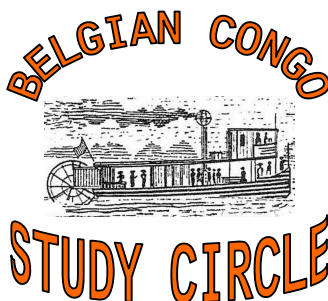


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BULLETIN 143

June - 2007

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B.C.S.C. website: <http://users.skynet.be/lindekens/>

'Reference Collection of Forgeries'

The Study Circle inherited a collection of forged 1909 overprints and cancels from the 'Keach' estate. Additionally, from that of Francis Van der Veken, we acquired a small album with many forgeries.

At a meeting of the Officers of the Study Circle, it was decided to mount and describe these forgeries and fakes in the form of a 'Reference Collection.' Not only will such a collection be of particular value to the *Expert Committee*, but it is the intention to make it available for consultation by members of the Circle.

The present plan is to lend it as one would a library book. All items will be marked clearly and indelibly as forgeries.

At the meeting where this project was discussed, I volunteered to undertake the work. It is my intention to make the description as thorough and correct as possible, and consequently it will take some time to complete the task; but pages will become available as they are completed.

The material we presently have is as follows:

1886 and 1887 issues: good coverage, though some of the rarer forgeries are still missing.

EIC Mols: one green 5c chemically treated and turned into blue.

1909 overprints: more than 350 examples.

1921 and 1922 overprints: dozens of copies, but probably not complete

1923 Elisabethville overprint: dozens of copies

There are also many TAXES and PAQUEBOTS handstamps

Ruanda-Urundi: dozens of Tombeur overprints and a few of the 4-line overprints

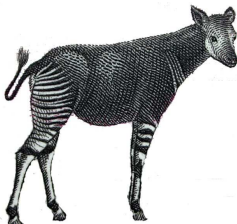
One album with 213 forged postmarks

As can be seen, there is a need of more post 1923 material. If you have such items or interesting older material, please would you generously contribute? If your material is not to be incorporated into the collection, it will be returned. I myself have contributed 1886 5 francs (5), Lenoir sheets (5), 1887 5 francs (5), and 2 Ruanda-Urundi overprints. This is very modest in comparison with the two original contributors, but I just mention it in the hope of encouraging others.

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From the Editor



Just prior to distribution of the last Bulletin, the Annual General Meeting had been held in Brussels. The timing of those two events meant that a report of the A.G.M. could not be included but now we can catch up on ourselves and it occupies a significant part of this.

Whilst that report is largely 'administrative' in content, I do hope that members will take a little time to make themselves aware of that particularly necessary side of our operation.

Membership News

Dr. Harry Willeke

It is with regret that we report the passing of Harry Wilcke, a former American member of the Study Circle who for many years served as a medical missionary in the Congo. He had a particular interest in World War II postal history and had successfully exhibited his 'Mols'.

Rick Oxenham

Along with news of his move to a new address (see below), Rick our solitary New Zealand member has had further success with his 'Airmail' interests, having been accepted at 'St. Petersburg' in June with a 5 frame entry. This is on the back of a 'Large Vermeils' at Christchurch 2006. "It's a pity he wasn't able to see Jean-Pierre Flamand's display at our March meeting in Bruxelles!"

New Members

We extend a warm welcome to three new members and trust they enjoy and find benefit from their association with us.

Belgium - **Luc Baudoux**; *Rue de la Clochette, 11. 6762 Saint Mard*

France - **Jacques Heytens**; *95 Résidence Sainte Claire, F78180 La Celle Saint Cloud*

- E-mail: j.heyten@cegetel.net

U.S.A. - **William F. Glesener**; *76 Rock Ridge Ct., Danville, California 94526-4437*

Addresses

Address additions, changes and corrections. Amend to read –

Belgium - **Dominique Bilmans**; *Rue des Alouettes, 45. 1070 Bruxelles*

- **Mrs. Jacoba Bouckaert**; *Gentsestraat, 36/5. B-8870 Izegem*

- **Dr. Marc Oblin**; *Rue Britannique, 5/13. 7090 Braine le Comte*

- **Thomas Lindekens**; E-mail: thomas.lindekens@hotmail.com

- **Rudi Vertommen**; E-mail: rudi.greet@skynet.be

New Zealand - **Rick Oxenham**; *7B Kilworth Place, Blenheim 7201, New Zealand*

U.S.A. - **Rick VanderKnyff**; E-mail: rickvan@gmail.com

- **Gene Adams**; E-mail: meaconsulting@yahoo.com

Events 2007

Joint Meeting with the 'East Africa Study Circle'

Saturday 3rd November 2007

*At the 'Union Jack Club' in London ***

There is to be a joint meeting of the two Study Circles, prompted by a common interest in the '1st World War campaign in German East Africa'.

The date and location has been chosen so as to coincide with the ever popular 'Philatex Stamp Fair', held at the 'Horticultural Halls in nearby Victoria.

Each Study Circle has been invited to display 60 sheets of material of mutual interest. Those able and wishing to contribute in some way as well as those simply hoping to attend and support this meeting, are requested to let either Stuart Smith or Walter Deijnckens know.

**** The 'Union Jack Club' is very conveniently situated, particularly for any French or Belgian members who wish to attend – it is simply 'across the road' from Waterloo station which at the time of this meeting will still be the 'Eurostar terminus'.**

Minutes of the Belgian Congo Study Circle AGM, 17th March 2007



Assembled '*between showers*'! - viewing from left to right –

Jean-Pierre Flamand, Marc Frevelshausen, Thierry Frennet, Leo Tavano, Marc Oblin, Luc Vander Marcken, Stuart Smith, Jacques Heytens, Rudi Vertommen, Thomas Lindekens, Yves Winant, Philippe Lindekens, Walter Deijnckens, Bruce Lockhart, Christian Vandenbossche, Johan Delbeke, Emile Hoorens and Charles Henuzet.

X-X-X-X-X-XX-X-X-X-X-X

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Hotel Erasme, in Brussels on Saturday 17th March 2007. In attendance were Messrs: Walter Deijnckens, Johan Delbeke, Jean-Pierre Flamand, Thierry Frennet, Marc Frevelshausen, Charles Henuzet, Jacques Heytens, Emile Hoorens, Philippe Lindekens, Thomas Lindekens, Bruce Lockhart, Marc Oblin, Stuart Smith, Léo Tavano, Christian Vandenbossche, Luc Vander Marcken, Rudi Vertommen, and Yves Winand.



Apologies were received from B. Harris, R. Gallant, R. De Landsheer, A. MacLaren, C. Stockmans and M. Wright

Minutes of the AGM 2006

The minutes of last years meeting as published in Bulletin 139 were approved.

Presidents Report – (Walter Deijnckens)

The President welcomed the assembly and expressed his admiration for the achievements of our members:

- Thomas Lindekens, our youngest member was pictured in an announcement of *ABPS News (UK)*, which led to a three page interview in *Stamp Magazine, May 2006*.
- Our second youngest member - Johan Jantzen - became ‘World Champion of Youth Philately’ at *Belgica 2006*.
- The BCSC Bulletin with 75% received a ‘Large Silver Medal’ at *España 06*.
- Patrick Maselis’ book continues to receive outstanding recognition and was awarded a ‘Gold’ at *Chicagopex 2006*.

It was noted that Paolo Bianchi, an Italian non-member of the Circle received 91% at España 06 with a collection entitled ‘Etat Indépendant du Congo des origines au 1908’. It was hoped that Leo Tavano would be able to make contact with him with the possibility of getting him to give us a presentation on some future occasion.

Treasurer’s report – (Stuart Smith)

The Treasurer said that whilst the accounts show a deficit for the year ending 2006 he considered the present balance/working capital acceptable as delayed contributions to ‘overhead costs’ were due from our American membership and would be included in the current year’s accounts. Further more, there would be a significant contribution from last years ‘auction sales commissions’ and this would place us in a healthy position.

A copy of the accounts for 2006 was tabled and was being published in the March Bulletin, due later in the month.

Subscriptions will remain unchanged for 2008 and by way of a reminder are listed below.

U.K.	£8	
Belgium	10€	
Other European	10€	
U.S.A.	\$15	
Rest of the World*	£12	(*£8 to those receiving the Bulletin etc by email.)

At the time of the AGM, and assuming the few outstanding subscriptions are all paid, membership of the Circle is 118, a decrease of 4 in comparison with the same time last year. The distribution is shown below.

	2006	2007		2006	2007
Belgium	51	51	New Zealand	1	1
U.K.	26	22	Norway	1	0
U.S.A.	27	27*	Poland	1	1
Denmark	5	5	South Africa	1	1
France	2	4	Spain	1	1
Kenya	1	1	Sweden	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	Switzerland	1	0
			Zambia	1	1

* Subject to confirmation

Auction Secretary – (Philippe Lindekens)

The Keach collection is almost completely sold, but it appears there will be enough material for another year of auctions. *Submissions from all members are of course always welcome.*

Last years auctions have been a success with 85% of lots sold. The commission realised €840.90 for Study Circle funds and the details are summarised below.

Year 2006 Commissions	2006 (1)	2006 (2)	2006 (3)	2006 (4)	Total	
Total sales	8,266.25€	4,516.50€	9,766.45€	3,313.00€	25,862.20€	
BCSC commission	302.51€	134.09€	280.37€	123.93€		840.90€
Number of lots offered	214	120	169	280	783	
Number of lots sold	201 (93.9%)	111 (92.5%)	141 (83.4%)	216 (77.1%)	669 (85%)	
Number of sellers	8	6	7	9		
No. of buyers – Belgium	14	11	15	14		
No. of buyers – UK	4	4	5	6		
No. of buyers USA	7	2	4	3		
No. of buyers – others **	4	3	2	4		

** Poland, France, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Sweden.

‘The workload and contribution by Philippe Lindekens and Charles Stockmans in preparing and managing these auctions is immense and all of us express our sincere thanks.’

Expert Committee – (Leo Tavano)

The committee examined 49 submissions at a cost of 64€ which was offset by 87€ received in fees. Only 10 members used this service but one of them was able to use his certificate to get a refund for his bad purchase!

A full summary of submissions, costs and certificates issued, was made available to the Treasurer.

Packet Secretaries

Belgium - Charles Henuzet

Because he was too busy last year, there was no activity though a packet is now circulating. The secretary expressed his hope to be kept up to date about changes in address and membership status.

Packet Secretary (U.K.) – Hal Hoyte

No ‘Packet’ had been prepared or circulated in the U.K. but it was hoped to make one available during the latter half of 2007.

Bulletin Editor – (Stuart Smith)

The Editor received the congratulations for his excellent work and reward of a ‘Large Silver’ at España 06. He thanked those who continue to contribute and hopes to be able to continue for the next year.



Librarian – (Allan MacLaren)

The Librarian reminds us that an extensive library exists on many topics related to our hobby, but only a few members take advantage of the facility. By way of an 'annual reminder' the Circle also has a stock of books for sale valued at approximately £800. These are held by and in the safe keeping of the Librarian.

On joining the Study Circle, all new members are/should have been supplied with that information but if anyone has fallen through the net, a copy can be provided on request from the editor..

During the last 12 months two new publications have been presented to the library by the authors Leo Tavano and Charles Henuzet and we thank them for their donation. The books are:

'Etat Indépendant du Congo. L'Emission Mols Van Engelen, 1894-1908'

'Congo Belge Courier Transporte par Zeppelin 1930-1939'

Officers - Re-election

President	<i>W. Deijnckens</i>
International General Sec.	<i>J. Delbeke</i>
Regional Sec. – Belgium	<i>E.R. Hoorens</i>
Regional Sec. – USA	<i>D. A. Schaubroeck</i>
Regional Sec. – UK + other	<i>S.S. Smith</i>
Bulletin Editor	<i>S. S. Smith</i>
Auction Secretary	<i>Ph. Lindekens / C. Stockmans</i>
Librarian/Book sales	<i>A.J.D. MacLaren</i>
Packet Sec. – Belgium	<i>C. Henuzet</i>
Packet Sec. – UK	<i>W.H. Hoyte</i>
Chairman Expert Comm.	<i>L. Tavano</i>

Other Business

It was reported to the AGM that at the 'General Business Meeting' held earlier in the day, a number of administrative and general topics had been discussed. Of relevance to the AGM were the following:

1. ***'La Censure au Congo Belge, Guerre 1939-1945 – Civil et Militaire'* by A. Jeukens**

This book had been a limited edition publication and was no longer available other than as a photocopy. Emile Hoorens offered to write an update and Johan Delbeke volunteered to translate into English so that it could have wider readership.

The cost of doing this would be minimal and it had been agreed that the Study Circle's finances were sufficiently healthy to enable us to provide such financial support as was necessary

2. ***Forgeries – a reference collection based on that donated by the Keach estate***

Philippe showed the forgeries that Ray Keach had assembled and donated to the Study Circle as a 'reference collection'. He proposed that they should be used on the basis of a '*Forgery Reference Collection*'. Johan proposed, and it was agreed, to make these available to the members and he volunteered to undertake to mount the presentation. **See communication from Johan Delbeke page 2.**

Future Meetings

Saturday 3rd November 2007, at the 'Union Jack Club', London.

The next Study Circle meeting will be held jointly with the East Africa Study Circle at the Union Jack Club in London. This is timed to coincide with the autumn Philatex Stamp Fair and the topic will be the '1st World War period in German East Africa, Ruanda and Urundi territories.'

Saturday 15th March 2008, Brussels

The next Annual General Meeting will again be held at the Erasme Hotel, Brussels.

Displays by Members



Emile Hoorens – ‘Belgian and Foreign Military Mails 1939 – 1945’

“The ‘Force Publique’ participated in the war by fighting the Italians in three battles in Ethiopia. They were then moved to and stationed in Nigeria to guard against a Vichy French invasion. When that failed to materialize, they trekked overland to Egypt.”



Letter from Belgian Congo Casualty Clearance Section Medical Unit based in Burma

An expert in this field, Emile started the proceedings by showing cancels and the rare censor marks from all three countries. He also showed examples of mail from the MacKenzie mission sent from the UK to assess the Congo’s military potential. Finally, he passed around one of only 2 known censored covers from Belgian pilots in training in South Africa.

Philippe Lindekens – Issue 1909, The Unilinguals and overprints on cover

During the lifetime of these series, two tariffs were in operation so that the same stamps could be used for different purposes. Philippe showed examples of Local, Brussels and Princes overprints, and the earliest known unilingual on cover. The item that drew discussion was an apparent postally used forgery of 3 inverted CONGO BELGE overprints on a 1909 ‘Bank cover’.

Thomas Lindekens – 1942 Palms Issue on Cover

Thomas showed an overview of the Palms series with a number of far-fetched rates and combinations of the two language preferences for the same values. As well as censorship items of note was a cover from a South African airman (refer Hoorens presentation).



Marc Frevelshausen, Thomas and Philippe Lindekens

**Jean-Pierre Flamand –
*Early Raids to Europe
(1929 – 1935)***

The meeting was shown examples of covers from 13 early attempts to establish aerial relations within Africa. Included were the two Goulette Raids to Madagascar (1929 & 1931), where the first one ended with a crash and the second one succeeded in returning to Paris after a journey of two and a half months.



Thierry Frennet and Jean-Pierre Flamand

Then there was the lesser known Caillol – Roux – Dodement raid, which ended with a crash in the Congolese forest that killed the three participants. Finally we saw examples of the 10 Dagnaux raids, that were meant to train for the regular ‘Algiers – Brazzaville’ line.

**Léo Tavano - *Study of the Forged
overprints on the 1909 issue***

Léo showed us a detailed study of the various forgeries of the various ‘typographical’ overprints. The material he passed around showed schematics of the overprinting process, and how that information could be used to identify some of the ‘cleverest’ forgeries.



Léo Tavano

**Charles Henuzet - *History of the Boma
post office up to 1935***

Charles started with an overview of the history, geography and postal connections of Boma. Then he illustrated all the cancels, manual inscriptions, directional markings and overprinted postal stationary cards used in Boma. He also showed a remarkable strip of 6 Mols stamps, the top four overprinted L1 (attributed to Boma) and the bottom ones with L6.



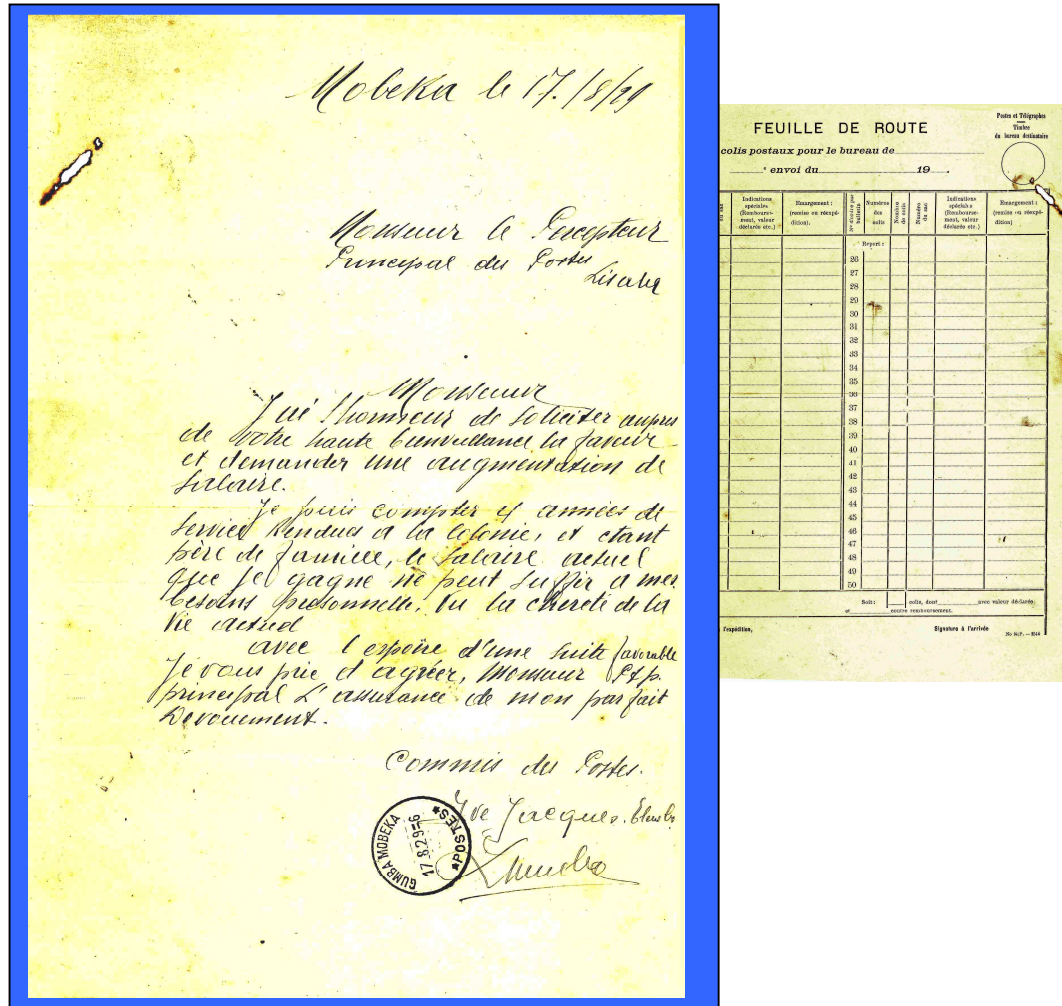
Charles Henuzet

Enquiries from members

Q¹

Rick VanderKnyff acquired this letter recently and thought it might be of interest to other members. It is written on the reverse of a blank 'Feuille de Route' from Gumba Mobeka and addressed to the postal director in Lisala.

The main difficulty for those of us 'limited -speaking French' members, is actually reading hand written text. Can anyone do a safe translation and tell us more about the item?



Q²



Lyle Wienick, one of our new American members sent in this illustration of an Indian stamp, cancelled Elisabethville, 12 April 1934.

He asks "How and why would a Belgian Congo cancellation be used on an Indian stamp?"

There appear to be a few obvious theories but is it possible that the date identifies a special event or occasion?

Q³

Walter Deijnckens seeks help - and so does the editor who was convinced he'd find someone who reads Arabic – but didn't. Can anyone do the translation; we are longing to know what it says?



X-X

Belgian Occupation of German East Africa The *Grysolle* issue – by Léo Tavano

The 'Status' of this issue has never been clearly defined. For this reason we have examined the situation and propose an answer.



The 'Tombeur' issue

By 'Ordnance N° 3 of 11th June 1916' General Tombeur authorised the overprinting of Belgian Congo stamps with 'RUANDA' AND 'URUNDI'. Stamps of the 1915 issue – comprising eight values – were to be surcharged for each of the two territories.

Cachets made in Nairobi, were delivered at the end of July 1916. The postage stamps were overprinted at the residence of the GQG (Grand Quartier Général) in Pambani, situated at the south of Lake Victoria. These stamps were first used towards the end of August 1916, but mainly in September and October of that year. They were officially demonetised 1st January 1917 but their use was permitted during February of that year. In October 1916, the 'cachets' RUANDA and URUNDI were sent to the 'Ministère des Colonies' in Le Havre'. The 'TOMBEUR' issue had come to an end.

The 'Grysolle' issue

Shortly after the TOMBEUR issue was finished, some similar though slightly different RUANDA and URUNDI overprints appeared.



II2 + A5



II2 + A5

A set of eight URUNDI stamps is known which had been tucked to a sheet of paper and cancelled with 'KISUMU – B.P.C. – V.P.K.', dated 10 November 1916. (*Illustrated on the last page of this article*)

This sheet bears a manuscript inscription which when translated reads as follows:

“The undersigned Grysolle L. ‘Receiver of Posts’, has legitimately acquired and paid for these 8 URUNDI stamps and attached them to this sheet. The stamps were in postal use by the Belgian troops in East Africa.”

In supporting this document, General Du Four gave recognition to the issue as 'Grysolle' stamps, and considered the date of 10th November 1916 as being the date of issue.

An old S.P.B. (Société Philatélique Belge) expert accepted the sheets authenticity. The sheet bears a questionable pencil note which translated reads – *‘the authenticity of the surcharge is sufficiently proven by the cancellation date of the surcharge which masks the overprint’*. This was considered (*by S.P.B.*) as indisputable, but it is our opinion that this document should be appraised in relation to where the truth lies about the credibility of all Grysolle issues. We consider this authoritative assessment to be inconclusive and the verdict concerning it, questionable. In particular, the S.P.B. judgement should be cautiously considered.

A particular and serious analysis should be made of the stamps cancelled KISUMU – B.P.C. – V.P.K. DATED 16 November 1916; bear in mind the canceller mark in the bottom right corner indicates the date as being 16 November **1917**. This anomaly – escaped the experts, and prompts us to examine the pre-history of this bizarre issue.

The duties and movements of Charles-Louis Grysolle, 1916-1919.

During the first campaign, he was responsible for the military post office in Tabora. Then on 21 October 1916 one finds him at the 'postal mission' in Kisumu, and then in Tabora until 25 February 1917 – which was the evacuation date by the Belgians from this town.

After March 1917 and during the second campaign, called *Mahenge*, he organised the Military Posts and travelled extensively.

The overprinted stamps

Grysolle's title as 'Inspector of Military Posts' was certainly not one which authorised him as an issuer of stamps; and what we are looking at do not exist used on mail. It is generally thought that Grysolle had produced these overprints as a personal initiative, in order to satisfy some amateur collectors who had not managed to get some of the Tombeur stamps.

However it is also interesting and important to note that some of the postage stamps overprinted by Grysolle are different from those used for producing the Tombeur. For example –

The 50 c is ***'brun rougeâtre'*** (COB) from the *'white smoke'* combination - III4+B1.

The 1 franc olive is from the *'retouched upper scroll'* combination - II2+A5

These two stamps were not in circulation until the end of 1916/early 1917 and had definitely not been available in November 1916.

Further more, the 10c carmine stamp with the 'retouched sky' from booklet panes was not put into circulation until February 1917 and therefore not available in November 1916 when it is claimed this sheet was created.



V1+B2



Sky retouched - from booklet

We deduce from these observations that the Grysolle overprints were introduced in 1917, probably some time after February. Underlining the fact that the Tombeur issue was available and in circulation into January 1917 - to introduce a 'similar issue' during the validity period of the authorised Tombeur overprint was incompatible. It should also be noted and considered that the Grysolle stamps were not generally available because the London overprinted 'Est Africain Allemand - Occupation Belge' was in valid circulation during early 1917.

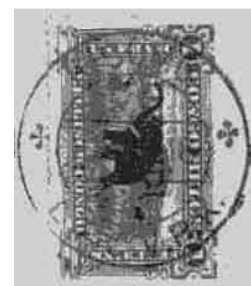
The KISUMU B.P.C. - V.P.K. cancellation



Authentic cancellation



Bogus canceller
(copied from reference sheet)



Bogus canceller
(copied from reference sheet)

The 'Military Base' at Kisumu used this canceller from September 1916 until the end of March 1917. General Du Four indicated a second type of this canceller, but its existence is unknown on mail and is considered as dubious. We classify it as a dangerous falsification.

This explains the use of this 'false cancellation' that is found on this notoriously famous sheet of the URUNDI series.

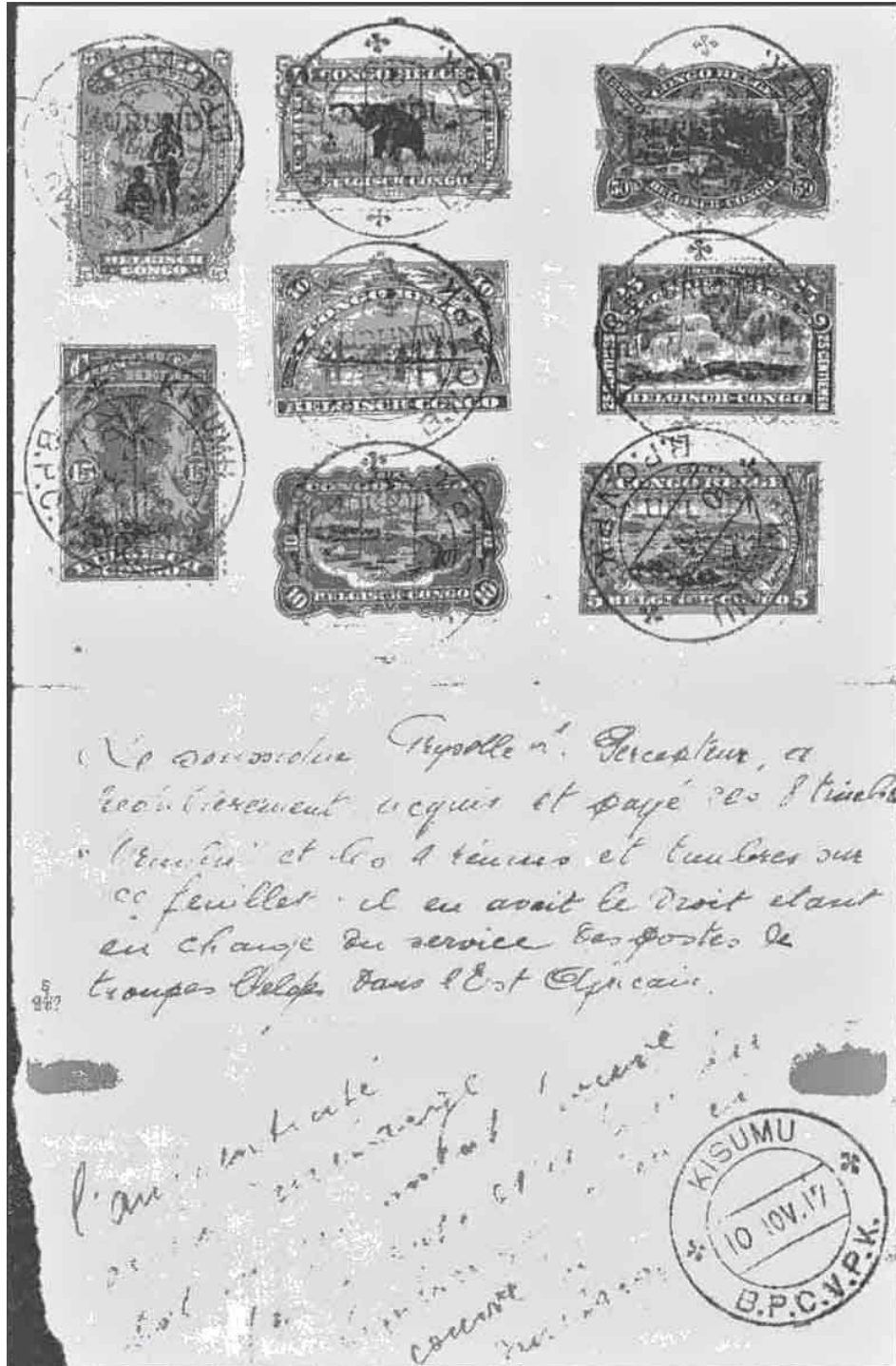
Having regard to these convergent arguments, we consider the authenticity of this 'reference sheet' as null and void.

Our Conclusions

Our enquiry into and study of the Grysolle overprints concludes it was privately produced to imitate a proper regularised issue. It is regretted that 'Catalogue Official Belge' allows recognition of this issue and accords it a position of importance that it doesn't merit.

Bureau de poste militaire KISUMU B.P.C. – V.P.K.

The strange Grysolle document



10 November
1916

10 November
1917

*‘Deutsch Ost Afrika Ruanda-Urundi
Post Office Cancellations, 1902-1996’ – Georges R. Celis*

Addenda

The post mark classification of Ruanda-Urundi, Rwanda and Burundi by Georges Celis was a milestone in *‘Marcophilia’*.^[1] We are indebted to Walter Deijnckens for this illustrated update and apologise in those instances where reproduction of the *‘mark’* is incomplete or not easily read.

Burundi

Figure 1.

Bujumbura Aero – BU6

Bujumbura Aero is a previously unrecorded post mark which should now be included.

The word AERO is present but does not reproduce clearly. There is no apparent indication of ‘time or date’.



Figure 1.

Figures 2 and 3.

Kayanza and Muyinga – Type BU4

According to Celis neither of these post offices ever received the *‘everyday’* type BU4 post office canceller. These should now be added.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Figure 4.

Kayakwa – Type BU9

Rubber mark boxed (43.5 x 18.5mm) 3 lines of text reading –

**République du Burundi
Agence Postale
De Kayakwa**

Celis reported this type of mark as BU9 3* but only of the *‘Agence Postale Rusengo.’*

It is illustrated here on stamps cancelled Bujumbura 5 November 1973.



Figure 4.

Ngagara – Type RU-6

Celis has not reported ‘Type RU-6’ as a Ngagara canceller though he does refer to ‘*Ngagara as a suburb of Bujumbura..... first constructed in the 1950’s.*’

It is known that in the 1960’s the post office opened for two hours each day, one hour in the morning and one hour during the afternoon.

Figure 5. Illustrated is the RU-6 type canceller.
(recorded as in use during May and June 1963.)



Figure 5.

Usumbura Type RU-10

Figure 6.

Celis has not reported Usumbura ‘Type RU-10’ (Heim and Keach Type M) which is illustrated here.



Figure 6.

Burundi - meter marks

Celis refers to the French ‘Secap’ (*Société d’Etude et de Construction d’Appareils de Précision*) machine used at ‘Bujumbura 1 Guichets’ with dates 30.4.81 (NE 0001) and 5.5.82 (NE 0002).

Figure 7. The NE 0001 canceller has been seen with text reading - ‘**PHILATELISTES, Abonnez-vous aux émissions de timbre B.P. 45 Bujumbura Burundi.**’ The NE 0001 canceller also exists without any text.

Figure 8. The NE 0002 canceller has been seen with text reading – ‘**BURUNDI CŒUR D’AFRIQUE**’ – (*unfortunately not easily read in the illustration provided.*)



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

Figure 9. The 'Satas H-01' machine was probably used at the Bujumbura post office as we have seen this mark on covers from two different companies.



Figure 9.

Rwanda

Cyangugu

'Types' RW-1, RW-2 and RW-4

Celis differentiates between these three 'Types' as follows:

- RW-1; with 'small in-filled stars'
- RW-4; with 'larger open stars'
- RW-2; by the incorporated 'letters'

Type RW-1

Celis reports 'Cyangugu' with letters A and C.

Type RW-4

Celis reports 'Cyangugu' with letters B and D.



Figure 10.

In contrast I have observed:

Figure 10.

‘Cyangugu RW-1’ with letter B (on 8 covers)

Figure 11.

‘Cyangugu RW-4’ with letter C (on 3 covers)



Figure11.

Gisenyi Type RW-1

Figure 12.

Add canceller with letter ‘D’



Figure 12.

Kigali B Type RW-1

Figure 13.

The illustration by Celis of ‘Kigali D’ (Type RW-1) looks more like ‘Kigali B’ as shown here.



Figure 13.

Kigali Aero A Type RW-2

Figure 14

Celis refers to ‘Kigali Aero Type RW-2’ letter B

Add canceller with letter ‘A’ (dated 10.3.94)



Figure 14.

Kigali C.P.X.

Figure 15

Celis refers to 'Kigali P.V.K.'
Add canceller 'Kigali C.P.X.'
(recorded March 1978, April and May 1982)



Figure 15.

Kigali Type RW-5

Figure 16

Add canceller with letter 'X'



Figure 16

Kigali Type RW-8

Figure 17

Add canceller with letter 'O'



Figure 17.

Mukingo Type RW-4

Figure 18

Add canceller with letter 'A'



Figure 18.

Nyagatare Type RW-4

Figure 19 (computer enhanced)

Add canceller with letter 'A'



Figure 19.

Nyamata Type RW-4

Figure 20

Add canceller with letter 'D'



Figure20.

Ruhengeri Type RW-4

Figure 21

Add canceller with letter 'B'

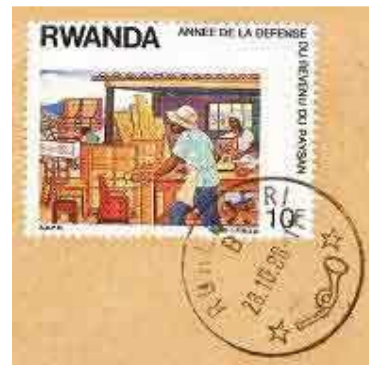


Figure 21.

1. Marcophilia.

Since becoming editor I have received correspondence from several European members, referring to studies of *Post and Instructional marks*, under the heading of 'Marcophilie' (French) or 'Stempelstudie' (Dutch).

The usual term in English would be the 'Study of Post marks' but by inference this could be understood as being confined to 'Post Marks' only, that is not an all embracing subject including for example 'Promotional and Instructional' marks.

I have decided therefore (not for the first time in my life) to create a new English word to represent the all embracing study of post, promotional and instructional marks – 'Marcophilia.'
Let's hear the reaction – in case I have to change my mind!

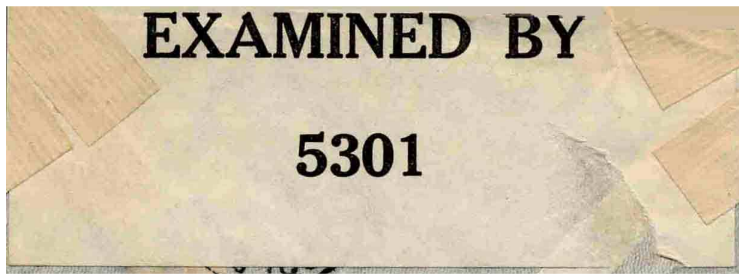
Foreign Censor Marks – continued

The North American Continent

By – Walter Deijnckens

United States of America

Correspondence to the North American continent was variously routed and depending on that route and intended destination, various places of inward censorship were used. The place of entry is usually easily identifiable and the following summarises my observations on the many covers contributed for this article.



◀ Figure 1.



Figures 2

Censor marks and labels were first seen on mail from the Belgian Congo that travelled by the ‘Clipper planes’ on flights from Leopoldville to New York. These flights started in December 1941 travelling via Lagos in Nigeria, Bathurst in Gambia, Natal and Belèm in Brazil, Port of Spain in Trinidad and Bermuda.

Censor marks applied in Nigeria have previously been dealt with and those of Gambia will appear in a future edition of the Bulletin.

Only 2 covers have been seen with Brazilian transit censor marks and neither are from Natal or Belèm. It is known that Belèm used censor identification marks with ‘Rn’ or ‘P.A.’

Figures 1 and 2.

Typically, mail flown directly into the U.S.A. was opened, censored, resealed and received one or more of different censorship marks.

4 examples of labels made from paper have been recorded (Figure 1) but the tape used for resealing was usually cellophane (Figure 2). The examiner’s number is an integral part of the label design.

Figures 3 and 4.

Additionally or alternatively, the circular U.S. Censorship ‘mark’ was applied, which in turn was then overprinted by the censors number - either in manuscript or by a ‘hand stamp’.

We know of the following ‘manuscript’ and ‘handstamp’ numbers being used in New York:

Manuscript:

5321, 5585, 6220, 6458, 6774, 7417, 9827, 9829, 9837.

Handstamp:

5173, 5864, 6948.



Figure 3.



Figure 4

The circular marks seen in this study were used during the period from December 1942 to December 1944, and vary slightly in diameter (23-24mm).

Labels

‘Examiner numbers’ incorporated into ‘EXAMINED BY’ cellophane or paper (P) labels.

<i>Applied in</i>	<i>Sequence allocated</i>	<i>Recorded numbers</i>	<i>Usage Period</i>
New Orleans:	3301 to 3500	3486 (<i>Elis. via Cape Town → N.Y.</i>)	January 1943
Miami:	1741 to 1949	1766	
	3801 to 5000	4275 (<i>Stanleyville via Leo → N.Y.</i>)	July 1943
New York:	5001 to 10000	5057, 5169, 5301 (P), 5341 (P), 5373, 5489 (P), 5668, 5680, 5715, 5752, 5853, 5883, 5989, 6239 (P), 6537, 6591, 6620, 6793, 6915, 7491, 7863, 8852.	Feb. 1943 - July. 1945
New York:	30000 →	30036, 30069, 30091, 30116, 30132, 30134, 30323, 30527, 30544, 30621, 30639, 30717, 30718, 30752	
		30796, 31025, 31391 (<i>See Figure 6</i>).	Aug. 1944 – July 1945
Not known		58117 (<i>Shabunda → Quito (Ecuador)</i>)	November 1944

Figure 5.

A 2 line PASSED BY / CENSOR mark has been recorded on a letter to Nashville, originating from Luebo and with an Elisabethville transit, 10 April 1942. It has not been confirmed whether this mark is American in origin or not.



Figure 5.

Figures 6 and 7 – *Can anyone provide additional or confirmatory information on these marks?*

Two ‘out of the ordinary’ marks have been seen, both of which are illustrated here.

Belgian Congo → Washington D.C.
N.Y. Censor label / #31391
The month was June but the year date is not clear but probably 1944 or 1945.
The cover received the ‘mark’ shown in figure 6 and by conjecture, this may be an abbreviation for –

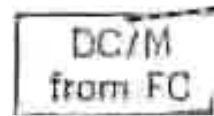


Figure 6

‘Washington’ DC / from Foreign Country

This second ‘mark’ appears on a cover from the Belgian Congo, addressed to the American Embassy in Moscow, and has not been recognisably censored. The postage stamps were not originally cancelled at the town from which the letter originates but were subsequently defaced by two manuscript strokes.

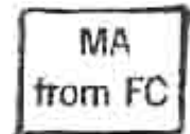


Figure 7.

Canada

DB/

Canadian censorship is confirmed by the use of the mark ‘DB/’ either as an integral part of the label or additionally applied in ‘*manuscript*’ or as a ‘*handstamp*’.

Most censorship ‘labels’ are of paper construction, though as that used in the U.S.A., a cellophane tape is known to have been introduced towards the end of the war period as illustrated in figure 8. All censor examinations appear to have been carried out in Montreal and all labels have a ‘C’ prefix followed by a number.

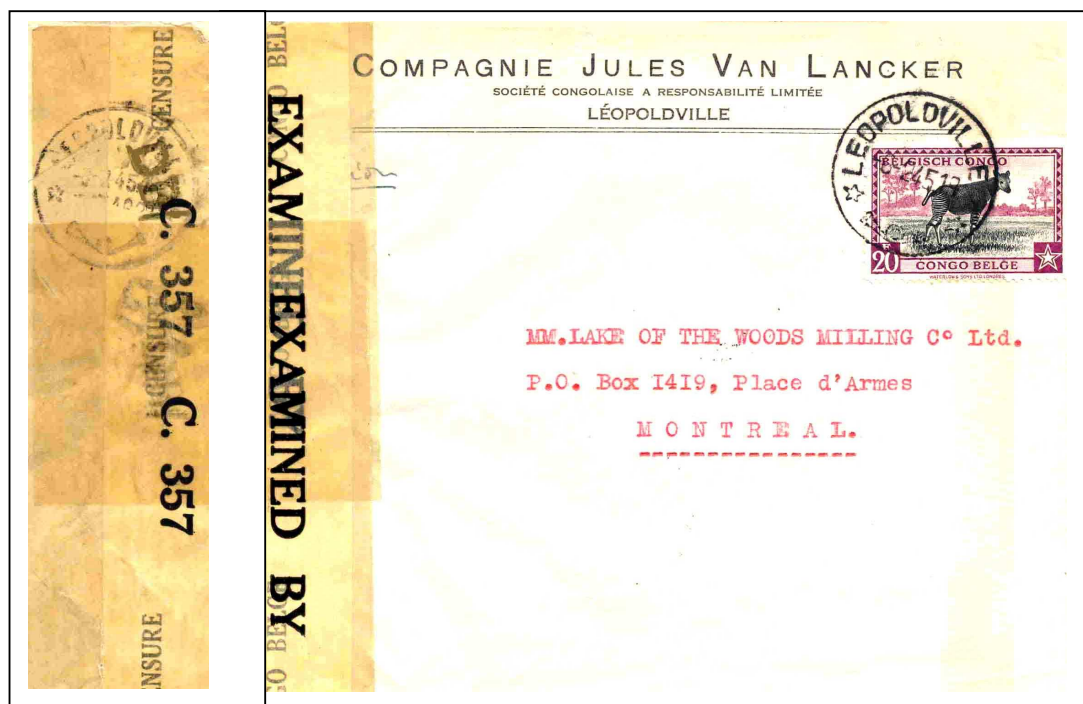


Figure 8

The following table is a summary of the covers seen and reported on and the several marks referred to.

<i>Mail routes</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Censor Mark</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Stanleyville → Montreal	November 1943	Stamp – EXAMINED BY CENSOR Manuscript – DB/10bp	Figure 9
Leopoldville → Montreal	January 1945	Stamp – EXAMINED BY CENSOR DB/8	Figure 10
Leopoldville → Montreal	July 1945	Stamp – EXAMINED BY CENSOR DB/8	Figure 11
Matimba → Montreal	June 1945	Stamp – OUVERT PAR LE CENSEUR/DB/ Manuscript – 46d or 460	Figure 11
<i>Censor label & Stamp</i>			
Elisabethville → Montreal	December 1941	Label – EXAMINED BY C 52 Hand stamped – DB/	Figure 12
Elisabethville → Montreal	August 1944	Label – EXAMINED BY / CENSOR / C.83 Hand stamped – DB/	Figure 13
Elisabethville → Montreal	November 1944	Label – EXAMINED BY (No further detail) Hand stamped or printed? – C.41	Figure 14
Leopoldville → Montreal	February 1945	(Cellophane) Label – EXAMINED BY // C.357 Hand stamped – DB/	Figure 8

Censor 'Marks'

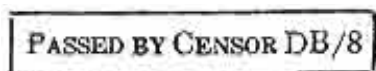


Figure 10.

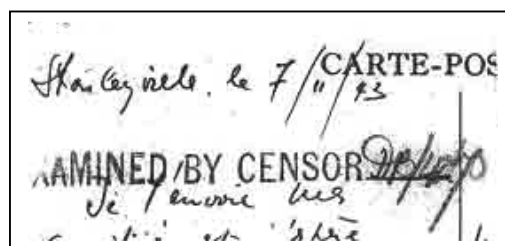


Figure 9.

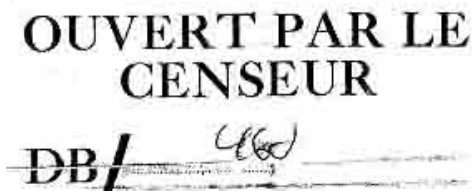


Figure 11

Labels

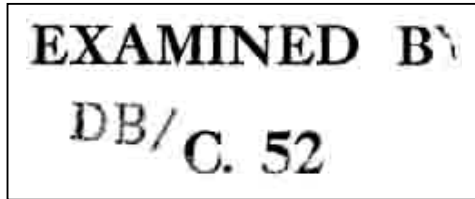


Figure 12

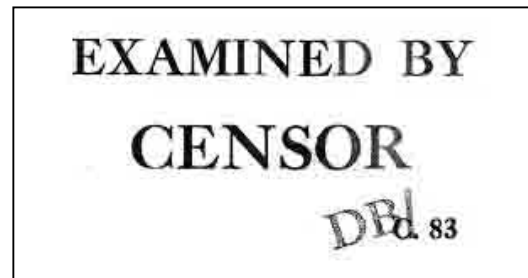


Figure 13



Figure 14

Bermuda

IC

As a British colony, Bermuda was under British censorship control and should have used P.C. 90 censor labels. Between February and November 1941 no 'Bermudan identification letters' were used on those labels but starting at about the beginning of 1942 the letters 'I.C. /' came into use - thus identifying the location as Bermuda. In most cases these letters were manuscript written. Examples can be seen on the illustrations of 'censor labels' in figures 14, 15 and 16.

Interestingly the 'IC' mark shown in figure 16 was applied in a red ink and the same cover shows a 'red triangular' mark – its significance not understood or known.

Censorship Labels

Three types of P.C.90 labels have been seen and each is illustrated below. They vary in design as indicated in the height and length of the lettering. Our classification of 'Type' is purely arbitrary for the purpose of any future reference to this study.

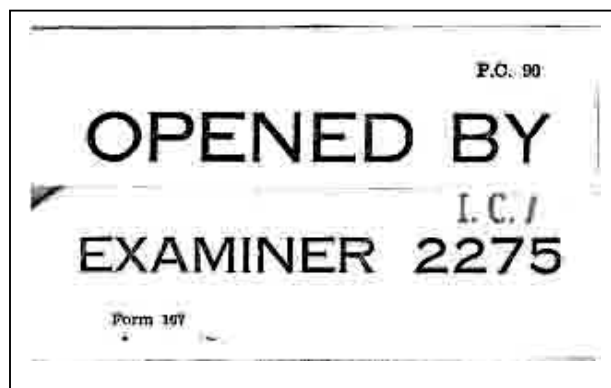


Figure 15 – Label 'Type A'

That illustrated above and classified as ‘Type A’ is identifiable as a **P.C. 90 ‘Form 167’**. ‘Form 167’ appears to have been more commonly used in Trinidad and relatively less so in Bermuda. In this study the example shown originated on a letter from Usumbura to New York in October 1943 but no example has been seen on mail originating from the Belgian Congo.

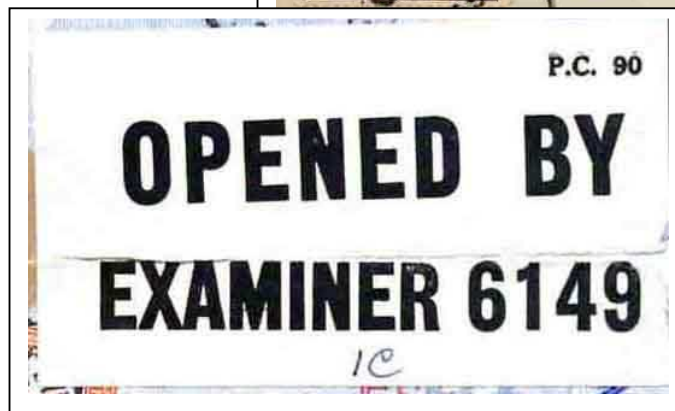
OPENED BY: 75x8mm

EXAMINER: 47x6mm

Figure 16 ▶
Label ‘Type B’

OPENED BY: 80x8mm

EXAMINER: 53x9mm



◀ **OPENED BY:** 72x11mm
EXAMINER: 48x9mm

Figure 17 – Label ‘Type C’

<i>Mail routes</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Label Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Elisabethville → New York	April 1942	No label. Manuscript IC and 1699	
Elisabethville → Switzerland	February 1943	Label type not known. Manuscript IC.	
Elisabethville → New York	February 1943	Type B. Manuscript IC. German censored in Paris.	#3614
Elisabethville → New York	November 1942	Type B. Manuscript IC.	#4560
Elisabethville → New York	November 1942	Type B. Manuscript IC.	#1905
Elisabethville → New York	March 1943	Type B. Hand stamp IC.	#939
Luluabourg → New York	June 1943	Type B. Hand stamp IC.	#1642
Stanleyville → New York	October 1943	Type B. Manuscript IC.	#4513
Elisabethville → New York	October 1943	Type B. Manuscript IC 156.	#3425
Aketi → New York	December 1942	Type C. Manuscript IC.	#4206
Elisabethville → New York	February 1943	Type C. Manuscript IC.	#6149
Elisabethville → New York	March 1943	Type C. Manuscript IC.	#6119

Figure 16

Figure 17

Trinidad

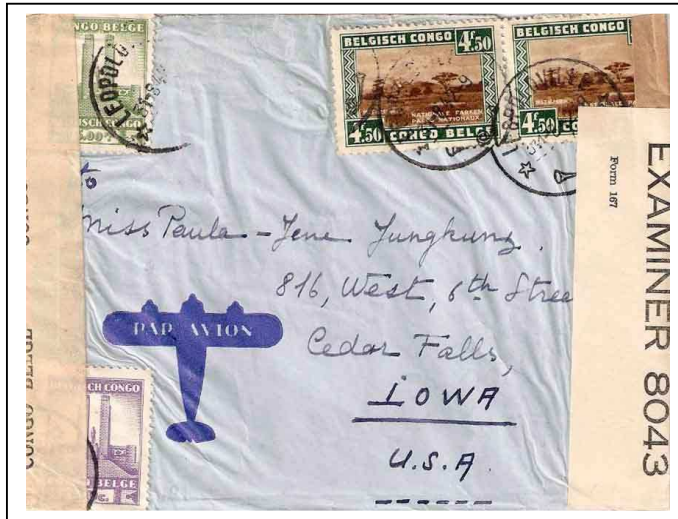
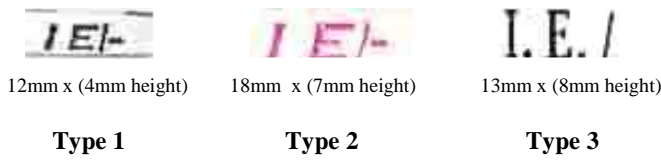


Figure 18



Trinidad was allocated '**IE**' as its National identity censor mark with numbers in the 8000 range. The mark varies in size and style. These have been classified arbitrarily as 'Types 1, 2 and 3' based on their overall dimensions and lettering style. *(The dimensions indicated of the 'IE/-' mark commence and finish at the outermost points of the mark including the final inclined or horizontal stroke.)*

As a British Colony, 'P.C.90, (Form 167) OPENED BY EXAMINER #' labels were the most widely used and the 'Examiner number' was incorporated into the design - though the text 'Form 167' is sometimes omitted.. Rather than attempting to describe the variants of these (or the 'IE/-' Trinidad identity marks, the reader is asked to study the illustrations provided.)

<i>Mail routes</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Label Type</i>	<i>IE Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Stanleyville → New York	December 1941	Type A.	None	#8051	
Lisala → New York	December 1941	Type A.	None	#8033	
Stanleyville → New York	March 1942	Type A.	Type 1	#8033	
Stanleyville → New York	March 1942	Type A.	Type 1	#8100	
Stanleyville → New York	March 1942	Type A.	Type 1	#8022	Figure 19.
Elisabethville → New York	March 1942	Type A.	Type 1	#8090	
Leopoldville → New York	March 1942	Type B.	Type 3	#8018	Figure 21
Leopoldville → New York	March 1942	Type B.	Type 3	#8079	
Elisabethville → New York	August 1942	Type A.	Type 2	#8020	
Stanleyville → Springfield	August 1942	Type A.	Type 2	#8043	
Leopoldville → Cedar Falls	August 1942	Type A.	Type 2	#8043	Figures 18 & 20.
Elisabethville → New York	August 1942	Type A.	Type 1	#5725	
Leopoldville → New York	September 1942	Type A.	Type 2	#8077	
Luluabourg → St. Louis	September 1942	Type A.	Type 1	#8060	
Leopoldville → Mt. Vernon	September 1942	Type A.	None	#8004	
Elisabethville → Lancaster	October 1942	Type B.	Type 3	#8023	

Two other 'Censor numbers' have been recorded- #8055, IE Type 1 and #8065, IE Type 2
- but route details are not available.

Figure 19

P.C. 90 Form 167
OPENED BY: 72 x 7mm
EXAMINER: 45mm

Label 'Type A'

IE/- 'Type 1'



Figure 19

Figure 20

P.C. 90 Form 167
OPENED BY: 72 x 7mm
EXAMINER: 45mm

Label 'Type A'

IE/- 'Type 2'



Figure 20

Figure 21

P.C. 90 'Form 167'
OPENED BY EXAMINER:
Dimensions vary 78 to 80 x 6mm

Label 'Type B'

I.E. / 'Type 3'

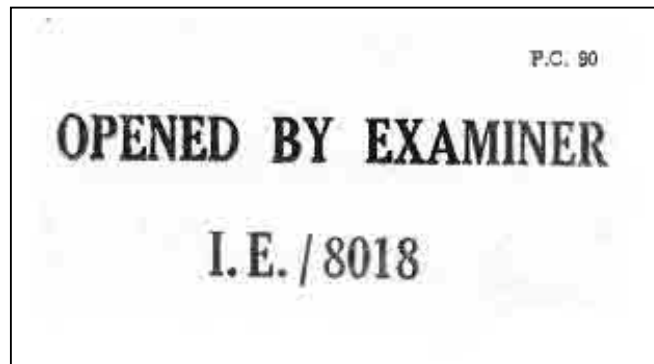


Figure 21

In preparing the article the author acknowledges the information and assistance provided by, Alan Morvay, Ken Nicholls, , Stuart Smith and Michael Wright.