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**The Study Circle website**  
**[www.belgian-congo-study-circle.be](http://www.belgian-congo-study-circle.be)**

## Annual Subscriptions – 2015

The following subscription rates approved at the March 2014 A.G.M. become effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Region		Subscription
UK	£15	(£10 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
Belgium	12€	(12€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
All other European countries	18€	(12€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
USA	\$22	(\$18 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
Rest of the World	£20	(£10 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)

**Payment due** - 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

### How to pay

#### **Members living in UK, or choosing to pay directly to the Hon. Treasurer in the UK:**

1. By a cheque in Pounds Sterling drawn on a UK bank in the name of: 'Belgian Congo Study Account' and sent by post to the Hon. Treasurer, Charles Lloyd at 18 Linefield Road, Carnoustie, Angus DD7 6DP, Scotland.
2. By electronic bank transfer to our account with the Carnoustie Branch of 'TSBS':  
Belgian Congo Study Account No: 78375760  
IBAN GB30 TSBS 8768 2378 3757 60  
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When using this second payment method, confirmation of your transfer is presently necessary. Confirm by e-mail to the Hon. Treasurer, Charles Lloyd ([charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk) )
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#### **Members living in the USA**

There is no change to the existing arrangement and payment should be made to David Schaubroeck

## Membership and Study Circle News

### New Members

We extend a warm welcome to the following recently joined member and trust he will enjoy and benefit from his association with us.

**UK**                      **Peter Wingent**                      4 Twyford Court  
Northlands Drive  
Winchester,  
Hampshire, SO23 7AL  
**Email** [pwingent@googlemail.com](mailto:pwingent@googlemail.com)

Peter is a specialist collector of airmails (1920 – 1945) and a noted author, having published two books on Imperial Airways African and Eastern Routes as well as articles on the development of airmails in Africa. The Belgian Congo is one of his favourite regions.

**Belgium**                      **Wim Dierickx**                      Hauwerstraat 41  
9255 Buggenhout

### Change of Address

**Belgium**                      **Jean-Pierre Vandenabeele**                      Residente La Réserve  
Elisabetlaan 158D bus 03  
8300 - KNOKKE

**Vincent Schouberechts**                      Kardinaal Sterckslaan 53  
1860 – MEISE  
Email [victoria2000@telenet.be](mailto:victoria2000@telenet.be)

### Obituary

#### Jan Willem Johan Frijling 1946- 2014

Jan was born at Leiden on the 13th January 1946 and passed away at Den Haag on the 30th October 2014. Jan had been a member of the Study Circle for a short time, joining in July 2011. Unfortunately, we cannot give exact details of his collecting, other than that he was a lover of the Congo, a general collector and not one who concentrated on a narrow specialist area.

Our sympathies and best wishes go to Laurens and Juliette.

#### Eliane Deneumostier-Saive 1935 – 2014

Eliane Deneumostier passed away on Saturday 6 December. She was a member of the Académie de Philatélie de Belgique, Belgian Study Circle, Société Franco-Britannique de Paris and honorary member of the Academy of Portugal.

Together with her husband, Marcel Deneumostier, Eliane wrote a wide range of philatelic works. Both were teachers and eager to share their vast knowledge. Eliane specialised in the philately of the Congo, which she liked to help others to discover by looking at the life and history of this country. This passion prompted her to publish the Cahiers du Congo for 16 years. We were fortunate to meet her and benefit from her help and advice. Above all, she entrusted us with the task of breathing new life into her Cahiers du Congo.



Eliane Deneumostier leaves behind a huge gap in the world of philately, but we will keep her memory alive by continuing her work.

## The 2005 South Kasai stamp issues and the activities of their colourful creator Charles Lloyd

In August 2005 I was looking at advertisements placed on e-bay, using “stamps” as the *category* with a *search* for “South Kasai”. To my surprise, I found “South Kasai 2005 Pictorials, mint”. It is common knowledge that the Autonomous State of South Kasai existed briefly (from September 1960 until December 1961) and in this time it issued stamps that are listed in the COB. The starting price was low, \$US12, and there had been no bids. I was fully aware that this was most likely not to be a genuine issue, but thought it would be a good conversational piece in a display! At \$3 per stamp, I considered that I was not being foolish. I entered a bid of \$US 12 and won. Here are those stamps:

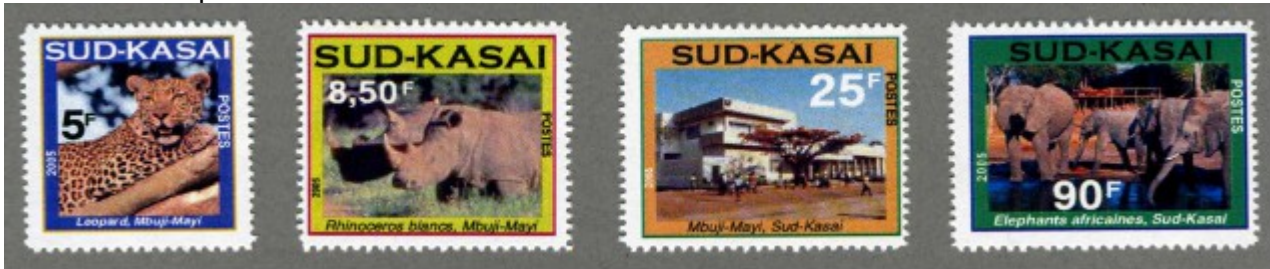


Figure 1. The 2005 Pictorial Issue

When I received e-mail notification that my bid had been successful, I contacted the seller (The Imperial Stamp Co. Ltd. of Auckland, New Zealand) through e-bay to enquire if there were other issues available. There was one, on sale at just \$US 3,50 and which is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. The 2005 Leopard Issue

In the same e-mail, I asked about used examples on cover. A reply came back, telling me “I’ve also asked SK Post to send you a cover”. It came two weeks later in the envelope with the mint set of the Leopards issue.



Figure 3 Stamps of the 2005 South Kasai issues “used” on cover

When put together, all the elements on this envelope point to fakery. The envelope is from surplus unrelated old stock. The printed language is English. The postmark has no resemblance to any

used in the Congo. Addressed to “Monsieur Charles Lloyd” implies a francophone origin, but why (if genuine) did it not come directly to me?

We have every reason to suspect that these stamps were not issued by a genuine postal authority. The Pictorial Issue (Figure 1) was included in Dufrene’s articles on South Kasai stamps (1). He lists it as the 10<sup>th</sup> issue and last postal issue, and states that it is totally fictitious (*tout à fait fictive*). Mistakes in accents and genders led him to conclude that this “reflects a profound ignorance of French and a fault which would certainly not be committed in a francophone country or a printer of French language.” However, the *accent tréma*, which is not present in Kasai (ie *Kasai*) and cited by Dufrene as evidence, is not present on the stamps (COB20 -28 & COB BL1) printed by Courvoisier SA in Switzerland. Errors in accents are not proof of origin though gender errors provide stronger evidence.

Dufrene points an accusing finger at Bruce Henderson of the Imperial Stamp Company, New Zealand as the creator on the basis that the invoicing address is the same as that for other “Cinderella” issues. It is circumstantial evidence to which further evidence should be added to change a suspicion to a certainty.

I find the legends on the 5F (*Leopard, Mbuji-Maya*) and 8,50F (*Rhinoceros blancs, Mbuji-Maya*) strange, suggesting the issue was not approved by any indigenous authority. For the 25F it is *Mbuji-Maya, Sud-Kasai* and for the 90F it is *Elephants africaines, Sud-Kasai*. Leaving aside grammatical mistakes, why should the capital city used and not the state on the 5F and 8,50F? It is not logical.

Dufrene does not have the Leopard issue in his compilation. Following his classification, it would be the 11<sup>th</sup> issue.

The envelope in which the stamps were sent provides evidence of a link to Bruce Henderson.

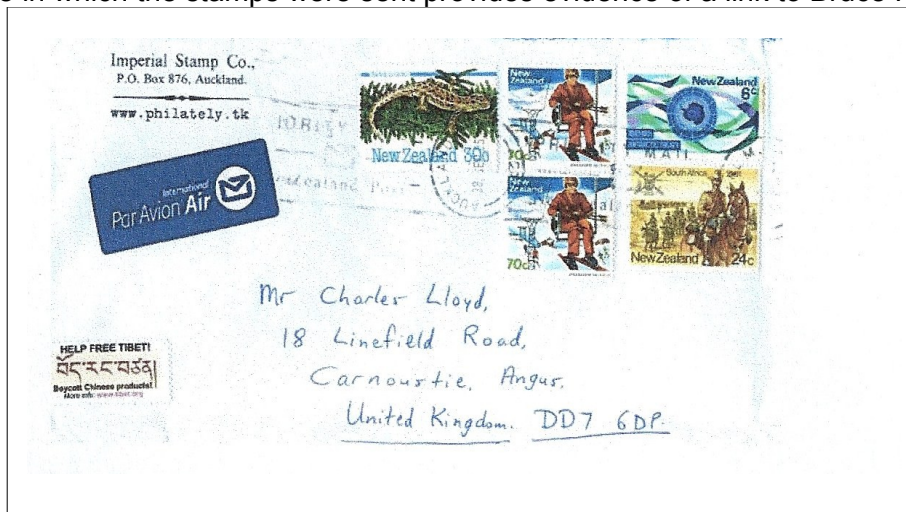


Figure 4. The envelope in which the stamps and cover were sent

It carries a label “HELP FREE TIBET! Boycott Chinese products! More info: [www.tibet.org](http://www.tibet.org)”. Letters sent by Bruce Henderson always have this propaganda label.

The Tibetan saga is fascinating. In New Zealand, a Customised Advertising Label (CAL) allows any non-political organisation to publicise itself or objectives by using its CAL in the place of a stamp. To obtain a CAL a design is submitted to NZ Post which prints it in stamp format for the organisation. Of course there are Terms and Conditions, one of which is important in this instance. NZ Post will refuse to print a design if it “...contains any political message or could be associated with a current or former political cause or leader...” New Zealand Post made a mistake when Bruce Henderson, a member of The Friends of Tibet (NZ), requested a CAL. His CAL would mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1959 Tibetan uprising, though this was not disclosed. Two denominations were

ordered and delivered. The political implication, which had been overlooked, became apparent when these CALs began to appear on envelopes with the message spelt out clearly. Fearing Chinese Government objections and reprisals, NZ Post demanded Bruce Henderson return the CALS. He refused, claiming they were sold out and won the highly publicised legal tussle that followed.



Figure 5. The Friends of Tibet, NZ CAL. Design: The Tibetan flag with 1959 – 2009. On the right is a rare example on cover without NZ Post mutilation. (Whenever the Tibet CAL was detected on overseas mail, NZ Post covered it with an airmail label!!)

Note that the handwriting that is on the cover shown in Figure 5 belongs to Bruce Henderson and is identical to that on the envelopes in Figures 3 & 4.

What status should we give to the 2005 South Kasai stamps? Although we cannot call them fakes or forgeries, we could describe their sale as fraudulent because they were advertised as South Kasai stamps and sold as such, although the price was trivial. Serious fraud is associated with the high value classic stamps, which is why we have an expertisation committee. Are they Cinderella issues? The British Postal Museum Philatelic Glossary (2) defines a Cinderella stamp as “*labels, vignettes, etc. that look like stamps but were not normally used to pay for sending mail*”. They are, if anything, Cinderella issues.

Can we elevate these Cinderellas to the standing of *artistamps*? The term *artistamp* was first coined in 1982, although this art-form dates back to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is art in the form of a postage stamp. “*Artistamps are a form of Cinderella stamps in that they are not valid for postage but differ from bogus or illegal stamps in that typically, the creator has no intent to defraud the postal authorities or stamp collectors. Irony, humour, satire and the subversion of government authority are frequent characteristics.*” (3) An example of this is shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6. “Queen and Country”. The artwork of Steve McQueen (on the right). Sheets of stamps are mounted in display frames. Here it is on show at the (UK) National Portrait Gallery, London in 2010.



Figure 7. Bruce Henderson on his artistamp produced in 2009 to commemorate his illegal 1968 local post and created for *Tarapex*, NZ national stamp exhibition, held at Timaru in 2009

Steve McQueen is an internationally acclaimed visual artist and film director, who has won both the Turner Prize (the UK’s highest award for visual art) and a Hollywood Oscar! In 2005 he went to Iraq

as an official war artist. In the following year he created the artwork "Queen and Country", 155 sheets of stamps mounted in retractable oak display frames. Each sheet features the image of a British serviceman killed in Iraq. It was conceived as a tribute to the fallen and a public demonstration of the true cost of war and its futility. McQueen says the use of the *artistamp* format came to him when he was sticking a stamp on an envelope. As an artist examining the stamp, he saw that "a stamp has a beautiful scale, the proportions are right, the image, it is recognisable, and then it goes out into the world, who knows where. Perfect. Wonderful" [sic]. Isn't this one of the attractions of philately for us?

What of the alleged creator of the South Kasai stamps, Bruce Henderson? When researching Cinderellas that originate in New Zealand another individual, Bruce Grenville is to be found as well. Bruce Henderson appears to adopt the *nom d'artiste* Bruce Grenville for his stamp activities. [I shall use the name that is found in each particular article (etc), though I might easily have used just one name throughout.] Grenville admits producing Cinderella stamps, which he describes as *mail-art* (a less common alternative name for *artistamp*). He states "Why am I involved in mail-art? Because I enjoy stamps and enjoy making them." (4). On Grenville's page on the International Union of Mail-Artists (IUOMA) website, he gives his postal address as Box 876, Auckland 1140 NZ which is the same as The Imperial Stamp Company (see Figure 5) and his own website as <http://okusi1.tripod.com> which is the website of "The Sultanate of Okusi-Ambeno" (4). (nb Okusi is one of several alternative spellings of Occussi.) In response to a story in a NZ newspaper, Henderson has been described on the web as "An unemployable hairless hippie who is a great anarchist and a jolly good human". (The latter refers to his campaigning for a free Tibet.)

Back in 1968, Henderson and two friends set up a local letter delivery service, "Post Moulins", in the town of Timaru, South Island, New Zealand. It was efficient (same day delivery by bicycle) and undercut NZ Post (5). In those days, postal authorities had a zero tolerance to anyone who infringed their monopoly and Post Moulins was closed down almost immediately. This was Henderson's first foray into stamp production and the affair brought him to public notice. By 2009 he had become a local hero for giving international recognition to this small town, and now with the blessing of the Mayor, he commemorated Post Moulins by cycling from the town hall to the philatelic exhibition (Figure 7).

There are a dozen or more counties for which Henderson/Grenville has created Cinderella stamps. Each was not invented but had existed briefly or was an obscure island or a region to which no attention was paid. I will give two examples because the *modus operandi* is relevant to the choice of South Kasai and the invented histories are entertaining. For his more prominent Cinderella states, in terms of his scale of production, a fantastic history was invented, a satire on the notion of statehood. For South Kasai no invented history is presented; only stamps were produced. As a short lived state, obscure to most philatelists, it has the attributes Grenville seeks.

#### The Republic of Raoul:

The Reality: Raoul Island exists (29° 16' 0" S, 177° 55' 10" W). It is the northernmost of the major islands in the Kermadec chain that runs NNE from New Zealand. It is just 29 km<sup>2</sup> in size and, at 1100 km from North Island, the furthestmost extremity of the country. When Europeans discovered it in 1788, the Polynesians had been and gone. A tiny English settlement was present until 1937. Since then, the only inhabitants have been staff manning the Raoul Island Station, a meteorological outpost and Department of Conservation officers working to remove damage to the indigenous island species caused by the settlement. Landing on the island is restricted to scientists. It is not a place to put on your list of "must visit" places! It sits on a tectonic junction and has two active volcanoes that erupt periodically. There are significant earthquakes and tsunamis are an ever present threat.



Figure 8. A letter sent through the New Zealand postal service. Although there was no settled population after 1937, mail was sent by staff of the Raoul Island Station for whom stamps and postal equipment were supplied. Genuine mail.



Figure 9. Stamps issued by The Republic of Raoul.  
Left. 1998 “Sports of Raoul – Slave Hunting”  
Right. 2005 “Marine Life”

The invention: Raoul Island, in the South Pacific, is volcanic with constant seismic activity. At this point a fantasy world emerges! It was settled in 1930 immigrants from Aotearoa (The Maori name for New Zealand) who established a hereditary monarchy in 1937. In 1998 Queen Aveline dissolved the monarchy and proclaimed Raoul “a slave republic”. She assumed the new title “Mistress Aveline, Absolute Ruler, President for Life and Supreme Commander”. In this republic only females can hold citizenship and all males are slaves (or tourists). The economy depends on the sale of postage stamps and the export of fruit and nuts.

Postal notices are amusing, if bizarre: New Postal Regulation, September 1998: From now stamps will be placed on the bottom left corner of envelopes; “This will show the world that we are no longer happy to follow their standards just to keep in with tradition.” Postal Notice September 1998: “Raoul Post Office also wants it to be known that to commemorate slave hunting as a new national sport of The Slave Republic of Raoul, the post office has issued a new stamp. It is 60c, blood red in colour...”

#### The Sultanate of Occussi-Ambeno:

The reality: Oecusse (formerly Ambeno and Oecussi-Ambeno) exists and is an enclave of East Timor separated by Indonesian Timor (see Figure 10). It has an area of 814 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of around 68 000. Portuguese Dominicans established a settlement in 1556 and set about converting the inhabitants. By 1702 a Portuguese governor ruled Timor from the port town of Vila Ambeno (Oecussi Town). However, unrest led to the Portuguese abandoning most of west Timor and in 1859 a treaty divided the island between the Netherlands and Portugal. Portuguese rule continued in the enclave until 1975 when Indonesia invaded and annexed the entire colony as Portugal withdrew from empire. General resistance to Indonesian rule and foreign reactions to repression led to the re-establishment of an independent state of East Timor (including Oecusse) in 2002.

The invention: An equally fantastic tale is spun for this microstate! After overthrowing and expelling the colonial power, Portugal, in 1968 a utopian sultanate was created. It is a nuclear-free and genetic engineering-free zone. Transportation is green. The national shipping line is wind-powered and the national airline flies a fleet of helium filled Zeppelins. The main exports are postage stamps, poetry and hallucinogenic mushrooms. (The country does not have any laws for recreational drugs.) The flying Naga-Ungu, a close relative of the (flightless) Komodo Dragon lives on the heavily wooded inland mountains.





Figure 10. The location of Oecusse (Occusi-Ambeno)



Figure 11. A postage stamps of “The Sultanate of Occusi-Ambeno”

The stamps mirror those issued by other minor states (birds, British royalty, ships *etc*). Such stamps are aimed at children, thematic collectors and collectors of Cinderella issues. Two issues for Tibet betray who is behind their production, Bruce Henderson (Friends of Tibet, NZ). Fearing possible consequences, it is almost unknown for genuine minor states to issue stamps that would so offend a major state.

It is clear from the fictitious histories that Henderson and his collaborators are satirising the concept of statehood with outrageous and humorous invention for both Raoul and Occusi-Ambeno. Yet, there are aspects in their tales that are recognisable for new countries, if exaggerated. In this context they are *artistamps*. But this classification must be restricted to these two “states”. For the 2005 South Kasai issues all you see is all you get, Cinderella stamps. They do not have the substance to raise them to the level of *artistamps*. The argument about the worth of Cinderella stamps is polarised. “Why should any sensible collector or philatelist want to waste his hard-earned money on these private productions? They are rubbish!” (6) “Some people call them rubbish, but I say: if you know what it is and wish to collect it, then do! You won’t win a gold at international level, but you will enjoy your collection.” (7) There lies the problem. As specialists and members of the Belgian Congo Study Circle we can readily recognise that these stamps purporting to be issued by South Kasai are at best Cinderellas. While they may be sold at a low price from their source, they might be passed off as genuine rarities at inflated prices on resale. There is a case to be made for mentioning their existence in catalogues, being identified as Cinderellas that have no philatelic collecting value. At present they are ignored which creates an opportunity for rogue traders.

## References

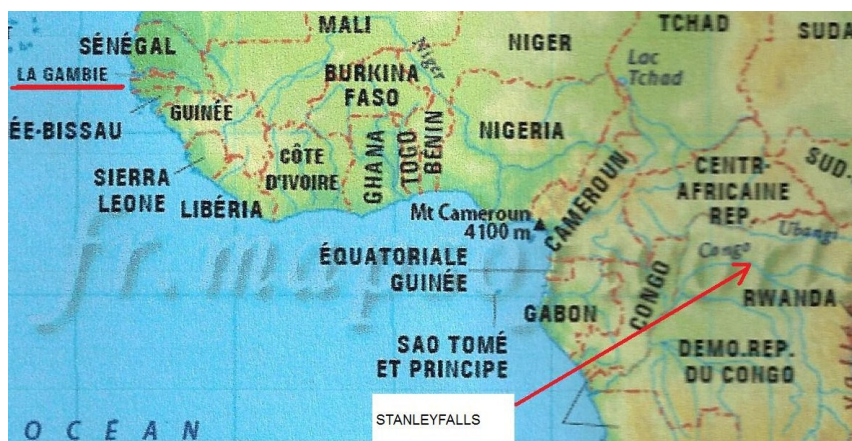
- (1) Dufresne A, Les Timbres-Poste Du Sud-Kasaï, *Les Cahiers d’Académie Québécois d’études philatélic* (15), 2008, 153-9. (Montréal) ISSN 0824 6602  
and Dufresne A, Les Timbres du Sud-Kasaï, *Philatélie Québec* 2011 (292) 25-31
- (2) British Postal Museum [www.postalheritage.org.uk](http://www.postalheritage.org.uk)
- (3) Wikipedia entry
- (4) [iuoma-network.ning.com/profile/BruceGrenville](http://iuoma-network.ning.com/profile/BruceGrenville)
- (5) Blair A. Post Moulins (Postal Service Timaru) *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*, May 1985, p74
- (6) [www.stampboards.com](http://www.stampboards.com) posted 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2012
- (7) *ibid.* posted 11<sup>th</sup> February 2012

## My Favorite Cover

Postal stationery postcard # 17  
Carte postale - RESPONSE

Return from Bathurst  
( now Banjul ).  
This is the main town in The  
Gambia and is sited on Saint  
Mary's Island(now Banjul  
Island) at the mouth of the River  
Gambia.  
Destination Stanley-Falls.

Source : [www.mapofworld.com](http://www.mapofworld.com)



Address side (figure1) :

The card was cancelled  
MY 28 1898 Bathurst  
Gambia. A second Bathurst  
postmark was applied on  
departure.  
It passed through BOMA  
on 24 JUIL 10-M 1898  
(i.e.10am)(Type1.3 DMTY)

Following that, it continued  
through LEOPOLDVILLE  
on the 29 JUIL 7-S 1898  
(i.e.7pm) ( Type 1.1DMTY).

Fig.1



Face side ( figure 2) :

From Bathurst it arrived at  
FREETOWN SIERRA  
LEONE on the 31 May  
1898. ( the day slug is in  
error, being 11. The second  
part-strike from Sierra  
Leone is also in error, being  
21)

Arrived at STANLEY-FALLS  
on the 3 SEPT 5-S 1898  
(i.e.5pm). (Postmark to the  
left) (Type 1.1 DMTY).

Dispatched from STANLEY-  
FALLS on the 6 SEPT 6-S  
1898 (i.e.6 pm) ( Postmark to the right) ( Type 1.1 DMTY)

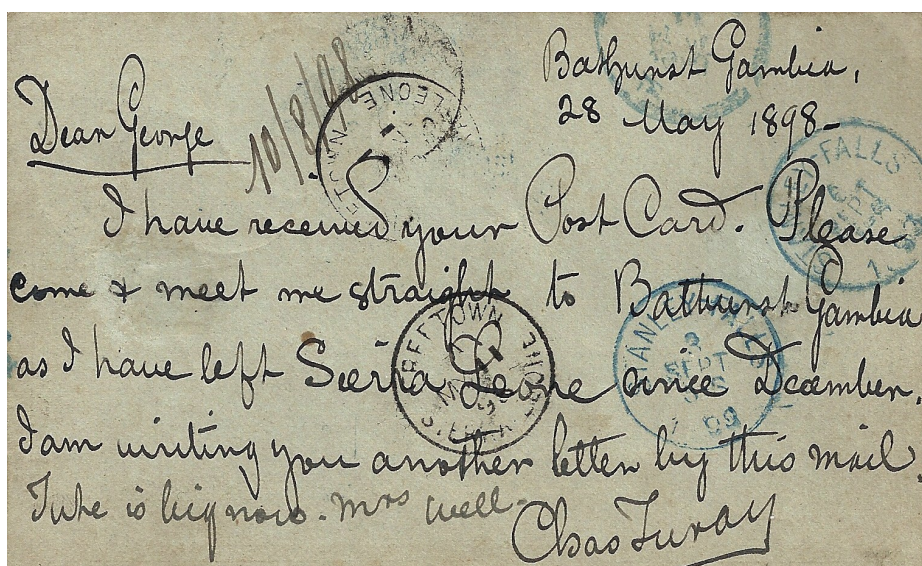


Fig.2

The post office at Stanley-Falls was closed officially on the 15 July 1898 and replaced by Stanleyville on the same day. The Stanley-Falls canceller was still used for some time after that. Reply paid cards were very little used and as such they are even harder to find when they were used on the African continent

**A new discovery** Léo Tavano ( Translated from Les Cahiers du Congo)

40 centimes brown carmine II – A3 - L2

Est Africain Allemand Occupation Belge



II – A3 position 19  
PERFORATION 15

OVERPRINT L.2 ( 1917)  
CANCELLATION KIGOMA

This stamp ( from a sheet of 50) has the type L.2 overprint, printed CLEAR (1917). According to Hudson, it exists only with perforation 15. However, with the 25 c.Mechelin ( Malines) surcharge of 1922 this stamp is known with either perforation 14 or 15.

- (a) surcharge 25 c. in vermilion (red): always perforated 14
- (b) surcharge 25 c. carmine: perforated 14 (common), perforation 15 (rare)

We can hypothesise that the 40 cents carmine brown stamp with the L.2 overprint does exist with perforation 15, but the printing was almost completely surcharge 25 c. In 1922.

Without this surcharge, the stamp must be unusual or rare!  
New discoveries are still possible.

### From the editor

Recently, two sets of the Princes printing without the CONGO BELGE overprint (COB 40P to 49P, valued in the catalogue at 6250 EUR) were put up for sale by auction in Belgium.

The first was sold at Antwerp for the sum of 8024 EUR and the second was sold at Brussels for 10856 EUR.

This rare set of stamps continues its increase in value.



**Belgian mail posted to the Congo after 10 May 1940**  
 R. Bogaert ( Translated from Les Cahiers du Congo)

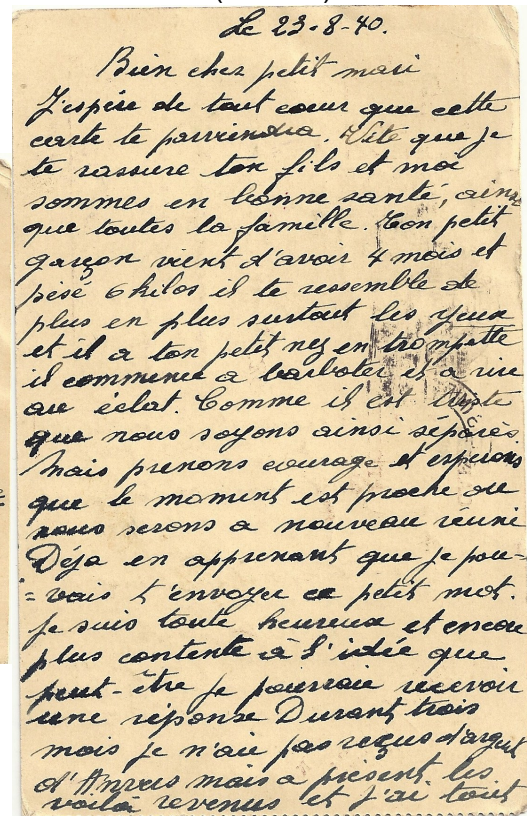
The families of our compatriots stationed in the Congo sent cards and letters, in order to hear news and let them know that they were alive and well. After the 18-day campaign came to an end, the German occupying forces introduced a very strict censorship system, which was to prove a major obstacle for those sending mail to the Congo.

Below, we will describe two cancelled postcards sent to the colony, the first of which was posted on 26 August 1940, while the second was sent on 28 August 1940, but followed a completely different route.

**1<sup>st</sup> example:** Postal stationery (119 D.40c. type, lilac), posted at the reduced rate (75c) with additional stamps.

Addressee: Mr. René Guignard  
 Compagnie du Congo Belge  
 Lubué S/Kasai

Cancelled by a mechanical departure postmark: "Bruxelles(Midi)" 26.VIII.1940. In return, the sender received a card with an oblong stamp with 3 lines written in French (in violet)



Retour - Communication interrompue (returned – communication interrupted)

BPA 10 Köln-Deutz

+ round postmark in red

Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of the Wehrmacht)

Geprüft (Checked)

Round postmark (21c type) used from April - August 1940

N.B.: As far as we are currently aware, the oblong stamp BPA.10.Köln-Deutz was only used on mail posted to countries outside Europe in 1940.

The text is moving when the events are considered. The wife is writing to her husband with news about their little 4-month old boy. In the end, they would only see each other five years later.

**2<sup>nd</sup> example:** Postal stationery (132 type), 1F. lilac on grey-blue

Addressee: Monsieur Géo Schweizer  
B. C. B.  
Coquilhatville

Cancelled by a mechanical departure postmark: "3 Bruxelles-Brussel 3" 28.VIII.1940. It was also censored in Cologne. Round postmark in red (21c. type).

Oberkommando der Wehrmacht Geprüft  
(High Command of the Wehrmacht / Checked)

But, unlike the 1<sup>st</sup> example, this card completed its journey and arrived in Coquilhatville two months later at 1 pm on 28.10.40.



le 27. août 1940  
Non cher Géo,  
Nous t'avons écrit pas de difficultés  
mais l'espoir qui a persisté  
tu auras reçu de nos m. l. l.  
sommes tous en bonne santé, mais  
n'oublie pas de m'écrire le note cher  
Géo. Nous avons sacrifié notre pauvre  
Belle qui mangeait trop. Marcel  
travaille chez Duseau jusqu'à 4 h pour le  
5 ans app. Nous avons loué un  
logis de deux pièces la maison  
on a une plante des ignames, des  
câbles des pois, des choux des  
salades j'espère que c'est trop  
fort, quel dommage! Maman  
travaille dans son commerce  
mais elle diminue beaucoup. Espère  
que tu te portes bien, que tu aies  
fait surtout pas. Toute la famille  
t'embrasse. B. d'après  
travail de tes nouvelles. Mary

These two cards, on which the text was strictly intended for the senders' families and not at all subversive, were cancelled in the same week and should not have been censored this strictly, under any circumstances. One of them was returned to the sender, while the other completed its journey. We have no information that might explain this, except for the whims of censorship.



**Bruxelles ( 24.08.1940 )**  
**Dilolo ( 25.10 )**  
**Kihembwe ( 06.11 )**

## Albert National park

Les Cahiers du Congo ( Translated from Les Cahiers du Congo)

Studies of four aspects of variety in the printing of this commemorative issue of stamps are presented. There are two miniature sheets: COB BL1, a block of four of the 4.50 F denomination printed in carmine and black; COB BL2, one of each denomination printed in blue and brown. There are six denominations printed in two panes (panels) of 50. Each denomination printed as full sheets has a different combination of colours for the frame and centre. In addition, one value was surcharged to fill a wartime shortage in the Congo and two values were surcharged and overprinted for the same reason for use in Ruanda Urundi.

### Shades of the stamps to 1.50 F centers

There are two shades of 1.50 F centers :

- black grey is present on the 1937 printing and the early printing of 1938. The sheets that have been seen are numbered from 60000 to 70000 ( Sheets numbered above 70000 are overprinted )
- light gray is to be found on the rest of 1938 printings. These sheet are numbered above 80000.

The colour change probably occurred during the printing of 70000 numbered sheets. However, we affirm that the following scans do not show this lightening of the printing during production of the 70000 series.



1937 center grey black sheet 614 617



1938 center grey black sheet 664 287



1938 center grey light sheet 877 111

Second miniature sheet

COB BL2 Congrès International du Tourisme – Costermanville

**Decree : 22 July 1938**

The Minister of the colonies, Having  
regard to Decree of January 20, 1921, on the organization of the entire service postal complete  
and amended by the decrees of May 14, 1926, October 31, 1928, and on July 12, 1932: whereas  
it is necessary to encourage tourism in the colony;

Order:

First article.

It is issued on the occasion of the Congress of Costermanville tourism a sheet featuring,  
printed in blue and sepia, six postage stamps called "national parks" created by the ministerial  
order of 22 December 1937, either the values: 5 c, 90 c, 1fr50, 2fr40, 2fr50 and 4fr50.

Second article.

The printing is limited to 100,000 sheets.

Third article.

The stamps component sheet cannot be sold separately. Sale of the slip is priced at 15 frs.

Fourth article.

The proceeds of the surcharge of fr 3.15 per sheet will be attributed a propaganda for  
tourism in the Congo.

Fifth article.

These stamps will be accepted till December 31, 1939, face value for the postage of  
correspondence in domestic and international service.

Sixth article.

A copy of the sheet is annexed to the order now

Bruxelles, 22 July 1938.

A. De Vleeschauwer

**Special printing** : sheet with stamps unperforated

**Stamps** blue and sepia

**Topics:** landscapes of national parks

**203** 5 c rivière Molindi

**Plates:** gravure printing firm Malvaux

**204** 90 c bambous

**Perforation** : 11 1/2

**205** 1 F 50 rivière Suza

**Printing** : 32,000 sheets

**206** 2 F 40 rivière Rutshuru

**Period of validity:** October 3, 1938  
to December 31, 1939

**207** 2 F 50 mont Karisimbi

**208** 4 F 50 brousse forestière de  
Mitumba

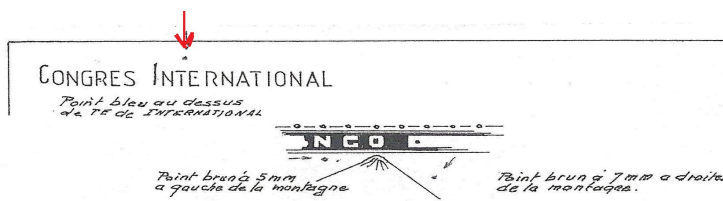
**Miniature Sheet imperforated**



After J.M. Frenay varieties : *There are six blocks slightly different*

**COB BL 2 Type A**

a blue dot at the top of « T »  
of INTERNATIONAL



2 F 50 Stamp 2 :

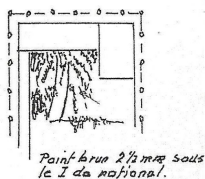
a brown point at 5 mm left of the mountain + a brown point at 7 mm to the right of the mountain



**BL 2 Type B**

5 c. Stamp 1 :

a brown point at 2.5 mm under the « I » of NATIONAL



4 F 50 Stamp 5 :

a brown point at 3 mm from the frame above the second tree from the left



**BL 2 Type C**

4 F 50 Stamp 5 :

a brown point at 3 mm from the top frame and 2 mm from the left frame. (left of the first tree)



**BL 2 Type D**



5 C Stamp 1 :

a brown point 6 mm below the « S » of PARCS



2 F 40 Stamp 4

Oblique brown stroke 1 mm below the top frame, between C and O of CONGO

4 F 50 Stamp 5 :

Oblique brown stroke at 4 mm from the top frame, to the right of the big tree on the right



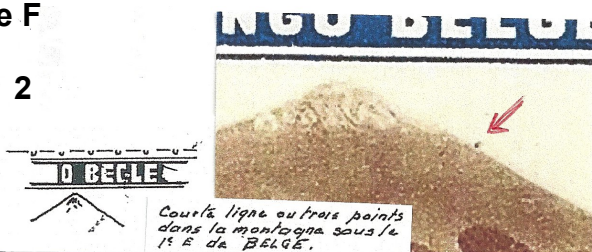
5

**BL 2 Type E**



Oblique blue stroke under the first E of Costermansville

**BL 2 Type F**



2 F 50 Stamp 2 :

A short diagonal line of three points ( rising to the right) on the mountain under the first E of BELGE



4 F 50 Stamp 5 :

blue line on the top of the cartridge threads

## 2F50 /2F40 OVERPRINT

### **Ordinance: 6 March 1942**

The Governor General;  
By virtue of the Law on the Government of the Belgian Congo;  
By virtue of the Royal Decree of 29 June 1933 on the Administrative Organisation of the Colony;

By virtue of the Postal Decree of 20 January 1921, in particular Article 2, as defined in Legislative Ordinance N° 319/P.T. of 12 July 1941;

In view of the urgency of the matter,  
Ordains:

#### Article 1.

120,000 x 1.50 stamps issued by the Ministerial Decree of 10 January 1934 shall bear the 50-centime overprint;

100,000 x 1.75 stamps issued by the Ministerial Decree of 7 February 1941 shall bear the 75-centime overprint;

and 100,000 x 2.40 stamps issued by the Ministerial Decree of 22 December 1937 shall bear the 2.50F overprint

#### Article 2.

An example of each of these stamps is attached to this Ordinance.

#### Article 3.

This Ordinance shall enter into force as of this date.

Leopoldville, 6 March 1942.

Ryckmans

Overprint: black typography of the government print office in Leopoldville

Period of validity: 6 March 1942 - 31 August 1942



N° 227(COB) Value: 2.50F/2.40F

Colour: green-black and brown

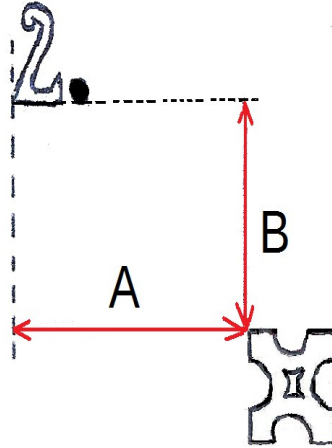
Overprinted stamp: 200

Print run: 100,000 copies

Overprint varieties:  
inverted overprint  
double overprint

The overprint

The position of the overprinted stamp on the plate can be determined by means of two measurements: The first, "A", is the distance from the vertical edge of upper left corner the "diabolo" to a line drawn vertically downwards from the left end of the horizontal base-line of the 2 (on the 2F50 overprint). The second, "B", is from the horizontal edge on the upper left corner of the "diabolo" to a line drawn along the base-line of the 2 (in the 2F50 overprint), projected horizontally to the right. The table shows the A/B values for each stamp. On the second panel (pane) the B value is always constant at 10 mm and only the variable A value is shown.



PANEL 1

<b>1</b>	8.2 /10	9.45/10	9.45/10	9.45/10	9.45/10	8.5/10	8.5/10	8.5/10	10.3/10	<b>10</b> 9.3/11
9.3/11	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	9.3/11	9.3/11	9.3/11	11.5/10	10/10.5
9/10	10/10.5	10.3/10	10.3/10	10.3/10	10.3/10	9/10	9.3/10	9.3/10	11.5/10	9.45/10
9/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	9.3/11	9.3/11	9.3/11	11.5/10	9.45/11.5
<b>41</b>	9/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	11/10.5	9.3/11	9.3/11	9.3/11	11.5/10	<b>50</b> 10.3/10

PANEL 2 (B = 10 mm)

<b>51</b>	8.2 mm	9.5	9.5	10	10.5	9.45	9.5	9.5	11	<b>60</b> 10 mm
8.2	9.5	9.5	10	10	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	11	10
8.2	9.5	9.5	10	10	9	9.45	9.45	9.45	11	10
8.2	9.5	9.5	10	10	9	9.45	9.45	9.45	11	10
<b>91</b>	8.2 mm	9.5	9.5	10	10	9	9.45	9.45	11	<b>100</b> 10 mm

Ruanda-Urundi The 5 c. Overprint

Ordinance: 30 July 1941

The Governor General,  
By virtue of the Law on the Government of the Belgian Congo;  
By virtue of the Royal Decree of 29 June 1933 on the Administrative Organisation of the Colony, in particular Article 17;

By virtue of the Postal Decree of 20 January 1921, in particular Article 2, as defined in Legislative Ordinance N° 319/P.T. of 12 July 1941;

By virtue of the Law of 21 August 1925, on the Government of Ruanda-Urundi,  
In view of the urgency of the matter;

Ordains:

Article 1.

100,000 x 1.50F stamps issued by the Ministerial Decree of 22 December 1937 shall bear the overprint:

RUANDA  
URUNDI

5 c.

X

Article 2.

These stamps, of which an example is attached, are approved for use as postage on mail in the territory of Ruanda-Urundi, according to the postal values currently in force.

Article 3.

This Ordinance shall enter into force on 15 August 1941.

Leopoldville, 30 July 1941.

Ryckmans

Overprint in black by typography, the Government Printing Office at Leopoldville



Period of validity: 15 August 1941 - 31 August 1942

RU118 (COB) 5c/ 1 F 50 Brown carmine and black

The overprint: As with the stamp with the "5 Centimes" overprint from the Belgian Congo, the Ruanda-Urundi stamp has the same background, so that only the overprint is different. It can also be seen that the overprint has not altered the heading "CONGO BELGE – Belgisch Congo" in the cartouche at the top and bottom.



Fig. 1

Belgian Congo



Fig. 2

Ruanda - Urundi



Fig. 3

Two slight differences can be seen in the centre: grey black (Fig. 2) and light grey (Fig. 3) as in the Belgian Congo stamp.(Fig. 1 )

Variety : Grey mark resembling a small lake above the "AUX" in "NATIONAUX", its exist only in position 42



position 92

stamp position 42 Variety small lake on letter (stamp of right )



Pos. 41

Pos.42 VARIETY

Pos.43

Pos.44

Pos. 45

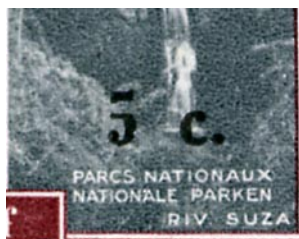
Overprint varieties: inverted or displaced overprint



Printing flaws:



N incomplete



5 incomplete



Bids to be received not later than March 15th, 2015

to Th. FRENNET, rue la Rue, 17 - B 1420 BRAINE-L'ALLEUD Belgium / Europe

or by E-mail at < [hydro-services@skynet.be](mailto:hydro-services@skynet.be) >

## ALL PRICES in EUROS

### B.C.S.C. - AUCTION 2014-2

#### LIBRARY

- 1 Catalogue of POSTAL STATIONERY of the CONGO and RUANDA-URUNDI by J. STIBBE (french language) Edition 1986 (latest edition, until now). CONDITION: Used, acceptable 1,00 €

#### CONGO FREE STATE

- |    |  |           |          |
|----|--|-----------|----------|
| 2  | 1894 issue - 1 F VIOLET  | 26A       | 5,00 €   |
| 3  | 1894 issue - 3,50 F VERMILLION   | 27        | 40,00 €  |
| 4  | 1894 issue - 5 F CARMINE   | 28        | 12,00 €  |
| 5  | 1909 issue - 50c OLIVE LOCAL 6 OVERPRINT   | 35L       | 1,50 €   |
| 6  | 1923 issue FAKED INVERTED SURCHARGE, used  | 105       | 6,00 €   |
| 7  | Postage due stamp - 1908 issue 5 F CARMINE (one missing perf)  | TX6C      | 15,00 €  |
| 8  | Postage due stamp - 1908 issue 5c GREEN  | TX17      | 2,00 €   |
| 9  | KATANGA - African animals - 50c UM inverted overprint  | 9         | 6,00 €   |
| 10 | KATANGA - African animals - 2 F UM inverted overprint  | 12        | 6,00 €   |
| 11 | 1909 issue - 10c CARMINE - BRUSSELS OVERPRINT 2 - block of 4 (2 UM, 2 LH) I4 + A5<br>Position 26-27-31-32  | 31B2      | 65,00 €  |
| 12 | 1909 issue - 25c BLUE - BRUSSELS OVERPRINT 2 - block of 4 sheet margin (2 UM, 2 LH) I2<br>+ A2 Position 36-37-41-42  | 33B2      | 65,00 €  |
| 13 | 1909 issue - 50c OLIVE - BRUSSELS OVERPRINT 2 - block of 4 (3 UM, 1 LH) I2 + A2<br>Position 22-23-27-28  | 35B2      | 75,00 €  |
| 14 | 1909 issue - 40c BLUE - BRUSSELS OVERPRINT 2- block of 4 sheet margin (4 UM) I2 + A1b<br>Position 6-7-11-12  | 34B2      | 80,00 €  |
| 15 | 1909 issue - 3,50 F VERMILLION - BRUSSELS OVERPRINT 2 (LH) POSITION 25 with BCSC<br>certificate  | 37B2      | 100,00 € |
| 16 | POSTAL STATIONERY - 10c 1892 issue, additional stamp of the 1887 issue 5c green  | STIBBE 10 | 9,00 €   |
| 17 | POSTAL STATIONERY - 15c blue 1892 issue, to louvain (Belgium)  | STIBBE 11 | 9,00 €   |
| 18 | 1921 issue - 30c (x3)(1 UM, LH,1 part OG)+ 50c(x16)(1 LH-15 used)+ 1F(x6)(1 no gum,5 used)   |           | 2,00 €   |
| 19 | 1894 issue- 3 illustrated postcards, each with 15c ochre and boma cancellation+ stamps 15c<br>ochre used (x2)+25c blue used (x5)                               | 20        | 2,50 €   |
| 20 | 1942 issue - 14 covers(included 1 registered cover,2 Ruanda-Urundi covers and 1 censored<br>cover), various cancellationsn some covers are beautifully franked |           | 7,00 €   |

- |    |   |  |        |
|----|---|--|--------|
| 21 | Lot of 5 covers and 2 postcards, from 1928 to 1959, beautifully franked   |  | 1,00 € |
| 22 | Katanga - 4 covers, March 1961 issue Katangese Arts   |  | 2,00 € |
| 23 | Rep. Congo - cover from Loulouabourg 3-2-65 with mixed franking (overprinted and non overprinted flowers stamps (1952 issue and 1960 issue) |  | 1,00 € |

- |    |  |             |        |
|----|--|-------------|--------|
| 24 | Air mail stamps - 1921 issue (full set) used+1939 issue (full set) used, included 50c gray-green | PA 1/4+7/15 | 1,00 € |
| 25 | Air mail stamps 1934 issue-full set LH, including 50c gray-green                                 | PA 7/15     | 1,00 € |

### POSTAL STATIONARY

- |    |   |                         |         |
|----|---|-------------------------|---------|
| 26 | Illustrated postcard (Stibbe 42) 5c green, varieties, used (x2)   | STIBBE 42               | 3,00 €  |
| 27 | Illustrated postcard (Stibbe 42) 5c green (cancelled to order : #2 and #18; Mint=#3 and #16); 4 items                       | STIBBE 42               | 4,00 €  |
| 28 | Illustrated postcard (Stibbe 43) 10c carmine; numbers :2-3-16-17-18 (usedx5)  | STIBBE 43               | 5,00 €  |
| 29 | Illustrated postcard (Stibbe 43, number 4) 10c carmine, used with additional stamp  | STIBBE 43               | 1,50 €  |
| 30 | Postcard Stibbe 55, mint, 15c/5c green  | STIBBE 55               | 4,00 €  |
| 31 | Postcard Stibbe 56a, mint, 15c/10c red  | STIBBE 56a              | 4,00 €  |
| 32 | Illustrated postcards (Stibbe 53), numbers 4-21-25-54 (4 cards), mint   | STIBBE 53               | 5,00 €  |
| 33 | Lot of 4 postcards, mint : Stibbe 2-5-5a-10 III   | STIBBE<br>2,5,5a,10 III | 3,50 €  |
| 34 | Postcard (Stibbe 8), palmtrees 10c black, mint  | STIBBE 8                | 4,00 €  |
| 35 | Postcards (Stibbe 11 II+15c), 1892 issue 15c blue + 1897 issue 15c orange, used, boma cancellations                         | STIBBE 11<br>II+15c     | 10,00 € |
| 36 | Postcard Stibbe 17, palmtree 15c blue +15c brown (double card), used (Boma cancellation), 1897 issue, to Belgium via Lisbon | STIBBE 17               | 7,00 €  |
| 37 | Lot of 5 postcards (this is not postal stationary) of the German East Africa (Belgian occupation), without stamps, mint     |                         | 3,00 €  |

### POSTAGE DUE - TAXES

- |    |  |          |         |
|----|--|----------|---------|
| 38 | Postage due stamps - 1909 issue - typo overprint full set used                                   | TX 17/26 | 45,00 € |
| 39 | Little study (9 stamps) of type IX-Elisabethville taxes surcharge (9 stamps, from LH to part OG) |          | 8,50 €  |
| 40 | Little study (9 stamps) of type III Matadi taxes surcharge, 9 stamps : 4 used, 2 no gum, 3 LH    |          | 6,50 €  |

### KATANGA + SOUTH KASAI

- |    |  |       |         |
|----|--|-------|---------|
| 41 | Katanga 12.09.60 issue, BOC (COB) 1/3 + 4/5, UM          | 1/5   | 3,50 €  |
| 42 | Katanga 19.09.60 issue-Animals, BOC (COB) 6/17 UM        | 6/17  | 15,00 € |
| 43 | Katanga 22.09.60 issue, BOC (COB) 18/22, UM              | 18/22 | 35,00 € |
| 44 | Katanga 11.07.61 issue, BOC (COB) 69/74, block of 10, UM | 69/74 | 4,50 €  |
| 45 | South-Kasai 1961 issues, BOC (COB) 16/17+18/19+20/24, UM | 16/24 | 35,00 € |



## AIR MAIL

- |           |  |               |                |
|-----------|--|---------------|----------------|
| <b>46</b> | First flight by jet airplane - 2 covers Elisabethville to Leo (internal mail) and Leopoldville to Belgium - 21.1.60- each with a stamp of the 1958 "Five kings", issue   |               | <b>1,50 €</b>  |
| <b>47</b> | Commemorative Air mail cover 100 th fligth Belgium Congo 20.11.1938, from Belgium to Congo and back  |               | <b>5,00 €</b>  |
| <b>48</b> | Special flight from Belgium (Antwerp airport) 25.9.1937 to Congo (Stanleyville) and back 1.10.1937. Postcard, Belgian and Congolese stamps   |               | <b>4,00 €</b>  |
| <b>49</b> | Same lot   |               | <b>4,00 €</b>  |
| <b>50</b> | Special flight from Brussels (25.2.38) to Coquilhatville and back (4.3.1938). Postcard, Belgian and Congolese stamps   |               | <b>4,00 €</b>  |
| <b>51</b> | Lot of 3 aerograms, each cancelled in Elisabethville in 1959   |               | <b>4,50 €</b>  |
| <b>52</b> | Lot of 5 airmail covers, with beautiful cancellations and frankings  |               | <b>4,50 €</b>  |
| <b>53</b> | Registered and express airmail cover, from Leopoldville 10.11.1958 to Brussels. Beautiful frankings  |               | <b>6,00 €</b>  |
| <b>54</b> | Air mail cover "1st flight Leopoldville-Kikwit", cancellation Leopoldville 24.10.1939 to Tshikapa (arrival cachet 25.10.1939)  |               | <b>6,00 €</b>  |
| <b>55</b> | Airmail cover "Raid Fabry-Vanderlinden", cancellation Brussels 5.12.1930, with 2 Belgian airmail stamps, included rare PA5 to Stanleyville. Red special cachet "Liaison aérienne Belgique-Congo Décembre 1930) Luchtverbinding België-Congo December 1930" | <b>PA 3-5</b> | <b>35,00 €</b> |
| <b>56</b> | Airmail cover "Raid Hansez" from Antwerp 20.3.1934 (Belgian stamps) to Leopoldville and back (Leopoldville cancellation 28.3.34). Red special boxed cachet "Liaison aérienne Belgique-Congo Mars 1934/Luchtverinding België-Congo Maart 1934"              |               | <b>12,00 €</b> |
| <b>57</b> | Airmail cover "1st flight Usumbura-Stanleyville"-Ruanda-Urundi stamps cancellation Usumbura 27.11.39 to Belgium via Stanleyville (Sabena flight)   |               | <b>9,00 €</b>  |
| <b>58</b> | Airmail cover from Belgium (Brussels 24.2.46) to Congo (Leopoldville 27.2.46) and back. Belgian and Congolese stamps   |               | <b>2,00 €</b>  |
| <b>59</b> | Airmail cover from Coquilhatville 4.11.46 to Brussels. Beautifully franked and cancelled   |               | <b>7,50 €</b>  |

## MECHANICAL FRANKING MACHINE

- |           |   |             |                |
|-----------|---|-------------|----------------|
| <b>60</b> | Mechanical franking machine proof "Ciments du Katanga". Rare                  |             | <b>15,00 €</b> |
| <b>61</b> | Mechanical franking machine proof "Elisabethville F.11" 10.11.52. Rare        |             | <b>15,00 €</b> |
| <b>62</b> | Mechanical franking machine proof "Simba-Brasseries du Katanga" 16.7.52. Rare |             | <b>15,00 €</b> |
| <b>63</b> | Mechanical franking machine proof "Costermansville" 23.5.51. Rare             |             | <b>15,00 €</b> |
| <b>64</b> | Mechanical franking machine proof "Elisabethville" Sogelec. Rare              |             | <b>15,00 €</b> |
| <b>65</b> | Mechanical franking machine proof "Jadotville" 10.10.52. Rare                 |             | <b>15,00 €</b> |
| <b>66</b> | Mechanical franking machine proof "Congo Belge" F12. Rare                     |             | <b>15,00 €</b> |
| <b>67</b> | 1947 issue - Proof of the 1F20 in unadopted colors. Rare and beautiful        | <b>285A</b> | <b>80,00 €</b> |

68	Cover Irumu censorship from Nairobi 12.3.1941, Kenya to Rumanguho (Kivu) Linear handstruck "Passe censure Irumu", in red. Adhesive paper band "opened by censor" (Kenyan censor)	25,00 €
69	Cover Elisabethville censorship. From Elisabethville 7.8.42 to Johannesburg (south Africa). Linear handstruck mark "Passé censure Elisabethville" in black. Adhesive paper band "opened by censor" (south African censor)	22,00 €
70	Air mail card. Leopoldville censorship from Leopoldville 7.2.44 to Pont-à-Celles (Belgium). Linear handstruck mark "Censure Congo Belge", in black	12,00 €
71	Air mail cover Irumu 15.6.43 to New York USA. Linear handstruck mark "Censure Congo Belge" in black. Adhesive scotch band on the left side of the cover	12,00 €
72	Registered air mail cover Stanleyville 21.6.43 to Costermansville (internal mail). Linear handstruck mark "Censure Congo Belge". Registered Stanleyville label	13,00 €
73	Cover Stanleyville 22.5.45 to Brussels (Belgium). Linear handstruck mark "Censure Congo Belge" in black. Arrival Brussels cachet on reverse 7.7.45	10,00 €
74	Postcard ABA 16.3.45 to Gentbrugge (Belgium). Linear handstruck mark "Censure Congo Belge" in violet+censor number 8 + censornumber 3 in black. Stanleyville censor	10,00 €
75	Cover from Boksburg, South Africa 15.4.41 to Jadotville. Elisabethville censor linear handstruck mark "censure Congo Belge" on both sides of the cover. Adhesive paper band of South African and Belgian Congo censors	10,00 €
76	Postcard from Elisabethville 2 (cancellation 25.1.45) to Belgium. Linear handstruck mark "censure Congo Belge" (large letters), with a hyphen between Congo and Belge. This is a rather rare censor mark	15,00 €
77	Cover from the US to Congo. 13.09.1943. Two bands + violet linear handstruck mark. "Censure Congo Belge". Censor number 4 in violet	10,00 €

<b>CONGO FREE STATE</b>
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78	1886 issue 5c green - "Lenoir block" (forgery)+single item, no gum, imperforates	9,50 €
79	1886 issue 25c blue - "Lenoir block (forgery), no gum, imperforated. Scotch tape. Traces on right and left sides	4,00 €
80	1886 issue 5C green (Boma 1.2 cancellation) beautiful cancelled, one short perf + 5F lilac (forgery, but in excellent condition)	1+5 9,50 €
81	1894 issue - collection of 21 used stamps included 5F and 10F. Rare cancellations, shades, perforations,... high catalogue value. Very good condition	106/117 30,00 €
82	1894 issue - 3,5F vermilion (BOC/COB 27). Very good condition, used (Boma cancellation)	27 35,00 €
83	1894 issue - 3,5F vermilion (BOC/COB 27). Perf 14 1/4, used Leopoldville cancellation. Two short perf	27 18,00 €
84	1894 issue - 3,5F vermilion, LH, very good condition, perf 14 1/4, position 35	40,00 €
85	1894 issue - collection of 16 stamps, UM, LH or no gum, shades, perforations,... good condition	22,00 €
86	1887 issue - 5F violet used - Forgery, Leopoldville cancellation, very good condition	5,00 €
87	1887 issue - 5F violet used, forgery. Boma cancellation, very good condition	5,00 €

## CONGO BELGE STAMPS

<b>88</b>	1923 issue -Floors - full set, LH, very good condition	<b>106/117</b>	<b>11,00 €</b>
<b>89</b>	1942 issue - full set, UM, very good condition	<b>228/67</b>	<b>18,00 €</b>
<b>90</b>	1941 issue - full set, LH, very good condition	<b>214/24</b>	<b>5,00 €</b>
<b>91</b>	1939 issue - full set, UM, very good condition	<b>209/13</b>	<b>20,00 €</b>
<b>92</b>	1960 issue - 30.06.60, 20c flowers, sheet of 100 stamps, UM, overprint Congo in black	<b>384</b>	<b>1,00 €</b>
<b>93</b>	1941 issue - 19 stamps, imperforated, with a hole (proof of Waterlow and Sons). Very good condition. 1 sheet corners, several sheet margins		<b>125,00 €</b>
<b>94</b>	1909 issue - Mols unilingual - collection of 8 stamps : 5c green LH, 10c carmine LH (x2), 50c olive LH (x2), UM, used (x2)		<b>5,00 €</b>

## RUANDA - URUNDI

<b>95</b>	1930 issue - full set, UM,very good condition	<b>81/89</b>	<b>50,00 €</b>
<b>96</b>	1924 issue - full set, LH, very good condition	<b>50/61</b>	<b>10,00 €</b>
<b>97</b>	1941 issue - postcard with 2F orange and 2,50F carmine, Usumbura 27.12.47	<b>138/9</b>	<b>2,00 €</b>
<b>98</b>	1941 issue - full set, most are corners of sheet with sheet numbers, UM, very good condition	<b>126/47</b>	<b>14,00 €</b>
<b>99</b>	1941 issue - "Meulemans" overprints, full set UM, very good condition	<b>114/17</b>	<b>25,00 €</b>
<b>100</b>	1944 issue "Red Cross" overprint, full set, UM, very good condition	<b>150/3</b>	<b>5,00 €</b>
<b>101</b>	1942 issue "Spitfire", full set, UM, very good condition	<b>148/9</b>	<b>2,50 €</b>
<b>102</b>	1940 issue new values, full set (0,75/1,75+2,50/2,75), UM, very good condition	<b>124/5</b>	<b>7,00 €</b>
<b>103</b>	1941 issue, full set (10c gray), overprint Ruanda Urundi in black	<b>122/3</b>	<b>13,00 €</b>
<b>104</b>	1941 issue, full set (10c gray), overprint Ruanda-Urundi	<b>121</b>	<b>6,50 €</b>
<b>105</b>	1941 issue - 7F black on air mail cover, Usumbura to Brussels	<b>143</b>	<b>2,00 €</b>
<b>106</b>	1948 issue - airmail cover to Belgium (Usumbura 13.2.53)		<b>2,00 €</b>
<b>107</b>	1948 issue -full set , UM, very good condition	<b>154/72</b>	<b>24,00 €</b>
<b>108</b>	1948 issue - 6,5/6F on airmail cover. Usumbura 13.3.51 to Liège, Belgium	<b>175</b>	<b>2,00 €</b>
<b>109</b>	Postage due stamps, full set 1919 issue, LH, very good condition	<b>TX1-8</b>	<b>15,00 €</b>
<b>110</b>	1960 issue on 2 different first day covers	<b>217/8</b>	<b>1,00 €</b>
<b>111</b>	Airmail cover Rumengeri to Belgium - 1959 issue 3F elephant (x2)+ flowers 50c	<b>182+212(x2)</b>	<b>2,50 €</b>

## POSTAL STATIONARY

112	Postcard (double) - 5c palmtree - Stibbe catalogue 46, unused	<b>STIBBE 46</b>	2,00 €
113	Postcard (double) - 10c red - Stibbe catalogue 47 unused	<b>STIBBE 47</b>	1,50 €
114	Postcard, catalogue Stibbe 74, unused	<b>STIBBE 74</b>	1,00 €
115	Illustrated postcards, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, lot of 7 postcards with view numbers 79-80-81-85-87-88-92, unused	<b>STIBBE 62</b>	6,00 €
116	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, # 75 used	<b>STIBBE 62/75</b>	1,50 €
117	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, # 78 (golf)	<b>STIBBE 62/78</b>	2,00 €
118	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, # 82	<b>STIBBE 62/82</b>	1,50 €
119	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, # 86	<b>STIBBE 62/86</b>	1,50 €
120	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, # 90 (+ additional Vloors stamps)	<b>STIBBE 62/90</b>	1,50 €
121	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, # 93	<b>STIBBE 62/93</b>	1,50 €
122	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 62, 30c red-brown palmtree, # 92	<b>STIBBE 62/92</b>	2,50 €
123	Illustrated postcard, Stibbe 43, 10c red palmtree, from Albertville 14 XI 21 to Herstal (Belgium), used, with additional stamp 5c green	<b>STIBBE 43</b>	2,50 €
124	Catalogue COB 2014 Part 2 (Belgian Colonies -EIC – Congo Belge- Ruanda-Urundi- Rwanda-Burundi)		10,00 €
125	Catalogue COB 2015 Part 2 (Belgian Colonies -EIC – Congo Belge- Ruanda-Urundi- Rwanda-Burundi)		10,00 €



Prettige Kerstdagen en een Gelukkig Nieuwjaar  
 Bonnes Fêtes et Bonne Année  
 Frohe Weihnachten und ein Glückliches Neues Jahr  
 Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year



The Committee of the Belgian Congo Study Circle wishes you happy holidays  
 and best wishes for 2015

