

BELGIAN CONGO



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NEWS AND VIEWS

Your editor had a visit from one of our newer members to his home in Phoenix. While the visit was much too short, Donald F. Garrett, had a chance to exchange some information on our respective collections - and was enjoyed by both parties. Don will be back in Phoenix this coming January and let us hope more time can be devoted to discussing our favorite topic.

Your editor has been traveling again - this time to San Diego at attend StampShow '85. This is the annual big show of the American Philatelic Society and the induction of the new officers. I did not make the bid for a Directorship, but the show proved to be a spectacular show - including running into one of our members - Wallace Craig of Fullerton, California.

13,500 MILES FOR 12½ CENTS

Whilst this feat is quite remarkable, it is hardly likely to find its way into the Philatelic Book of Records (is there such a thing?) but never-the-less the story of the journey is most interesting.

This journey took place in 1915, being taken by an envelope from Belgium addressed to the Belgian Congo, and bearing a Dutch stamp cancelled at Amsterdam. It was routed via Mombassa on the Indian Ocean coast of Africa, to its destination of Bobandama on Lake Kivu, and returned to Europe via Boma at the mouth of the River Congo on the Atlantic coast of Africa.

Outward Journey

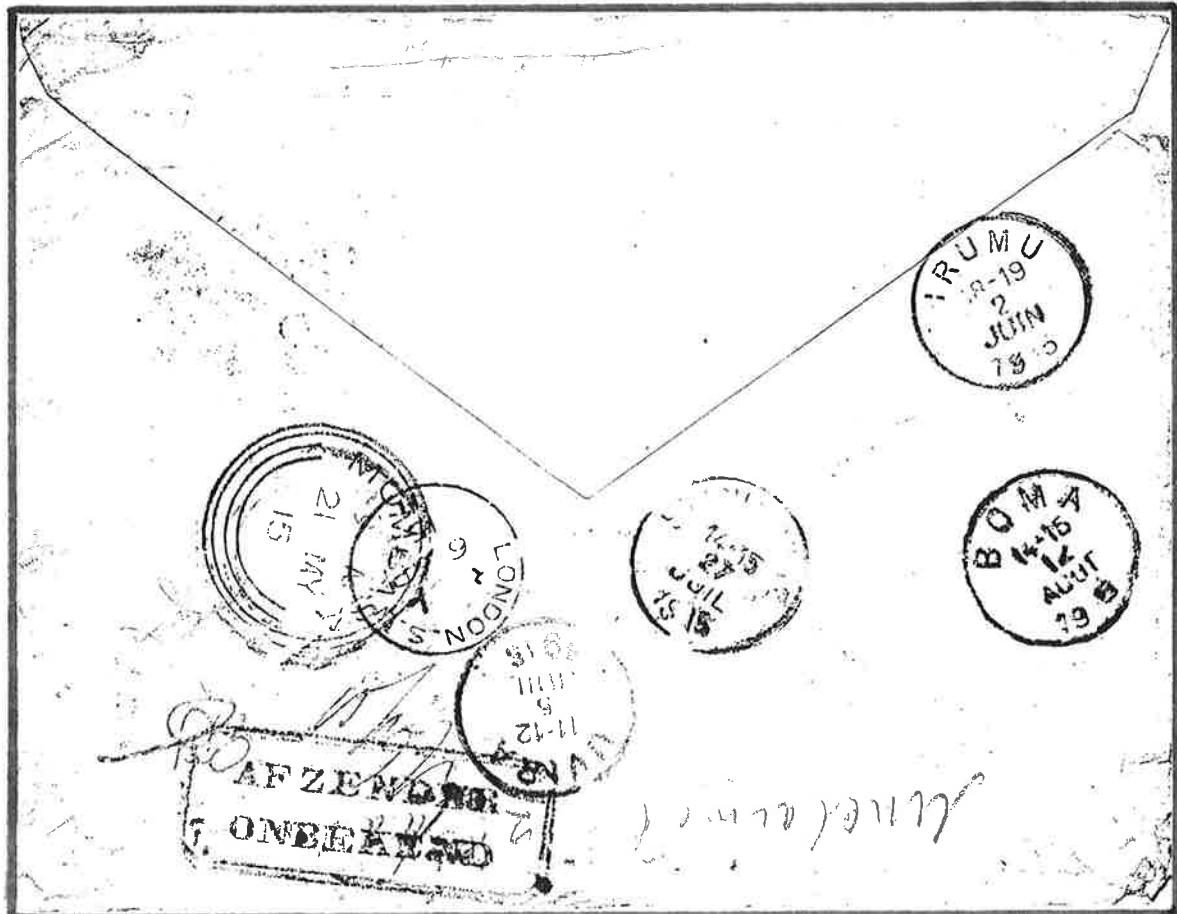
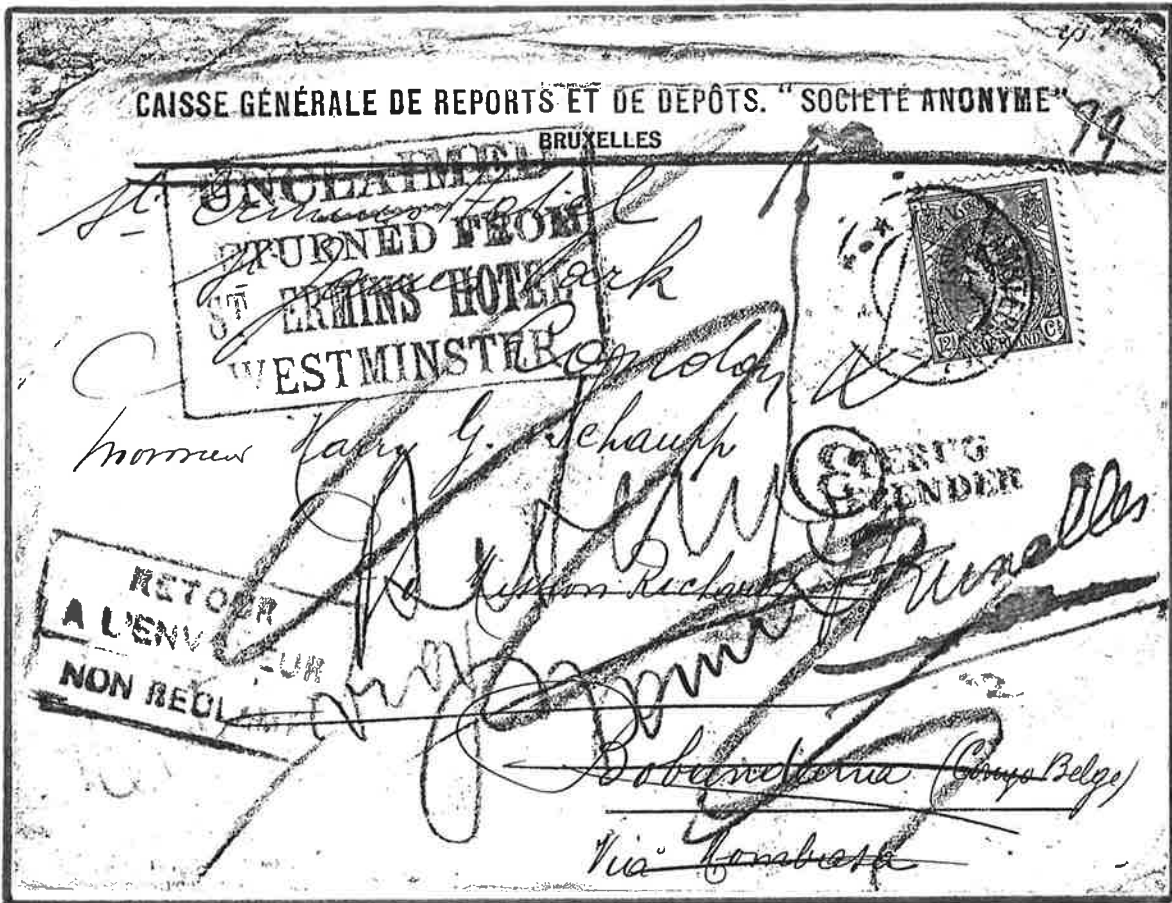
On 4th August 1914 the German army crossed the Belgian frontier and in consequence Britain declared war on Germany. By 1915 Brussels had been overrun by the Germans and the Belgium government had moved to Le Havre. In the early days of the German occupation mail out of Belgium was difficult and the so-called Smuggler's Post across the Dutch border was set up. As this particular letter was from a bank, I would suggest that a bank courier would have taken it all the way to Amsterdam where the Dutch 12½ cent stamp was applied and cancelled there on 24th April 1915. At that time the Dutch single foreign letter rate to other U.P.U. countries was 12½ cents, so it is correctly franked.

Prior to W.W.I mail for the eastern part of the Belgium Congo was routed via the east coast of Africa, for this was the quickest way. There were two main routes inland from the Indian Ocean:

1. From Mombassa across Kenya by rail (line opened in December 1901) to Kisumu on Lake Victoria, then by the 90 ton steamship William Mackinnon to Entebbe which is the port for Kampala, the centre of the postal department of Uganda, then by road or river into Belgium Congo.
2. From Dar-es-Salaam across German East Africa by the Mittellandbahn (central railway - completed June 1914) to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, then by ferry across the lake to Albertville on the Belgium Congo side of the lake.

It is worthwhile noting here the German military activity in this eastern part of the continent. Off the coast the German cruiser *Konigsberg* roamed about almost at will, and on one occasion it attacked Mombassa, but by July 1915 it had been abandoned. On the land the German army captured the Kenyan border town of Taveta on 15th August 1914 and held it for a short time. As the railway line across Kenya is only 50 miles north of the border with German East Africa, there were many raids on the line and Mombassa and Nairobi were frequently cut off. These marauding guerilla tactics of the Germans caused much havoc, and it took quite a lot of effort by the Belgian Congo, British and Rhodesian troops to quell them. Indeed, the Belgian troops occupied Ruanda - Urundi in May 1916.

Back to the envelope: after the address there is the route indication "Via Mombassa", and as we have just seen that was indeed the best way, and it received the Mombassa transit C.D.S. on 9am on 21st May 1915. The first postmark in the Belgian Congo comes next, it is



of the sub-post office of Irumu (2 Juin 1915) which is just west of Lake Albert. From there I would think it would travel south by road and then boat through Lake Edward to its destination of Bobandama on Lake Kivu. Bobandama took a bit of finding even on a good atlas, and it is not listed as having a postmark.

Return Journey

It is apparent that the recipient had moved from the Mission Richards and we find a new address written in red ink "St. Ermines Hotel, St. James' Park, London W". There is also a boxed mark in purple reading "Retour/ A L'Envoyeur/ Non Reclame" and this was undoubtedly applied in the Congo. It may well comprise two postal markings, by chance applied one above the other so that they resemble one mark. In addition there is the black pencil instruction "via Boma".

The reason for this change in the direction of mail from the eastern part of the Belgium Congo could be twofold. Firstly, there was the ever increasing military activity in this area, for a look at the map will reveal that Ruanda-Urundi is a large chunk of German East Africa east of Lake Kivu. Secondly, by this time the Belgian shipping line to the Congo, Compagnie Maritime Belge, had switched its operations for departure to Hull (cargo) Falmouth (passengers) and Bordeaux. The main Belgian ports on the River Congo were Boma and Matadi.

So for the return journey we find the following "petits cachets" on the reverse: Uvira (5 Jul 1915) at the northern tip of Lake Tanganyika, Stanleyville (27 Jul 1915) on the River Congo, and Boma (12 Aout 1915) at the mouth of the River Congo.

Of the listed sailings from Boma during 1915 none seems to tie in with this cover, but the "Albertville 4" did sail on the route to Falmouth in October or November, so this cover could have been carried on an earlier sailing. Anyway, its arrival in London is confirmed by the c.d.s. "London S W / 6 S P 15" and the blue boxed mark "Unclaimed / Returned From / St. Ermins Hotel / Westminster". Could this hotel have been used as an accommodation address?

At this point it would appear that all sorts of attempts were made to return the envelope to the sender, but the postal authorities were in a quandary; should it be returned to Amsterdam, Holland where it had entered the postal system, or to Brussels, Belgium where only the name of the bank is given? It certainly went to Holland, for there are 3 cachets on the envelope of Dutch origin:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Terug Afzender | meaning return to sender |
| Afzender Onbekend | meaning sender unknown, this mark was introduced in Holland on 20th April 1914 due to the war and the large amount of such mail. |
| 3 | this is a Bestellerstempel (postman's mark) and was issued to Amsterdam in 1900 for use by the head postmaster there on mail that was incorrectly addressed or the sender was unknown. |

There is a possibility that the envelope was returned to Belgium, for

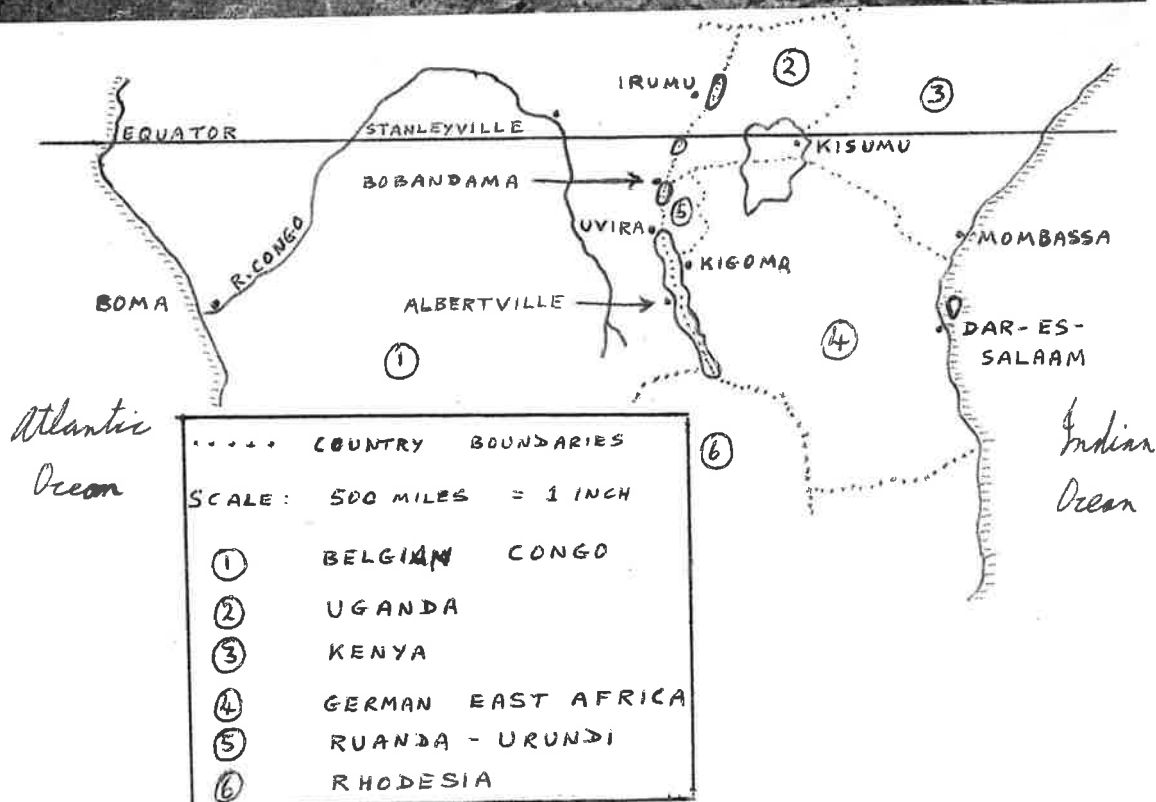
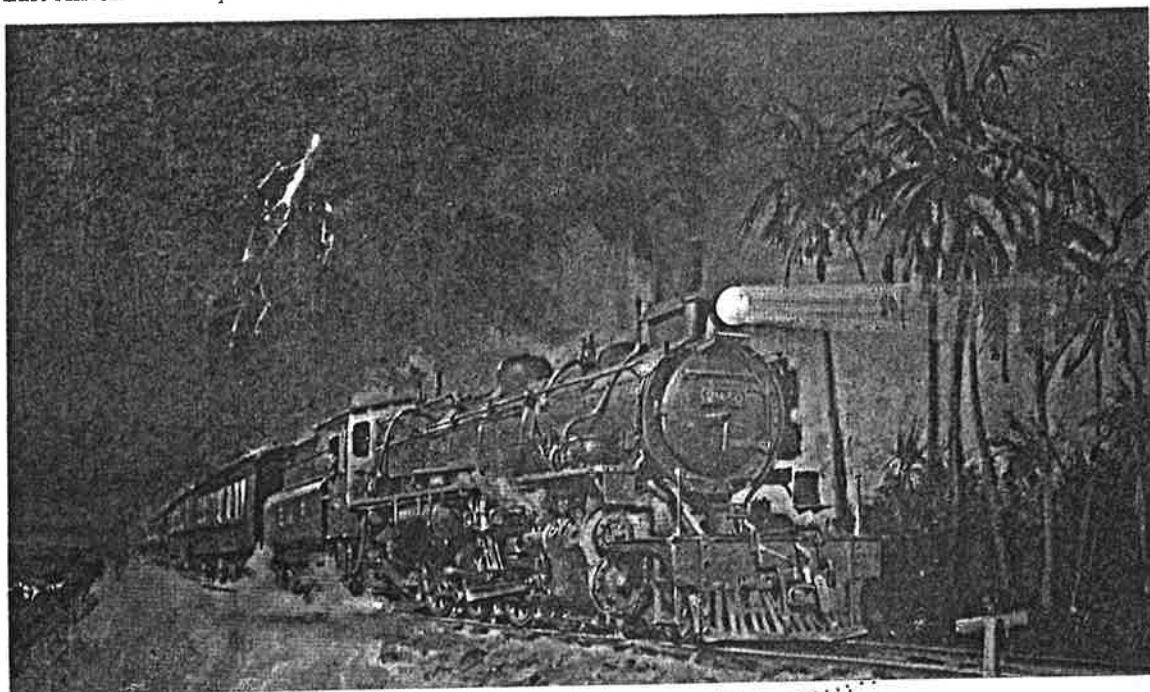
there is "Bruxelles" written on the front in red and an arrow pointing to the name of the bank at the top of the envelope, but unfortunately there are no proving marks of this theory.

Finally, I would mention that from the mid 19th century many missions of different denominations from various countries were established in the Belgian Congo, and that this particular one at Bobandama seems to have been situated in an area of some spectacular scenery.

RICHARD WHEATLEY

NIGHT TRAIN TO MOMBASA
East African Railways. 24" x 40"

Painting by Terence Cuneo



BURUNDI New Trends

Burundian philately was characterised by its numerous issues containing perforate and imperforate stamps; furthermore, denominations were generally very high.

Things seem to have changed for a few years; and after a recent stay in Bujumbura, it was possible for the author to establish a correct list of issues put on sale since the beginning of 1979 till the end of 1984 (6 years). The result is rather surprising: 19 issues only were put on sale during that period; here they are:

- 4 issues of birds, presenting very slight differences in the frames
- 1 issue with blue frames
 - 1 issue with blue frames extending from one stamp to another, over the perforations
 - 1 issue with pink metallic frames
 - 1 issue with pink metallic frames extending from one stamp to another, over the perforations

These issues are remarkable by the fact the subjects are old ones, already used for the bird issues of 1964!

- Annee Internationale de l'enfant
- Centenaire de Rowland Hill
- Christmas 1979 (2 similar issues, one with and one without surcharge)
- Olympic Games in Moscow
- Christmas 1980 (2 similar issues, one with and one without surcharge)
- Uprona (= National Party)
- Kepler
- 20eme anniversaire de l'Independance
- African Wildlife: 2 issues
 - 1 issue with "WWF"
 - 1 issue without "WWF"
- Christmas 1983 (2 similar issues, one with and one without surcharge)
- Butterflies

In fact, if one closely examines those issues, it clearly appears that there are only 10 original issues among them; all the other ones are "recuperations" of former issues, or slightly modified issues.

This sounds as if some difficulties have appeared for a few years between the Philatelic Agent (an American one) and the Burundian Government.

Anyway, 3 issues a year is quite a reasonable mean, and this must be mentioned.

GEORGES CELIS

1915 5 CENTIMES BOOKLET PANES - FIRST PRINTING

We have previously reported in the Bulletin that the 5 Centimes booklets centre plate was re-entered late during the First Printing and not immediately before the Second Printing as was previously thought.

It now appears possible that the centre plate was at least partly re-entered during the First Printing and again before the Second Print-

ing. The very few First Booklet stamps with re-entered centres so far identified all come from pane beta but it is difficult to see why only the one pane was repaired and it may well be chance that only pane beta stamps have so far been recognised.

Members' assistance is requested to help solve this problem. Will you please look at your 5c booklet stamps from the First Printing and see if there are amongst them any with the shading of the water at the left of the vignette partly doubled. The opportunity to inspect such stamps will be greatly appreciated.

Quite obviously, a complete booklet pane with the centres re-entered would be of the greatest assistance and members are most earnestly requested to study the panes that they have.

R. H. KEACH

BURUNDI Post Offices and Cancellations

The situation of the Burundian Post Offices and of their cancellations has changed in a very original way for a few years; the postal authorities of Burundi changed the structures of their postal system, and introduced new cancellations and new types of cancellations that are worthy to be studied.

We all know the postal structures introduced by Belgium in Central Africa; there are 3 types of post offices:

- Perceptions principales
- Sous-perceptions
- Bureaux auxiliaires

In 1959, "Agences Postales" were created (4 of them only), but they were closed or changed into "bureaux auxiliaires" in 1964; they had cancellers identical to those of all the other post offices.

The situation was the same in Burundi till approximately 1973-74. Here are the existing post offices in 1972:

Perceptions principales:

Bujumbura 1	(ex-Usumbura 1)
Gitega	(ex-Ketega)
Ngozi	

Sous-Perceptions:

Bujumbura-Aerogare	(ex Usumbura-Aerogare-Luchthaven)
Bururi	
Kayanza	
Kirundo	(ex-Kirundo (R.-U.))
Muyinga	(ex-Muhuinga)
Mwaro	(created at the end of the 60-ies)
Rutana	
Ruyigi	

Bureaux Auxiliaires:

Bubanza	
Bujumbura 2	(ex-Usumbura 2)
Muramvya	
Ngagara	a suburb of Bujumbura
Rumonge	(created at the end of the 60-ies)

Some spellings were changed in 1970, according to the national language of Burundi: Belgians frequently used swahili spellings. This situation was unchanged till approximately 1974; the author of this article left Burundi in 1972, and there was no change in the 2 or 3 following years, because of the civilian war that devastated the country in 1972-73.

The 1974-78 period

At an unknown date, the status of the Burundian post offices was deeply changed; all the 16 post offices above were changed into "perceptions principales" or "sous-perceptions". In fact, all of them were changed into "perception principales" except the post office at the airport (Bujumbura-Aerogare), and the post office of one suburb of Bujumbura, called Ngagara. These 2 post offices are now "sous-perceptions".

At the same time, 3 new post offices were created (all of them being "perceptions principales"):

Cibitoke
Karuzi
Makamba

There are no more "bureaux auxiliaires"; this status is definitely suppressed.

From 1978

The aim of the Burundian authorities is to open a post office in each commune of the country. This has proved to be an extremely expensive project, which was solved on a very original manner.

The Burundian authorities decided to create "Agences Postales" that presently deal with mail only (registered or not), and sell stamps. These small post offices have no date-cancellers, but only rectangular "griffes", in rubber. They show the following mentions:

Republique du Burundi	
Agence Postale	(frame: 43.5 x 18.5 mm)
de	(name of the office)

19 such post offices have been opened for 1978; here they are:

Buhiga	Kayokwe	Mutaho
Bukeye	Kiganda	Muyange
Busiga	Matana	Muyange-Gashoro
Busoni	Mukenke	Rusengo
Gihanga	Muriza	Rutovu
Ijenda	Muruzi	Vumbi
Kabezi		



Agence de Ruse



Agence de Ruse



RUSENGO N° 121



PAR AVION

M. Georges CELIS
Poste Restante
TILLABERI
NIGER

To open such postal agencies is far less expensive than to open normal post offices; the rubber "griffes" can be made locally, while metallic cancellers showing the date must be made in Europe, and cost a lot of money; furthermore, metallic cancellers must be regularly cleaned and this has proved to be insoluble in these countries. The creation of such postal agencies is a clever way to develop the postal net over the country.

Les Ambulants

Till the 23rd of February 1965, there was a "service postal ambulant". It had no special canceller, mail being cancelled in Bujumbura.

It seems evident that Burundian authorities would intend to open such a service again; a canceller showing the mentions "Bujumbura-Ambulants" was used during a few weeks in 1984, but this was a mistake; it was used at the arrival of new cancellers introduced for all the perceptions and sous perceptions of the country. The use of this canceller was a mistake since no such service has been created yet.

New Cancellers (1984)

The cancellers introduced in 1970 were in a rather poor condition, and the Burundian authorities introduced new ones in 1984. At the end of 1983, some cancellers were so deeply worn out, or locked by rust, that they put on service again some old "Usumbura" cancellers (that were removed in 1970) during a few months.

The new cancellers, showing no stars, and no posthorn, are quite easy to recognise.

Remark

Many of these informations were kindly given to us by the Direction of Posts in Bujumbura, in December, 1984; there are very few foreigners living inside of the country, and Burundians don't collect stamps; in such conditions, it is really difficult to deduce anything from mail examined in Europe; one must go and see in the field, to obtain accurate information. And Burundi is really not "next door"!

GEORGES CELIS

"THIS OLD HOUSE" IN THE CONGO

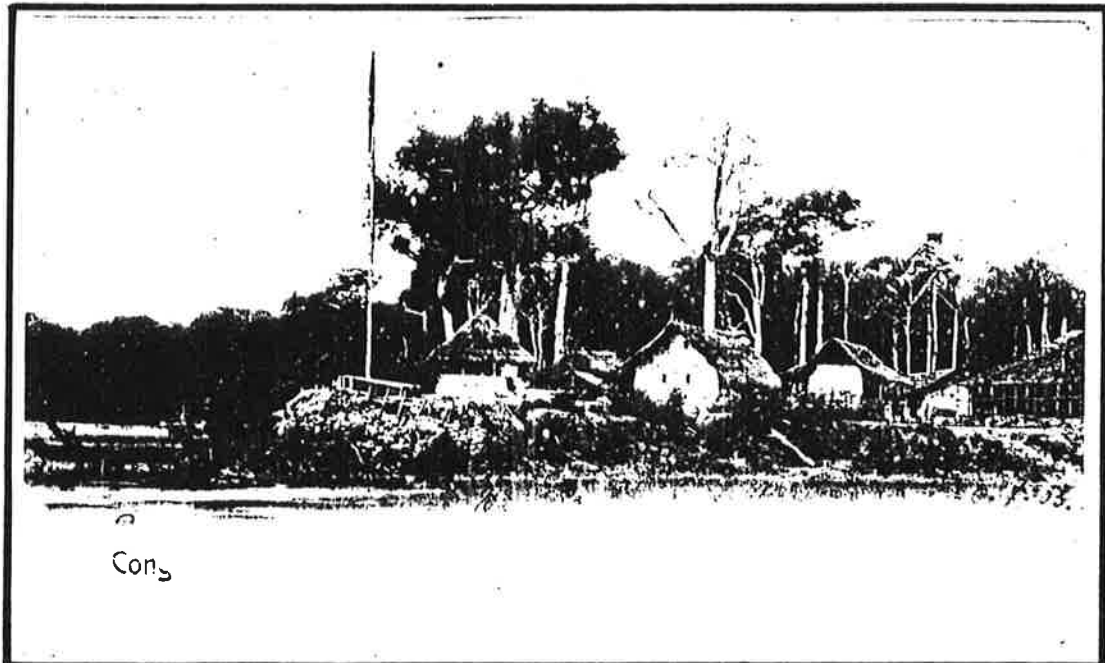
The title of this miniature display is named after a popular program on U. S. public television. The following pages from your editor's collection depict dwellings in Africa ranging from primitive huts to workers' barracks, individual homes, hospitals, hotels, railway stations, government buildings and some buildings on a very grand scale.

All of the cards have Mols stamps affixed and each are identified with the plating designations by General Jean Du Four and our own member's update, Brian P. Hudson. Each stamp is also positioned. Similar cards will be shown in a later issue of the Bulletin. If any of our members have like material and willing to show them off, please do send photocopies for use in future Bulletins.

POSTAL USAGE

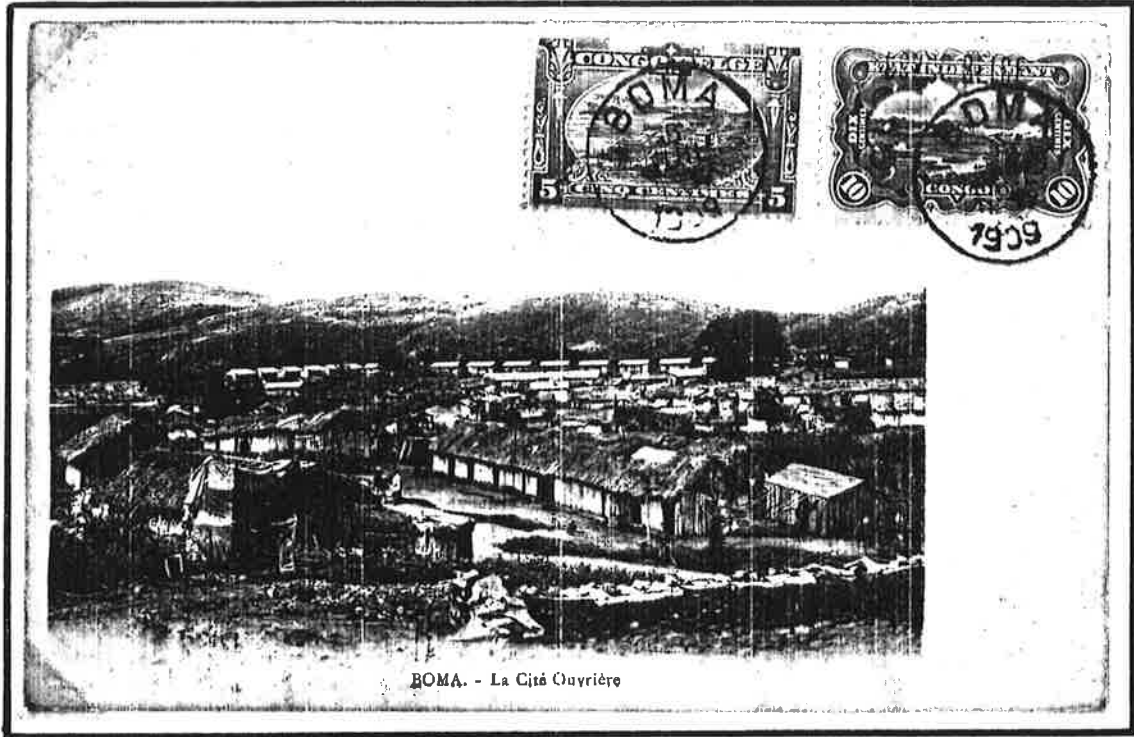
PLATES 12 + B1
POSITION NO. 48

PLATES 11 + B1
POSITION NO. 23



POSTAL USAGE

	PLATES 14 + B2
PLATES II + B2	LOCAL 4
POSITION NO. 41	POSITION NO. 41



446 7. 1909 K.S. État Indépendant du Congo CARTE POSTALE	
CORRESPONDANCE	ADRESSE
<p><i>Amanda. Erna Dillon</i> <i>any school you desire</i> <i>Emma</i> <i>P. O. 6225</i> <i>20-6-09.</i></p>	<p><i>Mrs. Larry E. Van Dyke</i> <i>1504 E. Walnut St.</i> <i>Des Moines, Iowa.</i> <i>U. S. A.</i></p>

POSTAL USAGE

PLATES 1111 + C1
POSITION NO. 1

CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE



15-5-10

Ma chère Germaine,
Voici le village de Kalamu
qui a été complètement inondé. La
carte te donne une idée très exacte du
paysage, des environs de Boma. De tous
les côtés on voit les montagnes pelées
se dresser à l'horizon.
Pour parler d'autre chose
on devrait m'envoyer 1 de mes beaux
portraits qui j'espère sera réussi, de
façon qu'après l'avoir vu, je puisse
l'envoyer à Boma chez José. Il
faudrait m'envoyer également 2
portraits pris lors du départ d'Ar-
-ves; j'en expédierai un également
à José.

Florent
13-5-10

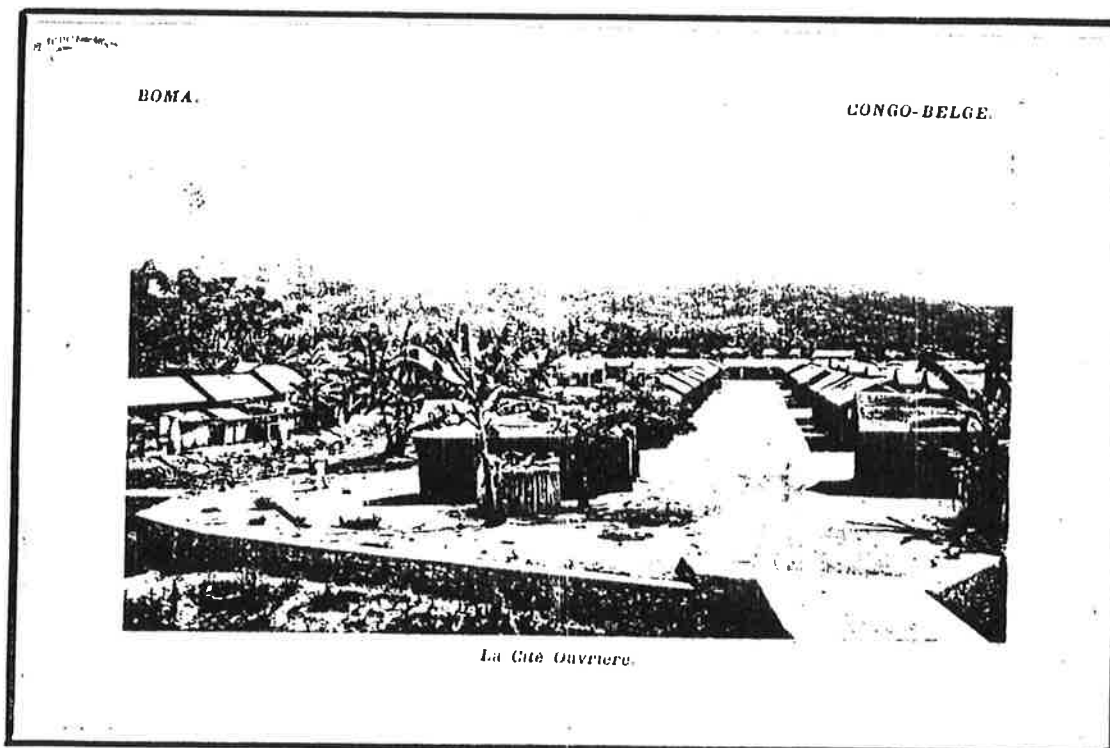
ADRESSE

Monsieur G. Parmentier
10 rue de la Comète
Bruxelles

J. P. L. V. 507.- Reproduction Interdite

Vain appris ce matin la mort d'Edmond 1/4



POSTAL USAGE

VIEW CARD SIMILAR TO GOVERNMENT ISSUED POSTAL CARDS OF 1912 AND 1922



PLATES IIII + C1
PERF. 14
POSITION NO. 48

POSTED FROM SANKISHIA VIA BUKAMA AND CANCELLED AT KAMBOVE TO GAND, BELGIUM WITH MESSAGE REPORTING ON THE USE OF THE DRUG "606", WHICH WAS THE FIRST KNOWN CURE FOR SYPHILIS. THE DRUG WAS DEVELOPED BY DR. PAUL EHRLICH OF GERMANY (1908 NOBEL PRIZE WINNER FOR MEDICINE) AND DR. SAHACHIRO HARA OF JAPAN IN 1910. THE DRUG WAS NOT EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

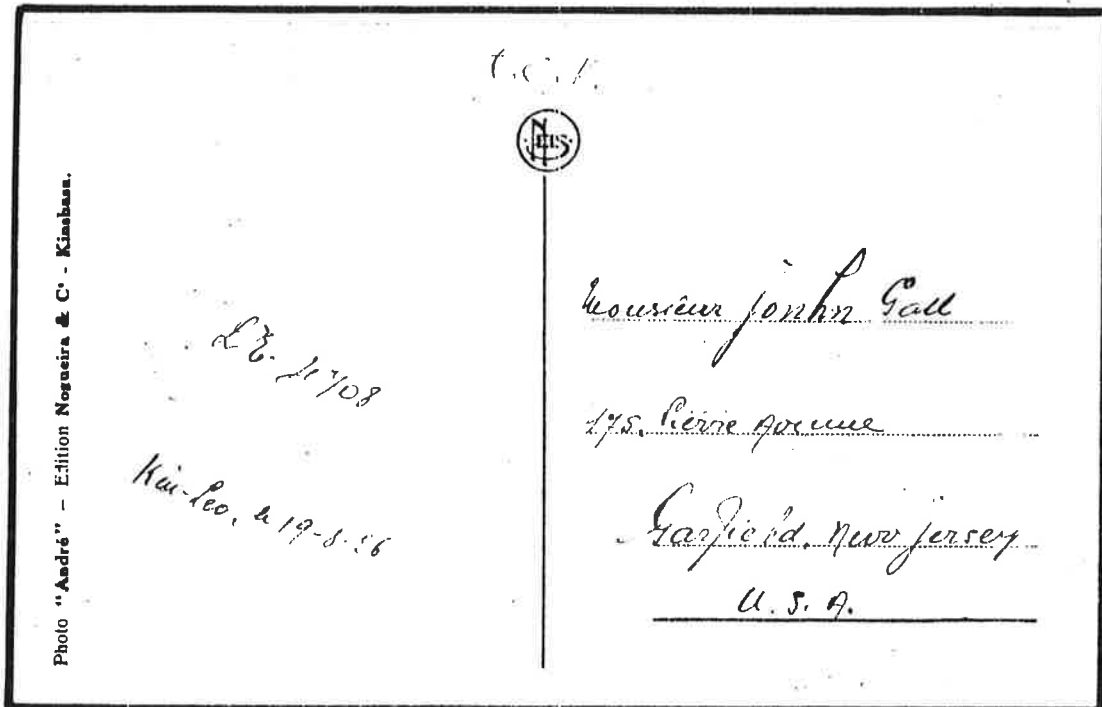
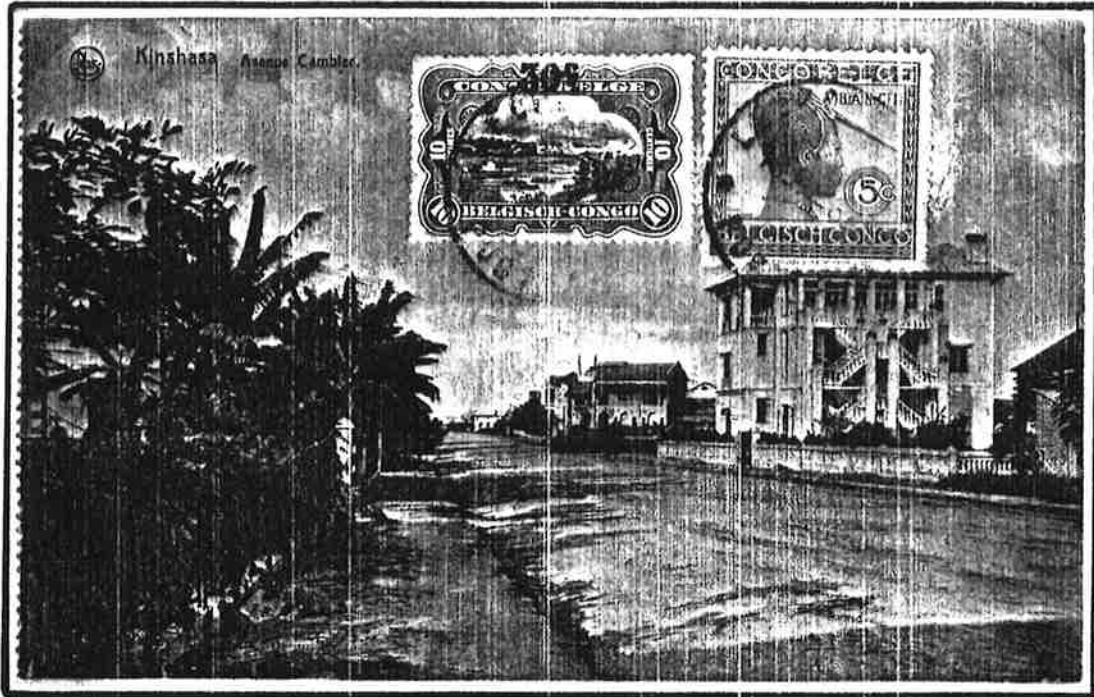
POSTAL USAGE

PLATES V2 + E
POSITION NO. 2



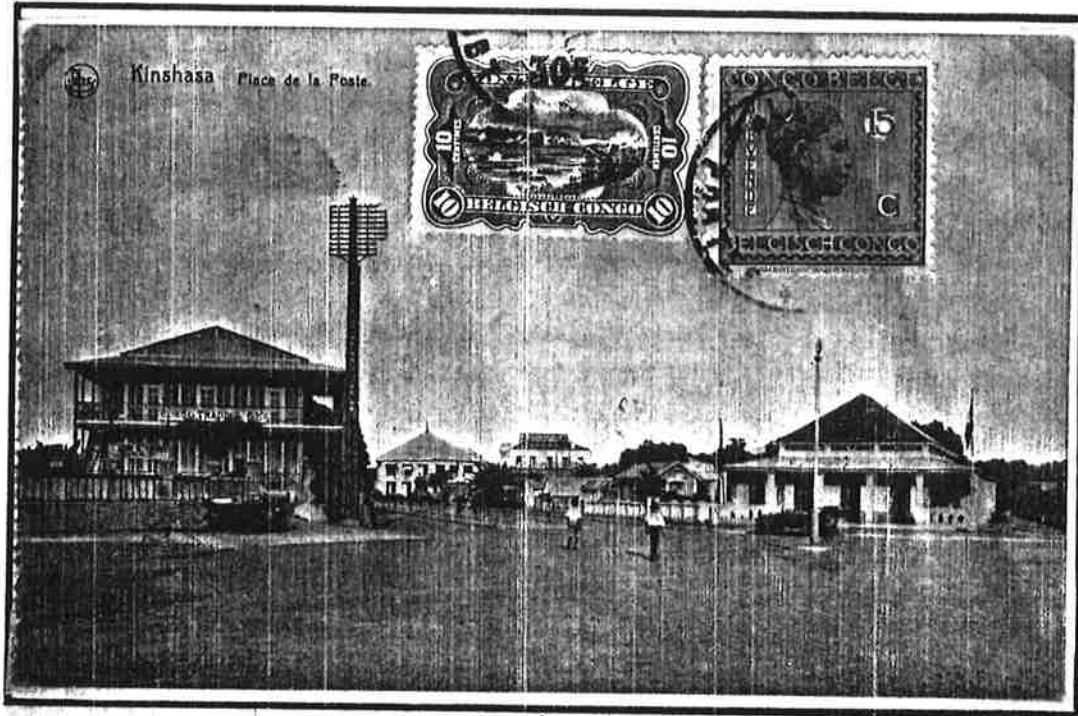
POSTAL USAGE

PLATES V2 + D2
POSITION NO. 9




POSTAL USAGE

PLATES V2 + D2
POSITION NO. 19



C. P. V.

C. P. V.



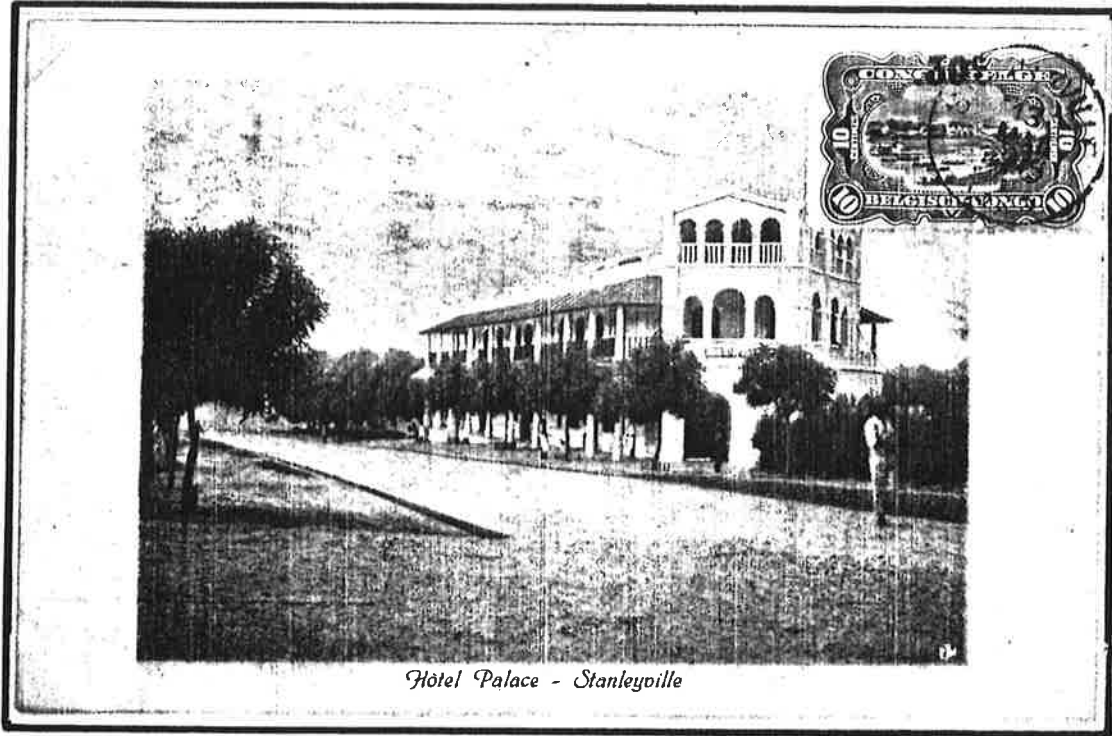
P. 2-11708
Kin - Co, 19-8-26

Worship John Gall
175 Pierre Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey
U.S.A.

Photo "André" - Edition Neustra & C. - Kinshasa

POSTAL USAGE

PLATES V2 + E
POSITION NO. 15



CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE

Hôtel Palace - Stanleyville

LE 5512

13/5
6.30
24
B...

102 John Gall
175 Pierre Ave 170
Jayville,
New Jersey
U.S.A.

THE INSTANTA PERFORATION GAUGE (2) - Reprinted from the Journal
of the Waterlow Study Circle
No. 13

(A previous note about this came in the WSCJ No. 9, September, 1983, on page 11, and contained a warning about the "older editions of the Instanta gauge." Ray Keach's note also included a suggestion that any gauge to be used, where great accuracy is required, should be checked carefully first.)

Recently I have been in contact with a fellow-collector of Guatemala in the States, in connection with the Waterlow issues. In his letter to me, this person, Vernon Turnburke, mentioned that a friend called Jack Jonza had sent him a copy of the article that Ray Keach wrote (see above), and then he went on as follows:

"About 1979 I got into a similar discussion with Jack Jonza during which I measured ten different INSTANTA gauges. I use a device called a comparator for my perforation measurements. Essentially it is a magnifying lens built in a tube about 2 inches high, with an optically precise 20mm scale graduated in tenths of a mm. The scale checks exactly with both my steel rule and a Keuffel & Esser rule I have with the scale engraved on ivory, so I'm quite confident the comparator is correct.

None of the INSTANTAS I measured was accurate. The older ones tended to be short - for example, the 40mm scale at the end of the INSTANTA measured from 39.7mm to 39.85mm. The newer ones measured long - 40.15mm to 40.20mm. At perf. 11.0, the distance to the 11th line ranged from 19.8mm to 20.1mm - and not one gauge was correct. This led to errors in reading perforations of from -0.12 to +0.05. That is, if the stamp measured exactly 11.0 on INSTANTA, the true perforation was from 10.88 to 11.05. Of course, at higher perforations the error would be proportionately greater, at lower perforations proportionately less.

If you are going to deal with perforations to the nearest half or so, this is not important, but if you plan to measure to the nearest tenth you need to be very sure of your measuring instrument. I got mine from the Edmund Scientific Company, 101 East Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N.J. 08007. I believe similar instruments are available in Europe.* It cost about \$50 in 1978 - I have no idea of the current price.

Vernon P. Turnburke."

*This reference ("similar instruments in Europe") refers to a note I put in 'El Quetzal' for April 1984, referring to the FLUBACHER F & C MEASURING MAGNIFIER, Type M, made in Switzerland, and marketed here by -

MATCHLESS MACHINES LTD, REDKILN WAY, HORSHAM,
SUSSEX RH13 5QJ.

Some years ago the cost was around £ 27. It measures a 15mm line, divided into tenths, and magnifies 8x. I use it a great deal.

JOHN PETERS

POST OFFICES OF THE CONGO c1955

KIMPANGU. Frontier post on the Angolan border. Govt rest house and Catholic Mission. Nearby are some very pretty caves of Professor van den Berg, which are a Proclaimed Site.

KIMPESE. Alt 1092 ft. Settlement, trading and industrial centre. Govt rest house. Catholic Mission of the Redemptionist Fathers and Sisters of Charity. Primary, domestic science, and trade schools. Hospital. Protestant Missions. Baptist Mission Society.

KINDA. Near Kamina. Govt settlement and rest house. Nearby is a Bailey bridge over the Luina River.

KINDU. (Port Empain). Alt 1496 ft. HQ of the Maniema District and of the Territory. Eur pop 568. Native pop 16000. Situated on both banks of the Lualaba. Township. Telephone and telegraph office. R/T station and radio beacon. Hospitals. Schools. Trading and Industrial centre. Railway workshops and shipyard. Head of the Kindu-Albertville railway line. Terminus of the Ponthierville-Kindu river service. Airfield. A weekly service between the Ponthierville-Stanleyville and the Kindu-Albertville railways is maintained by the C.F.L, steamer "Baron Delbeke". Downstream the journey takes two days, and upstream two days.

While the Maniema is not a tourist region as far as natural features of any interest are concerned, it is, nevertheless, the part of the Congo which is of the greatest historical interest.

Half a century of its history is written in blood. It was a cannibal country in which raids of Arab slave traders assumed frightening proportions and caused famine. It was a land of terror and despair.

Focal point of Arab power in the centre of the regions ruined by pillage and man hunts, drenched in blood when the mutinous troops of Dhanis' column passed through it, the Maniema became a field of suffering and battle from the middle to the end of the 19th century. However, the peoples who were almost wiped out by raids, murder, famine and cannibalism have completely recovered, and the natural resources and agricultural wealth of the country have produced prosperity. Meter roads have replaced caravan tracks, and lorries have been substituted for long processions of slaves with ivory. Villages which were previously hidden deep in the forests have been moved to the highways, and tops of the hills through which the tracks passed are no longer the observation posts for sentinels.

KINGOMA. Govt rest house 189 miles from Leopoldville.

KINSHASA. At the period of time in question, this was one of the four principal quarters of Leopoldville.

KIPAILA. (Kipaila Luvua) 70 miles from Manona, a trading centre on the left bank of the Luvua which is crossed by a meter ferry belonging to the Geomines. On the right bank, a road on the left leads to Kiambi. If the ferry is closed temporarily, travellers from Albertville must make the detour via Kiambi, where there is another ferry across the river.

KIPAKA LUTSHI. Also known as Kipaka and Rutshi Kipaka. Is a road fork 30 miles from Kasengo.

KIPUKU (IDIOFA). Idiofa is a territorial HQ. R/T station. Rest house. School for maternity nurses. Trading centre, garage, petrol. Local management of the Compagnie du Congo Belge. Catholic Mission of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.

KIPUSHI. 30 miles from Elizabethville. Mining centre. Eur. pop 715. Native pop 14000. Telephone and telegraph office. Hospitals. Primary schools. Catholic mission. Large trading centre. Workings of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga. The Prince Leopold mine is the only one in Katanga in which mining takes place underground. Plant for the treatment of copper ore. Ore of low copper content or high zinc content is subject to a fusion process at the flotation plant at the Prince Leopold mine. Here concentrates of 25% copper, suitable for treatment in furnaces, and concentrates of 50% zinc are obtained. The latter are smelted in the Sogechim plant for the production of sulphuric acid. The richer sulphurous ore is smelted at Kipushi and then sent to the Lubumbaski plant.

KIROTSHE. 20 miles from Gomá. Also known as Kiroche. Settlement. Rest house. Large native hospital. Trading centre. Port of call for the Otraco vessels on the Lake Kivu service. This port has replaced the port of Saki which was blocked by lava during the eruption of Nyamulagira in 1938-1939. Beyond Kirotshe, is a pretty corniche road from which the lava can be seen which flowed into the lake in 1938, smothering Mayutsa, and closing the bay of Saki, of which nothing remains except an isolated backwater.

KIRUNDU. An admin post of the Ponthierville Territory, on the right bank of the Lualaba. Dispensary and schools. Trading centre. Arabized quarter. During the Arab campaign, Kirundu was a densely populated locality and one of the strong points of the slave traders. The Arab chiefs Kibonge and Said held this place with about 20,000 men armed with rifles. Ponthier and Lothaire routed the troops of Kibonge at Kirundu on the 3rd July 1893, taking about 7,000 prisoners, and pursued the Arabs to Lowa, where they captured a score of their chiefs, including Said who was shot. Kibonge, who was being pursued by Lothaire and Henry, was captured by Henry at Makala in 1894 and shot. A short distance from Kirundu downstream on the right bank, a thousand year old Baobab can be seen from afar. It is the finest in the whole valley of the river.

KISENGE. Here are the works of the Beceka Manganese. 63 miles from Dilolo.

KOLE (KASAI). Terr. HQ. Trading and agricultural centre. River transport. The steamers engaged in the Lukenie River service between Kutu Dekese can reach Kole. Garage. Repairs. Kole is the heart of the country of the Bankutshu who have characteristic protruding tattoo marks and paint their bodies with "ngula". Their headdress is frequently made up of a paste composed of oil and ngula, or of oil and pulverised charcoal, and resembles a cap.

KOLE (Stan). 129 miles from Stanleyville. Govt rest house. A road branches off here to a Mission and a group of miles of the Tele.