

The Pre-Lado and the Lado Enclave (1889-1910)

The Pre-Lado (1889-1897)

Between 1889 and 1894 King Leopold II wanted to continue the expansion of its territory north of the Bomu River, especially in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region. After multiple border disputes with France, a treaty is signed with it and all posts founded by the Belgians in this region are evacuated. This puts an end to Belgian exploration in this area. We collect the letters of the various members of these expeditions as well as the places where they are written. The way in which the mail is transmitted is that of the Congo River in the direction of Leopoldville and Boma to reach Europe.

1. The Vangele expedition (1889-1891)
2. The Van Kerckhoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1890-1893)
3. The withdrawal of the Van Kerchoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1893-1894) – the Baert expedition
4. The Ubangi-Bomu expedition (December 1892 to December 1894)
5. The Hanolet expedition (September 1893 to November 1894)
6. Resident in Sultans of Rafai, Semio and Bangasso
7. The Dhanis expedition
8. The Chaltin expedition to the Lado

The Lado Enclave (1897-1910)

After military, financial and diplomatic efforts, the Belgian occupation of the Lado enclave begins on 17/02/1897 after the Chaltin expedition's victory over the Mahdists in Bedden and Redjaf. We collect here men, places of departure, destinations and routes, via the following chapters: The Congo route, The Nile route, The Ugandan route, Uele mail in transit via the Lado Enclave, Mail to and from Mahagi, The Meridi Zone, Force Publique mail within the Lado Enclave, Mail addressed to the Lado Enclave, Mail in Transit via the Lado Enclave.

It should be known that the Enclave of Lado (and the area of Meridi) never had a post office, so that the stamps that cancel the stamps are either Sudanese or Ugandan, except in cases where the courier passes by the way of the River Congo. In this case we will find marks of the Independent State of Congo (1886-1908) / Belgian Congo (1909-1960).

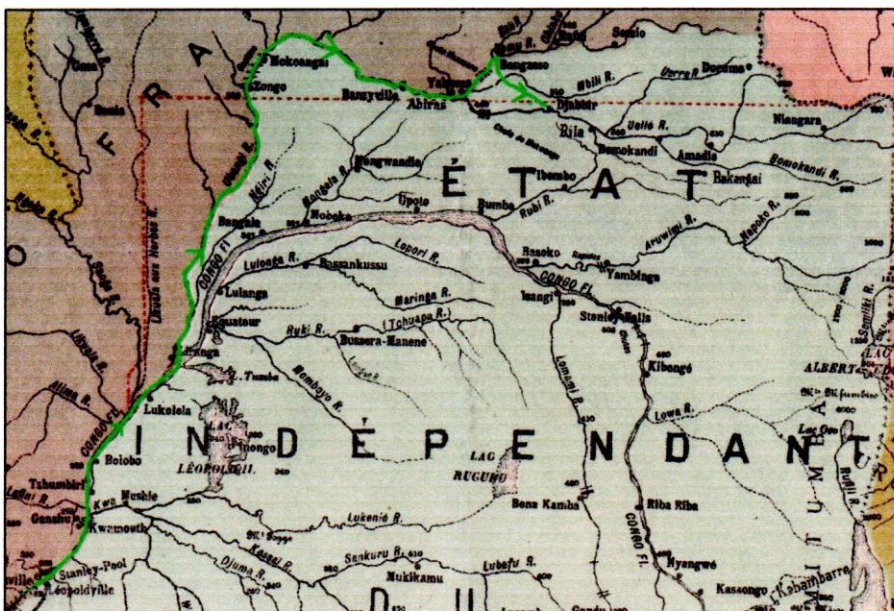
9. The Congo Route (1897 to November 1901)
 - a. The Congo Route – Nile route 1st closing (December 1901 to beginning 1904)
10. The Congo Route (1904 to November 1905)
 - a. The Congo Route – Nile route 2nd closing (December 1905 to May 1906)
11. The Congo Route (June 1906 to 1910)
12. The Nile route
 - a. Mail franked with Congo Free State stamps
 - b. Congo Free State stamps with Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"
 - c. Mail franked with Sudanese stamps
 - d. Transit "Lado"
13. Mail from the Méridi zone
14. Mail from Mahagi – The Uganda Route
15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)

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GUDENKAUF, Abbé G. – Histoire postale de l'enclave de LADO, Bruxelles, 1985.
MASELIS P., SCHOUBERECHTS V. et TAVANO L. - Histoire postale de l'enclave de LADO, Monaco, 2009.
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1. The Vangele expedition (1889-1891)

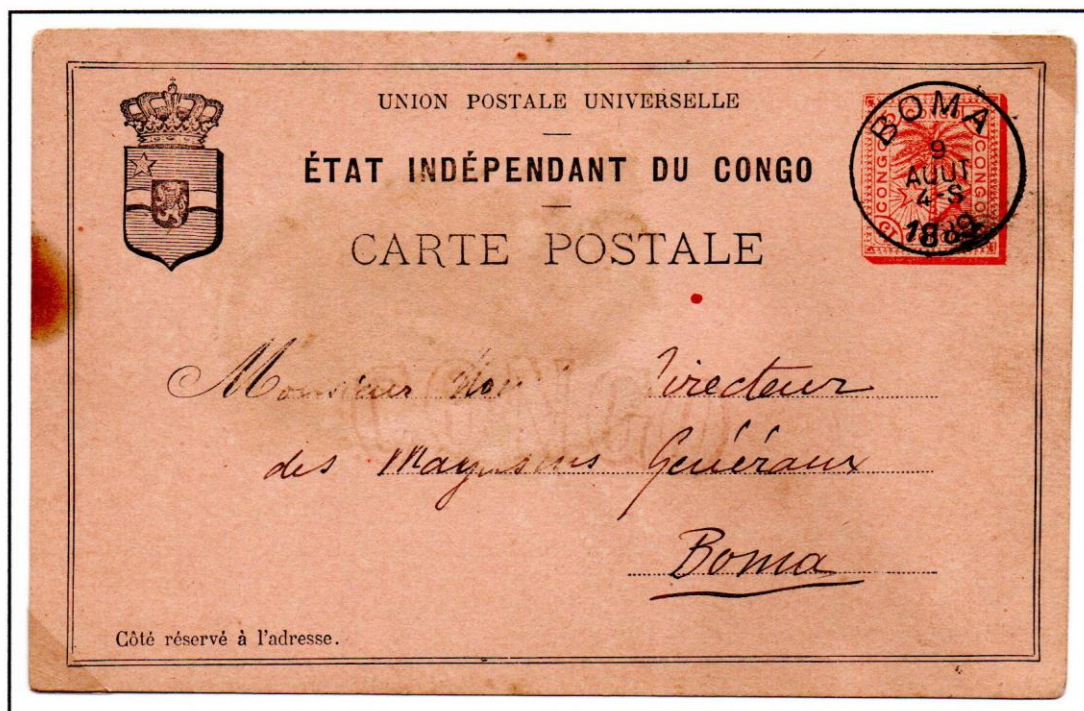
King Leopold II asked Alphonse Vangele to organize and occupy the region of Ubangi he discovered during his last two trips. He sailed to Lisbon in Portugal on February 6, 1889. On May 21, 1889, after two months of preparation, the expedition left Leopoldville aboard two ships (the AIA and the En-Avant) as well as the fetish pirogue of Vangele.



The European members of the expedition are: Captain Vangele, District Commissioner Georges Le Marinel, Lieutenant Léon

Hanolet, Sergeant Busine, Lt. Edouard De Rechter, Scandinavian mechanics Gustaf Gustaffson, Niels Christensen and a Maltese. In addition, the expedition has 90 Africans.

June 23 Zongo is created, Hanolet and Busine are responsible for developing this position with the help of a few Africans. On July 8th and 9th, the Bonga rapids are crossed. July 16th is the turn of the rapids of the elephant. On July 23, they are in Mokwange (Mokoangay). Resignation then desertion of Maltais in Banzy. After several unsuccessful attempts to cross the rapids, Vangele returned to Mokwange on 23 August. Marinel, ill, must go down to Leopoldville where there are 4 months.

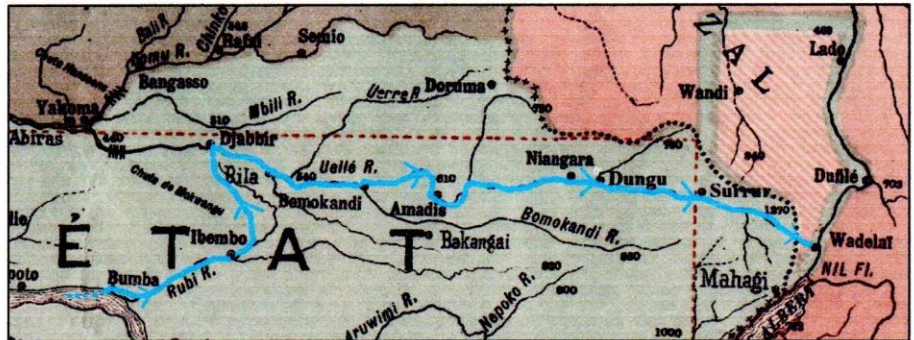


Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°3) written by Georges Le Marinel at Léopoldville July 28, 1889 and cancelled at the arrival in Boma August 9, 1889.

2. The Van Kerckhoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1890-1893)

Appointed state inspector, Van Kerckhoven is chosen by King Leopold II to plant the flag of the Congo Free State along the banks of the Nile. The expedition initially consisted of 14 officers and non-commissioned officers, two mechanics, two clerks, two doctors, three interpreters and 500 men of well-armed and armed indigenous troops. This number will subsequently be 60 Europeans in total. It took the expedition two years to reach the Nile.

Van Kerckhoven arrived in Boma on December 2, 1890, from there he went with the bulk of his troops to Bumba via the Congo River. The vanguard left Bumba in April 3, 1891.



On July 8, 1891 the vanguard left Djibir eastward along the Uele. This reached Bima. On December 12, 1891, Van Kerckhoven left Bomokandi with his expedition and finally headed east. He founded the posts in Amadi, Surongo and Yangara which will become Niangara. All these new posts are fortified and commanded by Europeans according to the orders of King Leopold II who are occupied and defend the territory against the Arabs.

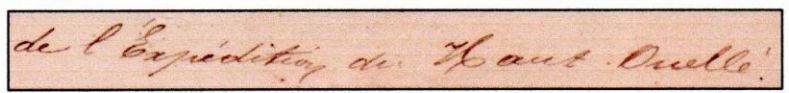
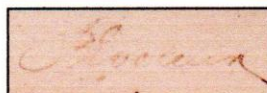
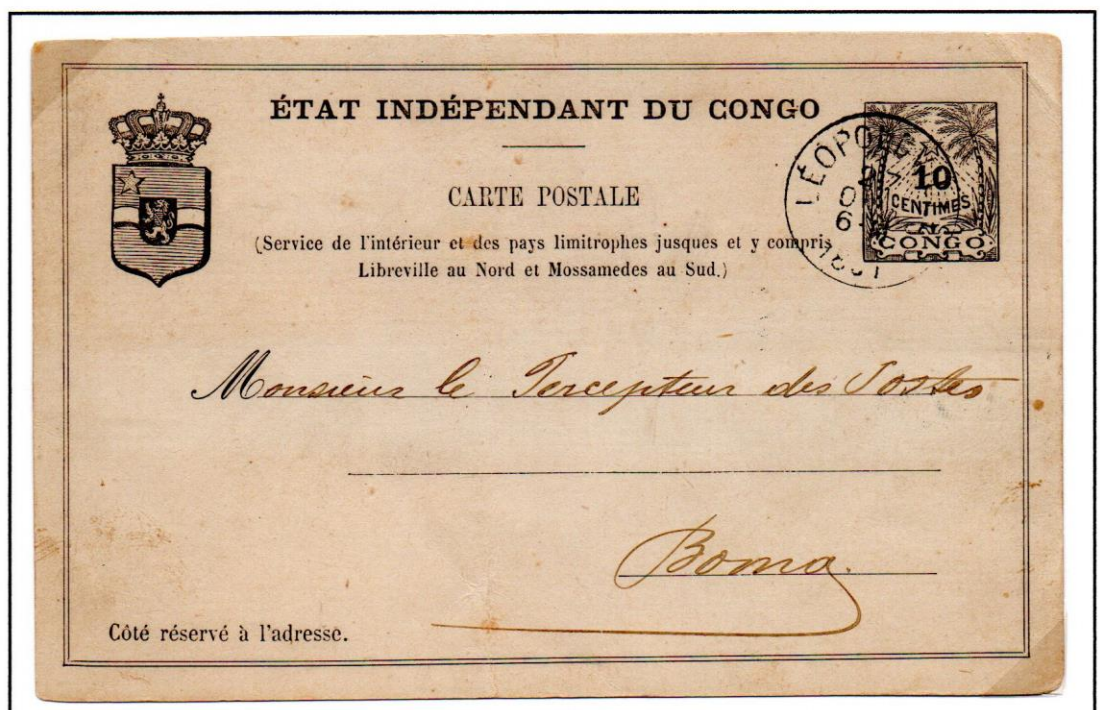
On April 1, 1892, Van Kerckhoven was preparing to head for the Nile but on April 8, he had a fever and had to be bedridden. He leaves on April 18th. He arrived on the 23rd at the confluence of Kibali-Dungu and on the 28th of Zibba Mbittima (29th east longitude). He then left for Surur where he arrived on June 10, 1892. They then went up the Nzoro. On July 25, he is Tagmolanghi. On August 2nd, direction Kibbi, the 9th expedition is 15 km south of Mount Beka.

August 10, 1892 is tragedy, an accident occurs and Van Kerckhoven dies of a bullet in the back. On October 4, the expedition arrives at Wadelai.

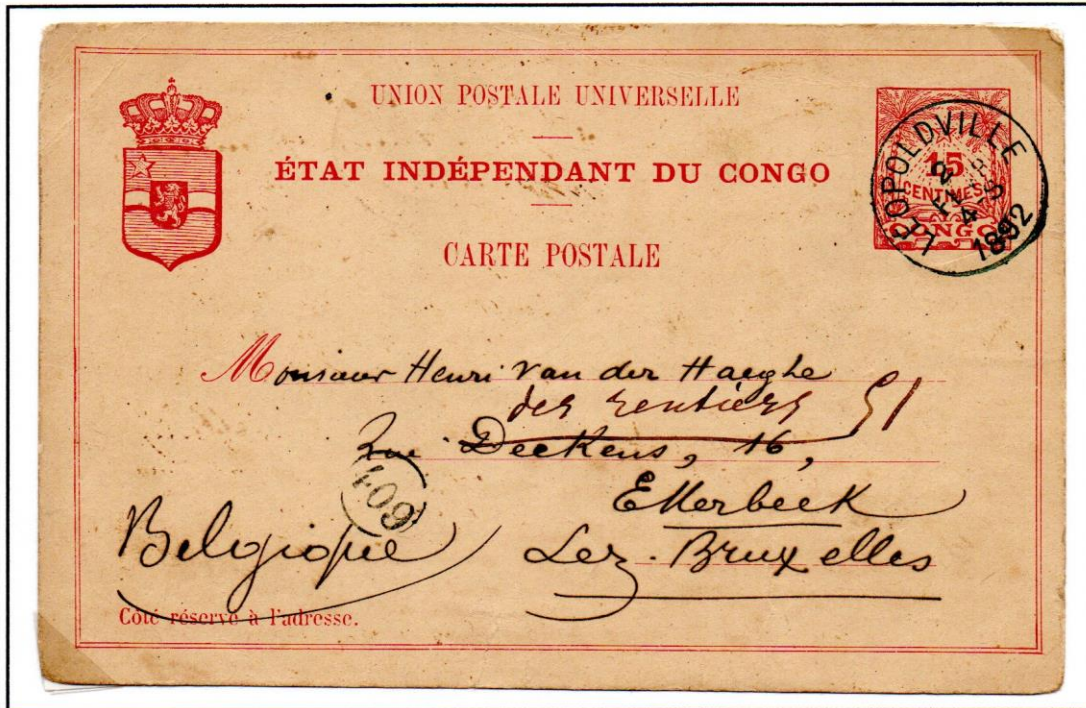
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°4) written by Eugène-Constant Blocteur at Léopoldville October 26, 1891 and sent to Boma where it arrived November 7, 1891.

Eugène-Constant Blocteur was 2nd Lieutenant assigned to the Van Kerckhoven expedition. He took part in the

advance guard commanded by Ponthier. He left Djibir in July 1891 and became station commander in Angu. He succumbed to illness and was obliged to go to Ibembo in September 1891.

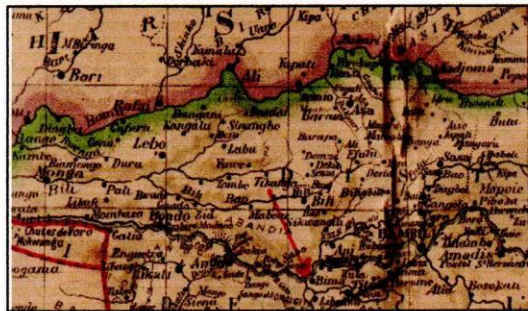


2. The Van Kerckhoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1890-1893)



En route m' Bima (Ouellé pays des Niam-niam) 5 gbre 1891.

*vous attaché m' en
J. de la Kethulle de Ryhove*



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°5) written by Charles de la Kethulle de Ryhove at “*En route m' Bima (Ouellé pays des Niam-Niam 5 gbre 1891 (November 5, 1891)*” cancelled through Léopoldville February 2, 1892 and sent to Brussels / Belgium. Transit by Boma in February 1892.

Part of text of the postal stationery "... Arrived at Ibembo on the Itimbiri on September 16. I set out on the 18th, arrived on October 1st at Djabir on ouellé river Niangara and m'bima on 2 September, I leave by canoe in two or three days for the Bomokandi from where I will probably go to Lake Albert and the Nile ... "

The postal stationery was written by Charles DE LA KETHULLE DE RYHOVE, Lieutenant posted to Rafaï as Resident in December 1891. Following orders from Van Kerckhoven, he visited the sultan of Rafaï in the north. Transferred to Yakoma in March 1892 and then to Bangasso in May, he finally set out for Semio. In December that year, as part of a new expedition which went even further north, he reached Songo in early 1893. After his return to Rafaï, he was asked to organize, together with Nilis, an expedition to Hofrah-El-Nahas. He left Rafaï in February 1894, reaching Bandassi in March and Katuaka in April. He left, heading south and met up with the Hanolet expedition on its way to Chari. He returned in Europe in October 1894, at the end of his term.

2. The Van Kerckhoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1890-1893)



Leopoldville 17 9bre 91

*6
Lautzenberg serge
Expédition Van Kerckhoven
Ouelle*

Leopoldville 17 9bre 91
Mes meilleurs souhaits
ouvel an à mon ami Chephali
et que le voir bientôt sur le terrain
à la force publique
6 Lautzenberg serge
Expédition Van Kerckhoven
Ouelle

Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°5) written by Jacques Dautzenberg at “Léopoldville 17 9bre 91 (November 17, 1891)” cancelled through Léopoldville November 18, 1892 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived January 11, 1892. Transit by Boma December 9, 1891.

The postal stationery was written by Jacques DAUTZENBERG, he joined the Upper Uele expedition in February 1892 and was post commander in Faradje-Mundu in April 1893. Having been transferred to the post at Akka in April 1894, he returned to Europe two months later.

2. The Van Kerckhoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1890-1893)



*Haut-Ouellé. En route La Mbima 4 novembre 1891
Bomokandi 5 décembre*

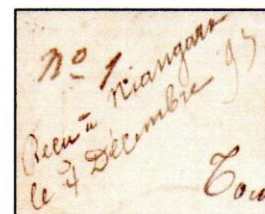
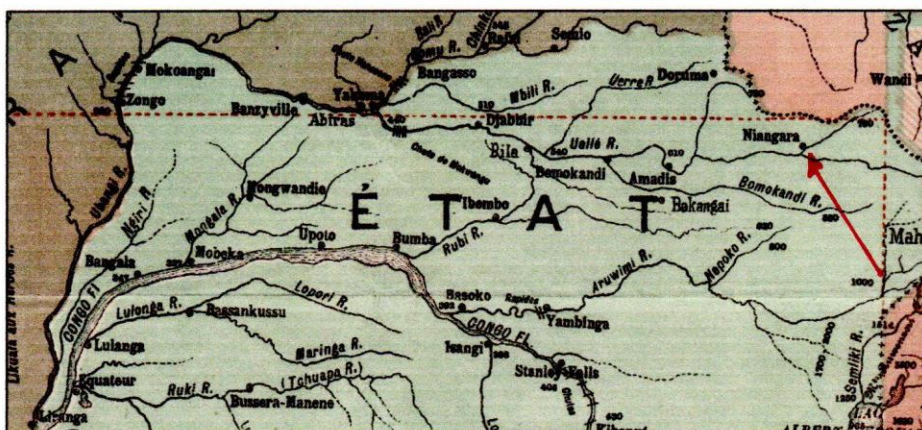
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°5) written by Gustave Gustin at "Haut-Ouellé. En route, La m'Bima 4 novembre, 1891 – Bomokandi 5 décembre" (December 15, 1891), cancelled through Léopoldville February 1, 1892 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived on April 26, 1892. Transit by Boma on February 28, 1892.

The postal stationery was written by Gustave Gustin, Second lieutenant designated for the Van Kerckhoven expedition in June 1891, he left Bomokandi in December 1891 for Amadis. In March 1892, he was in Niangara and was in Ganda in November 1892. He went back down to Gundu in March 1893, to join Niangara. In July 1893, he was along the Nile at Kiri and Muggi. He returned to Europe in June 1894.



3. The withdrawal of the Van Kerchoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1893-1894)
The Baert expedition

The Baert Expedition begins August 14 with Ray and 86 soldiers, they leave Dungen. Along the way, he increases his troops with 350 additional men. On August 28, he arrives in Mundu. Accompanied by Bonvallet, Van Holsbeek, Delmotte and Ray, he prepares to leave Mundu to go to Magora and Ganda to join Dalanghe. Finally the junction will be made in Mundu on December 11, 1893. On January 1, 1894, Baert decides to go to Niangara. The goal is to occupy Haut-Uele because revolts burst across this area. Baert leaves Mundu on January 22, 1894, towards Niangara. The Bonv alet-Devos column charged by Baert with evacuating the posts east of Dungen is massacred on March 2, 1894. Baert's defense plan is to guard the posts of Djabir, Ibembo, Dungen, Akka, Mundu and Gumbari. for a future reoccupation of the Enclave de lado. On July 7, he is in Dungen with Francqui. Baert died on August 15, 1894 in Dungen. He will be replaced by Lemarinel in the command of the Uele region.



Postal stationery reply (Stibbe catalogue n°7 reply) sent from Anvers (station) / Belgium August 2, 1893 to "Officer Deneus – Expédition Baert" in Congo Free State where it arrived "Reçu à Niangara le 4 décembre 93 – (Niangara December 4, 1893)". Transit by Leopoldville September 18, 1893.

3. The withdrawal of the Van Kerchoven expedition / Haut Ouellé/Uelé (1893-1894)

The Baert expedition



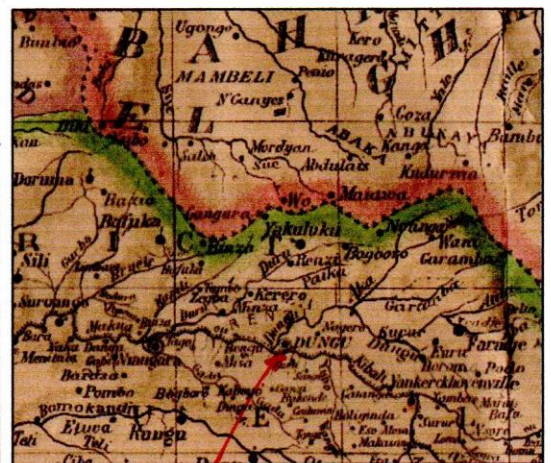
Dougu le 25 Août 1893

Ernest

Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°11) written by Ernest BAERT at “Dougu le 25 août 1893 (August 25, 1893)” cancelled through Léopoldville November 13, 1893 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived December 25, 1893. Transit by Boma November 26, 1893.

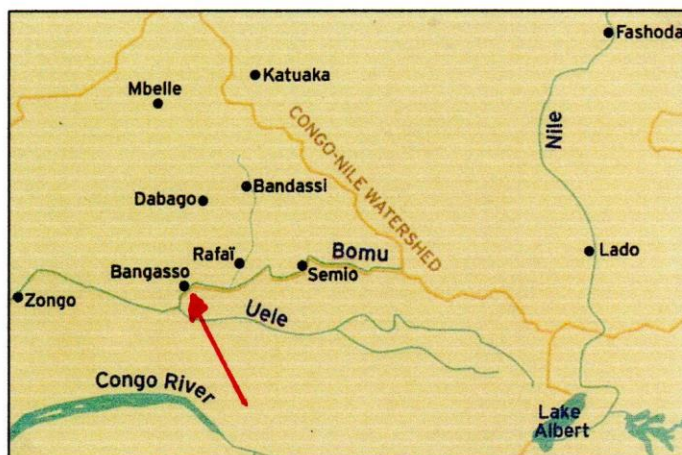
The postal stationery was written by Ernest Baert, he is appointed to take command of the Haut-Uele expedition after the death of Van Kerckhoven. He planned to reach the Nile by Lake Albert. On June 2 he is in Djibir,... on December 4 on his way to Mundu. On January 1, 1894, Baert decided to return to Niangara to prepare a new program of occupation of Haut-Uele there, renouncing to maintain garrisons in the Lado Enclave and perhaps even in Upper Dougu. Revolts occurring almost simultaneously in all the garrisons of Haut-Uele, Baert left Mundu for Niangara on January 22, 1894.

Dougu le 25 Août 1893
J'ai été avisé ici un peu plus long temps que je ne le croyais. Quel bon de postage. Je compte partir dans 2 ou 3 jours pour le Congo. Je serai probablement obligé à un arrêt dont je ne puis malheureusement évaluer la durée. Je suis toujours bien portant et j'aurai encore pendant plusieurs mois l'occasion de vous faire à vous tous
Ernest



4. The Ubangi-Bomu expedition (December 1892 to December 1894)

Several expeditions take place during this period in this region. Members of these expeditions are chosen from residents already established in the region or from new recruits. The Ubangi-Bomu expedition is ordered by G. Le Marinel. Balat arrived at Bangasso on February 10, 1893. He made the decision to make an expedition of reconnaissance and occupation between the Upper Mbali and the Upper Kotto. He crosses the Mbali and arrives in Gambo. Then head south towards Songo. He goes to Bakuma to dismiss Khelulle, so he leaves in April for Rafai where he meets his deputy Jacquemin. For its part, Balat is heading towards Bangasso. He orders Buret in Yakoma to found a post at Sattet. Balat died mid-April before being able to settle the litigation of the French Liotard's incursion into the territories occupied by the Belgians.



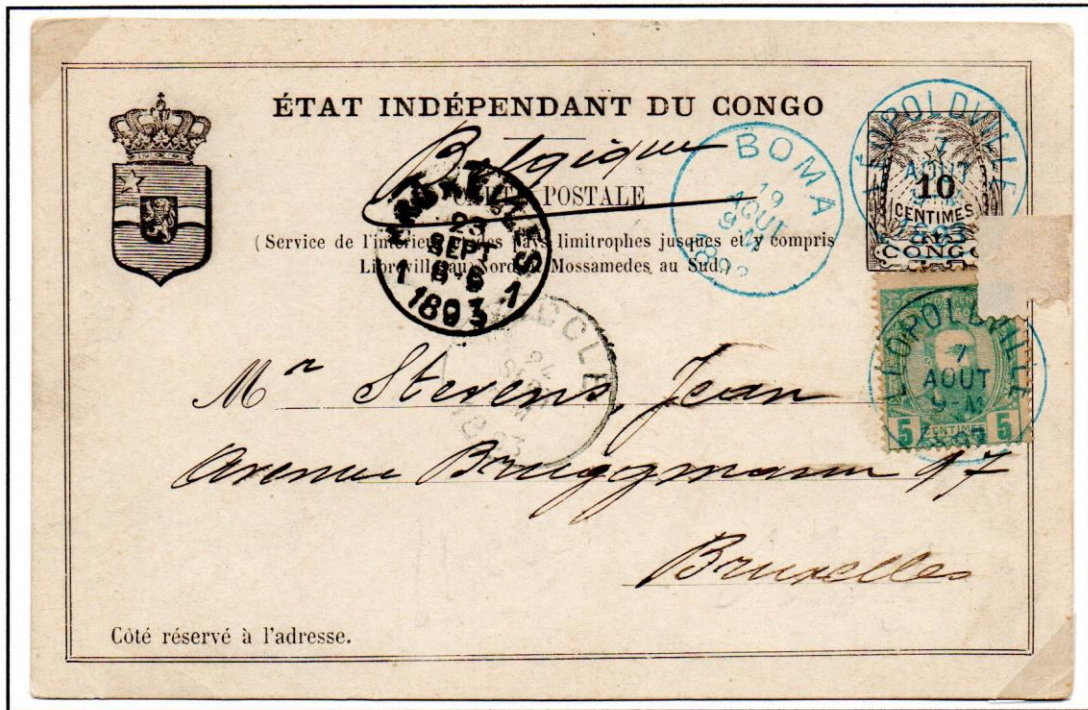
Chez le Sultan Bangasso, 7 mai 93.

Léon

Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°4 additional stamp 5c. second issue) written by Léon HANOLET in "Bangasso 7 mai 93 – (May 7, 1893)" cancelled through Léopoldville August 7, 1893 and sent to Bodange / Fauvillers / Belgium. Transit by Boma August 19, Anvers September 23 and Martelange September 25, 1893.

The postal stationery was written by Léon HANOLET, Lieutenant assigned to the 4th Ubangi-Van Gèle expedition in May 1889. Hanolet spent two years in Zongo and returned to Europe in July 1891 after his first term. Promoted to Captain-commander, he was assigned to the Ubangi-Bomu expedition in June 1892. In October 1893 the expedition gathered in Bangasso, but did not set out for Yango until February 1894 reaching M'belle in April, returning to Dabago in November 1894.

4. The Ubangi-Bomu expedition (December 1892 to December 1894)



Yakoma, le 28 mai 1893.

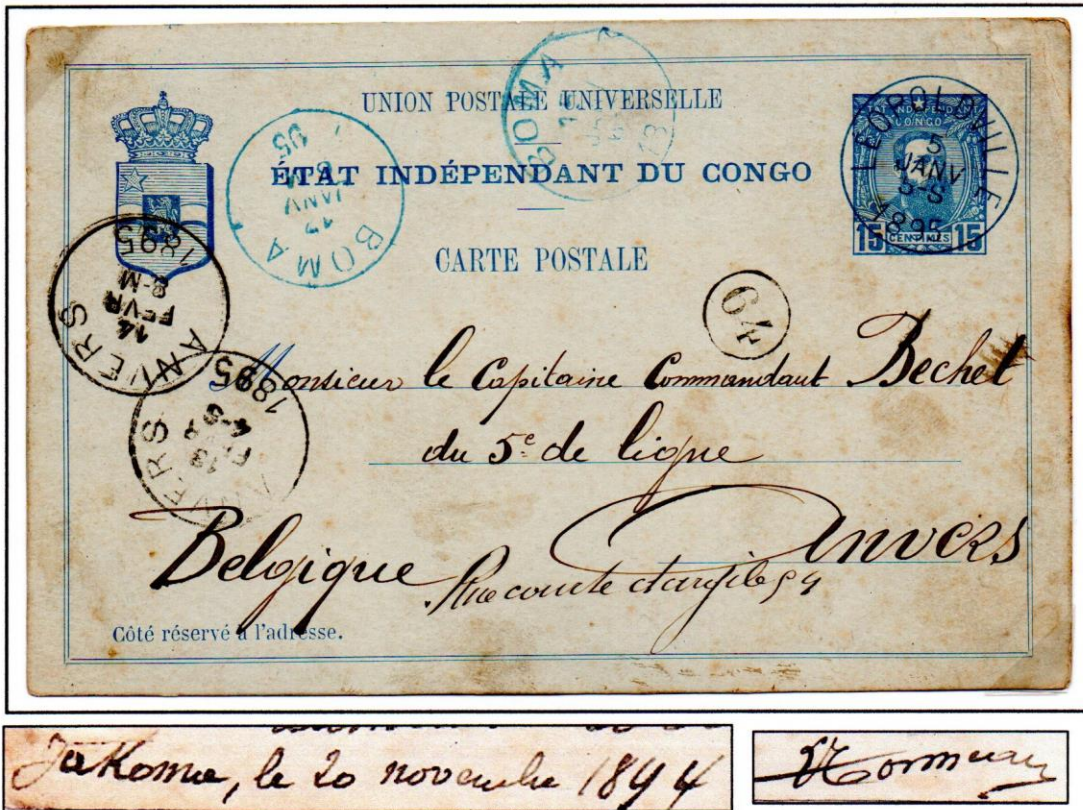
L. Hanolet



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°4 additional stamp 5c. second issue) written by Léon HANOLET in “Yakoma 28 mai 93 – (May 28, 1893)” cancelled through Léopoldville August 7, 1893 and sent to Uccle / Belgium where it arrived September 24, 1893. Transit by Boma August 19 and Brussels September 23, 1893.

The postal stationery was written by Léon HANOLET, Lieutenant assigned to the 4th Ubangi-Van Gèle expedition in May 1889. Hanolet spent two years in Zongo and returned to Europe in July 1891 after his first term. Promoted to Captain-commander, he was assigned to the Ubangi-Bomu expedition in June 1892. In October 1893 the expedition gathered in Bangasso, but did not set out for Yango until February 1894 reaching M’bellé in April, returning to Dabago in November 1894.

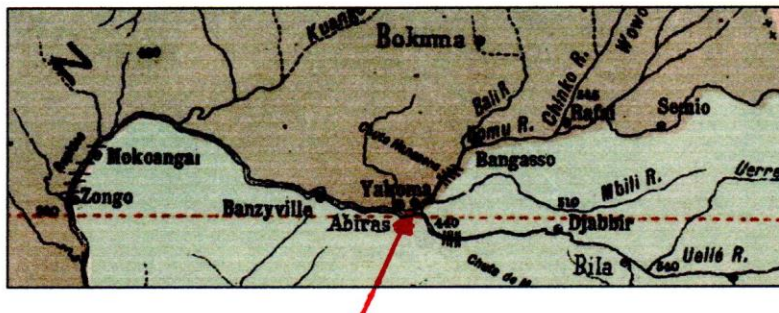
4. The Ubangi-Bomu expedition (December 1892 to December 1894)



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°11) written by Léon TONNEAU at “Yakoma le 20 novembre 1894 (November 20, 1894)” cancelled through Léopoldville January 5, 1895 and sent to Anvers / Belgium where it arrived February 14, 1895. Transit by Boma January 15 and 17, 1895 and Anvers February 13, 1895.

Mon cher Commandant,
 Le courrier d'Europe annonce votre promotion dans l'ordre de Léopold. Je profite de cette occasion, Mon cher Commandant, pour vous adresser mes plus sincères félicitations. J'espère que, comme par le passé, votre caractère est toujours aussi jovial et que c'est toujours avec plaisir que vous vous retrouvez dans le petit clan des lieutenants et 4665 du beau 5^e de ligne.
 Recevez, mon cher Commandant, l'assurance de
 mes sentiments dévoués
 Yakoma, le 20 novembre 1894
 Hormuay

The postal stationery was written by Léon TONNEAU, he was lieutenant and designated for the Ubangi-Bomu expedition, he was charged as a diplomatic agent with the handing over to the French of the posts on the right bank of the Bomu (in accordance with the Franco-Congolese convention of August 14, 1894, ratified December 17, 1894), he stayed three months in the company of French officers.



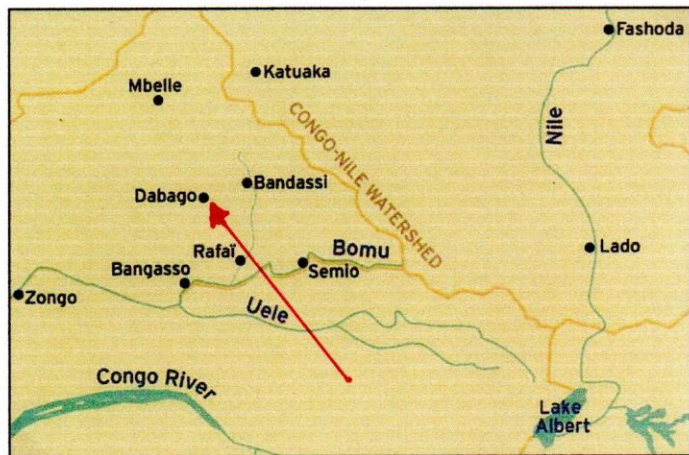
5. The Hanolet expedition (September 1893 to November 1894)

The Hanolet expedition resumed its march towards the North, in February 1894. Arrived at Yango, from there Van Calster and Iver were sent to the vanguard to meet the Sultan of El-Kouti, El-Senusi, and obtain his submission. They reached M'belle on April 4, 1894, when Hanolet joined them on June 16, 1894. The expedition returned to Dabago on November 1, 1894.



Dabago 11 juin 94

Raphaël



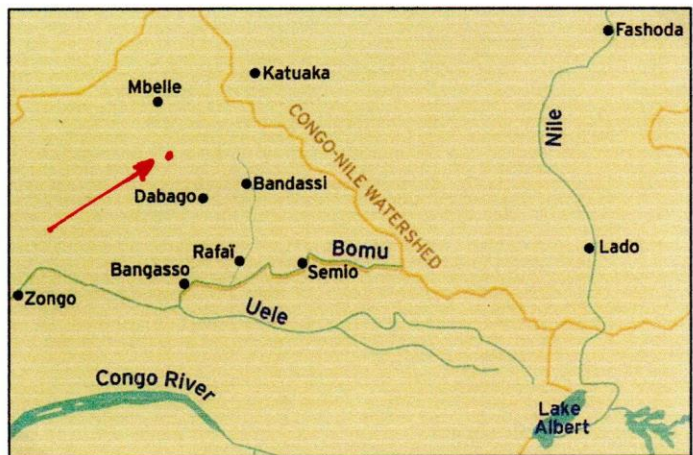
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°11) written by Raphaël Stroobant in “Dabago 11 juin 94 – (June 11, 1894)” cancelled through Léopoldville September 4, 1894 and sent to Laeken / Belgium where it arrived October 22, 1894. Transit by Boma September 17, 1894.

Postal stationery written by Raphaël STROOBANT, 2nd Lieutenant assigned to the Ubangi-Bomu expedition who was in Yakoma in February 1893 and in Bangasso in April. He was in Dabago in December 1893 and arrived in Kuria in January 1894. Hanolet arrived shortly afterwards and assigned Stroobant, Van Caster and Inver to his expedition to Chari. In January 1894 he left Dabago for Bangasso.

5. The Hanolet expedition (September 1893 to November 1894)



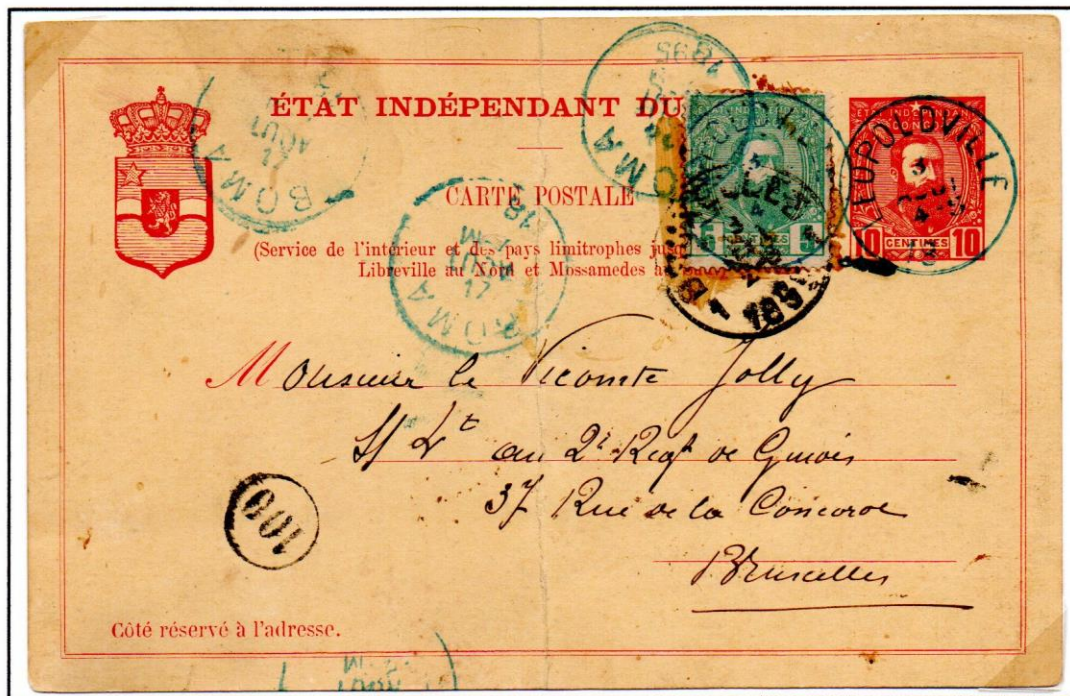
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°9a) written by Léon HANOLET in “Haut Ubangi 30 septembre – (September 30, 1894) at this time Léon Hanolet is between M’bellé and Dabago” cancelled through Léopoldville January 5, 1895 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived February 13, 1895. Transit by Boma January 15 and 17. Forwarded from Brussels February 13, 1895 to Ixelles. Via Uccle February 14, 1895.



The postal stationery was written by Léon HANOLET, Lieutenant assigned to the 4th Ubangi-Van Gèle expedition in May 1889. Hanolet spent two years in Zongo and returned to Europe in July 1891 after his first term. Promoted to Captain-commander, he was assigned to the Ubangi-Bomu expedition in June 1892. In October 1893 the expedition gathered in Bangasso, but did not set out for Yango until February 1894 reaching M’bellé in April, returning to Dabago in November 1894.

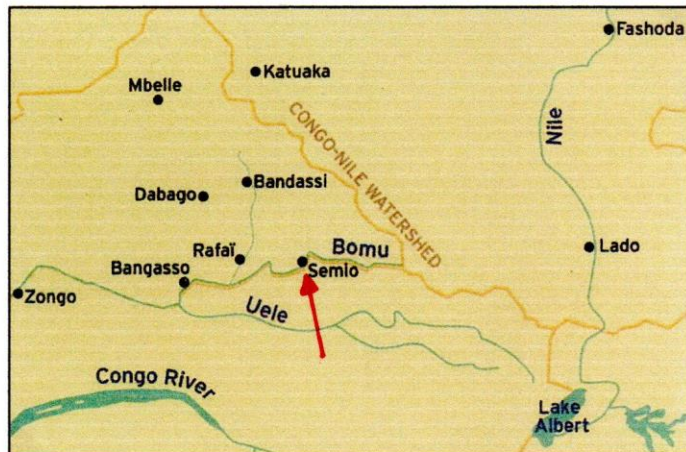
Haut Ubangi. 30 Septembre
 Mon cher Jean. Reçu ta lettre
 d'avril hier et la ligende de
 l'écrit - en même temps, j'eus
 une lettre de Gustave d'objé
 d'accra - Il allait très bien
 et sa maladie avait une bonne
 tournure - c'est fini maintenant
 sans suite - c'est la - mon vœu
 j'en ai plus de l'ombre - à mon
 pour d'écrire sur ces cartes postales.
 Je compte me mettre en route
 sous peu pour être en Belgique
 fin mai 95 - Ambrui & Gustave
 mes respects chez toi et moi
 un bon poignu te m'embrasse
 à ton affection
 Une tape au cœur
 Léon

6. Resident in Sultans of Rafai, Semio and Bangasso



9 juin 95

C. Hecq



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°10 with additional stamp 5c. stamp second issue) written by Célestin Hecq “9 juin 95” – (June 9, 1895: he was more than probably in Semio at this time)” cancelled at Léopoldville August 3, 1895 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived September 3, 1895. Transit via Boma August 17, 1895.

Postal stationery written by Célestin HECQ, Captain who set out for Yakoma in May 1894, replacing de la Kethulle in Rafai before being posted to Semio in October 1894 where he succeeded Fiévez as Resident. In December 1895, he was posted to the Uéré camp and met up with Chaltin, who remained in the camp until January 1896. At the end of his term, in February 1897, he returned to Europe.

6. Resident in Sultans of Rafai, Semio and Bangasso



léo le 22-5-1893

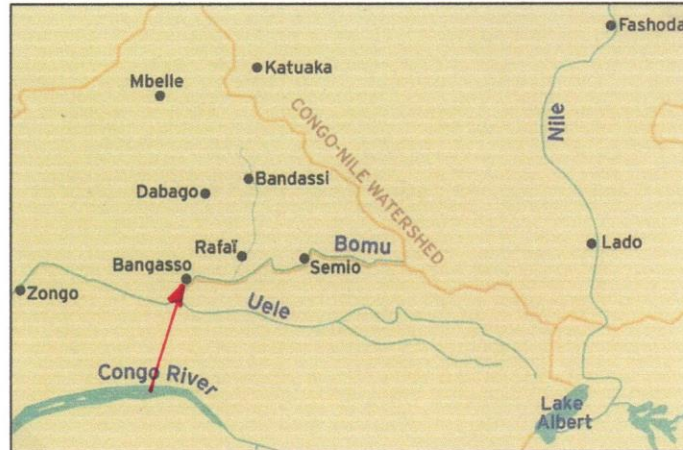
Jacquemin Lt De la force publique en résidence à Rafai Haut Ouellé

léo le 22-5-1893
 Mon cher Eugène, le départ de la
 Côte est également, c'est au Camarade
 de quitter définitivement la Côte de la
 de mon côté le 23 courant. J'espère que tout
 les braves Camarades vont toujours dans une
 parfaite santé. Comment Malapou le capitaine
 table, dans la bon lieu est en la Camarade
 Emile nous rassurait de temps en temps, un bon
 moment. Malapou est-il toujours le même? J'espère
 ce brave est-il pas encore de la grande Compagnie? Enfin
 tous les anciens frères viendront-ils bientôt à cet
 avec bonne santé de Malapou dans le charbon
 pays qui le nom de Congo? N'ai pas un grand
 l'absence et il est probable qu'il me retrouvera à
 les Bruges. Les Bruges, mais les moyens de
 les Bruges, Madame Weywout, dans dont attendre
 mon cher Eugène, les des congolais aux amis de la
 l'absence, il n'oublie pas les départs des 6 de la Côte
 je te suis amicalement au Man en attendant le
 Jacquemin Lt De la force publique en résidence à Rafai Haut Ouellé

Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°11) written by Emile JACQUEMIN in “Léo le 22-5-1893 – E. Jacquemin Lt De la force publique en résidence à Rafai Haut Ouellé (May 22, 1893)” cancelled at Léopoldville June 1, 1893 and sent to Verviers / Belgium where it arrived July 23, 1893. Transit via Boma June 11 and Anvers July 23, 1893.

Postal stationery written by Emile JACQUEMIN, Lieutenant posted to the Residence in Rafai in March 1893 as second-in-command. In February 1894, he had temporarily to replace de la Kethulle until the arrival of Captain Hecq. He died between Djabir and Yakoma in December 1894.

6. Resident in Sultans of Rafai, Semio and Bangasso



Cover (franked with a 50c. second issue) written by Joseph DONNAY in “Ubangi-Bomu Congo” (he was more than probably in Bangasso at this time) cancelled at Léopoldville January 5, 1895 and sent to Liège / Belgium where it arrived in February 1895. Transit via Boma January 17, 1895.

Cover written by Joseph DONNAY, Captain-commander posted to Ubangi-Bomu in March 1893. He arrived in Yakoma in October of that year. In June 1894 he was sent as Resident to Bangasso and went back to Boma in January 1896.

Postage rate: cover = 50c. / 15gr. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

6. Resident in Sultans of Rafai, Semio and Bangasso



Cover (franked with a 50c. second issue) written by Henri BODART (written the day of his arrived) cancelled at Boma August 18, 1893 to Gand / Belgium where it arrived September 24, 1893. Transit by Anvers / Belgium September 23, 1893.

Cover written by Henri BODART, lieutenant appointed to reinforce the staff attached to the Semio residence. He arrived in Boma on August 18, 1893. Bodart went from Semio to Rafai, from where he headed north-east to Bakari. He did not return to Semio until January 1894.

Postage rate: cover = 50c. / 15gr. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)



7. The Dhanis expedition (1896 – February 1897)

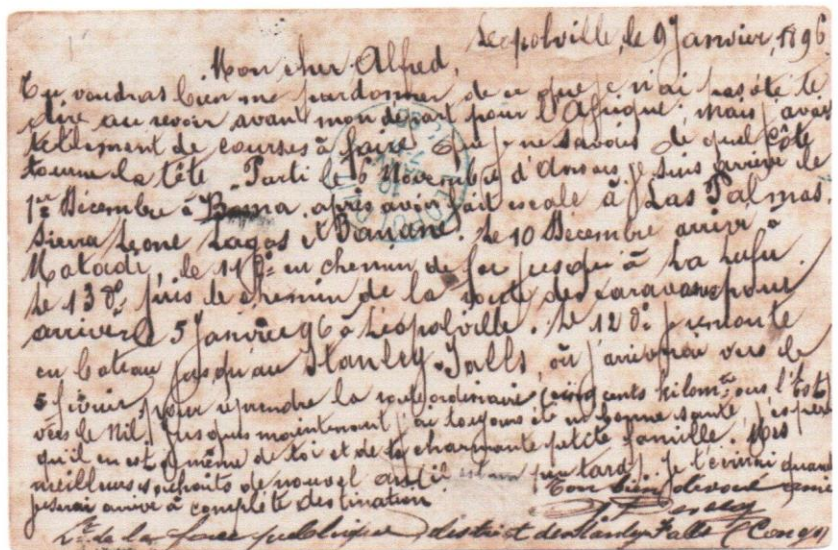
The Dhanis expedition was to attempt to travel up the White Nile. But in February 1897 the expedition's vanguard mutinied and soon the whole Ituri region became unstable. The main body of the expedition was attacked in turn by the mutineers. This resulted in the end of the expedition and the appointment of Henry as commander of this unfaithful area.



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°11) written by François-Alexandre Derclaye at "Léopoldville 9 janvier 1896 (January 9, 1896)" cancelled through Léopoldville January 9, 1896 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived March 1, 1896. Transit by Boma January 21, 1896.

Text of the postal stationery:

"...left Antwerp on 6 November, I arrived in Boma on 1 December after having stopped in Las Palmas, Sierra Leone/Lagos and Banana. On 10 December I arrived in Matadi, on the 11th by rail to La Lufu, on the 13th I took the caravan route to arrive in Leopoldville on 5 January 1896. On the 12th I went back up by boat to Stanley Falls where I will arrive around the 5th of February to take the ordinary road (five hundred Km towards the East) towards the Nile. Until now I have been..."



Postal stationery written by François-Alexandre DERCLAYE, second lieutenant in the service of the Independent State of Congo, he arrived in Boma on 30 November 1895. He was then appointed in 1896 to the Dhanis expedition. After the mutiny of the expedition's vanguard, he was under Henry's orders as a lieutenant. Derclaye left the Congo in October 1899 after having fought and stayed in Redjaf.

8. The Chaltin expedition to the Lado

The aim of this expedition is: capture the Lado Enclave. The order was received by Chaltin on October 1896 to head the Nil. He left Dungu with his troops on December 14th, 1896 to Surur and then the Lado Enclave.



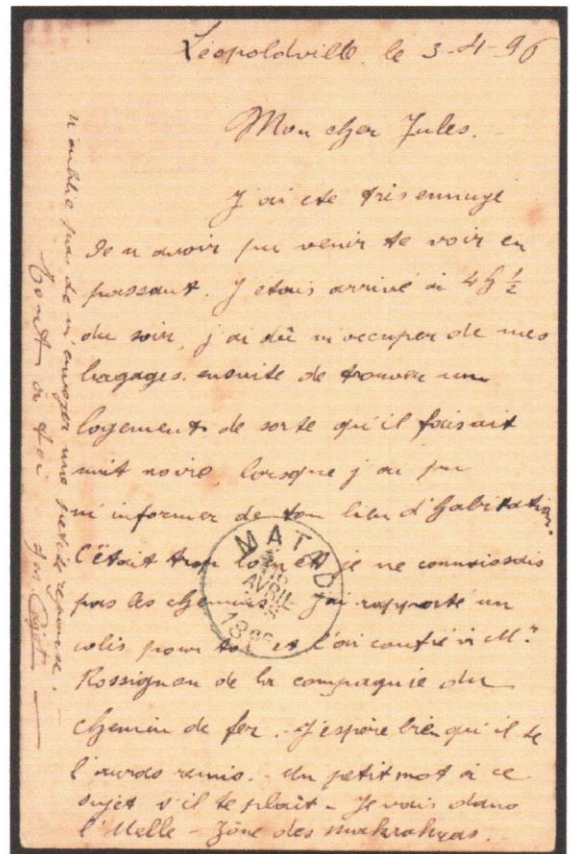
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°10 at 10c.) written by Jean Cajot (Futur member of the Chaltin expedition to the Lado) at “Léopoldville 3-4-1896 (April 3, 1896)” cancelled through Léopoldville April 3, 1896 and sent to Matadi where it arrived April 16, 1896.

Postage rate: inland postcard = 10c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Jean CAJOT, he was first designated for the Uelle- zone of the makrkras, he reached Djabir on 27 May 1896. There he met Chaltin who was injured and waiting for Doctor Rossignon. It is there that he asks Chaltin to be part of his expedition. NCO in charge of the only field gun carried during the Chaltin expedition against the Mahdist in February 1897. Warrant officer Cajot was wounded and died in Redjaf / Lado in July 1897.

Text of the postal stationery:

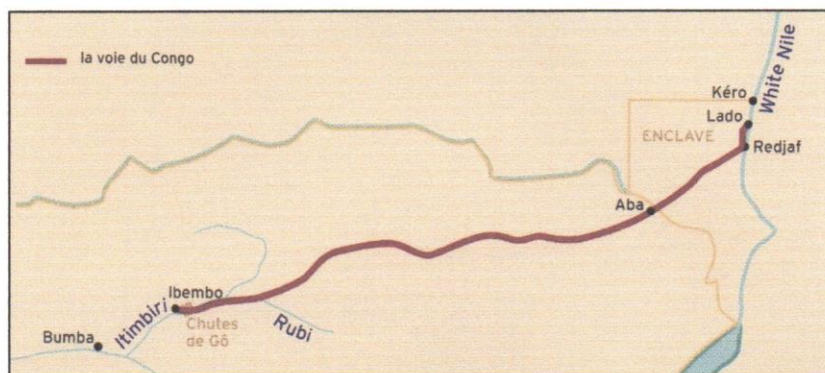
“...A word about this please - I'm going to the Uelle - Makrakras area, don't forget to send me a little reply. All yours”



9. The Congo route

Initially, it was the only route for the transport of the mail from the Lado. During the first years the mail passing through the Bumba office and then through the Ibembo office which was the principal post office for this route until the end of the Lado Enclave. In December 1901 the Nile route (Nile route opened in 1900) was closed until the beginning of 1904. And a second closed time from December 1905 until May 1906.

“Lado” to Belgium - Ibembo 19th century cancel

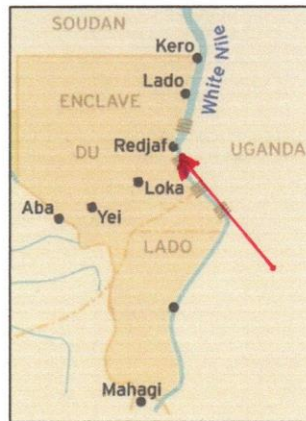
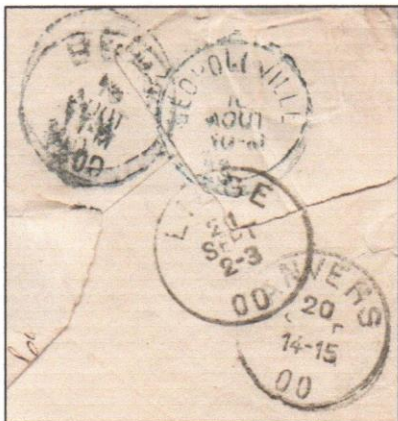


Lado le 19 novembre 1898

Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 reply card with straight linear mark “BOMA CARTE INCOMPLETE” at 15c.) written in “Lado le 19 novembre 1898 – (November 19, 1898)” and cancelled through Ibembo January 15, 1899 and dispatched to Anvers / Belgium where it arrived March 18, 1899. Transit by Boma February 19, 1899. In Anvers, it was redirected to Beverloo / Belgium where it arrived March 20, 1899.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

9. Congo Route
"Redjaf" to Belgium - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Cover (franked with 2x 25c. orange from the Mols issue which one fell) written in "Redjaf le 26-V-1900 – (May 26, 1900)" and cancelled through Ibembo June 12, 1900 and dispatched to Liège / Belgium where it arrived September 21, 1900. Transit by Léopoldville, Boma in August 1900 and Anvers / Belgium September 20, 1900. Belgium postman cachet "28".

Postage rate: cover = 50c. / 15gr. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The cover was written by Arthur HENRION lieutenant of the Public Force, assigned for the expedition of the Nile in 1897, he was in Redjaf in April 1898, in Lado then Kéro in September 1898, from December 1899 to May 1900 at various positions in the Enclave of Lado.

9. Congo Route
“Kéro” to Belgium - Ibembo 19th century cancel

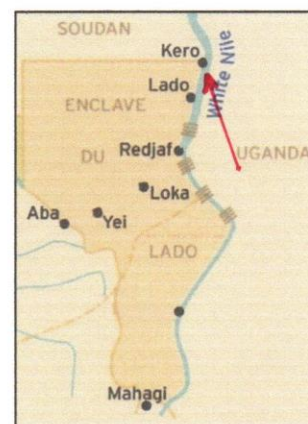
recu 16/9
 Kéro, le 30 Avril 1899
 Très chers tante, oncle, cousine, et petites nièces,
 Je suis heureuse de vous annoncer que je me
 porte toujours en parfaite santé. Et vous, mêmes, j'espère
 bien qu'aucun de vous n'est malade et n'a la moindre indis-
 position. Je crois vous avoir parlé de mon arrivée à Kéro
 à la frontière au 5^o. Je me plais toujours fort bien ici
 et j'aurai bientôt 2 ans de service sans le savoir, c'est
 à dire lorsque vous recevrez la présente. Il me semble que
 je reçois très peu de vos nouvelles, je ne suis à quoi attribuer
 ce long silence. Il m'a été impossible de vous écrire, à cause de la
 besogne, je me propose, à vous donner de mes longues nouvelles le mois
 prochain. Je vous embrasse tous de cœur, Votre affectionnée
 Prière de ne pas oublier les journaux Arthur



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°10 at 10c. with additional 5c. red-brown Mols issue fell) written in “Kéro le 30 avril 1899 – (April 30, 1899)” and cancelled through Ibembo July 5, 1899 and dispatched to Liège / Belgium where it arrived September 16, 1899. Transit by Léopoldville and Boma in August 1899.

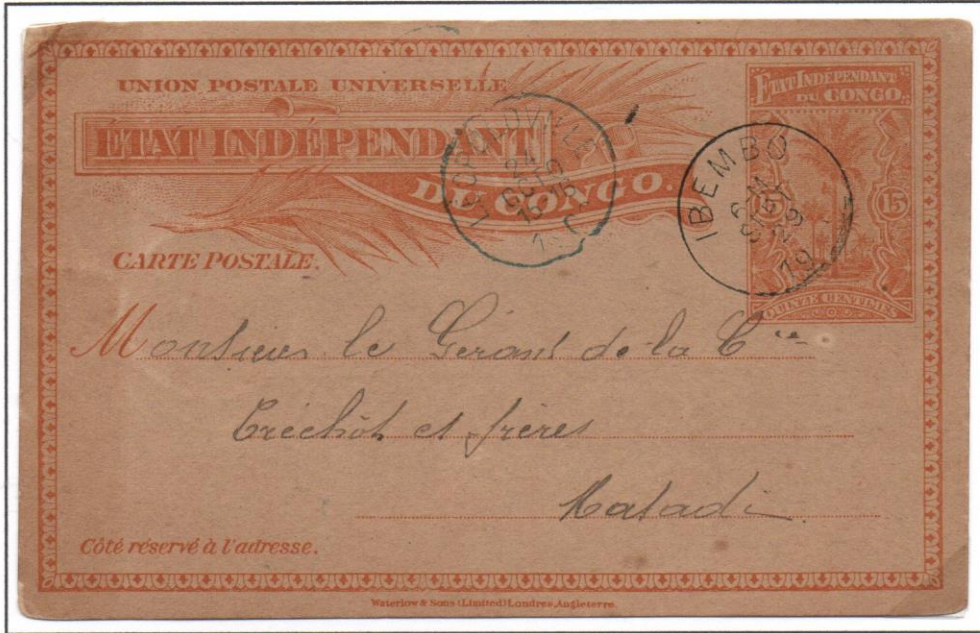
Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Arthur HENRION lieutenant of the Public Force, assigned for the expedition of the Nile in 1897, he was in Redjaf in April 1898, in Lado then Kéro in September 1898, from December 1899 to May 1900 at various positions in the Enclave of Lado.

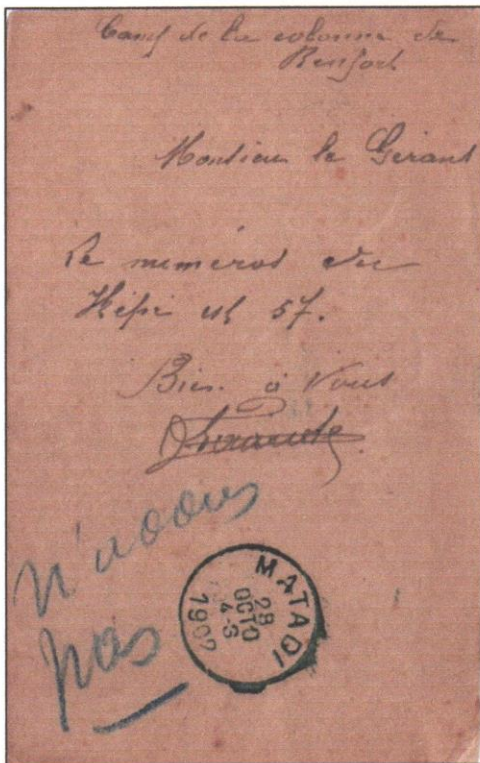


9a. Nile route - 1st closing – December 1901 to beginning of 1904

“Camp de la colonne de renfort” to Congo Free State - Ibembo 20th century cancel

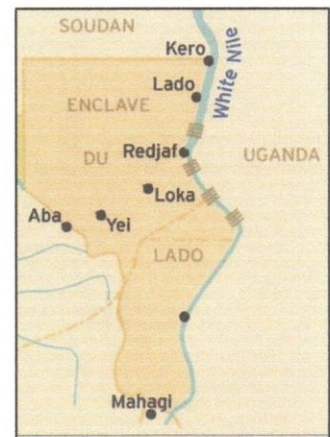


Camp de la colonne de renfort



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°15 at 15c.) written in “Camp de la colonne de renfort (In the Lado Enclave at this time)” and cancelled through Ibembo September 29, 1902 and dispatched to Matadi / Congo Free State where it arrived October 28, 1902. Transit by Léopoldville October 24, 1902.

Postage rate: inland postcard = 10c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

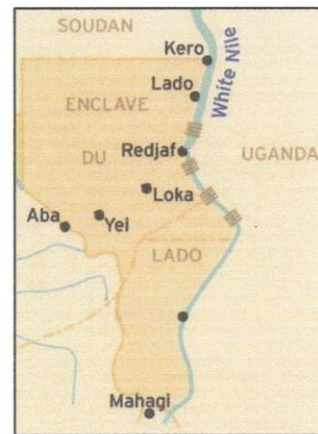


9a. Nile route - 1st closing – December 1901 to beginning of 1904
“Camp de la colonne de renfort” to Sweden - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Camp de la colonne de renfort le 10-8-1902

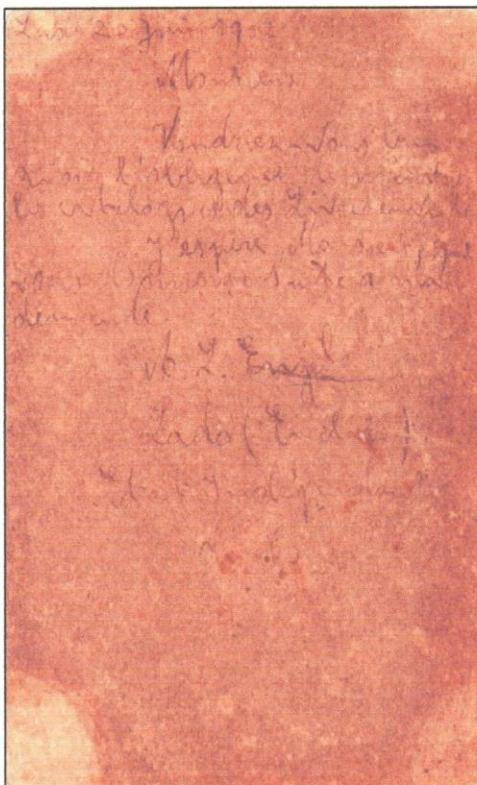
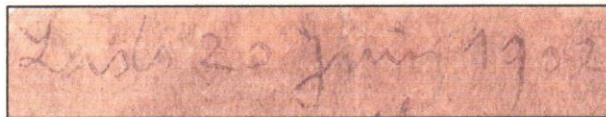
Camp de la colonne de renfort le 10-8-1902
2 pages
 Cher camarade
 j'attends toujours des nouvelles de
 toi. Voilà des mois que je n'ai rien reçu.
 Il me semble que tu pourrais au moins écrire
 une carte postale. Je suis maintenant à
 l'ouest de la frontière soudanaise et nous
 sommes occupés à construire un poste.
 Je me porte toujours très bien et j'espère
 mon ami que cela est le même avec toi.
 Au revoir ton camarade *Stibbe*



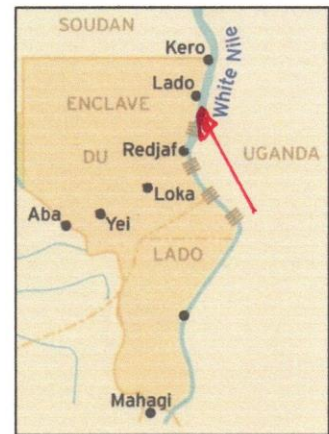
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°15 at 15c.) written in “Camp de la colonne de renfort le 10-8-1902 – (August 10, 1902 – In the Lado Enclave at this time)” and cancelled through Ibembo September 8, 1902 and dispatched to Sater / Sweden where it arrived November 6, 1902. Transit by Léopoldville October 2, 1902.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

9a. Nile route - 1st closing – December 1901 to beginning of 1904
“Lado” to Belgium - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°18 at 10c. with additional stamp 5c. green Mols issue) written in “Lado le 20 juin 1902– (June 20, 1902)” and cancelled through Ibembo August 5, 1902 and dispatched to Anvers / Belgium where it arrived September 25, 1902. Transit by Léopoldville August 23, 1902. Belgium postman cachet “122”.



Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

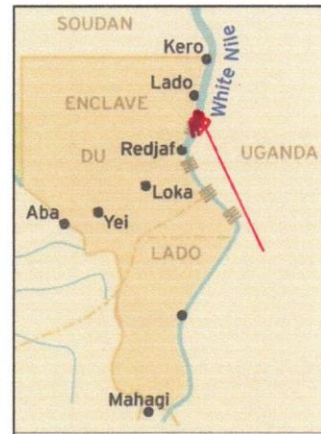
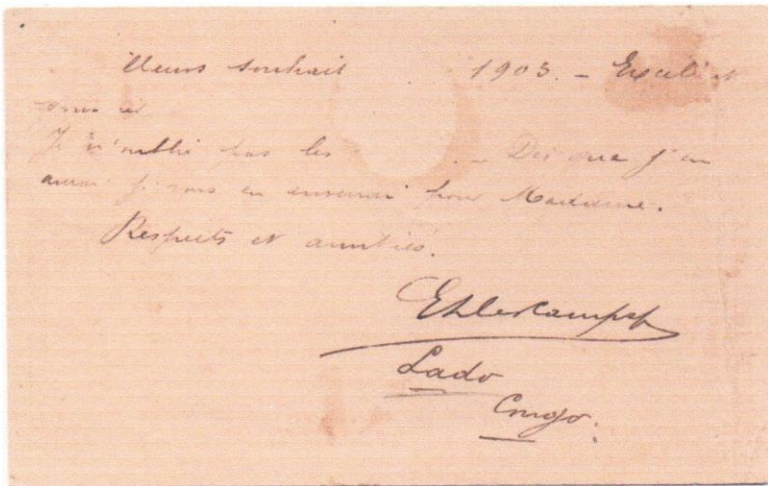
The postal stationery was written by Armand ENGEL, NCO in the Public Force stationed in the Lado Enclave. He arrived in Lado in July 1901 and left in September 1903. He returned to Lado in October 1904 during his 2nd tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

9a. Nile route - 1st closing – December 1901 to beginning of 1904
“Lado” to Belgium - Bumba 20th century cancel



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°15 at 15c.) written in “Lado (End of November 1902)” and cancelled through Bumba November 22, 1902 and dispatched to Wetteren / Belgium where it arrived January 8, 1903. Transit by Léopoldville December 2, 1902.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

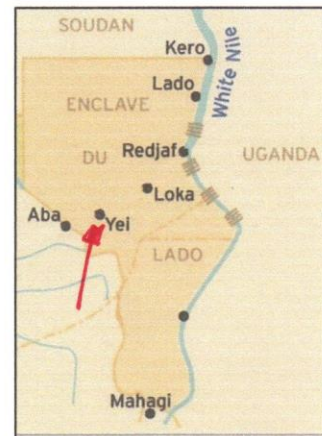


9a. Nile route - 1st closing – December 1901 to beginning of 1904
“Yéi” to Belgium - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Yéi le 25 juillet 03

*Rien de neuf à vous ap-
prendre, si me porte bien.
Bonne nuit
Jules
Yéi le 25 juillet 03*

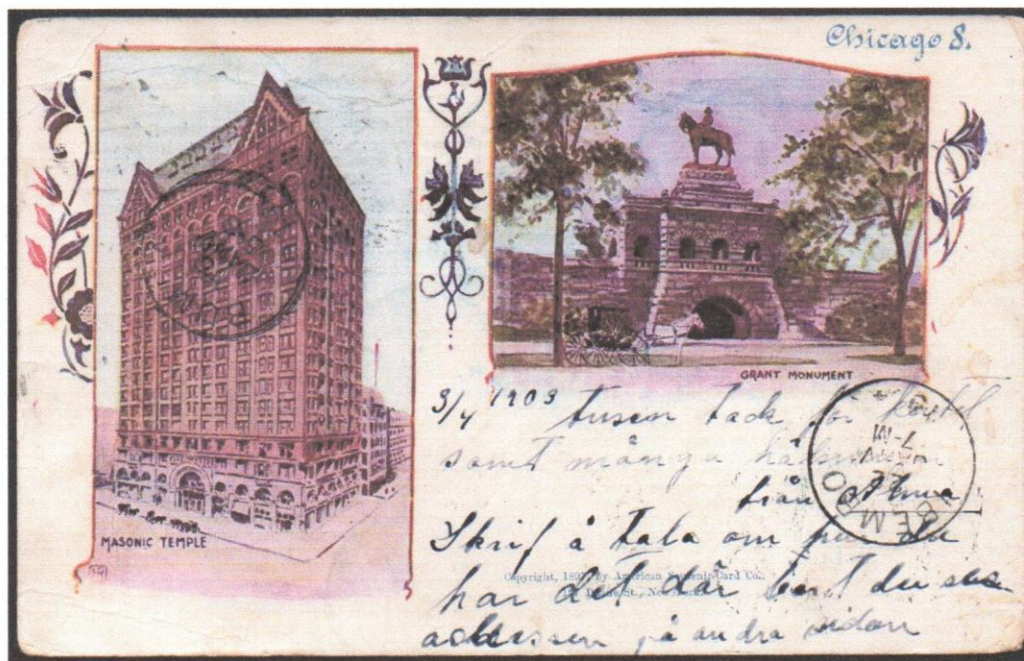


Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 request) written in “Yéi le 25 juillet 1903 – (July 25, 1903)” and cancelled through Ibembo October 16, 1903 and dispatched to Neufchâteau / Belgium where it arrived December 9, 1903.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Jules OLIVIER, deputy quartermaster stationed in Yéi in July 1903 who was subsequently assigned to the Lemaire mission and served at the army station in Rapides Lambermont in November 1903. He succumbed to illness and, in December, decided not to extend his tour of duty.

9. Nile route - 1st closing – December 1901 to beginning of 1904
United States of America to Belgium and redirected to “Lado”



Postcard sent from Chicago / USA September 4, 1903 to Anvers / Belgium where it arrived October 20, 1903. It was redirected first time from Anvers November 25, 1903 to Boma / Congo Free State where it arrived December 10, 1903. And a second time to “Lado” (blue pen). Transit by Léopoldville in December 1903, Bumba January 15, 1904 and Ibembo January 22, 1904.

Cachet "T" "CENTIMES 15 N.Y." because the card does not bear the title in the French language "CARTE POSTALE" (Washington Convention 1.1.1899 to 30.9.1907).

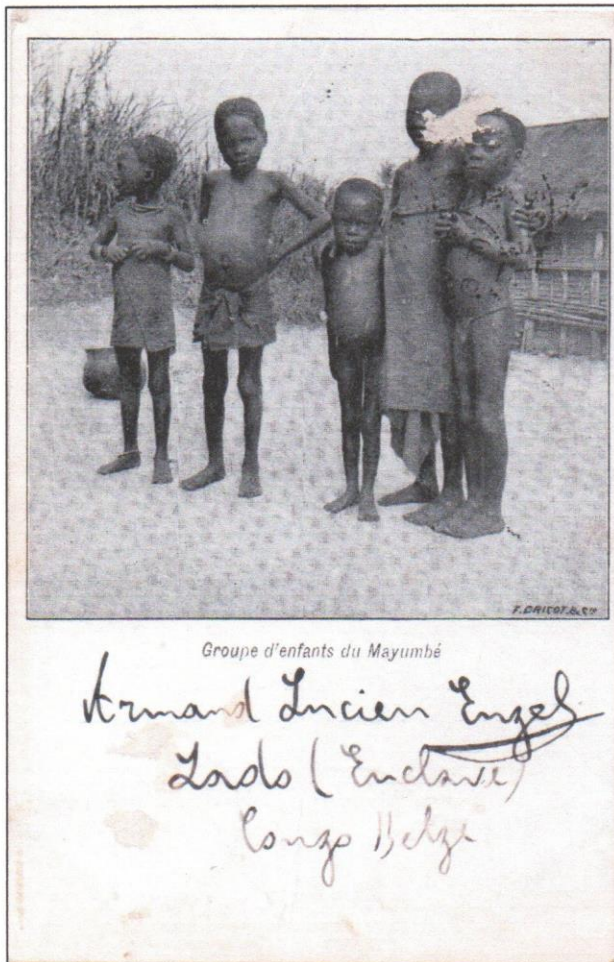
Taxation applied in Belgium in Antwerp on October 20, 1903 using a 10c. and a 20c. double taxation.

The postcard sent to Oscar BJÖRKLUND, NCO armourer. He arrived in the Enclave in March 1904 and was posted to Yéi. He died in December 1904.

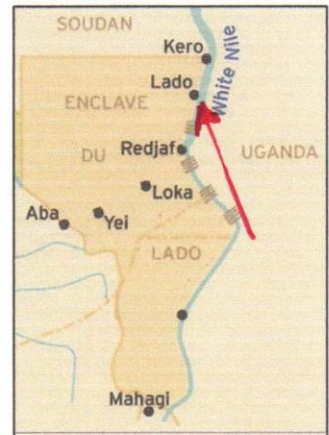
10. Congo Route
“Lado” to France - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Lado (Enclave)



Postcard with view (franked at 15c. ocher Mols issue) written in “Lado (Enclave)” and cancelled through Ibembo unreadable (probably in November 1904) and dispatched to Lille / France where it arrived February 20, 1905. Transit by Léopoldville January 17, 1905.



Postage rate: postcard with view = 15c. (Mai 1, 1902 to April 4, 1910)

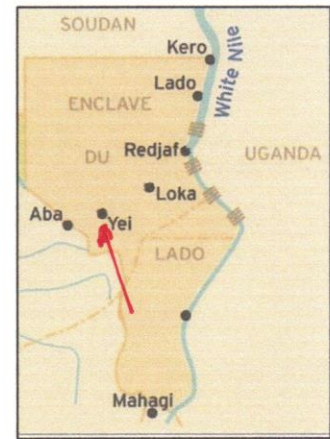
The postcard was written by Armand ENGEL, NCO in the Public Force stationed in the Lado Enclave. He arrived in Lado in July 1901 and left in September 1903. He returned to Lado in October 1904 during his 2nd tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

10a. Nile route – 2nd closing – December 1905 to May 1906
“Yéi” to Congo Free State - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Station d'Yéi (Enclave de Lado / 16 Maart 1906
 16 Maart 1906)

Station d'Yéi (Enclave de Lado / 16 Maart 1906
 Beste Vriend Florent
 Met vele vromde heb ik uwe postkaart
 arumimi - Mpele li dan so - 8 he 05 te ontvangen. Met de eels is het
 nu gedaan door zij allen bijna huwag zijn gebroken hebbe. Ik denk ook
 van een jaar bij te tekenen maar ik heb mijne vraz noch niet geboan
 Ik heb ook in 1907 in goede marschen en ik hoop dat zij nu in goede gezant
 heen zigt. Ik ben in goede gezondheid en ik wacht hier in de speen
 transport van carbonades en konit voor Lado. Binnen eenige dagen
 vertrek ik voor Lado. Altyd vigen en op weg.
 In de hoop, maar ik heb uit van eenig ant
 woord en niemus te ontvangen
 Denk ik u van verre de hand
 Uwan liegeneser vriend
 Armand Engél
 Senior Sous-officier, Station de Lado (Enclave)



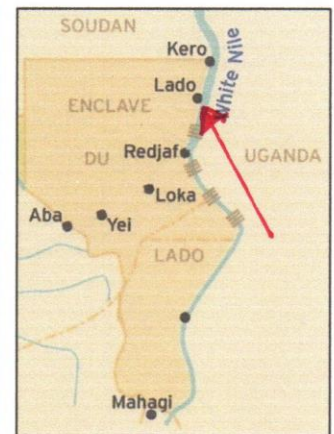
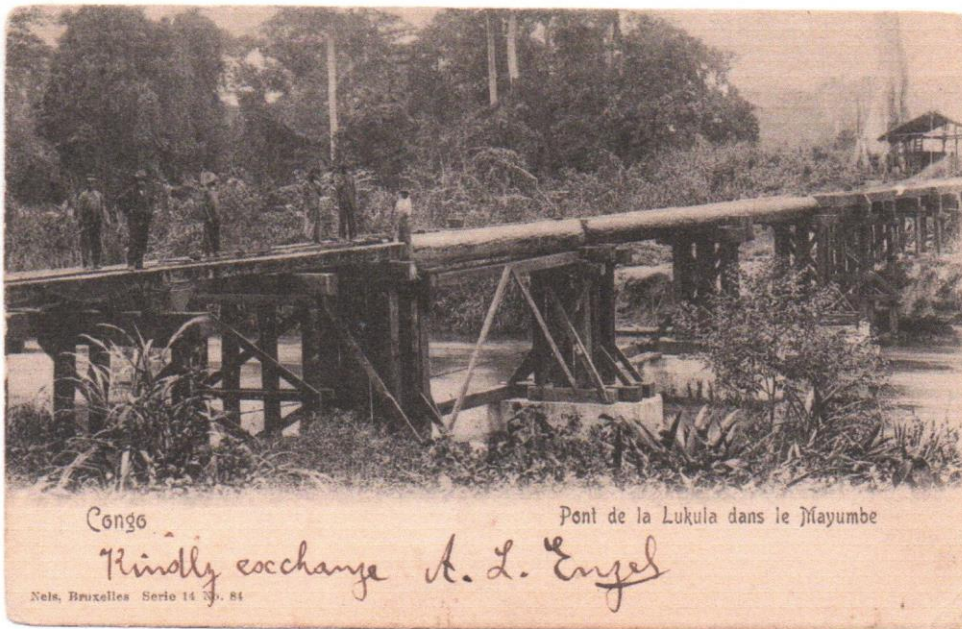
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°18 at 10c.) written in “Station Yéi 16 Maart 1906– (March 16, 1906)” and cancelled through Ibembo April 26, 1906 and dispatched to Ch. De fer Lac in the Arumimi / Congo Free State. Transit by Léopoldville Mai 13, 1906 and Stanleyville June 12, 1906.

Postage rate: inland postcard = 10c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Armand ENGEL, NCO in the Public Force stationed in the Lado Enclave. He arrived in Lado in July 1901 and left in September 1903. He returned to Lado in October 1904 during his 2nd tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

10a. Congo Route

"Lado" to United States of America - Ibembo 20th century cancel

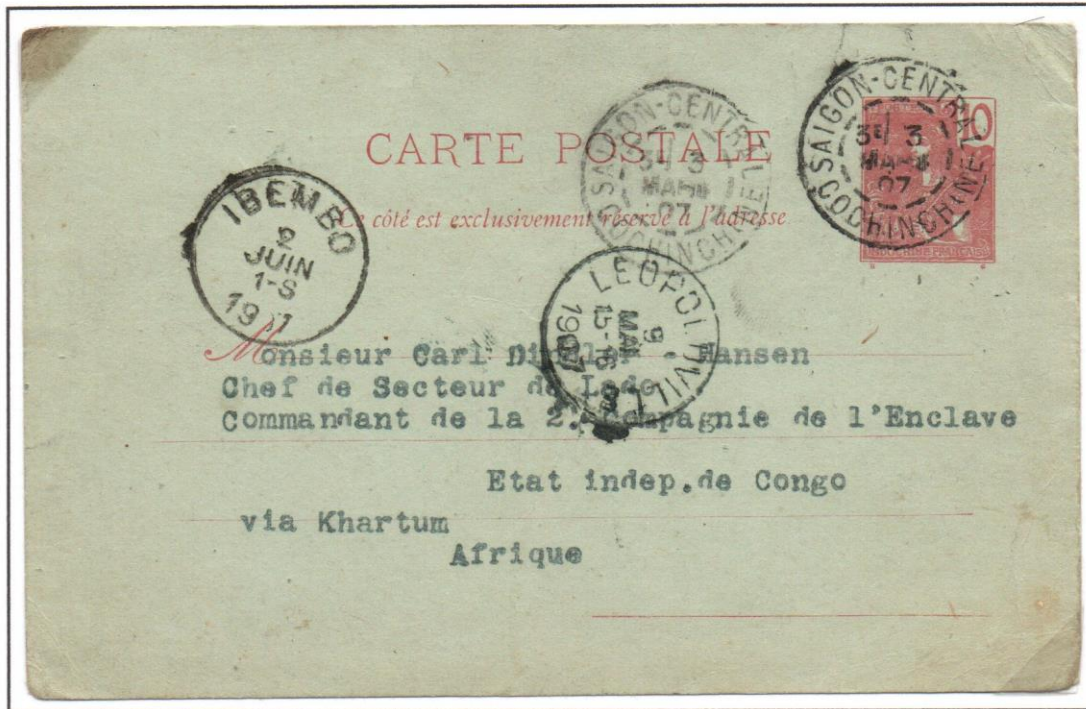


Printed matter postcard with view (franked at 10c. carmine Mols issue) written in "Lado (Enclave)" and cancelled through Ibembo December 13, 1906 and dispatched to Columbia / USA. Transit by Léopoldville December 30, 1906.

Postage rate: printed matter (less than 5 words + sign = 10c. (Mai 1, 1902 to April 4, 1910)

The postcard was written by Armand ENGEL, NCO in the Public Force stationed in the Lado Enclave. He arrived in Lado in July 1901 and left in September 1903. He returned to Lado in October 1904 during his 2nd tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

11. Congo Route
Cochinchine to "Enclave de "Lado"



p.t.Saigon i fransk Bagindien, d. 1-3-1907

Hr. Premierlieutenant Carl Dindler-Hansen,
Congo,

Deres elskverdige og for mig opmuntrende Brev af 30. Nov. 1906 har jeg lige modtaget hjemmefra under mit Ophold her. De skal have min bedste Tak derfor, og jeg tillader mig om et Par Maaneder at bringe et lille Uddrag deraf sammen med tilsvarende Udtalelser i andre Breve fra Landsmænd i Udlandet. Jeg haaber, De regelmæssig modtager Bladet, og - saa vidt jeg forstaar af Brev fra min hjemmetværende Hustru - har hun allerede fra Bryssel modtaget Abonnementsbetaling, for hver lang Tid skriver hun dog ikke, jeg formoder for ca. 1 aar mindst. Prisen er dog minimalt forhøjet (se de senere Numre). Egentlige Forrespørgsler om Forholdene i Congo vil jeg neppe rette til Dem, men Korrespondancer, lensagene og fotografier

B. Taglang

Postal stationery sent from Saigon / Cochinchine March 3, 1907 to "chef de secteur de Lado". Transit by Léopoldville May 9, 1907 and Ibembo June 2, 1907. Routing request by Khartoum not respected.

Postal stationery sent to Carl DINDLER-HANSEN, Danish Lieutenant assigned to the Enclave in July 1905 and appointed commander of Kero in November 1905. He was sector commander in Lado in March 1906 and was promoted to Captain. He left the Enclave in May 1907.

12. The Nile route

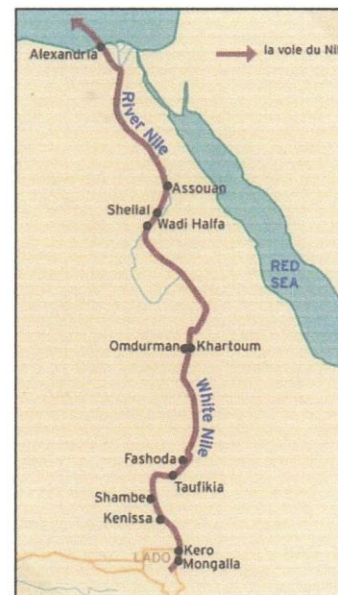
This route for the transport of the mail from the Lado and the Uele area. It opened in August 1900. It was fast and economical. The Congo route time taken 2-3 month and the Nile route only 3 weeks.

Mail was taken from Kero to Khartoum by mail boat and then by rail to Wadi-Halfa (the railway was opened in December 1900). On arrival at Wadi-Halfa station the mail then continued its journey by boat to Shellal and by train again to Alexandria via Cairo.

A regular mail boat link between Omdurman and Kenissa had set up. It also had its own circular date stamp "Traveling post / White Nile".

In December 1901 the Nile route was closed until the beginning of 1904. And a second closed time from December 1905 until May 1906.

The mail franked by Congo Free State Stamps (from Lado or from Uele area) was mainly cancelled passing through the Khartoum post office with a "Retta 306" in black. From June 1904, those stamps were first cancelled in Lado by a paraph. This handwritten cancellation consists of the word "Lado" with the date and the inspector's signature of paraph.



12a. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps 1895 issue with only Khartoum's retta "306" cancel

The stamps of the Congo Free State Mols issue of 1895 (5c. brown-red, 5c. blue, 10c. blue, 10c. brown, 25c. orange, 50c. green) canceled by the Retta 306 of Khartoum are out of course from December 31st, 1900.

Hypothesis 1: Letters that had been franked using Mols stamps (1895 issue) probably escaped Omdurman's control and were canceled in transit in Khartoum (before the out of course date).

Hypothesis 2: stamps put on envelopes after December 31st, 1900 and therefore out of course.

Reminder: no handwritten cancellation of the type "Lado on + date + initials" at the control office in Lado / Lado Enclave (opened in February 1904) before March 24, 1904 (first known date of a handwritten cancellation on mail).



50c. – Yellow-green –
II+A1
retta 306 of Khartoum

12a. Nile route – Congo Free State stamps with Omdurman “Skeleton Hand” cancel

This is probably a temporary cancel used while waiting for the Omdurman office to have a retta.
 Known dates of use: March to April 1901.



50c. – Green-gren
 2x « Skeleton hand »
 Out of use since
 December 31, 1900



10c. – carmine
 2x « Skeleton hand »



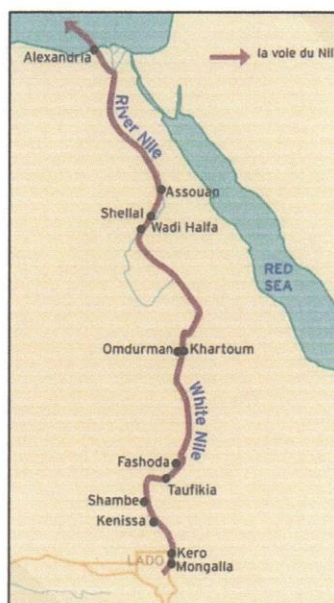
15c. – ochre
 2x « Skeleton hand »



25c. – blue
 2x « Skeleton hand »



Source collection
 Patrick Maselis

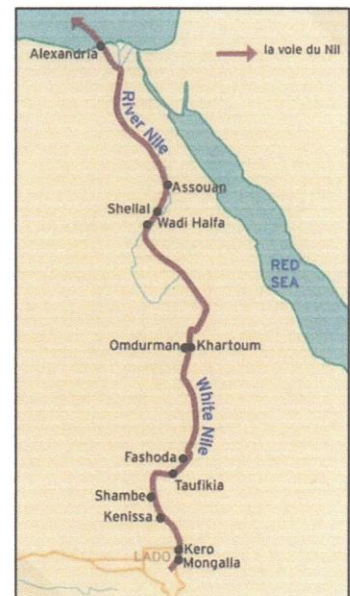


12a. Nile route - Mail Franked with Congo Free State stamps
“Lado” to Denmark – via Omdurman – Beni Souef-Caire transit



Lado den 16/12 1900.

Lado den 16/12 1900
 Kare Forældre
 Den 9^e December ankom jeg til Lado hvor jeg rimeligvis kom
 over til at hilbringe tiden af min tid her i Lado hvor jeg
 ikke eventuelt senere skulde blive forflyttet til en anden Sta-
 tion i Enklaven. Det første Indtryk her har i alle Maader
 været tilfredsstillende. Stationen er nemlig meget pænt
 til at siges for Enklaven og som følge deraf vil jeg
 kunne mig dels om dets indvides i en meget betydelig
 grad, saa der er foreløbig blevet note for alle fra Lado
 gaaer op til den gaar med. Jeg er begyndt paa at
 hvorefter jeg skal gaa alle de forholdene her
 der kan interessere eder. - Af synder af aarlig Interesse for
 eder, her jeg kun i jeg har en paa Lado stationen der er
 baade Sumneren Paulin og Werdman. De er komne paa
 samme Station som jeg i paa Lado stationen der er komne paa
 sandigstede Klipper her jeg mistet paa den sidste del af Rejsen.
 en af Borene elsk af mig den -
 det maatte at i alle og aarlig. De paa Lado is ved godt heldet
 Lado station til alle



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 reply card with straight linear mark “BOMA CARTE INCOMPLETE” at 15c.) written in “Lado le 16 décembre 1900 – (December 16, 1900)” to Copenhagen / Denmark where it arrived on February 7, 1901. Transit via Omdurman on January 23, 1900 and by the traveling Beni Souef-Cairo on February 1, 1901.

Note: postal stationery not cancelled at Omdurman.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Viggo NEUHAUSEN, Danish Lieutenant of the Force Publique designated for the Enclave where he arrived in December 1900 and left in April 1901.

12a. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with only Khartoum's retta "306" cancel

Around October 1901, mail from the Lado Enclave and Uele (district of the Congo Free State) will be mainly processed in Khartoum which will cancel the Congo stamps with a 306 points Retta (17x18) in black. After December 1901, the route of the Nile will be closed by the English, it will be reopened towards the beginning of the year 1904.

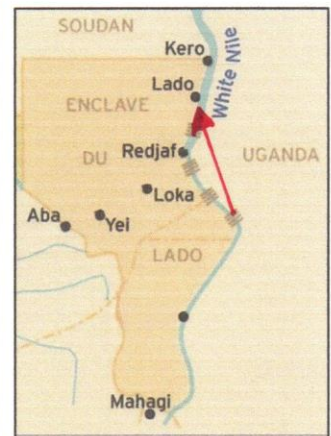
Reminder: no handwritten cancellation of the type "Lado on + date + initials" at the control office in Lado / Lado Enclave (opened in February 1904) before March 24, 1904 (first known date of a handwritten cancellation on mail).



**12a. Nile route - Mail Franked with Congo Free State stamps
 "Lado" to France – Retta "306" cancel – without "Lado paraph"**



*Rebonne amice à toute
 la famille.
 Lado, 31 décembre 1904.
 Florian*

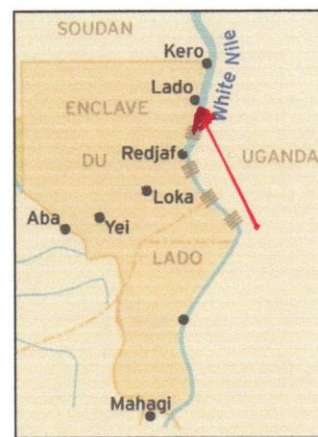
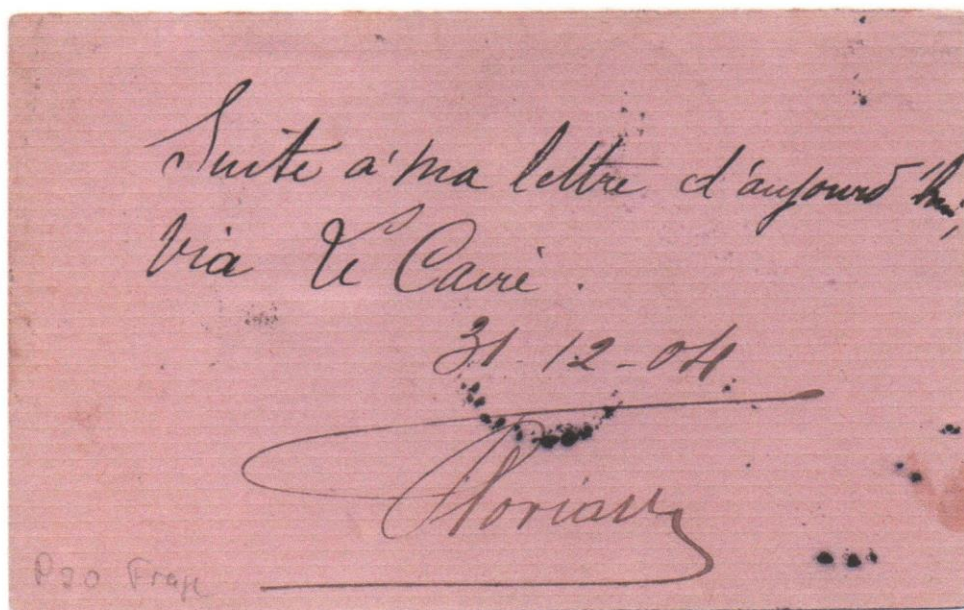


Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 request) written in "Lado le 31 décembre 1904 – (December 31, 1904)" and cancelled through Khartoum with the retta "306" February 11, 1905 and dispatched to Tourcoing / France.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Florian WACQUEZ, Lieutenant in the Public Force who joined Chaltin in June 1897 and left the Enclave in December 1898. In March 1904, having been promoted to major, he took command of the Uele district and the Enclave until March 1905.

12a. Nile route - Mail Franked with Congo Free State stamps
“Lado” to France – Retta “306” cancel and “Lado paraph”



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°16 request with additional stamp 5c. green Mols issue) written in “le 31 décembre 1904 – (December 31, 1904)” and handwritten cancelled “Lado 2-1-05 + paraph” and again through Khartoum with the retta “306” February 11, 1905 and dispatched to Tourcoing / France.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Florian WACQUEZ, Lieutenant in the Public Force who joined Chaltin in June 1897 and left the Enclave in December 1898. In March 1904, having been promoted to major, he took command of the Uele district and the Enclave until March 1905.

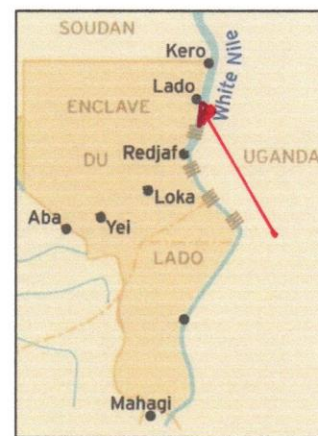
Same sender, same date so departure from LADO.

12a. Nile route - Mail Franked with Congo Free State stamps
“Lado” to Belgium – Retta “306” cancel and “Lado paraph”



Lado, le 24. 10. 06

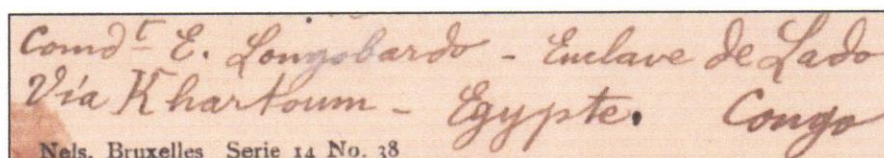
Lado, le 24. 10. 06
 Rien de amusant à tout le monde et comme j'ai à tout des compliments à ses dames aussi qui à des bestiaux dont j'ai en ce plaisir de faire connaissance par tant mon séjour à Bruxelles. J'ai toujours en ce camp de Lado (via) via Oussouli Khartoum.



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°18) written in “LADO – le 24 octobre 1906 – (October 24th, 1906)” and handwritten cancelled “Lado 26-10-1906 + paraph” and again at Khartoum with the retta “306” November 8th, 1906 and dispatched to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived November 11th, 1906. Transit by White-Nile T.P. (steamer) October 31st, 1906.

Postage rate: It is an example of fraud. The normal rate from the Enclave to Belgium (for a postcard) was 15 centimes (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910). The sender franked it with 10 centimes, which was the equivalent of the Sudanese rate of 4 Milliemes.

12a. Nile route - Mail Franked with Congo Free State stamps
"Lado" to Italie – Retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"



Picture postcard written by Eduardo LONGOBARDO in "Lado le 26/11-1906 – (November 26, 1906)" and handwritten cancelled "Lado 29-11-06" (no paraph) and again through Khartoum with the retta "306" January 9, 1907 and dispatched to Firenze / Italie where it arrived January 18, 1907. Transit by White-Nile T.P. (steamer) December 31, 1906.

Postage rate: postcard with view = 15c. (Mai 1, 1902 to April 4, 1910)

Picture postcard was written by Eduardo LONGOBARDO, Italian captain-commander who joined the Force Publique at the end of 1904, was sent to the Enclave and Uélé. He left the Congo in September 1907 to return there at the end of 1908 again in Uélé, ill, he resigned in April 1910.



**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": followed by the word "le"

Type "Date": dashes separating digits (..-.-..)

Colour: brownish-black

Other thinks: signature straddling the cover or other stamps

Number of lines: 2



Example on mail
Private collection



10c. – carmine – I2+A4
Lado le
?-?-?
signature

retta 306 of Khartoum



**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": written in large

Type "Date": a slash separating: the day on the right and on the left (a little shifted downwards) the month with the year "... 0."

Colour: red

Other thinks: no initials and the whole (Lado + date) is placed between two parallel bars.

Number of lines: 1



Example on mail
Maselis collection



10c. – carmine
Lado
30/08/06

2x - retta 306 of Khartoum



**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": underlined

Type "Date": dashes separating digits (...-...-...)

Colour: black

Other thinks: no paraph

Number of lines: 2



10c. – carmine – I2+A4

Lado
1-2-05.

2x - retta 306 of Khartoum



25c. – blue – I2+A2

Lado
30-3-05.

2x - retta 306 of Khartoum



Example on mail
Private collection

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": sometimes followed by the word "Le"

Type "Date": dashes separating digits (...-...)

Colour: brownish-black

Other thinks: the words "Lado + date + signature" placed between two parallel bars and on a single line astride the letter or other stamps.

Number of lines: 1



15c. – ochre
Lado
1-12-05
?
retta 306 of
Khartoum



25c. – blue – I2+A2
?
? - ? - ?
?
3x - retta 306 of Khartoum



40c. – blue-green – I2+A1
Lado le
? - ? - ?
?
retta 306 of Khartoum

Example on mail

Unkown

Writing and method resembling those used in red, end of the year 1905.

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": sometimes followed by the word "Le"

Type "Date": dashes separating digits (...-...)

Colour: brownish-black

Other thinks: the words "Lado + date + signature" placed between two parallel bars and on a single line astride the letter or other stamps.

Number of lines: 1



25c. – blue – I2+A2
Lado
1-12-05
?

retta 306 of Khartoum



50c. – olive – I2+A2
?
?-12-05
?

retta 306 of Khartoum

Example on mail

Unkown

Writing and method resembling those used in red, end of the year 1905.

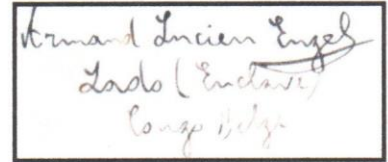
**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": a part of the "d" over the "o"

Type "Date": slashes separating digits (.../0.)

Colour: red



Other thinks: Armand Lucien **Engel**, NCO in the Public Force stationed in the Lado Enclave. He arrived in Lado in July 1901 and left in September 1903. He returned to Lado in October 1904 during his 2nd tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

Number of lines: 3



50c. – olive-yellow

Lado
2/8/06
A L Eng

retta 306 of Khartoum



10c. – carmine – I2+A4

Lado
2/8/06
A L Eng

retta 306 of Khartoum



25c. – blue – I2+A2

Lado
2/8/06
A L Eng

no retta 306 of Khartoum

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": a part of the "d" over the "o"

Type "Date": dashes separating digits (..-.-0.)

Colour: red

Other thinks:

Number of lines: 3

*Lado
29-11-06
A*



25c. – blue – I2+A2
Lado
29/11/06
paraphe

retta 306 of Khartoum



40c. – blue-green – I2+A1
Lado
29/10/06
paraphe

retta 306 of Khartoum



40c. – blue-green – I2+A1
Lado
29/9/06
paraphe

retta 306 of Khartoum



50c. – olive – I2+A2
Lado
29/11/06
paraphe

retta 306 of Khartoum



15c. – ochre
Lado
29/11/06
paraphe

retta 306 of
Khartoum



Example on mail
Private collection

12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"

Specifications:

Word "Lado": a part of the "d" over the "o"

Type "Date": dashes separating digits (..--0.)

Colour: red

Other thinks:

Number of lines: 3

*Lado
29-11-06
/*



10c. – carmine
Lado
29/12/06
paraphe
retta 306 of Khartoum



10c. – carmine
Lado
29/10/06
paraphe
retta 306 of Khartoum



15c. – ochre
Lado
29/10/06
paraphe
retta 306 of
Khartoum



Exemple sur courrier
Collection privée.

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": a part of the "d" over the "o"

Type "Date": dashes separating digits (...-0.)

Colour: red

Other thinks: The paraph of one of the controllers for the end of the year 1906, is sometimes slightly different (to be compared with the stamps of the two previous pages). However, the shape of the "d" of Lado is very characteristic as well as the shape of the "6".

Number of lines: 3

Lado of



50c. – olive – I2+A2

*Lado
29/11/06
paraphe*

retta 306 of Khartoum



15c. – ochre

*Lado
31/12/06
paraphe*

retta 306 of
Khartoum



Example on mail
Maselis collection

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

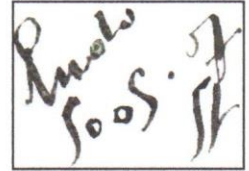
Word "Lado":

Type "Date": sometimes dots separating digits (.....07)

Colour: first in red then in black

Other thinks:

Number of lines: 3



15c. – ochre
Lado
30.1.07
signature

retta 306 of
Khartoum



5c. – green – I2+B2 + 10c. – carmine – vertical pair
Lado
30.3.07
Signature

retta 306 of Khartoum



5c. – green – I2+B2
Lado
30.03.07
signature

retta 306 of Khartoum



5c. – green – I2+B2
Lado
31.3.07
signature

retta 306 of Khartoum



Example on mail

Private collection

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado":

Type "Date": points separating digits (.....0.)

Colour: Black

Other thinks: Signature of Paul Stas: Secretary to the Commander of the Lado Enclave, Baron de Renette.

Number of lines: 3



50c. – olive – I2+A2
Lado
30-5-07
Stas
retta 306 of Khartoum

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado":

Type "Date": bar separating the first two digits (./...07)

Colour: red

Other thinks: signature of Maurice Jacques: Secretary to the Commander of the Lado Enclave, Commander Olaerts.

For the moment it seems that the mail signed by this officer did not receive the retta 306 from Khartoum during transit.

Number of lines: variables



50c. – olive – I2+A2
Lado
3/3 07
Maurice Jacques
no retta 306 of Khartoum

**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado": the "L" looks like an "h"

Type "Date": slashes separating digits (.../90.)

Colour: black

Other thinks:

Number of lines: 3

*havo
30/8/90 F B*



50c. – olive – I2+A2
Lado
30/8/907
paraphe

retta 306 of Khartoum



10c. – carmine – I2+A4
Lado
1/5/907
paraphe

2x - retta 306 of Khartoum



25c. – blue – I2+A2
Lado
5/9/907

no paraph and
no retta 306 of Khartoum



5c. – green – I2+B2
Lado
1/5/907
paraphe

retta 306 of Khartoum



10c. – carmine – I3+A5
Lado
1/5/907
paraphe

2x - retta 306 of Khartoum



Also cancelled
Bruxelles - Arrivée
20/5/1907



Example on mail
Private collection

12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"

Specifications:

Word "Lado":

Type "Date": nothing separating digits

Colour: black

Other thinks: sometimes no Khartoum's retta "306"

Number of lines: 2



5c. – green – I2+B2

Lado

1.8.07

signature

no retta 306 of Khartoum



15c. – ochre

Lado

1.8.07

signature

retta 306 of
Khartoum



15c. – ochre

Lado

1.8.07

signature

retta 306 of
Khartoum



**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

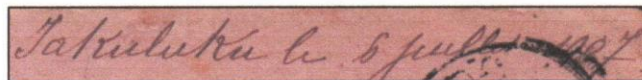
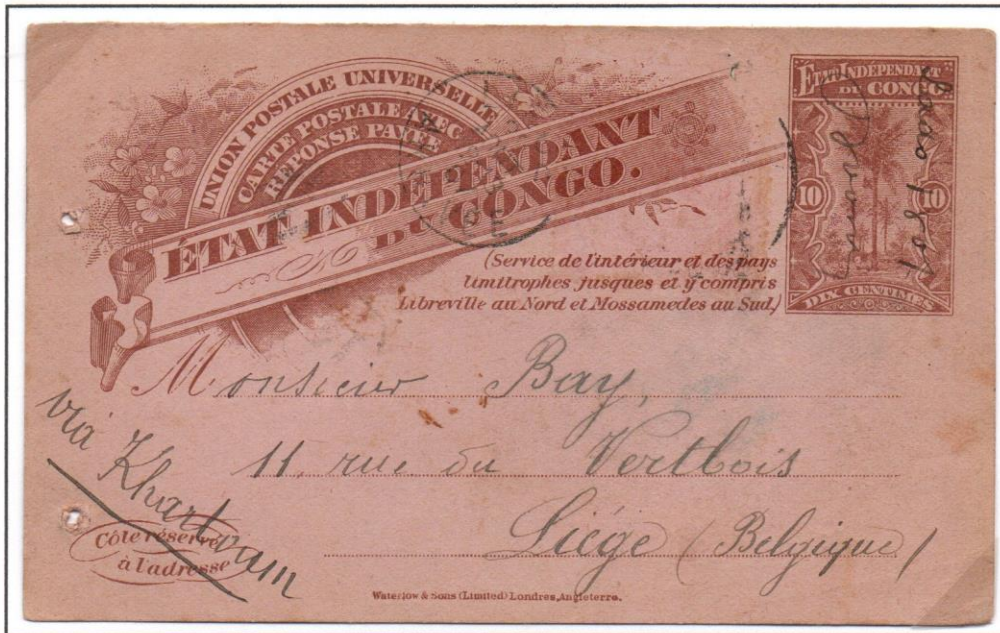
Word "Lado":

Type "Date": nothing separating digits

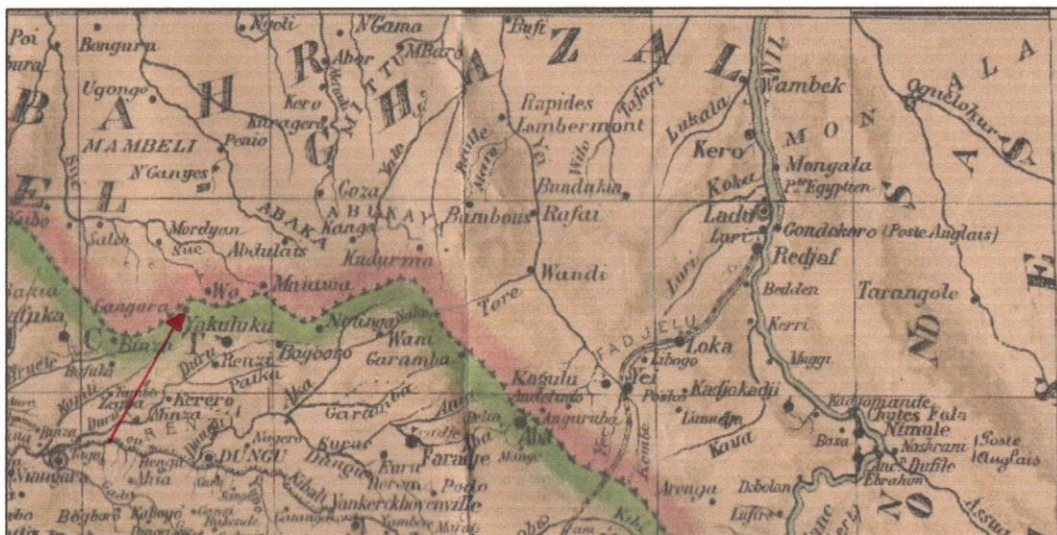
Colour: black

Other thinks: sometimes no Khartoum's retta "306"

Number of lines: 2



Postal stationery (Stibbe n°16 demand) written at Yakuluku / Uele / Congo Free State July 6, 1907 cancelled through the Lado enclave (stamp cancelled (one stamp missing) with pencil « Lado 1.8.07 » + paraph in black) to Liège / Belgium where it arrived August 30, 1907.



**12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with
Khartoum's retta "306" cancel and "Lado paraph"**

Specifications:

Word "Lado":

Type "Date": points separating digits (.....0.)

Colour: black

Other thinks: sometimes no Khartoum's retta "306"

Number of lines: 3



25c. – blue – I2+A2
Lado
30.9.07
signature

retta 306 of Khartoum



15c. – ochre
Lado
30.9.07
signature

retta 306 of
Khartoum



25c. – blue – I2+A2
Lado
30.9.07
signature

retta 306 of Khartoum



15c. – ochre
Lado
30.8.07
signature

no retta 306 of
Khartoum



25c. – blue – I2+A2
Lado
30.9.07
signature

no retta 306 of Khartoum



40c. – blue-green – I2+A1
Lado
30.8.07
signature

no retta 306 og Khartoum

part of the
cancellation of
the river
ambulant White
Nile T.P.

Example on mail

Unknown

12b. Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with Khartoum's small ellipses "0" cancel and "Lado paraph" in black

Specifications:

Word "Lado":

Type "Date": points separating digits (30.11.07)

Colour: black

Other thinks: Paraph "JD" underline

Number of lines: 2

Note: The "0" mark is an Anglo-Sudanese mark applied at Khartoum, probably signaling the nullity of the Congo Free State stamps using the Nile route. However, we note that on letters only franked with Congo Free State stamps, there is no postage due. So, we can consider that it was for indicating that these stamps are foreign stamps of Sudan. And a kind of warning by the British for future shipments from the Lado and passing through this route.

Reminder: From 1908, mail from the Lado Enclave using the Nile route will be franked exclusively with Sudanese stamps.



10c. – carmine – I3+A5

??

30-11-07

??

2x small ellipses



25c. – blue – I2+A2

Lado

30-11-07

JD

2x small ellipses



Example on mail

Maselis collection

FORGERIES on Congo Free State stamps

Congo Free State stamps with “EXPEDITION du NIL KERO CONGO BELGE” in black

There are two opinions on this black straight-line/overprint. Some consider it forgery, others have a more reserved opinion. This straight-line is known on postal stationery but the known example has no transit mark. I will not copy these opinions here. I therefore invite you to consult J. Du Four's book "Congo Cinquante ans d'histoire postale" page 472, as well as P. Maselis' "Histoire postale de l'Enclave de Lado" page 163.



Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with Khartoum’s retta “306” cancel and forgery “Lado paraph” in red

The Retta is genuine, it is the one of Khartoum composed of 306 dots but the handwritten cancellation "Lado le + date + paraph" has been added by the forger (the date is very often earlier than February 1904 so impossible since the control office of Lado is not open at this time). Stamps almost always accompanied on the back by Nysten's signature.



5c. – green – I1+B1

Lado
2.5.05
signature

retta 306 of Khartoum



15c. – ochre

Lado
13.4.0 ?
signature

retta 306 of
Khartoum



5c. – red-brown

Lado
15.06.99
signature

retta 306 of Khartoum

Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with forgery retta “121” cancel and forgery “Lado paraph” in red

Fake Retta consisting of 121 dots, accompanied by a fake cancellation handwritten in red "Lado 30/12/1903" (impossible date because the Lado control office is not open at that time). Stamp accompanied on the back by the signature of Nysten.



10c. – carmine – I2+A4

Lado
30.12.03
signature

retta 121

12c. Nile route - Sudanese stamps with Khartoum's retta "306"

It cannot be said that the foreign stamps (Sudanese, Ugandan or others) cancelled by the Khartoum Retta 306 were applied to mail exclusively from the Lado Enclave. However, the vast majority probably came from mail written or passing through the Lado Enclave.



Sudan – 5 Millièmes
retta 306 of
Khartoum



Sudan – 5 Millièmes
retta 306 of
Khartoum



Sudan – 1 Millième
retta 306 of
Khartoum



Sudan – 1 Piastre
retta 306 of
Khartoum

Nile route – stamps with Omdurman “Skeleton Hand” cancel

This is probably a temporary cancel used while waiting for the Omdurman office to have a retta. Known dates of use: March to April 1901.

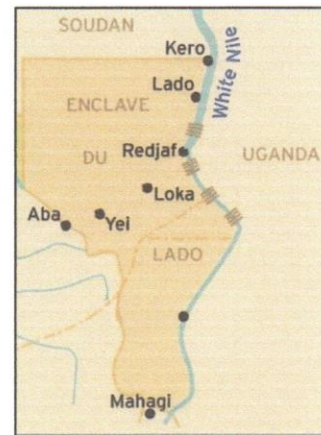
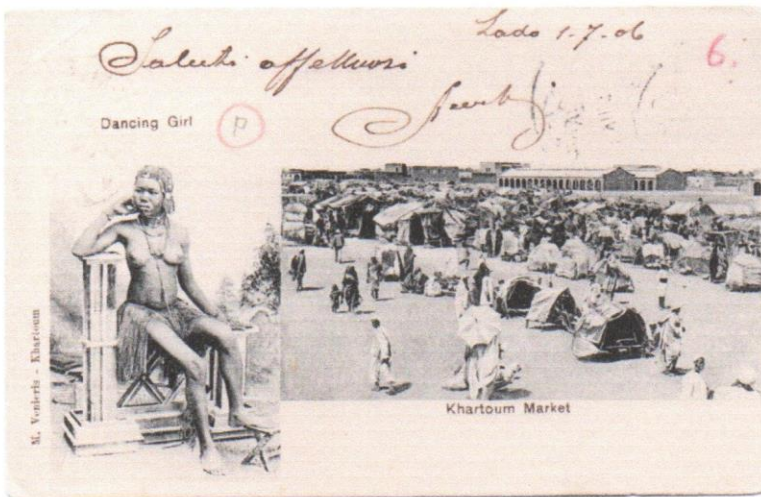


Sudan – 1 Piastre
Skeleton Hand

12c. Nile route - Mail franked with Soudanese stamps
“Lado” to Austria – White-Nile T.P. cancel



Lado 1-7-06



Postcard with view (franked at 5 milliemes black and rose) written in “Lado 1-7-06” and cancelled through White Nile T.P. July 1, 1906 and dispatched to Trento / Austria. Transit by Khartoum July 10, 1906.

Postage rate: postcard with view = 5m.

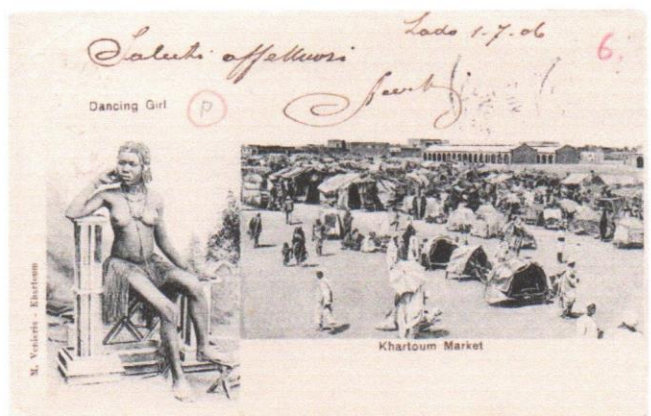
12c. Nile route - Mail franked with Soudanese stamps
"Lado" to Austria - White-Nile T.P. cancel



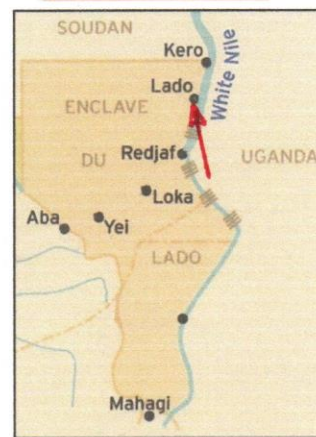
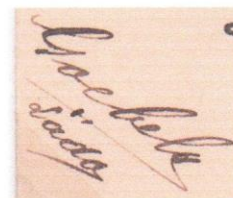
Cover (franked at 1 piastre yellow-brown and ultramarine blue) written in "more than probably in Lado 1-7-1906 see postcard below" and cancelled through White Nile T.P. July 1, 1906 and dispatched to Trento / Austria. Transit by Khartoum July 10, 1906.

Postage rate: cover = 10 milliemes = 1 pisatre.

Same sender, same recipient and same date of WNTP and Khartoum as the postcard with view below. These two mails were written and posted the same day in Lado July 1, 1906.



12c. Nile route - Mail franked with Soudanese stamps
“Lado” to Belgium – White-Nile T.P. cancel



Postcard with view (franked at 5 milliemes black and rose) written in “Lado le 21/11/06 – (November 21, 1906)” and cancelled through White Nile T.P. December 2, 1906 and dispatched to St. Nicolas / Belgium where it arrived December 24, 1906. Forwarded to Bruges / Belgium where it arrived December 25, 1906.

Postage rate: postcard with view = 5m.

The postcard was written by Jules GOEBEL, sergeant-major, he took part in the battles of February 1897, was stationed in Loka before returning to Europe in August 1898, returned in March 1899 promoted to lieutenant and participated with Chaltin in the Nile expedition, the post of Yéi was entrusted to him as well as Loka and Aba. In November 1901, he command the Uere-Bili zone and returned to Europe in August 1904. He returned for a new term in the Enclave and in Uélé between July 1905 and July 1909.

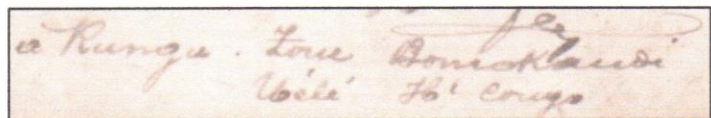
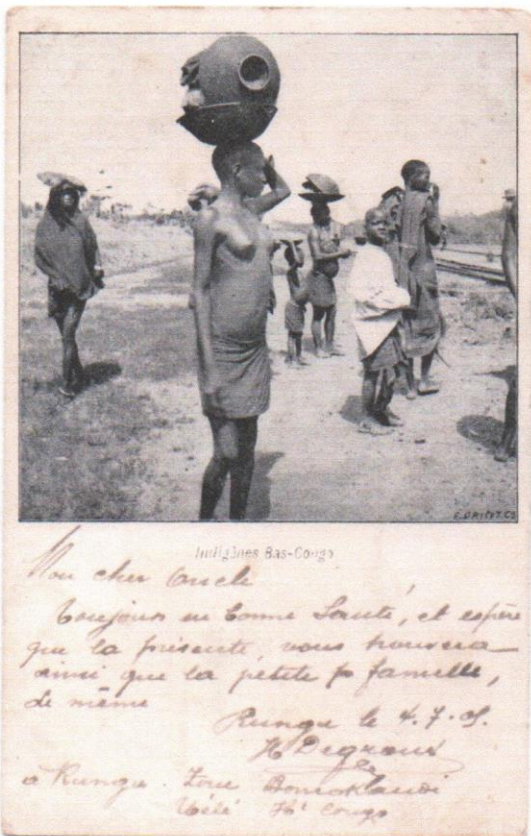
12d. Nile route – transit “Lado”

“Rungu zone de Bomokandi Uélé” to France – Retta “306” cancel and “Lado paraph”

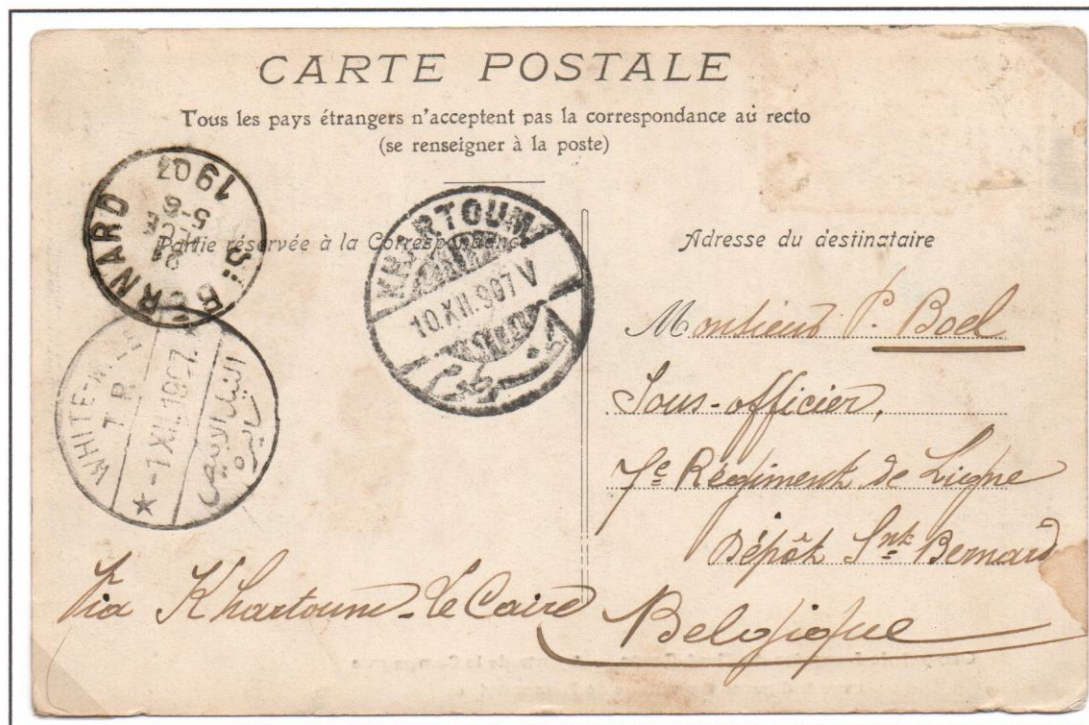


Postcard with view (franked at 15c. with 10c carmine and 5c green Mols issue) written in “Rungu zone de Bomokandi Uélé Ht Congo 4.7.05 – (July 4, 1905)” and handwritten cancelled “Lado 30-7-1905 + paraph” and again through Khartoum with the retta “306” August 7, 1905 and dispatched to Paris / France.

Postage rate: postcard with view = 15c. (Mai 1, 1902 to April 4, 1910)



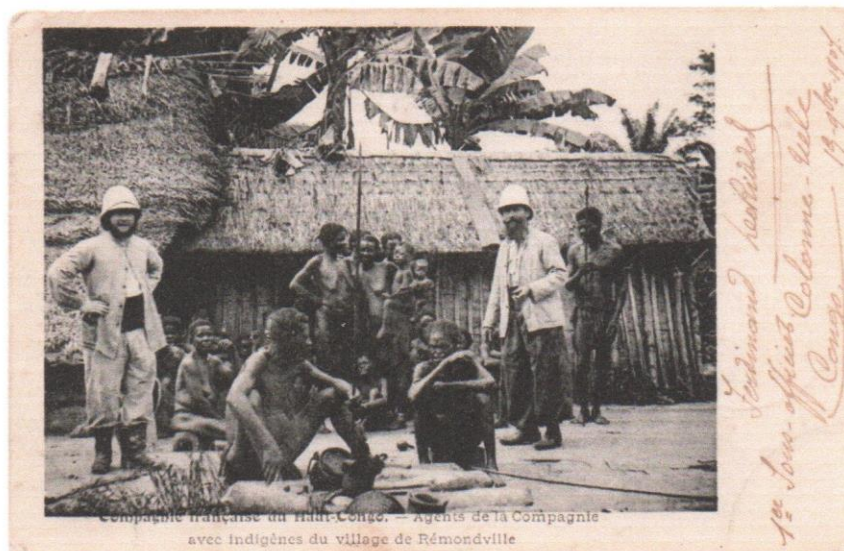
12d. Nile route – transit “Lado”
“Colonne Uélé - Congo” to Belgium – with Khartoum’s small ellipses “0” cancel
and “Lado paraph” in black



Postcard with view (franked at 15c. with 15c. ocher Mols issue fell) written by Ferdinand DE RIDDER in “Colonne Uélé Congo 19 9bre 1907 – (November 19, 1907)” and handwritten cancelled “Lado 30/11/1907 + paraph” and again through Khartoum with the small ellipses “0” December 10, 1907 and dispatched to St Bernard / Belgium where it arrived December 21, 1907. Transit via White Nile T.P. December 1, 1907.

Postage rate: postcard with view = 15c. (Mai 1, 1902 to April 4, 1910)

The postcard was written by Ferdinand DE RIDDER, NCO dispatched to Maridi zone. He arrived in Belles Sources in December 1905 and was transferred to the Uele district in May 1907.



**12d. Nile route – transit “Lado” Congo Free State stamps using in Uélé area
with Khartoum’s retta “306” cancel and without “Lado paraph”
from end 1908 to June 30, 1910**

Mixed postage Uélé (Congo Free State) and Sudan:

Already at the end of 1908 and certainly from 1909, the Sudanese authorities no longer accepted postage with stamps exclusively from the Belgian Congo for mail sent from the Uélé area to Europe via the Nile.

This mail will have to be franked using stamps from the Belgian Congo for the journey to the Enclave together with stamps from Sudan for the international route and thus form mixed postage.

Reminder: From 1908, mail from the Lado Enclave using the Nile route will be franked exclusively with Sudanese stamps.

We have already seen as cancellations on the stamps of the Belgian Congo for the period end of 1908 to 1910: Buta, Dungu and Irebu (to be confirmed).

Handwritten cancellation in Dungu in blue pencil + retta 306 from Khartoum



15c. – ochre – L1

Dungu...

retta 306 of
Khartoum

With cancellation in Dungu (23 mm diameter) + retta 306 from Khartoum



5c. – green – I2+B2 – L5

Dungu
28/10/1909

Retta 306 of Khartoum

**12d. Nile route – transit “Lado” Congo Free State stamps using in Equateur area
with Khartoum’s retta “306” cancel and without “Lado paraph”
from end 1908 to June 30, 1910**

Mixed postage Equateur (Belgian Congo) and Sudan:

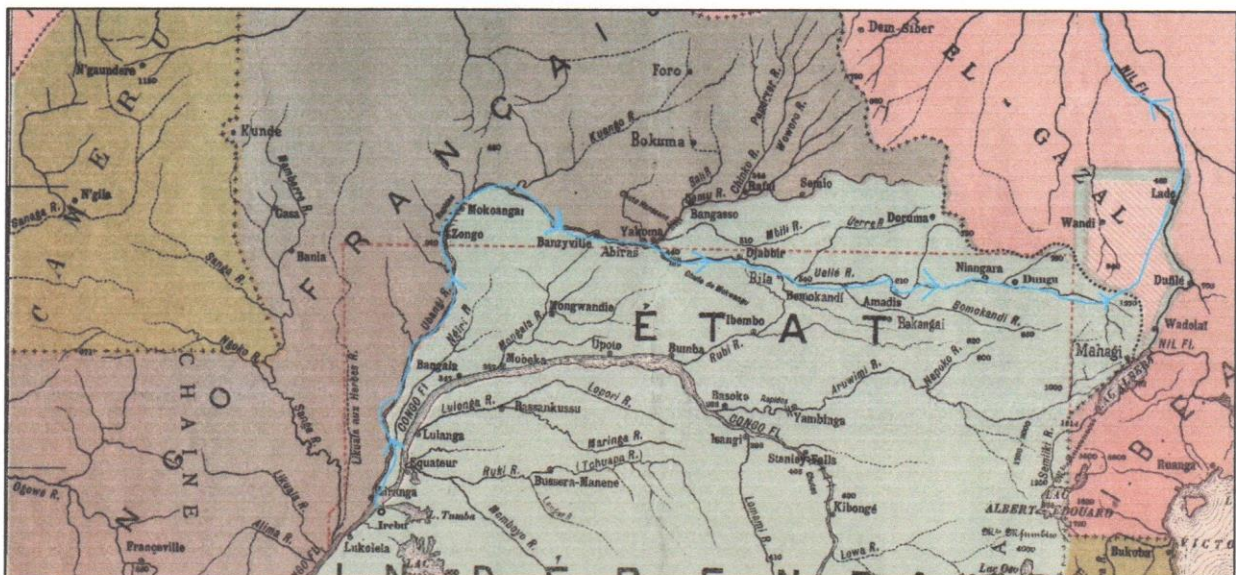
Already at the end of 1908 and certainly from 1909, the Sudanese authorities no longer accepted postage with stamps exclusively from the Belgian Congo for mail sent from the Uélé region to Europe via the Nile. What about Equateur area?

This mail will have to be franked using stamps from the Belgian Congo for the journey to the Enclave together with stamps from Sudan for the international route and thus form mixed postage.

Reminder: From 1908, mail from the Lado Enclave using the Nile route will be franked exclusively with Sudanese stamps.

We have already seen as postmarks on the stamps of the Belgian Congo for the period end of 1908 to 1910: Buta, Dungu and Irebu (to be confirmed).

With postmark in Irebu (telegraphic cancel) + retta 306 from Khartoum



15c. – ocre + 1 Piastre
Irebu
4 mars 19??

Retta 306 de Khartoum

12d. Nile route – transit “Lado” - Mail franked with Soudanese stamps
“Buta - Uélé” to Belgian Congo – White-Nile T.P. cancel



Postcard with view (franked at 8m. with 2x 4m. red and brown) written in “Buta le 28 novembre 1909 (November 28, 1909)” and cancelled through White Nile T.P. January 31, 1910 and dispatched (via the Lado enclave) to a military agent in Boma where it arrived on March 22, 1910. It was then redirected to the Rubi (handwritten not in red pencil) via Léopoldville (in purple) March 29, 1910 and Buta (in blue) April 25, 1910.

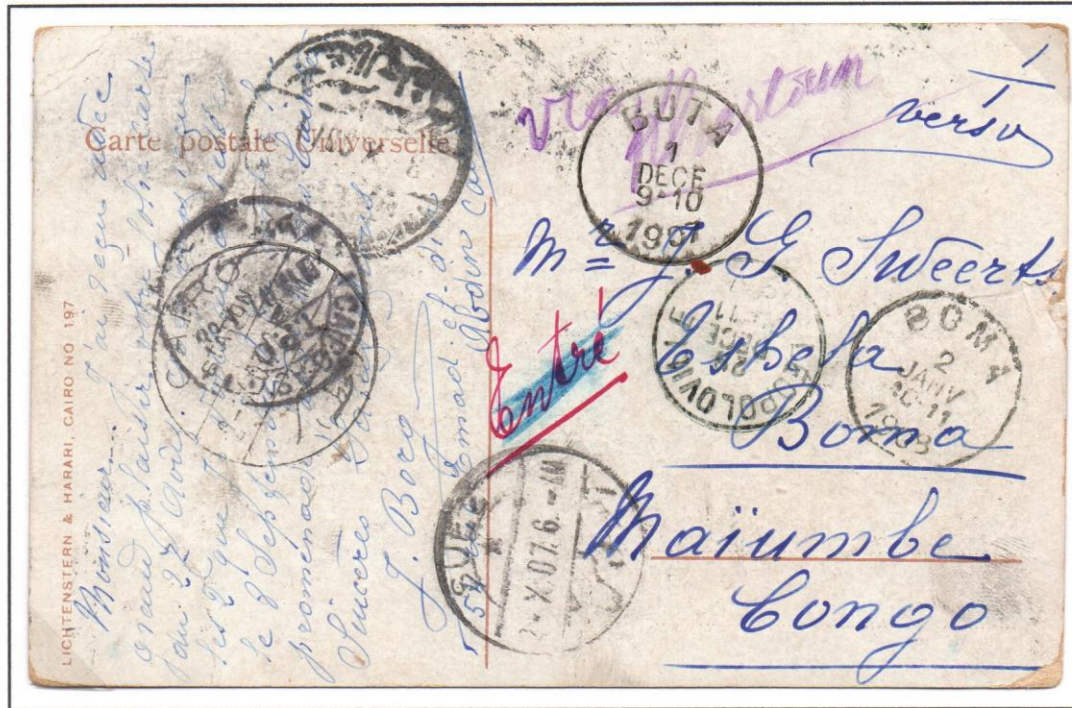
Postage rate: from 1909, the Sudanese authorities no longer accept postage with stamps exclusively from the Belgian Congo for mail sent from the Uélé region to Europe or other countries via the Nile. Therefore, stamps from Sudan are to be used for which the international postcard rate is 4 Milliemes. The sender has franked the postcard to 8 Milliemes. No doubt to compensate for the trip to the Belgian Congo which at the time was generally paid Congolese stamp.

12d. Nile route – transit “Lado”
Odessa/Russia to Congo Free State



Postcard sent from Odessa / Ukraine / Russia Empire April 21, 1907 to Zobe / Congo Free State. Transit by Travelling Post Shellal Half / SPS May 16, 1907, transit through the Enclave of Lado, Ibembo July 15, Léopoldville August 7, Boma August 11 and Luali August 15, 1907.

12d. Nile route – transit “Lado”
Egypt to Congo Free State



Postcard sent from Cairo / Egypt October 1, 1907 to Boma / Congo Free State; it was first sent to Suez October 2, 1907 for a sea route via the Red Sea & Indian Ocean to Mombasa. We must have found this illogical in Suez, purple pencil mark "via Khartoum" and return to Cairo Station October 2.

Then, it took the Nile Route via the Cairo-Asyut TPO (Train Post Office) & Travelling Post Shellal Halfa / SPS October 3, 1907, transit through the Enclave of Lado, Buta December 1, Léopoldville December 29 and Boma January 2, 1908. Mention in red ink "Back" crossed out in blue pencil.

12d. Nile route – mail during the two closings
“Uélé” to Egypt – passage normally prohibited through the Nile route



Cover (franked with 50c. olive from the Mols issue) written probably in “Uélé” and cancelled through Khartoum with the retta “306” November 12, 1903 and dispatched to Alexandria / Egypt where it arrived November 17, 1903. Via White Nile T.P. November 3, 1903.

The passage through the Nile route via the Lado enclave was prohibited by the British from December 1901 to beginning of 1904. But, this cover was still carried through the Nile route.

Handwritten note from the sender
 “Egyptian Sudan, Lado,
 Khartum”.

Postage rate: cover = 50c. / 15gr.
 (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)



12d. Nile route – mail during the two closings

“Coquilhatville” to Uganda/British East Africa – passage prohibited through the Nile route

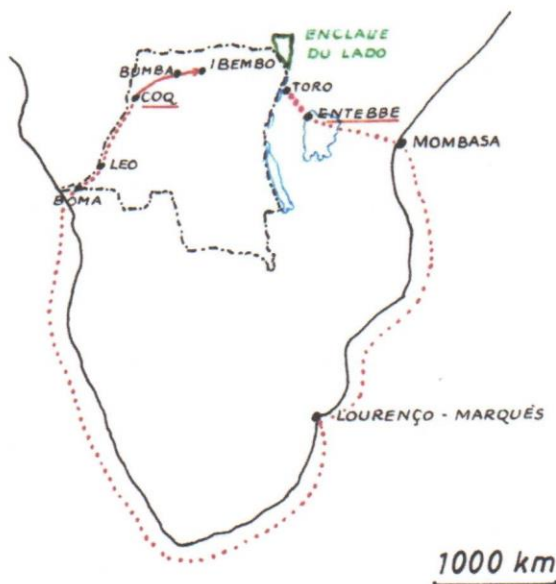


Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°15 at 15c.) sent from Coquilhatville / Congo Free State February 5, 1906 to Toro / Uganda / British East Africa. It was first sent via Bumba February 21, 1906 and Ibembo March 2, 1906.

The passage through the Nile route via the Lado enclave was prohibited by the British from December 1905 to May 1906. So, the postal stationery was sent through the Congo route.

Via Léopoldville March 18, Boma March 25, Lourenço Marques / Mozambique April 27, Mombasa May 13, and Entebbe May 21, 1906. So a travel of 3.5 months.

Postage rate: inland postcard = 10c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)



(address) Bulemgi
via Coquilhatville
Congo
Feb. 5, 1906

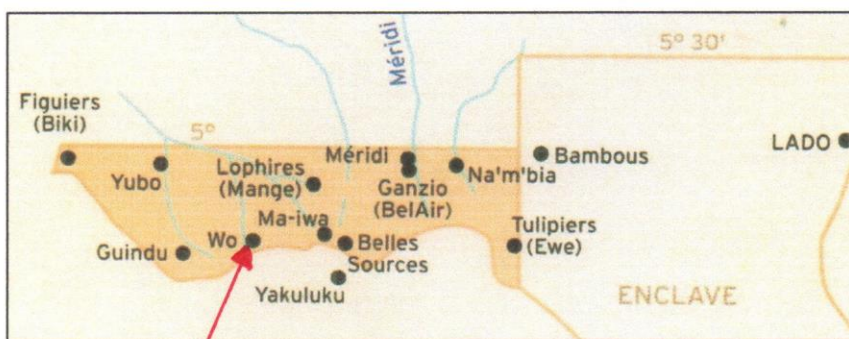
My greetings to you both and
all the friends there.
I got to Coquilhatville Dec. 23^d
& began the down-river trip on
New Year's day. On the 8th I
wrote to Mr. Mead, but, latter,
I fear, was lost. Have been
in almost continuous good
health since getting to the
river. Have been meeting a
number of the missionaries of
selling souls of their good
work. All have been interested
in hearing of you and Uganda.
I do hope all are well and
that much blessing attends
the work. My thoughts are often
back there with you. I had
rather a mt. sick time coming
through the forest but by the
goodness of God, came out all
right. I have had no word
from the east there since I left
So do not know how the work goes
on. With best wishes - Cordially yours
Edwin Crichton

13. Mail from the Méridi zone

The Méridi area is a frontier region east of the Lado enclave and south of Bahr-El-Ghaza. it was annexed by decree to the Uélé district of the Congo Free State in May 1905. it was occupied by the Belgians from May 1905 to August 1907, who founded a certain number of posts there.

Congo Route

“Wo” to Belgium - Ibembo 20th century cancel



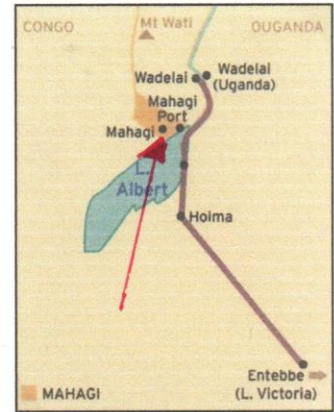
Postcard with view (franked at 15c. with 10c carmine and 5c green Mols issue) written in “*Wô le 8-8-06 – (August 8, 1906)*” cancelled at Ibembo September 2, 1906 and dispatched to Menin / Belgium where it arrived October 22, 1906. Transit by Léopoldville September 19, 1906.

Postage rate: postcard with view = 15c. (Mai 1, 1902 to April 4, 1910)

Postcard written by Léon LEFEVEZ, military agent dispatched to the Enclave during is 2nd tour of duty from March 1905 to May 1907. He was assigned to the Lemaire mission in March 1905 and sent to the army station at Figuiers (Méridi) in September 1905 and was subsequently sent to the army station at Wô in the Méridi zone in May 1906.

14. Mail from Mahagi – The Uganda Route

Mahagi and the area around were a part of the Lado Enclave. Mahagi was annexed to the Congo Free State on May 9th, 1906. At the end of 1901, a new railway line between Mombasa and Port Florence was opened. The mail from Mahagi could therefore transit through Uganda and German East Africa.



Mahagi Lac Albert



Postcard with view (franked with a stamp of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates – now missing) written in “Mahagi 1-10-05 – (October 1st, 1905)” cancelled at Wadelai in 1905 and dispatched to Brussels/Belgium where it arrived November 11th, 1905. Transit by Hoima October 22, Mombasa October 29 and Deutsche Seepost (German shipping line) November 11, 1905.



Postcard written by Auguste DEMUENYNCK, Sector commander of Mahagi from 1904 to 1907. He was Captain in 1908 and took command of the Mongala company of the Force Publique.

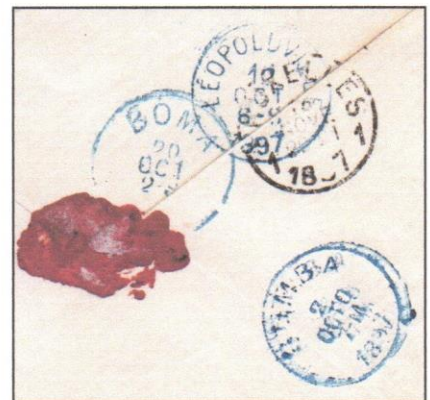
15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
"Amadis" to Belgium - Bumba 19th century cancel



Cover (franked with a 50c. Mols 1894 issue) written by Albert SILLYE in "Amadis 31 août 1897" (August 31, 1897) cancelled at Bumba September 23, 1897 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived November 13, 1897. Transit via Bumba October 2, Léopoldville October 12 and Boma October 20, 1897.

Postage rate: cover = 50c. / 15gr. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

Cover written by Albert SILLYE, he was second lieutenant appointed for the Nile expedition in July 1897 under the orders of Chaltin, whom he joined at Redjaf-Lado in December 1897, repelled the Mahdists in June 1898 at Redjaf, and left Kado as a lieutenant in April 1899.



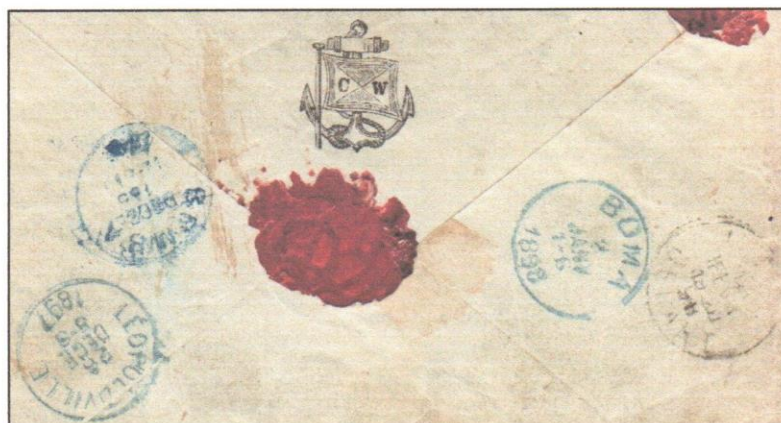
15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
“District Uélé - Expédition” to Belgium - Ibembo 19th century cancel



Cover (franked with 2x 25c. Mols 1894 issue) written by Arthur HENRION in “District Uélé Expédition” cancelled at Ibembo December 1, 1897 to Liège/Belgium where it arrived in February 1898. Transit via Bumba December 15, Léopoldville December 28 and Boma January 2, 1898.

Postage rate: cover = 50c. / 15gr. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

Cover written by Arthur HENRION, he was lieutenant of the Force Publique, designated for the Nile expedition in 1897, in Redjaf in April 1898, in Lado then in Kéro in September 1898, from December 1899 to May 1900 at various posts in the Enclave.



15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
“On the way to Redjaf” to Belgium - Matadi 19th century cancel

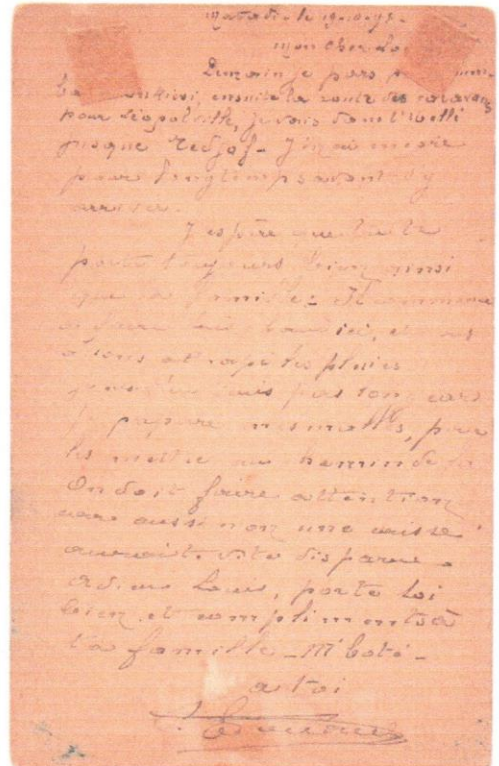
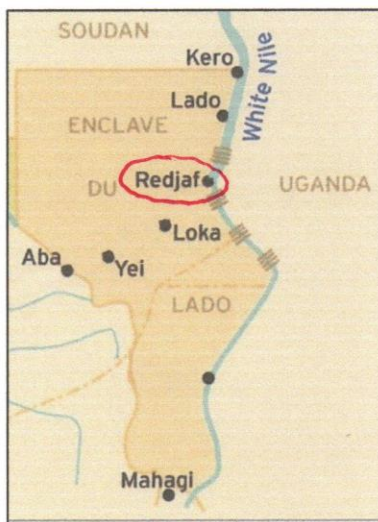


Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°15 at 15c.) written at “Matadi 19-10-97” cancelled through Matadi October 19, 1897 and sent to Brussels / Belgium.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

Text of the postal stationery:

“...tomorrow I leave for... Inkisi... then the caravan route for Léopoldville; I go in the Uelle to Redjaf”.



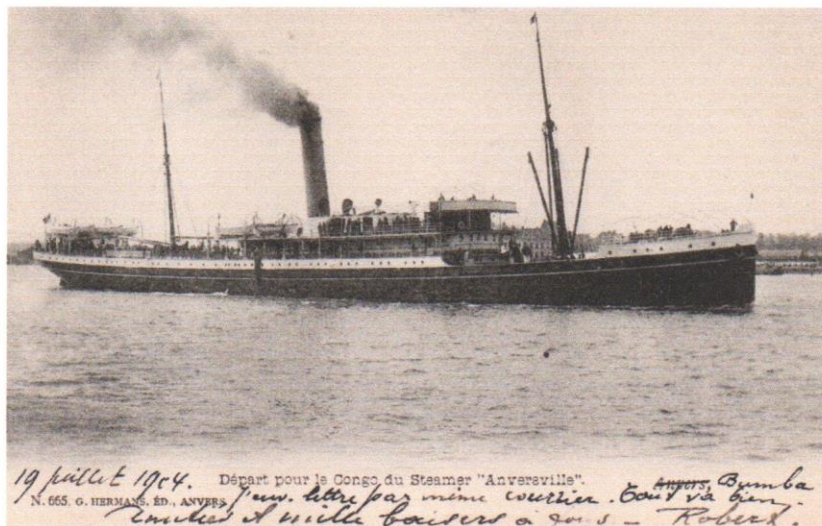
15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
"Bumba" to Belgium - Bumba 20th century cancel



Postcard with view (franked at 15c. ocher Mols issue) written by Robert HELLEMANS in "Bumba 19 juillet 1904" and cancelled through Bumba July 19, 1904 to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived in September 1904. Transit via Léopoldville August 4, 1904.

Postage rate: postcard with view = 15c. (Mai 1, 1902 to April 4, 1910)

The postcard was written by Robert HELLEMANS, he was officer in the Force Publique, he was appointed to the Lado Enclave on June 22, 1904. Arrived on September 29 at Yéi, an important military place providing communications between the Uele and the Nile, he was given the task of directing the work of fortification of this post and took the command of the artillery of the place. Appointed station chief in October. He took part in Captain Serexhe's mission. He left the enclave due to illness, he arrived in Boma on December 29, 1905.



15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
“Coquilhatville” to Belgium - Coquilhatville 19th century cancel



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°15 at 15c.) written by Alfred DIEUPART “Force Publique district Uele (Expédition Congo)” at “Coquilhatville 25-12-1897” (December 25, 1897) cancelled through Coquilhatville October 19, 1897 and sent to Trooz / Belgium where it arrived February 11, 1898. Via Léopoldville January 1 and Boma January 11, 1898.

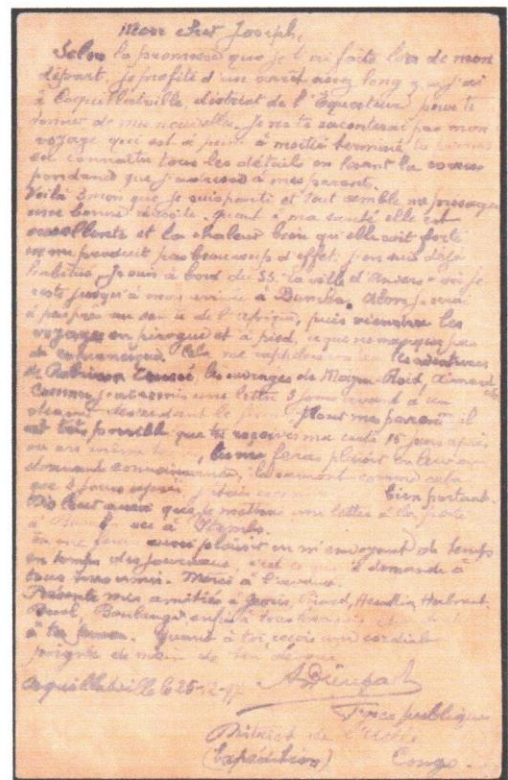
Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

Postal stationery written by Alfred DIEUPART, sergeant of the Public Force designated for the Uele-Nil expedition, arrived in the Enclave at the end of 1897, took part in the defense of Redjaf in June 1898, died at Dufilé on August 14, 1899.

Text of the postal stationery:

“... it's already 3 months since I left ... I'm on board of the SS Antwerp where I stay until I arrive in Bumba, then I'll be about in the center of Africa, then will come the trip by dugout and on foot...”

A. Dieupart
 Coquilhatville le 25-12-97
 Force Publique – District de l’Uellé
 (Expédition) Congo.”



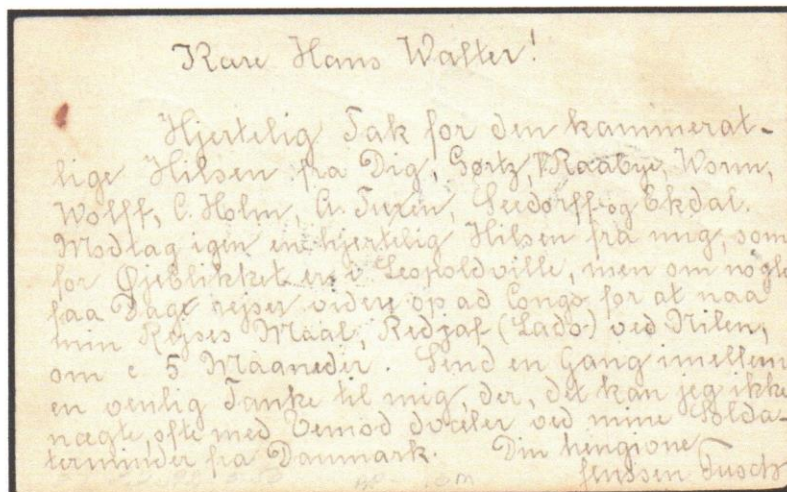
15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
“on the way to Redjaf (Lado)” to Denmark - Léopoldville 19th century cancel



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 demand card with straight linear mark “BOMA CARTE INCOMPLETE” at 15c.) written in Danish by Ejgil JENSSEN-TUSCH at “on the way to Redjaf (Lado)” cancelled through Léopoldville in 1898 and sent to Copenhagen / Denmark where it arrived June 12, 1898. Via Lisboa / Portugal June 7, 1898.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

Postal stationery written by Ejgil JENSSEN-TUSCH, a Danish officer, appointed captain-commander 2nd class on March 6, 1898. After having been received in audience by King Leopold II, he left for Africa on March 23, 1898. He was assigned to Redjaf (Lado) and arrived there after a 5-month journey. From there, he was sent to Lado, where he was placed at the head of a force of 450 men. He died in Lado on October 26, 1898 of a fever.

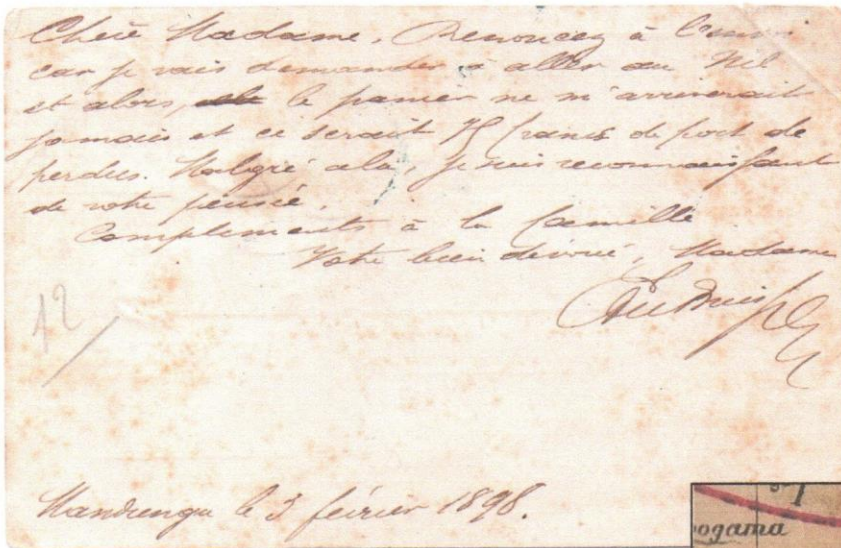


**15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
 "I will ask to go to the Nile" to Belgium - Bumba 19th century cancel**



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°11 at 15c.) written at "Mandungu 3 février 1898" (February 3, 1898) cancelled through Bumba in February 4, 1898 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived April 28, 1898. Via Léopoldville March 14 and Boma in March 1898.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)



Text of the postal stationery:
 "Dear Madam, please give up the shipment because I will ask to go to the Nile and then the basket would never reach me and it would be ... lost postage francs. In spite of this, I am grateful for your thought. Compliments to the family. Yours faithfully, Madame."

Mandungu February 3, 1898"



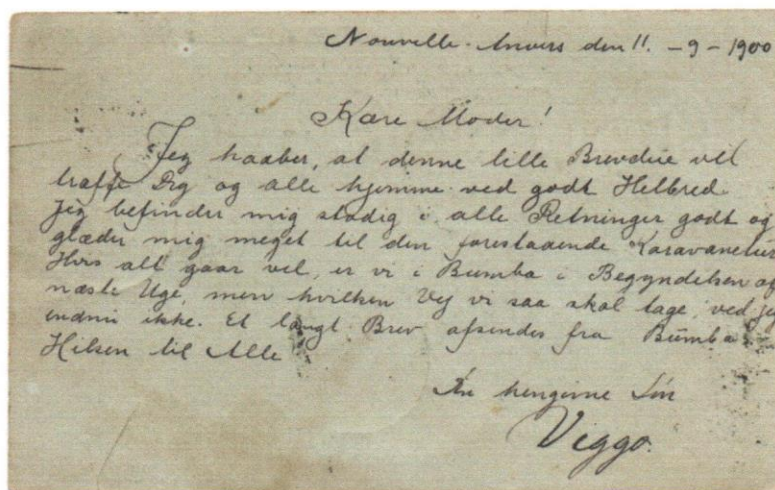
15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
“Nouvelle-Anvers” to Denmark – Nouvelle-Anvers 20th century cancel



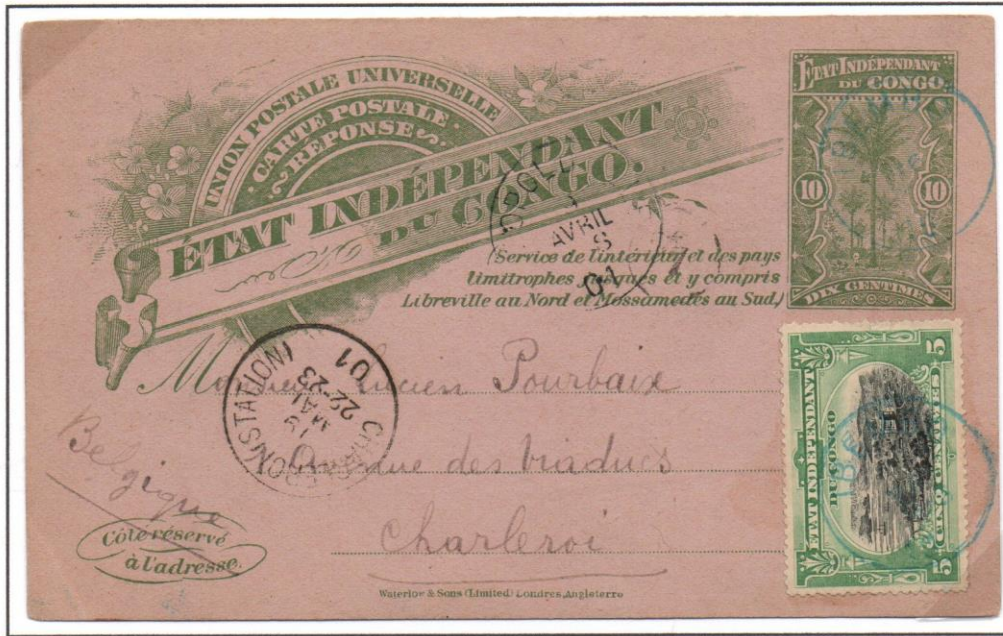
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 demand card with straight linear mark “BOMA CARTE INCOMPLETE” at 15c.) written by Viggo NEUHAUSEN “Nouvelle-Anvers 11-9-1900” cancelled through Nouvelle-Anvers September 12, 1897 and sent to Copenhagen / Denmark where it arrived October 23, 1900. Via Léopoldville September 22, 1900 and Boma September 27, 1900.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Viggo NEUHAUSEN, Danish Lieutenant of the Force Publique designated for the Enclave where he arrived in December 1900 and left in April 1901.



15. People on the way to the Lado Enclave (via the Congo Route)
“Surangu” to Belgium – Ibembo 20th century cancel



Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°16 answer car with additional stamp 5c. green Mols issue) written by Fernand POURBAIX at “Surangu 1er mars 1901” (March 1, 1901) cancelled through Ibembo in March 16, 1901 and sent to Charleroi / Begium where it arrived May 19, 1901. Via Léopoldville April 9, 1901.

Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

The postal stationery was written by Fernand-Léon POURBAIX, he arrived Kero in May 1901 and was transferred to Lado in December 1901. Promoted first to Captain and later to Major, he organized the stations at Redjaf and Kero and became Chaltin’s secretary. He left the Enclave for Boma in July 1903 and died at sea before the end of his second tour of duty in October 1904.

