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#### **BULLETIN 169**

#### SEPTEMBER 2015

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The Study Circle website www.belgian-congo-study-circle.be

#### **Annual Subscriptions – 2016**

The following subscription rates were approved at the March 2015 A.G.M. They remain unchanged.

Region Subscription

UK
Belgium
12€ (£10 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
Other European counties
USA
15 (£10 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
18€ (12€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
\$22 (\$18 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)
£20 (£10 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc by e-mail)

Payment due – on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016.

#### How to pay

### Members living in the UK:

1 by electronic bank transfer to our account with the Carnoustie Branch of the 'TSB Bank Ltd.' (Sort Code 87-68-23):

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- or 2. by a cheque drawn on a UK bank, payable to "Belgian Congo Study Account" and sent by post to the General Treasurer, Charles Lloyd at 18 Linefield Road, Carnoustie, Angus DD7 6DP, Scotland, U.K.
- or 3 by PayPal to <a href="mailto:belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com">belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com</a> When using this method, please add any charges levied by PayPal to ensure that the BCSC receives the full subscription. Please e-mail the General Treasurer if you pay this way (<a href="mailto:charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk">charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk</a>).

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When making your payment, please send a jointly addressed e-mail to the General Treasurer, Charles Lloyd (Charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk) and the Belgian Regional Treasurer, Ludo Achten (ludoachten@hotmail.com) to inform them of the method chosen.

#### 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**

We extend a warm welcome to the following recently joined members and trust they will enjoy and benefit from their association with us.

#### **New Members**

UKFred Busch18 Rydal Way

Great Notley, Braintree, Essex. CM77 7UG

e-mail fredbusch@gmx.com

Fred is a collector of the Belgian Congo with a particular interest in the cancellations before independence.

UK Nicholas Pertwee Hightrees Lodge

53 Alma Road,

Reigate, Surrey. RH2 0DN

e-mail npertwee@hotmail.com

Nicholas' interest is in provisional definitives (all aspects) and in the past has studied stamps issued by Ghana and Benin. He has decided to extend his studies to the independent states in territory that was formerly Belgian. (i.e. Congo / Zaire and its breakaway states, Rwanda, Burundi).

Belgium Michel Erauw Champ des hirondelles 21

1970 Wezembeek-oppem e-mail m.erauw@skynet.be

**Netherlands** Hendrikus Kamphuis Hermelijnvlinder 39

1113 lc Diemen

e-mail <a href="mailto:hendrikuskamphuis@live.nl">hendrikuskamphuis@live.nl</a>

**Breaking News:** The Belgian Congo Study Circle and the East Africa Study Circle will hold a joint meeting in London on Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> September 2016. More details will be given in Bulletin 170

#### From the editor

#### Articles:

A great thanks to those members who have sent me articles for the bulletin. Even if you have only one interesting cover, you can send it written-up as an article in my favourite cover.

#### Auction:

We are always looking for philatelic material; stamps, letters or other items for sale in the Study Circle auction.



#### **Obituary**



Patrick showing part of his collection to a friend in 1978

# Patrick John Cleverly Ellis MA (Oxon), FRPSL 29<sup>th</sup> March 1929 - 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013

We have received the sad news of the death of a former member of the Study Circle. Patrick joined in September 1981 and resigned because of ill health on the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012.

Patrick had several philatelic interests, of which German East Africa was the main one. (He had lived in Tanganyika where he worked in law). This interest led him to join both the German Colonies Collectors Group and the East Africa Study Circle (of which he was its Chairman for several years). It was natural that he should become a member of our Study Circle as well.

Also, he had an excellent collection of Cyprus and was a great supporter of the Cyprus Study Circle, being the editor of its journal ( Cyprus Circular Post) for many years.

Patrick did not enjoy exhibiting competitively, but on occasion did so successfully. He found displaying his collection at local philatelic societies to be more enjoyable. As the author of numerous articles in a number of philatelic publications, he has given us a research legacy.

He leaves a window, Patricia Towne, and three children (Simon, Louisa and Charles) to whom we offer our sincere, if belated sympathy.



## ffer

#### Back Issues of the Bulletin for offer

The son of the late Patrick Ellis, Charles, has written to the General Secretary offering his father's collection of bulletins (Number 41, September 1981 to Number 160, March 2012) to any interested member. If there is no interest they will go to the recycling centre which, as he says, "would be a shame". If anyone is interested, please contact Charles Ellis directly at <a href="mailto:Charles.ellis@me.com">Charles.ellis@me.com</a>. Carriage costs are to be paid by the member receiving these bulletins.

#### My favourite cover

#### Charles Hénuzet

In our collections we all have, stamps or letters that seem innocuous but if we take the time to look and decipher all their details, sometimes they become much less anodyne.

COURRIER DE HAUTE MER « THYSVILLE » Letter with stamps n°106 and n°109 (BOC)

Postage for letters at the rate 1,25 Franc lasted a very short time: « Arrêté du 7 juin 1926 » annouced that this rate would enter force on the 1 August 1926 and « Arrêté du 22 octobre 1926 » annouced that it would be replaced by a postage charge of 1,50 Franc from the 1 January 1927.



The rate lasted 5 months, which gives a narrow window during which the letter could have been sent. A second detail allows us to be even more specific - the fact that the letter travelled by boat. This second detail is the boat "s/s Thysville(1)". Knowing that the duration of the voyage from the Congo to Europe took an average of 24 days, there can be only a few possible dates.



This vessel made 2 voyages during these 5 months, The first departed from Boma the 23 August 1926 to arrive to Antwerp on the 7 September 1926 and second departed from Boma on 17 October 1926 to arrive to Antwerp on the 16 November 1926.

#### Thysville 1

#### Rudi Vertommen

During the Second World War, the *Thysville 1*, like the *Elisabethville*, was used as a troopship by the British Navy

After arriving in Britain on 11 November 1941 the *Thysville 1* was requisitioned by the British Ministry of War Transport (BMWT) on 5 December 1941. At the end of the war, the *Thysville 1* returned to Antwerp on 23 September 1945, still under contract to the BMWT. Subsequently, it made 2 voyages for the *Compagnie Maritime Belge* (C.M.B.).

On 19 December 1945 the *Thysville 1* resumed its role as a troopship, sailing to Africa via Britain.

In the period 1946-1947 the British army continued to use requisitioned liners as troop transports from the following West African ports: Matadi (Congo), Freetown (Sierra Leone), Takoradi (Ghana), and Lagos (Nigeria).

Ships that were purchased, requisitioned or captured from the enemy were given the prefix "Empire" to their name for identification purposes. In 1947 the *Thysville 1* was renamed the *Empire Test*. We know of a further voyage from Danzig to Antwerp on 13 September 1948 and another from Antwerp to Britain on 15 October 1948.

In 1953, after 31 years of loyal service, the *Thysville 1* was sent to Faslane, Argyllshire (Scotland) to be scrapped.



#### Handstamp

In the period 1945-1947 we find the following on-board handstamp used on covers: A rectangular hand-stamp on 2 lines with the words 'On Active Service H.M.T. Thysville' (H.M.T. stands for 'His Majesty's Transport'). It is found in both black and blue ink.

Here are some examples of its use.

An army aerogramme sent from Lagos (Nigeria) on 18 February 1946 addressed to Antwerp, in Belgium. (From the website of Charles Stockmans)



A second letter to the same addressee, dispatched from Freetown (Sierra Leone) on 27 March 1946.



A third air letter, also sent from Freetown, dispatched on 4 May 1946 and addressed to a married couple in Berchem in Belgium. The handwriting suggests that the sender may be the same person, which is confirmed by the following two air letters.



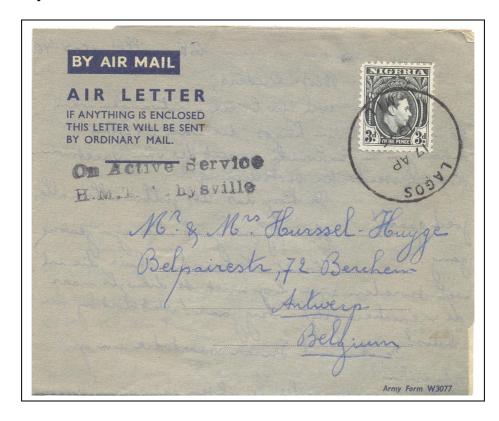
There is a fourth air letter sent from Lagos on 13 July 1946 and a fifth sent from Freetown on 19 July 1946, both addressed to the same married couple in Berchem. (The fifth was auctioned at Van Looy & Van Looy on 14 February 2015)





I have found the following two letters in my own collection:

An air letter dated 15 April 1946 and dispatched from Lagos on 17 April 1946, addressed to Mr and Mrs Hurssel – Huyge, the parents of the sender, Leon Hurssel, a medical assistant on board the *Thysville*.



Hurssel wrote another air letter to his parents, dated on 4 May 1946 and posted from Freetown on 6 May 1946.



#### Summary:

Date	Place	Addressees	Sender
18/2/1946	Lagos (Nigeria)	Nurse G. Du Gouy,	Leon Hurssel, medical
		Stuyvenbergziekenhuis	assistant H.M.T. Thysville
27/3/1946	Freetown (Sierra Leone)	Nurse G. Du Gouy,	Leon Hurssel, medical
		Stuyvenbergziekenhuis	assistant H.M.T. Thysville
17/4/1946 (own	Lagos (Nigeria)	Mr & Mrs Hurssel-	Leon Hurssel, medical
collection)		Huyge	assistant H.M.T. Thysville
4/5/1946 (own	Freetown (Sierra Leone)	Mr & Mrs Hurssel-	Leon Hurssel, medical
collection)		Huyge	assistant H.M.T. Thysville
4/5/1946	Freetown (Sierra Leone)	Mr & Mrs Hurssel-	Leon Hurssel, medical
	·	Huyge	assistant H.M.T. Thysville
13/7/1946	Lagos (Nigeria)	Mr & Mrs Hurssel-	Leon Hurssel, medical
		Huyge	assistant H.M.T. Thysville
19/7/1946	Freetown (Sierra Leone)	Mr & Mrs Hurssel-	Leon Hurssel, medical
		Huyge	assistant H.M.T. Thysville

These seven covers raise an interesting question: Was the handstamp 'On Active Service H.M.T. Thysville' used only by Leon Hurssel, as a way of decorating his correspondence; or are any other letters known, bearing this same handstamp and written by a different sender?

#### References:

\*Van Looy & Van Looy auction catalogue, for the 151st public stamp auction 12,13 and 14 February 2015 \*Website of Charles Stockmans <a href="http://www.congoposte.be/">http://www.congoposte.be/</a>, Congo Belge et Ruanda-Urundi, Septante-sept ans d'histoire postale en Afrique centrale (Belgian Congo and Rwanda-Urundi: 77 years of postal history in Central Africa)

#### A forgotten pioneer: Adolphe de Macar

(first published in Les Cahiers du Congo)

Dr. Marc Oblin

It might seem a little unusual to include family anecdotes in what aims to be a serious journal and collector's magazine. But please join me on this journey and we will come back to the Congo later...

One of my great aunts, who died over 20 years ago, was a wonderful person. She was a widow and lived to be over 80 years old. Right until the end, she maintained a keen interest in her nearest and dearest, her surroundings, current affairs, reading – in a nutshell, in life. Her husband, who was my grandmother's older brother and a chemist by trade, had passed away a few years before, after giving up his pharmacy in order to enjoy his well-earned retirement.

My aunt's most striking characteristic was the attention that she paid to other people. In all her relationships, her first priority was to help, comfort, understand and give advice. In her small villa at the edge of a wood, she would welcome any member of the family, neighbour or friend who needed support or advice. And the advice that she gave would always prove to be right... Her conversation was packed with aphorisms, such as "In life, situations often turn out to be less good that you would have hoped, but better than you might have feared" or "Accept people as they are, don't try to change them – you won't be able to do it! It's better to change how you see people."

In the house of this great aunt, the walls in the hallway were decorated with Congolese weapons, bows and arrows, lances, throwing knives, African axes and shields made from wood or wicker and raffia. Of course, this splendid collection was like a dream come true for me at the age of eleven or twelve, when I was an avid reader of Tintin and Jules Verne... It would not take a trained psychologist to see that this was one of the reasons behind my own passion for the Congo where, like Leopold II, I had never set foot.

One day, while I was bombarding my aunt with questions about these African weapons, she told me about her father's older brother, Adolphe de Macar, who was a pioneer in the history of the Belgians in the Congo. A long time later, on a visit to the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, I was surprised to discover that some of the finest exhibits and (huge) reserves at this museum had been brought back from the Kasai by Adolphe de Macar.

#### An unsung hero?

Although a few lines were recently devoted to Adolphe de Macar on Wikipedia, there is not a great deal of literature about him and, as far as I am aware, you will search in vain for a biography dedicated to him. However, the *Biographie coloniale belge* published in 1948 devotes a large page to him (Volume I, p. 625). This work and *"Forminière 1906-1956"*, published in 1956 by Éditions Cuypers, Brussels, are the main sources of inspiration for this article.

Born on 3 December 1847 in Liege, he opted for a military career as an officer when he reached the age of 20. He became a second lieutenant in the 1st line regiment and later lieutenant of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot Chasseurs. In July 1885, he was posted to the Institute of Military Cartography at the age of 37.

Inspired by the colonial ambitions of Leopold II, he was appointed as an official of the Congo Free State. He then left for the Congo in August 1885, where he joined the Topographic Brigade commanded by Captain Jungers. His first mission was to contribute to the topographical survey that would make it possible to produce an accurate map of the Lower Congo. De Macar was mainly concerned with the Boma region.

#### Luluabourg

During this period, a German called Wissmann was one of the very few whites present in the Congo Free State. His compatriots at the time had nicknamed him "the most German of Africans" and he would later become governor of German East Africa. This German colony was broken up after the 1914-18 war and Belgium was granted a mandate for the region known as Ruanda-Urundi.

At the start of 1886, the government of the Free State posted Adolphe de Macar to the Lulua, which is a tributary of the Kasai, in the province of the same name. Wissmann had just set up a station there, which he had named Luluabourg. Please note, by the way, the typically Germanic ending "bourg", which contrasts with the names ending in "ville" that the Belgians liked to give to Congolese places. Luluabourg had everything that it needed to become a major centre with great economic potential. Assisted by Lieutenant Le Marinel, de Macar was selected to govern the station, as commissioner of the Kasai district. Paul Le Marinel, who carved himself a great career in the colony, was the son of a Frenchman who had taken part in the Belgian struggle for independence in 1830, as the leader of a battalion of French volunteers. Paul's brother, Georges Le Marinel, was also a pioneer in the Congo.

This brings us to 1886, the year when the Congo Free State issued its first postage stamps. In 19<sup>th</sup> century Africa, the only means of travel were the waterways or bushland/savannah trails, where you would have to walk or ride a horse...if you had one! The journey from the Lower Congo to Luluabourg took approximately one month. Adolphe de Macar left the Lower Congo on 18 April 1886. Two days later, he boarded the steamer *Stanley* in Leopoldville. He arrived in Luluabourg on 20 May 1886. He was appalled by what he discovered...

#### A town that failed to live up to its name

Luluabourg? Wissmann had boasted so much of "his" station on the banks of the Lulua, which had hardly been established for a year. However, what de Macar and Le Marinel discovered hardly amounted to more than a few mud huts that were "very low, badly built, covered with grass, with a few doors and badly cut wooden windows". Le Marinel also wrote that the village was fortified by "a fence made of thin posts stuck in the ground and strung together with bundles of small branches". In addition, the station garrison consisted of only about ten natives from Angola, who were untrained and armed with old muskets. This was not enough to fight off the hostile tribes from the region!

De Macar and Le Marinel bravely forged ahead with their task, with the help of a handful of natives and a few Europeans. Within a few weeks, they recruited workers, built new houses, planted fruit and palm trees, and consolidated the perimeter fence. They sowed vegetables and planted a large European-style vegetable garden. The fields around it were cultivated and a "kraal" was built, with milk cows, bulls (for leather) and beef cattle.

Paths and roads were built and it was now possible to cross the Lulua by ferry. The natives spread the word and flocked to settle in the new small town.

Unfortunately, over the next few months, all of this was almost reduced to nothing by the troubles, which caused the natives to flee in large numbers, and various epidemics that struck the cattle. The many never-ending battles between the tribes of the region posed a real threat to the station's inhabitants. It was necessary to intervene constantly, in order to maintain order and prevent massacres.

#### Expedition to the east

One day, Paul Le Marinel took to his bed after passing large amounts of blood in his urine (hematuria). De Macar then became an amateur doctor, in order to take care of his colleague. Wissmann, however, wanted to leave the Kasai, which he did on 12 November 1886, with a caravan of approx. 900 male and female natives. He headed eastwards to the Indian Ocean. He asked Le Marinel, who had hardly recovered from his hematuria, and the carpenter Bugslag to accompany him.

It was agreed that Le Marinel would travel as far as Nyangwe before returning with a group of natives. The caravan set out on its journey and crossed, not without great difficulty, regions devastated by smallpox and raids by slave traders. After walking for 3 exhausting months, they arrived at Nyangwe, where they were welcomed by Séfu, son of Tippo-Tip and one of the "magnates" of the slave trade. The meeting with Séfu was very strained, as the latter was hardly fond of the whites, who were likely to create obstacles for him and his lucrative business...

As arranged, Le Marinel then allowed Wissmann and Bugslag to travel on to the east coast. He crossed the Lualaba again and headed back towards the Kasai, dragging several hundred natives from the Bashilange tribe behind him. Once again, he therefore crossed a vast area that was in the middle of a smallpox epidemic. Several natives in his caravan fell ill. Every evening, Le Marinel set up two camps – one for those with smallpox and another for the black people still unaffected by the disease. The dead and dying had to be abandoned on the return journey. It was not rare for their bodies to be eaten by the natives, as some tribes were still cannibals at the time. Le Marinel witnessed indescribable scenes. In March 1887, he wrote in his diary: "In the evening, we observe scenes of savagery, which you cannot imagine. (...) There are women and children, around a big fire, eating human flesh while laughing and singing! It is impossible to express the impression made by such a spectacle... I could not sleep all night..."

Attacks by local tribes also took place, during one of which Le Marinel was injured by an arrow on his right-hand side. Fortunately, the injury was not too serious. It is easy to understand how pleased he was to finally meet up with Captain de Macar on 14 April 1887. Approximately 180 people died on the expedition, not including those suffering from smallpox, who were isolated on an island in the middle of the Lulua, in order prevent contagion.

Captain de Macar was the only European in Luluabourg during this 5-month period. He also experienced some very difficult times. In the evening on Christmas Day 1886, he wrote in his diary: "Today I was left to my own devices, without anything to clothe and pay my people, who work like Trojans, without food and almost undressed, like myself. I am in possession of a flock of 120 sheep and 30 lambs. I cannot eat any of them as all the mothers have or are expecting lambs. All I have to eat is a chicken from time to time. I have no butter, bacon, very little salt and even less pepper. For a few days, I have been eating cassava prepared native style... and it's not good. Kaniansa, the cook at my station in Lulua is sending me the gift of two jugs of sorghum beer and about fifty cassava roots. The poor devil is entirely unaware that they will arrive on Christmas Day, of all days, for my Christmas dinner. (...) I will dream of enjoying this festive meal with my friends and, although the natives know nothing about the four big feasts, they will not have to work tomorrow."

After his return, Paul Le Marinel stayed with Captain de Macar for another year in Luluabourg. They were very isolated and lived in almost complete destitution. Threatened by hostile tribes, they repeatedly had to fight, in order to protect the station.

It was only in January 1888 that relief arrived in the form of two men, who were also soldiers - Captain Braconnier and Junior Officer Puissant

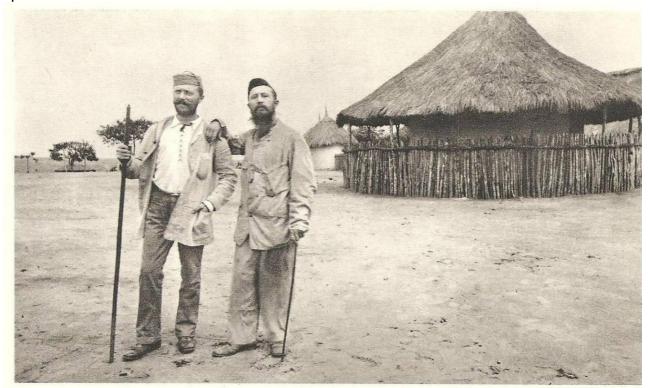


Figure 1 Paul Le Marinel (left) and Captain de Macar in front of Luluabourg prison in 1886.

Figure 2 From left to right: An interpreter, Lieutenant Paul Le Marinel, Captain de Macar, Junior Officer Puissant and Captain Braconnier at Luluabourg in 1888



Forminière 1906 – 1956 Éditions Cuypers – Brussels 1956 p.74

#### The very long journey back to Belgium

Because of the time needed to brief their successors, de Macar and Le Marinel had to stay at the station in Luluabourg for another 3 months. At the end of April 1888, they left Luluabourg for Luebo, where Amédée Legat was stationed. This former sergeant and engineer had focused his attention on the business activities getting underway in the Kasai. Unfortunately, Legat told them that he was not expecting a government boat (then known as a "steamer") to arrive for a long time.

In fact, during this period, boats arrived at very irregular and random intervals. Fortunately, a few weeks later, a small steamer belonging to a private company arrived. It was the *Roi des Belges* and belonged to the *Compagnie du Congo pour le Commerce et l'Industrie*, established in 1886 by Captain Albert Thys, who was the right-hand man of Leopold II.

The *Roi des Belges* was about to undertake the first commercial exploration of the Congo Basin, under the leadership of another great pioneer, Alexandre Delcommune. The latter agreed to take de Macar and Le Marinel on board. Delcommune warned them that the return journey would be slow, as he was going to explore the Sankuru and its tributaries (the Lubefu and Kwango). Poor de Macar worked tirelessly with Delcommune to produce a cartography of the waterway network in the Sankuru region.

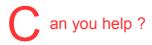
#### **Epilogue**

Finally, our companions arrived in Leopoldville at the end of August 1888 and set sail for Antwerp in mid-December 1888. Le Marinel almost spent the entire crossing from Matadi to Antwerp lying in his cabin, after falling prey to serious hematuria once again. As a doctor, the author of this article feels able to confirm that it was probably a recurring complication caused by malaria, about which there was still little understanding at the time.

Our two Belgian pioneers from the Kasai would have different destinies. Le Marinel returned to the Congo after July 1889, in other words, little more than 6 months after he returned to Belgium. He would experience many more adventures in the Kasai, mainly in the Katanga, but this, as Kipling would have said, is another story... But de Macar never returned to the Congo. I do not know why... Perhaps his colonial vocation had cooled following the many difficulties that he encountered during his stay... Perhaps he was too old at the age of 41 and this was an obstacle?

During the only period that he spent in the Congo, which lasted three years and three months (15 August 1885 - 24 November 1888), Captain de Macar distinguished himself as a topographer, scientist (specialising in ethnology), explorer and administrator in a colony, in which everything needed to be done. Within scarcely three years, he achieved a great deal in a difficult and often hostile environment.

Alphonse de Macar also had a hobby: photography. Using the resources available to him at the time (glass plates sensitised using various chemical products), he produced hundreds of negatives, which he brought back to Belgium. These negatives enabled him to illustrate the lectures that he would later give on his experiences in the Congo and to participate in photographic exhibitions, of which our compatriots were so fond at the time. There can be no doubt that these conferences and exhibitions inspired many Belgians to travel to the colonies.



The author would be particularly interested to receive any copies of postal documents, letters or cards from (or addressed to) Captain de Macar (especially from 1885-1888). Thanks in advance for checking your collections. Any copies of documents, articles or books on de Macar would also be very welcome.

The reprinting (?) of Waterlow & Sons Postal Stationery cards with views from the Belgian military campaign in East Africa, 1914 to 1916 (Stibbe 11, 12, 17 & 18) as postcards.

Charles Lloyd

In this short contribution, for brevity:

- 1) I shall refer to the Waterlow & Sons Postal Stationery Cards as "Waterlow Cards".
- 2) I shall refer to postcards that have the same images as "Reprinted (?) Cards". I've inserted (?) because I do not know whether they predate or postdate the printing of the Waterlow and Sons' postal stationery. However, a reprinting does seem to be the more reasonable choice.



**Top:** A Waterlow Card **Below:** A Reprinted (?) Card

(Waterlow view № 5)

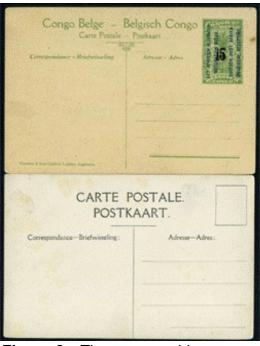


Figure 2: The reverse side
Top A Waterlow Card
Below A Reprinted (?) Card

Scotex, an annual Scottish philatelic dealers' fair, was held at Perth in October 2013. I heeded the advice that Marc Oblin gave us at the 2013 AGM, to visit postcard dealers' stands as well as those of stamp dealers. I'm glad I did. (Thank you, Marc!) At one of these stands, in a box labelled "Africa – East" that was not receiving any attention, I found a number of World War 1 view cards. There were about twelve. As usual, simple views (such as the Kagera River) were the cheapest (£1.50) while cards showing soldiers (such as those in Figure 1) were priced more highly (£4). They are not the postal stationery cards catalogued in Stibbe, although they have the same views. I bought seven of the more interesting. They are:

(Waterlow Number)	Inscription (French)
(5)	Un Colonne en march dans la Ruanda
(16)	Marais de la Kagera
(29)	En Caravane vers Tabora
(31)	Gottorp La Saline
(32)	La Kagera
(41)	Les Positions de la Sabea, vues du Mont Mitoko
(45)	Pont de Fortune sur la Livone (Ruanda)

I had never seen these post cards before, but then, I had never looked! Since this purchase, I have searched the internet and found a few examples for sale. All were unused. Has any Study Circle member seen any used examples?

To the naked eye, there are very obvious differences:

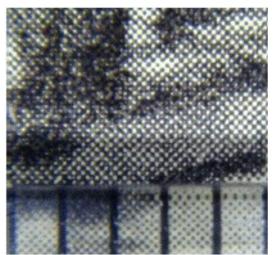
#### Waterlow Card

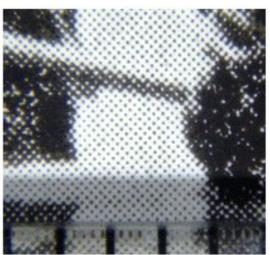
Chamois coloured card Ink on the image appears brownish black Imprinted stamp (Figure 2) Waterlow attribution

#### Reprinted (?) Card

Pale cream coloured card Ink on the image appears black Different reverse, no stamp (Figure 2) No printer's name

The image on the Reprinted (?) Card appears to have greater contrast. However on the microscopic scale, there are significant similarities.





**Figure 3** Digital microscope images (x9) (Scale = mm divisions). [NB the ruler on which the scale is engraved casts a shadow, producing a darker strip above it.]

a) Waterlow Card Nº 21.

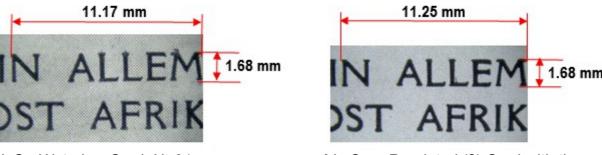
Area = part of the pirogue that is in midstream.

**b)** Reprinted (?) Card with the Waterlow image N° 45
Area = pole between the officer and an African soldier in the river.

The images on both cards are printed by the halftone process, in monochrome. In this process the original photograph is reproduced by copying it as rows of equally spaced dots. Each of these dots is given the appropriate shade of grey. A greyscale is created by the area of ink in the square area of the card surface in which a single "dot" exists. [In practice, midgrey is created by alternating black and white squares in both horizontal and vertical directions, giving a chessboard appearance - e.g. see the pirogue hull in Figure 3a. Shades lighter than this are created by a variable size black dot in a white square - e.g. see Figure 4 Shades that are darker are created by a variable size white dot on a black square - e.g. see the pole in Figure 3b.]

The visual cortex merges these dots of ink and what we see is a smooth image and not a series of dots. For our minds to do this, the dots have to be closely spaced. The spacing is 8.25 dots/mm on the Waterlow image and 8.30 dots/mm on the Reprinted (?) Card image. These values are close enough to each other for me to conclude they are the same (within the limits of the measuring method).

Figure 4. Digital microscope image (x9) of the inscriptions



a) On Waterlow Card, Nº 21.

**b)** On a Reprinted (?) Card with the waterlow image N° 45

The font type and size is the same in both cases (Figure 4). However, together with the removal of the image number on the Reprinted (?) Card the inscription has been repositioned to the left. The only Reprinted (?) Cards that I have are ones with horizontal inscriptions at the top. On these, the word "EST" starts 4.4 mm, on average, from the left edge of the card, whereas on the Waterlow Cards "EST" starts 9.4 mm from that edge<sup>1</sup>.

Unfortunately, this repositioning has not been done with the same attention to consistency that Waterlow took with positioning on the postal stationery. The *coefficient of variation* for the starting point of the word "EST" is 32% on the Reprinted (?) Cards, whereas it is only 7% on the Waterlow Cards. [For a distance that should to be exactly the same on a number of similar objects, the *coefficient of variation* is a statistic that quantifies the scatter in the measured values, relative to their average value<sup>2</sup>.] On average, the position of the inscription from the top edge of the card is different. To the top of the font, the distance is 3.6 mm on the Waterlow Cards and 4.6 mm on the Reprinted (?) Cards. On the Reprinted (?) Cards, less care was taken with consistency for its positioning. The *coefficients of variation* for these are 19% for the Waterlow Cards and 28% for the Reprinted (?) Cards.

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<sup>1 -</sup> Most cards have images for which the sky or distant mountains are sufficiently pale for the inscription to be positioned 4.4 or 9.4 mm (as appropriate) from the edge of the card. However, there are a few cards that have a dark feature on the top left. This necessitated moving the inscription further to the right (as much as 34 mm) to place it on a light area for it to be read easily. These exceptions, deliberate placement to the right, are not included in the calculation.

<sup>2 -</sup> The comment, "There are three kinds of lies: lies, damn lies and statistics", has been attributed to the great 19<sup>th</sup> century statesman, Benjamin Disraeli. It is not usual for statistical methods to be present in a philatelic article and for this reason an explanation, by way of a simple example, is given to fend off Disraeli's accusation. Example: We take samples of ten for each of two types of object. In each of the two samples, the pieces are nominally identical, but subject to manufacturing tolerances. We measure their size, which gives *average values* of 10 mm and 50 mm, respectively. In terms of millimetres, we find the same scatter, 2 mm for both sets. Intuitively, we believe that the smaller object is more variable in its size. But how do we express this? The *coefficient of variation* gives us the tool to do it. *The coefficient of variation* is the scatter (known as the *standard deviation*) divided by the *average value*, multiplied by 100 to convert what is a ratio into a percentage. For the set of smaller pieces the *coefficient of variation* is 20% [i.e. 2 ÷ 10 x 100]. For the larger object it is 4% [i.e. 2 ÷ 50 x 100]. Now, it is possible to appreciate the degree of consistency of both objects in a quantitative way. Clearly, the larger is more consistently produced.

These Reprinted (?) Cards raise a number of questions. If this knowledge exists, it can be shared through correspondence in future issues of the Bulletin and I would appreciate comments from fellow members.

- 1: I have assumed that these images were printed first as postal stationery and then some time later reprinted in the form of postcards. It is a reasonable assumption, but not proof!
- 2: Who were the printers of what I have called the Reprinted (?) Cards and when were they printed?
- 3: Because of printing similarities in the image and the inscription on it, did Waterlow and Sons exploit the popularity of these postal stationery cards by privately printing the postcards for direct sale or on order from a card retail company? (Once the cost of creating the halftone plates has been paid, large numbers of cards can be printed cheaply and quickly a profitable venture.)
- 4: Is it possible that Waterlow and Sons sold their plates to another printer who produced the postcards?
- 5: Who were the target customers? Were these postcards intended for postal use or for sale to collectors? (Earlier, I asked if anyone has seen postal used examples).
- 6: Why are there no numbers? Could it be that only a selection, possibly the more popular images, were reproduced? In which case, the presence of numbers, with some "missing" from the set of postcards, would have caused confusion.
- 7: Who owned the copyright to these images? Was there a breach of copyright? In his excellent book on the war in East Africa (*Tip and Run*, Wiedenfeld & Nicolson, London, 2007), Edward Paice includes image N° 50 *Entrée des Belges à Tabora* without the inscription. He writes that this picture appeared in a contemporary publication but he had not been able to find who held copyright. On the internet, A-B Ergo (*congo-14-18-partie-1.doc*) shows Waterlow images 13, 14, 22 and 33 without inscriptions. Here, also, copyright is not acknowledged. It is possible that over period of 90+ years this information may have been lost or is buried in an inaccessible dusty newspaper archive.

Our late Editor, Stuart Smith, was quite correct when he reminded us that if we are to retain the words *Study Circle* in our name, we must publish research that is evidence based rather than articles with conclusions formed by opinion. (That said, an opinion may be offered in the absence of firm evidence, but it has to be stated clearly that it is an opinion.) Philatelic research may differ from scientific research, but the same degree of rigour is desirable. Without proof we are not entitled to overstate our conclusions. For this contribution, identical images, the use of halftone printing with the same point spacing, identical inscriptions and font allow me to conclude that both types were created using the same plates. I am not entitled to conclude in which order they appeared or that Waterlow printed both types. As a communal effort, others might provide additional evidence to confirm my conclusions or propose alternatives.

#### The collection and distribution centers of Lukungu and Matadi PART. 1

Laurent Bierny

The idea of this article all started during a display of Patrick Maselis during the annual meeting of our circle in 2014. A stunning four colour franking cover was drawn to my attention - The envelope sent to the USA was franked at a double rate with the stamps of the 1887 issue cancelled by the double-circle postmark of Lukungu but there was no indication of the weight in the left corner of the envelope. According to the article 25 of the implementing decree from the general administrator of foreign affairs department of Congo Free State in application of the postal decree of September 16<sup>th</sup> 1885:" Letters whose weight exceed the limit of a simple rate must be weighed. The weight and the number of rates must be written in left upper corner in ordinary numbers".

From January 1<sup>st</sup> 1886 to March 31<sup>th</sup> 1910, letters sent abroad with a weight up to and including 15 grams had to be franked with 50 centimes. Over this weight, 50 centimes must be added on for every additional weight of 15 grams which is commenced. Most of the envelopes franked with stamps of the second issue of 1887 with a double rate or more have an indication of the weight and the rate in the left corner but you can easily notice that there is no indication of that kind on the cover being considered here and that is illustrated here under.

**Figure 1** A unique double rate four colour franking cover with stamps of the 1887 issue cancelled with the double-circle postmark of Lukungu



I had my own view on this absence of indication. But I had first to identify all the documents having this particular double -circle cachet to verify if this idea was correct.

In order to facilitate understanding of this article, it seems pertinent to me to make a small description of those cachets and the stations where they were used.

#### The undated double-circle postmark of Lukungu and Matadi

The postal service of the Congo Free State was inaugurated on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1886 and three post offices were opened:

- Banana: station situated at the mouth of the River Congo on the Atlantic
  Ocean, Banana was a postal office of exchange, that is an office in charge of
  the incoming cross-border mail and the mail to be sent abroad.
- Boma: this station located about 100 kilometers inland on the Congo River played an important role in the transportation of the mail between Bas-Congo and Léopoldville.
- Vivi: the post office in this station, the very first capital of the Congo Free State, will have a very brief period of existence and will be closed on May 18<sup>th</sup> 1886.

The post offices used "small circle" cancellers with circle of about 22 mm diameter. One piece of information among others on those cancellers was the postmark date.

The opening of the post office in Matadi took place on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1891 and the one at Lukungu in 1896. But prior to those openings, another type of canceller was used at these two stations.

It was is a double -circle postmark of a diameter of 46 mm with the followings words running the circumference between the two circles: "ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO" and "LUKUNGU" or "MATADI" according to the station where it was used and the word "POSTES" on the central line in the inner circle and no indication of the date.





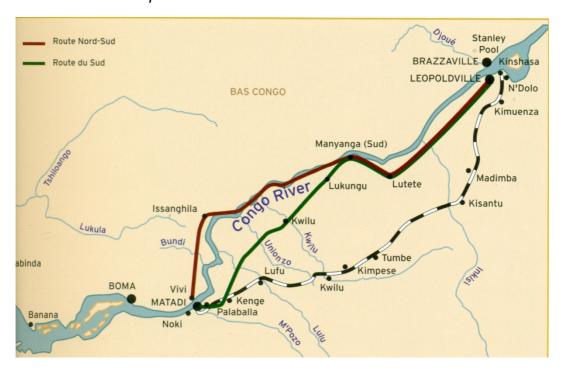
Figure 2 the two types of double-circle postmark: Matadi and Lukungu

The use of this particular postmark reflects the importance of those stations.

Matadi, located about 140 kilometers inland from the mouth of the Congo River would soon be an important harbour where the first seagoing ship docked on June 29<sup>th</sup> 1889. From this station, the construction of a railway to Léopoldville started. Due to this ambitious project, the European population in Matadi rose from 19 people in 1889 to 170 in 1890.

Lukungu, situated along the Matadi-Léopoldville south caravan route, was an important native settled-area. Natives living in the region of Matadi were transporting loads to, Lukungu but refused to go further on the caravan route. So their loads were given to other porters living in Lukungu who carried them to Leopoldville. Gradually, Lukungu declined in importance in the advantage of Kimpese which was located on the route to the railway.

**Figure 3** The south caravan route (in green) used by the porters to transport mail between Matadi and Leopoldville



The organization of the postal service between Matadi and Léopoldville was set out in writing in the instructions of May 18<sup>th</sup> 1886. Even though, these instructions explain the role of the Lukungu and Matadi stations in the collection, sorting and forwarding of mail, it seems that the introduction of those double ring postmarks didn't happen before the beginning of the construction of the railway and the resulting growing influx of European workers.

#### Organisation of the postal service between Matadi and Leopoldville

The instructions of May 18<sup>th</sup> 1886 specify rules for the distribution of mail from Boma to Leopoldville and beyond. To summarize them, the natives carrying the mail had to make the journey from Boma to Leopodlville in 11 days. They left Matadi and Leopoldville on first and fifteenth of each month. Mail was put in sealed bags at Boma and Leopoldville and each bag contained a register showing the number of documents (letters, postcards, postal stationary items) it contained. Moreover, a slip showing the number of bags was given to the person in charge of the carriage of the mail.

The agents responsible for the stations of Matadi and Lukungu were allowed to give to the person in charge of the courier additional sealed bags and the number of extra bags had to be written on the slip. Only duly franked mail was accepted in Matadi and Lukungu.

Because post offices alone had the right to sell postage stamps, it was not possible to buy them in Matadi or Lukungu until post offices were opened. So, people had to buy them at either in Banana or Boma. Probably, a post box was before located on the premises of the Chief-of- Station or on the outside wall of a building suited to collect mails from surrounding stations and missions. All the mail duly franked and posted at Lukungu and Matadi depended on the post office of Boma. So Matadi and Lukungu were centres for collecting the mail prior to its redistribution to other post offices (mainly Boma and Leopoldville),

Both offered a milepost on the caravan route for the sealed bags coming from Boma and Leopoldville, where people living in the surrounding area could come and fetch their mail from a post box or from the Chief-of-Station and where registers with different information relevant to the postal service were kept. So we could name them as collection and distribution centres for mail.

# Study of some documents with the double-circle postmark: the problem of weight accuracy

There is only one cover franked with the stamps of the 1886 issue and having the double-circle postmark. This cover, unfortunately severely damaged, was posted in Lukungu where the stamps were cancelled by the double-circle postmark of Lukungu. It has the double-circle postmark of Matadi as transit mark on its back as well as the small circle cancellation datestamp of Boma where it arrived on May 28<sup>th</sup> 1889, this is the date of the first known document with a double-circle postmark and is also the one and only document with both double-circle postmark of Lukungu and Matadi.

**Figure 4** The only known cover with stamps of the 1886 issue and double-circle postmark. View of the front with the Lukungu double-circle postmark.



Figure 5 Back of the cover with Matadi double-circle postmark as transit mark



To my knowledge, there are only two covers franked with stamps of the 1887 issue that have double-circle postmark of Matadi. The first, shown below, is a single rate cover sent to Belgium franked with a 50 cents brown stamp of 1887, cancelled at Matadi with transit marks of Boma (December 16<sup>th</sup> 1890) and Banana (December 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 1890). It arrived in Brussels on January 18<sup>th</sup> 1891.

**Figure 6** One of the two known covers franked with stamps of the 1887 issue and cancelled by the double-circle postmark of Matadi



The second cover is even rarer than the first, because it provides precious information about the organization of the postal service. As we know, the single rate was for letters weighing up to 15 grams and the double rate was for those above 16 grams. To control effectively the weight of the letters, post offices were equipped with postal scales that were precise to one gram. Most probably, stations were equipped also with scales for uses other than postal. Such scales were not accurate enough to weigh letters. 5 kilogram capacity scales might have an accuracy of 2 grams and a 10 kilogram capacity scales an accuracy to 5 grams.

On the upper left corner of the cover, we can see that a weight of 12 grams has been corrected (by overwriting) to 17 grams, and a second 50 cent stamp added then cancelled by the single circle Boma postmark dated November 13<sup>th</sup> 1889. From this information, conclusions may be drawn as to the functioning of the postal service. The cover is posted in Matadi. The person in charge of the postal service weighed the letter with a scale that is not of postal use and wrote 12 grams. According to him, the single rate franking is correct and he cancelled the stamp with the Matadi double-circle postmark. The letter was then dispatched to Boma.

**Figure 7** The second known cover with Matadi double-circle postmark but the only one with insufficient postage.

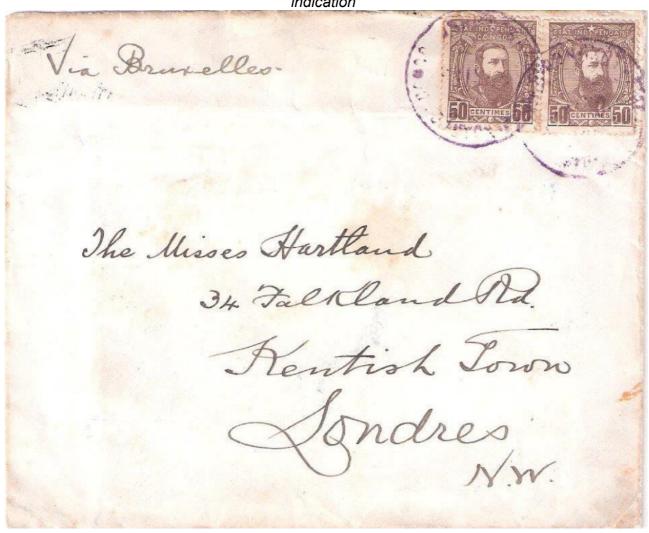


As stated in the official bulletin of May 1886, the postal service between Bas-Congo and Leopoldville is under the control of the post office of Boma. Thus, Boma controlled all mail coming from Lukungu and Matadi.

It is reasonable to assume that when the post office agent of Boma received the letter he had good reason to believe that the weight of 12 grams written on the letter in Matadi was incorrect. He weighed the letter on an appropriate scale and wrote 17 grams instead of 12 grams. The postage applied was insufficient and another 50 cents stamp was added on and cancelled in Boma.

The hypothesis that only post offices were equipped with postal scales can be proven using the letters sent from Lukungu. Already, I have mentioned the four colour franking cover at a double rate at the beginning of this article. It appears not to have been weighed as there is no indication of weight on the upper left corner. This also applies to the next cover franked at a double rate with two 50 cents stamps cancelled with the Lukungu postmark in violet during August 1895. As can seen, there is no indication of its weight of the letter, in breach of the postal instructions.

**Figure 8** A postage double rate cover sent from Lukungu with a correct postage but no indication



<sup>&</sup>quot;To be continued"

#### **INFORMATION:**

Scans of the lots will be made available on the BCSC website.

Bids to be received not later than **November 30**th, 2015

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

or by E-mail at « <a href="mailto:hydro-services@skynet.be">hydro-services@skynet.be</a> »

## ALL PRICES in EUROS B.C.S.C. - AUCTION 2015-2

Number	Date	Description	#COB	Minimum Bid
		Belgian Congo - Mols stamps and varieties		
1	1909	1909 issue 5c green, I1 + B1, local overprint 4, UM, inverted overprint	30	6
2	1909	1909 issue 5c green, I2 + B2, local overprint 4, OG, inverted overprint, some tiny rust spots	30	3
3	1909	1909 issue 5c green, I2 + B2, local overprint 4, OG, inverted overprint, some tiny rust spots	30	3
4	1909	1909 issue, 5c green, local overprint 4, double overprint, LH	30	5
5	1909	1909 issue, 10c carmine, local overprint 1 + 4, double overprint, OG	31	3
6	1909	1909 issue, 15c ochre, local overprint 4, double overprint, used, rust spot, 2 short perf	32	2
7	1909	1909 issue, 50c olive, local overprint 4, inverted overprint, used	35	3
8	1909	1909 issue, 50c olive, typo overprint, I2 + A2, position 44, UM, 2 short perfs	45	3
9		1909 issue, 50c olive, typo overprint, verticaly displaced overprint, cancelled Thysville 27-9-1909, some rust spots	45	5
10	1909	1909 issue, 10 F green, cancelled Boma 12 octo 1910, excellent condition	49 Cu 1	40
11		1909 issue, 10 F green l2 + A1 position 35, cancelled Boma 29 nove 1909, Variety "white water", very good condition	49 Var	35
12	1910	1910 issue, 10 F green, variety "low tide", mint LH, excellent condition except for one tiny rust spot	63	9
13		1910 issue, 10 F green, variety "high tide", mint UM, excellent condition except for a brown spot at the upper left corner	63	30
14	1915	1915 issue, 1 F olive, LH, with varieties : double strike, spot over the head	70	3
15		1915 issue, 1 F olive, UM, block of 4 sheet corner with varieties V11 + V12 (Balasse catalogue), II 5 + A5, positions 44-45-49-50, excellent condition	70	16
16		1915 issue, 5 F orange, LH, variety V5 (Balasse catalogue) : "comma on the right of the spear", excellent condition except for one tiny rust spot	71	5
17		1921 issue, displaced overprints: 15c/50c olive used BUTA 15-12-1922 + vertical pair of 50c/25c blue UM, excellent condition except for 2 tiny rust spots	87 + 90	4,50
18	1921	1921 issue, 87 B, block of 4 sheet margin, UM	87B	50
19		1921 issue, 87 B, UM, overprint slightly displaced, excellent condition except for one tiny rust spot on right side	87B	9
20	1921	1921 issue, 87 B, UM, forgery! (fake "taxe" surcharge)	87B	5
21			87B	7,50
22		1921 issue, 50c/25c blue, two varieties "without dot under the c on the left + on the right", one stamp is LH, the other one is used, some rust spots	90	1
23		1921 issue, 25c/15c ochre, strip of 3, two stamps have a doubled strike on the house, positions 15-16-17, used, good condition	88	1
24		· · · ·	91	4
25	1921		92	3,50

26	1921	1921 issue, 10 F green (2), "low tide + high tide" varieties, used, some tiny rust spots	94	3
27	1922	1922 issue, 5 F orange, misplaced surcharge, used	103	1
28	1923	1923 issue, 0,25/30/10c carmine, OG (+ certificate)	105	10
29	1931	1931 issue, 50c violet, colour spot on the right, UM	173	0,40
30	1937	1937 issue, 4, 50 F red/black, variety "light bulb", corner of the miniature sheet, used	196A	2
31	1941	1941 issue, 1,25 F gray-brown, UM, perforation curiosity	219Cu	3
32	1941	1941 issue, 1,75 F orange, pair UM, perforation curiosity : imperforate on the upper side, some tiny brown spots	220Cu	8
33	1941	1941 issue, 2,50 F carmine red, block of 4 UM, perforation curiosity: imperforate on the upper side, some tiny brown spots	221Cu	20
34	1941	1941 issue, 5 F yellow-green, pair UM, perforation curiosity, one tiny brown spot	223Cu	9
35	1941	1941 issue, 5 F yellow-green, strip of 3 UM, sheet margin, perforation curiosity, pristine condition	223Cu	16
36	1941	1941 issue, 75c/1,75 F orange-red, inverted overprint, UM, excellent condition except for a slightly folded upper left corner	225Cu	8
37	1941	1941 issue, 2,50/2,40 F, inverted overprint, UM, excellent condition	227Cu1	10
38	1941	1941 issue, 5c/1,50 F, displaced overprint, no gum (+ normal stamp to compare)	226Cu + 226	1
39	1941	1941 issue, lot of 11 stamps with perforation curiosities, included 1 block of 4 and a strip of 3, some brown spots on gum		10
40	1923	Postage due stamps Tx 68, 15c violet, block of 4, imperforated on the inferior side	Tx 68	35
		Ruanda-Urundi stamps and varieties		
41	1916	1916 issue, lot of 3 stamps : 5 c green, perf 14 (which is uncommon), LH + 15c green-blue, cancelled Usumbura 26-11-20 + 1F olive, cancelled BPCVPK n° 16	28A, 30B, 34B	1
42	1916	1916 issue, 15c green-blue, corner of sheet, III 6 + C1, position 41, UM, variety "crack" in right inferior	30B	5
43	1916	<b>¢9/16</b> Issue, 15c green-blue, corner of sheet, III 6 + C1, position 41-42, pair, UM, variety "crack" in right inferior corner, some brown spots.	30B	5
44	1922	1922 issue, 50c/25c blue, III1 + B, position 2, perf 14, variety of overprint: long T, used	49V1	2,50
45	1922	1922 issue, 50c/25c blue, III1 + B, position 7, perf 14, variety of overprint: long T, LH	49V1	3
46	1922	1922 issue, 50c/25c blue, III1 + C, position 11, perf 14, variety of overprint : short L of belge, UM	49V2	7
47	1922	1922 issue, 25/40c, LH, a tiny brown spot on one perf	47	0,50
48	1924	1924 issue, 5 f gray, curiosity: broken letters in the overprint, LH	60	3
49	1925	1925 issue, vertical pair, imperforated on the left side. No warranty, could be a forgery!	78 A	1
50	1934	1934 issue, mourning of King Albert, block of four, UM. Variety "white dot between 5 and 0" position 44. Little brown spot on the gum.	107	8
51	1934	1934 issue, mourning of King Albert, block of four sheet margin, LH (2) and UM (2), variety "white dot between 5 and 0" position 44. Excellent condition.	107	6
52	1934	1934 issue, variety "white triangle under 1,50", position 46, UM	107 V1	9
53	1934	1934 issue, variety "white triangle under 1,50", position 46, used	107V1	3
54	1934	1934 issue, used, variety "white dot between 5 and 0" position 44.	107V2	3
55	1941	1941 issue, variety: centre slightly off-centre, UM	119	1
56	1941	1941 issue, 2,50/10F, sheet corner, variety: overprint slightly displaced, UM	120	1,50
57	1941	1941 issue, 2,50/10F, inverted overprint, LH	120Cu	7
58	1941	1941 issue, 10c gray, inverted overprint, UM	121Cu	20
	1.2	Katanga		
59	1960	1960 issue, 1 and 2 F, inverted overprint, sheet margin, UM	2Cu + 3Cu	3

60	1960	1960 issue, 1 and 2 F, inverted overprint, UM	2Cu + 3Cu	3
61	1960	1960 issue, 3F (both), sheet margin, inverted overprint, UM, some tiny rust spots	4/5	7,50
62	1960	1960 issue, 20c, block of 4, inverted overprint, UM	7	10
63	1960	1960 issue, 50 F inverted overprint, UM	21Cu	18
64	1960	1960 issue, 2F inverted overprint, LH	44	2
65	1960	1960 issue, 3F50/3F, inverted overprint, UM, tiny brown spots on gum	50	1,50
		South Kasai		
66	1960	1960 issue, flowers 6F/25c, error with overprint "no dot on I of Kasai", UM	10	10
67	1960	1960 issue, flowers 6, 50F/40c, error with overprint "no dot on I of Kasai", LH	11	8
68	1960	1960 issue, 6,50/3 F + inverted (reversed) overprints (4 stamps, i.e. 2 sets), UM	16/17 + 16/17 DR	3,50
69	1970	Rwanda, miniature sheet 21 (2) with errors of perforation (and inferior right corner cut)- 2 different items, UM, some tiny brown spots on gum	BF 21	10
		Congo Free State - stamps		
70	1886	1886 issue, 25c blue, position 34, well-centered, LH	3	20
71	1886	1886 issue, 25c blue, well-centered, LH	3	20
72	1886	1886 issue, 25c blue, position 34, UM	3	40
73	1886	1886 issue, 25c blue, well-centered, used, Banana	3	12
74	1886	1886 issue, 25c blue, well-centered, used, Léopoldville	3	12
75	1886	1886 issue, 25c blue, position 12, used	3	10
76	1886	1886 issue, 50 c olive, position 5, variety CUNGO, sheet comer, LH	4	20
77	1886	1886 issue, 50 c olive, position 10, variety, sheet margin, UM	4	5
78	1886	1886 issue, 5F lilac, position 18, no gum	5	95
79	1887	1887 issue, 50c red-brown, LH (nearly UM)	9	30
80	1887	1887 issue, 50c red-brown, used	9	8
81	1894	1894 issue, 10c blue, I- A2, position 24, very rare cancellation "bateau-poste" n°2, 28 juil 1898	18	9,50
82	1894		20	2
83	1894	1894 issue, 3.50 F vermillon, position 18, cancellation Boma 1899	27	35
84	1894	1894 issue, 3.50 F vermillon, position 19, telegraphic cancellation Matadi	27	35
85	1909	1909 issue, 15c ochre, I-A1b, pos 28, Brussels overprint B 4, OG	32B	14
86	1909	1909 issue , 10 F green, local overprint L3, used Matadi	39L	22
87	1909	1909 issue, 5F strip of 3, pos 18-19-20 (20 = typo 2 overprint), used Boma	48	38
88	1909		49	12
89	1910		61	18
90	1910		62	9

91	1921	1921 issue, full set, LH, very good condition	85/94	9,50
		Covers & Postcards		
92	1928	German illustrated postcard, used as advertisement, with pictures of some Congo free State Mols stamps, sent from Köln (Germany) to Helsingfors (Finland), franked with a german stamp, cancelled 20.06.1928. Interesting item		1,50
93	1946	1942 issue 2, 50 f (strip of 3) + 50c (vertical pair) on airmail cover. The strip of 3 shows a guidance line. "Avion" in boxed mark, beautiful NIZI cancellation	254 (3) + 261 (2)	1,50
94	1945	1942 issue 7 f black on postcard from E'ville to Brussels. Censor mark "Censure Congo Belge" of Elisabethville.		3,50
95	1945	cover from Elisabethville to Belgium, censor tape (from Elisabethville) on the left side. E'ville cancellation 26-3-45		3,50
96	1943	censorship cover from Costermansville to the USA, has been opened by censor in the Congo and in the USA. The censor tape of the Congo has been removed (although some traces left). Costermansville cancellation 11-3-43, Leopoldville transit mark 9-4-43		3
97	1938	commemorative cover 100th air flight by Sabena between Congo and Belgium. Airmail from Brussels to Léopoldville and back. Beautifully franked cover. Excellent condition.		4,50
98	1937	commemorative postcard. Airmail from Antwerp to Stanleyville and back. Beautifully franked postcard. Excellent condition.		4
99	1946	airmail registered cover, from Costermansville 4-11-46 to Brussels. Beautifully franked and cancelled. Costermansville cancellation is type 8B: Dmyt		5
100	1945	postcard from Costermansville to Belgium, censor mark type Bd 59 mm of Costermansville (rare), cancellation 23-4-45. No censor mark on arrival in Belgium.		12
101	1947- 58	Ruanda-Urundi. Lot of 1 postcard + 4 airmail covers, between 1947 en 1958, beautifully franked, 5 items		4,50
102	1942	Cover from Elisabethville to South Africa, South African censor tape on the left side, linear mark "Passé censure Elisabethville" Cancellation Elisabethville 7-8-42		8
103	1947	Commemorative cover. Airmail from Brussels to Brussels via Léopoldville. Special cancellation "Bruxelles Salon de l'aéronautique". Beautifully franked cover, both Belgian and Congolese stamps. Excellent		4

condition.

# POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2015-1 REALISED PRICES

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1	202,00	35	31,00	69	4,00
2	0,00	36	11,25	70	6,00
3	0,00	37	0,00	71	0,00
4	0,00	38	120,00	72	31,00
5	0,00	39	0,00	73	12,00
6	0,00	40	0,00	74	4,50
7	132,00	41	52,00	75	0,00
8	0,00	42	52,00	76	7,00
9	300,00	43	22,00	77	21,25
10	0,00	44	0,00	78	0,00
11	0,00	45	31,00	79	10,25
12	0,00	46	0,00	80	9,75
13	50,00	47	0,00	81	41,00
14	36,00	48	0,00	82	12,25
15	50,00	49	35,00	83	9,00
16	0,00	50	30,00	84	0,00
17	0,00	51	10,25	85	11,00
18	0,00	52	0,00	86	20,25
19	0,00	53	0,00	87	18,25
20	0,00	54	0,00	88	5,25
21	0,00	55	2,25	89	10,25
22	0,00	56	13,25	90	18,25
23	0,00	57	112,00	91	7,25
24	0,00	58	5,25	92	6,25
25	9,00	59	1,00	93	5,25
26	26,00	60	2,25	94	6,00
27	5,00	61	4,75	95	0,00
28	9,00	62	9,25	96	0,00
29	9,00	63	535,00	97	2,25
30	0,00	64	192,00	98	0,00
31	16,00	65	5,00	99	3,50
32	14,25	66	10,00	100	12,25
33	26,00	67	7,50		
34	26,00	68	0,00		

## **BID FORM (BCSC 2015-2)**

to be sent to

## Th.FRENNET – Rue La rue 17 – B-1420 Braine L'alleud - Belgique/Europe

Or by E-mail at : <a href="mailto:hydro-services@skynet.be">hydro-services@skynet.be</a>

Name:	Date :
FULL ADRESS :	Signature :

## Auction's rules

UM	= unmounted mint - unused with original gum in Post Office state, never binged.	G	UM
I,H	- lightly hinged - unused with original gum, mounted with a peciable hinge	Maria Cara	AGE.
OG	= original gum - unused with original gum slightly disturbed or alternatively having a previous hinge	U.M.	L.H.
Part OG	= part original gum - unused with original gum - large hinge remnants may or may not be present	O.G.	PART O.G.

CB-CONGO BELGE; COB-Catalogue Officiel Belge number; RU=Ruanda Urundi; Designations of cancellations are in accordance with the Heim&Keach classifiation.

#### Bidding steps:

0	to	5 Euros	per	0.05 Euro
5 Euros	to	25 Euros	per	0.25 Laro
25 Euros	to	50 Euros	per	1.00 Euros
50 Euros	to	250 Euros	per	2.00 Euros
250 Forus	10	500 Euros	per	5.00 Euros
	over	500 Euros	per .	10.00 Euros

Postage on lots will be charged to buyers

See also our website: www.belgian-congo-study-circle.be

Lot No.	Limit (Euros)						
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