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**BULLETIN 175**

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**Bulletin Editor**

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

## Report of the AGM of the Belgian Congo Study Circle held at Brussels on 11th March 2017

### Opening of the Meeting:

The President, Thierry Frennet, called the AGM to order at 10:00 and welcomed us. A minute's silence was observed for the late Emile Hoorens (1934-2016), a distinguished and well respected member. Thierry noted that in October we will have the opportunity to exhibit our collections at the Royal Philatelic Society of London, which will be a unique opportunity to promote the philately of the Belgian Congo in an international way. It will be a wonderful showcase to hook other philatelists with our passion for the Belgian Congo.



### Present:

From the left: Bart Willekens, Charles Lloyd, Charles Hénuzet , Ludo Achten, Michael Hopperets, Thierry Frennet , Dominique Bilmans, Charles Stockmans, Bruce Lockhart, Walter Deijnckens, Gerrit Huybreghts, Marc Oblin, Laurent Bierny, (13 members were present.)

### Apologies for Absence:

Bernie Harris, Hal Hoyte, Patrick Jassens, Philippe Lindekens, Thomas Lindekens, Rudi Louis, Gerald Marriner, Patrick Maselis, Vincent Schouberechts, Léo Tavano, Christian Vandenbossche, Yves Winand

### Adoption of the Agenda:

The agenda was adopted, as circulated. The General Secretary had not been notified of any matter to add under *Any Other Business*.

## Minutes of the AGM held on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2016:

These were accepted as a correct and complete record of the meeting.

### Matters arising from the minutes:

Current position regarding the library: The President has the library books and their transfer is progressing, as agreed.

### Officers Reports:

#### General Secretary

Membership has fallen by about 6%, the result of resignations, deletions and unfortunately one death. Our global distribution is maintained with three countries [Belgium (48%); UK (19%) & USA (15%)] continuing to dominate membership. We have welcomed new members and have been sorry to say goodbye to others.

Country	2015-6	2016-7
Belgium	67	59
UK	25	24
USA	17	18
Australia	3	4
France	5	3
Germany	3	3
Denmark	2	2
South Africa	2	2

Country	2015-6	2016-7
Sweden	2	2
Netherlands	1	2
Malta	1	1
Poland	1	1
Portugal	1	1
Spain	1	1
Zimbabwe	1	1
Total	132	124

Scanning of the bulletin archive up to Bulletin 170 has been completed and a CD produced. It was put on sale to members in December and already 43 of the 100 available have been sold. After presenting his report the General Secretary answered questions. There was one. A bulletin published in the 1950s reported that the library possessed copies of articles published in magazines of that time. These were no longer listed in the library catalogue. Replying, the General Secretary thought that in all probability this file had been mistaken for waste and discarded some time ago. It was unfortunate and a great shame.

In September we enjoyed a joint meeting with the East Africa Study Circle in London. Seven of our members were present and most displayed material. We have been honoured by the Royal Philatelic Society, London with an invitation to give a society display and this will take place in October. Vincent Schouberechts is organising the event. All members are welcome.

#### Report of the General Treasurer

Presently, we hold funds in Belgium (BNP Paribas Fortis accounts, PayPal account), in the UK (TSB account – the International Account) and in the USA. This structure was created several decades ago to minimise the cost of foreign exchange transfer charges. Today, with internet transfers it is possible to introduce simplifications. He

proposed that “In future, the payment for auction lots will be made to either our PayPal or Belgian bank accounts. All members, without regard to place of residence will pay this way.” This was accepted. (If this causes a problem for any individual, that member should contact the Treasurer with a view to overcoming the problem.)

At past AGMs detailed accounts were presented only for the International Account, a practice that did not reveal our full financial position. In the future the accounts will be combined and presented. Together, the Belgian and UK accounts showed an 11% operating surplus for the year (to 28 February) resulting in a balance of 6650€. (NB. Payments are still to be made to sellers in the most recent auction and these will reduce this surplus.) The amount being held in the USA was not known at the time of the AGM. We hope to have that information soon to give the full position. Fluctuating exchange rates are a problem that will be addressed in the new structure.

The Treasurer’s proposal to keep subscription rates unchanged for 2018 was accepted unanimously.

### **Report of the Auctions Sales Officer**

There were 2 auctions in 2016, with a total of 236 lots (offered by 7 sellers and bid for by 37 buyers). 110 of these lots (47%) were sold at the first attempt. Sales totalled 2293€. In answer to a question about the starting price, Marc Oblin said this might be set by the seller or left to the auctioneer’s discretion. In line with auction common practice he tended to favour realistic starting prices to encourage bidding. A second question sought clarification on whether higher priced items should be submitted. The answer was a definite “yes”. Good quality items above 100€ would sell just as well as those priced at a few euros.

### **Report of the Bulletin Editor**

Four bulletins (a total of 81 pages), with auctions accompanying the first and third, had been published since the last AGM. The editor thanked all contributors and stressed that he depends upon members submitting suitable material to achieve the target of a quarterly publication, each with an adequate number of pages. He urged all members to submit material (short or long) for publication and to share their knowledge. He welcomes contributions in all languages and will undertake their translation into English, the language used for the bulletin.

### **Report of the Secretary of the Expertisation Committee**

48 certificates were issued, of which 15 were free, being members’ entitlements. While income is not of primary importance, expertisation created an income of 93€ this year. The authentication of valuable and rare stamps by an accepted authority (in this case the BCSC) assures the owner (and any future buyer) that he has a good copy. A certificate is issued for each item that is judged to be authentic.

Members are entitled to 2 free expertisations per year. Members are encouraged to make full use of their entitlement. Prices for additional expertisations remain unchanged:

	€	£	\$
<b>Single Stamp</b>	3.00	2.50	4.50
<b>Block of 4</b>	4.00	3.50	6.00
<b>Postal Stationery</b>	6.00	5.00	9.00
<b>Cover</b>	6.00	5.00	9.00

Notes: Postage (at a specified level of coverage) is the responsibility of the member. Payments are to be made to our Paribas or PayPal accounts in Belgium. The stamps and certificates are always returned to members by registered letter.

### **Report of the Webmaster**

The webmaster informed the meeting that web site has been maintained with no major changes this year. Two auctions were hosted with good participation. He presented some analysis for usage. The first of these was visitors by country of origin. Surprisingly, the Ukraine topped the list at 19%. We do not have a Ukrainian member and Ukrainians are not known to be a significant presence in Congo philately. Questionable motives may underlie this. The second of these was time spent: 90% of visits were very brief, being less than 1 minute and only 2% lasted up to half an hour.

### **BCSC Display at the Royal Philatelic Society, London on the 26<sup>th</sup> October 2017 from 1pm to 5pm**

The Study Circle has accepted an invitation to present a society display at the "Royal", 41 Devonshire Place, Marylebone, London W1G 6JY on the 26<sup>th</sup> October 2017, from 1pm to 5pm. This is a particular and significant honour for our Study Circle. In the absence of Vincent Schouberechts, who is organising the event, the General Secretary reported. First and importantly, Vincent should be contacted on all matters (victoria2000@telenet.be).

There are a total of 52 frames. Each member is to display on a limited number of frames. Already, Vincent has had a number of offers and been able to compile a list that does not suffer from significant duplication and has the quality expected.

There are no verbal introductions. Instead each person who displays provides a one page handout giving relevant information (which is to be at the Royal no later than a week before the meeting.) The Royal asks for a 4 to 5 line description from each individual by the end of April to print in *The London Philatelist* before the meeting to inform the membership. The Royal is anxious to have records of all displays and to this end asks everyone to provide scans of the sheets displayed, if possible. A booklet will be produced after the display.

Members of the Study Circle who are not displaying are welcome to attend this meeting. The Royal asks for advance notification of your intention to attend, for the office to make name badges (for recognition and security).

## **Officers for 2017-8**

The General Secretary had not received any nominations for other members to become new officers. All sitting officers were qualified to continue in office. No officer had indicated that he wished to stand down. The AGM approved reappointing all officers. They are:

President	<i>Thierry Frennet</i>
General Secretary	<i>Charles Lloyd</i>
Regional Sec. – Belgium	<i>Patrick Maselis</i>
Regional Sec. – USA	<i>David. A. Schaubroeck</i>
Regional Sec. – UK + R of W	<i>Charles Lloyd</i>
General Treasurer	<i>Charles Lloyd</i>
Financial Officer	<i>Ludo Achten</i>
Regional Treasurer – Belgium & R of W	<i>Ludo Achten</i>
Regional Treasurer – USA	<i>David Schaubroeck</i>
Regional Treasurer – UK	<i>Charles Lloyd</i>
Bulletin Editor	<i>Charles Henuzet</i>
Bulletin distribution – Belgium	<i>Patrick Maselis</i>
Bulletin distribution – USA	<i>Ken Goss</i>
Bulletin distribution – UK and R of W	<i>Charles Lloyd</i>
Web Master	<i>Bruce Lockhart</i>
Auction Secretaries	<i>Thierry Frennet, Marc Oblin, Charles Stockmans</i>
Auction Finance Officer	<i>Ludo Achten</i>

Membership of the Expertisation Committee is a matter for the Secretary and Chairman of that committee, and not the AGM. Its present membership was reported as a matter of record.

Secretary and Chairman	<i>Charles Henuzet</i>
Members	<i>Thierry Frennet, Marc Oblin, Filip Van der Haegen</i>
Consultants	<i>Leo Tavano, Michel Hopperets, Jean Pierre Flamand, Luc Van der Marcken</i>

## **Conferment of Honorary Membership**

The Study Circle officers recommended conferring Honorary Membership upon Léo Tavano. Details of his contribution to advancing knowledge on the philately of the Belgian Congo and service to the Study Circle were given. The proposal to confer Honorary Membership upon Léo had the full support of the Committee and the members attending the AGM concurred with the same degree of enthusiasm. Léo will be presented with a framed certificate of recognition.

## Date of AGM 2018

Provisionally, 10<sup>th</sup> March 2018

## Any Other Business

None

The business part of the meeting ended at 11:25. After this members displayed material they had brought with them. At 12:30 we broke for a tasty buffet lunch accompanied by excellent wines. The displays continued after lunch, entertaining and informing us all. The meeting drew to a close at about 16:00.

In the evening, 13 members and accompanying persons met up at the *Brasserie de l'Ommegang* on the Grand Place to enjoy an excellent dinner which was a grand way to draw the day to its conclusion.



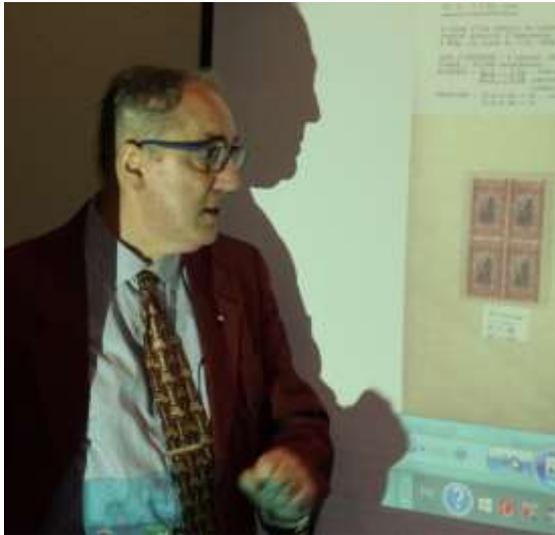
Members and accompanying persons enjoying an excellent meal at the *Brasserie de l'Ommegang*.

Left from the front: Charles Lloyd, Marc Oblin, Charles Hénuzet, Dominique Bilmans, Joëlle Bilmans, Charles Stockmans.

Right from the front: Katie Lloyd, Bruce Lockhart, Thierry Frennet, Sylvain Hénuzet, Viviane Hénuzet, Françoise Frennet (hidden), Nicole Stockmans (hidden).

## Obituary

### Léo Tavano 1942-2017



Sadly, Congo philately is in mourning once again. Léo Tavano has passed away, aged 74.

Always in a good mood, Léo would often tell a joke or recall a philatelic anecdote. He was a generous man, giving sound advice and sharing his knowledge with everyone. Léo was meticulous in his philatelic studies, possibly to the extent of nearly being fussy, which resulted in his work always being perfect.

He was a specialist in classic Belgian and Italian stamps and later became interested in

Congolese philately. In collaboration with Charles Hénuzet, he produced many excellent publications. His knowledge and immense contribution had been recognized with the award of many philatelic distinctions.

As the son of a philatelic dealer, with philately in his genes, he continued to run the family business together with his brother Mario. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Philately of Belgium and of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Leo was a long standing member of the Belgian Congo Study Circle. In 2002, Leo became secretary and Chairman of the expert committee of the BCSC. In 2009 (following his illness) he became a consultant for the expertisation committee of the Belgian Congo Study Circle.

We are losing not only well-informed philatelist who leaves an important and enduring mark but also a friend of whom we will keep a warm memory.

*Th.Frennet*

## Membership News

### New members

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

**UK**    **Nick SALTER**

Furse Farm,  
Aylesbury Road,  
Cheersley,  
Bucks.,  
England,  
HP18 0BS

[nick@e-salter.com](mailto:nick@e-salter.com)

Nick is a seasoned philatelist and a member of the Royal Philatelic Society who has decided to take up collecting stamps of the Belgian Congo (and Free State). He collects mint stamps (with a preference for unmounted copies) which are well centred and in fine condition. To start, he has decided to focus on the Mols issues up to 1915, but other engraved issues are of interest. (Shade varieties and imperf stamps are included.) If any member can help him in his quest that would be appreciated.

**NL Ronald (Ron) P RONG** Laan van Broekpolder 380,  
1967KK Heemskerk,  
Netherlands  
[ronald.paul.rong@gmail.com](mailto:ronald.paul.rong@gmail.com)

Ron is a collector of the colonial period issues of African countries south of the equator, a scope that includes both the Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi. He collects commercially used stamps (including their perf. & shade variations and postmarks). He is a member of the RPSL and other specialist societies. He is a Dutch accredited judge for the traditional philately and postal history of both the Netherlands and South Africa.

#### **Change of e-mail address**

<b>UK</b>	<b>Nick STANMORE</b>	<a href="mailto:nick.stanmore@aptean.com">nick.stanmore@aptean.com</a>
<b>BE</b>	<b>Dr Marc OBLIN</b>	<a href="mailto:marc.oblin@hotmail.com">marc.oblin@hotmail.com</a>

#### **New President, The Royal Philatelic Society of London**



On the 22<sup>nd</sup> June Patrick Maselis, a notable member of the Belgian Congo Study Circle, was elected to be the President of the “Royal” for 2017-8. This is one of (if not the most) prestigious offices in World philately and we offer Patrick our heartiest congratulations.

The “Royal” was founded in 1869, the first philatelic society in the World and continues to support increasing our knowledge and understanding of philately and promote it as a hobby.

Today, with about one half of its 2250 members resident outside the UK, it is very much an international society. Patrick has the distinction of being its first “overseas” President.

## How many copies of the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp of 1887 have been printed?

**Laurent Bierny**

Emilio Diena, regarded by many as the greatest Italian philatelist, used to say “Books first: Stamps after”. By this, he meant that before starting a stamp collection, one should read philatelic books to acquire the necessary knowledge. Although most of the time this reading will bring you a lot of interesting information, sometimes it contains contradictions. This is the case for the 10 francs yellow-ochre of the 1887 issue. In the *Catalogue Officiel Belge de Timbres-Poste* (COB), it is stated that 3,000 copies of the 10 francs stamp were printed. According to Dr. Avidon, who published articles in “*le philatéliste belge*”, the figure of 3,000 for the 10 francs yellow-ochre, (which is accepted by all catalogues) is certainly incorrect. An unused copy of this stamp is easily found. While we know the stamp exists on some philatelic covers, its main usage was in pairs on firearm permits (*Permis de Port d’Armes*). Dr. Avidon and others witnessed the loss of these by the hundred when archives were destroyed. With orders for this stamp being in quantities of 3,000, it was not unreasonable for him to speculate that the figure for the printing of this stamp is 15,000.

15,000 is far greater than the conventionally accepted number of 3,000. So who is right?

This article is based on a display I gave at the 2016 AGM of the Belgian Congo Study Circle held in March 2016.

### **A census of firearm permits with the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp**

Because the main function of this stamp was to be in pairs (as a 20 francs tax payment) on firearm permits, an estimate for the number of issued firearm permits will give us vital information on the number of stamps printed.

The question is: “How can we estimate the number of permits issued?” Before answering this question, it is useful to describe the procedure for issuing a firearm permit and which authority could issue one.

### **General procedure for issuing a firearm permit**

The Customs Authority required imported firearms to be declared and deposited in a public warehouse at the Customs Office. A duty payment of 10% was required.

An application for a firearm permit had to be addressed to the Governor General who resided in Boma.

Upon presentation of the authorization granted by the Governor General, a permit would be issued by the Collector of Taxes who was attached to the tax collection office. By means of a steel die, he would stamp the stock of each firearm to produce an impressed mark with a number, which was then registered. This mark comprised a star (symbol of the Congo Free State), followed by the number of the firearm (in the register) and a capital letter: A for Banana, B for Boma and C for Matadi. On

presentation of the permit, the firearm could be removed from the warehouse.

There were exceptional delivery procedures for firearms imported through Chiloango (a river border between Congo Free State and Cabinda) or from the right bank of Stanley Pool. In these two particular cases, individuals had to apply for authorization from the N'zobé station chief or from the Stanley Pool District Commissioner, respectively. Upon presentation of the authorization granted by the station chief or the district commissioner, a permit was issued by the Collector of Taxes attached to the office. The Collector of Taxes marked the weapon on its stock.

Thus, in all cases, permits were issued by Collectors of Taxes and at the date firearm permits were introduced, there were six tax collection offices throughout the country, these being:

- Banana
- Boma
- Matadi
- N'zobé
- Stanley Pool
- Equateur

These Collection Offices were created by an order of the Secretary of State of the Financial Department of the Congo Free State on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1892.

The Royal Decree on the importation and possession of firearms dates from 10<sup>th</sup> March 1892. In this, it was stated that firearms were to be allowed in restricted areas of Congo Free State territory. (The Districts of Banana, Boma, Matadi, Cataracts, Stanley Pool and Eastern Kwango.) It specified that the permit would cost 20 francs but there was no information about the method by which the tax was to be paid.

On 16<sup>th</sup> June 1892, the Governor General issued an order to implement the decree of 10<sup>th</sup> March 1892. This time, it specified that the tax of 20 francs must be paid by means of two 10 francs stamps to be affixed on the document and cancelled by the Collector of Taxes. Until the permit was obtained, imported firearms remained deposited in the public warehouses sited at Banana, Boma and Matadi. I must underline the omission of Equateur, one of the six collection offices established in April 1892, in this implementing order of 16<sup>th</sup> June 1892.

Thus, we have to consider that there were five offices that had the authority to issue firearm permits after the date on which they became compulsory, these being: Banana, Boma, Matadi, N'zobé and Stanley Pool.

It is my opinion that almost all firearm permits were issued either in Boma or in Matadi for the following reasons:

From 1888, all ships departing from Antwerp, Liverpool or Hamburg arrived at Boma. Those ships departing from Lisbon arrived at Banana, instead. So people coming to the Congo were arriving (by and large) at Boma. Therefore, it is quite logical that the firearms they were bringing with them would be deposited in the public warehouse at Boma. The relative scarcity of cancellations (for these two places) on the 5 francs

stamps of the two first issues illustrates the predominance of maritime traffic at the port of Boma, compared to that at Banana. On the 5 francs issue of 1886, most of the used stamps have a Banana cancellation and Boma is seldom seen, but for the 5 francs issue of 1887, the opposite holds true.

A Matadi cancellation is much less common than one of Boma. Ships began docking at Matadi from the middle of the year 1898, exactly when the railway line between Matadi and Leopoldville (Stanley Pool) was completed (during July 1898). After this date, the firearm permits with the district flag cancellation of Stanley Pool are common, but it cancels the new 10 francs Mols stamp, issued in May 1898. Thus, before the railway line was finished the only reason why someone would have asked for a firearm permit at Stanley Pool would be because either he was coming from Brazzaville or from the East Africa Protectorates (as Stanley did few years before!) These are very unlikely scenarios. For this reason, I think no firearm permit with the 10 francs yellow-ochre was issued at Stanley Pool.

In my opinion, individuals coming to the Congo across the Chiloango River and asking for a firearm permit from the N'zobé station chief is a scenario that is not any more likely.

Therefore, apart from one or two exceptions, all firearm permits with the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp must have been issued either at Boma or at Matadi.

To my knowledge, there are seven known firearms permits with the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp. Six were issued at Boma (B) and one at Matadi (C). But, even with such a small number of permits it is possible to have an accurate appreciation of how many firearm permits were issued and consequently the printing of the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp.

### **A census of non-native people in Congo**

The principal assumption used to estimate the number of permits issued is that every person coming to Congo had a weapon in his luggage. We have to keep in mind that working in Congo at this time was not without risk: hygiene conditions were poor, disease outcome was frequently fatal and danger could be everywhere (wild animals, hostile natives, slave traders etc.)

So, we can assume that people who chose to challenge these risks would not have embarked on the adventure without taking a weapon with them. Weapons were either for defense or for hunting.

An Antwerp gun manufacturer even developed special models for the Congo, showing evidence that the activity was profitable. Trade was flourishing for sales of a range of weapons. It should be noted that at this time and still until after WW2, no one embarked for the Congo without a good revolver, a good shotgun and even a rifle for shooting big game.

Figure 1  
An advertisement for the Antwerp weapons manufacturer Jules Pire & C<sup>IE</sup>: Suppliers for the Congo Free State.



How can we identify all of the agents who were present in Congo between 16<sup>th</sup> June 1892 (the date on which the decree was implemented) and 1<sup>st</sup> May 1898 (the date on which the 10 francs Mols stamp was issued)? We can find this information in the registration book of the Congo Free State administration for the “official” agents and in the “*mouvement géographique*” (published twice a month) for the agents engaged by private companies. Most of the latter belonged to companies that had purchased concessions from the Congo Free State administration and few of them belonged to trading companies. I do not take into account the non-native workers of the “*Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Congo*” who were building the railway line between Matadi and Stanley Pool. These workers were employed on two-year contracts. Their work was hard and did not leave them much time for leisure pursuits, such as game hunting. Moreover, they were under the protection of soldiers of the *Force Publique* and did not need defensive weapons. For obvious reasons, missionaries are also excluded from this census.

On 16<sup>th</sup> June 1892, the date of the implementation of the decree on the importation and possession of modern firearms, there were 750 non-natives in the Congo Free State (575 agents of the State administration and 175 agents of private companies). Between 16<sup>th</sup> June 1892 and 1<sup>st</sup> May 1898, there were 1,762 new arrivals (1,450 agents of the State administration and 312 agents of private companies). So, during this period there had been a total of 2,512 non-indigenous people present in the Congo (missionaries and railway personnel not being included). If we accept (as a fact) that the vast majority of those present in the Congo possessed a weapon, the number of permits issued should match the number of people present in the Congo Free State between 1892 and 1898, the period of use of the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp. This gives a theoretical total of 2,512 gun permits issued.

## End of part 1

*(This article will be concluded in the next issue of the Bulletin)*

## A little-known forced landing

Peter Wingent

In a letter to the author dated 26th June 2000, the late Arthur Pratt informed me that he had discovered a report of a forced landing in the “Annual Report of the Posts and Telegraphs for 1933,” written by the Post Master General (P.M.G.) of Northern Rhodesia. A scan of the relevant paragraph from Arthur’s letter is shown in Figure 1.

**Broken Hill - Elisabethville auxiliary service**

On 26<sup>th</sup> May the Broken Hill - Elisabethville auxiliary air mail was forced to make an emergency landing in the bush 10 miles north of Broken Hill. The Service was suspended for a fortnight in consequence of the incident which resulted in serious damage to the aeroplane.

Figure 1

The Broken Hill – Elisabethville feeder service was operated by the Aéro Club du Katanga (Aé.C.K) which, from October 1932, carried mail (destined for or, originating in Belgium and the U.K.) for the Imperial Airways’ African service. By mid-1933 the Aé.C.K. was experiencing financial difficulties and had only one Puss Moth with which to operate the service, hence when the forced landing damaged the aircraft, the service was suspended for two weeks.

The P.M.G.’s report is the only reference to this incident of which I am aware and I was particularly surprised to find that it was not recorded in “Lloyd’s Weekly Casualty Reports.” Does any reader know of any other references to this incident? If so, please write with details to the editor.



Figure 2

The 7.25Fr franking implies a weight between 5g and 10g. [1.25Fr to pay the ordinary “colonial” postage (< 20g) + 6Fr to pay the air mail tax (2 x 5g @ 3.00Fr per 5g.)]

The cover illustrated in Figure 2 was involved in the forced landing. Posted in Etterbeek (a Brussels suburb) on 16<sup>th</sup> May 1933, it was flown to Croydon on the same day to connect with Imperial Airways service AS116 which departed at 12:30 on the 17<sup>th</sup>. The service arrived at Broken Hill to schedule at 11:35 on Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> May and according to the timetable shown in Figure 3 [1] it should have been flown the same afternoon to Elisabethville. However, the P.M.G's report states the forced landing occurred the day after, on the 26<sup>th</sup>.

The mail must have been recovered from the aircraft and returned to Broken Hill, then sent on to Elisabethville by train. The Elisabethville backstamp, dated 29<sup>th</sup> May, is evidence of the delay.

ROUTE No. 26—ELISABETHVILLE—BROKEN HILL (AIR MAIL).					
Inward Journey.					
Leave	Elisabethville (Aero)	...	...	Thurs.	Morning
Arrive	Broken Hill (Aero)	...	...	Thurs.	10.0 a.m.
Return Journey.					
Leave	Broken Hill (Aero)	...	...	Thurs.	2.0 p.m.
Arrive	Elisabethville (Aero)	...	...	Thurs.	Afternoon

Figure 3

The P.M.G's. statement that services were suspended for two weeks means that the services scheduled to operate on the 1st and 8th of June were cancelled, with mail being sent by train to and from Broken Hill. Thus covers involved have an additional interest for collectors, the one shown in Figure 4 being an example. It is date-stamped Elisabethville, 1<sup>st</sup> June 1933 but, unfortunately, does not have any backstamps. It should have been flown to Broken Hill the morning it was posted to connect with Imperial Airways service AN117, but the longer time taken for the train journey would have resulted in the connection being missed and the cover being flown by service AN118, which departed Broken Hill on 9th June.



Figure 4

Service AN118 was most eventful. African newspapers [2] [3] report that the AW XV *Artemis*, driven off her course by bad weather and a strong wind, ran short of fuel and had to make a forced landing in the bush about 87 miles north of Mpika, during which a tyre burst. After a search by three aircraft, *Artemis* was located and a Puss Moth, piloted by Capt. Miles Bowker, brought a spare tyre and food for 48 hours to the stranded aircraft. Natives were employed to cut a 500 yards long runway from which *Artemis* took off and returned to Mpika, by which time she was three days late. Some lost time was made up en route, but the service was still two days late when it arrived at Croydon on the 19th June.

#### References:

[1] *Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette*, Postal Notice No. 12 of 1933, dated 22 May.

National Archive CO670/6.

[2] *The East African Standard*, 17 June 1933, p17.

[3] *The Rhodesia Herald*, 12 June 1933.

*This article was first published in the Journal of the Rhodesia Study Circle (Number 263, March 2017) and has been reproduced here by kind permission of the author, Peter Wingent. Peter is interested to hear from any member who owns an airmail cover which was carried between Elisabethville and Broken Hill during the period of disruption. (Please send your information by e-mail to our editor, Charles Hénuzet, for forwarding to Peter.)*

### A possible overprint variety?

**Gerald Gettel**

The 1959 “Protected Animals” issue of the Belgian Congo (COB 350/361) were overprinted “CONGO” in 1960 for use in the new Republic of the Congo. With the exception of the 6.50Fr, each denomination received an overprint in one colour, although inks of different colours were used.

My Scott’s catalogue says the colour of the ink on the 1Fr is supposed to be brown and this one is red.



Brown

Red

The stamp is listed in COB as number 404 of Republic of the Congo.

I was just mounting some used stamps, and this one jumped out at me because of the different colour of the overprint.



Brown

to

Red

I do not see any details of color in my COB: the only indication is for stamp number 409A (6.50Fr). I have checked all previous bulletins for any information, but found none.

I have these colours for the overprint on my set of 12 values :

Denomination	Overprint Colour	Denomination	Overprint Colour
10 c.	Pink red	2 fr.	Blue
20 c.	Black	3,50 fr.	Black
40 c.	Black	5 fr.	Brown
50 c.	Carmin	6,50 fr.	Carmine
1 fr.	Brown	8 fr.	Brown
1,50 fr.	Carmine	10 fr.	Carmine

We can find on the other denominations with the overprint colour described as “Red” having the shades of the colour. Here is an example; stamp number COB 405.



Carmine



Pink Red

If you have the other different colours, please would you send this information to the editor to provide members with more complete information on the range of colours that the catalogues do not provide.

The exchange of letters to and from soldiers  
serving in Congo and Ruanda-Urundi 1960 - 1962

**Walter Deijnckens**

All correspondence to and from soldiers present in the Congo during the Congo independence period had to be franked with the normal Belgian, Ruanda-Urundi or Congolese tariff of 6.50 Fr for the first 10 g. (airmail charge included) with 2.50 Fr for each additional 5g. in weight. The the tariff for foreign aerograms was set at 4 Fr. in either direction. These rates had been in force from 1 July 1953.

Below is a letter sent by Adj. Gouvray postmarked "**Kamina C Militaire Basis-1-Base Militaire-5-3-60**" and another sent by Cpl. Vervaeke from BAKA (Kamina) postmarked also "**Kamina C Militaire Basis-1- Base Militaire 31-8-55**". Franking: 6.50 Fr.



Two aerogrammes sent by Sgt. Dean from BAKA to Verviers with the postmarks "**Kamina C Militaire Basis-1-Base Militaire 17-2-60**" and "**Kamina A Militaire Basis-2-Base Militaire 27-4-60**". Franking: 4 Fr. Aerogrammes numbers 1 and 2.



Aerogrammes from Belgium to the Congo also had a 4Fr tariff.

The mother of Sgt. Dean sent an airletter from Heusy on -9-7-60 to BAKA (Kamina) and a second from Pithiviers, France on 16 – 7 1960, addressed to Base 2 Kamina, but this was returned to Heusy-Verviers.

(Editor's note : France rebased its currency in January 1960 but stamps denominated in old francs continued to be used, as is the case here. At this date the exchange rate was 10.17BEF = 1FRF (new). Consequently the 85c franking was equivalent to 8.38 BFr.)



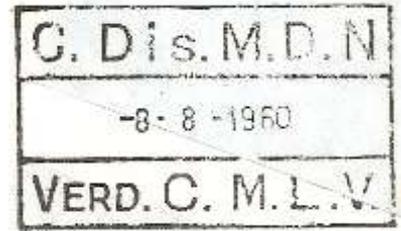
From May 1960, Belgian troops were stationed at several different bases. An infantry company of the *Ardennes Chasseurs* was based at Kitona (BAKI) while the auxiliary vessel *A957 Kamina* and several escort ships lay at anchor at Banana (BANA). An infantry company of the *Liberation Battalion* was positioned at Kamina (BAKI). On the 9<sup>th</sup> July 1960 Kamina was reinforced with the motorised 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Company of the *Carabiniers*. On the 15<sup>th</sup> July 1960 the 2<sup>nd</sup> Company of the 12<sup>th</sup> of Line arrived at Leopoldville. Kamina would be reinforced further on the 17<sup>th</sup> July 1960 with arrival (from Brussels) of the anti-aircraft artillery element of the 64<sup>th</sup> *Artillery Battalion*, deployed as an infantry company. More infantry companies would follow to man strategic points in Congo and protect settlers in centres with a view to their repatriation.

From the 8<sup>th</sup> July 1960 mail all from these soldiers to their families and postal items sent to them from Belgium became exempt from postal charges. Items of mail from Congo were flown on military or civil aircraft to Brussels where they were received daily at the distribution centre of the Ministry of Defence, Prince Baudouin Barracks.

The distribution centre placed a rectangular date stamp (measuring 50mm x 30mm) on the reverse of the envelope.

C. Dis.M.D.N = Centre de distribution.  
Ministère de la défense nationale.

VERD.C.M.L.V. = Verdelingscentrum.  
Ministerie van Landsverdediging.



A letter from Cpl. Zoller, Groupement Metropolitan, based at Kitona to Brussels.

It was received on the-8-8 -1960 and forwarded on the same day from Brussels X (8 VIII 1960).



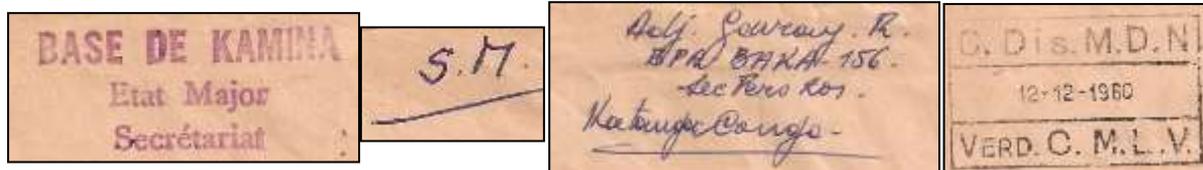
A letter from the Kamina Base to Angleur with a machine cancellation:  
CTR / MDN – 1960 – TRC / MLV  
= Centre de transmission / Ministère de la défense national (Communication Centre / Ministry of Defence.)

This cancellation was in use (apparently) for a short period of time, perhaps from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> July 1960. The rectangular hand stamp is not yet present on the envelope which has a Bruxelles-Brussel N X N 16-7-60 cancellation .

Apparently, the instructions had not yet been fully implemented in early July 1960, as shown on the following letter from the Kamina Base which now has the distribution centre handstamp in use, dated 22 – 7 – 1960 (and a Bruxelles-Brussel 22-7-60 A X D cancellation).



The deployment of the motorised *Karabiniers* in the Congo ended on the 15<sup>th</sup> May 1961.



## End of Part 1

*(This article will be concluded in the next issue of the Bulletin)*

# Can you help ?

## Wants

I am seeking help for information on Lt Col Thomas who served in the Belgian Congo during WW1. (e.g. his service history dates.) I have some 20 items of his mail but draw a blank on his history.

Tony Belfield.

*Please send your information by e-mail to our editor, Charles Hénuzet, for forwarding to Tony*

# POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2017/1

## REALISED PRICE

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1		37	26,00	73	3,75	109	9.25
2	27,00	38	52,00	74	3,00	110	6,25
3	19,00	39	38,00	75	3,50	111	
4	27,00	40	56,00	76		112	
5	20,00	41		77		113	3,00
6		42		78	23,00	114	
7		43		79		115	
8		44		80		116	4,00
9	36,00	45		81		117	
10		46	1,00	82		118	
11		47		83	1,00	119	
12		48		84		120	
13	2,50	49		85		121	
14		50		86		122	
15		51	7,25	87		123	
16		52		88		124	
17	3,25	53		89	11,25	125	
18	1,25	54	8,00	90	19,50	126	
19	36,00	55		91	12,00	127	
20		56	20,00	92	21,00	128	
21		57		93	32,00	129	29,00
22	5,00	58		94	17,00	130	
23	4,00	59	46,00	95	56,00	131	
24	5,25	60	5,25	96	36,00	132	
25	52,00	61		97	51,00	133	2,25
26	15,00	62		98		134	
27	3,25	63	6,00	99		135	5,00
28	11,50	64	4,75	100	57,00	136	
29	36,00	65		101	17,50	137	4,50
30	3,25	66	5,00	102	17,50	138	
31	13,25	67	51,00	103	17,50	139	
32	21,00	68		104	8,00	140	3,50
33	18,00	69	6,00	105	7,00	141	
34		70	11,25	106	21,00	142	3,50
35		71	10,25	107	13,00		
36		72	3,75	108	12,50		



Number	Date	Description	#COB	Minimum Bid, €
		<b>Ruanda-Urundi</b>		
1	1925	40c lilac + 75 c blue-gray , blocks of four, UM, with specimen overprint in red. Rare in block of 4.	65 + 69	45
2	1925	1925 issue type Vloors, from 20 c green to 1,75 blue, UM, with specimen overprint in red. Rare.	62/75	100
3	1931	1931 issue, 50 c violet and 50 c lilac (shades), UM	96 + 96a	0,20
		<b>Belgian Congo</b>		
4	1937/38	Miniature sheets 1 & 2, UM	BL1 + BL2	32
5	1923	1923 issue full set with specimen overprint, UM, Rare.	106/17	95
6	1925	1925 issue type Vloors, <b>full set</b> with specimen overprint in red, UM. Rare.	118/19/21/23/25/27/28	70
7	1923	1923 issue full set with specimen overprint, LH and UM. Rare.	106/17	60
8	1931	1931 issue, 3,25 F overprint on 3F olive-brown, UM	161A	15
9	1931	1931 issue, full set LH	168/83	2,50
10	1931	1931 issue, full set LH & UM	168/83	3
11	1923	Vloors stamps : 1923 issue full set, a few stamps have some tiny defects but 10F black is in very good condition + some stamps from the 1925 issue, all LH	106/17 + 119, 121, 123, 125, 127	12
12	1923	lot of 11 stamps from 1923 and 1925 Vloors issues, all with specimen red overprint : 5c orange, 30 c olive, 75 c orange-red (2), 3F gray-brown (4, included 1 pair), 5 F gray (3) all UM except 5 c orange, which is LH.	106, 113, 115, 116, 119	35
13	1958	1958 issue "Five Kings", 50th anniversary of Belgian Congo, full set, UM	344/9	1,75
14	1956	1956 issue "Mozart bicentennial", full set of 2 stamps, UM	339/40	3
15	1938	1938 issue National Parks, full set, LH	197/202	0,50
16	1938	1938 issue National Parks, full set, UM	197/202	1
17	1938	1938 issue National Parks, full set, UM	197/202	1
18	1941	1941 issue, 5c/1,50 & 2,50/2,40 normal type + inverted surcharge , LH	226/27 + 226 Cu+ 227Cu	10
		<b>Belgian Congo - Postal Stationery</b>		
19	1922	view postcard 30 c red-brown, written but not cancelled, view #78	Stibbe 62	1,50
20	1922	view postcard 30 c red-brown, cancelled BOENDE, view #90	Stibbe 62	3
21	1922	view postcard 30 c red-brown, cancelled Niangara, view #90	Stibbe 62	3
22	1922	view postcard 30 c red-brown, used, view #96	Stibbe 62	3
23	1927	view postcard 45 c green, mint, view #14 (with two additionnal stamps cancelled to order)	Stibbe 66a	2,50
24	1927	view postcard 1F carmine, mint, view # 2	Stibbe 67	2,50
25	1927	view postcard 1F carmine, mint, view # 29	Stibbe 67	2,50
26	1961	Katanga air letter (aéogramme) 5F green, Stibbe # 3, mint		1,50
27	1961	Katanga air letter (aéogramme) 5F green, Stibbe # 3, mint		1,50
28	1961	Katanga postcard 3F "croisette katangaise" with overprint CONGO, mint. Not mentionned in Stibbe catalogue. Without warranty.		1
		<b>Congo Republic</b>		
29	1960	African Animals issue, overprint Congo, full set with 1st day of issue handstamp on sheet of paper.	400/11	1
30	1963	Red Cross centenary. Imperforated Luxe miniature sheet, UM. BOC : 55 euros.	LX499	6
31	1963	Red Cross centenary. Imperforated Luxe miniature sheet, UM. BOC : 55 euros.	LX499	6
32	1963	Red Cross centenary. Imperforated Luxe miniature sheet, LH. BOC : 55 euros.	LX499	3
33	1961 + 1963	1961 issue full set LH + 1963 issue (human rights issue, with overprint), full set UM.	415/17 + 520/3	0,25

34	1970	1970 UNO, UIT, President Mobutu issues, three full sets, <b>imperforated</b> , some stamps with sheet margin or sheet corner. UM. Rare	722/4 + 725/6 + 745/7	4
35	1960	1960 African Animals issue. Cover with 1, 50 F (x4). All four stamps are with inverted red overprint. Leopoldville cancellation 4-4-65 (?). Very beautiful and uncommon cover.	405a	50
36	1960/62	<b>KATANGA</b> Complete collection of all the stamps issued by the Katanga state in 1960/62. Full sets, UM, also full set of postage due stamps, UM, included rare Tx 1a/5a. Perfect condition. + beautiful vintage genuine folder issued by Katanga postal administration, with pictures of the stamps of Katanga and useful information.	1/81 + Tx 1/7 + Tx 1a/5a	135
37	1961	<b>KATANGA</b> 1961 Air Katanga issue. Imperforate full set of 4 stamps, on presentation folder, Elisabethville MDTS-PWS cancellation 27-10-62	75/78	11
38	1961	<b>South Kasai</b> 1961 flowers set (nearly full set : only 6F/25c is missing), UM, with surcharge variety on 10/25c : i missing in Kasai # 3V in COB. Included some good duplicates.	1-9, 9, 11-12, 12-13, 3V	9,50
39	1964	<b>Stanleyville</b> 1964 issues, lot of 20 stamps (18 UM, 1 no gum, 1 used), 2 stamps are slightly damaged. Rare.	17 (x4), 18 (x2), 19, 20, 25, 26 (x8), 28	40
40	1962	<b>Burundi</b> lot of 4 full sets + 2 miniature sheets, UM	41/2 ,49-51, 112/7, 161/7, BL9, BL9A	2,50
		<b>Postal Stationery - Congo free State, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi</b>		
41	1889	1889 postcard issue. Palmtree 10 c black on gray. Stibbe 4, type IIa. Used. An additional stamp has been removed.		9,50
42	1889	1889 postcard issue. Lot of 3 double postcard. Palmtree 5c brown and 15c c black. Stibbe 6 and 7(2, included 1 cancelled to order). New or cancelled to order.		3
43	1892	1892 postcard issue. King Leopold 15c blue. Stibbe 11, new. Very good condition.		0,75
44	1892	1892 postcard issue. Double postcard. King Leopold 5c green and 10c carmine. Stibbe 12 E, new. Error : on yellow card. Very good condition.		3,50
45	1900	1900 postcard issue. Palmtree 10 c red, from Boma (cancellation BOMA 1 JANV 1906) to Leopoldville. Internal mail. Written by Captain Jules Nisot, of the S/S Wall, steamboat. Pristine condition.		3,50
46	1910	1910 postcard issue, double postcard 10 c brown + 10 c green, Stibbe 33TT, used. Cancellation Bambili.		5
47	1910	1910 postcard issue, three "half-double" postcard 15 c blue + 15 c brown, new. Stibbe 31LL type 3 & 31TT		1
48	1910	1910 postcard issue, double postcard 15 c blue + 15 c brown, new. Stibbe 31LT (A ?)		5
49	1910	1910 postcard issue, double postcard palmtree 15 c blue + 15 c brown, new. Stibbe 31LL (surcharge L 3). Good (but not very good) condition.		4
50	1910	1910 postcard issue, double postcard 15 c blue + 15 c brown, new. Stibbe 31TT (+ idem, only first part, new)		1,25
51	1910	1910 postcard issue, 2d half of a double postcard palmtree 15 c brown, new. Stibbe 31TT, with handstruck mark "CARTE POSTALE INCOMPLETE". Very good condition.		1,25
52	1910	1910 postcard issue, palmtree 5/10c red. Stibbe 34T, new, very condition		2
53	1911	1911 postcard issue, palmtree 5c green, Stibbe 38, used, sent from Kinshasa to Sheffield, England. Additional adhesive stamp 5c green bilingual issue. Very good condition		2
54	1911	1911 postcard issue, palmtree 10c red, Stibbe 41, used, to Belgium. Boxed handstruck mark "Boma carte incomplete". Very good condition		6
55	1912	1912 issue, Stibbe 43, view postcard 10 c carmine, view #71, used. (Rather stained)		1
56	1921	1921 issue, Stibbe 51a, palmtree 30+30/10+10, double postcard, new, very good condition		1,50
57	1922	1922 issue, palmtree 15/5c green, Stibbe 55, new		2

58	1922	1922 issue, palmtree 30+30/10+10c red, Stibbe 60, cancelled to order (Stanleyville 14-II-23). Very good condition		3
59	1922	1922 issue, palmtree 30c carmine, view postcard, Stibbe 62 view #93, used, cancellation Luebo, to Belgium.		3
60	1924	1924 issue, palmtree 45c red on blue-green, Stibbe 65, new		1,50
61	1927	1927 issue, 45c green view postcard Stibbe 66, used view #28		2,50
62	1927	1927 issue, 1 F carmine red, view postcard Stibbe 67, used view #13		6
63	1931	1931 issue 60c/45c carmine red on green-blue, Stibbe 68, new		2
64	1932	1932 issue 60c green on yellow, Stibbe 69, new		0,75
65	1951	1951 issue 1,20 F green on yellow, Stibbe 81, new (2)		1,25
66	1951	1951 issue, 2,40 F carmine, Stibbe 82, new		0,75
67	1959	1959 issue, 1,50 F blue, Stibbe 86, new (written on back side)		0,75
68	1960	1960 issue, 1,50 F blue with overprint CONGO, Stibbe 87, new		1,25
69	1955	aerogramme (air letter), Stibbe 1, 4F violet, new		0,75
70	1909	1909 Princes issue, postcard Stibbe 23P, mint. Pristine condition		50
71	1922	1922 view postcard issue, Stibbe 52 view #15, overprint 15c/5 green, mint		3,50
72	1922	<b>Ruanda-Urundi</b> 1922 view postcard issue, Stibbe 17 view #49, overprint 15c/5 green, mint (stained)		1,50
73	1928	<b>Ruanda-Urundi</b> 1928 view postcard issue, Stibbe 20 view #47, 1F carmine, mint		3,50
74	1956	<b>Ruanda-Urundi</b> 1956 issue, Mozart, full set on First Day Cover 10-10-56	200/1	8
		<b>Covers</b>		
75	1960/70	<b>Congo Republic</b> , lot of 19 covers, beautiful and varied frankings, between 1960 & 1970.		11
76	1960/70	<b>Congo Republic and Katanga</b> , lot of 19 covers, beautiful and varied frankings, between 1960 & 1970.		11
77	1960/4	<b>Congo Republic</b> , lot of 4 covers, mixed frankings (with B. Congo and Congo Republic stamps), between 1960 and 1964.		3
78	1942	1942 Palmtrees issue, lot of 6 covers, included 4 airmail covers. Beautiful, varied and spectacular frankings		12
79	1953	1953 Flowers issue, lot of 14 items (11 covers + 3 picture postcards). Beautiful and varied frankings, included blocks of four, printed matter, internal mail, registered cover, etc		24
80	1948	1948 issue, lot of 13 items (12 covers + 1 front of a cover). Beautiful and varied frankings, included internal mail, registered covers, etc		25
81	1948	1948 Railway issue, 2, 50 F on cover (internal mail from Léopoldville to Kingoyi (Lufu)		1,75
82	1923/5	1923 & 1925 Vloors issues, lot of 5 covers, beautiful and varied frankings		19,50
83	1931	1931 issue, lot of 3 covers + front of a registered cover + postcard, beautiful and varied frankings.		12
84	1937	Airmail cover, first flight Air Afrique Kabalo-Stanleyville		1
85	1941	Airmail cover, first flight Congo-USA dec. 1941. From Leopoldville to the USA		9,50
86	1935	Airmail cover, first flight Brussels-Elisabethville by SABENA, very good condition		25
87	1939	1939 issue, full et on cover, from Leopoldville to Belgium, very good condition		20
88	1938 & 1953	lot of two airmail covers : 100th flight Belgium-Congo by Sabena and 1st flight Brussels-Rome-Athens-Cairo-Entebbe-Stanleyville-Elisabethville by Sabena, cover from Stanley ville to Entebbe (on return flight)		2,50
89	1921	1915 issue 5c green + 15 c green, and issue 1921 10c/5c green on a postcard. Cancellation Kinshasa 12-XII-1921, to Tchecoslovaquia.		15

<b>90</b>	1930	1923 issue 10c green (3) + 15 c brown-gray (3) + 1928 issue 1F carmine on cover. Cancellation Boma 26-3-30	6
<b>91</b>	1927	1923 & 1925 Vloors issues, spectacular registered cover, from Leopoldville 2 to Denmark. Very good condition	42
<b>92</b>	1927/30	1923 & 1925 Vloors issues, lot of 3 items : 2 covers and a front of registered letter.	6
<b>93</b>	1927	1923 & 1925 Vloors issues, registered cover. Very beautiful franking (three colours), from Leopoldville to Denmark.	36
<b>94</b>	1929	1923 & 1925 Vloors issues, 35c green (5) + 15c gray-brown on a very beautiful cover, from Boma to Locarno (Switzerland). Excellent condition.	20
<b>95</b>	1929	1923 & 1925 Vloors issues (4) and 1928 Stanley issue (1), on a very beautiful cover. From Boma to Locarno (Switzerland). Excellent condition.	25
<b>96</b>	1929	1923 & 1925 Vloors issues (2) and 1928 Stanley issue (5), on a very beautiful cover. From Boma to Locarno (Switzerland). Excellent condition.	40
<b>97</b>	1936	Airmail cover, from Elisabethville to Denmark	10
<b>98</b>	1934	Airmail cover, from Elisabethville to Denmark	10
<b>99</b>	1935	Cover with 1934 issue 1F50 (mourning stamp of King Albert I) + 1F rose, with oval postal/advertisement mark "Consommez les cafés du Congo"	6
<b>100</b>	1930	1930 issue, 10 c red (4), 60 c violet, 1,75 blue on cover from Elisabethville to Liege (Belgium). Rare.	75
<b>101</b>	1940	Censored cover with Belgian Congo and Egyptian censor tapes. Additional round violet egyptian censorship mark. From Leopoldville 31-10-40 to Sweden.	12
<b>102</b>	1938	1938 issue National Parks, 5c violet on cover. Spectacular franking on both side of the cover. Internal mail from Boma to Kangu (Mayumbe). Very good condition.	15
<b>103</b>	1938	1938 issue National Parks 4,50 F + 1,50 F on airmail cover. From NIZI 9-2-40 to Zurich (Switzerland). Very good condition.	4
<b>104</b>	1951	small cover with boxed handstruck mark "Surtaxe aerienne insuffisante". Very good condition.	4,50
<b>105</b>	1907	picture postcard with 1894 issue 5c green type II (2)	6
<b>106</b>	1910	1910 issue, 5c green, 15 c ochre (2) , 25 c blue on 4 picture postcards, to Denmark (3) or to Brazzaville (Afrique Equatoriale Française) (1)	7,50
<b>107</b>	1910	1910 bilingual issue, 25 c blue on small cover, to Brussels	2,50
<b>Congo Free State - Postal Stationery</b>			
<b>108</b>	1897	lot of 4 cards, used, sent to Denmark or Sweden	7
<b>109</b>	1886	1886 issue King Leopold II, 15c blue, Stibbe #2, used, cancellation Boma 1888, to Ghent (Belgium). Rare. Very good condition.	60
<b>110</b>	1889	1889 issue 15 c red, used Boma 1899, to Denmark. Stibbe #5, used	5
<b>111</b>	1892	1892 issue, King Leopold, 15 c red on yellow (2), mint (1) and canceled to order (1)	1,75
<b>112</b>	2013	Official Belgian former Colonies stamps Catalogue, 2013 edition. Catalogue officiel des timbres des anciennes colonies belges, édition 2013. Officiële postzegels catalogus, Belgische ex-koloniën, 2013 editie. Pristine condition. Etat neuf. Als nieuw.	5