

BELGIAN CONGO



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CONTENTS

PAGES

News and Views	2
The Vice-Presidential Column	3 - 5
Yet Another Cinderella	5 - 6
Album Stolen	6
Prices Realised / Christie's Robson Lowe 'Brabant' Sale	6 - 7
Le Congo Belge et ses Marques Postales	8 - 15
Post Offices of the Congo c1955	16 - 17
Map of the Congo - January, 1917	18

NEWS AND VIEWS

From our Secretary, we are pleased to report four new members to the Study Circle:

P. M. Lucibello	Ference, Italy
A. Vannerum	Sint-Niklaas, Belgium
W. Vercauteren	Sint-Niklaas, Belgium
Dr. H. H. Rabiner	Larchmont, N.Y., U.S.A.

The Editor thinks Mr. Vannerum is the first member to make a contribution to the Bulletin in the same issue as the one extending welcome to new members. Most appreciated!

A New Map Worthy of Consideration

Walter Deynckens of Belgium has sent in a copy of map from a book "De strijd der Belgen in Kameroen en in Oost-Afrika", published by the Belgian Office in the Hague and dated January, 1917. It will probably be very useful for those interested in postal history. Luckily, we were able to get the map reduced from the original size and it is included in this issue.

Insert from "Belgica"

Included in this issue is an insert from "Belgica" covering relative values of various cancellations. It is hoped this will be helpful to all of our members, and it could well introduce some of our more recent members to the separate subject of cancellations.

On the Auction Front

The June 8, 1987 issue of Linn's Stamp News reports the Belgian Congo 1898 10-franc with inverted center fetched \$22,185 at the Christie's Robson Lowe Zurich sale. They also reported a specialized Belgian Congo produced prices exceeding the presale estimates by an average of 25 percent for a total realization of \$142,149. While Linn's quoted prices in American dollars, we have received the prices realized and these are listed by lots in this issue and are quoted in Swiss francs.

The June Meeting

As this issue goes to press, we have not received the details of the Annual General Meeting held 6 June, 1987 at Anvers, New Road, Esher, Surrey, the home of Mr. L. G. Green. By the next Bulletin we should have the results of this meeting.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL COLUMNThe 1927 Postal Stationery

Mr. Andre Vannerum, a new member, has written to me about the 1927 picture post cards with observations which, to me, are quite new.

There are two different 'types' of reverse sides (those on which the 45c or 1 F stamp is printed). These differences are in the lettering of CARTE POSTALE - POSTKAART and in the relative position of the vertical line dividing the address from the space for the message.

On cards Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 30, 36, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46 and 50 the most obvious difference in the lettering is that the A's have a horizontal serif at the top; the vertical line is positioned between the E of POSTALE and the hyphen between POSTALE and POSTKAART.

On the remaining thirty-two cards there is no top serif on the letters A. The vertical line is positioned between the letters L and E of POSTALE.

The two types of cards are illustrated below.

CARTE POSTALE — POSTKAART



CARTE POSTALE — POSTKAART



As would be expected the above applies also to the same cards with RUANDA URUNDI overprint.

I have been able to check these observations with three complete series of the cards and a dozen and a half odd cards and have found no deviations.

#### Telegraphic Cancellations

Following the tentative check-list of these cancellations that I prepared and was included in a recent Bulletin Mr. Hirdler has sent me for inspection an octagonal LEOPOLDVILLE which I called TLC but with the year represented by a solitary and centrally placed figure 5. In 1904 this canceller had the short year 04 (DMY) and in 1907 to 1911 the full year (DMY). It is presumed that the figure 5 represented 1905 and members' help is requested. Does anyone have an example of the octagonal LEOPOLDVILLE cancel with 5, 05 or 1905 in the bottom line of the date? Or 6, 06 or 1906 for that matter?

#### The 1886 5 Francs, Perforated 14

Following my note in this column in Bulletin No. 63 one of our American members has very kindly sent me a photo-copy of his cancelled example of this stamp. The photo-copy, unfortunately, was not clear enough to establish the authenticity of the cancellation, indeed not of the stamp itself.

However, I have had the opportunity to inspect the cancelled copy in the 'Brabant' collection currently being sold in Zurich by Robson Lowe. The stamp is genuine but I am satisfied that the cancellation, BOMA 2 MARS 9-M 1888, is forged and is a very 'good' forgery.

#### The 1921 10/5 Centimes

In Bulletin No. 51 I wrote of a surcharge variety, a badly damaged 0 in the left 10 on No. 47 (Bulletin No. 51 listed No. 46 which was in error) of a 5c 1915 stamp, (Catalogue Officiel No. 86A, a so-called 'error') not present on any of my sheets of the surcharged 1910 stamps and I asked if any member had observed this variety on the normal 1910 stamps. There was no response.

In the 'Brabant' collection are two examples of the normal 1910 stamps with this variety so that the damage to the surcharging plate did occur prior to the ending of the surcharging of the 1910 stamps.

#### SALES DEPARTMENT

Many members will have bid for lots in the recent Christie's Robson Lowe sale in Zurich. The late owner of the collection was a member of the Study Circle for many years.

Will members who have bought lots - particularly those who have acquired 'bulk' lots - please offer any duplicates that they acquire

through the Study Circle. The commission that we charge is only 5% on sales and there is great demand for Mols stamps.

I have been given for sale a great many used Congo 1947 'Idols' including blocks of four and larger available at 1/3 Catalogue Officiel prices. There are a great many copies of the 100 F value. If anyone is interested to reconstruct a sheet of 50 I will be pleased to identify the positions of the stamps and supply as near complete sheets as possible. The reconstructed sheet of such a stamp is an attractive addition to a collection.

R. H. KEACH

### YET ANOTHER CINDERELLA

One of our members in Belgium, Mr. A. Vannerum, has discovered a further non-postage stamp. Shown below, both actual size and enlarged, this is apparently a record of contributions to a pension fund for the workers in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

The total size of the stamp is 24 x 27mm., while the framed area measures  $20\frac{1}{2}$  x 24mm. It is perforated 11 x 13. Also, as can be seen from the photocopy against a black background, the stamp is in two distinct parts and is perforated horizontally between these - in this case, perf. 10. Also apparent from this photocopy is the fact that the paper is almost transparent.



The example shown has been cancelled at Mwene-Ditu on 5 January, 1957, with what appears to be a standard post office canceller, Type 8, although the impression is too distinct to give a precise measurement.

The perforation through the stamp suggests that it would have been struck across two documents, or two separable halves of a single document, one of which would have provided a receipt for the individual making a payment and the other for central bookkeeping purposes. (A similar system was used for telegraphic stamps in the Sudan).

The inscriptions read - top "PENSIOENKAS VOOR ARBEIDERS VAN BELGISH CONGO EN RUANDA-URUNDI" - and bottom "CAISSE DES PENSIONS DES TRAVAILLEURS DU CONGO BELGE ET RUANDA-URUNDI". The face value, repeated top and bottom, is 2 francs, and the central design, again repeated top and bottom, is a coat of arms surmounted by a crown and supported by two lions - unfortunately the heraldic detail within the coat of arms is not clear enough for a description.

The printing process used appears to be lithography.

Does any member have any further information about such stamps?

P. S. FODEN

#### ALBUM STOLEN

I have lost, presumed stolen from the house, an album containing 1910 40c, 50c and 1F and 1915 5c and 10c. The following are notable items in it and should any member be offered them by a dealer will he please write to me of it.

Complete sheets of 1910 40c and 50c and 1915 5c (V3+E) and 10c (V2+D2 and V2+D3).

Die proofs of 1910 5c and 10c modified to the 1915 design.

Blocks of four of 1915 5c imperforate and 5c all-black.

1915 5c with imperforate margin (two, one left and one right margin).

1915 10c vertical pair, imperforate-between.

1915 10c with imperforate margine (two, one top and one bottom margin).

1915 10c strip of 5 (half a booklet pane) with imperforate bottom margin.

40c (1910 or 1915) brown imperforate with WATERLOW & SONS SPECIMEN overprint.

R. H. KEACH

#### PRICES REALISED - CHRISTIE'S ROBSON LOWE 'BRABANT' SALE - ZURICH 13 May

<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>
1201	350	1202	2200	1204	2400	1205	6500	1206	7500	1209	700
1210	600	1213	400	1214	425	1215	190	1217	400	1218	600
1219	650	1220	325	1221	160	1222	550	1223	1800	1224	1300
1225	750	1226	375	1227	2400	1228	650	1229	1000	1230	800

<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>S.Fr</u>
1231	650	1232	160	1233	1200	1234	1500	1235	850	1236	2200
1237	425	1238	450	1239	400	1240	325	1241	240	1242	450
1243	130	1244	500	1241	240	1242	450	1243	130	1244	500
1245	3600	1246	500	1247	650	1248	1300	1249	4000	1250	475
1251	650	1252	325	1253	425	1254	260	1256	950	1257	350
1258	325	1259	1100	1260	800	1261	1000	1262	600	1263	900
1264	550	1265	600	1266	425	1267	350	1268	400	1269	1600
1270	325	1271	750	1272	425	1273	325	1274	2000	1275	550
1276	750	1277	1500	1278	950	1279	260	1280	1300	1281	850
1282	800	1283	850	1284	600	1285	1400	1287	700	1288	325
1289	1200	1292	2200	1294	1600	1295	280	1296	550	1297	425
1298	550	1299	550	1300	3500	1301	850	1303	450	1304	350
1305	400	1306	700	1307	800	1308	450	1309	375	1310	3800
1311	950	1312	400	1313	600	1314	350	1315	2200	1316	1000
1317	1800	1318	450	1319	350	1320	350	1321	1100	1322	550
1323	150	1324	1800	1325	500	1326	11000	1327	1200	1328	550
1329	550	1330	300	1331	190	1332	380	1333	400	1334	275
1335	300	1336	550	1337	1200	1338	1300	1339	1600	1340	150
1341	500	1342	1700	1343	650	1344	800	1345	475	1346	850
1347	600	1348	2400	1349	750	1350	950	1351	1300	1352	950
1353	750	1354	225	1355	750	1356	550	1357	1400	1358	550
1359	475	1362	650	1363	375	1364	1300	1365	650	1366	220
1367	1900	1368	1100	1369	1900	1370	475	1372	800	1373	660
1374	280	1375	280	1376	2000	1377	1400	1378	2000	1379	1400
1381	1200	1382	1400	1383	650	1384	375	1385	1200	1387	950
1388	650	1389	600	1390A	350	1391	500	1392	650	1393	900
1395	1500	1396	600	1398	1800	1399	1100	1401	2000	1402	1500
1403	2000	1404	700	1405	260	1406	1400				





## Le Congo Belge et ses Marques Postales

par André De Cock

Cette magistrale étude présentée par André De Cock et éditée par "Le Philatéliste Belge" en 1931 est devenue quasi introuvable de nos jours. De temps à autre l'on voit apparaître un exemplaire dans l'une ou l'autre vente publique où les enchères vont bon train pour trouver un nouveau propriétaire heureux et fier surtout de pouvoir ajouter cette plaquette dans sa bibliothèque.

Certains philatélistes consulteront même cet ouvrage avec quelque nostalgie sachant que la préface fut écrite par le combien regretté et érudit philatéliste Paul de Smeth, sachant également que dans l'introduction l'on mentionne que cette étude a été amenée à poursuivre ses recherches grâce à celles entreprises par différents spécialistes et publiées dans "La Revue Postale" et "Le Philatéliste Belge".

L'auteur nous promène dans notre ancienne colonie au travers d'un aperçu géographique et historique. Pour mieux comprendre certaines facettes purement philatéliques, l'auteur présente d'abord l'organisation des voies de communications, à savoir les voies fluviales, les transports par fer, les transports automobiles et les transports aériens.

Viennent ensuite les chapitres philatéliques:

- La question des soi-disant précurseurs des timbres-poste de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo
- Décrets organiques et Instructions postales
- Ordonnances concernant le service postal
- Circulaires réglant la transmission des courriers
- Emissions de timbres-poste
- Les marques postales
- Notes sur les bureaux de poste
- Bureaux de poste créés de 1886 à 1930
- Télégraphes, Téléphones, T.S.F.
- Timbres-taxe
- et pour conclure un chapitre sur les faux timbres et les fausses oblitérations.

Ce livre de plus de 200 pages est richement illustré par de nombreux clichés et un nombre impressionnant de reproductions parfaites d'oblitérations.

Chaque philatéliste a déjà eu l'occasion de voir que notre ancienne colonie regagne de l'intérêt philatélique et à juste titre d'ailleurs. Pour cette raison et aussi pour répondre à une demande sans cesse croissante de bonne littérature philatélique au sujet du Congo-Belge, les éditions "R-Editions" ont le plaisir de présenter au monde philatélique une splendide réédition ainsi qu'une évaluation des cachets par Jacques Du Four. Les oblitérations sont présentées alphabétiquement et parallèlement selon la numérotation:

- d'André De Cock dans "Le Congo Belge et ses Marques Postales"
- de Jean Du Four dans "Congo, cinquante ans d'histoire postale"
- de PHILATCO dans "Le Catalogue des Timbres du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi 1946-1947".

Roger J.-B. E. Verpoort  
O M P P



Extrait de "Karte von Afrika mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der deutschen Kolonien von W. Liebenow - Berlin 1886".  
Avec la bienveillante collaboration du Docteur Marcel Luwel, Conservateur au Musée Royal de L'Afrique Centrale, à Tervuren.

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Les prix indiqués ci-dessous sont des plus-values à ajouter à la valeur du timbre, bien que dans certains cas l'oblitération puisse être rare sur certaines valeurs. La mention RRR signifie que nous n'avons pas rencontré cette oblitération ou qu'il est difficile de lui attribuer un prix.

JDF

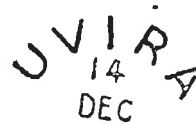
## BUREAUX DE POSTE



A



B



C



D



E

BANANA

F

DC	DF	PHI		A	B	C	D	E	F
1	53	1	Aba	100	20		0	0	
2	114	2	Aketi				0	0	
-	-	3	Aketi Port-Francqui						
3	8	4	Albertville	200	0		0	0	
-	-	5	Ango					20	
-	-	6	Ankoro					20	
-	-	7	Aru					20	
-	-	8	Astrida					0	
4	43	9	Avakubi	100			200		
-	-	10	Bafwasende					20	
5	62	11	Bambili	400	0		20	20	1000
-	-	12	Banalia					50	
6	1	13	Banana	0	0		0	0	500
7	67	14	Bandundu	0	0		0		500
8	94	15	Banga-Chela		20				
-	94	16	Banga-Tshela				20	20	
-	124	17	Banningville				0	0	
9	27	18	Banza-Boma	400					
10	19	19	Banzyville	3000				50	
11	29	20	Basankusu	0	0		0	0	
12	9	21	Basoko	0	0		0	0	
13	25	22	Basongo	200				50	
14	60	23	Baya	500					
-	-	24	Befale					50	
15	20	25	Bena-Bendi	350					
16	79	26	Bena-Dibele	RRR					
17	32	27	Beni	3000				30	
18	75	28	Boende	100	0		0	0	
19	58	29	Boga	100					1000
20	76	30	Bogoro	100					
-	-	31	Bokungu					50	
21	59	32	Bolobo	3000	20	40	20		R

DC	DF	PHI		A	B	C	D	E	F
22	2	33	Boma	0	0		0	0	500
-	-	34	Bomboma					50	
23	102	35	Bondo		0		0	20	
-	-	36	Bosobolo					50	
-	-	37	Budjala					20	
24	69	38	Bukama	0	20		0	0	
25	109	39	Bukavu				100		200
26	110	40	Bulungu				20	20	
27	10	41	Bumba	0	0		0	0	
28	107	42	Bunia				20	0	
-	-	43	Busu-Djanao					50	
29	37	44	Buta	0	0		0	0	
-	-	45	Butembo					0	
30	112	46	Charlesville				30		
31	28	47	Chutes Francois-Joseph	2000					
32	11	48	Coquilhatville	0	0		0	0	
33	109	49	Costermansville				0	0	
-	-	50	Dekese					50	
34	106	51	Dembia				300		
-	-	52	Dibaya					50	
35	70	53	Dilolo	200			0	0	?
36	44	54	Dima	0			30		
-	-	55	Djolu					30	
-	-	56	Djugu					50	
37	40	57	Dungu	100				20	
38	46	58	Elisabethville	0	0		0	0	500
-	-	59	Elisabethville 2					0	
39	71	60	Etoile du Congo	0					
-	-	61	Faradje					50	
-	-	62	Feshi					50	
-	-	63	Fizi					30	
-	-	64	Gemena					30	
-	128	65	Goma				0		
40	100	66	Gombari		20		20		
41	88	67	Gombe		20	40	20		250
42	116	68	Gumba-Mobeka				30	20	
-	-	69	Gungu					20	
43	36	70	Ibembo	20					
-	-	71	Idiofa					20	
-	-	72	Ikela					20	
44	104	73	Ilebo		250				
-	-	74	Ingende					20	
-	122	75	Inkisi				0	0	
45	33	76	Inongo	0	0		0	0	
46	35	77	Irebu	100			30	20	
47	73	78	Irumu	0	0		0	0	RRR
-	-	79	Isangi					50	RRR
-	84	80	Jadotville				0	0	250
48	108	81	Kaballa				20	20	
49	81	82	Kabalo	20	0		0	0	
-	-	83	Kabambare					50	
-	-	84	Kabare					50	
50	63	85	Kabinda	0	0		0	0	500
-	-	86	Kabongo					20	500
51	72	87	Kafakumba	200					
-	-	88	Kahemba					20	
52	51	89	Kalonga	500					
53	48	90	Kambove	20	20		20	20	
54	113	91	Kamina				20	0	
-	-	92	Kamituga					20	
55	97	93	Kamukisi		350				
-	-	94	Kasenga					0	
56	99	95	Kasenyi		20		20		

DC	DF	PHI		A	B	C*	D	E	F
57	61	96	Kasindi	300					
58	47	97	Kasongo	100	0		0	0	
-	-	98	Kasongo-Lunda					30	
-	-	99	Katako-Kombe					50	
59	64	100	Kiambi	200					
-	-	101	Kibombo					20	
60	-	102	Kigali		20	20	0	0	
-	-	103	Kihembwe				0		
61	82	104	Kikondja	100					
62	103	105	Kikwit		0		0	0	
63	86	106	Kilo		50				
64	74	107	Kindu	0			0	0	
-	-	108	Kindu-Port-Empain					0	
65	38	109	Kinshasa	0	0				500
66	49	110	Kipaila	RRR					
67	119	111	Kipushi				20	20	
-	-	-	Kisenyi					50	
68	-	112	Kitega		25	25	25	25	
-	-	113	Kolwezi					20	
69	68	114	Kongolo	0	0		0	0	
70	50	115	Kuesi	100					
-	-	116	Kutu					50	
71	78	117	Kwamouth	150	20		20	20	
72	5	118	Léopoldville	0	0				250
73	5	119	Léopoldville 1				0	0	500
74	5	120	Léopoldville 2				0	0	
75	5	121	Léopoldville 3				1000		
75	5	122	Léopoldville (Kalina)				0	0	
75	5	123	Léopoldville Marché				RRR <sup>(1)</sup>		
-	-	124	Leverville				?		
76	23	125	Libenge	0	0		0	0	
77	84	126	Likasi	0	0		0		
78	30	127	Lisala	0	0		0	0	
79	95	128	Loango-Dukula		100				
-	-	129	Lodja					20	
80	101	130	Lokandu		50		50	20	
-	-	131	Lomela					50	
81	22	132	Luali	125					
-	-	133	Lubero					20	
-	-	134	Lubutu					20	
82	80	135	Luebo	0	0		0	0	
-	-	136	Luena					20	
-	-	137	Luisa					50	
83	118	138	Luishia				50		
84	41	139	Lukafu	100					
85	89	140	Lukolela			100	20	20	300
86	65	141	Lukula	20	20		20	20	
87	12	142	Lukungu	100					
88	77	143	Luluabourg	RRR			0	0	500
-	123	144	Luputa				20	0	?
89	15	145	Lusambo	0	0		0	0	
90	57	146	Madimba	50	20		20	20	
91	90	147	Mahagi		500			20	
-	129	148	Malonga				100	50	
-	-	149	Mangai					20	
-	127	150	Manono				20	20	
-	-	151	Masi Manimba					20 <sup>(2)</sup>	
-	-	152	Masisi					20	
92	6	153	Matadi	0	0		0	0	250
14	60	154	M'Baya	RRR					
93	54	155	Mikola	RRR					
-	-	156	Mitwaba					20	
-	-	157	Moba					50	

(1) avant 1930, après 1945 : 250

(2) Cachet double cercle avec "CONGO BELGE" à la place des étoiles et du cor de poste

DC	DF	PHI		A	B	C	D	E	F
-	125	158	Moerbeke				20 <sup>(3)</sup>	20	
94	120	159	Mokambo				150		
-	-	160	Mongbwalu					20 <sup>(2)</sup>	
-	-	161	Monkoto					50	
95	56	162	Monveda	100					300
96	16	163	M'Toa	500					
97	52	164	Mushie	300			20	20	
98	42	165	Musofi	100					500
99	-	166	Musonoie						
99a	121	167	Muyumba				100		
100	117	168	Mweka				20	20	
101	96	169	N'Gule		50				250
102	66	170	Niangara	20	20		20	0	
-	-	171	Niapu					50	
103	98	172	Niemba		100		?		500
-	-	173	Nioka					20	
104	105	174	Nizi		?		20	0	
105	13	175	Nouvelle-Anvers	20				20	R
106	14	176	Nyangwe	1200			?		
107	4	177	N'Zobe	150					
-	-	178	Opala					50	
-	-	179	Oshwe					50	
108	39	180	Pania-Mutombo	20					
-	-	181	Paulis					0	
109	91	182	Pena-Kalenge		1000				
110	111	183	Pinga				50		
-	-	184	Poko					20	
111	55	185	Ponthierville	20	20		20	20	
112	7	186	Popocabacca	250					
113	7	187	Popokabaka	20	?		100		
114	104	188	Port-Francqui				0	0	
-	-	189	Punia					20	
115	26	190	Pweto	100					
116	87	191	Rutshuru		20	30	20	20	
117	45	192	Sakania	20	20			20	500
-	-	193	Sampwe					100	
118	83	194	Sandoa	50	20			20	500
119	-	195	Sankishia						
-	-	196	Shabunda					20	
120	115	197	Songololo	?			20		
121	21	198	Stanleyville	0	0		0	0	
-	-	199	Stanleyville 1						
-	-	200	Stanleyville 2					20	
-	126	201	Tenke				100	20	
122	31	202	Thysville	0	0		0	0	
-	-	203	Titule					20	
123	16	204	Toa	200					
124	85	205	Tshikapa	0	?		0	0	
-	-	206	Tshimbulu					20	
-	-	207	Tshofa					50	
125	18	208	Tumba	100					
126	17	209	Tumba-Mani	800					
127	17	210	Tumbu-Mani	400					
128	24	211	Umangi	300					
129	-	212	Usumbura		0	0	0	0	200
130	34	213	Uvira	20		30	30	0	
131	3	214	Vivi	2500					5000
132	92	215	Wamba		1000		0	0	
133	93	216	Watsa		0		0	0	
-	-	217	Yahuma					50	
-	-	218	Yangambi					20	
-	-	219	Yumbi					20	
134	4	220	Zobe	250					

(3) avec "BAS CONGO" au lieu de "POSTES"

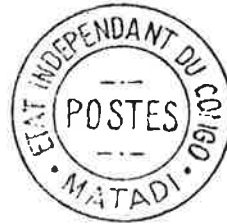
## OBLITERATIONS REGIONALES

(Type A)

Cataractes	?
Itimbiri	?
Sankuru	500
Stanley-falls	250

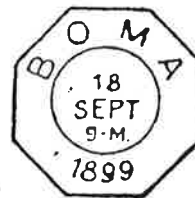
## STATIONS DE CONCENTRATION

Lukungu	250
Matadi	450



## SERVICE TELEGRAPHIQUE

Localité	Type	Valeur
Albertville	C	750
Banana	B	500
Baya	C	750
Bolobo	B	600
Boma	A-B	150
Boma (A.E.)	B	150
Bukama	C	750
Coquilhatville	B	150
Elisabethville	C	150
Irebu	B	250
Kambove	B	300
Kinshasa	B	150
Kongolo	B	250
Kwamouth	B	150
Léopoldville	B	100
Likasi	B	100
Luki	B	600
Lukolela	B	250
Lukula	B	600
Madimba	B	1000
Matadi	A-B	100
Sakania	C	250
Thysville	B	150
Tshinsenda	B	600
Tumba	B	250
Yumbi	B	250



A



B



C

O: commun

?: peut exister mais nous ne l'avons jamais rencontré

R: rare, mais impossible pour le moment d'attribuer une cote

POST OFFICES OF THE CONGO c1955

LUBERO. Alt. 6368 ft. Terr. HQ. R/T station Hospital. Trading centre, petrol. Hotels. Lubero is situated in a valley of the same name, and is built on a mound in the bottom of a basin, surrounded by mountains. The nights are not cold, but fresh. The vegetation is reminiscent of Europe. Natives are able to sell most European vegetables, and even trays of strawberries to the white population.

There are excursions from Lubero to waterfalls in the area, one of which is the Luete Falls. From an altitude of about 4920 ft the river rushes down into a deep narrow valley over a succession of rapids and falls. The largest waterfall is no less than 195 ft high. Not far from this spot, "Bwana Ndeke" (General Chevalier Henry de la Lindi) fought an engagement with the mutineers of the dhanis Column, which became known as "The Battle of the Lindi". The mutineers left 400 dead on the field while the small force of Bwana Ndeke lost only 30 men. After this defeat, the mutineers split into several bands, and travelled to the south. Old inhabitants of the shores of Lake Edward still remember their march and their misdeeds.

LUBUDI. Alt. 4208 Ft. Terr. HQ. Europeans 280. Natives 8000. Telegraph office. B.C.K. railway station. Trading and industrial centre. HQ of CIMENKAT, a company founded in 1922 to work the extensive lime deposits. Bronze foundry. Fibro cement factory to make asbestos pipes. Garages, repairs, petrol. Hotels. Six miles away are the Kikolongo Falls, about 40 yards high on the southern reach of the Kalule river, canalised for the hydro electric power stations. 8 miles away are the Kawa Falls, 90 yards high.

LUBUTU. Terr. HQ of the Maniema District. R/T and Met office. Rest house. Dispensary. Trading centre. Catholic mission, schools. It was at one time an important Arab post. Emin Pasha, who was assassinated in the vicinity by the henchmen of Arab slave trader Said, guided by his vassal Kinema, passed through it.

LUEBO. Situated at the confluence of the Luebo and the Lulua. Alt. 1492 ft. HQ of the Kasai District and of the Territory. R/T station. Hospital. Emergency landing ground. Hotel. Trading, agricultural, mining and industrial centre. Rice factory. Transport on the Lulua River, which is navigable downstream. Garage, repairs, petrol. Catholic missions. Primary schools. Orphanage. Dispensary. Protestant mission of the American Presbyterian Congo Mission has hospital, maternity home and school. 600 yards away are the Luebo River Falls, accessible by car.

LUENA. Alt. 2198 ft. Settlement. Trading and coal mining centre. Seat of management in Africa of Charbonnages de la Luena. The coal is used to feed the furnaces of the Union Miniere. The mine owns the furnished guest house. Hotel. Garage, repairs. A road leads to hot springs about 15 miles away.



LUISA. Also called Kamai. Terr. HQ. Govt. Rest House. R/T Stn. trading, industrial and agricultural centre. Hotel. Luisa is in the centre of the country of the Kakete people who live very close to nature and whose rudimentary clothing consists of a few fibre fringes. Their way of life has not been influenced by European penetration. Their dances remain symbolic of ancestral customs and for the tourist interested in folk lore this is an ideal region to visit. Excursions are run to: 1. The lake of Muala Tumba. 2. the General Game Reserve. 3. The Lueta Falls, near the village of Bumba which is reached after the Lueta has been crossed by a ferry. 4. The country of the Basala Mpasu, who are regarded as being among the most primitive Congolese tribes and have no worries about clothing. At the home of the old chief Talume at the village of Ntulume, the Matambu dance can be seen. A mile beyond at Pikambuyo, the dance of the Knives is performed, and at Mashata the dances of the Kabangamu and the Mikishi, notable for the costumes and masks worn by the dancers. 5. The Kasai Falls.

LUISHIA. A settlement 64 miles from Elisabethville.

LUKAFU. 112 miles from Elisabethville on the Mitwaba road. One of the oldest settlements of the Katanga, previously the seat of the C.S.K. a pioneers' cemetery.

LUKALA. Govt. Rest House. Management of Les Cimento du Congo. Cico dispensary.

LUKOLELA. Situated on the Congo where the river narrows from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles and is bordered by cliffs 80 ft. high. Admin. post. Telephone and telegraph office. R/T station. Customs. Trading and industrial centre. Stopping place for river steamers. Catholic mission. Protestant mission. Primary school. Dispensary. The place was established by Stanley on 12th Sept 1893.

LUKULA. Settlement on the river of the same name. Alt. 331 ft. Head office of the Mayumbe Railway. Workshops. Hospital. Govt. rest house. Garages. Mission. Trading industrial and agricultural centre. The Lukula river which form the boundary between the Territories of Boma and Tshela is crossed by a bridge 197 ft. long.

LULONGA. Situated above Coquilhatville on the left bank. Admin. post, trading centre and rest house. Missions, schools, dispensary.

