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**BULLETIN 176**

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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)**

## Annual Subscriptions – 2018

Subscription rates were approved, unchanged, at the March 2017 A.G.M., these being:

Region	Subscription
Belgium	18€ (18€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
Other European counties	24€ (18€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
UK	£20 (£15 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
USA	\$29 (\$25 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
Rest of the World	30€ (18€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)

**Payment is due on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**

### **How to pay**

***Members living in Belgium and other European countries that are members of the Euro currency zone:***

1. by direct payment into the Study Circle's bank account with the "BNP Paribas Fortis":

IBAN BE51 0016 0051 5962  
BIC GEBABEBB

- or 2. by PayPal to [belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com](mailto:belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com).

***Members living in the UK:***

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

Account Name: "Belgian Congo Study Account"  
Account No: 78375760  
IBAN GB30 TSBS 8768 2378 3757 60  
BIC TSBSGB21013

- 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 [belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com](mailto:belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com)

***Members living in the USA***

How you pay has changed, though the amount has not and you can still pay in US\$. This change has been made because modern electronic money transfers simplify administration. (Please see the Note at the end)

1. by PayPal to [belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com](mailto:belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com). Our PayPal account will accept payments in US\$ and is the recommended method of payment.

- or 2. by direct payment into the Study Circle's bank account with the "BNP Paribas Fortis":

IBAN BE51 0016 0051 5962  
BIC GEBABEBB

Nb. From the US this method attracts a currency conversion charge and you will be required to pay this charge (which will vary from bank to bank). Using PayPal will be cheaper.

***All other members who do not live in countries mentioned above. (i.e. live on Other European counties not using the Euro and in the 'Rest of World')***

1. by direct payment into the Study Circle's bank account with the "BNP Paribas Fortis":

IBAN BE51 0016 0051 5962

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Nb. As for payments from the US, this method attracts a currency conversion charge and you will be required to pay this charge (which will vary from bank to bank). Using PayPal will be cheaper.

or 2. by PayPal to [belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com](mailto:belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com).

#### NOTES:

**1. The Study Circle PayPal account is held in Belgium and will accept payments in either Euros, or US Dollars or Pounds Sterling. Unless your own PayPal account is set to pay the sum due in Euros (i.e. You accept all transfer/conversion charges) please add 4.5% to the subscription cost.**

**2. If you are paying into the BNP Paribas Fortis account from outside the Eurozone, you are responsible for paying all bank charges.**

If changes in payment methods present a problem for any member please would you contact the General Treasurer, Charles Lloyd ([Charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:Charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk)).

### **Administrative Changes affecting members in the USA**

A devolved administrative structure was introduced many years ago, primarily for financial reasons which are no longer relevant. In those days, to transfer a relatively small amount (such as your subscription or auction purchase payment) from one country to another incurred very high bank charges in relation to the amount sent. While banks still continue with these charges, today electronic transfers from one account to another and PayPal offer quite cheap alternatives. A second reason for a devolved structure was postage. In those days everyone obtained the bulletin and auction lists by post. By photocopying in the States and distributing the bulletin using the US internal post, significant savings were made. Today, most members take the bulletin and auction list as an e-mail attachment.

There are administrative advantages to be gained by centralisation. By making auction payments to Belgium alone speeds up payment to sellers. A second important benefit is to be able to see the full financial position of the Study Circle at all times.

There are still some US members taking the bulletin by post and this will continue. Using (US) internal post remains cheaper than posting from Belgium. We still need an officer in the USA to undertake this task. Ken Goss will continue to do this.

The post of US regional Secretary and Treasurer can be declared redundant. The two are linked. The main function of the Secretary was to maintain a database of US members for the Treasurer to use for collecting subscriptions (as his main role).

From January 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 subscriptions are to be paid to Belgium, either into our PayPal account or into our bank account with the "BNP Paribas Fortis" bank. PayPal is the better option because the account has been set-up to accept payments in Euros, US Dollars and GB Pounds. You can pay in dollars, just as you would within the USA. All

you have to remember is to ensure the PayPal charges are added to ensure the Study Circle receives full payment. We've researched this and 4.5% seems to be about right. (The details of both accounts are to be found in the 2018 Subscription notice.)

Although nearly all US members use PayPal or make bank transactions over the internet, there may be one or two for whom the new arrangement presents a problem. Please would they contact Charles Lloyd (either by post at 18 Linefield Rd., Carnoustie, Angus DD7 6DP, UK or by using [charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk)) and individual solutions will be devised.

From January 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 US members should contact Ludo Achten on financial matters (Ludo Achten, Luikersteenweg 386, 3500 HASSELT, Belgium or by using [ludoachten@hotmail.com](mailto:ludoachten@hotmail.com)) For other matters please contact Charles Lloyd.

We thank David Schaubroeck for many years of dedicated service as the US Secretary and Treasurer.

## **Displays shown by members attending the 2017 AGM**

We are indebted to Bruce Lockhart who took photographs at the meeting

### ***An unintended feature on all 1.25 Fr stamps of the masks issue (COB 286) - Bart Willekens***



Bart has found a feature that exists on all 1.25 Fr (COB286) stamps and only on this stamp. By examining a complete sheet he was able to show it occurs on every stamp and by examining many postally used copies show it was not confined to this sheet alone. It is an ink line that extends across the white upright of the "E" in Belgisch,

below the top horizontal. This can be seen on the left. A microscope image of the same area on the 2.40 Fr stamp (right) does not have that feature. The die of the frame appears to have been damaged slightly and not been noticed or considered insufficient for re-engraving.

### ***The "rivet variety" of the 1886 issue - Laurent Bierny***

The portrait issue of 1886 shows an interesting variety on the 5 and 50 centimes stamps. The different values of the issue were printed on a single pane of a three panes sheet, two panes remaining blank. The 5 and the 50c were the only values of

the issue to be printed on the right pane. Both show a dry circle 10mm in diameter on stamp position 18 and in the margin (between panes II and III) at the same height. Probably, the circle is due to a loose rivet either on the typographic press or on the perforating machine.

Further investigations should be made to determine the exact cause of this variety. Recently, this variety was discovered also on the 5 francs stamp of the 1887 portrait issue which has the rubber handstamp "colis postaux" (featured right). This shows evidence that the rivet problem might have lasted for several months and might have affected not only other values of the 1887 portrait issue, but also Belgian stamps of the time and even the Greek "small Hermes" head stamps that were printed in Belgium (although such varieties have not yet been noticed on those stamps).



*Part of the rivet mark can be seen here as a light arc to the left of the King's head and on the gummed side as a clearer arc to the lower right of centre*

### ***The "white smoke" variety on the 50 centimes stamp of 1915 - Charles Hénuzet***



*Charles Hénuzet presents, while Charles Stockmans listens intently.*

Charles reported a major discovery he had recently made, which he claims was by chance but in reality came from more than 20 years of careful research. It concerns the 50c brown-lilac Mols stamp of 1915, plate combination III.4 + A5 (known as the white smoke variety), surcharged 5c. at Malines in 1922. Without the surcharge it is a common stamp but with the surcharge it becomes one of the great rarities of the Mols issue.

*1915 50c Mols (III.4 + A5) – white smoke variety- with the 5c Malines surcharge.*



Printing of the 50c stamp in this colour resulted from the stock of the 1910 olive stamp falling into German hands when Brussels was occupied in 1914. A colour change would prevent misuse. Some retouching improved the frame, then for a second printing the sky and mountains were retouched as well. At the end of 1916 increased use required an additional printing. Unfortunately, corrosion of the plate meant major repair work had to be done. The resulting vignette was left with small pits in the smoke plume (giving the appearance of black smoke on the printed stamp)

and the river bank, having received oblique engraving lines now appeared grey (III.4 + B2).

In 1922 a delay in production of the new Vloors issue led to shortages of some values and to solve this problem surcharging of more plentiful stamps took place at Malines. The 50c would receive a 5c overprint. While most stamps would be the black smoke variety a few were of the white smoke variety. Over many years eminent specialists (including Keach, Gudenkauf, Hudson & Tavano) became convinced that two sheets of "white smoke" stamps were surcharged, but they were unable to prove this. Charles discovered two of these stamps (both perf 14 and both position 12); one mint and the other used at Elisabethville in 1923 with a taxes type IX handstamp. This proves that two sheets were overprinted.

### *Postal history that has entertained me (First World War period) - Charles Lloyd*

While all items of mail have postal histories, during times of war or civil unrest, when normal services are disrupted and additional requirements are brought into force, these postal histories become more interesting. Interpreting markings on the item of mail and researching relevant records uncovers a postal history that is often most interesting and a puzzle that will hold the collectors attention.

To illustrate this, Charles had brought seven items to show.



This postcard is a particular favourite, being a good example. It is covered with all sorts of informative markings. The postcard (1918 EAAOB view 43) was sent by a Belgian soldier serving in Africa to a comrade interned in Holland. [In 1914 many Belgian soldiers who were cut off in the north of Belgium crossed into neutral Holland (where they were interned) rather than surrender to Germans (and become POWs).] It was written on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1918, endorsed SM and cancelled on the same day with the BPCVVK 11 postmark. It was carried to Kigoma (22<sup>nd</sup> September postmark) and sent onward to Europe and Camp Zeist from where it was redirected to a sister camp at Harderwijk. It could not be delivered because by then the addressee had

been repatriated to Belgium following the armistice. The instruction was, "Return to Sender". Passing through Kigoma on the 11<sup>th</sup> July 1919, it arrived at Elisabethville. But by then, with the war over, the sender had been ordered back to Belgium. Once more, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August, the card was redirected, this time to the Ministry of Colonies in Brussels at which an officer possessed a record of the address of that ex-soldier. No doubt, when his postman arrived at his Tirlemont door on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1919, he was surprised to receive a postcard he last saw in the Congo a year before!

### ***Censor marks on Ruanda-Urundi covers 1939 - 1945 - Walter Deijnckens***

Although these territories have an area nearly twice that of Belgium, in 1938 the population who would use the postal service was little more than 2,000, consequently covers of that time are uncommon (and very collectable). With the invasion of Belgium in 1940 and introduction of censorship in the Congo a censor office was established at Usumbura. The volume of mail was low and only two individuals were required to examine mail, evidenced by their *chiffres*.

Walter displayed a comprehensive range of censored mail, one item of which is reproduced here.



Posted 7<sup>th</sup> September 1944, the postcard was examined at Usumbura (straight line CENSURE CONGO BELGE) and again at London ("octagonal crown" PASSED P126).

Flown Leopoldville – Lagos – Casablanca – Lisbon – Foynes by BOAC, this internal postcard was uprated for an external destination and the air tax applied, being a total of 11Fr.

One of the other covers shown was franked with a 10 Fr Belgian Congo King Albert monument overprinted for Ruanda-Urundi and surcharged 2.50 Fr (COB 120). Noting that this was printed in low numbers to solve a shortage of this denomination and put on sale for just 4 months, the number used for postage was low and the number on cover to be found today are very few.

### ***German East Africa and the early years of Belgian control of Ruanda-Urundi - Walter Deijnckens***

Walter's other display was equally interesting and concerned a different period in the postal history of the territory. The display started in the time when Germany established its East African colony that included the Kingdoms of Ruanda and Urundi. German colonial stamps and a range of postmarks were shown, together with a stampless cover carrying an Urundi postmark. The Belgian campaign was well represented by censored covers and SM endorsements, along with Poste Militaire cancellations. Straight line cancellations for a number of offices were present as were

the first overprints for Ruanda and for Urundi. (The Tombeur overprints of 1915, the unofficial Grissoll and official Le Havre overprints of 1916). After the meeting Walter informed me that he had sold this part of his collection, so it is quite possible that other members will now have some of the items seen and be appreciating these high quality stamps and covers.

*In the absence of an available image from Walter, this has been included for illustrative purposes. Walter showed cancellations similar to this among his comprehensive collection.*



### ***"By Air to Brindisi" - Bart Willekens***

Imperial Airways inaugurated its Africa service on the 28<sup>th</sup> February 1932. However, the absence of an overflying agreement with the Government of Italy resulted in travel by train between Brindisi and Paris. Consequently, the mail was offloaded at Brindisi for onward surface carriage to Paris and then a flight to London. However, for some items of mail air carriage ended in Italy and instructional markings were applied on them. Juba, Entebbe (Kampala), Dodoma and Broken Hill were staging points on-route at which Congolese mail destined for Europe was picked up. Finally, an agreement was reached in 1935 and from April in that year the entire journey from Cape Town to London was by air.



*This cover from the collection of Charles Lloyd is shown here as an illustration. Postmarked Aba 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1932, it has directional instructions "via Sudan & Egypt" to the USA. It has the boxed Avion cachet and the 6 Fr franking is correct. Red bars obliterate this cachet and manuscript "Air Mail". Where was this done?*

Bart and Filip Van Der Haegen are conducting research on mail carried by air from the Congo during the period of rail carriage across Italy. Letters may be marked with "Par Avion / Jusqu'a Brindisi" or as the case in the example above, have the avion / air mail markings cancelled with diagonal bars. Some letters may not have markings though their destinations would suggest flying them from Paris to London would be illogical. It is conceivable that the *jusqu'a* cachet might have been used after April



1935. Bart asked for the help of members to establish a database to produce a complete record of such mail. (contact: [bart@willekens.be](mailto:bart@willekens.be))

## From the editor



This year, the Royal Philatelic Society of London, at initiative of Patrick Maselis President of the RPSL, has invited the BCSC to give a display on the 26<sup>th</sup> October 2017. Selections from 16 collections of our members will be shown.

It is a great honour for us and we are very happy to be able to present and discuss this philately and postal history with the members of RPSL.

## Membership News

### *Resignation*

**Tony Nicholson** (Bridgewater, England)

Tony has made the decision to downsize his collection. Under such a circumstance, everyone faces a difficult decision; which part of his collection has to be sacrificed. It was his Belgian Congo airmails that had to go. (Aerophilately is Tony's area of interest). We wish Tony well for the future.

### *Demitting office*

**David Schaubroeck** (Harrisville MI, USA)

David has been our US regional Secretary and Treasurer for many years, managing our affairs in the US with skill and dedication. We owe David a debt of gratitude and thank him for supporting the Study Circle in these offices. In recent years his family circumstances have changed and have occupied his time, increasingly. By coincidence, the Study Circle officers had taken the decision two years ago to increase central management, when appropriate. Thus, we were able to relieve David of the burden of office so that he can focus his attention on caring for his family. (Details of the change in management as it affects US members are printed elsewhere in this edition of the Bulletin.)

### *Obituary*

**Dr Hawkins Valliant Maulding** (Mendham NJ, USA) **1935 – 2015**

The death of Hawkins has been reported to us only recently. He had been a member of the Study Circle for many years.

Hawkins was born in Arkansas and studied at Pharmacy School, graduating in 1958. He went on to obtain a PhD in Pharmaceutical Chemistry from the University of



Minnesota in 1964. After this he spent his working life with Sandos Pharma at Hannover NJ and retired in 1992. He passed away at home in Mendham NJ.

Apart from his philately he was a keen road runner and entered the Boston Marathon ten times.

Over time he built up an impressive collection of Congo stamps and postal history, with a number of notable items being bought in the Study Circle auction. His collection was sold by Robert Siegel in New York on the 15<sup>th</sup> June 2016 as 146 lots, all having high estimates.

(<https://siegelauctions.com/2016/1130/1130.pdf>.) The major lots were from the classic era, being both stamps and covers. However, there were other notable items, for example one of the four covers known to have been carried on the 1925 Thieffry flight.

Our belated condolences are extended to his wife Joanne and family.

### **My favourite cover - Charles Hénuzet**

In the last bulletin, our member Gerald Gettel asked a question on the Republic of Congo issue of 1960 (COB 400/411) protected animals with the overprint CONGO. This concerned a possible variety of colour.

To help Gerald and our members, I have this letter sent on the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1963. The envelope is ISO size C5, 23 by 16,5 cm. [This would contain a sheet of paper the size of this page (ISO size A4), folded once.]

The franking is 51 francs. The letter has a Leopoldville 1 meter mark with 45 francs postage and payment is completed with the addition of 3 adhesive stamps of Republic of Congo, to the value of 6 francs. The cancellation on stamps is *TYPE 12 B(F)1*, which continued to be use after the independence.



On the first stamp, a 1Fr COB 409A (gorilla) the overprint “CONGO” is **PINK RED** in colour.

(the scan of the two stamps does not reproduce the colour well: It shows the colour to be more dark red.)

On the second stamp, a 1.50 Fr COB 405 (buffalo); the color of the overprint is **RED** but is displaced such that the overprint “CONGO” appears in two places; one half at the top of the stamp and one half at the bottom.



[Further information on “A little-known forced landing”, an article by Peter Wingent:](#)



Filip Van der Haegen provides additional information concerning the forced landing of the only aircraft operated by the “Aéroclub du Katanga” on the Elisabethville – Broken Hill feeder service in 1933. (Bulletin 175 page 14).

The statement in the Annual Report of the Northern Rhodesia Postmaster General that the service was suspended for two weeks is correct. However, the inference that those operations scheduled for both the 1st and 8th of June were cancelled is not correct.

Indeed, the service Broken Hill to Elisabethville resumed on the 8th of June and continued as scheduled after that. Evidence for this is provided by this envelope:

Rhodos - Roma 01.06.1933

Roma - Brindisi .. 6..1933 - AS N° 118

Alexandria 03.06.1933

Broken Hill 06.06.1933

Broken Hill 08.06.1933

Elisabethville 08.06.1933



## How many copies of the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp of 1887 have been printed? Part 2 - Laurent Bierny

To increase accuracy, we should also take into account the fact that some of the people might have received more than one permit, as many of the non-native population undertook more than one tour-of-duty in Congo. People were hired on a three-year contract. Once their term had been completed, they returned home for a few months after which a new contract was signed and they went back to Congo. In my census, I found some agents who were employed on two tours-of-duty between 1892 and 1898.

### The number of firearms imported

A record of firearms imported into the IEC, 1892 – 1903 (Felix Fuchs archive)

Années.	Fusils			Armes à feu
	à silex	à piston	Autres (à percussion)	
1892	1.878	-	265	
1893	3.329	-	95	87
1894	7.011	-	514	76
1895	4.626	3	218	110
1896	2.510	1.052	556	205
1897	4.602	3.612	426	313
1898	7.518	15.254	765	552
1899	3.608	6.777	1.410	372
1900	2.529	1.089	2.253	558
1901	2.049	728	881	306
1902	1.710	391	1.164	321
1903	2.810	862	1.751	550

While I was browsing through the archives of Felix Fuchs, Governor General of Congo between 1912 and 1916, I came across a very interesting document, probably written by the Customs Authorities. It contains the number and types of firearm imported year-on-year from the last trimester of 1892 to the year 1902.

Because a firearms permit gives us relevant information about the number of firearms registered at each warehouse, we can estimate the number of permits issued from the quantity of arms imported.

Of the firearms permits issued at Boma, the last known to have been issued is numbered 528. It was issued to Louis Royaux on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1896 and is for two firearms: a hunting gun numbered 1025 and a revolver numbered 1026. This gives an average of  $1,026/528 = 1.943$  firearms per permit issued at Boma.

For Matadi, there is only one known permit, numbered 244 issued to A. De Brauwer, agent of the ABIR. Dated 6<sup>th</sup> March 1895, it was for three firearms: a hunting gun registered in Boma and two revolvers registered 539 and 540 in Matadi. It gives an average for Matadi of  $540/244 = 2.213$  firearms per permit.

ETAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

PERMIS DE PORT D'ARMES

N<sup>o</sup> 244


(1) Monsieur *A. De Brauwer*  
 (2) Agent de l' A. B. I. R.


est autorisé à porter les armes renseignées ci-dessous dans le territoire de l'État Indépendant du Congo pendant un terme de cinq années consécutives à dater du présent permis.


NOMBRE (en toutes lettres)	DÉSIGNATION ET DESCRIPTION	LETTRE ET NUMÉRO
un	fusil chasse cal 12	B N <sup>o</sup> 567
un	Revoluer cal 9.	C N <sup>o</sup> 539
un	cal 7.	C N <sup>o</sup> 540

Matadi, le 6 Mars 1895.

Le fonctionnaire délégué par le Gouverneur Général,







(1) Nom et prénom. — 2, Qualité.

Firearms permit 244 issued at Matadi

Because Boma issued approximately twice as many permits than Matadi, the weighted average for the two customs houses is 2.033 [  $= \frac{(2*1.943 + 2.213)}{3}$  ].

If we look at the document found in the Felix Fuchs archive, we can see that the number of firearms imported (complete guns in column 3 and revolvers in column 4) between the last trimester of 1892 and May 1898 is 3,270. (For the year 1898, I applied the rule of three to take into account of the number of firearms imported for a 5 month period)

These (3,270) firearms were declared to the Customs Authorities by non-native people arriving in Congo between the last three months of 1892 and May 1898. During that period, 1,734 people arrived in Congo. If we use the average ratio calculated above, 3,270 arms would give the number of permits as 1608 (= 3,270/2.033). Therefore, between October 1892 and May 1898, the number of permits issued is between 1,608 and 1,734. (1,608 permits issued would mean that 92.76% of the non-native people would have a gun permit and 1,734 that 100% would have one.) The truth is probably between the two. But also, we have to consider the fact that people leaving the Congo could sell their firearms to newcomers. Thus, the same firearm can be found on two different permits. The firearms import statistics start in October 1892 and it is necessary to take into account the non-native people present in Congo when the decree was implemented (June 1892) and those arriving in the next three months:

If we accept the idea that every single person coming to Congo would bring a weapon with him (i.e. = 100%), 2,512 permits would have been issued. With 92.76 % ownership (as written above), 2,330 permits would have been issued. In terms of the number of 10 francs stamps used, between 4,660 and 5,024 stamps were required for use on firearms permits alone, which is well above the "official" number of 3,000 printed.

Unused, the 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp is easy to find. (However, there are also many forged stamps that are sometimes dangerous to detect.) To my knowledge, there is a block of 25, a block of 16 and a dozen blocks of 4 unused stamps. Used blocks are much rarer. There is a block of 9 and very small number of blocks of 4. Used stamps are common with the pen cancellation and with, in an increasing order of rarity: Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville and Banana cancellations. All other cancellations are very scarce on 10 francs yellow-ochre stamp. Here are some examples of such rare cancellations on this stamp.



*Bumba*

*Coquilhatville*

*Lukungu*

*Nyangwe*

*N'Zobé*

*Tumbu-Mani*

## Conclusion

The main use of the 10 francs yellow-ochre was for the payment of the firearms permits that cost 20 francs. Roughly 4,500 to 5,000 of these stamps were used for that purpose. Probably, the stamp had postal usage, but we know of only a handful of philatelic covers. Unused stamps are common, much more than the 5 francs violet of which 10,950 stamps were printed. All these considerations lead us to conclude that the 10 francs yellow-ochre was printed in a quantity well above 6,000 stamps but probably not as many as the 15,000 suggested Gailly.

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## **The exchange of letters to and from soldiers in Congo and Ruanda-Urundi 1960 - 1962. Part 2 - Walter Deijnckens**

### **Deployments to Ruanda-Urundi.**

The 1st Battalion Karabiniers-cyclists (by then mechanised infantry) arrived at Kamina on the 19<sup>th</sup> July 1960, to be deployed at Usumbura. The unit consisted of the remaining soldiers of the 1st para-commando company - Nato volunteers and conscripts. In Ruanda-Urundi they were placed under the command of COMRU (Military Command Ruanda-Urundi). Once there, they secured the areas around Bururi, Rumonge and Lake Nyanza at the border with Tanganyika. In August, operations were carried out in Makamba and Rutana.

A second para-commando company arrived between January and May 1961. Platoons were deployed in Muhinga, Muramvya and Remunge while the HQ staff remained at Ngozi. Between 20<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> July 158 troops were flown on four flights from Brussels to Usumbura. They would be under the command of COMRU from the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1961. This company was disbanded on the 17<sup>th</sup> October 1961.

A third para-commando company reinforced the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Karabiniers-cyclists, arriving at Kitega on the 17<sup>th</sup> August 1961. This arrangement for deployment would end on the 20<sup>th</sup> January 1962.

The procedure used for the postal transfer of money in the Congo was the same as that used in Belgium.

Correspondence sent to Belgium was processed by the Department of the Ministry of Defence and received a rectangular date stamp.



### The COMRU markings of Usumbura.

From the 27<sup>th</sup> September 1961, it is probable that staff in the Military Command Ruanda-Urundi (COMRU) would have travelled to Usumbura to send the correspondence from military personnel to Brussels. The Belgian military postal service used a round date stamp with the abbreviations B. P. A/Date/COMRU. Also, on the face of the envelope a two line handstamp was struck, with the words:

FORCES METROPOLITAINES D'AFRIQUE  
4 BATAILLON COMMANDO

Both the round and the two line handstamps were always struck in the purple.

Only on the first day of its use is the rectangular stamp of the Brussels sorting center found on the reverse of the envelope





Above: Letter dated 27 September 1961 with the COMRU handstamp.

(B.P.A. = Bureau Postal Armée)

Right: A letter sent on 25<sup>th</sup> September 1961 without the COMRU handstamp.



Both envelopes have a "VERD. C.M.L.V." handstamp dated 28-9-1961.



The round B.P.A. COMRU handstamp varies in diameter from 33 to 37 mm. Because deformation of the impression (of the handstamp) is mentioned also, we can assume that it was a rubber stamp and measured dimensions of different sizes could be the result of distortions. It is doubtful that there was more than one handstamp in circulation.

The final date found on the reverse is the 28<sup>th</sup> August 1962. On this day an aeroplane of the 15th Wing flew the last flight from Usumbura to Mels Broek. This flight brought all the remaining military personnel back to Belgium.

**Postal items written from Usumbura to Belgium with B.P.A./COMRU handstamp but without a sorting centre stamp of Brussels on the reverse.**



4<sup>th</sup> February 1962



20<sup>th</sup> February 1962.



6<sup>th</sup> March 1962

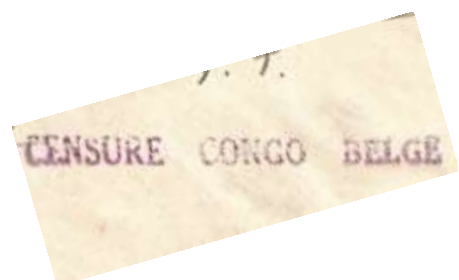


20<sup>th</sup> March 1962.

**Censorship marks on Ruanda-Urundi post pieces period 1939-1945 - Part 1. Walter Deijnckens**

A censorship service was set up under Regulation 75/PT of the 17<sup>th</sup> May 1940. It is at the end of June 1940 that we find this regulation applied for the first time in Ruanda-Urundi.

A linear Stamp CENSURE CONGO BELGE was in use from June 1940 to April 1945 and can be

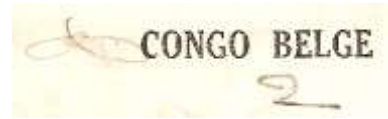


found in both black and violet. (Length: 56 mm.)

Only 2 censor numbers were used in Usumbura, being 1 and 2.



*handstamped*

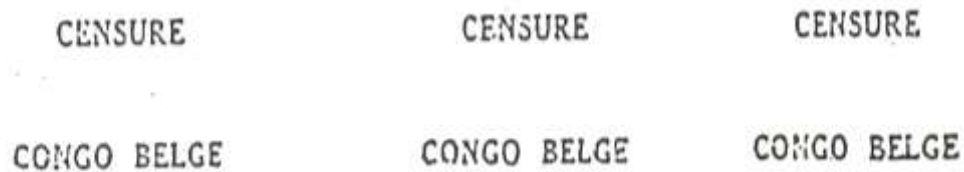


*or handwritten*

A label was used to reseal the envelope, on which the words CENSURE and CONGO BELGE were printed.

For Usumbura two varieties of label can be found:

**Type 1:**

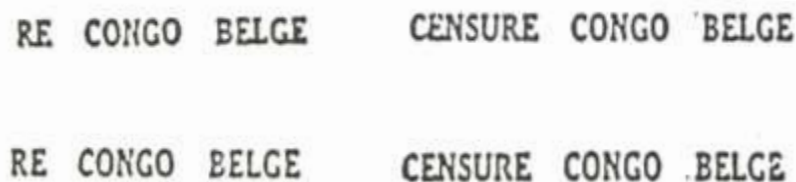


Censure = 19 mm and Congo Belge = 31 mm.

The word Censure is positioned in the middle of the words CONGO BELGE.

This was in use from June 1940 until end of 1944.

**Type 2:**



Censure Congo Belge = 56 mm

All three words are on one line which is repeated a second time.

This was in use from June 1940 until August 1940.

**Postage of letters to Belgium**

From the 1<sup>st</sup> April 1920, the tariff for letter to Belgium had been the same as the domestic tariff, which on the 1<sup>st</sup> February 1934 was set at 1.50 Fr for the first 20 g + 90c for each additional 20 g (or part there-off). From the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1944 this was increased to 2.50 Fr and 1.25 Fr, respectively.

Initially, the air tax was set at 3.50 Fr per 5 g which decreased to 3 Fr per 5 g on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 1937. The war brought unwanted but justifiable increases: to 4.50 Fr per 5 g on the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1940, then to 9 Fr per 5 g (via BOAC) on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1942 and finally to 10 Fr per 5 g on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1944 before being reduced to 6 Fr per 5 g on the 27<sup>th</sup> November 1944.

## Belgium via Uganda



Kigali 28-8.39 to Leuven with censorship at Kampala: "Passed by Censor / Kampala / 3"

Opened, read and resealed with a British label.

In 1939 there was no censorship in Ruanda-Urundi.



Kigali -2-3.40 to Pont à celles.

Opened at Kampala and read by Censor 185 who resealed it with a (British) label.

## Belgium via Cairo.



Usumbura 20-11.39 to Ben-Ahin at Huy (Belgium) transiting through Kigoma 23<sup>rd</sup>. November 1939. No Ruanda-Urundi censorship but it was opened at the Cairo Postal Censorship Office and passed by censor No. 18. (Used from September 1939

until 20<sup>th</sup> May 1941). It was resealed with an “PC22 OPENED BY CENSOR” label. (White paper, red letters 7.4 mm in height). This label was in use at Cairo and Aden from 10<sup>th</sup> September 1939 until December 1941.

Franking: 1.50 Fr (per 20 g letter rate) + 3 Fr (per 5 g air tax), according to regulation N° 31/PT of 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1937. Total = 4.50 Fr

### Belgium via Portugal and Great Britain, then stranded in Germany.



Kigali -8-8.40 to Liège: It was resealed with a Type 2 censorship label, “Censure Congo Belge”. Transit marks of Usumbura (-9-8.40) and Leopoldville (17-8.40) exist. Opened at London and read by Examiner 4197 who resealed the envelope with a PC90 label. Finally, a (German) Munich “A/d in circle” mark was applied.

Typed under the airmail etiquette are directional instructions: *Jusqu’à Leopoldville par avion du 15 août 1940, ensuite via Le Portugal*. The entry in red: “Lettre écrite en Français” was obligatory (for censorship) on letters from the beginning of the war.

Franking: 1.50 Fr (per 20 g postage) + 1 Fr (inland air tax). Total = 2.50 Fr

### Belgium via London.

Usumbura -7-9.44 to Uccle: Passed by the London Censor P.126.

Franking: 1 Fr (Postcard to Europe) + 10 Fr (air tax). Total = 11 Fr



Under Ordinance N° 255/PT of 31<sup>st</sup> August 1944, it was possible to send postal items by BOAC to Europe on payment of an air tax, 10 Fr per 5 g. The route was from Leopoldville to Lagos, then Casablanca and Lisbon to London.

### Belgium via West Africa.



Ordinance N° 255/PT of the 31<sup>st</sup> August 1944, specified that postal items could be sent using BOAC on payment of an air tax of 10 Fr per 5 g.

A registered letter: Usumbura \* postes \* -6-9.44, that transited Leopoldville on 12-9.44 on passage to Brussels. Examined by British censor 3980 who resealed the envelope with a British PC90 label. An adhesive *Absent/Afwezig* label was applied by Brussels postman 20.

Franking: 10 Fr (air tax letter 5 g) + 3.50 Fr (postage letter 20 g) + 3.50 Fr (registration). Total = 17 Fr

Carriage by French aviation services was also listed in ordinance N° 352/PT of the 28<sup>th</sup> November 1944. It states that letters and postcards to Europe would be carried on payment of an air tax of 6 Fr per 5 g.



Kigali -2-12.44 to Andenne: Censored at Usumbura and at Lille, 1133 (framed figure).  
Franking: 1 Fr (imprinted) + 6 Fr (air tax) = 7 Fr total.

# POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2017-2

## REALISED PRICES

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1		31	6,00	61		91	42,00
2		32		62	6,00	92	
3	0,20	33		63		93	36,00
4		34		64	0,75	94	21,00
5		35	70,00	65	1,25	95	25,00
6		36	166,00	66	1,00	96	40,00
7	68,00	37	21,50	67	1,10	97	10,00
8	20,25	38		68	3,00	98	13,25
9		39	47,00	69	1,15	99	6,00
10		40		70	142,00	100	75,00
11		41	10,50	71		101	22,00
12		42		72		102	15,00
13		43		73	6,25	103	
14		44	9,50	74		104	23,00
15		45	37,00	75		105	
16		46	5,25	76		106	
17		47	3,25	77	11,25	107	2,50
18		48		78		108	38,00
19		49		79		109	87,00
20	3,00	50		80		110	
21	5,25	51		81	2,10	111	1,75
22		52		82		112	9,50
23	8,75	53		83			
24	2,50	54	9,00	84			
25	2,50	55		85			
26	7,25	56		86			
27	3,50	57		87	20,00		
28	2,00	58		88			
29	6,25	59		89	15,00		
30		60		90	6,00		





Lot Number	Date	Description	#COB	Minimum Bid
		<b>Belgian Congo Study Circle Auction 2017-3 - Prices are in euros</b>		
		<b>Congo Free State - Stamps</b>		
1	1886	1886 issue - 50c olive, variety "CUNGO", used	4-V	14
2	1909	1909 issue, typo overprint, 40 c blue-green, used, rare cancellation "gare de Lukula" 1911 though nearly illegible, I.2 - A.1b pos 41	44	2
3	1910	1910 bilingual issue, 10 c "carmin-laque" (enamel carmine). Rare shade. UM, IV-B1, pos 3	55a	35
4	1886	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, position 15	3	17
5	1886	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, pos 43, variety of the report-block, off-centre	3	17
6	1887	1887 issue, 50c brown, very LH (nearly UM)	9	25
7	1894	1894 issue 3,50 F vermillion, cancellation Boma 27 octo 1903, pos 36	27	35
8	1894	1894 issue 5 F carmine, telegraphic cancellation 1908, position 37	28	10
9	1894	1894 issue 10 F green, used, position 48	29	11
10	1894	1894 issue 10c carmine, cancellation Matadi 19 mai 1908, I4-A5 pos 38, on postcard to Etterbeek (Brussels)	19	3
11	1909	1909 Princes issue, typo overprint, 3, 50 F vermillion, Ic-Ac pos 44	47PT	22
12	1909	1909 Princes issue, typo overprint, 10 F blue-green, I.2-A.1 pos 7, telegraphic cancellation Leopoldville 21 sept 1909	49PT	16
13	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L1, 5 F carmine-rose, I.1-A.1 pos 21, no gum	38L	30
14	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L7 (rare), 5 F dark carmine, I.1-A.1 pos 32, used, cancellation Buta 9 juin 1910, signed Tavano	38L	30
15	1910	1910 bilingual issue 5 F carmine, UM, with variety (2 black lines forming a triangle, behind the figure of the chief)	62	45
16	1921	1921 issue 5 F carmine, UM, perf 15 (rare), II.1-A3, pos 4	93	13
17	1921	1921 issue 5 F carmine, used, cancellation BOMA 7-IX-21, perf 15 (rare), II.1-A3, pos 30, sheet margin	93	4
		<b>Covers</b>		
18	1952	registered parcel tag with stamps ( from 1942 & 47 issues). Internal mail from Stanleyville 21-5-52. Note : The addressee was C. Zagorski, a well-known and rather famous photographer in Leopoldville		10
19	1958	registered cover from Leopoldville-Kalina 31-1-1958 to Liège (Belgium) with 1952 flowers issue & 1957 Red Cross issue stamps	342, 307-310(x2)-314-316	12

20	1940	Airmail cover from Brussels 8-2-40 to Tshikapa (Belgian Congo) "1st Airmail service Belgium-Congo from Marignane (Marseille-France) and 1st Service Brussels-Tshikapa" Belgian postage and airmail stamps. On reverse : additional belgian stamp & handstamp Tshikapa		11
		<b>Burundi - stamps and postal stationery</b>		
21	1983	Burundi - Very rare WWF animals set, full set, used (catalog value 800 euros in BOC)	892/904	80
22	1967	Burundi - Air letter (aérogamme), 7F elephant, used Usumbura aerogare 25-7-67	Stibbe 2	4
23	1967	Burundi - Air letter (aérogamme), 4F airplane, used Usumbura 2-6-67, with additional stamps	Stibbe 1	4
		<b>Belgian Congo stamps</b>		
24	1909	1909 unilingual 15 c ochre, UM, pristine condition ; (+ some other low values mint stamps (LH or UM) from the unilingual & bilingual issues)	52	45
25	1922	1922 issue, "Malines/Mechelen surcharges", full set, UM + 1922 "Boma surcharges", full set LH	95/99 + 100/3	3
26	1915	1915 issue, special impression in black, full set, LH, quantity printed 600	64/71	120
27	1922	1922 issue "Boma surcharges", full set, UM & LH	100/3	1
28	1915	1915 issue, full set, LH & UM	64/71	4,50
29	1909	1909 issue, local handstamped overprint L1, 10 F green, perf 12, used, cancellation Boma 4 mai 1909, with BCSC certificate	39L	26
30	1910	1910 issue 5c green (x 50) : two half-sheets (superior part of the sheet, each with sheet number on upper right corner), no gum	54	1,25
31	1910	1910 issue 5c green (x 45) : three blocks of 10 + one block of 15, all with sheet margin, no gum	54	1
32	1894	1894 issue 10 F green, used, Matadi cancellation, very good condition	29	12
33	1922	1922 issues, 26 stamps with surcharges, UM, LH or used. Included strip of 5 sheet corner UM. All stamps are in good condition.	95/99 + 100/3	3,50
34	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint B2, 40C blue-green, LH	34B2	13
35	1909	1909 issue, local overprint, 40C blue-green (2), used. One stamp is L 1, the other one is L 3.	34L	4
36	1909	1909 issue, local overprint, 1F carmine (2), used. One stamp is L 5, the other one is L 7.	36L	9,50
37	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L1, 10F green, perf 12, used.	39L	20
38	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L1, 10F green, perf 12, used.	39L	22
39	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L3, 10F green, perf 12, used. Two missing perfs.	39L	9
40	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L3, 3,50F vermilion, used. Good condition	37L	45
41	1909	1909 issue, typo overprint, 3,50F vermilion, LH. Good condition	47	11
42	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint B2, 5C green, LH	30B	13
43	1909	1909 issue, local overprint, 5c green (2), used. One stamp is L 2, the other one is L 5.	30L	1
44	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L5, 5c green (5), LH (2), OG (2) or no gum (1). All stamps L5.	30L	3
45	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L5, 5c green UM. Pristine condition.	30L	3
46	1894	1894 issue 10 F green, perf 14 1/4, regummed. Beautiful item.	29	15

47	1894	1894 issue, 24 stamps up to 1F violet. UM, LH, OG, used or no gum. Different perforations. Beautiful items, a bargain...		25
48	1909	1909 issue, typo overprint, 13 stamps up to 1F carmine, LH, OG or used		10
49	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L7, 50c Yellow-Olive (uncommon shade, most uncommon with handstamped L7 overprint), used. With BCSC certificate.	35L	7
50	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint B5, 10c carmine, LH	31B	13
51	1909	1909 issue, local overprint, 10c carmine (4), used. L1(1) L2 (1), L4 (1) and L6 (1).	31L	2,25
52	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint B4, 15c ochre, LH	32B	13
53	1909	1909 issue, 25c blue, Brussels overprint B2, UM, I.2-A.2 pos 24, B2	33B	20
54	1909	1909 issue, local overprint, 25c blue (2), used. L4 (1) and L5 (1).	33L	2,50
55	1909	1909 issue, local overprint L5, 25c blue, LH, L5	33L	4,25
56	1909	1909 issue, 25c blue, Brussels overprint B2, LH, B2	33B	13
		<b>Covers &amp; Postal Stationery</b>		
57	1927	Internal mail, cover from Léopoldville to Léopoldville, 5-8-27		10
58	1938	miniature sheet on registered airmail cover from Coquilhatville to Belgium, 2-10-38	BL2	25
59	1947	1947 anti-slavery issue, three covers, included a registered one.	274/6	8
60	1937	Five airmail covers between 1937 and 1960.		7,50
61	1955	Interesting airmail cover from Matadi 18-7-1955, to Denmark. Beautiful franking.		4
62	1898	1894 issue 50c green on cover from Basoko (cancellation 12 janv 1898), to Brussels. On reverse transit postmarks of Léopoldville and Boma + arrival dated postmark of Brussels (17 mars 1898).		32
63	1906	1894 issue 50 c olive on cover from Boma 28 mai 1906 to Brussels. Excellent condition.		30
64	1955	registered airmail cover from Buta 7-5-55 to Zürich, Switzerland. Stamp on both sides of the cover. Arrival dated postmark Zürich 16-V-55 on reverse		9
65	1956	Airmail cover from Luozi to Göteborg, Sweden. Boxed bilingual postmark "par avion/per vliegtuig"		2
66	1955	Airmail cover from Luozi to Göteborg, Sweden. Boxed bilingual postmark "par avion/per vliegtuig"		2
67	1955	Airmail cover (internal mail) from Bunia ?-7-55 to Léopoldville, franking with vertical pair of 1955 issue		1
68	1948	Three airmail postcards each cancellation Nya-Lukemba, to Denmark		7
69	1960	Registered airmail cover from Buta 24-3-60 to Chicago, Illinois, USA. Arrival dated postmarks Chicago on reverse		4
70	1907	1894 issue, spectacular cover (5 colours franking with 6 stamps) from Coquilhatville 19-nove-1907 to Denmark. Transit postmark Léopoldville on reverse, arrival dated postmark Naesvest (Denmark). Good condition.		180
71	1915 ?	Internal cover with 1910 issue 15c ochre, with pen cancellation (date + signature). Uncommon	56	45

72	1945	Censored Airmail cover from Leopoldville 28-5-45 to Port of Spain, Trinidad. Leopoldville censor strip with handstamp on reverse. Censor # 3. Arrival handstamp Port of Spain, Trinidad. Uncommon destination.		12
73	1912	Registered cover with 1910 issue 5c green (2), 15c ochre & 25 c blue, from Kambove to Mersch, Luxemburg, forwarded to München, Germany. On reverse : transit handstamps of Elisabethville, Luxembourg, Mersch. Arrival handstamp of München.		95
74	1920	Cover from Elisabethville 21 octo (?) 1920, to Herning, Denmark. Franking with 1915 issue 5c green & 10c carmine (2, sheet margin).		18
75	1941	Airmail cover "first service Congo-USA", from Leopoldville 2-12-1941, to Miami, Florida, USA. On reverse : arrival handstamp Miami, Florida.		10
76	1917	Registered cover Boma 25 FEVR 1917 to Paris. With 1915 issue 50c lilac-brown. Light brown stain on the stamp. Arrival handstamps of Paris on reverse.	69	10
77	1947	Registered cover from Luebo to Southern Rhodesia, with Luebo telegr. (unusual) cancellation on 1942 issue stamps? On reverse : transit Elisabethville handstamp.		10
78	1927	Registered cover from Leopoldville 2 to Nibe, Denmark. 1915 issue 5F orange + 1925 issue Vloors 50 c orange-red (3).		12
79	ca 1930	Carnet of 10 View Postcards of a botanical garden in Kisantu		1
80	1897	Postal stationery Stibbe catalog 15, used, cancellation Boma 3 dece 1906	Stibbe 15	2
81	1897	Postal stationery Stibbe catalog 15 B, used, cancellation Boma 30 aout 1901	Stibbe 15 B	2
82	1900	Postal stationery Stibbe catalog 18 C, used, cancellation IREBU 14 juil 1906	Stibbe 18 C	4
83	1889	Postal stationery Stibbe catalog 4b, used, cancellation Boma 28 mai 1894, with additionnal stamp. Good condition but folded	Stibbe 4b	10
84	1892	Postal stationery Stibbe catalog 10b, used, cancellation Bumba, with additionnal stamp. Very good condition. Funny handwritten text (in French) on reverse !	Stibbe 10b	15
85	1892	Postal stationery Stibbe catalog 11, used, cancellation Banana 1 jun 1897, to Spa, Belgium. Good condition.	Stibbe 11	9
86	1935	Airmail cover from Belgium (incoming mail) by first aerial regular service Belgium-Congo by Sabena 23-2-1935. Belgian stamps king Albert I, cancelled in Brussels.		10
87	1950	Registered cover from Elisabethville (?) 1950 to Brussels. Belgian postage due stamps. Green label and purple cachet of customs control. The cover is folded, but no stamps are folded.		20
88	1924	Registered cover Leopoldville 3-9-24 to Brussels. Vloors 1923 issue. Good condition.		18
89	1928	Postcard, with 30c/10c carmine and 5c orange stamps. View = football match.		6
90	1922	Postal stationery 15c/10 c carmine brown, used, from E'ville to Belgium. View 24	Stibbe 53	3
		<b>Congo Free State - Stamps</b>		
91	1887	1887 issue, 5 c (UM 1, LH 2), 10 c (LH 2, used 1), 25 c (UM 1, no gum 1), 50 c LH.	6/8 +10	2

92	1894	1894 issue 10 c blue (5), OG (1), used (4, included strip of 3).	18	2
93	1894	1894 issue three postcards, franked with 5c green and/or 10 c carmine	16 + 19	5,50
94	1894	1894 issue postcard with pair of 5c green type II	16a (pair)	4
95	1894	1894 issue 1F carmine perf 14 (2), cancellations Boma and Léopoldville	26	3
96	1894	1894 issue 5c blue LH (slightly thinned), 5c red-brown no gum, 5c green UM, 10 c carmine (4LH, 1 no gum). Perf 14 or 15	14/16 + 19	4
97	1894	1894 issue 10c red-brown, used, perforation 14. Cancellation : Matadi.	15 + 16	3,50
98	1894	1894 issue 5c green (7, included vertical trip of 3), 5 c red-brown (4), all used. Various perforations, mostly 16.	15 +16	1,50
99	1894	1894 issue 10c blue, perf 14, block of 4, UM	18	10
100	1889	1889 issue"Colis-Postaux" 3,50/5 F gray, used, with certificate	CP5	45
		<b>Covers &amp; Postal Stationery</b>		
101	1922	View postcard 15C/10 c. View # 26, cancelled Kinshasa 31-III-23	Stibbe 53	3
102	1922	View postcard 15C/10 c. View # 4, 55, 57, mint	Stibbe 53	5
103	1940	Registered Airmail cover from Elisabethville to Belgium. Good condition.		5
104	1886	Postal Stationery Stibbe catalog 2, 5(2), 10. Mint	Stibbe 2 + 5 + 10	2
105	1892	Postal Stationery Stibbe 8, mint	Stibbe 8	2
106	1886	1886 issue 25 c blue Lenoir forgery, small sheet of 10 imperforated stamps.		10
		<b>Congo Free state and Belgian Congo Stamps</b>		
107	1894	3F50 vermilion, used, Boma 1903	27	30
108	1894	3F50 vermilion, used, Léopoldville 23 janv 1903	27	32
109	1894	3F50 vermilion, UM	27	95
110	1894	1894 issue, 16 stamps, UM, LH or no gum. A good bargain !		15
111	1923	1923 Vloors issue, full set, LH	106/17	13
112	1942	1942 issue, full set, UM, perfect condition	228/67	15
113	1941	1941 issue, full set, UM & (very) LH	214/24	10
114	1939	1939 issue, full set, UM	209/13	20
		<b>Ruanda-Urundi Stamps</b>		
115	1930	1930 issue, full set, LH	81/89	15
116	1942	1942 issue, full set, UM, most stamps with sheet number	126/47	11
117	1944	1944 issue, full set, UM	150/3	4,50
118	1941	1941 issue, full set, 1,75 F & 2,75 F with surcharge, (very) LH	122/3	2,50
119	1941	1941 issue 10 c gray with surcharge, UM	121	5,50
120	1948	1948 issue, full set, UM	154/72	25
121	1919	RU postage due 1919 issue, full set, LH	TX1/8	17
122	1960	1960 issue, two full sets on two FDC's	217/8	0,75

123	1924	RU postage due 1924 issue, full set + 50c shade of blue, UM	TX9/14 + 13a	1
124	1943	RU postage due 1924 issue, full set + 50c shade of blue, UM		
		<b>Congo or RU - Collections- Full sheets - Miscellaneous</b>		
125	1921	Small study of 4 stamps - 1921 issue 5F carmine-red, LH (1) or used (3).	93	10
126	1951/2	Collection of five <u>proofs</u> of different red mechanical cachet (used by commercial firms). Rare		20
127	1947	Proof (in unadopted colours) of 1947 issue 1,20 F. Rare		55
128	1894	1894 issue 15 c ochre, full sheet of 50 stamps, plate combination I + A1a, UM, pristine condition	20	60
129	1894	1894 issue 15 c ochre, full reconstruction of plate (50 stamps), combination I + A1b, used or LH or no gum	20	25
130	1894	1894 issue 15 c ochre, collection of 342 stamps, included 16 pairs, used. A gold mine of cancellations, shades, perforations, varieties, etc !	20	17
131	1958	1958 issue "Five Kings", full set with 1958 Brussels exhibition first day of issue cancellation, on illustrated sheet of thick paper	344/9	2
132	1959	1959 issue "African protected Animals" 10 c and 20 c (half sheet of 50 stamps each), 40 c giraffe (full sheet of 100 stamps), UM	350/2	3
133	1918	Ruanda-Urundi 1918 Red Cross issue, 5c green surcharge + 10 c, full sheet, UM, very good	36	3
134	1918	Ruanda-Urundi 1918 Red Cross issue, 5c green surcharge + 10 c, full sheet, UM	36	2
135	1960	30.06.1960 issues : "flowers" issue, full set with first day of issue mark on a sheet of paper + "independance" issue on FDC (3)	372/81 + 382/99	6
136		Postcard (without stamps) with reproduction in full colours of the Mols Stamps of Congo Free State, new, very good condition		4
137	1963	1963 issue (birds), seven maximum cards. Rather difficult to find.		5
138	1960	1960 "African Animals" issue, with Congo overprint, full set on cover. Cancellation Jadotville 30.8.60	400/11	1
139	1963	1963 and 1965 issues, full sets, in blocks of four	507/13 + 545/50	4,50
140	1941	1941 issue, imperforated, on cover with Leopoldville 29.7.42 cancellation	214/24	14
141	1903	1894 issue 5c green and 10 c carmine on postcard, to Belgium. View = Mposo bridge	16/7	2,50
142	1905	1894 issue 5c green (stained and with flaw)and 10 c carmine on postcard, to Geneve, Switzerland. View = Tumba Station	16/7	4,50
143	2016	Official Belgian former Colonies stamps Catalogue, 2016 edition. Catalogue officiel des timbres des anciennes colonies belges, édition 2016. Officiële postzegels catalogus, Belgische ex-koloniën, 2016 editie. Pristine condition. Etat neuf. Als nieuw.		5

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PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

**30 NOV.**  
**02 DEC.**  
2017



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The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) will celebrate its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2019.  
For this occasion an international exhibition will be held in Stockholm.  
H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be the Patron.



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## THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

The exhibition will comprise philatelic dealers and auction houses from all over the world.  
The exhibition will have an extensive philatelic and social program.  
Only Fellows and Members of the RPSL will be allowed to exhibit.  
The competitive classes will be judged by an international jury appointed by the Council of The RPSL.



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