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CONTENTS	PAGES
DIE PROOFS OF THE 10F MOLS OF THE CONGO FREE STATE Dr. Goddeeris <i>Translation by R. H. Keach</i>	2-6
SALES OFFERS	3
HELP NEEDED-1938 BOOKLET PANES R. H. Keach	7
DIE PROOFS OF THE 3,50 MOLS OF THE CONGO FREE STATE--ADDENDA R. H. Keach	7
NEW MEMBERS	8
NOTES ON PICTORIAL CARDS 1912-1928	8
CATALOGUE CORRECTIONS-LURCH POSTAL STATIONERY	8
EDITOR' NOTES- ADDENDA	8
WORLD WAR 1-TANGANYIKA FLOTILLA D. T. Swart	8-10
PROTESTANT MISSIONS --FURTHER NOTES	11-16
AUCTION-1995 (3) PRICES REALIZED	17
RULES OF 1995 (4) AUCTION	18
AUCTION 1995 (4) supplemental pages	1-10

DIE PROOFS OF THE 10F MOLS ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO

In the die proofs of the 10F Mols Etat Indépendant du Congo there exist a single die of the frame and a single die of the centre; the die of the frame presents three states, the die of the centre only two.

I. A. First State of the Frame and Centre Dies

I. A. First state of the Frame Die

The outside line of the right frame is interrupted in its bottom extremity so that the right bottom corner is open to the right

The oblique engraving of the bottom frame continues, less marked, through the two circles on both sides of the scroll surrounding the letters DIX FRANCS.

In the left top triangle the engraving parallel to the top side fills completely the left top triangle. In the left bottom triangle the engraving parallel to the bottom side fills also completely the space below the central white circle.

Furthermore we observe:

- two dots above the left top triangle and between the two top lines of shading of the top frame;
- two dots above the right top triangle, the left dot on the top line of the top frame, the right between the two top lines of shading of the top frame;
- a dot in the right top corner, outside the frame, in the prolongation of the oblique line of the corner;
- a guide dot in the space reserved for the centre, below the letter C of CONGO, at the height of the bottom half of the right scroll;
- a guide dot in the space reserved for the centre below the letters ND of INDEPENDANT, at mid-height of the lateral scroll; this guide dot is sometimes invisible because of the superposition of the funnel of the boat;
- a dot under the bottom side of the right bottom triangle;

---a spot at seven o'clock outside the white middle circle under the letter R of FRANCS;
--- In the letters a dot in the vertical leg of the first letter T of ETAT; a dot in the horizontal upper part of the first letter E of INDEPENDANT; a dot in the left leg of the letter N of FRANCS;

- two thin vertical guide lines midway above the top frame and below the bottom frame;
- two thin vertical guide lines above the left top corner and below the left bottom corner;
- two thin vertical guide lines above the right top corner and below the right bottom corner;
- two thin horizontal guide lines at mid-height to the left of the left frame and to the right of the right frame.

I. B. First State of the Centre Die

We observe:

- two thick vertical guide lines midway above the top frame and below the bottom frame;
- two thin horizontal guide lines at mid-height to the left of the left frame and to the right of the right frame;
- finally, around the centre engraving, a peripheral discontinuous line, which crudely reproduces in the centre die the internal configuration of the frame and is especially visible in the left side of the centre; the significance of this peripheral line is evident: before the centre die was engraved, the space available for the centre engraving was delimited on the future centre die. This first state of the centre die was used in combination with the first state of the frame die to produce die proofs.

II. Second State of the Frame and Centre Dies

II. A. Second State of the Frame Die

- the outside line of the right frame is no more interrupted in its bottom extremity so that the right bottom corner is closed.
- the guide dot in the space reserved for the centre below the letter C of CONGO is

eliminated, as opposed to the guide dot in the space reserved for the centre below the letter ND of INDEPENDANT;

---all the other characteristics of the first state of the frame remain.

II. B. Second State of the Centre Die

The peripheral discontinuous line, which delimits the internal configuration of the frame is removed. In the bottom margin of many figurines of the centre plate resulting from the second state of the centre die, we observe a guide dot, minute or larger, horizontally under the space between the letters F and R or under the letter R of FRANCS and vertically at a distance of 1.8 mm to 2.1mm below the bottom frame. These guide dots were put on the centre plate at the moment of its preparation. The second state of the centre die was used in combination respectively with the second and third state of the frame die to produce die proofs. The centre plate was prepared using the die in its second state.

III. Third State of the Frame Die

The oblique engraving through the two circles on both sides of the scroll surrounding the letters 10 FRANCS are removed or reduced to minimal traces.

In the left top triangle the engraving parallel to the top side fills only incompletely this space and causes a central white area; in the left bottom triangle the engraving parallel to the bottom side, below the central white circle, fills also incompletely this space and delimits two white lines; these characteristics are visible in the figurines resulting from this state of the die insofar as they are not modified by retouches; the figurine 1 of the plate is typical;

The two dots above the left top corner, the two dots above the right top corner, the dot outside the frame in the right top corner and the dot under the bottom side of the right bottom triangle are completely removed.

The dot at seven o'clock outside the white middle circle under the letter R of FRANCS is reduced to a trace.

The dots in the letters however remain intact.

In the bottom margin of many figurines of the frame plate resulting from the third state of the frame die we observe a guide dot, minute or larger, horizontally under the letter R of FRANCS and vertically at a distance of 1.2mm to 2.5mm below the bottom frame. These guide dots are put on the frame plate at the moment of its preparation.

This third state of the frame die was used in combination with the second state of the centre die to produce die proofs. The third state of the frame die was used to prepare the printing plate.

Dr. K. Goddeeris

(translation:- R. H. Keach)

Illustrations for this article appear on pages 4 5 and 6.

SALES OFFERS

A few complete sets of the BCK railway stamps, now listed in the Belgian Catalogue Officiel, are still available at 25% of the COB price.

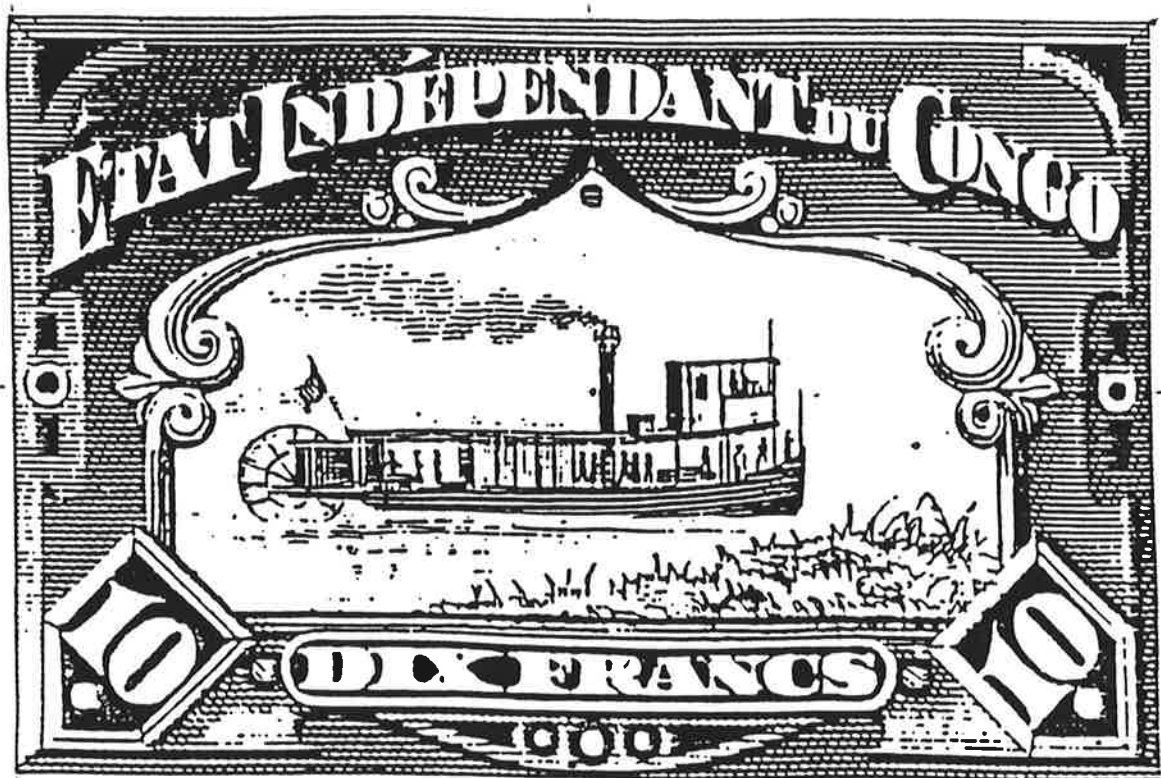
1942 (First series) CP18-23, used, at 2500 BF

1967 (Third series) CP. 35-42, unmounted mint, at 2000 BF

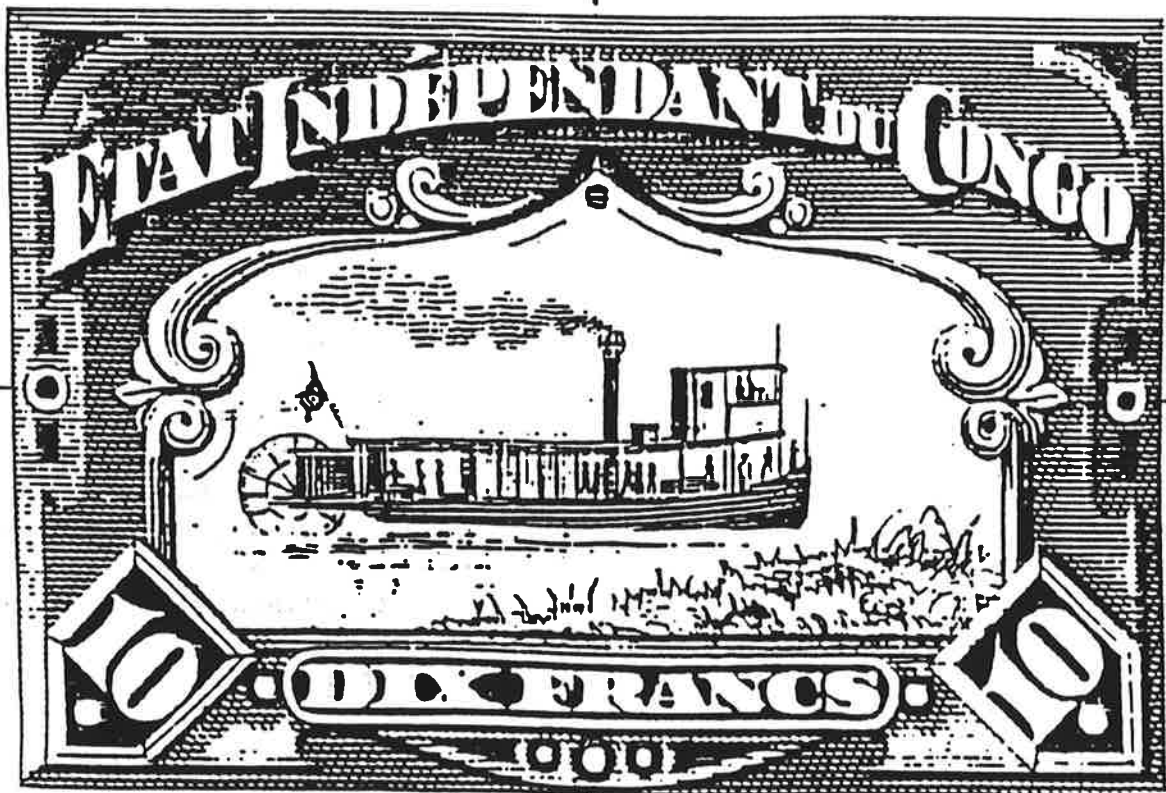
1970 (Fourth series) CP. 43-49, unmounted mint at 1500 BF.

Available at 50% of COB prices are the following "unusual" 1921 and 1922 stamps 85A*, 87A* 89A-Er**, 94A (Balasse varieties V1 and V7) 100-Cu used (Surcharge A), and 101-Cu**, also Ruanda Urundi 17B and 20B.

Requests to R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Re, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE, England



First state of the frame die



First state of the centre die
97:4



FIRST STATE



FIRST STATE
1975



SECOND STATE CENTRE
THIRD STATE- BORDER



SECOND STATE
97:5

PLEASE HELP

For an article in the Bulletin I have, thanks to material very kindly loaned by other members, been studying the 1938 BOOKLET PANES, a subject which, as far as I know, has not been previously studied in detail. I have now got as far as I can and need additional help.

Of these panes there were no less than 92 different, 12 of each of the 50c, 75c, 1,25F, 1,50F and 2,50F. "Indigenes" and 16 each of the 1F and 4,50F air mail stamps and I have seen and recorded the flaws on 91 of the 92 panes but I need to see a duplicate of one of the 91 recognized in order to be sure that the recorded flaws are constant.

The panes I need to inspect are:

50c All panes except those with Plate Nos. 1 and 2;

4,50F There are two types of 4,50F pane, one with an ungummed strip at the top of the pane and the other with the ungummed strip at the bottom. I need to see all panes with the ungummed strip at the top.

Will all members whose panes I have not seen PLEASE look at their panes and if any fill the above requirements send them to me. I undertake to return them within 24 hours of their receipt.

R. H. Keach, 25 Kingswood Road
Tadworth, Surrey KT20 5EE,
England

DIE PROOFS OF THE 3,50 MOLS OF THE CONGO FREE STATE ADDENDA

In Bulletin No. 94 (December, 1994) appeared my translation of an important article by Dr. Goddeeris on the above subject.

Sadly there were in the translation no less than three serious omissions and I tender to Dr. Goddeeris my humble apologies for the lapse.

Please make the following alterations to the article:

1) On page 94:3 at the top of the right column add a new paragraph:

--in the top frame a thickening of the top frame line, 0.3mm long, above the first letter E of INDEPENDANT.

2) On page 94:3 under the sixth paragraph of the right column (which begins "-four setting dots..") add a new paragraph:

--thin horizontal and vertical guide lines which join these four setting dots; they continue in the borders of the sheetlet or in the margins of the design.

3) On Page 94:3 under the main heading "III. THIRD STATE OF THE FRAME AND CENTRE DIES" there should have been two sub-headings. The text under the sub-heading "III. A. The Third State of the Frame Die and the Frame Plate Resulting from the Die" was completely omitted. The text should have been under the second and omitted second sub-heading "III. B. The Third State of the Centre Die and the Centre Plate Resulting from the Die:"

Immediately under the sub-heading III. A. add:

The two dots in the top margin, the thickening of the top frame line and the dot in the bottom margin are eliminated. Only the setting dot in the middle of the space reserved for the centre engraving persists.

In the bottom margins of many subjects on the frame plate resulting from the third state of the die we observe a guide dot, minute or larger, located under the right leg of the first letter N, under the space between the letters N and Q or under the letter Q of CINQUANTE and 0.6 to 1.2mm vertically below the bottom frame line. These guide dots were engraved on the frame plate at the time of its preparation and must not be confused with the dot below the bottom frame line in the second state of the frame die.

Then add the new sub-heading:

III. B. The Third State of the Centre Die and the Centre Plate Resulting from the Die

Then follows the text which, in Bulletin 94, follows sub-heading III. A.

RHK

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome new U. S. members:
David A. Schaubroeck
Franklin, Tennessee;
John P. Wynns
Inyokern, California and
Gerald Gettel of
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NOTES ON THE PICTORIAL POSTAL CARDS 1912-1928

In Bulletin 95 we published an article by Norman Clowes listing the photo illustrations of these cards--there were some omissions and Msrs. Clowes and Lurch have now filled in the gaps.

B 99-Wahutus making pottery jugs;
B 110-Minister at a native store;
B 118-Ababua women

In addition the article inadvertently omitted B 121--Women nursing babies and B-122 --Okapi.

CATALOGUE CORRECTION LURCH-POSTAL STATIONERY

Member E. Norman Lurch published in English in 1989, a catalogue of Belgian Colonies Postal Stationery which now, sadly, is out of print.

In addition to his description of the items and his valuations expressed in dollars, he furnished a cross reference to Higgins and Gage numbers and to Stibbe numbers all of which are useful.

He points out an error in his catalogue--viz. he assigned a value used to his No 23--Stibbe number 20L 10c on 10c card of 1897. He states that he does not know of any used copies and mint copies are rare.

Members should search their collections and if they do find any copies of these cards it is suggested that they send them to the expert committee for study and opinion.

EDITOR'S NOTES-ADDENDA

Now that the cast is off the arm and the Doctors tell me the broken wrist is healed there can be no excuse for errors of typing but, I know, they will occur.

In the MARCH BULLETIN some errors of note should be corrected and your Editor is grateful to Mr. Keach for his help in detecting them.

On page 2 left column in the sixth line of the Boma article the word 'surcharge' should be 'surcharged';

The correct title for the Abbé Gudenkauf book is: "Les Timbres du Congo Surchargés à Boma";

on page 4 in the Keach article on Taxes cancellations the cover with the Type IX stamp was from ITALY, not Belgium, to Coquilhatville.

on page 9 the word "repeared" should be "repaired";

Other spelling errors were obvious and we will omit further correction.

WORLD WAR I- THE TANGANYIKA FLOTILLA-THE SPICER SIMPSON EXPEDITION

In Bulletin 90 (December 1993) we published a cover, furnished by Hal Hoyte which had appeared in the Rhodesian Society Journal. This cover came from the collection of South African member D. T. Swart who sent copies of two additional covers of interest which are reproduced, with his notes, on the following pages.

Postal history is of great interest and members are again reminded that in the piles of Belgian Congo cards and covers which one finds at the stamp shows there are many items both interesting and rare.

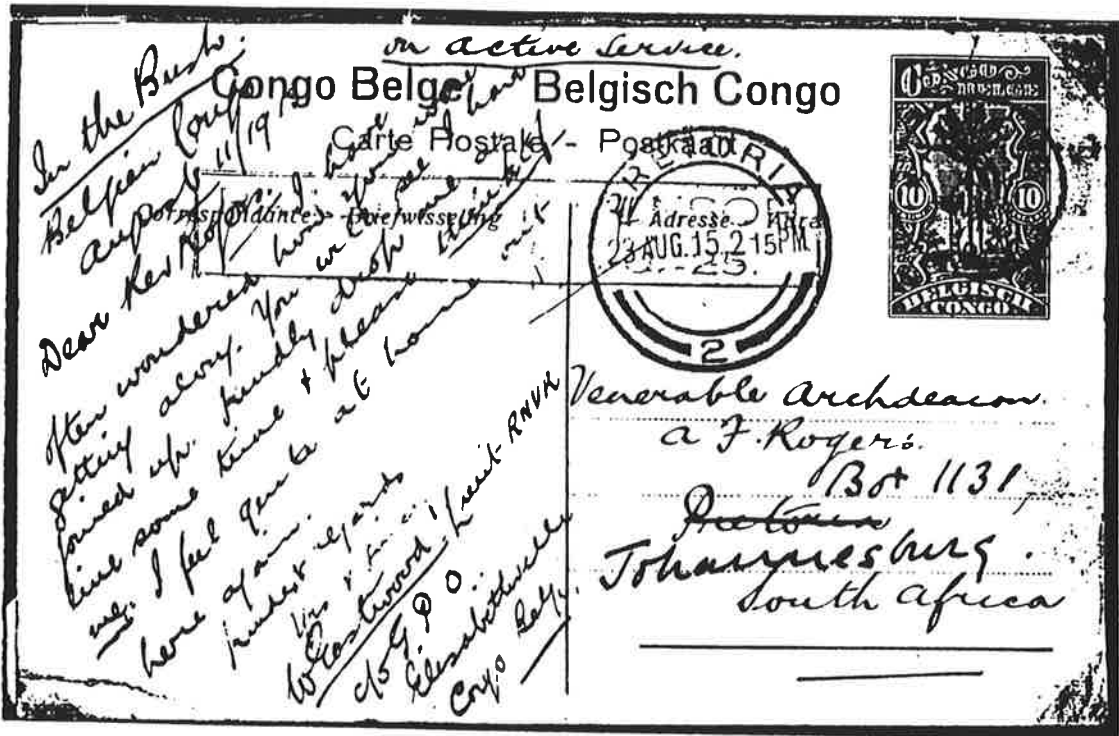
When you do find them please send photo copies so that we may share with all our members.

BELGIAN CONGO

WORLD WAR I

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA
THE TANGANYIKA FLOTILLA - THE 'SPICER-SIMPSON' EXPEDITION

CARD WRITTEN BY LIEUT W. EASTWOOD R.N.V.R.
'IN THE BUSH, BELGIAN CONGO AUGUST 11/1915'
POSTED FROM KAMBOUE.
(LIEUT EASTWOOD WAS APPOINTED AC PAYMASTER)



CARD BEARS BOXED 'PASSED BY CENSOR NO. 25' HANDSTAMP DULY INITIALED AND PRETORIA ARRIVAL '22 AUG 1915'

ONE OF THE MOST BIZARRE NAVAL OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHEN TWO FAST MOTOR BOATS, SUITABLY ARMED, WERE SENT FROM ENGLAND TO LAKE TANGANYIKA TO DESTROY THE GERMAN GUNBOATS WHICH WERE DOMINATING THE LAKE. THEY WERE SHIPPED TO CAPE TOWN AND THEN TAKEN OVERLAND BY RAIL AND TRACTION ENGINE ALL THE WAY TO THE LAKE. THE JOURNEY FROM CAPE TOWN TOOK FROM 2 JULY 1915 TO 22 DECEMBER 1915.

BELGIAN CONGO

WORLD WAR I

THE TANGANYIKA FLOTILLA - THE 'SPICER-SIMPSON EXPEDITION

CARD FROM SGT HOPE OF THE ADVANCE PARTY
WRITTEN AND POSTED FROM KABALO '8 SEPT 1915'
(ADDRESSED TO THE U K)

Kabalo
Sept 8/15

Congo Belge - Belgisch Congo

Carte Postale - Postkaart



Correspondance - Briefwisseling

This is the kind of country I have
been 600 miles through on foot
for about 300 others in open boats
canoes anything that would float
Hope you all are fit as well and
have had no more pep. haids.
I can't tell you what we are doing
but I have had the devils own time
in this pestilential country. Remember
me to m. & f. e all of hope

Adresse - Adres

J. James by
The Standard
Angleterre. Gravesend
Kent

PHOTOGRAPH OF REVERSE OF CARD SHOWING THE DENSE BUSH THROUGH WHICH THEY TRAVERSE



MESSAGE ON CARD RECORDS ' THIS IS THE KIND OF COUNTRY I HAVE BEEN 600
MILES THROUGH ON FOOT, FOR ABOUT 300 OF THEM IN OPEN BOATS, CANOES,
ANYTHING THAT FLOATS I CAN'T TELL YOU WHAT WE ARE DOING BUT I
HAVE HAD THE DEVILS OWN TIME IN THIS PESTILENTIAL COUNTRY!'

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN THE BELGIAN CONGO----FURTHER NOTES

In Bulletin 88 (March 1993) at page 11 Peter Foden presented an article on, and list of, Protestant Missions in the Belgian Congo.

He said:

“Collecting a country like the Belgian Congo, one is soon aware of how much we owe to the missionaries.

First of all, they were often the first, if not the only, letter writers from some extremely remote areas.

Second, they were, and are, indefatigable correspondents, often to (and from) other, equally remote, places.

Third, the missionary societies became aware, quite early on, that their stamps and covers from out of the way places had a value to philatelists and they were more than happy to augment their funds by saving material and placing it on the market for our delection. “ (Witness the copious correspondence from the Rev. Edward Everett which I reported in Bulletins 92 and 93 -- Ed).

Our past president, Stuart Smith, is related to a number of persons who served as missionaries in the Congo and, he informs me, his interest in Congo Philately started as a result of this relationship. He has kindly furnished your editor with some of the notes and observations of some of these people and I hope to include them from time to time. Further, it was he who knew of the special relationship that our member Andrew Ramsey has in this field. It is my understanding that he and our member Hal Hoyte are working on the list of Missions which should be of great interest to those of us who study postmarks and postal history.

Our member, Andrew Ramsey, is Secretary of the Zaire Evangelistic Mission which was founded in 1915 under the name of The Pentecostal Mission, shortly thereafter as Congo Evangelistic Mission and with independence the name was changed to its present form.

He spent 14 years (1973-87) working at the Kipushya mission (Kasai Oriental) where, by coincidence, his sons studied under Joan Hoyte-the sister of our member, Hal Hoyte.

He states that he has a great many Zairian covers, particularly from 1975-85 and would be “only too willing to help” in a detailed study of the post 1960 post marks.

We are appreciative of his furnishing to us mission station names and statistics which appear on the following pages.

There may be some duplication of names in the Foden list but the notes and dates will be of great value to those interested in the postal history and post marks of the Congo.

(It should be noted that we do have many other members, in Sweden, in the USA, in Belgium and elsewhere who are related to persons, or who themselves have lived and worked in this field in the Congo. Articles from them, as related to our philatelic interest will continue to be most welcome--Editor)

PAGE NUMBER CORRECTION--VOLUME 96

I note than when I wrote the page numbers in the June issue that, notwithstanding the correct volume on the cover sheet, I used volume 95 (the March number again). I feel certain that my philatelic brethren have seen the mistake and corrected their numbers so, when a supplemental index is prepared references to pages in volume 96 will make good sense. Apologies. Charge it to the broken wrist. One hopes all such blunders are behind us. Editor

Mission Stations of the Congo Evangelistic Mission up to 1960

MISSION STATION	ALTERNATIVE NAMES	ADDRESS	YEARS OCCUPIED	NOTES
3usangu		c/o Kabondo Dianda Mission Dép. Sp. Elizabethville	1926-36 1939-50 (?49)	Station moved to Sungu Mwane because of health problems.
↳abondo Dianda		Kabondo Dianda Mission Dép. Sp. Elizabethville	1920-60	
↳abongo		Kabongo Mission Kamina Poste	1933-60	Station ceded to CEM by American Methodist Episcopal Congo Mission.
↳amina		Kamina Mission (CEM) BP 29, Kamina	1955-60 (*)	
↳ashiukulu		Kashiukulu Mission c/o Kabongo Mission Kamina Poste	1940-60	
↳asongo Mule			1926-27	Came under the direction of Kisanga Station.
↳atea	Kiushi	Katea Mission c/o Katombe Mission Kabalo Poste	1949-60	
↳atenta	Basonge	Katenta Mission Kabalo Poste	1926-41	Station moved to Seke
↳atompe		Katompe Mission Kabalo Poste	1932-60	
↳ikondja		Kikondja Mission Kadia Dép. Sp. Elizabethville	1925-60	
↳ipushya	Mwana Tshofwe Bwana Tshofwe	Kipushya Mission Kabinda Poste	1920 (?21) -60 (*)	
↳isamba	Kabengele	Kisamba Mission Kabengele Dép. Sp. Luena	1949-53	
↳isanga		Kisanga Mission Dép. Sp. Elizabethville	1919-60	Although officially opened in 1919 the station did not really get going until 1921.
↳ongolo		Kongolo Mission (CEM) BP 31 Kongolo	1949 (?50) -60	

MISSION STATION	ALTERNATIVE NAMES	ADDRESS	YEARS OCCUPIED	NOTES
Luena		Luena Mission (CEM) Luena Poste	1953 (?54) -60	
Lulungu		Lulungu Mission c/o Kabongo Mission Kamina Poste	1950 (?49) -60	Station moved from Mutengwa.
Mutengwa		Mutengwa Mission c/o Kabongo Mission Kamina Poste	1931 (?32) -34 1938-50 (?49)	Station moved to Lulungu.
Mwanza	Mwanza Kasinga	Mwanza Mission Dép. Sp. Elizabethville	1915-60	
Ngoimani	Lwamba	Ngoimani Mission Dép. Sp. Elizabethville	1920-55 (*)	Reopened 1988 under name of Lwamba. Ngoimani is actually the name of the chieftenship.
Seke		Seke Mission c/o Katompe Mission Kabalo Poste	1941-42	
Sungu Mwane		Sungu Mwane Mission (CEM) Kamina Poste	1950-53	

Notes:

1. The mission stations have been listed alphabetically according to the name principally used. As usual, spelling variations will be found.
2. The alternative names given were, in general, only used during the early years of missionary occupation. These often represent the name of the chieftenship rather than the name of the village/town.
3. The years of occupation refer to the periods when ex-patriot missionary staff were resident, as it would be during these periods that a reasonable number of letters would have been sent out of Congo. Sometimes a mission station could be "opened", but a missionary not be in continuous residence unto some months later. In these cases I have given the least likely date for missionary presence in parentheses. After the missionary staff had left, mission work continued from that station, but in the hands of Congolese workers.
4. The majority of missionaries were, from time to time, involved in itinerary work around southern Congo. Covers could, in theory at least, be found from other towns.
5. The addresses given for the mission stations could also have varied from time to time. Please take the address given only as a guide.
6. The symbol (*) in the 'Years Occupied' column indicates that missionary presence continued at the station after 1960.

Svenska Missionsförbundet (SMF)

Mission	Province	Date Opened	Date Closed	Notes
Mukimbungu	Léopoldville	1882	1924	(See note 1)
Kibunzi	Léopoldville	1887 (?1888)	(See note 3)	
Diadia	Léopoldville	1888	1906	
Nganda	Léopoldville	1890	1914	
Londe	Léopoldville	1892	1927	(See note 2)
Kinkenge	Léopoldville	1897	(See note 3)	
Kingoyi	Léopoldville	1900	(See note 3)	
Sundi Lutete	Léopoldville	1924	(See note 3)	
Ville Haute, Matadi	Léopoldville	1927	Still active	
Kimpese	Léopoldville	1937	Still active	(See note 5)

Notes:

1. Prior to 1885 the SMF missionaries working in the Congo did so under the auspices of the Livingstone Inland Mission (LIM). This mission ceased its operation in Congo in 1884 and the Mukimbungu station was ceded to the SMF who wished to start a work in their own right in Congo. The other LIM stations were ceded to the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society (ABFMS), then known as the American Baptist Missions Union (ABMU), which also wished to start in the Congo.

2. This station, which was situated just south of Matadi, was closed when the state needed the land to extend the port. A new station was constructed in Matadi itself (Ville Haute).

3. These stations were marked on a map of the Protestant missions in the Matadi - Léopoldville region dated 1953. So one must assume they were still open.

4. As a result of legislation passed by the Zairian government in the 1970s these churches became the Communauté Evangélique du Zaire (CEZ).

5. In 1937 the SMF decided to collaborate with the BMS and ABFMS in the construction and running of a seminary at Kimpese. This was extended in 1949 to commence the well known Kimpese Evangelical Medical Institute.

American Baptist Foreign Missions Society (ABFMS)

Mission	Province	Date Opened	Date Closed	Notes
Matadi (Cardiff Mission)	Léopoldville	1878	?	
Palabala	Léopoldville	1878	1890	
Banza Manteke	Léopoldville	1879	1926 - 1934 (see note 4)	Transferred to Sona Pangu
Bemba	Léopoldville	1880	1882	
Mukimbungu	Léopoldville	1882	1886	Transferred to SMF (See note 7)
Banana	Léopoldville	1882	1883	
Lukungu	Léopoldville	1882	1890	
Léopoldville	Léopoldville	1883 (?1884)		Originally Stanley Pool)
Wangata (Bolenge)	Equateur	1883	1899	Name changed to Bolenge in 1890s. (See note 2)
Mukimvika	Léopoldville	?1883	?1888	
Sona Bata	Léopoldville	1890	(see note 3)	
Kwango	Orientale	1905		
Kimpese	Léopoldville	1908	(see note 3)	Joint station with BMS
Vanga	Léopoldville	1913		
Moanza	Léopoldville	1924		
Sona Pangu	Léopoldville	1926-1934		Station moved from Banza Manteke (See note 4)
Kikongo	Léopoldville	1929		
Boko	Léopoldville	1950		

Notes:

1. Absence of a date in the "Date Closed" column does not mean that the station was still open at 1960, but simply that I have not been able to find any indication that it was closed.
2. This station was transferred to the Disciples of Christ Congo Mission in 1899.
3. These stations were marked on a map of the protestant missions in the Matadi - Léopoldville region dated 1953. So one must assume they were still open.
4. Exact date of closure of Banza Mankete and the move to Sona Pangu not yet found out. It was some time between 1928 and 1934
5. As a result of legislation passed by the Zairian government in the 1970s these churches became the Communauté Baptiste de Zaire Ouest (CBZO).
6. Up to 1910 this missionary society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union (ABMU)
7. These stations were originally part of the Livingstone Inland Mission (LIM) which ceased its operation in Congo in 1884. The ABMU (see note 6) started in Congo by reopening the LIM stations (except the Mukimbungu station which was ceded to the SMF).

Baptist Missionary Society (BMS)

Mission	Province	Date Opened	Date Closed	Notes
Musuku	Léopoldville	1878	1881	
Isangila	Léopoldville	1879	1882	
Manyanga (Wathen I Mission)	Léopoldville	1879	1882	
Matadi (Underhill Mission)	Léopoldville	1881	1927	Transferred in 1927 to SMF
Léopoldville	Léopoldville	1882	(see note 3)	Originally Stanley Pool (Arthington Mission)
Bayneston	Léopoldville	1882	?	
Gombe Lutete (Wathen II Mission)	Léopoldville	1882	(see note 3)	
Lukolela	Equateur	1885 (?1884)		
Bolobo	Léopoldville	1888		
Tshumbiri	Léopoldville	1889		
Monsembe	Equateur	1890		Later ceded to the Congo Balolo Mission
Upoto	Equateur	1890		
Pimu	Equateur	1890		
Tondo	Equateur	1894		
Yakusu	Orientale	1895		
Yalemba	Orientale	1905		
Bandu	Orientale	1906		
Kimpese	Léopoldville	1908	(see note 3)	Joint station with ABMU
Waika	Kivu	1910		
Thysville	Léopoldville	1911	(see note 3)	
Yalikina	Orientale	1912		
Kibentele (Bentley Mission)	Léopoldville	1920	(see note 3)	
Stanleyville	Orientale	1928		
Irema	Orientale	1937		
Kimpese	Léopoldville	1949		
Ligungu	Orientale	1951		

Notes:

1. Absence of a date in the "Date Closed" column does not mean that the station was still open at 1960, but simply that I have not yet been able to find any indication that it was closed.
2. As a result of legislation passed by the Zairian government in the 1970s these churches became the Communauté Baptiste du Fleuve Zaire.
3. These stations were marked on a map of the protestant missions in the Matadi - Léopoldville region dated 1953. So one must assume they were still open.