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BULLETIN 181**MARCH 2019**

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CONTENTS**Page**

Annual General Meeting of the Belgian Congo Study Circle	2
Members news	5
From the Editor	5
My favorite cover: Handover of postal services Théo Schilderman	6
Aéro club du KATANGA Peter Wingent and Charles Lloyd	9
Zaire: The 1977 provisionals Haydon Warren Gash	15
Result of sale 2018/4	19
Sale 2019/1	20
Monacophil 2019	2X

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

Calling Notice

Annual General Meeting of the Belgian Congo Study Circle

The 2019 AGM of the BCSC will be held on Saturday 23rd March 2019 at:

Union des Anciens Etudiants de l'ULB,
Boulevard du Triomphe, 235
Accès N°2 (ULB2) [for cars & pedestrians]
1050 Ixelles
Brussels

ATTENTION NEW ACCÈS (GATE) 2



By CAR

Take the N206 (Boulevard du Triomphe/Triomphlaan) You can enter if you are driving in either direction on the N206. Enter the university grounds at entrance “ULB2” (Accès 2). The carpark is about 100M in from the gate. The UAE de l'ULB is a 3 minutes' walk away (250m), as shown

By METRO

From the centre of Brussel, take Metro Line 5 (yellow) in the direction Hermann-Debroux until DELTA. The station is on the N210, about 20M from here you will see entrance “ULB4” (Acess 4). Walk in. Follow the red arrows/pedestrian on the map. (This is a road/footpath.) The Union des Anciens Etudiants de L”ULB” is about 100M along.

If building work blocks this route (through ULB4), walk along Boulevard du Triomphe/Triomphlaan and enter at ULB2. (This alternative way is a little longer, about 15 minutes)

The programme will be:

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

If you are coming to the AGM please e-mail Thierry Frennet (hydro-services@skynet.be) and let him know, to ensure that the correct number of chairs are set out.

RESERVATIONS for the Midday meal: Please pay FRENNET Th. IBAN BE97 1919 2969 5149, BIC CREGBEBB before the 14 MARCH 2019

- † Midday meal: This will be a seated 3 course meal, similar to last year and the price for the lunch and dinner is 40 €. **Attention! If you don't reserve your place for the meal, the cost will be to 50€.**
- ‡ Evening dinner : Please would all the members who wish to join us at an informal evening dinner let Thierry Frennet know by e-mail, hydro-services@skynet.be
- * Displays: If you want to present a display, please notify Thierry Frennet as soon as possible to enable him to add this to the programme.

MENU FOR THE MIDDAY MEAL AT THE AGM

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

Buffet froid + chaud, composé de

Assortiment de crudités et salade composée, salade de pâtes, taboulé, Assortiment de sauces: cocktail, mayonnaise, tartare, Assortiment de viandes froides: rôti de boeuf, jambon fumé, chorizo, Assortiment de poissons: tomates crevettes, filets de harengs, truites fumées Assortiment de desserts: crème brûlée, panacotta, bavaois, mousse chocolat
+ Filet de volaille
+ Dos de saumon à la crème de cresson
+ Accompagnement : pommes sautées aux herbes fraîches
+1/2 de vin rouge ou/et blanc par personne

Les desserts :

Crème brûlée à l'abricot confit au thym
Mayonnaise au chocolat, crème anglaise, crumble Milles feuilles aux fruits rouges, mousse de pralin
Pain perdu au pain d'épices glace caramel au beurre salé Parfait glacé à la mandarine napoléon, fruits confits, coulis à la mangue Ravioles d'ananas, crème de mascarpone aux épices
+1/2 de vin, rouge ou/et blanc par personne

Displays

By scanning the sheets intend for display and storing these scans on a memory stick as Microsoft POWERPOINT (.PPT) or Adobe ACROBAT (.PDF) files, the display can be projected for the presenter to point out important features and explanations to everyone at the same time. [The traditional practice, passing of sheets from member to member, leads to a disconnection between hearing the information and seeing the relevant sheet.] Presenters should bring both their sheets and scanned files because all philatelists enjoy examining the actual stamps/covers.

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

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

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

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

If you are more comfortable sending your title & summary (on a copy of the proforma) in French or Flemish, please do – we will translate for the bulletin. To help us please use the following standard format. (Thank you)

Display to be presented at the BCSC AGM 2017

Your name:

Title of your presentation:
.....
.....

Summary:
(about 250 words)

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.

BELGIUM EDON ALBERT Avenue de l'Orée 12 boîte 9
1000 BRUXELLES
Belgium

Edon collects all material of Belgian Congo, notably the Congo Belge overprints.

BELGIUM MARC VAN GOETHEM Bakkerstraat 79
9160 LOCKEREN
Belgium

Marc collects mint and used stamps, covers and postcards of the period 1886 - 1923

Resignation,

LINDEKENS PHILIPPE

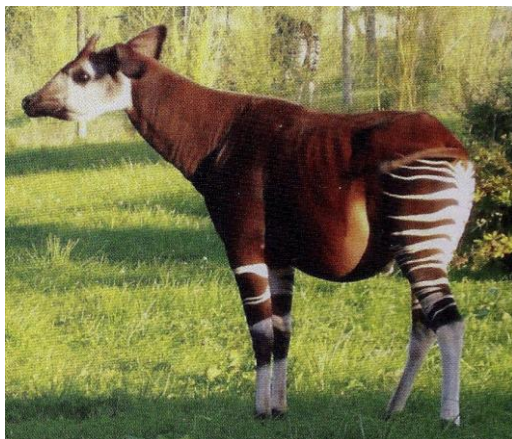
After being a member for more than 35 years, Philippe has decided to end his membership. He will be missed.

Death,

TONY BELFIELD FRPSL

We have been informed of the sad news of the death of a UK member, Tony Belfield. He joined about 5 years ago. The Congo was not his main interest. It was East Africa, particularly during and immediately after WW1, and naturally he was attracted to the Congo as well. He was a noted collector of Falkland Island Dependencies.

From the editor



ATTENTION

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION, concerning the postal auction sale.

With the introduction of the new Belgian postal system, we must change the procedure we use.

You will receive your items by post, as you have in the past, but your invoice will be sent to you by e-mail. The only exception will be for those member(s) who do not have e-mail.

My Favorite Cover - The Handover of Postal Services

Théo Schilderman

Following the publication of Bulletin 180 one of our members contacted me because he has two cards in his collection that contain important information to confirm aspects of the history of the postal service to Belgian Occupied East Africa (Ruanda-Urundi) in 1917.

World War 1 in Central Africa - Mail from the campaign

The first of these (shown below) is a pictorial postal stationery card, confirming that Lt. Colonel Thomas controlled and censored his own mail.



This is one of the Stibbe Type 43 postcards of 1912, 10c. carmine on cream card. View 53 - Hunters with an elephant they have killed.



It was sent by Lt. Colonel Thomas to his son living in Folkestone. He wrote:

“My dear son,

Here is something we could well have encountered in the Wala River forest which we crossed over 300km. One of us fell with his mule in an elephant pit covered with greenery.

An embrace from your father (& signed formally)”.
[The word "embrace" is misspelled as "embrace" in the original text]

This forest, now a national reserve to the SW of Tabora, fell to advancing Belgian forces on the 19th September 1916. The card was cancelled on the 2nd December with BPCVPK Cancellor N^o.1, a canceller that was allocated to the Northern Brigade and used by that Brigade in Tabora up until February 1917. The card was routed via Muanza to Mombasa, where it would have been loaded on a mail boat for Europe.



Exeptionally, this card was marked “seen for censorship” and signed by the Lt. Colonel, himself.

THE HANDOVER OF POSTAL SERVICE

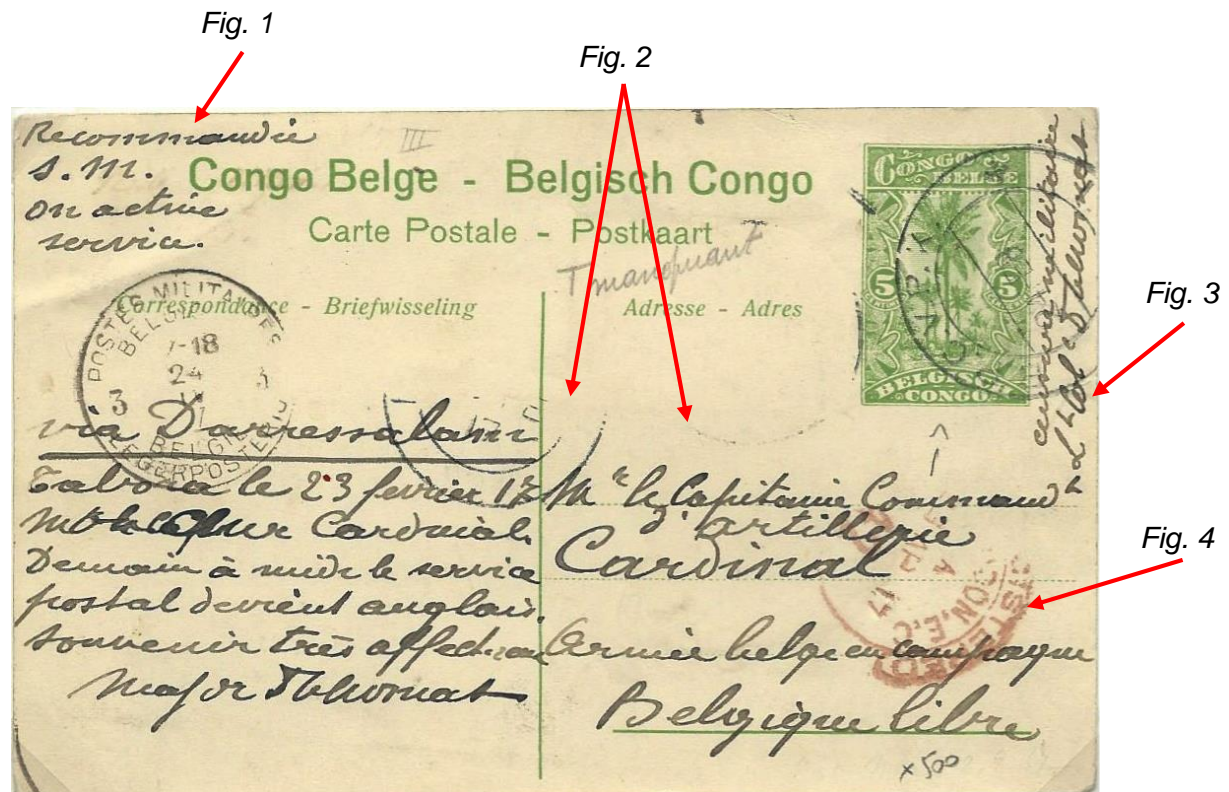


A picture postcard, Stibbe type 42, view 21 – the prison at Kabinda – 5 c. green on cream card. Mailed by a major in the Belgian occupying forces at Tabora, to an artillery captain in the Belgian Army on campaign in “Free Belgium”.

In his message, written on 23rd February 1917, he says:

"Tomorrow at noon the postal service becomes British".

A couple of stamps on the card that should have paid for the registration tariff (Fig. 1) are missing, and therefore the Tabora date stamps are incomplete (Fig. 2), but the BPCVPK No.1 is visible, applied on its last date of use in Tabora. The card was also censored in manuscript, by the same Lt. Colonel Thomas (Fig.3) who had censored that elephant card he sent to his son.



The card was taken by rail to Dar es Salaam from where it was carried on a mail steamer to London. There, it received a registered transit cancel on the 17th April (Fig. 4).

From London it was sent across to Belgium and cancelled by the Belgian Army Post Office, upon arrival on the 24th April.

Concerning the first regular feeder flight from Elisabethville to Broken Hill by the Aéro Club du Katanga (Aé.C.K.) to connect with Imperial Airways Africa service at Broken Hill

Peter Wingent and Charles Lloyd

In the summer of 2018 Peter Wingent [who has contributed several articles to the Bulletin (1-3)] contacted me, seeking information about the earliest regular Aé.C.K. feeder flight (which carried mail) from Elisabethville to Broken Hill, to link-up with the British Imperial Airways Africa service. From the 20th January 1932 Imperial Airways had operated a weekly airmail service between London and Cape Town. The restriction to daylight flying in slow aeroplanes necessitated many stopovers, one of which was at Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia. Broken Hill was already linked to Elisabethville by rail and from the outset letters could be sent by train to catch an aeroplane for a speedier delivery to Europe. Imperial Airways was aware that there was a profit to be had and encouraged Belgian use of its service. Flying enthusiasts in Katanga recognised the potential of cutting a further 2 days off the delivery time by creating an air feeder service. However, it took time to get the necessary authorization.

The first flight, an experimental flight, took place on Friday the 26th August 1932, the details of which were announced in a notice published by the Head of Postal Services, Elisabethville in *l'Essor du Congo* on the 23rd August (4). The date of that flight has been confirmed by D. H. Handover, then the Traffic Manager Imperial Airways, in a letter sent to Francis Field RDP (the noted aero-philatelist) and dated 24th January 1933 (5):

“... according to my available information, the first Air Mail flight flown from Elisabethville (*sic*)-Broken Hill connecting with our Northbound Africa service left Elisabethville arrived at Broken Hill on 26th August (1932). Our aircraft left Broken Hill the same day and arrived London on 6th September.”

At this point in the letter there is an important disclosure:

“With regard to your second paragraph, I understand that the aeroplane of the Katanga Aero-Club flew from Elisabethville-Broken Hill on the 23rd September and the 30th September (1932), connecting northbound service in each case.”

Northbound Imperial Airways flights called at Broken Hill on Fridays. No mention is made of Aé.C.K. flights on the 2nd, 9th and 16th September. Because dates for the next two flights (23rd and 30th) are given, it is not unreasonable to conclude that flights on the intervening dates did not take place. Another equally reasonable interpretation is that Field possessed covers postmarked 23rd and 30th and asked specifically about flights on those days.

There appears to be agreement in the literature as to when the first trial airmail flight took place, according to a list published in Broeckaert's article (6) and given by Handover (5):

- F Godinas (1938) Trial northbound airmail flight 26.8.32.
First (regular) airmail flight 26.9.32
First official airmail 4.10.32 from Brussels for AS84 arriving Elisabethville 14.10.32 by Aé.C.K. flight
- J Heinin (1961) Trial northbound airmail flight 26.8.32
First regular northbound airmail flight 26.9.32
- J du Four (1962) "When the service was resumed by the *Société des Transports Aériens du Katanga*, the first mail was cancelled at the Elisabethville post office on 26 September 1932."
- R Jennekens (1963) Agreed with Godinas
- P Foden (1980) First trial airmail flight 26.8.32. A second trial airmail flight took place on 26.9.32 with the first regular service starting on 14.10.32

Opinion is divided on whether the flight on the 26th September was a second trial flight or the first regular flight. Those favouring the former believe the first official airmail with Aé.C.K. participation was carried on AN84 departed Broken Hill 14th October.





Although this cover purports to have been carried on the 1st airmail flight, departing on 26th September, the date is not that of the 1st flight and quite possibly not even the 1st regular flight. The Brussels arrival mark indicates that it was carried on service AN81 which departed Broken Hill on the 23rd September, a Friday as per schedule, according to the Imperial Airways Traffic Manager (5), a fact confirmed by Lloyd's Daily Lists (7). Also, it follows that the postmark,

Elisabethville 24.9.32=9, is wrong because the Aé.C.K. aeroplane would have taken off from Elisabethville at 06:00 on the 23rd. The franking is correct, being 1,25Fr (letter <20g) + 5 Fr (air fee letter <10g) + 2Fr (Aé.C.K. fee).

The date on the postmark on this cover is an enigma, as is the typed departure date on the inscription (26th September). The Brussels receiving mark (3rd October) is consistent with an on time departure and the 9-day schedule to London. Departing on the 26th would give a 7-day travel time, an impossibility!

Turning to why flight AN81 has been proposed as the first regular airmail flight serviced by Aé.C.K: Possibly, changes to the posting arrangements at Elisabethville would have raised the profile of the airmail service at the time of the 23rd September and subsequent flights. The airfield posting box was replaced by a "drop-off" at the Elisabethville post office with the last posting time at 4am on Friday instead of 4pm Thursday (6). This might have been interpreted (wrongly) as the introduction of a new service, finding its way onto envelopes. (See above, which is one of twelve.) As a consequence, the first flight claim could well have been repeated as fact in subsequent philatelic articles, as did the wrong departure date (26th) for AN81.

Furthermore, in his article (6) Broeckheart comments:

"When I read in the 8th September 1932 *l'Essor Colonial et Maritime* that the Aé.C.K. was assuring an air service between Elisabethville and Broken Hill (reported mistakenly called Bulawayo), I started to seriously doubt that the above mentioned authors¹ wrote about the beginning of the service."

The *Service des Postes du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi; Rapport Annuel* (8) for 1932 gives yet another date for the commencement of the service, this being the 15th September:

"Airmail was expanded in 1932 following the re-establishment of the Leopoldville-Boma line (1 July 1932), the extension to Cape Town of the Imperial Airways London - Mwanza line, and the establishment of the Elisabethville-Broken Hill line (September 15, 1932) by aircraft of the Aéro-Club du Katanga."

In London the Postmaster General announced at 11:00 on the 5th October 1932 that a weekly airmail service had been established between Broken Hill and

¹ In his list given previously

Elisabethville, connecting with the England to South Africa Imperial Airways service and that correspondence would be accepted for transmission by air from Great Britain to Elisabethville, the time for transmission being nine days. The first “official” airmail service London left on the same day, 5th October (on AS84). Because the scheduled departure time was 12:30 few if any British letters (to the Congo) were carried on AS84. [It has been suggested that in effect the first London – Elisabethville official airmail dispatch was taken on the following flight, AS85, which departed on the 12th October (9).] However, Belgian mail was accepted and carried on AS84 which arrived at Broken Hill on the 14th October (7). On the same day (14th October) AN84 departed Broken Hill for London. Could this be the reason why Godinas and Foden cited the 14th October for the date of the first official / regular Aé.C.K. airmail flight?

Stern (10) implies that an airmail service to London pre-existed the PMG’s announcement when he wrote:

“**October 4:** Liaison per Imperial Airways London to Cape Town via Broken Hill (Rhodesia) by planes of the Aero Club de (*sic*) Katanga to Elisabethville now a regular service. Mail arrived (*presumably in London*) October 4 at 14 hrs, with normal cachets *enroute*.”

By inference, this particular dispatch was carried on AN81 which departed Broken Hill on the 23rd September. (7). Could the Postmaster General’s announcement have been simply to inform the British public officially of a service that was up and running already?

The Transport Manager of Imperial Airways was correct when stating that AN81 departed Broken Hill on schedule, 23rd September, a fact confirmed by Lloyd’s Daily Lists (7) The flight arrived at London just after noon on the 2nd October (7), according to this contemporaneous record. Clearly, Stern (10) is wrong when reporting the arrival on the 4th, a Tuesday. Departing on the 23rd September and arriving on the 4th October would mean a journey time of 11 days when the Imperial Airways scheduled time was 9 days.

Interest in this Aé.C.K. feeder service would be expected amongst Rhodesia collectors. In a note in the Journal of the Rhodesia Study Circle (11), the date of the “first” airmail flight is given as 26th August 1932 with airmail flights continuing after that before official recognition by the British GPO in October 1932. Pertinent to the current article was the request: “To complete this note, has anyone an envelope of the actual first flight or from October 1932 when the service was recognised?” (None was forthcoming.) Clearly, the content of this note had been synthesized from earlier publications.

Turning to possible of events on Fridays before the 23rd September: Is there evidence, in the form of covers, for the carriage of mail by Aé.C.K. to Broken Hill for uplifting by AN78 (2nd September), AN79 (10th September) and AN80 (16th September)? There are suggestions that the Aé.C.K. operated a feeder service during this period (6,8). Of course, mail would be mail carried from Elisabethville by

train if no air feeder flights took place. Franking and postmarks can provide evidence. (The 400km rail journey between the two towns took 2 days, whereas a flight took about 5 hours)

By very good fortune, I (PW) came across and bought two such covers from a dealer in the US in late 2018. There is no reason to suggest they are other than genuine gems, unrecognised for what they are by the dealer who sold them for just \$6 each.



A personal letter from Jadotville to Brussels, postmarked - 1.9.32 11(00). Clearly, the sender intended to use the Imperial Airways service leaving Broken Hill on the 2nd September (AN78). On the reverse there is a less clear but readable Elisabethville transit mark for -1.9.32 17(00).

Carriage from Jadotville to Elisabethville would be by train. The public notice published in *l'Essor du Congo* on the 23rd August (4) gives 4pm on Thursday as the "closing time" for posting mail in the airport box. The presence of a 5pm Elisabethville postmark and the absence of any other marks on the reverse might suggest the letter arrived too late for the Aé,C.K. flight (if it operated) and the letter continued by rail on its journey. However, perhaps this may not be the case because the letter was already in the postal system.

A telling point is that it is franked 8,25Fr which includes 2Fr for carriage by Aé.C.K. The sender believed the service was operational and the postal authorities at Jadotville charged him appropriately. Over-franking is quite common for philatelically contrived covers. Clearly, this is not one of these.



A second letter posted at Jadotville a week later, postmarked -7.9.32 10(00) carries an Elisabethville transit mark for -8.9.32 16(00) on the reverse. As with the first envelope, it was franked 8.25Fr, the rate for a letter <10g in weight for airmail delivery to Belgium, including the 2Fr charge for carriage by Aé.C.K. to Broken Hill. The sender intended to use the feeder service and the postmarks are consistent with a connection to the AN79 Imperial Airways flight, departing Broken Hill on the 9th September 1932. The time of the Elisabethville mark is noteworthy, being the closing time of the post box for the Aé.C.K. flight.

It is a pity that neither have Rhodesian, British or other Belgian transit marks though we can say for certainty that both were carried by Imperial Airways. (If either arrived too late for AN78 or AN79, respectively, it would have been loaded on the following flight, a week later.) The franking indicates that the sender expected carriage by the Aé.C.K. feeder service and reports in the local press (6) indicate the service was running. Though that is not conclusive proof, in the absence of firm evidence that these letters were carried the 400km from Elisabethville to Broken Hill by rail, the

proposition for air carriage is compelling. The public record (8) states there was a regular Aé.C.K. feeder service before the 23rd September.

BCSC members can provide evidence to resolve the date of the first regular Aé.C.K. feeder flight. Was it on the 2nd, 10th, 16th, 23rd September or on the 14th October? The newly discovered covers shown in this article imply the 2nd or the 10th are possibilities, the *Rapport Annuel* gives the 15th and the UK PMG gives 14th October! Does any member have firm evidence to support or rule-out any of these dates? Please contact the editor if you can help?

References

- 1) Wingent, Peter. "A Little Known Forced Landing". Bulletin of the BCSC: No. 175, June 2017, p14
- 2) Wingent Peter. "Belgian Congo Airmail via Imperial Airways". Ibid.: No 178. June 2018, p16
- 3) Wingent, Peter. "A Forced Landing in the Equatorial Rain Forest" Ibid.: No. 179 September 2018, p8
- 4) Cillen, J. (Head of Postal Services, Elisabethville) Notice to the Public 22nd August 1932, published in *l'Essor du Congo* 23rd August 1932
- 5) Handover D H, Imperial Airways Ltd. Letter to Francis Field, 24th January 1933.
- 6) Broeckaert, Francis. "Airmail transport between Belgium and the Belgian Congo: The Air Mail Connection Elisabethville – Broken Hill 1932 – 1933". Published 7th October 1994 (Translation of this article supplied to PW by the late Norman Clowes.)
- 7) Lloyd's Daily Lists August – October 1932. (Bound copies held at the Guildhall Library, London)
- 8) *Service des Postes du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi; Rapport Annuel*. 1932
- 9) Clowes, Norman. "Imperial Airways Involvement with Mail to and from the Belgian Congo". Bulletin of the BCSC: No123 March 2002, p15
- 10) Stern, Captain M. "Airmails of the Belgian Congo." The Airpost Journal: February 1971 p 138-9
- 11) Pratt, Arthur (Aero-philately Column). "Aero Klub du Katanga." Journal of the Rhodesia Study Circle. No. 155. December 1990, p274

Zaire - the 1977 provisionals

Haydon Warren Gash

The main purpose of this journal is to promote and share knowledge about the pre-Independence philately of the Congo. But some of us have chosen not to stop at Independence in 1960. The uncertainties and sometimes strife in the years that followed may not always have been comfortable for those living through them, but

such circumstances can generate their own philatelic ripples, and in the case of the Congo have certainly done so.

I have continued to collect up until the latter part of 1996, since when it would appear that the link between an ever declining postal service and the proliferation of philatelically inspired issues reached a point where it, for all practical purposes, disappeared.

At various points along the way, the Government of the day reached a point where they couldn't pay the printers so further supplies were suspended, or inflation was progressing so fast that normal production cycles were too slow, or both.

One of those points was in the second half of 1977. So various values of preceding issues were surcharged locally, often but not always with new values many times those of the original stamps.

The number of 'errors' made in the form of the surcharge, with sloping or inverted surcharges prominent among them, strongly suggest that there was some philatelic manipulation of this issue. However, curiously enough, and in almost all cases, the values and issues chosen for the surcharges were respected.

Furthermore, it seems clear that there were a number of local surcharges made, sometimes manually, which respected the same parameters but not the type face. These are sometimes described as postal forgeries – or *faux pour servir*. But were they? I have come across enough covers that were not on the face of it philatelically inspired, with these values on them, to suggest that local initiative in the face of shortages was more likely. And even where the presumption must be philatelic, would philatelists, including well known figures, really have been party to attempts to defraud the post?

All of which raises a number of basic questions. Who authorised the surcharges in the first place? Is there a Government ordonnance that anyone is aware of? What stipulations were made about the values to be used? Where were the initial surcharges carried out? Was there one batch, or several operations as initial stocks ran out (which may account for the differing apparently printed surcharges)? How were they distributed, and what licence did local postmasters have – if any – to resort to local methods if stocks ran out? Even if not officially sanctioned, is there evidence that local postmasters did what they felt they had to do to provide the requisite values and keep the services running?

It did not last long. Normal service was resumed with the issue of a regular series illustrating fish in early 1998. But the use of the provisionals continued alongside for some time thereafter.

In short I have not been able to find any useful information relating to these issues. There will always be murky corners. Who is to know whether local postmasters, even if they were supplying a general need with home-grown surcharges, put the receipts back in the central till or in their own pockets? But it is a fascinating period and if anyone has information to share on this time, I would be happy to hear from them.[†]



Figure 1. Provisional Surcharge: 30K on 10K in black, with a double surcharge .This pair of stamps has been used for “postage due” on an incoming cover to Mbanza – Ngungu



Figure 2. A commercial cover from Kinshasa to Belgium, franked 150K made up by three values from this series including the manually applied 10K surcharge in red. As to the question whether manual surcharges were made as “postal forgeries” (*Faux pour servir*) or by force of circumstances to meet postal demand, this cover suggests the latter.



Figure 3. Unissued 4K value: A 4K surcharge on the “monkey” series was prepared by the government printers but finally discarded in favour of the issued 10K value. But some of these “proofs” none the less found their way into the postal system. This strip of three was used in October 1980 on a Thysville / Mbanza-Ngungu cover to France.

† To contact Haydon, please write to the editor (Charles Henuzet) who will put you in touch with him.

POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2018-4					
REALISED PRICES					
LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1	76,00	40	0,50	79	0,50
2		41		80	
3	9,50	42	4,00	81	
4	102,00	43	6,00	82	
5		44		83	
6		45	5,00	84	
7		46	5,25	85	8,00
8		47		86	
9		48	5,00	87	
10	6,25	49	4,00	88	9,25
11	4,00	50	4,00	89	7,25
12	4,00	51	0,75	90	3,25
13		52		91	2,00
14		53		92	3,00
15		54		93	3,00
16		55		94	4,00
17		56		95	32,00
18		57		96	25,00
19		58		97	
20		59		98	1,50
21		60		99	1,00
22		61		100	
23		61		101	1,75
24		63	10,25	102	6,00
25		64		103	4,25
26		65	8,00	104	
27	4,00	66	10,25	105	7,25
28	4,00	67		106	1,00
29		68	2,00	107	10,25
30		69	11,25	108	
31		70		109	
32	14,00	71	6,25	110	
33	9,00	72	4,00	111	
34		73	6,25	112	
35		74		113	
36		75		114	20,00
37		76	6,25	115	20,00
38		77		116	20,00
39	9,50	78			

BID FORM (BCSC 2019-1)

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

CLOSING DATE FOR BIDS – 30 APRIL 2019

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;">GUM</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 peelable 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 Urumii;
Designations of cancellations are in accordance with the Heim&Kosch 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

[illegible]

Lot	Date	Description	#COB	Minimum Bid
Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi, Stamps				
1	1923	1923 Vloors issue, 10 c green, with specimen in red and perforation, UM	107	6
2	1923	1923 Vloors issue, 15 c grey brown, with specimen in red and perforation, UM	108	6
3	1923	1923 Vloors issue, 20 c olive-green, with specimen in red and perforation, sheet margin, UM	109	6
4	1923	1923 Vloors issue, 15 c grey brown, with specimen in red and perforation, block of 4 UM	108	15
5	1925	1925 Vloors issue, 20 c green, with specimen in red and perforation, block of 4 UM	118	12
6	1925	1925 Vloors issue, 30 c yellow green, with specimen in red and perforation, block of 4 UM	120	12
7	1925	1925 Vloors issue, 40c violet, with specimen in red and perforation, block of 4 UM	121	12
8	1925	1925 Vloors issue, 60 c carmine, "from the workshop" item, with large central perforation, block of 4, imperforated, sheet margin, no gum. Rare	124	30
9	1925	Ruanda-Urundi, 1925 Vloors issue, with Ruanda Urundi overprint, specimen in red and perforation, UM	73	6
10	1942	1942 issue, palm trees, 10c olive, 15c red brown, 20 c blue, 25 c lilac (sheet margin), 30 c blue (sheet margin), 50 c green, all "from the workshop" items, with large demonetizing punch hole, imperforate, UM or OG	229/2 34	28
11	1942	1942 issue, 75c dark violet (folded), 1F dark brown (sheet margin), both "from the workshop" items, with large demonetizing punch hole, imperforate, UM. <i>Note : A fold in such stamps is acceptable, as those stamps were rejected in the printing process for some reason, like a fold.</i>	236 + 237	9
12	1942	1942 issue, leopards, 1,75 F dark brown (folded), 2, 50 F carmine (short sheet margin, folded), both "from the workshop" items, with demonetizing punch hole, imperforate, UM <i>Note : A fold in such stamps is acceptable, as those stamps were rejected in the printing process for some reason, like a fold.</i>	239 + 241	9
13	1942	1942 issue, 10 F brown, sheet margin, "from the workshop" item, with demonetizing punch hole, imperforate, UM	245	5
Belgian Congo postage due stamps (the type # refers to the "taxes" overprint)				
14	1908	1908 postage due stamps issue, 5 c green, type 3, used	TX 1	0,50
15	1909	1909 postage due stamps issue, Congo Belge local overprint, 25 c blue, type 9, LH	TX 10	9
16	1909	1909 postage due stamps issue, Congo Belge typo overprint, 5F carmine, type 4, used	TX 25	20

17	1909	1909 postage due stamps issue, unilingual, 5c green, type 9, LH	TX 27	0,50
18	1910	1910 postage due stamps issue, bilingual, 5c green, type 3, OG + 10 c carmine, type 9, OG + 15c ochre, type 9, no gum + 25c blue, type 3, LH	TX 31/34	1,50
19	1910	1910 postage due stamps issue, bilingual, 15c ochre, type 4, UM	TX 33	0,75
20	1910	1910 postage due stamps issue, bilingual, 50c olive, type 9, UM	TX 36	4
21	1910	1910 postage due stamps issue, bilingual, 50c olive, type 4, UM	TX 36	4
22	1915	1915 postage due stamps issue, 5c green (2 : UM & no gum, both type 9) + 10c carmine type 9, UM + 15 c green type 4, UM	TX 41 (2), 42, 43	1
23	1915	1915 postage due stamps issues, 5c green, 10c carmine, 15 c green, 40 c carmine brown, 50c lilac brown, 1F olive, 5 F orange + 1910 issue 25c blue. All used and type 9. <i>The 5F orange has many short perfs on the right side. Low price.</i>	TX 34,41, 43, 45/48	3
24	1915	1915 postage due stamps issue, 50c lilac brown, type 9, LH	TX 46	5
25	1915	1915 postage due stamps issue, 5F orange, type 9, LH	TX 48	0,75
26	1915	1915 postage due stamps issue, 5F orange, type 3, UM	TX 48	2,50
27	1921	1921 postage due stamps issue, the 7 first stamps of the series, all type 9 and UM. Pristine condition.	TX 49/55	2,50
28	1921	1921 postage due stamps issue, little collection of 11 stamps of the series, all type 9. UM (7), LH (3), used (1). Very good condition.	TX 49/60	3
29	1921	1921 postage due stamps issue, 50c/25c blue type 9. UM. Very good condition.	61	2
30	1921	1921 postage due stamps issue, 50c/25c blue type 9. UM. Very good condition.	61	2
31	1921	1921 postage due stamps issue, 3F red type 9. Used. Beautiful cancellation of Elisabethville. Very good condition.	TX 62B	1,50
32	1921	1921 postage due stamps issue, 10F green, type 9, LH. Greasy thick overprint.	TX 62D	3
33	1923	1923 postage due stamps issue, 25c brown, 2 stamps : type 4 (LH) & type 9 (used) + large T type 1 on COB 153, LH (2)	TX 65 (2) + 153 (2)	1
34	1910/23	Lot of 13 postage due stamps with <i>no warranty whether the overprint is genuine or not</i> . For those interested in studying fake overprints. The stamps are in very good condition. COB TX 28, 45, 49, 54, 55, 59A, 60, 62A, 63, 64 (3), 65, all LH		1,25
35	1923	1923 postage due stamps issue, full set in vertical pairs, except for 10 c which is a horizontal pair. Most pairs have sheet margins, while the 15 c violet is a sheet corner with a boxed DEPOT 1923 cachet, UM.	TX66/72	6
36	1923	1923 postage due stamps issue, full set, UM	TX66/72	2,75

37	1943	1943 postage due stamps issue, full set, perforation 12½, UM	TX 73/77	1
Belgian Congo Mols stamps				
38	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint 3, 5c green, I2-B2, position 2, OG	30B	14
39	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint 3, 5c green, I2-B2, position 25, LH	30B	16
40	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint 3, 5c green, I2-B2, position 44, OG	30B	15
41	1909	1909 issue, Brussels overprint 3, 15c ochre, LH	32B	16
42	1909	1909 issue, local overprint 1, 25c blue, used (cancellation Boma 10 aout 1910)	33L	1,50
43	1909	1909 issue, local overprint 2, 25c blue, used (2 stamps, one with some short perfs)	33L	2
44	1909	1909 issue, local overprint 3, 25c blue, used	33L	1,50
45	1909	1909 issue, local overprint 4, 25c blue, used	33L	1,50
46	1909	1909 issue, local overprint 5, 25c blue, used	33L	1,50
47	1909	1909 issue, local overprint 6 (in violet), 25c blue, I3-A2, position 36, used. One short perf on upper side	33L	1,25
48	1909	1909 issue, local overprint 6, 25c blue, with boxed taxes overprint, no gum	33L or TX 20	3
49	1915	1915 issue, 15 c green, variety "cut palm tree" (palmier coupé/doorgehakte palmboom). LH, good condition	66 V	10
50	1925	1925 issue Colonial Campaigns, 25c carmine (9 stamps: 3 isolated -2Fr + 1 NI, one pair, all UM + block of four , used	132/3 3	1
Postal Stationery and Covers				
51	1909	Postcard palm tree 10c red, unused	Stibbe 26	6
52	1909	Postcard palm tree 15c orange, used, cancellation Stanleyville 31 octo 1911	Stibbe 35T	3
53	1922	Illustrated postcard palm tree 15/5c green, views 63 & 65, unused	Stibbe 52	6
54	1922	Illustrated postcard palm tree 15/10c red-brown, views 33 & 45, unused	Stibbe 53	4,50
55	1927	Illustrated postcard palm tree 1F red-brown, view 46, unused	Stibbe 67	2
56	1927	Illustrated postcard palm tree 1F red-brown, view 46, unused	Stibbe 67	2
57	1922	Ruanda-Urundi, illustrated postcard palm tree 15c/5c green, views 6 and 8 (both unused) & 11 (CTO)	Stibbe 17	5
58	1922	Ruanda-Urundi, illustrated postcard palm tree 10c red-brown, views 2 & 15, unused	Stibbe 18	4
59	1922	Ruanda-Urundi, illustrated postcard palm tree 10c red-brown, view 6, used, cancellation Usumbura	Stibbe 18	6,50
60	1928	Ruanda-Urundi, illustrated postcard palm tree 45c green, views 15 & 28, unused	Stibbe 19	5

61	1928	Ruanda-Urundi, illustrated postcard palm tree 45c green, view 34, used (additional stamp has been removed)	Stibbe 19	5
62	1922	Belgian Congo, illustrated postcard palm tree 15c blue-green, views 107 and 122, used. <i>On card with view # 107, an additional stamp has been removed.</i>	Stibbe 61	2,50
63	1951	Airmail Cover with 1947 issue, 6 F 50, very beautiful cancellation Leopoldville Aérogare	291A	1
64	1961	Katanga 1961 issue, 1st anniversary of independence, FDC	65/68	2,50
Belgian Congo stamps				
65	1886	1886 issue. Page of stamp album, with full explanation outline of the origin of the 1st issue of Belgian Congo (1886), derived from Belgian stamps. Included are two rare Belgian stamps : #32 B (25 c yellow, LH, very good condition) and the very rare # 37 (which is fake, but a very beautiful forgery).	1/4	90
66	1922	1922 issue, 5 c/50 c red-brown, upper half of a sheet (25 stamps), UM. The inferior left stamp is torn.	95	3
67	1922	1922 issue, 25 c/40 c carmine-brown, block of 40 stamps, UM, with some varieties. Pristine condition.	97	29
68	1915	1915 issue, 10 c carmine "retouched sky" "ciel retouché/bijgewerkte hemel"(50), full sheet, perf 14, UM, good condition.	65	15
69	1910	1910 issue, 10 c carmine (50), full sheet, III2 + A7 perf 15, shade dark carmine, UM, good condition.	55	6,50
70	1886	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, position 15	3	15
71	1886	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, position 43, variety of the report-block, off-centre	3	15
72	1923	1923 Vloors issue, 3 f brown-olive, UM	115	6
73	1923	1923 Vloors issue, 5 F grey, UM	116	20
74	1927	1927 Vloors issue, 1,75/1,50 F blue, block of 4 UM	134	1
75	1927	1927 Vloors issue, 1,75/1,50 F blue, UM	134	0,50
76	1921	1921 issue, 87B, block of 4, UM	87B	48
77	1928	1928 Stanley issue, 2F brown, <i>large size</i> , UM	144	1
78	1928	1928 Stanley issue, 3,50 F carmine, <i>large size</i> , UM	146	1
79	1928	1928 Stanley issue, 1,75 F blue, <i>small size</i> , UM	143	1
80	1928	1928 Stanley issue, 2 F brown, <i>small size</i> , UM	144	1
81	1928	1928 Stanley issue, 3,50 F carmine, <i>small size</i> , UM	146	1
82	1928	1928 Stanley issue, 5 F blue-green, <i>small size</i> , UM	147	1
83	1928	1928 Stanley issue, 10 F violet, <i>small size</i> , UM	148	1
84	1931	1931 issue, 10F orange, UM	182	1
85	1931	1931 issue, 20F dark brown, UM	183	2
86	1939	1939 issue, full set, UM. COB value 85 €	209/ 213	24
87	1947	1947 issue, 1,50 F olive and lilac, UM. One of the rarest stamp of this issue.	286A	4
88	1947	1947 issue, 10 F violet and lilac, UM. Another of the rarest stamp of this issue.	292	15

Ruanda-Urundi, Rwanda & Burundi stamps				
89	1931	1931 issue, full set, UM	92/ 106	6
90	1941	1941 issue, 0F60/50c lilac, UM	115	5
91	1942	1942 issue, full set, UM	126/ 147	12
92	1941	1941 issue, full set, UM	119/ 120	2
93	1941	1941 issue, 2,50/10F red, UM	119	0,50
94	1941	1941 issue, 1,75 F with Ruanda Urundi overprint, UM	122	9
95	1944	1944 issue, Red Cross surcharge, full set, UM	150/3	5
96	1956	1956 Mozart issue, full set, UM	200/3	3
97	1964	BURUNDI 1964 issue, Winter Olympic games of Innsbruck, pair with curiosity of perforation	77	10
98	1970	RWANDA, 1970 issue, miniature sheet, curiosity of perforation and cut right inferior corner (i. e. workshop item). <i>A few tiny rust spot on the gum but quite an interesting item</i>	BL21	12
Books All these books are in very good condition				
99	2010	Congo Belge, L'emission Mols-Van Engelen - Modification 1915, by Leo TAVANO, Liège (Belgium) 2010, 77 pages A4. <i>In French, with many many pictures</i>		35
100	1994	Etat indépendant du Congo, étude du 5 centimes Mols, by Jean-Marie FRENAY, August 1994, 108 pages. <i>In French</i>		18
101	1992	Etat indépendant du Congo, étude du 15 centimes Mols, by Jean-Marie FRENAY, April 1992, about 110 pages. <i>In French</i>		18
102	1989	Etat indépendant du Congo, étude du 10 Francs Mols, by Jean-Marie FRENAY, April 1989, about 50 pages. <i>In French</i>		15
103	2005	Histoire du Service Postal au Congo Belge Tome 1, by Roger Gallant, 555 pages, 2005. <i>A definitive study on postal history in Belgian Congo.</i>		45
Miscellaneous - Stamps, covers, postal stationery				
104	1909	1909 issue 10 c carmine, Brussels overprint type 6, no gum, I2 + A4, pos 7		9
105	1935	1935 issue Kings, full set, UM	185/ 191	18
106	1936	1936 issue Kings with surcharge, full set, UM	192/3	5
107	1971	Congo Republic, Apes, full set, UM, BOC value = 90 euros	785/ 194	16
108	1982	Burundi Republic, African Animals, 32 stamps between # 879 and # 904, used, Some rare and difficult to find items are included. High catalogue value.	betwe en 879 & 904	39
109	1887	1887 issue, 50c brown, very LH (nearly UM). Very good condition.	9	19
110	1894	1894 issue 5 F carmine, telegraphic cancellation 1908, position 37	28	10
111	1894	1894 issue 10 F green, I1-A1 position 48, used	29	10

112	1894	1894 issue 10c carmine, cancellation Matadi 19 mai 1908, l4-A5 position 38, on postcard to Etterbeek (Brussels)	19	2
113	1983	Burundi - Very rare WWF animals set, full set, used, BOC catalogue value 800 euros	892/ 904	70
114	1967	Burundi - Air letter (aérogramme), 4F airplane, used Usumbura 2-6-67, with additional stamps	Stibbe 1	4
115	1967	Burundi - Air letter (aérogramme), 7F elephant, used Usumbura aerogare 25-7-67	Stibbe 2	2,50
116	1910	1910 issue 10 c carmine, 21 blocks of 4 (84 stamps), two blocks of 4 are UM, 19 have no gum. If you are looking for shades, perforations, varieties, etc.	55	5
117	1906	1894 issue 50 c olive on cover from Boma 28 mai 1906 to Brussels. Very good condition.		20
118	1955	registered airmail cover from Buta 7-5-55 to Zürich, Switzerland. Stamp on both sides of the cover. Arrival dated postmark Zürich 16-V-55 on reverse		7
119	1960	Registered airmail cover from Buta 24-3-60 to Chicago, Illinois, USA. Arrival dated postmarks Chicago on reverse		2
120	1914	Internal mail cover with 1910 issue 15c ochre, with pen cancellation (date 8-3-14 + signature). Quite uncommon.	56	15
121	1920	Cover from Elisabethville 21 octo (?) 1920, to Herning, Denmark. Franking with 1915 issue 5c green & 10c carmine (2, sheet margin).		11
122	1941	Airmail cover "first service Congo-USA", from Leopoldville 2-12-1941, to Miami, Florida, USA. On reverse : arrival handstamp Miami, Florida.		3,50
123	1937	Six airmail covers between 1937 and 1960, beautiful frankings.		6,50
124	1922	Postal stationery 15 c/10 c carmine brown, Stibbe 53, used (2), views # 24 (cancellation Elisabethville) + # 26 (cancellation Kinshasa 31-III-23)	Stibbe 53	4
125	1922	View postcard 15 c/10 c. View # 4, 55, 57, unused	Stibbe 53	4
126	1886	Postal Stationery Stibbe Catalogue 2, 5(2), 8b, 10. Mint	Stibbe 2, 5, 8b, 10	2
Belgian Congo Mols stamps				
127	1894	1894 issue 10c red-brown, used, perforation 14. Cancellation : Matadi.	17	3,50
128	1894	3F50 vermilion, used, Boma 1903	27	38
129	1894	3F50 vermilion, used, Léopoldville 23 janv 1903. Position 5	27	40
130	1894	3F50 vermilion, position 35, UM	27	95
131	1894	1894 issue, small collection of 24 stamps, UM, LH or no gum. Included 5 and 10 F. A bargain !		12
132	1921	Small study of 4 stamps - 1921 issue 5F carmine-red, LH (1) or used (3).	93	8,50

133		Sheet of 42 revenue stamps of the Republic of Zaïre CCA 5000 Z		no limit
134	1979	Avis d'arrivée (notice of arrival of a registered piece of mail), the addressee is a Sgt of a Belgian paratroop battalion. On the reverse: rather rare handstruck mark KITONA 9-3-79.		no limit
135	1997	Two covers and a postcard from the Green Stream Operation (Brazzaville and Kinshasa) in 1997. One cover from Brazzaville.		no limit
136	1978	Lot of 4 B&W pictures (12, 5 x 18 cm) of the landing of Belgian Para's in Kolwezi (Katanga-Shaba) in 1978. Most interesting as pieces of History.		no limit

From 28 to 30 November 2019
TERRASSES DE FONTVIEILLE
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3 EXHIBITIONS:

100 ICONIC STAMPS AND DOCUMENTS

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80 stands operated by postal administrations
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