congo, Ruanda Urundi, or the later Independent States.

THE NORWEGIAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

T. Sommerfeldt

In July 1960, the United Nations was asked to reconcile the parties to the Congo conflict and the first detachments were already arriving by 25 July.

Five days later, the UN had 12 African and 2 European battalions ready for action.

The numbers of troops were gradually increased - by December 1962, the total involved was 18 918 men from 21 different countries. Altogether 36 countries assisted in the UN operations in the Congo, the participation varying from more than 4000 regular troops (from India) to just a few observers.

Norway sent no combat forces to the Congo, but assisted mainly with staff and technical personnel. The first Norwegian officer (Capt. J. Strand from Lillehammer) was on the spot on 18 July, 1960, and the personnel increased to between 110 and 130 men during the period of UN involvement. During a short period from January to May, 1963, one anti-aircraft artillery battalion, an additional 325 men, also served in the Congo.

At all other times the Norwegian Forces stationed in the Congo were of the following categories:

- Staff personnel at HQ
- Operative, technical and administrative personnel for UN air operations
- Military Police
- Personnel for movement control
- Technical workshop personnel
- Medical personnel - including one veterinary.

These personnel remained in the Congo until the UN forces were withdrawn in July, 1964. The normal period of engagement was six months, with the possibility of re-engagement for one additional period. Altogether 1 173 Norwegians served in the UN operations in the Congo, representing a total Norwegian effort of 205 998 man-days.

The postal services to Norway may be divided into four categories:

- 1) The first officers to arrive in the Congo in 1960 sent their correspondence as diplomatic mail to the UN Headquarters in New York, where UN stamps were affixed and the mail then forwarded to Norway. This arrangement was for only a few weeks duration.
- 2) For some time thereafter, Congolese stamps were used on the mail. This was also the case in Katanga when there was no UN postal service in the Province.
- 3) From August, 1960, some of the participating nations were permitted to send their mail via the UN military postal service. The letters were then stamped either with a rubber handstamp or machine canceller which guaranteed free postage to the home country. The small Norwegian contingent was included in this arrangement some time later. From January 1961, 5 UN aerogrammes were handed out to each man every week. The mail was sent in special mailbags to Norway and stamped "Porto betalt" (Postage paid) at the main post office in Oslo and then sent on to the addressee in the usual way.
- 4) Some nations, such as Canada, India and Sweden, had their own field post offices with their own franking arrangements and postal services to the home countries. Some Norwegian mail was sent by the Swedish service. This correspondence had to use Swedish stamps (Swedish inland postage rate).

IMPERFORATE MOLS STAMPSR.H. Keach

Let us first consider the completely authenticated entirely imperforate stamps: We have the 3,50 fr. and 10 fr. of 1898, always without gum, and of the 3,50 fr. of which there must have been more than one sheet - Robson Lowe in recent years, has disposed of what was, when the writer saw it, a large part of a sheet, 30-40 copies. Having a pair with very prominent vertical guide lines and a block with but faint guide lines, neither coming from Robson Lowe, we are of the opinion that there must have been at least three complete sheets, not all produced when the plates were in identical states. All these imperforate sheets would seem to have appeared on the British stamp market and it is very likely that, as opposed to their normal description as 'plate proofs', they were printers' waste, smuggled out of the works of Waterlow Bros. & Layton. Valuable waste, nonetheless!

There are the very well authenticated imperforate copies of the 3,50 fr. Princes' stamps with typographed CONGO BELGE overprint, gummed and reputed to have been purchased in a Congo post office; all known copies are unused. There were two sheets, one completely imperforate, the other imperforate apart from a single vertical line of perforation in the left margin.

There are the imperforate proofs of the 1915 issue, gummed, of which there are reported (Balasse Magazine February, 1966) to have been 500 complete series. Not all these 'proofs' are from printing plates used for the first printings of the issue and the term 'proof' may very well be a misnomer if one accepts the term as meaning a printing to prove the plates to be satisfactory before normal printing begins.

Then we have the 1918 Red Cross issue, both with and without the A.O. additional overprint, imperforate and ungummed. The original number of sheets of each value is unknown but there must have been several. It is thought that these imperforate stamps were sold in complete series in aid of the Red Cross, probably at some inflated price; again, they are not true plate proofs.

Passing mention should, perhaps, be made of the 'Publicity Proofs' of the 1894 and 1910 issues in imperforate condition, nearly all very much scarcer than their perforated counterparts. These were travellers' samples and make no pretence to be proofs.

Let us now turn to imperforate stamps with not the same authenticity: the Gelli & Tani catalogue of 1921 includes, as imperforate varieties, the 15c of 1896, and the 1 franc carmine of 1900. To these two stamps are added in the Gelli & Tani catalogue of 1929 the 50 centimes with local 'CONGO BELGE' handstamp, the 15c, 40c, 1 fr. 3,50 fr. (not Princes') and 10 fr. with typographed 'CONGO BELGE' overprint and the 1 fr. of 1910. Le Negro Guide of 1925 includes the 15c of 1896, the 15c, 40c, 1fr. and 3,50fr. (not Princes') with the typographed 'CONGO BELGE' overprint, 1fr. of 1910 and 1fr. of 1921. Le Negro Guide of 1945 does not list specific imperforate stamps but states for several issues that stamps with 1, 2, 3 or 4 sides imperforate exist for several values. Mallet-Veale's 'The Stamps of the Belgian Congo and Belgian East Africa', dated 1928, includes the 10c of 1895, the 15c of 1896, the 1 fr. carmine of 1900, the 15c, 40c, 1fr., 3,50fr. and 10fr. with local 'CONGO BELGE' handstamp, the 15c, 40c, 1fr. and 3,50 fr. (presumed to be Princes' as this issue is not listed separately) with typographed 'CONGO

BELGE' overprint, 1fr. and 3fr. of 1910, 10c/5c, 1fr. (this combined with double overprint) and 10fr. of 1921 and 10c with long 'ESTAFRICAIN' overprint of 1916. The Philatco catalogue of 1946/47 limited its listing to the 3fr. and 10fr. of 1910. The Balasse catalogue of 1940 restricted the imperforates to the 3,50fr. (not Princes') and 10fr. with typographed 'CONGO BELGE' overprint and the 1947 edition omits all but the well 'authenticated' imperforate stamps.

What are we to make of these 'unauthenticated' imperforate stamps? Let it be said that Gelli and Tani was a highly reputable firm of stamp dealers and the principals were very knowledgeable and keen students of the stamps of the Congo; they would not have included in their catalogue varieties which they doubted. Of the other authors cited we are not quite so sure, but the last edition of the Balasse catalogue, produced under General Du Four's guidance, is a most reputable publication.

We have seen an imperforate pair of the 15c of 1896, an imperforate sheet marginal copy of the 3fr. of 1910 and other supposedly imperforate single stamps, with substantial margins; before our eyes is a 15c of 1915 (plates V + F, not the 1115 + C of the normal imperforate proofs), used and with large margins.

Let us remember that all these stamps were line-perforated with the lines of perforation punched one at a time, the operator of the machine moving the sheet of stamps forward one row at a time. With the speed with which the hand-operated machine must have been operated - remember that a sheet of the 5c stamp sold over counter for only about two shillings so that the ex-works cost of the finished stamps must have been very small - great care could not have been exercised in making sure that the lines of perforation fell in exactly the right place. It seems almost miraculous that such precision as was obtained was possible in the circumstances. As a result, with normally perforated stamps, we find the sizes, as measured between the perforations, varying appreciably with the occasional 'large' stamp which, with the perforations trimmed off would provide us with an 'imperforate' copy. The 15c of 1896 exists as a pair, imperforate-between and removal of the perforations would provide an 'imperforate' pair.

The 3fr of 1910 exists with imperforate sheet margin; trimming the perforations from the three sides would produce an 'imperforate' marginal copy.

And so it seems that all these imperforate stamps could be faked. If an imperforate sheet had appeared at the counter of the philatelic agency in Brussels, there is little doubt that its existence would have been recorded in the philatelic press of the time - none were. If such a sheet had been sent out to the Congo, it might have been cut up and sold over the post office counter in the normal way. In such circumstances, one would expect most copies to have been postally used, with a large proportion of them subsequently destroyed before collectors had the opportunity of acquiring them.

Let us then appreciate that imperforate stamps, other than those well authenticated, can be genuine but always treat them with great suspicion and never pay 'fancy' prices for them. The same applies to single stamps, supposedly half of an imperforate-between pair with one side or opposite sides imperforate; they may be genuine - or they may not.

THE POSTCARDS OF THE CONGO FREE STATE OVERPRINTED 'CONGO BELGE'
R. Ingels

The overprinted postcards were in use only from 1 January, 1909 until 31 December, 1910. Their use was covered by a Decree of 16 November, 1908, which stated:

"The postcards issued by the decrees of 27 February and 30 April, 1897, will bear the overprint 'Congo Belge' in black and will be valid from 1 January, 1909. Postcards not bearing the aforesaid overprint will cease to be valid after 1 August, 1909. The overprinted cards will cease to be valid on 1 January, 1911."

The tariffs for the postcards were:

Internal - 10c

International - 15c

The 'Congo Belge' overprint was applied over the words 'Etat Independant du Congo' on the printed stamp on each postcard, but the same wording on the body of the postcard was not overprinted.

Overprinted in Brussels: Some cards are known, all in unused condition, with the Brussels handstamps, Types 1, V, or 111 (of this last, only one example is known). These cards are thought to be proofs. In addition, as for the adhesive stamps, the typographed overprint was later applied to stocks of postcards in Brussels.

Overprinted in the Congo: Only 7 of the local types of overprint are known on postcards, the exception being the Local Type V111. According to the catalogue 'Les Entiers Postaux de Belgique, Congo Belge et Luxembourg', the overprints can be listed according to scarcity as follows:

Type 1 (commonest), 1V, V, 111, V11, 11 and V1.

However, analysing the occurrence of the overprints, it seems apparent that this order should be amended to:

Type 1, V, 111, V1, 11, V11 and 1V.

The overprint was applied to the following postcards:

Issue of 1897 - Decree of 27 February, 1897

10c single card; red impression on yellow card.

Inscription: CARTE POSTALE

ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO

under which are two lines outlining the use of the card - Internal service and to adjacent countries as far as and including Libreville in the north and Mossamedes in the South.

10c + 10c reply paid card; dark brown and bronze on rose card.

Inscription: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

CARTE POSTALE AVEC REponse PAYEE or, on the

reply card: CARTE POSTALE REponse

ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO

under which, but in three lines, appears the same text as on the single card.

15c + 15c reply card, blue and brown on blue card.
Inscription: CARTE POSTALE AVEC REPONSE PAYEE or CARTE
POSTALE REPONSE
ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

The first two cards are known only with local handstamp. The international rate card is known both with local handstamp and typographed overprint.

- Decree of 30 April, 1897
15c single card: yellow on straw-yellow card.
Inscription: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO
CARTE POSTALE

This card is again known both with local handstamp and typographed overprint.

The 10c, 15c and 15c + 15c cards are also known overprinted 'SPECIMEN' in a frame 17 x 5 mm.

Issue of 1900 - Decree of 25 May, 1900
10c single card; red impression on salmon card.
Inscription: CARTE POSTALE
ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO
under which are three lines outlining the use of the card - Internal service and to neighbouring countries to, and including, the British Colony of Gold Coast in the north and the German Colony of South West Africa in the south.

10c + 10c reply paid card; dark brown and bronze on rose card.
Inscription: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CARTE POSTALE AVEC REPONSE PAYEE or CARTE
POSTALE REPONSE
ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO
under which, but in four lines, appears the same text as on the single card.

Both cards are known with both local handstamp and typographed overprint.

Note: The numbers of cards printed have never been established. Nowadays, several of the cards are very scarce. In a letter dated 22 April, 1910, Major Bruneel wrote to Kuck - "I have received a Gelli and Tani Catalogue.. The double cards, 10c + 10c, are expensive! ... I suppose that you are also going to list the 10c with two lines of text which Gelli omits. I am going to try to find some of the better cards (???) ; but doubt if I shall come across the 10c with two-line text..."

We have information on how many cards were registered in Boma. The issue is not mentioned, but is almost certainly that of the 1897 postcards. Bruneel gave the following numbers:

10c single cards	- 6 150
15c single cards	- 4 150
10c reply paid cards	- 790
15c reply paid cards	- 540

these figures give some idea of the use of the cards in the period 1909-1910.

In the case of the typographed overprint, this was of course applied in Brussels and the stamps and postcards so overprinted were registered at the Ministry in Belgium.

The Overprint:

Although the Order stated that the overprint should be applied in black ink, it also occurs (as on the adhesive stamps) in violet or blue ink. The handstamped overprints are also found misplaced or inverted.

All the overprinted reply paid cards can also be found with the 'CARTE POSTALE INCOMPLETE' handstamp or with the same wording added in manuscript. This overprint was specially introduced so that both halves of the card could be used separately and the handstamps can be found in several different dimensions:

Height of letters 3mm; length of overprint $49\frac{1}{2}$ to 62mm) without
Height of letters 4mm; length of overprint $73\frac{1}{2}$ mm) frame
Framed overprint 55 x 6mm

It must be remembered that the two parts of a reply paid card were easily separated from each other. Some post offices, when short of single cards, used the separated halves of the reply paid cards. In the beginning 'CARTE POSTALE INCOMPLETE' was added in manuscript but, later, handstamps were used. Banana, Boma and Matadi used framed handstamps which included the name of the post office in each case. Other post offices, e.g. Leopoldville and Coquilhatville, used an unframed handstamp without the name of the locality. The overprints were applied before the cards were sold by the post offices. Of the three framed handstamps, that of Banana is the scarcest.

CARTE POSTALE INCOMPLÈTE

BOMA: CARTE INCOMPLÈTE

MATADI: CARTE INCOMPLÈTE

BANANA: CARTE INCOMPLÈTE

When, on 1 April, 1910, the postal rates were reduced for letters and cards, all cards of 1908 and 1909 were surcharged with new values, in accordance with an Order of 1 December, 1909.

Again, the surcharges were applied both by handstamp, in the Congo, and typographically, in Brussels. As before, the heading 'Etat Independant du Congo' on the cards themselves, remained untouched.

The handstamped surcharge was applied in two stages - first to change the value on the imprinted stamp, and then to cancel out the text on the card. It is clear that the actual operation was performed in reverse order but the change of value was the more important of the two operations. This is why cards can be found with the new value but lacking the wavy lines cancelling the text. In other cases the wavy lines can be found reversed or even doubled. The new value is normally at the bottom of the stamp but is not uncommonly found in the middle, or even at the top. The handstamped surcharges are in dull grey ink.

The typographed overprints, by comparison, are in shiny black ink and, as is usual with typographed overprints, a faint raised impression can generally be traced on the reverse of the card. As the typographed overprint was applied in one operation, the relative positions of the new value and the wavy lines remain constant. The new value is at the bottom of the stamp and few varieties exist.

The Surcharges:

A) Local 5 a 10 b

B) Typographed 5 a



The figure 5 of the typographed surcharge differs from that of the local surcharge in that the figure is thicker and in the ball of the bottom curl and in the thickness of the top curl.

As shown:

- a) exists both handstamped and typographed
- b) exists handstamped only
- c) exists handstamped only
- d) exists both handstamped and typographed
- e) exists both handstamped and typographed

In tabulated form, the various combinations of overprint and surcharge found are as follows:

CONGO BELGE Overprint Surcharge	Local Local	Typo Local	Typo Typo
10c (3 line text)	a + c	a + c	-
15c	b + e	b + e	-
10c + 10c (3 line text)	d	-	-
10c + 10c (4 line text)	d	d	d
15c + 15c	a + e	a + e	a + e

Again, with the local handstamp, many misprints and flaws of the surcharge exist. The Order was for a surcharge in black, but violet and blue inks were also used.

The overprint 'SPECIMEN' can be found on the following cards:

Handstamped surcharge	10c/15c 5c/10c
Typographed surcharge	5c + 5c/15c + 15c 10c + 10c

Occasionally we find a 'CONGO BELGE' overprint in a frame 50 or 55mm by 10mm applied on the heading of an Etat Independant du Congo card. This handstamp was, however, intended only for administrative purposes and its use on postcards is an unauthorised use by a post office employee.

All the above-listed cards were taken out of circulation on 31 December, 1915, 31 January, 1916, 1 February, 1916, 1 March, 1916 or 1 April, 1916, depending on the district.

Error:

Some copies of the 10c + 10c card of 1900 (4 lines) with 'CONGO BELGE' overprint were surcharged 5c + 5c with a wavy line over the text. This was not authorised by the Orders.

LE CONGO BELGE ET SES MARQUES POSTALES

Mr. Heim is prepared to dispose of his copy of de Cock's book, the original authoritative work on postal history, cancellations and post offices. The book is bound in hard covers, is rather dilapidated through constant use and has many pencilled notes on the pages. It is now a scarce book and many members may be interested to acquire it. Will those interested apply to the Secretary? If more than one, it may be necessary to auction it.

FULL CIRCLE PROTRACTORS FOR CANCELLATION IDENTIFICATION

Most purchasers of the preprint of the Cancellations document have had great difficulty in obtaining a suitable protractor without which the listing is nearly useless. The Abbe Gudenkauf has found a suitable French protractor which requires only one additional circle engraved on it to make it ideal for the purpose. Enquiries are being made to purchase such protractors and to have the circle added. It is not possible to give a price for the instrument but all who would be prepared to buy one for a maximum price of £2 are asked to let the Hon. Secretary know quickly and as many as are required can be organised. It will not be practicable to have the additional circle engraved one at a time and a batch is necessary for a reasonable price.

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

Addenda and Corrigenda No. 5.

August 1976.

Page 9, paragraph 9 (Kasindi): change '2 August 1915' to '16 November 1915'.
Page 9, last paragraph (Nyangwe): change '1905' to '15 July 1905' and '25 September 1907' to '13 September 1905'.

Page 11, paragraph 2, line 5: delete '11'.

Page 24, para 7: change 'Leopoldville' to 'Leopoldville 1'.

Page 25, bottom left illustration: change caption from '9-DmY' to '9-DmY'.

Page 35, add new paragraph at the bottom: During 1898, the Stanley-Falls canceller had a figure 3 in place of the final figure 8 of the year and all examples seen read '1893' although transit cancellations show clearly that the year was 1898.

Page 37, tabulation under paragraph 2: add under Sakania 1.1, Kasindi 1.1 24.8.15 16.11.15'.

Changes to the Tabulation:

ABA 1.1-tDMY: Change Dates to *18-20

BASANKUSU 7A1-DmYt: change Dates to *27-32

BASONGO 1.2-DMTY: change Angular Dimensions to 162 300

BOMA 1.4-DMTY: change Dates to *99

1.10-DMTY: add in Notes: c=14mm

1.11-DMTY: delete * before designation; add in Notes: c=13½mm.
(this requires a further sketch, to be provided later, identical with that of Basongo 1.1 and 1.2 but with 'a' changed to 'c').

BOMBOMA: change 8G1-DmYt and 8G1-DmY to 8D1-DmYt and 8D1-DmY respectively.

BUMBA 1,3-DMtY: change Dates to *11

BUTA 1.1-tDMY: change Dates to *14-21

DUNGU 1.1-DMtY: delete * before designation; change Angular Measurements to 111 271; change Dates and Notes to *09-13 (1914)

Add 1.2-DMtY 108 268 *11 ()

(apart from the angles there appears to be no other way of distinguishing 1.1 and 1.2; the angular measurements 271 and 268 are the best guide)

ELISABETHVILLE 7A13-: change Dates to *25-8

8B1: change Dates to *43-51

KASINDI 1.1-tDMY: change Dates to *14-5

KASONGO 1.1-DmYt: change Dates to *11

KIAMBI 1.1-DMtY: change Dates to *13

1.1-MDtY: change Dates to *14-7

1.1-tDMY: change Dates to *18-22

..... change Dates to *13-8 22-5

KINSHASA 1.1-TDMY: change Dates to *16-9

LEOPOLDVILLE 1 10(F)-: change Dates to *48-50

LEOPOLDVILLE 2 7A1-Dmyt: add Date 29

LEOPOLDVILLE-ATROGARE 8A1-: change notes to $a=3\frac{1}{4}$, $b=2\frac{3}{4}$ mm

LEOPOLDVILLE GG: change 12F (-A)- to 12F(-A)1-
12F (-B)- to 12F(-B)1-
12F(-C)- to 12F (-C)1-

LIBENGE: change 1.1-DMTY to 1.2-DMTY
1.1-DMtY to 1.2-DMtY
1.1-tDMY to 1.2-tDMY

add 1.1-DMTY ? ? (Angular Dimensions) 99 rF
(It was not intended, in any circumstances, to change existing designations of cancellations; recent discoveries of Luali -q v.- and Libenge make this desirable in these two instances. It is not intended that future discoveries will change existing designations).

LOKANDU: according to de Cock, Du Four and Avidon, the office was opened as Bureau Auxiliaire on 3.11.22 and, according to Avidon, had that status in 1951. It was recorded by the Bulletin Administrative as Sous-perception in December 1956 without any record between 1947 and 1956 of its promotion. According to the present postmaster at Lokandu, it has always been Sous-perception, never Bureau Auxiliaire. There is a clear discrepancy in available information; at this stage, it is proposed to leave the Post Office & Status unchanged.

LUALI: change 1.1-DMTY to 1.2-DMTY and add to Notes: $c=10\frac{1}{2}$ mm
1.1-MDTY to 1.2-MDTY
1.2-DMTY to 1.3-DMTY, change Dates to *00, 05-9 and add
 $c=10\frac{1}{2}$ mm

1.2-MDTY to 1.3-MDTY
1.2-DMtY to 1.3-DMtY
1.2-tDMY to 1.3-3-tDMY

add: 1.1-DMTY 114 261 *99 $a=3\frac{1}{2}$ mm, $c=11$ mm
1.3-DMtY *11-3

(this requires a further sketch, to be provided later, identical with that of Leopoldville 1.9 and 1.10 but with 'a' changed to 'c'.)

LUKAFU: Addendum to No. 4 erroneously changed Dates of 1.1-DMtY. It should have read: 1.1-DMtY: add * before dates

LUKULA 1.2-DMtY: change Dates to *12-4
1.2-tDMY: change Dates to *14-21

MUSHIE 1.1-DMtY: change Dates to *11

NIANGARA 1.1-tDMY: change Dates to *16-22

PANIA-MUTOMBO: add 1.1-DMtY (12(date)

SAKANIA: add 1.2-DMtY/t * 10

SANKURU: change Dates to *97-9

STANLEYVILLE 1.1-DMtY: change Dates to *09-16, 25

TSHIKAPA 1.1-tDMY: change Dates to *21-6

TUMBA-MANI 1.1-DMTY: change Dates to * 00-5

UMANGI: 1.1-DMTY: change Dates to *01-4

ZOBE: add 1.1-MDTY *98

Many thanks to all members who have contributed towards the above, and particularly to Messrs. Bekx and Ingels and the Abbe Gudenkauf.
