

British Isles/UK and DR Congo

Shared History

TASK FORCE



Handbook

Norbert Mbu-Mputu



British Isles/UK and DR Congo

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Landmarks, heroes, places and events

Handbook

Edited by Norbert Mbu-Mputu



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**"BO' BISO: CONGO/UK COMMON HISTORY TASK FORCE REVISITED ED-
MOND MOREL AND THE CONGO REFORM ASSOCIATION"**

By

South People's Projects-SoPPro

And granted by

HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND,

which we warmly acknowledge for its previous sponsorships for our organisation's projects, the grant received for this one, and also for its future supports.

Introduction

THIS GUIDE BOOKLET contains 57 bullet-pointed landmarks, heroes, places and events of the shared history of the British Isles/United Kingdom and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Future research, projects and stories will undoubtedly reveal more, and the project concept can be transposed to other continents, countries and cities.

At first glance, there appears to be no historical connection between the DRC (formerly the Congo Free State from 1885 to 1908, the Belgian Congo from 1908 to independence in 1960, the Republic of the Congo until 1964, the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 1964 to 1971 and since 17 May 1997, and the Republic of Zaïre from 1971 to 1997) and the British Isles, mainly the United Kingdom. This is because the former was not colonised by the latter and was therefore not part of the British Empire. However, this and previous projects' research and collected stories have surprisingly uncovered several historical links between the DRC and all the British Isles: many British and Irish people, especially Protestant missionaries and businessmen, lived and worked in the Congo. Some of them devoted their lives to helping the Congolese people, and are better known than others: Dr David Livingstone and George Grenfell,

missionaries and explorers, and Henry Morton Stanley, perhaps the most famous of all, who is considered to be Africa's greatest explorer: his name and story are taught to Congolese from an early age and every Congolese who has spent a few years at school knows his famous words, *'Dr Livingstone, I presume'*, which he reportedly used when he found Dr Livingstone in the village of Ujiji (now in Tanzania) on 10 November 1871, Livingstone sent to Africa to settle the controversial debate about the source of the Nile — those years' geographical Holy Grail — and to decide which one of the two explorers, Burton and Speke, was right, as the two friends had returned from Africa to London with different locations of the source of the Nile.

The other heroes of this shared history are either lesser-known or never mentioned in the British Isles/UK and DR Congo history and books. One of them is Edmund Dene Morel, a British founder in 1904 in Liverpool of the Congo Reform Association, the first human rights organisation of the 20th century, which raised international awareness and fought against Leopold II's agents' atrocities in the Congo Free State, and which caused the deaths of 10 million people and constituted genocide. Others, like Rev. William Hughes, a Baptist minister who served in Bayneston, Vunda, near Matadi in DRC, returned to his native Wales with two Congolese boys, Kinkasa (c. 1875-1888) and Nkanza (1882-1892), the first students of his founded the

Congo Institute, which became the African Training Institute in Colwyn Bay (1889-1911). The two boys died and became the first Congolese to be buried in the UK. Among other notable figures, Professor Dr Diomi Mawesa Pierre, who graduated from Aberdeen University in 1969 and became the late President Mobutu's physician, and Jean-Jacques Mbondo, a Congolese soldier from WWI dead and buried in the UK. And, why not add the Londoner Vincent Luttmann, who has the world's largest collection of Congolese rumba music records? The list goes on.

This wonderful shared history of the British Isles/UK and the DR Congo needs to be told and taught. Even figures consigned to the dustbin of history for their negative impact on it need to be revisited to prevent contemporaries from reinventing the wheel and repeating their mistakes. Furthermore, facts are to be distinguished from clichés that are often accepted without question.

The project has therefore set up an inspiring "Task Force" whose members are spread across the British Isles. They will act as focal points for similar projects and activities relating to the shared history between the British Isles/UK and the DRC within their communities, using this flagship project as a template. 'Bo' Bisso project's ambition is to fill in, feed and bridge the usual historical consciousness vacuum, and to stimulate learning and transmitting these lesser-known legacies, stories, and

characters summarised in this end-of-project book, *Edmund Morel (1873–1924) and the Congo Reform Association (1904–1913) Revisited*, and milestone in this handbook, printed and online digital and Google maps, which will surely spark the interest of anyone curious and eager to learn more about them.

These books and digital maps can be downloaded, and a link to the geo-located Google Maps sites is visible from our website. Free printed copies are also available on request. This project's first-of-its-kind materials will soon be translated into French, the DRC's lingua franca, for the benefit of the Congolese in the DRC.

Finally, thank you to all our volunteers and contributors. This project would not have been possible without them.



Kinshasa: Former H. M. Stanley's statue

Scotland

1. ABERDEEN (University of): Scotsman Dr Aaron SIMS (18?-1922) studied medicine there and joined the Livingstone Inland Mission, LIM (an ecumenical British group, sent to and arrived in the Congo in 1882. In February 1883, he reached the new station of Leopoldville, founded in 1881 by H. M. Stanley, along with fellow missionaries Joseph Clark and K. J. Pettersson. And, assisted by the Congolese he trained in construction and brick



making, Sims built the first protestant brick chapel in 1891 overlooking Ngaliema Bay on the banks of the Congo River. It is now the oldest permanent building in Kinshasa and the oldest



house of worship in the capital • Professor Dr Pierre DIOMI Mawesa (1931-2022): the first Congolese PhD in medicine in the UK, 1969. He became President Mobutu's physician until the latter's death on 7 Sept. 1997 in Rabat, Morocco.

2. GLASGOW: Dr David LIVINGSTONE studied medicine at Anderson University, 1836 & licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians & Surgeons of Glasgow, 1840 • Dr William Holman BENTLEY: awarded Doctorate by Glasgow University • Scottish Football Association Museum: Scotland-Zaire (DRC) 2-0 Jun 14, 1974 World Cup match archives.

3. BLANTIRE: Dr David LIVINGSTONE's birthplace and museum, March 19, 1813 - died on May 1, 1873, in Chief Chitambo's village of Ilala, in Chimpundu, on the banks of Lake Bangwelo, in Zambia, where the Livingstone Memorial stands today.

4. DREGHORN: The pneumatic tire inventor John Boyd DUNLOP's birthplace, Feb 5, 1840.

5. EDINBURGH: Arthur Conan DOYLE's birthplace, Picardy

Place, May 22, 1859 • John Boyd DUNLOP studied at The Dick Vet, The University of Edinburgh • June 14-23, 1910: World Protestant Missionary Conference recognised the (Belgian) Congo (DRC) as the biggest missionary field in the world • John Boyd Dunlop first invented 1887 pneumatic tire kept in



Liégeois à Goulchouc dans la forêt (Cusambo) récolte du latex

Congolez
Tout va bien.
Votre dévoué Emile

Nels, Bruxelles

the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh • 7-8 Nov. 1903: two days of large anti-King Leopold II Congo's atrocities conference by Daniel Jacob DANIELSEN, a Dane (Copenhagen, Jun. 25, 1871 – Tórshavn, Faroe Islands, Oct. 16, 1916) who accompanied Roger Casement in Congo, his photos of King Leopold

II's Congo atrocities became the one's shown in Europe for the first time • Debora KAYEMBE Buba (of the DRC origin): the first Black Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh (February 2021-June 2023).



Northern Ireland

6. MAGHERINTEMPLE (near BALLYCASTLE, County Antrim, Province of Ulster), Roger Casement's living place after the death of his parents. He studied at Ballymena Diocesan School.



7. BELFAST: John Boyd DUNLOP living place, 50 Gloucester Street, BT1 4PG • BLUE PLAQUE: 38-42 May Street, the place where the veterinary surgeon

John Boyd Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre in 1887, and patented it in 1888. Popular after the 1891 invention of the detachable tyre by the Michelin brothers from Clermont-Ferrand. Dunlop's invention became manna from heaven for King Leopold II. The Congolese forests abounded in natural, wide lianas, which, when cut, produced very high-quality rubber prized by the bicycle and car tire industry. Leopold II recruited mercenaries around Europe to force the Congolese to produce rubber for him: 10 million died as a result of this rubber exploitation.

The Republic of Ireland



Roger CASEMENT, British consul in the Congo, 1903.

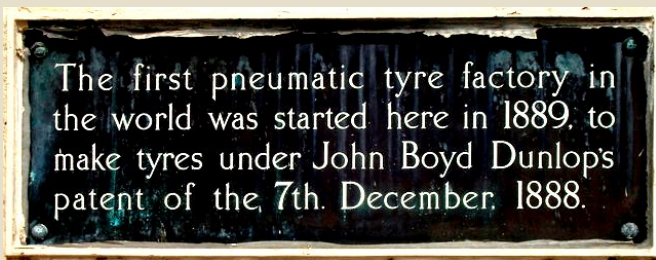
8. DUBLIN: Sandycove, Sep 1, 1864, Roger CASEMENT's birthplace. UK consul in the Congo Free State in 1903 and commissioned to investigate on King Leopold II's alleged atrocities and abuses in the Congo, published Casement Report (1904), sponsored and co-founded Morel's Congo Reform Association, 1904 • Glasnevin

Cemetery: Roger Casement's grave (n. 1), cemetery main entrance (+Aug 3, 1916 hanged at London Pentonville prison) •

Grave of Conor Cruise O'BRIEN (1917-2008), Katanga (Congo) Special representative of UN secretary general Dag Hammarskjöld in 1960-1961 • 1852: Birthplace of Henry Edmund CRUDGINGTON,



an Irish and first BMS missionary to the Congo with Thomas J. Comber. Arrived in Banana on 9 June 1879, continued to San Salvador and he left on 8 January 1881 with William Holman Bentley (1855–1905), who joined them, arrived in Stanley Pool (present-day Kinshasa) and back to England, set off again, and arrived in the Congo on 18 April 1882, returned in the UK and died in Bath, England, in 1931 and was buried in Locksbrook Cemetery, Lower Weston, Bath, near his wife • Deans Grange Cemetery: Dunlop (+ Oct 23, 1921) grave • IUNVA HOUSE, The Irish United Nations Veterans Association, Mount Temple Rd, Dublin 7: Irish Blue Helmets who served in the Congo (Jul 28, 1960–Jun 30, 1964) archives and souvenirs. Remembered because of the



Niamba's ambush when the Baluba killed Irish Blue Helmets on 8 Nov 1960 and the siege of Jadotville on 13 Sept 1961 where Irish resisted the mercenaries attacks till their last bullet, drama portrayed by the film "The Siege of Jadotville" (2016, Richie

Smyth, Ireland) ● BROWN PLAQUE: John Dunlop 1st pneumatic tire factory in the world in 1889, 67 Upper Stephen St, Dublin 2.

Wales

9. BANGOR University: Congo & African Institute archives kept in the university archives.



Kinhasa, Hughes & Nkanza

10. COLWYN BAY, 1890-1912: Congo & African Training Institute of Wales, founded by Reverend William Hughes and his first two Congo Boys, Kinkasa and Nkanza, was officially established on April 4, 1890, by holding the first Congo House Institute Committee meeting. The institute closed in 1912 ● Old Colwyn Cemetery: Institute dead stu-

dents, Rev. William Hughes, his wife & their children's graves.

11. RHOSLAN (near Llanystumdwy), April 8, 1856: Reverend WILLIAM HUGHES' birthplace.

12. LLANELIAN: Hughes' sister's house; he lived with the boys; 1888: the village grocers' shop was named the 'Congo House'.



Myrtle Villa, Nant y Glyn Road, Colwyn Bay,
the institute location



13. CAERNARFON,
June 15, 1891:

4,000 people at-
tended H. M.

STANLEY's fund-
raising lecture for
the Congo Institute.

14. St ASAPH: John
ROWLANDS (H. M.
STANLEY) placed
at the St. Asaph's
Poor Law Union
Workhouse (former
Henry Morton

Stanley's Hospital), Feb 20, 1847– May 13, 1856.

15. BRYNFORD: John ROWLANDS (H. M. Stanley) was trained
as a pupil teacher, Brynford school at the age of 15 (1856) and
left in 1858 for Liverpool/America.

16. HAWARDEN: Edmund Dene MOREL's living place; in 1903,
he launched his newspaper, *Western African Mail* and



published, in 1906, the book *Red Rubber: The Story of the Rubber Slave Trade Which Flourished on the Congo for Twenty Years, 1890-1910*.

17. LLANGOLLEN: Rev.

William HUGHES married Katie (Baptist Bethel Chapel) • They moved into their first home, Tudor House, with the two Congo Boys: Nkanza and Kinkasa.

18. DENBIGH: Sir H. M. STANLEY's birthplace (born John Rowlands), Jun 22, 1846; baptised at St. Hilary's Church, Feb 18,



Joseph Omombo Wandje: Exact Henry Morton Stanley's birthplace.

1847 • Sir H. M. Stanley's first statue, Mar 17, 2011.

19 ABER-HOSAN: Rev.

Hughes's fundraising lecture for the institute & Nkanza sang in Welsh, English and Congolese languages, Dec 5, 1887 – A memorial plaque in the village church.



20. LLANSTEPHEN: 1901, Death-place of Sir Francis Walter de WINTON (the Congo Free State 1st General Administrator).

21. SWANSEA: The copper industry shared resources and expertise with the Zambian (North Rhodesia) & DR

Congo (Katanga, UMHK) copper belt.

22. CARDIFF: Museum of Wales - Exquisite snuff box Queen Victoria offered to Henry Morton Stanley in recognition of having found Dr David Livingstone in Africa • Sir John William Goscombe (1860-1952) bust of Chief MBOKANI (Bokani), one of the six pygmies brought from DRC by Colonel James Jonathan Harrison (1858-1923) and exhibited in Europe;



Bust of Bokani in Cardiff Museum

- St Fagans National Museum of History: art objects dating back a century brought by Welsh missionaries from the Congo
- BMS Rev. Alfred Tilly, Bethany Church, St Mary Street

(1857-1861), founder minister of Tredegarville Baptist Church (1861-1893) and cofounder of the Congo Balolo Mission (CBM), 1888, sponsored by Dr Henry Grattan Guinness, cofounder of the Congo Reform Association with Edmund Morel.

England

23. LIVERPOOL: MERSEYSIDE - John ROWLANDS (future H. M. Stanley) living at 22 Roscommon St, 1858 • Worked in a London Rd's haberdashery; butcher delivery boy in Bramley Moore Dock • Windermere ship captain David Harding signed him as a cabin boy • He finally landed in New Orleans, February 1859, worked for Henry Hope Stanley and adopted his name he added Morton to make it much American • Naturalised American in 1885 • ELDER DEMPSTER LINES shipping Cie: Employed Edmund Dene Morel as a shipping clerk in Antwerp carried King Leopold II's supplies for & from the Congo & Congo/Africa Institute students to & from Colwyn Bay via Llandudno • HATTON



& COOKSON shipping Cie: Relieved H. M. Stanley's trans-Africa expedition on August 7, 1877, after receiving his letter of August 4, 1877 from the village of Nsanda after he abandoned his Lady Alice boat at the village of Isangila, have struggling walking towards the cataracts: "To any gentleman who speaks English at Emboma" • LIVERPOOL & North Wales Steam-Ship Cie: transferred W. Hughes, Kanza & Kinkasa on a vessel from Liverpool to Llandudno, Sep 1885 • LIVERPOOL PHILHARMONIC HALL: Mar 23, 1904: Launch of the Congo Reform Association founded by Morel assisted by Dr Harry Grattan Guinness (Aug 11, 1835 – Jun 21, 1910) and funded by Roger Casement and William Cadbury • INTERNATIONAL SLAVERY MUSEUM, Black Achievers Wall: Patrice LUMUMBA portrait, first Congolese Prime minister, nationalist & anticolonial assassinated on 17 Jan. 1961.



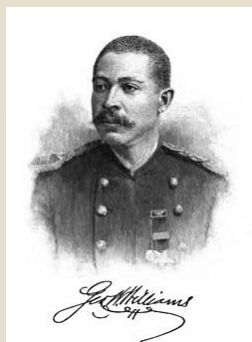
Aug. 1960: A happy Lumumba waves as he leaves the USA to return to the Congo. He would be assassinated five months later.

24. PORT SUN-

LIGHT: William LEVER founded the Lever Brothers Cie headquarters and soap workers' village in 1888. He contracted with King Leopold II, who offered him lands in the Congo Free State,

where Lever founded the company Les Huileries du Congo Belge (HCB), which exploited palm oil and was a navigation company. HCB became UNATRA and is now a Congolese public company, Office National des Transports, ONATRA.

25. BLACKPOOL: Anti-Leopold II George WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, American Baptist Pastor,



historian and Lawyer: died on 2 Aug.



1891 when on the way back to the

USA and buried at Layton cemetery.

26. BRADFORD: Henry Morton STANLEY lectured at St George's Hall on May 14, 1891, and stayed with his wife Dorothy at the Midland Hotel.

27. BOLTON: 16 Wood St, William Hesketh LEVER, 1st Viscount Leverhulme birthplace, Sep 19, 1851 (+May 7, 1925)-founded in 1885 with his brother James Darcy Lever (1854-1916) the soap-maker company Lever Brothers contracted with Leopold II, owned lands in Congo to exploit palm oil and merged in 1929

with Dutch margarine producer Margarine Unie to UNILEVER. Leverville in DRC (now Lusanga) was named in honour of Lever, Congo's headquarters, built on the Port Sunlight model, and it housed the first Congolese publishing house and library: 'La Bibliothèque de l'Étoile', established in 1943 by the Jesuit Father Jean Comeliau, who arrived in Congo in 1935.

28. MANCHESTER: Oct 21, 1884, Henry Morton STANLEY's speech at Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Albert Square Town Hall room.

29. BIRMINGHAM: William CADBURY's birthplace, Edgbaston, Feb 17, 1867, & deathplace, Bromsgrove, July 8, 1957 - Quaker chocolate millionaire, founder of the Congo Reform Association (1904-1913) with Edmund Dene Morel.



30. NOTTINGHAM, Newstead Abbey: Dr David Livingstone's disciples James CHUMA & Abdullah SUSI, Horace Waller, and Livingstone's children Agnes & Tom Liv-

ingstone meeting place, June 1874. After Livingstone's death, Chuma and Susi buried his heart and organs under a tree, embalmed his body with salt, dried and transported it to Zanzibar

(1,000 km, 17 days), where it was sent to England for burial; the two followed after, met and stayed with Livingstone's family, helped to translate his notes and honoured by the RGS.

31. PITSFORD: Sir Francis Walter de WINTON's birthplace, Jun 21, 1835 - 1st administrator who proclaimed the Congo Free State at Vivi (1st DRC capital), July 1st, 1885.

32. OXFORD: Daphne PARK (Sep 1, 1921–Mar 24, 2010), principal of Somerville College/Oxford University, SIS/MI6 officer in Congo (1959-1961); she said that she also had her Lumumba assassination plan • Death and buried place of Prof.

Thomas KANZA (1933-2004), DRC Chargé d'Affaires who opened the first UK DRC embassy in London (1962-1963) •

WANTAGE, Oxfordshire: birthplace (Jul 29, 1874) of John Hobbes HARRIS, a Balolo Mission Society (CBM) missionary in the Congo with his wife Alice Seeley Harris (1870-1970). With her small Kodak

Brownie camera, she pictured Leopold II's Atrocities as she did with Nsala, posing at the entrance to



A Congolese contemplates the severed limbs of his five-year-old daughter, 1904

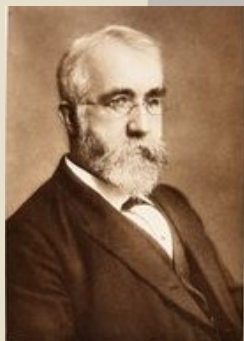
her house, on the veranda, sitting with the severed limbs of his daughter. These photographs were widely distributed and used even by Morel's CRA to publicise the practices of Leopold II's men in the Congo. When they returned to England in 1906, the Harrises toured cities and the world with their "magic lantern" pictures and lectured in the USA to speak about the Congolese.

33. BRISTOL, Clifton, Dec. 27, 1905: Dr. William Holman BENTLEY (first BMS with Henry Edmund Crudgington to reach Stanley Pool, now Kinshasa, in 1881), deathplace. After prayers at Tyndale Baptist Chapel, he was buried at Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bath Road, Arnos Vale, BS4 3EW. His wife, Hendrina Marco Bentley, died in Eastbourne on December 28, 1938, and was also buried there alongside her husband.

34. BATH: Mineral Water Hospital, September 15, 1864, British Association for the Advancement of the Science's Richard Francis BURTON & John Hanning SPEKE preliminary Nile source debate • BRONZE PLAQUE: Dr D. LIVINGSTONE stayed at 13, The Circus, September 1864 when attended Burton, he backed the views, what was a mistake, vs Speke Nile source debate • Deathplace and cemetery of Henry Edmund CRUDGINGTON (1852-1931), 1st LIM protestant missionary sent in Congo.

35. SANCREEDE, St Buryan, Cornwall: Rev. George GRENFELL birthplace, Aug 21, 1849-Explorer & missionary (+Jul 1, 1906

& buried in Basoko, Congo) – First British Mission Society



(BMS) missionaries to arrive in Congo (with Comber) in 1878, left and returned in Congo in 1880, founded missions of Vivi, Isangila, Bolobo and with his steam vessel, Peace, explored Congo rivers. Settled at Ngombe-Lutete in the now Congo Central province, accommo-

dated the sick Swinburne from Leopoldville, carried by his two Congo boys, including Disasi Makulo. After Swinburne's death, Grenfell adopted, Christianised and travelled with Disasi in his villages to preach the gospels, where Grenfell died in 1906 and was buried at Basoko; Disasi named his son George Grenfell, a secretary of State in Congo's Lumumba 1960 government.

36. NESTON Park, Wiltshire: John H. SPEKE's deathplace, Sept. 15, 1864 – 1st British explorer with his friend Burton to cross Tanganyika Lake and to reach Congo; Speke became the first to map the Nile source, which Stanley confirmed years later.

37. BUCKLAND BREWER, Devon: John Hanning SPEKE's birthplace, May 4, 1827.

38. TORQUAY, Devon: Richard BURTON's birthplace, Mar 19, 1821.

39. FROME, Somerset: BLUE PLAQUE (3 Merchants Barton) - Alice Seeley HARRIS's birthplace, May 24, 1870, & her husband Sir John Hobbis Harris's deathplace, Apr 4, 1940.

40. DOWLISH WAKE, Somerset: SPEKE's resting place.

41. RADIPOLE, Weymouth: Vernet Lovet CAMERON's birthplace, Jul 1, 1844. Commissioned by the Royal Geographical



Society to find Livingstone, he met the two disciples of Livingstone carrying his dead body to the coast. He continued his road and became the first British explorer, after Livingstone, to reach the eastern Congo town of Nyangwe and wanted to fol-

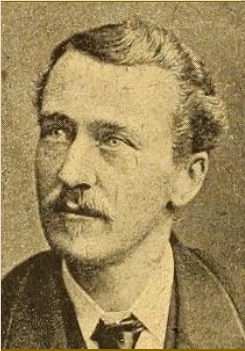
low the Lualaba. Unfortunately, no one wanted to accompany him and give him boats. He joined the slave trader and reached the Atlantic at Angola, becoming the first European to cross central Africa from the East to the West and witnessed and reported about the atrocities of the slave trade.

42. SOUTHAMPTON: Dr David LIVINGSTONE's body disembarked from Africa on April 15, 1874 and was saluted with cannon fire and put on a special train to London for the funeral.

43. LEIGHTON BUZZARD, Bedfordshire: Vernet Lovet CAMERON's deathplace, Mar 27, 1894.

44. LONDON

DR Congo Embassy: 281 Grays Inn Rd, London WC1X 8QF;
Opened in January 1962, 1st Ambassador: Prof. Thomas Kanza



Thomas James Comber

● British & Foreign Medical School, Aldersgate Street dispensary, Charing Cross Hospital & Moorfields Hospital: Dr LIVINGSTONE attended medical classes and clinical skills, Jan 1840 ● 30, Sackville Street, Piccadilly: Apartment rent by his Publisher Edward Marston for H. M. STANLEY to finish his book *"Through the Dark Continent"* ● Golders Green Crematorium: Edmund MOREL resting place ● Camberwell, Claredon Street: Thomas James COMBER birthplace (7 November 1852-Loango, RDC, 27 June 1887) - First BMS missionary in Congo. After working in Cameroon with

George Grenfell (1876-1878) and back in England, Crudgington and Comber,

FUNERAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1874.

At 1 o'clock precisely.

Admit the bearer at 12.30 p.m. to the South Aisle of NAVE.
Entrance by the West Cloister Door in Dean's Yard.

A. P. STANLEY (*Dean*).

N.B.—No person will be admitted except in mourning.

the first BMS to Congo, left Liverpool in April 1879, arrived at Banana on 9 June 1879, and settled in San Salvador. After visiting Stanley Pool, he left San Salvador and died at Loango on 27 June 1887 • Lambeth North, 1895-1900: H. M. STANLEY served as the Liberal Unionist Member of Parliament (Re-naturalised British in 1892 & knighted in 1899) •



Stanley's Lady Alice

Langham Hotel: H. M. STANLEY stayed in before he travelled searching for Dr D. Livingstone in Africa • Kensington Gardens Obelisk in honour of J. H. SPEKE: the first British to cross Tanganyika for Congo and explored & fixed the Nile source • Royal Albert Hall: H. M. Stanley lectured for the RGS, May 5, 1890; Morel's Congo Reform Association (CRA) anti-Leopold II demonstration, Nov 19, 1909 chaired by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Randall Davidson: exposed the atrocities



meted out to the Congo Free State's Congolese under the brutal regime of Leopold II who already had ceded the Congo to Belgium (1908) and died on Dec 17, 1909 • Royal Geographical Society (RGS): Dr D. LIVINGSTONE statue outside at the building entrance; Dr D. LIVINGSTONE, H. M. Stanley, Rev. W. Hughes, Bombay Africans & Congo explorers archives & portraits; Tree bark carved section where Dr D. LIVINGSTONE's disciples buried his heart & organs in Africa beneath a tin box • Mortlake: Richard BURTON grave • South Norwood, Montague Place: Sir Arthur CO-NAN DOYLE (inventor of the crime novel character Sherlock Holmes and Morel CRA supporter who published the anti-Leopold II's *The Crime of the Congo, 1909*) living place • Twickenham Museum, Teddington Riverside: The ten-oared & five-sectioned H. M. Stanley's trans-Africa boat J. A. MESSENGER built in 1875 to Stanley's specification and who

... GREAT ...

CONGO DEMONSTRATION.

THE
Protest of Christian England
AT THE
ROYAL ALBERT HALL
ON
Friday, November 19, 1909,
AT 7.30 P.M.

Chairman: HIS GRACE
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

SPEAKERS:
The Right Rev. **THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON,**
Rev. Dr. JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A.
The Right Rev. **THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD,**
Rev. J. SCOTT LIDGETT, M.A., D.D.
Rev. C. SILVESTER HORNE, M.A.

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BUSES from all parts of London pass the Door.

named it: Lady Alice • SOAS (The School of Oriental and African Studies) University: The largest collection of books on the DRC in the UK • Vincent LUTTMAN: A British with the world's largest collection of Congolese rumba records (~ 14,000 tracks), and also hosted 'Nostalgie ya mboka' a Congolese culture radio programme in London • Westminster Palace Hotel: Last Edmund Morel's CRA's meeting, Jun 16, 1913 • Wandsworth: 1873-Rev. Conder's Wandsworth School, Stanley schooled in Ndugu M'Hali aka KALULU, the boy he brought from his 1st trans-Africa trip (+Mar 28, 1877, Kalulu Falls/Lualaba, DRC) • Canon Street Hotel: Nov 7, 1884, H. M. STANLEY lectured on the Congo at the London Chamber of Commerce • Westminster Cathedral/Abbey: Dr D. LIVINGSTONE's state funeral on April 18, 1874, in the cathedral and his grave in the nearby abbey, H. M. Stanley was among those who received Livingstone's body at the port of Southampton, serving as a pallbearer at the Cathedral, and Kalulu carried Livingstone's hat during the funerals. • H. M. Stanley and Dorothy



Kalulu in London

Tennant's religious marriage, July 12, 1890 ● Whitehall, BLUE PLAQUE: 2 Richmond Terrace, Westminster, SW1: H. M. STANLEY's living & deathplace ●



1904: Roger Casement presents his anti-Leopold II *'Report of His Majesty's Consul on the Administration of the Congo Free State'* to the British Parliament ● June 1905: 6 Congolese Pygmies J. Harrison brought for the UK/Europe tours (1905-1907), in London on 1st, on stage at the Hippodrome on 3rd, 5 of them visited the House of Commons on 29th ● The Rt Revd Lusa Nsenga-Ngoy: the first Anglican bishop of the Congolese diaspora, consecrated on Jan. 25, 2022, at St Paul's Cathedral in London as Bishop of Willesden (London) ● Home of Kasai Masai, a professional modern Congolese rumba music band.



45. SHOREHAM, Kent: CAMERON'S grave, St. Peter & Paul churchyard.

46. STROOD, Medway: H. M. Stanley's 1st trans-Africa expedition assistants Edward & Francis POCOCK's birthplace. They

both died during the trip ● Guildhall Museum, Rochester: African tribal axe and club souvenirs sent by Henry Morton Stanley to their father - A memorial for them at Upnor Church.

47. CANTERBURY, cemetery: Joseph CONRAD's grave – Author of the classic English novel *'The Heart of Darkness'* (1899), in which he and his protagonist, Captain Marlow, recount their journey from London's River Thames to the Upper Congo River, in the colonial Congo Free State, to track down the cruel Mr Kurtz, whose wooden sticks lining the fence of his concession were topped with the heads of murdered Congolese to instil fear and maximise the collection of ivory for Leopold II. Kurtz died saying, *"Horror! Horror!"*



H. M. Stanley's grave:
St Michael's churchyard.

48. PIRTHBRIGHT, Surrey: St. Michael & All Angels churchyard: Sir H. M. STANLEY (aka Bula Matari - The Rocks Breaker), his wife Dorothy (+ Oct 5, 1926) & son Denzil Morton Stanley (1895-1959) gravestone and Stanley memorials in the

church • Furze-hill Estate/Stanley Hill: Sir H. M. Stanley's mansion/living house.

49. BROOKWOOD, Surrey, village archives: Sir Henry Morton



"Dr Livingstone, I presume?" Ujiji,
Nov 10, 1871

Stanley's souvenirs,
objects & pictures.

50. HORSHAM,
Sussex: Anthony
Bannister SWIN-
BURNE (c. 1858-
1889, Boma) stud-
ied at Christ's Hos-

pital school in 1873, H. M. Stanley's assistant travelled with him in Africa and founded, at Stanley's request, Nsansa in 1883 with Stanley's black agent Abdullah Susi, near chief Nchuvila village; he lived with two boys whom Stanley left to him and freed from Arab slave traders at Stanley Falls (Kisangani), including Disasi Makulo. Swinburne brought them to the UK in 1886, and they returned to Congo; ill in 1889, Disasi and the other boy carried him on a hammock to Boma. At Ngombe-Lutete, Rev. George Grenfell took charge of him; he died in Boma, and the 18-year-old Disasi was taken in by Grenfell, who baptised him and travelled to Disasi's home to preach the gospel. Rev. Grenfell died there in Basoko in 1906.

51. CROWBOROUGH, Sussex: Arthur Conan Doyle's death-place, Jul 7, 1930.

52. DOVER, Kent: H. M. Stanley embarking and disembarking dock to/from Africa and continental Europe.

53. BISHOPSBOURNE, Kent: Living place of Joseph Conrad, author of *Heart of Darkness*.

54. BIRTHLEY, Durham, Lees Yd, Mary Ave, Chester-Le-Street, DH3 1JG: Congolese WW1 Corporal Jean-Jacques MBONDO's death and burial place (1894-28 January 1918).



55. BRANDESBURTON, Yorkshire: 1905-1907 – Colonel James J. Harrison brought 6 Congolese Pygmies from the Ituri forest in London on 1st June 1905 for a UK/Europe tour and exhibition (human zoos).



They recorded a 78 T record, the first by Africans in England. The six and Harrison embarked from Hull on November 17 and arrived home in Ituri in January 1908.



56. SUDBURY, Suffolk: BLUE PLAQUE - Dr William Holman BENTLEY's birthplace (Oct. 30, 1855 - + Bristol, Dec. 1905)— Arrived in Congo in 1879 and settled in San Salvador as BMS Missionaries with Henry Edmund Crudgington back from the first Congo journey on 28 Jan. 1878 with George Grenfell, Thomas and Minnie Comber, and John S. Hartland. In January 1881, Bentley & Crudgington were the first Protestant missionaries to visit Stanley Pool, now Kinshasa. Bentley settled with his assistant Mantantu Dundulu (Ndonzoao) he named N'LEMVO (c. 1865 in Pawa near San Salvador,



+ Kivianga, Feb. 1938) and brought from San Salvador to Ngombe-Lutete. Returned to England on 23rd Mar. 1884 with N'Lemvo, the first Congolese to visit England, they stayed in

Sudbury in Friars Street, now Bentley House; again in April 1892 and from 1904-1907. Baptised N'Lemvo on Feb. 19th 1888. N'LEMVO helped Dr William Holman BENTLEY to publish, in London in 1887, the *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language as spoken at San Salvador,*



the Ancient Capital of the Old Kongo Empire, and the translation of the Bible into Kikongo entitled *Nkdand'a Nzambi*.

57. SANDHURST: Antony PAUNI, first officer of Congolese origin, graduated on August 8, 2025, from the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.



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PROJECT

“BO'BISO”: CONGO/UK Common History Task Force revisiting
MOREL and THE CONGO REFORM ASSOCIATION

South People's Projects-SOPPRO
Registered Charity N. 1120463

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PROJECT



**Edmund Dene
MOREL**

(10.07.1873 - 12.11.1924)

UK - COMMON   HISTORY - DRC

Human Rights Activist
Founder of
THE CONGO REFORM ASSOCIATION
(23.03.1904 - 16.06.1913)

HENRY MORTON
STANLEY
BULA MATARI
1841-1904
AFRICA
ROBERT

THE CONGO REFORM ASSOCIATION
1904-1913
EDMUND DENE MOREL
1873-1924

IN MEMORY OF
EDMUND DENE MOREL
VINDICATOR OF FREEDOM
FOR NATIVES OF THE CONGO
CHAMPION OF PEACE
AMID THE FURORS OF WAR
FEARLESS ADVOCATE OF TRUTH
BORN 10 JULY 1873
OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH PARENTS
DIED 12 NOVEMBER 1924



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