

The Runner Post



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DAVID CROCKER

P.O. Box 294, MONTAGU 6720, SOUTH AFRICA
TELEPHONE 0234-41424 'FAX' 0234 - 42521



THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY

LIST OF OFFICERS

Chairman:	Lt. Col. Sir John Inglefield-Watson Bt., The Ross, Hamilton, Lanarkshire ML3 7UF, U.K.
Secretary:	Mike George, P.O. Box 108, St Albans, Herts AL1 3AD, U.K.
Treasurer:	Aubrey Glassborow, 156 Reading Road South, Church Crookham, Hants. GU13 0AH, U.K.
Membership Secretary/ Archivist:	Jim Catterall Trevessa, Upper Castle Road, St Mawes, Truro, Cornwall TR2 5BZ, UK
Auctioneer (U.K.):	Tony Chilton, 56 Framfield Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2AL, U.K.
Botswana Representative:	R.J.F. 'Andy' Andersson P.O. Box 1240, Gaborone, Botswana.
South African Representative/ Auctioneer (S.A.):	Howard Cook, P.O. Box 118, Gillitts, Natal 3603, South Africa.
Editor:	Alan MacGregor, P.O. Box 3130, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa.

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New Member: We extend a warm welcome to our new member, Stephen Froud of 3 Belmont Road, Gillingham, Kent ME7 5JB. Stephen is a dealer and a member of the PTS, London and the UDPA, Crewe. He also belongs to 21 other Specialist Societies and Study Circles.

Change of Address: Dave Mathews advises that has moved to: 11a Riverside Road, Larkhall, Lanarkshire ML9 1NH.

Address for Payments: Would all members not residing in southern Africa please note they should send their subscriptions to our TREASURER, Aubrey Glassborow. Sending to other officers only creates extra work for those volunteers.

Correction: Peter van der Molen pointed out an inaccuracy on the part of your Editor in the last line of page 660 in RP 32. The comment about the P.O. apparently having sold out of 5/- 'seahorses' is unfounded as the balance (3/2^d) of the 10/- postal order remitted would obviously not be enough to pay for a 5/- stamp. Peter also wonders if poundage on postal orders was free when sent 'OHMS' as the postmaster only appears to have deducted 7d for postage and registration?

Goshen: Little has been published on the short-lived Goshen Republic. I am therefore very pleased to be able to reproduce an article from *The Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian* of 11th October 1974. Although non-philatelic, it gives a good historical background to this little known territory.

Also planned is an article by Mr H Slomowitz for a forthcoming issue. This will be based on original research in the Transvaal Archives in Pretoria, and will deal with the hitherto unknown postal arrangements in Goshen.

Farewell, Dot Matrix. As the next issue of *The Runner Post* is planned to be produced on a new computer/word processor and laser printer, this issue will contain a slight imbalance of articles as I 'use up' those which have already been typed on the old, incompatible, system. I am sure members will welcome the improvement and the end of the current 'dotty' typeface.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD AT THE 'ROYAL OAK', REGENCY STREET, LONDON, SW1,
ON WEDNESDAY 13th OCTOBER 1993, COMMENCING AT 2.00pm

Members Present:

John Inglefield-Watson (Chairman), Jim Catterall, Alan Drysdall, Dennis Firth, Mike George, Aubrey Glassborow, David Hardwick, Alan MacGregor & Peter van der Molen.
Apologies for Absence: Howard Cook and Brian Trotter.

Roy Setterfield.

Members stood in silence in memory of Roy. The Secretary had sent a letter of condolence to his daughter. Phillips included his collection in their sale of 25th November 1993, and all members of the Society were sent catalogues.

1. The Minutes

of the Annual General Meeting held on 14th October 1992 were taken as read and signed as a correct record. Apart from Jim Catterall having agreed to take on the job of Membership Secretary, there was no response from U.K. members for new blood on the Committee. A NEW CHAIRMAN WILL BE REQUIRED BY RULE IN 12 MONTHS TIME.

2. Secretary's Report:

Mike said that it had again been necessary to find a new meeting room, as the previous venue had been booked on a regular basis by Cable and Wireless. The membership of the Society was holding up, but 20 members had not yet paid their subscriptions. Mike said he would be happy to continue as Secretary for another term.

3. Treasurer's Report:

For each of the first six years of your Society's existence it has been my pleasure to report to you a steady increase in its net surplus assets. Regrettably for the seventh year this has not proved possible, although the trend to deficit shown in the figures presented to you is not as yet of large proportion. The cause of concern is effectively only from one source but it is one where if prompt corrective action is not taken, is indicative of a cash shortfall which must prove quite unsustainable. Hitherto the cost of producing and mailing *The Runner Post* has by various fortuitous means been held to an average of £85.00 per issue, but for the last three numbers this has unavoidably escalated to £200.00. This vital question will be considered elsewhere in the Agenda, my belief being that the steps taken should be akin to those expected of a sensible minister of finance by, so far as possible, reducing expenditure rather than increasing subscriptions (taxes) income.

The other constituents of the Society's accounts are I suggest, in line with and as good as might be expected in current general conditions.

The Chairman expressed thanks to Aubrey for the good work he had done as Treasurer over the years. Adoption of the accounts was proposed by Mike George and seconded by Dennis Firth. The Chairman also expressed thanks to David Hardwick for auditing the accounts.

4a. Society Finances:

John spoke of the increased cost of posting *The Runner Post* from South Africa by air mail. This was R9.60 (nearly £2.00) per copy, and the printing and envelope cost was about £1.25 per copy, making £13.00 per annum, to which must be added £2.00 per member for Society administration, which made a loss per member of £5. However David Hardwick had agreed to undertake the printing and distribution of *Runner Post* to all destinations outside southern Africa.

The Committee recommended to the A.G.M. the following subscriptions for 1994-1995, U.K. and places other than South Africa and Botswana. Subscriptions to remain at £10.00, but outside U.K. and the rest of Europe, this would only cover distribution of *The Runner Post* by surface mail. To the 'rest of the world' destinations there would be an optional air mail surcharge of £3.00.

South Africa. The amount per member paid to the U.K. would remain at R10.00, but it was suggested that the subscription be increased to an amount not exceeding R45.00 to cover administration and the cost of printing and distribution of *The Runner Post* within South Africa.

Botswana. The subscription should be fixed at £8.00.

Members subscriptions will be determined by the destination to where *The Runner Post* is mailed.

4b. Proposed Entry Fee, and Amendment to Rule 3:

A suggestion had been made to the Committee that a fee be introduced for new members joining the Society, or former members rejoining, as in accordance with Rule 3, members who do not pay their subscriptions get two issues of *The Runner Post* free. The introduction of an entry fee had not been agreed by the Committee, but it was suggested that Rule 3 be amended as follows:-

Any member who has not paid his subscription by 1st October shall be deemed to have had the benefits of membership suspended until such time as payment has been made. If no payment is received after a further three (amended from six) months, the member shall automatically be deemed to have resigned.

It was proposed by John Inglefield-Watson, seconded by Jim Catterall and carried that Rule 3 be amended as suggested.

5. Association of British Philatelic Societies:

An invitation had been received to join the new organisation, which will replace the B.P.F. The membership fee is 50p for U.K. members, overseas members free. This will cost our Society £20-£25 each year. The Committee had discussed this and recommended that the Society joins. It was proposed by Mike George and seconded by Jim Catterall and agreed that we join the new organisation.

6. Any Other Business:

Alan Drysdall reported on the joint meeting of South African societies held in Hampshire in September. This had been an informal meeting organised by the Hampshire Federation. Various societies were represented and the meeting was open to the public. The event was very successful and enjoyable.

The next South African National Exhibition will be held in Benoni 20-22 October 1994. Peter van der Molen will endeavour to fix up a meeting with Howard Cook to try to arrange some contributions from South African members of the Society.

Displays:

Four members provided displays. First John Inglefield-Watson with Bechuanaland Seahorses high values. He emphasised the problem of shades, having compared the listings in *Beaumont and Stanton*, *Gibbons Part 1* and Specialised catalogues, and the Bechuanaland listing. John envisaged a workshop with G.B. specialised collectors to advise us on shades. John also mentioned that these issues are worth studying for varieties such as re-entries, also watermark varieties on De La Rue printings, inverted watermarks, missing watermarks, etc.

Next came David Hardwick with railway items, covers and postcards with station cancellations, picture postcards, parcels stamps unused and used on documents, and a variety of train cancellations on piece.

Mike George followed with Hope seated British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate provisionals, sheets and panes of 2d stamps with overprints reading both upwards and downwards.

Aubrey Glassborow's contributions were Bird definitive stamps showing a large variety of postmarks, also Postage Due stamps.

MEMBERS' COMMENTS AND QUERIES

CORRECTION TO AIRMAIL POSTAL RATES (RP 29) - Peter Thy

Some statements in my compilation of the Protectorate air mail rates during WW2 require corrections and additional explanations. This particularly relates to the discussion of aerogrammes. The relevant sections and listings should be corrected as follows:

4. The War period 1939-1947

The sequence reading "and the rate is lowered to 6 pence for regular letters" in the last part of the first section should be deleted. Change the 28. Oct. 1944 listing in table 3 to "Civilian aerogrammes 6d; Military aerogrammes 3d" and also make the corresponding corrections in the footnote.

5. Military mail and introduction of aerogrammes

Replace the whole chapter with the following:

A High Commissioner's Notice of 1941 introduces "Air Mail Letter Cards bearing Union Government postage to the value of three pence for transmission to members of the Forces in East and North Africa." These "letter cards" were the South African Active Service Letter Cards issued the same year with 3d imprinted stamps; see Cattell's article in *The Runner Post* No.15 on the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps and related mail. [9] It appears that the 1941 letter cards were not overprinted for use in Bechuanaland, as was the case for subsequent issues. The letter cards are today commonly referred to as aerogrammes.

In 1942, civilian and military airgraph letters were introduced in the Protectorate. Military airgraphs could be "addressed to or sent by personnel of His Majesty's Forces serving abroad" for 3d each. The fee for civilian usages was 8d each. Airgraphs were photographed and the undeveloped film was flown to its destination. Upon arrival the film was developed, and a photographic copy was mailed to the addressee in a special envelope. The original airgraph was destroyed after being photographed. In 1943, the airgraph service was extended to Australia and New Zealand (4d military; 9d civilian). The following year, the rate to the Australian area was reduced to 3d.

The first civilian Protectorate air mail letter sheet (or aerogramme) was issued in October 1944 as overprinted Union sheets with the 6d denomination (H&G F-G1). The 1944/45 3d overprinted aerogrammes listed by Higgins and Gage (H&G F-G2 to F-G5) were for military usage, and required additional 3d postage for civilian usage. Note that these were no longer inscribed 'active service'.

The problems were brought to my attention from reading 'Wartime Airmails. The Horseshoe Route' (Chavril Press), and was a result of my ignorance as to the real nature of airgraphs."

FRANCISTOWN SHOWGROUNDS - David Finlay.

These covers were discussed and illustrated in *Runner Post* No.10.

I have covers for 1960, 1963, 1964 and 1965.

The 1960 cover has 'Northern Protectorate Agricultural Society' and the double circle Showgrounds cancellation.

The 1963, '64 and two '65 covers all have 'Francistown Agricultural Society' and the double circle Showgrounds cancellation.

None of the above covers have the boxed registration handstamp.

At present, I do not have full details of the years when the Show was held.

MEMBERS' COMMENTS AND QUERIES

FLUORESCENT PAPER IN THE 1961/66 BECHUANALAND/BOTSWANA DEFINITIVE ISSUES - Leon Jacobson.

Whilst using a long wave UV lamp recently, I allowed the light to fall on a mint set of the (Oct) 1961 Bechuanaland definitives. I noticed that for two values, instead of the usual dull appearance, the paper showed a strong white reaction on the front. There was no difference on the back. I then tested the few used stamps I have as well as a mint set of the 1966 issue which was overprinted 'Botswana'. A number of these also showed white paper under the light. I have tabulated these below. The 1961 2½c was the only example I had showing both fluorescent and non-fluorescent paper. The others all showed one reaction. Perhaps other members with more substantial holdings could check these results so that a more complete record can be produced.

There were also colour differences between fluorescent and non-fluorescent stamps when viewed side by side under the UV light but I would rather have someone with better colour vision than myself describe these differences. These presumably result from different printings.

Table of fluorescent papers.

Bechuanaland 1961 defs.		Botswana overprinted defs.	
<u>Mint.</u>	<u>Used.</u>	<u>Mint</u>	<u>Used.</u>
25c	* 2½c	1c	1c
50c	25c	2½c	2½c
		10c	10c
		25c	25c
		50c	

- * This value, used, was seen on both fluorescent and non-fluorescent paper. The other values listed were only on fluorescent paper.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE WAR FUND LABELS - David Finlay.

These were discussed and illustrated in *Runner Post* 21

As I acquired booklet no. 587 at the 1982 auction, the following describes the back cover:

The back cover is identical with the front, except that it lacks the Printer's imprint and no. 587.

I also have a single of this label, which had been tied to a cover. The interesting point of this label is that centrally a large purple 'V' has been placed. Presumably 'V' for Victory, although, regrettably, the small portion of the date stamp does not show a date.

[I recently acquired a complete booklet (five panes of six labels), and numbered '657'. It is otherwise identical to David's description above - Ed]



**CROCODILE POOLS SIDING - OCCUPATION BY IMPERIAL AND BOER
FORCES OCTOBER 1899 TO MAY 1900 AND POSTAL AGENCY**

David W. Finlay

In *Runner Post* No.9 Jim Catterall provided much useful information on Boer War history of the area and of covers and stamps cancelled at Crocodile Pools.

The first volume of Colonel Hickman's book *Rhodesia served the Queen*, printed by the Government Printer in Salisbury, allows for more accuracy on the activities of the Imperial and Boer Forces in the area of Crocodile Pools Siding, during the relevant period. Regrettably, apart from a brief reference to a postal service between Mafeking and Kanye, nothing relevant is included in the book regarding the northern postal service from Mafeking.

The important dates are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 13th October - | Investment of Mafeking by Boer forces commences. |
| 16th October - | Investment of Mafeking completed. |
| 21st October - | Crocodile Pools Siding evacuated by Imperial troops had occupied Sepitsi Ridge overlooking the the Siding. |
| 24th October - | Imperial troops evacuate and abandon Gaberones. |
| 25th October - | General Snyman's commando occupies Crocodile Pools Siding. |
| 25th/26th October - | Boers destroy Metsemaswaane 100 foot railway bridge a few hundred metres north of Crocodile Pools. |
| 26th October - | Gaberones occupied by Boer troops |
| 27th/28th October - | Mochudi evacuated by Imperial troops and Mahalapye became their base. |
| 8th November - | Mochudi (Pilane) re-occupied by Imperial troops and became base for Armoured trains. |
| 25th(?) November - | Boer troops evacuate Gaberones. |
| 14th January - | Colonel Plumer's Rhodesian troops occupy Gaberones. From late November engineers travelling with armoured trains had been repairing the railway line to Gaberones and for some distance beyond Gaberones. Further advance south by rail was prevented by the destroyed Metsemaswaane bridge and the continued occupation by the Boers of Sepitsi Ridge. |
| Mid January - | Imperial troops occupy Basuto and Fortress Kopjes to allow the Metsemaswaane bridge to be repaired. |
| End January - | Repairs to Metsemaswaane bridge completed. |

Until the 21st February there were military engagements in the area of Crocodile Pools, between the Boer and Rhodesian troops.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 24th February - | Boers evacuate Sepitsi Ridge. |
| 6th March - | Ootsi Siding re-occupied. |
| 8th March - | Lobatsi re-occupied. |

Colonel Plumer then experienced increasing difficulties with the Boer forces and decided to abandon Lobatsi and attempt to relieve Mafeking from Kanye, where he arrived on 17th March.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 17th March - | Colonel Holdsworth occupies Crocodile Pools Siding with a force of 350 men. Armoured train stationed at Ootsi and later Ramotswa Siding. |
| 21st March - | Colonel Plumer moves his base to Sefhikile (approximately half-way between Kanye and Mafeking). |

POSTAL SERVICE

"James Young ... who was in Mafeking when the siege began ... had been approached by Col. H. Goold-Adams (the Resident Commissioner who had elected to stay in Mafeking) to see if he could get through the Boer lines in order to start a postal service between Mafeking and Kanye by means of native runners, and he succeeded."

From the above information and chronology one can draw some conclusions.

1. It seems certain that Crocodile Pools siding was the site of the Postal Agency, where the date stamp was used in late March, April and May. From 17th March, when Colonel Holdsworth's troops occupied the siding, there was an administration in place to operate the Agency. It may be noted that the Gaberones administrative offices were not re-opened until the second half of May, when Jules Ellenberger returned after the relief of Mafeking.
2. It is unlikely that the Crocodile Pools datestamp could be correctly used before the 17th March and probably some days later. With one exception this fits well with Jim Catterall's list, where the earliest date is 20th March 1900. The one exception is the Mochudi card cancelled 30th December 1899. It is interesting that the card originates in Mochudi, as this was the southernmost base of the Imperial troops until mid-January. One can speculate that the Crocodile Pools datestamp had already been made; was with the military at Mochudi and was used accidentally or deliberately to produce a philatelic rarity. I doubt that this card was ever closer to Crocodile Pools, than Mochudi.
3. Various types of letters originated or were processed at Crocodile Pools.

(i) In mid-January Basuto and Fortress Kopje were re-occupied.

Stampless covers (see R.P. 30, page 598) originating from there may be expected for the period late January to March 17th. In my collection I have a stampless cover with the following details:-

"On Active Service" From - Trooper C.E. Favell - Mashonaland Squadron Rhodesia Regiment - To Miss. Ada Barrell - St. Kilda - Burntisland - N.B. - Double Circle 'Crocodile Pools - South Africa' - 27. APR.00. LONDON -12 V 00 and backstamped BULAWAYO RHODESIA ?? 00 2-3 p.m.

Apparently stampless covers were still passing through Crocodile Pools, from troops in Southern Bechuanaland Protectorate in April.

(ii) Stamped covers from military stations in the area - Ootsi, Crocodile Pools, Conway Camp, Armoured Train (see R.P. 9, page 157). Earliest date listed is 20th March 1900.

(iii) Covers from Mafeking. From the note on 'Postal Service' it appears that runners, on a route organised by James Young, brought letters through the Boer lines from Mafeking to Kanye. Before the 17th March these were presumably taken on to Gaberones or Mochudi for transport north by train to Bulawayo. It is of interest that even after 17th March only a proportion of eligible covers from Mafeking bear the Crocodile Pools datestamp. This is shown at page 158 of R.P. 9 and by the Christies/Robson Lowe catalogue of 8th June 1993, which included a spectacular Mafeking collection. Of 18 covers, in this collection, that left by the northern route, between 30th March and 12th May, only two carry the Crocodile Pools cancellation. Perhaps one can assume that some mail was carried by runner from Kanye, directly to the Armoured train at Ootsi or Ramotswa Siding and only processed in Bulawayo.

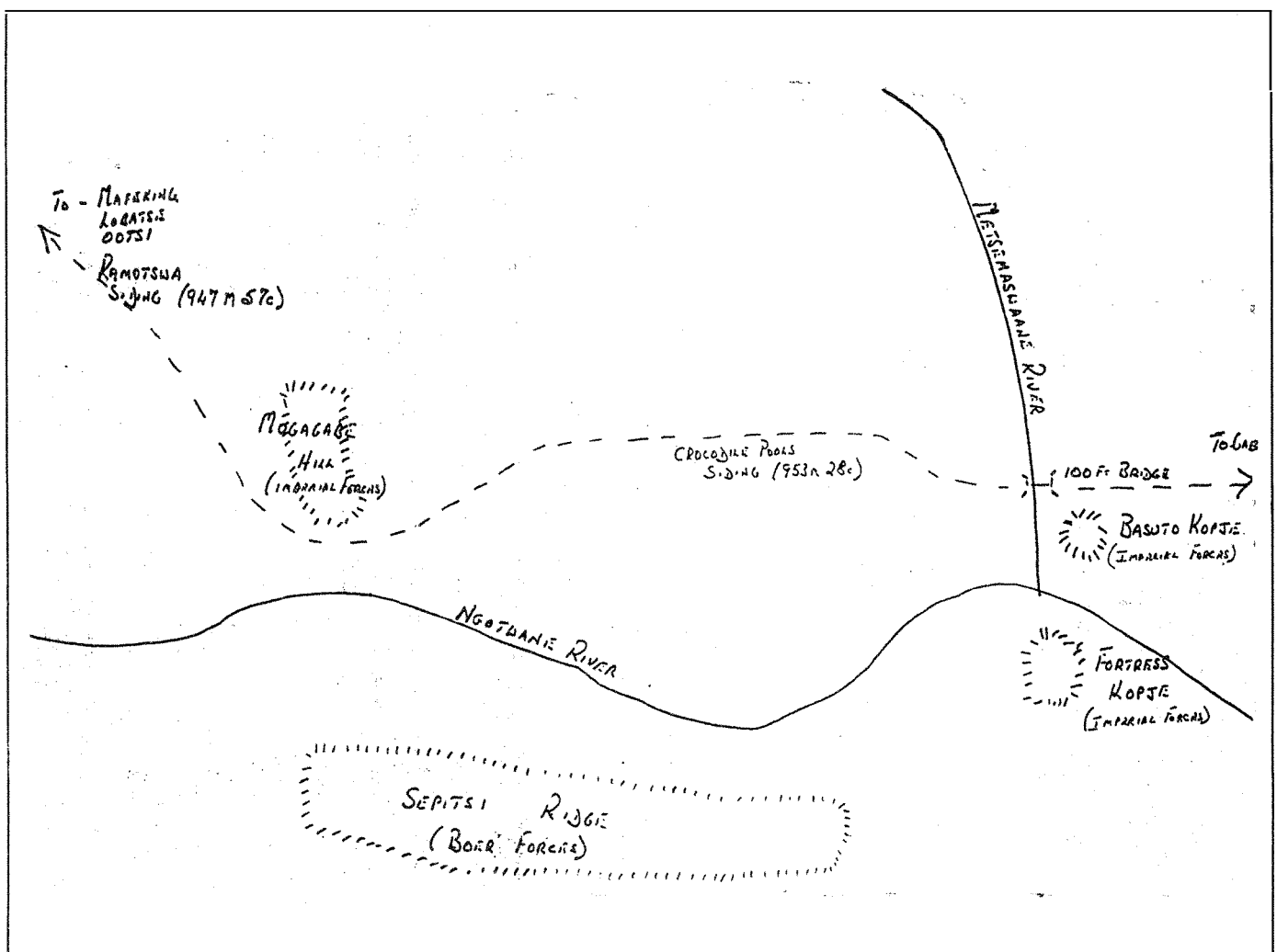
Also covers to Gaberones may have bypassed Crocodile Pools.

It is still not clear why a datestamp was prepared for Crocodile Pools Siding. This decision must have been taken in the period October to December 1900 (assuming that the same datestamp was used on 30th December). Why Crocodile Pools and not Gaberones, Ramotswa or Ootsi? It was only in mid-March that Plumer decided to have Holdsworth at Crocodile Pools Siding. Perhaps the datestamp was only prepared in March and the Mochudi card with 30th DEC 99 deliberately back-dated.

FOOTNOTE

It was interesting to see the envelope (RP 30) with 'CROCODILE POOLS CATTLE RANCH AND STORE - R. TRANSFELDT'. Transfeldt was a very prominent rancher and trader in the Southern Protectorate from the 1890s until the 1950s. He owned the land on either side of the Railway line at Crocodile Pools, when the Boer War hostilities were taking place, and supplied the Armoured Trains with wood. His main house is now occupied by the Campbell family, the renovated stables by the Anderssons and the house built for his adopted son, Teddy Transfeldt, by myself.

On Mogagabe Hill, overlooking the railway line, and which forms part of my farm, there are Boer War fortifications (occupied by Imperial troops) including large gun emplacements. I have found .303 and Mauser (dated 1890) cartridges, large corned-beef cans and DEWARS OF PERTH whisky bottles made of thick glass.



*The following article, by the late Jos. de Wahl, an amateur historian who lived in Vryburg, was published in **The Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian** on 11th October 1974. The original spellings have been retained as there was frequently more than one accepted version, and may be particularly relevant in context.*

THE LOST HISTORY OF THE GOSHEN REPUBLIC

by Jos. De Wahl

In and round about the town of Mafeking in the northern Cape, there exists a legend handed down from father to son, from one generation to another, about the mythical Republic of Goshen, which reigned over these parts once upon a time: Yet apart from a vague reference to a couple of names of persons and places in a tone of great respect and reverence for its noble past, nothing more is known. Its existence, however, was very real, and represented a very important chapter in the colourful history of South Africa. Indeed the episode had a profound influence and bearing on subsequent history, and on the changing face and map of South Africa.

The writer has often been beseeched by friends and interested parties to scan through his collection of Africana and relics relating to these parts, in order to sift out some relevant historical data on the subject. We have therefore decided to dig into our collection and assemble the story from the available material, lest it be buried with us.

In order to enable the reader to follow and grasp the meaning and course of events, and see the history in true perspective, it is necessary first to sketch a picture and give a brief outline (or rather not so briefly) of the preceding history and circumstances, which led up to the various episodes and events in this historical drama; a tale so strange that it reads more like a fairy-tale or Wild-west story.

OF SAME RACE

At the dawn of the nineteenth Century, the vast country North of the Vaal River, from Taung northwards to the Molopo River, and beyond; bounded on the East by the Transvaal border, and Westwards as far as Kuruman, was inhabited by native tribes. This was the Sechuana or Tswana race, speaking the Sechuana language, which the famous missionary Dr. Moffat, who had his mission at Kuruman, put into writing, and later translated the Bible into it. There were also scattered settlements beyond the Molopo River, stretching far to the North. Although the early inhabitants of these areas belonged to the same race, with a common language, they were divided into many different tribes under the rule of different chiefs. Originally these people migrated from Basutholand (now Lesotho). The Sechuana language is closely related to Sesotho and is in fact a dialect of the latter; and the Sotho and Tswana people can understand each other's tongue at first hand. In the present Government classification for instance, the Tswana is in fact classed in the ethnical group of South-Sotho. The territory north of The Molopo was known as Kgamas Country, after the powerful chief Kgama who reigned over a portion of the area. He was generally referred to as "Kgama the Great". His country also bounded on the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek of President Kruger, with whom he was on friendly terms: In fact, strange as it may seem, it was President Kruger himself who gave him the nick-name of "Kgama die Grote" (The Great). In the area north of the Molopo lived various tribes under different chiefs. The most important tribes there were there were the BAMANGWATO, BANGWAKATSE, BAKWENA, BAKGATLHA, BATLHOKWA, BALETE, and BATLHARO.

PEOPLE OF THE FISH

The area which roughly comprises the Mafeking district today, was the country of the BAROLONG tribe; commencing with a settlement at Mafeking, and running westwards along the Molopo, with settlements at Logageng and Mosita up to the site of the present Vergelegen; and the settlements at Madibogo and Setlagoli in the South; and Lothlakani, Kunana, and Bodibe in the East. Two major chiefs had control over the Barolong; Mafeking was the seat of MONTSIOA who had his brother Molema as assistant chief while chief MOSHWETE had his headquarters at Kunana (near the present Kraaipan), with a sub-chief at Bodibe.

South-west of Mafeking, in what is now the Vryburg area, lived the BATLHAPING tribe. "Batlhaping" means "People of the Fish", having the fish as a token or national emblem. How it came to pass that the fish could be adopted as emblem in a drought stricken area bordering on the Kalahari desert, is of course a history on its own. The Batlhaping had the settlements of Taung to the South of Vryburg; Bothitong, Littakoon and Tselaenge to the West up to Kuruman. North of Vryburg were the settlements of Tlakgameng, Morokweng and Ganyesa, over which ruled the famous Batlhapi chief MANKOARANE, son of MOLALA, and successor to the great chief MAHURA. Far west in the Kuruman area also lived, besides a section of the Batlhaping, one of the BATLHARO tribes (The rest lived beyond the Molopo).

In 1866 gold was discovered at the Tati river in the North where the BAMANGWATO tribe lived under the rule of chief MATSHENG. The discovery of gold brought an influx of settlers and fortune-seekers from Europe, England, and also the Transvaal, which created unrest and disturbance amongst the Bamangwato people. At the same time chief MATSHENG'S people were attacked by the MATABELE race living in the North near the Zambesi under the rule of chief MOSELEKATSE. As a result of all this unrest and trouble, Matsheng found himself in an insecure position. He was well acquainted with the British authorities through medium of the missionaries, and decided to enlist the sympathy and help of the British Government. Accordingly he wrote a letter to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of the Cape Colony, in the following words:

GOLD DIGGERS

"Now I conceive it my duty to seek the counsel and aid of Her Majesty's Government. The Transvaal Government desires me to hand over to the Republic the district in question, in return for the protection of the Republic against the Gold-diggers molesting my people. I beg then humbly to submit to your Excellency, as Her Majesty's representative, that the fields in the SHASHE are situated in the country which belongs to me as chief of the Bamangwato. The boundary line between my country and that of Moselekatse is at Makobe's old town."

Sir Philip referred Matsheng's letter to London, and after further requests and negotiations, spurred on by the fact that Britain was wary of and had misgivings about the establishment of a German Colony on the South-west coast, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the whole of the Sechuana country North of the Molopo. Henceforth it became known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and remained so until recent years, when it was granted independence, and emerged as the Republic of Botswana.

While developments in the Protectorate were taking their course, there was constant strife between the people of the two Barolong chiefs, Montsioa at Mafeking and Moshwete at Kunana; with continual disputes of cattle rustling, watering places and boundaries, until eventually open war broke out between them. At the same time serious disputes, skirmishes and other incidents between Montsioa's people and the Transvaal burghers were common, and almost of daily occurrence. Moshwete lived right on the Transvaal border and traded cattle with the burghers, with the result that he was on good terms with them. When he was at a time hard pressed by Montsioa's warriors, he appealed for help to the Transvaal Government. The latter was, however, not anxious to take part officially, but did not oppose volunteers going. Accordingly during the latter part of 1880, a volun-

teer corps of burghers under leadership of the very able and highly respected Nicolaas Guy van Pittius set forth to the aid of Moshwete. The latter was soon victorious with the aid of his allies, who were awarded a tract of land and farms as remuneration. They decided to settle there and in 1881 established the Republic of Goshen (Republiek van Goosen) with van Pittius at the head of a Volks-Komitee (People's Committee), at a place they called Roode Grond (now Rooigrond), some 18 Kilometres East of Mafeking, on the road to Lichtenburg. The name Goshen (or Goosen) was derived from the Biblical history of one of the tribes of Israel, who preferred to leave their traditional dwelling-place to go and live in the "Faraway land of Goshen".

VOLUNTEERED

While events in Goshen were making history, there was also trouble towards the South in the Batlhaping area, where chief Mankoarane was engaged in warfare with DAVID MASSOUW TAAIBOSCH, the chief of a different race, namely The Korannas, a yellowish race living on the Transvaal border at MAMUSA, the present site of Schweizer-Reneke. Massouw was on friendly terms with the neighbouring Transvaal and Free State burghers, and appealed for help to the Transvaal; offering as reward part of his territory as well as ground which may be conquered from Mankoarane. The Transvaal was, however, at the time itself involved in disputes with the British Government, after the 1880 War of Independence, and therefore not eager to take part.

Accordingly a volunteer corps of Transvaal burghers, together with a party from the Orange Free State, came over and in a short time defeated Mankoarane. They decided to settle on the ground and farms were granted to them, and in 1881 established the Republic of Stellaland, with Gert van Niekerk, the leader, as President. They called themselves "Vrye Burgers" (free Burghers) and laid out the town of Vryburg as the Capital seat of their Government.

Unlike President van Niekerk of Stellaland, van Pittius never assumed the title of "President", but signed himself in letters and documents as "Administrator of Land Goosen".

RHODES' DREAM

While the aforementioned events in Stellaland and Goshen were taking place, Cecil John Rhodes was busy with the building of his Empire to the North. His dream was an unbroken British Colonial Empire from the Cape to Northern Rhodesia. The two little Republics of Goshen and Stellaland became an embarrassment to his scheme: In fact, he himself referred to it as "The Suez Canal to the North". At one time Rhodes was appointed Deputy Commissioner to the Protectorate, which post served him very well with the building of his Railway to the North. It was his ambition to get rid of the Republics of Goshen and Stellaland which were blocking his road; and he continually pressured upon the British Colonial Government to annex the territories. The British Government never had eye for for the two Republics and looked upon them with disfavour. It considered the European settlers as aggressors and adventurers: in fact, in official Gazettes before us, dated 1880 to 1883, with the title "Presented to both houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty", the burghers of the two small Republics are referred to as "Freebooters" and "Filibusters", whatever that may mean.

At this time an army of British troops was stationed on the Vaal River some 70 Kilometres North of Kimberley, under the command of General Sir Charles Warren, at a place called Warrenton (named after him). This was indeed one of the armies which later caused President Kruger's Ultimatum to the British to remove their troops from his country's borders; and afterwards resulted in the Anglo-Boer war.

ORDER TO ANNEX

Cecil Rhodes' efforts in his representations to the British Government were successful, and by June 1884 Warren suddenly received an order to proceed to

Stellaland and Goshen to annex the Territories forthwith in the name of the British Crown. This was known as the Warren Expedition. Warren's army entered Vryburg, where it met little resistance, as there was no warning and the people were unprepared for war. The British Flag was hoisted and British Rule proclaimed over the territory. His entry into Vryburg is commemorated by Warren Road in Vryburg.

From Stellaland, Warren proceeded to Goshen, but was halted by armed burghers from Goshen at Kgomo-Luchube, and prevented from going further. He then swerved to the left and reached Mafeking, where he hoisted his flag and proclaimed British Rule. There were however, no burghers from Goshen present to hear his proclamation, which was ignored with contempt by the Goshenites.

The Reverend John Mackenzie was appointed by the British Government as first High Commissioner to govern the territory, with his Government seat at Vryburg, and his name is commemorated by a Mackenzie Street in Vryburg. Accordingly on 1st August, 1884 Commissioner Mackenzie proclaimed the whole territory, bounded on the South by the Vaal River and on the North by the Molopo River; from Mafeking and the Transvaal border in the East to Kuruman and Upington areas in the West, as a British Crown Colony by name British Bechuanaland; to distinguish it from the Bechuanaland Protectorate situated North of the Molopo. An Administrator was appointed for the two Bechuanalands in the person of Sir Sydney Shippard, with administrative seat at Mafeking, where his name is commemorated by Shippard Street. A garrison of troops under Colonel Carrington, was left to guard the town, where his name is recalled by Carrington Road.

Unlike Stellaland, which gave very little resistance, the small Republic of Goshen proved a difficult and hard nut to crack. Van Pittius was a brilliant soldier and able leader, and with only 300 armed men gave battle, and kept the British at bay for almost two years. Many incidents, skirmishes and battles took place, and we have culled a few scenes at random, depicted by the following correspondence and despatches:

PATCHED UP PEACE

11 Sept. 1884. Telegraphic from Sir Hercules Robinson to The Earl of Derby: "Mr Gey declined to meet Rhodes unless recognised as Administrator of Goshen. Rhodes refused. Subsequent meetings took place and Rooi Gronders submitted proposals wholly inadmissible, but Rhodes offered to discuss them if armistice was granted for fourteen days. This was declined and Rhodes left, warning Gey that they were making war upon a chief under British protection. After departure of Rhodes, Montsioa being in extremis asked Joubert to mediate. Result, agreement of peace between freebooters described as Government of Goshen, and Montsioa. By this Montsioa agrees unconditionally to Government of Goshen promising to be a loyal subject and to obey Goshen laws. In consideration of above Montsioa to retain location of not more than ten farms of three thousand morgen each within certain limits."

While the Goshenites were continuing their struggle with Rhodes and the British Army, the Transvaal Republic decided to step in, as witnessed by the following Proclamation by President Kruger: 16 Sept. 1884. "Whereas it has appeared desirable to put an end to the discontent and bloodshed on the Western boundaries of this Republic; and whereas it has appeared that the parties Moshwete and Montsioa have with all their subjects and rights placed themselves under the protection of the Government of the South African Republic, so do I Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, President of the South African Republic, for the protection of public order and safety, hereby proclaim and make known that the Chiefs Moshwete and Montsioa with their subjects and rights shall be regarded as under the protection and control of the Government of the South African Republic." So now the republic of Goshen found itself in the strange and queer position of having been simultaneously been annexed by two different Powers; a situation certainly unique in World history.

"THANKFUL HEART"

The foregoing proclamation of President Kruger was in fact prompted by a letter written by Chief Montsioa to Mr. Joubert, a commissioner of the Transvaal Government who acted as a messenger of peace and tried to put an end to the hostilities. Here is the text of the letter:

Mafeking, 30 Aug. 1884. "When I the Chief saw yesterday evening that you had listened to me and had agreed to make peace my heart was very thankful. I then said I will be under your arms and the Government of The Transvaal with my people and my land and my country. "I see there is but one thing to bring peace into my land and give my people rest. Where is Mackenzie now? Will he help if I am dead? No I will hear nothing of him. I put myself into your hands. I have called you in as mediator and pray you not to abandon me without making peace. And now Mr. Joubert this letter of mine is my heart, and these words I shall speak as long as I live in this world, and here is my name". (Signed) Chief Montsuou (note spelling) (Countersigned by Jesaiga and Motsegare). The news of the Transvaal Proclamation and Chief Montsioa's negotiations were conveyed to the British Government by the following despatch.

24-9-1884 Sir Hercules Robinson to The Earl of Derby: "I have to inform your Lordship that a press telegram from Pretoria had announced the issue of a proclamation on the 16th instant by the President of the South African Republic by which Chiefs Montsioa and Moshwete with their subjects were placed under the protection of the South African Republic".

The reaction of the British Government to President Kruger's Proclamation, was a sharp protest and reproach that it was a flagrant contravention of the Pretoria Convention. This latter was the peace Treaty between the Transvaal and the British, after the 1880-1881 War of Independence. Accordingly the Proclamation of President Kruger was shortly afterwards withdrawn unconditionally.

Thus far the Government of Goshen had counted on, and was inspired by the moral support and sympathy of The Transvaal Republic, but with the withdrawal of President Kruger from the scene, the faith and courage in the cause collapsed, and the Republic of Goshen finally capitulated to British Rule.

FRIENDS

We dig into the papers: and here we turn up something interesting, of a more charming and peaceful nature: a letter dated Mar. 30 1885 from President Kruger to Chief Kgama The Great, which shows the friendly relations which existed between them. Here is the text: "Friend, I have received your letter about complaints against Chief KGAMANE and will in answer inform you that I had referred this matter to my Native Commissioner of the Waterberg, Mr. Potgieter. You may rest assured that I will not allow anyone from within my boundaries to worry and injure you. Be further assured that the friendly understanding which has heretofore existed between you and me shall remain undisturbed and shall not be allowed to be broken by me through evil-doers on my side". (It should be noted that Kgamane lived on the border but inside The Transvaal).

Here again is recorded a strange and rather comic incident:

18-8-84. State Secretary to His excellency The High Commissioner: "This Government has been informed that the Volunteers of Rooigrond under cover of a flag of truce, have taken prisoner Mr. Wright, Assistant British Commissioner in Bechuanaland." Mr. Wright was soon back, however. It was thought that he had escaped but that was not so. The truth is that the incident was nothing more than an annoying prank executed by the Goshenites. He was taken to Rooigrond and there released, and made to walk back to Mafeking. The poor fellow lost his way however, and arrived footsore and weary at Zeerust three days later.

Here again we come across a relic on a sadder note and rather tragic tone. It is a copy of a letter by Guy van Pittius to Commissioner C.J. Rhodes, which holds

a faint ray of hope that the Republic of Goshen might be spared from British occupation and consequent extinction.

Land Goosen Government Office Aug. 26, 1884. "To C.J. Rhodes Esq: Sir In answer to your letter of this date I have the honour to reply that as it is painful to us to prolong bloodshed in this war, and as we earnestly desire, above all things to put an end to it, now therefore I with my Executive Council am most willing to have a conference, which conference may be held at such time and place as you may fix." (Signed) N.C. Guy van Pittius, *Administrator of Land Goosen*.

At the turn of the Century, Cecil John Rhodes who was then Premier of the Cape Colony, conceived the idea to place the territory of British Bechuanaland under the administration of the Cape Colony Government. His petition to the British Government succeeded as it was obviously a cumbersome task to govern the Colony from far-away England. Thus came to pass the paradox; of this North-Western frontier being under an administration seated in Cape Town, a thousand miles away; and forming part of the Cape Colony, with which it has no connection whatsoever; neither geographical nor historical.

MAFEKING'S NAME

There may seem to be some confusion as to the spelling of the name of the erstwhile Republic. The pronunciation was definitely that of the Afrikaans "Goosen". Van Pittius in official correspondence mostly used the term "Land Goosen". In correspondence and official records of the British Colonial Office, as well as that of Cecil Rhodes and other Commissioners, the name was spelt "Goshen" (It seemed to have taken on a bi-lingual character to fit in with circumstances and usage at the time).

About the origin of the name "Mafeking" there are two versions. The one has it that the name was "Mafi-kang" which means "The place of Rocks". With the changed topography which the modern town has brought about, however, it would be difficult to establish today which rocks were referred to. The other legend revolves around the fact that these parts were the home of the large flocks of wild ostriches. When the immigrant natives first arrived here, they were astounded at the huge eggs produced by these giant birds, and exclaimed in wonder "MAI-KENG?" (what sort of egg is this?) The writer prefers the latter version.

Unfortunately for Rooigrond, it could not be connected by the Railway to the North, as it then would have had to cut through a portion of The Transvaal. The line had of necessity to follow the Protectorate Border. Thus Mafeking evolved on the Railway Line as the Capital Town of the territory, and became the veritable "Gateway to the North". For more than half a century it controlled the exchange of traffic and rolling stock between The Rhodesia Railways and The South African Railways. Its Railway workshops were well-equipped and one of the busiest in the country: At the same time it became one of the most important Customs Control and Check Points in what was then the Union of South Africa. Until recently Mafeking was also the official seat of the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The town became known internationally on account of the temporary residence there of Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the International Boy Scout Movement; also on account of the notorious siege which made world headlines during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902.

There is still a small settlement today at Rooigrond, with a picturesque wayside hotel, a country trading store, and a little Post Office, with a farmhouse dotted here and there; surrounded by trees and the open country-side; a haven of peace and tranquillity after its turbulent past. It has become an attraction as a weekend resting place, and a popular venue for functions of all kinds.

"Sic Transit Gloria" - and another Chapter in our history is closed.

CHECKLIST OF BOTSWANA POSTMARKS **FOR OFFICES BEGINNING WITH LETTERS G - J**

Brian Trotter

This checklist covers all Botswana offices beginning with the letters G-J, with the exception of GABORONE (although Gaborone Village is included). Gaborone has so many different postal markings, that the Botswana Postmark Project Team plans to do a separate checklist for Gaborone towards the end of the project.

As always, we welcome all further information on recorded posmarks, better illustrations, and, of course, information on unrecorded markings. Your input will help us as a Society to improve our overall knowledge of the postal markings of Botswana, so please let us have any additional information you have for the Society records.

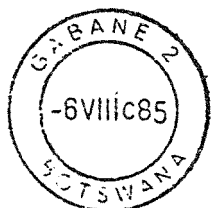
GABANE



No. 1 Type 2 D 7

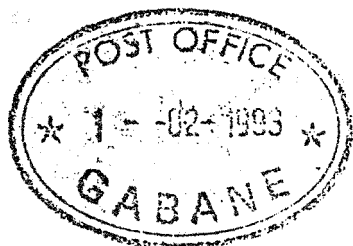
Circle diameters	:	17mm & 26mm
Earliest recorded date	:	May 18, 1972
Latest recorded date	:	Dec 24, 1990
Codes recorded	:	A, C, E, G
Number recorded so far	:	30

One recorded item has a block in the code position, and code C above the year. This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 1 that continued in use after Independence (See *Runner Post* No. 23, page 434).



No. 2 Type 2 B(2) 51

Circle diameters	:	18mm & 26mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Oct 11, 1981
Latest recorded date	:	Feb 1, 1992
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C
Number recorded so far	:	9



No. 3 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions	:	30mm x 45mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Feb 1, 1993
Latest recorded date	:	Feb 1, 1993
Codes recorded	:	None
Number recorded so far	:	1

Struck in red.

GABORONE **VILLAGE**



No. 1 Type 21 A 1

Circle diameters	:	18mm & 31mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Dec 7, 1967
Latest recorded date	:	Apr 19, 1978
Codes recorded	:	None
Number recorded so far	:	19

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 4 (See *Runner Post* No. 23, p439) with 'Bechuanaland' excised. Time has now been inserted, the Bechuanaland Protectorate recorded items and Botswana items prior to 1970 had blocks where the date should have been. There appears to have been more than 1 canceller in existence for Bechuanaland Protectorate as two markings have also been reported (for 30 VII 72 and -8 V 74) without 'Bechuanaland' excised. No illustration available. Note earlier spelling of GABERONES with the letter S.



No. 2 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 20mm & 32mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 28, 1968
 Latest recorded date : May 12, 1978
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 10

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 3 (See *Runner Post* No. 23, page 439). Note earlier spelling of GABERONES with the letter 'S'.



No. 3 Type 2 B 51

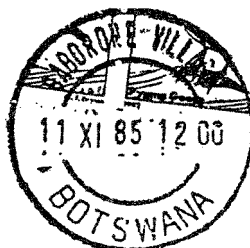
Circle diameters : 18mm & 26mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 14, 1978
 Latest recorded date : Nov 12, 1992
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 25

Date sequence of day, month, year is reversed for all recorded items from 1989 onwards. Code still appears between year and month for these later items.



No. 4 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 18mm & 26mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 20, 1975
 Latest recorded date : Nov 19, 1991
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 24



No. 5 Type 21 B 51

Circle diameters : 18mm & 31mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 6, 1974
 Latest recorded date : Oct 26, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 41

Date sequence of day, month, year is reversed for all 1992 recorded items.



No. 6 Type 21 A 1

Circle diameters : 17mm & 30mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 25, 1987
 Latest recorded date : Nov 13, 1991
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 21



Struck in red.

No. 7 Type 61 J 26
 Oval dimensions : 33mm x 59mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 6, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Sep 6, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 8 Type SPEC 2c
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 23, 1989
 Latest recorded date : Jun 17, 1989
 Number recorded so far : 15

Recorded items used as cancellers are dated 23/03/89. Later recorded item dates are from other Gaborone postal markings on the same cover, presumably this marking was applied at the Philatelic Bureau, Gaborone (but not as a canceller).

GANTSI



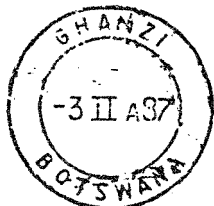
No. 1 Type 2 A 2
 Circle diameters : 19mm & 29mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 17, 1967
 Latest recorded date : Sep 1, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : Over 50

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 2 (See *Runner Post* No. 23, p440) with B.P. excised. One item has been recorded with an error in the date (20 SEP 97 instead of 87). Note original spelling, GHANZI.



No. 2 Type 23 C 26
 Circle diameters : 34mm & 37mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 3, 1972
 Latest recorded date : Oct 17, 1976
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 3

The latest recorded item has part of the date inserted by hand, & the circles somewhat distorted. NB original spelling, GHANZI.



Note original spelling, GHANZI.

No. 3 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18mm & 26mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 27, 1970
 Latest recorded date : Feb 25, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 33

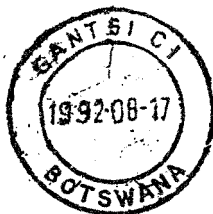


No. 4 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18.5mm & 27mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 27, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Aug 17, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 39



No. 5 Type 2 C 21

Circle diameters : 18mm & 28mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 11, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Feb 22, 1993
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 10



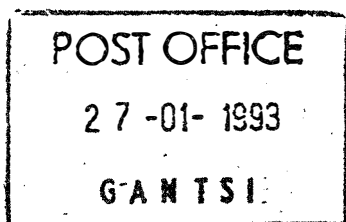
No. 6 Type 2 F 11(1)

Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 20, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Aug 17, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 2



No. 7 Type 2 F 11(2)

Circle diameters : 18mm & 26mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 11, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 11, 1993
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 8 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 28mm x 44mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 15, 1989
 Latest recorded date : Jan 27, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 2

Struck in red.



No. 9 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions : 31mm x 45mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 9, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Mar 9, 1993
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 1

Struck in red.



UNITED NATIONS
 40TH ANNIVERSARY

1985-10-24

GHANZI

BOTSWANA

1945-1985

No. 10 Type SPEC 3

Earliest recorded date : Jan? 11, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Oct 24, 1985
 Number recorded so far : 2

Omnibus marking - United Nations 40th Anniversary 1945-1985. Struck in red. Note original spelling, GHANZI.



No. 11 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : Jun 1, 1987
 Latest recorded date : Jun 1, 1987
 Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus marking - Unicef Child Survival Campaign - Immunise Your Child.



No. 12 Type REGN 5

Box dimensions : 9mm x 26mm
Earliest recorded date : Jun 20, 1992
Latest recorded date : Jun 20, 1992
Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is applied to a money order advice, so it may not be intended for registration usage. If so, the type classification is not correct. Note original spelling, GHANZI, still in use 1992.

GOODHOPE



No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 18.5mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : Aug 11, 1986
Latest recorded date : Sep 12, 1989
Codes recorded : None
Number recorded so far : 21

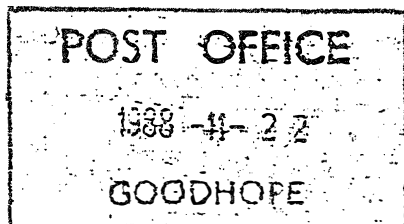
Office believed to be opened February 6, 1984.



No. 2 Type 2 A 1

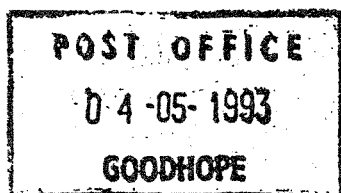
Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : Aug 10, 1992
Latest recorded date : May 4, 1993
Codes recorded : None
Number recorded so far : 2

Similar to postmark No. 1, but with Good Hope in two words.



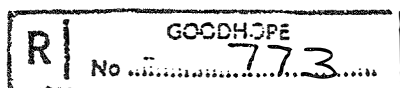
No. 3 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 28mm x 51mm
Earliest recorded date : Nov 22, 1988
Latest recorded date : Nov 22, 1988
Number recorded so far : 1



No. 4 Type 8 J 26

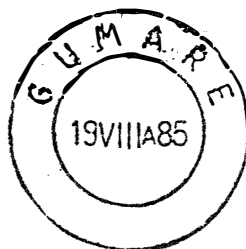
Box dimensions : 24mm x 44mm
Earliest recorded date : May 4, 1993
Latest recorded date : May 4, 1993
Number recorded so far : 1



No. 5 Type REGN 2a

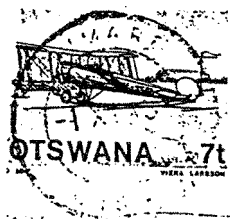
Box dimensions : 11mm x 51mm
Earliest recorded date : Feb 9, 1987
Latest recorded date : Aug 10, 1992
Number recorded so far : 5

Struck in red.

GUMARE

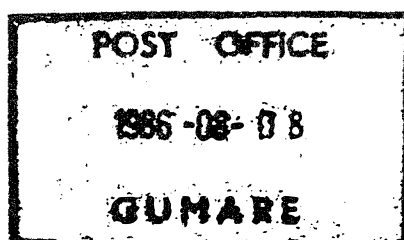
No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 20mm & 31mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 31, 1978
 Latest recorded date : Oct 8, 1991
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 18



No. 2 Type 2 B 51

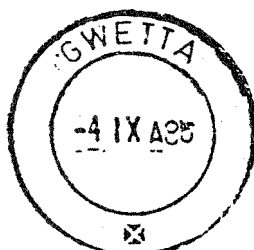
Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 7, 1984
 Latest recorded date : Dec 1, 1987
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 4



No. 3 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 30mm x 51mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 8, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Aug 8, 1986
 Number recorded so far : 1

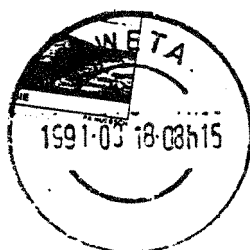
Struck in red.

GWETA

No. 1 Type 2 D 2

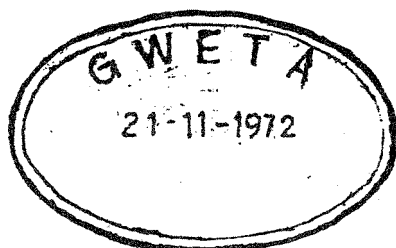
Circle diameters : 21mm & 32mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 1, 1973
 Latest recorded date : Mar 2, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 38

Note spelling of GWETTA with a double 'T'.



No. 2 Type 21 A 1

Circle diameters : 18mm & 31.5mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 14, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Nov 17, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 4



No. 3 Type 61 A 1

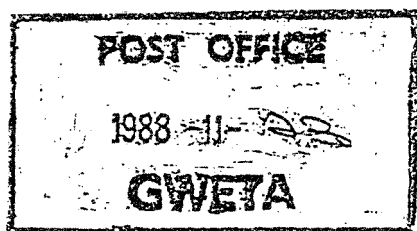
Oval dimensions : 31mm x 49mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 21, 1972
 Latest recorded date : Nov 21, 1972
 Number recorded so far : 1

Struck in violet.



No. 4 Type 61 A 1

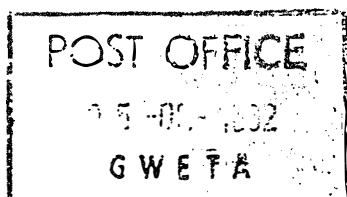
Oval dimensions : 36mm x 58mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 29, 1980
 Latest recorded date : Apr 29, 1980
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 5 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 28mm x 52mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 7, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Nov 23, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 2

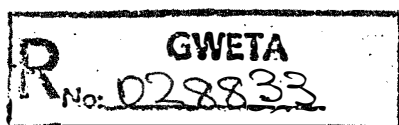
Struck in red. The day on the latest recorded item is inserted in manuscript.



No. 6 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 24mm x 44mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 4, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Mar 4, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2

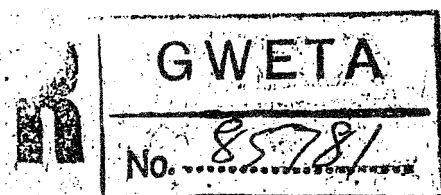
Struck in red. The year is unclear in the second recorded item, so it has not been considered for earliest and latest recorded items.



No. 7 Type REGN 3a

Box dimensions : 15mm x 51mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

Struck in red. Item is on piece, so no other markings to identify date of usage.



No. 8 Type REGN 2f

Box dimensions : 24mm x 58mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

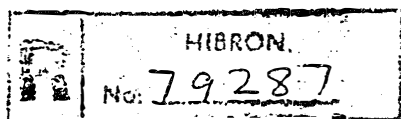
Struck in red. Item is on piece, so no other markings to identify date of usage.

HIBRON



No. 1 Type 2 B 51

Circle diameters : 18mm & 26mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 10, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Jul 30, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 8



No. 2 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : 14mm x 51mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

Struck in red. Item is on piece, so no other markings to identify date of usage.

HUKUNTSI



No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 17mm & 26mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 1, 1974
 Latest recorded date : Oct 21, 1991
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 25

Code is inverted in all recorded items, and in at least one case, the code 'C' is reversed. This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 1 (See *Runner Post* No. 28, page 555) with Bech Prot excised.



No. 2 Type 21 C 23(1)

Circle diameters : 18mm & 30mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 13, 1989
 Latest recorded date : May 22, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 2



No. 3 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions : 23mm x 44mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 9, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Mar 9, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 1

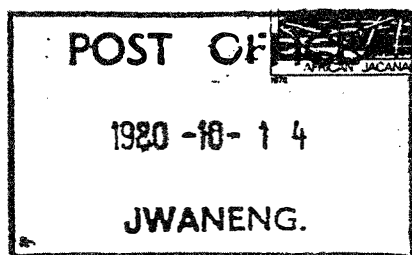
Struck in red.



No. 4 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : 9.5mm x 43mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 2, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 2, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

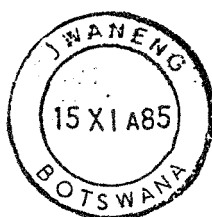
JWANENG



No. 1 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 32mm x 53mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 14, 1980
 Latest recorded date : Oct 14, 1980
 Number recorded so far : 1

Jwaneng Post Office opened 14th October 1980. This recorded marking supposedly from "the 4th letter stamped at Jwaneng Post Office".



No. 2 Type 2 B 51

Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : May 24, 1981
Latest recorded date : Jun 4, 1992
Codes recorded : A, B, C
Number recorded so far : Over 50

No. 3 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : Unrecorded
Earliest recorded date : Nov 17, 1987
Latest recorded date : Nov 17, 1987
Codes recorded : B
Number recorded so far : 1



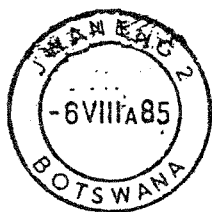
No. 4 Type 2 F 4

Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : Nov 15, 1985
Latest recorded date : Nov 15, 1985
Codes recorded : A
Number recorded so far : 5



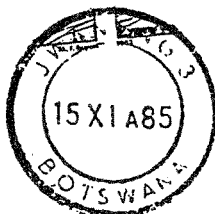
No. 5 Type 2 B(1) 51

Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : Nov 15, 1985
Latest recorded date : Jun 6, 1992
Codes recorded : A, C
Number recorded so far : 8



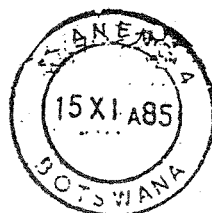
No. 6 Type 2 B(2) 51

Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : Jan 14, 1982
Latest recorded date : Feb 16, 1993
Codes recorded : A, B, C
Number recorded so far : 31



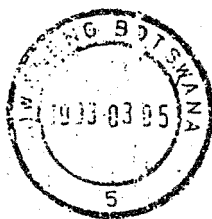
No. 7 Type 2 B(3) 51

Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : Oct 21, 1985
Latest recorded date : Aug 22, 1989
Codes recorded : A, B, C
Number recorded so far : 8



No. 8 Type 2 B(4) 51

Circle diameters : 18mm & 27mm
Earliest recorded date : Aug 11, 1985
Latest recorded date : Nov 15, 1985
Codes recorded : A
Number recorded so far : 6



No. 9 Type 2 F 7(5)

Circle diameters : 18.5mm & 27mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 9, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Mar 5, 1993
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 3



No. 10 Type 2 F 7(6)

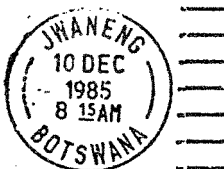
Circle diameters : 18.5mm & 27mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 28, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Apr 15, 1992
 Codes recorded : None
 Number recorded so far : 12



No. 11 Type 61 F 14

Oval dimensions : 31mm x 58mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 4, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jan 4, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

Struck in red.



No. 12 Type MACH 4a

Circle diameters : 21mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 7, 1984
 Latest recorded date : Sep 2, 1989
 Number recorded so far : 18

Note different date sequences.



INTERNATIONAL
 YOUTH YEAR

- 1 AUG 1985

JWANENG
 BOTSWANA

No. 13 Type SPEC 3

Earliest recorded date : Jul 17, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Dec 10, 1985
 Number recorded so far : 5

Omnibus marking - International Youth Year. First day of issue was 17 July, 1985.



No. 14 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : Sep 30, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Sep 30, 1986
 Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus marking - 20th Anniversary of Independence.



No. 15 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : Jun 1, 1987
Latest recorded date : Jun 1, 1987
Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus marking - UNICEF Child Survival Campaign - Immunise Your Child.



No. 16 Type SPEC 2c

Earliest recorded date : Jul 13, 1987
Latest recorded date : Jul 13, 1987
Number recorded so far : 1

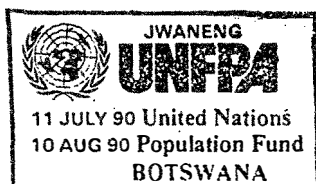
Omnibus marking - Association of Round Tables in Central Africa - 20 Years of Service.



No. 17 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : Aug 3, 1987
Latest recorded date : Aug 3, 1987
Number recorded so far : 1

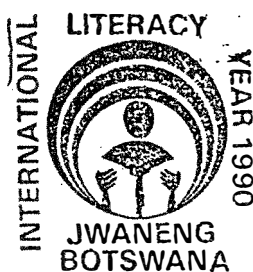
Used to cancel First Day Covers of the 1987 definitive stamp issue.



No. 18 Type SPEC 4c

Earliest recorded date : Jul 11/Aug 10, '90
Latest recorded date : Jul 11/Aug 10, '90
Number recorded so far : 1

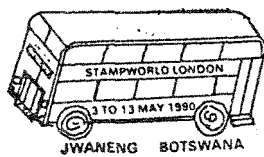
Omnibus marking - UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund. Recorded item struck in blue, and used to 'cancel' stamp on an unaddressed cover.



No. 19 Type SPEC 4c

Earliest recorded date : Aug 27, 1990
Latest recorded date : Sep 28, 1990
Number recorded so far : 5

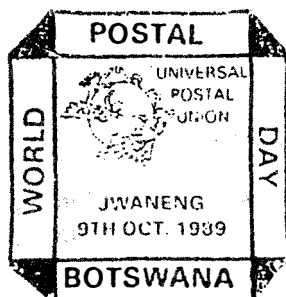
Omnibus marking - International Literacy Year 1990. Some items struck in blue, others in red. Dates recorded are from other Jwaneng markings on the same cover. Sometimes used to 'cancel' stamps.



No. 20 Type SPEC 4b

Earliest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990
Latest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990
Number recorded so far : 1

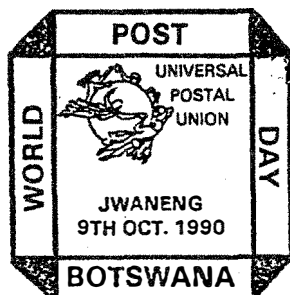
Omnibus marking - Stampworld London. Recorded item struck in red, and used to 'cancel' stamp on an unaddressed cover.



No. 21 Type SPEC 4c

Earliest recorded date : Oct 9, 1989
 Latest recorded date : Oct 9, 1989
 Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus marking - World Postal Day. Recorded item struck in blue. See postmark No. 22 for a similar marking for 1990, with wording POSTAL changed to POST.



No. 22 Type SPEC 4c

Earliest recorded date : Oct 9, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Oct 9, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 1

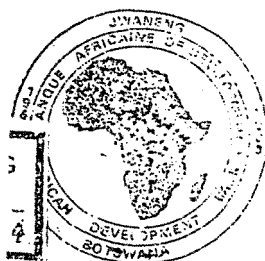
Omnibus marking - World Post Day. The recorded item is struck in blue, & used to 'cancel' stamp on an unaddressed cover. See pmk No. 21 for a similar marking for 1989, with wording POSTAL instead of POST.



No. 23 Type MISC 11

Earliest recorded date : ? 4, 1992
 Latest recorded date : ? 4, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 1

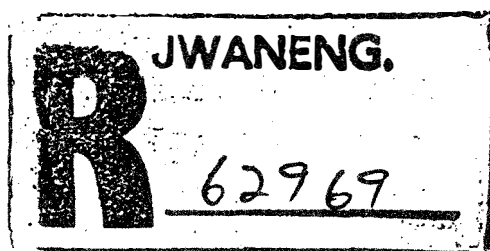
Omnibus marking - A Decade for Literacy. Recorded item struck in blue.



No. 24 Type MISC 11

Earliest recorded date : Jul 31, 1989
 Latest recorded date : Sep 20, 1989
 Number recorded so far : 13

Omnibus marking - African Development Bank. Some items struck in black, others in red.

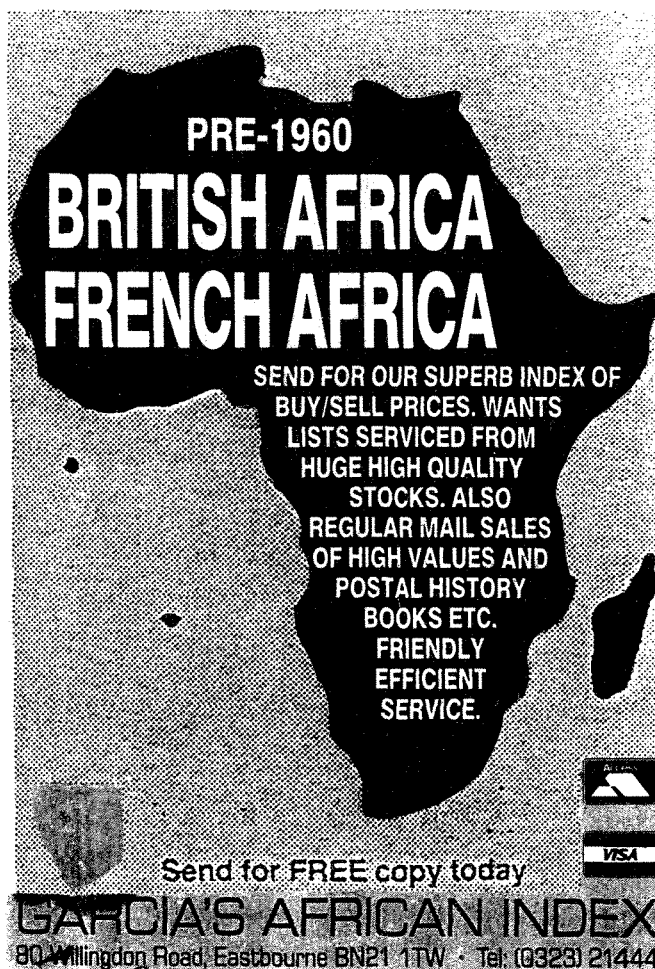


No. 25 Type REGN 3b

Box dimensions : 31mm x 63mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 4, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Feb 16, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3

Struck in red.

The Botswana Postmark Project Team that provided data for this checklist is spread around the world: Dennis Firth, Mike George, Sir John Inglefield-Watson, and the late Roy Setterfield in the U.K., Paul Raynor in Canada, Peter Thy in the U.S.A., David Wall (with help from Barbara Andersson and Sheila Case) in Botswana, and myself in Hong Kong.



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