

THE RUNNER POST

The Bechuanalands & Botswana Society



100th Edition and Final Journal

Endangered Birds of Botswana: — The Cranes —

P10.00 BOTSWANA

"Cranes Saving Cranes"

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION 145 YEARS DELIVERING DEVELOPMENT

CRANE FUND



David Feldman

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The Runner Post Southern Africa Philately

- Philatelic Forum
- The Bechuanaland Society 1984 - 2020
- TATI's First Date Stamp
- 1895 Farewell British Bechuanaland
- Society's Blasts from the Past
- History of the Bechuanaland Protectorate
- Colonial Reports 1902 - 05
- Sam Edwards 1827 - 1922
- The Holmes Collection





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*The Society thanks
Graham Edwards
(Graphic Designer)
for the front cover
design*

A copies of
*Southern Africa
Philately*
No's 14 - 16

Will only be sent to
members who have
paid the 2020
subscription
Inland £12
Overseas £18

Editorial

My appeal to our members for material to fill this journal has met with a luke-warm response. Several individuals have submitted scans of items in their collections, with little or no dialogue. Filling a journal with pictures is all very well, but most people expect 'something to read'.

My appeal to two former Chairmen of the Society to write 'something' for the final edition of this journal did not even warrant a reply to my email. Given such total lack of support and not a spark of enthusiasm, it is little wonder that it is time to wrap up this one-sided exercise!

A request for a subscription to *Southern Africa Philately* has also been sporadic. However articles and snippets of information on Bechuanaland will continue to feature in the above journal. There is an extensive and totally revised feature on Tati in the June 2020 issue No 15.

Membership

I received advice that the only member in Australia, Gary Brown, passed away on 14 September 2019.

Two members have resigned being Ken Blackburn (UK) and Peter van der Molen (SA)

Despite a reminder, 20+ members have not responded to a subscription appeal and will quietly drop off the mailing list.

The Future of Southern Africa Philatelic Societies

As Brian Trotter has pointed out on page 2452, the fate of several Societies hangs in the balance. It is usually the case that should one key member pass away or throw in the towel, it marks the end of their Journal/Newsletter and that is that!

The Aero Philatelic Society of Southern Africa ground to a halt shortly after their Editor Dave Morton passed away in 2013.

The RSA Stamp Study Group Newsletter was dealt a severe blow when Connie Liebenberg passed away in 2016.

The South West Africa Study Group's Newsletter is no more as Uli Bantz no longer wishes to continue.

The Runner Post is about to join the above trio!

New Issues - See pages 2454 - 2455

At the last minute I discovered an August 2019 new issue, these stamps will be illustrated in *Southern Africa Philately* No 15.

October 2019

Cranes

Top value

P10.00

Wattled Crane

Design also used

for the MS

See front cover



Peter Jukes in Botswana Submitted the Following:-

Demonetization and Destruction of earlier issues

In a circular from Downing Street dated 19th July 1937, confirmation that the issues of both QV and EVII in Great Britain; had been invalidated (in 1915 for the former and in 1930 for the latter). This was carried out under the authority of Section 22 of *The Stamp Duties Act* of 1891.

The circular was sent out to the Officer Administering the Governments of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. South Africa indicated by letter (No 6/Pmg 47/37 dated 25 Oct 1937) to the office of the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom that they had already instituted demonetization proceedings for those issues of South Africa prior to the Union of South Africa (1910). This had been Gazetted earlier to become effective on the 1st January 1938.

No copies of any 'Destruction Certificate' related to this action have been located or seen.

The replies to the Postmaster in South Africa were very varied in their content and range but generally it was an acceptance for the demonetisation to be carried out. Large lists of stamps were produced indicating the material which was to be destroyed and even later, when the question of the KGV and KGVII stamps was raised, the quantity of materials was astonishing.

Some of the material was shown in the Official Gazette of the 13th March 1953 - No 2755 - (folio 2823/9) from the three Colonies. The 'Certificate of Destruction', duly signed and witnessed was issued on the 26th March 1954.

A second certificate was issued on the 3rd April, 1954, for the exact same amount, who knows for what reason?

The bulk of the KGV stamps ordered to be destroyed were listed in a letter from the Post Office, Pretoria on 23rd February, 1939, to the High Commissioner's office, with a request for destruction/demonetization. (C.S.1600/39)

Acknowledgement

Information researched from materials of the National Archives and Records Office, Gaborone, Botswana

Botswana - National Bird by Sheila Case

In *The Runner Post* No 99 a very valid point is raised about the National Bird of Botswana. Here is some information.

About 30 years ago I heard Andy Andersson say that it was the Hoopoe but that there had not been any official announcement. In 2003, when SADC was preparing the very attractive National Birds Miniature Sheet, Botswana had agreed to participate. By that time, Andy was gone, and a long-standing member of the Stamp Advisory Committee said...*We do not have an official National bird, let's put the cattle egret because Batswana love their cattle...*

In 2014, after a national level discussion, it was announced that



Botswana was designating National Flower, National Grass and National Tree.

Illustrated at left
The Kori Bustard

National Bird continued

Those at Philately had this from the Forestry Department, with whom they were already in discussion regarding an issue on Forestry in Botswana. These three new National Symbols were illustrated in the issue of December 2014 and this issue was launched by the President.

At the same time, BotswanaPost was informed that the National announcement had included the designation of the Kori Bustard as National Bird. I never saw anything in print, but it seemed solid. We drew up a plan for a special miniature sheet to honour this, but a problem in the administrative hierarchy caused this proposal to get lost...pity, it was an attractive sheet on a good theme.

Botswana Christmas Stamp by Sheila Case

The Runner Post No 98 - A note on Botswana Christmas Stamps. The information given is accurate. It maybe better understood with this little background note.

From 1966 Botswana stamps were issued in conjunction with the Crown Agents, who provided for Philately, as for other Government departments, advice and support for newly independent nations. While some stamp issues reflected concerns of Botswana, e.g. Independence 1966 and Traditional Crops, 1971, others were more aligned with general perspectives of Commonwealth countries, e.g. Dickens Anniversary, and of course, Christmas stamps.

These early Christmas issues tended to follow a basic Nativity theme, with an African twist.

However, there were murmurs about serving the whole nation and not a subsection, the point being that there are many in Botswana who follows religions other than Christianity.

A policy was adopted of illustrating a theme of plants...flowers, trees etc, and including a Christmas star in the corner of the design. This was followed for many years.

As the note in *The Runner Post* indicates, in the late 1990's, the policy wavered. This is because Andy Andersson, who had driven the work of the Stamp Advisory Committee for years, had passed away. The Committee was floundering from that time, carrying out what it had understood from past policies, but lacking the overall expertise that Andy had provided.

One person, long associated with Botswana Philately from time to time requested a return to the 'Flowers for Christmas' policy, which accounts for the sporadic issues.

If members of the Society wish to see the concept re-introduced as a policy, they can arrange, through the Society, to make a proposal to this effect, contacting Refilwe at BotswanaPost Philately, or of course any individual member could send in an opinion.

Address it to the Stamp Advisory Committee, c/o Refilwe Rantshabeng. rrantshabeng@botswanapost.co.bw

Editorial Comment

Christmas Stamps, in sets of four, were introduced from 1968 and from 1974 the theme was usually Flora. They featured each year up to and including 1998. After a lull there were sets in 2004, 2005 and 2006 followed by nothing for ten years until 2017, a set depicting Desert flowers.

Only three sets featured Fauna, Dragonflies in 1983, Butterflies in 1984 plus Doves and Pigeons in 2005.

The Bechuanaland Society 1984 - 2020

Looking Back

Our Philatelic Society came into being circa 1984/85 primarily at the instigation and enthusiasm of the late Roy Setterfield. Other early and keen supporters who essentially formed the nucleus of starting a society are Brian Trotter, Jim Catterall and Alan MacGregor.

Looking at the names of early members, some of them only had a passing interest in Bechuanaland. For instance those with a particular interest in Rhodesia - being a field that essentially spills over into Bechuanaland.

Once the society got underway people in Botswana, South Africa, Europe and North America took an interest in becoming members. As may be anticipated early and strong support came from the Stamp Trade and prior to 1990, out of the first 100 members, 16 belonged to the Stamp Trade.

History of the Society

In *The Runner Post* No 95 (June 2017) I collated a history, through the eyes of the journal. It includes some 240 names of people who at one time or another, still are, or were members of this organization. Sadly since 2012 the society has gradually imploded on itself. A lack of enthusiasm to run the society gained momentum and those available to continue efficiently ground to a halt.

The End of an Era

As a result of the above it cumulated into a 'one man band' and I have attempted to keep this organisation afloat for as long as it seemed practical. That has now come to a head and this 100th Edition (No 102) is the 'Sayonara Issue'.

Despite a healthy membership of 70, there are no meetings, little or no communication and no input for the journal.

For my final effort I have tried to involve others and thank those for their support. The only annual attendance is by a handful of members at the Southern Africa Weekend Conference held in November each year.

In November 2017 we laid on a joint display of Bechuanaland and Botswana. See report and write-up in issue No 97.

Looking at the names of the remaining '70', 23% (16) are in the Stamp Trade and several do not collect Bechuanaland. The only appeal has been the society journal and since 2016 that has been supplemented by *Southern Africa Philately*.

End of an Era continued

Those of you who have (or intend to) pay the 2020 subscription will continue to receive *Southern Africa Philately*. All the 2019 members will receive the final edition of *The Runner Post*.

Having discussed the matter with a select few, the remaining society funds will be donated to a worthwhile cause.

Perhaps a donation to the National Lifeboat, which is voluntary and saves people's lives.

Other outstanding matters will be tidied up at my discretion, e.g. the website and/or other loose ends.

Otto Peetoom

A Message from Brian Trotter - Founder Chairman

A Note for the 100th issue of *The Runner Post*

The Bechuanaland and Botswana Society was formed on 16 October 1985 at a meeting held during the British Philatelic Exhibition at the Horticultural Halls. The surviving part of the British Philatelic Exhibition is currently Stampex, now held at the Business Design Centre in Islington.

Several of us who collected Bechuanaland and Botswana would meet at these Exhibitions, and a handful of us thought it may be worth forming a society. Accordingly a questionnaire was sent to all the collectors of these territories known to us, and they were invited to the meeting to determine whether we should form a society.

Some seven people attended the meeting with apologies and expressions of interest from 10 others, two of which were dealers that were at the venue, but could not leave their stands. The society was formed, with me as the Founder Chairman, Roy Setterfield as the Secretary and Philip Kaye as the Treasurer.

We soon had a journal, *The Runner Post* with Alan MacGregor (another founder member) as the Editor. The Society flourished for a time, but like many philatelic societies nowadays, over time, the number of members dwindled, and the average age has increased to the point where members are either not willing or not able to make the time to help run the Society.

Consequently, this issue of the 100th *The Runner Post* signals the end of the Society that started with such enthusiasm just 35 years ago.

Sadly, this may be the way things are moving for a number of specialist societies and local societies.

TATI's First Single Circle Date Stamp

TATI - BECHUANALAND AU 21 88

This single circle datestamp was not sent to its destination in its original state and therefore never used as such. For over 100 years the ill-informed Philatelist clung onto a myth 'Used for one day only'. In 1997 the forgoing supposition was finally laid to rest by two strips of stamps with several of the other cancels of the Postal Agencies on the 1888 Runner Route.

TATI - Blank at Foot with 'BECHUANALAND' Excised



The earliest recorded use of the modified date stamp is NO 7 88 and several later examples are known on stamps, either without a date or the year omitted. It is regarded as a very rare cancel on cover. Illustrated at left - TATI (blank) without a date setting

No Year - Is Unappropriated Die - TATI (blank) AU 31



1½d BSAC Stationery Card to Germany - TATI (blank) JY 28
The year is 1894; this is regarded as the latest recorded date.

Tati Concessions 1/- Revenue

TATI (blank) JU 2 97, perhaps a rogue, by favour date, three years after the alleged latest date!

1895 Farewell British Bechuanaland

Introduction

The following item was included in the introduction to the Annual Reports for 1894 - 95. A summary of this report appeared in *The Runner Post* No 101.

Sir Sidney Shippard

Sidney Shippard, the Administrator, in his final Annual report on British Bechuanaland and the Protectorate for the year ending 31 March 1895 and written at Vryburg, dated 20 September 1895. Addressed to Hercules Robinson, the Governor and High Commissioner at Cape Town.

Sidney Shippard wrote...

As this is the last time I shall have the honour of furnishing an annual report on the condition of Bechuanaland, I hope I may be pardoned for indulging in a very brief retrospect.

When ten years ago Her Majesty's Government was first established in British Bechuanaland, the country had only just been rescued from the horrors of war in the peculiarly cruel and unprincipled form commonly called filibustering.

The plundered natives had barely recovered from a state of terror. The land was to all intents and purposes in a condition of barbarism. It is now as peaceable and, in the main, as well governed as any part of Her Majesty's dominions. Life and property are safer now throughout this immense territory than in many parts of London. The land has to a great extent been surveyed and settled. The natives are well provided for and are prosperous and happy. Evidences of progress in every respect might readily be adduced; but it is needless to enlarge on the theme. The facts need no comment.

In the first year of administration here the revenue was, roughly speaking, £7,000; it is now £70,000. The wealth still in the country is incalculable. Its future is bright indeed. At a moderate computation, Her Majesty's Government has spent two millions sterling on it, and now hands it over as a free gift to the Cape Colony, with at the very least a quarter of a million's worth of vacant Crown land, all the public buildings, and all its untold wealth in minerals. Apart from the potentialities of mineral development, the Cape Colony will at once derive from British Bechuanaland a surplus revenue exceeding £20,000 a year. To grudge so magnificent a donation might seem ungenerous; but it is no exaggeration to say that such a gift to a self-governing Colony is an instance of Imperial munificence to which it would hardly be possible to find a parallel.

In conclusion, I beg to add a few words with reference to the Civil servants of this territory. It is needless for me to study well rounded periods in praise of these gentlemen. It is to their labours that the success of this administration is due, and the results they have achieved speak in their favour more eloquently than any words of mine could. I will only express my hope that they may one and all receive on the annexation of this territory to the Cape Colony the just and generous treatment which they have so well deserved.

Hercules Robinson wrote on 11 October 1895...

I endorse Sir S. Shippard's testimony as to the value of the services performed by the civil servants of the Colony. I have communicated these reports unofficially to my Ministers....

Annual Colonial Reports for 1902 - 04

Preamble

Starting in *The Runner Post* No 96 the Annual reports for 1888, 1889 and 1890 were included.

Issue No 97 the 1890 - 92 and the 1892 - 93 reports.

Issue No 101 featured 1893 - 94 and 1894 - 95.

Southern Africa Philately No 10 included the 1896 - 97 report.

The above concluded all the pre-1900 reports that I have.

Twentieth Century Protectorate Annual Reports

By the 20th century the Annual reports were no longer as comprehensive and detailed as they were during the British Bechuanaland period. Although lacking philatelic interest, each report provides an interesting insight into the activities in a vast and sparsely populated country.

The 1902 - 03 and 1903 - 04 Reports

They were presented by F.W. Panzera, the acting Resident Commissioner in September 1904.

Annual Revenue had risen to £30,000+ whilst Expenditure crept up to- and over £80,000 per year. There was no Public Debt as their annual deficiency was made up by an Imperial Grant in Aid.

The only bank in the Protectorate being the African Banking Corporation at Francistown.

Public Works includes a sum of £300 spent on wells along the main route to Lehututu in the centre of the Western Kalahari. In two instances a good supply of water was found and resulted in a great shortening of the so-called 'thirsts' suffered by travellers going to the West.

Mining - The only past activity was in the Tati district and is currently dormant.

New Legislation - It is forbidden to introduce cattle and dogs from Southern Rhodesia.

Various provisions were in the making to prevent African Coast Fever from Rhodesia in reaching the Protectorate.

Education - A £500 grant to the London Missionary Society plus £100 to the Church of England for a school at Francistown

Institutions - The only hospital is at Francistown.

Law and Order - The Police force includes twelve Officers, 32 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 136 Basutos. There are prisons at Gaborones, Francistown and Serowe.

Population - Census held in April 1904, 120,776 of which 1004 are Europeans.

Postal Service - Revenue for 1902 - 03 was £3533 and £3833 for 1903 - 04. Expenditure was £2624 and £2613 respectively.

The chief item of expenditure is in connection with the conveyance by rail of mails through the Protectorate from North to South. The foregoing is covered to a certain extent by the transit charges levied on mail matter to and from Rhodesia.

The postal department is under the control of the Postmaster General of the Cape Colony who administers it at a cost which would be far exceeded under any other arrangement which could be made.

Botswana Stamp Issues 2017 - 2020 & Catalogue Update

By Otto Peetoom

In *The Runner Post* No 98 (June 2018) a summary of issues were included which is an ongoing update of the Stanley Gibbons *Southern and Central African* catalogue (2014) 2nd edition and follows on from SG 1221. My update started with *National Flora Symbols* in November 2014, SG 1222 to 1225



through to the Christmas issue in December 2017, four values listed as SG 1303 to 1306. I inadvertently omitted the latter No's in issue No 98.



Stanley Gibbons Numbering Continued

Information, if and when available, is published in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (GSM) under 'Catalogue Supplement'. Entries for Botswana are far and few between and the most recent appeared in the January 2020 GSM, previous to that was in December 2018.

The Botswana Post Philatelic Bureau

Now and again their Philatelic Officer, Refilwe Rantshabeng, will forward brochures of forthcoming issues by email which is very helpful. The foregoing information allows me to update the Botswana issues well in advance of GSM advice.

2017 - 2019 Updates

5 December 2017 Christmas - Flowers of the Desert

SG 1303 - 1306 (four values) P1.00, P5.00, P7.00 & P10.00
Illustrated above and in Issue No 98 on page 2405

15 March 2018 Endangered Birds

SG 1307 - 1310, MS 1311 (four values) P5, P7, P9 & P10.00
Previously illustrated in Issue No 99 on page 2420



22 June 2018 1st Death Anniversary of Sir Ketumile Masire

SG 1312 - 1314 (three values) P5.00, P7.00 & P10.00
Previously illustrated in Issue No 99/100 on pages 2420/2426



30 August 2018 New Definitives (11th Issue)

Kgalagadi Biodiversity Vertebrates
SG 1315 - 1329, MS 1330 - 1332 (15 values plus 3 MS)
Illustrated in Issue No 99 & 101 on pages 2421 & 2448



Note on Kgalagadi Biodiversity

In our Issue No 99 I was unsure as to whether Stanley Gibbons might list the three units, either as Sheetlets or MS. The foregoing influences the numbering as Sheetlets become 'a' No's whereas miniature sheets are allocated separate No's. The January 2020 GSM supplement confirms that the above units are regarded as miniature sheets.

22 November 2018 Big Five in Botswana

SG 1333 - 1337, MS 1338 (5 values+MS) P5, P7, P8, P9 & P10
Illustrated in Issue No 100 on pages 2426 & 247



Botswana Stamp Issues 2017 - 2020 & Catalogue Update

20 February 2019 Kalahari Insects

SG 1339 - 1344 (six values)

P0.50, P1, P2, P5, P7 & P10.00

Illustrated at right, I have not gained sight of the brochure for this issue, thus I am unable to make further comment.

15 August 2019 Wetland Series No 5

Nxai Pans formerly 'Paradise Pans'

SG 1345 - 1349 (five values) MS 1350

P0.50, P2, P3, P5 & P7.00

Designs include Cheetah, Springbok, Gemsbok, Bat-eared Fox and Lanner Falcon. Designed by Anja Denker.

The last 'Wetlands' MS was issued in 2003 (Limpopo River - MS 1014)



Armoured Ground Cricket



Tiger Beetle



Saw-backed Locust



Robber Fly



Hooked-tail Antlion



Yellow Pansy

9 October 2019 Cranes -Endangered Birds of Botswana

SG 1351 - 1354, MS 1355 (four values) P2, P5, P7 & P10.00

Designs include the Blue Crane, Grey Crowned Crane and Wattled Crane. The P10 value is included on the MS - See our front cover illustration.



Lekhubu Island - P2.00 Value

Lekhubu is situated along the shoreline of the Sua Pan, between Gweta, Nata and Letlhakakane. It is an ancient, 20 metre high outcrop of rock, surrounded by ancient sea of salt, once one of the largest inland paleolakes in Africa, Lake Makgadikgadi. The island is made up of large granite boulders and surrounded by giant ghostly baobab trees. For the residents of the area, Lekhubu is a sacred place which is ideal for traditional ceremonies, rituals and customs.

Residents visit the site to ask God for rain and make offerings.

Sedudu Island P5.00 Value

Sedudu Island, also known locally as 'Kasikili island', is a fluvial island in Botswana's Chobe River which borders Namibia. This 5 sq. km area is submerged by floods during rainy seasons. It is a perfect place to observe the scenery, birdlife, wildlife and a magnificent sunset. A common sight are large herds of elephant and buffalo that migrate on and off the island daily and during the drier months of the year.

Gwihaba Caves P7.00 Value

The caves are situated in the Kalahari desert some 50 kms east of the Aha Caves and are also known as 'Drotsky's Caves', named after a local farmer, Martinus Drotsky, who was shown them in the 1930's by the local San community.

Gwihaba is an underground labyrinth of caverns and pits, linked passages, stalagmite and stalactite formations with coloured flowstones that appear like waterfalls of rock.

As might be anticipated, the caves are home to thousands of bats which include the large Commersons Leaf-nosed bat, the tiny Dent's Horseshoe bat and the Egyptian Slit-faced bat.

Note - The 1977 'Historical Monuments' 4t value (SG 399) depicts these caves but is incorrectly inscribed 'Cwihaba caves' instead of 'Gwihaba caves'.

Moremi Gorge P10.00 Value

The Gorge, which never runs dry, is situated about 60 kms east of Palapye in the Tswapong Hills. With its ever flowing water from underground springs snaking through a mountain range forming five waterfalls and waterholes along the way. The Gorge has evergreen vegetation in an otherwise arid region.

The design on the stamp depicts the third waterfall with its green vegetation and some of the fruits from the Broom Cluster figtree found in the area.

It is believed that the ancestral people used to feed the fruit to their livestock to make them more fertile.

5 December 2019 Places of Interest in Botswana

SG 1356 - 1359 (four values) P2, P5, P7 & P10.00 plus a

Sheetlet of eight stamps. Whether the sheetlet will be regarded as an 'a' No or a MS I cannot say. I have been advised by Botswana Post that the sheetlet will only be available in limited numbers.

This issue has 'QR Codes' and are the first Botswana stamps to be produced with such codes.

Whilst I am not entirely sure what the forgoing entails, the gist of it appears to point to a 'Barcode' which, according to the brochure does not appear on the front of the stamps.



The designs are by Philip Huebsch, a part-time Wildlife and Landscape artist based in Botswana since 1983.

The Society's Blasts from the Past

Collated by Otto Peetoom

Brief Notes from the Society 'Minutes Book'

Spring 1984 - Roy Setterfield sent out a two page Newsletter No 1 and hatched the idea of a Bechuanaland Society. Another two Newsletters followed during 1984/85.

16 October 1985 - An Inaugural Meeting

The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society was brought to life. H.R. Holmes invited to become its Life President - He passed away on 22 January 1989.

Brian Trotter nominated as Founder Chairman. Roy Setterfield took on the role of Secretary and Philip Kaye as Treasurer. Annual Subscription £5.

Autumn 1985 - Newsletter No 4 became *The Runner Post* No 1

5 March 1986 Meeting - Aubrey Glassborow to take over as Treasurer at the end of the year. Society has 33 members.

15 October 1986 - AGM

Elections to be held every second year. Journal Editors, Roy Setterfield and Alan MacGregor.

4 March 1987 Meeting - Tati display by Kenneth Wright.

23 September 1987 Meeting - Membership exceeds 80. First Society Auction deemed as a success-Auctioneer Tony Chilton.

2 March 1988 Meeting - Displays by seven members.

27 September 1988 AGM - Subscriptions to be raised to £8. Mike George takes over as Chairman.

4 March 1989 Meeting - Main displays by Dennis Firth, Mike George and John Inglefield-Watson.

18 October 1989 Meeting - Next gathering to be held during 'London 1990'. Display of early covers by Jim Catterall.

9 May 1990 Alexandra Palace Meeting - Highest number of people with 21 attending. Membership 'about 90'. £510 in the bank. Four displays given.

17 October 1990 AGM - 14 members + 2 visitors present. Society has 100 members. Annual subscriptions up to £10. John Inglefield-Watson becomes Chairman and Mike George as Secretary.

2 March 1991 Meeting - Displays by Roger Howard, Alan Drysdall, Philip Cattell and Mike George.

5 October 1991 AGM - Membership 93. Roy Setterfield is made a Life-member.

26 February 1992 Meeting - Three page competition with John Inglefield-Watson adjudged the winner.

14 October 1992 AGM - Membership 99, nett assets £1170. John Inglefield-Watson re-elected as Chairman.

3 March 1993 Meeting - New venue Cardinal Hume Centre. Various displays by members.

13 October 1993 - The inspiration for the Society, Roy Setterfield, had passed away (17.8.93) Four members provided displays.

2 March 1994 Meeting at the Royal Oak - Entire meeting devoted to Philately.

12 October 1994 AGM - Alan Drysdall as Chairman and David Hardwick as Secretary. About 100 members.

The John Inglefield-Watson 'Doom and Gloom Predictions

From the 'Minutes' book, John's negativity re the health of the Society appears to have started by May 1990 e.g. if there was insufficient material for the journal, the annual frequency might reduce from four *Runner Post* per year to two!

At the October 1990 meeting Inglefield-Watson (I-W) highlighted the problem of obtaining new officers for the society. At the Oct. 1991 I-W highlighted the poor attendance at meetings...he was 'dismayed!'...

In February 1992 he informed those present not to take the journal for granted! Then in October 1992 I-W delivered the 'Bad News' and suggested the South Africa Branch ought to take over the running of the Society.

In October 1994 the 'Doom & Gloom' continued and I-W described his term as Chairman as...*a disappointing catalogue of failures*... In September 1996 his negativity continued.

In October 1998, standing in for Alan Macgregor, the problems of producing a regular journal is highlighted as the 1998 - 2003 society crises gets underway!

Notes from the 'Minutes Book' continued

1 March 1995 Meeting - Mike George passed away (4.12.94) aged 59. David Wall co-opted as Secretary. Jim Catterall and Dennis Firth put on displays.

11 October 1995 - Tenth Anniversary meeting. Chairman's competition on the subject of 'Ten'. Five entries, two disqualified, winner David Hardwick.

23 March 1996 Meeting - Displays on the subject of Railways.

19 September 1996 AGM - David Finlay had passed away (27.7.96) New Chairman, Alan Macgregor and Vice-chairman John Inglefield-Watson (A new position in the society). Display by David Hardwick - 'From the Cape to Bulawayo'.

7 March 1997 Meeting at the 'Slug & Lettuce' - Displays on the subject of forgeries...Fed to the slug after the meeting?

18 September 1997 AGM - Nothing special worthy of note, displays on the subject of 'Revenue Stamps & Cinderella's'.

6 March 1998 Meeting - Displays on Botswana Errors and Varieties. Thus one member showed 1942 War Fund labels!

1 October 1998 AGM - Membership down to 90. Alan MacGregor to continue as Chairman for another two years. A regular edition of *The Runner Post* was facing a serious crises...things would get worse!

4 March 1999 Meeting - Main subject Postal Stationery.

22 September 1999 AGM - Only two journals plus two Newsletters to be published each year. The subject for displays was 'Gaberones'.

20 September 2000 AGM - Membership between 80 and 85. John Inglefield-Watson predicts 'Doom and Gloom' for the future of the society. No nomination for Chairman, John Inglefield-Watson remains Vice-chairman, Treasurer Malcolm Batty, Membership Jim Catterall and Editor Neville Midwood.

Editorial Note

Despite Inglefield-Watson disappointments and predictions for the future, the Society made it into the 21st Century...

The Society's Blasts from the Past

The Society's 1998 - 2003 'Wobble'

The Runner Post No 48 (September 1997) was the last journal to appear on schedule. The next alleged issue No 49/50 appeared circa March 1998 and nothing until Newsletter No 4 in January 1999. Three journals followed between Oct. 1999 and August 2001. There was an improvement in 2002 with three journals and Newsletter No 12, only 3 pages, appeared in October 2003...things were more or less 'back on track'...

The Inglefield-Watson/Thy Postal Stationery book

This project also became a saga, with the involvement of the Society; it reared its head in September 1997 and was finally published circa mid-2004. I documented the foregoing in *The Runner Post* No 97 (February 2018).

Notes from the 'Minutes Book' continued

21 September 2001 AGM - Membership 93 (28 in South Africa) The Postal Stationery book is awarded £1000 of Society funds. Malcolm Batty resigned on 7.3.01 as Treasurer shortly after accepting the position and David Wall had stood in for the job. New Chairman Tony Chilton, Treasurer Brian Hurst and Membership Neville Midwood.

18 September 2002 AGM - Tony Chilton died suddenly on 16 July 2002 and Andy Andersson had also passed away (27.8.02) Brian Trotter stood in as Chairman following the sudden death of Tony Chilton. Membership 'around 100'. Mike Hall takes on the job of Secretary. John Inglefield-Watson becomes a Life-member, the last to do so!

1 March 2003 Meeting - Displays only.

1 November 2003 AGM - Brian Trotter spoke of a joint *Southern Africa Conference* at Leamington Spa that might become an annual event. Membership 105 and the Stationery book continued to crawl towards publication. For displays the topic was 'Official Free Mail'.

28 February 2004 Meeting - Display by Brian Hurst.

30 October 2004 AGM - Secretary Malcolm Hodgson, Mike Hall had died on 28.11.2003. Display - Postage Dues.

26 February 2005 Meeting - Displays by four members.

29 October 2005 AGM - A proposal to include articles on Basutoland and Swaziland in the journal. Peter Thy produced an Index for *The Runner Post*. The journal was awarded a Large Silver at Stampex. £2737 in the bank and membership 'around 100'. Displays followed this meeting.

25 February 2006 Meeting - Displays starting with letter 'A'.

28 October 2006 AGM - Membership 103 and cash at the bank increased to £3536. Elections - Brian Hurst as Chairman, Dennis Firth as Vice-chairman, Malcolm Hodgson Secretary, Joe Taylor as Treasurer - Displays followed.

24 February 2007 Meeting - John Inglefield-Watson passed away (1926 - 2007). Brian Hurst provided a report on his visit to Botswana re their Philatelic Collections - Displays followed.

3 November 2007 AGM - The Secretary Malcolm Hodgson resigned and Roger Howard took over. Membership at 110. Displays starting with letter 'E' followed.

1 November 2008 AGM - Membership at 121. Brian Hurst had been invited by BotswanaPost to catalogue their Archives.

28 February 2009 Meeting - Not a great deal was discussed and Gordon Jeffreys displayed his collection of Specimens.

2009 AGM - No report in the file and the Editor had developed the habit of not publishing it in the Society journal. It appears that Gordon Jeffreys took over as Secretary.

27 February 2010 Meeting - An informal meeting that discussed 'This and that'. Brian Hurst displayed KEVII. The Society planned to meet during London 2010 and no report on the foregoing appeared in the journal.

6 November 2010 AGM - Around £5000 in the bank, Jeffreys became Chairman, and David Wall as Secretary. Other positions as before. Report published in *The Runner Post* No 79

26 February 2011 Meeting - Three displays shown by Hurst, Frith and Berman, nothing else worthy of mention.

5 November 2011 AGM - Membership 113 and scanning of previous journals underway. The Chairman lamented about the low attendance at the meetings (nothing new!) Decline in contributions for the journal was another concern. Another Auctioneer required as Hurst did not wish to continue and no one took up the challenge. The next Postal Auction took place in 2019. The David Wessely DVD had been distributed.

25 February 2012 Meeting - Only three members present, the lowest attendance on record! Dennis Firth did not wish to continue as Vice-chairman, perhaps an unnecessary post in the first place! Discussion took place on how to lure more members to the London meetings.

23 February 2013 Meeting - An encouraging 11 members present. Membership at 107 and £5358 in the bank. Society journal to be produced by a High street Printer. Tony Stanford became the vice-chairman and Martin Taylor as Treasurer. A Society website was discussed, but finding a willing and suitable Webmaster was a problem.

After Joe Taylor stepped down as Treasurer the Society's problems were to escalate and the 2012 - 2014 'Wobble' started to take effect. No accounting, no bank statements and a ridiculous amount paid for the printing of the journal would have its toll on the society.

21 September 2013 Meeting - Twelve members present followed by various discussions which had previously been aired. Lots of ideas followed by little or no result. Three displays rounded off the meeting.

22 February 2014 Meeting - Six people present. Still no accounts since the previous year...carry on regardless and hope for the best! Talk about 'this and that' followed by two displays.

20 September 2014 - An Informal meeting, talk about the 2016 New York International plus five displays.

21 February 2015 AGM - My involvement with the Society began. I constructed a website that went 'live' on 10 January 2015. Then, without knowing the state of affairs I volunteered to become Treasurer and Membership Secretary. Tony Stanford was made Chairman, but was not eligible to stand as (under the Rules) his membership had lapsed due to non-payment of the annual subscription.

Last report in the file - Later ones appeared in the Journal.

The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society

1984 - 2019 The Remaining Members

In *The Runner Post* No 95, June 2017 - I published a list of people who at one time or another were members of the Society along with a Membership No. At the end of 2019 there were 70 members remaining as per the list below.

UK = United Kingdom, EU = Europe, Austr = Australia, Bots = Botswana, CAN = Canada, SA = South Africa, USA

No	Members	No	Members	No	Members
2 ¹	Brian Trotter - UK	106 ²⁵	Steve Drewett - UK	208 ⁴⁷	John Callow - CAN
4 ²	Alan MacGregor - SA	116 ²⁶	Sheila Case - USA	210 ⁴⁸	Harold Ford - USA
7 ³	Willard S. Allman - USA	121 ²⁷	Leon Jacobson - SA	213 ⁴⁹	Alan Biddlecombe - UK
8 ⁴	Adam Cooke, Argyll Etkin - UK	133 ²⁸	Joe Taylor - UK	214 ⁵⁰	David Bird - UK
13 ⁵	Arnold Berman - UK	144 ²⁹	Bruce Warrender - UK	215 ⁵¹	Ken Blackburn - UK
15 ⁶	Gerald Bodily - UK	146 ³⁰	Malcolm Batty - UK	216 ⁵²	Eric Burnett - CAN
23 ⁷	Howard Cook - SA	148 ³¹	Philatelic Library - EU	217 ⁵³	Johan Diesveld - EU
25 ⁸	Kevin Corrigan - SA	152 ³²	Neville Midwood - UK	218 ⁵⁴	Stephen Dillion - UK
32 ⁹	Martin Eichele - EU	157 ³³	Clive Garlick - SA	219 ⁵⁵	Jim Hudson - CAN
38 ¹⁰	Brian Fenemore - SA	159 ³⁴	Philip Loosemore - UK	221 ⁵⁶	Chris Palmer - UK
49 ¹¹	Colin Hoffman - UK	160 ³⁵	Michael Sutton - UK	222 ⁵⁷	Hugh Jefferies - UK
57 ¹²	Alan Knox - Bots	163 ³⁶	Peter Lodoen - USA	223 ⁵⁸	Elaine Long - Bots
50 ¹³	Roger Howard - UK	164 ³⁷	Peter Jukes - Bots	224 ⁵⁹	Ken Price - SA
54 ¹⁴	Richard Johnson - SA	165 ³⁸	Steven Zirinsky - USA	225 ⁶⁰	David Spivaek - USA
66 ¹⁵	Dave Matthews - UK	166 ³⁹	David Loffstadt - UK	227 ⁶¹	Mike Smith - UK
74 ¹⁶	Otto Peetoom - UK	176 ⁴⁰	Joyce Morris - UK	228 ⁶²	Clive Carr - SA
76 ¹⁷	Dickon Pollard - UK	177 ⁴¹	Arnold Boström - EU	229 ⁶³	Peter Childerstone - UK
79 ¹⁸	Dennis Preddy - UK	179 ⁴²	Gordon Jeffreys - UK	230 ⁶⁴	Andrew Briscoe - Bots
82 ¹⁹	Cedric Roché - SA	183 ⁴³	Nigel Jones - UK	232 ⁶⁵	Ricardo Verra - EU
89 ²⁰	Stephen J Smith - UK	187 ⁴⁴	Emil Bührmann - SA	233 ⁶⁶	Derek Whitey - UK
90 ²¹	Richard Stroud - UK	194 ⁴⁵	Wolfgang Meiss - EU	234 ⁶⁷	Patrick Koppel - USA
94 ²²	Peter van der Molen - SA	201 ⁴⁶	Gary Brown - Austr.*	235 ⁶⁸	Toni Moco - SA
95 ²³	Paul van Zeyl - SA			236 ⁶⁹	John Isles - USA
100 ²⁴	Steve Wallace - UK			240 ⁷⁰	Robert Pohle - USA

* Passed away 14.9.2019

Sixteen members of the Stamp Trade include - **United Kingdom** - Adam Cooke (Argyll Etkin) Gerald Bodily, Steve Drewett, David Loffstadt, Otto Peetoom, Dickon Pollard (Stanley Gibbons) Chris Palmer, Hugh Jefferies (SG Catalogue Editor). **Europe** - Martin Eichele (Switzerland) Richard Johnson (Switzerland & South Africa), Wolfgang Meiss (Germany) Ricardo Verra (Feldman, Switzerland) **South Africa** - Alan MacGregor (Cape Town), Paul van Zeyl (Pretoria) **USA** - Willard S. Allman, Steven Zirinsky

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Items of Interest Sent in by Members

1961 2½c Surcharge on 3d with spaced 'C' variety, SG 160a

Image sent in by Leon Jacobson in South Africa.

It has a PFSA certificate and Leon advised 'It also appears to have a railway cancellation'



1935 3d Silver Jubilee



Bruce Warrender UK
Sent in a scan of a 3d with what is said to be 'The two Swans' variety ex R2/2.

Bruce notes:
'The two dots to the left of bush are the Swans'

FRANCISTOWN SOUTH AFRICA JU 26 00



A proving cover with BONC '95' to Sir John Swinburne, a Director and Shareholder in the 'Tati Mining Group'.

As Lt. Swinburne he arranged the Defences at Francistown during the Boer War and was also involved with the defence of Mafeking... Sent in by Brian Fenemore in South Africa.

Memories From Our Members

Some Memories of the Early Days of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society

By Richard Stroud

It was in the spring or summer of 1985 that I received a letter from Roy Setterfield inviting me to be part of a project to establish a Bechuanalands and Botswana Society with the aim of studying the philately of the area. I replied hoping that the project would be successful and that I would contribute what little I had of the area - very peripheral to MY main interests of the Anglo-Boer War and the Orange Free State.

Three Newsletters followed in quick succession, dealing with postmarks and typology, with the occasional illustrations. These newsletters were produced by a Roneo machine (?) but established the nascent society. Looking back, it is interesting to see again names from the past like Jim Catterall and Philip Cattell, both from the South West of England where I live. There were also those from South Africa - Brian Fenemore and Mike Nethersole - whom I was to meet in later years. Of course, I do not overlook Brian Trotter and Alan Macgregor, both still supporting the Society.

I was not present at the inaugural meeting which was held on 16th October 1985, a report of which appeared in the first issue of *Runner Post* (Newsletter No 4).

That was a remarkable issue, with much information spread over 20+ pages, showing the enthusiasm of members in those days. However, I made the subsequent meeting held at STAMPEX on 5th March 1986. There I was fortunate to meet Sir John Inglefield Watson, a doyen of Bechuanas philately and from whom I learnt much. This meeting was reported in *Runner Post No 3* and I note that this issue contained an article from me - *Difficulties with Native Mail*.

By this time, a full committee has been established, with H.R. Holmes being President and Brian Trotter as Chairman. Roy Setterfield continued as Secretary, and as Joint Editor with Alan Macgregor. The print run of 55 of *Runner Post* showed the increasing membership in the first year. About this time, a constitution for the Society was published. It seems that I became Auditor at the AGM in 1986!

1986 also saw the inaugural meeting of the Society in Johannesburg on 9th October, with Dr Hamish Campbell as Convenor.

Then, in April 1987, the Society held its first postal auction, Tony Chilton, who I miss even now, acting as Hon Auctioneer and 65% of the lots submitted sold. This was followed by auction No 2 in October. South African members held their first auction a year later, organised by Howard Cook.

I was pleased to meet André Bezuidenhout again when he visited the UK in 1987 bringing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa for Harold Criddle to sign. Harold had been elected a signatory at Congress during *Johannesburg 100* in 1986. I had first met André at *Vrystaat 81* at Bloemfontein. Looking back at that period, I would never have imagined that I would add my signature to the Roll some 30 years later!

I enjoyed the early years of the Society and it is with sadness that 100 issues of *Runner Post* later, the current issue of *Runner Post* may be the last.

More Mahalapye Musings

By Joe Taylor

I became acquainted with Roy Setterfield, one of the founding fathers of our Society in 1977, who lived for some four years with his wife Peggy in Mahalapye. During the late 1970's the European Union had stipulated the need for Botswana to control the movement of wildlife into its beef herds if it was to continue to enjoy preferential access to its markets under the 1975 Lomé convention.

From time immemorial local people had been ranchers at the numerous cattle posts which had been long-established in The Kalahari desert. To comply with the EU's requirement, the Botswana Government in the late 1970's had established a line of cordon fences controlling the movement of cattle into and out of the Kalahari.

At various crossing points cattle were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease, and Roy had been appointed as one of twelve District Veterinary Officers within the country mandated to undertake these vaccinations.

Roy's patch was the Central Kalahari district, with the nearest crossing control point at Debeeti, about 30 miles south of Mahalapye. Aside from this Roy travelled extensively with friend and colleague Malcolm Purcell, performing a full range of veterinary services at cattle posts in the Kalahari and also at the many farms on the Tuli Block which bordered the river Limpopo.

As well as cattle, he was also skilled in treating small animals, even performing operations where necessary on the kitchen table at a local farm!

Such was Roy's enthusiasm for Botswana philately that he used to travel the 200km journey from Mahalapye to Gaborone to attend regular meetings of the Botswana stamp society.

He invited me to go with him on one occasion and, although I had nothing to offer by way of displays, it was interesting to meet other members of the Society and especially Mike Bryan who designed many of the stamp issues during this period.

Chairmen of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society

16 October 1985 - Inaugural Meeting

1985 to 1988 - First Chairman of the Society - Brian Trotter

1988 to 1990 - Mike George

1990 to 1994 - John Inglefield-Watson (Re-elected in 1992)

1994 to 1996 - Alan Drysdall

1996 to 2000 - Alan MacGregor (Re-elected in 1998)

2000 AGM - No Nomination for a new Chairman
John Inglefield-Watson continued in his capacity as Vice-Chairman

2001 to 2002 - Tony Chilton (He died suddenly on 16.7.2002)

2002 to 2006 - Brian Trotter (Took over after the death of Chilton on 18 September 2002)

2006 to 2010 - Brian Hurst

2010 to 2015 - Gordon Jeffreys

2015 AGM - Tony Stanford elected as Chairman, given that he had not paid his subscription, under the rules of the Society he was no longer a member and not eligible for office. His election was declared Null and Void!

2016 to 2017 - Tony Stanford

2017 to 2020 - Otto Peetoom. Given that by 2017 Otto fulfilled all the positions in the Society he was made the Administrator.

1905 A Short History of the Bechuanaland Protectorate

By the Resident Commissioner Ralph Williams

Written by Ralph Williams, Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Mafeking, 19 September 1905.

1. In enclosing the report of the Government Secretary for the year 1904-5 I have the honour to offer my general remarks on the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and in so doing I may deal with the question rather more at length than is usual, because it is very long since a full report as to the country has been issued, and because the conditions of the Protectorate, its area and its system of Government, are so little known outside the offices of your Excellency and the Secretary of State, the general public, and perhaps many persons in the official world of even South Africa itself, having the most crude and incorrect ideas as to what and where the Protectorate is.

2. The Protectorate as it now is arose as follows: - Early in 1885, consequent on the expedition under Sir Charles Warren, the whole of the territory north of the then borders of the Cape Colony, east of the 20th degree of east longitude and south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, and west of the South African Republic was declared to be within the sphere of British influence, and came, therefore, under the control of the High Commissioner.

In September 1885, Sir Hercules Robinson issued a proclamation proclaiming that the portion of this territory bounded on the east by the South African Republic, on the south by the Cape Colony, on the west by the Molopo River, and on the north by the Molopo River to its junction with the Ramathlabama Spruit and thence by that spruit to the frontier of the South African Republic should be taken to be British territory under the name of 'British Bechuanaland', the then High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, being at the same time appointed Governor of British Bechuanaland. Thus British Bechuanaland came into existence. Both the newly constituted territory of British Bechuanaland and the country to the north up to the 22nd parallel of south Latitude thus came, in different degrees, under the High Commissioner.

3. In December 1889, a High Commissioner's Notice was issued promulgating the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company. The field of operations of the new company were (subject to certain minor points) defined as being 'the region of South Africa, lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland and to the north and west of the South African Republic and to the west of the Portuguese dominions.' With slight exceptions, the whole territory north of British Bechuanaland thus fell at that time within the sphere of operations of the British South Africa Company, but it still remained absolutely and directly under Imperial Administration. Sir Hercules Robinson, through Sir Sidney Shippard, continuing to administer the country in so far as it was administered at all.

4. In May 1891, an Order in Council was made giving to the High Commissioner certain specific powers over the country north of British Bechuanaland, which included that in respect to which a Charter had recently been issued to the British South Africa Company. The area indicated in this Order was 'the parts of South Africa bounded by British Bechuanaland, the German Protectorate, the Rivers Chobe and Zambesi, the Portuguese possessions, and the South African Republic'. This Order empowered the High Commissioner to appoint Resident Commissioners.

In June 1891, Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of British Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, and Mr Archibald Colquhoun Resident Commissioner of Mashonaland.

5. Several proclamations defining the area of the Protectorate were issued from time to time in which, amongst other things, the north by the 18th parallel of south latitude, and thence eastward following that parallel to the River Chobe, then down the middle of the River Chobe to its confluence with the Zambesi; and on the east by the old Hunter's road which goes from such confluence in a south-easterly direction till the Shashi is reached, thence up the Shashi to its source, then along the watershed of the Shashi and Ramaqueban to the source of the latter river, thence down the Ramaqueban to its junction with the Shashi, thence down the Shashi vexed question of the status of the Tati Concessions was decided, and the Tati Concessions was definitely included in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and placed within the jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

6. In 1895 Her Majesty's Government decided to hand over British Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony, and it became necessary to provide for the administration of the whole of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, including such administration as was necessary within the native reserves.

7. The borders of the Protectorate at the beginning of 1896 may be defined as follows:- Bounded on the south by the Cape Colony (i.e. by the northern border of old British Bechuanaland now ceded), on the west by the Cape Colony and German South-West Africa, on to the Limpopo, and thence along the eastern border of the South African Republic (now the Transvaal) to a point near Mafeking, where the Ramathlabama Spruit touches the Transvaal frontier. These boundaries exist today. The whole country enclosed within them comprises the present Bechuanaland Protectorate and is roughly and irregularly 670 miles by 630 miles in area, and it contains about 275,000 square miles, being greater in size than the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Natal, and Basutoland all put together.

8. The continued usage by the Cape Colony of the term 'Bechuanaland' in respect to the territory of old British Bechuanaland and ceded to them has led, and still leads, to confusion. But the confusion has been still further maintained by the conditions which exist as to the headquarters of the Protectorate. When the Resident Commissioner assumed his duties he had nowhere to live and no place from which to administer. Vryburg and Mafeking had both been given away to the Cape Colony, and there were no buildings in the Protectorate fit for the purposes of the administration of a large territory. There was, however, a reserve of moderate size for Imperial purposes at Mafeking, with ample buildings upon it, and in that reserve the Protectorate Administration settled down, and the Resident Commissioner has from thence ever since administered the whole of the Protectorate, travelling from thence when necessary to his various stations. He himself lived and still lives in a small house, the property of the Imperial Government, in the town of Mafeking. The situation is healthy and convenient in every respect as a depot and sanatorium for men and horses.

1905 A Short History of the Bechuanaland Protectorate

8. continued

Stores can be kept without depreciation, and there is no damage to buildings or material from the destructive white ant. There is no doubt that the arrangement has saved the outlay and continuous expenditure of a very large sum of money.

The only person who suffers is the Resident Commissioner, and to him the loss is only one of dignity and social amenities. The service certainly profits by the arrangement as, in the Protectorate, one knows nothing and hears nothing, and the Resident Commissioner put away in the wilds would be hopelessly out of touch with the other Colonies and territories, and so unaware of surrounding conditions which it is important he should know.

9. Mr Newton's stay as Resident Commissioner was not long, and he was succeeded by Major (now Sir Hamilton) Goold-Adams. Wonderfully good work had already been done by Major Goold-Adams, as Boundary Commissioner, in delimiting the reserves, a very tedious and laborious undertaking, but which was so well done that there has been practically no trouble since. The proclamation defining the reserves was issued in March 1899. It has been accepted and maintained in its entirety and not one line of it has been altered. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this clear definition of the various areas in dealing with questions of native administration, and the credit for this is wholly due to Major Goold-Adams. The actual reserves are the Bamangwato under Khama, the Bakwena under Sebele, the Bangwaketse under Bathoen, the Bakhatla, under Linchwe, and the Batawana under Sekgoma. In addition to these areas there are the areas not proclaimed as reserves, the Bamalete under Mkgosi, and the Bakhurutsi under Rawe.

10. The Protectorate is under the supreme control of the High Commissioner, the Resident Commissioner being the officer on the spot responsible to the High Commissioner. It is governed entirely by such Orders in Council as already exist and by the High Commissioner's proclamations. One of these proclamations has put in force the laws of the Cape Colony enacted prior to the 10th of June 1891, 'so far as they are applicable'. The Paramount Chiefs within their reserves are permitted very wide latitude in the management of their own people, but important matters are dealt with by the Administration. The system works well and easily. The authority of the chiefs is respected by the Government, and in return the chiefs become the best aids of the Government in all matters relating to the natives. The principal native towns are Serowe, Molepolole, Mochudi, Kanye, Ramoutsa, Tsau, and Selepeng. The only white town is Francistown, the headquarters of the Tati Company.

11. With respect to the land, the several Paramount Chiefs allot all areas within their respective reserves so far as their own natives are concerned. They do this in accordance with their tribal customs, but no land, either inside or outside the reserves, can in any way be alienated except with the specific authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in each case. There is much land in the Protectorate lying outside the reserves which may possibly in the future be occupied by settlers, but it is not in my opinion 'a white man's country'. It is extremely hot, in many places feverish; the water supply is very limited except on the Botletli River and on the Limpopo River, and water is only obtainable in the dry season from very infrequent water holes and Government wells.

12. The Protectorate is still a source of considerable expense to the Imperial Treasury, and must I fear for some time remain so, but every possible endeavour is made by the Administration to keep down expenditure.

13. So far but little mineral wealth has been discovered. The Tati Company has several gold properties which have for some time past been almost entirely unworked, but an effort is now being made to revive the industry.

14. The question of the destruction of game is a serious one, owing to the almost unlimited privilege given to the natives to destroy, but the Paramount Chiefs do, as a rule, all in their power to check it, although such power in this instance is limited, the native having from time immemorial felt that he could kill as he pleased.

15. A great deal of work has recently been entailed upon the police by the war in German South-West Africa. An immense border has had to be guarded, but the work has been done successfully, and I am glad to be able to say that so far as the Protectorate border is concerned the reports as to the country being used as a base of supply and attack for the natives as against the Germans are without foundation, and that, whatever rumours reach European newspapers, the relations of the Protectorate Administration with the German authorities in British South Africa are of the most cordial and friendly nature.

RALPH WILLIAMS
Resident Commissioner of the
Bechuanaland Protectorate

Bechuanaland Annual Reports will continue in *Southern Africa Philately* 1905 - 06 will appear in Issue No 16

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Samuel Howard Edwards 1827-1922 - A Life

By Andrew Metcalfe

Introduction

Andrew Metcalfe is not a member of the Society and in November 2018 he sent me a scan of a Memorial Plaque for Sam Edwards which was illustrated in our Issue No 100. Andrew informed me that he was collating information on Sam Edwards and intended writing an article and on completion sent me a copy. An edited version follows - I remind readers that I published information on Sam Edwards in our Issue No 96.

Samuel Howard Edwards

Sam's parents were Rogers Edwards and Mary Ann. His father was a skilled carpenter, originally from Wales, and was sent to South Africa by the *London Missionary Society*.

He arrived at Cape Town on 30 December 1823 and in 1824 he was at Pacaltsdorp followed by Theopolis, 18 miles from Grahamstown, in 1825. About this time he married Mary Ann and on 17 November 1827 their first child Samuel Howard was born in Bethelsdorp. Sam was the eldest of six children, the others being William, Roger, Eleanor, Jane and Louisa.



The Mission village of Bethelsdorp

In 1830 Rogers and Mary Ann proceeded to Kuruman and they would remain there on and off until 1843. Rogers Edwards ran a school for adolescent children at the Kuruman and his wife attended to the infant school.

Sam Edwards went to school at Salem near Grahamstown and it is said to have been the oldest English school in South Africa. In 1847 Sam left school and rejoined his parents at Mabotsa.

Hunting and trading days

Edward Tabler describe this period...*He soon became fluent in Sechuana, and in 1848, when he went as far as the Mangwato country; he began hunting and trading in Bechuanaland.*

Edwards travelled there in 1849, and in June he met Alfred Dolman about 30 miles north of Great Chwaing.

Edwards and Wilson were partners in interior trading and hunting for three years. They went to Lake Ngami in 1850 but obtained little ivory because both of them had bad attacks of fever. Livingstone treated them when he found them ill at the Botletle-Thamalakane junction, and Edwards' nursing saved Wilson's life.

Lechulatebe refused to give them guides to the Makololo and fever prevented their attempting to reach that tribe without guides. Edwards returned to the Cape Colony to refit while Wilson stayed in Bechuanaland to recover from his illness...

J. Leyland, a naturalist who had been in South Africa since September 1848, met Edwards at Colesberg in October 1850. Edwards invited him to go to Ngami and they left at the end of that month. They journeyed to Philippolis and across the Sovereignty to the Vaal and reached Kolobeng by 4 December.

Wilson was there, and he and his partner buried their goods in anticipation of a Boer raid that never materialised. Edwards visited his father at Mabotsa during December 1850. In January 1851, and again in April; he returned to Kolobeng. Wilson started north on 4 April, Edwards and Leyland on the 17 April, and they overtook Wilson on the Ngami road on the 27 April.

They reached the Botletle on 19 May and Chapo refused to provide guides to the Chobe for payment in guns. They travelled the greater part of the way along the Botletle with Viljoen's party and arrived at Lechulatebe's Town on 13 July.

Edwards and Wilson found the price of ivory too high at the lake, so they ascended the Thamalakane on horse-back to the Matabe Flat, hunted successfully there and went on to the Chobe opposite Linyati in August. They traded and hunted in that area and returned to Lake Ngami and Bechuanaland.

In 1852 Edwards, Wilson and D. Campbell went to Ngami. They left Kuruman early in the year and at the lake joined with F. and C. Green for a journey round the southern shore of Ngami and then up the Taokhe River for eight or nine days, or about 150 miles. They found swarms of elephants, but they were forced to turn back by the loss of many oxen, horses and dogs through tsetse flies. Edwards, Wilson, Campbell and C. Green returned to the Bechuanaland mission stations after the Boer raid on Sechele in August, to find that the commando had taken Green's cattle left at Kolobeng against their return.

Edwards spent most of 1853 at Cape Town and then escorted Sechele to his home via Kuruman towards the end of the year. On 27 January 1854, near the chief's town, Edwards met Chapman and formed with him a partnership that lasted through 1858.

During the winter of 1854, R. Moffat and Edwards were the first Europeans to visit Mzilikazi in Matabeleland and receive the freedom of the country.

Wilson turned up at Ngami with a boat, so he and Edwards navigated as far as possible up the Thamalakane and then went overland to the Chobe to hunt and trade for the rest of the season. They returned to Hereroland and Walvis Bay, whence Edwards sailed to Cape Town to join Chapman.

In 1859 Edwards went to Natal and bought a sheep farm, with which he failed to make money. He then lived for a time in the Free State and traded for nine years in that country and in Natal and Zululand.

Gold at Tati

In 1867 gold was found in the Tati area and prospectors descended on the area eager to make their fortunes but the ore was of low quality and the gold was hard to extract.

In 1869 Sir John Swinburne came to South Africa bringing with him a steam driven crushing machine. Swinburne was acting for the *London and Limpopo Mining Company* and being new to South Africa he needed a guide and interpreter. Sam Edwards was recommended to him by Sir T. Shepstone. In the October of that year Sam resigned his position and returned to Natal early in 1870 and then went to the Diamond fields, where he was a miner and a trader for five years.

Despite the benefits of an ore crushing machine the *London and Limpopo Company* struggled to make money and by July 1875 the company had abandoned Tati and declared insolvent.

Samuel Howard Edwards 1827-1922 - A Life

The company had negotiated a concession from the local chief Lobengula in return for an annual fee but obviously now the company was gone the fee remained unpaid and the Tati concession was abandoned.

G.A. 'Elephant' Philips took possession of what remained of London and Limpopo's property in August 1879.

Sam entered Government service and was appointed Inspector of Locations in Griqualand West. In the Griqua war of 1878 he acted as guide and interpreter for the troops under Colonel Lanyon. He left Government service when the territory was annexed by the Cape Colony. Edwards then lived for a year in the Free State before returning to Matabeleland circa 1880/81.

Northern Light Gold Mining Company 1880-1888

On 2 September 1880, with the assistance of W.J. Tainton and S.H. Edwards, these partners - Hugh Dobbie, Samuel Dodds, William Curle Francis and Dan Francis, styling themselves the *Northern Light Gold Mining Company*, were successful in obtaining from Lobengula the sole right to seek and dig for gold between the Shashi and Ramaquabane rivers in return for the annual payment of £30.

In 1881 Lobengula authorised Hugh Dobbie to exclude others from building and hunting in the concession area.

They ordered a Cornish Engine from England which arrived at Cape docks in July 1881. Sam Edwards, Francis, Dobbie and Owen trekked for 94 days to the concession area at Tati using oxen to transport the heavy equipment.

Edwards resided at Tati for the greater part of the next ten years as managing director for the *Northern Light Company*. Except of course that by October 1888 it had ceased to be the Northern Light GMC and the interests and rights of the original syndicate were passed on to a new company, the *Tati Concession Mining and Exploration Company*.

The Warren's Expedition

In 1884 Britain sent a military expedition to the Cape under Sir Charles Warren. Sam Edwards was seconded to Sir Charles Warren's force as an interpreter and given the rank of Major. Sir Charles Warren's task was to offer the indigenous tribes British Protection, which being successful in his endeavours resulted in the creation of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

After Warren had reached the end of his march to the Ngwato country. At Shoshong he realized that an official announcement of the protectorate to Lobengula would be a useful defence of Kgama against attacks from that quarter. He accordingly dispatched Sam Edwards with Lieutenants Maund and Haynes to Matabeleland.



MR. S. H. EDWARDS.

From 'Men of the Times'

Sam Edwards 1892 to 1922

Sam Edwards retired from his post at Tati in 1892, took a trip around the world and settled down at Port Elizabeth. Sam continued to have involvement re the Tati area in 1898 and again in 1904 with the Man Commission. He never married and died aged 94 on 21 June 1922 in Port Elizabeth. His obituary appeared on 23.6.1922 in *The Eastern Province Herald*

Annual Colonial Report for 1904 - 05

Commenced with the History of the Protectorate-See page 2460
Total Revenue £30,776 and the decline from 'Posts' due to the continued reduction of transit rates payable to the Protectorate on all mail conveyed to or from Rhodesia.

Expenditure at £78,261 could have been lower, but the threat of East Coast Fever led to the erection of a fence along the Transvaal border at a cost of £1964.

Hostilities in German South-West Africa led to the need to strengthen the Police force in far-off N'gamiland.

Public Works - Two wells sunk in the Kalahari at a cost of £550 on the road to N'gamiland from Serowe where it crosses the desert before reaching the Botletli river.

Legislation - Prohibiting the introduction of cattle, sheep, goats, horse, etc. from the Cape Colony and the Transvaal. Granting title to the British South Africa Co. to certain lands.

Education - £650 to the London Missionary Society and £500 for education within the Protectorate. £150 towards a native technical institute near Vryburg. Boys from the Protectorate are given a three years course of instruction in some trade.

Currency - It is noted that a large number of gold and silver coins of the SAR are in circulation, their use causes no confusion. The only bank in the country is at Francistown.

Imports and Exports - Drought has stopped the export of surplus grain. Cultivation in the Tati District tends to be more successful due to higher rainfall.

Mining - Limited activity reported in the Tati District.

Posts and Telegraphs - Telegraphs in the Protectorate are owned and worked by the British South Africa Co. to which is paid a sum of £1000 per year for free transmission of Government messages over their lines.

The Holmes Collection - Its Undetermined Fate

By Sheila Case

Preamble

In 1981 Harmer's sold the H. R. Holmes Collection by auction. In *The Runner Post* No 100 there is an excellent half-page on this auction and some of its implications.

Holmes had been Curator of the British Library Philatelic Collections and former President of the Royal Philatelic Society; items from his collection with his printed works still stand as key sources on the philately of the Bechuanalands.

A significant proportion of the collection was purchased on behalf of the Botswana Government, with the intention of founding a Philatelic Museum. Members of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society (BBS) are, rightly, concerned about the status of the philatelic items mentioned in the above review.

To the best of my ability I record the background to the current situation and my notes are almost entirely from memory as I have no documentation here in the USA. I believe that other members may possess information and might be able to either correct my data or my conclusions - Such input would be welcome.

1981 - Items from the Holmes sale arrived in Botswana and the Botswana Philatelic Society members were very enthusiastic, notably David Finlay, who had bid at the auction and was a friend and adviser to Sir Seretse Khama.

Also Andy Andersson, a long-time Chairman of the Society. These two members provided the main impetus for creating a National Philatelic Museum. At that time I had no interest in Bechuanaland stamps; there was no way of knowing that, over 30 years later, I would be tasked with responsibility for this collection.

The 1980's - Philately worldwide was going strong, stamp shops, auctions, societies, exhibitions, dealers and customers... a multi-million dollar industry. The Botswana Philatelic Society had around 20 members, mainly male, mainly grey-haired, and almost 100% expatriates on contract. Apparently there were prolonged (months and years) of discussions regarding the exact definition of ownership and security of the Holmes material, but eventually it was defined as belonging to the *Botswana Philatelic Services* (Museum), with Andersson appointed as its Curator and the only person authorized to handle the stamps.

Meanwhile, with rapid development of the postal system in Botswana, *Botswana Postal Services* had outgrown the sleepy little headquarters in the Main Mall and a fine new 12-story building was erected on Khama Crescent. The Museum, on the ground floor, had wall-mounted displays and a number of free-standing glass-topped benches. Both types of display unit incorporated security locks. I have no information to confirm whether this room was ever actually used for the intended purpose. Of importance, however, is the fact that behind the museum room was a small Curator's office with a security vault, steel-walled and accessed by a two-key locking system, one key with Philately and one with Security. Opening was for the Curator only. Inside were the Holmes items plus 4(?) donated collections. Delays due to construction and administrative procedures prevented Andersson from making much progress on the collections.

1990's - Forces of history were stalking the project and by 1985 major moves leading to a worldwide internet were in place. By 1990 the Philatelic trade journals were noting the impact of the internet on philately and by 1995 the Philatelic trade was reeling. Above all, desk-top computers enabled a whole new world of activity for the person who loved researching, collecting, categorising and publishing...our new generation of collectors was being 'stolen'.

Meanwhile Andersson was soldiering along, inventorying and cataloguing the vault collections...his catalogue...more details to follow, covered about 6000 items and was completed in first draft just before his death at the end of the decade. It was a sterling effort, but still needed much work and the Museum was without a Curator.

Editorial Note - Andy Andersson passed away on 27 August 2002 at the age of 80. His Obituary appeared in *The Runner Post* No 56.

2000-2012

David Finlay (Passed away 27 July 1996) and Andy Andersson were both gone. Concerned members of the Botswana Philatelic Society attempted to negotiate ongoing action, but various forces rendered their efforts unsuccessful. Eventually the collections lingered in the vault, with no Curator to move the project forward. In the meanwhile, *Botswana Philatelic Services* became *BotswanaPost* (BwP). Their first of a series of initiatives was to bring the services up to standard for a vastly expanded economy with many new IT applications. No one within the BwP structure had any knowledge of the vault, the collections or their possible significance.

Poso House, the BwP headquarters, had been upgraded and including a complete revamp of the ground floor. The original museum room was demolished, vanished into space for a ground floor post office and a new, very attractive, area was created for museum purposes in the front of the building. The vault disappeared between the back wall of the new post office and a curatorial area behind a staircase and no-one knew it was there. It had only been used by the Curator, Andy Andersson and the previous Philately Manager, who had been a key holder, who had retired from BwP.

2013 Background - The BotswanaPost Stamp Advisory Committee had collapsed and the Philatelic department was barren and inefficient. Proof of this may be seen in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue noting the meagre issues for 2012 and 2013. BwP had become a large parastatal¹, with multiple services continually expanding, and a brand-new workforce, new personnel appointed for experience in business. Knowledge of postal services was near zero and Philately a mere speck of which no-one understood its significance.

When I was appointed as Adviser, my first job was to conduct seminars on Philatelic Awareness for Senior and Middle Management. In summary:- **1.** No viable SAC **2.** No suitable Philately Manager **3.** No understanding at any level of what Philatelic Services should be **4.** No-one who knew where the vault was or what it contained **5.** BwP had become big business, billions of Pula turnover, of which Philately contributed less than half a million **6.** BwP undergoing a massive restructuring **7.** No action on the collections.

The Holmes Collection - Its Undetermined Fate

2013 Interventions

During mid 2013 the CEO, who was aware of my work with the New Zealand advisers in 2001 and my time on the SAC, appointed me as Philately Adviser to the CEO, with a simple brief...Fix my Philately Department! Relevant to discussion regarding the Holmes collection was... my level of appointment was high but directed towards production and marketing of new issues. Thus, at that point in time, the vault was not on the horizon.

We were introducing a new programme, a team effort, for the production of postage stamps which would reflect Botswana to its citizens and to the outside world. Our directive was to aim for internationally high standards. Since all personnel were new, no job descriptions existed and responsibilities between departments were not fully defined, thus a state of turmoil existed. A simple proposal might take days or weeks to result in action. This was merely a magnified case of a situation familiar to those who work in development.

2014 - Into this situation came Peter Jukes, a long-time BBS member and possibly the only person resident in Botswana who appreciated the value of Bechuanaland stamps. He was attempting to ascertain the status of the Museum Collections. The CEO, given the totality of demands created by restructuring, was in no position to assist him, but by then he had a Philately Adviser...so Jukes was referred to me for action and our struggles began!

I am unable to provide all details and the situation was that from the top we had the go-ahead, to the point of adding a clause to my contract appointing me as Museum Curator *pro tem*, in order to give access to the collections. However, a lower level employee blocked our progress at every stage.

Just at this point BBS published an article *The Runner Post* No 91, February 2016 exposing



the fact that some readily identifiable stamps, known to have been stored in the vault at BwP, were being offered on the open market in South Africa and the seller was a former resident of Botswana.

This information broke the logjam...with suspicion of a theft of 'National treasure', information was required and Jukes was appointed to audit the collection. Working in very difficult circumstances, he eventually managed to deliver a copy of the Andy Andersson catalogue annotated to indicate items present, with an additional list of items present but not noted in Anderson's catalogue.

The Peter Jukes list was passed to me and my task was to construct a list of missing items, presumed stolen, plus an estimate of total value.

1) It should be noted that the Andersson catalogue presented problems, e.g. there were repetitions apparent in the documentation, which Jukes's managed to confirm either as correctly duplicate entries or as errors of documentation 2) Discrepancies: items present but not listed or items listed but not present 3) Errors - some items described could not exist (e.g. a possible stamp title with an impossible date recorded), presumably these were typing errors. 4) Repetition: the listing went collection by collection, but without user-friendly heading to each page e.g. a stamp issue present in all five collections would appear five times in the catalogue which is correct, but in other cases repetition was incorrect, describing the same items in two locations. 5) Chronology: there were serious problems with chronological order - See note later in this report.

The final list of missing items was a 15-page document with approximately 30 items per page, presumably all stolen. For interest of BBS members, I note that although the 1961 surcharges were missing, all or most of the very earliest material was present.

An analysis of the data indicated clearly that not only had there been a theft of half the value of the collection, but that it was a 'targeted theft', only feasible if the receiver of stolen stamps had 'ordered' them from the Andersson catalogue.

The list of missing items was forwarded to BwP legal office, and thence to Botswana CID. Although it was known where the stamps were being sold, and by whom, CID could not develop evidence adequate to charge the offending BwP employee.

2016 Final report.

At termination of my employment I was asked to submit a final report on progress made in all areas, with recommendations for future action. The vault and its contents comprised a portion of this report. Recommendations regarding the vault and its contents included:- 1. A summary of the vault contents should be prepared - done. 2. Opinions regarding future actions should be obtained from persons having interest in the philatelic or historical value of the collections, this was started informally by myself and Peter Jukes, it was further recommended to form an official working group to conduct interviews and record opinions, notably of possible Government bodies having interest e.g. Office of the President - This was not achieved.

3. Views expressed by philatelists indicate that their main concern is that the materials themselves, or images such as scans, should be available to enable study. The aspect of study (rather than possession) is one which is not understood by non-Philatelists.

4. For action on the collections, after consultation had been concluded a menu of possible proposals was included, ranging from...*Sell them all and use the funds to administer a stamp museum appropriate for current BW citizens, to bring in an expert and organize the collections.*

The first of these is a viable proposal; the second appears non-viable in terms of cost/benefit evaluations. An intermediate mix-and-match option will probably be the outcome, if any. This might include selling duplicates only, selling supplicates and most of the material, while keeping a few outstanding items such as the first ever Bechuanaland stamp, other 'firsts', the most valuable Bechuanaland stamp in the collection etc. Alongside this are some tricky considerations such as...*what is the duty of BwP to the nation of Botswana, considering that there are no citizen philatelists? and what is the value in Botswana circumstances of an original Bechuanaland stamp compared with a good-quality scan?*

Final Action - In order to do anything useful with the Collections, a more user-friendly version of the Andersson catalogue is required. I did a physical cut-and-paste of about 6000 line-items, adjusted all data according to Peter Jukes information and rendered the whole into strictly chronological order. It was not typed, no typist being available for such a mammoth task. It was turned into the Philately liaison.

The situation, as at mid-2016 was a further lingering of the depleted collections and a draft for an improved catalogue.

My relocated to USA and reluctantly resigning from my BwP appointment. Status of project at that time is noted above. It is to be noted that David Finlay, Andy Andersson, Sheila Case and Peter Jukes were or are all members of the BBS.

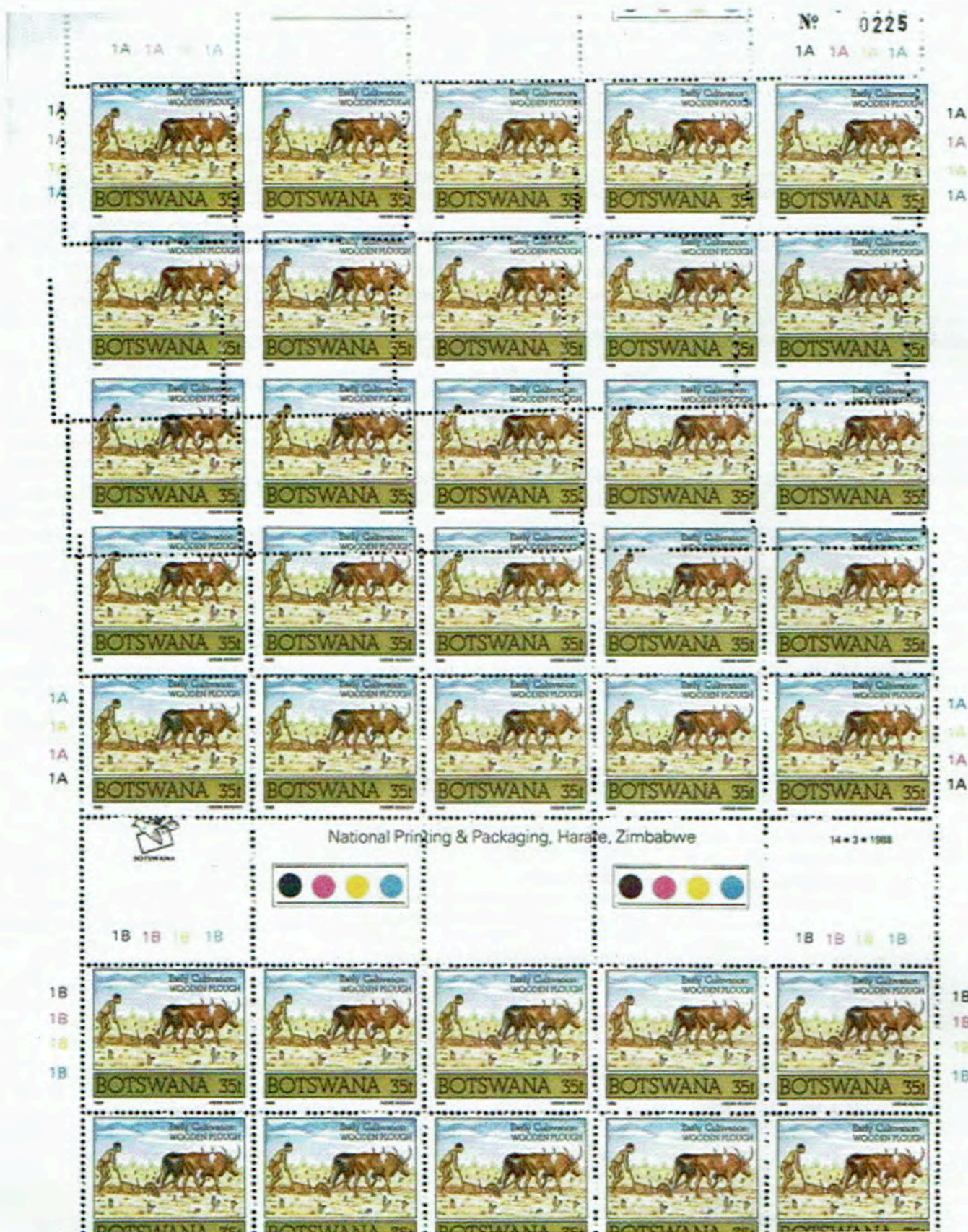
Also members of Senior Management, though stretched to the maximum by other demands, were unfailingly courteous and helpful to the extent of their ability at that time. The project lingered and lapsed due to pressures from expansion and restructuring, unfamiliarity with conventional philately, and limits imposed by prioritization.

Note¹ (Page 2464, second column)

Parastatal - Of an organization or industry, having some political authority and serving the state indirectly, especially in some African countries.

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Botswana 1988 Early Cultivation - Perforation Variety



Botswana 1988 Early Cultivation

35t (SG 646) with very misplaced perforations. Perf $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ Litho by National Printing and Packaging, Zimbabwe. A complete sheet, two panes of 25. The top pane has horizontal rows 1 to 4 misplaced perfs downwards and also to the left. Row 2 appears to be affected the most - The sheet must have moved during the perforation process. Sent in by Bruce Warrender

TENDERS

FOR CONVEYANCE OF

BECHUANALAND MAILS.

TENDERS, marked as such, are invited, and will be received by the undersigned until noon on FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST next, for the Conveyance of Mails between Kimberley and Mafeking, *via* Barkly West, Bank's Drift, Taung, Vryburg and Setlagoli, by covered cart, with not less than four horses or mules.

The contract to commence at Mafeking on THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1889, and to terminate on 31st MARCH, 1892, but either of the contracting parties will be at liberty to terminate the same upon giving Four Months notice in writing to that effect.

Tenders to state price for the service :—

1. Once a week each way in Fifty-Five Hours.
2. Twice a week each way in the same time.

The weight of Mails to be limited to 1,200 lbs. Tenders to state at what rate per lb. excess Mails will be conveyed.

The names of two good and sufficient sureties must be furnished.

Terms of the contract to be entered into and all further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Postmasters of Kimberley or Mafeking, or to the undersigned.

Parties tendering and their sureties will be considered as fully acquainted with the terms of contract to be entered into,—forms of which are lying for inspection as above.

The lowest or any tender need not necessarily be accepted.

J. E. MIDDLETON,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Vryburg, British Bechuanaland,
June 27th, 1889.

Botswana (some B.P.) stamps, clearance sale

After 40 years, *Stamps Botswana* is closing down; Sheila Case has relocated to Oregon, USA.

Bulk items already disposed of. Remainder to be disposed of, first offer to members of the Society, at discounted prices.

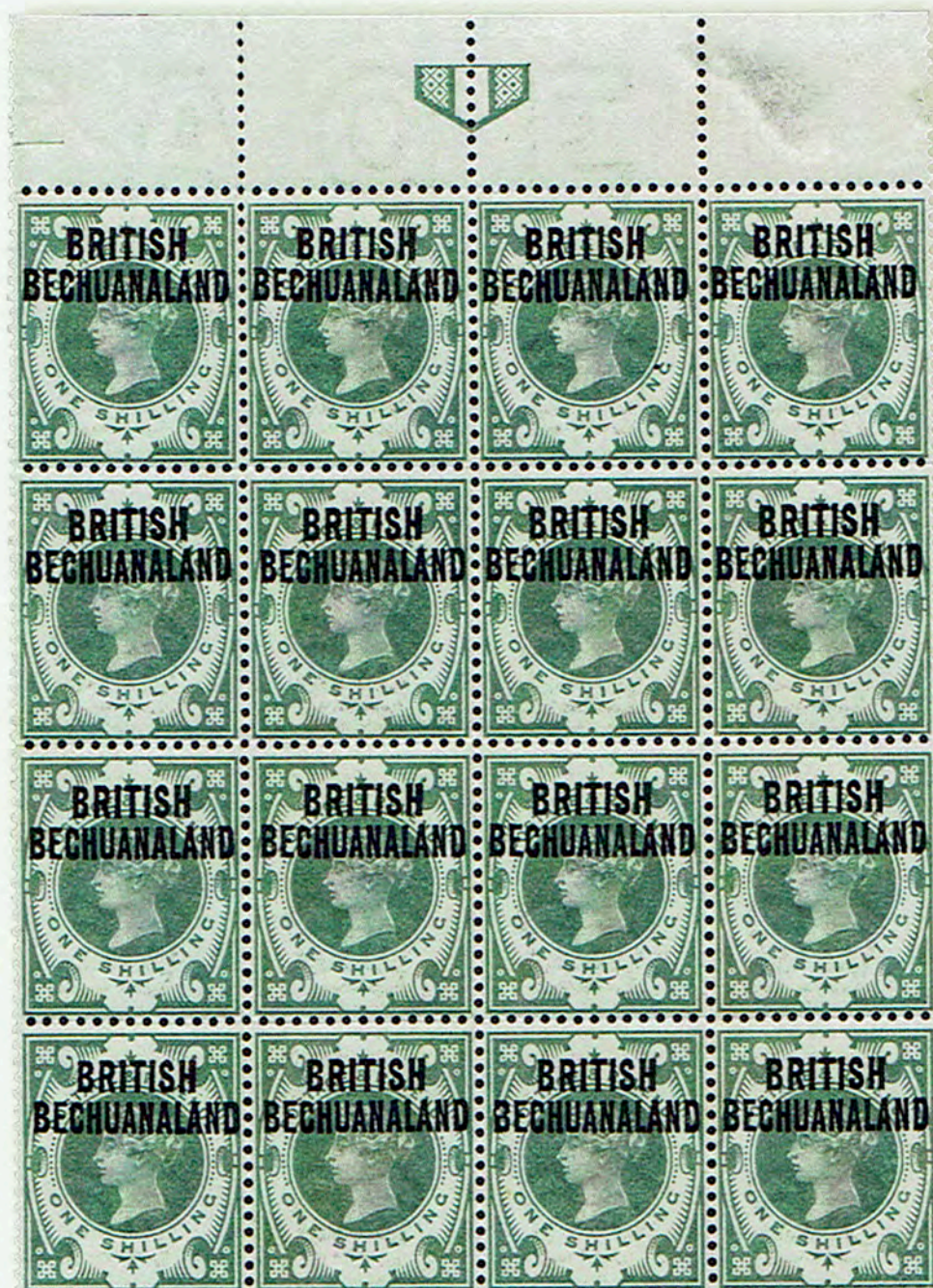
Botswana stamps, mainly very fine used (postally) and some umm

One book B.P. postmarks

One box of non-standard items

Members are invited to contact at sheilacase23@gmail.com

S. M. Case 335 Bradley Dr SE Salem OR 97302 U.S.A.



BRITISH BECHUANALAND 1894 1/- dull green. An upper marginal block of 16 showing the centre 'arrow'. Stamps are all superb fresh unmounted mint. A spectacular and very scarce multiple. SG 37

ALAN MACGREGOR

Member of PTS - SAPDA - APS

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