

**President**

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

**E-mail :**

[hydro-services@skynet.be](mailto:hydro-services@skynet.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 178****June 2018****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>Report of the AGM of the Belgian Congo Study Circle</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Membership News</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Can you help?</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>My favorite Cover</b> Charles Lloyd	<b>11</b>
<b>A Study of picture Post Card N°5 from 1912 and later. Part 2</b> Bruce Lockhart	<b>13</b>
<b>From the Editor</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Belgian Congo air mail via Imperial Airways in 1931</b> <a href="#">Peter Wingent</a>	<b>16</b>
<b>Result of sale 2018/1</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Sale 2018/2</b>	<b>27</b>

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

## Report of the AGM of the Belgian Congo Study Circle held at Brussels on 10th March 2018



### **Present:**

From the left; Bart Willekens, Marc Frevelhausen, Michel Hopperets, Dominique Bilmans, Gerrit Huybreghts, Charles Stockmans, Stefan Vanden Eynde, Laurent Bierny, Marc Oblin, Thierry Frennet, Charles Hénuzet, Rudi Louis, Bruce Lockhart, Jean-pierre Flamand. (14 members were present.)

### **Opening of the meeting:**

#### **A message from the President**

*Thierry Frennet*

**Welcome!**



I trust that you have had an excellent (philatelic) year and will improve your collections and knowledge in the coming year through your membership of the B.C.S.C.

Our display at the “Royal” in London was a landmark event and I anticipate that we will have others in the future.

I hope you enjoy today's meeting.

To start, I call on those present to observe a minute of silence to honour the memory of five members who have passed away: Léo Tavano, Honorary Member (1942 – 2017); Hal Hoyte, Honorary Member (1932 – 2017); Hawkins Maulding (1935 – 2015); Gordon Chamberlain (1921 – 2017) and Eric Michiels (passed away 2017). [*Editor's Note: Obituaries for Léo, Hal, Hawkins and Gordon have been published in Bulletins 175 to 177. An obituary for Eric will appear soon.*]

### **Apologies for Absence:**

Bernie Harris, Patrick Jassens, Gerald Marriner, Patrick Maselis, Vincent Schouberechts, Christian Vandenbossche, Yves Winand, Henk Slabbink, Walter Deijnckens, Charles Lloyd, Ludo Achten

### **Minutes of the AGM held on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2017**

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

### **Officers Reports**

#### **Report of the General Secretary**

On behalf of the members, the General Secretary (Charles Lloyd) thanked all officers and officials who have devoted much time and worked so diligently throughout the year to continue the success of the Study Circle. He paid particular tribute to David Schaubroeck who had been the US Regional Secretary & Treasurer for seventeen years. For personal reasons he is unable to continue in post. Thank you, David. When a post falls vacant, it is good practice to consider whether the office in question remains needed before making a new appointment. Charles returned to this matter when the appointment of officials for 2018-9 was considered.

Current membership:

Country	2016-7	2017-8
Belgium	58	55
UK	24	19
USA	18	15
Germany	3	3
France	3	3
Australia	4	2
Denmark	2	2
Sweden	2	2

Country	2016-7	2017-8
Netherlands	2	1
South Africa	2	1
Malta	1	1
Poland	1	1
Spain	1	1
Zimbabwe	1	1
Portugal	1	0
Total	123	107

Our global distribution is maintained. As in previous years, three countries dominate membership - Belgium, 51%; UK, 18%; & USA, 14%. For a second year our membership has fallen, this year by 16 (13%). This time, the reduction in membership is a little more than usual because a few individuals have been removed from the list (in what is a periodic exercise) because of persistent non-payment of their subscription. While we have been sorry to say goodbye to them, we are pleased to welcome new members.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> October 2017 our Study Circle fulfilled an invitation from The Royal Philatelic Society of London to mount a display of Belgian Congo philately. It was a most enjoyable day and without doubt, one of the highlights in the 66 year existence of the Study Circle. Charles believed that there was no need to report the event in detail because this has been published in Bulletin 177 and everyone has received the booklet authored by Vincent Schouberechts. Nevertheless, he took the opportunity afforded by the AGM to record our thanks to every member who attended and particularly to those who presented items from their collections. Such events do not happen spontaneously! We are indebted to our host (the Royal), to Patrick (who initiated this was and who generously saw to the production and distribution of two booklets) and to Vincent (for organising the event).

## Report of the General Treasurer

A summary of our financial position was presented, comparing the funds held in UK, USA and Belgium with those at the end of the previous accounting year.

The General Treasurer, Charles Lloyd, thanked David Schaubroeck, Ken Goss and Ludo Achten for their help, skill & effort in managing finances during the year.

Held in	At 28/02/17	At 28/02/18	Change
<b>Belgian based accounts (BNP Paribas Fortis and PayPal Accounts)</b>	€5336.47	<b>€5787.50</b>	+ €451.03
<b>UK based account (International Account at the TSB)</b>	€1425.76	<b>€1336.56</b>	- €89.20 <sup>1</sup>
<b>USA <sup>2</sup></b>	-----	<b>€2465.13</b>	+ €2465.12
<b>Overall position (at the end of the financial year)</b>	€6762.23	<b>€9589.19</b>	+ €2826.95

Note 1: The International Account: Values in £ are £1219 (2017) and £1183 (2018) (- £36)

Note 2: Funds held in the USA were in the process of transfer to Belgium. The amount given in this table is the amount received in Euros,

Our financial position is sound. Comparing the overall position declared last year with that of this year shows a dramatic increase (€2826.95) because US held funds (€2465.12) were not included last year. The actual improvement is €361.83

### Future payment of subscription / dues:

Payment date for your subscription/dues is the 1st January each year and a prompt payment is appreciated. From 2019, with the exception of UK members, all members will pay their subscriptions / dues into our Paribas Fortis bank account (in Belgium) or into our PayPal account (also held in Belgium). Ludo Achten controls these accounts and members should contact him ([ludoachten@hotmail.com](mailto:ludoachten@hotmail.com)) regarding transactions. Ludo has set up a PayPal account that takes payments in US\$, or GB£ or Euros.

It is important that the Study Circle receives the full amount due and members are responsible for paying PayPal transaction charges. When making a PayPal payment, it is

important to specify that your payment is being made to a friend. Charges for commercial transactions are higher. This is not a commercial payment.

UK members should continue to pay their subscriptions into our international account held at the TSB in the UK. However, UK members may pay into the PayPal account.

### **Reminders to pay your subscription / dues**

Charles has been asked on several occasions about reminders for payment. The Study Circle includes a subscription notice in the last (or the penultimate) Bulletin of the year which is in effect a reminder. However, he has taken the point. In future, a reminder will be sent at the end of February to all members who have not yet paid. If payment or a reply is not received, a second reminder will be sent at the end of March. If payment is still outstanding or if the member does not contact us a third reminder will be sent at the end of February in the following year. A fourth and final reminder will be sent by letter a month later. Unless this is acted upon, membership will be terminated at the end of that year.

### **Payment for auction purchases and payments to auction sellers**

All payments for auction purchases must be made to Belgium (including payments made by UK buyers). Centralising our auction funds improves efficiency, allowing us to pay auction sellers within a short time after the end of an auction.

Auction invoices should be paid as soon as possible after they have been received.

Auction sellers will be paid from Belgium, normally via PayPal. However, there may be other individual possibilities, such as a bank transfer if within the Eurozone. (We aim to avoid paying high bank transfer & currency conversion charges.)

### **Exceptional payment arrangements**

There will be a very few members for whom these arrangements give them a real problem, such as a member who is not on the internet and does not have a relative / good friend who can help him. They should contact Charles Lloyd (General Treasurer) at the address on the front page of the bulletin.

### **Subscription / Dues rates for 2019**

The subscription rates were increased last in 2017. Charles proposed that the subscription rates for 2019 remain the same as those in 2018. Unsurprisingly, the members present accepted this proposal, unanimously.

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

Marc Oblin reported that there had been 3 auctions (2017-1, 2017-2 and 2017-3) in 2017, with a total of 396 lots. (The number of lots offered in each auction depends on what is received from sellers.) 195 (49%) of these lots were sold on the first attempt and many that were unsold were then sold on their second offering. Some lots were sold at their reserve price and Marc has suggested that we should not hesitate to bid for a few more lots. After all, that additional bid at the reserve price might be successful. The total amount for sales was € 4800.24 (including buyer's premium). There were 6 sellers and 19 buyers. We may conclude that the auctions are still rather successful.



## Report of the Bulletin Editor

Charles Hénuzet informed the meeting that three bulletins with a total of 74 pages had been published since he presented his previous report at the last AGM. There was an auction accompanying each of these. He thanked all contributors. As editor, he depends upon members submitting suitable material to achieve the target of a quarterly publication with each having an adequate number of pages. Charles urged all members to share their knowledge by submitting material (short or long) for publication.

## Report of the Secretary of the Expertisation Committee

Authentication of valuable and rare stamps by an accepted authority (in this case the BCSC) assures the owner (and any future buyer) that he has a good copy. [It is such stamps that have been the target of forgers in the past and some of these fakes were expertly done (both the stamp and postmark)]. A certificate is issued for each item that is judged to be authentic.

19 certificates were issued this year (a decrease from 48 last year). 6 were free, being member's entitlements and 13 were paid for. (Members are entitled to 2 free expertisations per year and are encouraged to make full use of their entitlement.) While income is not of primary importance, expertisation created an income of € 39 this year (€ 93 last year).

Charles Hénuzet, secretary of the committee paid tribute to the late Léo Tavano who was a Consultant to the committee, a man who possessed great knowledge. He will be missed.

## Webmasters Report

Three auctions were hosted (on our website) in the past year. Pictures from the AGM 2017 and our visit to the Royal Philatelic Society London were uploaded.

The top users of the site were from Belgium with 14.4 % followed again by Ukraine (where we have no members) with 12.8%.

### Top 12 locations :

	Location	Visits	% of visits
1	Belgium	3,174	14.41
2	Ukraine	2,835	12.87
3	Netherlands	2,178	9.89
4	Washington (USA)	1,701	7.72
5	France	1,409	6.40
6	United Kingdom	1,262	5.73
7	China	856	3.89
8	Virginia (USA)	853	3.87
9	California (USA)	708	3.21
10	New York (USA)	682	3.10
11	Sweden	546	2.48
12	Germany	505	2.29

## Officers for 2018-9

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

The offices of Regional Secretary (USA) & Regional Treasurer (USA) have been discontinued. As a consequence the office of Regional Secretary (UK & RoW) is redundant; the General Secretary's duties will now include matters relevant to all members except for those in Belgium.

Membership of the Expertisation Committee is a matter for the Secretary and Chairman of that committee and not for the AGM, but the composition of the committee is given for information.

The AGM approved the reappointment of all officers.

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

For information - Expertisation Committee:

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

## Honorary Membership

The Belgian Congo Study Circle confers Honorary Membership upon members who have contributed significantly to the success of the Study Circle over many years, whether by increasing our knowledge of the philately of the Belgian Congo (and its successor

territories), or by a better understanding of the postal service, or by taking on the responsibility of management.

This year, there has been a proposal to confer Honorary Membership upon David Schaubroeck. This had been considered by the Officers, who were in full agreement.

David has been a member for many years and contributed immensely to the running and well-being of the Study Circle with 17 years of service as Regional Secretary and Treasurer (USA). Soon after taking office, his responsibilities increased with the addition of management of auction transactions in the US.

It is fitting that we should recognize this by conferring Honorary Membership upon David Schaubroeck. The AGM supported the proposal, unanimously.

### **Proposed date of the next AGM**

The AGM date for 2019 is not yet fixed.

### **Closure of the business part of the AGM**

No other business matters were tabled and the business part of the AGM closed at 11:25.



Following completion of the business section everyone enjoyed displays presented by fellow members for four and a half hours. There was a break during this time to enjoy a very tasty mid-day meal in good company. Both food and wine were enjoyed over interesting discussions on stamps as members exchanged ideas and told of their discoveries during the past year. It had been a very interesting year for all. Displays before the break had been appreciated and upcoming displays held great promise.

### **A report on each of these displays will follow in the next bulletin, number 179**

(In the current bulletin space permits me to show one photograph of members enjoying a display)



## Members' displays



Bruce Lockhart has the full attention of his audience as he describes and explains his contribution to the displays, given as a PowerPoint presentation projected on a screen (sited at the left corner of this photograph).

## Membership News

### New members

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

**USA Dr William N KELLY** 3060 Braeloch Circle, East,  
Clearwater,  
FL 33761  
USA

Bill's main interest is "Missionary Mail 1909 – 1960". If any other member shares this interest he would welcome corresponding with him.

**UK Derek A WILTSHIRE** 12 Larchfield Crescent  
Branchalwood,  
Wishaw,  
ML2 8TY,  
Scotland, UK

Derek's collecting interests are Belgian Congo, Ruanda Urundi, GEA & Zanzibar. He welcomes contact with other members, particularly on the first quarter of the 20th century. Derek does not correspond by e-mail.

**BE Michel MAGERAT**

Rue de Thioray 104  
6927 RESTEIGNE  
Belgium

Michel collecting interests are Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi

### Resignations

We are sorry to have lost the following members by resignation:

**UK Dr Jude MURISON**

**UK Nicholas PERTWEE**

**US Chris ERICKSON**

## **C**an you help ?

Peter Wingent is noted for his research on early airmail which has resulted in a number of books and articles, not least those in this Bulletin. (Bulletin 175 "A little known forced landing" and "Belgian Congo airmail via Imperial Airways in 1931" in this bulletin.) He asks for your help:

"Charles Lloyd and I have been attempting to discover the names of the companies which carried air mail during the period 1931 to 1939 by road from the north-eastern area of the Belgian Congo to Juba, in the Sudan, where it connected with Imperial Airways African services. Having researched all sources available to us, we have arrived at the following possibilities:

1) The Belgian Congo P.O. never operated the motor service.

I think the answer to 1) is absolutely correct but only one of the next three might be the right answer and I don't know which!

2) Vicicongo operated the service from within NE Congo and all the way to Juba.

3) The "Société du Haut-Uele et du Nil" (SHUN) operated the service from within NE Congo and all the way to Juba.

4) Vicicongo operated the service from within NE Congo and as far as Aba and SHUN operated the Aba to Juba section.

If any reader can confirm which of the statements above is correct, or can add further information, please write to the editor."

## A Favourite Cover - "The day War Broke out"

Charles Lloyd

A cover may appear interesting though unexceptional on its own, but when seen together with another it might take on greater significance, which is the case with this pair of postcards. They were bought on separate occasions from Study Circle auctions many years ago. [Then, my intention was to buy used Waterlow postcards for their interesting views. In this article their views (10c – No.47, *Boma, Le Dimanche* and 5c – No.31, *Basoko, Vue d'ensemble de la Station de l'Etat*) have no importance.] Both cards were sent from Katanga to Belgium and are postmarked "BUKAMA 7-8 13 JUIL 1914" (Heim & Keach Type 1.1 tDMY). Without doubt they would have been put into the same mailbag and sent to Matadi for carriage on the next CMB steamer bound for Antwerp. Consulting the timetables and having a dated Brussels receiving mark, that ship was the SS Elisabethville which sailed from Matadi on the 29<sup>th</sup> July 1914. The voyage was scheduled for 19 days, to arrive at Antwerp on the 17<sup>th</sup> August.



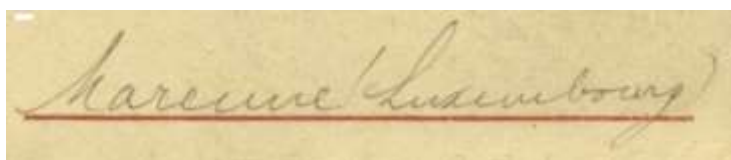
While *en route*, on the 4th August Germany invaded Belgium with the objective of out-flanking the French army massed on the Franco-German border, to encircle and defeat it in Northern France before the French could mobilise fully. (Belgium's historic neutrality was to be disregarded to achieve the necessary speed of advance.) Had the invasion gone to schedule, it is probable that these postcards would not have reached Belgium, let alone been delivered. The German High Command expected victory in less than two weeks, but the heroic defence of their country by the vastly outnumbered Belgian army (aided by civilians) bought time for French and British forces to arrive in the required strength.

The penultimate port of call on the homeward voyage of CMB vessels was La Rochelle – La Pallice where the mail would be offloaded and then carried by train to Brussels. This saved more than a day, had the mail remained on the steamer until Antwerp. The SS Elisabethville was scheduled to dock at La Pallice on the 15<sup>th</sup> August. A delay at sea or exceptional military movements on the railway network in northern France led to this mail reaching Brussels on the evening of the 18th August.



The first postcard carries a postman's handstamp, a circled 352. The question being: *Was it delivered the morning after it was received in Brussels, the 19th?* (as would be done normally). But this was not in normal times! [The government had abandoned Brussels on the 17th, following the surrender of the last forts on the Muese River at Namur. By the 19th the German 1st Army (under von Kluck) had reached

Leuven (20km away) and was heading for an undefended Brussels.] Delivery would be possible as it was local, in which case, hats off to the dedication to duty of this plucky Belgian postman. The German army entered the empty streets of the city on the 20th. It is more likely that the story of this postcard has a less romantic ending with delivery taking place after this day when things had settled down!



The destination of the second postcard was to the small village of Marrene (midway between Marche en famenne and Hotton) in the

Province of Luxembourg. Obviously, with this province on the border across which a German army was pouring, the postcard appears to have ended its travels in Brussels, at least for the invasion period. There is no postman's handstamp. I cannot be certain that it was delivered to Victoria during the occupation period. I hope it was.

A final comment: The postcard addressed to Brussels is under-franked. At this date, the tariff to Belgium was 10c. The postcard has not been taxed. Understandably, far more important matters were on everyone's mind that day.

## A Study of picture Post Card N°5 from 1912 and later. Part 2

Bruce Lockhart



Stibbe 43 View N° 5 Hut to the right – 10 centimes - text to the left



Stibbe 52 View N° 5 Hut to the left – 15 on 5 centimes - text to right





**Stibbe 53 View N° 5 Hut to the right – 15 on 10 centimes - text to the right**



**Stibbe 54 View N° 5 Hut to the right – 30 on 10 centimes - text to the right**



**The same picture on a post card from 1923. Nels Serie 14 No. 181**



## From the editor

### VERY IMPORTANT

For the auction sales, if possible, please use the internet (e-mail) address to send your bids.

**e-mail:** [hydro-services@skynet.be](mailto:hydro-services@skynet.be)

If you bid by post, please allow adequate time for the letter containing your bid(s) to arrive before the closing date of the sale. Sometimes delivery of your letter can take 10 days!

### postal address :

**Rue la rue 17 – 1420 Braine-l'alleud – Belgium**

## Belgian Congo air mail via Imperial Airways in 1931

Peter Wingent

The first direct air service between Europe and the Belgian Congo was not inaugurated until February 1935, when Sabena and Régie Air Afrique operated services on alternate weeks. At first the Sabena service terminated at Leopoldville but it was extended to Elisabethville in November 1935. It was not until October 1936 that the service was re-routed via Stanleyville to Elisabethville. Thus, until that time air mail from the eastern side of the Belgian Congo to and from Europe had to make the very long and slow journey across to the western side of this vast country to connect with the Sabena and Air Afrique services.

A much faster alternative was to route air mail eastwards to connect with Imperial Airways' African services which had opened as far as Mwanza in 1931 and had been extended to Cape Town in January 1932. The map in figure 1 shows the four main routes from eastern Belgian Congo which were used after the extension of the I.A. route to Cape Town in 1932.

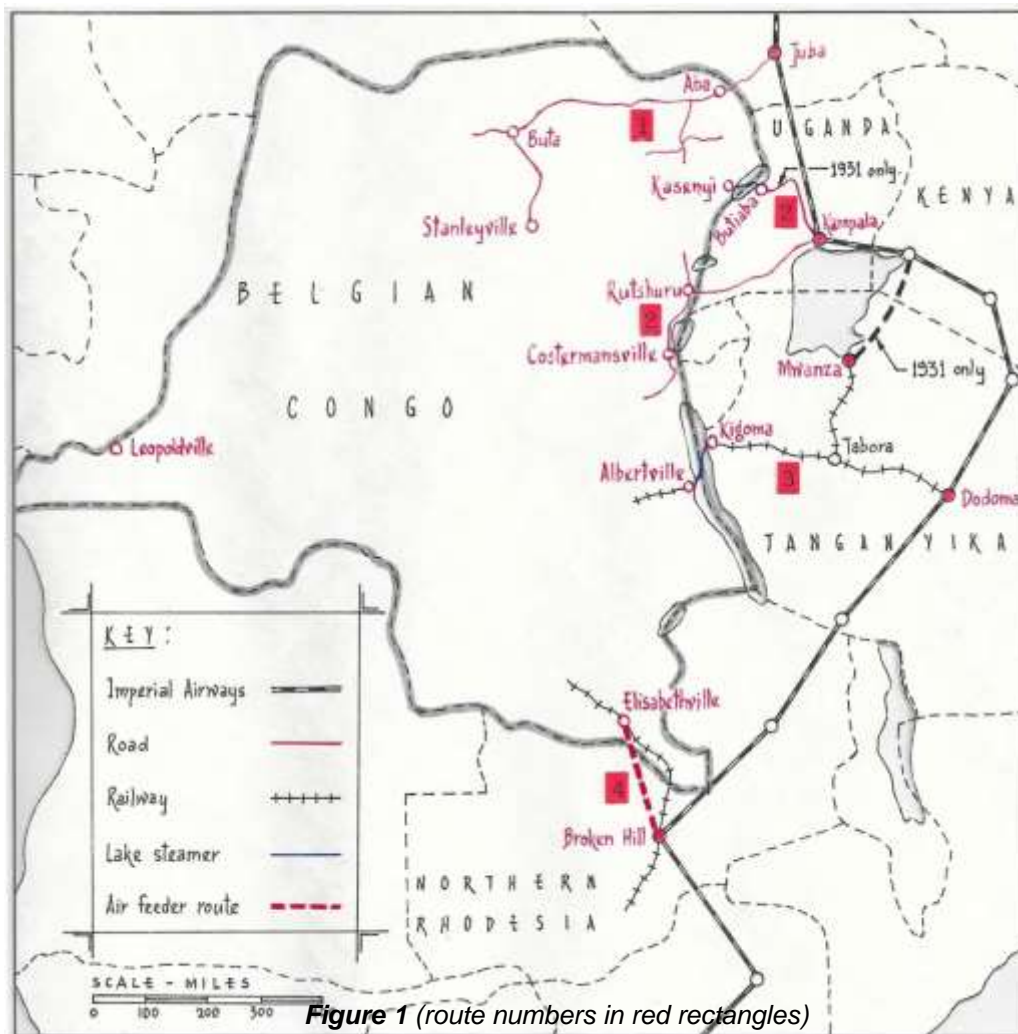


Figure 1 (route numbers in red rectangles)

Route 1 ~ by road to Juba, via Aba.

Route 2 ~ by road to Kampala.

Route 3 ~ by lake steamer and train to Dodoma.

Route 4 ~ by air to Broken Hill (from Sept. 1932).

In articles written many years ago, both Norman Clowes [1] and A.J. Jeukens [2] described the connections to Imperial Airways which applied largely from 1932 onwards, but in this



article I will describe arrangements which applied in 1931, based on information from documents I obtained in the British Postal Museum and Archive [3]. It will be seen that in 1931 the connections differed to those shown above.

Air mail from the U.K. to North East Belgian Congo (via Juba) was advertised at the rate of 8d. for the first ½ oz. in a U.K. Post Office Circular dated 18 February 1931 (figure 2) and was carried on the first East African service (AS1) which departed Croydon on 28 February 1931.

AIR MAILS.					
England—British East Africa Air Mail Service.					
A weekly direct air service from this country to British East Africa via Egypt will commence on Saturday, the 28th of February, and will be available for all classes of postal packets except parcels. Packets may be registered but not insured.					
The countries served by the new service are for the present Egypt, the Sudan, North East Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory; and the times of transit are expected to be—					
Egypt (North)	...	...	4½	days approximately as compared with	5-8 days by ordinary route.
Egypt (South)	...	...	5½	"	7-9 "
Sudan (North)	...	...	7	"	9-12 "
Sudan (South)	...	...	7½	"	15-23 "
North East Belgian Congo	...	...	10	"	25 "
Uganda	...	...	8	"	19-31 "
Kenya	...	...	9-10	"	17-30 "
Tanganyika	...	...	9-12	"	20-32 "
It is expected that the service will be extended to Cape Town later in the year.					
The charges have been fixed at an inclusive rate per half ounce to include both air fee and ordinary postage. The rates for the various destinations served (excluding registration fee, if any) are as follows:—					
			First half oz.		Each additional half oz.
To Egypt...	...	...	d. 3½		d. 2½
Sudan ...	...	...	d. 5		d. 4
Belgian Congo (North East via Juba, Sudan)	...	...	d. 8		d. 6
Uganda	...	...			
Kenya	...	...	d. 7		d. 6
Tanganyika	...	...			

Figure 2

Figure 3

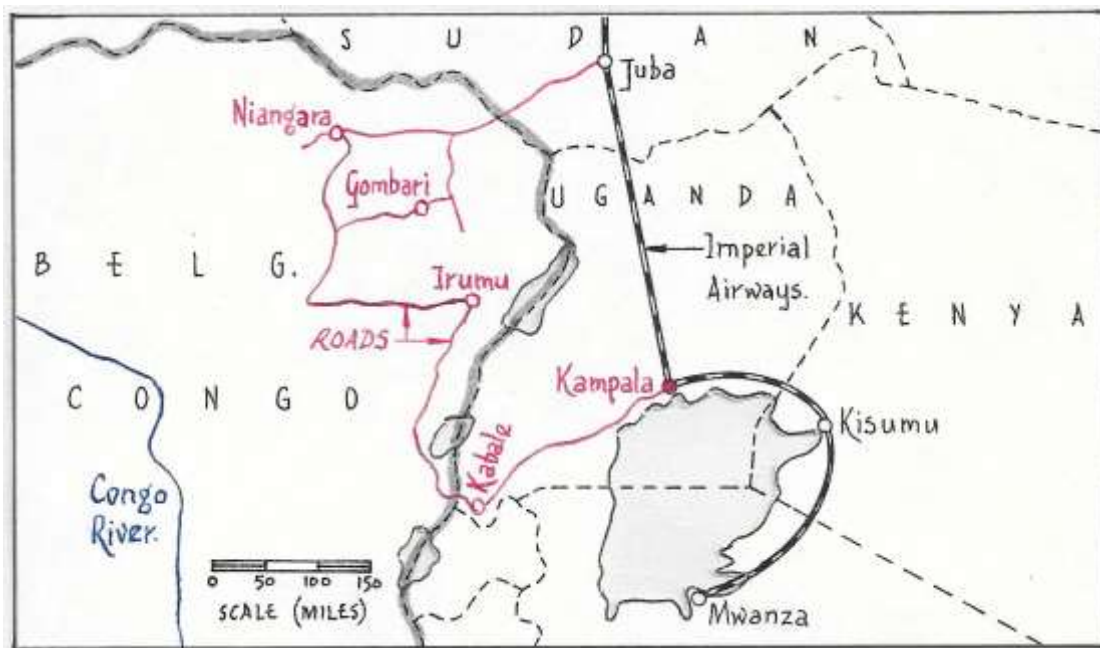
Backstamps (shown below):

Kampala - 9 March;  
Kabale - 13th;  
Gombari - 14th;  
Irumu - 22nd and  
Niagara - 24th



Although the only route advertised was "via Juba, Sudan," the cover shown in figure 3 was carried through to Kampala, which resulted in it following a very circuitous road route

taking 13 days to reach its destination after arrival at Kampala on 9 March! The route from Kampala to Niangara is shown in figure 4.



**Figure 4** ~ route taken by cover shown in fig. 3 shown in red.

Two other first flight covers from the U.K., both to Stanleyville, noted by Clowes [4] serve to illustrate the haphazard circulation arrangements in effect at the time. One was routed via Juba and the other via Mwanza! Perhaps this is not so surprising given that it was not until 3 June 1931 that the Belgian Post Office provided the U.K. Post Office with circulation lists. In a letter of that date, Le Directeur d'Administration a.i., Brussels, wrote to The Secretary, London Postal Service, as follows:

*"Following the circular from the International Bureau of 5 Feb. last, announcing the inauguration of the London – Egypt – East Africa air service, which offers advantage for the North East of the Belgian Congo (via Juba) I have the honour to inform you that the Office of the Belgian Congo has just informed me that the aforementioned air service also makes it possible to save appreciable time for the other eastern regions served, by ordinary means, via Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.*

*Consequently, air mail for the Belgian colony, conveyed by aircraft on the London – Mwanza service, will henceforth be separated into bundles addressed to the following five Congolese sorting offices: Aba, Irumu, Albertville, Usumbura and Uvira.*

*The labels of these bundles shall include the name of the office of destination, the relevant routing ("via Juba," "via Port Bell" or "via Mwanza," as the case may be) and shall also bear an air mail label.*

*The correspondence in question will continue to be included, on Fridays, in the two ordinary despatches from Brussels 1 for London E.C. sent via Ostend – Dover and arriving in London Victoria at 16.42 and 21.26 respectively; as currently, these despatches will be accompanied by an A.V. 2 form."*



Enclosed with the letter were seven foolscap pages of circulation lists for 452 towns and villages in eastern Belgian Congo which, unfortunately, are too long and large to reproduce in this article. However, based on these lists, I have drawn the map shown in figure 5, which shows the areas covered by each of the five Congolese sorting offices and the three 'offices of exchange' on Imperial Airways' route.

- 1) Juba to Aba was by road.
- 2) Port Bell to Irumu was by road, then lake steamer from Butiaba to Kasenyi, then road again.
- 3) Mwanza to Albertville, Usumbura and Uvira was by train, then by lake steamer.



By comparing the routes on this map with those on the map in figure 1, it can be seen that the situation in 1931 differed from that in later years and thus makes an interesting study in its own right.

Although mail was dispatched to the Belgian Congo via the first southbound Imperial Airways' East African service, Norman Clowes noted that he had never seen any mail sent from the Belgian Congo via the first northbound service. Indeed the earliest example of which he was aware was a cover posted in Stanleyville on 9 April 1931. It is now in the writer's collection and like Norman, it is the earliest example I have seen. The front and reverse are shown in figures 6 and 7.

Norman hypothesised, and I think correctly, that the cover had been sent under cover from the U.K. to the Stanleyville Post Office with the request to return it by air to the sender/addressee who had typed the Warrington address and also the routing inscription "Via Sudan." Note inscription at top of reverse: "Sender GPO Stanleyville"



**Figure 6**



Figure 7

It appears that the Stanleyville P.O. crossed out "Sudan" in red ink and routed it via Irumu and Fort Portal to Port Bell. Although the distance to Juba, via Aba, is much shorter than the inscribed route to Port Bell, the latter may have been prescribed because at this time the motor service to Juba was only fortnightly and quite possibly the next service was not due for over a week. The only reference I have to the motor service

being fortnightly is in an internal U.K. Post Office memo dated 21 July 1931, stating this was the case. I wonder if it remained fortnightly during the 1930s, or if its frequency was increased to weekly when larger quantities of mail were being sent to connect at Juba with the weekly I.A. services. Can any reader confirm this please?

The postage applied is 8.00fr. of air mail stamps to pay the 2 x 4.00fr. per 10 gr. air mail fee for an 11 gr. letter, plus 2.50fr. to pay the 2.00fr. first 20 gr. ordinary foreign postage and 2.00fr. registration fee. Thus it is 1.50fr. underpaid and so a charge of "0.45 or," was raised, equal to 45 gold centimes which, as 1d. = 10 g.c., the Warrington P.O. converted to a charge of 4½d. and applied postage dues for that amount. I cannot understand how the Stanleyville P.O. having applied the stamps, then raised a deficiency charge on a letter it was sending!

The cover was flown from Kampala by I.A. service AN8, which departed one day late on 30 April and arrived Croydon on 8 May. It was delivered in Warrington the following day.



Figure 8



Figure 9



My next example is a cover from Buta, front and reverse shown in figures 8 and 9. It was posted on 6 June 1931 and from the scant evidence I have, it appears that from around this time air mail destined to be flown by Imperial Airways was routed according to the circulation lists and thus this cover was sent via Aba (11th) to Juba (17th) from where it was flown by I.A. service AN15 which arrived Paris 23 June. The Paris-Gare du Nord Avion backstamp indicates it was almost certainly sent from there to Brussels by train.

The 11.25fr. postage = 1.25fr. first 20 gr. ordinary postage to Belgium + 2 x 4.00fr. per 10 gr. air fee via Imperial Airways + 2.00fr. registration fee.



Figure 10



Figure 11

The cover shown in figures 10 and 11 was posted at Nizi on 22 July 1931 and sent 50 miles by road to Irumu to be sent to Kampala by road and the Kasenyi – Butiaba Lake Albert steamer service, as proved by the Kasenyi, 22 July backstamp. It should have arrived at Kampala in plenty of time to connect with I.A. service AN21, which departed Port Bell 29 July and arrived Croydon 4 August. The 7.60fr. postage is a puzzle! The ordinary postage to the Channel Islands was 2.00fr. first 20 gr., to which should have been added either 4.00fr. or 2 x 4.00fr. per 10 gr. air mail fee. A “T” handstamp was applied and a manuscript charge added but both were then crossed through. I cannot offer an explanation for this, nor for the 7.60fr. postage.

The 65 miles voyage on Lake Albert from Kasenyi to Butiaba took five to six hours. The Kilo-Moto Mines operated a steamer of 400 tons and British vessels were based at Butiaba [5]. Which were used to carry mail and the frequency of the services is unknown to the writer.

As stated earlier, mail from Belgium intended for carriage by Imperial Airways was at first sent to London in two dispatches on Fridays. However, in a letter dated 15 July 1931, the Belgian P.O. informed The Secretary, G.P.O., London, that:

*“At the moment the air mail correspondence from Belgium for carriage by the London – East Africa service is forwarded to the London E.C. Office.*

*I have the honour to inform you that from the 1st August next, the Brussels 1 office will dispatch via Le Bourget, air mail correspondence for Juba, Port Bell and Mwanza.”*

The French Post Office, Paris, wrote to G.P.O., London on 21 July 1931 saying that it had been informed by the Belgian P.O. of the new arrangement and that there were no objections to it.

In an internal memo, the G.P.O., London noted that, *"The amount of correspondence for Belgian Congo (including the eastern portion) is inconsiderable"* and on 28 July 1931 they wrote to the Belgian P.O. acknowledging the new arrangement and requesting that *"correspondence for the Belgian Congo sent via Juba should be made up in a separate mail."*

The Belgian P.O. replied on 31 July 1931 stating that:

*"The Brussels 1 office makes up dispatches for Juba, Port Bell and Mwanza and sends à découvert to the French office the mail for the other calls."*

*Mail for destinations in the Belgian Congo are divided into special bundles addressed to the following five Congolese offices: Aba, Irumu, Albertville, Usumbura and Uvira.*

*The bundle for Aba is inserted in the dispatch for Juba, that for Irumu in the dispatch for Port Bell and those for Albertville, Usumbura and Uvira in that for Mwanza.*

*These bundles are made up even for a single piece of correspondence.*

*Thus the offices of Juba, Port Bell and Mwanza do not have to intervene in the sorting of mail to the Belgian Congo."*

[In a letter dated 7 March 1932, the G.P.O., London, wrote to the Belgian P.O. asking for correspondence for the Belgian Congo sent to London to be forwarded via Juba to be enclosed in a separate mail labelled Aba (via Juba). This seems to indicate that Brussels was forwarding mail for the Belgian Congo via London again, instead of via Paris. Unfortunately, I have no evidence to say when the reversion to London took place.]



Figure 12



Figure 13

The cover shown in figures 12 and 13 was posted in Costermansville on 14 August 1931. It was sent by road from Costermansville to Uvira from where it was carried by a steamer on Lake Tanganyika to Kigoma (arrived 17 August.). It was sent the same day by train to Tabora (received TPO backstamp) and arrived 18th. It was then sent on the 19th by train to Mwanza to connect with I.A. service AN25, which departed 25 August and arrived Athens 1 September. (In addition to the four backstamps shown, there is a very faint but legible Athens backstamp of 1 September.) After this it was sent by train, Athens to Leiden, arriving 3 September.

The 12.50fr. postage = 2.00fr. first 20 gr. ordinary foreign postage + 2 x 4.00fr. per 10 gr. air mail fee via I.A. + 2.00fr. registration fee. Total = 12.00fr. and thus overpaid by 0.50fr.

The final example is a cover posted in Brussels on 8 October 1931, addressed to Uvira. It is shown in figures 14 and 15. Although unfortunately roughly torn on the left-hand side and generally messy, it is the only item of commercial mail I have seen addressed to the Belgian Congo which was carried southbound by Imperial Airways in 1931. Of course, there are no doubt other examples, but never-the-less, it is unusual.



Figure 14

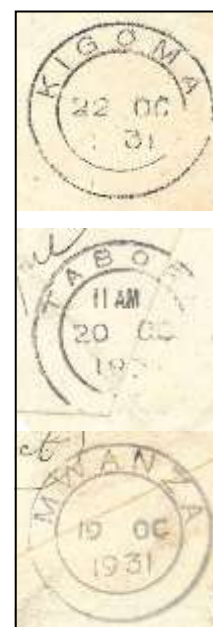


Figure 15

The cover was sent from Brussels to Paris where it connected with I.A. service AS33 which departed on 10 October and arrived Mwanza 19th. The backstamps show it was then sent by train to Kigoma, via Tabora, and then by a Lake Tanganyika steamer to Uvira. The 5.25fr. postage = 1.25fr. first 20 gr. ordinary colonial postage + 4.00fr. per 10 gr. air mail fee via Imperial Airways.

The Belgian Post Office had announced acceptance of mail via Imperial Airways' East African service in a notice dated 21 be charged. The latest posting time at Brussels 1 P.O. was 11.00 on Fridays.

To summarise, February 1931: It stated that that by using the air service a gain of 15 days over surface mail for mail to north-east Congo could be achieved and that in addition to



ordinary postage, an air mail fee of 4.00fr. per 10 gr. would be charged. Differences in the circulation of air mail from the eastern Congo in 1931 and 1932 onwards were as follows:

Stanleyville: 1931 circulated via Kampala (cover figure 7) and even via Mwanza, as well as Juba.

1932 onwards circulated only via Juba.

[I was amazed to find that of the 452 Post Offices listed in the circulation lists sent to the U.K. P.O. in June 1931, Stanleyville was not included].

Buta: 1931 and 1932 onwards circulated via Juba (cover figure 8)

Nizi: 1931 circulated via Irumu, Kisenyi and Kampala (cover figure 10).

1932 onwards circulated by road direct to Kampala.

Costermansville: 1931 circulated via Uvira and Mwanza (cover figure 12).

1932 onwards circulated by road direct to Kampala.

Uvira: 1931 circulated via Kigoma and Mwanza (cover figure 14)

1932 circulated via Kigoma and Dodoma.



It is worth mentioning that on 7 April 1931 the Sabena Leopoldville ~ Coquilhatville service was extended to Stanleyville. It was operated approximately fortnightly in connection with the arrivals and departures of the CBMC steamers at Matadi. Thus it provided the residents of Stanleyville and surrounding area with an alternative route for their mail to Europe. Letters sent via this route can be identified by the postage rate, for which the Sabena service air fee was 1.50fr. per 20 gr., compared with the 4.00fr. per 10 gr. fee for carriage by Imperial Airways. Two examples are shown in figures 16 and 17.

The transit time was longer via the Sabena and CBMC route, being typically around 3 weeks

The cover in figure 16 was flown from Stanleyville on 30 April 1931 and arrived Leopoldville next day. It was then sent by train to Matadi to connect with CBMC steamer *Elisabethville*, which sailed 5 May and arrived Antwerp 22nd.



The cover in figure 17 was flown by Sabena on 20 and 21 August 1931 to Leopoldville, then sent by train to Matadi. It was also carried by the *Elisabethville*, which sailed 25 August and arrived Antwerp 12 September.

Both examples are franked 2.00fr. first 20 gr. ordinary foreign postage + 1.50fr. per 20 gr. air fee via Sabena internal air service.

#### References:

- [1] Clowes, Norman, *Imperial Airways involvement with mail to and from the Belgian Congo*, published in 2 parts in BCSC Bulletins no. 123, March 2002, pp.15 – 25 and no. 124, June 2002, pp. 15 – 28.
- [2] Jeukens, A.J., *Eastern routes, mail dispatched during the period 1889 – 1940*, published in 2 parts in BCSC Bulletins no. 83, March 1992, pp.3 – 20 and no. 84, June 1992, pp.13 – 19.
- [3] British Postal Museum & Archive, London, *England - South Africa air mail service: use by other administrations, 1930-1935*, POST33/5606.
- [4] Clowes, *op. cit.*
- [5] Geographical Handbook Series, *The Belgian Congo*, Naval Intelligence Division, 1944.

# POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2018-1

## REALISED PRICES

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

## **AUCTION 2018/2**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>#BOC</b>	<b>Minimum Bid</b>
		<b>Mols Stamps</b>		
1	1894	1894 issue 5c blue, full reconstruction of plate I1 + A1 (50 stamps, 29 LH, 21 used). Varieties : double entry of centre plate # 44 & 45, BOC >1000 €, ex-Keach	14	75
2	1894	1894 issue 5 c green, two half-sheets of 25 stamps (40 UM, 10 LH), reconstructing an entire sheet, plate I1 +B1, BOC > 265 €	16	17
3	1894	1894 issue 5 c green, full reconstruction of two plates (I1 + B1 & I2 + B2), 100 stamps (47 LH & 53 used), BOC 120 €, ex-Keach	16 + 16a	9
4	1894	1894 issue 10 c carmine, full sheet, plate I2 + A4, 50 stamps (40 UM & 10 LH), slight oxidation on the top 5 stamps, BOC 410 €	19	20
5	1894	1894 issue, 5 F carmine, full reconstruction of plate I1 + A1, 50 stamps (6 LH & 44 used), BOC > 2300 €, ex-Keach	28	175
6	1894	1894 issue, 10 F green, partial reconstruction of plate I2 + A1, perf 12, 32 stamps (1 LH & 31 used), BOC > 2400 €, ex-Keach	29a	140
7	1909	1909 issue, 5c green typo overprint, nearly full reconstruction of plate I2 + B2, 49 stamps (45 LH + 4 used) only position 33 is missing, BOC >430 €, ex-Keach	40	22
8	1909	1909 issue, 5F carmine typo overprint, nearly full reconstruction of plate I1 + A1, 46 stamps (7 LH + 39 used), BOC >1900 €, ex-Keach	48	95
9	1909	1909 unilingual issue, full reconstruction of plates of the four stamps of the set, (94 LH + 106 used), BOC >1860 €, ex-Keach	50/53	90
10	1909	1909 unilingual issue, 10 c carmine , two half sheets of 25 stamps reconstructing an entire sheet, plate I1 + A5, 50 stamps (48 UM, 2LH), some rust spots, BOC >240 €	51	10
11	1909	1909 issue, 5c green typo overprint, two half sheet reconstructing a full sheet, plate I2 + B2, 50 stamps UM, BOC >1700 €	40	80
12	1915	1915 issue, 40 c carmine brown, two full sheets of 50 stamps, 94 UM + 6 LH, with both known plate combinations I1 + A2 & I1 + A3. BOC > 1800 €,	68	110
13	1928	1922 issues full sets + 1921 issue 1F carmine on large registered cover from Boma to Brussels. Two different kinds of Boma cancellations (with stars and with "POSTES"). #102 (25/40 c) is perf 15 (rare).	91 + 95/103	40



		<b>Belgian Congo &amp; Ruanda-Urundi stamps &amp; covers</b>		
14	1942	1942 issue, 5c red, 10c olive, 20 c blue, each full sheet of 100 stamps UM, <u>but in two halves</u> . <u>BOC 45 €</u>	228, 249,251	1
15	1923	1923 issue Vloors, 30c rose, half sheet (50 stamps UM), BOC 100 (e)	111	5
16	1924	Ruanda-Urundi 1924 issue Vloors, 5c orange yellow, two bloks of 40 stamps UM, each sheet corner. BOC € 24	50	1
17	1947/60	lot of 7 covers, included airmail cover and FDC (5). Beautiful lot		3,50
18	1944	cancel cover, with Belgian Congo and British censor tapes, from Leopoldville 11-3-1944 to Stockholm, Sweden		5
19	1944	cancel cover, with Belgian Congo and British censor tapes, from Leopoldville 28-3-1944 to Stockholm, Sweden		5
20	1958	Cover to Buta (lower Uele) with flowers issue 20 c (printed matter). Special cancellation "Matadi-Vivi-Stanley 23-12-1958"		5
21	1962	FDC UN Force India, FPO 716, BOC 40 € , <i>slightly dirty item</i>		4
22	1934	interesting small collection of B. Congo stamps between 1934 and 1959, mostly UM, some LH or used, with 1941 issue 5F olive green UM, 1947 issue 100 F UM, several (8) 1942 issue corner of sheet items with sheet numbers, Vloors 1 F blue <i>with Specimen</i> , etc. BOC value > 85€	between 125 and 353	7,50
23	1938	1938 National Parks issue, 5c (11), 1 F 50 (4), 2,40 (1), 4,50 (3) UM : shades, blocks of four	196A/200	2
24	1938	1938 National Parks issue, 1 F 50 (4) interpanel block with variety "small lake" (gray spot under the waterfall). UM and pristine condition.	199	4,50
25	1956	1956 Mozart issue, FDC, BOC 35 €	339/40	6
26	1931	1931 Vloors w/surcharge issue, full set, LH, BOC 40€	159/61A	9,50
27	1955	Ruanda-Urundi aerogram 4F green vertical watermark, mint, tiny marginal tears on the upper side		1,50
28	1921	Small collection of airmail stamps (21), LH or used.		1
29	1886	1886 issue King Leopold II, 5c green (3), 10 c rose (4), 25 c blue (2), LH. Good condition. BOC >205 €	1/3	30
30	1887	1887 issue, 5c green (4 LH), 10 c rose (2 LH, 3 used), 25c blue (4 LH), 50 c brown (2, one LH with a missing perf, the other is with no gum).	6/9	6
31	1887	1887 issue 5 F gray (2), LH, good condition but each with a missing perf at upper right or left corner + a fake (?) or proof (?) imperforated stamp. BOC value >350 €	12	35

32	1887	1887 issue 25 and 50 F gray, LH. 25 F : missing perf, 50 F curiosity of perforation but good condition. LH. BOC value >88 €.	13A/B	15
33	1946	Two airmail covers, special flights from Belgium to Congo and back to Belgium		3,50
34	1918	Postcard (postal stationery, Stibbe 44, with picture of a house glued on the reverse. Most probably CTO Boma 10 avril 1918, with additional postage stamp BOC # 66 . Rust spots, nevertheless rather beautiful item	Stibbe 44	3
35	1909	1909 issue, 15 c ochre, different local overprints, 6 stamps (2 LH, 4 used). Two used stamps have defects : oxidation (1), missing perfs (1).	32L	7
36	1909	1909 issue, 25 c blue, local overprint L1 (3 : 1 used, 2 LH) and local overprint L4 LH, very good condition, BOC value >90 €.	33La + 33L	19
		<b>Republic of Congo</b>		
37	1960	collection between COB # 373 (1960) and # 834 (1973), UM, LH, used + 3 covers and 1 postcard. Good condition.	between 373 & 834	9,50
38	1968	1968 issue, 1k/2F inverted surcharge, block of 4, UM. BOC value 40 €.	663Cu	6
39	1960	collection between COB # 372 (1960) and # 612 (1966), mainly full sets included some imperforated, LH, very good condition.	between 372 & 612	14
40	1962	Dag Hammarskjöld issue, full set in blocks of four with first day of issue cancellation, pristine condition. BOC value 44 €.	454/61	3,50
41	1961	President Kasavubu issue, full set UM, BOC 27 €.	430/44	4,50
42	1961	Dag Hammarskjöld issue, BL 11, UM, pristine condition. BOC value 12 €.	BL11	2
43	1961	Dag Hammarskjöld issue, BL 11, FDC, pristine condition. BOC value 12 €.	BL11	2
44	1979	Golden stamp of President Mobutu, imperforated. BOC value 50 €.	966	9

45	1960	lot of 5 FDC, between 1960 and 1973, good condition		3
46	1960	lot of 5 FDC, between 1960 and 1971, good condition		3
47	1966	lot of 5 airmail covers + 1 postcard, beautiful frankings, between 1966 and 1977.		5
		<b>Katanga</b>		
48	1961	Interesting collection of Katanga, UM and used, with inverted overprints on the African Animals issue, postage due stamps UM, private overprint, etc		9,50
49	1960	12.09.60 issue, 3F , full set, inverted overprint, UM, tiny gum adherences. BOC value 30 €.	4/5Cu	5
50	1964	Stanleyville "République populaire" issue BOC # 17, UM, with sheet margin	17	4
		<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
51	1934	Airmail stamps 1930 issue, full set (15 F + 30 F), UM	PA5/6	5
52	1921	1921 issue, 15c/50C olive, block of 45 stamps (nearly full sheet of 50), UM, perf14, good condition	87	3
53	1909	1909 issue, 1F carmine typo overprint , perf 14, LH	46	8
54	1909	1909 issue, 1F carmine typo overprint , perf 14, LH	46	8
55	1909	1909 issue, 5F carmine red typo overprint , perf 14, og	48	15
56	1910	1909 issue, 10c carmine (unilingual) on view postcard, from Buta 28.06.1910 to Dinant (Belgium)	51	4,50
57	1944	Cover from Manono 21.8.44 to Bath, UK. Censor of Elisabethville, censor tapes of Congo (E'ville) and Great Britain		9,50

58	1944	Cover from Elisabethville 20.10.44 to Wellesley, Mass., USA, censor tape of Elisabethville, figure 8 (censor # 8).		12
59	1944	Cover from Jadotville 5.3.44 to Wellesley, Mass., USA, censor tape, # of censor 8, censor tape of the USA		12
60	1957	Cover from Leopoldville 14.3.57 to Paris, France. French postage due stamps. Good condition		8
61	1951	1942 issue, 1,75 F black Maximum Card with a leopard, cancellation Leopoldville 21.12.51 + 3 different stamps with an African leopard		2,50
62	1910	Two postcards with 10 c carmine (1910 issue) and 5/40 c (1921 issue).	55 + 85	3
63	1926	1923 Vloors issue, 75 c gray blue, on small cover from Elisabethville to Elisabethville (internal mail). Very good condition		3
64	1925	Postal stationery, 30 c carmine-brown, view postcards Stibbe 62, cancelled Coquilhatville to Belgium, View # 109 & 117	Stibbe 62	5
65	1937	Two beautiful small covers with 1952 flowers issue 6,50 F from Leo to Belgium (airmail) and 1931 issue 75 c carmine red (pair) from Aba to Brussels.		2
66	1945	Cover from Johannesburg, South Africa, 4.5.45, censored on arrival in Elisabethville, by censor #6, censor tapes of South Africa and Belgian Congo		10
67	1944	Airmail Cover from Elisabethville via Leopoldville to New York, USA. Censor tapes from Belgian Congo (bureau of E'ville) and from the USA. Censor # 6 in E'ville.		10
68	1923	8 Vloors stamps, all with telegraphic cancellations (Likasi and Thysville)		2
69	1922	Postal stationery, 30 c carmine-brown, view postcards Stibbe 62, written but not cancelled, View # 101		1
70	1943	Cover from Manono 01.6.43 to New York, USA, via Cape Town. It has not been censored ! Why ? Interesting explanation is joined...		8



# BID FORM (BCSC 2018-2)

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](mailto:hydro-services@skynet.be)

**CLOSING DATE FOR BIDS – 31th July 2018**

Name :





Date :

FULL ADDRESS :

Signature :

### Auction's rules

### Abbreviations used

UM	= unmounted mint – unused with original gum in Post Office state, never hinged.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GUM</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>U.M.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>L.H.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>O.G.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>PART O.G.</p> </div> </div>
LH	= lightly hinged – unused with original gum, mounted with a possible hinge	
OG	= original gum – unused with original gum slightly disturbed or alternatively having a previous hinge	
Part OG	= 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= Ruande Urundi;  
Designations of cancellations are in accordance with the Heim & Kersch classification.

### Bidding steps :

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

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

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

[illegible]



Royal Collection Trust  
©Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 2018  
Photographer: Ian Jones



The Golden Colour Error  
3 Skilling Banco Yellow



H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden  
Photographer: Anna-Lena Ahlström, royalcourt.se

# WELCOME TO STOCKHOLMIA 2019

## The International Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of The Royal Philatelic Society London

- The Royal Philatelic Society London, the oldest philatelic society in the world, was established in 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London. In 1896 HRH The Duke of York, son of King Edward VII, became President of the Society, an office he continued to hold until his accession to the throne as HM King George V in 1910. Permission to use the prefix Royal was granted by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1906. Following his accession King George V acted as its Patron, and in 1924 granted the Society permission to use the Royal Arms on its stationery and publications. The Royal philatelic tradition has been maintained and today the Society is honoured by the Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen. At STOCKHOLMIA 2019, a selection from The Royal Philatelic Collection, will be presented as part of Court of Honour.
- STOCKHOLMIA 2019 is an International Philatelic Exhibition with exhibits and displays from members of the Society from all over the world.
- With capacity of 2,100 frames, the exhibition is the largest Society exhibition ever held. In addition, more than 50 Trade Stand Holders, from 13 different countries are participating.
- His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be Patron of STOCKHOLMIA 2019 when it takes place at Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Nils Ericsons Plan 4, Stockholm.
- One of the world's most famous postage stamps, The Golden Colour Error, 3 Skilling Banco Yellow, will be presented as part of the exhibition's Court of Honour.
- Tickets and all other registrations and bookings, including accommodation offers, are here-with presented in this Destination Offer.
- The exhibition opens for Early Birds with the Vernissage on 28 May at 3.00 pm., followed by five public days from 29 May until 2 June.

Tuesday	28 May 2019	3.00 pm. – 7.00 pm. Vernissage
Wednesday	29 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Thursday	30 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Friday	31 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Saturday	1 June 2019	10.00 am. – 5.00 pm.
Sunday	2 June 2019	10.00 am. – 3.00 pm.

**The exhibition concepts,  
programme and progress are  
continuously presented online at  
[www.stockholmia2019.se](http://www.stockholmia2019.se).**



# Come!

# All are invited



## STOCKHOLMIA 2019

29 MAY - 2 JUNE

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



## Time to Mark Your Calendars and Make Your Reservations for the Birthday Party of a Lifetime

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