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**BULLETIN 193**

**DECEMBER 2022**

**Bulletin Editor**

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

## Notice: Annual Subscription (US term Dues) – 2023

Subscription rates remain unchanged for the year 2023, these being:

Region	Subscription
Belgium	18€ (18€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
Other European countries	24€ (18€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
UK	£20 (£15 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
USA	\$29 (\$20 for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)
Rest of the World	30€ (18€ for those who receive the Bulletin, etc. by e-mail)

**Payment is due on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023. Individual notifications are not sent. Please take this notice as an invitation to renew your BCSC membership for 2023.**

### How to pay

#### ***All members:***

1. by direct payment into the Study Circle's bank account with the "BNP Paribas Fortis":

IBAN BE51 0016 0051 5962

BIC GEBABEBB

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

- or 2. by PayPal to [belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com](mailto:belgiancongostudycircle@hotmail.com).

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

#### ***Members living in the UK have two other options:***

- 1 by electronic bank transfer to our account with the 'TSB Bank Ltd.'

Bank Sort Code: 87-68-23

Account Name: "Belgian Congo Study Account"

Account No: 78375760

IBAN GB30 TSBS 8768 2378 3757 60

BIC TSBSGB21013

- or 2. by a cheque drawn on a UK bank, payable to "Belgian Congo Study Account" and sent by post to the BCSC Secretary, Charles Lloyd at 18 Linefield Road, Carnoustie, Angus DD7 6DP, Scotland. (He will deposit it in the TSB account.)

### **NOTES:**

Any member who has a pre-existing arrangement to pay in a different way should continue to do this. If anyone else has a problem paying by any of the above methods, please contact the Treasurer, Ludo Achten ([ludoachten@hotmail.com](mailto:ludoachten@hotmail.com)).

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

## ***Calling Notice:***

### ***Annual General Meeting of the Belgian Congo Study Circle***

The AGM of the BCSC will precede our Annual Conference. If you have a relevant matter that you would like to put on the agenda, please send details (by e-mail) to the Secretary (Charles Lloyd). If you are not able to attend in person, the Secretary is able to present the matter on your behalf.

**The AGM/Conference will be held on Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> March 2023 at:**

**WATERLOO Hotel “ Le 1815 ” In front of the battlefield of 1815**

For members who come by train, we will have a car shuttle to pick up members from Braine - l'Alleud train station. In addition to transport before and after the meeting on Saturday, it will operate if come Friday and return to the station on Sunday.

Reservation: When you contact the Hotel you must be precise and inform them that you are coming for the Belgian Congo Study Circle meeting.

Address: Route du Lion 367, 1410 Waterloo (There is parking for cars at the Hotel)

Telephone : [+32 \(0\)2 387 01 60](tel:+3223870160)

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 displays\*
- 12.00 to 13.30 Mid-day meal<sup>†</sup>
- 13.30 to 15.30 Member's displays\*
- 15.30 to 16.30 Open session (including over-run time for displays)
- 20.30 onwards. Informal evening meal.

The evening dinner will be at the same venue as the AGM, Hotel “ Le 1815 ”

If you are interested, you must reserve your place with Thierry Frennet

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

**All payment for AGM (welcome, mid-day meal) must be made to the BCSC account. The price is 45 €. The price of the evening dinner is not included. You will be informed of the price as soon as the menu is agreed. (If you have any special dietary requirements (eg vegetarian), please inform Thierry.**

**All reservation must made no later than 1<sup>st</sup> FEBRUARY 2023**  
(including the evening dinner)

- † Mid-day meal : This will be a seated 3 course meal, similar to last year and the price will be about 45 €
- ‡ Evening dinner : Please would all the members who wish to join us at an informal evening dinner let Thierry Frennet know  
by e-mail : [thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be](mailto:thierry.frennet@fthsprl.be)
- \* Displays: If you want to present a display, please notify Thierry Frennet as soon as possible to enable him to add this to the programme.

## DISPLAYS

By scanning the sheets intend for display and storing these scans on a memory stick as a Microsoft POWERPOINT (.PPT) or an Adobe ACROBAT (.PDF) file, 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 as well as their scanned files because all philatelists enjoy examining the actual stamps/covers!

During the Covid-19 pandemic when meeting in person was banned many philatelists acquired the skill to produce and give ZOOM displays. (i.e. only the POWERPOINT slides are produced). Such contributions are also welcome and should be limited to 25 minutes. Once again, please bring your presentation on a memory stick.

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.) If we have fewer than 8 members wanting to display, the time allowance for each will be increased.

You will be aware that as part of the report on the AGM that is published in the Bulletin, short (about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a page in length) summaries 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 about 250 words).
- A scanned image of one of the items you intend to 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 in French or Flemish, please do – we will translate for the bulletin.

## Obituaries

### **Anton Kropman 1947 – 2022**

Antonius Johannes Kropman (Anton), a BCSC member of long standing, passed away at his home in Malta on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2022.



His partner, Marc Leeming writes:

“Anton was born on 29/11/1947 to Dutch parents in Cape Town South Africa.

He attended St Aidan's Jesuit boarding school in Grahamstown, matriculating in 1969. It was at boarding school that his love of stamp collecting began. This was fostered by his uncle who captained a Dutch whaling ship that called in at Cape Town (during the early 1950s). I believe it was this uncle who gave Anton his first Belgian Congo stamps.

After this gift he became an accidental but passionate Belgian Congo collector. Anton had an eye for detail and the mind of an obsessive accumulator when it came to stamps.

The collection travelled with us from Cape Town to the UK and finally to Malta. He had each album specially packaged by a local publishing company for protection! A theme of careful thought is apparent.

As Anton became more incapacitated he spent more time in his stamp room. He had 3 enormous extended tables full of albums, stamps, perforation gauges, special lights and a myriad of pieces of equipment. It looked like a lair of a scientist.

We all know that time is the friend of the young and the enemy of the old. Anton left us with unfinished work as well as much that was accomplished. (I always threatened that if he left the job incomplete I would throw a match into the room and run away!) I am almost at the stage where I can take the collection for appraisal to Belgium. I trust that it will give you all great pleasure.”

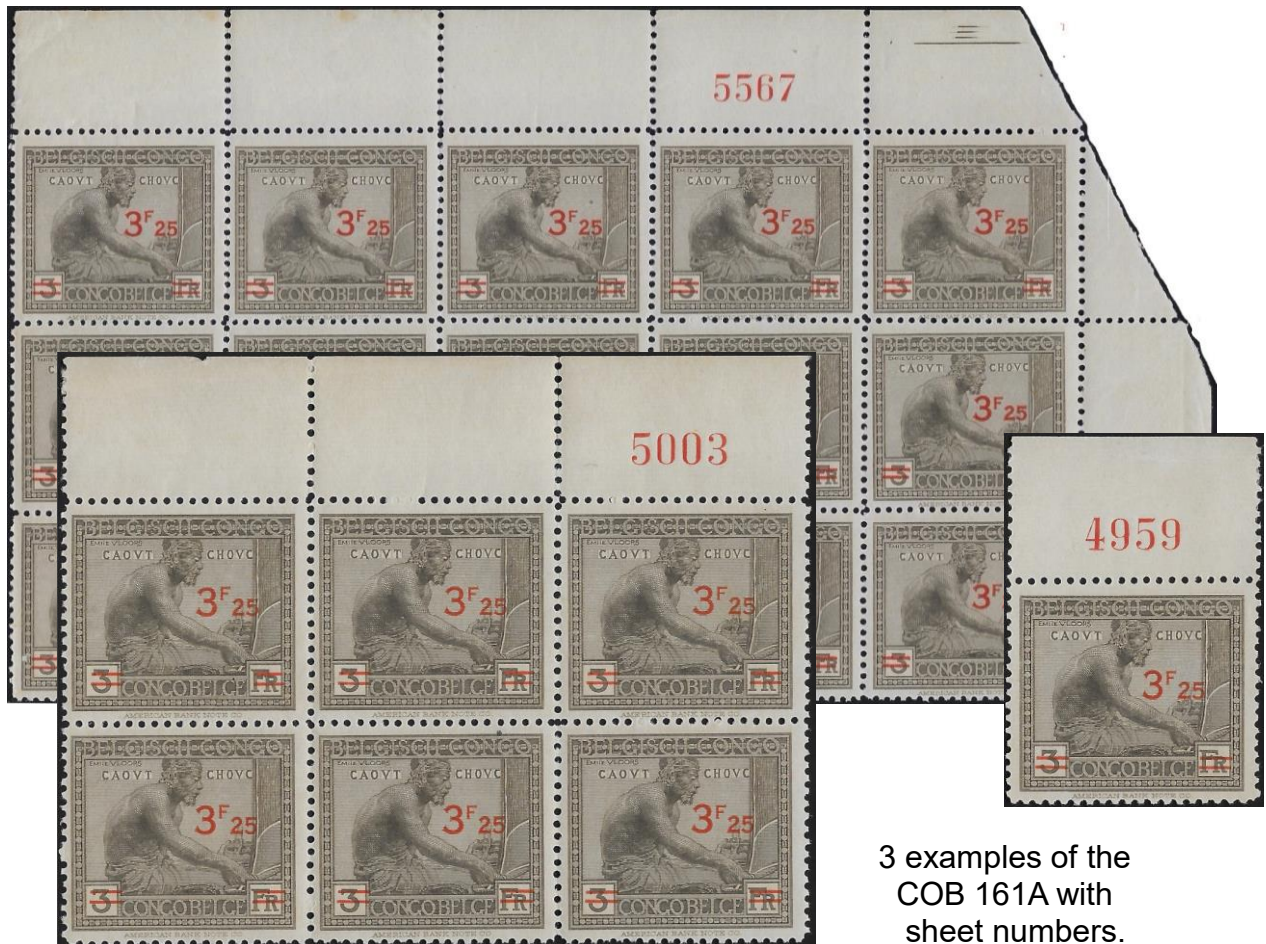
The BCSC extends its sympathy to Marc, his partner of many years standing.

### **David George Norton**

Very recently, I was informed about David's death. He lived in York, England and had been a member for very many years. An obituary will appear in the next copy of the Bulletin.

## Belgian Congo COB #161A 3.25 Fr on 3 Fr Bart Willekens

While collecting this stamp series, I was lucky enough to be able to buy a few blocks of the Floors overprints from various sellers. Upon further investigation, I noticed that the blocks of the 3.25 Fr always had high sheet numbers while the original blocks (3 Fr) without overprints have a much lower number.



3 examples of the COB 161A with sheet numbers.

Of the 3 Fr, there were 275 000 + 10 000 stamps printed. So about 3000 sheets. The highest number I could find was 2995. Below is one with the number 135.

With the 3.25Fr overprints the known sheet numbers are between 4959 and 5567. About 1000 sheets are said to have been printed.

My question here is this: *Were additional stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company for overprinting?*



Floors COB 115

This research continues through The Belgian Congo Study Circle.

## **My Favourite Cover -**

### **The First Regular Airmail Flight with Mail for the Eastern Belgian Congo**

**Charles Lloyd**

To interest me, an air mail cover might be one from the early days of a developing postal service or one sent on an unusual delivery route as the result of an incident. An attractive franking and abundance of postal markings/hand written instructions helps. Often such covers appear philatelic but I am put off only if the sender has contrived an oddity. Passage through the regular (which includes an emergency) postal service makes it acceptable to me. The cover I show here was offered in an auction of many hundreds of Imperial Airways lots. Initially, I overlooked it and did not bid, but when I found it was unsold I bought it. Subsequent research has led me to conclude I now have a little gem. Peter Wingent's article (1) has been a great help as has that of Norman Clowes (2) to uncover its story (and those of others on the flight).

By the late 1920s it was not possible to significantly shorten the time taken to deliver mail to/from overseas territories and Europe by using mail steamers. [For example, the Union Castle Line held the British GPO (Post Office) contract which specified delivery from the UK to South Africa in 17 days. This required ships designed for speed, cruising at 16 kn (30 km/h).] The technology of the time could not produce ships that could sustain greater speeds for the long Africa and Far East services.

The solution to speedier delivery was to use aircraft. The British Government was keen to link the motherland with an empire spread across the globe. In 1926 the British Government agreed to provide Imperial Airways with an annual subsidy of £93 600 (now £55 million) to develop and operate two main services (for mail and passengers): Britain to India (and then on to Australia) via Egypt, and Britain to South Africa via Egypt and East Africa. The first of these was a London to Karachi (India) service, inaugurated in March 1929.

For the Africa service, inaugurated in February 1931, the route was identical as far as Cairo. Initially, it terminated at Mwanza in Tanganyika Territory but the intention was to extend it to Cape Town within a year. Imperial Airways boasted this was an 8246 km route travelled in 8 days. Flying was confined to daylight hours with passengers accommodated in hotels overnight. A mix of land-planes, flying-boats and trains were used. The limited range of all aircraft also required many landings to refuel.

The new Africa service would depart "every Saturday connecting by the India mail for Cairo." Places at which calls were made are shown in a table shown later in this article. An overnight train was taken from Basle to Genoa. This circumvented the

Italian government's ban on aircraft entering its airspace directly from France. At this date the alternative of flying across the Alps was not feasible. After Cairo, the Nile Valley was followed for 3630 km then from Lake Albert the flight path was 230 km south east across Uganda to Lake Victoria (Port Bell). Port Bell (on the lake shore) is 10 km from the Ugandan capital Kampala and a Kampala transit/arrival postmark was used here.

The Armstrong Whitworth AW154 Argosy flew the route from Cairo to Khartoum. Designed to an Imperial Airways trimotor specification, it entered service in 1926. Flying landplanes across southern Sudan presented a technical problem. The ground was soft and unable to support the weight of heavy aircraft. The solution was obvious. Use a flying boat to land on the Nile and after that on Lakes Albert and Victoria. The Short S8 Calcutta operated on the route from Khartoum to Mwanza.



Above: The Armstrong Whitworth AW154 Argosy. 7 built (Note: In this era, production numbers were often low but projects were still profitable)

Right: The Short S8 Calcutta. Introduced by I.A. in 1928. 7 built



My favourite cover is an Imperial Airways “blue map” first flight envelope inscribed, “First Airmail England – Africa”. It is postmarked Winchester, Hants 26 FE 1931. (Winchester is an ancient city about 100 km south west from London. Coincidentally and appropriately for this article, Winchester was founded by the British Belgae tribe!)

A franking of 1s 3d (= 15d) is curious. Peter Wingent (1) reproduced the British GPO circular announcing this service, published on the 18<sup>th</sup> February 1931. It gives charges for letters (from London) to countries expected to be served. For the North East Belgian Congo, this was 8d for the 1<sup>st</sup> half ounce (14 g) and 6d for each subsequent half ounce. The cover has been opened, is empty, and weighs just 4 g. The presence of a stiffening card would add only 4 g (and not enough for the letter to exceed the first weight limit). The cover does look philatelic, but may have served also to send a letter. Two sheets of British (imperial) letter size (8½ x 11 inch)



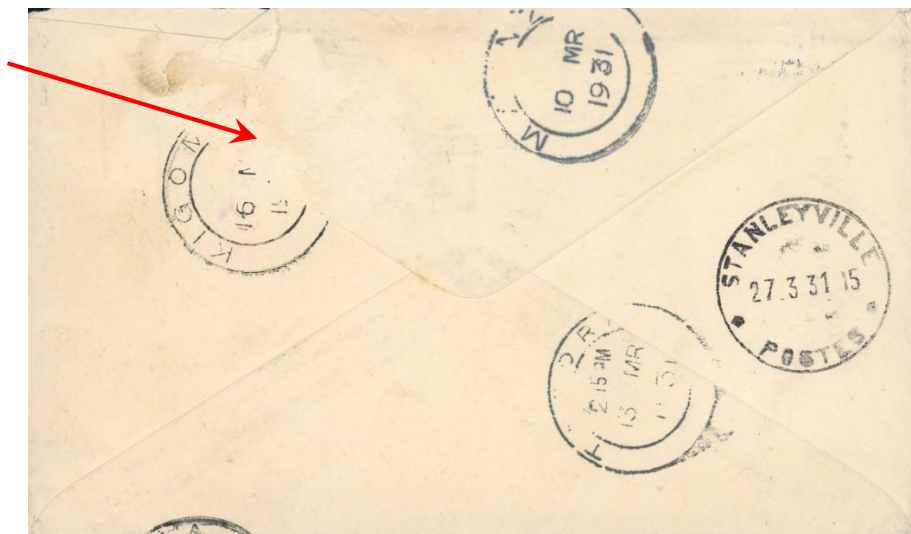
writing paper, then used, would result in a 17 g letter and with three sheets a 24 g letter. If it was the latter, the charge would be 1s 2d. Although speculative, it is a feasible explanation!

As for the additional 1d franking, this has to be over-franking. Maybe not deliberate if the sender had not seen the GPO circular.



*Stanleyville  
Mwanza*

Surface of the flap  
thinned here



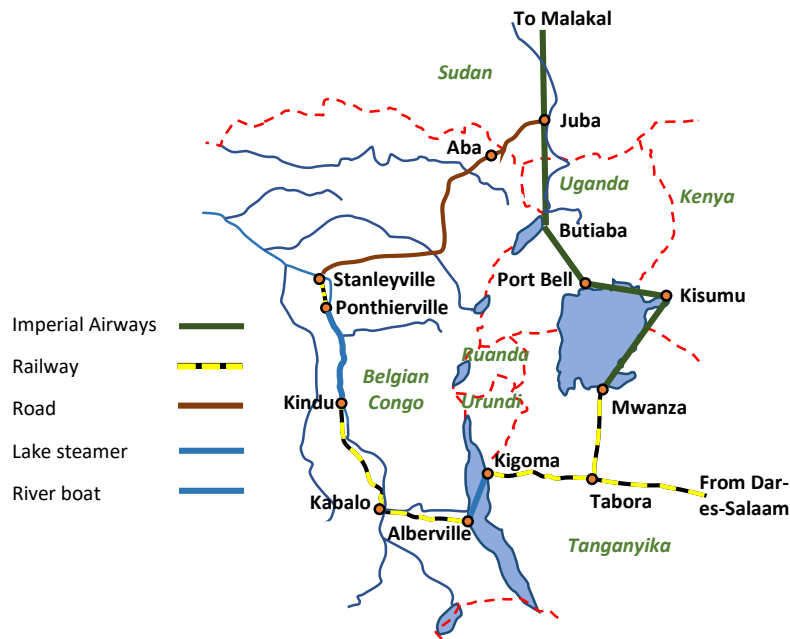
Flight AS1 departed from Croydon Airport, London on Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> February 1931.

Transit marks:      Mwanza 10 MR 1931 (Tuesday: 10 days later)  
                           Tabora 13 MR 1931 (Friday)  
                           Kigoma 16 MR 1931 (Monday)  
                           Stanleyville 27 3 31 (Friday: Received on day 27)

There were four landing places [Juba, Butiaba, Port Bell (Kampala), Mwanza] at which mail for the Belgian Congo could be off-loaded. The GPO circular provides this information:

“The rates for various destinations served are as follows: - ..... Belgian Congo (North East via Juba, Sudan)...8d first ½ oz...6d each additional ½ oz.”

(No mention of Butiaba, Port Bell or Mwanza with respect to Congo mail.) However, this letter remained on the plane until the end of its flight at Mwanza. With hindsight, we would question why an extra 1300 km was added to air travel and 650 km was added to its surface journey by not off-loading at Juba? The explanation appears to be simple. The sender did not give a routing instruction, such as “via Juba, Sudan”. At some point between posting and Juba a pencil alteration was made: Stanleyville has been crossed out and replaced with Mwanza. We can only speculate as to the reason. Was a postal worker’s knowledge of existing practices used to redirect the letter to a more suitable surface routing?



### Other letters sent to the Belgian Congo on this flight (AS1)

A greater understanding emerges when contemporary covers are compared. In the early years of airmail there was an enthusiasm for collecting first flight covers and airlines were happy to oblige philatelists with illustrated covers (which generated both income and publicized the company). Of course, they were philatelic but they were carried on the service and being “special” survived the practice of soaking stamps off envelopes to mount in an album. My cover is a case in point. It has 5 different low denomination British KGV stamps which were then common and would not have attracted the attention of schoolboy stamp collectors.

Through the internet and our bulletin, I have found six other covers sent from the UK to the Belgian Congo on Imperial Airways AS1. (I am sure there are more in member’s collections.) I saw three of the six advertised for sale on e-bay by one seller. (He was asking what I consider to be inflated prices. For example, cover 3 was on offer at US\$750!)

I found three covers (numbers 1, 2 and 3) had been sent to one individual, addressed in distinctive hand writing and using red ink:

*M. Hubert de Backer*  
*Adjudant Troupes Coloniales*  
*NIANGARA*  
*Belgian Congo*

“circa 5 sent” is written in black ink on the back of Cover 3.

### Cover 1

Source: Peter Wingent (1).

An Imperial Airways “blue map” envelope. (Such as the envelope above.)

Franking: GB KGV 2d + 6d = 8d. Correct for a letter  $\leq \frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

The lower left corner of the envelope (below the map) is covered on Peter’s illustration. No routing instruction can be seen elsewhere. This cover was sent by the person who sent covers 2 and 3, which on these he wrote “*via Cairo & Juba*” to the right of South Africa (on the map). Therefore, we can assume there is no routing instruction on the hidden part of the envelope of cover 1.

Postmark:

London F.S. - Airmail      27 FE 31

Transit marks:

Kampala, Uganda      9 MR 31

Kabale, Uganda      MR 13 31

Irumu      indistinct (Peter Wingent identified the day as 22)

Niangara      2.4.31

Gombari      14.4.31

The letter was off-loaded at Port Bell. From Kampala, the transit order is logical. Irumu (456 km from Kabale) was the sorting office for this region. Niangara is 560 km further on, to the north west. We must assume the M. de Backer had been ordered to Gombari before the letter arrived. Thus, it was redirected to Gombari 335 km south east of Niangara. Interestingly, there are no written redirection instructions.

### Cover 2

Source: e-bay (3).

An Imperial Airways “blue map” envelope.

Franking: GB KGV 9d +  $1\frac{1}{2}d$  +  $\frac{1}{2}d$  = 11d (postage 8d + registration 3d).

It has a routing instruction “*via Cairo & Juba*”. Niangara has been crossed out in pencil and replaced by Gombari. This was also crossed out and replaced by Bambili.

Registration label and Postmarks:

Registered letter      Label London W26 (# 643)

Circular postmark            400 Oxford St. W. 27 FE 31  
Oval registration mark      Registered WDO W1. 27 FE 31

Transit mark:

Aba                                14.3.31.13

Clearly, the written instruction was followed and the letter off-loaded at Juba, then taken by road to Aba. Presumably, M. de Backer had been ordered from Gombari to Bambili (on the Uele River), 250 km west of Niangara. Unfortunately, there is only one Congolese postal mark, but it is a reasonable assumption that this cover arrived at Niangara before Cover 1. Was M. de Backer temporarily in Bambili and would normally receive his mail at Gombari?

### Cover 3

Source: e-bay (3).

An Imperial Airways “blue map” envelope.

Franking: GB KGV 3d + 5d = 8d. Correct for a letter  $\leq \frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Routing instruction “*via Cairo & Juba*”. Niangara has been crossed out in pencil but no replacement name added.

Postmark

?????.F.S (must be London)            2? FEB 31 (must be 27)

Transit marks:

Kampala, Uganda                        9 MR 31  
Kabale, Uganda                         MR 13 31  
Irumu                                        indistinct date, ???.??31  
Niangara                                   -2.4.31  
Gombari                                     14.4.31

Surprisingly, the routing instruction was not obeyed and the letter remained on the plane until its next landing place, Port Bell. It was off-loaded, taken to Kampala and followed the same delivery route as Cover 1, accompanying it.

### Cover 4

Source: e-bay (3).

Although addressed to Khartoum, Sudan and not the Belgian Congo, this cover is relevant to the analysis. It was sent by the same individual who sent covers 1, 2 and 3. We see the same neat handwriting in red ink. This begs the question, what was the sender’s relationship to the recipients?

An Imperial Airways “blue map” envelope.

Addressed to: *F Alan Evans, Post Restante, KHARTOUM, Sudan.*

Franking GB KGV 6d + 1½d + ½d = 8d (postage 5d + registration 3d). Correct for a letter  $\leq \frac{1}{2}$  ounce to Sudan.

Registration label and postmarks:

Registered letter                        Label London W26 (# 675)

Circular postmark            400 Oxford St. W, \* 27 FE  
31 Oval registration mark   Registered WDO.W1.

Arrival mark:

Sudan Air Mail Khartoum -7.III.31

It has features found on the three Belgian Congo covers. Intriguingly, the sender may have posted at least 33 registered covers! (n.b. Cover 2 has label # 643)

### Cover 5

Source: Norman Clowes (2). (Only the front was shown.) An Imperial Airways “blue map” envelope.

Addressed to: Postmaster, General Post Office, Stanleyville, North East Belgian Congo

Franking: GB KGV three 4d = 1s. (8d + registration 3d = 11d. Over franked 1d.)

Routing instructions: Typed “via Juba”. Also, “*Juba*” handwritten in pencil.

Registration label and postmarks:

Registered letter    Label London SW2 (# 2634)

Postmark            Charles Street, Haymarket B.O. S.W. 27 FE 31

Transit mark:

Aba                    14.3. (31) (as reported in the text of his article)

Stanleyville        25.3. (31) (as reported in the text of his article)

### Cover 6

Source: e-bay (3) and also Norman Clowes (2) who showed only the back.

Imperial Airways “blue map” letter.

Addressed to: *F. H. Thompson, Poste Restante Stanleyville, Belgian Congo*

Return address (oval handstamp) “F H Thompson, Shawcliffe, Otley, Yorks.”

Franking: GB KGV 6d + 2d = 8d. Correct for a letter  $\leq \frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

No routing instructions.

Postmark:

Otley Yorks. 26 FE 31

Transit marks:

Mwanza            10 MR 31

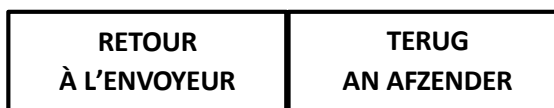
Tabora            13 MR 31

Kigoma            16 MR 31

Stanleyville      27.3.31

Handwritten on back, in French “*Please return at once*”

Instructional handstamp on front:



### Cover 7

Source: Norman Clowes (2). (Only the front was shown.)

An Imperial Airways “blue map” envelope

Addressed to: The Aero Field, Poste Restante, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo (“Aero Field” = a Francis Field cover.)

Franking: GB KGV two 4d = 8d. Correct for a letter  $\leq \frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Routing instructions: Typewritten “Via Imperial to Juba and Belgian Line to Stanleyville and Leopoldville”. This would have resulted in “head-scratching” at Juba because there was no air link to Stanleyville! Norman has suggested that it was sent by road and arrived at Stanleyville on the 25.3.31.

Postmark:

London	27 FE 31 (deciphered by Norman Clowes – both postmarks are grubby.) Air mail can be seen in the postmark, thus it is probably “London F.S. - Airmail”.
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Transit marks:

Sudan Air Mail Juba	8. III.31
Stanleyville	25.3.31 (implied by Norman Clowes)
Leopoldville	=9.4.31

Norman noted that the first SABENA Stanleyville to Leopoldville flight took off on the 10<sup>th</sup> April, the day after the cover arrived at Leopoldville. Therefore, he has proposed that it was put on the regular riverboat mail service. The arrival at Leopoldville 16 days later is consistent with his proposal.

### **Synthesis of these observations**

Of the seven envelopes addressed to the Belgian Congo, three were off-loaded at Juba, two at Kampala and two at Mwanza. That less than half were taken off at Juba, advertised in the GPO circular as the landing place for onward dispatch to the North East Belgian Congo, suggests confusion. Four covers were marked with the appropriate instruction “*via Catro & Juba*”, though for one this was ignored. The two taken off at Kampala and the two at Mwanza accompanied each other and received identical transit markings. Of the three taken off at Juba two passed through Stanleyville and Norman Clowes (2) has reported they arrived on the same day. Evidently, once off the plane delivery can be described as normal!

A Belgian Post Office letter to the British GPO, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1931, (1) contains the following significant information:

“...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, Uvira.

The labels of these bundles shall include the name of the office of distribution, the relevant routing (‘via Juba’, ‘via Port Bell’ or ‘via Mwanza’, as the case may be) and shall also bear an airmail label.”

Was this statement, made thirteen weeks after the inaugural flight, bringing attention to the *de facto* practice of connecting to established (surface) delivery routes, but now informing the British GPO that labels were to be added to identify the off-loading site and sorting office?

The two envelopes taken off at Kampala were addressed to Niangara. We know that one of these had been kept on the plane even though it was marked clearly “*via Cairo & Juba*”. Off-loading both at Kampala cannot be a simple coincidence.

Peter Wingent (1) considered the information given in the Belgian Post Office letter sent to the British GPO on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1931, which indicated that (henceforth) mail for Irumu sorting office was to be off-loaded at Port Bell. There were several pre-existing a surface route from Port Bell (i.e. Kampala) to Irumu (the sorting office). For covers 1 and 3 the route chosen was via Kabale in the southwest of Uganda then north to Irumu – 580 km. (There is a shorter route: Port Bell to Butiaba by road, Butiaba to Kisenyi by Lake Albert steamer and finally Kisenyi to Irumu by road - 486 km. Perhaps scheduling with the steamer was problematic!) Clearly, someone knew this and had used initiative! This proposition explains the presence of the Irumu postmark.

On flight AS1, the scheduled landing at Butiaba was abandoned due to mechanical problems during the flight and the plane continued on to Port Bell arriving on the 9<sup>th</sup>. Butiaba letters were put on the first return flight, AN1 which did land at Butiaba on the 12<sup>th</sup> March. (AN1 departed Mwanza on the 10<sup>th</sup>, according to postmark evidence or possibly the 11<sup>th</sup> if covers were cancelled the day before, in preparation for an early take off). AN1 would have arrived at Juba on the evening of the 12<sup>th</sup>. This raises the interesting possibility that Cover 5 remained on AS1 until the Mwanza terminus from where it was returned to Juba on AN1. The 14<sup>th</sup> March Aba postmark on Cover 5 is more consistent with AN1 arriving at Juba (12<sup>th</sup>) than AS1 (8<sup>th</sup>) for the 206 km road trip between the two settlements.

The two envelopes taken off at Mwanza were both addressed to Stanleyville. Mwanza was the terminus of the flight, undoubtedly chosen because it was at the railhead of the Tanganyika Central Railway branch line (which had been opened 1928). From here, mail to the rest of Tanganyika Territory could be forwarded (as it would be from Kisumu for Kenya Colony). Surface mail to Stanleyville was already being carried along the Tanganyika Central Railway from the port of Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma. After delivery to Albertville, one of the specified sorting offices, delivery became the responsibility of the Congolese postal authorities. Once again, good local knowledge was an asset.

It would appear that the colonial postal authorities were acting to marry up this new air service with their established ground services. The GPO in Britain, as is apparent from its circular of the 18<sup>th</sup> February, was focusing on arrangements country by country. When it came to delivering individual letters, this required local decisions to produce a joined-up service. The Belgian Congo covered a vast area

with underdeveloped communications and the selection of a single entry point, Juba, was not ideal. Use of all three landing places was an improvement which was officially recognized very soon. At first sight and in isolation, the cover I have shown appears to have experienced an unexpected journey, but when seen in the context of others to the Belgian Congo, its carriage was not out of the normal, even if it was not as planned by the British Post Office.

Date	Calls according to timetable	Postmarks on AS1 covers
27/2		London (for next day departure)
28/2	London, Paris, Basle (overnight train)	
1/3	Genoa, Naples, Corfu	
2/3	Athens, Alexandria Cairo	
3/3	Assuit, (Luxor*), Assuan, Wadi Halfa	
4/3	Atbara, Khartoum	Athens, Alexandria, Cairo
5/3	Kosti, Malakal, Juba	Alexandria, Cairo
6/3	Butiaba, Port Bell, Kisumu	Assuit, (Luxor**), Wadi Halfa
7/3	Mwanza	Khartoum
8/3		Kosti, Juba
9/3		Port Bell
10/3		Kisumu, Mwanza

Luxor\* "Calling by arrangement", not a scheduled stop

Luxor\*\* This cover was off-loaded at Assuit. There is postmark evidence that it completed delivery to Luxor by rail

The 10<sup>th</sup> March Mwanza arrival postmark on my cover (and others) is at odds with the date AS1 was due, according to the Imperial Airways timetable. This suggests delay(s). Fortunately, a major I.A. auction sale (4) had 72 other AS1 covers, which together with the 7 described earlier and 5 others found in an internet search provide data to help our understanding.

Had the schedule been adhered to, Mwanza would have been reached on the 7<sup>th</sup>, three days before it did in practice. Comparing the timetable with the dates on postmarks, it is evident that two days were lost in Europe and one between Cairo and Wadi Halfa. There are a number of possible reasons – adverse weather, a mechanical problem, bureaucracy, making connections etc. Reliability of the A.W. Argosy proved to be poor on the Cairo – Khartoum service (5) and mechanical problems are the most likely cause of the second delay. It has been reported that a mechanical problem prevented the Calcutta flying boat landing at Buitaba and that it flew on to Port Bell. On the same day it should have continued to Kisumu but did not. Had the repair to be made before taking off? Obviously, mindful of the 3 days delay a decision was taken to fly the 600 km from Port Bell to Mwanza in one day



and not have an overnight stop at Kisumu. (These were the early days of international air travel and delays were expected and accepted as part and parcel of flying.)

A final observation: Letters were delivered to Stanleyville via Juba and via Mwanza. On the specified (Juba) route they arrived 26 days after leaving London and on the unofficial (Mwanza) route they arrived after 28 days. Imperial Airways may have met its claim North East Belgian Congo 10 days compared with 25 days by “ordinary route” This was not the total delivery time and there was almost no difference in delivery time to Stanleyville.

## References

- (1) Wingent Peter. “Belgian Congo Air Mail via Imperial Airways in 1931” Imperial Airways Gazette. June 2018 (Issue 53), 29 – 36
- (2) Clowes Norman. “Imperial Airways’ Involvement with Mail to and from the Belgian Congo”. Bulletin of the BCSC. March 2002 (Number 123), 15 - 25
- (3) e-bay seller located in Lake Worth, Florida.
- (4) Universal Philatelic Auctions (UPA) N° 83, Gloucester, England October 2021
- (5) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armstrong\\_Whitworth\\_Argosy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armstrong_Whitworth_Argosy)

## **Plating of the Postal card #3 of E.I.C.**

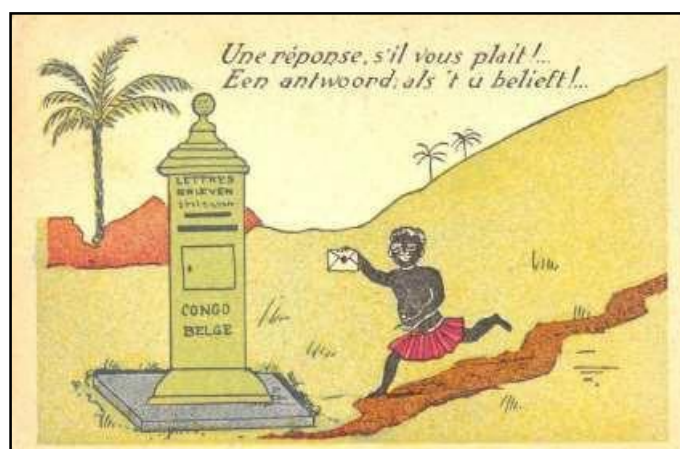
### **A new publication by the “Cahier du Congo”**

Some members of the BCSC also publish articles in the French language journal “Cahier du Congo” which is published 4 times a year, each copy of which is 20 pages in length and in full colour.

To mark the 10th anniversary of Cahier, it’s editor decided to reproduce and update J.M Frenay's detailed study of the Etat Independent du Congo postal stationery item #3, the card and its plating. In this endeavour, important discoveries were added and some errors were corrected. The result has been a book of 40 pages, all in colour.

With permission, we have the pleasure to present you with some of the information contained in this book.

# LES CAHIERS DU CONGO

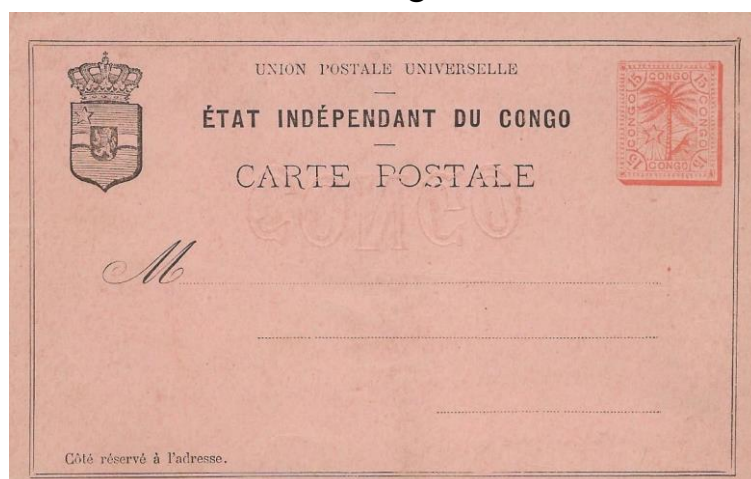


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**JUIN 2012 – JUIN 2022**

Etude approfondie de l'entier postal n° 3 de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo



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**Bibliographie :**

Recherches de J.M. Frenay.

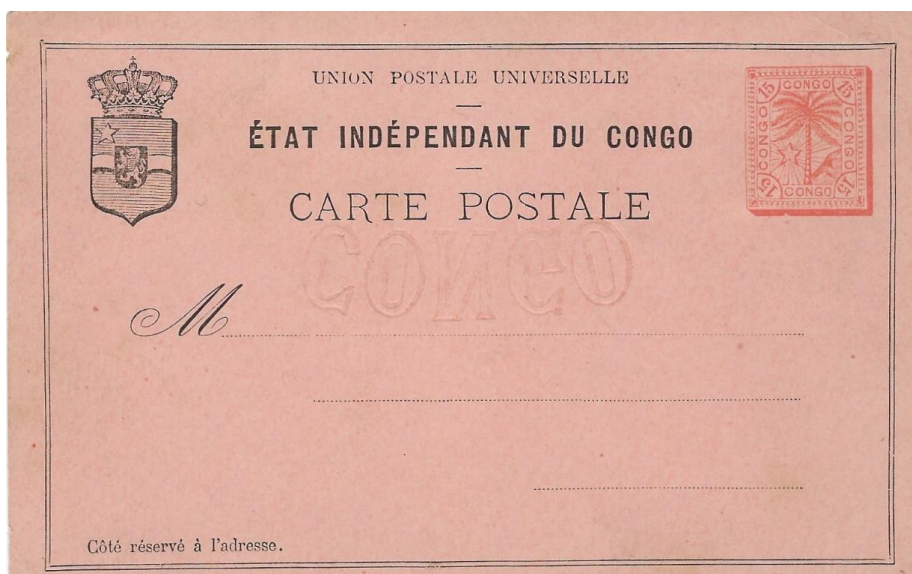
*Catalogue Entiers postaux du Congo/Ruanda-Urundi* (SBEP/BCSC édition 2021). *Catalogue Yvert & Cie de 1939 des Entiers postaux de l'E.I.C. - du Congo Belge et del'Est Africain.*



**INVERSE Position normale :**

CONGO

Dans un positionnement normal, il n'y a pas (ou très peu) de manque d'encrage dans le creux des lettres comme démontré précédemment.



## LA VIGNETTE D'AFFRANCHISSEMENT.

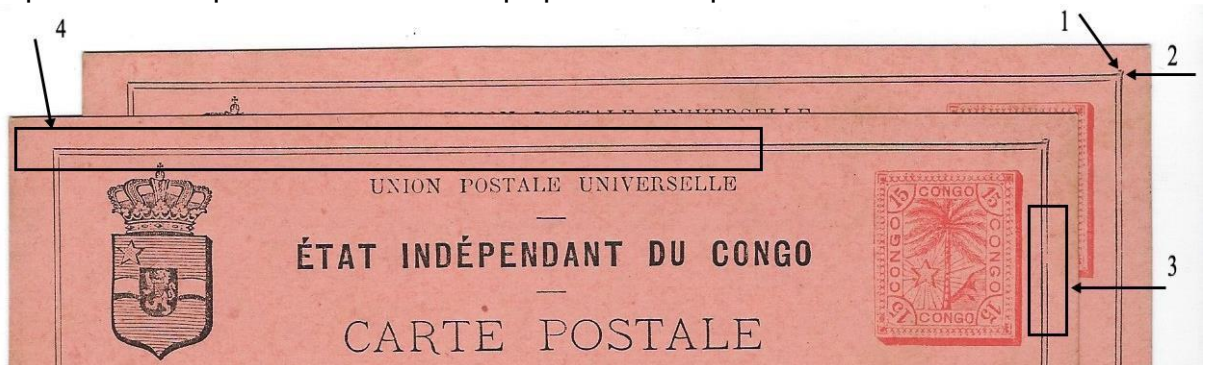


La vignette est imprimée en premier sur le carton. Lors d'un centrage correct, elle...

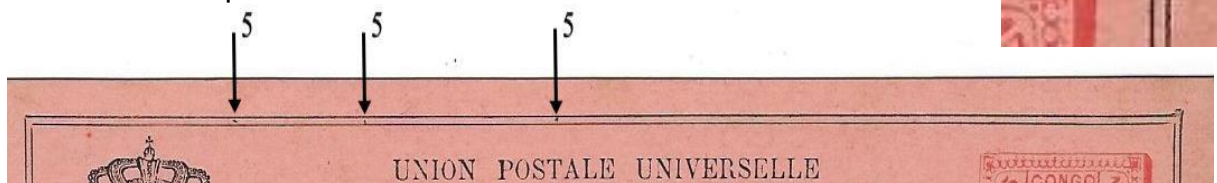


### Position I : 1<sup>er</sup> état

La position I est probablement celle qui présente le plus de variations.

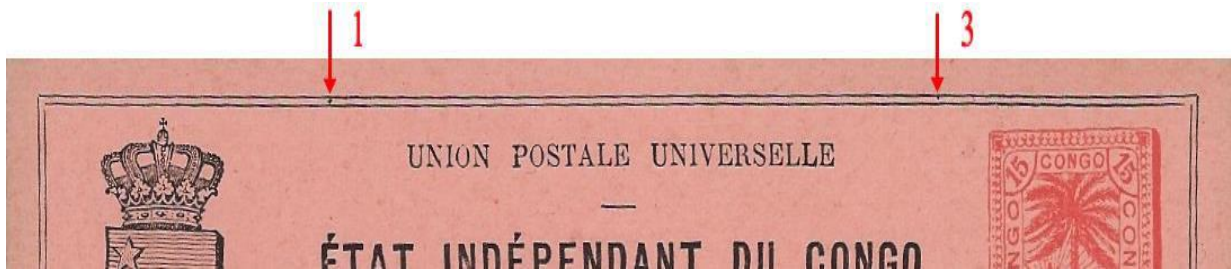


1 = Court trait horizontal à l'extérieur du cadre droit (toujours au 1<sup>er</sup> état). 2 = Ergot à l'extrémité du cadre supérieur droit (toujours au 1<sup>er</sup> état). 3 = Faiblesse du cadre extérieur vertical à droite (toujours au 1<sup>er</sup> état). 4 = Absence de points dans l'inter-cadre supérieur.



Position VI : 2<sup>ième</sup> état

Les deux points noirs ont complètement disparu ( point 1 et 3)



////////////////////

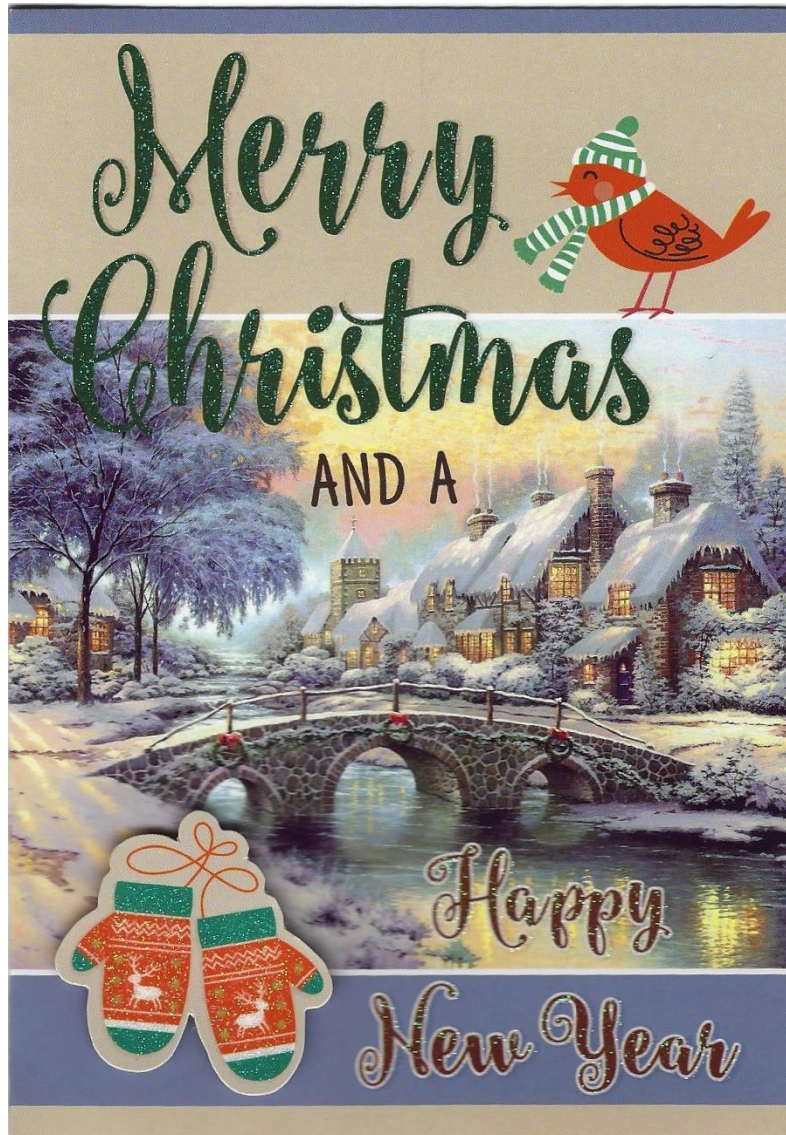
**LES ESSAIS ET SPECIMENS**

////////////////////

**Essai n° 1** : sur carton saumon (couleur adoptée) et avec empreinte à sec.



If you are interested by the book and you wish more informations,  
you can contact the editor of the bulletin, Ch. Hénuzet



From the editor



All the members of the BCSC  
committee wish you a very  
Merry Christmas  
and a  
happy new year  
that health is always present  
and many beautiful discoveries

## POSTAL AUCTION SALE 2022-2 REALISED PRICE

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1		36		71	11,00	105	3,50
2		37		72	2,15	107	10,25
3		38		73	1,50	108	13,25
4		39		74		109	4,75
5	8,00	40		75	6,75	110	5,50
6		41		76	6,75	111	4,50
7	4,00	42	3,50	77	4,25	112	7,50
8		43	102,00	78	3,00	113	8,25
9	12,25	44		79	7,50	114	2,70
10		45		80	13,25	115	3,95
11		46		81	8,50	116	4,85
12	3,50	47	1,55	82	8,50	117	10,25
13	2,50	48		83	1,10	118	4,25
14		49	5,25	84	9,25	119	6,00
15		50	9,50	85	12,25	120	
16	38,00	51	6,75	86	7,75	121	1110,00
17	21,00	52		87	23,00	122	
18	21,00	53		88	4,65	123	
19	7,00	54		89	12,25	124	4,25
20		55	2,15	90	12,75	125	
21	2,50	56	2,50	91	10,25	126	
22		57	1,05	92	2,25	127	
23		58		93	10,25	128	
24	10,50	59	4,25	94	26,00	129	
25	10,50	60	7,00	95	7,25	130	
26		61	4,50	96	14,25	131	
27	19,25	62	3,50	97	1,25	132	
28		63		98	2,25	133	
29	5,00	64	5,00	99	2,50	134	
30	17,00	65	0,50	100	15,25	135	
31		66	2,15	101	30,00	136	
32		67	2,75	102		137	
33		68	2,00	103	6,25	138	
34		69	4,15	104		139	
35		70	2,55	105	2,00	140	

## Bidding form - BCSC 2022-3

To be sent to

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

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

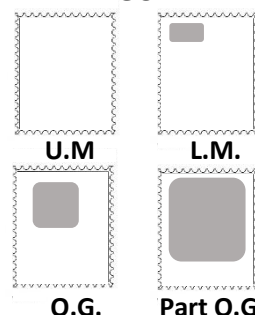
### CLOSING DATE FOR BIDS – 15<sup>th</sup> February 2022

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

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

### Auction Rules

#### Abbreviations used

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

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

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

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](http://www.Belgian-congo-study-circle.be)

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

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



Lot	SALE 2022/3 Description	COB #	Min Bid €
<b>Ruanda - Urundi</b>			
1	Cancellations : Kigoma double circle on B. Congo stamps: 5 stamps (COB # 108, 124 <i>missing perfs</i> , 126, 141, 177).		2,50
2	Ruanda-Urundi Vloors issue 20c olive-green, full sheet of 100, UM, print 1A	53	7,00
3	Ruanda-Urundi Vloors issue 50c blue-grey, block of 25, sheet corner, UM, print A	56	6,00
4	Ruanda-Urundi Vloors issue 75c orange-red (100), full sheet, UM, print A	57	9,00
5	Ruanda-Urundi Vloors issue 20c green (100), full sheet, UM, print E2	62	6,00
6	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 5c red (50), full sheet, UM	126	3,00
7	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 10c olive (50), full sheet, <i>left and right margins of the sheet missing</i> , UM	127	3,00
8	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 10c olive (50), full sheet, UM	127	3,00
9	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 15c red (50), full sheet, <i>left and right margins of the sheet missing</i> , UM	128	3,00
10	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 20c blue (50), full sheet, UM	129	3,00
11	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 30c blue (50), full sheet, UM	131	3,00
12	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 50c green (50), full sheet, <i>left and right margins of the sheet missing</i> , UM	132	3,00
13	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 60c brown (50), full sheet, <i>left and right margins of the sheet missing</i> , UM	133	3,00
14	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue 20F yellow-brown & black (250), half sheet, UM	145	25,00
<b>Belgian Congo - stamps &amp; covers</b>			
15	Cancellations: LUENA (1), LUISHA (1), LUKALA (1), LUKOLELA (2), LUKULA (2), LULUABOURG (3), LUPUTA (1), LUSAMBO (4)		7,50
16	Cancellations: MADIMBA (2), MANONO (6), MATADI (5), MATADI-1 (1), MATADI D (2)		4,00
17	Cancellations: MASIMANIMBA CONGO BELGE (4), MWEKA (2) on pieces		2,00
18	Cancellations: MOERBEKE (1), MUSCHIE (1), MWEKA (2), MWENGA (1), NIANGARA (6)		3,00
19	Cancellations: NIANGARA (1), NIOKI (1), NIZI (8), NYA-LUKEMBA (2), PAULIS (2), POPOKABAKA (1)		4,00
20	Cancellations: PORT-FRANCQUI (4), RUTSHURU (1), SANDOA (2), SHABUNDA (1), STANLEYVILLE (8)		4,00
21	Cancellations: STANLEYVILLE on 1923 Vloors issue 10F black	117	4,75
22	Cancellations: THYSVILLE telegraphic cancellation (4)		3,00
23	Cancellations: THYSVILLE (3), TSHIKAPA (6), TITULE (1), UVIRA (1), WAMBA (1), WATSA (2), YUMBI (3)		4,50
24	1923 Vloors issue 10c green UM, 20c olive-green LH/UM, 25c red-brown LH/UM, 30c pink, no gum, blocks of four	107, 109/11	1,50
25	1925 Vloors issue 45c violet, 60c carmine, UM, blocks of four	122,124	1,75
26	1923 Vloors issue 5c orange-yellow, 15c grey-brown, 25c red-brown, used, blocks of four	106,108,110	0,50
27	1925 Vloors issue, 20c green, 50c orange-red, 1F50 blue, no gum	118,123,130	0,50
28	1929 issue, 1,75/1,50 F in block of four	134	0,75
29	1910 issue 5c green, 10c carmine, 15c ochre, perf 14, UM, blocks of four	54/56	3,75
30	1910 issue 25c blue, no gum, block of four	57	0,50
31	1930 "Caritas" issue, full set, UM	150/8	45,00

32	1931 "Vloors with surcharge" issue, full set LH	159/61A	12,00
33	1931 issue, miniature sheets, full set, UM	173, 175, 177, 177A, 177B	12,50
34	1931 issue, 2,50 F blue, miniature sheet, UM	178A	3,00
35	1931 issue 20F sepia, block of four, used	183	3,00
36	1942 issue 100F red & black, block of four, used	248	5,50
<b>Lots sold for the benefit of the Circle, offered by a member. Very low reserve price</b>			
37	Small collection of 18 stamps: 1886 issue 5c, 10c, 50c + 1887 issue 5c (2), 10c (2), 25c, 50c (2) + 1909 issue typo overprint 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 10 F + 1909 unilingual issue 10c, 50c (2). A few stamps with small defects.		20,00
38	9 covers + 2 picture postcards (between 1943 and 1952) flowers issue, 2 covers to the USA + 2 picture postcards : most items sent to the USA + some internal mail		3,50
39	Two covers, both from ABA to the USA. Beautiful frankings. Boxed linear mark UTILISER L'AVION		4,00
40	1894 issue 50c olive on (damaged) cover from Coquilhatville 1902 to Chicago, Illinois, USA + 1915 issue 1F olive on cover from Elisabethville to Sao Paulo, Brasil		15,00
41	WW1 Incoming mail from Buffalo, New York, USA, cancellation Buffalo Sep 25 1918, to Belgian Congo. American censor band.		2,00
42	Ruanda-Urundi 1942 issue, 25c violet (2) & 10F brown on airmail cover, cancellation Usumbura		3,00
<b>Belgian Congo - stamps</b>			
43	1909 issue local overprint 1F carmine, L6 overprint, used	36L	5,00
44	1909 issue, 15c ochre, Brussels overprint B2, very LH <i>nearly UM</i>	32B	12,50
45	1889 issue, 3,50/5F grey, boxed colis postaux surcharge, off centre & slightly thinned, LH	CP5	31,00
46	1889 issue, 3,50/5F grey, boxed colis postaux surcharge, missing perf on inferior left corner, LH	CP5	18,00
47	1889 issue, 3,50/5F grey, boxed colis postaux surcharge, no gum	CP5	18,00
48	1889 issue, 3,50/5F grey, boxed colis postaux surcharge, Matadi cancellation type 1.3 DMTY, 16 NOVE 1895	CP5	54,00
49	1889 issue, 3,50/5F grey, boxed colis postaux surcharge, Matadi cancellation type 1.1 DMTY, 29 JUIL 1896, one short perf on inferior left corner, slightly thinned	CP5	18,00
50	1889 issue, 3,50/5F grey, boxed colis postaux surcharge, Banana cancellation	CP5	54,00
51	1889 issue, 3,50/5F grey, boxed colis postaux surcharge, Matadi cancellation type 1.1 24 JUIN 189?, off centre, good condition	CP5	54,00
52	1886 issue 50c olive "Cungo" variety forgery (Lenoir ?), off centre, LH	4-V	4,50
53	1909 issue local overprint 1F carmine, L5 violet overprint, no gum	36L	7,00
54	1909 issue Brussels overprint type 4, 25c blue, very slightly thinned, no gum, COB 63 €	33B4	6,50
55	1909 issue Brussels overprint type 6, 5c green, LH, COB 63 €	30B6	13,00
56	1909 issue, local overprint 7, 1F carmine, LH, a few short perfs	36L7	12,00
57	1909 issue, local overprint 7, 3F50 vermillion, LH, gum adherences, COB 575 €	37L7	99,00
58	1909 Prince issue, with Brussels B2 overprint, set of 6 stamps (15c, 25c, 40c, 50c are missing, the full set counts 10 stamps), LH. All 6 stamps are plated.	40PB/41PB 46PB/49PB	570,00
59	1909 issue, typo overprint, 15c ochre, used	42T1	1,25

60	1909 issue, local overprint 3, 1F carmine, used, slightly thinned	36L3	3,00
61	1887 issue 5F grey (2) LH, beautiful items, each with one missing perf at upper right or left corner + fake (?) or proof (?) imperforate stamp, on gummed thin paper. COB >360 €	12	17,00
62	1894 issue 10 F green, used, Matadi cancellation, perf 14¼, very good condition	29	9,50
63	1938 issue, full set, UM	197/202	1,00
64	1937 issue, miniature sheet, UM	BL1	1,50
65	1931 Vloors w/surcharge issue, full set, LH	159/61A	8,00
66	1949 UPU issue, 4F blue (2) + 1953 issue, full set, UM	297 + 325/6	1,75
67	1957 Red Cross issue, full set, UM	341/3	1,25
68	1953 Flowers issue, 1,25 F in pair, UM	311	1,00
69	1953 Flowers issue, full set LH	302/23	6,00
70	1942 issue, 5c red, 10c olive, 20 c blue, each full sheet of 100 stamps in two halves,UM, COB 45 €	228, 249,251	1,00
<b>Ruanda-Urundi Stamps &amp; Covers</b>			
71	Belgian Occupation of German East Africa, 1916 "Tombeur" issue, 5F orange, with URUNDI overprint, LH, one missing perf on the left side, with Kaiser certificate.	23	380,00
72	1916 issue, 10 stamps between 5 c green to 25 c blue, overprint type B, perf 14 and 15 rare (3), UM, LH and used	28-35	5,50
73	1916 issue, 25 c blue (4) overprint type A or B, used (3 stamps are on pieces)	31	1,50
74	1916 issue, 40c brown-carmine (2), LH, one stamp is perf 15 rare + 1F olive, LH (2), one missing perf on one stamp	32	15,00
75	1925 Vloors issue, from 30 c olive to 1.25 F pale blue (9 stamps), with red SPECIMEN overprint, UM	63/73	37,00
76	1930 issue, full set, LH, very good condition	81/9	13,00
77	1953 Flowers issue, full set, mostly UM, namely 8, 10, 20 F, a few LH	177/95	6,00
78	1955 issue, King's journey, full set, LH	196/9	1,25
79	1918 Red Cross issue, full set LH or UM	36/44	42,00
80	1918 Red Cross issue, 5F ochre LH, pristine condition	43	3,00
81	1918 Red Cross issue, 15+20 c green & blue, cancellation Kigoma double circle	38	0,75
82	1931 issue, 1,25/75c pink (2), used	90	0,50
83	1918 Red Cross issue, 5c+10c to 1F+1F, "no circle" cancellation KIGALI 6 JUN 1919, on (small) pieces. Some explanation is present.	36/42	14,00
84	1918 Red Cross issue, full set with "no circle" cancellation KAREMA 31 DEC 1918. Some explanation is present.	36/44	70,00
85	Registered cover franked with 1924 Vloors issue (full set) + 1925 Vloors issue (30c, 40c, 50c, 75c), from Usumbura 5.VIII,25 to Belgium	50/61, 63-65-67-69	20,00
86	1953 Flowers issue, full set, blocks of four, UM	177/95	45,00
87	Postage due stamps, 1919 issue, full set with boxed TAXES handstamp & Kigoma 19 MR 21 double circle cancellation, on pieces, presumably CTO	TX1/8	18,00
<b>Belgian Congo - stamps</b>			
88	1923 issue 10F black (3), used	117	14,00
89	1930 issue 5F+ 2,50F red-brown, used	157	3,50
90	1931 issue 2F/1,75F blue, red surcharge, used	161	5,50
91	1931 Stanley issue 3,25F/3,50F blue, black surcharge, "small", used	167	1,50
92	1894 issue 3,50F vermilion, used, cancellation BOMA 23 AOUT 1903	27	29,00
93	1894 issue 3,50F vermilion, used, cancellation BOMA 28 OCTO 1898	27	31,00

94	1894 issue 5F carmine LH, off centre, OG	28	6,00
95	1894 issue 10F green (x2), used, both perf 14¼	29	18,00
96	1887 non-issued values 25 & 50 F, LH, very good condition	13A + 13B	21,00
97	1909 issue local overprint, 10c carmine, 25 c blue, 40c blue-green, 50c olive, all L5, used. The 25c is slightly thinned	31L-33L- 34L-35L	4,00
98	1909 issue local overprint, 50c olive & 1F carmine, both L3, used.	35L-36L	7,50
99	1909 issue local overprint, 10F green, L3, perf 12, used, off centre	39L	30,00
100	1909 issue local overprint, 5F carmine, L1, used	38L	22,00
101	1909 issue local overprint 3,50 F vermillion, L1, LH	37L	125,00
102	1909 local overprint issue, 1F carmine, no gum, L3 overprint, horizontal black dotted line (ink from the overprint ??), one short perf	36L	5,00
103	1909 local overprint issue, 10F green, LH, L3 overprint, off centre	39L	70,00
104	1923 issue 10F black (elephant), used	117	4,00
105	1931 issue Vloors with surcharge, 2F/1,75F, blue, used	161	6,00
106	1925 Vloors issue, 1,75 F blue, UM	131	4,00
107	1894 issue, 10F green, perf 14¼, used, Boma cancellation, one very pale rust spot	29	9,00
108	1894 issue, 10F green, perf 14¼, used, Matadi cancellation	29	13,50
109	1931 issue Vloors with surcharge, full set, LH	159/61A	9,00
110	1931 Stanley issue, full set, used	162/7	2,50
111	1928 Stanley issue, full set, used	135/49	5,50
112	1923 Vloors issue 30c rose, block of four, sheet corner, LH (3) & UM (1)	111	0,75
113	1894 issue 3,50F, used, cancellation Boma 5 oct 1903	27	31,00
114	1894 issue 5F carmine, used	28	7,00
115	1894 issue, full set, used except for 40c blue-green (LH)	14/29	54,00
116	1894 issue 5c blue, 10c red-brown, 15c ochre, 5F carmine, no gum (5c, 10c, 15c) or some gum adherences (5F).	14, 17, 20, 28	6,50
117	1894 issue 5c red-brown, 10c blue, 25c orange, 1F violet, LH	15, 18, 21, 26A	8,50
118	1910 issue 5F carmine, LH	62	8,00
119	1909 issue typo overprint 25c blue, 50 c olive (2), 1F carmine, 3,50F vermillion, used	43, 45(2), 46,47	6,50
120	1887 issue 5c yellow-green, 10c dark rose, 25c blue, 50c red-brown, 50c grey, used	6, 7a, 8/10	5,00
121	1894 issue 3,50 F, cancellation Coquilhatville 3 mai 1904	27	27,00
122	1909 unilingual issue 5c [7: LH (2) no gum (2), used (3)], 10c [9: LH (4), no gum (1), used (4)], 15c [6: LH (2), used (4)], 50c [8: LH (2), used (6)]. Several full sets	50/53	19,50
123	1923 Vloors issue, full set, used, some chosen cancellations	106/17	6,50
124	1910 issue, lot of 22 used stamps: 5c green (4), 10c carmine (5), 15c ochre (2), 25c blue (5), 40c green-blue, 50c olive (3), 1F carmine, 3F red.	54/61	4,50
125	1910 issue, 3F red, cancellation Leopoldville 17 NOV 1910	61	4,00
126	1909 issue, typo overprint 3,50F vermillion, LH	47	8,50
127	1894 issue, 5c blue, used	14	5,00
128	1894 issue, 25c orange + 1F violet, no gum	21-26A	3,50
129	1894 issue, 10c red-brown, LH	17	5,00
130	1942 issue, 10F brown, sheet margin, "from the workshop" item, with punch hole, imperforated, UM	245	2,00
131	1931/1937 issue, miniature sheets of 8 stamps of 75c carmine-red, 1,25 red-brown, airmail stamp 1F red, no gum, in the original booklet cover (COB # A5)	175-177- PA8	1,50

132	1938 issue, miniature sheet, UM.	BL2	35,00
133	1923 Vloors issue 5c, 10c (block of 4), 15c (block of 4), 20c (block of 4), 25c (block of 4), 3F + 1925 Vloors issue 30c (block of 4) and 50c (block of 4), all with SPECIMEN in red and small punch hole, UM	106/10, 115, 119, 123	35,00
<b>Belgian Congo covers</b>			
134	Lot of 8 airmail covers + 2 fronts of covers, between 1928 and 1960		5,50
135	Republic of Congo, lot of 5 airmail official covers from various offices/departments, between July 1960 and 1966. No stamps but many cachets ! Included a registered cover		3,00
136	1942 issue, 9 airmail covers to Belgium (8) or the USA (1).		6,50
137	1953 issue, Airmail cover Bukavu 23.11.53 to Belgium, with black boxed bilingual mark "Surtaxe aérienne insuffisante/Bijtaxs voor luchtpost ontoereikend"		9,00
138	1953 Flowers issue, 8F + 7F on registered parcel post label. Par avion & registration labels.		3,50
139	Belgian Congo Coupon-reponse international, with Lusambo dated postmark 25.11.50, BCSC catalogue 2021 : model London 15 and # 2		4,00
140	Ruanda-Urundi Coupon-reponse international, BCSC catalogue 2021 : model London 17 and # 4		4,00
141	1958 issue, 3F on cover (internal mail from Jadotville 13.3.60 to Kolwezi)	346	0,75
142	Postal Stationary postcard 10c black (# 4 type II)	4 type II	0,75
143	Postal Stationary postcard 10c black. Proof 4.E1b. Rare (catalogue 400 €)	E1b	75,00
144	Postal Stationary postcards "Princes" issue, palm tree 10c "Congo Belge" overprint, BCSC Catalogue # 24P. CTO	24P	40,00
145	Postal Stationary postcards Palmtree 15c green, 30c red-brown, 45c red (# 63, 64, 65)	63,64,65	4,00
146	Postal Stationary double postcard Palmtree 10c brown + 10c green (# 33T)	33T	1,25
147	proof of red mechanical cachet (used by commercial firms), face value 0.00. Rare		4,00
<b>Belgian Congo &amp; Ruanda-Urundi stamps</b>			
148	1894 issue, 1 F carmine (1 short perf) + 10F green perf 14¼, slightly off centre but very good condition	26 + 29	16,00
149	1910 issue 5F carmine, perf 14, beautiful Basoko cancellation	62	8,00
150	1910 issue 5F carmine, perf 14, used	62	7,00
151	Ruanda-Urundi, 1923 & 1925 Vloors issues, 60c carmine, 1F blue-grey + 5F grey, used	60, 68, 71	1,75
152	Ruanda-Urundi, 1930 issue, 1,75F + 75c blue, UM, pristine condition	86	5,00
153	Ruanda-Urundi, registered mail receipt, with USUMBURA G 26.12.60 circular cancellation with date + copy of the relevant letter		1,25
154	1887 issue 5F grey, Boma 13 JANV 1894 cancellation	12	36,00
155	1887 issue 50c grey (2), shades: light grey and dark grey, UM	10 (2)	5,00
156	1887 issue 50c red-brown, LH	9	22,00
157	1887 issue 50c dark brown, LH, missing perf at upper right corner (COB 150 €)	9a	16,00
158	1887 issue 50F grey, no gum, but (very well) repaired (COB 55€)	13B	4,50
159	1889 issue 3,50/5F grey, boxed "Colis-postaux Fr 3,50" surcharge, BOMA cancellation, one short perf at inferior left corner	CP5	39,00
160	1887 issue 5c yellow-green, 10c pink (2), 50c red-brown, used	6, 7 (2x), 9	9,50
161	1887 issue 5F violet, UM, with BCSC certificate	11	375,00
162	1909 issue, 1F carmine, local overprint L7, I2 + A2, pos 31, perf 13¾, LH, with BCSC certificate	36L	24,00

163	1909 issue, 1F carmine, local overprint L2, l2 + A2, pos 20, perf 16, LH, with BCSC certificate	36L	24,00
164	1894 issue, 10c carmine (2), #1: LH, perf 14, with tracking line in the perfs at inferior left corner + #2 : UM, perf 15	19	3,50
165	1909 issue, 25c blue, Brussels overprint B5, no gum	33B	9,50
166	1909 issue, 40c blue-green, typo overprint, l + A1b, pos 14, UM	44	4,00
167	1886 issue, 50c olive, LH	4	3,00
168	1886 issue, 5c green (one missing perf) LH + 10c pink, used + 50c olive LH	1,2a,4	4,50
169	1894 issue, 3,50F vermillion, OG	27	42,00
<b>Collections &amp; philatelic books</b>			
170	Congo Republic, collection 1960-1971 on 34 album pages, LH, UM or used. A few duplicates, many full sets, miniature sheets, FDC's, etc.		15,00
171	Burundi collection 1966-1974, full sets, miniature sheets + some imperforated stamps, in a stockbook		32,00
172	"Mailboat steamers on Congo rivers & lakes (1896-1940), postal history & cancellations", by Abbé G. Gudenkauf, Cockrill Series Booklet n°43, 64 pages		19,50
173	"The cancellations of the normal post offices of Belgian Congo 1886-1960 and Ruanda-Urundi 1917-1962, including the telegraphic cancellations", by A.I. Heim & R.H. Keach, second edition : October 1992		4,00