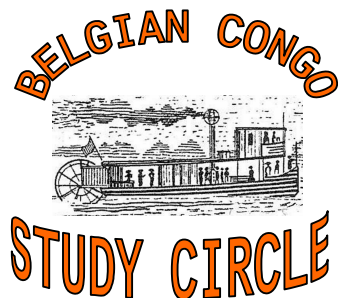


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BULLETIN 145

December 2007

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Our website address
www.belgian-congo-study-circle.be

Events 2008

Saturday 15th March 2008 - General Meeting and A.G.M.

at

*Comfort Inn ERASME,
Route de Lennik 790
B-1070 Bruxelles*

Telephone: +32 (2) 523 62 82

Fax: +32 (2) 523 62 83

0900 - Tea and Coffee will be served

0930 - AGM

10.30 approximately – Members presentations and displays

12.30 approximately - lunch in the hotel dining room

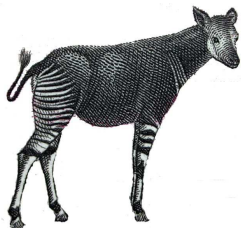
1400 approximately – Members presentations and displays

1600 - Close

*This popular and convenient venue offers accommodation at attractive rates. The hotel is 300 metres from the **1B Erasme/Erasmus Metro terminus** - a short rail link into the city.*

Any member wishing to reserve accommodation should contact the Hotel direct and state their attendance at the Study Circle's meeting.

From the Editor



The Librarian.

As reported in the last Bulletin, Allan MacLaren the 'Keeper and manager of our library' will retire and hand over his duties to new blood. We are fortunate in that Bernard Harris has volunteered his services and the position has now been transferred to him – albeit not operational until mid to late January, when the books arrive! Bernard's address and contact details are provided on the title page of this Bulletin and on behalf of the Study Circle officers and members –

we thank him.

When Ray Keach died there were many 'hand over' jobs and we were very fortunate and will be forever grateful that Allan volunteered to house the accumulation of his library and continue to administer its services to members of the Study Circle. For the last 7 years he has done this admirably and on behalf of the Circle ask him to accept our many thanks.

Joint meeting with the East Africa Study Circle.

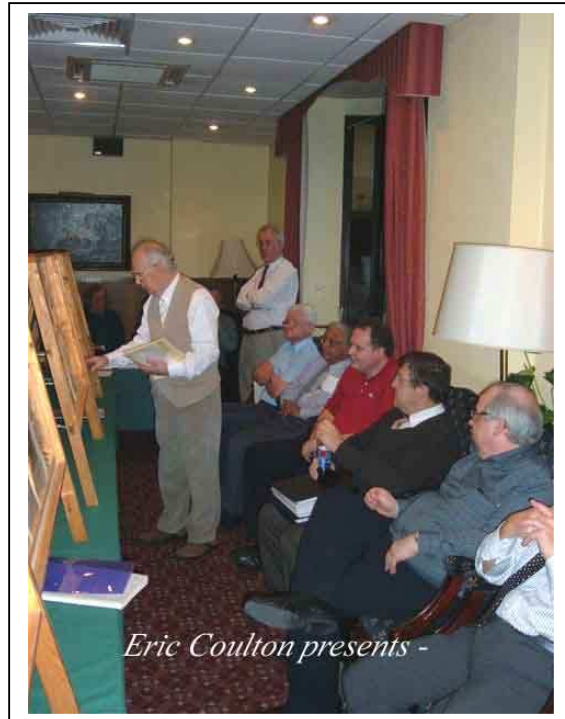
It will be recalled that a joint meeting with the 'East Africa Study Circle' (E.A.S.C.) was arranged to take place last November at the Union Jack Club in London. It did indeed, despite the support of only two British members, Bernard Harris and Patrick Ellis who is a member of both Study Circles. With a

total attendance of approximately 30, the event was declared a huge success with excellent contributions by our President Walter Deijnckens representing both himself and presenting material specially brought by Frans Danneels on behalf of Patrick Maselis. Eric Coulton, Patrick Ellis and Gordon Chamberlain gave displays on behalf of the E.A.S.C.

In its January Bulletin the E.A.S.C. is publishing an article based on Walter Deijnckens display entitled 'The Belgian Occupation of German East Africa'. I am pleased to report that this will be reproduced in our March issue.

Unfortunately your editor was still recovering from heart surgery and ruled 'unfit to travel' by his consultant; I am therefore unable to summarise in any detail what was shown but a couple of items which have subsequently been copied to me will add a little flavour to this editorial.

As part of Patrick Ellis's 40 sheet display, he showed an example of the very rare 'Ussoke / 18.2.17' cancellation, referred to and illustrated by Du Four in 'CONGO Cinquante ans Histoire Postale' as well as featured in 'The London Philatelist, December 1967 – May 1968.



Ussoke was a station on the East African central railway and captured by Belgians troops on 30th August 1916.



Ussoke 18.2.17

A recent purchase by Eric Coulton was the card illustrated here, originating from Tabora but with the BPCVPK Kisumu cancel 21 October 1918. This cancellation is rare and particularly interesting in that in addition to the genuine Tombeur Urundi overprint, it also bears the blue Tabora straight line hand stamp

– which is not usually accepted as having been seen genuinely used.



The card gives every appearance of having travelled legitimately, confirmed by the intended final destination receiving office mark.

Expert opinion and comment is sought in respect of the 'Tabora' overprint on a genuine Tombeur URUNDI overprint.

Walter reports - *"The meeting was fruitful for both Study Circles as much unusual material was shown. Contacts were made and it is hoped that another joint venture will be arranged.*

In conclusion the President made a small gift to the E.A.S.C. and received in turn copy of a new publication by Mr. G. Farrant on the 'German Colonies Philatelic Society'".



From left to right: J. Griffith-Jones, J. Minns, F. Daneels, J. Wilks, L. Powel, W. Deijnckens, J. Smalley and P. Chantry.

Membership News

New Members

We extend a warm welcome to our new members and trust they will enjoy and benefit from their association with us:

- Belgium** - **Beernaert, Eddy**; *Menenpoortstraat 22, 8800 Roeselare.*
e-mail: eddy.beernaert@telenet.be
- **van Tichelen, Wouter**; *Oosterveldlaan 66, 2610 Antwerpen.*
e-mail: wouter.van.tichelin@skynet.be
- **De Leeuw, Joseph**; *Avenue des Alouettes 31, 1480 Clabecq Tubize*
- France** - **Herreweghe, J** ; *24, Place des Otages, 29600 Morlaix, France.*
e-mail : jean.herreweghe@wanadoo.fr

Addresses

Address changes to list included in Bulletin 142. Amend to read –

- Belgium** - **Gudenkauf, G**; *Rue Antoine Breart 60, 1060 Bruxelles.*
- U.K.** - **Kelland, John**; *21 Lyncombe Cresc., Higher Lincombe Rd., Torquay. TQ1 2HP.*
- U.S.A.** - **Many, Clint.** e-mail: clint.many@att.net

'Thank you' - from Walter Deijnckens

As you will all be aware I have been writing a continuing theme of articles on 'Foreign Censor Marks' and so it will continue during 2008. Suffice it to say - the original draft is reaching its end and is expected to be concluded some time later this year. It is then my intension to review the several updates contributed by our members and publish the 'further information' received.

In addition to extending my best wishes to all our members for 2008, I also take this opportunity of extending a further 'thank you' to all who have contributed to this series.

Alan Morvay wrote me dozens of letters with hundreds of photocopies of censored covers which were never used because as photocopies they were obviously in black and white and where possible coloured ones from other member's collections were preferred. However it should be emphasised that all Alan's material was vital in preparing the documentation and an invaluable source for the articles which followed.

Alan is a prolific writer and has separately published many articles in our own Bulletin of which the following are the most recent. Hopefully he will continue in the same vein – ***'Thank you, Alan.'***

OAT and AV2 markings on cover.	March 2005
Mail ships from different countries which carried Belgian Congo mail.	December 2002
An unusual routing.	December 2002
French ship lines carrying Congo mail.	June 2002
My favourite cover.	June 2001
An unusual travelled cover.	March 2000

What our members will not know is that accompanying his letters, Alan also sent me many other articles that he had written for other 'Study Circles' and to give you an idea of the extent of his interests and what he is capable of, listed below a resume of what came through the post!

Ethiopian Collectors Club.

Postal administration markings of modern Ethiopia.	October 2006.
Eritrea, Balloon mail, Military mail.	July 2006.
Aerogrammes.	April 2006.
Ethiopian guerrilla forces.	October 2004.
Mail from Belgian troops in Ethiopia in WW II.	April 2006.
British Somaliland.	no date
Aerogrammes and Air letters.	no date
The 12 centimes provisional of 1947.	Oct-Dec. 2001.
Crash mail.	October 2005.
Censored mail between Ethiopia and French Somalia coast 1935 - 1945.	Dec. 2005.
Off to Soddu.	October 2005.
Italian ship cancels.	April 2005
+ 14 separate articles for the Ethiopian philatelic society.	1986 - 2001.

Italy & Colonies Philatelist

Italian censorship in Mogadishu, Somaliland during WW II.	Fall 2006.
Incoming Italian colony mail from Belgian Congo	

France & Colonies Philatelist.

French Somali coast censored mail 1934 - 1945.	N° 285	July 2006.
	N° 286	October 2006.
	N° 287	January 2007.
Some unusual travelled covers.		July 2001
World War II Red Cross message sheets.		Winter 2007.
Lebanon in WW II – a censorship overview.		July 2007.

Aden & Somalia and Yemen Study Circle.

Rarity corner.	No date.
Formula air letters used in British Somaliland.	March 2006.

I do of course thank all the other contributors to this series which has now run for over 3 years – Claude Courard, Emile Hoorens, Hal Hoyte, Ken Nicholls, Stuart Smith, Charles Stockmans, Michael Wright and Philippe Lindekens. Philippe, I would add, sent me by mail his complete collection!

I am truly grateful and hope I will receive as much help again should I find another topic to study and research.

Questions and Answers

In Bulletin #143 we illustrated this cover and asked if anyone could tell us what the Arabic said. It is quite amazing the talent available to us and the answer courtesy of Patrick Maselis - obvious really!

Answer –

“The Arabic is old Moroccan Arabic in *Maghribi script* and an exact translation of the address written in French.”



Question – have you got one of these?

André Vanerum has come across an unusual printing flaw by way of a very prominent ‘large green spot’ in the same ink colour that the stamp and card was printed in. As shown below, this appears on the stamp and he has found two examples of it on ‘Stibbe 19, Ruanda-Urundi overprinted stationery cards’, view 50.



Having checked all examples of the same card without the RUANDA-URUNDI overprint (Stibbe 66) – he found no others.

However it seems reasonable to assume that the variety could be a constant error, which may or may not appear on other views.

Please have a look at what you have and let either André or the editor know if you find any others.

O.A.T. - Onward Air Transmission

By – Thomas and Philippe Lindekens

Preface

It was always acknowledged that the original classification of O.A.T. marks was probably incomplete^[1] which we are now able to confirm as a result of this recent research. It is apparent that some marks were used for short periods only and the reasons are unknown. Morvay^[2] refers to an update by Heifetz, but does not tell us whether any of the new findings were made on mail originating from the Belgian Congo. Furthermore it has yet to be confirmed whether the previously listed sixteen 'Types' are known to have been used on mail originating from this source. It is hoped this article will stimulate further searches and encourage members to report their findings. With the exception of the use of blue or black ink for the 'Type II oval mark' on correspondence to Switzerland and Spain in 1944; all the 'boxed' types are in red ink.

On several occasions during the last few years reference has been made to 'O.A.T. marks', in our Study Circle Bulletins. Recently I bought 25 covers with red 'O.A.T. marks; all had been addressed to a Mr Reuben J. Franco in New York, during the period from 4th September to 31st December 1945. One such cover is illustrated as figure 1.



Figure 1 – O.A.T Type VII (7)

In this lot of covers I found some 'Types' not previously recorded in the existing 'Roman numeral' classification i.e. *Types I to XVI*.^[1] There are some very significant dimensional differences which I will detail below using a new provisional 'Arabic numeric' reference. The sequence used in the original classification has not changed, except that for convenience we have reclassified using 'Arabic' as an alternative to the original 'Roman' numerals.

In order to make a more complete record, two examples from Stuart Smith's collection have been incorporated; these of course were not part of the correspondence to Mr. Franco and are indicated by an asterisk * to the 'Type number'.

The following table records the dates, postage rate and 'O.A.T. Types' which we have already identified as well as when each was used. However, it should be noted that we have not seen any example of the boxed 'Type XII', but include an illustration for the sake of completeness.

Type classification		Routing	Date	Postage paid	Official rate
Original	New				
III	3	Leopoldville → Basle (Switzerland)	14.12.1943	Fr. 12	
II*	2	Elisabethville → Neuchatel (Switzerland)	12.2.1944	Fr. 15	
XI	11	Elisabethville → New York (USA)	1945	Fr. 20	Fr. 16
VI	6	Elisabethville → Richmond (USA)	7.8.1945	Fr. 16	Fr. 16
VI	6	Kitega → Umea (Sweden)	9.8.1945	Fr. 9.50	
	18	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	4.9.1945	Fr. 30	Fr. 28.50
	18	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	7.9.1945	Fr. 16.25	Fr. 16
	18	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	13.9.1945	Fr. 30	Fr. 28.50
VI	6	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	14.9.1945	Fr. 30	Fr. 28.50
VI	6	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	19.9.1945	Fr. 53.75	Fr. 53.50
	19	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	21.9.1945	Fr. 16.25	Fr. 16
X	10	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	29.9.1945	Fr. 17.50	Fr. 16
X	10	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	2.10.1945	Fr. 28.50	Fr. 28.50
X	10	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	4.10.1945	Fr. 55	Fr. 53.50
X	10	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	4.10.1945	Fr. 70	Fr. 68
VII	7	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	6.10.1945	Fr. 16.25	Fr. 16
VI	6	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	8.10.1945	Fr. 41.25	Fr. 41
VII	7	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	8.10.1945	Fr. 16.25	Fr. 16
VII	7	Bunia → New York (USA)	9.10.1945	Fr. 16	Fr. 16
VIII	8	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	11.10.1945	Fr. 40	Fr. 41
VIII	8	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	20.10.1945	Fr. 78	Fr. 68
VIII	8	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	20.10.1945	Fr. 29	Fr. 28.50
IX*	9	Libenge → Chicago (USA)	20.11.1945	Fr. 9.50	
XI	11	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	14.11.1945	Fr. 80.50	Fr. 80.50
	21	Elisabethville → New York (USA)	25.11.1945	Fr. 48.50	Fr. 41
XI	11	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	28.11.1945	Fr. 30	Fr. 28.50
XI	11	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	1.12.1945	Fr. 35	Fr. 28.50
	17	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	10.12.1945	Fr. 30	Fr. 28.50
	17	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	10.12.1945	Fr. 17.50	Fr. 16.00
XI	11	Stanleyville → New York (USA)	28.12.1945	Fr. 30	Fr. 28.50
	20	Elisabethville → New York (USA)	31.12.1945	Fr. 16	Fr. 16

The following are examples from the R. J. Franco correspondence of 'Types' already known but re-numbered using Arabic numerals.



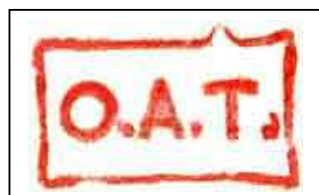
Type 6



Type 7



Type 8



Type 10



Type 11

Note – All illustrations are only approximately sized and should not be interpreted as exact.

Types IX and XII which were illustrated in *Heim's* previously published paper ^[1] are illustrated here for reference. The existence of 'Type IX' is confirmed but as previously stated that of 'Type XII' on Belgian Congo originating mail needs verification.



Type 9



Type 12

New types. Provisionally numbered 17 - 21



Type 17



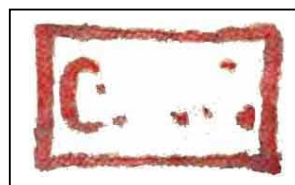
Type 18



Type 19



Type 20



Type 21

The OAT marks were 'rubber stamps' and easily distorted. In many instances their image is blurred and the dimensions provided below are a 'best attempt' at accuracy. With the exception of 'Type XII', all other dimensions listed are of marks known to have been applied on correspondence from the Belgian Congo.

Summary of dimensions and other observations

Type classification	- Frame -		Length mm	Height mm	Letter height	Description
	Original	New				
I		1				
II		2				
III		3				
IV		4				
V		5				
VI		6				Heavy
VII		7				Bottom right frame line is deformed.
VIII		8				Breaks above and below letter 'A'.
IX		9				
X		10				Break above letter 'T'
XI		11				Letter 'O' is oval.
XII		12				Letter 'O' is oval.
XIII		13				No frame
XIV		14				Oval
XV		15				No frame
XVI		16				2 line oval
New		17				Top left frame line is deformed.
New		18				
New		19				Perhaps an early stage of 'Type 10'
New		20				Letter 'O' is oval.
New		21				Letter 'O' is oval.

As part of this study we have seen examples of the following, previously unrecorded 'Types':
2 x Type 17; 3x Type 18; 1x Type 19; 1x Type 20 and 1x Type 21.

There are possibly more to find and perhaps an extension of the dates presently recorded. We now ask –
Was their use terminated at the end of 1945?
Were the same 'AOT stamps' used on mail from other Nations?

Will members please help to extend this update, by examining their own collections and confirm any new finds and the existence on Belgian Congo originating mail, of 'Types' not reported on here.

1. A. I. Heim, *B.C.S.C. Bulletin 21*, (March 1973)
2. A. Morvay, *B.C.S.C. Bulletin 134*, (March 2005)

The authors acknowledge the information and contribution provided by Stuart Smith.

X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X

Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Belgian Congo.



Our 'on the ball' President reports that the Belgian Post Office will be making a special stamp issue on 20th October 2008 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the establishment of the Belgian Congo.

This stamp will also be made available with a special pre 1st day cancellation on 18th October during an exhibition organised by the Izegemse postzegelclub in Zaal ISO, St. Jorisstraat 60, 8870Izegem.

Foreign Censor Marks – continued

By – Walter Deijnckens

Great Britain



Figure 1



Figure 2

Civilian censorship by the British authorities was extensively used both on correspondence to the U.K. as well as on mail in transit to other overseas and mainland European countries.

There is much well documented information ^[1] of the many variants of censorship labels and marks and no attempt will be made to classify these afresh; we will simply illustrate the most significant variants and document their application.



Figure 3

Of the 26 items addressed to the U.K., all were to England as distinct from other U.K. countries. 9 items were destined for Belgium and 2 for the U.S.A.



Figure 4

Censor 'Marks'

The three types seen are illustrated in figures 1, 2, and 3. The style/format of figure 1 was the forerunner of that in figure 2 and the prefix letter 'P' is that most commonly found.

Figure 3 – It is not understood with certainty what the prefix letters 'P' and 'T', signify and whilst other letters are known to exist ^[2] none have been seen on mail from the Belgian Congo. With regard to the letter 'T', only 3 examples have been reported in this study - one on a letter to Tadworth and the other on the postal stationery card to Bruxelles, shown above in figure 4. Both marks are relatively uncommon on inward mail to the U.K. and most occur on post cards.

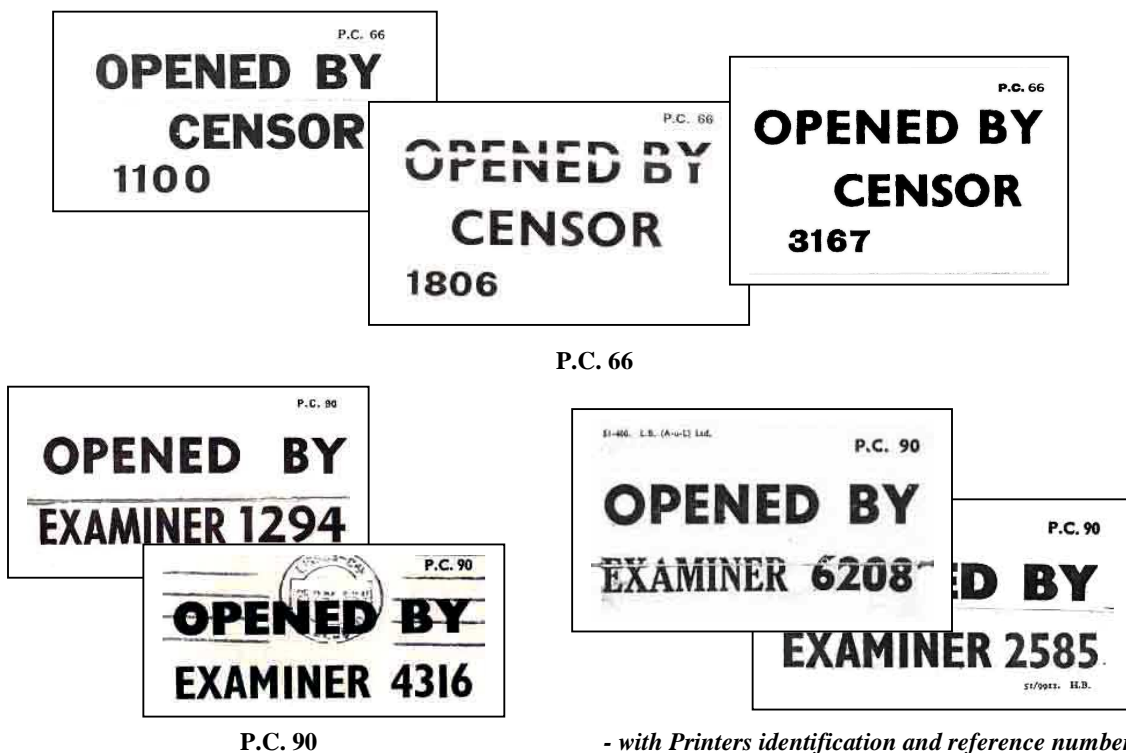
The following applications have been recorded:

Prefix 'P' – P.27; Boma → Antwerp. Date not known
P.62; Coquilhatville → London. April 1943.
P.89; Leopoldville → U.S.A.. December 1941
P.126; Elisabethville → Gand (Belgium). August 1944
P.141; Aba → Philadelphia.
P.143; Leopoldville → Alès (France). September 1944
P.143; Jadotville → Etterbeek (Belgium).
P.200; Elisabethville → Bournemouth (England). January 1944
P.259; Stanleyville → England. October 1942.

Prefix 'T' - T.128; Leopoldville → Tadworth (England). November 1941
T.122; Elisabethville → Bury St. Edmunds. June 1943
T.167; Leopoldville → Bruxelles. December 1944

Figures 3 and 4.

P.C. (Postal Censorship) Labels



The British censorship sealing labels are classified under a **P.C. (Postal Censorship)** reference. As from 28 August 1939 they were identified as 'P.C. 22' labels, and by the beginning of 1940 a 'P.C. 66' was introduced. This latter was short lived and superseded in June of the same year by the 'P.C. 90', which remained in place for the remainder of the war. No 'P.C. 22' labels have been seen in this study and only examples of 'P.C. 66' recorded – each illustrated above.

The lettering style and type varies and as stated previously, no attempt has been made to classify these other than noting that later printings of the P.C. 90 labels carry a '*Printer's identification and reference number*' – typically:

51 – 2107-----G.W.D.
51 – 1436 ---- H & S

The early 'P.C. 66' labels were found on the following correspondence:

Bandundu → Auderghem, Bruxelles	February 1940	Censor No. 1100
Elisabethville → London	April 1940	Censor No. 3167
Kikwit → Warwickshire, England	May 1940	Censor No. 1806

P.C. 90 labels without the '*Printers identification and reference number*' are first recorded in October 1940 on a letter from Elisabethville to Huddersfield and the last on a letter in transit to Ireland in September 1942. Each label incorporated a *Censor number* and the following have been seen: #335, 1100, 1207, 1268, 1294, 1817, 1824, 2794, 3878, 4197, 4316, 4326, 4373, 4491, 4763, 6224, 6491 and 6638.

Thereafter, all had the '*Printers identification etc.*' through to December 1944. Censor numbers seen: #1484, 1901, 2310, 2585, 3600, 5459 and 6208.

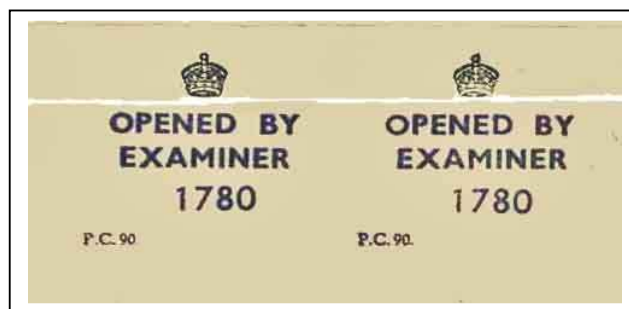


Figure 5

Figure 5. An alternative style 'P.C. 90' label was introduced in 'reel form' and incorporating a 'Crown' in the design. These were used concurrently with the previous design.

The earliest example reported appeared on a cover from Elisabethville to Bath in February 1940 though the majority date from 1944 to 1945. *Censor numbers* seen:

#383, 708, 1780, 2260, 2497, 2876, 3735, 3746, 4039, 4057, 4466, 5264, 6621, 6634, 6645, 6678, 6699, 7091 and 9607.

Whilst a record has been made of the date and route on which Censor numbers' were applied to specific design of label, there appears to be no significance in their allocation. As a consequence that information has not been tabulated here, but if any reader wants such detail they should enquire of the author or editor who will be happy to supply it.

British Military Censorship

British Military marks used variously in the Middle East and internationally were included in Bulletin 142, under the section titled '*Military Censor Marks in Egypt*'. Any additional information received since preparing that or any other article, will be included as an 'update' in conclusion of this series.

1. A.R. Torrance & K. Morenweiser. '*British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, WW II, U.K.*'
2. PW. = Prisoner of War
PER = Permit
PU = Provisional mail
PO = Provisional Office
TC = Travellers centre
TC = Telegraph censor

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

Meter Marks – continued

By – Walter Deijnckens

Universal Machine



Figure 1

The so called ‘*Universal Machines*’ were manufactured in Britain and the earliest use in the Belgian Congo recorded by the author is March 1948. The franking values could be adjusted according to need and are identified by the presence of a letter ‘U’. The width of the ‘frank’ varied between 26 and 30 mm, though the height was consistent at 30 mm.

As with other types, they were widely used for company and product promotional purposes.

Type	Location	Company use or promotion	Period
<i>Town stamp</i>		<i>- where applicable</i>	<i>day/month/year</i>
U1	Elisabethville		5.3.1948
U2	Leopoldville	Proof - ‘Chanic’	4.7.1949
U5	Elisabethville		1960
U6	?	<i>Solid circle mark (as illustrated in figures 1 and 2.)</i>	1954
U7	Leopoldville	Various and unknown	1954-1956
U7	Leopoldville	‘Société Bata’	Figure 1. 1951-1956
U8	Matadi	<i>Solid circle mark</i>	11.11.1953
U8	Matadi	‘Otraco’	Figure 2. 24.12.1951
U9	Elisabethville	Proof	23.1.1951
U10	Elisabethville	Proof	8.8.1951
U12	Leopoldville	Proof	10.5.1951
U13	Leopoldville	Proof – ‘Banque Belge d’Afrique’	13.7.1951
U13	Leopoldville		25.2.1952
U13	Leopoldville		29.8.1957
U14	Leopoldville		13.2.1954
U14	Leopoldville	Proof - ‘Amato Frères’	4.10.1951
U14 (30 mm)	Leopoldville		23.12.1957
U15	Leopoldville	Proof – ‘Eternit’	18.9.1952
U16	Leopoldville	Proof	29.8.1952
U17		Proof	2.11.1952
U17	Leopoldville		23.3.1954
U21	Leopoldville	‘Banque du Congo Belge’	1953-1957
U21	Leopoldville		18.12.1957
U21 (30 mm)	Leopoldville		26.9.1958
U23	Leopoldville		1953
U23 (30 mm)	Leopoldville		23.4.1954
U24	Leopoldville	Proof	26.1.1953
U25	Elisabethville	‘Banque du Congo Belge’	1960
U26	Elisabethville		?
U27 (30 mm)	Leopoldville		Figure 3. 4.4.1956
U27	Leopoldville	‘L’Avenir’	1957
U28 (30 mm)	Leopoldville		23.9.1955
U28	Leopoldville		1955
U29	Leopoldville	‘La Poste’ ?	1954-1958

Type	Location	Company use or promotion - where applicable	Period day/month/year
<i>Town stamp</i>			
U31	Leopoldville	'Etabli M. Michaux'	1958
U35	Leopoldville	'Banque du Congo Belge'	1959
U36	Stanleyville		1957
U37	Kongolo		1959
U37	Kongolo	'Soc. Cotonnière du Tanganyika'	Figure 4. 1959
U39	Stanleyville		1956
U41	Leopoldville		1959
U42	Leopoldville	'Solbena'	1960
U43	Elisabethville	'Banque du Congo Belge'	23.1.1960
U46	Leopoldville	'CMB Anvers-Congo'	Figure 5 25.9.1958
U46	Leopoldville	'Agence Maritime International'	1957
U47	Leopoldville	'Chanic'	1956
U47	Leopoldville		7.9.1956
U49	Bukavu	'Banque Belge d' Afrique'	1957
U56 (28 mm)	Matadii	'CMB Anvers-Congo'	20.10.1959
U56	Goma	'Banque Belge d' Afrique Goma'	1959
U57	'Manufacturer'	Proof - Solid circle mark	2.1.1958
U59	Stanleyville		1958
U59	Stanleyville	Proof - 30 mm frank	17.10.1958
U60	Leopoldville	Banque du Congo Belge	1960
U62	Leopoldville	I B M	1959



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Universal Simplex Machine

It is thought likely that this machine was never used commercially for postal purposes, though an example in the form of a proof exists - illustrated in figure 6.



Figure 6

Satas Machine

'Satas' (*Société pour l'Affranchissement et le Timbrage automatiques*) machines were manufactured in France and the earliest example seen by the author was used in the Belgian Congo in 1950.

They are identified by the letter 'N' followed by a number in the range 150-161.



Figure 7



Figure 8

Type	Location	Company use or promotion - where applicable	Period day/month/year
N150	Leopoldville		20.11.1950
N150	Leopoldville	'Roddo'	Figure 7 23.7 1956
N151	Leopoldville		1953-26.1.1954
N152	Leopoldville		9.10.1951
N152	Leopoldville	'Société Congolaise de Banque'	1958
N156	Matadi		17.3.1956
N157	Leopoldville		1956
N158	Leopoldville	'Pourquoi pas'	1957
N161	Leopoldville	'Interfina'	Figure 8 1956-1957

Franco type machine

This machine came from Germany and probably introduced during 1951. The identifying letter is 'F' and the 'frank' is always accompanied by a circular town date stamp, with or without a star at the base.



Figure 9

Interestingly that part of the 'frank' design incorporating the letter 'F' and 'number' varies, typically:

'F2' - 'F8' have no rectangles around either the 'F' or the 'number'. Refer figure. 10

'F10' - 'F14' and 'F57' have no rectangle around the 'number'. Refer figure 11

A few machines have smaller rectangles around the 'F' and 'number', measuring 5 x 2½ mm. instead of 6 x 3½ mm. Refer figures 12 and 13

'F6'. On Stockmans website, reference 'Machines à affranchir', he illustrates an example of 'F6' which has a single box encompassing both the 'F' and '6' reading **F - 6** This is a style which is identified as being commonly in use in Ruanda Urundi. Readers are referred to that source of information.^[1]

Figure 9. As illustrated above and like other franking machines – the Franco machines were widely used for both company and product promotion. Where possible it is the intention to show examples of each variant along with most of the 'publicity/promotional' types seen by the author.



Figure 10

The following is a summary of ‘Franco machine’ marks recorded in preparing this update.

Type	Location	Company use or promotion	Period
		- where applicable	day/month/year
F1	Elisabethville	‘Banque Belge d’Afrique’	1952-1953
F2	Elisabethville	‘Sogelec’	5.5.1952
F3	Elisabethville	‘Simba - Brasseries du Katanga’	Figure 10 16.7.1952
F4	Costermansville		23.5.1951
F5	<i>Not known</i>	‘Ciments du Katanga’	<i>Not known</i>
F6	Leopoldville	Proof <i>Refer comment above</i>	14.10.1952
F10	Jadotville		Figure 11 1952-1960
F11	Elisabethville		12.11.1952
F11	Elisabethville	‘Société Congolaise de Banque’	1960
F12	Elisabethville		1960
F17	Elisabethville	‘Tabaongo’	1959
F18	Jadotville		7.3.1960
F19	Elisabethville	‘La Publicité Africaine’	1955
F23	Kamina		1956
F24	Elisabethville	‘Imbelco’	1954-1959
F24	Elisabethville		1956-1959
F26	Elisabethville	‘Cie Chemin de fer, Bas-Congo au Katanga’	1959
F28	Elisabethville	‘Philips’	Figure 12 4.2.1960
F34	Elisabethville	‘Comite spécial du Katanga’	9.4.1960
F35	Elisabethville		5.5.1956
F36	Jadotville		30.1.1961
F44	Leopoldville 1		Figure 13 4.11.1957
F49	Leopoldville	‘Société Colonisation agricole au Mayumbe Tshela’	1960
F52	Leopoldville	<i>Several and unknown</i>	1958
F53	Leopoldville	‘Colimpex’	1958
F56	Leopoldville	<i>Several and unknown</i>	1959
F57	Goma	‘Société Congolaise de Banque’	<i>Not known</i>
F60	Luluabourg	‘Société Congolaise de Banque’	<i>Not known</i>
F67	Elisabethville	‘Schilz’ – Francotyp	Figure 9 16.1.1960
F67	Elisabethville	‘Schilz’ – Coffre c’est bien	Figure 14 3.2.1960
F67	Elisabethville	‘Schilz’ – Mobilier Metallique	Figure 15 14.3.1960
F67	Elisabethville	‘Schilz’ - Underwood	Figure 16 13.4.1960
F69	Elisabethville	‘Société d’Entreprises au Congo « Entrelco »’	1959
F75	Stanleyville	‘Société commerciale et minière de l’Uele’	1958
F88	Leopoldville	‘Direction des Postes’	1958
F88	Leopoldville		1959
F91	Leopoldville	‘MLBE – Congo’	1959
F92	Leopoldville	‘La Poste’ ?	1960
F103	Leopoldville	<i>Several and unknown</i>	1960



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

1. Stockmans. Website: www.congoposte.be/



Belgian Rarities Exhibited at Monacophil 2009

As part of the international exhibition '**MonacoPhil 2009**' and in conjunction with the traditional exhibition of '*100 timbres et documents philatéliques parmi les plus rares du Monde*' (100 of the world's rarest stamps and philatelic documents).

The Club de Monte-Carlo,
An institution that brings together the world's largest postal museums and collectors,
will be turning the spotlight on Belgian philately within a collective exhibition.

The watchwords will be the same as the previous edition, namely 'discovery' and 'academic philately'. Monacophil 2009 will reveal aspects of Belgian philately which, hitherto, have been largely unexplored or hardly touched upon.

The following themes will be dealt with:

- Belgian maritime covers: transatlantic, across Channel and Antwerp-Congo, by C. Delbeke (a theme never before studied).
- The so-called 'Roue Ailée - *Winged Wheel*' issue of 1915 by H. Slabbinck (the first complete publication of this extremely rare issue).
- Letters to foreign destinations despatched during the reign of Leopold I: issues of 1849-1864, so-called 'Epaulettes' and 'Medallions' and the issue of 1865 by J. Huys and P. Kaiser (the first attempt ever made to bring together ALL known foreign destinations).
- Proofs and essays of Belgian stamps (1894-2000) by J. Stes (the last publication on this topic dates from 1933).
- The green 1c, also known as the 'Green Medallion' (1861-1865): an in depth study by L. Van Pamel (this will be the very first study dedicated to this classic Belgian stamp).
- The postal history of the LADO enclave (1851-1910) by Leo Tavano and P. Maselis (the last publication on this topic dates from 1986).

This event, due to be held in the Principality from 4th to 6th December 2009, will also witness the publication of a fully illustrated anthology written in several languages. This work, a veritable touchstone for this theme, will highlight Belgium's best material in terms of historical interest, rarity and quality.

Several items, awarded major international prizes, will be exhibited by the most renowned collectors and experts in the sector. It is hoped that the 'Anthology' referred to above will be as exhaustive as possible, therefore, should you have a collection or material that may be of interest to this exhibition, please contact Mr. Patrick MASELIS at the following address:

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e-mail: info@maselis.be

Subscriptions for 2008 - now due!

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***Refer also to the title page of this Bulletin
for other addresses and the new website.***