

DOMESTIC

EAST AFR. PROT.
 UGANDA

N^o. 134 PT

13481

REC^d 17 APR 36

Office or Individual

(Subject.)

Institute

Geological Specimens

1906

April

*Report on those collected by Lewis Robinson
of Anglo-Siamia Co. by London.*

Previous Paper

(Minutes)

Minutes within

Office of the Uganda...

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13481

REC'D 17 APR 56

239

Mr. Ballantyne

for your information.

I think the facts might be of use to you and a Protobates?

G. Minto
6 April 56

Register - send copy to Uganda & S. A. P. for info. ~~stating~~ explaining that this is a copy of a report which has been furnished by the Imperial Institute - ^{subject} some specimens collected by Lieut. Roberts of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission.

above
H. J. R.
17/4

Identifications of rock specimens collected by
Mr. W. Behrens in the Uganda and East Africa
Protectorates.

"No. 1. Upper stratum, Misinda; south bank, mouth of
R. Kagera, Uganda".

A white quartzite of sedimentary origin. The specimen shows no marks of stratification but when examined under the microscope it is seen to consist of somewhat rounded quartz grains closely compacted and cemented by silica.

"No. 2. Lower stratum, Misinda, Uganda".

Two specimens of sandstone. One of these is a typical sandstone whereas the other is somewhat micaceous and shaly in character. Both specimens are ferruginous and have a well-marked bedded structure.

"No. 3. From the junction of strata No. 1 and No. 2, Misinda, Uganda".

Two specimens. One is a quartzite resembling No. 1 and the other a bedded sandstone similar to No. 2.

It appears from these specimens that the rocks at the mouth of the River Kagera on the south bank consist of a series of sandstones, the upper beds of which are quartzite and the lower beds shaly.

"No. 4. Nyangoma, mouth of R. Kagera, right bank; Uganda".

This is a black, scoriaceous specimen, the appearance of which suggests that it is probably an artificial iron slag. When crushed, the powder is found to be in part very highly magnetic and the magnetic portion appears to consist of metallic iron. This fact together with the readily soluble character of the silicates present and the high density of the specimen confirm the view that it is an iron slag, probably formed as the result of native smelting operations.

(There was no specimen No. 5)

"No. 6. Nyangoma, Uganda".

This is a specimen of pisolitic limonite (hydrated iron oxide), somewhat porous and impregnated with sand grains. It is of no value as an iron ore.

"No. 7. Port Florence, Lake Victoria, East Africa".

An igneous rock with a glassy base. It contains nepheline and may be classed provisionally as a nepheline phorolite.

"No. 8 from Goru } Lake shore, Victoria, Uganda".
 "No. 9 from Dumo }

These two specimens consist of quartz rock with a granular structure and are probably of vein origin.

"No. 10. Gosita, West shore of Lake Victoria, Uganda".

A hardened ferruginous loam, with small concretions of limonite.

No. 11. River course Zirisi, near W. shore of Lake Victoria, Uganda".

2. A specimen of quartzite.
3. Travertine, consisting of carbonate of lime which has probably been formed by precipitation from fresh water highly charged with calcium carbonate.

"Rock and quartz picked up at Entebbe near the lake shore; Uganda".

These specimens include:

- 4 fragments of quartz,
- 1 specimen of mica schist,
- 1 " limonite,
- 2 lumps of iron slag.

"Tsavo source, East Africa Protectorate".

A spherical concretion of carbonate of lime made up of alternating shells of compact and porous carbonate. It is probably a travertine concretion, of freshwater origin.

"Voi coal ? picked up in a railway cutting, East Africa Protectorate".

This is a small fragment of bituminous coal apparently of good quality.

"Flints, Magadi District".

Three fragments of chalcedony (flint) and one rhombohedral cleavage fragment of the mineral calcite (calcium carbonate).

"Nyiri, Magadi District, from the neighbourhood of a brackish lake, East Africa Protectorate".

Fragments of limestones probably of freshwater origin and of recent formation.

4.

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Fragments of limestone probably of freshwater origin and of recent formation.

"Near

^{foot}
"Near fort of Oldonyu Krok, East Africa Protectorate".

A specimen of gravel together with several rock fragments.

The gravel consists mainly of ilmenite with some garnet, quartz and calcite.

One of the rock fragments is a specimen of quartz rock. The others are fragments of a metamorphic rock of the granulite type, containing the minerals pyroxene, plagioclase, garnet and quartz.

The water from the thermal spring near Mt. Hunga and the native salt from Lake Katwe are similar to specimens previously received at the Imperial Institute from Uganda, which are at present under investigation.

Wynne P. Dunbar

March, 1906.