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**BULLETIN 144**

**September - October 2007**

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**Note – we have renamed our website**  
**Please amend your records**

<http://www.belgian-congo-study-circle.be/>

## Events 2007

**Joint Meeting with the 'East Africa Study Circle'  
Saturday 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2007  
At the 'Union Jack Club' in London  
- in the 'Reserve Bar Lounge'  
Sandell Street, Waterloo. London SE1 8UJ**

As previously announced, there is to be a joint meeting of the two Study Circles, prompted by a common interest in the '1<sup>st</sup> World War campaign in German East Africa'.

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

Each Study Circle has been invited to display 60 sheets of material of mutual interest. Walter Deijnckens and Patrick Maselis have agreed to make the presentation on our behalf, though any attending may have an opportunity to add flavour and are invited to bring with them, material relevant to the topic.

Unfortunately your editor is unlikely to be available and it would be helpful if anyone who hopes to be present lets either Bernie Harris or Walter Deijnckens know.

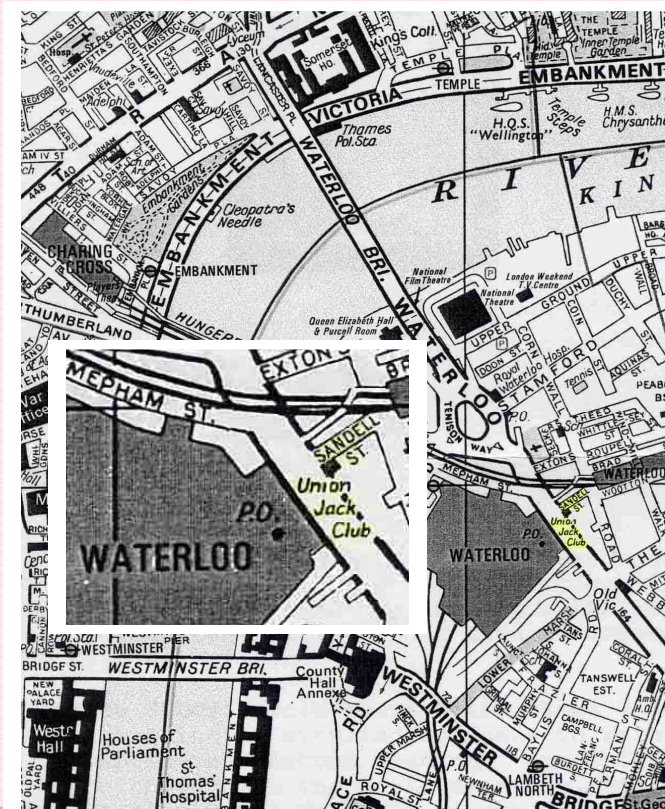
### Program

12 Noon	East Africa Study Circle auction viewing
1230	Auction
1400	Meeting introduction followed by displays.
1600	Vote of thanks and opportunity to meet friends and talk stamps!
1700	Carriages

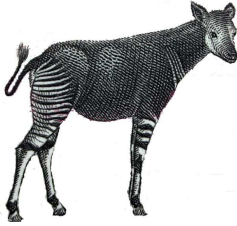
Members are welcome to arrive any time after 11 o'clock in the 'Main Bar' where snacks, tea, coffee and the usual alcoholic beverages can be obtained.

For those not interested in the pre-meeting auction, it will be possible to take lunch in the 'Dining Room' at the Union Jack Club – please advise Bernie Harris.

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



## From the Editor



### The Librarian.

Allan MacLaren has indicated he wishes to retire as 'Keeper of our library' and hand over his duties to new blood. He will remain in office during the remainder of 2007 but thereafter the roll will be taken over by Bernard Harris. Until such time as the transfer takes place, please continue to address any enquiries to Allan.

*A further and more precise announcement will be made in the next Bulletin.*

*This month there is a shortage in the variety of article; please accept my apologies if there is nothing of specific relevance to your collecting interests. Once again I am particularly indebted to our President who always comes up with something for me and this issue includes the first of a two part contribution on 'Meter Marks'.*

*Due to a pending temporary indisposition, I have had to complete the preparation of this Bulletin during August, which is a little earlier than usual but hopefully by the time it arrives on your doorstep, I should be beginning to get back to a degree of normality and ready to start the next one.*

*Please help by contributing to the Bulletin. Every little helps and is appreciated by us all.*

## Membership News

### Rick VanderKnyff

Rick, an anthropologist and relatively new American member, has written sending details of a wonderful article he has just had published in 'african arts' – Autumn 2007, Vol. 40 No. 3. Rick has a particular interest in visual media and the title 'Sterioscopic Views of Sub-Saharan Africa' is highly commendable. Whilst peripheral to our philatelic interests I do know that very many members' interests extend beyond philately. Rick says he is 'happy to share a PDF with any member of the Study Circle' and should be contacted by email at [rickvan@gmail.com](mailto:rickvan@gmail.com)



### Addresses

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

#### **Republic South Africa - Anton Kropman;**

Due to an impending move, Anton is temporarily only contactable by E-mail at: [anton.marcl@gmail.com](mailto:anton.marcl@gmail.com)

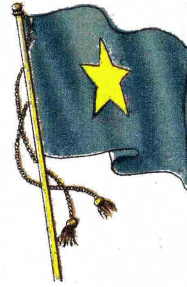
#### **U.K. - lapsed membership.**

Having not renewed their subscription for 2007 we are sorry to loose the following former members: Jeremy Griffiths and Andrew Keeling.

## A 'Patriotic' Cover

By – Charles Henuzet

The cover and substance of this article formed part of a presentation made to the Study Circle during the 2007 Annual and general meeting.



Whilst originating from the 'Uélé Lado' region, the letter was addressed to Belgium and the two stamps making up the 50 centimes tariff for Belgium were initially very faintly cancelled at Ibembo on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1898. Not surprisingly they were subsequently more clearly marked with a Leopoldville transit on 11<sup>th</sup> January 1899.



The cover has several interesting features:

1. In the top left hand corner is the red manuscript

Affranchissement

(1) un timbre a 40

(1) un timbre a 10

It seems likely that this was a way of confirming that stamps to the necessary value had been applied at the time the letter was handed over to a *Porter*.

In 1897 the Lado region had not been allocated a post office but during the following year, Commandant Chaltin organised a regular collection and delivery service '*one at the beginning of the month and a second about the fifteenth*'.<sup>[1]</sup> Mail from the region was all directed via the Congo as the Nile route had not yet been established.

Until the end of 1899 it was the Ibembo office which serviced correspondence from the Lado and it was to this office that the letter was carried.



The journey from Lado to Ibembo, was on foot and by canoe and likely to take up to 2 months. There was of course no guarantee that the stamps wouldn't 'go missing' before being handed over at the first official post office. The writer would be much aware that if subsequently or inadvertently removed - 'Taxe / Postage Due' would be expected.

2. On the reverse the correspondent, Captain Verstraeten, confirmed his name and location and the use of envelopes bearing the nations insignia, a gold star against a blue background, was a clear indication of the writers official military status. That, along with the suggestion that the Congo was Belgian, appears somewhat presumptuous and a little provocative in a neutral Lado!

*De la part du  
Capitaine Commandant Verstraeten  
District de l'Uélé  
Congo Belge*

It was not of course uncommon that the place of writing does not always correspond with the place where it was handed in to the official postal service.

As a letter from Commandant Hanolet is known to have travelled at exactly the same time from Kero in Lado via Uélé to Leopoldville, Boma and finally transported to Bruxelles on the Albertville II – it is reasonable to presume that this letter from Captain Verstraeten followed the very same route. It arrived finally in Bruxelles on 10<sup>th</sup> February 1899.

*Captain Cdt. Verstraeten arrived in Lado with Commandant Henry and 5000 men sometime during June 1898 to reinforce Commandant Hanolet. He was posted to Kero in the Lado region and operated in the upper Uélé.*

*During February and March 1900 Captain Verstraeten crushed the Azandes revolt at Enguettra – establishing peace in the region between Bahr-el-Ghazar and the Lado.*<sup>[2]</sup>

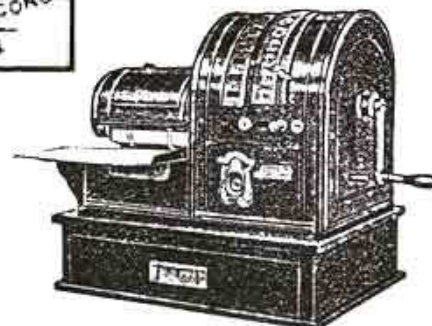
1. G. Gudenkauf. *Histoire Postale de l'enclave du Lado*
2. Ligne du souvenir Congolais. *A nos Héros Coloniaux Morts pour la Civilisation 1876-1906.*

## Meter Marks

By – Walter Deijnckens

### Preface

The following is an update of the previous informative article by Hal Hoyte which appeared in Bulletins 33 and 53 with further additions in 54. It is based on material now in my collection. For those with a particular interest in this topic reference should also be made to Charles Stockmans website – [www.congoposte.be/](http://www.congoposte.be/) where further information is available.



**Timbrographe Machine**

### Timbrographe machine



**Figure 1**

In 1926 the Belgian *Timbrographe* machine was manufactured and during 1929 it is recorded that four were sent to the Belgian Congo for use by the 'Banque du Congo Belge'.

These were identified using the prefix letter 'A' followed by a number in the series 1-4.

A1 and A3 were used at the bank in Elisabethville.

A2 at Leopoldville.

A4 at Elisabethville (reported by De Cock <sup>[1]</sup>)

Figure 1. Proof impressions of 'A2' are known and illustrated. In addition to those shown, a second series has been recorded containing the values 20c, 50c, 1f25, 2Fr, 3f25, 4Fr, 5Fr, 6Fr, 7Fr and 10Fr.

Type	Bank at	Earliest date	Latest date	Values
A1	Elisabethville	8 Mar. 1931	26 Feb. 1941	5c, 20c, 50c, 1Fr, 3f50, 5Fr.
A2	Leopoldville	4 July 1929	19 Feb. 1949	10c, 25c, 50c, 1Fr, 1f50, 10Fr.
A2		See illustration - figure 2.		
A3	Elisabethville	19 June 1938	6 Apr. 1949	50c, 1Fr, 5Fr.
A4	Elisabethville	(Reported by De Cock <sup>[1]</sup> – illustrated above)		



Figure 2

**Hasler machine**

The *Hasler* machine was of Swiss manufacture being introduced into Belgium on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1925 and the Belgian Congo during 1948.

The composition of both designs were similar though the countries wording had necessarily to vary and in the case of the Congo read CONGO BELGE at the top and BELGISCH CONGO at the bottom. The 'franker' was extensively used as a promotional tool, as will be seen in the several illustrations.



Figure 3



Figure 4

The Belgian Congo machines are recorded as 'type F88' with the variations in design described elsewhere.  
[2]

In Belgium there were three sizes of mark – 25.5 x 29 mm, 27 x 32.5 mm and 31 x 31 mm. The Belgian Congo franking mark always measures 27.5 x 32.5 mm and these were still in use until and after Independence, 30 June 1960.

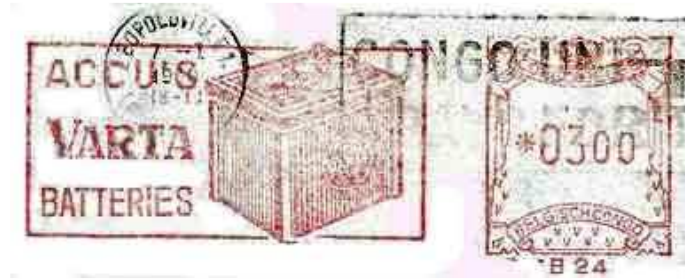


Figure 5



Figure 6

Type	Location	Company use or promotion <i>- where applicable</i>	Period <i>day/month/year</i>
B5	Leopoldville	Usine des Textiles de Leopoldville	1957
B6	Leopoldville		6.6.1949 – 13.2.1951
B6	Leopoldville	Banque du Congo Belge	1951
B7	Elisabethville		12.11.1951
B8	Costermansville	Banque du Congo Belge	1951 – 1957
B8	Costermansville		6.5.1953
B10	Stanleyville		27.11.1953
B10	Stanleyville	Banque du Congo Belge	1953 – 1957
B13	Leopoldville	Hasler. <b>Figure 3.</b>	16.6.1956
B16	Leopoldville	Caisse Coloniale des Pensions	1959
B17	Leopoldville	Commandement de la Force Publique (Cancellation with date and location in single circle)	1955
B17	Leopoldville		15.4.1959
B18	Leopoldville	Le Courier d'Afrique	1958
B18	Leopoldville		6.2.1960
B21	Luluabourg		7.5.1956
B21	Luluabourg	Banque du Congo Belge	1956 – 1959
B22	Leopoldville	Bralima	1960
B23	Leopoldville		14.2.1958
B23	Leopoldville		1958
B24	Leopoldville	N.V. Nieuwe Afrikaanse Handels-Vennootschap. <b>Figure 4.</b> N.V. N.A.H.V. <b>Figure 5.</b>	22.9.1959
B24	Leopoldville		7.1.1960
B25	Albertville		4.4.1957
B25	Albertville	Banque du Congo Belge	1957 - 1958
B26	Gemena	Banque du Congo Belge	1960
B27	Boma	Banque du Congo Belge	1959
B29	Bunia	Banque du Congo Belge	1957 – 1959
B30	Buta		1958
B30	Buta	Banque du Congo Belge	21.8.1959



Type	Location	Company use or promotion <i>- where applicable</i>	Period <i>day/month/year</i>
B31	Butembo	Banque du Congo Belge	1957
B32	Coquilhatville	Banque du Congo Belge	1957
B32	Coquilhatville		4.10.1957
B33	Goma	Banque du Congo Belge	1957
B33	Goma		21.6.1958
B33	Goma 1	Banque du Congo Belge <b>Figure 6.</b>	14.8.1958
B35	Kikwit	Banque du Congo Belge	1959 – 1960
B35	Kikwit 1		17.8.1959
B36	Kindu	Banque du Congo Belge	1957 – 1958
B36	Kindu Port Empain		21.6.1958
B36	Kindu 1	<b>Figure 7.</b>	10.11.1958
B37	Kolwezi	Banque du Congo Belge	1958 3.1.1959
B40	Leopoldville	Caf Congo	1960
B43	Leopoldville	L. Hasson <b>Figure 8.</b>	28.9.1958
B44	Stanleyville	Helvetia Incendie St. Gallan	various to 12.4.1960
B47	Leopoldville	Société Congolaise de Banque Léo.	1956
B47	Leopoldville		29.9.56-30.7.1960
B74	Stanleyville	Prokivu <b>Figure 9</b>	1959

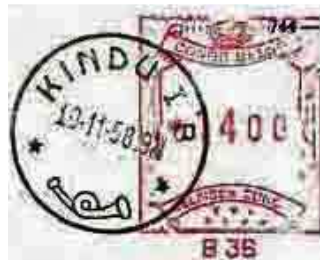


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

1. André De Cock. *Le Congo Belge et ses Marques Postales.*
2. W. H. Hoyte. *Ibid, Bulletin No. 33, April 1979.*

## Foreign Censor Marks – continued

By – Walter Deijnckens

### Mainland Europe -

*Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain*

*The added difficulty in corresponding with countries in mainland Europe during the war is illustrated by the shortage of covers available in this study.*

*As in previous articles in this series, any reference to Type with regard to a 'label' or 'mark' is simply arbitrary, serving only for convenience of any future reference.*

### Austria

Not surprisingly all the material seen is from the post war period and without exception directed through Vienna where mail was opened, resealed after examination by a simple brown paper tape and cancelled with the circular Osterreichische Zenzurstelle W mark, 27mm diameter – typically as illustrated in figure 1.



Figure 1



Figure 2.

The following summarises our observations.

<i>Censor No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Other marks</i>
W 729	Elisabethville → Vienna	June 1948	V 12 or V13 in circle (Figure 2)
W 824	Irumu → Vienna	Sept – Oct. 1949	
W 519	Bunia → Vienna	January 1950	
W 257	Irumu → Vienna	October 1950	'S' on front
W 205	Kolwezi → Vienna	October 1950	

### Belgium

In Brussels for a short period from 10<sup>th</sup> January until 7<sup>th</sup> February 1945, only postcards or 'open letters' from overseas countries were permitted but by early February 1945 all postal packets were again admitted – albeit subject to censorship. These were censor marked with a black circular number of the type illustrated in figure 3. Two sizes have been recorded – 26 and 27 mm in diameter.

Different types of labels were used to reseat envelopes as illustrated here in Figures 4 and 5 and described as 'Types B1 and B2'.



Figure 3.



Figure 4. (Label - Type B1)



Figure 5 (Label - Type B2)

The following is a summary of the observations on the 6 items of mail recorded. Those without labels were either postcards or postal stationery.

<i>Censor No.</i>	<i>Diameter</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Label</i>
124	27 mm	Leopoldville → Bruxelles	February 1945	
179	27 mm	Leopoldville → Waremme	Feb. – March 1945	
415	27 mm	Albertville → Mons	March 1945	
16	26 mm	Leopoldville → Bruxelles	April 1945	
466	27 mm	Leopoldville → Bruxelles	April 1945	Type B1.
466	27 mm	Yahuma → Bruxelles	July 1945	Type B2.

## France

Most items of French censorship were recorded on mail in transit to Belgium.

**Figures 6 and 7.** Two styles of boxed numeric marks exist, both using a violet ink. Most commonly is the 4 digit sequence which was used towards the latter part of the war during 1944 - 1945. That numbered **44** is from 1941 on a letter addressed to Bruxelles with transit marks in Egypt, France and Germany.

Whilst Paris is known to have been used by the Germans, three other 'French' censorship locations have been recorded, Lille, Marseille and 'Rhone'; each is identifiable according to the mark applied as shown in figures 8, 9 and 10.

Labels – The three label types seen are illustrated as figures 12, 13 and 14.



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8. Leopoldville → Utrecht, May 1945, censor opened in Lille



Fig. 9 – Lille



Fig. 10 – Marseille



Fig. 11 - Rhône



Figure 12. (Label - Type F1)



Figure 13. (Label - Type F2)



Figure 14. (Label - Type F3)

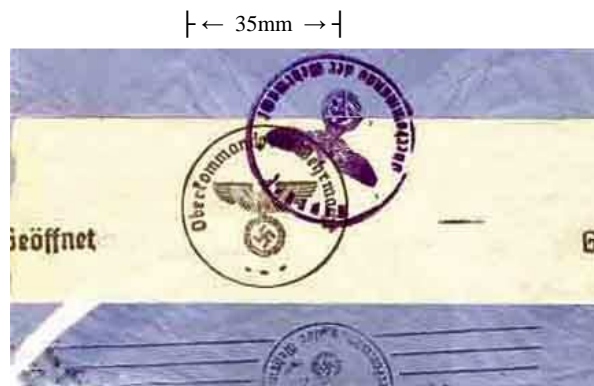
<i>Route.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Censor No.</i>	<i>Censor Label</i>	<i>Mark</i>
Irumu → Brussels	January 1941	#44 (Fig. 6)	(Transit Egypt, France and Germany)	
Leopoldville → Brussels	September 1944			Rhone – (Fig. 11)
Stanleyville → Gembloux	December 1944	#1028 (Fig. 7)		
Leopoldville → Brussels	January 1945	#1133	Type F2	Lille – (Fig. 9)
Paulus → Brussels	February 1945	#1141		
Matadi → Beez	April 1945	#1071	Type F3	Lille – (Fig. 9)
Leopoldville → Utrecht	May 1945	#1314		Lille – (Figs. 8 & 9)
Elisabethville → Brussels	??		Type F1	Marseille – (Fig. 10)

Other French censorship numbers reported: #1136 and 1290

## Germany

As the invaders and occupying power of most European countries during the 1940's, it isn't surprising to find in this study that all the mail censored by the Germans was addressed to other countries – typically Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

Several types of sealing labels have been noted but no attempt has been made to categorise them – we have simply indicated that one has been used and where possible, made reference to an illustration.



▲  
Machine canceller

Figure 15



Figure 16. Costermansville → Neuchâtel (Switzerland), February 1944

**Wehrmachts**

**Obercommando der Wehrmacht** (Military Supreme Command)

- b = Berlin**
- c = Cologne**
- d= Munchen (Munich)**
- x = Paris**



**Figure 17**



**figure 18**



**Figure 19**



**Figure 20**

<i>Route.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>German 'Mark'</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Illustrated</i>
<b>Addressed to Belgium</b>				
Jadotville → Wanfercée-Baulet (via Aba and Sudan)	January 1940	Wehrmacht 'b'	X	Figure 17
Coquilhatville → Brussels	March 1940	Wehrmacht 'c'	X	
Leopoldville → Brussels	May 1940	Wehrmacht '--' (25mm) + Machine cancellation	X	Figure 15
Luluabourg → Scheut	July 1940	Wehrmacht 'c' (25mm)	X	
Kigali → Liege (via Portugal and England)	August 1940	A/d in circle (17mm)		Figure 19
Irumu (Post card) → Brussels (via France, numeric #44)	Jan.-July 1941	Machine cancel		
<b>Addressed to Luxembourg</b>				
Banningville → Beauplateau	December 1940	Wehrmacht 'd'		Figure 18
<b>Addressed to Switzerland</b>				
Elisabethville → Vandoeuvres (OAT via Bermuda)	Feb.-June 1943	Wehrmacht 'x'	X	Figure 20
Elisabethville → Bern	December 1943	Wehrmacht 'x'	X	Figure 20
Costermansville → Neuchâtel (OAT via England)	February 1944	Wehrmacht 'x' (26mm)	X	Figure 16

**Official administrative marks**

Several other 'official administration marks' have been applied and two typical examples are illustrated here.



**Figure 21**



**Figure 22**

**Figure 21. Geöffnet / Obercommando der Wehrmacht** = Opened / Military Supreme Command

**Figure 22. Obercommando der Wehrmacht / Geoffnet** = Military Supreme Command / Opened

## Greece

Just one item of correspondence addressed to Greece has been recorded - originating from Dembia and bearing the Paulis office cancellation 12 January 1941. Not surprisingly this was routed and censored in both Sudan and Egypt. A specialist in Greek philately advises that the Germans had no control over Greek censorship and that the probable reason for it, would have been to check for the inclusion of foreign currency.

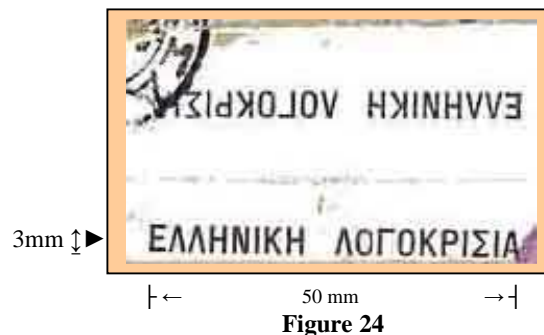


← dia. 28 mm →  
**Figure 23**

Not only does this cover provide us with a fine green Sudan censor label (previously only illustrated in black and white, Bulletin #142 page 11) but it adds to our previous knowledge with the Sudan label numbered '1' and triangular censor number '4'.



Of specific relevance to this article is of course identification of the Greek censor mark, censor number and censor label - illustrated here as figures 23 and 24.



← 50 mm →  
**Figure 24**

**Ireland - Eire**

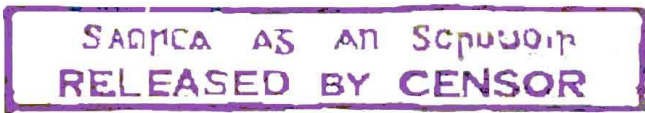


Figure 25

The only Irish 'mark' seen is illustrated in figures 25 and on the cover, figure 26. The unsealed 'Imprimé' letter was posted in Elisabethville and cancelled 22 May 1942.



Figure 26

Figures 27 and 28. Whilst several types of **S.P.1** labels are known to exist, only one has been seen as illustrated here. The paper was pink (similar to the surround) and they were printed in sheet form.

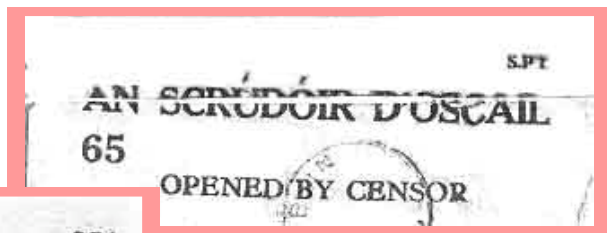


Figure 27

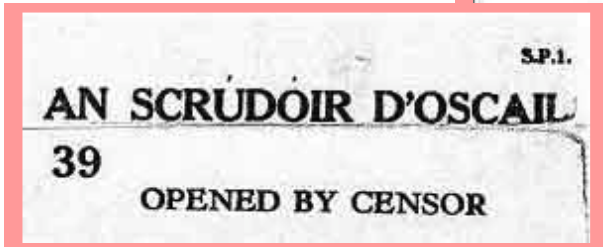


Figure 28

Route	Date	Label and censor No.
Kamina → Dublin (via England)	September 1942	S.P.1 Label (Dublin). #39
Elisabethville → Dublin (via London - 'Registered')	October 1942	S.P.1 Label (Dublin). #65



## Portugal

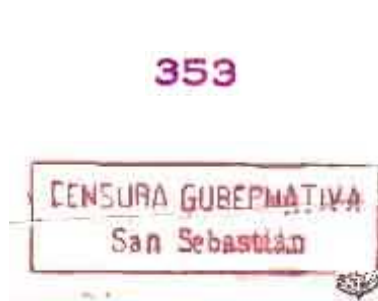
**Figure 29.** We have seen only one item of correspondence which was directed via Lisbon, where it was opened and resealed by a label without text. It was also opened by two different British censor offices and carries an OAT mark.

The letter originated from Leopoldville in November 1943 and its final destination has not been determined.

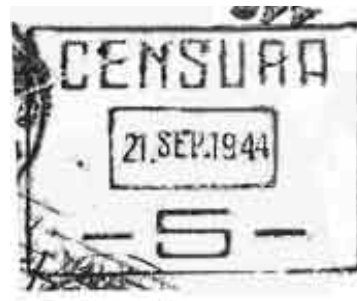


**Figure 29.** Censor opened ‘LISBOA NORTE / 2º SECTOR’ and resealed

## Spain



*Type E1*  
**Figure 30**



*Type E2*  
**Figure 31**

Route	Date	Censor Mark	Illustration
Leopoldville → San Sebastian (‘OAT’ via England)	February 1944	Boxed ‘Censura’ ( <i>Type E1</i> ) and numeric ‘353’	Figure 30
Leopoldville → San Sebastian (via Johannesburg)	June-September 1944	Boxed ‘Censura’ ( <i>Type E2</i> )	Figure 31

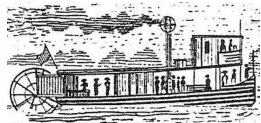
Other identifier censor marks have been recorded:

Numeric - #446 on cover from Leopoldville, June 1944

Alphabetic (boxed) – S on cover from Leopoldville, June 1944

*In preparing the article the author acknowledges the information and assistance provided by, Claude Courard, Alan Morvay, Stuart Smith, Charles Stockmans and Michael Wright.*

# BELGIAN CONGO



# STUDY CIRCLE

## *Library – September 2007*

**All books and publications are available  
on loan from the librarian.**

**There is a nominal borrowing fee +  
postage**

Adair/Mallet-Veale	The Belgian Congo – various
Armstrong	1926 The Romance of The Air Post. An Introduction to Air Post Collecting
Baldwin	1932 The Airmails of British Africa 1924-1932
Baldwin	1950 Imperial Airways. A History and Priced Check List of the Empire Air Mails
Burniat	Vade Mecum – Du Collectionneur de Timbres Poste de Belge & Colonies
Celis	1997 Deutsch Ostafrika R-U, Burundi & Rwanda. P.O.s & Cancellations 1902-1996
Celis	1981 La Philatélie de Transition du Congo Belge au Congo du Ruanda-Urundi
Celis	Rwanda – Oblitérations et Cachets de 1962 a 1994
Crustin	Etat Indépendant du Congo – Le timbre à 5Fr. de 1894
Crustin	1944 Etat Indépendant du Congo – Le timbre à 1Fr. de 1894
Daugimont	1957 Aperçu Historique de la Poste Aérienne Jusqu'en 1935
de Cock	1931 Le Congo Belge et ses Marques Postales
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Du Four	Balasse Magazine. Extracts from Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12. (Issues 1894-1923)
Frenay	1989 Etude du 5 centimes Mols, 1894-1909
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Frenay	Les postes civiles pendant la guerre de 1914-1918
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Frenay	1991 Histoire postale de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo
Gailly	1925 Le Negro Guide
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Gallant/Huyghebaert	Histoire du service postal au Congo Belge (1886-1960) Tome II
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Grubben	1983 Catalogue illustré des essais des timbres de Belgique et du Congo Belge
Gudenkauf	1974 Les timbres du Congo. Surcharges à Boma en 1922-1923
Gudenkauf	1982 Mailboat Services from Europe to the Belgian Congo 1879-1922
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Heim/Keach	2004 Cancellations of the Normal P.Os of B.C. 1886-1960 & R.U. 1917-1962 - 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition
Henin	1961 L'épopée de l'air au Congo
Hoorens	1997 Histoire postale de l'Etat du Katanga
Ingles	1977 Les surcharges Congo Belge 1909
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Keach	1976	A Philatelic Bibliography of Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi
Robson Lowe		The Harrison's of Waterlow's
Mackay	1971	Airmails 1870-1970
Mallet-Veale	1928	The Stamps of the Belgian Congo and Belgian East Africa
Muller	1933	Catalogue des étiquettes aéropostales
Oth	1992	Le Congo Belge en 1940-45
Pennyquick	1967	The War in East Africa 1914-18
Robson Low	1968	Specimen Sample Stamps. Price list
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Stibbe	1986	Les Entiers Postaux du Congo et Ruanda-Urundi. Edition 1986
Stiedl/Billig	1937	Belgisch-Kongo. Liefung No.41 with English translation
Stockmans/Gallant	1999	Mailboat Services Antwerp-Congo
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Stockmans/Gallant	1997	Arrêtes et Ordonnances concernant le service colis postaux 1886-1962
Stockmans/Gallant	1997	Arrêtes et Ordonnances concernant les tarifs postaux 1886-1962
Stockmans/Gallant	1999	Service des Postes du Ruanda-Urundi Rapports annuels 1921-1960
Stockmans/Gallant	1998	Services des Postes – Rapports annuels 1908-1958
Studiegroep Vervalsingen		EIC Le 5 centimes de 1886 – Authentique et faux
Studiegroep Vervalsingen		EIC Les 10-25 & 50 centimes de 1886 – Authentique et ffFaux
Studiegroep Vervalsingen		EIC Le 5 francs de 1886
Tavano	1999	Etat Indépendant du Congo et Congo Belge 1894-1923. Etude du 10c – Stanley Falls
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Vandenbauw	1982	Catalogue de l'Aérophilatélie belge
Vanderveken	1996	Art Indigène du Congo Belge et du Ruanda Urundi
Waterlow & Sons	1950	The Printing of Value Papers

## Various

1923	The Belgian Congo and Belgian East Africa
1897	Traite de géographie du Congo
1920	La Télégraphie sans Fil au Congo Belge
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1957	Divisions territoriales de la Colonie et liste des localités du Congo Belge
	Les Entiers Postaux de Belgique, Congo Belge et Luxembourg
1960	Répertoire des villes et principales localités du Congo

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**\*\* It is the intention to introduce a new librarian during the early part of 2008. Further details will be given in the next Bulletin.**



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**The West African Squadron at Boma -  
from a sketch by an officer of the squadron**

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