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BULLETIN 186

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

70th Anniversary of Belgian Congo Study Circle Exhibition



Reminder

We still have space for you to display your collection. Please contact Thierry if you want to make a contribution. If you want to withdraw your provisional offer to give a display, please let Thierry know as soon as possible. To organize the exhibition and produce its accompanying publication we need to know what will be presented (and by whom).

We hope members will show a varied range of subjects, selected from their collections, representing the philately and postal history of the territory.

It is not necessary to have a highly specialized collection; your display is to reflect your particular interest! It could be that you choose to select part of this interest to focus on one aspect to make a coherent display, be it short or long. Do not worry if it is just one frame. Each frame holds up to 16 sheets. To have only 12 sheets should not be of concern. It is possible to show these 12 sheets alone. (To add more just to fill space might well spoil the presentation, which no one wants.)

In the last bulletin (Bulletin 185) all the information on the meeting is presented. This is a rare and exciting opportunity for members of the Study Circle to meet, socialize and study material (which you might otherwise not see) which owners will explain.

We are organizing a week-end exposition, but you have the choice to be present for just one day or on both days. Several of the hotels at which you can stay are to be found only a short walking distance from the Hotel de la Bourse.

MENU FOR THE EVENING MEAL AT THE 70th Anniversary (Dinner at 7 P.M.)

Aperitif servi à table :

Quelques bulles Luxembourgeoise
Assiette apéritive servie à table

Entrée froide / Cold entry

Entrée chaude / Hot entry

Grosse pièce / Main Course

Mijoté de bœuf à la houppe de Namur

Ou

Gibelotte de faon aux senteurs de nos Ardennes

Ou

Ambrosies de volaille aux fraises fraîches de Wépion

Dessert surprise

Cafés et mignardises / Coffee and mignardises

The committee has decided to offer the dinner free to the members. Members may have guests but they will have to contribute to the cost of the meal at a price of 49 euros per person.

World War One: Germans Evacuated from Tabora via the Belgian Congo 1916-17 - Part 1

Eric Coulton

**(First published in the Bulletin of the East Africa Study Circle.
Reproduced with the kind permission of its editor and the author.)**

(After the surrender of Tabora in September 1916, German civilians and some military personnel fell into Belgian hands. They had to be removed from the area. This was done using a convoy system through the Congo and on to France. In Part 1 details of these convoys are presented. In Part 2 the postal history is presented – Editor)

Introduction

The purchase of a postcard [shown below, as Fig.1], initially for the unusual **Moschi** cancellation with the original German spelling, led as a consequence of other elements on the card to an investigation of the Belgian-operated convoys of German internees from Tabora via the River Congo back to Europe during World War One. The only English-language references (of which the author is aware) that discuss the actual convoys are References 6 & 8, and no trace of any information in English on the postal history aspects of the convoys has been located.



Figure 1
(reduced size)

Background

Arriving at Tabora on the morning of 19th September 1916, the Southern Brigade of the Belgian forces under Colonel Olsen was met by a deputation of local civil authorities headed by Herr Schoen, secretary to Herr Branders, District Governor. Schoen brought a document signed by Branders which authorised him to meet the incoming force and make arrangements for the Belgian occupation, once Tabora had been evacuated by German troops (1). One of the Belgians' first acts was to release a considerable number of non-German Europeans from internment. A telegram from General Tombeur (2) states that 189 European subjects, both POWs and civilian internees, were released. These included 35 missionaries of which three were English (3). The best survey of mail to and from the various German camps including Tabora is to be found in *Vorläufer*, the journal of the German Colonies Collectors Group (4).

Most allied POWs held by the Germans were marched south with the evacuating forces prior to the handover of Tabora. The civilian internees who were held in the Tabora camp by the Germans were liberated by the Belgians and mostly sent north to Mwanza and on into British East Africa. However, as part of the handover the Belgians received under their jurisdiction a number of German and other enemy civilians (5) as well as some captured military prisoners whom they placed in the same camp. The only English-language article known to the author which deals with mail emanating

from the Tabora camp whilst under Belgian control is by Regis Hoffman (2). Ada Schnee, wife of the Governor of German East Africa who was still marching with the German forces, gives the numbers in the camp as 300 males, 150 females and 100 children (6). The Belgians had neither the facilities nor the resources to keep such a number of individuals under their care long-term and so some decisions had to be made.

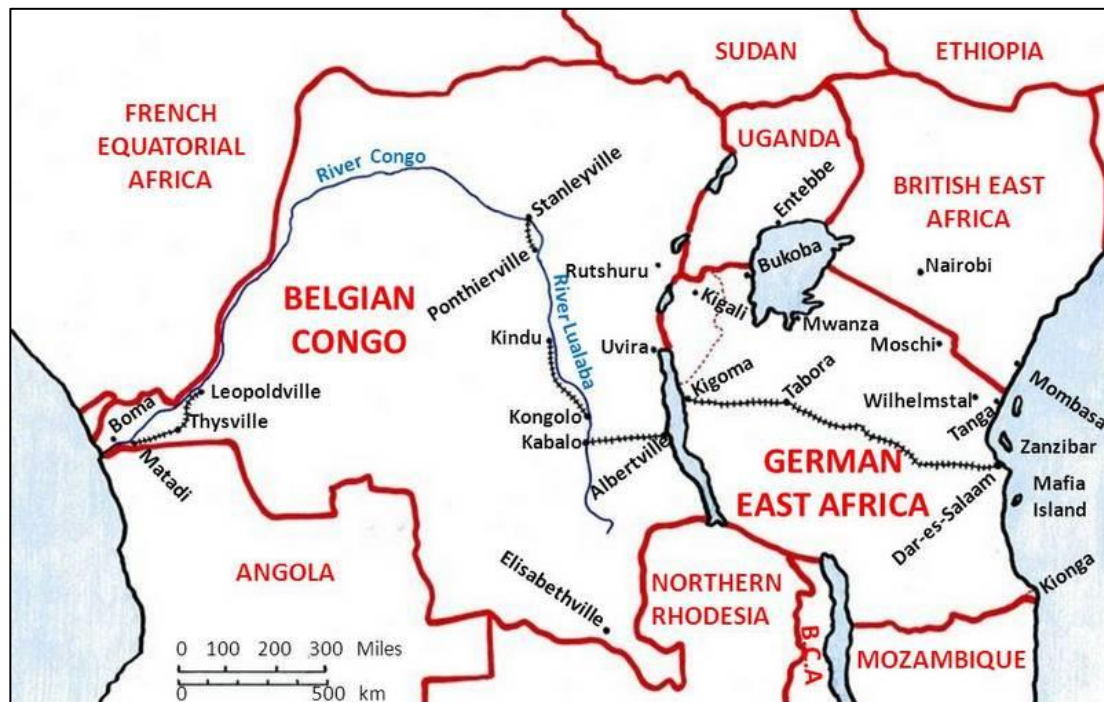
Inevitably in times of war, complaints and accusations are made about treatment received or denied, and the East African campaign was no different. Investigations were made by the various authorities: the British produced their report in 1917 (7) and the Belgians theirs in 1919 (8 & 9). Part Four of the Belgian Report is entitled *The Journey of the Prisoners and the Detained Germans in Africa* and is an appraisal, from the Belgian perspective, of the arrangements made by the Belgians to repatriate German citizens back to Europe, along with German statements both supporting the Belgian oversight of the journeys and complaining about it. For the purposes of this article the important elements are the various mentions / descriptions of locations *en-route* and the modes of transport over different sections. Ada Schnee was probably the highest profile internee to join a convoy and the description of her journey in early 1917 gives some additional insights.

The Route: Tabora to the Atlantic Coast

All convoys followed the same basic route, as follows (10):

- **Tabora to Kigoma (Train)** Ada Schnee (hereafter named using her initials, AS) describes complaints about the stopover at Malagarassi, where they had to cross the river by boat because the railway bridge was not repaired.
- **Kigoma to Albertville (Lake Steamer)** AS had privileged transport in the *Baron Dhanis*. Most other travellers had crossed on “small, wretched ships”.
- **Albertville to Kabalo (Train)** AS describes this as “somewhere between a narrow gauge railway and a freight train”. It required an overnight camping stop at km. 219, *en-route*.
- **Kabalo to Kongolo (Steamer on River Lualaba)** Kongolo was a “strangely European town” (AS). The journey by river steamer (*Marie-Jose* – there may have been others) took five hours.
- **Kongolo to Kindu (Train)** This train section by-passes the Msendua Cataract (= Gates of Hell / *Portes d’Enfer*). AS had an overnight halt at the station at km.180 because of repeated loco breakdowns. She also reports a build-up of German convoys at Kindu as there was a lack of ongoing transport.
- **Kindu to Ponthierville/Ubundu (Steamer on River Lualaba)**
- **Ponthierville to Stanleyville/Kisangani (Train)** This train section by-passes the seven cataracts of Stanley Falls. (= Boyoma Falls)
- **Stanleyville to Leopoldville/Kinshasa (Steamer on River Congo)** The Lualaba is re-named the Congo following the last cataract of Stanley Falls. AS describes this as a “15-day journey with magnificent jungle landscape.” She travelled by the river boat *L’Escaut* in a luxury cabin.
- **Leopoldville to Matadi (Train)** This train travelled via Thysville.

- **Matadi to Boma (Ocean Steamer on River Congo Estuary) and then on to Europe.**



Atlantic Steamships to Europe

The Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo was established in 1895 and operated out of Antwerp. Immediately prior to World War One it had 3 steamers, *Albertville*, *Anversville* and *Elisabethville*. All were diverted to the UK and by mid-1915 were operating out of Hull but collecting and dropping passengers to and from the Congo at Falmouth. All three ships were involved in transporting the German internees to France, berthing at La Pallice, the deep-water harbour for La Rochelle. Because Belgium was under German occupation the French had agreed to take the Germans into their camps (11). Although France was the usual destination, correspondence from internees is known from other countries. For example, a letter dated 11th May 1917 is known from missionary Gustav von Bodelschwingh (who had been working in Ruanda), written from a POW/internee camp in Dorchester, England (12). As the convoys were weekly but the ships only departed somewhat erratically, approximately monthly, several convoys could stack up in Matadi awaiting a steamship.

The missionary Karl Roehl (see below) departed for Europe on the *Elisabethville* in late February; this ship was torpedoed off La Rochelle (no passenger losses) on 6th September 1917 but this was almost certainly after the last of the internees had arrived there. Ada Schnee left in late March on the next departure, the *Albertville*, which on its return to the Congo picked her up again at Falmouth and took her to France

The Convoys

Convoys consisted mainly of civilian internees, though occasionally military prisoners of war were included. The first two convoys supposedly passed through Albertville in

October 1916 (8) although AS dates the first convoy as November. She recalls that the first convoy consisted of 30 men under the control of former Belgian camp commandant Gendarm. (Spelt Gensdarme according to Herterich.) Six women were in the second convoy and thereafter she states that convoys departed every Friday. She notes that the 5th detachment of prisoners was evacuated from Tabora 8th Dec.1916.

Ada Schnee herself left Tabora on 12th January 1917 with a group of other high-ranking internees. Assuming that her journey was as rapid as any convoy was likely to be, it is interesting to chart her progress:

- 12th Jan. Departed Tabora
- 13th Jan. Departed Kigoma
- 16th Jan. Departed Albertville
- 19th Jan. Departed Kabalo
- 22nd Jan. Departed Kongolo
- 27th Jan. Departed Kindu
- 3rd Feb. Departed Stanleyville
- 19th Feb. Arrived Leopoldville
- 23rd Mar. Arrived Matadi and boarded the *Albertville*
- 28th Mar. Sailed to Boma
- 22nd Apr. Arrived Falmouth

So even as a high-profile internee she took 10 weeks from Tabora to Matadi. She remained in England almost a month before being returned to Falmouth and thence to France. It was 7th September before she finally crossed into Switzerland and 10 days later arrived in Germany.

As noted above the departure day from the third convoy onwards was normally a Friday. Ada Schnee gives the total number of men, women & children as 550, all requiring a convoy out via the Congo (barring perhaps one or two who were too sick to travel). At approximately 30 individuals per convoy it would require around 18 convoys to empty the Tabora camp. Piecing together information from references 6 & 8, plus information gathered from known covers and letters, the probably dates of the convoys are as follows:

Late Oct.	1 st Convoy	
Oct/Nov	2 nd Convoy	(Women included) Ref.8 suggests October. Ref.6 states November
Nov.	3 rd Convoy	(Departures on Fridays from this convoy) Possible date = 3 rd /10 th /17 th /24 th
1 st Dec	4 th	“ (Date presumed)
8 th Dec.	5 th	“ (According to Ada Schnee)

Assuming that the convoys departed every Friday without exception (and this is not proven) then the probable dates for the remaining convoys would be:

15 th Dec.	6 th Convoy	Gynz-Rekowski (who was in Kigoma 18 th / 21 st Dec. and Kabalo on the 24 th)
22 nd Dec.	7 th Convoy	Roehl (as per his letter in Vogenbeck Auction No.98. Lot 400)
29 th Dec.	8 th Convoy	
5 th Jan.	9 th Convoy	
12 th Jan.	10 th Convoy	Ada Schnee (In Kabalo by 17 th Jan)
19 th Jan.	11 th Convoy	Probably Rascher (In Kabalo 25 th Jan)
26 th Jan.	12 th Convoy	
2 nd Feb.	13 th Convoy	
9 th Feb.	14 th Convoy	
16 th Feb.	15 th Convoy	
23 rd Feb.	16 th Convoy	Possibly the last convoy under Belgian authority
2 nd Mar.	17 th Convoy	
9 th Mar	18 th Convoy	

Presumably the last convoy to leave Tabora around early to mid-March would arrive at Boma at the end of May if there were no excessive delays *en-route*. It is known that the *Elisabethville* arrived in Hull on 16th June and if that departure was missed by the final convoy the *Albertville* left Hull on 16th May, returning on 21st July. Herterich (11) records that the Tabora camp was closed in spring 1917, presumably after the departure of the last convoy. Any subsequent German civilians captured by the Belgians may have been sent directly via the Congo to France but more likely were passed to the British. Of course at this stage in the campaign there would be a decreasing number of civilian internees taken.

It is important to note that the control of Tabora was transferred from the Belgians to the British on 25th February 1917 (a Sunday). Assuming the convoys did continue to mid-March (which Herterich suggests) then, presumably, there was organisational liaison between the Belgians and British. If Herterich's dates are not correct it is possible that the convoys were expedited and concluded prior to the British takeover. The assumption is that once the British were in control they took over responsibility for the remaining internees and finalised the last convoys or alternatively transferred them to join other internees in the British-occupied area.

Internees would be disembarked at La Pallice approximately 4 days prior to the ship's arrival at Hull. Herterich also notes that at the time of writing (1993) there were six camps known in France where internees from East Africa were held, although two (including La Pallice) also held POWs. After prolonged negotiations between the French & German governments the majority of the East Africans, especially the women and sick men, were exchanged with sick French soldiers via neutral Switzerland in December 1917.

References

1. *Military Operations in East Africa Vol.1* (Compiled by Lt.Col. Charles Hordern. HMSO 1941 and re-published by the Battery Press, Nashville. 1990)

2. Quoted in *The Tabora Prisoner of War Camp in Belgian Occupied German East Africa*. (Regis Hoffman. Vorlaufer #170:29. March 2013)
3. One of these missionaries was probably Miss Gertrude Blackburne. See *WW1 – Zanzibar & German East Africa*. (Graham Mark. Bulletin of the East Africa Study Circle. 77/46f. May 2004)
4. *German East Africa: Internment Camps 1914-17*. (Michael Farrant & Erich Schlieper. Vorlaufer #147:3 [June 2007] #149:3 [Dec.2007] and #151:19 [June 2008])
5. Spare a thought for a Mr Krassnigg, an Austrian who worked in the Belgian Congo prior to the war. Interned by the Germans in Tabora Camp because of his work for the Belgians, he was released by the Belgians only to be immediately re-interned by them because he was an Austrian!
6. *Bibi Mkuba. My Experiences in German East Africa During World War One*. (Ada Schnee. Translated by Sam Edelstein. Borgo Press. San Bernardino. California. 1990)
7. *Treatment by the Germans of British Prisoners and Natives in German East Africa*. (HMSO. London. 1917)
8. *The Fate of the Prisoners During the East African Campaign*. (Belgian Ministry of Colonies. London. 1919. This was read in a translation by Timothy Hoffelder. TSL Publications. 2014)
9. There were a number of Italian internees and the Belgian Report (Ref.8) refers on p.13 to a similar Italian document (not seen).
10. Other routes may have existed. Correspondence is known mentioning long marches where internees were gun-butted through villages by Belgian askaris. This is obviously at variance with the 'normal route' when transport was provided throughout. It may of course relate to prisoners convoyed from Elisabethville, discussed later in this article. [Personal communication from Peter Vogenbeck.]
11. *Deutsch-OstafrikaKriegsgefangenen und Interniertenpost 1914-1920*. (Wolfgang Herterich. Privately Published. Waldkirch. 1993)
12. This cover is illustrated in Herterich p.75 and appeared in the Vogenbeck Auction No.98. (Sept.2015)

New discoveries (Cancellations)

Wim Lambrechts

Here are two discoveries that are not listed as such in the great work of Heim and Keach and its subsequent updates in 1992 and 2004.



The first is a cancellation that was known, but not in its original form. Under the title “Mutilated Cancellers”, it is mentioned that both Dibaya-Lubue 8A1 and 8A2 were both altered by crudely removing the word “sur”. No cancel without the alteration was known and the earliest known date of the mutilated cancellers was 17 April 1950 with the opening of the office being on 26 January 1950.

This cancellation was found without the “sur” removed and dated is ?6/3/1950. Determination whether it is of the 8A1 or 8A2 type has not been possible. This would place the time of the alteration between the second half of March and the 17th of April 1950.



The second is a new telegraphic cancellation that is unlisted. It is a cancellation for Lokandu and is of the T2 type. The cancel was discovered on a letter from Lokandu to Brussels posted 9/2/1950.

Notice: Annual Subscription (US term Dues) – 2021

Subscription rates will remain unchanged for the year 2021, these being:

Region	Subscription
Belgium	18€ (18€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
Other European countries	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 (\$20 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 1st January 2021.

How to pay

All members:

1. by direct payment into the Study Circle’s bank account with the “BNP Paribas

Fortis”:

IBAN BE51 0016 0051 5962

BIC GEBABEBB

If you are paying into the BNP Paribas Fortis account from outside the Eurozone, you are responsible for paying all charges. Using PayPal will be cheaper.

or 2. by PayPal to belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com.

The Study Circle PayPal account is held in Belgium but will accept payments either in Euros, or US Dollars or Pounds Sterling. You are responsible for paying PayPal charges. (These are small. Ensure you state you are making a gift to a friend, for which charges are less.)

Members living in the UK have two other options:

- 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. (He will deposit it in the account at the TSB branch.)

NOTES:

Any member who has a pre-existing arrangement to pay in a different way should continue to do this. If anyone else has a problem paying by any of the above methods, please contact the General Treasurer, Charles Lloyd (charles.lloyd@blueyonder.co.uk).

A reminder will be sent in March to any member who has not paid, and if necessary a second reminder will be sent in June.

We are in unprecedented times and the management of the BCSC recognise that there might be minor delays in payment.

From the editor

The 70th Anniversary BCSC Exhibition 24 - 25 April 2021

Attention: The Exhibition of members’ collections

We still have some space free to present your collection.

We must know quickly if some members are interested in presenting any part (large or small) of their collection. The time required to organize the exhibition obliges us to close at the latest on the 1st November 2020



(Anyone who intends to come but has not yet finalized the content of his display, please register and give the provisional title of your topic. We will contact you ahead of the deadline given above to confirm you will present. With this confirmation, you can be included in the celebratory booklet.)

Don't hesitate to contact the officers if you have some questions concerning this celebration.

Membership News

New Member

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

New Zealand DARRYL KEEGAN

Darryl is quite fascinated by this country prior to its Independence in 1960.

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

Ch. Hénuzet

Examples of displacements of the overprint on the 4 francs value aerogram:

Down



Skewed



The Stibbe catalogue numbering is continued since this is the same aerogram.

A table to explain the numbering

Belgian Congo		Congo (overprint)	Katanga (overprint)
N° 1	Became	-----	N° 1
N° 2	Became	N° 4	N° 2
N° 3	Became	N° 5	-----

a) Overprinted "CONGO":

These use the same types of paper, with watermark and shades as aerograms 2 and 3 WITHOUT overprints since they were "recovered" to receive the CONGO overprint. They are classified by Stibbe as N° 4 and N° 5.

Celeste
N° 4a (H or V)
Paper 2

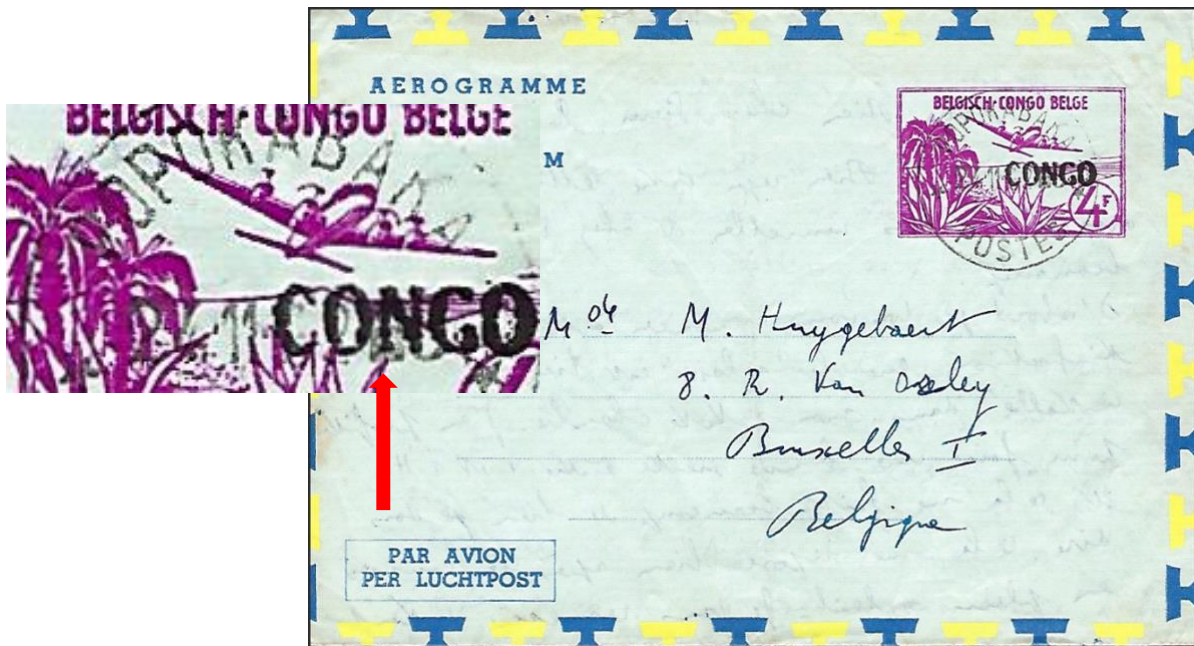


Light turquoise
N° 4b (H or V)
Paper 2



Yellow turquoise
N° 4c (H or V)
Paper 2

N° 4a V: Cancellation of POPOKABAKA(sous-perception) 24-11-62 Type 7A2-DmYt



On the postmark, the indication of the hour is blocked out.

As stated already, the colour may be faded in relation to the new state, but it is still possible to differentiate between the two aerograms (above and below) by their respective colours.

N° 4c H: Cancellation of SEKE-BANZA (sous-perception) 18-11-64-9, type 8 A1



The difference between cancellations of type "7" and type "8" is the word "POSTE" being replaced by a postal horn, respectively.

Dark blue
N° 5a (H or V)
Paper 3



Grey blue
N° 5b (H or V)
Paper 3



Light blue
N° 5c (H or V)
Paper 3

IMPORTANT NOTES:

After examining a very large number of aerogram N° 5, it turns out that the width of the watermark is very slightly altered, a distance of 0.5 mm, increasing from 27.5 mm to 28 mm. It is likely that the reference given in the E. Norman Lurch (of New York) catalogue, 28 mm, is that of N° 5 (Stibbe) and that either he did not possess or took the time to consider the other watermarks. i.e. type 2 (29 mm) or type 3 (27.5 mm).

I believe that it is not useful to create a new type, because distance is always less than the 29 mm of type 2. This difference can arise when the paper is being made, when the paper fibers are arranged at right angles to the watermark.



N°5c H

This aerogram was written at MATADI on 3 July 1960.

Matadi, le 3/7/60

The sender explains that there are strikes. This explains the absence of a Matadi cancellation and the presence of a "roulette" cancellation applied in Belgium.

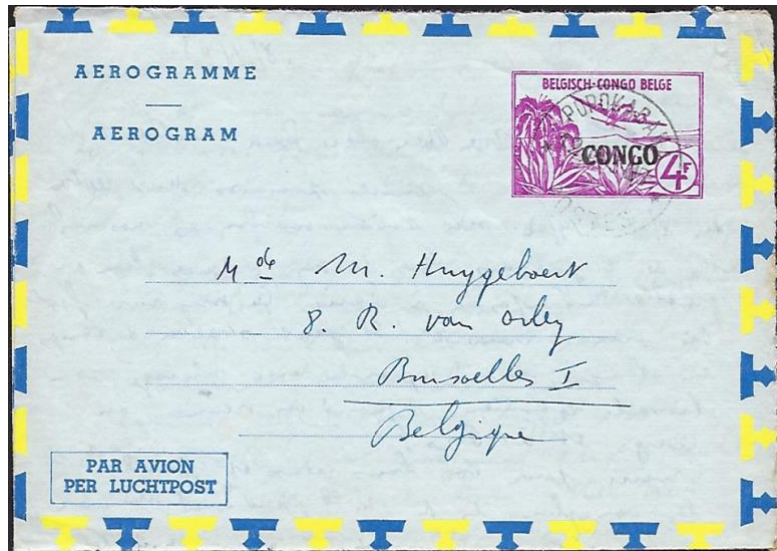
It has yet to be established with any certainty, the postal rates that existed after independence on June 30, 1960. Some dates will give a rough idea. The first observation is that parity no longer exists The conversion rate between the Belgian franc and the Congolese franc is now 100 Belgian francs for 300 Congolese francs.

N°5a H

Cancellation:

POPOBABAKA, 12-1-63

Tariff remains at 4 francs.



N°5b V

Cancellation

Léopoldville 1, 2-4-64

tariff has become 6 francs

N° 5b V

Cancellation

Léopoldville 1, 22-5-64

Posted 50 days later and the tariff has increased to 12 francs.



Of course, other letters and aerograms would help to define all rate changes and give precise dates. **Do you have any?** Please let me know.

For the year 1963 a new design was planned, carrying a new tariff of 6 francs, yet still in 1964, the "CONGO" overprinted aerogram remained in use!

Cancellation LEOPOLDVILLE1 – LEOPOLDSTADT1, 3-7-64 tariff 12 francs.



The new aerogram has much the same appearance though the yellow edge fold marks are changed to blue, and it has a different blue paper colour.

It retains part of the previous aerogram, use of paper 1 with the 25 mm watermark which runs either horizontally or vertically. The imprinted stamp has a new design and carries an increased price, at 6 francs. The colours are blue on blue and, of course, we find (shade) nuances.

Dark blue

N° 6 (H or V)

Paper 1

Cancellation LIMETE 15-9-64

Type 11(?)1



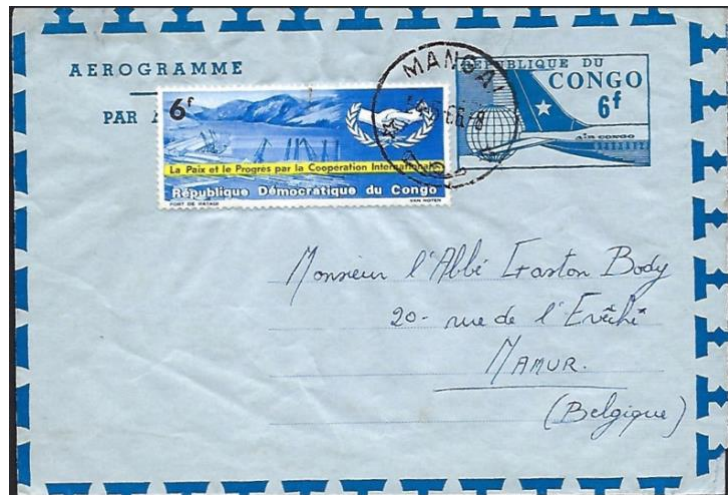
Light blue

N° 6 (H or V)

Paper 1

Cancellation MANGAI 4-5-66 8

Type 8A3

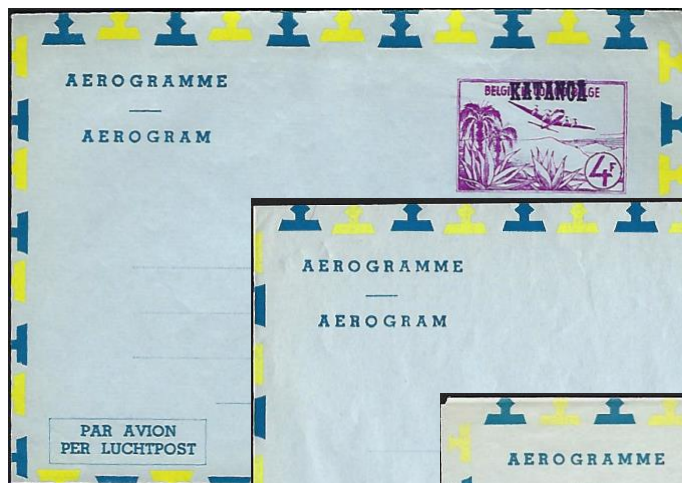


b) Overprinted "KATANGA":

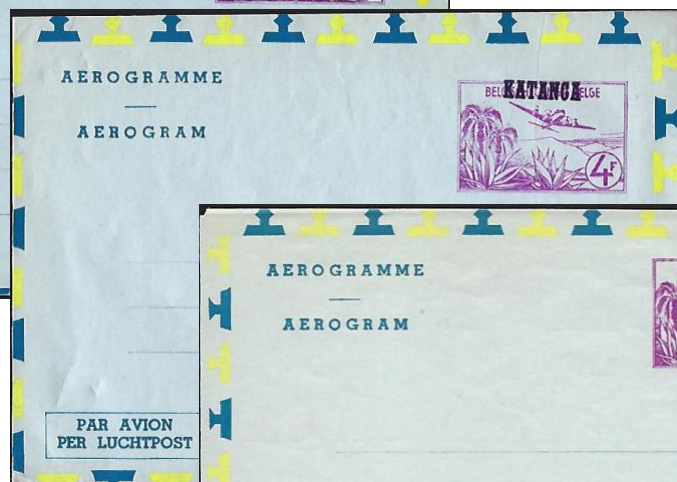
The characteristics are the same as those for the aérograms overprint CONGO.

The aérograms used for overprinting are the former N° 1 and N° 2 of Congo. When overprinted, they are listed by Stibbe as N° 1 and N° 2 of Katanga.

N° 1 (H or V) Paper 1



Dark grey blue



Grey blue



Green blue

Overprinted "KATANGA" aérograms are harder to find used than those overprinted "CONGO". Few countries recognized this new state, therefore international postal relations were reduced or almost non-existent, with the exception of Belgium.

Grey blue

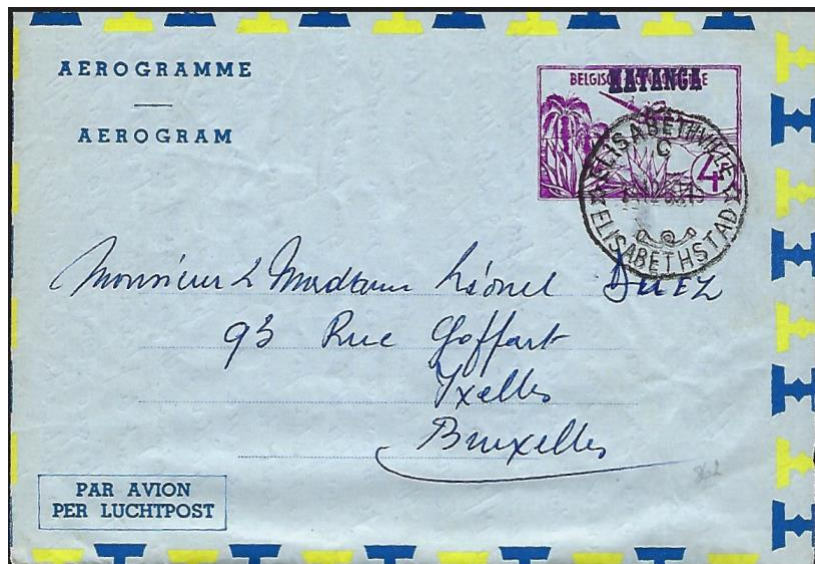
N°1a (H)

Paper 1

Cancellation:

Ellisabethville 12-2-60

Type 12B(B)1



For N° 2, it is easier to find the 3 shades (shown below) with the KATANGA overprint in an unused state than it is to find them postally used; the search for the latter is even more difficult than it is for N° 1!



Turquoise

N° 2a (H or V)

Paper 2



Light turquoise

N° 2b (H or V)

Paper 2



N° 2c (H or V)

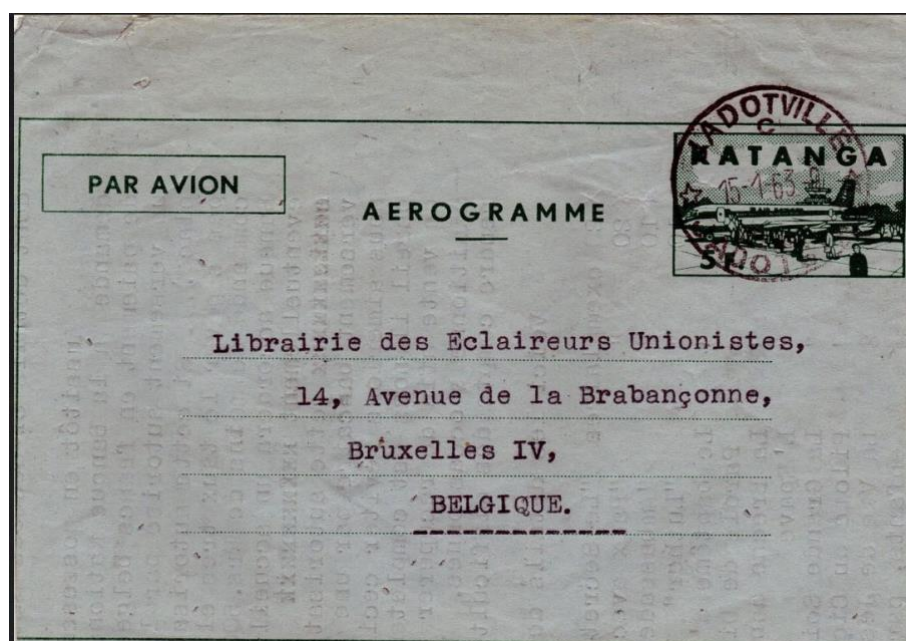
Paper 2

A new design in which the name of the state, KATANGA, is present and having a 5-franc value was released to replace the overprinted areograms, but its intended use would be would be limited by events in early 1963 (January and February) and the

fall of the state

Cancellation : 15 Janvier 1963 from JADOTVILLE type 12B(c)1

M. Hopperets
collection



It was postmarked on 15 January 1963, the day President Moïse Tshombé announced his government's decision to end the secession.

Concluded

My Favourite Cover **Charles Lloyd**

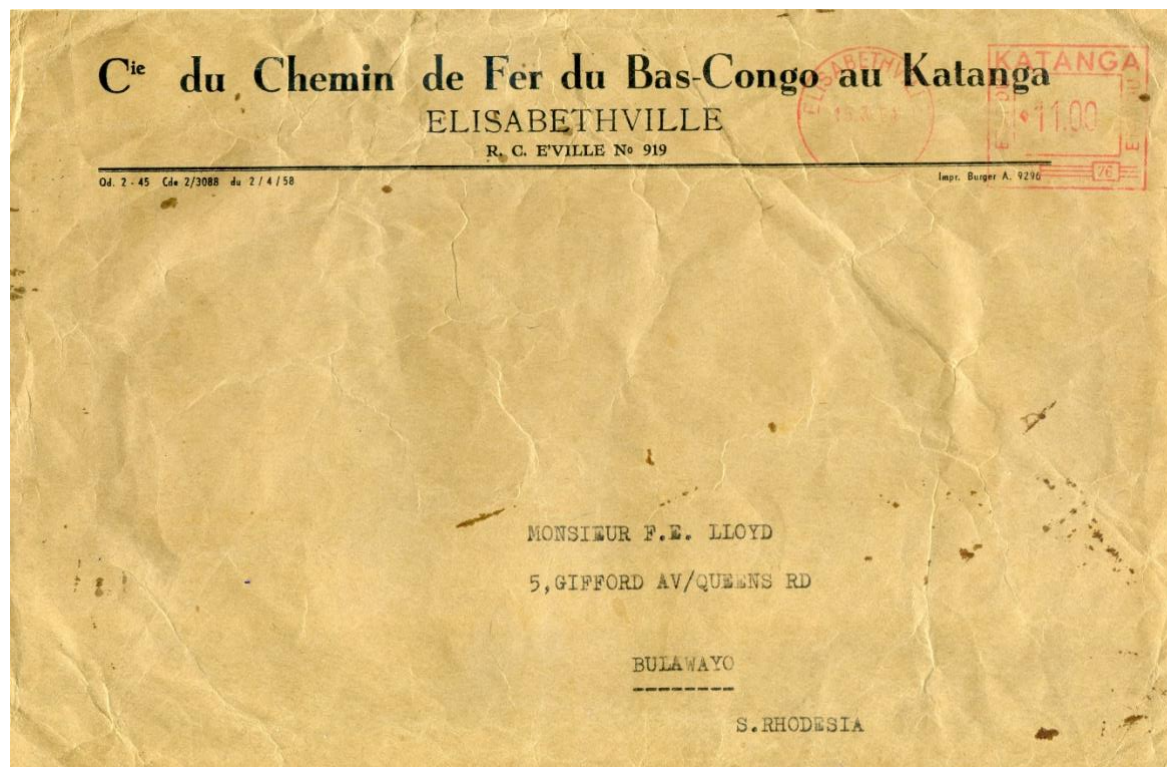
The Oxford English Dictionary defines "favourite" as:

"Favourite (*US* favorite) adjective: Preferred to all others of the same kind."

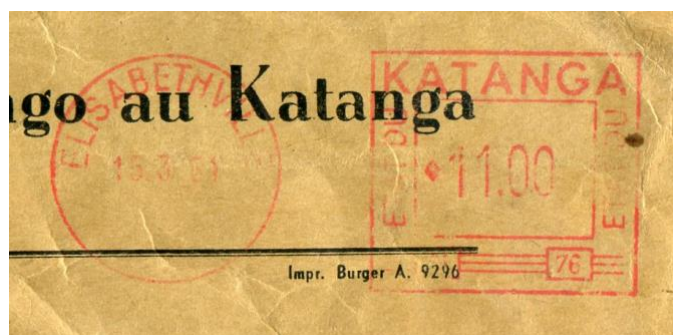
Favourite is an absolute adjective. However, sometimes we will take liberties when using it. The wise parent should respond to the question "Which is your favourite child?" with "They all are, each in his or her own way." Similarly, in the past I have presented several favourite covers in this feature. I enjoy each in a different way – a fascinating piece of postal history, or a long sought after item, or a cover which has sentimental value for me. The one I present here is of sentimental value.

In the 1950s and early 1960s my family was living in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. There were well established commercial links between that city and Katanga. Consequently, after the Congo became independent on 30 June 1960 mail started to appear in the city with Belgian Congo stamps overprinted CONGO. Within weeks,

they were joined by stamps overprinted KATANGA. To a young philatelist this was fascinating. However, very soon we became aware that the “Congo Crisis” had a dark side. Refugees arrived in the city *en route* to Belgium and cars with Congo registration plates were seen on the streets. There was a news bulletin in French on the radio each evening and stories of the breakdown in law and order were told.



Over the last quarter of 1960 my collection of these overprinted stamps grew, but much slower than I liked. Helped by my father, I exhausted my normal sources of used stamps! Then, one day my father announced “I have a pal in the Congo, I’ll ask him”. With that he produced a 10 Franc Katangese bank note. (I think he had met his pal in town and both had adjourned to a local bar for a cold beer.) In March 1961 the envelope shown here arrived. It was full of used Katangese stamps. My family was due to sail to England on MV Durban Castle from Beira (Mozambique) a few days later, so the envelope and contents were safely packed away. Usually, an envelope with a meter mark would have ended up in the waste bin (being of no interest to a collector of stamps). But in this instance, it was used for storage. It would be fair to say that the envelope survived by a chance of fate.



With the help of our Bulletin (1 - 5), a book (6) and two websites (7 & 8) I have been able appreciate better this piece of the postal history of Katanga. Although an organisation that used metered mail could send out a great number of envelopes, the numbers surviving must be very low in comparison with adhesive postage stamps. They were of no interest to most collectors. Thus, our knowledge is limited. For example, each franking carries the meter identification number. Stockmans (8) shows a table for Francotyp meters in use in the colonial era with identification numbers running up to 111, but 53 of the numbers are missing. Were these machines not used or have envelopes with these numbers not yet been found?

My envelope carries a company name, "C^{ie} du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga" (BCK). Postage was paid by meter, a Francotyp machine (prefix "F") with the meter number "76". Hoorens (6) records this number as the meter machine in use by the BCK during the existence of the State of Katanga. The town mark is ELISABETHVILLE with a date of 15 March 1961. The franking, 11Fr, is consistent with an external letter weighing between 40g and 60g. (i.e. 5Fr + 3Fr + 3Fr). Had the lower cost African Postal Union tariff been available, only 6Fr would have been required (i.e. 3Fr + 1,50Fr + 1,50Fr). I do not have the evidence (but other members might) that the APU did not recognize Katanga as a member (even as a part of the Congo), it is a reasonable assumption that this is the reason for the foreign rating. Although the Rhodesian government was sympathetic to Katanga, in 1961 it was bound by UK foreign policy and postal tariffs were a minor issue, not one for making a defiant stand. Hence, a begrudging acceptance in this instance of the foreign mail rate.

The envelope's condition is far from fine, having extraneous marks and mild creasing. Another way of describing its condition is "showing character". My opinion is that a "favourite cover" does not need to be one that is in fine condition with rare stamps bearing crisp postmarks, it can be one that is associated with happy days in collecting. Of course the latter will be a personal matter though the story can be explained.

References

- (1) Hoyte, Hal. Meter Marks *Bulletin of the BCSC* N°33 (April 1979) 8 – 14
- (2) Hoyte, Hal. Meter Marks of the Congo (Revision) *ibid* N°53 (September 1984) 2 – 16
- (3) Adams, M.E. Postal Meters. *Ibid* N° 54 (December 1984) 8 – 9
- (4) Brandeleer, P. Postal Meters. *Ibid* N° 54 (December 1984) 9 – 12
- (5) Deijnckens, Walter. Meter Marks – Update Pt 2. *Ibid* N° 145 (December 2007) 14 – 19
- (6) Hoorens, Emile. *Histoire Postale de L'Etat du Katanga 1960 - 1963*
- (7) Wikibooks.org/wiki/International_Postage_Meter_Stamp_Catalog/
Congo_Democratic_Republic
- (8) Stockmans, Charles. www.congoposte.be

ⁱ Pal – Colloquial English for good friend. Once often used by working men and service men. Still used, but not as often as it was 60 years ago

Postal Auction Sale 2020-02

Prices Realized (€)

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	61	31	5,25	61	23
2		32	21	62	
3	62	33	34	63	
4	225	34	52	64	50
5	21	35	25	65	82
6	15,75	36		66	5
7	64	37	88	67	
8		38	104	68	8
9		39	54	69	48
10	12	40	5	70	
11	15	41	154	71	78
12		42	6,75	72	20,50
13		43	5,25	73	11,25
14	24	44	28	74	11,25
15	27	45	22	75	11,25
16		46	2,50	76	6
17		47	3,25	77	
18		48	15,50	78	
19		49	500	79	
20	12,25	50	375	80	
21	16,25	51	510	81	
22	2	52		82	
23	10,25	53		83	292
24	26	54	38	84	18
25	10,25	55	23	85	88
26	10,25	56	31	86	3,25
27	2	57		87	5
28	10	58		88	
28	28	59		89	10,25
30	4,75	60	8,25		

Bidding form - BCSC 2020-3

To be sent to

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

Or by E-mail at : hydro-services@skynet.be


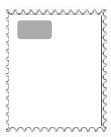
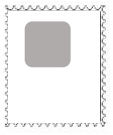
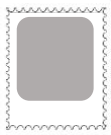
CLOSING DATE FOR BIDS – 5th NOVEMBER 2020

Name : Date :

Full Address: Signature :

Auction Rules

Abbreviations used

U.M.	= unmounted mint – unused with original gum in Post Office state, never hinged.	GUM	
L.M.	= lightly hinged - unused with original gum, mounted with a peelable hinge.		
O.G.	= original gum - unused with gum slightly disturbed or alternatively having a previous hinge	U.M	L.M.
Part O.G.	= part original gum – unused with original gum. Large hinge remnants may or may not be present.		
		O.G.	Part O.G.

CB – Congo Belge; COB – Catalogue Officiel Belge number; RU – Ruanda-Urundi;
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

<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 2nd (& more) copy/copies of this bidding form.

Lot	Description	COB #	Min Bid €
Philatelic Literature			
1	Congo Belge : " l'émission Mols-Van Engelen modification 1915". By Leo Tavano, 2010. 77 pages (colour). On the 1915 issue, in French, <i>very good condition</i>		35
Mols Stamps			
2	1894 issue 5F carmine, used	28	9
3	1909 issue 10c carmine, typo overprint, UM	41	14
4	1909 issue 5c green + 1F carmine local overprint L1, used	30L + 36L	4,50
5	1909 issue 25c blue, 50c olive (2) + 1F carmine typo overprint, used (a few short perfs)	43, 45(2), 46	1,75
6	1894 issue: 5c green (7) - no gum (5), OG (1), LH(1); 10 c carmine (2) - no gum (1), LH (1); 10c blue (1); 40 c green-blue (1); 50c green (1); 50c olive (1); all used + 1F violet (no gum) + 5F rose-carmine (no gum, one short perf)	16, 18/19, 23/25, 26A, 28a	8
7	1909 issue: unilingual 5c green (3)- LH (2), no gum (1); 10c carmine (6) - LH (3), no gum (1), used (2); 15c ochre (4) - LH (1), used (3) ; 50c olive (4) - LH(1), used (3). Full set	50/53	15
8	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 (2) ; 5F carmine (2) - LH (1), used (1); 10F green(3) - LH(2), used (1). For shades, cancellations, perforations, varieties, plating, etc	54/63	27
9	1915 issue: 5c green (19) - LH (6), no gum (2), used (11); 10c 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	10
10	1922 issue 32 stamps UM, LH and used. Very good condition	95/99 + 97a/-98a	1,25
11	1894 issue 5c blue, 25c orange, 25c blue, 5F LH	14, 21, 22, 28	13
12	1894 issue 3,50F, cancellation Coquilhatville 3 mai 1904	27	37
13	1887 issue 5c yellow-green, 10c dark rose, 25c blue, 50c red-brown, 50c grey, all used	6, 7a, 8/10	7
14	1909 issue 5F carmine, local overprint L1, LH	38L	39
15	1909 issue 5c green LH + 15c ochre LH + 50c olive LH + 5c green used, all local overprint L1	30L(2x), 32L, 35L	4
16	1909 issue, typo overprint 15c ochre, 40c blue-green (2), 50c olive, 1F carmin (2), 3,50F vermillion (fold + pin hole), 10F green, all used	42,44,45, 46,47,49	9
17	1909 issue, typo overprint 25c blue (2), LH	43	1,75
18	1909 issue, typo overprint 3,50F vermillion, LH	47	10
19	1910 issue, typo overprint 5F carmine, LH	48	18
20	1909 issue unilingual. Full set, used	50/53	5
21	1910 issue, full set, low values are used, high values (from 1F carmine on) are LH. <i>Very good condition</i>	54/63	18,50
22	1918 Red Cross issue, full set LH (+ airmail 1921 issue, full set, used)	72/80	45

23	Lot of full sets: 1915 issue, 1921 issue, 1922 issues. Some stamps are LH, some are used.	85/103	4,50
Belgian Congo Covers			
24	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
25	1952 Flowers issue, cover Bunia 14.12.1956 to San Diego, Calif. USA + Registered cover Lusambo 23.11.53 to Steubenville, Ohio, USA (on reverse, transit cachet Elisabethville & arrival cachet Steubenville).		4,50
26	Lot of 3 postcards, 1909 & 1911, some damaged or missing stamps		1
27	1947 issue. Rare frankings: registered cover to Chicago Illinois USA (franking with 20F) + postcard to Göteborg, Sweden (franking 2x 1,20F)		5
28	1928 H.M.Stanley issue, lot of 2 covers : registered cover from Leopoldville to Dresden, Germany (arrival mark Dresden on reverse) + cover from Sandoa to Copenhagen, Denmark (transit mark Dilolo on reverse)		16
Selected Items			
29	Postcard Universal exhibition Antwerp 1894, <i>where the founding pictures of the Mols stamps were exhibited</i> . Belgian Stamps 2 x 10c 1894 special issue, cancellation Anvers (Antwerp) 18 sept 1894, to Denmark. <i>Rare</i>		50
30	1915 issue, special printing in black, quantity printed 600. LH or OG (mostly), no gum (a few). A few rust spots. COB 1100€ . <i>Rare</i>	64/71	135
31	1918 Red Cross issue, full set imperforate, no gum (issued with no gum). COB 625€ . <i>Rare & good condition</i>	72/80	95
Belgian Congo – Stamps and Covers			
32	1931/1937 issue, 75c carmine red + 1,25F brown red, sheets of 8 stamps, <i>no gum</i>	175-177	0,75
33	1894 issue 10c carmine, full sheet, plate I2 + A4, 50 stamps (40 UM & 10 LH), slight oxidation on the top 5 stamps, COB 410€. Bargain !	19	16
34	Airmail Stamps, small collection of 21 stamps LH (13) or used (8).		0,75
35	1942 issue, 5c red, 10c olive, 20c blue, each a full sheet of 100 stamps UM, <i>but in two halves</i> . COB 45€	228, 249,251	1
36	1931 Vloors w/surcharge issue, full set, LH, COB 45€	159/161A	8
37	1909 issue, 15c ochre (5) various local overprints - LH (2), used(3). <i>One used stamp with some missing perfs</i>	32L	3,50
38	1909 issue, 25c blue , local overprint L1 (3 - 1 used, 2 LH) + local overprint L4, LH, <i>very good condition</i> , COB > 90€.	33La + 33L	16
39	1956 Mozart issue, FDC, COB 35€	339/40	3,50
40	1886 issue King Leopold II, 5c green (3), 10c rose (4), 25c blue (2), all LH, <i>good condition</i> . COB >205€	1/3	19
41	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	3,75
42	Lot of 2 airmail covers (special flights): flight SABENA Brussels 21-2-1946 to Leopoldville and back + special flight from Costermansville to Belgium and back to Congo, by Star plane		2,50
43	1887 issue 5F grey (2), LH, beautiful items but <i>each with one missing perf at upper right or left corner</i> + a fake (?) or proof (?) imperforate stamp. COB value >360€	12	19

Republic of Congo			
44	collection between 1960 and 1966, mainly full sets including some imperforate , LH, very good condition.	between 372 & 612	9,50
45	1962 Dag Hammarskjöld issue, full set in blocks of four with first day of issue cancellation, <i>pristine condition</i> . COB value > 44€.	454/61	2,50
46	1961 President Kasavubu issue, full set UM, COB 27+€.	430/44	2,75
Congo Mols Stamps & Other Stamps			
47	1886 issue 5c green LH, 50c olive used + 1887 issue 50c grey LH + 1894 1F violet OG.	1,4,10, 26A	3
48	1921 issue 10c/5c green of the 1915 issue , block of 4, UM (2) and LH (2)	86A	65
49	1918 Red Cross issue, full set UM or LH	72/80	48
50	1894 issue 3,50F vermilion, used, Boma 1903	27	31
51	3F50 vermilion, position 35, UM, COB 550€	27	80
52	Air mail cover from Aketi 6.9.42 to New York, USA. Belgian Congo censorship (Bureau de Buta), transit by Leopoldville (cachet), American censorship tape.		10
53	1909 issue, Brussels overprint B2, 3,50F red, LH, I-A position 25, with Leo Tavano certificate.	37B	90
54	Ruanda-Urundi 1918 Red Cross issue with A.O. overprint, full set LH, <i>tiny rust spots on 10F green</i>	36/44	28
55	1935 "four kings" issue, full set UM + 1936 issue, full set UM sheet corner, COB 105+€	185/93	26
56	1955 issue, full set UM, Dutch language first, pristine condition, COB 45€	329/32	11
57	1955 issue, full set UM, French language first, pristine condition, COB 45€	333/36	11
58	1958 "five kings" issue, full set UM, pristine condition	344/49	1,75
59	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, position 15	3	14
60	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, pos 43, variety of the report-block, off-centre	3	14
61	1923 Vloors issue, 3F brown-olive, UM	115	5,50
62	1923 Vloors issue, 5F grey, UM	116	18
63	1927 Vloors issue, 1,75/1,50F blue, UM	134	0,50
64	1928 Stanley issue, 1,75F blue, <i>small size</i> , UM	143	1
65	1928 Stanley issue, 2F brown, <i>small size</i> , UM	144	1
66	Ruanda-Urundi 1941 issue, 1,75F with Ruanda Urundi overprint, UM	122	8,50
67	Ruanda-Urundi 1956 Mozart issue, full set, UM	200/3	2,50
68	Ruanda-Urundi 1931 issue, full set, UM	92/106	6
69	Ruanda-Urundi 1941 issue, 0,60F/50c lilac, UM	115	5
70	Ruanda-Urundi 1941 issue, full set, UM	119/20	2
71	1939 Animals issue, full set, UM. COB value 85€	209/13	22
72	Burundi 1964 issue, Winter Olympic games of Innsbruck, pair with curiosity of perforation	77	5
73	Rwanda , 1970 issue, miniature sheet, curiosity of perforation and cut right lower corner (i. e. workshop item). <i>A quite interesting item</i>	BL21	8
74	1909 Issue Local overprint 5F carmine, L1 overprint, perf 15, I1-A1 position 20, some short perfs, used	38L	23
75	1909 Issue Local overprint 25c blue, L5 overprint, perf 14, I2-A2 position 23, two short perfs, cancellation DIMA 1.1 DMtY, used, variety	33L	5

76	1909 Issue Local overprint 40c blue-green, L2 overprint, perf 14, I2-A1a position 1, two short perfs, paraffin gum	34L	4
77	1894 issue 3,50F vermillion, used, cancellation BOMA 23 AOUT 1903 (COB 210 euros)	27	40
78	1894 issue 3,50F vermillion, used, cancellation BOMA 28 OCTO 1898 (COB 210 euros)	27	45
79	1894 issue 5F carmine LH, off centre, <i>very good condition</i>	28	13
80	1894 issue 5F carmine used, Boma cancellation	28	12
81	1894 issue 5F carmine used, cancellation Boma 1897	28	12
82	1894 issue 5F carmine used, Boma cancellation	28	12
83	1894 issue 5F carmine used, off centre, cancellation Boma 1898 + 5F rose carmine used, cancellation illegible, some short perfs	28 + 28a	14
84	1894 issue 10F green (3, used), perf 14 1/4, all telegraphic cancellations of MATADI , including 1 stamp with the variety called "white tide"	29	36
85	1894 issue 10F green, used, perf 14 1/4, cancellation BOMA 24 AVRIL 1903	29	15
86	1894 issue 10F green (lot of 2 used stamps), perf 14 1/4	29	23
87	1894 issue 10F green, used, cancellation BOMA 17 FEVR 1???, perf 12	29a	12
88	1894 issue 10F green, used, cancellation LEOPOLDVILLE 14 MAI ??09, perf 12, one short perf	29a	12
89	1894 issue 5F rose carmine LH, one short perf	28a	13
90	1894 issue, ten stamps all LH: 5c red-brown (3), 5c green, 10c carmine, 15c ochre, 10c blue, 40c blue-green, 50c green, 50c olive, good to very good condition + another 10c blue no gum. (= 11 stamps)	between 15 and 25	3,50
91	1894 issue 25c orange (11 - 7 used, 4 LH)	21	4
92	1894 issue 40c blue-green (12 - 10 used, 2 LH)	23	5
93	1894 issue 1F carmine used (7), included telegraphic cancellation of Matadi + LH (1, <i>repaired</i>)	26	14
94	1894 issue 5c green (9 - 8 used, 1 LH) + 10c carmine (9 - 7 used, 2 LH)	16, 19	2,50
95	1894 issue 25c blue (10 - 7 used, 3 LH)	21	3
96	1894 issue 50c olive (21 - 19 used, 1 LH, 1 no gum), some telegraphic cancellations	25	2,50
97	NO LOT		
98	1894 issue 5c blue, used (2) + LH(1) ; 5c red-brown - used (5), LH (1), no gum(2)	14-15	8
99	1894 issue 10c blue (7 - 5 used + 1 LH+ 1 OG) + 15c ochre (9 used)	18 + 20	2,50
Selected Items			
100	1942 issue 49 stamps imperforate with punch hole, namely :- 10c strip of 4; 1F ; 2,50F & 6F block of 6; 1,25F block of 4; 1,75F sheet corner; 1F & 100F vertical pair "frame only"; Several oval marks on stamps. Proofs and/or "from the workshop" items. On 4 Safe album pages. <i>Rare</i>	126/47	200
101	1887 issue, 10F ochre, off centre, splendid Matadi 13FEVR 1893 1.3 DMTY cancellation	13	110
102	1887 issue Colis postaux 3,50F surcharge on 5F violet, used COB 900€	CP2	285
103	1889 issue, boxed colis postaux surcharge 3,50F on 5F violet, LH, slightly thinned, COB 690€	CP4	110
104	1887 issue 50c grey (2), cancellation BOMA 3 JANV 1895, on piece	10	20
105	Postal Stationery 1889 issue, double postcard palmtree 5c brown + additional 1887 issue 10c rose, cancellation Boma 16 avril 1892, to	Stibbe 6b	40

	Brussels		
106	1887 issue 50c grey full panel of 50 stamps (right panel of a sheet of 150), UM. <i>Very good condition</i>	10	70
107	1887 non-issued values 25 & 50F, LH, <i>very good condition</i>	13A + 13B	27
B. Congo Covers and Postal Stationery			
108	Cover with 1910 issue 25c blue, from Elisabethville to Brussels. Arrival mark of Brussels on reverse	57	3
109	1931 issue, lot of 3 covers + front of a registered cover + 1 picture postcard (5 items), beautiful and varied frankings, to Sweden, USA, Switzerland, etc		5
110	1909 typo overprint, lot of two covers: 25c blue cancellation Lukafu 8.11.1910 to Geneva, Switzerland + registered cover with 50c olive, cancellation Sakania 17.4.1913 to Marcinelle, Belgium	43+45	17
111	First flights & comemorative flights (3) : 1) 1st flight Congo-USA Dec. 1941, from Leopoldville to the Maine, USA. 2) 100th flight Belgium-Congo and return by Sabena. 3) 1st flight Brussels-Rome-Athens-Cairo-Entebbe-Stanleyville-Elisabethville by Sabena, cover from Stanleyville to Entebbe (<i>on return flight</i>)		6
112	Lot of 2 illustrated postcards 1912 issue, Palmtree 10c carmine, new (view # 15) + CTO Sandoa 1922 with additional stamp (view # 55)	Stibbe 43	1,50
113	1909 issue, palmtree 10c red, local overprint L1, CTO Kasongo	Stibbe 24L	3,50
114	1942 issue, lot of 6 covers included a registered one + one postcard. Beautiful frankings and cancellations of Inkisi, Bolobo, etc		8
115	Airmail cover from Costermansville 21.2.35 to Germany		8,50
116	1928 Stanley issue: two covers franked with (1) 2F brown (Cancellation Kasenyi 29.5.31, to the USA) and (2) 1,75F blue (+ 25c Floors) cancellation Matadi 5.5.31 to Stockholm, Sweden	110, 143, 144	7,50
117	Two airmail covers: (1) Elisabethville 7.9.35 to Germany, boxed handstamp AVION in black & (2) Coquilhatville 1.9.35 to Belgium.		7,50
118	1935 "four Kings" issue, lot of 4 covers, included 3 of airmail		13
119	1952 flowers issue, lot of 5 covers, are included : a radio amateur card from MWEKA (rather rare cancellation) to Oslo, Norway ; a taxed registered cover from Paulis 21.8.53 with a block of 4 of the 1F ; a taxed cover from Libenge to Chicago, Illinois, USA.		5,50
120	Philatelic literature : 3 booklets : Les dix francs verts du Congo , by Charles Joncker (1947), <i>average condition</i> + Elements d'expertise des 5 F belge de 1878 et congolais de 1886 , by Roger Vervisch (1978), <i>excellent condition</i> + Les vignettes publicitaires du Congo by Henri de Moffarts (1965), <i>rather dirty but good condition. In French</i>		4
121	Philatelic literature : Etat indépendant du Congo, Emission Leopold II - 1886 , by Leo Tavano & Charles Henuzet, 2003, 3 volumes of 52, 32 & 23 pages, full colour, <i>excellent condition. A definitive study on the first 1886 issue (in French)</i>		35
122	Ruanda-Urundi , lot of 12 fronts of covers, around years '50s. <i>Mostly airmail, some interesting frankings (more than 130 francs !, twice...), one registered sending</i>		3
123	lot of 24 fronts of covers, around years '50s. <i>Mostly airmail, some very interesting frankings (more than 300 francs !), several registered sendings, some blocks of 4, etc</i> + 3 fronts of covers from Rep of Congo (years '60s)		5

124	Large front of a registered cover franked with 1928 Stanley issue 2,75F violet + 50c orange-red & 1F violet airmail stamps. Cancellation Leopoldville 22. 2.33. "Avion" linear handstruck mark		1,25
125	Lot of 4 items: 1) front of cover with 1910 issue 5c & 10c, unusual pen cancellation, internal mail 2) cover with 1894 issue 10c, cancellation ? 1902, additional stamp missing 3) cover with 1894 issue 25c (x3) cancellation Leopoldville 25 avril 1907, the stamps are damaged 4) rear of a cover with Albertville, Kigoma & Dodoma dated postmarks (24 to 28 Oct 1933)	19, 22 (3), 54,55	1,75
