

**President**  
Thierry Frennet  
Rue La rue, 17  
1420 Braine L'alleud  
Belgium

**E-mail :**  
[thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be](mailto:thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be)



**Honorary Secretary**  
Dr. Charles Lloyd  
18 Linefield Road,  
Carnoustie  
Angus, DD7 6DP, Scotland

**E-mail :**  
[charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk)

---

**BULLETIN 184**

**FEBRUARY 2020**

---

***Bulletin Editor***

Charles Hénuzet      Place St-Roch 30      5620 Florennes      BELGIUM  
e-mail : [henuzetcharles@hotmail.com](mailto:henuzetcharles@hotmail.com)

---

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>From the Editor</b>	2
<b>70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Belgian Congo Study Circle</b>	2
<b>Annual Conference (and AGM) of the Belgian Congo Study Circle</b>	3
<b>Occupation Belge de l'Est Africain Allemand</b>	
<b>5 Centimes green – Cracked Plate</b>	Léo Tavano      5
<b>Lt. Col. Désiré Thomas</b>	Théo Schilderman      9
<b>Aerogram at 4 francs of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi</b>	
<b>Correction and new discovery Part. 2</b>	Ch. Hénuzet      17
<b>The beginning of the mandate area Ruanda-Urundi: Part 2</b>	
	W.Deijnckens      22
<b>Result of sale 2019/3</b>	28
<b>Sale 2020/1</b>	29

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

From the editor



## VERY IMPORTANT NOTICES TO RECORD & REMEMBER

1) Since the publication of our last bulletin, Bulletin Number 183, the e-mail address to send all information (such as auction sale bids, AGM reservations, etc.) has been changed. The new e-mail address is: [thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be](mailto:thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be)

Also, if possible, please use the bidding form on page 29 for your bids. (It helps our auctioneer). A duplicate form saved as a WORD document is sent together with this bulletin. This format will allow you to enter details on your PC and then you can send the completed form to Thierry as an e-mail attachment. (To bid on more than 18 lots, please send a 2<sup>nd</sup> (or even a 3<sup>rd</sup>) bidding form with bids over 18 in number entered.)

**2) The date for our AGM is the 28 MARCH 2020.** Note: the date had to be changed from that published in Bulletin 183 (further information on the following pages).

Thank you for your attention

### 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Belgian Congo Study Circle Exhibition



## 23 and 24 April 2021

In 2021 we celebrate the 70th anniversary of the foundation our Study Circle.

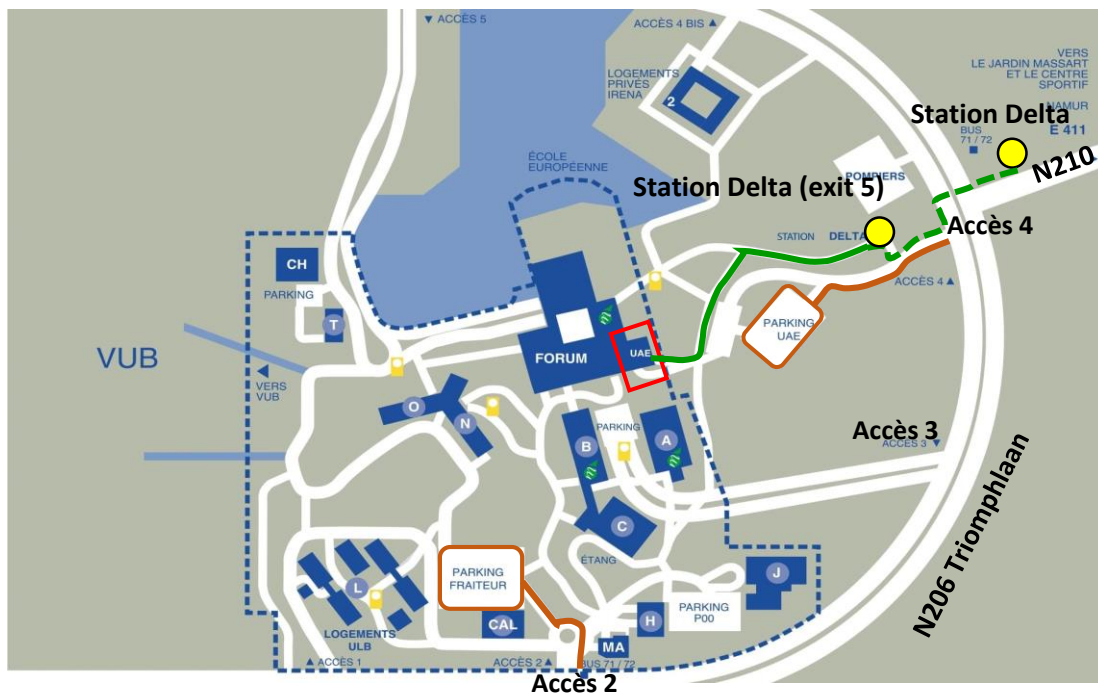
We intend to organize an exhibition featuring material from the collections of our members to mark this achievement. [Our BCSC Annual Conference (and AGM) will be part of the event.] To make it a success we will need your help!

Further information will appear in the June edition of the Bulletin (Number185).

## The Annual Conference of the Belgian Congo Study Circle

will be held on Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> March 2020 following the AGM of the BCSC at:

Union des Anciens Etudiants de l'ULB,  
Boulevard du Triomphe, 235  
1050 Ixelles  
BRUSSELS



### By CAR

Take the N206 (Boulevard du Triomphe/Triomphlaan). You can enter l'ULB if you are driving in either direction on the N206. Enter the university grounds at entrance "ULB2" (Accès 2 – see brown line). The carpark (Fraiseur) is about 100m in from the gate. The "UAE de l'ULB" (outlined in red) is a 3 minutes' walk away (250m). Alternatively, enter at "ULB4" and follow the road to the carpark "Parking UAE" – see brown line. In recent years, there has been building work in this area, hence two options are given.

### By METRO

From the centre of Brussels, take Metro Line 5 (yellow) in the direction *Herrmann-Debroux* until DELTA. Exit 5 is recommended – conveniently, it is just inside Accès 4 (ULB 4). If you leave the station by another exit, the station itself is on the N210. About 20m from here you will see entrance "ULB4" (Accès 4). In either case follow the green line on the map. "L'Union des Anciens Etudiants de ULB" (UAE outlined in red on map) is about 150m along.

The programme will be :

- 09.00 to 10.00 Welcome (coffee/tea and pastries)
- 10.00 to 11.00 AGM Business meeting
- 11.00 to 12.00 Member's display\*
- 12.00 to 13.30 Midday meal<sup>†</sup>
- 13.30 to 15.30 Member's display\*
- 15.30 to 16.30 Open session (including over-run time for displays)
- 20.30 onwards. informal evening meal. Venue not yet finalized<sup>‡</sup>

If you are coming to the AGM please e-mail Thierry at [thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be](mailto:thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be) and let him know, to ensure that the correct number of chairs are put out.

RESERVATION for your midday meal: Please pay FRENNET Th. IBAN BE97 1919 2969 5149 BIC CREGBEBB before the 14<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2020

- † Midday meal : This will be a seated 3 course meal, similar to last year and the price for the midday meal is 40€. **NB. if you don't reserve your place for the meal beforehand, the cost will be to 50€.**
- ‡ Evening dinner : Please would all the members who wish to join us at an informal evening dinner let Thierry Frennet know by e-mail at [thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be](mailto:thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be)
- \* Displays: If you want to present a display, please notify Thierry Frennet as soon as possible to enable him to add this to the programme.

### **MENU FOR THE MIDDAY MEAL OF AGM**

Accueil café composé de café, thé, jus d'orange et d'un assortiment de viennoiserie

Buffet froid + chaud, composé de

Assortiment de crudités et salade composée, salade de pâtes, taboulé, Assortiment de sauces: cocktail, mayonnaise, tartare, Assortiment de viandes froides: rôti de boeuf, jambon fumé, chorizo, Assortiment de poissons: tomates crevettes, filets de harengs, truites fumées  
Assortiment de desserts: crème brûlée, panacotta, bavarois, mousse chocolat

+ Filet de volaille

+ Dos de saumon à la crème de cresson

+ Accompagnement : pommes sautées aux herbes fraîches

+1/2 de vin rouge ou/et blanc par personne

Les desserts :

Crème brûlée à l'abricot confit au thym

Mayonnaise au chocolat, crème anglaise, crumble Mille feuilles aux fruits rouges, mousse de pralin Pain perdu au pain d'épices glace caramel au beurre salé Parfait glacé à la mandarine napoléon, fruits confits, coulis à la mangue Ravioles d'ananas, crème de mascarpone aux épices

## **Displays**

By scanning the sheets intend for display and storing these scans on a memory stick as Microsoft POWERPOINT (.PPT) or Adobe ACROBAT (.PDF) files, the display can be projected for the presenter to point out important features and explanations to everyone at the same time. If you are able to, please send your file as an e-mail attachment to [thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be](mailto:thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be) by the 21<sup>st</sup> march. [The traditional practice, passing of sheets from member to member, leads to a disconnection between hearing the information and seeing the relevant sheet.] Presenters should bring both their sheets and scanned files because all philatelists enjoy examining the actual stamps/covers!

If you do not use a computer, please do not be put off. Traditional displaying of sheets will continue.

We have about 4 hours for displays. At past AGMs we have been in the enviable position that more members wanted to display than there was time available! Please would members restrict their display time to a maximum of half an hour? (By doing this, I hope that everyone will be able to show their material.)

You will be aware that as part of the report on the AGM that is published in the Bulletin, short summaries (about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a page in length) of the presentations are included. These enable members who cannot attend, to share the pleasure. For this, we require the following information from each person who gives a display:

- \* Your name
- \* The title of your presentation
- \* A summary (a maximum of 250 words)
- \* A scanned (or photographed) image of one of the items you display. It could be a particularly interesting piece or something that represents the display
- \* I hope that we can take a photograph of you, as you give your display

If you are more comfortable sending your title & summary (on the attached for form) in French or Flemish, please do – we will translate for the bulletin.

## **Occupation Belge de l'Est Africain Allemand**

### **5 Centimes green – Cracked Plate**

#### **The late Léo Tavano**

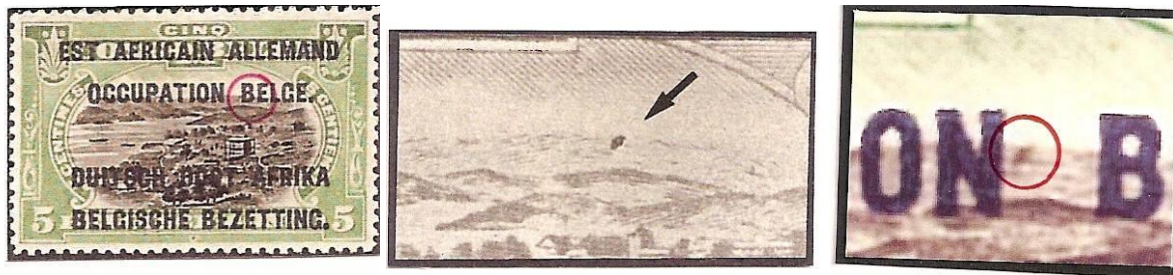
**(First published in *Les cahiers du congo*; reprinted with permission)**

In 1919, a final printing of the 5 green cents was made. This stamp is quite interesting to study. Indeed, at that time, the center plate (E.3) [vignette] was very worn and the overprint plate (L.2) had been dismantled. In order to produce this final printing, a new plate of the vignette had to be made and the overprint plate had to be reconstituted.

## The vignette plates

This new plate has a sharp, fine engraving with the shade varying from light grey to grey. It is characterized by the presence of a large black dot located at the top of the mountain on the right. This defect was caused by a fouling of the wheel reading. It affects all 50 stamps on the plate, but varies slightly from one copy to another. It is often masked by the "B" of overprint, but the fineness of the engraving is sufficient to identify this stamp.

This plate is classified as "F".



## The overprint plate

This plate was created in part with material from the "L.2" plate. We find varieties of the "L.2", but in different places. New varieties appear at positions 12, 20, 21, 26 and 36. This plate is classified as "L.3". The ink used is usually indigo blue.

## The file copy sheet



The "file copy" sheet is complete. (Collection of Patrick Maselis.) It is the only known example of a "file copy" of the E.A.A.O.B. issue.

This sheet tells reveals several facts on this last printing of the stamp:

Print run 100,000 stamps, order 116.042, date 26-5-19.

## The cracked plate variety

During the printing process, the frame plate (V.3) suffered a deterioration. A crack appeared at the position of stamp 45. After this printing, the V.3 plate was abandoned. For this reason, the V.3-F combination exists only with the E.A.A.O.B.

overprint.

Note that the "file copy" sheet shows this crack.



### Use

The print run of 100,000 stamps seems, to us, to be excessive when compared to its intended use. Indeed, there were still many stamps from the previous print: V.3-E.3 overprint L.2. Moreover, in 1919, the volume of mail was greatly reduced because, with the war over, the troops had been evacuated from the area.

In May 1919, four civilian offices remained in operation: KIGALI, KITEGA, USUMBURA and KIGOMA (which closed in March 1921). As a result, the V.3-F stamps were rarely distributed in Africa. This is confirmed by the difficulty in finding this stamp cancelled, especially with perforation 15.

### Surcharge "10c" of Malines

In January 1922, the 5 cent green stamp was demonetized and the remaining stock was surcharged "10 c" at Mechelen. The number of surcharged stamps amounts to 86,000 copies, but this is a combination of stamps from both the V.3-E.3 and V.3-F printings. These two types are common mint as well as used.



### Stamp position 45

We can find this stamp:

- a) without the crack      5 cent green, perf. 14 or 15  
                                     10c / 5 cent green, perf. 14 or 15
- b) with the crack         5 cent green, perf. 14 or 15  
                                     10c / 5 cent green, perf. 14 or 15



The stamp in position 45 without the crack is identified by the termination point of the series of hatch lines on the lower frame.

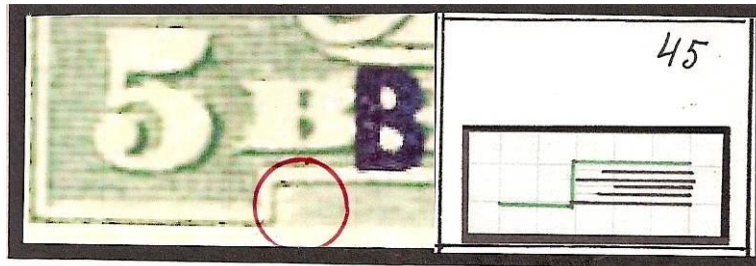


Plate not cracked - position 45



Plate cracked - position 45





## falsification or tampering

5 cent green V3-F position 33

Cancelled: F.P.O. 320: 21 AP. 17

F.P.O. 320 was at TABORA in April 1917

At this date this stamp did not exist!



## Lt. Col. Désiré Thomas

### Théo Schilderman

In Bulletin 181 of March 2019, I contributed a small piece for the regular series “My favorite cover”, on the handover of postal services from Belgian to British Forces in occupied East Africa. In that article, two postcards were discussed. The central figure in both was Lt. Col. D. Thomas. He mailed the first postcard to his son from Tabora, self-censoring it on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1916. The second was a postcard sent by a major in the occupying Congolese Force Publique to an army colleague in Belgium and it was censored by Lt. Col. Thomas. This second postcard was written on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1917 in Tabora, and mentioned the handover of postal services by the Belgians to the British on the next day. I have now acquired two more postcards mailed by Lt. Col. Thomas from East Africa during World War I to his family, which add to the picture of this man.

### Who was Lt. Col. Désiré Thomas?

From my location in the UK, I have not been able to undertake extensive research into him, and there is not as much relevant information about the East Africa campaign on the internet as I had hoped for. So, if any of our readers can add to my knowledge, please do so. What I did find out is that he was quite a significant figure in the campaign, leading a regiment at the start and a brigade towards the end. Yet, his name does not figure as much as some of the top brass, such as General Tombeur and Colonel Huyghé.

According to Léo Tavano in “*Afrique Orientale Allemande*” (2001), pp. 4-5, the first phase of the Belgian (Congolese) involvement in the East African campaign against German colonial forces started in earnest in April 1916, with a push to take over Ruanda-Urundi. A Northern Brigade under Colonel Molitor fought its way into Ruanda, and a Southern Brigade under Lt. Colonel Olsen entered Urundi. The mountainous terrain and tenacious German resistance led by Hauptmann Max Wintgens made progress slow, but facing vastly superior numbers, Wintgens and his troops had to retreat slowly. It seems that Lt. Col. Thomas was part of the Southern

Brigade. In May-June, his regiment was charged with occupying the line Kitega-Usumbura. By the middle of June, all of Ruanda-Urundi was occupied by Belgian forces. The Southern Brigade then took the remainder of June to regroup and left (including Lt. Col. Thomas) on the 30<sup>th</sup> towards Kigoma, following the Eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. When the German occupiers saw them getting close, they evacuated the town, which – as well as Ujiji - was taken over without a fight on the 27<sup>th</sup> July 1916. General Tombeur ordered them to turn East, towards Tabora, an important German administrative town in central Tanganyika, and the largest town in their colony. They did so in two columns. One of those, under Lt. Col. Olsen, followed the *Mittellandbahn* (Central Railway) straight East. But its advance was hampered by the destruction of key rail infrastructure (that included pulling-up all rails) by the retreating Germans and the stiff resistance they provided at strategic points. Its first regiment, under Muller, conquered first Neu Gottorp, then Malagarassi, from where it moved onwards to Tabora on the 26<sup>th</sup> August. In the meantime, a transport link had been established from Albertville to Kigoma, using the steamer “Baron Dhanis”, and repairs started on the railway line. The other column followed a parallel course towards Tabora, but more to the South, to provide protection against any German counterattacks from the South of the territory.

One of the postcards Lt. Col. Thomas wrote to his son mentions making a long march through the Wala forest, implying he was with the column, led by Lt. Col. Moolaert, who had come around the South of Lake Tanganyika to join the forces at Kigoma. They were the first to reach Tabora on the 10<sup>th</sup> September, and laid siege to a town defended by 4,000 askaris under Generalmajor Kurt Wahle. The column under Lt. Col. Olsen joined them during the night of the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> September. Wahle realized the stretched-out town would be hard to defend without incurring large losses, and pulled out SE-wards before the 19<sup>th</sup>. Belgian troops installed themselves in Tabora on the 20<sup>th</sup>. The rainy season then put a temporary stop to the campaign. In high-level discussions between the Belgian and British armies, it was agreed that the Belgians would fall back on Ruanda-Urundi, leaving the British to deal with Tanganyika. Temporarily, 2,000 Belgian troops were to remain to help guard some of the conquered territory. These included the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion and 1<sup>st</sup> company of the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion of the South Brigade to guard Tabora. Probably, this included Lt. Col. Thomas, who was writing from Tabora during this period. Tabora was finally handed over to the British on the 25<sup>th</sup> February 1917, and nearly all Belgian troops were evacuated during March, apart from some remnants in Ujiji and Karema.

In March, just when this was happening, the Germans mounted a surprise attack and nearly reached Tabora. The British asked the Belgians to come to their assistance, and the latter promised 4,000 troops to support a second phase of the campaign. Lt. Colonel Thomas commanded the North Brigade in the 1917 offensive, charged with attacking Major Wintgens. According to another source [*“Battle for the Bundu”* (1974), Charles Miller], this force consisted of Battalions IV, VI, XI and XIII, led by a man who he calls Colonel Thomas. The German commander had made an unpredicted move from an original base near Lake Rukwa northwards towards Tabora. After doing

considerable damage to British forces and supplies in the South-West, he surrendered to the Belgian brigade on the 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> May, after succumbing to typhus, two day's march to the South of Tabora. But, a large German infantry section under Hauptmann Naumann managed to slip through the Belgian ranks towards the North, moving fast and continuing to create havoc. Part of the North Brigade under Thomas followed in pursuit, pushing him towards the British forces, who finally captured him 75km south west from Kondoa on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October. In the meantime, Thomas had been asked by the South African General Van Deventer, now commanding the Allied troops, to rejoin the Southern brigade in their push for Mahenge, defended by Hauptmann Tafel and a large German force. Belgian troops, under Major Muller, were spearheading the attack and were the first to enter the town on the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1917. A retreating column of German troops under Tafel were captured with the help of the two Belgian brigades. This is when the Belgian involvement in the East Africa campaign ended. They had lost about 2,000 officers and askaris, 1:7 of their total force.

Generalmajor Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, though, managed to escape to Mozambique, and skirting Lake Nyasa carried on to the Rhodesian border. The end of the war found him at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia on his way to Banguelo. His war ended with him undefeated in the field, when on the 25<sup>th</sup> November he surrendered at Abercorn (10km from the GEA border). He had achieved his objective, managing to tie down about 250,000 allied troops in East Africa, by fighting a brilliant guerrilla campaign. Without this, these allied troops would have been available for the war in Europe, which then might have been very different and possibly shorter. In recognition of his feat, Germany promoted him to General and awarded him, Governor Schnee and other East Africa campaign troops an entry parade into Berlin, shown on the unused postcard below. These were the men Lt. Col. Thomas and his Belgian military colleagues had been up against.



Fig.1: Mint postcard of the entrance parade of German East Africa fighters into Berlin.

The 8<sup>th</sup> November 1917 found Lt. Col. Thomas in Dar es Salaam, commanding what he called the Eastern Brigade of the Belgian forces. He expected to leave Dar in the middle of the month, according to a postcard mailed to his wife.

#### **Four postcards**

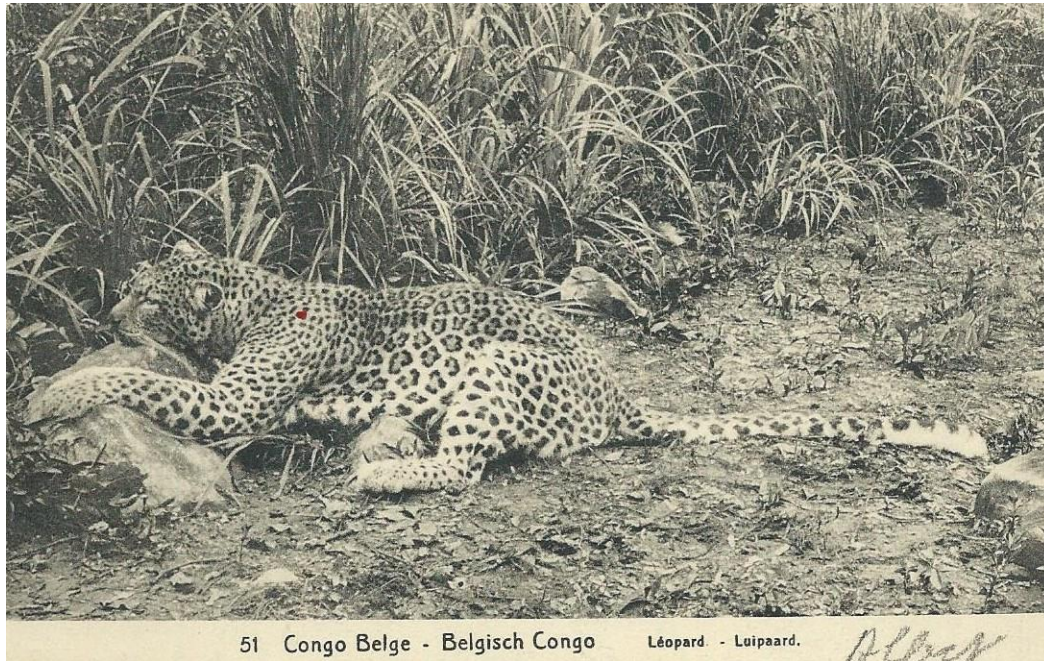
I have four postcards that involved Lt. Col. Thomas: One was written by an officer under his command and censored by Thomas. Three were written by him to members of his family (who had sought refuge in England) and were self-censored. It seems that during World War I, censorship in the Belgian Congo and territories occupied by Congolese forces was not applied in uniform ways and never officially organized, as was the practice by other armies at that time. The four cards will be described in chronological order. I shall summarize the two cards, already covered in Bulletin 181, without repeating their pictures. Finally, at the end of this article I shall briefly refer to the start of the use of the Belgian Congo definitive stamps of 1915, overprinted in the middle of 1916 in two languages (in double lines in the direction of the longer side of the stamp) for use in Belgian occupied German East Africa, as it is of some relevance here.

The first postcard (described in more detail in Bulletin 181) is a Stibbe type 43 with view 53, issued in 1912, sent in the ordinary post by Lt. Col. Thomas to his son Frédéric at Folkestone (England), postmarked on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1916 with B.P.C.V.P.K. canceller No.1, recorded as in use at Tabora from 16<sup>th</sup> November 1916 to 24<sup>th</sup> February 1917, according to Tavano.

The Lt. Col. censored the card himself. The card travelled North to Muanza, then by boat over Lake Victoria to Kisumu and then by rail to Mombasa, from where it would have caught a mail steamer. There is no arrival cancel, so it is impossible to tell how long it took to get to Folkestone.

The second postcard, shown below, was also sent by Thomas to his son, who was then still at Folkestone. Again, it is a Stibbe type 43 (issued in 1912), this time with view 51 and has the 10 c. carmine definitive stamp pre-printed on the reverse. An additional 15c. green definitive stamp of the Belgian Congo, overprinted "Belgian Occupation of German East Africa" in two languages in 1916, was applied to cover the remainder of the 25 c. registration fee, as the ordinary postage rate normally added to this did not apply to military personnel on active service. This card was again censored by Thomas himself.

Lt. Col. Thomas wrote this card on the 18 February 1917, less than a week before the handover of postal services from Belgian to British forces. He talks about the leopard as an animal that is rarely seen, though the carcasses of the animals it kills are often encountered. He calls a leopard "churi", which should actually be "chui" in Kiswahili. The rear of the card also carries a Belgian Congo registration label with number 859, on which is written in black manuscript "*Postes Militaires – Legerpost n1*". The "n1" refers to B.P.C.V.P.K. No. 1. The rear of the card is shown in full below:



51 Congo Belge - Belgisch Congo Léopard - Luipaard.

Fig. 2: Postcard Stibbe type 43, mailed by Lt. Col. Thomas from Tabora to Folkestone, England on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1917.

Thomas has added a manuscript military censor mark to the top right corner. This time, he has also instructed the routing: “Via Le Cap”. By now, the railway line to Kigoma in the East had been restored, and from there the mail could reach Albertville by ship and then beyond to Elizabethville, partly by rail. Trains to Cape Town would depart from there.



The card bears a faint B.P.C.V.P.K. No.1 cancel in the top right corner as well as two double-circle cancels applied at Tabora on what looks like the 20<sup>th</sup> February 1917. The bottom right corner bears a cancellation mark applied at Elisabethville on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1917. At the top, in the centre, there is a registered arrival mark for Folkestone on the 4<sup>th</sup> May 1917. The card, therefore, took 75 days from its day of writing until its arrival day via this route.

The third postcard (also described in more detail in Bulletin 181) is a Stibbe type 42 with view 21 of the prison at Kabinda. It has a pre-printed 5c yellow-green definitive stamp, which would have been sufficient to cover its postage by ordinary mail to Belgium, but did not apply to someone “on active service”. However, the card was registered by hand in the top left corner but has lost the stamps used to pay the extra for registration, 20c in total. It was written by a major in Tabora on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1917 to a captain in the Belgian Army campaigning in Free Belgium, and censored by Lt. Col. Thomas. This is the card that mentions that the postal service at Tabora will be handed over by the Belgians to the British the following day. It bears a B.C.P.V.P.K. No.1 cancellation, applied on the 24<sup>th</sup>, the last day this canceller was used at Tabora. There are also the remains of a double-circle Tabora date cancellation. It was carried by rail to Dar es Salaam and must have been taken on a mail steamer from there to London, where it received a red registration mark on the 17<sup>th</sup> April which is a substantially quicker delivery than the previous card sent via the Cape. There is also a Belgian Military Post arrival cancel for the 24<sup>th</sup> April. Overall, this card took 60 days from writing until arrival.

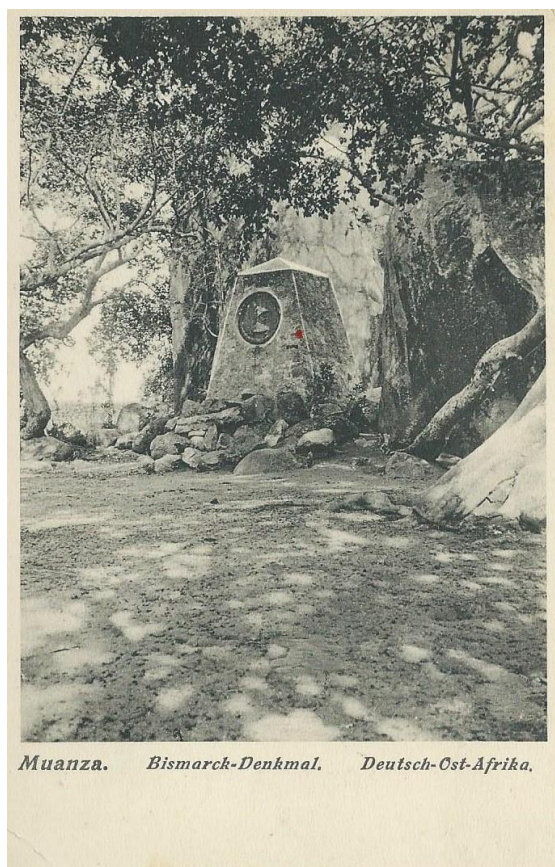


Fig. 4: Front of a postcard mailed by Lt. Col. Thomas from Dar es Salaam to Folkestone, England on 8 November 1917.

The fourth postcard was written by Lt. Col. Thomas on the 8<sup>th</sup> November 1917, from Dar es Salaam to his wife in Folkestone. He must not have been informed that the family had moved by then and the card was forwarded to Paignton, a Northern suburb near the seafront of Preston in Devon. The postcard shows the Bismarck Monument in Muanza, and was probably obtained from German stock that remained behind in Dar es Salaam. On the card he writes: “My dear Marie. There is a monument to Bismarck in almost every town here, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, etc. This one is at the far end of the exercise plain at Muanza, not even close to being the most beautiful location in that town. I think I will have left here in 8-10 days from now, and then let’s see (each other) again. Affectionate greetings to everyone, Désiré.” He censored the card himself, at the bottom right of the card, as the Lt. Col. commanding the brigade of the Belgian Eastern troops.

The card bears a 25 c. blue definitive postage stamp of the Belgian Congo overprinted “Belgian Occupation of German East Africa” in two languages. This covered the registration fee, as the ordinary postage which should have been applied in addition, was free for people “on active service”, as indicated on the card. The reverse side is shown in full below:



Fig.5: Reverse side of a postcard written on 8 November 1917 by Lt. Col. Thomas from Dar es Salaam to Folkestone.

Apart from the stamp on the top right, on the top left the card bears a registration label of the Belgian Congo with the printed number 912, and in manuscript B.P.C. over V.P.K. alongside 11. The postage stamp as well as the top-centre of the card also bears a hand stamped B.P.C.V.P.K. No.11 cancellation, applied on the 9<sup>th</sup> November. Tavano describes this cancel as having been used from the 3<sup>rd</sup> October until December 1917 in Dar es Salaam. There is a faint other double circle

cancellation a little lower between those two. Probably, this is a double circle cancel of the Indian Expeditionary Force on active duty in the East Africa Campaign, which Du Four pictures (as shown below) on page 492 of his *"Congo, Cinquante Ans d'Histoire Postale"* (1962). The date of the above cancel is for 10<sup>th</sup> November 1917; unfortunately, it was struck with so little ink that most of the dark black parts on the example below do not appear on the card.



Figure 6: Example of a Base Office B, I.E.F., cancel as per Du Four

The sender (Thomas) has written "Via Suez" on this card. A red registration mark, applied in London, has it arriving there on the 12<sup>th</sup> January 1918. A black oval mark to the top left shows it was received at Folkestone the same day. But there is no arrival cancel for Preston. This card took 65 days from writing to its arrival in Folkestone, and probably another day until its final destination at Preston.

Amazingly, these four cards from the East African front all took different routes, and it took them 2 to 2.5 months to arrive in Western Europe.

### **A postscript**

Whilst doing some additional research after writing the above, I discovered that Luc Vander Marcken had described a cover of a letter written by Lt.Col. Thomas to his wife in Folkestone, cancelled at Tabora on 16 December 1916 between 09.00 and 10.00, in "Les Congolâtres" No.12 of Octobre 2014, page 26. That cover was censored by Lt.Col. Thomas, as commander of the Eastern Troops. It was mailed via the Cape and took 78 days to get to London. In his article, Luc makes special reference to the fact that 16 December is the first known date of the actual use of the Congolese definitive stamps of 1915 overprinted for use in occupied East African territories. I then found I also possessed a similar cover cancelled at Tabora on the same day and at the same time, shown below, slightly reduced in size.

The cover carries a 50 c. brown-lilac overprinted definitive stamp, presumably because it weighed more. The cancel lacks clarity in this scanned copy, but it can be read almost entirely under a magnifying lamp. The letter was actually censored the day before by Lt.Col. Huyghé, as commander of the North Brigade.

Apparently, Lt. Col. Thomas was in Tabora in the same period, censoring other mail as commander of the Eastern Troops, a title he had also used on the last postcard shown before, but on the other three he only signed as commander. Was this due to a lack of space?



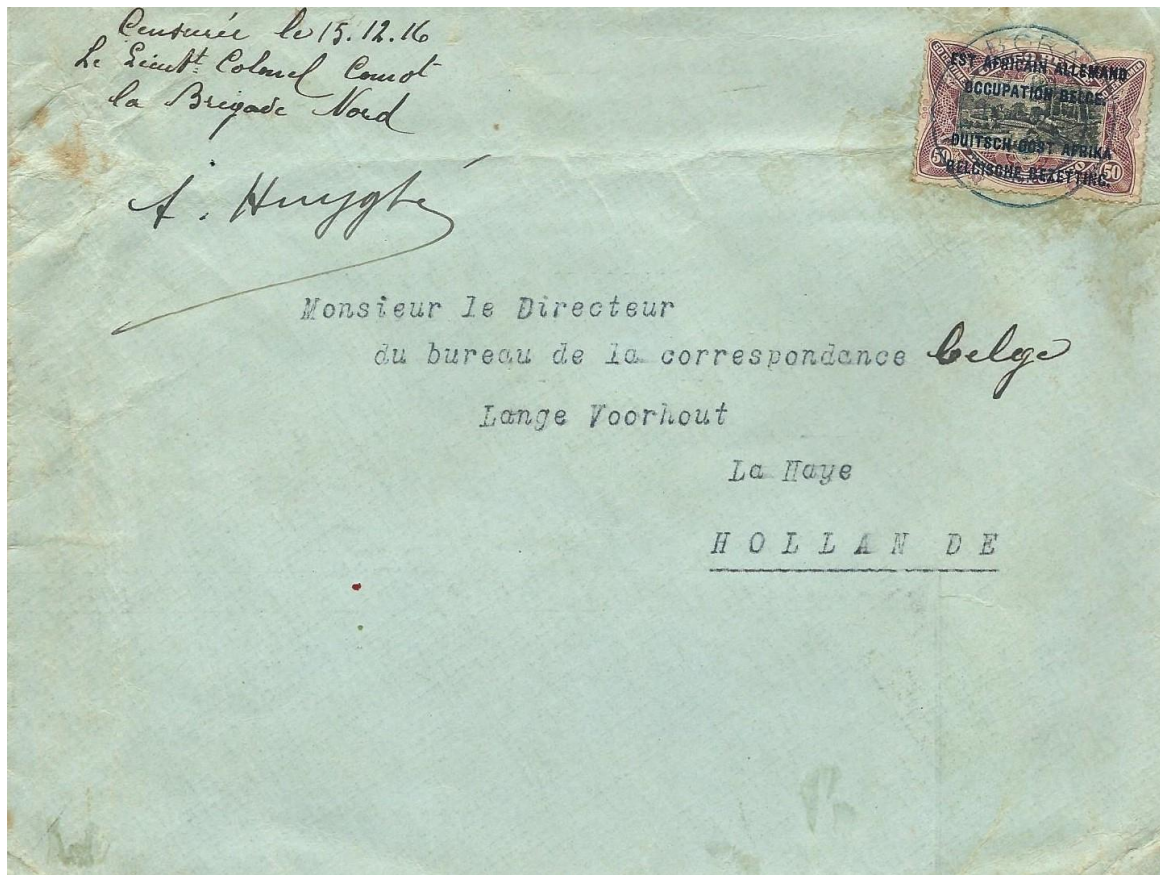


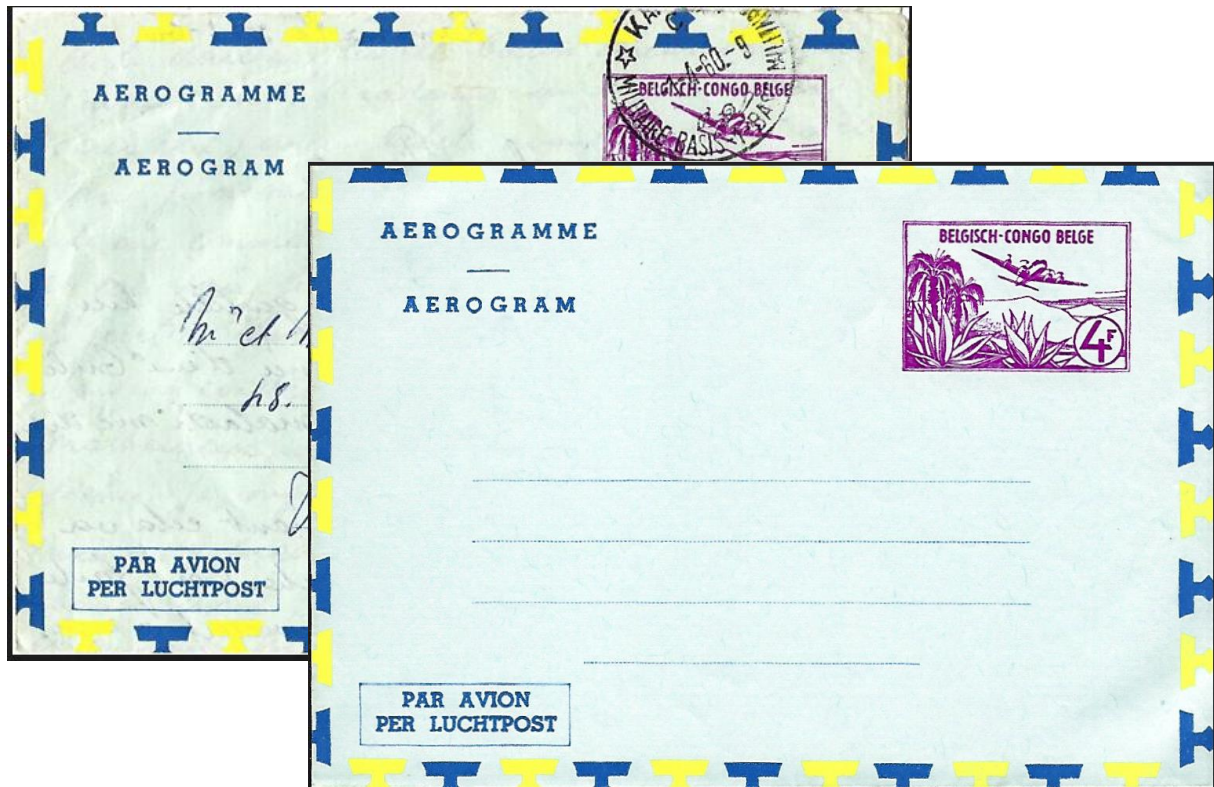
Figure 6: Cover from Tabora to The Hague censored by Lt.Col. Huyghe.

There are no transit or arrival marks on the above cover, and probably it was not mailed by a soldier on active duty, because he could have sent a letter postage-free. When Belgian Forces entered Tabora in September, they freed a lot of people who had been held there as prisoners by the Germans. They included a good number of Belgian and British nationals. It is possible that this cover was mailed by one of them. During the war in Europe, perhaps as many as 1.5 million Belgians left their country to live elsewhere as refugees, more than two-thirds of whom were in The Netherlands. An office for Belgian correspondence had been established in The Hague earlier in the war, to help contact them.

## 4 fr. aerograms of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Correction and new discovery. Part 2

### Ch. Hénuzet

It is appropriate to note that, without exception, the colour of the paper for aerograms 1, 2 and 3 that have been used or exposed to daylight, tends to change to give a variation in the shade compared to that of the new aerogram. Kept away from daylight or from atmospheric phenomena the original and true colour stays with them.



An example: Aerogram No 2, yellow turquoise which is the most characteristic case of the 3 aerograms. Its colour changes from yellow turquoise to pale-yellow turquoise.

b) Watermark ;

Dictionary definition: A watermark is a drawing printed in the pulp of the paper.

The watermark is created during the making of paper. A slight decrease in the thickness of paper paste that causes a *drawing* to appear. This drawing may have any type of form. In our case, the watermark is a series of parallel lines (created by wires attached to the “dandy roll” of the paper making machine).



In our article the term “*LINES*” will be used to describe the image of watermark.

To "see" the watermark you have to unfold the aerogram entirely (to have a single thickness of paper) and put it in front of a light source. Then, you will see the white lines in the paper.

The "red arrows" placed on the image above mark the positions of the watermark lines. The lighting has been adjusted to optimize the visibility of the watermark. In so doing, the colour of the aerogram paper appears to be different.

### Characteristics of the watermark;

1) It is recorded in Stibbe that:

PAPIER 1 ==> fine lines, 25 mm apart.

PAPIER 2 ==> thick lines, 29 mm apart.

Determining thickness is relatively subjective because the thickness does not exceed ¼ mm. It is difficult to see such subtle differences by eye.

On this matter, a **major change** to the Stibbe catalogue is required.

To be precise, the measurement must be taken with greater accuracy than is implied by Stibbe, from the axis of one line to the axis of the next line.

It must be said that:

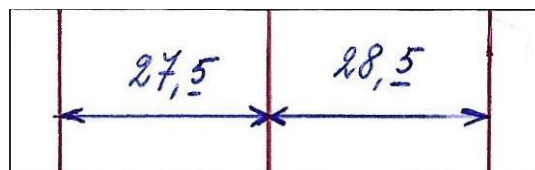
Stibbe N° 1	PAPIER 1 ==>	fine lines,	25 mm apart
Stibbe N° 2	PAPIER 2 ==>	thick lines,	28.5 mm apart
Stibbe N° 3	PAPIER 3 ==>	thick lines,	27.5 mm apart

The line separations and thicknesses are always constant for papers 1, 2 and 3.

From now, we will have to make new more accurate measurements (in relation to those suggested by the Stibbe distances) which requires working with a template that is much more precise than is possible with a ruler because flattening the paper is somewhat rather difficult to do with a ruler.

If we also consult foreign catalogues [e.g. *Belgian Colonies Postal Stationery*, E. Norman Lurch, (1989) New York] also, they give a measurement of 28 mm.

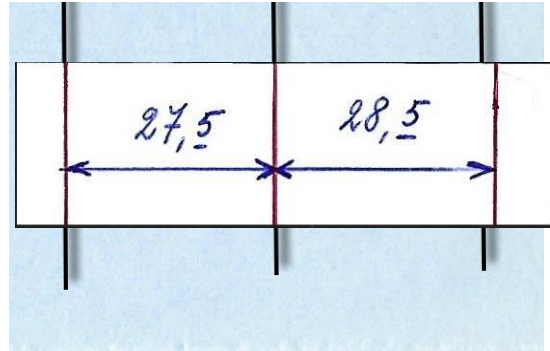
To make the template is not difficult: Just take a sheet of paper that has a heavier gauge than the normal 80g/m<sup>2</sup>. (At least 120 or 160 g/m<sup>2</sup> is suitable). Draw three vertical parallel lines by ball-point pen with the first and second separated by 27.5 mm and the second and third separated by 28.5 mm, as in the illustration below.



The center line is at the zero point and the thickness of your ball-point pen line corresponds to the thickness of a thick watermark line.

It is necessary to measure from line axis to line axis, which is not easily done to the accuracy required, hence the usefulness of the template.

Here, an example of its use:  
A 27.5 mm line separation watermark.



We superimpose the template on the aerogram (as above) and immediately we see to what extent the line separation is either 27.5mm or 28.5mm or 25mm.

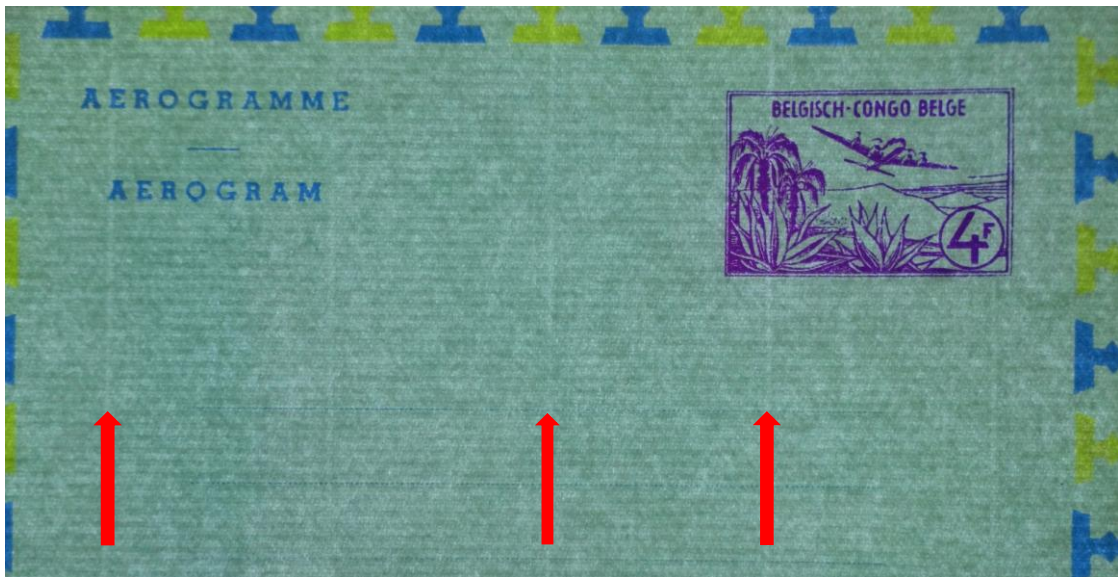
2) For the orientation of the watermark in the aerogram, it is the 4 fr. imprinted stamp that is used for the reference direction.

In order to establish a logical system for the orientation of the watermark we will define that the horizontal direction, "H", is before the vertical direction, "V", which will allow us later establish a table for a more accurate ranking / classification than as is the case in Stibbe.

Orientation Horizontal



Orientation Vertical



For all the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi aerograms listed in the Stibbe Catalogue and for all types of papers, both horizontal or vertical orientations exist. Simply, it depends on how the paper was placed on the printing machine at the time of printing!

### Watermark Utility

An aerogram that traveled from Kwimba (near Tshela ) to Germany, postmarked TSHELA B on 29-11-1961. 10 type 8A3.

It is clear that this travelled aerogram appears bleached in relation to the new aerogram and the shade does not correspond to blue.



Stibbe N° 3 blue (left)



The 27.5 mm watermark measurement allows to classify this aerogram as No. 3 Blue though, because in its shabby state it is impossible to say whether it is dark or light.

To be continued

## The beginning of the mandate area Ruanda-Urundi: Part 2.

W.Deijnckens

Two items of mail to **Belgium**,

**Usumbura** \* 25 V 22 with postage 25c.

**Usumbura** \* 2 VII 24 with postage 0.50fr./20 g. from 1/5/1924 + 0.75fr. registration fee = 1.25fr. total.



(Over page) Two items of mail from **Kitega**:

(right) **Kitega** \* 13 I 26 posted to Liège via Usumbura \* 16 I 26 with a tariff 50c. /20 g. + 40c. next 20 g. = 90c. in total. (over-franked by 10c.)

(left) **Kitega** \* 10 III 27 registered to Antwerp with postage: 75c. /20 g + 50c. next 20g. (from 1/10/26 to 1/5/27) + 2fr. registration = 6.50fr. in total for 160g.



Nyanza, Kigali 25-11-25 via Bukoba 26 NO 1925 and Mombasa to Rulles via Brussels 10 I 1926. Tariff: 30c. from 1 May 1924, but not until 1 October 1926 was it 45c.



(Over page) Two postal items from Usumbura 20 and 28 December 1924 to the same address in Brussels. Tariff: 30c. The stamp with overprint 30c. was unofficially overprinted with 15, apparently to give the correct franking.



Taxe Postale Incomplète card used as an answer card. **Usumbura** 25-10-1925 to **Brussels**. tariff: 30c. (from 1-5-24). Written by J. Debruyne.

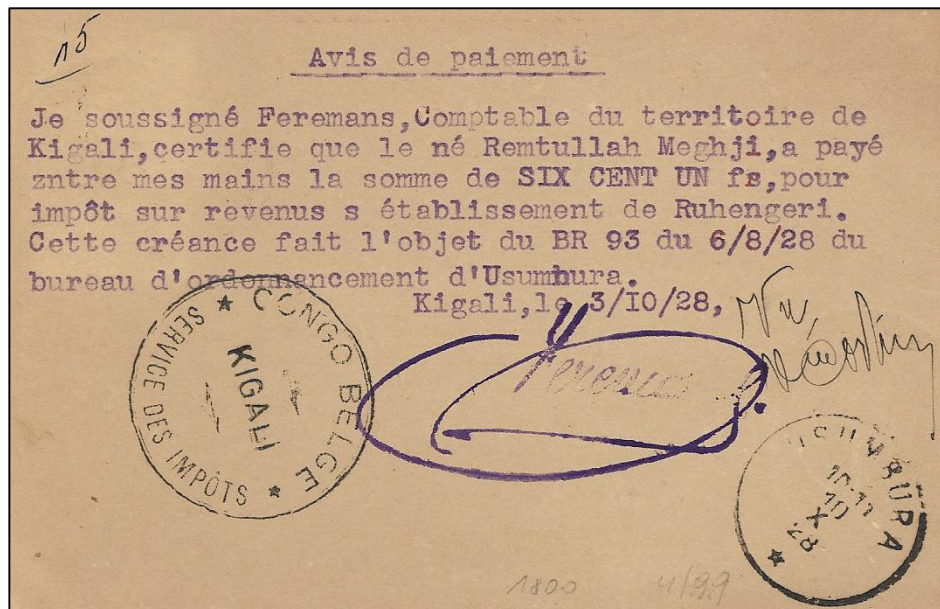




Due to the increased tariff for postcards from 1<sup>st</sup> March 1921, the postcards with the imprinted 5c. duty, issued in 1915 and overprinted in 1918 with Belgian Occupation had a new value, "15", surcharged on both the single and the paid answer cards.



Registered card from **Kigali Postes** -3.10.28 to **Usumbura** 10 X 28 as *Avis de paiement* with *Service des impôts* Kigali Congo Belgian stamp.



**Overprinted Vloors stamps that were issued in the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1929. (31 stamps in total)**

(Over page) Domestic correspondence:

**Kitega** \*Postes\* -6.11.26 to **Ngozi**. Tariff: 0.45fr., but franked abroad.



Registered **Usumbura** \*Postes\* - 7.11.29 to **Elisabethville** 26.11.29 via **Albertville** 19.11.29. Postage: 1fr. /20 g.+ 1.75fr. Registration fee = 2.75fr. in total.



**Usumbura \*Postes\* 12.12.31 to Kindu**

25.12.31 in Postal Service (post-free).

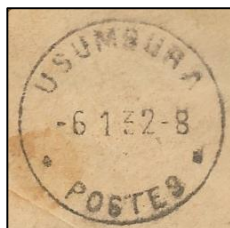
Kindu 25.12.31 Returned to Kigoma (Kigoma had been the office of exchange for foreign countries since 1/1/1931)

Returned to Usumbura. 2fr. Vloor's stamp added Usumbura -8.1.32

Forwarded to Kigoma 18 JA 1932. Person not found. "Inconnu à Kigoma"

Left Kigoma 22 JA 1932.

Usumbura \*Postes\* 25.1.32.



**Concluded**

## POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2019-3

### REALISED PRICES

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1	128,00	37	9,50	74	26,00	111	18,25
2		38	10,00	75	12,00	112	1,50
3		39	10,25	76		113	8,25
4	10,50	40	6,00	77		114	7,50
5	7,00	41	10,00	78		115	4,00
6		42	8,00	79		116	
7		43	4,00	80		117	
8	4,50	44	36,00	81	48,00	118	2,00
9	25,00	45	21,25	82	1,00	119	32,00
10		46	18,25	83		120	
11		47	6,00	84		121	28,00
12		48	18,50	85		122	2,25
13		49	18,25	86	6,25	123	2,00
14		50	2,00	87		124	2,25
15	150,00	51	9,25	88		125	
16		52	2,00	89	0,50	126	6,00
17		53	8,00	90		127	
18		54	9,00	91		128	1,00
19		55	5,50	92		129	
20		56	10,25	93		130	18,00
21		57	50,00	94		131	
22		58	52,00	95		132	13,50
23		59		96		133	4,00
24		60	110,00	97		134	5,25
25		61	102,00	98	17,00	135	9,25
26		62	750,00	99		136	8,25
27		63	36,00	100		137	10,25
28	6,50	64	7,25	101	1,50	138	7,50
29	3,75	65	26,00	102		139	5,25
30		66	10,25	103		140	3,50
31	11,00	67	10,00	104	3,00	141	32,00
32		68	3,75	105	5,25	142	
33	28,00	69	15,25	106	3,00	143	
34		70		107		144	
35	15,75	71		108	85,00	145	
36	27,00	72	12,50	109	2,25	146	
		73	21,00	110		147	

# Bidding form – BCSC 2020-1

To be sent to

Th. FRENNET – Rue la rue 17 – B-1420 Braine-l'alleud – Belgique / Europe

Or by e-mail at [thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be](mailto:thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be)

**CLOSING DATE FOR BIDS – 15 MARCH 2020**

Name: ..... Date: .....

Full Address: ..... Signature: .....

.....

## Auction Rules

### Abbreviations used

<b>U.M.</b>	= unmounted mint – unused with original gum in Post Office state, never hinged.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GUM</b></p>
<b>L.M.</b>	= lightly hinged - unused with original gum, mounted with a peelable hinge.	
<b>O.G.</b>	= original gum - unused with gum slightly disturbed or alternatively having a previous hinge	
<b>Part O.G.</b>	= part original gum – unused with original gum. Large hinge remnants may or may not be present.	

CB – Congo Belge; COB – Catalogue Officiel Belge number; RU – Ruanda-Urundi;  
Designation of cancellations are in accordance with the Heim & Keach classification

### Bidding steps

0	to	5 €	per	0.05 €
5€	to	25 €	per	0.25 €
25€	to	50 €	per	1.00 €
50€	to	250 €	per	2.00 €
250€	to	500 €	per	5.00 €
	over	500 €	per	10.00 €

**Postage on lots will be charged to buyers**

See also our website: [www.Belgian-congo-study-circle.be](http://www.Belgian-congo-study-circle.be)

<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Limit (Euros)</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Limit (Euros)</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Limit (Euros)</u>

To submit more bids, please send them entered on a 2<sup>nd</sup> (& more) copy/copies of this bidding form.

Lot	Description	COB #	Min Bid €
<b>Philatelic Literature</b>			
1	Congo Belge : l'émission Mols-Van Engelen modification 1915. By Leo Tavano, 2010. 77 pages (colour). On the 1915 issue, in French, very good condition		30
<b>Mols Stamps</b>			
2	1894 issue 5F carmine, used	28	9,50
3	1894 issue 10c carmine, typo overprint, UM	41	15
4	1909 issue 5c green + 1F carmine, local 1 overprint. Used	30L + 36L	5
5	1909 issue 25c blue; 50c olive (2) + 1F carmine typo overprint, used (a few short perfs.)	43, 45 (2), 46	2
6	1909 issue 1F carmine, splendid "Gare de Luki" 9 NOVE 1902 cancellation. Stamp off centre	26	10
7	1894 issue 10c carmine, Cancellation TUMBA 5 NOVE 19???. Stamp off centre, some short perfs + 5c red-brown with part of a <i>flag cancellation</i> .	15+19	3
8	1894 issue 5c green (7) - no gum (5), OG (1), LH (1); 10c carmine (2) - no gum (1), LH (1); 10c blue; 40c green-blue; 50c green; 50c olive. All used + 1F violet no gum + 5F rose-carmine no gum (one short perf)	16, 18/19, 23/25, 26A, 28a	9
9	1909 issue unilingual 5c green (3) - LH (2) no gum (1); 10 c carmine (6) - LH (3) no gum (1) used (2); 15 c ochre (4) - LH (1), used (3); 50c olive (4) - LH (1) used (3). Full set	50/53	17
10	1910 issue 5c green (19) - LH (2), no gum (1), used (16); 10 c carmine (14) - LH (1), used (13); 15c ochre (18) - LH (1), used (17); 25c blue (23) - LH (2), used (21); 40c green-blue (3) - LH (1), used (2); 50c olive (3) - LH (2), used (1); 1F carmine (4) - LH (2), used (2); 3F red (2, used); 5F carmine (2) - LH (1), used (1); 10F green(3) - LH(2), used (1). For shades, cancellations, perforations, varieties, plating, etc.	54/63	29
11	1915 issue 5c green (19)- LH (6), no gum (2), used (11); 10 c carmine (21) - LH (4), used (17); 15c green (25) - LH (5), used (20); 25c blue (27) - LH (3), used (24); 40c carmine-brown (6) - LH (3), used (3); 50c lilac-brown (8) - LH (2), used (6); 1F olive (9) - LH (1), used (8) - 5F orange (5) - LH (3), used (2). For shades, cancellations, perforations, varieties, etc.	64/71 + 65a	11
12	1921 issue 5/40c (3) - LH (1,) used (2); 10/5c (8) - LH (2), no gum (1), used (4); 15/50c (5) - LH (3), used (2); 25/15c (9) - LH (3), used (6); 30/10c (7) - LH (5), used (2); 50/25c (9) - LH (4), used (5); 1F carmine 1921 (6) - LH (2,) used (4); 3F red 1921 (3) - LH (1), used (2); 5F carmine 1921 (2) - LH (1), used (1); 10F green 1921 (3) - LH (1), used (2). For shades, cancellations, varieties, etc	85/94	4,50
13	1922 issue 10/5c green used , 15/50c olive LH, 50/25c blue used all three with displaced surcharge	86, 87, 90	1
14	1922 issue 32 stamps UM, LH and used. Very good condition	95/99 + 97a, 98a	1,50
15	1894 issue 5c blue, 25c orange, 25 c blue, 5F LH	14, 21, 22, 28	14
16	1894 issue lot of 12 used stamps (some good cancellations), included 10c red-brown, 1F violet, 1F carmine	between 15 & 26A	6
17	1894 issue 3,50F, cancellation Coquilhatville 3 mai 1904	27	40
<b>Leopold II (¾ profile facing right)</b>			

18	1887 issue 5F grey, used	12	25
19	1887 issue 5c yellow-green, 10c dark rose, 25c blue, 50c red-brown, 50c grey, all used	6, 7a, 8/10	7,50
<b>Mols - Stamps</b>			
20	1909 issue 5F carmine, local overprint L1, LH	38L	40
21	1909 issue 5c green LH + 15c ochre LH + 50c olive LH + 5c green used (one short perf), all local overprint L1		4,50
22	1909 issue, typo overprint 15c ochre, 40c blue-green (2), 50c olive, 1F carmine (2), 3,50F vermilion (fold + pin hole), 10F green, all used		10
23	1909 issue, typo overprint 25c blue (2), LH	43	2
24	1909 issue, typo overprint 3,50F vermilion, LH	47	11
25	1909 issue, typo overprint 5F carmine, LH	48	19
26	1909 issue, local overprint 10F green, telegraphic cancellation Leopoldville	39L	24
27	1909 issue unilingual. Full set, used	50/53	5,50
28	1910 issue, full set, low values are used, high values (from 1F carmine on) are LH. Very good condition	54/63	19
29	1918 Red Cross issue, full set LH (+ airmail 1921 issue, full set, used)	72/80	48
30	Lot of full sets: 1915 issue, 1921 issue, 1922 issues. Some stamps are LH, some are used.	85/103	5
<b>Belgian Congo - Covers</b>			
31	1931 issue lot of 3 airmail covers to Basel, Switzerland and to New York USA (2)		7
32	1931 issue lot of 2 covers from Elisabethville 30.08.39 to Detroit, Michigan USA (letter enclosed) and from Coquilhatville 9.11.38 to Buffalo, New York USA		5
33	1958 issue "Five Kings" (50th anniversary of Belgian Congo) 3 covers. To Denmark (1) and to the USA (2) + FDC with full set.		6
34	1952 Flowers issue, lot of 10 airmail covers + 2 postcards. Various destinations : Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Southern Rhodesia		12
35	1952 Flowers issue, cover from Bunia 14.12.1956 to San Diego, Calif. USA + Registered cover from Lusambo 23.11.53 to Steubenville, Ohio, USA. On reverse, transit cachet Elisabethville and arrival cachet Steubenville.		5
36	1952 Flowers issue, 4F on airmail cover "First flight from Brussels to Elisabethville, via Rome-Athens-Cairo-Entebbe-Stanleyville". Return flight from E'ville to Entebbe. Arrival cachet Entebbe on reverse.		1
37	1952 Flowers issue. Lot of 3 covers internal mail (2 "printed matter") from Matadi to Matadi in 1954.		6
38	1931 issue 60 c violet on cover from Stanleyville to Basankusu. First flight Stanleyville-Usumbura 26.12.36		4
39	1894 issue postcard with 15c ochre, beautiful cancellation of Boma 14 JANV 1907		2
40	1910 issue: lot of 4 postcards with 5c green, 10c carmine (2), 15c ochre		5
41	Lot of three postcards with damaged stamps		1
42	1947 issue. Rare frankings: Registered cover to Chicago, Illinois USA (franked with 20F) + postcard to Göteborg, Sweden (franked with 2x 1,20F)		6

43	1947 issue. Spectacular franking. Cover from Boma 21.9.53 to Göteborg, Sweden (13 different stamps, included 4 on reverse)		5
44	1947 issue. Spectacular franking. Postcard from Bunia (Kivu) to Basel, Switzerland (7 different stamps on a little postcard)		4
45	1947 issue. Spectacular franking. Cover from Stanleyville (15 different stamps on a single cover)		5
46	1947 issue. Lot of 11 covers to various destinations. Some beautiful frankings.		12
47	1947 issue. Internal mail. Two covers from Leopoldville to Leopoldville (1950) and from Leopoldville-Kalina to Boende (1955).		4,50
48	Red Mechanical Frankings. Lot of 4 covers, 3 from MATERMACO (Elisabethville) in September 1955 to Frankfurt, Germany. The 4th has been sent by airmail from Leopoldville to the BBC in London.		15
49	Censor cover from Matadi 12.11.1943. Handstruck mark <i>Censure Congo Belge</i> of Leopoldville, US censorship cachet, large but rather illegible "Victory Bonds cachet". Transit cachet Leopoldville on reverse. No censor tape: the cover must be left open (printed matter: franking 50c)		18
50	Censor cover from Leopoldville 1, 19.2.41. Belgian <i>Congo Censor tape</i> nearly entirely covered by the Egyptian censor tape. Violet Egyptian censor mark. Transit cachet of Cairo 6 March 1941 on reverse.		15
51	1928 H. M. Stanley issue. Lot of 2 covers: 1 registered cover to Dresden from Leopoldville. Arrival mark of Dresden on reverse + cover from Sandoa to Copenhagen, Denmark. Transit mark of Dilolo on reverse.		20
<b>Selected items</b>			
52	1887 issue 10F ochre, in a pair, with pen cancellation, on piece of a document dated 19 July 1897, with flag cachet <i>District du Stanley-Pool</i> . Very good condition	13 (x2)	250
53	Postal Stationery, registered postcard to Brussels (Stibbe catalogue #4), with 1886 issue 10c rose + 1887 issue 5c green (4, including one pair) + 25c blue. Cancellation Boma (type 1.1) 6 aout 1890. <i>Recommandé</i> mark, arrival cachet Bruxelles 14 sept 1890. Transit Banana cachet on reverse 9 aout 1890. With J. Baete certificate 27/7/1990. <i>Some rust spots</i> . Rare !		450
54	Cover with 1887 issue 50c deep brown, cancellation BOMA (type 1.2) 21 nove 1891, to Copenhagen with arrival cachet 28.12.1891. Transit cachet BANANA 24.11.1891 on reverse. With BCSC Certificate.	9a	100
55	Postcard of the Universal exhibition Antwerp 1894. Franking with Belgian Stamps 2 x 10c 1894 special issue, cancellation Anvers (Antwerp) 18 sept 1894. To Denmark.		15
56	Permis de port d'armes (C) dated 16 November 1900, with a vertical pair of 1894 issue 10f green, pen cancellation. Flag mark <i>District du Stanley-Pool</i> .	29 (x2)	300
57	Lado Enclave. Four different stamps (issue 1894 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c) with retta (1) pen cancellation (1) or both (2)		50
58	1915 issue, special printing in black, quantity printed 600. LH or OG (mostly), no gum (a few). Some rust spots. COB 1100€ .	64/71	150
59	1915 issue, full set imperforate, all sheet margin. LH. Very good condition	64/71	30
60	1918 Red Cross issue, full set imperforate, no gum (set issued with no gum). COB 625€	72/80	100
61	1931/1937 issue, 50c violet + 2,50F blue, sheets of 8 stamps, UM	173+ 178a	6



62	1931/1937 issue, 75c carmine red + 1,25F brown red, sheets of 8 stamps, no gum	175 +177	1
63	1928 Stanley issue, cover with 5c (7) + Vloors 1F rose and 40c violet. Cancellation BOMA 25.11.29, to Locarno, Switzerland		20
64	1956 Mozart issue, 4,50F+1,50F and 6,50F+2,50F, full set imperforate + cover franked with 6,50F+2,50F	339/40	25
65	1894 issue 10c carmine, full sheet, plate I2 + A4, 50 stamps (40 UM & 10 LH), slight oxidation on the top 5 stamps, OCB 410 €. Bargain!	19	18
<b>Belgian Congo – Stamps &amp; covers</b>			
66	Small collection of airmail stamps (21), LH or used.		0,75
67	1942 issue, 5c red, 10c olive, 20c blue, each full sheet of 100 stamps UM, <i>but in two halves</i> . COB 45 €	228, 249,251	1
68	1931 Vloors with surcharge issue, full set, LH, COB 45€	159/ 161A	8,50
69	1909 issue, 15c ochre, various local overprints, 5 stamps (2 LH, 3 used). <i>One used stamp has some missing perfs.</i>	32L	4,50
70	1909 issue, 25c blue, local overprint L1 (3) - 1 used, 2 LH. + local overprint L4, LH, very good condition. COB > 90 €.	33La + 33L	16
71	1956 Mozart issue, FDC, COB 35 €	339/40	3,50
72	1886 issue King Leopold II, 5c green (3), 10c rose (4), 25c blue (2), LH. Good condition. COB 205+ €	1/3	19
73	Lot of 2 airmail covers (special flights): SABENA flight Brussels 21-2-1946 to Leopoldville and back + special flight from Costermansville to Belgium and back to Congo, by Star plane		2,50
74	1887 issue, 5c green (4 LH), 10c rose (2 LH, 3 used), 25c blue (4 LH), 50c brown (2: one LH with a missing perf, the other is with no gum).	6/9	4
75	1887 issue 5F grey (2), LH, good condition but <i>each with a missing perf at upper right or left corner</i> + a fake (?) or proof (?) imperforate stamp. COB value >360 €	12	20
<b>Republic of Congo</b>			
76	collection between 1960 and 1973, UM, LH, used + 3 covers and 1 postcard. Good condition.	between 373 & 834	7
77	collection between 1960 and 1966, mainly full sets <i>including some imperforate</i> , LH, very good condition.	between 372 & 612	10
78	Dag Hammarskjöld issue, full set in blocks of four with first day of issue cancellation, pristine condition. COB value 44+ €.	454/61	3
79	President Kasavubu issue, full set UM, COB 27+ €.	430/44	3
80	Dag Hammarskjöld issue, BL 11, FDC, pristine condition. COB value 12+ €	BL11	1
81	Golden stamp of President Mobutu, imperforate. COB value 50 €.	966	5
82	lot of 10 covers and FDC, between 1960 and 1973, very good condition		3,50
83	Stanleyville "République populaire" issue COB # 17, UM, with sheet margin	17	3,50
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
84	1909 issue, 1F carmine typo overprint , perf 14, position 33, LH	46	7
85	Airmail stamps 1930 issue, full set (15F + 30F), UM. COB 22+ €	PA5/6	4,50
86	Cover from Jadotville 5.3.44 to Wellesley, Mass., USA, Belgian Congo & US censor tape		8
87	1942 issue, 1,75F black on Maximum Card with a leopard (cub), cancellation Leopoldville 21.12.51 + 3 stamps of the same issue with		1,50

	leopards		
88	Two postcards with 10c carmine (1910 issue) and 5/40c (1921 issue).	55 + 85	2,50
89	Two beautiful small covers with 1952 flowers issue 6,50F from Leopoldville to Belgium (airmail) and 1931 issue 75c carmine red (pair) from Aba to Brussels.		1
<b>Postal Stationery</b>			
90	Postal stationery, palm tree 30c carmine-brown, view postcards Stibbe 62, both cancelled Coquilhatville to Belgium, Views # 109 & 117	Stibbe 62	3,50
91	1922 issue, lot of 3 postcards, palm tree 15c green, used, some with additional stamps, views # 73, 100, 102	Stibbe 61	4
92	1922 issue, lot of 3 postcards, palm tree 15c/10c, mint (views # 3, 70) & used (view # 32).	Stibbe 53	5
93	lot of 2 postcards 10c orange, used with additional stamp (1), CTO (1)	Stibbe 14B	4
94	Ruanda-Urundi, postcard, 10c red with overprint, mint, view # 32, <i>some rust spots</i>	Stibbe 12	0,75
95	Congo Free State 1892 issue postcards, Stibbe 10 & 11, King Leopold II, pristine condition + postal stationery cuttings (8 items)	Stibbe 10 & 11	1
<b>Congo Picture postcards, covers, stamps</b>			
96	1894 issue, lot of 3 picture postcards, each to Belgium with 5c green + 10c carmine and with 5c green type 2 !	16, 16a, 19	5
97	1915 issue, 10c carmine on picture postcard (picture = elephants herd)	65a	2
98	1921 issue 50c/25c blue on picture postcard from Elisabethville to Belgium	90	2
99	1909 unilingual issue 5c green + 10c carmine on a picture postcard	50/1	2
100	Censored cover from Leopoldville 9-4-42 to N.Y. City, USA. Congolese Censor tape of Leopoldville and US Censor handstruck mark PASSED BY CENSOR		6
101	Censored cover from Elisabethville 22-11-43 to N.Y. City, USA. Congolese Censor tape of Elisabethville and US Censor tape. Transit Leopoldville cachet on reverse.		6
102	Airmail cover from Elisabethville 12-02-31 to Brussels + Registered airmail cover from Leopoldville 12.6.29 to Brussels.	165 + PA 2/3	6,50
103	19 Waterlow & Sons <b>proofs</b> , imperf., with punch hole. Some sheet margins or sheet corner. Flemish prominence except for 2,50F carmine.	229/46	75
104	1909 unilingual issue, lot of 8 stamps: 5c green LH; 10c carmine LH (2); 50c olive - UM (1), LH (2); 50c dark olive used (2). Good condition.	50,51, 53, 53a	2,50
105	1886 issue 5c green LH, 50c olive used + 1887 issue 50c grey LH + 1894 1F violet OG.	1,4,10, 26A	4
106	1894 issue 15c ochre & 50c olive UM	20, 25	5
107	1921 issue, 10c/5c green LH (3); 15c/50c olive LH (3) & UM (1); 25c/15c ochre used (4); 50c/25c blue LH, 3F LH (2); 5F LH; 10F LH (2)	85/94	4
108	1921 issue 10c/5c green <b>of the 1915 issue</b> , block of 4, UM (2) and LH (2)	86A	70
109	1921 issue 50c/25c green <b>of the 1915 issue</b> , block of 4, UM (2) and LH (2)	90A	70
110	1918 Red Cross issue, full set UM or LH	72/80	48