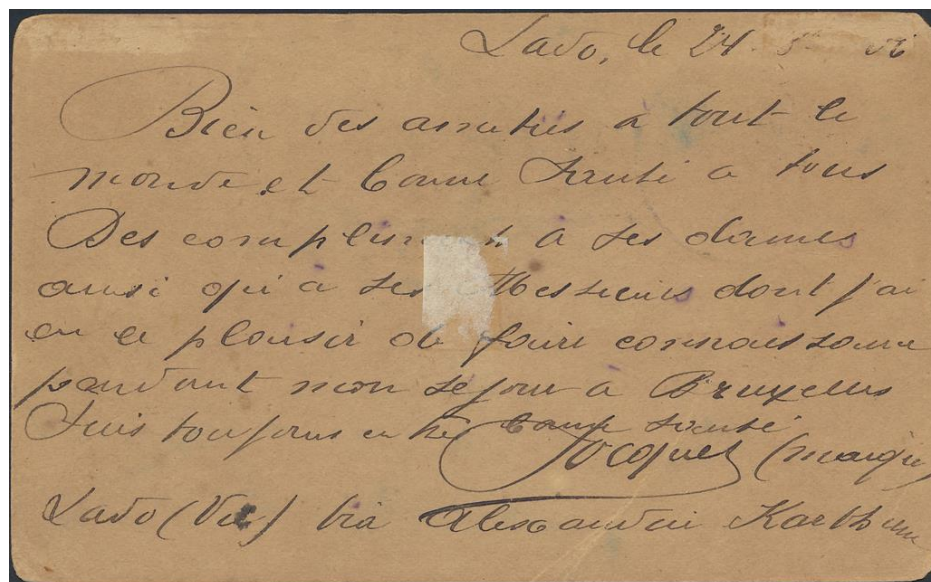
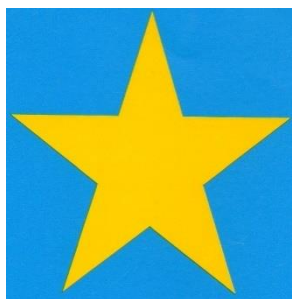




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The Pre-Lado and the Lado Enclave (1889-1910)



Les Congolâtres

COMITE DE REDACTION



Gerald Marriner



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† 2018



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	<u>Numéro 30 spécial 2017 - GB</u>	<u>Numéro 36 – spécial 2018</u>

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SUMMARY

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

Thomas Lindekens

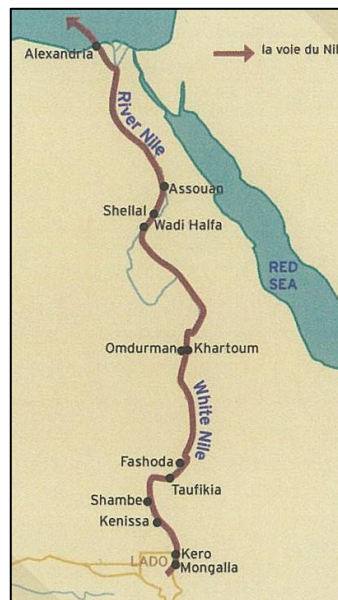
page 5-41

Front cover

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 Bruxelles / Belgium where it arrived November 11th, 1906. Transit by White-Nile T.P. (steamer) October 31st, 1906. This postcard used "the Nile route".

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.

The Nile route



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

By Thomas Lindekens

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 Kerckhoven 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 Rafaï, Semio and Bangasso

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).

1. The Congo Route (1897 to November 1901)
 - a. The Congo Route – Nile route 1st closing (December 1901 to beginning 1904)
2. The Congo Route (1904 to November 1905)
 - a. The Congo Route – Nile route 2nd closing (December 1905 to May 1906)
3. The Congo Route (June 1906 to 1910)
4. 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"
5. Mail from the Méridi zone
6. Mail from Mahagi

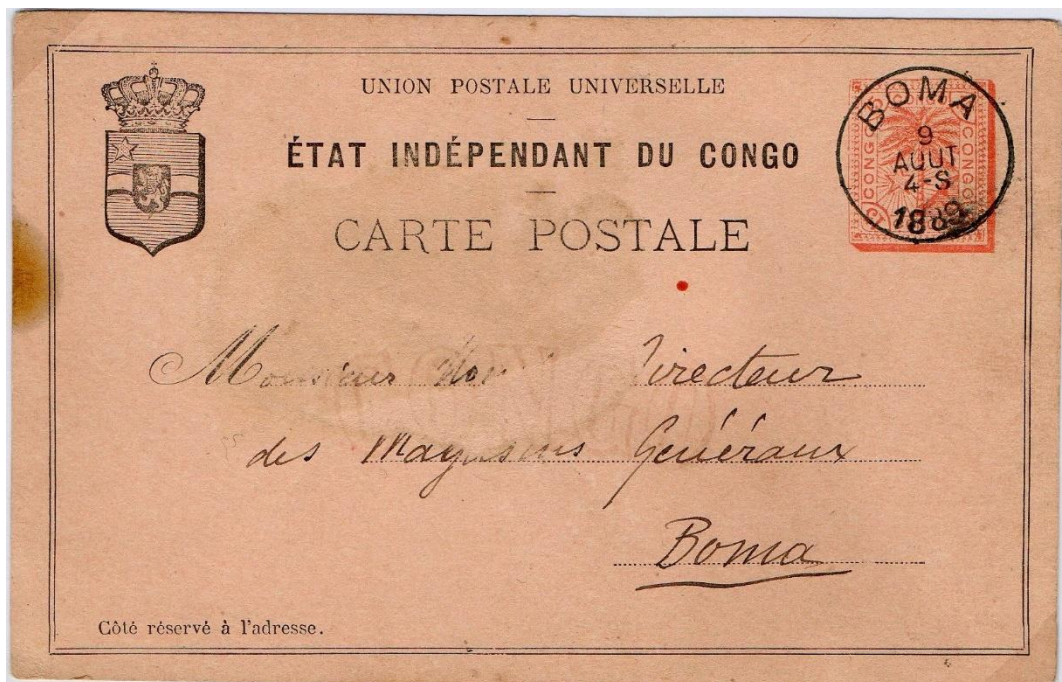
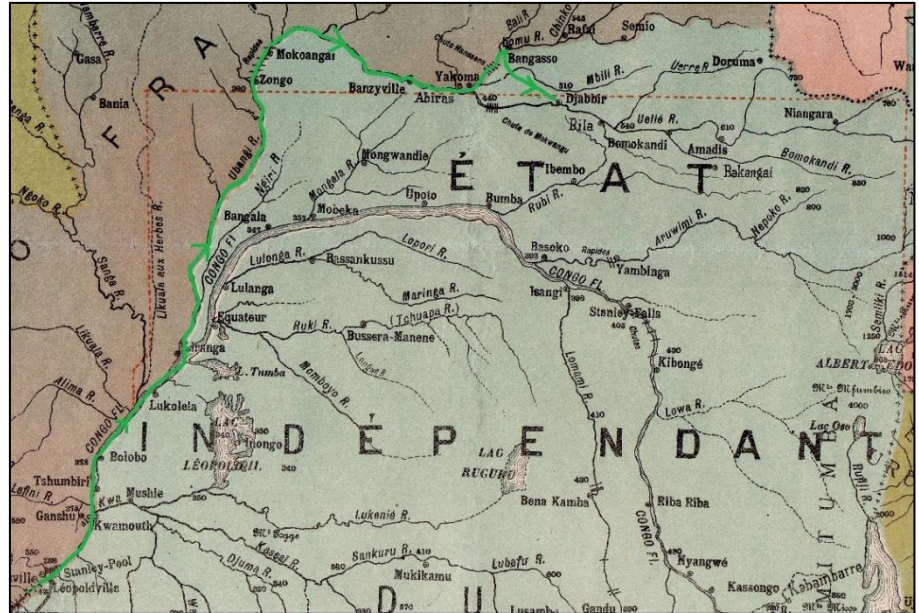
The Vangele expedition (1889-1891)

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 favorite 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 founded, 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 the Maltese in Banzy. After several unsuccessful attempts to cross the rapids, Vangele returns to Mokwange on 23 August. Marinel, ill, must go down to Leopoldville where he stayed for 4 months.



Georges Le Marinel

le 28 juillet 89

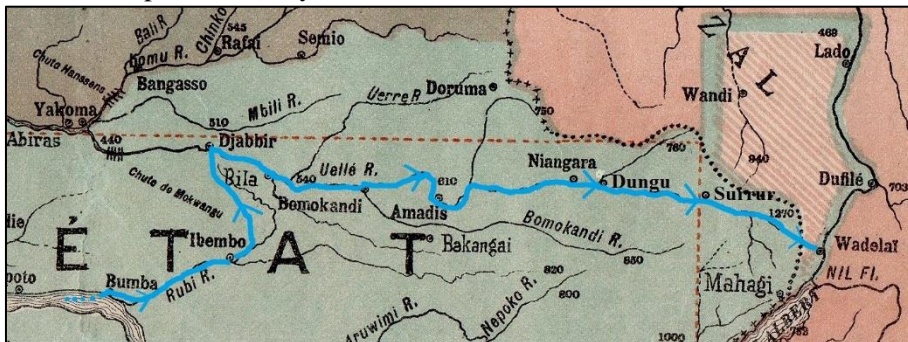
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°3) written by Georges Le Marinel at Léopoldville July 28, 1889 and cancelled on the arrival in Boma August 9, 1889.

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 consists of 14 officers and non-commissioned officers, two mechanics, two clerks, two doctors, three interpreters and 500 men indigenous (armed) troops. This number will subsequently be 60 Europeans in total. It takes 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 Djabir 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 (later named 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.



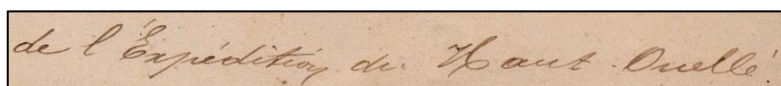
On April 1, 1892, Van Kerckhoven was preparing to head for the Nile but on April 8 he had a fever and was confined to bed. He left on April 18th, arriving on the 23rd at the confluence of Kibali-Dungu and on the 28th at Zibba Mbittima (longitude 29°E). He then left for Surur where he arrived on June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

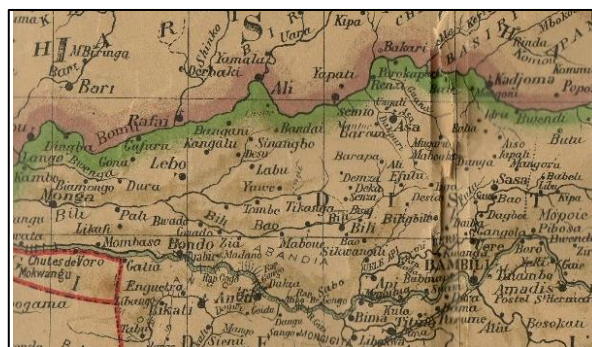
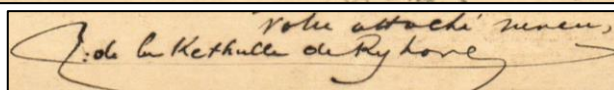
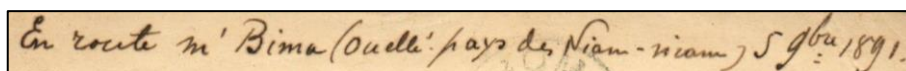
August 10, 1892 - tragedy, an accident occurs and Van Kerckhoven dies from bullet in the back. On October 4, the expedition arrives at Wadelai.

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 Djabir in July 1891 and became station commander in Angu. He succumbed to illness and was obliged to go to Ibembo in September 1891.

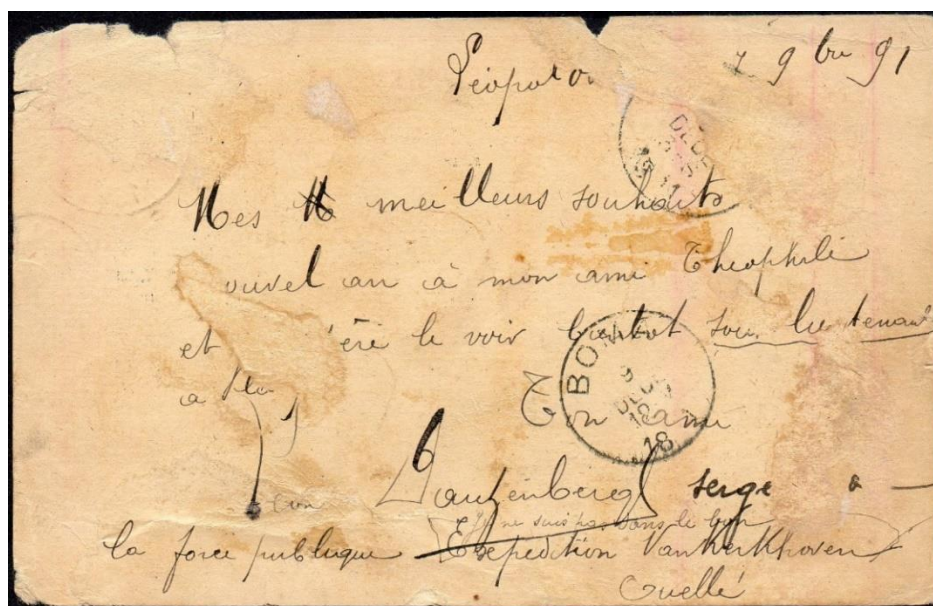
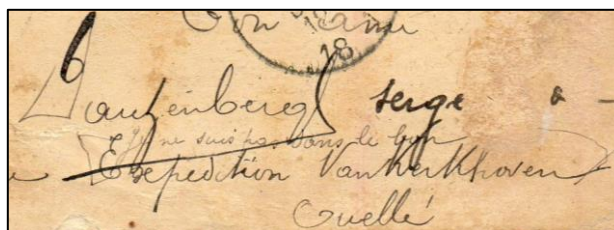




Part of text of the postal stationary "... Arrived at Ibembo on the Itimbiri on September 16. I set out on the 18th, arrived on October 1st at Djabir on Ouellé river Niangara and M'bima on 2 September, I leave by canoe in two or three days for the Bomokandi from where I will probably go to Lake Albert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

8

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

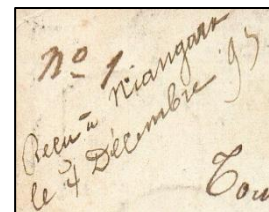


Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°5) written by Jacques Dautzenberg at "Léopoldville 17 9bre 91 (November 17, 1891)" cancelled at Léopoldville November 18, 1892 and sent to Brussels / Belgium where it arrived January 11, 1892. Transit via Boma December 9, 1891.

The postal stationery was written by Jacques DAUTZENBERG. He joined the Upper Uelé 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.

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

The Baert Expedition begins on August 14, leaving Dungu with [first name?] Ray and 86 soldiers. Along the way, Baert 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. They will finally meet in Mundu on December 11, 1893. On January 1, 1894, Baert decides to go to Niangara. The goal is to occupy Haut-Uelé because revolts burst across this area. Baert leaves Mundu on January 22, 1894, towards Niangara. The Bonvalet-Devos column charged by Baert with evacuating the posts east of Dungu is massacred on March 2, 1894. Baert's plan of defence is to guard the posts of Djabir, Ibembo, Dungu, Akka, Mundu and Gumbari for a future reoccupation of the Lado Enclave. On July 7, he is in Dungu with Francqui. Baert dies on August 15, 1894 in Dungu. He will be replaced by Lemarinel in the command of the Uelé region.

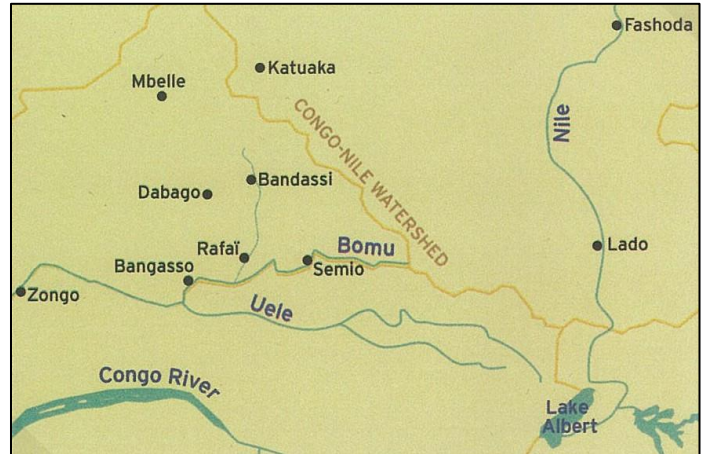


Postal stationery reply card (Stibbe catalogue n°7 reply) sent from Anvers (station) / Belgium August 2, 1893 to "Officer Deneus" in Congo Free State where it arrived "Reçu à Niangara le 4 décembre 93 – (Niangara December 4, 1893)". Transit via Leopoldville September 18, 1893.

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 decides 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 heads south towards Songo. He goes to Bakuma to dismiss Khelulle, so he leaves in April for Rafai where he meets his deputy Jacquemin. For his part, Balat is heading towards Bangasso. He orders Buret in Yakoma to found a post at Sattet. Balat dies in mid-April before being able to settle the litigation of the Frenchman Liotard's incursion into territories occupied by the Belgians.



Chez le Sultan Bangasso, 7 mai 93.

Léon

Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°4, with additional 5c. stamp second issue) written by Léon HANOLET in “Bangasso 7 mai 93 – (May 7, 1893)” cancelled at Léopoldville August 7, 1893 and sent to Bodange / Fauvillers / Belgium. Transit via 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’bellé in April, returning to Dabago in November 1894.

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



Yakoma, le 28 mai 1893.

L. Hanolet



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

The Hanolet expedition (September 1893 to November 1894)

The Hanolet expedition resumed its march towards the North in February 1894. Having Arrived at Yango, from there Van Calster and Iver were sent to the vanguard to meet the Sultan of El-Kouti, El-Senussi, and obtain his surrender. 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



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

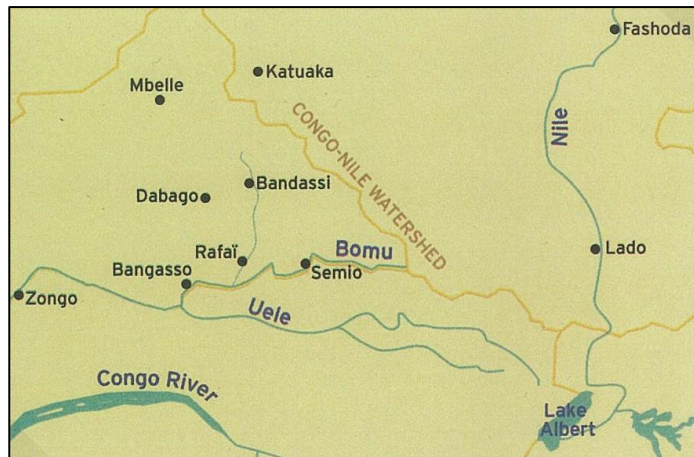
Postal stationery written by Raphaël STROOBANT, 2nd Lieutenant assigned to the Ubangi-Bomu expedition, in Yakoma in February 1893 and in Bangasso in April. He was in Dabago in December 1893 and Kuria in January 1894. Hanolet arrived shortly afterwards and assigned Stroobant, Van Caster and Inver to his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

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.

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,

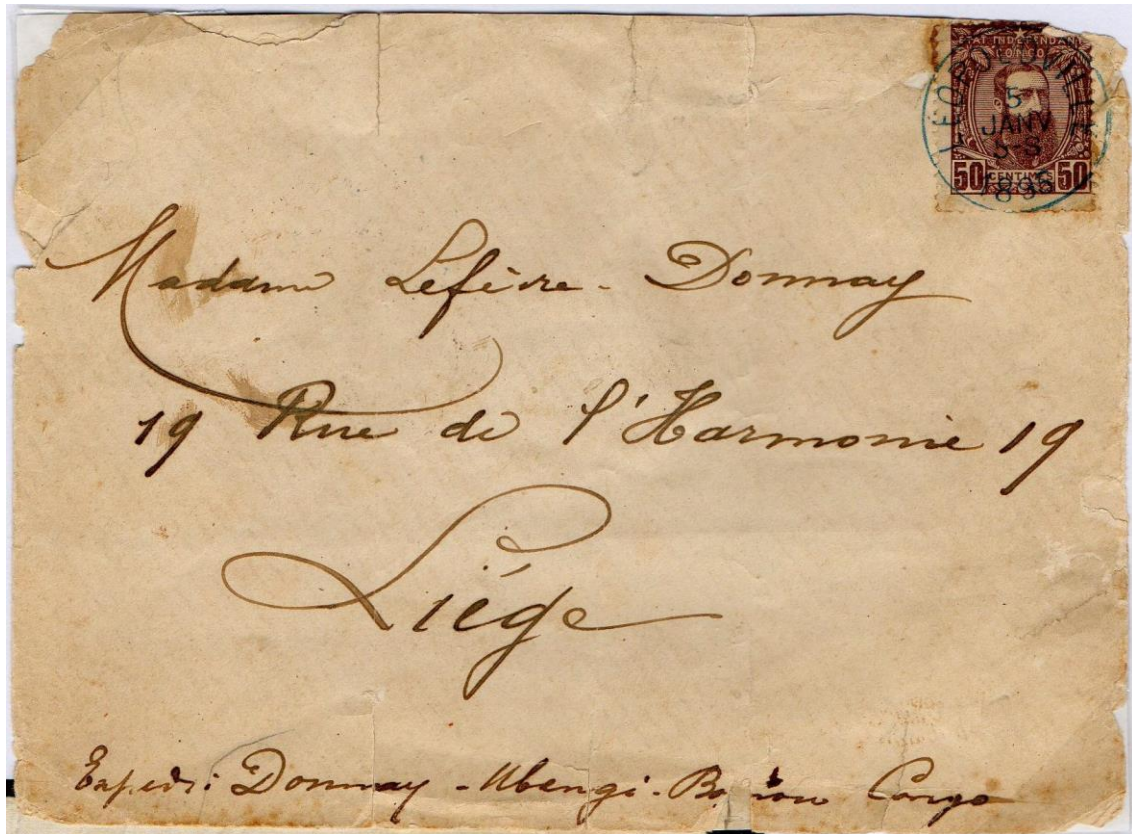
J'ai reçu ta lettre quelques jours après mon départ de la mission. J'ai également écrit au camarade Mathieu de quitter définitivement cette ville en destination de mon poste le 23 courant. J'espère que tous les braves camarades vont toujours donner une bonne nuit. Comment m'écrit le capitaine table, dans ce bon vieux coin où le camarade Emile nous procurait de temps en temps un bon moment. Mathieu, est-il toujours le même ? Il n'y a pas encore de la grande confusion ? Enfin tous les anciens habitants viendront-ils bientôt dans une bonne partie de Malabou dans ce charmant pays qui a nom de Congo. J'ai vu un camarade au fin et il est probable qu'il me retrouvera au Camarade les Pignes sont très nombreux, mais les moines de l'abbaye sont restés, Madame Hefvourty, sera donc attendre. J'ai terminé les lettres à ta femme. J'attends de toi beaucoup de nouvelles et surtout n'oublie pas les départs du 6 de chaque mois. Je te salue amicalement. Les amis en attendant le moment de la rentrée.

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.

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.

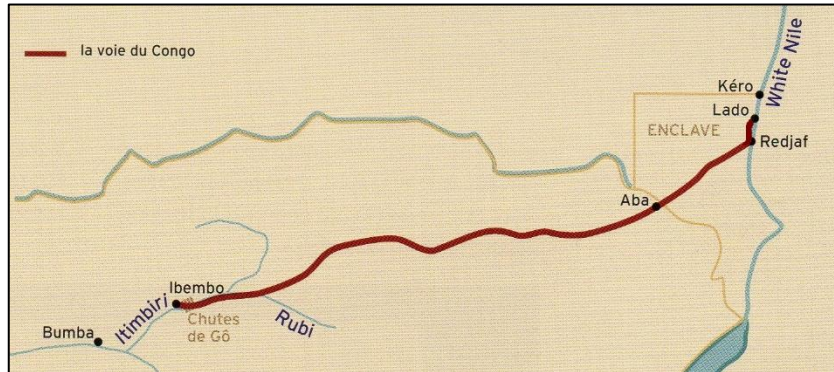
Cover written by Joseph DONNAY, Captain-commander posted to Ubangi-Bomu in March 1893. He arrived in Yakoma in October of that year. In June 1894 he was sent as Resident to Bangasso and went back to Boma in January 1896.

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

The Congo route

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

“Lado” to Belgium - Ibembo 19th century cancel



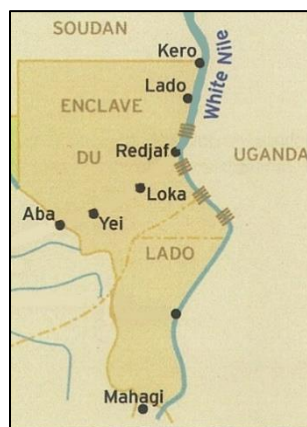
Lado le 19 novembre 1898

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 at 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)

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 at Ibembo June 12, 1900 and dispatched to Liège / Belgium where it arrived September 21, 1900. Transit via 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)

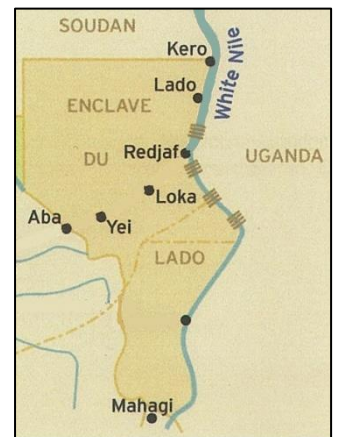
The cover was written by Arthur HENRION lieutenant of the Public Force. Assigned to the expedition of the Nile in 1897, he was in Redjaf in April 1898, in Lado then Kéro in September 1898, then from December 1899 to May 1900 at various positions in the Enclave of Lado.

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
Cher camarade
J'attends toujours des nouvelles de toi. Voilà dix mois que je n'ai rien reçu. Il me semble que tu pourrais au moins écrire une carte postale. Je suis maintenant arrivé près 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



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)” cancelled at Ibembo September 8, 1902 and dispatched to Sater / Sweden where it arrived November 6, 1902. Transit via Léopoldville October 2, 1902.

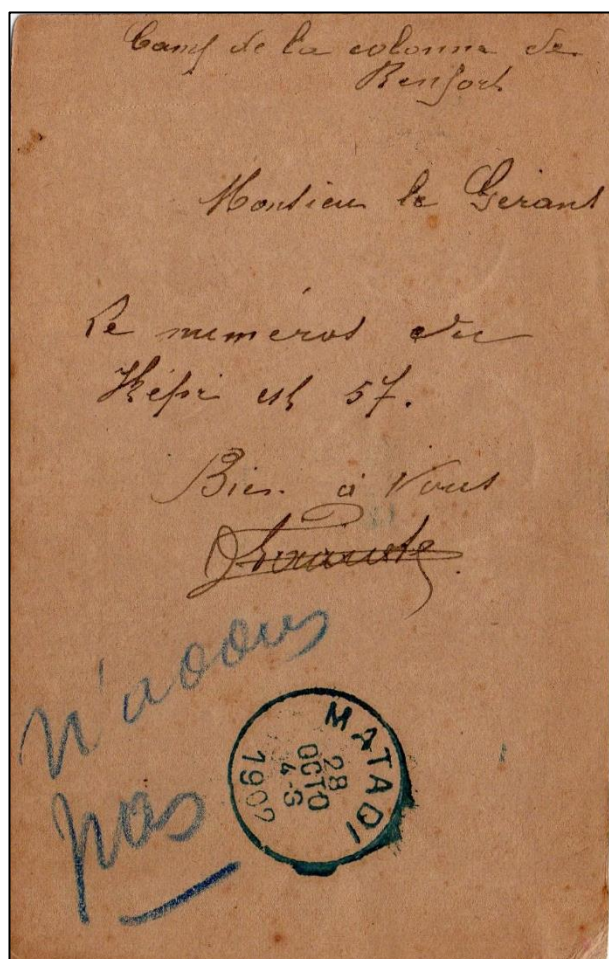
Postage rate: postcard = 15c. (January 1, 1886 to April 4, 1910)

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

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

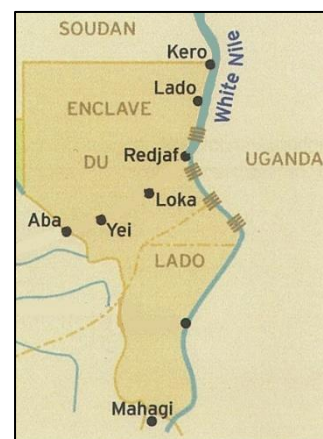


*Camp de la colonne de
Renfort*



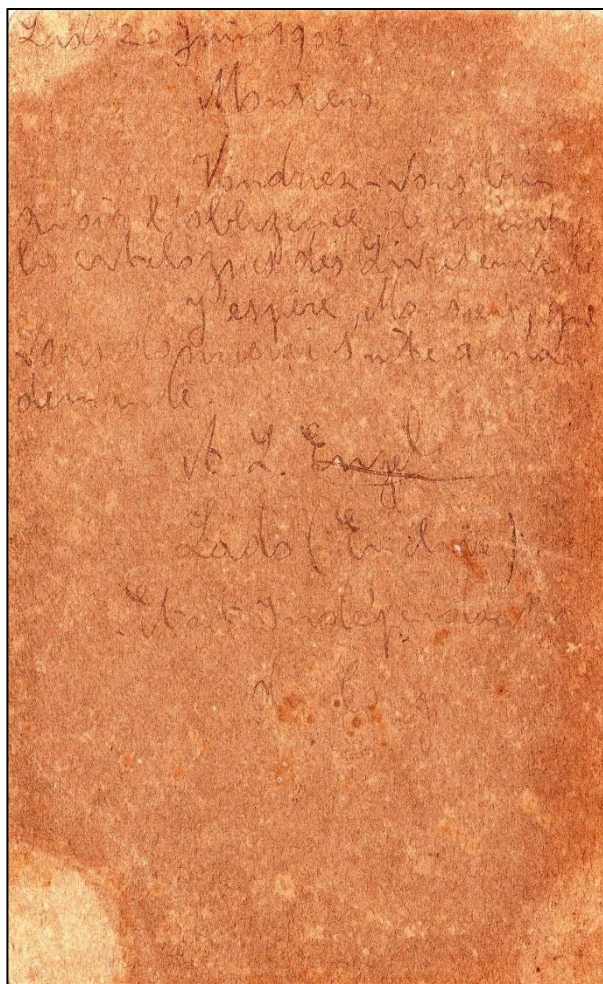
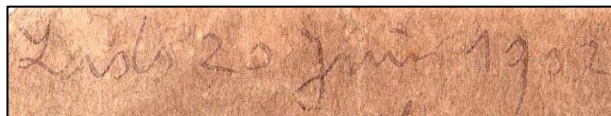
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°15 at 15c.) written in “Camp de la colonne de renfort (In the Lado Enclave at this time)”, cancelled at Ibembo September 29, 1902 and dispatched to Matadi / Congo Free State where it arrived October 28, 1902. Transit via Léopoldville October 24, 1902.

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

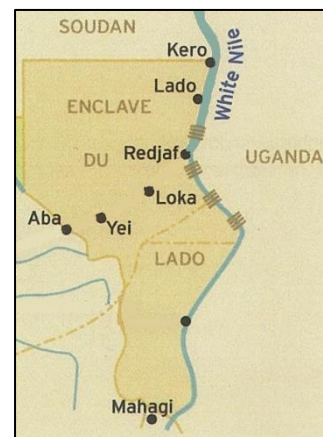


Nile route - 1st closing – December 1901 to beginning of 1904

“Lado” to Belgium - Ibembo 20th century cancel



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



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

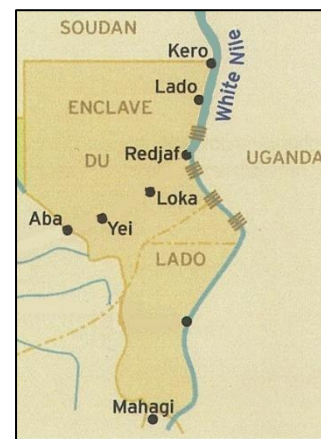
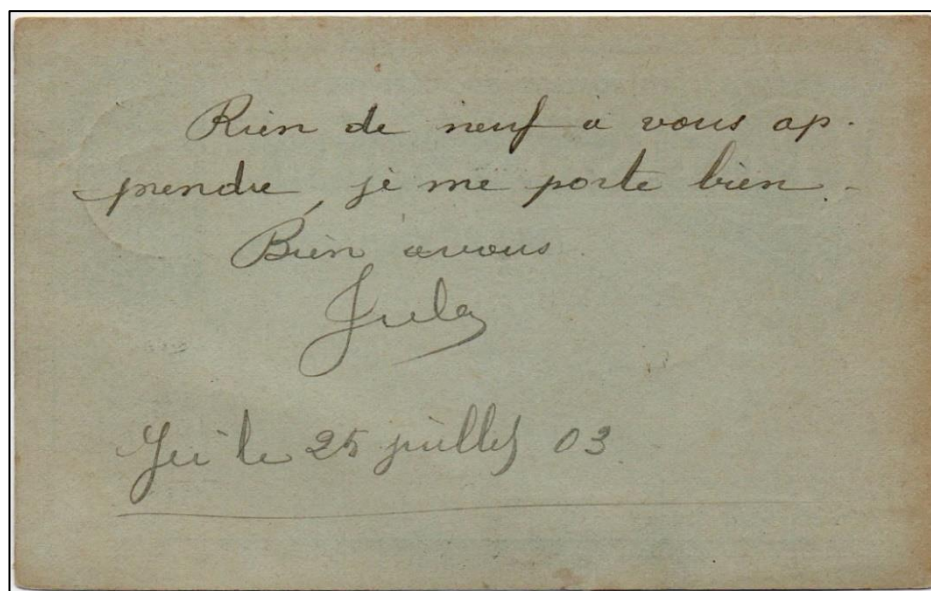
The postal stationery was written by Armand ENGEL, NCO in the Public Force stationed in the Lado Enclave. He arrived in Lado in July 1901 and left in September 1903. He returned to Lado in October 1904 during his 2nd tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

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

“Yéi” to Belgium - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Yéi le 25 juillet 03



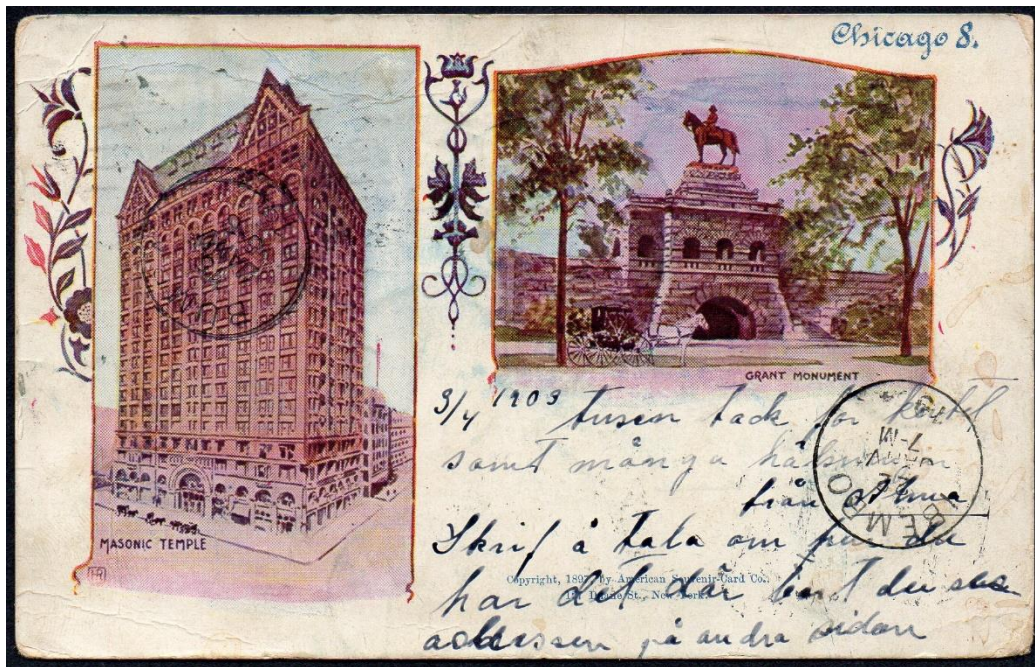
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 reply) written in “Yéi le 25 juillet 1903 – (July 25, 1903)”, cancelled at Ibembo October 16, 1903 and dispatched to Neufchâteau / Belgium where it arrived December 9, 1903.

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.

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 firstly from Anvers November 25, 1903 to Boma / Congo Free State where it arrived December 10, 1903, and secondly to "Lado" (blue pen). Transit by Léopoldville in December 1903, Bumba January 15, 1904 and Ibembo January 22, 1904.

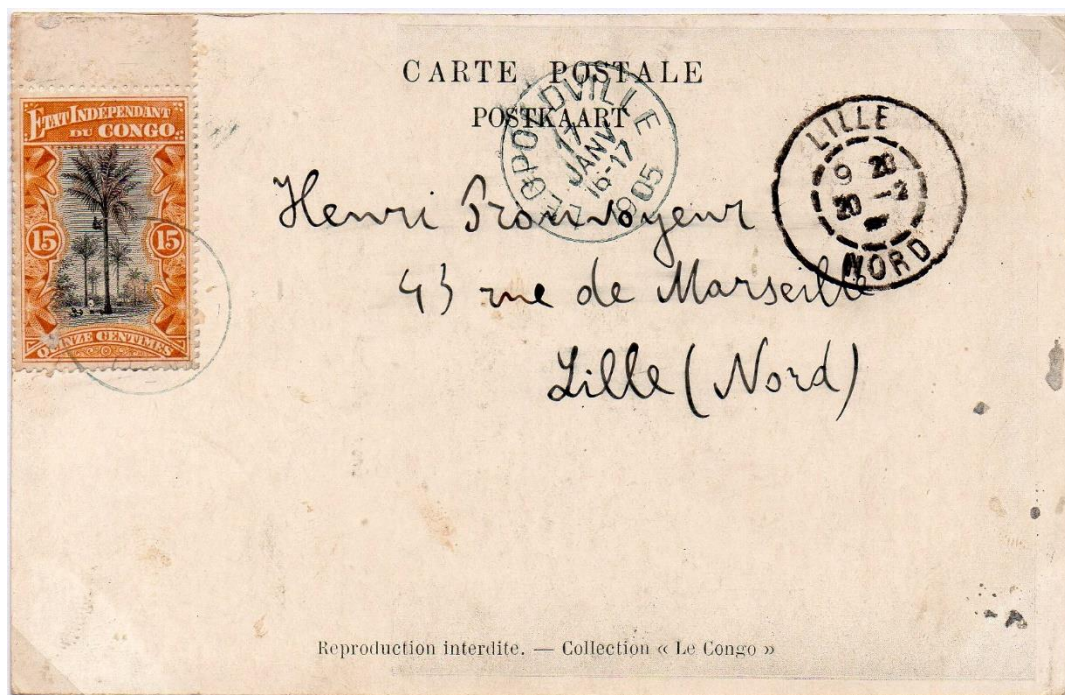
Cachet "T" "CENTIMES 15 N.Y." because the card did not bear the inscription "CARTE POSTALE" in French (Washington Convention 1.1.1899 to 30.9.1907).

Postage due applied in Belgium in Antwerp on October 20, 1903 using 10c. and 20c. postage due stamps.

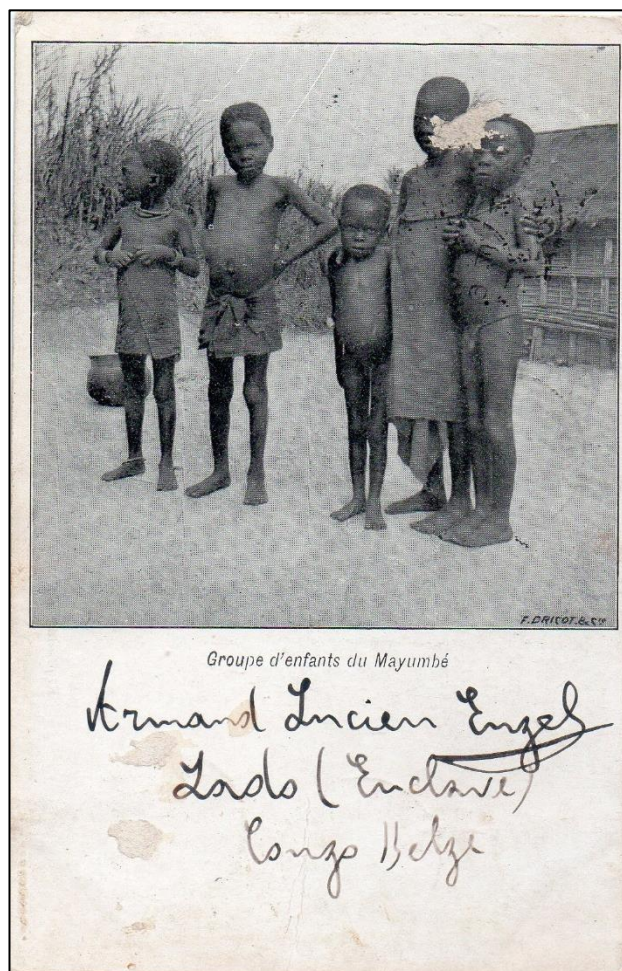
The postcard sent to Oscar BJÖRKLUND, NCO armourer. He arrived in the Enclave in March 1904 and was posted to Yéi. He died in December 1904.

Congo Route

“Lado” to France - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Lado (Enclave)



Postcard with view (franked with 15c. ochre Mols issue) written in “Lado (Enclave)” and cancelled at Ibembo illegibly (probably in November 1904) and dispatched to Lille / France where it arrived February 20, 1905. Transit via 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 second tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

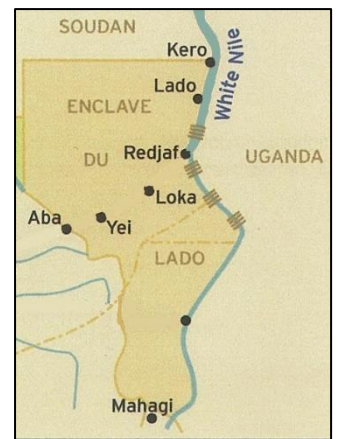
Nile route – 2nd closing – December 1905 to May 1906

“Yéi” to Congo Free State - Ibembo 20th century cancel



Station Yéi (Enclave de Lado) 16 Maart 1906

Station Yéi (Enclave de Lado) 16 Maart 1906
Beste Vriend Florent
Met vele vriends heb ik uwe postkaart
arumimi-Mpéle van 30-8-05 te ontvangen. Met de eikel is het
mij gedaan door zij allen bijna hunne pijn gebroken hebben. Ik denk ook
van een jaar bij te hebben maar ik heb mijn vrees noch niet geboort
Ik heb ook u van u goede wenschen en ik hoop dat zij in u goed gevoel
heeft zigt. Ik ben in goede gezondheid en ik wacht hier in u' op een
transport van Carbonades en kookt voor Lado. Binnen eenige dagen
verkeert ik voor Lado. Alhoewel rijzen en op weg.
In de hoop, maar ik heb u; van eenig ant
woord en nieuws te ontvangen
Dank u van verre de hand
Uw toegewijde vriend
Armand Engel
Premier Sous-officier, Station de Lado (Enclave)



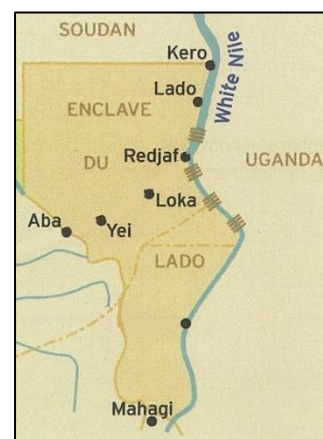
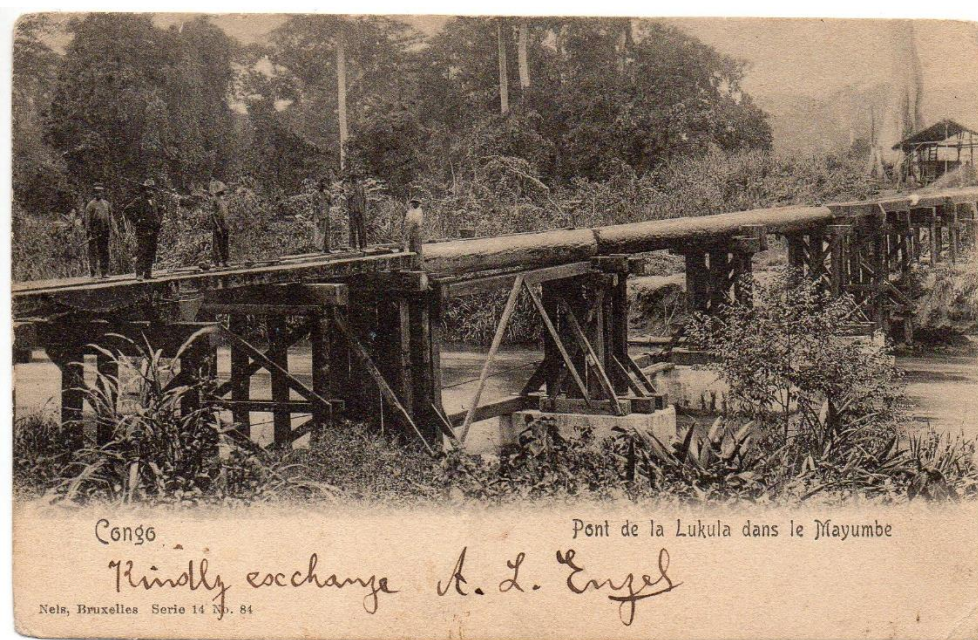
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°18 at 10c.) written in “Station Yéi 16 Maart 1906– (March 16, 1906)” and cancelled at Ibembo April 26, 1906 and dispatched to Ch. De fer Lac in the Arumimi / Congo Free State. Transit via Léopoldville Mai 13, 1906 and Stanleyville June 12, 1906.

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 second tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

Congo Route

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



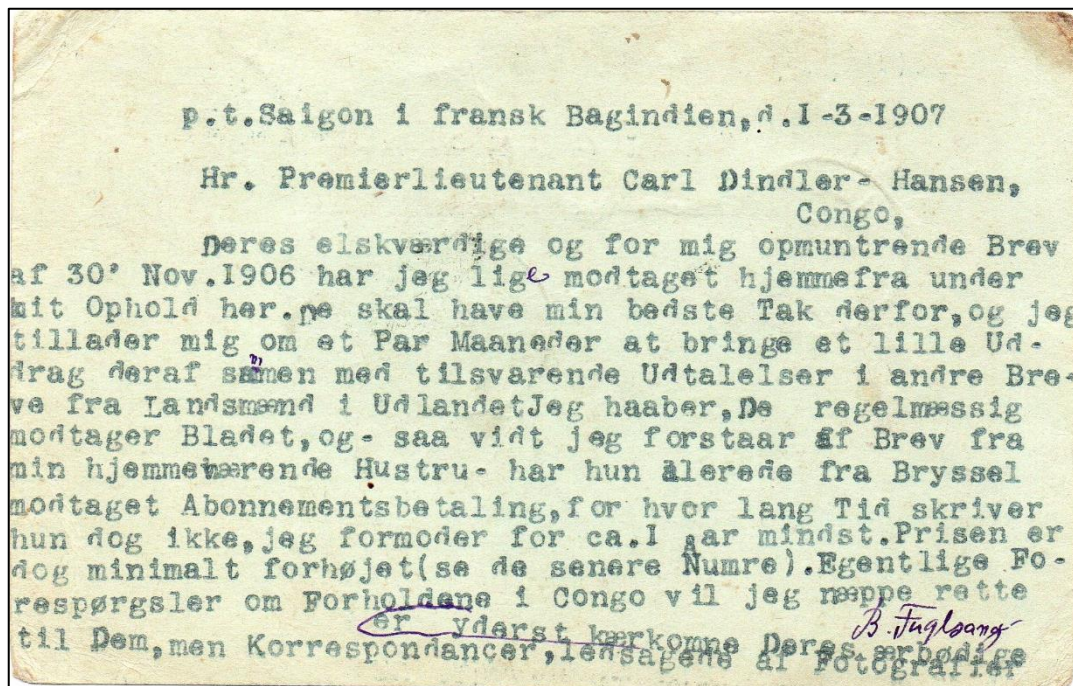
Printed matter postcard with view (franked with 10c. carmine Mols issue) written in “Lado (Enclave)” and cancelled at Ibembo December 13, 1906 and dispatched to Columbia / USA. Transit via Léopoldville December 30, 1906.

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 second tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

Congo Route

Cochinchine to "Enclave de Lado"



Postal stationery sent from Saigon / Cochinchine March 3, 1907 to "chef de secteur de Lado". Transit via Léopoldville May 9, 1907 and Ilembo 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.

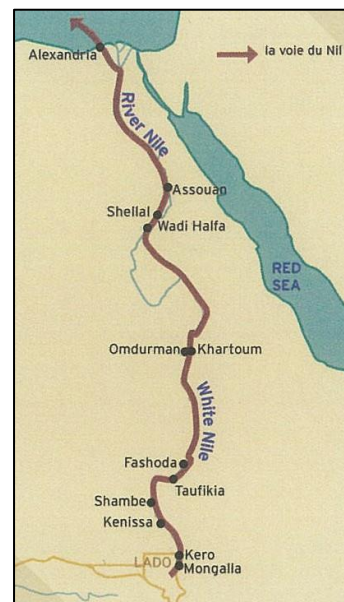
The Nile route

This route was for the transport of mail from the Lado and the Uele area, and opened in August 1900. It was fast and economical. The Congo route took 2-3 months but 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 “Travelling Post / White Nile”.

In December 1901 the Nile route was closed until the beginning of 1904, and again from December 1905 until May 1906.



Mail franked by Congo Free State Stamps (from Lado or from the Uelé 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, i.e. a handwritten cancellation consisting of the word “Lado” with date and inspector’s signature.

Nile route - Congo Free State stamps with only Khartoum’s retta “306” cancel alone



50c. – olive
Retta “306”



10c. – carmine – I3+A5
Retta “306”



50c. – green
Retta “306”

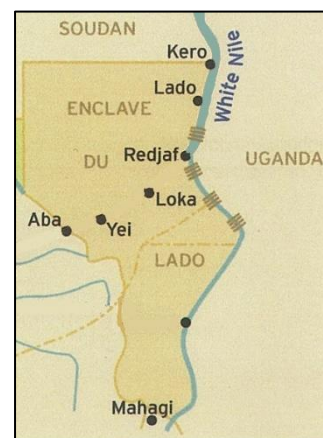
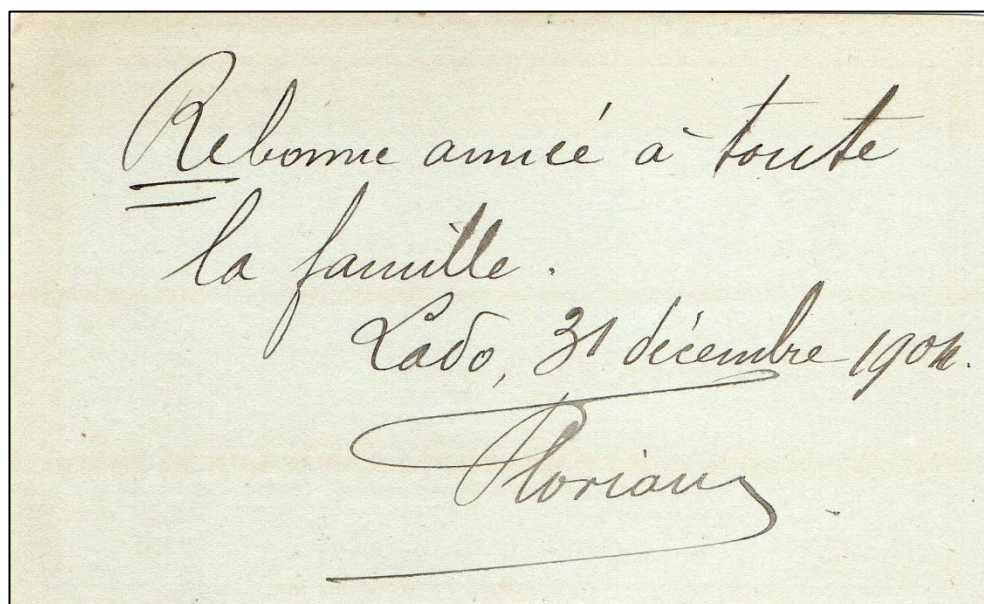


50c. – olive
2x Retta “306”



5c. – green – I2+B2
Retta “306”

Nile route - Mail Franked with Congo Free State stamps
“Lado” to France – Retta “306” cancel – without “Lado paraph”



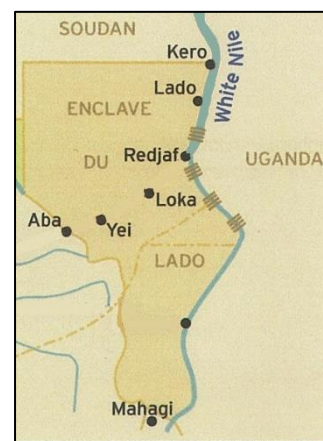
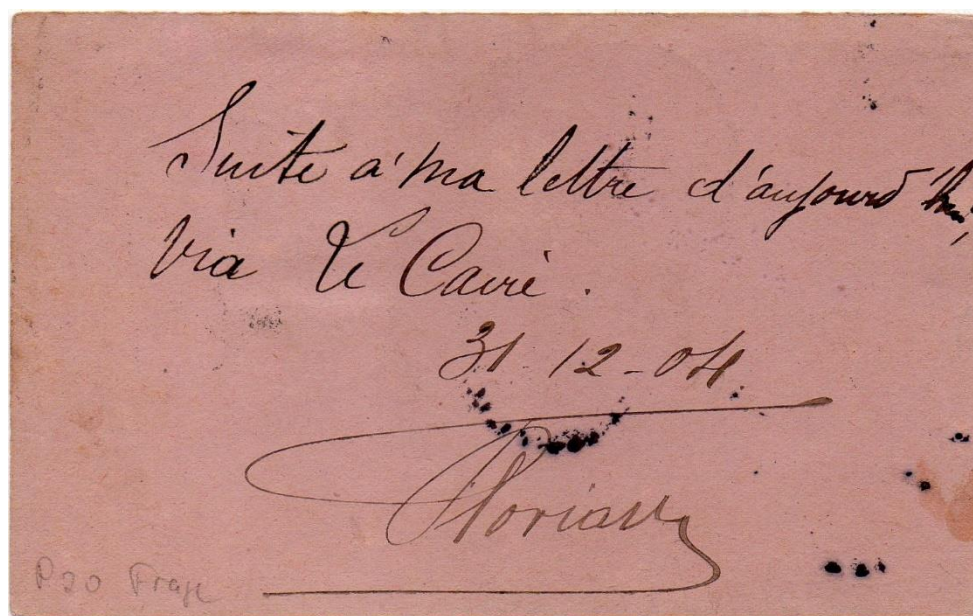
Postal stationery (Stibbe catalogue n°17 reply) written in “Lado le 31 décembre 1904 – (December 31, 1904)” cancelled at Khartoum with the retta “306” February 11, 1905 and dispatched to Tourcoing / France.

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.

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 5c. green Mols issue) written in “*le 31 décembre 1904* – (December 31, 1904)” and handwritten cancelled “Lado 2-1-05 + paraph” and again at 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.

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

Lado paraph in red (Engel's paraph) + retta 306



10c. – carmine – I3+A5
Lado
2/8/06
Eng.
Retta "306"

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 second tour of duty, remaining until April 1907.

*Armand Lucien Engel
Lado (Enclave)
Congo Belge*



50c. – olive
Lado
3/8/06
Eng.
Retta "306"

Lado paraph in black + retta 306

*Lado
30.05.07*



5c. – vert – I2+B2
Lado
31/05/07
signature
Retta "306"



5c. – vert – I2+B2
Lado
30/05/07
signature
Retta "306"



5c. – vert – I1+B1 and 10c. – carmine – vertical pair
Lado
30/05/07
signature
Retta "306"

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

Lado paraph in black + retta 306

*haco
30/8/907
A*



10c. – carmine
Lado
1/5/907
signature
Retta "306"



50c. – olive
Lado
30/8/907
signature
Retta "306"



5c. – green
Lado
1/5/907
signature
Retta "306"

Lado paraph in red + retta 306

*Lado
29-11-06
A*



25c. – bleu
Lado
29/11/06
signature
Retta "306"



40c. – vert-bleu
Lado
21/10/06
signature
Retta "306"

Lado paraph in red without retta 306



25c. – bleu
Lado
29/02/06
signature

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

Lado paraph in black (Stas's paraph) + retta 306



50c. – olive
Lado
30/5/07
signature
Retta "306"



Paul STAS was the secretary of the commander of the enclave Baron de Renette.

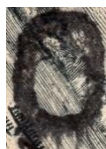
Lado paraph in black + small ellipses

A singular cancellation of Congo stamps appears at the end of November 1907. This is an obliteration in ellipses indexed on 7 covers all transiting through the Lado on November 30, 1907. All the stamps of this mail bear the same initials affixed to Lado with the initials "JD". This courier took the road to Khartoum, then travelled to Port Sudan by rail, and lastly the sea route via Suez-Port Saïd.



10c. – carmine – I3+A5
30/11/07
2 small ellipses

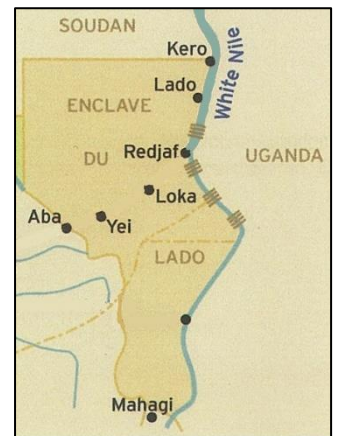
Lado paraph in red + small ellipses



5c. – green – I1+B1
30/11/07
4 small ellipses

Nile route - Mail franked with Sudanese stamps

"Lado" to Austria – White-Nile T.P. cancel



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

Postage rate: view postcard = 5m.

Nile route - Mail franked with Sudanese stamps

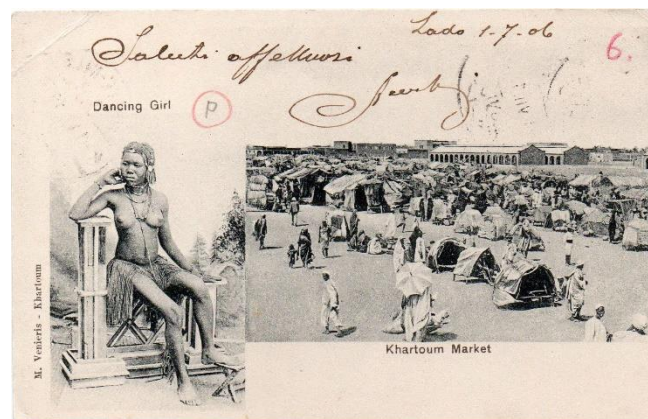
"Lado" to Austria – White-Nile T.P. cancel



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

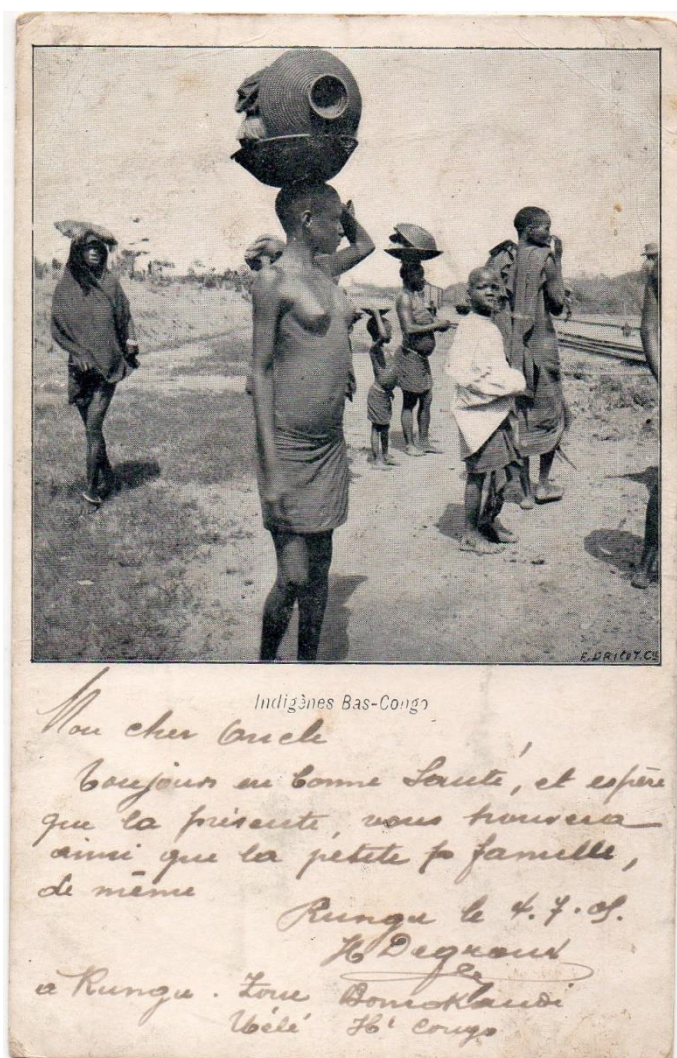
Postage rate: cover = 10 milliemes = 1 piastre.

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



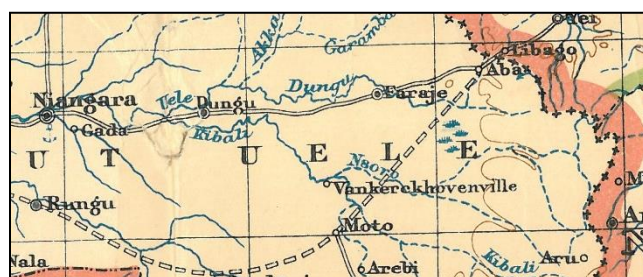
Nile route – transit “Lado”

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

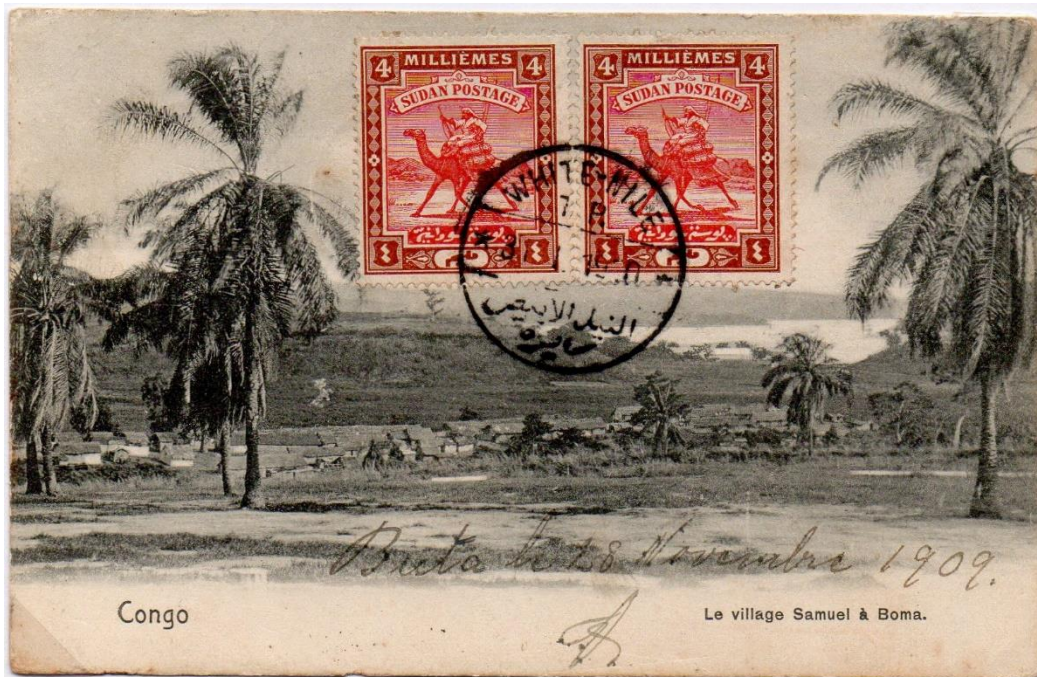


Postcard with view (franked at 15c. with 10c carmine and 5c green Mols issue) written in “Rungu zone de Bomokandi Uélé Ht Congo 4.7.05 – (July 4, 1905)” and handwritten cancelled “Lado 30-7-1905 + paraph” and again at Khartoum with the retta “306” August 7, 1905 and dispatched to Paris / France.

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



Nile route – transit “Lado” - Mail franked with Sudanese 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 at 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 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 accepted 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 were to be used for which the international postcard rate was 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 with Congolese stamps.

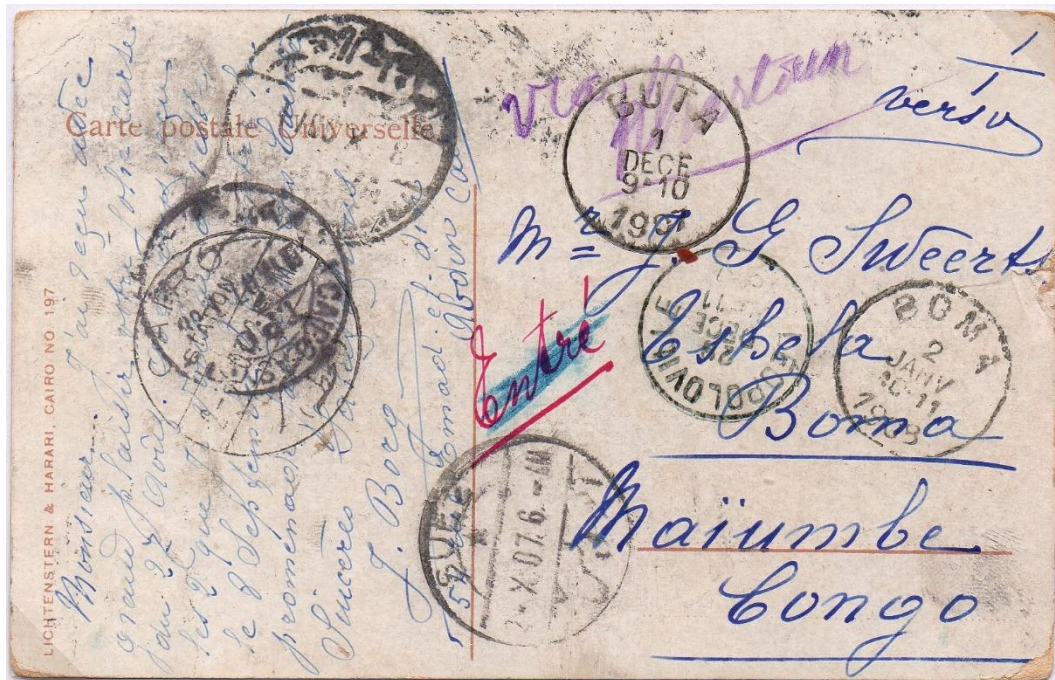
Nile route – transit “Lado”
Odessa/Russia to Congo Free State



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 at the Enclave of Lado, Ibembo July 15, Léopoldville August 7, Boma August 11 and Luali August 15, 1907.

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.

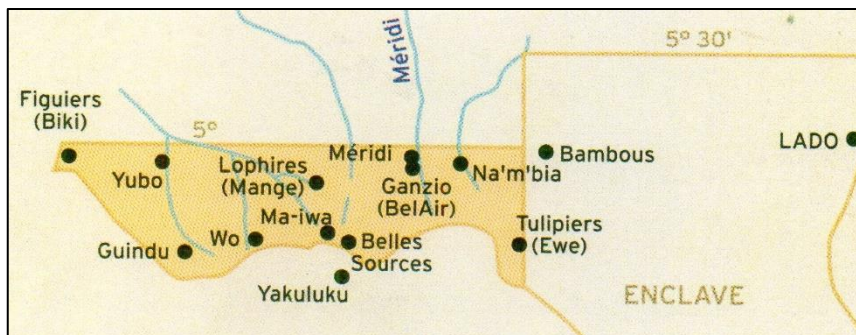
Then, it took the Nile Route via the Cairo-Asyut TPO (Train Post Office) & Travelling Post Shellal Halfa / SPS October 3, 1907, transit at the Enclave of Lado, Buta December 1, Léopoldville December 29 and Boma January 2, 1908. Mention in red ink "Back" crossed out in blue pencil.

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



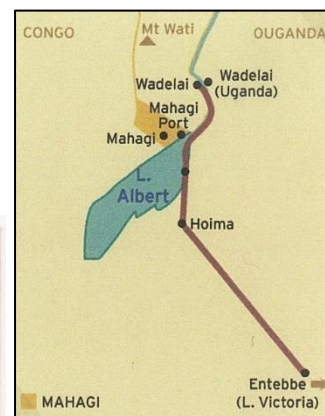
Postcard with view (franked at 15c. with 10c carmine and 5c green Mols issue) written in “Wô le 8-8-06 – (August 8, 1906)” cancelled at Ibembo September 2, 1906 and dispatched to Menin / Belgium where it arrived October 22, 1906. Transit by Léopoldville September 19, 1906.

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.

Mail from Mahagi

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.



ostcard 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.





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mars 2013	juin 2013	sept 2013	dec 2013
<u>numero #1</u>	<u>numero #2</u>	<u>numero #3</u>	<u>numero #4</u>

			
mars 2014	juin 2014	sept 2014	dec 2014
<u>numero #5</u>	<u>numero #6</u>	<u>numero #7</u>	<u>numero #8</u>

			
mars 2015	juin 2015	sept 2015	dec 2015
<u>numero #9</u>	<u>numero #10</u>	<u>numero #11</u>	<u>numero #12</u>

			
mars 2016	juin 2016	sept 2016	dec 2016
<u>numero #13</u>	<u>numero #14</u>	<u>numero #15</u>	<u>numero #16</u>

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Photographer: Ian Jones



The Golden Colour Error
3 Skilling Banco Yellow



H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden
Photographer: Anna-Lena Ahlström, royalcourt.se

WELCOME TO STOCKHOLMIA 2019

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- The Royal Philatelic Society London, the oldest philatelic society in the world, was established in 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London. In 1896 HRH The Duke of York, son of King Edward VII, became President of the Society, an office he continued to hold until his accession to the throne as HM King George V in 1910. Permission to use the prefix Royal was granted by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1906. Following his accession King George V acted as its Patron, and in 1924 granted the Society permission to use the Royal Arms on its stationery and publications. The Royal philatelic tradition has been maintained and today the Society is honoured by the Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen. At STOCKHOLMIA 2019, a selection from The Royal Philatelic Collection, will be presented as part of Court of Honour.
- STOCKHOLMIA 2019 is an International Philatelic Exhibition with exhibits and displays from members of the Society from all over the world.
- With capacity of 2,100 frames, the exhibition is the largest Society exhibition ever held. In addition, more than 50 Trade Stand Holders, from 13 different countries are participating.
- His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be Patron of STOCKHOLMIA 2019 when it takes place at Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Nils Ericsons Plan 4, Stockholm.
- One of the world's most famous postage stamps, The Golden Colour Error, 3 Skilling Banco Yellow, will be presented as part of the exhibition's Court of Honour.
- Tickets and all other registrations and bookings, including accommodation offers, are here-with presented in this Destination Offer.
- The exhibition opens for Early Birds with the Vernissage on 28 May at 3.00 pm., followed by five public days from 29 May until 2 June.

Tuesday	28 May 2019	3.00 pm. – 7.00 pm. Vernissage
Wednesday	29 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Thursday	30 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Friday	31 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Saturday	1 June 2019	10.00 am. – 5.00 pm.
Sunday	2 June 2019	10.00 am. – 3.00 pm.

**The exhibition concepts,
programme and progress are
continuously presented online at
www.stockholmia2019.se.**