

BELGIAN CONGO



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BULLETIN NO. 56

JUNE 1985

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IN MEMORIUM

We wish to extend our sincerest condolences to Arthur Heim on the passing of his wife Grace.

Those of us who were privileged to have known her will remember her with great fondness.

NEWS AND VIEWSANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - 11 MAY, 1985.

Only six members were able to attend the meeting, held at Bedford College, London. Apologies were received from 5 others, including the outgoing President, Mrs. D. M. Green, who unfortunately had another prior engagement, but who had taken every possible action to ensure that the Vice President, Mr. R. H. Keach, who chaired the meeting, was fully briefed. He read out the President's introductory address to the meeting, as follows:-

" I am extremely sorry that I am unable to be present to-day, the last occasion on which I shall be acting as President of the Belgian Congo Study Circle, also I apologise to Mr. Laurence Green for missing his display and talk this afternoon, which I know will be most instructive and interesting, but an invitation by some very old friends to join them in celebrating their Golden Wedding prevents my attendance.

I have enjoyed my two years term of office, but regret that I have had to leave before the finish of the meetings so as to catch an early train home. This has unfortunately prevented me seeing the entirety of the displays.

I would like to thank those who have given such informative displays, those who have produced research articles for inclusion in the Bulletin and the officers of the Society for all their hard work. Also I would like to congratulate and thank Mr. Clowes for producing the Cumulative Index to Bulletins Nos. 1 - 50. This has been badly needed and I am sure all members will find it most useful.

I understand the Committee's nominee as my successor has accepted the invitation to stand as President for the next two years, provided that this is endorsed by those present at to-day's Annual General Meeting. The Candidate, a Founder Member of the Circle, lives in America, but this should not prevent his election, as the post is primarily an honorary one which does not necessitate attendance at meetings.

I therefore propose Mr. Arthur Heim as President of the Belgian Congo Study Circle for the ensuing term and hope that we may have the great pleasure of seeing him at least once during his two-year term of office.

Finally thank you for your loyal support and kind attendance during my term of office and I hope we may all meet again in the near future.

The reports of the various office-bearers were then taken. The Secretary noted that the membership was currently standing at almost 80 (between 74 and 79 depending upon the success of action being taken to collect late subscriptions), at least 6 higher than last year, and that the Study Circle had had a thoroughly successful year.

The accounts for the year had already been distributed and the Treasurer noted that he had received no queries, nor were any raised at the Meeting. The Treasurer went on to comment that the presentation of Subscription income had been simplified, because of the diffi-

culties arising from members paying in three different currencies, and, also drew attention to the very good results from the sales of books and documentation. This should be viewed on a two-year basis, as much of the extra profit related to sales of items in stock, which had been purchased the previous year. It was noted that this was the results of the Study Circle's agreed policy to invest in books and articles of interest to members and to make use of surplus funds to assist in the production of new publications. It is expected that there should be at least one further book by Abbe Gudenkauf published in the Cockrill series this year and that the Study Circle will again purchase a supply of copies for sale to Members at a reduction from the cover price.

No formal report was made by the Bulletin Editor, but it was noted that Mr. Jacquemin was prepared to continue in the post, but that there was now a shortage of material lined up for future issues. Mr. Jacquemin therefore appealed to all members to come forward with their contributions of articles, observations and queries. The Meeting agreed that the work of the Bulletin Editor had continued to the usual high standard, and that the Secretary should write to Mr. Jacquemin thanking him for his efforts.

The Sales Secretary reported that overall sales had been about the same as in the previous year but that, this year, there had been no auction sales, all having been by "private treaty". Total sales amounted about £ 5000; of this, £ 3500 had been of mostly members' material which attracted the normal 5% commission. Sales of what remained of C. H. Compton's stamps - mostly sold by auction in 1983/84 - amounted to £ 1450, but on these sales, for the benefit of the widow and in accordance with what has always been our practice, no commission was charged, but actual expenses incurred were deducted from the proceeds. The meeting noted the very satisfactory level of sales through the Study Circle and thanked Mr. Keach for all his work during the year.

The Exchanged Packet Secretary reported that for the 1984 Packet he had received 17 booklets from 6 members and that the total value of the packet amounted to £ 459. The packet commenced circulation in September; sales totalled £ 178 and the net commission to the Study Circle, after deducting the costs of postage etc. on the packet, amounted to £ 3-69. Mr. Hudson felt that the level, both of contributions and sales, was a little disappointing; however, the Meeting felt that the figures looked at least as good as most Society Exchange Packets, with the possible exception of commission, where it was realised that the Study Circle deliberately charged a very low rate to vendors. The Packet was seen as a service to members and was greatly appreciated by those who received it. Mr. Hudson was willing to accept re-election and, if re-elected, proposed to circulate a further packet in September 1985. Members who had material for inclusion in the packet should ensure that it was sent in good time. It was noted that the investigation into various insurance arrangements had produced no cost-effective way of sending packets to overseas members, however there was a possibility that one of the members in U.S.A. would be prepared to organise a separate exchange packet for those in that country who were interested.

The Expert Committee had a very quiet year with only 18 items sub-

mitted for authentication, most of them from 3 members. The charges for certificates being so low, it was surprising that more members did not take advantage of the service. Mr. Keach was asked what sorts of items merited obtaining certificates and mentioned several, such as 1886 - 1894 Portrait Issues high values - 5fr and 3,50/5fr, "RUANDA" and "URUNDI" overprints, "Princes" postal stationery, Brussels "CONGO BELGE" handstamps particularly on high value stamps, etc. He agreed to produce a more complete list of such items to accompany the next notice asking for submissions to the Expert Committee.

The meeting then turned to the Election of Officers. As reported by the outgoing President, Mrs. Green, the Committee had invited Mr. Arthur I. Heim to accept the nomination for the office of President for the customary two-year term of office and Mr. Heim had accepted. The Meeting unanimously endorsed the Committee's proposal and welcomed Mr. Heim's election while noting it would be impractical to expect his attendance at many meetings.

All other officers were re-elected unanimously; the current list of office-bearers is thus:-

President	A. I. Heim
Vice President	R. H. Keach (life appointment)
Secretary/Treasurer	P. S. Foden
Bulletin Editor	R. E. Jacquemin
Sales Secretary	R. H. Keach
Exchange Packet Secretary	B. P. Hudson
Secretary to Expert Committee	R. H. Keach

The other members of the Expert Committee, who also continue, are Abbe G. Gudenkauf and P. S. Foden.

In view of the Study Circle's continuing healthy financial state, it was agreed that Subscription Rates should be maintained for a further year at the present levels, which are:-

Members in U.S.A.	- \$11, payable to R. E. Jacquemin (Bulletin Editor)
Members in Belgium	- 400 Belgian francs, payable to Abbe G. Gudenkauf
Other Members	- £ 5, payable to the Secretary/Treasurer.

As before, subscriptions for the new year would become due in September.

The Meeting then discussed the programme of meetings for 1985/86. As usual, there would be two meetings of the Study Circle, as follows:-

19 October, 1985	- Miscellaneous and instructional postal markings, led by Mr. R. H. Keach, and to be held at 5 Sutherland Grove, Southfields, London, the home of Mr. A. G. Wood.
10 May, 1986	- Annual General Meeting, followed by a display

of the Mols 3fr, 3,50fr and 10fr values by Mr. P. S. Foden, at 5 Ascham Lane, Whittlesford, CAMBS.

There would also be the annual joint week end meeting with the Belgian Study Circle at Canterbury on 14 and 15 September, 1985. The programme for this meeting is now available and details will be sent to those members who have expressed an interest in attending.

1986 will, of course, be the Centenary of the issue of the first postage stamps of the Congo Free State. With this in mind, it had been suggested that it would be a good idea to have next year's joint meeting in Belgium and have some special displays. Like most good ideas, however, this one has proved to have a major snag, in that it would require a member in Belgium to make all the necessary arrangements. So far, unfortunately, those Belgian members who have been approached have felt unable to take on this task. The Secretary will make one more attempt to find an organiser, but, failing a meeting in Belgium, the alternative suggestion is to have a Belgian Congo Study Circle meeting and a lunch in London, somewhat along the lines of our 25th Anniversary Meeting. Members views on these alternatives would be welcomed.

A number of items were raised under Any Other Business:-

- 1) Mrs. Green asked the Secretary to inform those present that Mr. R. H. Keach had been awarded the Royal Philatelic Society's medal in appreciation of all the work he has carried out for the benefit of the Royal's library over the past 16 years and to give Mr. Keach her own, and the Study Circle's congratulations. She also added how delighted she was that during her first year in office he had been awarded the Award of Merit of the British Philatelic Federation, while during her second year he had received this highly prized medal. No person could have done more for philately than had Mr. Keach.
- 2) Mr. Clowes had written to ask for members opinions as to the frequency of future Indexes to the Bulletin and whether these should take the form of updates or cumulative issues. It was felt that the next cumulative index would probably be most appropriate when Bulletin No. 75 is reached, but that updates after every 10 or 12 issues would be very useful. If access to a word-processor could be obtained, then each future update could also automatically provide a revised cumulative index.
- 3) Several documents had been received from the British Philatelic Federation, covering:-
  1. Visiting Speakers' Expenses
  2. Exhibition Certificates and Medals
  3. BPF Congress 1985
  4. Publication of articles in the B.P.F Journal.

The Study Circle did not fall within the regulations for 1., and did not run a competitive exhibition, so could not apply for 2. No member would be representing us at Congress at Oxford this year; however, Messrs. Keach, Wood and Foden would

decide whether there were some suitable Bulletin articles, which, with or without revision, could be published in the B.P.F. Journal, "Philately", with a view to getting some additional publicity for the Study Circle.

There being no further business, the meeting closed.

In the afternoon, the subject for presentation and discussion was the Mols. 5 francs value. The presentation was by Mr. L. G. Green, who showed an extremely comprehensive collection of his favourite value of the Mols. All local "CONGO BELGE" overprints were shown, as were the majority of the Brussels handstamps and all the known handstamps of the Princes printing. There were also numerous handstamp varieties, as well as a full display of plate varieties on the stamps themselves. At the close of the display, the vote of thanks was given by Mr. Keach.

#### MEMBERSHIP

We are pleased to announce a further new member to the Study Circle. He is Dr. Paul J. Phillips and is with the Department of Materials Science, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. In due time, we hope to hear of any of his specialized interests so that the Study Circle can be of assistance to his collecting.

#### EXHIBITING

Word has arrived via our Secretary that our member, Mr. A. E. Molander, took a Silver-Bronze Award at AUSIPEX Australian International Philatelic Exhibition held in Melbourne, Australia, 21-30 September 1984. His showing was Congo specialised with emphasis on the Waterlow printed issues, showing errors, file sheets, publicity proofs, booklet issues. Ruanda Urundi also Forces mail, mandate period issues, stationery. We all join in congratulations and would like to encourage more of our membership to exhibit. It is an exercise in educating the philatelic community of our interests and is a challenge to help the exhibitor to improve his own collection.

To show that it is not difficult, less than six months ago, and with the assistance of a couple of our members, your Editor made up a new display of the 1942 Palms Issue of the Congo. Certainly not showing any great value moneywise, on three showings it has earned two Silvers, one Vermeil and the A.P.S. Award of Excellence, not to mention a comment by Michael Laurence, Editor of Linn's Stamp News on the coverage of WESTPEX at San Francisco.

So it might be well to lay aside your "reluctance" and give it a try. Your Editor stands willing to help anyone in this venture.

#### WATERLOW DIE PROOFS OF BELGIAN CONGO, RUANDA URUNDI AND KATANGA

There are one or two minor errors in this article that appeared in Bulletin No. 55 and I shall be glad if you will correct them.

Page 10, paragraph 4. The last sentence should read 'It is presumed

that the last was of value if a used die was altered and a proof from the re-engraved die taken; the proof would have a different number from the original proof although the serial number of the die might remain unchanged.'

Page 18, paragraph 6. For 'Joseph Wright' read 'Joseph Knight'. (both Josephs were members of the Study Circle in the early days) Joseph Wright is quite correct on page 19)

Page 21, second line. For 'No. 10696' read 'No. 10696A'.

R. H. KEACH

#### FILE COPY DATES

With reference to Mr. Keach's comments on the dates on the "File Copy" sheets of the Mols Issues, I can only quote the position as regards the 1915 Issue of Belgium. There are two dates on the file copies for the first printing: 8 June on the sheets of the 35c, 40c and 50c and 28 June on the sheets of the 1fr, 2fr, 5fr and 10fr.

In a letter from the Managing Director of Waterlow & Sons Ltd., published in the London Philatelist for May 1917, we are told that the first deliveries of stamps up to the 50 centimes were made in June 1915. The date of issue for the complete series was the 15 October, 1915 (not 1 October, 1915, as stated in the Balasse and Gibbons catalogues).

I think, therefore, that the date on the "File Copies" is that on which the workmen started printing them.

A G. WOOD

#### L'INSTITUT DE GRAVURE, PARIS

In Bulletin No. 54, Mr. Keach queries whether the 1947 "Masques" issue was printed in Paris or Malines. We have always believed that these stamps were a rotary press production. Fortunately, in Bulletin No. 36, we have a comprehensive list of the dates of purchase of all the major stamp printing equipment at the Atelier Du Timbre, Malines. This shows that, apart from the Stickney machine purchased in 1927, no further rotary press was purchased until 1950. It is quite clear, from the information we have obtained about the Stickney machine, its productions, and its limitations, that the "Masques" could not have emanated from it; thus, they are most unlikely to have been printed at Malines itself. This is not, perhaps, conclusive proof that they were printed in Paris, as Malines could presumably have sub-contracted the work to some other printer, but the balance of probability is that the series was indeed printed by L'Institut de Gravure.

P. S. FODEN

#### CERTIFICATES OF AUTHENTICITY & IDENTIFICATION

Submissions to the Expert Committee are invited to reach me not

later than 15 September, 1985. The charge for a single stamp, pair or block of four is £ 1.00 if genuine (the certificate incorporates a photograph), 50p if a forgery and gratis if the committee cannot be certain. For larger blocks and covers the charges are rather higher because of the greater cost of the photograph. For five or more submissions there is a reduction in the charge of 20%.

A member asked me recently what stamps are worth certificates. My answer is a) valuable stamps where confirmation is required that they have not been repaired, regummed or otherwise faked, b) scarce stamps that have been well forged, notably early high values and some CONGO BELGE overprints, both handstamped and typo, c) all double or inverted overprints and surcharges, d) postal stationery of the Princes' Printing and 3) scarce cancellations.

There are really three considerations a) if the owner knows the stamps sufficiently well to be sure that they are genuine, b) stamps with certificates, when sold, normally fetch higher prices than if uncertificated and c) stamps such as scarcer Brussels handstamps, Princes Printing etc, if they have certificates when the collection is sold, are unlikely to be included in a 'bulk lot' and sold at a corresponding low price.

R. H. KEACH

#### THE BRUSSELS POSTAL MUSEUM AGAIN

Reading Mr. Keach's article on the Waterlow Die Proofs in Bulletin No. 55, in which he refers to an article in the Waterlow Study Journal, I suddenly realised that the second visit to the Brussels Postal Museum had not yet been reported in our own Bulletin. This took place in the summer of 1982, when my wife and I enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Vindevoghel and I went to the postal museum. Unlike Mr. Wood's previous visit, we were solely interested in the Congo items on display, which were all held in one cabinet. Fortunately, Mr. Vindevoghel spoke to the Curator, who gave permission for one of the security officers to unlock the cabinet and take the items out of the cabinet for closer inspection. Mr. Vindevoghel was also allowed to take photographs, although, as the light was rather poor and we did not have a tripod and proper close-up equipment with us, these are not in the main suitable for photocopying. They are, however, quite clear enough for study purposes.

Some of the items seen by Mr. Wood - E.g. the 1886 "Coins-Galvanos" - were no longer on display, but there were additional items which were not mentioned in his note. Also, in some cases, the closer inspection which we were allowed made it possible to identify some die numbers which had previously been illegible.

#### 1886 Issue

Although the "Coins-Galvanos" were not present, the "planches d'impression" were there, as described by Mr. Wood.

#### 1887 Issue

The only dies (coins-galvanos) on display were a master, without any



indication of value, a daughter die with the word centimes but without figures of value, and that for the 5 francs value. The same planches d'impressions as seen by Mr. Wood, 5fr, 10fr, 25fr and 50fr were still on display.

The framed "COLIS POSTAUX / Fr.3,50" handstamp, with the stamp in brass on a wooden handle was also there.

### Postal Stationery

There were a number of plugs for postal stationery masters - i.e. small dies with the stamp impressions, as well as galvanos for 2 complete cards, the 1886 15 centimes card and the 1892 15 centimes card. The plugs included those for the 1888 15 centimes, the 1889 5, 10 and 15 centimes and the 1924 45 centimes.

### 1928 "Stanley" Issue

On display was the master die, without any indication of value.

### 1930 Red Cross Issue

There were the 9 completed dies for the Congo Native Protection Issue.

### Mols Issues

The table shown in Mr. Wood's previous article should be updated and now reads as follows:-

#### 1. Stamps printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>FRAME NO(S)</u>	<u>CENTRE NO(S)</u>
5 centimes	1915	866; 1844	866; ? (assumed to be No. 1843)
10 centimes	1915	757; 1846	921; 1845
15 centimes	1910/15	1165; 2269	1165; 2270
25 centimes	1915	866; 1848	866; 1847
40 centimes	1910/15	1259; 2267	1167; 2268
50 centimes	1910/15	866; 1850	866; 1849
1 franc	1910/15	866; 1840	866; 1839
5 francs	1910/15	758; 1842	866; 1841
10 francs	1918	2723; 5622	3271; 5623
25 centimes	1925	10696 (French)	Die not present
		10698 (Flemish)	" " " *

\* The design of the 1925 vignette was the same as for the earlier 40 centimes value and centre die 1167; 2268 may well have continued in use.

In particular the number 866, which appears several times, and for both frame and centre dies, would seem to indicate that the numbers in the first column in each case are not the actual serial numbers of the dies themselves, but may relate to order or job numbers. The second number in each case must be assumed to be the serial number and it is interesting to note that, wherever two numbered dies for the same stamp were present, the numbers follow consecutively, either frame, centre or centre, frame. Of particular interest is the

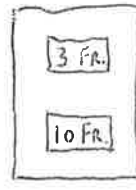
sequence which can be built up of certain values, running 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, (1843), 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850. The stamps involved in this sequence are 1fr, 5fr, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and the importance of this list is that the only occasion on which these values, and no others, are known to have been issued together was at the original issue in 1894. This would imply that the same dies, or die numbers, were used for the same values throughout the life of the series, a fact long suspected by Congo collectors in relation to the centre dies, but almost unbelievable for the frame dies, which each saw between one and three changes of inscription and design.

2. Stamps printed by Waterlow Bros. & Layton.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>FRAME NO(S)</u>	<u>CENTRE NO(S)</u>
3,50 francs	1898	- ; 112	6692; 113
10,00 francs	1898	- ; 117	- ; 118
3,00 francs	1910	{Both set vertically on a single unnumbered die. }	{6692; 113) ( - ; 118)

The setting of the 1010 frame dies for both values on a single piece of steel is interesting and was the only such case among the dies seen.

Layout of due die



As in the case of the Waterlow & Sons Ltd. dies, it can be seen that, where centre and frame are contemporary (the same centre plates were used for the 1010 issue as had been used for the 1898 issue, so no new dies were needed) the numbers follow consecutively. This fact alone is, in all probability, sufficient evidence to refute the early supposition that the "proofs" with the 3,50fr centre and 10 fr frame indicate that the original intention was to print the 10fr stamps in this form.

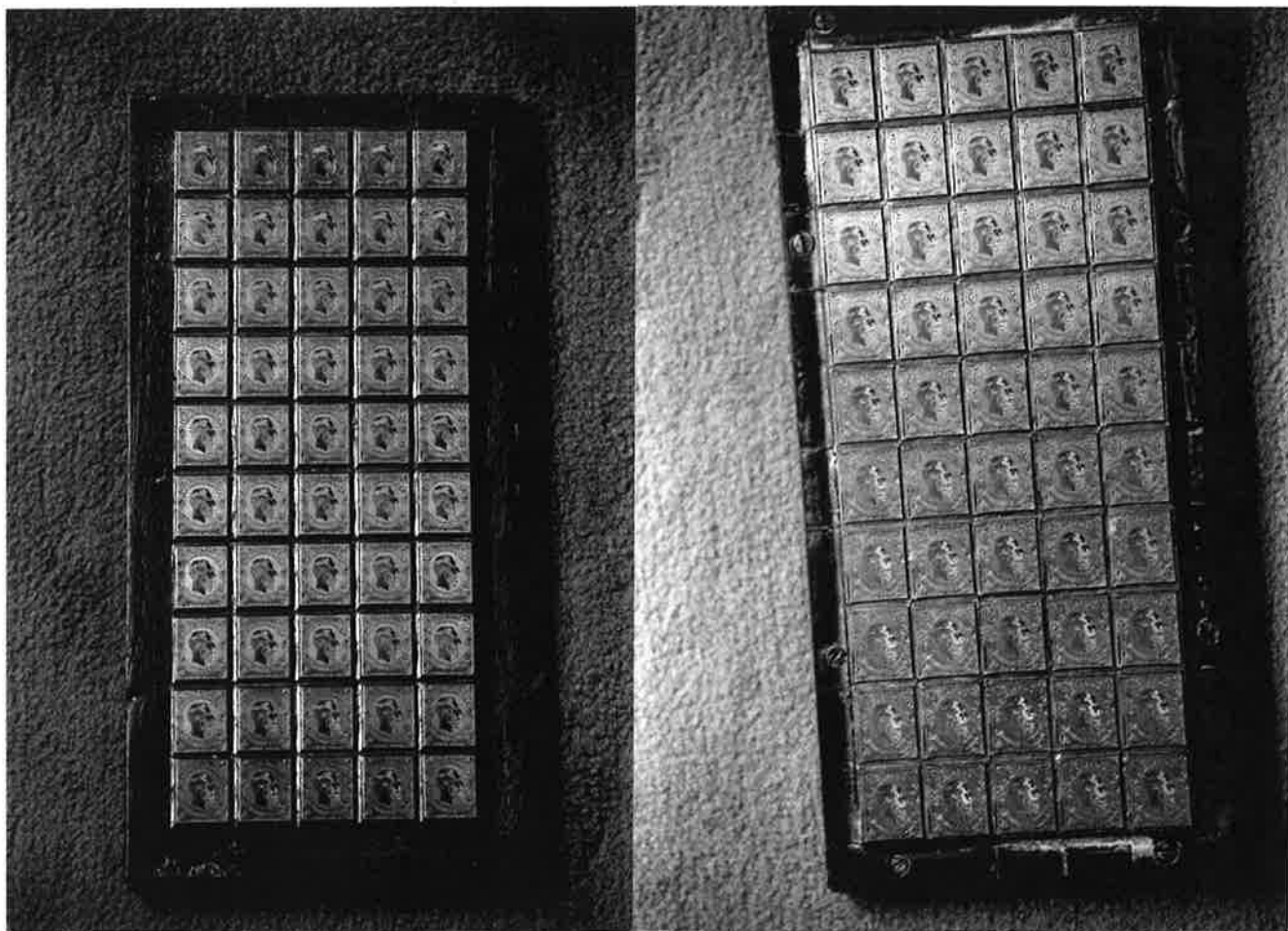
All the dies had been heavily scored through to prevent re-use.

As the display had obviously been changed in some respects between Mr. Wood's visit and that of Mr. Vindevoghel and myself, further visits to the Postal Museum could result in yet more information becoming available.

P. S. FODEN

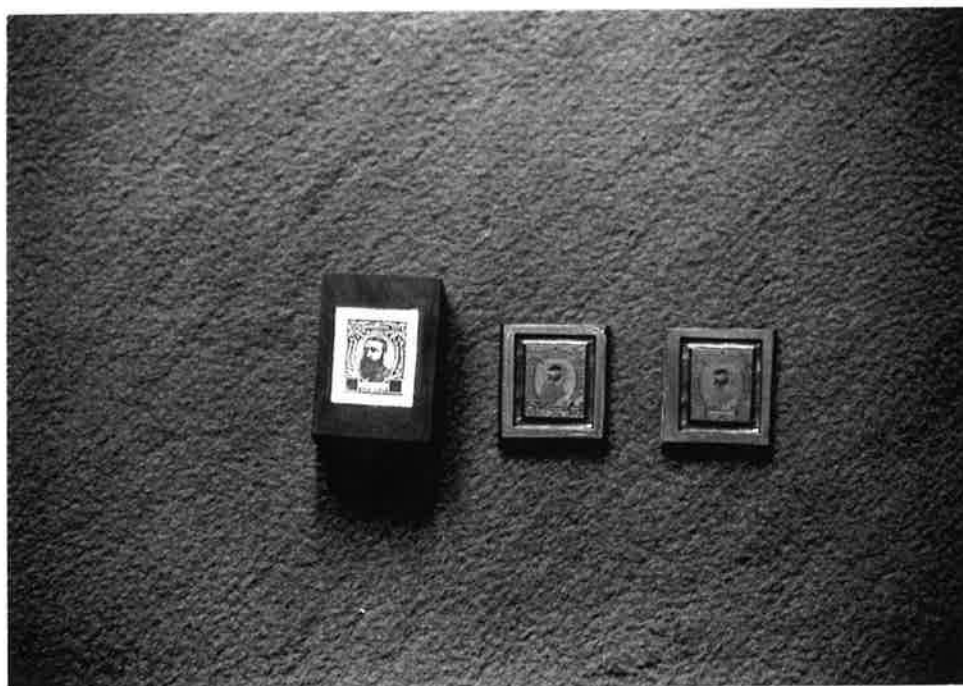
BULLETIN NO. 55

The Secretary apologises to members for the late mailing of copies from the U.K., which was the result of a combination of illness and a postal strike. In addition, after the copies had been sent, it was discovered that Page 4 had been left out. A copy of this page is included with the present Bulletin for those members who have not already received it with other correspondence.

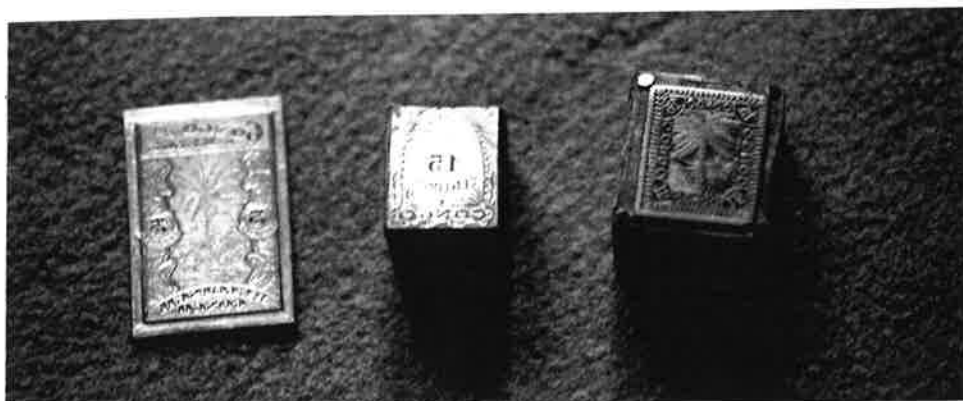


1886  
planche d'impression - 10c

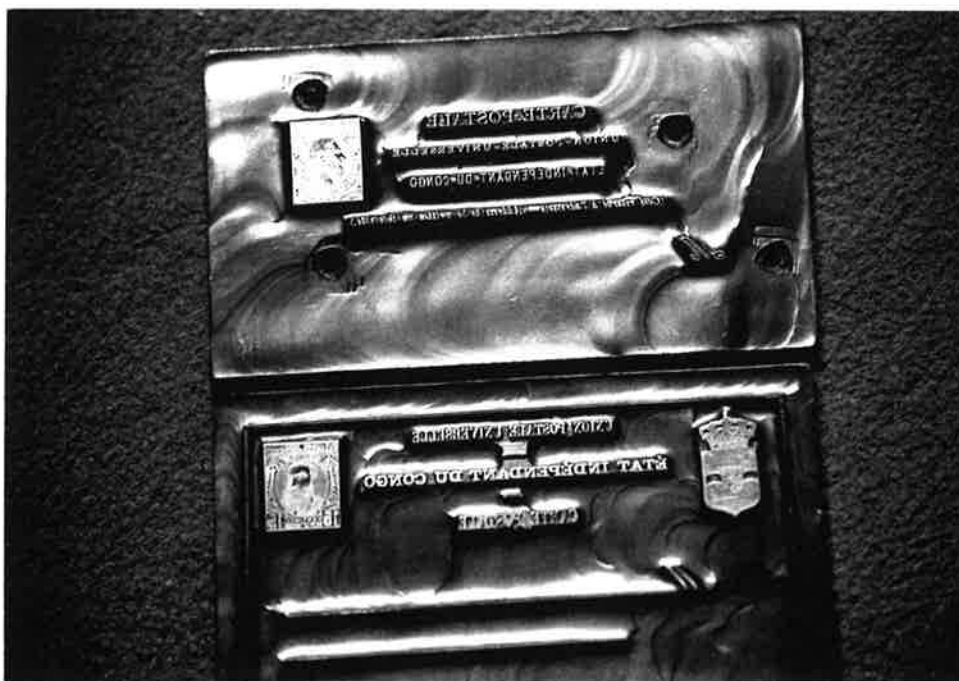
1886  
planche d'impression - 5fr



1887  
coins-galvanos



plugs for postal stationery masters



galvanos for two complete cards



dies for the Congo Native Protection Issue

Deynckens Walter  
Mariettalei 38  
B -2130 Brasschaat  
Tel.: (03) 665.16.04

Brasschaat, 22 April 1985

Dear Sir,

At Sunday, 6 October 1985 the Belgian postal history club of Sint-Niklaas is having an exhibition of postal history and postal stationary of the Congo.

Following collections will already participate:

Mr. Du Four : postal history in general  
Mr. Stibbe : postal stationary  
Mr. Bosmans : Congo letters  
Mr. De Clercq : censure letters 1940-45  
Mr. Nierinckx : damaged letters  
Mr. Hoffman : postal stationary  
Mr. Deynckens : postmarks of CMB  
and others to follow.

At the same day an exchange fair will take place which is the biggest in Belgium for postal history.

You are hereby kindly invited to visit this event.  
For more information please contact me on above address.

For hotel reservation - for instance: Hotel Serwir - Sint-Niklaas  
Single room: 1160 BF/night incl. breakfast.

Hope to see you at Sint-Niklaas.

Yours sincerely.

  
Deynckens Walter

Walter Deynckens writes to say that if overseas members are coming, they should get in touch with him, as it should be possible to arrange to pick them up in several places in Belgium, such as Ostend, Zeebrugge and Brussels.

Koninklijke Postzegelvereniging  
van het Land van Waas te Sint-Niklaas



# 14<sup>de</sup> INTERNATIONALE POSTSTUKKENBEURS

met gespecialiseerde standen voor Filatelistische Literatuur

en tentoonstelling:

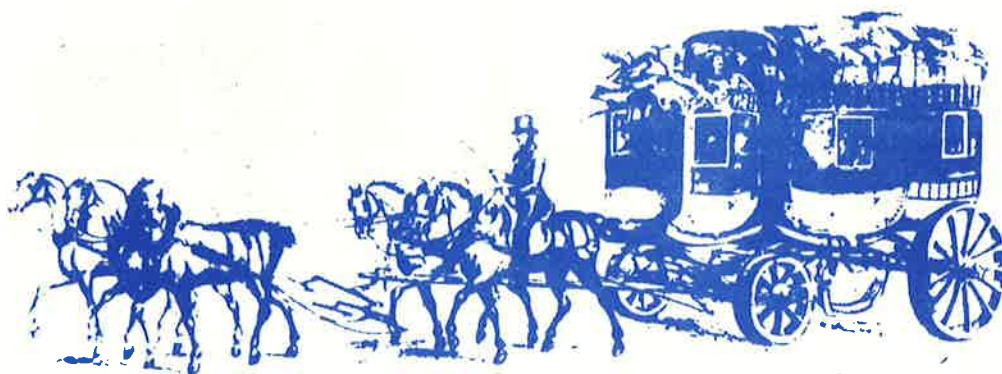
***Kongo, postgeschiedenis en  
postwaardestukken***

op ZONDAG 6 OKTOBER 1985  
in de STADSZALEN, LEOPOLD II-LAAN  
te SINT-NIKLAAS

**INKOM: 30 FR.  
VAN 9 TOT 17 UUR DOORLOPEND**

Inlichtingen: INGELS ROLAND, Hogenakkerstraat 132, 2700 SINT-NIKLAAS

Koninklijke Postzegelvereniging  
van het Land van Waas te Sint-Niklaas



**14<sup>ième</sup> BOURSE INTERNATIONALE  
POUR DOCUMENTS POSTAUX**

avec stands spécialisés pour Littérature Philatélique  
et exposition unique :

***Congo, histoire postale et  
entiers postaux***

**le DIMANCHE 6 OCTOBRE 1985  
aux STADSZALEN, LEOPOLD II-LAAN  
à SINT-NIKLAAS**

**ENTREE: 30 FR.  
PERMANENT DE 9 A 17 HEURES**

Renseignements: INGELS ROLAND, Hogenakkerstraat 132, 2700 SINT-NIKLAAS



POST OFFICES OF THE CONGO c1955

KASAJI. Alt. 3316'. Settlement. Gov't rest house. B.C.K. railway station. M.A.S. garage. Trading & industrial centre. Hotel. Catholic mission. Protestant mission. Dispensary, maternity home. Hospitals, leper asylum. M.A.S. operate a weekly mail lorry service from Kasaji to Sandoa via Tshimbalanga. Another service connects with Kamponde on the Luluabourg-Kamina railway.

KASUNGULU. Alt. 1312'. 25 miles from Leopoldville. Terr. HQ. Telephone & telegraph office. Rest house. School for operators of road building machinery of the Government General. Indus. centre. Missions. Garages, restaurants.

KASENGA. On the left bank of the Luapula. Terr. HQ. Custom office. Terminus of steamer service on the Luapula and Lake Mweru. Trading and industrial centre. Important fisheries and a fish market. Hotel. Catholic missions of the Benedictine Fathers and Sisters of Charity. Xaverian primary school. A mail steamer "Charles Lemaire" operates a fortnightly service via the Luapula and Lake Mweru between Kasenga, Kilwa, Lukongoliva and Pweto. The steamer can carry one car from Kasenga to Kilwa on the southwest shore of Lake Mweru, but not to Pweto. There is a ferry across the Luapula at Kasenga which provides a link between the road from Elizabethville and the road to Fort Roseberry and Abercorn.

KASENYI. Alt. 2050'. A port equipped with electric power on Lake Albert. Customs post. Observation post of an anti-sleeping sickness mission. Trading and industrial centre. Large fisheries. The "Robert Coryndon", a steamer of the East African Railways and Harbours maintains a fortnightly service to Butiaba on the eastern shore whence there is a regular service to Nairobi and Mombasa on the Indian Ocean. Kasenyi is the starting point for excursions to the mouth of the Sewliki in the south where hippo and crocodiles are plentiful, and to Merita 6 miles north, a hunting ground.

KASESE. Admin. centre. Dispensary. Gov't rest house. Swedish mission. There is a 400' high waterfall on the Oka River 23 miles away but the access is bad.

KASINDI. Belgian customs post on the Congo/Uganda border.

KASONGO. Terr. HQ. Rest house. At the intersection of the Kasongo, Albertville and Bukavu roads, a memorial stands to the heroes of the Arab campaign, Lippens, De Bruyne, Pouthier, de Wouters d'Oplinter and Baron de Heusch who are buried there, at the place where, on orders from Sefu, Capt. Lippens and 2nd Lieut. de Bruyne were massacred.

KASONGO-LUNDA. HQ of territory administering a section of the interesting Bayaka tribe. R/T stn. Rest house. Trading centre. Petrol. River transport service on the Kwango River.

KATAKO-KOMBE. Terr. HQ. R/T stn. Trading and industrial centre. M.A.S. garage. Catholic missions of the Passionist Fathers and Penitent Sisters of Opbrakel primary school. Hospital. Dispensary, orphanages. Protestant mission of the Methodist Mission of the Central Congo.

KATANA-LWIRO. A complex on the Lwiro River. At Lwiro are the management offices of IRSAC (Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique in Afrique Centrale). The aims of the Institute are to initiate, promote, conduct and co-ordinate, in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi the study of anthropology and nature. Its task is further to conduct in its own research centres, essential studies of subjects which are new or little known, and which are complimentary to those assigned to government departments and existing specialized institutions. There is accommodation for visiting scientists. The three areas currently (1954) being explored are the study of African man from the physical and social points of view, the fundamental study of the tropical climate, solar-phenomenon (magnetic fields, gravity, etc.), and biology (African fauna and so on).

Two miles away is Katana, a trading centre, and apparently famous as the site of Marchessini's Bar. Nearby are missions and schools which were once the residence of the Vicar Apostolic of the Kivu, and the road continues to the port of Kakondo.

KATANDA. An emergency landing ground in the Albert National Park.

KAYNA LUOFU. Alt. 6135'. Kayna is a settlement of colonists growing coffee and raising stock. Hotel des trois canards (also known as Luofu) (no running water) Bar, garden, various games and hunting trips. Five miles along the road is Luofu. 5250' an old settlement in a pretty pasture area. Today it consists of a trading centre, dispensary and the experimental station of a native peasant settlement. Hunting in the area extends from 1st April to 30th November.

KAZUMBA. Terr. HQ. 136 miles from Tshikapa. R/T stn. Rest house.

KENGE. HQ of the Kwango district and Terr. HQ. on the left bank of the Wamba River which is navigable as far as Kapanga, a short distance upstream from Kenge. R/T Stn. Complete medical unit of the Foreami. Govt. rest house. Trading, agricultural and industrial (oil mill) centre. Otraco river transport service. Regular service, every 21 days between Banningville and Kenge by an Otraco steamer (8 days upstream and 3 days downstream). The Wamba is crossed by a ferry between sunrise and 20.00 hrs. Company guest house, garage etc. on right bank.

KIAMBI. Settlement. Trading and industrial centre. Terminus of the river service Aukoro-Kiambi (93 miles). Protestant mission, dispensary and schools. Hotel.

KIANZA. Near Kahemba. Renowned for its very peculiar dances, particularly the one called "Mungonge". The choreography calls for a long serpent made up of about thirty natives moving in Indian file on their stomachs. They are practically made with stripes of white paint on their bodies, thus imitating the undulations of an enormous reptile. Women may not see this performance. The dance, which is performed at night by the light of fires, leaves the impression of extraordinary savagery. It was shown in a film called "Bongolo".

KIBAMBI. 26 miles beyond Leufu. Rest house.

KIBOMBO. Alt. 1738'. Terr. HQ. Telephone & telegraph office. Govt

rest house. Trading, agricultural (coffee plantations) and industrial (timber) centre. Station of the C.F.L. railway Kindu-Kongolo-Albertville. Catholic mission, primary school.

KIHEMBWE. Mission station 84 miles from Lubile.

KIKONDJA. 94 miles from Mwanza. Very old European settlement. Today a trading and industrial centre with missions and a rest house.

KIKWIT. HQ of Kwilu ~~district~~ and territory on left bank of Kwilu river at the foot of the Archduchess Stephanie Falls. European population 395. Native population 11,000. Terminus of the Kwilu river service. R/T stn. and radio beacon. Hospitals. Bank. Gov't rest home. Trading etc. centre. Oil mill. Pharmacy. Airfield. Garages/Workshop. Hotel. Restaurant.

KILEMBE. Trading and industrial centre. Rest house. Garage. Petrol. Catholic mission.

KILO/KILO MINES. Large gold mining area 28 miles from Bunia. Also known as Bambu. European population 107. Native population 2,600. Seat of the general management of the Societe des Mines d'Or de Kilo-Moto. Hospitals. Trading centre. Hotel. Mission. Schools. Orphanage.

The occurrence of gold in the Kilo Moto basin was reported in 1895 by Commissioner General Henry (now General Henry of the Lindi). Prospecting started in 1903 and the first mining took place in 1905. Originally the Govt. worked the mines on its own account. In 1919 Govt. control was replaced by the Industrial Trust of the Kilo Moto Mines, and in 1926 this Trust became the "Societe des Mines d'Or de Kilo Moto" (S.O.K.I.M.O.). The gold appears in alluvial and eluvial deposits and as reef.

Prospecting for alluvial gold is done in the "flats" of the rivers by drilling through overburden and gravel down to bedrock. Prospecting for aluvial deposits and reef is done by digging trenches or pits in the beds of rivers and by tunnelling.

Alluvial gold is recovered by washing gold-bearing gravel on inclined tables (sluices) with transvene ridges (riffles). The gold which is heavier is deposited in the riffles. Usually it occurs as grains, dust or flakes, but nuggets weighing several pounds have been found. Reef is quarried. The gold bearing quartz of the eluvia and reef are broken down in crushers and mills and then treated with mercury and cyanide. Hydro electric stations have been built on the Shari and Nzoro rivers.

KILWA. On the Luapula River. Served by a fortnightly mail steamer, the Charles Lemaire, via Luapula and Lake Mweru between Kasenga-Kilwa-Lukonzoliva-Pweto.

KIMBAU. (My source book shows this as KIMBAO or MBAO, 156 miles from Kikwit) Mission. Trading centre. Govt. rest house. Garage. Ferry across Inzia River. The Lippens falls are in this area. Vertical drop of 90' then plunges 90' into a ravine with rocky walls and ferns and into a whirlpool and cascade.