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BULLETIN 192

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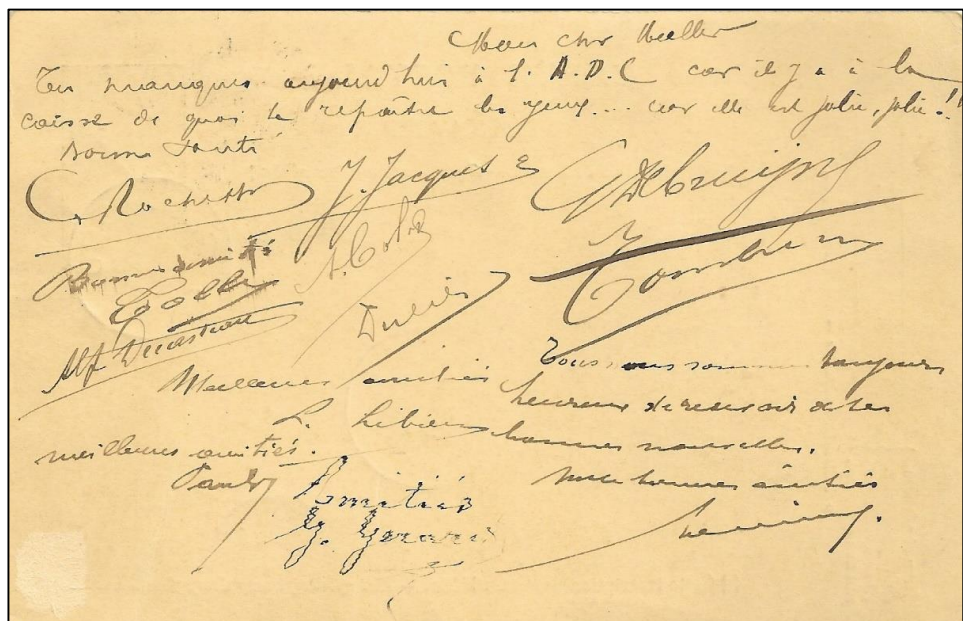
The Study Circle website
www.belgian-congo-study-circle.be

Belgian postcard to Lieutenant Müller from Tombeur. Walter Deijnckens

Because the reduced rate to the Belgian Congo only took effect on 1 April 1920, this domestic postcard was franked with an additional 5 c. postage stamp, as required for foreign countries. It is addressed to le Lieutenant Müller, Carabinieri, Commanding the district force in Kasai Belgian Congo.

The card was sent by the A.D.C., barracks in Ixelles. Perhaps a military department of which Müller was also a part because he was missed ..." car elle est jolie, jolie!! " (because she is pretty, pretty).

The message was signed by several members of this unit such as Rochette, Jacques, Debruijns, Colla, Decasteau, Duois, Lillieu, Gerard and a clear signature of the later-to-be General Tombeur. The card left Bruxelles (Est) on 2 MARS 1910, to arrive at Leopoldville 25 MARS 1910 and then Lusambo 18 AVRIL 1910.



An Undercover letter from East Africa sent to Belgium in 1916 Derek Wiltshire

Recently, I acquired a First World War envelope from a friend who knew of my interest in the Belgian Congo, its postal history and postal stationery. As it was Belgian, he thought it would interest me, and it certainly has!



It was posted at Mbarara, Uganda on 21st June 1916 [One of the lower letters of U.P. (= Uganda Protectorate) is a damaged "U"]. It passed through Entebbe on the 26th June and reached the port town of Mombasa, Kenya on the 2nd July. The partial transit mark for the 3rd July is probably Mombasa, also. There, it was put on a mail steamer bound for England. The Folkestone Censor mark (the faint blue circled C.F., at the top centre) is evidence for this destination. The final piece of information is its arrival at Calais on the 20th August 1916, the Poste Militaires Belgique postmark. (The absence of numerals left and right of the date indicates it was received at the central office, located in Calais.)

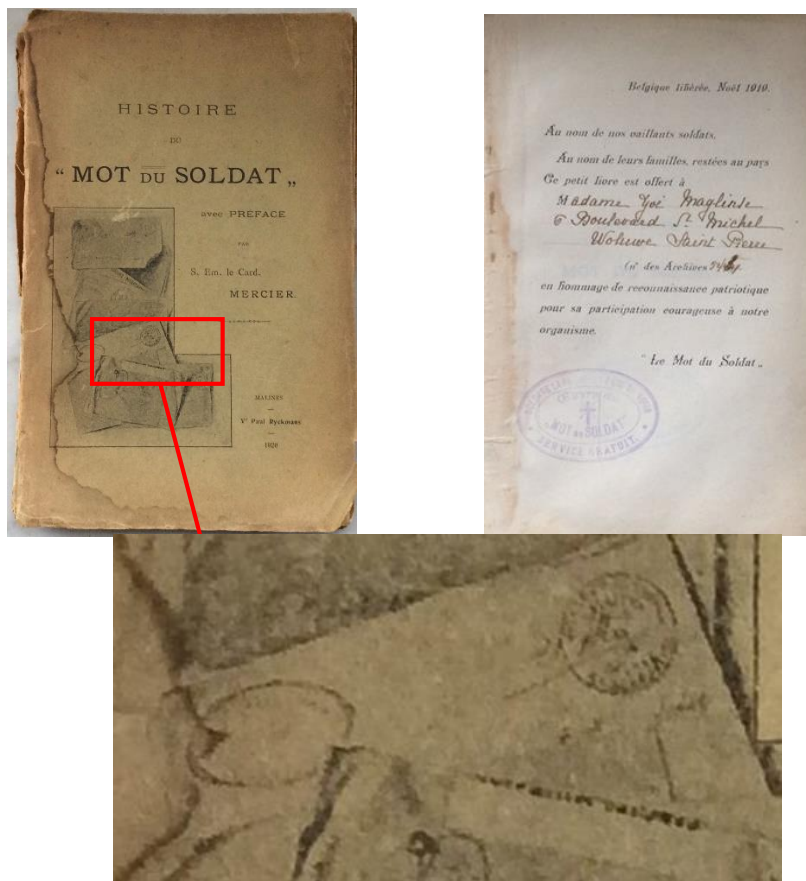
On the 18th April 1916 Belgian troops invaded Ruanda after British military and civilian authorities had agreed to supply General Tombeur with a sufficient number of porters. They were recruited locally in Uganda to form a carrier corps, given the name "Carbel". 7238 conscripts mustered at Mbarara, Uganda (about 60 km north of the GEA border) in mid-April 1916. The Belgian advance was rapid (by the standards of this war) and all German forces were driven from Ruanda by the 17th May. Following this, the occupation of Urundi was completed on the 17th June. At this date, the Belgian column halted for 3 weeks to be resupplied and to recruit more porters.

The Belgian triumph in Africa would have been widely broadcast as good news (from the Allied perspective) at a time when opposing armies were dug in on the Western Front fighting a war of attrition. The news could be spread in occupied Belgium by newspapers smuggled in from the Netherlands, by the clandestine radio transmitter sited in Baale-Hertog (the unoccupied Belgian enclave in the Netherlands) and by word of mouth. Naturally, this news would cause concern for families in Belgium, about the wellbeing of Belgian soldier relatives serving in East Africa. From the date on the envelope, the letter was probably sent home to reassure a family that their son / husband had not been injured in the fighting. Later in this note I will explain why I

think this is a reply to letter from Belgium.

Although the normal postal service had stopped operating, there was an undercover letter delivery organization operating through neutral Netherlands, *Le Mot du Soldat*. Smuggling food (notably butter) across the Dutch / Belgian border was a significant operation before the war and shortages caused by the war stimulated its growth. After the occupation of Belgium, smugglers added letters and people to their business. In 1915 the security risk posed by smuggling was enough for the German Army of Occupation to seal the border by erecting a 2000V electrified fence, but it was not totally effective. "Letter smugglers did not hesitate to tackle the fence to smuggle hundreds of thousands of letters to the Netherlands from soldiers at the front, and vice versa".¹

Le Mot du Soldat was a clandestine Belgian message smuggling organisation. *Le Mot du Soldat* oval cachet is present on the top left of the cover. It is inscribed, "Soldiers, The Motherland is Proud of You" with "Service Free" below. The radiant cross at the centre is a Christian symbol of hope. Individuals in the Church were prominent in the organization, which accounts for the cross in the design.²



In 1920 Paul Ryckmans³ published *histoire du 'Mot du Soldat'*. I found a copy for sale on the internet (see above left). It was in poor condition and appeared to be a

¹ "The Belgian Dutch Border During the First World War: A Second Belgian Front?" Alex Vanneste <http://the-low-countries.com>

² More information can be read on the internet at <http://forum.pages14-18.com/viewtopic.php?t=62009>

³ Paul Rickmans (a publisher) was a cousin of Pierre Ryckmans, the future Governor of the Belgian Congo.

presentation copy given to a lady who had been of service to the organization (see above right). The image on the cover is interesting. Though aging of the paper has reduced clarity, we see envelopes with cachets, censor markings and postmarks. The dedication page has the same *Le Mot du Soldat* cachet as that on the envelope.

Operational details of *Le Mot du Soldat* available today are limited. Its objective was to deliver messages from families in occupied Belgium to soldiers still fighting at the front for the Allies and return their replies. This service was of great benefit to morale. Small sheets on which messages were to be written were distributed discretely to families by a courier. The sheet had two parts, message part and a counterfoil (referred to as a "ticket"). A reference number was printed on both parts. Usually, the personal message was written in minute letters with the sender's address only on the counterfoil. Separation of the sender's details from the message was important for security. German authorities considered sending or receiving a letter to the "other side" to be a punishable offence, consequently the identity of the sender had to be hidden. A week after distribution the message (in an envelope) with the separated counterfoil were collected and (along with others) taken to a religious community where the counterfoil number and sender's details were entered into a register. A charge of 20c or 25c was asked for, to cover printing costs.

An organization was required in Belgium to deliver the outgoing message and receive any reply. Only in Belgium was secrecy necessary, for which reason the register number existed. Was it possible for the soldier to initiate correspondence? I have my doubts because the system used was unworkable for this. If evidence for a mirror operation comes to light, then a full two-way undercover postal service operated.

We know that replies could be sent addressed to the Register Number, *Oeuvre du Mot du Soldat*. A pre-addressed reply envelope accompanied the outgoing message in its envelope. Replies were directed to the organization's office in Calais and passed through allied censors on the way. After being smuggled into Belgium and safely received by the organization the destination could be retrieved from its number in the register. However, if intercepted by the Germans on the way to the office in the religious community, the destination would be unknown to them. Probably, 0012•1 on this reply envelope is the Register Number.

This pink envelope contained a message home from a Belgian soldier serving in the East African campaign. It is addressed to *Oeuvre du Mot du Soldat, Belgique* which was sufficient to reach the organization. In Uganda, it was read and passed by the military censor. (A blurred S.M. handstamp is next to the censor's signature.)

In England it passed through the Folkestone Censor (who applied the blue circled C.F. mark, at top-centre).

How many replies were sent from East Africa? The register kept by the organization might provide this, if it still exists. In its absence a rough estimate is attempted. A claim has been made that 400 messages per week were sent through the organization throughout the war.² (Whether this number refers to outgoing messages alone or whether replies are included is not specified.) Thus, by the end of the war up

to 80,000 were handled. How many of these might be sent to Africa? Let us assume that all soldiers still fighting for Belgium after October 1914 wanted to keep in contact with relatives in the occupied land. At that date, the strength of the Army still available to the King was about 60,000. Presumably, this included the 17,000 askaris of the *Force Publique* which was led by 413 white officers and NCOs. Thus, soldiers in the colony with family connection in Belgium amounted to 0.7% of the army (at most, because there were some non-Belgian officers and NCOs). Subsequently, 600 Officers and NCOs were sent from Belgium to the Congo to train and lead an expanded *Force Publique*. The total strength of the Belgian army grew to 170,000 in 1918. However, the percentage of the expanded army that might be in Africa and make use of *Le Mot du Soldat* remained at 0.7%. Next we must assume that access for sending messages through *Le Mot du Soldat* was the same for both theatres of war. Consequently, at most 560 of such reply envelopes could have existed.

In conclusion, I have three (obvious) questions. Do other members have envelopes in which *Le Mot du Soldat* undercover mail was carried? Is there any evidence that the organization delivered undercover mail when the correspondence was initiated in Africa? Did other undercover mail delivery organizations exist?

From the editor



Always, we need to have more articles submitted to the Bulletin. Please, even if you have only one page, it will be a good help. The life of the bulletin also depends on the participation of our members.

Thanks for your understanding.

An Extremely Elusive Variety From The Congo Free State

Tony Sanchez-Ariño

Between the 21st November 1894 and the 1st January 1901 a pictorial set of stamps was printed for the Congo Free State postal service (and was, by the way, the very first in its kind in any African colony).

The set had denominations from 5 cents to 10 francs, among which, was a 3,50 Fr value which was, in its origin, intended to be used for "Parcel Post" ("Colis Postaux"), but later on it was used also on all mail, including Telegraphs, except in Lado and

“Bateau-Poste”.

The official quantity of 3,50 Fr stamps (N° 27 in the COB and Yvert catalogues) used during the Congo Free State period was 23 000, the number left after deducting the quantity overprinted “Congo Belge” when the country became a Belgian colony on 15 November 1908 from the print run. The follow numbers of the 3,50 Fr stamps were overprinted in the three next issuings:

- A) Overprinted by hand in Brussels: 100 stamps.
- B) Overprinted by hand in the Congo: 5 300 stamps.
- C) With typographic overprint: 22 400 stamps.

Variety of frame V5: absence of engraving for the left upper frame.



In those far away days the tax (postage) for the “Parcel Post” was 3,50 francs up to 5 kilograms from the Congo to Belgium.

A new country, known as the Congo Free State, was created at the 1885 Conference of Berlin as a personal property of the King Leopold II. In the beginning (from 1885) the European population was very low at, with very few items of “Parcel Post” required to be sent to Belgium. They were franked with the 5 Fr. from the first (1886) set overprinted by hand “Colis Postaux Fr. 3,50”, a practice that continued in the same way with the next set in 1887. But, by the last decade of 1800s the European population had increased very much specially in the areas of Banana, Matadi, Boma and Leopoldville, resulting in a request for an improved Parcel Post service. The previous overprints had been done by hand, in small quantity and stamp by stamp, with only a few hundreds of each type.



The new 3,50 Fr. Stamp was printed in a bigger size (the same as the other Mols stamps) with a design showing a native village. It had a vermilion frame and black vignette, and was very welcome for use in the Parcel Post department, covering items weighing up to 5 kilograms. (Above this weight the tariff was increased according the postal tax.)

Up to this point, this story is well known to all collectors of Congo stamps, but from here I shall explain the reason for restating this information, in order to arrive at the follow observation:

I have been collecting Congo Free State stamps for 70 years and around 50 years

ago, more or less, I had the chance to buy a very fine collection of Congo stamps (dating up to 1920) which included many rare and elusive items, among which was a used block of four of the 3,50 Fr. stamp, N° 27 in the catalogues. I had never seen it before, not even in the most famous public auctions of stamps.

In the beginning I had no idea about the rarity of this block. Only many years later during a conversation with my old friend Ray Keach (the great specialist in the Congo stamps) my eyes were opened when he told me that he had never seen a block of these stamps in his life. He considered that a used block of four of the *new* 3,50 Fr would be extremely elusive for the following reason:

When extra franking was required for heavy parcels, those over 5 kilograms, it was necessary to use several 3,50 Fr stamps, sometimes in blocks of four. Unfortunately, (and normally) parcels for postage were made using material bags or cardboard boxes, with the result that all too often the stamps were damaged due to bad handling in the local postal offices, and/or after that during their transport to Belgium by ship. On delivery, the stamps had become useless for the philatelist, except, if by a miracle, a few blocks of the 3,50 Fr. remained in good condition (such as mine has), but this was just a speculation at the time.

From that moment I became very interested to find out how many of these blocks of four used would exist, apart from the one I owned. For a long time, I found nothing but, around thirty years ago, the auction house Harmers of London sold a great collection of Congo stamps, among in which there was a used bloc of four of the 3,50 Fr. It, together with a large selection of stamps from the Mols 1894-1900 issue with a starting price of 30 000 Pounds Sterling. In the catalogue photograph I saw that the bloc was off center to the right. This was the second matter to challenge my knowledge.

Cancellation BOMA



Ex-Abbé GUDENKAUF collection

Cancellation LEOPOLDVILLE



Ex-DUFOUR collection

Always following “the tracks” of this super elusive block of four, I saw in another public auction, to my great surprise, another block that came from the collection of General Jean du Four and luckily I bought it, after “a bidding battle” with another collector. This was block number three.

One day, when visiting the Abbé Gudenkauf in Brussels, by chance, I mentioned my

interest to know many of this blocs could exist. Then the Abbé Gudenkauf, with a smile, told me to wait a moment. He went to his desk and came back with a block of four used 3,50 Fr stamps. He told me that he had bought this block many years ago and, if I was so interested in it, he was prepared to sell it to me, something that I accepted immediately, and after the “normal bargain about the price” the block was mine! Number four to my knowledge, of which three were now in my collection.

Later on I saw one more block in the super (really fantastic) Congo collection of Mr. Maselis, which brought the total number up to blocks five. In the year 2020 I was offered a block by a stamp dealer for the amount of 2 500 €, and this was the last time I heard about the elusive block of four 3,50 Fr. used, giving a final total (up to the year 2022) of six that I know of.

Cancellation THYSVILLE 18 SEPT 1907



Is possible that other members of the Belgian Congo Study Circle are the owners of such blocks, so in order to know how many more of them exist, I beg them to inform to Mr. Hénuzet, editor of the Bulletin.

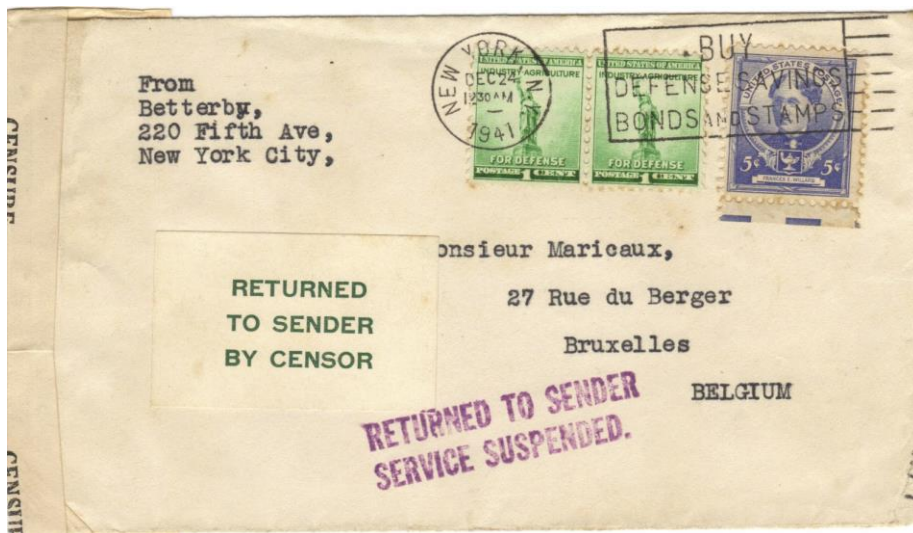
Many thanks.

Can you help ?

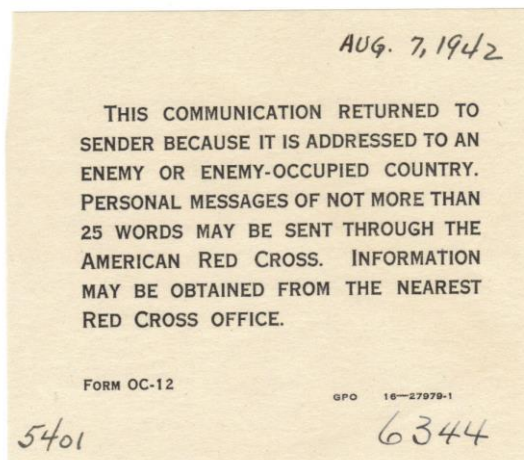
Wants

Our member, Dr. B.J. Fischer, sent this question:

By the way, I came across a censor letter that I find quite bewildering: It is addressed to Belgium, but returned to the US because Belgium was occupied.



The printed slip I found inside the envelope.



But then, the letter bears a censor mark from the Belgian Congo!



How so?

If you can help, please send an e-mail to the bulletin editor. Thanks.

My favorite cover Dr. B.J.Fischer

I bought this letter as a nice addition to my sub-collection "Belgian Congo - Incoming":



The cancelations on the back looked promising and a letter from the Kingdom of Bavaria was not something you would come across every day, though the franking with the 40 Pfennig yellow, Mi. 67, is somewhat banal. But when I had received the letter and started to search for "Ngomo - Congo" I was in for a disappointment. There was only some school with that name to be found in the DRC – in the vicinity of Shikankoku on the Sankuru-river –, and that was named after some popular football player! Aside from that, Google came up only with a mission-station "Ngomo" in Gaboon, about 30 km up the Ogooué river from Lambaréné, an area that belonged to

France at that time – the letter is cancelled Erlangen 21. Sept. 1908 – to the French Congo.

Could it be?



The letter is addressed to “Rév. Missionnaire” M. Robert; and indeed, it turned out that a Swiss missionary Maurice Robert (1876–1913; photograph taken about 1901) had been serving as director of the schools of Lambaréné-district from 1902 to 1911, and had also been founder of the first dispensary at the Lambaréné mission station. It was not until 1913 when Albert Schweitzer transformed it into a hospital. So that makes you wonder why it says on the front in German writing “Hier unbekannt” (here unknown) and again, to make sure, on the back “Zurück - Adressat unbekannt” (Return - addressee unknown).

The German writing is easily explained: This station of the “Mission évangélique de Paris” was founded 1898 by the Alsatian pastor Ernst (Ernest) Haug (1871–1915 – photograph taken about 1910) who had attended school at a time when Alsace belonged to Germany.

At first, the station was close to Lambaréné town, but was then moved onto a river island 30 km up-stream after an inundation. Anyway, a contemporary reported that protocol at that the station was “tightly in the hands of Germans”, which you might not expect.



This photograph, taken about 1900, has a younger Haug is standing on the right. This background explains the instruction being handwritten in German, even if it did not originate from Haug himself. What it does not explain is, how under these circumstances Maurice Robert should be unknown (“addressee unknown”) at the Ngomo mission station. Do we witness here a piece of German cock fighting? That might very well be. In 1911,

Robert resigned from the Mission évangélique de Paris to follow his own ideas about useful mission work and together with some Africans founded “A new village to create something like a small cooperative of production and consumption with absolute equality for all members - men and women, whites and blacks, catholics, protestants and heathen.” Robert settled with his wife and their four children only a few kilometers from Lambaréné. So it is very likely that Haug, who reigned his mission in a rather paternalistic fashion, did not care to know Robert! Sadly, Robert soon fell ill and had to return with his family to Switzerland, where he died in 1913, only a few months before his wife. Also, Haug did not get along with Albert Schweitzer, which reveals a psychogram for poor interpersonal skill. He was soon to die, in 1915 at Ngomo. His grave can still be visited.

So, the letter was returned, successfully, as it has a receiving mark from Erlangen dated about four months later, the 17 January 1909. But how? Unfortunately, the second leg of its journey is not as well documented as the first leg, which was:

Erlangen	21.09.08
Anvers	24.09.08 (3 days)
Boma	14.10.08 (20 days)
Brazzaville	21.10.08 (7 days)

Obviously it took the postal clerk at Boma as long as it took me to recognize the oblique inscription “franssese” on the lower right front as meaning “française”, as only a German with very little knowledge of French could write it by ear. This sets you wondering again: The sender (see below) had served two years Algeria, hence he was well versed in French, and a postal clerk who had to look up in some gazetteer for the whereabouts of “Ngomo” would simply have copied what he read there, presumably “français”.

According to the sailings list that Charles Stockmans gives in his monograph “Congo Belge et Ruanda-Urundi: Septante-sept ans d'histoire postale en Afrique centrale”, only the sailing dates of the SS Leopoldville III (1904–09; 4376 brt) fit the bill.



She sailed from Anvers on the 24.09.08 and arrived at Matadi on the 13.10.08. It was the last voyage of the Leopoldville III for the Compagnie Maritime Belge (CMB). Upon her return to Anvers, she was put out of her misery, the result of an accident, and sold to the African Steam Ship Company in 1909. The CMB replaced the Leopoldville III with the Bruxellesville II (4075 brt).

The letter took 45 days to travel from Brazzaville to Matadi, where it arrived on the 5.12.08, which is not surprising in view of the detour through Ngomo, but how did the post know that they ought to return the letter, as there is no “retour” cachet or equivalent to be seen?

Anyway, probably due the secrecy of the sailing schedules, the letter was sent through Loanda (Angola) 12.12.08 and on to Cape Town, where it arrived 13 days later on the 25.12.08 at the Registered Letters Office. I assume that there it received the blue crayon cross, with which registered letters all over the British Empire were being marked. In the same crayon, there is what I read as a very enigmatic handwritten “via Kamerun”. In fact, there is also a Ngomo in Cameroon, 42 km north of Yaoundé, but had only 54 inhabitants in 1964. Of course, Haug might have sent it there just out of spite, but then it would not have received a transit cancel in Matadi and arrived in South Africa “from Cameroon”!

From the registration office in Cape Town the letter was transferred to the return-office, where it received a hand stamp on the 28.12.08, before being redirected to the registration office on 30.12.08. I sum up:

Matadi	05.12.08
Loanda	12.12.08
Cape town registration	25.12.08
Cape town return	28.12.08
Cape town registration	30.12.08
Erlangen	17.01.09

So after 108 days, the sender finally held his letter again in hands. Which is probably a pity, because almost certainly it had been of medical relevance.



The sender Gustav Hauser (1856–1935; pictured around 1900) was professor at the University of Erlangen, as the return address tells us and which makes his identification easy:

Hauser was an acknowledged pathologist who worked primarily on rot and intestinal bacteria, human parasites and, most importantly, various types of ulcers. But any connection to Maurice Robert or to Ernest Haug could not be traced.

**POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2022-1
PRICES REALISED**

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1	21,00	45		89		133	2,00
2	41,00	46		90	21,00	134	2,50
3		47		91		135	3,00
4		48		92	3,00	136	12,25
5		49		93		137	8,75
6		50		94		138	3,50
7	26,00	51		95		139	8,75
8	26,00	52		96		140	7,75
9	21,00	53		97		141	22,25
10	38,00	54		98		142	60,00
11	8,00	55	15,50	99	9,25	143	124,00
12		56		100		144	
13	45,00	57		101		145	
14		58		102		146	
15	6,25	59		103	3,50	147	
16	2,50	60		104		148	
17	2,00	61		105	30,00	149	
18	5,25	62		106		150	
19	5,00	63	19,00	107	17,00	151	
20	3,00	64		108		152	
21	2,25	65		109		153	
22	8,25	66	16,00	110	34,00	154	
23	8,25	67	14,25	111		155	
24	4,00	68	2,50	112		156	
25		69	5,25	113		157	
26	3,50	70	2,50	114	2,50	158	
27		71	16,00	115	9,25	159	
28		72		116		160	42,00
29	7,00	73	32,00	117	5,50	161	
30	15,00	74		118		162	
31		75	15,25	119		163	
32	7,75	76	2,25	120	35,00	164	
33		77		121	110,00	165	
34		78		122	12,25	166	2,00
35	6,00	79		123	19,00	167	
36		80	5,75	124	2,65	168	
37	2,30	81		125		169	
38	12,50	82		126	1,50	170	
39		83		127	0,25	171	16,00
40	12,50	84		128		172	
41	12,50	85	1,75	129	16,75	173	35,00
42	12,50	86	2,00	130	26,00		
43	4,50	87		131			
44		88		132	5,50		

Bidding form - BCSC 2022-2

To be sent to

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

Or by E-mail at : Thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be

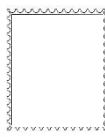
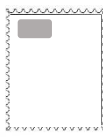
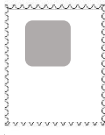

CLOSING DATE FOR BIDS – 30th October 2022

Name : Date :

Full Address: Signature :

Auction Rules

Abbreviations used

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

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

Designation of cancellations are in accordance with the Heim & Keach classification;

Postal stationary: According to Postal Stationery from Congo & Ruanda-Urundi (2021) Winand

Bidding steps

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

Postage on lots will be charged to buyers

See also our website: www.Belgian-congo-study-circle.be

Lot No.	Limit (Euros)	Lot No.	Limit (Euros)	Lot No.	Limit (Euros)

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

Lot	SALE 2022/2 Description	COB #	Min Bid €
Philatelic Books			
1	Cockerill series booklet No 43. Belgian Congo. Mailboat steamers on Congo rivers & lakes (1896-1940)		25.00
2	De briefwisseling van de Belgische militairen tijdens de oefenopdracht van de F.A.Z. 12 feb 79 - 30 mar 79, Henri Smets N° 48/100 (1984)		5.00
3	La correspondance des militaires belges lors de la mission humanitaire au Shaba, 17 mai 78 - 10 juillet 78, Henri Smets . N° 185/200. (1983)		5.00
4	De geïllustreerde postwaardestukken van Belgisch Congo en Ruanda-Urundi, F. Dochez . (1999)		9.50
5	De versnelde luchtverbinding België-Kongo & terug 1936, Filip Van der Haegen . (2001)		8.00
6	De Belgische luchtpost 1919 -1944. Tarieven, bijzondere besluiten en dienstorders, W. Major . (1999)		26.00
7	Catalogue illustré des Timbres du Congo Belge, Maison Gailly, Bruxelles, 1925		4.00
8	The cancellations of the normal post offices of Belgian Congo 1886-1960 and Ruanda-Urundi 1917-1962, including the telegraphic cancellations, A.I.Heim & R.H. Keach (2 nd edition-1992)		2.25
9	Ehemalige deutsche Kolonien und Auslandpostämter stempelkatalog. 1994.		11.50
10	De postwaardestukken van Congo en van Ruanda-Urundi, Dr J. Stibbe (1986) + Congo Belge overprints scale		12.00
11	Officiële catalogus postzegelboekjes 1907-1978 België & Belgisch Congo (1983)		1.75
12	Catalogue spécial Belgique & Congo Belge. Gelli & Tani (+/-1929)		3.50
13	Four old catalogues : Prinnet catalogue illustré Congo Belge (editions 1951 and 1955) + Catalogue officiel COB Belgique 1955 + Les timbres de Belgique et du Congo 1957		2.50
General Interest Books			
14	Volkenkunde van Belgisch Kongo. J. Maes , 1936. + map (<i>in Dutch</i>)		2.00
15	Belgisch-Congo en Ruanda-Urundi reisgids 1958. Inforcongo. <i>Travel guide, with several maps and a lot of pictures (in Dutch)</i>		15.00
Philatelic Books			
16	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>		38.00
17	Etat independant du Congo - Etude du 1 Franc Mols, J-M. FRENAY, 1989		20.00
18	Etat independant du Congo - Etude du 10 Franc Mols, J-M. FRENAY, 1989		20.00
19	Catalogue illustré des essais des timbres de Belgique et du Congo Belge, Willy GRUBBEN, Editions philatéliques Raassens, Antwerp, new edition 1983		7.00
Belgian Congo Stamps & Covers			
20	1918 Red Cross issue, full set UM or LH	72/80	44.00
21	1886 issue 5c green LH, 50c olive used + 1887 issue 50c grey LH + 1894 1F violet OG.	1,4,10, 26A	2.50
22	1921 issue 10c/5c green of the 1915 issue , block of 4, UM (2) and LH (2)	86A	60.00
23	1894 issue 3F50 vermilion, used, Boma 1903	27	30.00
24	1955 issue, full set UM, Dutch language first, pristine condition, COB 45 €	329/32	10.00
25	1955 issue, full set UM, French language first, pristine condition, COB 45 €	333/36	10.00
26	1958 "five kings" issue, full set UM, pristine condition	344/49	1.50
27	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, position 15	3	18.00

28	1886 issue 25 c blue, LH, pos 43, variety of the report-block, off-centre	3	43.00
29	1923 Vloors issue, 3F brown-olive, UM	115	5.00
30	1923 Vloors issue, 5F grey, UM	116	17.00
31	1927 Vloors issue, 1,75/1,50F blue, UM	134	0.50
32	1928 Stanley issue, 1,75F blue + 2F brown, small size, UM	143/4	1.75
33	1939 Animals issue, full set, UM. COB value 85 €	209/13	21.00
34	1909 Issue Local overprint 5F carmine, L1 overprint, perf 15, I1-A1 position 20, a few short perfs, used	38L	22.00
35	1909 Issue Local overprint 25c blue, L5 overprint, perf 14, I2-A2 position 23, two short perfs, cancellation DIMA 1.1 DMtY, used, variety	33L	4.50
36	1909 Issue Local overprint 40c blue-green, L2 overprint, perf 14, I2-A1a position 1, two short perfs, paraffin gum	34L	3.50
Ruanda-Urundi			
37	1930 issue, full set, LH	81/89	14.00
38	1941 issue, full set, 1,75F & 2,75F with surcharge, LH (nearly UM)	122/3	2.00
39	1960 issue, two full sets on two FDC's	217/8	0.50
40	1922 issue full set LH	45/49	1.25
41	1936 issue full set UM	108/10	1.50
42	1916 issue, from 5c green to 1F olive, <i>all with Kigoma double circle cancellation</i>	28/34	3.50
43	1918 Red Cross issue, full imperforated set	36/44	80.00
44	1918 Red Cross issue, 1F olive (2), perf 14, LH and OG	42	1.00
45	1925 Vloors issue 1,75/1,50 blue, block of four, UM/LH	76	1.00
46	1925 Colonial Campaigns issue, block of four, UM	77/8	1.25
47	1925 Colonial Campaigns issue, block of four (2), Usumbura cancellation 24.2.26, UM	77/8	1.25
48	1931 Vloors w/surcharge issue, full set, UM	90/1	4.25
49	1931 issue, full set including 50c lilac (COB # 96a), UM	92/106 + 96a	5.25
50	1934 mourning of King Albert I, small study of 5 stamps (2 LH, 3 UM) on two pages, included the variety "white triangle", UM	107	9.50
51	1925 Vloors issue full set UM	62/76	5.50
52	1929 Vloors issue full set (pair) UM	79/80	1.00
53	1941 issue 5c/40c green UM	114 + 95	6.00
54	1942 issue full set UM in blocks of four with sheet margin	148/9	9.00
55	1949 issue 3 full sets, with variations of surcharges UM	173/5	1.50
56	1949 issue full set, vertical strips of ten, UM	173/5	2.50
57	1952 issue 1,50F blue and black (5), included a block of four, UM	176	0.75
58	1955 issue full set UM	196/9	6.00
Belgian Congo Covers and postal stationery			
59	Two curious airmail covers (years 1953 and 55) from France to Congo and back, with some explanations		4.00
60	Airmail cover, special flight SABENA, from Brussels 23-10-36 to Elisabethville 29-10-36, and back from Elisabethville 30-10-36 to Brussels 05-11-36. Belgian & Congolese stamps. Very good condition.	194/6 + belgian stamps	7.00
61	Lot of 7 airmail covers, between November 1945 and 1962, includes 3 first flights		4.50
62	Illustrated postcard with 1931 issue 10c (3) from Elisabethville to Belgium (+ explanations about the postage)	92	3.50
63	Airmail cover from Costermansville 13-5-1948 to Brussels	252 (2) + PA 17 (4)	3.00
Postal Stationery			
64	1910 postcard issue, double postcard 15 c blue + 15 c brown, new. 31LT	31LT	5.00

	(b ?)		
65	1912 issue, view postcard 10 c carmine, view #71, used. (rather stained)	43	0.50
66	1922 issue, palmtree 15/5c green, new (with additional stamp)	55	2.00
67	1922 issue, palmtree 30+30/10+10c red, cancelled to order (Stanleyville 14-II-23). Very good condition	60	2.50
68	1927 issue, 45c green view postcard # 66, used, view #28	66	2.00
69	1922 view postcard issue, # 52, view #15, overprint 15c/5 green, mint	52	4.00
70	Ruanda-Urundi 1922 view postcard issue, # 17, view #49, overprint 15c/5 green, mint (<i>stained</i>)	17	1.00
71	Congo Independant State 15c blue, # 11 type III, beautiful cancellation Boma, to Brussels (manuscript : "via Lisbonne"). Catalogue 40€, <i>very good condition</i>	11 type III	11.00
72	1912 postcard issue, 5c green, # 42, new, view #35, <i>very good condition</i>	42	2.00
73	1912 postcard issue, 10c carmine, # 43, new, view #4, <i>very good condition</i>	43	1.50
74	1911 issue, # 41, with boxed mark "Boma carte incomplete", used, to Belgium. Catalogue 25€, <i>very good condition</i>	41	7.50
75	1927 issue, 45c green # 66 (lot of 3 postcards, views # 2, 41, 46), new, <i>very good condition</i>	66	6.00
76	1927 issue, 45c green # 66 (lot of 2 postcards, views # 10, 15), used, <i>very good condition</i>	66	6.00
77	Rwanda aerogram 5F + additional stamps, used (1968). Catalogue 10€, <i>very good condition & rather rare</i>	2	3.00
78	Rwanda aerogram 5F + additional stamp, used (1973). Catalogue 10€, <i>very good condition & rather rare</i>	2	3.00
79	Burundi aerogram 7F elephant, cancellation Bujumbura 22.9.70, arrival cachet in Brussels 24-9-70. Catalogue 20 €. <i>Very good condition & rare</i>	2	7.00
Congo Stamps & Cancellations			
80	1894 issue 5c red-brown (12) with chosen or rare cancellations (M'toa for example)	15	5.00
81	Posted at sea : 5 stamps with cancellation paquebot Albertville (3) + Stanleyville (2)		7.50
82	Posted at sea : 5 stamps with cancellation paquebot Thysville (4) + Leopoldville (1, on piece)		7.50
83	Vloors issues stamps with linear mark "Paquebot" (<i>no guarantee</i>)		1.00
84	1894 issue 10c blue (8) + 25c orange (8) with chosen cancellations	18-21	6.00
85	1894 10c blue, Stanley-Falls cancellation 24 aout 1898	18	3.00
86	1894 issue 15c ochre (10) + 25c blue (4) with chosen cancellations	20-22	5.00
87	1894 issue 1F violet (4) with chosen and rare cancellations : Lukungu, Bena-Bedi	26A	20.00
88	1894 issue 40c blue-green (9) with chosen cancellations	23	4.00
89	1894 issue 40c blue-green (2) with Tumba & Tumbu-Mani cancellations	23	3.50
90	1894 issue 1F violet with Lukungu 30 DECE 1896 cancellation	26A	8.00
91	1894 issue 5c green (6) + 10c carmine (7) with chosen or rare (Pania-Mutombo, Ibembo, Matadi-paquebot) cancellations	16-19	3.00
92	1894 issue 50c olive (8) + 50c green (3) with chosen cancellations	24-25	1.75
93	1894 issue 1F carmine (8) with chosen cancellations	26	9.00
94	1894 10F green perf 14 1/4 (2), 1 stamp with Basankusu cancellation	29	25.00
95	1909 unilingual issue 50c olive (3) all with telegraphic cancellations : Matadi, Irebu, Thysville	53	2.50
96	1909 unilingual issue 5c green, 10c carmine & 50c olive all in block of 4, used	50-51-53	3.50
97	1909 unilingual issue 5c green & 10c carmine, in blocks of 4 (10c upper right sheet corner), LH/UM	50/1	1.25

98	1909 local overprint issue L3, 5c green in vertical pair , Boma cancellation 16 AOUT 1909	30L	1.25
99	1909 typo overprint issue, 40c blue-green (4) with chosen cancellation, included telegraphic Boma	44	2.50
100	1909 typo overprint issue, 5F carmine Avakubi cancellation	48	10.00
101	1909 local overprint issue L1, 10F green perf 12, used	39L	30.00
102	1915 issue 1F olive in block of four sheet corner UM	70	10.00
103	1915 issue 5F orange in block of four UM	71	5.50
104	1918 Red Cross issue, full set, used	72/80	70.00
105	Cancellations : ABA (4)		2.00
105	Cancellations : AKETI (3), ALBERTVILLE (3), ANGO (2)		3.50
106	Cancellations : BAFWASENDE (1), BAKWANGA (1), BANANA (1), BANGA-TSHELA (4)		4.00
107	Cancellations : BASANKUSU (4), BASOKO (3), BEFALE (1), BENI (3), BOENDE (1), BOKUNGU (1), BOLOBO (1), BULUNGU (1)		9.50
108	Cancellations : BOMA (7), BUKAMA (4), BONDO (1), BUNIA (4), BUTA (2), BUTEMBO (1)		3.00
109	Cancellations : COQUILHATVILLE (3), DIBAYA (1), DILOLO (1), COSTERMANSVILLE (6), DJUGU (3), DUNGU (1)		4.50
110	Cancellations : ELISABETHVILLE (10, included 2 pairs), GOMA (2), GUNGU (1), GUMBA-MOBEKA (1), IDIOFA (1), INONGO (2)		5.00
111	Cancellations : IRUMU (2), JADOTVILLE (7), KABALLA (3), KABALO (2), KABINDA (1) KAMBOVE (2)		4.50
112	Cancellations : KAMINA (2), KAMITUGA (3), KIBOMBO (1), KASONGO (4), KIKWIT (3), KINDU (5), KILO (1)		7.00
113	Cancellations : KINDU-PORT EMPAIN (4), KOLWEZI (4), KONGOLO (9), KUTU (2)		2.50
114	Cancellations : LEOPOLDVILLE & LEOPOLDVILLE Aerogare (15), LIKASI (3), LIMETE (1, on piece)		2.50
115	Cancellations : LIBENGE (7), LISALA (5), LODJA (2), LUEBO (5)		3.50
116	Airmail cover BOMILI 29.8.54 (+ transit BAFWASENDE 31.8.54 on reverse) to London, England. <i>Both are rare cancellations</i>		4.50
117	Airmail cover Coquilhatville 7.1.37 to Leopoldville (internal airmail). Arrival cachet Leopoldville 7.1.37. Franking with 1931 issue stamps. <i>Very good condition</i>		4.00
118	Lot of 5 airmail covers + 1 postcard.		4.25
119	1894 issue 5c red-brown (12) with chosen or rare (M'toa for example) cancellations		5.00
Selected Items			
120	1949 UPU miniature sheets (quantity printed 300), Congo (8 miniature sheets) & Ruanda-Urundi (4 miniature sheets), UM. <i>Rare. Pristine condition.</i>		1300.00
121	Lado , exceptional lot of two postcards : 1) postcard with 1894 issue 15c ochre cancellation Boma 11.7.1905 to Charlottenlund, Denmark (arrival cachet 9.8.1905), then forwarded to Skagen (11.8.1905). The sender explains his journey to the Lado enclave (more to read if you read Danish...) & 2) postcard (Belgian Congo postal stationery # 18) + additional franking with 1894 issue 5 c green dated from Dungu 29.9.06 to Burgdorf, Switzerland. Cancellation of the stamp with signature and handwritten "Lado/29-9-06" in red ink + lozenge of dots (Retta) + transit marks WHITE NILE/TP/*30 IX 1906 & KHARTOUM/9-X-906IV. Stamp of the postcard cancelled with the Retta. Michaux certificate + some more explanations are joined.		800.00
122	Interesting Information sheet about the delivery of money by means of		1.50

	the money order from Sweden to the Congo State (8 august 1893). <i>In Swedish</i>		
123	1918 Red Cross issue, full set, LH	72/80	68.00
124	Picture postcard with 1923 issue 5c orange-yellow & 10c green, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (internal mail)	106/7	4.00
125	1909 issue local overprint L1, 5c green, no gum + 10 c carmine, LH, both L1	30L + 31L	1.75
126	1889 issue 5F violet surcharge "Colis postaux 3,50 Fr" Cancellation Boma 16 AVRIL ?890. <i>Repaired. With certificate BCSC</i>	CP4	100.00
127	1889 issue 5F violet surcharge "Colis postaux 3,50 Fr" <i>Regummed. With certificate BCSC</i>	CP4	240.00