

BELGIAN CONGO



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NEWS AND VIEWS

This past month saw your Editor off to STAMPSHOW 84 held at Dallas, Texas for the purpose of "politicking" as he is to be a candidate for Director-at-Large (1985-87) of the American Philatelic Society. Just by coincidence, our member from Odessa, Texas - Ron Strawser and his wife were staying at the same hotel. While the hour was late (a chance meeting in the lobby), we had a very good visit that evening and then attended the stamp exhibition the following day. With very little persuasion, Ron accepted our invitation to come to Phoenix toward the end of his vacation (Bethel was on a work assignment), making him the seventh member of the Study Circle to be our guest. Two days were spent comparing collecting interests, plus a bit of swapping. Now we are looking forward to the return visit of Arthur Heim next month, the first member of our Study Circle to come to Phoenix!

METER MARKS OF THE CONGO (REVISION)

Since my article on Meter Marks was published in Bulletin No. 33 (April 1979), it has always been my intention to publish lists of amendments, but other matters intervened and I have received such a wealth of information, in particular from Messrs Georges Celis and John Mann (of the Meter Stamp Study Group) that it became increasingly obvious that the list of amendments would be longer than the original article!

The introductory part of the Bulletin 33 article stands and is not repeated here. However, to the list of "References" starting on page 9, line 19 may be added the following:

GC = item in the collection of Georges Celis
 PB = item in the collection of Paul Brandeleer
 WD = item in the collection of Walter Deynckens
 GH = item supplied by Pere G. Hulstaert

for whose help I would like to make acknowledgement. I would also like to thank John Mann for help in improving some of the illustrations.

Of all the interesting items to come to light since Bulletin 33, the most notable have been:

- 1) Impressions of the original Francotyp machine (Type 5) inscribed BELGISCH-CONGO-BELGE, not only mutilated by the removal of BELGISH and BELGE to form Type 5M, as described in Bulletin 33, but also further mutilated by the removal of CONGO as well when the country was renamed ZAIRE. (See below, Type 5MM.)
- 2) Impressions of a Universal Automax machine (Type 9) inscribed REPUBLIQUE-CONGO-DEMOCRATIQUE with CONGO removed but replaced by an apparently home-made cliché inscribed ZAIRE. (See below, Type 9MS, "mutilated" and "substituted", for want of a better word.)
- 3) Impressions of a hitherto undiscovered pre-1960 type, identified by John Mann as a Universal Simplex, but probably never used postally. (See below, Type 3A.)
- 4) Copy of a letter from "Ministere des Communications, Etat du Katanga", dated 29.12.60, presumably to users of machines, instructing them to change their inscription of territory to read "Etat du Katanga" by the 1st of March 1961 at the latest. (Reproduced as an Appendix.)

For ease of reference, descriptions of the different types, together with items listed previously in Bulletin 33, have been repeated along with all the amendments. The list below therefore totally supercedes that beginning on line 30 of page 9.

LIST OF KNOWN METER MARKS OF BELGIAN CONGO, CONGO (REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE), ZAIRE, RUANDA URUNDI, RWANDA AND BURUNDI.

Classified according to territory name and machine used.

In cases where a machine has a frank die only and no town mark, the

office of use, usually identified by the PO cds, is in upper and lower case, where known.

A) PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD, 1929-1960, but including unutilated examples used after 1960.

TYPE 1 - TIMBROGRAPHE machine - LV (limited value) - no TM (town mark)

This is the earliest type known, introduced in 1929 (B&S), although the author has not seen a copy dated earlier than 1936.

A1 Elisabethville (B&S)
 A2 Leopoldville 2.7.41 (RHK)
 A3 Elisabethville 19.6.38 (WHH)
 A4 reported by de Kock



(There also exist two sets, in the collections of RHK and the late E. H. Wise, of proof impressions of A2 of the different value dies, thus: 5c, 10c, 25c, 60c, 1F, 1F50, 1F75, 2F75 and 3F50. B&S also lists 20c (rare), 50c, 1F25, 2F, 3F25, 4F, 5F, 6F, 7F and 10F. One may infer from this that some values were withdrawn and new values introduced as postal rates changed.)

It is not known whether more than four machines existed, or for how long they continued in use.

TYPE 2 - Halser F88 machine - MV (multi-value) - no TM unless stated.

Introduced 1948 (B&S), with frank die of similar design to that of the same model used in Belgium, but inscribed CONGO BELGE above, BELGISCH CONGO below (on all copies known).

B&S noted that the first four machines had solid rectangles in place of the licence number on the frank die.

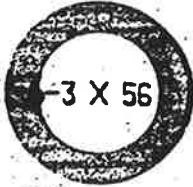
B ⁵ 6	Leopoldville	6-6-49 (JCM)
B	Elisabethville	12-11-51 (GC) err-- "7" reversed
B8	Costermansville	
B10	Stanleyville	27-11-53 (GC)
(B11	- see under Ruanda Urundi, Type 1)	
B17	LEOPOLDVILLE LEOPOLDSTAD	15 IV 59 (JCM) with bilingual TM
B18	LEOPOLDVILLE	6-2-60 (GC)
B21	Luluabourg	7-5-56 (GC)
B23	Leopoldville	14-2-58 (GC)
B25	Albertville	4-4-57 (GC)
B27	Boma	30-1-61 (JCM)
B30	Buta	22-3-58 (GC)
B32	Coquilhatville	4-10-57 to 26-4-62 (GC)
B33	Goma	21-6-58 (GC)
B35	Kikwit 1	17-8-59 (JCM)



B36 Kindu Port Empain 21-6-58 (GC)
 B37 Kolwezi (date unclear) (GC)
 B47 LEOPOLDVILLE+ 29.IX.56, 30.VII.60 (JCM) +uni-
 lingual double circle TM
 B48 Leopoldville++ ?-4-61 (GC) ++with slogan
 B54 Stanleyville 19-1-61 (GC)

TYPE 3 - UNIVERSAL machine - MV with TM

Introduced before 1952 (B&S). Frank die normally 26mm wide unless stated. TM double circle.



26 mm wide



30 mm wide

U1 ELISABETHVILLE	5-3-48 BELGE at L., BELGISH at R. (B&S)
U2 LEOPOLDVILLE	ditto (B&S)
U5 ELISABETHVILLE	23 XII 60 (WD)
U6 (TM solid circle)	(B&S)
U7 do	cds Leopoldville 11-8-54 (JCM)
U8 do	cds Matadi 11-11-53 (GC)
U13 LEOPOLDVILLE	25 II 52 (JCM) 11-2-63(!) (GC)
U16 LEOPOLDVILLE+	3 VI 61 (GC) +30mm frank die
U17 LEOPOLDVILLE	23 III 54 (RHK)
U21 LEOPOLDVILLE	18 XII 57 (JCM)
U23 LEOPOLDVILLE+	23 IV 54 (RHK) +30mm frank die
U26 ELISABETHVILLE+	(source?) +do
U28 LEOPOLDVILLE+	23 VII 55 (GC) +do
U36 STANLEYVILLE	28 V 57 (GC)
U41 LEOPOLDVILLE	8 XI 62 (GC)
U43 ELISABETHVILLE	23 I 60 (WD)
U47 LEOPOLDVILLE	7 IX 56 (JCM)
U55 JADOTVILLE	30 VI 61 (GC)
U57 (TM solid circle)	2 I 58 (JCM) Makers-proof im- pression
U59 STANLEYVILLE+	17 X 58 (JCM) Makers proof im- pression +30mm frank die
U63 LEOPOLDVILLE=	16 VI 61 (GC) =28mm frank die
U68 STANLEYVILLE=	26 VI 61 (GC) =28mm frank die

TYPE 3A - UNIVERSAL SIMPLEX machine - LV with TM

Two makers proof impressions exist, as illustrated and showing value 275 CENTS(!) It is thought unlikely that this machine was ever used postally.



S2 ELISABETHVILLE

19 II 52
(JCM)
both copies

TYPE 4 - SATAS machine - MV with TM

Narrow design of frank die with date and TM in straight line extended bottom L. with slogan or wavy lines above.



= 9 X 5 = LEOPOLDVILLE =

N150 LEOPOLDVILLE	20 NOV 50 (B&S)
N151 LEOPOLDVILLE	26 Jan 54 (RHK) 1 JUL 62 (MSB 62)
N152 LEOPOLDVILLE	9 X 51 (JCM) month in Roman figures
N156 MATADI	17 III 56 (GC) do

TYPE 5 - FRANCO TYP machine - MV with TM

Design as shown with single circle TM. Two types of frank die exist, differing in the size of the panels containing "F" and the licence number on either side of the star. These are listed as sub-types 5 (panels 6 X 3½mm) and 5a (panels 5 X 2½mm) and may well represent different models of the same machine.



Type 5: panels 6X3½mm

<u>TYPE 5</u>	F1 ELISABETHVILLE	06.9.51 (B&S)
	(F8, F9, F27 - see	under Ruanda Urundi, Type 2)
	F12 ELISABETHVILLE	05.1.60 (JCM) apparently no frame around "12"
	F23 KAMINA	28.8.56 (GC)
	F24 ELISABETHVILLE	21.8.59 (JCM)
	F35 ELISABETHVILLE	05.5.56 (GC)
<u>TYPE 5a</u>	F52 LEOPOLDVILLE	25.4.58 (WHH)
	F56 LEOPOLDVILLE	24.12.59 (GC)
	F76 ELISABETHVILLE	18.1.61 (GC)
	F77 ELISABETHVILLE	29.12.60 (GC)
	F88 LEOPOLDVILLE	01.8.59 (RHK)
	F103 LEOPOLDVILLE	12.3.60 (JCM)
	F121 LEOPOLDVILLE	06.11.62 (JCM)



Type 5a: panels 5X2½mm

B) INDEPENDENCE PERIOD - REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO, 1960-1965

1) MUTILATED MARKS: Initially the territory inscription was changed to "Congo" by excising BELGISCH and BELGE from existing frank dies. Type numbers so treated bear the suffix "M".

TYPE 2M - Hassler F88 machine - MV - no TM unless stated

As Type 2 but with BELGISCH and BELGE excised.

B15 Leopoldville	12-9-61 (GC)
B16 Leopoldville	?-4-61 (GC)
B17 LEOPOLDVILLE/LEOPOLDSTAD	
	18 VI 61 (GC)
	10 VI 65 (JCM)
	bilingual TM with or w/o slogan





B32 Coquilhatville
B47 LEOPOLDVILLE+

28-2-64, 18-6-64 (GC)
7 II 61 (JCM) +double circle TM

TYPE 3M - UNIVERSAL machine - MV

As Type 3, but with BELGISH and BELGE excised. 26mm frank die, unless stated.

U4 LUBUMBASHI	16 XI 66, 5 XI 67 (GC)		
ditto with FR and CT excised	1 II 68, 23 IV 68 (GC)		
U45 ELISABETHVILLE	9 I 65 (GC) no TM (c/s Lubumbashi, date unclear - 66 or after. TM removed after change of town name?)		
U46 LEOPOLDVILLE	14 VI 66 (GC)		
U52 MATADI	22 XI 65 (JCM)		
U59 LEOPOLDVILLE+	20 V 65 (GC) +frank die	30mm	
U63 LEOPOLDVILLE=	17 V 65 (GC) = " "	28mm	
do KINSHASA	14 X 67 (WD)		
U72 LEOPCLDVILLE	20 VII 61 (JCM)		

TYPE 4M - SATAS machine - MV

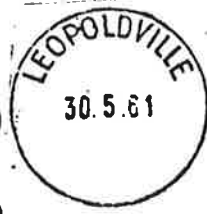

As Type 4, but with BELGISCH and BELGE excised.

N151 LEOPOLDVILLE 31 JUL 63, 17 AOU 67 (MSB 62, 82)

TYPE 5M - FRANCO TYP machine - MV

As Type 5, but with BELGISCH and BELGE excised, with Type 5aM showing the same differences.

F2* LUBUMBASHI	23.7.65 (GC) *"F" and '2" unboxed, 3 1/2 mm high
F34 LUBUMBASHI	17.10.68, 25.11.71

<u>TYPE 5aM</u> F47 ALBERTVILLE	27.1.64 (GC)		
F56 LEOPOLDVILLE	09.9.64 (GC)		
F83 LEOPOLDVILLE	30.5.61 (GC)		
F103 LEOPOLDVILLE	19.5.62 (JCM)		
	30.7.66 (GC)		
F109 LEOPOLDVILLE	29.6.64 (GC)		
F121 LEOPOLDVILLE	17.6.65 (JCM)		

b) NEW FRANK DIES inscribed CONGO or REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

Only four machines are known to have had new frank dies, involving three different designs, before the name of the territory was again changed to "Republique Democratique du Congo" to avoid confusion with ex-French Congo, though others may be discovered.

TYPE 6 - UNIVERSAL machine. - MV

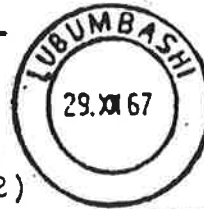
Design as illustrated, inscribed REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO.

U90 KINSHASA 1	30 X 67 (WHH)		
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TYPE 7 - HASLER machine - MV with or without TM

Plain horizontal design with false perforations, single star, inscribed CONGO.

B15 Lubumbashi 1 22-11-66 (GC)
no TM
B64 LUBUMBASHI 29 IX 67 (MSB 82)
with TM

TYPE 7A - HASLER machine - MV - no Tm

Plain horizontal design with no false perforations, multiple stars, inscribed CONGO.

B62 Leopoldville 27.1.64 (GC)

C) REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO, 1965-1971

In order to avoid confusion with the old French Congo, which was now also independent and also called "Republique du Congo", the territory was renamed "Republique Democratique du Congo". During this period the currency was changed from Francs and Centimes to Makuta and Sengi, but since both systems were decimal, no alteration was necessary to frank dies.

TYPE 8 - HASLER machine - MV with TM

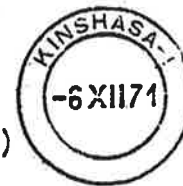
Plain square design, inscribed CONGO above, flanked vertically by REPUBLIQUE and DEMOCRATIQUE. Star below and license number below that, outside square. Single circle TM

B23 KINSHASA 13.12.69 (MSB 96)
B120 LUBUMBASHI 1 19.3.71 (JCM)
B130 LUBUMBASHI 1 13.11.71 (GC)

TYPE 9 - UNIVERSAL AUTOMAX machine - MV - TM

Square design as illustrated with license letter and number in panels at bottom corners. Double circle TM.

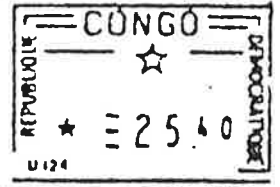
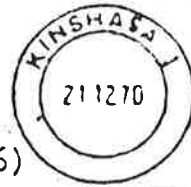
U4 LUBUMBASHI 23 I 69, error,
10 VII 60 (for 70)
(GC)
U34 KINSHASA L 26 VI 70 (MSB 98)
U35 KINSHASA 1 6 I 72 (GC)
U46 KINSHASA@ 21 VII 72 (GC)
@TM with large
lettering
U74 KINSHASA 1 17 XII 70 (GC)
U85 KINSHASA 1 27 V 72 (GC)
U95 KINSHASA-1 21 VI 71 (MSB 96)
U111 KINSHASA-1 6 XII 71 (JCM)



TYPE 10 - PITNEY-BOWES 5000 machine - MV - TM (DC)

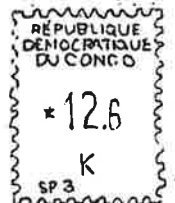
Horizontal design as illustrated with licence letter and number in small figures in bottom L. corner.

U124 KINSHASA-1 21.12.70 (MSB 96)
 U125 KINSHASA-1 24.6.72 (WHH)
 U128 LUBUMBASHI-1 22.5.72 (GC)

TYPE 11 - SATAS machine - MV - TM (SC)

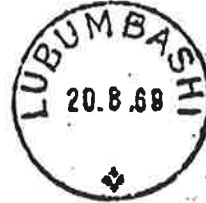
Frank die as Type 4, but inscribed REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO. TM a conventional single circle. (Sources all GC)

SP1 MBANDAKA 1 11.12.70
 SP2 LIKASI 14.11.68
 SP3 KOLWEZI 04.11.68
 SP8 MBUJI-MAYI 2.10.68
 SP9 BOMA 1 04.5.70
 SP10 KALEMIE 1 19.1.70 12.4.73 error - 17 10 71(for 81)

TYPE 12 - FRANCO TYP machine - MV - TM

Frank die similar in design to Type 5, but inscribed REPUBLIQUE/CONGO/DEMOCRATIQUE on three sides, with licence number in small figures centrally below star.

F45 LUBUMBASHI 20.8.68 (GC)

D) REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE - 1971

In 1971, the name of the territory was changed yet again to ZAIRE, the original historic name for the Congo river.

Once again, temporary measures were taken to alter frankdies pending arrival of one newly inscribed "Zaire".

a) MUTILATED MARKS: examples have been found of frank dies not only having BELGISCH and BELGE excised, but CONGO as well, leaving it without any territory inscription.

TYPES 5MM and 5aMM

As Types 5 and 5a, above, but with BELGISCH, CONGO and BELGE all removed.

TYPE 5MM F34 LUBUMBASHI 09.4.76
 (in black) (GC) to
 18.1.82 (GC)

TYPE 5aMM F64 LIKASI 01.8.82
 (GC)



b) MUTILATED AND "SUBSTITUTED" MARKS: two examples have been seen recently of a frank die inscribed REPUBLIQUE/CONGO/DEMOCRATIQUE with CONGO excised and in its place a cliché inscribed ZAIRE. (The territory was never officially "Republique Democratique du Zaire".)

TYPE 9MS - UNIVERSAL AUTOMAX machine - MV with TM

As Type 9, but with CONGO excised and ZAIRE substituted. (Both copies were faintly inked with the TM too faint for reproduction.)



U94 LIKASI 8 XI 78, 10 (III?) 81 (GC)

c) NEW FRANK DIES INSCRIBED ZAIRE: please note; i) change of type numbers of those types previously listed in Bulletin 33, ii) all examples are from source (GC) unless stated, iii) the lists below include a number of meters for which marks have not yet been seen; they are taken from official lists which may not be free from error, so they must be treated as "awaiting confirmation", and have been marked with an asterisk*; the same lists note a few "machine discontinued", shown here with a cross+, and iv) the same licence can be seen used for different machines in different offices, e.g., Halser B154 and B173.

TYPE 13 (formerly Type 11) - HASLER machine - MV with TM

Frank die plain square design, with ZAIRE above, value central and licence number below, within frame. TM single circle unless stated; DC = double circle.



B2	KOLWEZI*		B66	BOMA**	
B3	KINSHASA 1	25.2.83	B66	LIKASI*	
B10	KISANGANI	11.6.80	B67	LUBUMBASHI (DC)	27.III.84
B13	LUBUMBASHI*		B81	KINSHASA 1	11.9.78
B15	LUBUMBASHI 1	14.1.77	B90	BOMA**	
B18	KINSHASA 1	14.4.83	B94	BUMBA	4.5.83
B19	KWILU-NGONGO*		B101	LIKASI*	
B22	KINSHASA 1	5.3.85(for 83)	B102	KINSHASA 1	3.5.83
B23	KINSHASA 1	30.3.82	B104	KINSHASA 1	15.1.74
B26	GEMENA	24.1.77	B109	LUBUMBASHI*	
B27	BOMA**		B110	LUBUMBASHI 1	29.12.80
B32	MBANDAKA 1	31.8.73	B116	KINSHASA 1	21.2.73 (JCM)
B34	KAMINA	27.5.76	B117	GOMA**	
B35	KIKWIT	5.6.80	B121	BUKAVU	7.1.77
B36	KINDU*		B122	KINSHASA 1	11.1.82
B37	KOLWEZI	9.11.81	B125	GOMA*	
B45	LUBUMBASHI (DC)	14.1.77	B129	LUBUMBASHI 1	12.12.76
B49	MA TADI**		B130	LUBUMBASHI 1	4.7.74
B61	LUBUMBASHI (DC)	22 XII 76 Roman figs.	B133	LUBUMBASHI*	
B62	LUBUMBASHI 1	10.1.77	B134	LUBUMBASHI**	
B62	KINSHASA 1	19.1.79	B135	LUBUMBASHI 1 (DC)	15.2.83
B63	LUBUMBASHI (DC)	14.1.83	B137	LUBUMBASHI**	
B64	KINSHASA	18.1.79	B138	LUBUMBASHI 1	16.8.76
		no TM	B139	LUBUMBASHI 1	19.3.80

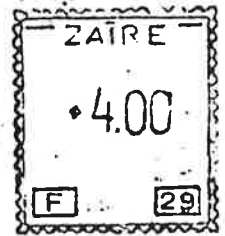
TYPE 13 (contd.)

B143	MBANDAKA	18.2.77	B156	KINSHASA 1	22.5.76
B144	MA TADI*+		B157	GBADOLITE	28.9.82
B145	LUBUMBASHI 1+	7.8.75	B162	KINSHASA 1	4.11.76
		+closed 1980	B165	KISANGANI	28.10.81
B146	LIKASI*+		B173	LIKASI (DC)	8.7.83
B154	LUBUMBASHI	23 XII 76	B173	KINSHASA 1	27.9.83
		Roman figs.	B174	LUBUMBASHI (DC)	16.3.83
B154	KALEMIE	2.3.82			

TYPE 14 (formerly Type 12) - FRANCO TYP machine - MV - TM

As Type 5 with false perforations, large licence number panels, but inscribed ZAIRE. TM single circle.

F1	LUBUMBASHI	03.1.76	
F3	LUBUMBASHI	02.2.84	
F18	LUBUMBASHI	03.2.77	
F29	LUBUMBASHI	06.7.76	
F30	LUBUMBASHI	13.5.74	
F66	LUBUMBASHI	23.12.76	
F76	LUBUMBASHI/1	18.1.76	@ "1" at bottom of circle

TYPE 14a (formerly Type 12a) - FRANCO TYP machine - MV - TM

As Type 12, with licence number central, but without star and inscribed ZAIRE. TM single circle unless states.

F003	LUBUDI	24.3.83	
F9	LUBUMBASHI	03.1.84	
F14	LUBUMBASHI	27.1.84	
F25	LUBUMBASHI 1	07.7.76	
F45	LUBUMBASHI	27.12.76	
F46	LUBUMBASHI (DC)	02.IX.76	
F52	KINSHASA/1	13.6.83	
F53	KINSHASA	18.12.80	
F63	LUBUMBASHI	21.6.76	
F68	LUBUMBASHI	16.5.76	
F69	LUBUMBASHI	23.12.76	
			@ figure "1" at bottom of circle
F85	KINSHASA	05.9.75	
F89	LUBUMBASHI	28.1.77	
F102	LUBUMBASHI (DC)	28.6.78	
F103	KINSHASA (DC)	01.2.76	
F105	KINSHASA	09.2.76	
F127	KINSHASA/1	18.7.73	



The following are listed as Francotyp machines, but copies have not yet been seen, so it is not known whether they are Type 14 or 14a:-

F3	LUBUMBASHI	F24	KAMINA	F40	MA TADI
F4	BUKAVU+	F35	LUBUMBASHI	F49	LEMBA
F6	BENI (BU TEMBO)	F39	MA TADI+	F126	MA TADI

+F4, F39, F40, machines discontinued

TYPE 15 - SATAS machine - (not previously listed) - MV - TM

Design similar to Type 4, but inscribed ZAIRE. Date and office name laid out as in Type 4 ("N" numbers).



~~30 3 83~~ = KINSHASA =

- N151 KINSHASA (MSB) 107)
 N161 KINSHASA 30 3 83 (date slugs faulty; inserted in manuscript)

TYPE 15a - SATAS machine, Model "P" - (not previously listed) - MV - TM

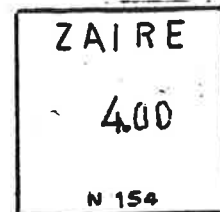
Design as Type 15, above, but Zaire smaller, licence number smaller and bottom L. TM single circle with TIME shown between TM and frank die. Licence numbers in "SP" series.



- N154 LIKASI 9.4.79

TYPE 15b - SATAS machine - (not previously listed) - MV - TM

Frank die as Type 13 (Hasler), plain rectangle, but with licence number in "N" series. TM laid out as in Types 4 and 15.



- N154 LUBUMBASHI 23 XII 76 23 XII 76 LUBUMBASHI

The following are listed officially as Satas machines, but copies have not yet been seen, so it is not known whether they are Type 15 or 15b.:-

- N155 BOMA 1+
 N156 MATADI+ + both machines discontinued

TYPE 16 - UNIVERSAL AUTOMAX machine - (formerly Type 13) - MV - TM

Large horizontal design, 30 X 27mm with ZAIRE above not underlined with large letter and figures of licence number in bottom corners. TM double circle with month in Roman figures.

(Not to be confused with the Pitney Bowes design, Type 17, below, which also has "U" numbers, but in a smaller but similar design.)



- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|------|------------------|-----------|
| U17 | KINSHASA/LIMETE= | 17 XI 76 | U71 | KINSHASA/KALINA= | 3 XII 75 |
| U18 | LIKASI* | | U74 | KINSHASA | 11 III 83 |
| U46 | KINSHASA@ | 8 XI 76 | U77 | LIKASI | 24 V 83 |
| | | @v. large ltg. | U83 | KINSHASA 1. | 25 VII 73 |
| U49 | BUKAVU | 10 I 77 | U88 | KINSHASA 1. | 25 I 82 |
| U51 | MATADI*+ | | U91 | KINSHASA-1 | -7 V 76 |
| U52 | MATADI*+ | | U93 | KISANGANI-1 | 23 VI 75 |
| U65 | | (MSB) | U102 | KINSHASA-1 | 18 XII 82 |

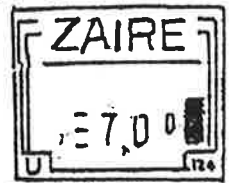
TYPE 16 (contd.)

U104	KINSHASA-1	23 V 83	U142	GOMA-1	11 II 77
U106	KINSHASA-1	11 IV 83	U145	KINSHASA-1	25 VI 74
U110	KINSHASA-1	13 IV 74	U148	MBANDAKA-1	21 II 76
U112	OTRACOPORT/MATADI	18 XII 82	U150	LUBUMBASHI-1	25 X 83
U114	KINSHASA-1	11 I 75	U178	BOENDE	17 I 80 (GH)
U115	KINSHASA-1	21 I 80	U193	(TM solid circle)%	25 VI 76
U117	KINSHASA-1	13 V 83		variety: in blue	.82(?)
U119	KINSHASA-1	13 VIII 73	U196	(TM solid circle)	15 II 80
U122	LUBUMBASHI-1	31 VIII 76			(Mbanza-Ngungu)

%U193 - office of use unknown.

TYPE 17 - PITNEY BOWES machine - (formerly Type 14) - MV - TM

Frank die similar in design to Type 16, Universal, above, but smaller, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm X 24mm, ZAIRE underlined, and "U" licence number much smaller. TM double circle with month in numeral.



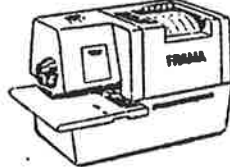
U124	KINSHASA-1	25.2.74 (JCM)	U150	LIKASI* (see also U150 under Type 16)
U125	LUBUMBASHI-1	27.1.76	U156	KINSHASA-1 20.10.76
U126	LUBUMBASHI-1	14.7.75	U158	LUBUMBASHI-1 14.3.77
U128	LUBUMBASHI-1	-7.1.76	U167	KINSHASA-1 13.9.74
U130	KINSHASA-1	31.12.74	U170.	KINSHASA-1 22.1.82
U144	MATADI*			
U146	KINSHASA-1	25.1.84		

TYPE 18 - FRAMA machine - (not previously listed) - MV - TM

Frank die similar to Type 16, Universal, but smaller still, 25mm X 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm, ZAIRES not underlined, licence number prefixed by letter "A", TM double circle with month in Roman figures.

MACHINE A AFFRANCHIR

FRAMA



A01	KINSHASA-I	-4.IV.80	A36	KINDU	-2.XII.81
A04	KINSHASA 1	-7.XII.82	A37	GOMA	11.IX.81
A05	MBUJI-MAYI 1	-4.VI.82	A38	BUTEMBO	24.VIII.81
A06	LUBUMBASHI 1	30.X.80	A39	BANDUNDU 1	15.II.82
A07	LUBUMBASHI 1	15.VIII.81	A42	KANANGA 1	30.XI.81
A08	BUKAVU 1	08.IV.83	A45	KINSHASA GOMBE	20.XII.82
A09	BUKAVU 1	11.X.82	A47	KINSHASA	14.IV.83
A15	KINSHASA 6	17.I.83	A48	KINSHASA	17.VI.82
A23	KILWEZI	-5.I.82	A51	KINSHASA 1	30.XII.80
A24	LIKASI	28.XII.82	A52	LUBUMBASHI	20.XI.83
A25	KIKWIT	29.X.81	A55	LIKASI	04.X.83
A27	BUNIA	19.I.83	A61	GBADOLITE	24.III.83
A31	KWILU-NGONGO	-4.IX.81	A62	GOMA	22.IX.81
A32	MBANZA-NGUNGU	-6.V.81	A68	KINSHASA	-6.IX.81
A33	INKISI	12.X.81	A78	KINSHASA I	3-.XII.81
A34	KALEMIE	27.VIII.82	A87	KINSHASA	-8.IV.83
A35	KAMINA	13.VI.81	A88	KINSHASA	28.IV.83

E) POST-INDEPENDENCE - ETAT DU KATANGA - 1960-1963

An official circular to machine users sent from the Minister of Communications, dated 29.12.60, directed them to change their machines to read "Etat du Katanga" by the 1st March 1961, at the latest. It is therefore unlikely that "Katanga" frank dies existed before 1961.

TYPE 1 - FRANCO TYP machine - MV - TM

Rectangular design as illustrated, inscribed KATANGA above, flanked on each side by ETAT DU, reading up. TM single circle except where stated. Introduced 1961.

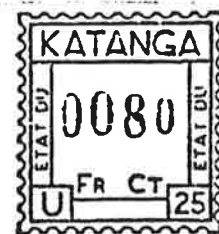


F1	ELISABETHVILLE	02.3.61 (MSB 51)	F24	ELISABETHVILLE	15.2.61 (WD)
F11	ELISABETHVILLE	16.8.62 (GC)	F31	ELISABETHVILLE	28.6.61 (GC)
F17+	ELISABETHVILLE+	18.2.61 (GC)	F67	ELISABETHVILLE	04.7.61 (WD)
F19	ELISABETHVILLE	09.6.61 (GC)	F74	ELISABETHVILLE	15.2.61 (GC)

+F17, TM double circle with date in central panel.

TYPE 2 - UNIVERSAL machine - MV - TM

Design similar to that of Type 3 of Belgian Congo but inscribed KATANGA above in sans serif lettering flanked on both sides by ETAT DU reading up. TM double circle. Introduced 1961.

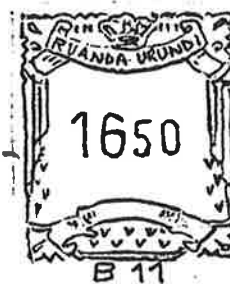


U25	ELISABETHVILLE	-3 VII 61 (GC)
U26	ELISABETHVILLE	-9 I 63 (GC)
U66	ELISABETHVILLE	29 III 63 (JCM)

THE METER MARKS OF RUANDA URUNDI AND INDEPENDENT TERRITORIESA) PRE-INDEPENDENCE, 1951-1962TYPE 1 - HASLER machine - MV - no TM

Design as Type 2 of Belgian Congo, but inscribed RUANDA URUNDI in upper scroll only.

B31 Usumbura 1-(11?)-52 (JCM) 5-4-55 (GC)

TYPE 2 - FRANCO TYP machine - MV

Design with false perforation, RUANDA URUNDI in curve above, licence in rectangular panel below, centre, flanked by lions. TM single circle.



F-8	USUMBURA	28.4.54 (JCM)	14.11.66 (GC)
F-9	USUMBURA	09.2.60 (GC)	23.8.74=(WHH)
F-27	USUMBURA	16.2.61 (JCM)	

=date confirmed by BUJUMBURA cds.

TYPE 2a - FRANCO TYP machine - MV

New horizontal design, with crown and lions, similar to contemporary Belgian marks, but inscribed RUANDA/URUNDI in two lines above licence number.



This was probably used on a different model of Francotyp machine.

F99 USUMBURA 08.6.61 (GC)
F100 USUMBURA 29.5.61 (GC)

TYPE 3 - UNIVERSAL machine - MV

Design similar to Type 6 of Congo (post-1960) but inscribed RUANDA URUNDI above. TM double circle.



U45 USUMBURA -1 XII 56 (GC)

B) POST-INDEPENDENCE - REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI - 1967-

(No meter marks have been seen from the period of monarchy, 1962-1967, inscribed "Royaume du Burundi" or equivalent.)

TYPE 1 (formerly Type 3) - FRANCO TYP machine - MV - TM

Design as Type 2 of Ruanda Urundi, but inscribed REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI. "F" licence number normally, (but see below), TM single circle.



F-2(5?) BUJUMBURA 27.7.75 (JCM)

H-13 BUJUMBURA 5.3.82 (GC)

N.B. According to J.C.Mann, this mark has all the characteristics of a Francotyp mark and the "H" is therefore probably an error.

TYPE 2 - SECAP machine - MV

Design similar to Type 4 of Belgian Congo, but inscribed REPUBLIQUE/DU BURUNDI in two lines, with POSTES in place of star. TM single circle.



NE 0001 BUJUMBURA 1/GUICHETS 23.6.82
NE 0002 BUJUMBURA 1/GUICHETS 24.4.81
NE 0003 BUJUMBURA 1/GUICHETS -9.5.83

C) POST-INDEPENDENCE - REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE - 1962-

TYPE 1 - FRANCO TYP machine - MV

Design similar to Type 14 of Congo, with "F" and licence number in panels below separated by POSTES. TM double circle.



F8 GISENYI 29.7.78 (GC)

TYPE 2 - FRANCO TYP machine - MV

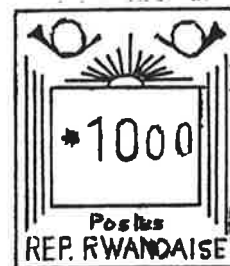
Design similar to Type 2 of Ruanda Urundi, but inscribed REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE in curve, with no lions and no prefix to licence number. No TM.



1 Butare 24.8.78 (GC)

TYPE 3 - FRAMA machine - MV

Square design with posthorns in upper corners above rising sun, inscribed "Postes/REP.RWANDAISE" below in two lines. TM double circle. No prefix to licence number, which is outside bottom frame-line.



2
34mm X 29½mm

- | | | |
|----|--------|---|
| 2 | KIGALI | 31.X.78 (as illus.) (GC) |
| 3 | KIGALI | 29.XI.78 (as illus.) (GC) |
| 14 | BUTARE | 10.I.81 (as "3") (GC) |
| 15 | KIGALI | 5.III.84 (as "3") (GC) |
| 16 | KIGALI | 13.III.82 (as "3") (JCM) |
| 17 | KIGALI | 19.5.83 (29mm X 30mm) (GC)
date printed by meter but
no TM. |



3
28½mm X 26mm

HAL HOYTE

MD/tsh.

16.

ETAT DU KATANGA
Ministère des Communications
Direction des Postes
B.P. 2101 - ELISABETHVILLE.-

Elisabethville, le 29 décembre 1960.

Objet : Poste aux lettres

Cl.: Farde 2.

	Ptp	Psp	BA
<u>Ordre de Service</u>	: 19 :	:	:
	:	:	:

Ch. II fait
-4. JAN. 1961

MM. les Ptp. sont informés que la décision ministérielle N° MC/938/60 - les détenteurs de lettres à affranchir devront modifier les clichés des dites lettres, pour le 1er mars 1961, au plus tard, de la façon suivante :

K A T A N G A		
ETAT DU	00000	DU
ETAT	Fr /Ct	ETAT

ou similaire

Je prie MM. les Ptp d'informer d'urgence les firmes détentrices des nouvelles dispositions.

LE DIRECTEUR-CHEF DE SERVICE,
- P. MWALELA.-

P. Mwalela

POST OFFICES OF THE CONGO c1955

KALIMA. Altitude 1968'. General management of Symetain (a company formed in 1952 with H/Office at Brussels). European population 396. Native population 6,000. R/T stn. Hospitals. Primary school. Hydro electric power station of 1,600 hp at Lutshurukulu. New power station of 6,000 hp. Airfield. Impressive waterfall 1 mile from power station. Hotel - clubs - sports installations - missions - trade schools.

KALINA. One of the quarters of Leopoldville.

KALOLE. Trading centre. Rest house, dispensary and crossroads.

KALONGA. At the end of a local road. Near Lubudi.

KAMANA. Village near Senterly.

KAMBOVE. Native copper miners were forced to leave here by M'Siri in the Katanga.

KAMINA. Altitude 3657'. HQ for Upper Lomami District and of the Territory. European population 673. Native population 27,000. Telephone & telegraph office. Hospital. Station on Elisabethville-Port Francqui railway. Landing ground. Trading and industrial centre. Regional offices of several firms. Missions - schools - hotels.

KAMITUGA. Mining centre. Management of the southern mines of the Minierelacs. European population 140. Native population 5,000. Hydro-electric power station. Pilot and sorting plant. R/T stn. Clubs. Company guest house. Starting point of many private roads to mining camps.

KAMPENE. Central establishment of the Cobelmin. No hotel but meals can be had at company's club.

KANGU. Altitude 551'. Settlement. Govt rest house. Hospital of the Aide Medicale aux Missions. Trading, agricultural and industrial centre. Oil mills and soap factories. An interesting Fetish museum is maintained by Father Armand. 59 miles from Boma.

KANIAMA. On the left bank of the Luembe. Altitude 2821' HQ of Territory. Trading centre. Seat of Cobelkat (training young colonists). Tobacco experiments conducted. Seat of the Plantation de la Luba. Hotels.

KAPANGA. HQ of the Upper Lomami District of Katanga Province. R/T stn. Rest house. Trading and industrial centre. Cotton ginnery. Garage. Catholic mission.

KARAWA. Near Gemena. Administrative post.

KATANGA POST OFFICES

In this Bulletin, some years ago, the writer asked for information on the opening dates of post offices ELISABETHVILLE 7 and ELISABETHVILLE 8 and, particularly, if they were opened prior to Independence.

M. P. Brandeleer has very kindly sent copies of pages 460 and 461 of the official journal MONITEUR KATANGAIS No. 17 of 15 August 1961. The existing post offices are listed as of 31 July 1961 and E'ville 7 and E'ville 8 are not included, nor is there mention of their closure. I have undoubtedly authentic covers from both post offices dated June, 1961. Both covers are official United Nations envelopes. Can it have been that both post offices were for the exclusive use of United Nations personnel and not responsible to the Katangan postal authority although Katangan stamps were used on mail posted there? This seems the only plausible explanation. Their cancellations are of the normal Congo bilingual pattern (Type 12B) and it would appear that the post offices must have been foreseen before Independence.

MONITEUR KATANGAIS gives other information which may be of interest to those interested in the postal history of the province.

The sub-post office KAMINA-BASE MILITAIRE 2 was closed 16.7.61.

The principal post office KAMINA-BASE MILITAIRE 1 was reduced to sub-post office, responsible to KAMINA 1 on 16.7.61.

The sub-post office BENDERA was reduced in status to auxiliary post office on 16.7.61, remaining responsible to ALBERTVILLE 1.

The responsibility of subsidiary post offices KASENGA, KILWA and PWETO was transferred from KIPUSHI to ELISABETHVILLE 6 on 16 July, 1959.

The list of post offices is otherwise somewhat at variance with the last information provided in this Bulletin, long ago in 1959. KANIAMA had been promoted to principal post office. MITWABA's responsibility had passed from MANONO to JADOTVILLE 1 and NYUNZU's responsibility from KABALO to ALBERTVILLE 1 but the list states that NYUNZU is only temporarily responsible to ALBERTVILLE 1.

R. H. KEACH

LES TIMBRES DU CONGO SURCHARGES A BOMA EN 1922-23 (G. GUDENKAUF)Further Addenda & Corrigenda

25c/40c

Page 11 - surcharge a - Curiosities - add:

Misplaced surcharges, even 'a cheval' and without bars (from bottom row).

Page 12 - surcharge b - Change "l'ecart vertical entre les barres et la valeur est toujours 5mm" to "the vertical distance between 25c and the bars is almost 5mm."

- Curiosities - add: Misplaced surcharges
Double surcharges

- Error - Surcharge b on the 5c green exists but is not a plausible error (on VI+F).

Page 13- surcharge c - Curiosities - add:

misplaced surcharges, even 'a cheval' and without bars (from bottom row).

surcharges appreciably askew.

Page 14 - surcharge d - A complete sheet of II+A2 is unknown.

The vertical distance between 25c and the bars in the third horizontal row is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm, but $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm in the other nine rows.

10c/1F

Pages 15 and 16 - Change the plate combinations to the latest nomenclature:

II3+A5 to II4+A5
II4+A5 to II5+A5
II5+A5 to II6+A5

Page 16 - Curiosities - doubled surcharges (forgeries exist).
misplaced surcharges, even 'a cheval'.

A. VINDEVOGHEL & G. GUDENKAUF

WATERLOW 'FILE COPY' AND PROOF SHEETS

Through the courtesy of Mr. David Fortnum of Robson Lowe Ltd., I have the opportunity to study what are thought to be the last of the 'File Copy' and proof sheets remaining from the Waterlow records. There were:

1918 A.O. Issue A perforated 'File Copy' sheet of each value. The 5F value has what I consider to be the vermilion surcharge, as opposed to carmine. The sheets are perforated: 10c, 15c, 50c and 10F-14; 5c, 25c, 1F and 5F-14 $\frac{1}{2}$; 40c - 15.

Each sheet bears the Waterlow reference No. 58572 and the manuscript 'File' but, unfortunately, no date or number of stamps printed.

1925 Ruanda Urundi Colonial Campaigns A perforated 'File Copy' sheet with the Waterlow reference No. 109022 and the date 8.6.25 twice in the top selvedge. The number of stamps printed is not given.

1925 60c Leys Two imperforate proof sheets of 100 (10X10), one with plate number 35725 engraved in the centre of the top margin (issued sheets and one proof sheet have plate number cut off in trimming). The Waterlow reference No. was 118998, both were approved 2.9.25 and

there were 1,000,000 stamps printed (10,000 pulls). No varieties were noted by the writer.

There was a third proof sheet, also No. 118998, the third and fourth horizontal rows of which have the RUANDA-URUNDI overprint. The sheet is endorsed 'Overprint approved for 150,000 stamps' and dated 18/9/25.

It is not clear if the one million stamps printed included the 150,000 that were overprinted or if the 150,000 was an additional printing. The Balasse Catalogue gives no numbers printed and it is not known if this was the only printing of the stamps.

The fact that only two rows received the RUANDA-URUNDI overprint suggests that the overprinting plate of 100 was composed of five cliches of 20. Alternatively, is it possible that an overprinting plate of 20 (10 X 2) was applied five times to each sheet using a method similar to that used for some of the EST AFRICAINE overprints and probably the so-called Malines surcharges? A large block of the issued stamps may provide the answer.

1942 Ruanda Urundi 25c Palms A File Copy sheet dated 17.10.41 with Waterlow reference No. 182706 and 50,000 stamps printed.

I have not reported in the Bulletin my studies of the vast number of 1942 Congo and Ruanda File Copy and proof sheets and I have yet to put my notes into intelligible form.

Message Sheets The proof sheets previously available were reported in Bulletin No. 39. The following proof sheets are additional:

Ruanda Urundi 25c - approved 22/5/44. Without plate number, Waterlow reference No. and number printed.

Ruanda Urundi 75c, Frame only - Plate No. 42405, reference No. XL 56583, 6,000 stamps, 500 pulls, approved 24/2/44.

Ruanda Urundi 75c complete (two proof sheets) - Centre Plate No. 42271, reference No. XL 56583, approved 25/2/44.

Ruanda Urundi 1F, Frame only (two proof sheets) - Plate No. 42272, reference No XL 132490, 6,000 stamps, 500 pulls, approved 9/12/43.

Ruanda Urundi 1F complete - Centre Plate No. 42271, reference No. XL 132490, approved 10/12/43.

R. H. KEACH

GREAT AFRICAN MYSTERIES by Lawrence G Green, Chapter XIV (concluded)

An iron boat went over the side at the first crack of dawn. The paddlers took a thick wire hawser on shore and secured it around a thick tree trunk. The rattle of the winch was heard again. Slowly, very slowly, the wire came in. You cannot heave a slightly built river steamer off the sand in a hurry or she may leave her thin keel plates behind. Gradually, the ship moved into the deep water of the channel. The captain ordered his breakfast and began to shave.

On the fifth day we were at Coquilhatville, capital of the Province Equatoriale, and halfway house between Stanleyville and Kinshasa. "Coq", as everyone calls this pretty river town, lies on both sides of the Equator. There is one villa at least in which the dining room is in the northern hemisphere, and the bedroom south of the line.

But it was a dull journey after the life and colour of the narrow upper river. I was not sorry when the river widened into the large and island strewn lake known as Stanley Pool. Here was Kinshasa, fast becoming the most important town in West Africa. Here were the agents of ocean steamship companies. I was within a few days of the end of my journey through the Congo; utterly weary of the intense heat and bush and river; yearning for the smell of salt water and a ship that was outward bound.

Kinshasa might have been one of the great cities of Africa. The geographical misfortune which made the Congo impassable for ocean steamers above Matadi doomed Kinshasa to the position of a river port instead of the outlet for the trade of a country almost as large as Europe. So there is a narrow gauge railway climbing over the Crystal Mountains for two hundred and fifty miles instead of an inland waterway. Yet Kinshasa is growing in spite of the handicap. Many towns in West Africa give you the impression that the white man is a passing figure in the history of countries unfit for white people. Kinshasa is a notable exception. With its three storied steel hotel, its solid banks and business houses, large showrooms and gay cafes, Kinshasa is much more than a hastily built outpost of the tropics.

Sixteen of us in a toy coach on a toy railway - the last railway journey during my five thousand mile passage through the Congo.. The friendliest train of all. On the tiny engine were two drivers, two firemen and a whistler. Then the little baggage car, the open native truck, a second class coach and our own narrow first class coach. We were lurching along between Kinshasa and Matadi at our top speed of fifteen miles per hour. In the armchair facing me was a young French official who had travelled up from the island of Reunion right across Africa to take up a new post at Pointe Noire. The other fourteen were all French, all courteous and helpful to the stranger in their midst, all full of good humour and the gaiety of their race. Without this merry company, the journey would have been tiresome indeed.

There were officers of the French Colonial Infantry, with anchor badges on their khaki uniforms to show that they served the Republic overseas.. Civilians with silver buttons on their white tunics were, I found, Administrators of Districts somewhere in the dark heart of the French Congo. There was a man with the moustache and pointed beard so valuable to comic artists in England. His girth was immense, and his friends pretended that he was in need of help whenever he moved, and pushed him from seat to seat. There was only one woman, the mother of a dark-eyed, well-behaved little boy who soon revealed himself as a tremendous eater.

These travellers had good reason for their light hearted laughter. For three years they had collected taxes, drilled black troops, garrisoned little frontier posts as far north as Lake Chad. They

had seen enough sun and palms and sand, and they were aching for a glimpse of Paris boulevards. It was early morning when we left Kinshasa. At ten o'clock, the mother of the young trencherman cut pineapples and handed a slice to everyone amid a chorus of "Merci Bien". Then the fat man roared "Toto". A small black boy appeared from the little balcony at the end of the saloon. His master had a box of ice, and invited us all to hand our bottles of warm beer to Toto. During the day Toto was kept busy carrying iced beer and washing plates and glasses.

At eleven o'clock it was time for the 'second breakfast'. A lieutenant had a cake soaked in brandy. The small boy seized a slice while his parents were not looking. He gulped it down with relish, fiery liquid and all, and resumed his angelic expression. Cold roasted chickens were set out on the little tables and long twisted French rolls. At wayside stations we leaned out of the windows and bought paw-paws and red oranges with the thin skin of the perfect fruit.

The train crawled up to the cool heights of Thysville in the evening. This is one of the health resorts of the Congo, and I slept without a mosquito net - a relief indeed after so many nights of suffocation. But at dawn, the shrieking of the train whistle awakened me.. Coffee, cold sausage and rolls, and we were all aboard again. Stocks of beer and ice had been replenished. We were in a mood to appreciate the scenery of the Crystal Mountains. This barrier of tawny stone runs all the way from the Cameroons to Angola, shutting off the coast from the vast central basin of the Congo. The railway follows the old caravan route which Joseph Conrad described in his own masterly way in 'Heart of Darkness', an almost faithful narrative of personal experience. Chinese labourers were imported to build the line up and down these steep gradients. They say that one Chinaman died for every sleeper laid, and one white engineer for every kilometre of metal.

Sometimes the country is like South Africa, rock crowned kepjes rising out of brown veld and the blue dome of the sky over everything. Then the train gathers speed, and a bush fire is crackling on each side of the track, filling the carriages with smoke. A moment later we are in the tropics again, lush greenery of the forest darkening the windows, gaudy butterflies over the mangrove swamp.

It was dark when we reached the enormous gorge through which the Congo finally cuts its way to the sea. There were the lights of Matadi, and with a sudden grip at my heart, I saw ocean steamers too.. Ocean steamers with baths and white stewards, soft beds, wide decks where the menacing "ping-ing-ing-zzz" of the mosquito is not heard. For weeks I had endured hotels without comfort, meals without nourishment, air so hot and clammy that it was without life. That row of porthole lights was to me a promise of luxury which I was keen to taste after long African travel.

I paid off my black porters and stepped into civilisation.