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BELGIAN CONGO



STUDY CIRCLE

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BULLETIN 95

MARCH 1995

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JACQUES DU FOUR

It is with the deepest regret that we have to report the sudden death of our President, Jacques Du Four.

Jacques was a professional philatelist of the highest integrity, always with a special interest in the stamps of the Congo and this interest was enhanced when he inherited his father's collection. He proceeded to develop it by adding many rare pieces from the Independent State period. On two occasions during his term as president he displayed parts of the collection to us and it was a great experience for us to view so many rare, and indeed, unique items.

He was an excellent President, keen and hard working. Special mention has to be made of our meeting in Ostend last September. He not only gave a splendid display of Mols stamps but made all the important arrangements for the meeting, selecting the hotel where we were to stay, the restaurant for our celebratory dinner and inviting the Belgian members to display their treasures. It was as successful a meeting as we have ever had and for this all thanks to Jacques.

I first met him without knowing that he was the General's son, when, then working for Willy Balasse, he was running the Balasse stand at the 1950 London International Exhibition. A day or so later we met in the Strand Palace hotel where I first met him as Jacques Du Four and he came to my home for dinner the following evening. He was an admirable and amusing guest.

We have written to Madame Du Four expressing our sincere sympathy, both to her and to their son Alain. We shall miss him greatly.

RHK

VICE PRESIDENTIAL COLUMN

1922 BOMA 25c/40c

I have acquired copy of the 1922 Boma 25c/40c with inverted surcharge which is of more than usual interest. The stamp is No. 42 in the sheet but the surcharge is from the right vertical column of the surcharging plate. In other words when surcharge the left column of stamps would have been without surcharge and in the right selva of the sheet the left column of surcharges would have appeared.

There has been no report of the stamp, with surcharge either normal or inverted, existing

in pair one with and one without surcharge and it appears likely that the left column was stripped off and sold as 40c.

The stamp is II + A₃ and the surcharge is Gudenkauf Type A, (Balasse Type B).

1922 Boma 25c/5F

That brings me to another Boma surcharged stamp, the 25c/5F. This stamp is priced the same, unused or used, in the catalogues in spite of the fact that it is very much scarcer used and "used" includes canceled-to-order in which category the great majority of used undoubtedly falls. 25c was, at that time, the single letter rate both internally and to Belgium and you might expect the stamp to be common enough properly used on cover but I do not recall ever having seen the stamp on cover other than those of the obviously "philatelic" type, -covers often with all four of the Boma surcharged stamps. Is this not extraordinary?

Members are recommended to take a close look at their used copies because there are many forgeries about. I have identified six different forgeries and these are illustrated on the following page (although I doubt if they will produce good photo copies).

Except for one with inverted surcharge-a curiosity that is unknown genuine-I have not met a forged surcharge on an unused stamp, although they obviously may exist, and careful comparison of the surcharges on used stamps with those on several unused copies should make it possible to weed out the forgeries. It has to be taken into account that there are many genuine defective surcharges in the plate of fifty and these are illustrated in Abbé Gudenkauf's book "Les Timbres du Congo Surchargés À Boma"



GENUINE
NEXT PAGE ARE THE FORGERIES



S. S. Thysville

A. short time ago the Expert Committee had submitted to it for certificate a post card sent from Bumba on 13 November 1911 and with Belgian arrival marks dated 27 and 28 December and also as transit cancellation the common enough COURRIER DE HAUT MER S/S THYSVILLE cancellation.

There had to be something wrong: the first S. S. Thysville was not launched until long afterwards and made its maiden voyage from Antwerp on 1 November 1922. The card clearly had been faked with the late addition of the S. S. Thysville cancellation in order, hopefully to increase its interest and market

value. The cancellation could be an excellent forgery but we consider it to be genuine, the canceller having got into bad hands after it ceased being used on board the vessel

Two similar cards were offered in our recent auction sale but buyers were warned of their status..

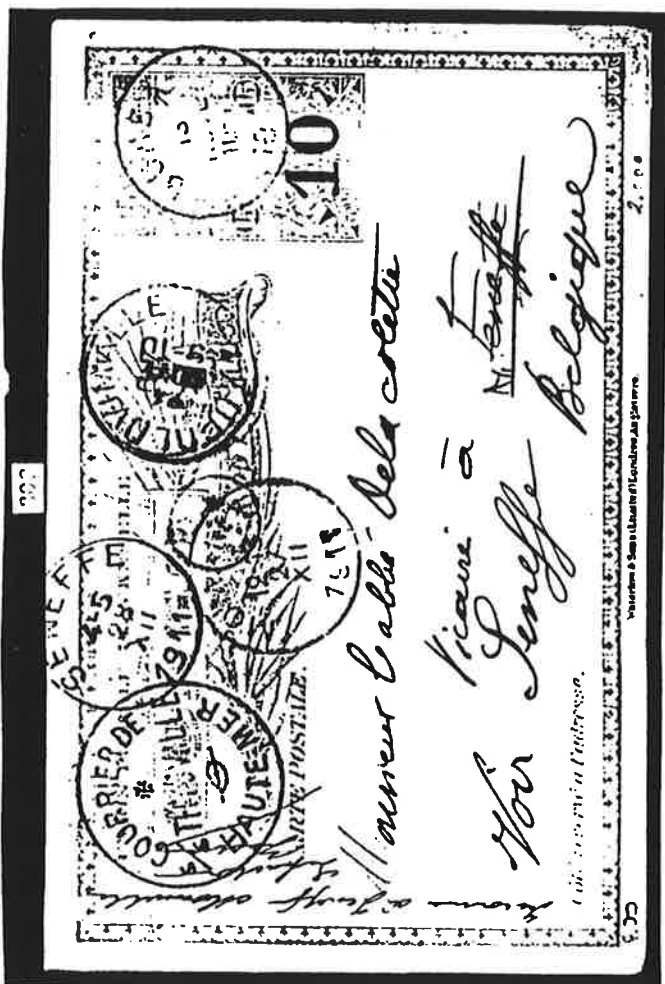
It may well be that the faker applied the cancellation -and perhaps covers- that had already traveled but also prepared cards and covers with, say, Vloors stamps and then applied his canceller to them. If such covers did not have arrival cancellations-as they probably wouldn't- we would not know if they were genuine or not. I fear that we will have to refuse to provide certificates for such covers.

Elisabethville

The post office at Elisabethville was first opened on 1 April 1910, April Fools' Day. It is firmly established that the new principal post office had not been furnished with the necessary cancellers and, pending their arrival, a canceller allocated to Lukavu, the one we know as I.1, was borrowed. When we wrote our book on the cancellations the earliest Elisabethville cancellation we had seen was dated 15 March 1911. Abbé Gudenkauf reports having seen a post card bearing two Elisabethville 1.1 cancellations, one without day, month and time and the other with the date 10 MARS 1911. It would appear that this card was the first document on which the new canceller was used, the first strike having been applied before the clerk realized that he had not added the date and time slugs: he repaired the omission and applied the second cancellation.

Catalogue Officiel

Our Belgian member who , for many years, had obtained copies of the catalogue at wholesale price and most kindly dispatched the copies to individual members has unfortunately lost his interest in the Congo and has resigned his



membership of the Study Circle. I cannot therefore ask him to continue to help us with copies of future issues of the catalogue.

Will another Belgian member who can obtain copies of the catalogue at less than list price volunteer to do this job? It entails buying about a dozen copies and posting about half of them to individual members with the remainder in a single parcel to me for local distribution.

Essential Reading

Having to endure nearly twelve hours of train travel a fortnight ago I had to consider what book to read and decided to brush-up my basic knowledge of stamps and chose L. N. & M. Williams' book "Fundamentals of Philately".

This book with its 660 pages is truly a mine of information, particularly on the printing of stamps, and is written in language all can understand with technical terms clearly explained and with admirable illustrations.

The book has been reprinted by the American Philatelic Society in hard cover at \$48 per copy for its members. Your Editor should be able to obtain copies at this price (plus postage) for those interested. (Incidentally the price for non-members is \$60) Not inexpensive but well worth the price.

If interested please contact R H Keach or your Editor.

Taxes Cancellations

In this column in Bulletin 88 I wrote some notes, intentionally provocative on these cancellations. Unfortunately, and for some reason that I cannot fathom, I omitted one or two paragraphs that would have set forth my most contentious heresy.

Under the heading "Type IX" there should have been a second paragraph expressing doubt about the statement in the first paragraph so that the discussion of Type IX should have read in its entirety as follows:

"Type IX TAXES in a rectangular frame 20 x 8mm and attributed originally to Elisabeth vile but later adopted as the standard type and used in all post offices authorized to collect postage due. This type is well documented and covers, particularly thanks to Credit Miniere and their South African

correspondents' underfranking of letters, are common enough.

It is true that many TAXES covers exist with Type IX used at post offices very distant from Elisabethville but all such covers that I had seen were most highly "philatelic" obviously specially fabricated, and usually, letters posted without stamps and with dispatch and receiving post office the same, very probably complete fakes. (italics-are the added portion--ED)

Since writing those notes I have seen several other covers, either actually or as photocopies, of the same dubious type, mostly addressed to or by such "jokers" as Mayné, Delizée and Severin, BUT there is a cover in our recent auction sales that appears to prove me wrong in my contention. It is an underfranked cover from Belgium to Coquilhatville, with the Congo stamp used a postage due with Type IX TAXES and the Coquilhatville date stamps. It has the "smell" of authenticity about it and, if hones, as it appears to be, means that Type IX was used at Coquilhatville and presumably elsewhere.

"A single swallow does not make a summer" and I await keenly other evidence of Type IX having been used correctly at post offices other than Elisabethville.

A friend of mine has acquired quite a collection of original Congo date stamps and he could, if he were dishonest, easily, with a supply of Congo postage and postage due stamps, make his fortune by fabricating postage due covers and no-one, apart from himself, could possibly tell that they were fakes. There have been others, less hones than he, who have earned a few francs by faking Congo covers.

RHK

THE RIVER CONGO

The river rises in southeastern central Africa more than 100 miles south of the equator, more than 1000 miles from the continent's coasts, more than 5000 feet above sea level. It travels nearly 3000 miles, the fifth longest river in the world (after the Nile, the Mississippi-Missouri, Amazon and Yangtze)-as the Chambezi. It pours 1.5 million cubic feet of water every second into the sea it is the second most powerful river in the World. From "the River Congo"--Peter Forbath--Harper and Row Pub. Ed.

BELGIAN CONGO STUDY CIRCLE

**INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT YEAR TO 31
DECEMBER 1994**

	<u>INCOME</u>	
	<u>Year to 31 Dec 1993</u>	<u>Year to 31 Dec 94</u>
	£	£
Subscriptions Received	737.85	713.91
Subscriptions received for 1995		86.00
Commissions on Stamp Sales	801.50	627.86
Expert Committee Certificates	161.20	90.90
Books and Document Sales	11.10	93.99
Sales of Stamps donated to the Study Circle		144.92
Interest received-net of tax		83.46
	<u>1794.33</u>	<u>1840.89</u>
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Bulletin costs	1069.36	854.81
Expert Committee Expenses	159.61	91.10
Costs of Commission Sales	123.07	35.14
Misc. Expenses-net	2.72	37.93
Cost of Books and Copies for Sale	2.14	70.52
Postage	91.39	113.85
Subscription to Association of British Philatelic Societies	17.50	-
Postal Losses	214.11	-
Postal Insurance	26.00	101.64
Ostend meeting 1994-Teas, Coffee, Parking	-	67.71
2nd Edition of Cancellation Book	<u>57.00</u>	<u>57.00</u>
	<u>£1702.90</u>	<u>£1431.25</u>
 Surplus for the period	 11.43	 409.64
Balance on hand at start of period	2732.23	2383.66
Balance in hand at end of period	<u>£2383.61</u>	<u>£2793.30</u>

Certified Correct
Laurence G. Green F.C.A. Hon. Treasurer

Notes on the Accounts:

1. The bulk of the funds of the Circle are deposited in an Instant Access Account at the Alliance and Leicester Building Society--the pass book for which will be available for inspection at the next general meeting.

2. The main features of the account are :
(a) reduced commission on the stamp sales;
(b) £144.92 income arising from the sale to members of part of a large collection of stamps donated to the Study Circle;
(c) Bulletin costs were lower than the previous year

3. The current funds of the Circle (28 Feb 1995) stand at £2954 and, in the opinion of the Hon. Treasurer are too large for the current requirements of the Circle.

A discussion will be held at the Annual General Meeting on this matter.,

1995 Proposed Meeting

1. The Annual General Meeting will be held Saturday 22 April 1995 at 29 New Road, Esher, Surrey (Tel 0372-463101).

Accounts for the year to 31 Dec 1994 will be presented together with reports of Officers which will appear in the June Bulletin. Nominations for officers and, sadly, for a new President should be sent to the Secretary.

2. The Joint Meeting with the Belgian Study Circle 16/17 Sept 1995 will be at the Grand Atlantic Hotel-Weston-Super-Mare, Avon--Details in the June Bulletin.

LGG

WILFRED F. MABER

With deep regret we learn of the death of Wilf Maber who had been a member of the Study Circle for many years.

Although an elderly man living some considerable distance from London he was a frequent, if not regular, attendant at our meeting and, with his wife, came to at least on of our week-

end meetings. He was a regular and very welcome contributor to the circulating packet.

As far as I can recall we never had the pleasure of seeing any of his stamps. My impression was that he was a keen general collector of Congo who made no pretense of being anything expert or having a highly specialized collection.

He was a friendly, kindly and modest man and we shall miss him.

Our condolences have been sent to his widow.

RHK

A BRUSSELS MEETING

There will be a meeting of members in connection with the Stamp Exposition in Brussels. The meeting is to be held at 13:30 hours on Saturday the 20th of May 1995. For the location of the meeting, and other details, those interested may contact M. Emile Hoorens, Ave Eugene Ysaye 105, Boite 1, Brussels Belgium.

SCANDINAVIANS IN THE EARLY CONGO A BIT OF CONGO HISTORY

Scandinavians were among the early Europeans in the Congo. The first were Missionaries and were there as early as 1878. They were Danes--two Baptists and one Methodist. There also were sailors and military personnel.

In January 1904 the white population consisted of 2483 persons of which 1442 were Belgian and 152 Scandinavians (108 Swedes, 31 Danes and 13 Norwegians). At the end of the year altogether 922 Scandinavians had come to the Congo over a 25 year period--548 Swedes, 255 Danes and 119 Norwegians.

In 1903 the Force Publique had 44 Officers and 14 non-commissioned officers from Sweden. Between 1880 and 1908 340 Swedish "sailors", captains, chief mates, engine foremen etc. were employed on the river Congo and its tributaries. The Swedish Missionary Society set 131 missionaries to the Congo between 1881 and 1911.

There are still Scandinavians in Zaire most of whom are missionaries. Scandinavian UN soldiers served in the Congo during the period 1960-1964 and, as is well known, the

Scandinavian General Secretary of the United Nations, Dag Hammerskiöld died in an aeroplane crash while on his way to meet President Tschombe in Katanga.

In sum--there is and has been a Scandinavian tradition in the region of the Congo which continues today in Zaire.

R. Öhrneman

Mr. Öhrneman's grandparents were among the described missionaries as were an uncle and an aunt. His brother was manager of a furniture factory in Kinshasa and he spent the first 10 years of his life in the Congo. A total of 10 members of his family lived and worked in the Congo.

EDITORS NOTES-APOLOGIES

Your Editor apologises for the delay in the March Bulletin. However he is happy to report that he has been able to complete the task.

When the Bulletin was half completed I was in a major automobile smash up crashing into a "18 wheel trailer truck". My car was effectively destroyed and I was a "bit battered". Accordingly the Bulletin, and many other things had to wait.

The Doctors tell me that another month should see complete recovery.

The June Bulletin is already under way. We will present in it (and future issues) Dr. Goddeeris' article on the Die Proofs of the 10F Mols; a Georges Celis study of Rwanda-Bureau Poste et Obliterations (which is currently in translation by one of our new members); listings of Protestant missions in the Congo; a substantial Keach study to the 1937 booklet panes and much much more.

However do not let the list lull members into thinking that your Editor does not need a constant flow of material. Please send your articles along.

EML

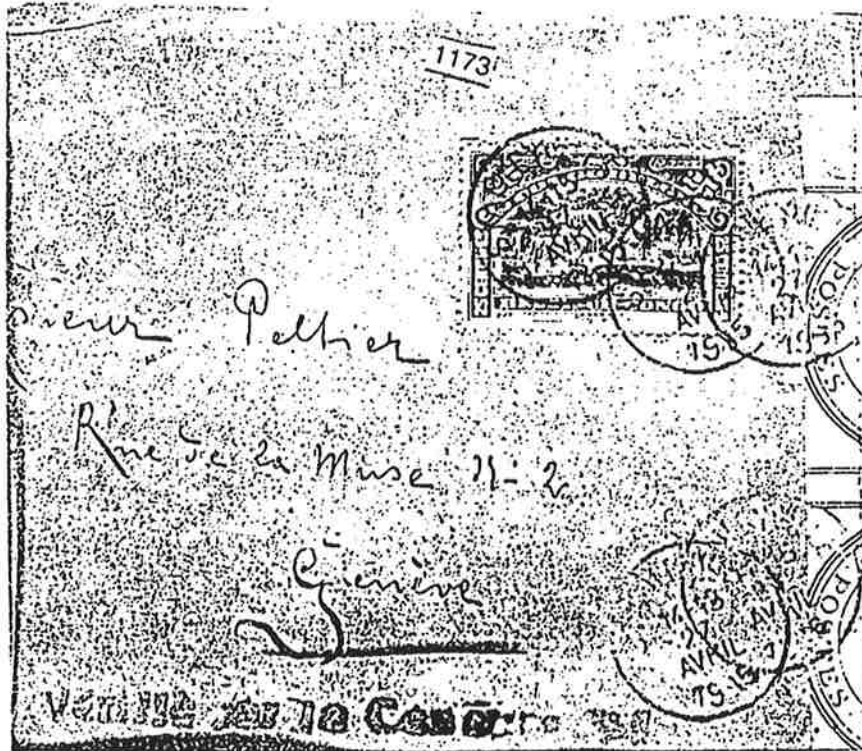
Cachets gommés - type 4

"CONGO BELGE * POSTES"

1915

Censorship WW I 1914-18

Letter sent from Stanleyville on april 15th, 1915 too Geneva. Cachet : Controled by censorship and sealing labels, probably type 4.



In our December 1994 Bulletin (no 94) we presented the first half of P. Lindekens article on Cachets Gommés as translated by R. H. Keach. This page and the following thirteen pages are the conclusion of that article.

We have already received a number of favorable observations from members, who, as a result of this article have taken a new look at their collections. Ed.

Cachets gommés - type 5

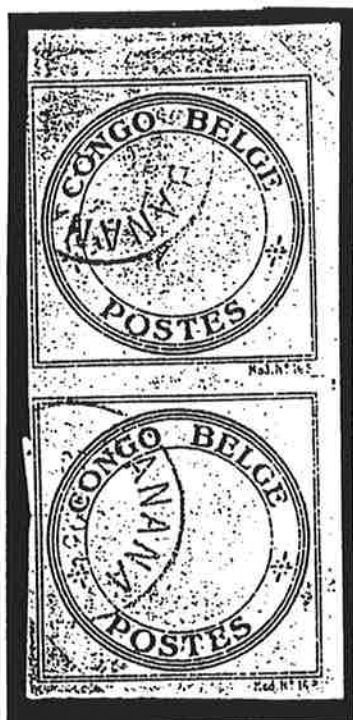
"CONGO BELGE * POSTES"

"Mod N° 16P"

2 cercles extérieurs fins

type 5A

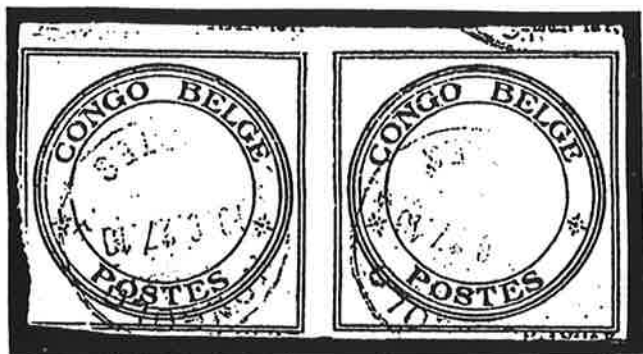
1923



Kamina 25 juillet 1923

type 5B

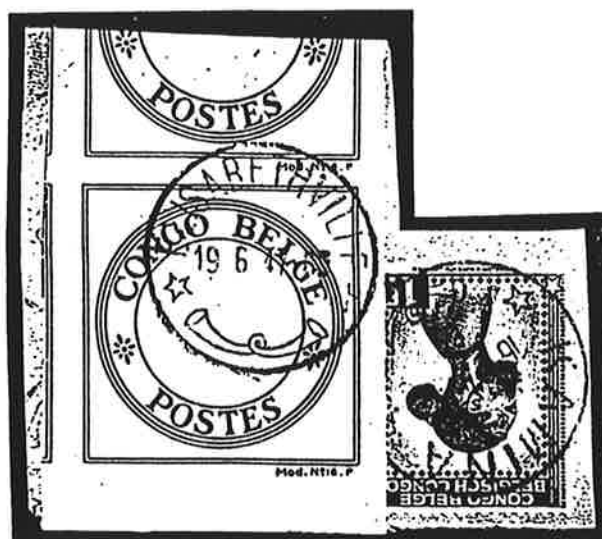
1927-1936



Kongolo 18 août 1927

type 5c

1947-1954



départ : Kamina 16 juin 1947
réparation : E'ville 19 juin 1947

Cachets gommés - type 5B

95:9

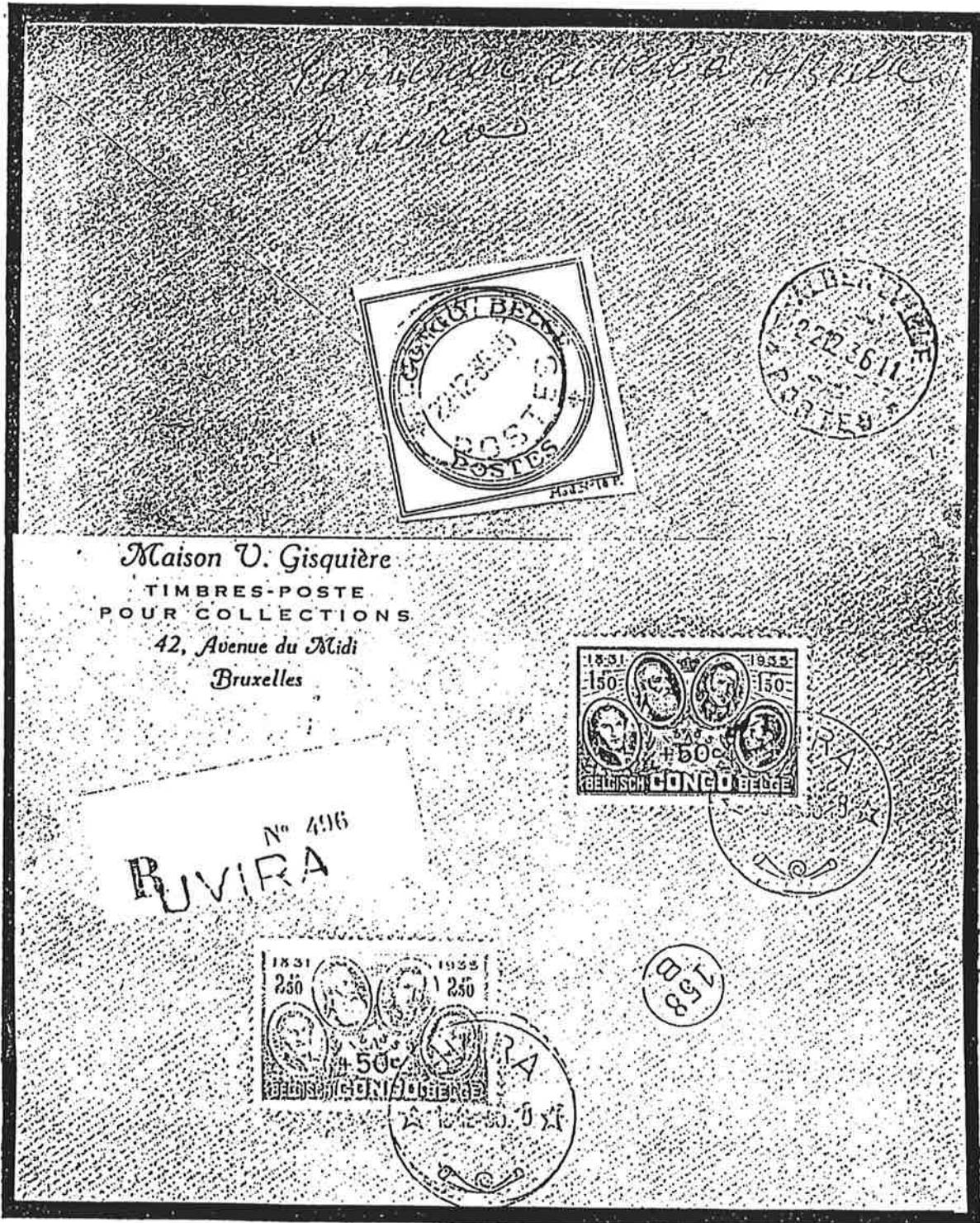
"CONGO BELGE * POSTES"

"Mod.N°16P"

1936

Unclosed letter.

Manual indication : arrived open to ABville from Uvira



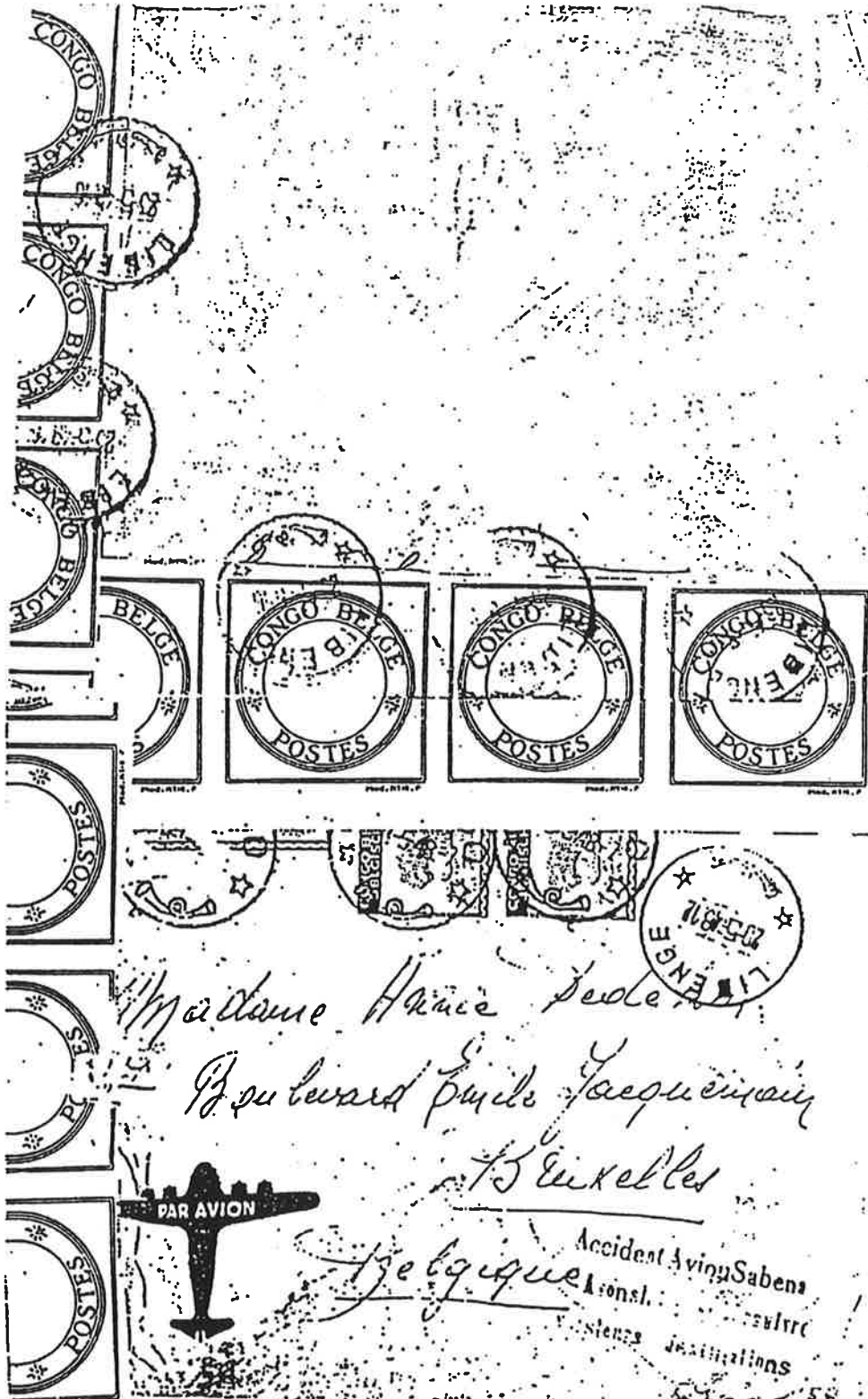
Registered letter sent from Uvira on 15th, 1936 to Brussels. In Albertville (7A1), on Dec 22th, the letter was closed with sealing label, cancelled by Albertville (7C1), in the same office.

Cachets gommés - type 5C

95:10

"CONGO BELGE * POSTES"

1948



Cover sent from Lusambo May 8th, 1948 to Brussels. Carried by Sabena plane who crashed near Libenge on May 13th, 1948. Recovered mail was handled and repared in Libenge on 20th and 23th May 1948.

GRIFFE sur 3 lignes : "Accident Avion Sabena
Avons laissé suivre
vers leurs detinations".

(Coll. Jeukens).

Cachets gommés - type 5C

95:11

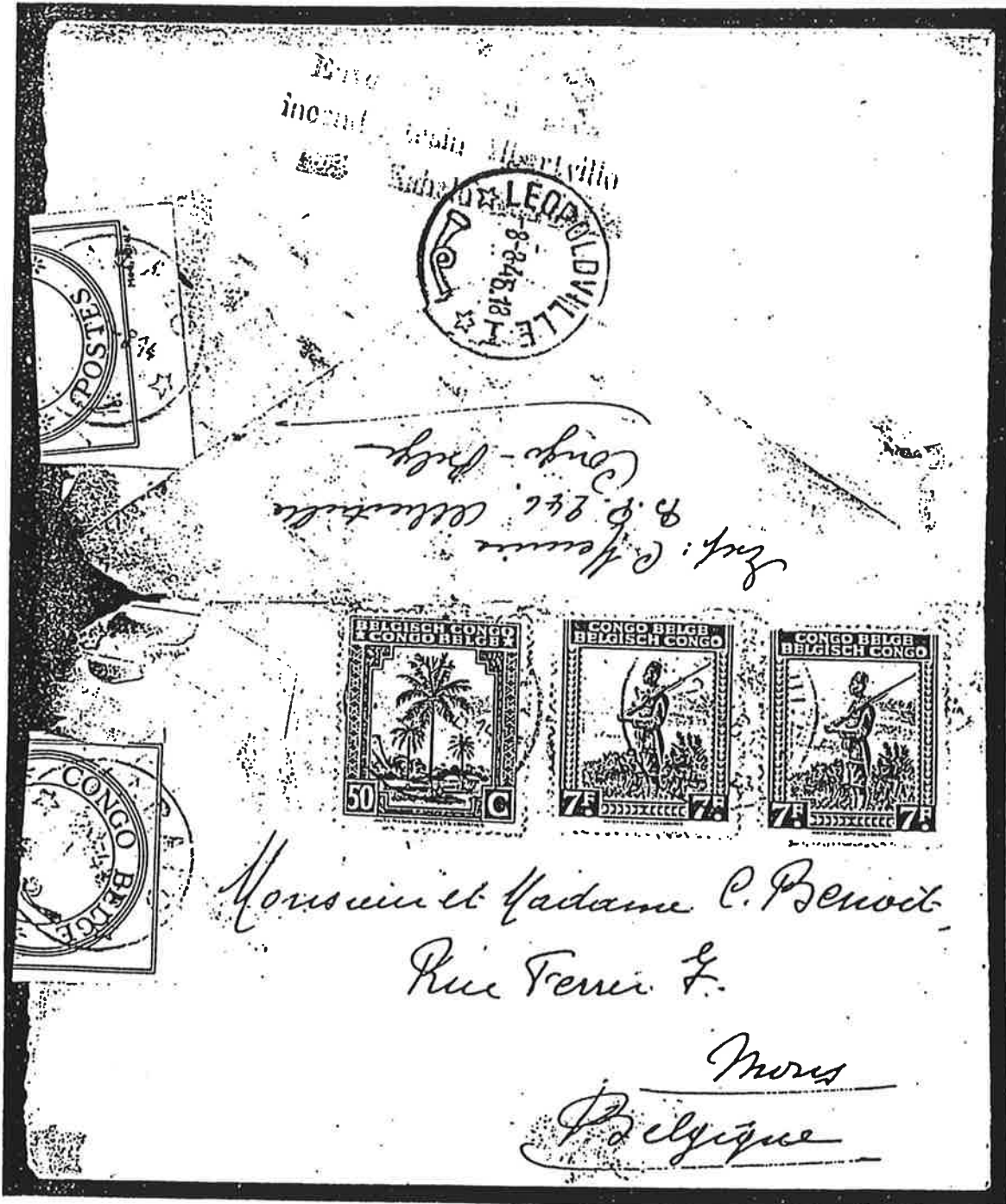
"CONGO BELGE * POSTES"

"Mod. N°16P."

1948

CAUSE : Accident : incendie train

GRIFFE SUR 3 LIGNES : "Envoi récupéré après
incendie train Albertville
Kabalo"



Airletter from Albertville (Aug 2nd, 1948) to Mons/Belgium. Recovered and repaired in Kabalo on Aug 7th, 1948 after a train accident on the line Albertville-Kabalo. Transit in

Cachets gommés - type 5C

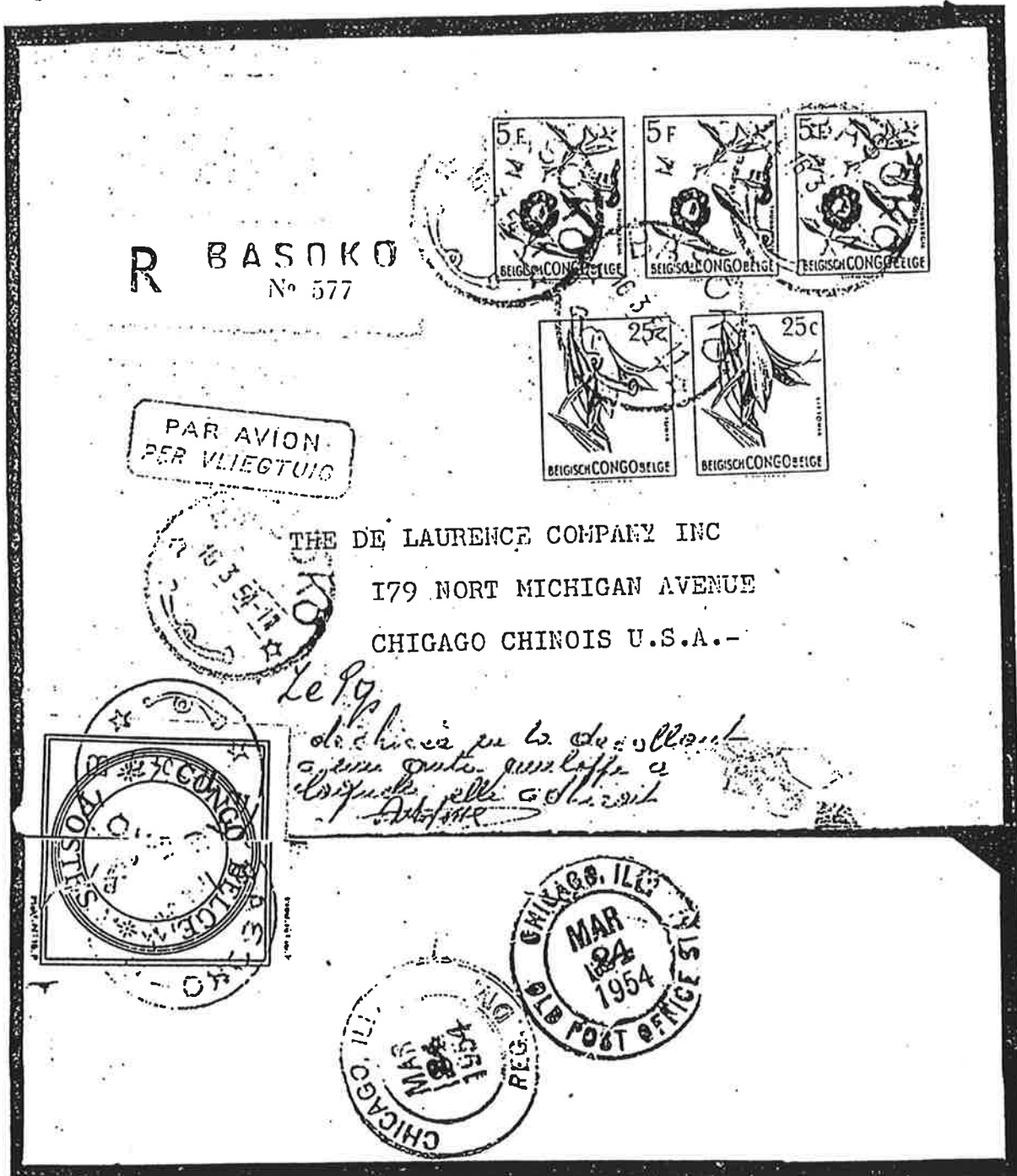
95:12

"CONGO BELGE * POSTES"

"Mod.N°16P"

1954

Manuscript mention : 'Damaged for the reason this envelope was glued to an other '+ signature of the postman.



Registered letter sent by air from Basoko on March 16th, 1954 to Chicago/USA.
Cancellation on stamp was done in Basoko(8B1)on 11.00 AM. Damage and repair with sealing label was done in the same office at 2.00 PM (Basoko 10 (-B)).

Cachets gommés - type 5C

95:13

"CONGO BELGE * POSTES *"

"Mod.N°16P"

1953

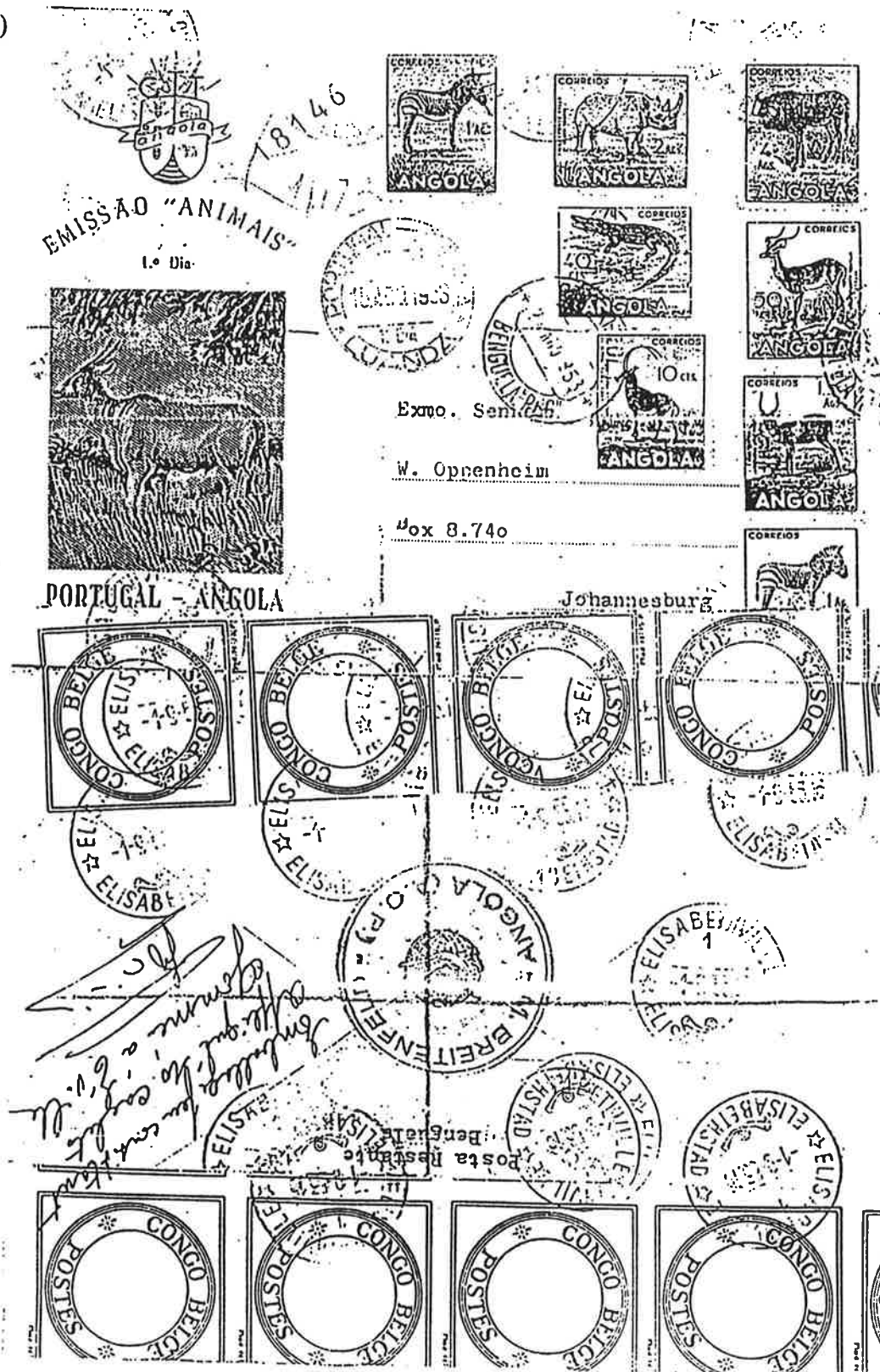
Manuscript indication : insufficient packaging.

Ten sealing lables were applied in Elisabethville + signature.

FDC letter from Luanda (15.8.1953) sent from Benguela (Angola) on Aug 24th, 1953 to Johannesburg - South Africa.

Transit in Elisabethville on Sept 1st, 1953 and repair.

(coll. BCSC)



Cachets gommés - type 6

95:14

"BELGISCH CONGO BELGE * POSTES - POSTERIJEN *"

"Mod.N°16P"

1955

CAUSE : Accident du car postal

GRIFFE SUR 3 LIGNES :

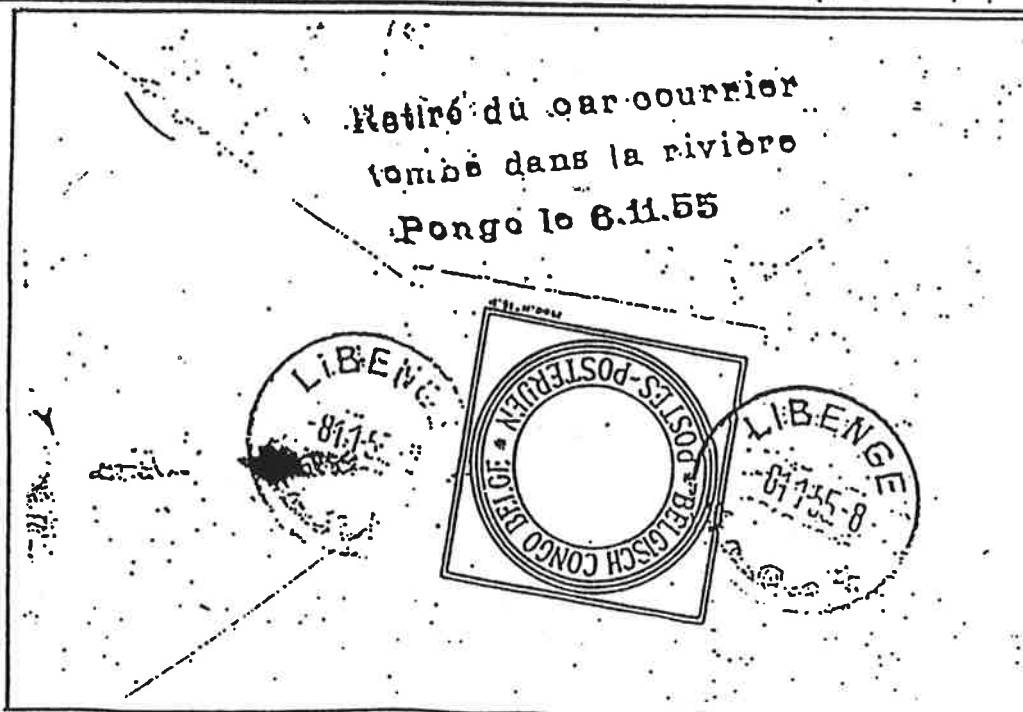
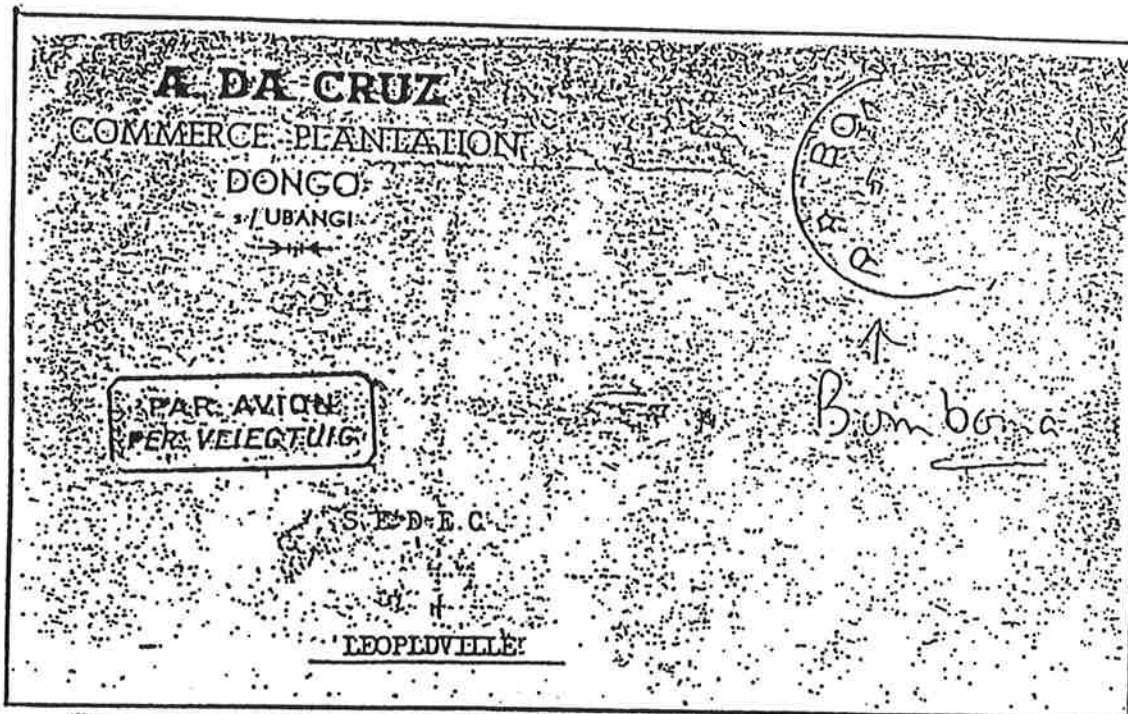
"Retiré du car courrier
tombé dans la rivière
Pongo le 6.11.55"

Airmail letter from Dongo to Leopoldville. Cancellation on stamp (unglued in water) at Bomboma post office.

Letter carried by postal bus to Libenge to take the plane in that town.

Accident occurred by crossing the river at 20 or 60 Km from Libenge (2 crossings)

Repaired in Libenge (6.11.1955) with one sealing label at the back.

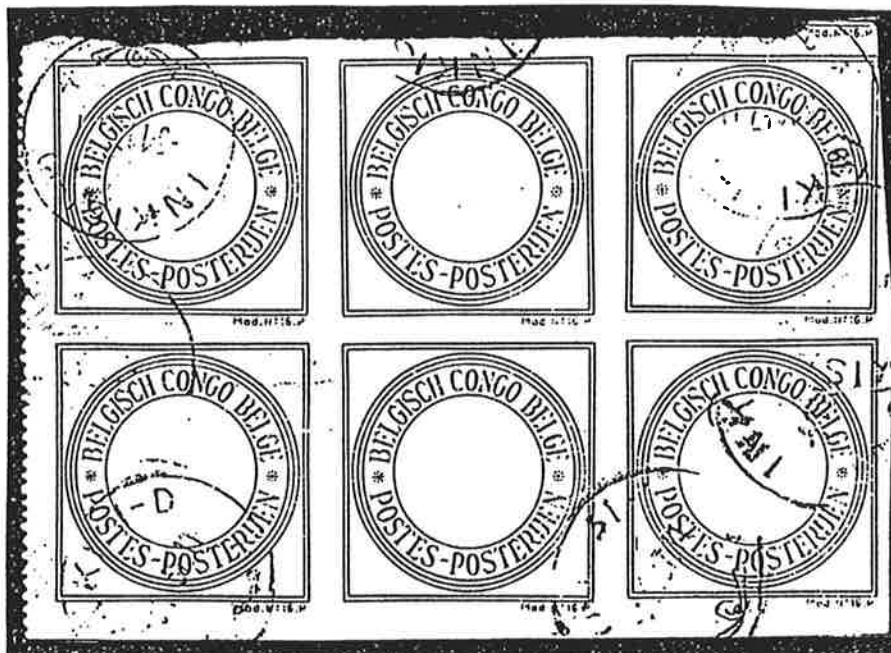


Cachets gommés - type 6

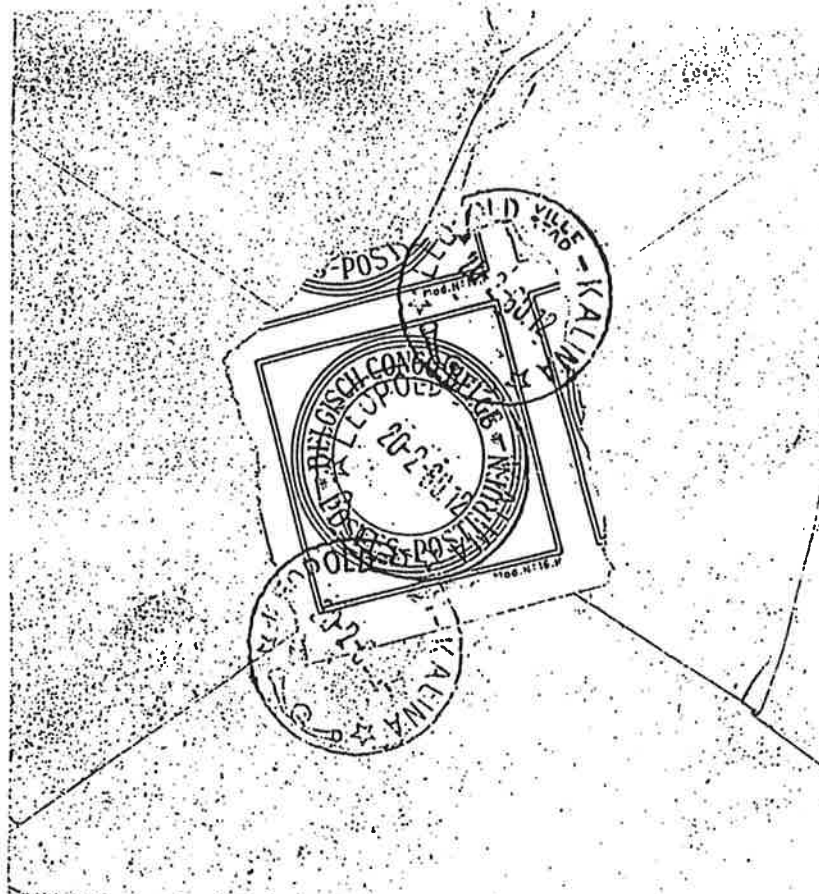
"BELGISCH CONGO BELGE * POSTES - POSTERIJEN"

"Mod N° 16P"
1955 - 1960

2 cercles extérieurs fins



Inkisi 5 novembre 1957



Léopoldville-Kalina 20 février 1960

Cachets gommés - type 6

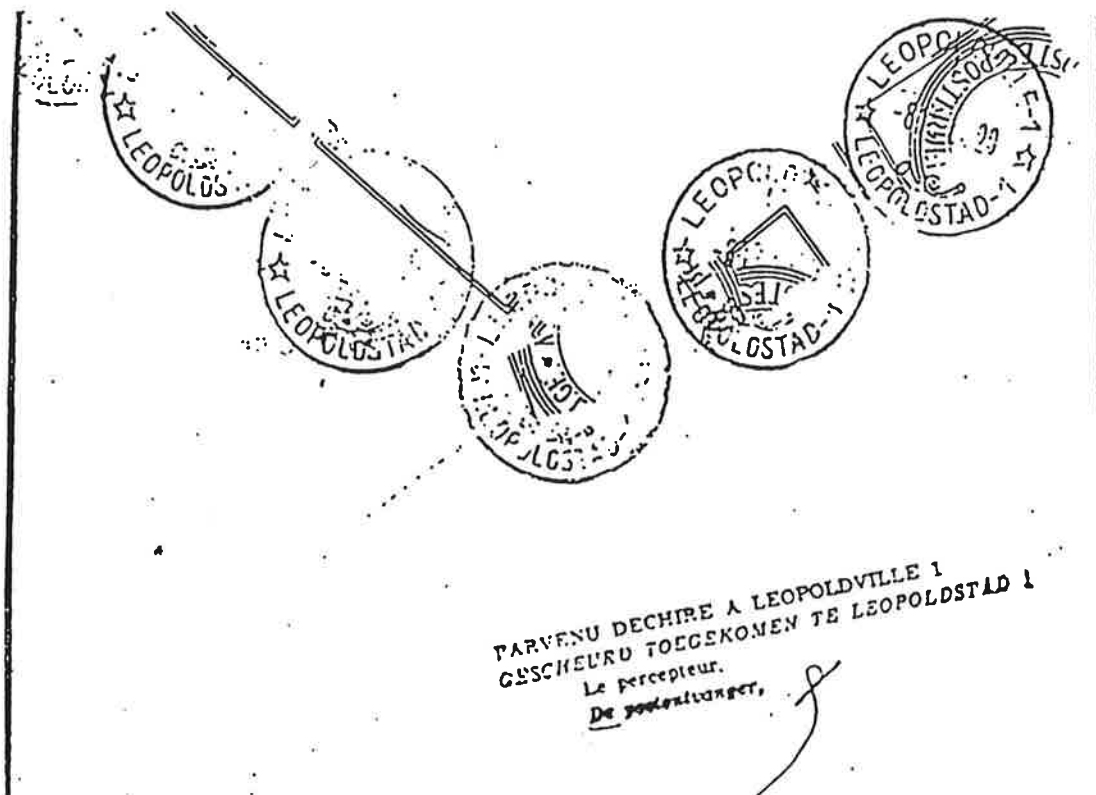
"BELGISCH CONGO BELGE * POSTES - POSTERIJEN"

1958-1959

CAUSE : déchirure en cours de route

GRIFFE sur 4 lignes : PARVENU DECIRE A LEOPOLDVILLE 1
GESCHEURD TOEGEKOMEN TE LEOPOLDSTAD 1
Le percepteur
De postonvanger

Two letters repaired in 1958-1959 in Leopoldville by sealing labels type 6 with bilingual cachet to justify the repairs.



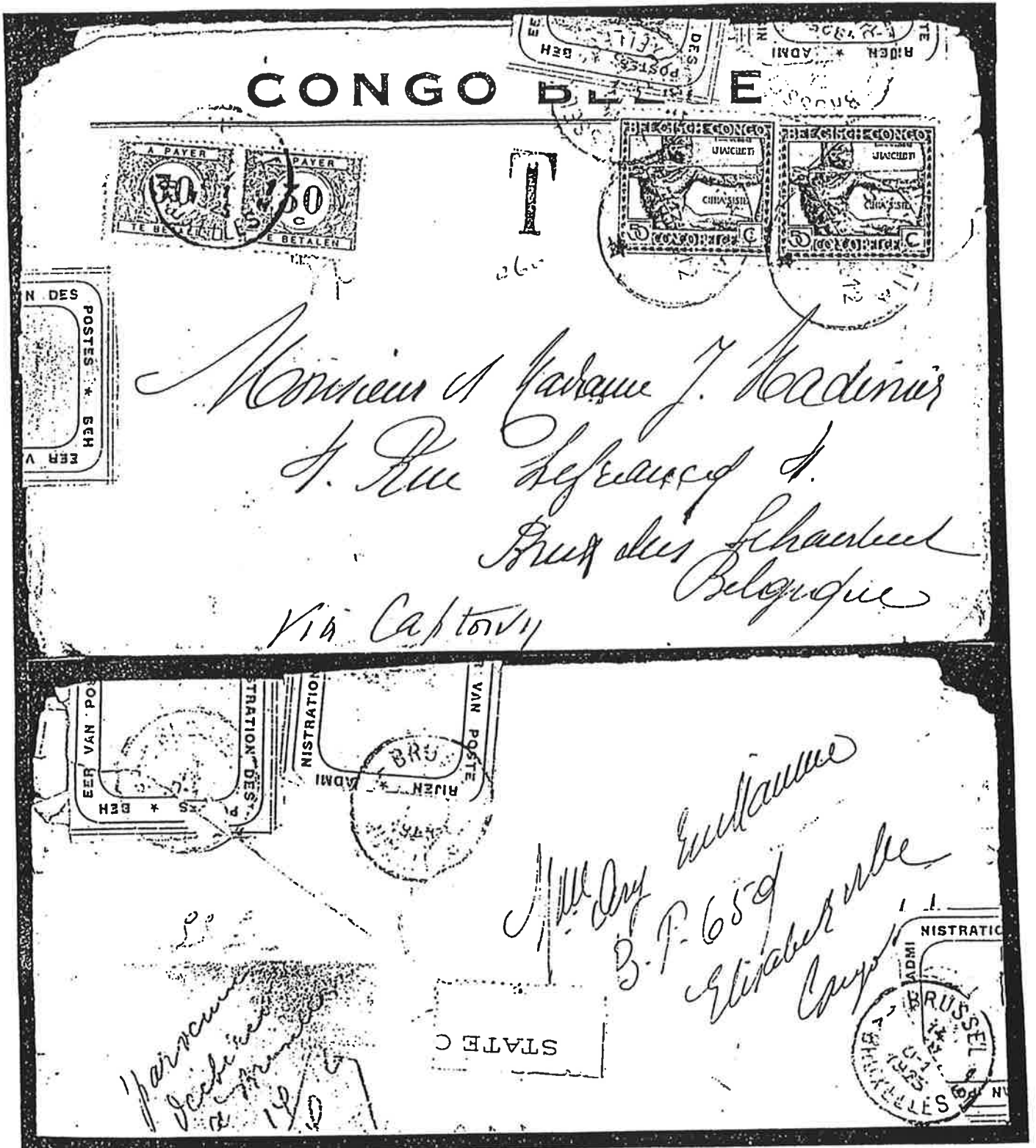
Cachets gommés - Belges

95:17

1925

CAUSE : déchirure en cours de route

INDICATION MANUSCRITE BELGE: "Parvenue déchirée à Bruxelles "



Letter sent from Sakania on March 21th, 1925 to Brussels. Repaired by arrival with belgian sealing labels.

Three ports = 50c.(1st port) + 2 x 40c. (2nd, 3rd ports), short 30c. : taxation in Brussel 1 60c.

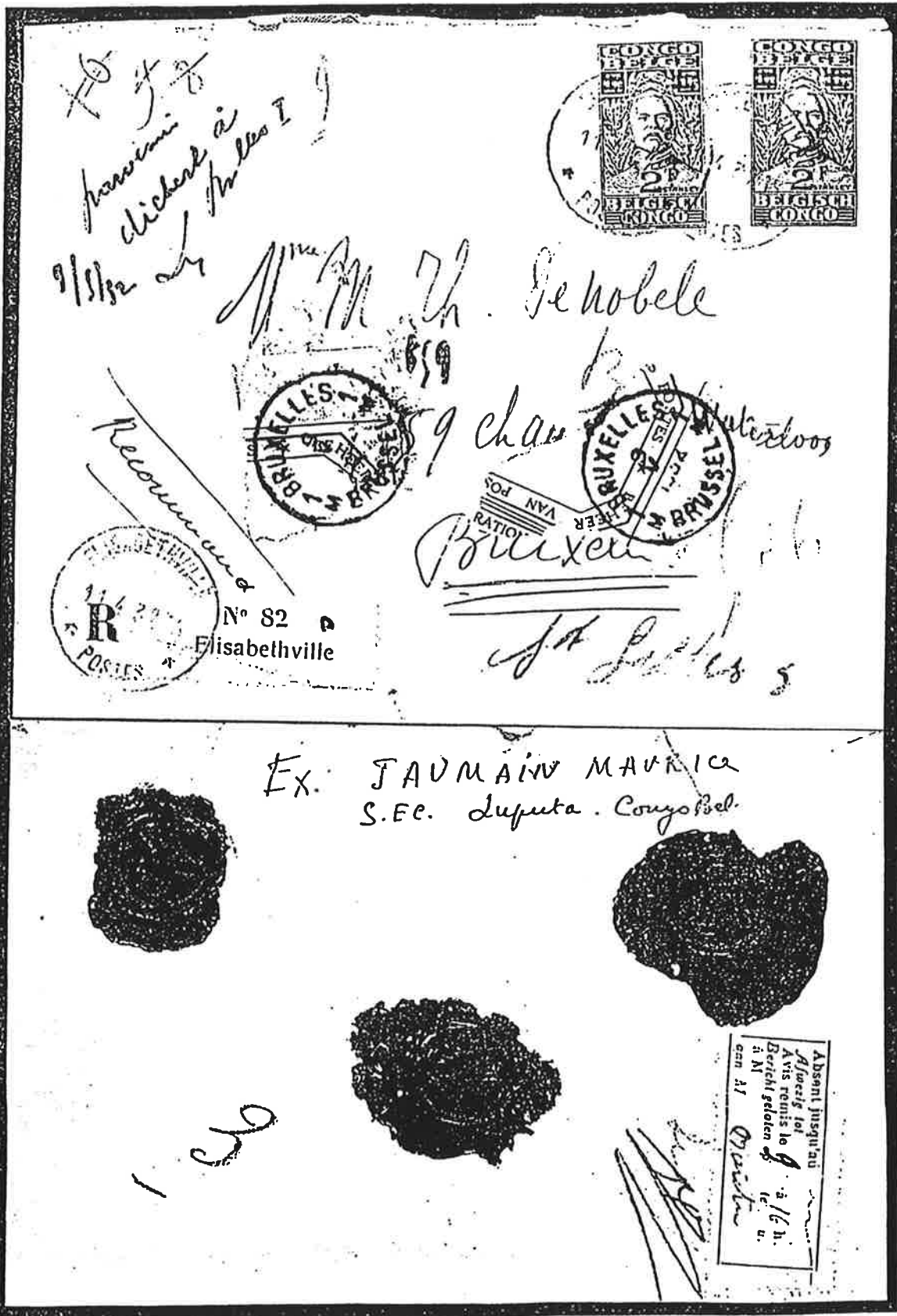
Cachets gommés - Belges

95:18

1932

CAUSE : déchirure en cours de route

INDICATION MANUSCRITE BELGE: "Parvenue déchirée à Bruxelles 1 9/5/32"



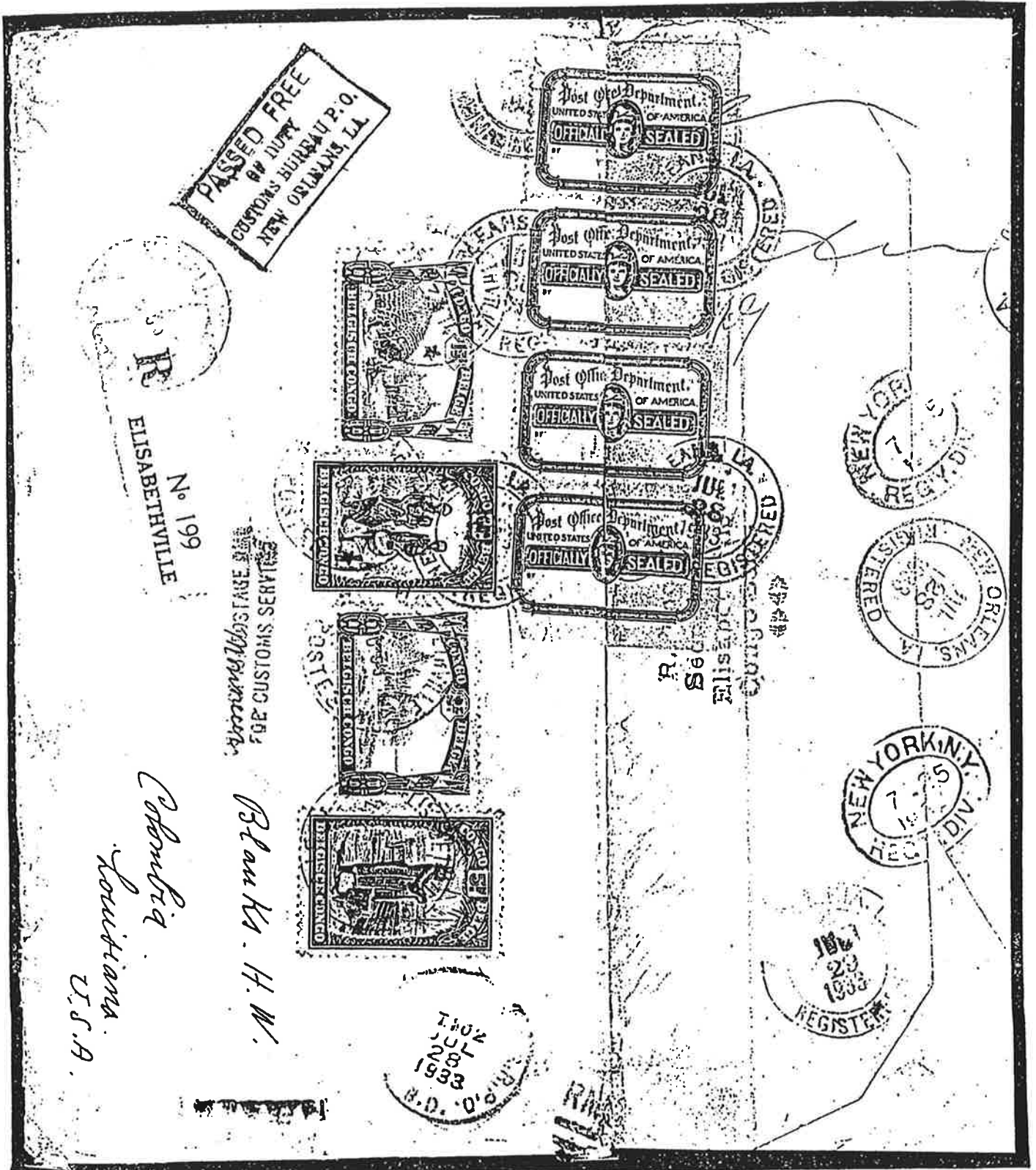
Registered letter sent from Elisabethville on April 11th, 1932 to Brussels.
Repair on the frontside by arrival with fragments of sealing labels.

Cachets gommés - Américains

95:19

1933

CAUSE : détérioration en cours de route
GRIFFE SUR 2 LIGNES: "Received in bad condition at
New Orleans, La" "



Registered letter sent from Elisabethville on June 27th, 1933 to Columbia/USA. Transit in New-York on July 27th, 1933, repaired with US sealing labels in New Orleans on July 28th and arrival in Columbia on July 29th.
Two cachets applied by US custom's.

BELGIAN CONGO AND RUANDA URUNDI

Pictorial postal stationery cards, 1912 - 1928

According to the Davo and Stibbe postal stationery catalogues, published in 1949 and 1986 respectively, there are nineteen sets of postal stationery cards bearing a whole range of different views. Stibbe, in particular, goes into great detail concerning different printings of the earlier types of sets and shows how they can be a fascinating subject of study. However, neither book, nor any other yet seen by the writer, gives any summary of the four basic sets of views which exist. The following listing, therefore, sets out to be a summary of the views themselves and shows what scope there is for inclusion of various cards in a thematic/topical collection. All the cards have a brief, numbered, bilingual (French and Flemish) caption on the picture side and, thank goodness, the Davo and Stibbe catalogue numberings are fundamentally the same.

It is, in practice, impossible to find many of the Ruanda Urundi cards in properly used condition, while the remainder from that territory are very difficult to run to earth. In the case of the Congo proper, it is the later cards which are more difficult to find properly used - though not as elusive as RU material - whereas the first (1912) issue can be put together with a little persistence.

The following listing is made in accordance with the four different sets of views, 72, 50, 50 and 50. Stibbe catalogue numbers appear in the headings.

A. Congo 42 43 52 53 54 Ruanda-Urundi 1 (both names) 2 (both names)

View numbers	1	2
	Boma Plateau	Laying railway track
	River Lomami	Force Publique registry
	Natives levelling termite mound	Sakania - E'ville railway
	Lake Tanganyika	Gathering of workmen
	Mayumbe forest	Bridge over R. Lukula
	Gathering before work	Inspection of Force Publique
	Native dwellings	Palm tree avenue
	Banana river view	Matadi railway station
	River bank	Lake Kivu crater
	Packing dried fish	Native caravan
	Guard-room and prison	Early transport waggon
	Ruwenzori Mountains	Natives awaiting steamer
	Mayumbe station	Governor General Park
	Boma post office	Oil works
	Basket making	Steamer loading
	State buildings, Basoko	Natives collecting steamer fuel
	Entrance to fortifications	Artillery battery
	Boma market	Farm at Stanley-Falls
	Bangala natives	Bateke village
	Village at Stanley-Falls	Plantation workers' quarters
	Canoes on the River Uele	R.Lualaba gorges entrance
	Dragonnier (tree)	Leopoldville port
	Ploughing	Dock basins
	Sunday at Boma	Main street, Matadi
	Lower Congo Railway track	Mechanical reaper
	Leopard	Zebra

A. (continued)

53	Elephant	54	Buildings at Ponthierville
55	Baggage camels	56	Ricefield irrigation
57	River Congo	58	Railway bridge
59	Plantations	60	Destroying a termite mound
61	View of Matadi	62	Leopoldville port
63	River Ruzizi	64	River Pozo rapids
65	River Lubilash rapids	66	River Lualaba
67	Gates of Hell rock	68	River Congo rapids
69	Albertville	70	Rice harvesting
71	Copal tree	72	Elephants pulling a waggon

B. Congo 61 62

View numbers

73	Governor's residence, E'ville	74	E'ville station
75	E'ville observatory	76	Joinery workshop
77	Tennis court	78	Golf
79	Child welfare	80	Maize harvest
81	Settler trading post	82	Union Miniere buildings
83	Union Miniere mills	84	Inside Union Miniere works
85	Mines at Kambove	86	Loading ore waggons
87	Native market	88	Baudouinville mission
89	Gardens at M'Pala	90	Fishermen
91	Skinning a lion	92	Steamer 'Ville de Bruges'
93	Native village	94	Harvesting sweet potatoes
95	Seaplane leaving Gombe	96	Housing for whites
97	River Tshopo falls	98	Native village
99		100	Wahutu fabric makers
101	Native family	102	Transit depot on the Kasaf
103	Military camp on Sunday	104	Difficult railway bend
105	Eland	106	Antelope
107	Elephants in river	108	Poultry raising
109	Min. for Colonies in village	110	
111	" " on log bridge	112	Crowd awaiting Minister's arrival
113	" visiting school	114	Minister examining cotton
115	" at mission (Prot)	116	" at Catholic mission
117	Ababua village	118	
119	Ababua natives	120	Ababua dancing

C. Congo 66 67 Ruanda-Urundi 19 20

View numbers

1	Bridge at Albertville	2	Stanleyville, river bank
3	E'ville, Tabora Ave.	4	Stanleyville, cathedral
5	Katanga Railway	6	River Lufira
7	Raising cattle	8	Trained elephants
9	Force Publique infantry	10	Force Publique camp
11	Force Publique artillery	12	Force Publique cyclists
13	" " machine-guns	14	River Tshopo falls
15	Borasse palms	16	Lualaba trading post
17	Sunset on the Lualaba	18	Mayumbe native
19	Kivu tom-toms	20	Bunia market
21	Fisherman's wife	22	The young King of Urundi
23	Urundi royal chief	24	Regent of Urundi
25	Urundi chief's wife	26	Urundi chiefs' daughters

C. (continued)

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 27 Young Muhutu girl | 28 Christian household |
| 29 Native quarter, Lisala | 30 Village huts |
| 31 Sakania-Kabunda transport | 32 Crossing a river |
| 33 Kilo-Moto gold mines | 34 Kasai diamond mines |
| 35 Dredging for gold | 36 Gold - damming a river |
| 37 Coal mine | 38 Katanga tin mine |
| 39 River steamer 'Kigoma' | 40 Cotton ginning |
| 41 H.E.P. generator | 42 Cement factory |
| 43 Needlework class | 44 Joinery class |
| 45 Class with black instructor | 46 Class in the open air |
| 47 Joinery workshop | 48 Lisala hospital for natives |
| 49 Bandundu navigation school | 50 Lisala accountancy school |

D. Ruanda-Urundi 11 12 17 18

View numbers

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Boats at Udjidji | 2 Palms at Udjidji |
| 3 Guardhouse at Rutshuru | 4 Military parade |
| 5 Column on the march | 6 Baggage porters |
| 7 Porters on lava plain | 8 Troops prepare to set off |
| 9 Makeshift bridge | 10 Porters at rest |
| 11 The King of Ruanda | 12 Watuzi group |
| 13 Steamer 'Baron Dhanis' | 14 Torpedo boat 'Netta' |
| 15 On the River Kagera | 16 River Kagera marshes |
| 17 Base hospital | 18 Activity at Sake |
| 19 Station at Lulanguru | 20 Kasulu fort |
| 21 River Kagera | 22 Gun emplacement |
| 23 Military tents in Ruanda | 24 Battery preparing to fire |
| 25 Lake Kivu | 26 Ambulance column (porters) |
| 27 Porters with ammunition | 28 German positions |
| 29 Caravan to Tabora | 30 Canoes on the Kagera |
| 31 Salt-works at Gottorp | 32 River Kagera |
| 33 Steamer 'Götzen' | 34 Kigali Barracks |
| 35 Pontoon bridge | 36 Pontoon bridge (more detail) |
| 37 Troops in Kagera marshes | 38 Kigoma station |
| 39 Malagarassi | 40 Porters at rest |
| 41 Mil. positions in hills | 42 Entrance to Watuzi village |
| 43 Troops on Mt Lubafu | 44 Waterfall on the Kagera |
| 45 Temp bridge (collapsed) | 46 Armed natives |
| 47 Troops entering Tabora | 48 Artillery entering Tabora |
| 49 Kigoma Bay | 50 Troops (different) entering Tabora |

In the above listing there are a few gaps: B 99 B 110 B 118 It would be appreciated if members owning these cards would send details of the views to the editor so that the list may later be completed.

95:22

Norman Clowes