

The Runner Post



RUNNER POST NUMBER 44

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THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY

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So, now that we have that.....we are professional philatelists based in Montagu, in the Cape Province of South Africa and have been established and internationally recognised for years as that country's best source of fine quality philatelic material and literature.

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(Free, illustrated price lists available on request).



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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Following our AGM held in London on 19 September, we now have a new Chairman and the additional post of Vice Chairman. The relevant details are listed above. A full report of the meeting will appear RP 45.

Due to the ongoing late appearance of *The Runner Post*, the incoming Chairman has had several strong words in the ear of the Editor who assures him he will make strenuous efforts to bring the publication dates back on schedule.

A *Runner Post* milestone passed almost unnoticed with publication in the last issue (RP 43) of our 1,000th page! Sincere thanks to everyone who made this possible by either contributing articles or through their subscriptions or both.

We are pleased to announce Brian Trotter's 'Bechuanaland And Botswana Postal Markings Classification (Typology)', distributed with RP 40, has been awarded a Bronze-Silver at the Autumn Stampex/BPE 1996.

Little appears to have been published on the Bechuanaland Campaign which is also known as the Langeberg Rebellion or Rinderpest Campaign. Jim Catterall summarised the main points of the campaign in RP 41 (p894) when he discussed one of the few surviving covers. I am therefore pleased to publish what is perhaps the most authoritative and accurate account of this little known rebellion. Although largely non-philatelic I hope members find it of interest. I plan to illustrate several covers from this campaign in the next *Runner Post*.

Bechuanaland Philatelic Queries: Members are invited to submit such queries to John Inglefield-Watson who says he will be pleased to do his best to answer them.

NEW MEMBERS

We are delighted to welcome three new members to the Bechuanaland and Botswana Society:

David John Collis, 7 Sackville Street, Montmorency, Victoria 3094, Australia. David's interests include post-marks and postal history. David is also a member of the Rhodesian Circle and is well known as a contributor to the Rhodesian Study Circle Journal and as co-author with Dr. Alan Drysdall of *Mashonaland, A Postal History 1890-1896*.

Barry Stow, U.K. Mr Stow collects Bechuanaland and Botswana both mint and very fine used.

Bruce Warrender, 66 Brodie Court, Stenton, Glenrothes, Fife KY7 4UD, U.K. Mr Warrender's interests cover British Bechuanaland to Botswana and include varieties, flaws and cylinder blocks.

FOR THE RECORD

A number of errors crept into the last issue of *The Runner Post* (RP 43). The first two typographical errors are due to my scanner's OCR software occasionally not being able to 'recognise' certain characters, usually fractions, which I in turn failed to notice during proof-reading.

1. Page 1003 - 4th paragraph, line 2 should read "I found that it contains a proof sheet of only one of the four GB $\frac{2}{2}d$. . ."
2. Page 1005, under the sub-heading 'KEVII and KGV Low Values', item 1, the endorsement should read "This overprint on $\frac{1}{2}d$ and $2\frac{1}{2}d$ unified registered by . . ."

There are also a few additions/alterations which were not available when preparing RP 43:

3. Page 1000 - Secretary's Report - Booklet. This should read "John mentioned that he had received a new booklet containing a strip of 5 x 20t Brown Hyena stamps (P.1) in a P.2 cover of the 1993 definitive design".
4. Page 1018 - Stop 5 : Artesia. This was not one of the ten stops mentioned in John Inglefield-Watson's display which included only those open in 1936. Therefore, to correctly relate to John's exhibit, stops 6-11 on pages 1019-1021 should be renumbered 5-10.
5. Page 1022 - Stop 11: Tsessebe. In the 2nd line of the 2nd paragraph, the 2nd sentence should read "The postal agency had an open/closed existence on and off from 1911/12 . . ."

And one clarification:

Mike Walker's contribution on pages 1009-1014 of RP 43: *The Building of the Railway Line through Bechuanaland*. Although Mike's bibliography on page 1014 stated the prime source, it should be clarified that this article was essentially a shortened version, prepared by Mike Walker with some additional material, of the article entitled *The Railway Comes to Bulawayo* by Louis Bolze. That article originally appeared in *Rhodesiana* No 18, (July 1968) the journal of *The Rhodesiana Society*.

MDPEX - 28 JUNE 1997

This popular annual exhibition and stamp fair, subtitled 'The Exhibition for National / Specialist Philatelic Societies' will be held from 10.00am to 4.00pm on 28 June 1997 at the Midland Sports Centre for the Disabled, Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry. The flyer states that this event features '60 specialist societies and over 40 dealers catering for ALL philatelic tastes'.

As a specialist Society, we intend to participate. This primarily involves representing the B&BS at a 'stand' by answering queries and distributing Society literature. However, This requires the assistance of UK based members who are prepared to contribute a few hours of their time to the Society's benefit while enjoying this great philatelic event. Anyone who feels able to assist, please contact either David Wall or David Hardwick (addresses at top of page 1039).

AUCTION LOTS WANTED

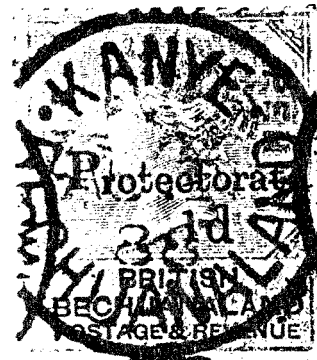
Tony Chilton says although he has a number of lots on hand, he needs a few more to make it economic to run an auction. It is intended to include the auction list with the next *Runner Post* (RP 45). Tony therefore appeals

to members to check their collections/shoeboxes/envelopes or wherever else they keep those philatelic items 'to be sorted on a rainy day', and send him those unusual items that don't quite fit into their collections. The Society only takes 10% commission, so go on, do it now!

NEXT MEETING - 7 MARCH 1997

Although it has been customary to hold our meetings during the Stampex shows each year, the 1997 Spring Stampex show is being held in January which was considered too early in the year. Instead, our next meeting has been timed to coincide with the 'London Stamp and Postal History Fair' which is being organised by Chris Rainey and Trevor Davis. This is being held from 6-8 March (Thursday-Saturday) at the Royal Horticultural Halls, Greycoat Street, London (the old venue of Stampex). Our meeting will be held on **Friday 7 March 1997 at the Barley Mow pub**, Horseferry Road, London SW1 (2 minutes walk from the show). As always, all are welcome, especially new members and members who have previously been unable to attend meetings.

MEMBERS' COMMENTS AND QUERIES



EARLY RUNNER POST POSTMARKS - MOLEPOLOLE AND KANYE

Roger Howard has sent photocopies of two early postmarks from agencies along the original 'Runner Post' route: MOLEPOLOLE dated AU 27 88 (on SG 40) and KANYE dated AU 27 88 (appears to be AU 21, on SG 41a - the small figure '1'). Roger asks an interesting question:

"Holmes [page 94] states that the post started functioning once a fortnight from 15 August 1888.


Does any member hold copies of the first or second [dates of] postmarks at MOLEPOLOLE or KANYE or have information regarding the actual days when the runners passed through these two townships?"

ITEMS OF INTEREST


RAILWAY CARDS




In response to the various articles on railways in the last *Runner Post* (RP 43), David Wessely was prompted to send illustrations of two interesting railway related items in his collection. As David says, the messages are quite historical: The first item is a 1½d postal stationery card (H&G 6) used to England with additional ½d adhesive (SG 9). The card was posted from Gaborones on 27 September 1894 and the message, from 'K', reads in part "Great festivities on at Mafeking next week at opening of railway to that place."

The second item is a 1d postal stationery card (H&G 5) used to England in 1896 with an additional 1d (SG 33). The message is headed 'Aug. 13th. / 96. / Palapye' and reads "You will be pleased to hear that the Bechuanaland Rly. Survey is now up to Palapye." and is signed 'W. Tower' W. Tower was the chief of the railway survey party and is referred to in RP 43 (p1013, paragraph 6) *The Building Of The Railway Line Through Bechuanaland*.


 Faberones
 27/9/94.
 may do write this
 week but just a line
 to say have arrived
 here & am very much
 occupied with lot of
 back returns.
 Great festivities on at
 Masikung next week
 at opening of railway
 to that place. A
 cricket team from here
 has gone down to play
 a match & wish I
 had had a chance of
 going but no such luck
 have to all
 K.

BECHUANALAND
 AND BRITANNIQUE
 POST OFFICE
 TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.


 D. Wessely
 Park Place
 Cheltenham









The front and reverse of David Wessely's postal stationery cards each with a railway related message.

These are described on the previous page (1041).

Aug. 13th 1906.
 Palapye.

You will be pleased to hear
 that the Bechuanaland Rly
 Survey is now up to Palapye.
 Hoping you are well
 W. Town


 53 Carlisle Mansions
 Victoria St.
 London S.W.

OBITUARY - DAVID WATERS FINLAY

It is with sadness that we have to record the death of David Finlay of Botswana. David submitted several articles to The Runner Post, including 'The Rarer Stamps of British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate' which was published in RP 36. This was based on David's library and archive of reference material as well as his own extensive collection. I have always considered that article one of my favourites and a very important matter of record of Bechuanaland philately. David was in the process of preparing an update to take into account information he had received as a result of the article when unfortunately his illness prevented him doing so.

Unfortunately, I only met David once, years ago, and then only briefly. However, we corresponded at length and from his letters it was clear he was a man of great character and integrity. We extend our deepest sympathy to his family and friends who have lost a great man and we have lost a valuable member and philatelist.

AMG

The following obituary is by Andy Andersson who knew David well:

"Perhaps we can coin a new expression that "Botswana's loss is heavens gain", so we who knew David will agree that he was that very rare individual - a person of absolute integrity and responsive to that same quality in others. He could not abide deceit in any form and had a flair for detecting this weakness. This stood him in good stead in his many years of administering as District Commissioner in Botswana.

He was born in the British Military Hospital, Raniket, India, quite near the Nepalese border. His father was a senior Indian Civil Service official who retired to Scotland upon India gaining Independence. David attended secondary school at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and from there to the University of Edinburgh where he majored in History, obtaining a Master of Arts degree. Shortly after joining the Colonial Service and after due preparation he was posted to Bechuanaland in 1962.

He served as District Commissioner in some very widespread areas, Kasane, Ghanzi and Maun. He was then, in late 1964, appointed Private Secretary to the Queen's Commissioner and in the same capacity to the Prime Minister Seretse Khama. Upon Independence in 1966 he retained this position as aide to the President Sir Seretse Khama. This was, for David, a very interesting period.

In 1972 he was appointed Director of Personnel. In 1976 he took over as the Permanent Secretary of education where he really excelled, fully exercising his great organisational skills. One result of which was the nationally applauded doubling of teachers salaries. His expertise was needed in some other areas too, so he became Permanent Secretary of the largest Ministry, Agriculture, at a time when foot and mouth was rampant, followed by years of acute draught conditions.

In 1987 David thought that 25 years of Government service was quite enough, so he retired at the 'tender age' of 48 hopefully to continue raising Bonsmara bulls on his farm. This was not to be however, as he was 'offered' the post of Executive Chairman of the Botswana Meat Commission. This was to test all his latent skills, and in the 8 years of his holding this post he solved many local problems and increased BMC Holdings considerably.

His love of squash, at which he excelled, eventually led to his becoming President of the Squash Club. In his quiet unassuming way, he shepherded more than a dozen children through primary and secondary schooling. In 1993 he retired for the second time, to be a full time farmer. But though he had more home time, his services were again needed in the commercial world. He was appointed Executive Chairman of Sefalana and a Board Member of Stanbic. He had also been a member of the Botswana Postal Services Philatelic Advisory Committee for more than 25 years and Honorary Auctioneer of the Botswana Philatelic Society for 18 years.

Among other honours, his pride and joy was the Botswana Award of Presidential Order of Merit. A man among men. Botswana will miss him sorely.

After a long illness, he died in the early hours of Saturday 27 July at his farm. At his own request, previously stated, he was buried under a tree on his farm on 28 July attended only by those he had chosen to be present. A few old colleagues, a few farm friends, his farm staff, and the Khama family. His wishes were carried out to the letter.

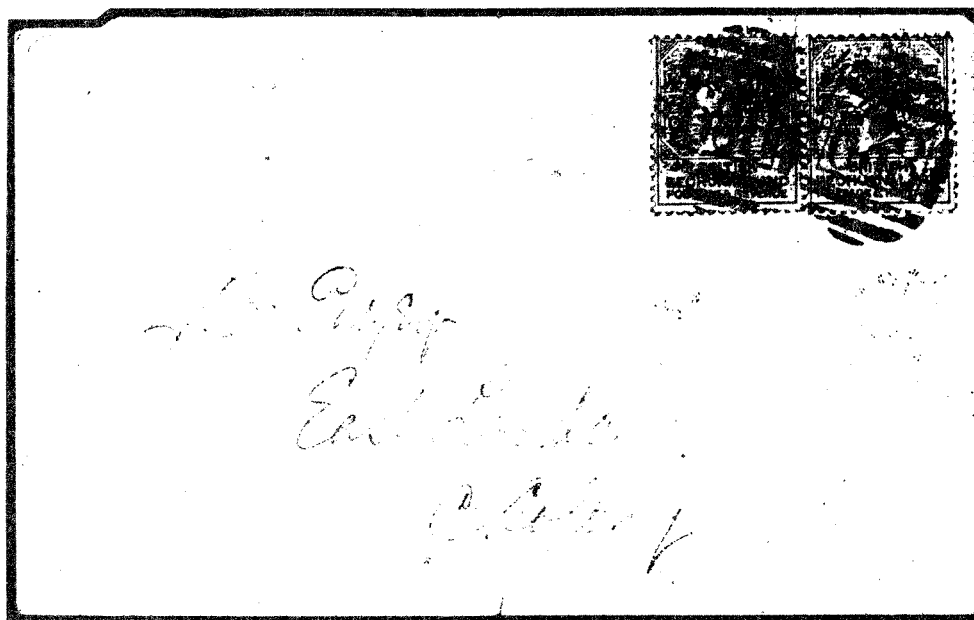
So be it. Gently sleep David."

Andy Andersson

ANDREW PUZEY - A NEW DISCOVERY

Alan Drysdall

Christie's Robson Lowe sale of the 13th December, 1994, included an exciting new find - a previously unrecorded entire written by Andrew Puzey when he was *en route* to join his brother Arthur in Mashonaland. A brief note recording this discovery was published in the *Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, but it was not until the item reappeared in Christie's Robson Lowe sale of the 25th June, 1996, and it was possible to examine the actual cover rather than a photocopy that it was noted that an unusual feature had been overlooked.



The letter is written in pencil on the same sort of 'letter sheet' as was used by Arthur for his earlier letters to his family in East London, and is therefore complete. It is addressed to Andrew's mother, is undated and unheaded, but it is evident from the contents that Andrew was 15 miles south of Gaborones at the time. Punctuation has been introduced into the transcription, which is otherwise a direct quotation.

'I find there is postal service all over the place here and you could have written here, Gaborones and Macloutsi but of course even we did not know which of half a dozen roads we should take when we left Mafeking. The only other place we passed is Ramathlabane. These places are simply huge . . . kraals with one or two stores, but the Bechuanas are a bit ahead of most . . . They have any amount of wagons of their own, and this place is planted all over with fruit trees about two or three years old.

"We have had a pretty tame time on the road and now have only one other wagon with us, namely the 'Australians' as we call them generally. The other had to turn back in connection with some customs affair and they have not caught us up, although we have been delayed twice by getting on a wrong road and losing the cattle. We have a new map of S. Africa but it is not worth twopence. This road is not marked at all, and Gaborones is also not to be found, which place is now the camp of the B.B.P. [Bechuanaland Border Police] and of some importance. It is fifteen miles from here. Parties of six to eight B.B.P. have been passing us every day since we left Mafeking. They are making for Macloutsi to be prepared I suppose for any row with the Dutch [Boers].

"We are fairly in the bush country now, and passed through some mountains yesterday for a change. Game, however, is still rather scarce, and what there is nobody is able to shoot and we have had only a few birds since we left Mafeking between the two wagons. I am afraid the quail shooting at E.L. (East London) did not improve me much as the last six shots I've had have all been misses, buck, hares and birds. I have got down descriptions of 2 kinds of partridge which I shall send to Tom for identification. Tell Arthur to dance round Tom for a quarter of an hour on my account for not sending a single solitary Barberton crushing [i.e. a sample

of crushed ore - a reference to Andrew's previous gold prospecting activities in the Barberton area of the Transvaal.] I gave him all the names. By the time this reaches [you] I hope Arthur will be well enough to carry out the above. Addie had quite a spree at King [Kingwilliamstown]. The fellow she mentioned helped to haul us out of a mud hole.

"I quite forgot that I received the fruit seeds all right.

"Best love, and hoping you are all well,

Your affectionate son, Andrew"

The franking is a horizontal pair of 1d stamps (SG10), receipting payment of the British Bechuanaland half-ounce letter rate to Cape Colony. The stamps are cancelled and tied with clear strikes of the BONC coded '638' issued to Mafeking. A backstamp records that the letter entered the mails or reached there on 'JU 2 / 91'. Two further backstamps record the route south via Kimberley (6.6.91) and delivery in East London on the 9th June, 1891.



The feature that was overlooked is a manuscript annotation across the franking that is overstruck by the cancellations. The annotation reads, '2d to pay'.

A possible explanation is that Andrew Puzey franked the letter at the British Bechuanaland rate for a half-ounce letter addressed to Cape Colony (2d), which he would have known since he had passed through Mafeking, but actually posted it in the Protectorate and it was then that it was noted that it was underfranked and that 2d more should have been paid. Andrew may well have been unaware of the Protectorate rate (4d) if the last letter he had written was posted in Mafeking, which, from what he wrote, appears to have been the case. This explanation can, however, only apply if it is assumed that the individual dealing with the post did not otherwise cancel the franking, and also that when the letter was forwarded *via* Mafeking that the franking was cancelled there and the annotation ignored. This seems an unlikely sequence of events, but we know from the letter that Andrew had passed Ramathlabane and was only 15 miles from Gaberones when he put pen to paper. Moreover he actually recorded that, "... there is postal service all over the place here and you could have written here, Gaberones and Macloutsie". If he was indeed 15 miles from Gaberones, 'here' is likely to have been Ramoutsa.

A Postal Notice dated the 13th April, 1891, published in *The Cape Government Gazette* records that the route north from Mafeking was *via* Boulder Pits, Ramoutsa, Gaberones, Mochudi, Palla, Palachwe and Macloutsie. Simons, describing his journey northwards in December 1891 to take up the position of Postmaster at Macloutsie states, "There are no Post Offices at these small places in the Protectorate [he was then at Ramoutsie]; a storekeeper is generally appointed postal agent and does the little postal work that has to be done". There would seem therefore to be a distinct possibility that Andrew handed his letter to a storekeeper at Ramoutsie; a less likely possibility is that he handed it to whoever was responsible for the mail at the Gaberones camp of the Bechuanaland Border Police. The 'postal agent', who would have had neither a canceller nor a datestamp, apparently did no more than note that the letter was underfranked - hence the annotation - and gave it to the driver of the next south-bound postcard to hand in at Mafeking. Under such circumstances Mafeking may have regarded the letter as not having entered the official mails until it arrived there.

Acknowledgement: I am indebted to John and Mark Taylor for the illustration.

THE BECHUANALANDS: - GB STAMPS OVERPRINTED BY DE LA RUE: PRINTINGS AND QUANTITIES

John Inglefield-Watson

From 1885 until 1932 the needs of the Bechuanalands for stamps and postal stationery were met by overprinting on GB and Cape of Good Hope issues. This article is concerned with the GB issues overprinted by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., who held the consolidated contract for printing and overprinting GB stamps and stationery from 1880 to 1910 inclusive.

All overprinting of GB stamps and stationery, whether for use in GB or in British colonies and protectorates, was controlled by the Board of Inland Revenue Stamping Department. The Department placed the orders by 'Warrant', supplied the basic GB stamps and stationery, normally from stock, received and paid for the completed work and arranged for its despatch, occasionally direct from the printers. Further relevant information is given in my article about the Stamping Department Archive published in RP 43, pages 1004-1005.

I recently extracted from the De La Rue Archive at the National Postal Museum, London, details of the GB stamps and stationery overprinted by the Company for use in the Bechuanalands. I examined Volumes 2 to 8 of the Inland Revenue series of Day Books (accounts) which cover the period 1877 to 1923. The Day Book entries vary in content but generally state:

- (1) The date of the entry, this often being the last day of the month in which the completed work was delivered.
- (2) The Warrant (order) number and date, though these details are often not recorded.
- (3) The quantity of stamps overprinted, showing the number and size of sheets, the unit cost for each item and the calculation of the total bill. In some cases the size of sheets supplied for overprinting was larger than the size of the overprint setting, necessitating more than one 'pull' to overprint the sheet. The unit cost was therefore often expressed as 'per 100 pulls'.

I found only three entries, none of them later than 1890, relating to charges raised by De La Rue for packing and shipment of overprinted stamps and stationery direct to British Bechuanaland and none to the Protectorate. The date of these entries may or may not be the dates of despatch. My assumption is that all other overprintings were delivered by De La Rue to the Inland Revenue Stamping Department who themselves arranged packing and shipment.

It is therefore only possible to determine the month in which each overprinting was completed and the quantities of each denomination that were overprinted. This information is given below for all overprintings of stamps, together with Notes showing my additional comments. The quantities of stamps overprinted include unspecified quantities subsequently overprinted or handstamped 'SPECIMEN'. Similar information in respect of postal stationery will in due course be included in a new checklist currently in the early stages of preparation.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND

It should be noted that the quantities of the 1887 ½d vermilion (SG 9) and the 'Unappropriated Dies' (SG 10-19) include unknown quantities that were later surcharged (SG 22-28, 29, F2) or additionally overprinted 'Protectorate' (SG 40-50, 53, 54, 55) or 'Mafeking Besieged' (on SG 12) as well as 'Specimens'.

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Month of</u>		<u>Quantity Overprinted</u>		<u>Grand Total</u>
	<u>Overprinting</u>	<u>Sheets x</u>	<u>Stamps per</u>	<u>Sheet</u>	
<u>1887 ½d Vermilion (SG 9)</u>					
½d	Sep 87	626 x	120		
	Jan 89	1049 x	240	(2098 pulls)	
	May 90	524 x	240	(1048 pulls)	
	Feb 94	250 x	240	(520 pulls)	515,040

Note: This indicates that the overprint setting covered one pane of 120 but Holmes states that it covered two panes.

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Month of Overprinting</u>	<u>Quantity Overprinted Sheets x Stamps per Sheet</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
<u>1887 'Unappropriated Dies' (SG 10-21)</u>			
1d	May 87	50 x 240 (100 pulls)	
	Sep 87	979 x 120	
	Jan 89	1041 x 120	
	May 90	1041 x 120	379,320
Note: Holmes states the sheet size was 120 for all pence denominations. There is no indication that De La Rue divided the sheets of 240 but this may have been done later elsewhere.			
2d	Sep 87	1119 x 120	
	Jan 89	1039 x 120	
	May 90	1044 x 120	384,240
3d	May 87	49 x 120	
	Jan 89	154 x 120	
	May 90	102 x 120	
	Aug 96	412 x 120	86,040
Note: The Aug 96 overprinting is not specified as being on 'Unappropriated Dies' stamps but no other GB 3d denomination was overprinted. This relatively large late printing supports Holmes' (page 59) comment that it is exceptional to find this denomination used in the Colony and that it is much more common used in the Protectorate after 1895.			
4d	Sep 87	99 x 120	
	Jan 89	51 x 120	
	May 90	578 x 120	87,360
6d	May 87	100 x 120	
	Sep 87	359 x 120	
	Jan 89	507 x 120	
	May 90	202 x 120	140,160
1/-	May 87	197 x 84	
	Sep 87	516 x 84	
	Jan 89	517 x 84	
	May 90	310 x 84	
	Nov 91	1039 x 84	216,636
2/-	May 87	98 x 84	
	May 90	203 x 84	
	Nov 91	306 x 84	
	Jan 95	118 x 84	60,900
2/6	May 87	50 x 84	
	Jan 89	22 x 84	
	May 90	104 x 84	
	Nov 91	418 x 84	
	Jan 95	77 x 84	56,364
5/-	May 87	49 x 84	
	Jan 89	26 x 84	
	May 90	101 x 84	
	Nov 91	208 x 84	
	Jan 95	60 x 84	37,296

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Month of Overprinting</u>	<u>Quantity Overprinted</u> <u>Sheets x Stamps per Sheet</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
10/-	May 87	50 x 84	
	May 90	101 x 84	
	Jan 95	16 x 84	14,028
£1	May 87	46 x 60	
	May 90	98 x 60	
	Nov 91	105 x 60	14,940
£5	May 87	49 x 60	
	May 90	20 x 60	4,140

1891-94 'Jubilee' Issue (SG 33-37)

1d	Nov 91	1557 x 240	
	Feb 94	1045 x 240	
	Jan 95	509 x 240	746,640

Note: 1045 pulls are recorded for the Feb 94 overprinting, indicating that a setting of 240 was available.

2d	Nov 91	4155 x 120	
	Jan 95	814 x 120	596,280
4d	Nov 91	3135 x 80	250,800
6d	Nov 91	1046 x 120	
	Feb 94	315 x 120	
	Jan 95	105 x 120	175,920
1/-	Feb 94	259 x 120	
	Jan 95	407 x 120	79,920

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The article in RP 43, pages 1004-1005, gives details of proof sheets of the overprint settings held in the Inland Revenue Stamping Department Archive at the British Library that were used for the issues below.

1897-1902 'Jubilee' Issue (SG 59-65)

½d vermilion	Oct 97	423 x 240	
	Jun 98	316 x 240	
	Apr 99	1235 x 240	473,760
½d blue-green	Mar 01	890 x 240	213,600
1d	Oct 97	423 x 240	
	Jun 98	732 x 240	
	Apr 99	425 x 240	
	Mar 01	885 x 240	591,600
2d	Oct 97	1045 x 120	
	Jun 98	1047 x 120	
	Jul 99	1046 x 120	
	Mar 01	698 x 120	460,320

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Month of Overprinting</u>	<u>Quantity Overprinted</u>	
		<u>Sheets x Stamps per Sheet</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
3d	Jun 98	409 x 120	
	Jul 99	319 x 120	87,360
4d	Oct 97	424 x 80	
	Jun 98	621 x 80	
	Mar 01	199 x 160 (398 pulls)	115,440
6d	Oct 97	319 x 120	
	Jun 98	517 x 120	100,320

1904-3 KE VII Issue (SG 66-71)

½d blue-green	Aug 03	745 x 240	178,800
½d yellowish green	Jul 07	896 x 240	215,000
1d	Jul 04	871 x 240	
	Aug 05	448 x 240	
	Jul 07	1297 x 240	
	Jul 09	806 x 240	
	Mar 10	828 x 240	1,020,000
2½d	Aug 03	426 x 240	102,240

1/- deep green & scarlet (1912))
 1/- green & carmine (1913))
 Holmes states that although the basic stamps were printed at Somerset House, De La Rue continued to do the overprinting. I could not find any record of such overprinting in the Inland Revenue series of Day Books but they did include a charge dated 3 May 1912 for "Plates for Overprinting Adhesive Stamps Bechuanaland Protectorate (1 plate)".

This might suggest that they supplied the plate for use at Somerset House. Alternatively, the charge might have been raised because they no longer held the Stamping Department running contract and a record of the overprinting might be in their British Empire series of Day Books. Time did not enable me to check these books during my recent visit.

1916-20 'Seahorses' (SG 85-87)

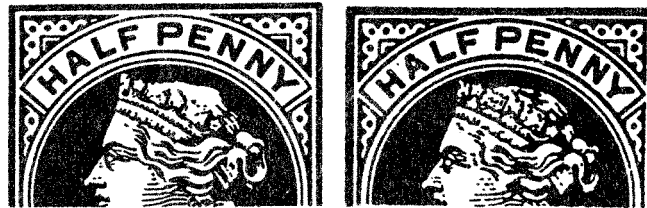
I found no evidence in the Inland Revenue series of Day Books that De La Rue overprinted their printings of the GB 'Seahorses'. However, their British Empire Day Books have yet to be checked on another visit.

WORK IN PROGRESS: BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA POSTCARDS*Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson*

We are continuing our attempt to compile a comprehensive check list of Bechuanalands and Botswana postal stationery. Currently, we are working on the postcard section and need help with the following:

BRITISH BECHUANALAND

1. Higgins & Gage 1. 1a, 1b and 1c (Holmes, p.73, plate 7/1, 2, 4). Cape of Good Hope 1d card overprinted 'British Bechuanaland' in various styles. Some of these cards are unknown commercially used and it is suggested that they were never officially issued in the colony. We would appreciate information and photocopies of postally (or apparently) used examples with transit or arrival markings of any of these cards.
2. Higgins & Gage 2 and 3 (Holmes p.73, plate 7/6). Great Britain ½d card overprinted 'British Bechuanaland' below text. This card exists with two different paper types (thin buff and thick white card). In addition, two different dies exist of the imprinted stamp on the basic British card (Die II and III).



Die II

Die III

Die II. Colored triangles are large. Top line of shading on forehead is bifurcated.

Die III. Colored triangles are small. Top line of shading on forehead is trifurcated.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE TWO DIES

We would like to hear from collectors with examples of these cards (mint or used) including information on paper and die types. If uncertain, a good photocopy (enlarged if needed) will be helpful. From owners of the cards in used condition, we would in addition like to obtain information on date and place of usage, sender and receiver, and any transit markings (photocopy if possible).

3. Higgins and Gage 5 (Holmes, p73, plate 7/5). Cape of Good Hope 1d card overprinted 'British Bechuanaland' in 'Grecian' capital letters. Higgins & Gage lists this without full stop after Bechuanaland (H&G 5a). Can anyone confirm the existence of this?
4. Higgins and Gage 7 (Holmes, p74, plate 8/3). Cape of Good Hope reply-paid card overprinted 'British Bechuanaland.' This card has been listed without overprint on reply portion. Has anybody seen this variant?
5. Higgins and Gage 9 (Holmes, p74, plate 7/7). Great Britain rose-carmine reply-paid card overprinted 'British Bechuanaland'. Holmes reports an example with specimen overprint on top card only. Has anybody besides Holmes seen this variant?

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

6. Higgins and Gage 1 (Holmes, p123, plate 12/2). Great Britain ½d green QV card overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate'. This card appears to be relatively rare without specimen overprint as well as in used condition. We would greatly appreciate information on used examples (with photocopies, please). In addition, the card exists with two different dies of the stamp (see Question 2). Has anybody examples of Die III without specimen overprint?

7. Higgins and Gage 2 (Holmes, p123, plate 12/1). Great Britain 1d rose-carmine QV card overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate'. This card appears to be rare without specimen overprint and is unknown to us in used conditions. We would greatly appreciate information on used examples (with photocopies, please).
8. Unlisted by Higgins and Gage. Great Britain 1908-11? ½d green King Edward VII card without the line 'THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE' and overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' directly below 'POST CARD'. This card was first reported by Howard Cook (RP 20, p358), but its status is not clear. Are there any additional reports of this card?
9. Higgins and Gage 5 (Holmes, p124, plate 12/5). King George V 'three-quarter-face' card overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate'. The original British card exists with three different stamp dies.



Die I

Die II

Die III

- Die I. Edges of hand stop of caduceus are straight. Shading line in shaft at top right is complete.
 Die II. Edges of hand stop of caduceus are straight. Shading line in shaft at top right stops halfway.
 Die III. Edges of hand stop of caduceus are curved. Shading line in shaft at top right is complete.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE THREE DIES

We have only seen Die I and Die III. Does Die II exist on this card?

10. Higgins and Gage 9 (Holmes p159). Bechuanaland card with King George VI, cattle, and baobab trees. This stamp exist on both buff and cream cards. Does the cream variant exist with specimen overprint?

BOTSWANA

11. According to the postal tariffs, from about 1971 Botswana has listed (presumably) stampless postcards sold below the current postcard rates. Can anybody give us information on these?
12. In 1987 and again in 1992 a series of stampless postcards were issued showing reproductions on the reverse of the original artwork for the then current definitive series (large and small animals). These were issued by the post office and sold over the counter (replacing the above cards). We have currently decided not to list these. Is this a correct decision?

Please send us (or the editor) any of your comments and suggestions concerning the above, preferably with photocopies. In addition, we can use and will consider any of your comments, additions, and corrections to previous stationery lists and our previous list of questions covering wrappers, envelopes, and aerogrammes. We will discuss the registration envelopes in a future enquiry.

Peter Thy (581 9th St. 27, Davis CA 95616, U.S.A.)

John Inglefield-Watson (The Ross, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, ML3 7UF)

THE BECHUANALAND CAMPAIGN

This article comprises Chapter 2, *'The Bechuanaland Campaign'* of a book entitled *The Cape Town Highlanders 1885-1970* by Neil Orpen, published by the Cape Town Highlanders History Committee, Cape Town, 1970.

With the inevitable consequences of Dr. Jameson's reckless action yet to come, trouble was already brewing elsewhere during 1896 as a result of an outbreak of rinderpest in Bechuanaland, where the railway to newly christened Rhodesia was already thrusting northward beyond Mafeking. In an effort to prevent the spread of the scourge, stringent regulations, including provision for the shooting of cattle, had to be enforced but were strongly opposed by the Natives. Chief Molala's men were compensated for livestock destroyed, but Galishwe, an ex-convict who was violently opposed to the shooting, received no recompense for the destruction of his cattle. When the shooting was stopped, Galishwe got it into his head that he had scared the authorities, but on 28 November 1896 some 17 cattle strayed onto the farm "Trinidad" and, on instructions from the District Veterinary Surgeon, they were shot by the police from Border Siding.

Native leaders at Pokwani village on the Mafeking railway south of Taungs were incensed, and on December 2 one of them went to Border Siding with a body of armed men and demanded compensation.¹ Mr. R. C. Chalmers, the Assistant Magistrate, went to investigate the incident a few days later and sent in a report on December 8. In the meanwhile Chiefs Galishwe and Rasabake had formed a so-called "bodyguard" and on December 21 Police Sgt. Ward, stationed at Pokwani, reported that about 100 Natives were threatening Schâapfontein Police Camp, to which Sub-Inspector Elliott moved from Vryburg two days later, only to be stopped by Rasabake and armed Natives who had taken up position between the police camp and the store. Field-Cornet Blum was also molested and fighting broke out, with the malcontents under Galishwe, Rasabake and Phetlwe, who appeared to be the ringleaders.

On Christmas Eve news reached Cape Town that rebellion had broken out in the Taungs district. A European trader and his assistant had been murdered near Pokwani by rebels egged on by Galishwe, and Kimberley Volunteers were rushed to the scene to support the Cape Police. Routed in an engagement on Boxing Day, Galishwe escaped with his followers, and Volunteers were called out in Cape Town.

The Cape Town Highlanders (CTH) detachment, together with those of the Cape Field Artillery (CFA), the Dukes and the Medical Corps, were ready to entrain by Sunday evening, 27 December 1896, when the order came to stand down, as the rebels had scattered.

It was by no means the end of Galishwe, however, and early in February 1897, resolutions were being passed at a meeting in Kuruman and in the Vryburg Divisional Council calling on the authorities to disarm the Natives, though the people of Taungs were against such a step. Reports also circulated that Galishwe had been captured, but there was no official confirmation and a few days later Capt. H. V. Woon, with a patrol of 80 CMR tracked the recalcitrant headman to the Langeberg south-west of Kuruman, where he had joined forces with Chief Toto and other rebels from Mashowing and Pokwani to a total of some 700-800 men.

When Toto refused to hand over Galishwe, the CMR's patrol attacked, but the squadron came off worst and, lacking water, was forced to withdraw on Kuruman, 50 miles away, after losing an officer and one trooper killed in the engagement and 16 horses left in the hands of the rebels.² The news of this reverse shook the Government into deciding upon preliminary steps for calling up the Volunteers, and on February 18 the Colonial Defence Secretary, Col. Homan-ffolliott, informed the Commanding Officers of all Corps that they should call for volunteers, to be ready for active service at three days' notice if required. The order was issued at 4.30 p.m. and Maj. B. Duff, V.D., now commanding the CTH, received his instructions by telephone, which indicated a considerable advance in communications in Cape Town over a few years. Without delay, he had his order printed and distributed in the city and suburbs, calling all members of the regiment to the Drill Hall at 8 p.m. that same evening.

News of the Government's move spread rapidly and there were more than 100 present at the CTH's meeting that evening, with more arriving as time passed. Difficulties of getting into town in a hurry had been considerably eased by the introduction of the new electric tramways on 6 August 1896, when Lady Sivewright had smashed a bottle of champagne against the first car "amid audible expressions of regret from members of the crowd." There were ten new cars in service—long, 48-seater single-deckers and 40-seater double-deckers.³ A new power-station, with boiler-rooms and coal depot, had been built at Toll Gate to provide electricity.

With late-comers still arriving by tram, train, bicycle and other means, Maj. Duff informed the parade on February 18 that 60 volunteers were required from the CTH. Officers present included Capt. J. S. Searle, who was acting as adjutant, Capts. Standford, Robertson and Watermeyer and Lts. Edwards, Menzies, F. H. Solomon, Galletly Scott, George Scott and J. H. Smithers. Volunteering took place amid much cheering, and it was soon apparent that the regiment could easily raise two companies instead of one if necessary.

As reports came in from the trouble spot, it appeared that Capt. Woon had gone out with orders not to attack, but had actually made a dash to capture the chief, using only 40 men from his CMR patrol. Heavy rebel fire made things too hot for him and he had had to withdraw under cover of Maxim fire. There was much boasting by Luka Jantjes as a result and a Bechuanaland News description of the Kuruman laager as "a scene of disgusting drunkenness, foul language and general nastiness" hardly reassured the public when further news came that Galishwe was looting farmers' cattle in the district.⁴

When called upon to give himself up, so the Prime Minister, Sir Gordon Sprigg revealed, Galishwe had replied, "No, I will not surrender. I know that I must die, and I intend to die here, fighting against the Government."⁵ In face of such boldness, the Government called for volunteers from the Dukes, the CTH, the CFA and the Medical Corps in Cape Town; from the Diamond Fields Artillery in Kimberley; and from PAG and First City Volunteers in the Eastern Province, as well as a number of burghers. Troops were needed for the lines of communication, but a force of some 600 men, mainly mounted and under command of Lt.-Col. E. H. Dalgety of the CMR, was expected to march into the Langeberg to root out the rebels.

On 19 February 1897, the CTH held a further recruiting parade at the Drill Hall, where final selections were made for a detachment to go on active service, the names being published in the Cape Times on 22 February 1897, with instructions to parade at the Drill Hall again that evening for medical examination. Capt. J. S. Searle was in command, with Lts. F. H. Solomon and J. H. Smithers as his subalterns and Sgt.-Maj. T. A. Gray as Company Sergeant-Major. With the Natives in Bechuanaland already talking about how Luka Jantjes chased the CMR "like dogs," some quick action appeared to be necessary to restore law and order, and the day after the medical examination the CTH's active service detachment paraded at the regimental headquarters in plain clothes to hand in all kit barring rifle, bayonet, belts and pouches and to draw field service kit.

A description of the ideal kit for officers, in the opinion of no less an authority than Gen. Viscount Wolseley, who as AG in 1886 had revised and enlarged *The Soldier's Pocket Book*, required a whole page.⁶ Items to be carried on the person included silk drawers and silk pocket handkerchief, clasp-knife with tweezers, water-bottle (ebonite covered with felt for preference), telescope with attached compass and a map of the country. In the valise, not only the usual change of clothing should be packed, but also one cholera belt (6 oz.) and, naturally *The Soldier's Pocket Book* which in fact contained a fund of excellent information, including amongst items in its 519 pages detailed instructions for forming a laager.

Anticipating "desert formation" by more than half a century, Gen. Wolseley mentions wagons in South Africa marching at times four to five abreast. Allowing each ox 36 sq. ft., the smallest laager that would hold the oxen was reckoned at 60 wagons, though 48 would do if only 27 sq. ft. were allowed.

"The wagons," ran the instructions, "are formed in single rank in a hollow square, the axles touching, and with their poles outwards; they are then in a position to march quickly when the animals are hooked in. It is a good plan to lock the wheels, and fasten the wheels of each wagon to those next to it. The men and animals to be inside the square; a shelter trench should be formed along the outside, close to the wagons, so that with men in or on the wagons, a double line of infantry fire can be obtained."

The effect of artillery, the *Pocket Book* wisely warned, was absurdly small on an enemy not fighting in large or formed bodies.

With such precepts undoubtedly in the minds of the officers, an advance party of the Dukes mounted infantry under Capt. Johnson had already left Cape Town by train for Vryburg on the night of February 22,⁷ trundling along the single track railway which the British South Africa Company had pushed northward from Kimberley to Rhodesia via Mafeking since 1889.⁸

On February 24, "a beautiful cool morning with a grey Scotch mist over the sea," the main Cape Town contingent fell in at the Drill Hall under command of Lt.-Col. W. A. Spence of the Dukes, 120 of whose men were on parade with distinctive red pugarees on their "smasher" hats. The CTH detachment of 60 men wore blue pugarees, whilst both the CFA's 42 gunners and the 17 Medical Corps representatives wore white pugarees. After listening to a farewell speech by Sir Gordon Sprigg, who was applauded with much stamping on the ground with rifle butts, the whole contingent was played to the railway station by the bands of the King's

Royal Rifles and the Dukes⁹ who led the column down Darling Street and Adderley Street, which were lined with cheering crowds. Entraining at the recently built platform in Strand Street, the troops were all aboard by 10.45 a.m. and a few minutes later the engine and horseboxes were coupled on. Just after 11 o'clock, as the bands struck up "Auld Lang Syne," the train steamed out amid loud farewell cheers. The CTH were on their way to active service for the first time, as part of an expedition which few expected to last more than a week or two. They were in for a rude shock.

Meanwhile, similar scenes were being enacted at Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown, from which the PAG and First City service detachments were on their way to Brounger's Junction, or De Aar, a pitiful row of corrugated iron cottages, a galvanised iron station building, the inevitable store and an inn, on the long journey by rail to the concentration area at Kimberley, where Lt.-Col. Dalgety would take command.

The Cape Town train, having struggled up the tortuous Hex River Pass, was met with great enthusiasm at Beaufort West, where excellent refreshments were provided for the men, but by the time they reached De Aar there had been several delays, one of which was caused by the locomotive breaking down. Nevertheless, with the men being treated to fruit by farmfolk all along the line, they voted the Commissariat a great success when they reached Kimberley early on February 27 after a journey of almost three days. There they were met by Maj. R. A. Finlayson and officers of the Kimberley Scots—actually now the Scottish Company of the Kimberley Rifles—who had turned out especially with their pipes to welcome the CTH.

The mounted detachment of the Dukes, 80 strong, had arrived the previous day and had encamped at the Homestead; more mounted infantry from Grahamstown were expected, and the latest news of Galishwe was that he had been considerably reinforced and joined by Toto and Luka Jantjes. The Cape Town contingent, apparently, impressed Lt.-Col. Dalgety very favourably, and it was revealed that his expedition would consist of 1,000 men,¹⁰ to be known as the Bechuanaland Field Force. The PAG detachment was split to garrison Taungs and Vryburg; the band of the Griqualand West Brigade played at the camp and drew a large crowd on Sunday afternoon. The next evening, March 3, the march to Kuruman via Danielskuil was begun in atmosphere of light-hearted optimism. News was that some 1,200 to 1,500 rebels had left the mountains and might attack the column on the march.

Confident of being able to handle such situation, Col. Dalgety's plan was to detach the larger portion of his mounted infantry to stop the rebels retreating into the Kalahari Desert whilst the rest of the column attacked them from the south. If the guns—three 12-pounders, two 7-pounders and two Maxims—could not drive them from the caves in the koppies: the infantry would go in with the bayonet.¹¹ It all sounded quite simple as the column, with Sgt.-Instr. W. H. Johnstone now promoted as column sergeant major, proceeded slowly towards the field of operations.

Meanwhile, urgent calls from Kuruman had sent the bulk of the Burghers hurriedly out from Vryburg to cope with a rebel force massing to attack Kuruman.

At 8.30 a.m. the day after leaving Kimberley the mile-long column, with the CTH marching just ahead of the wagons, which were followed by a small rearguard of the Dukes, reached Barkly West. They had a long march ahead of them and expected to reach Kuruman in about six days.

There was a party of Signallers capable of signalling up to 30 miles by heliograph, and plans were afoot to lay a temporary telegraph line from a point near Border Siding to Kuruman, from which reports came in that the Natives had advanced to within 15 miles of the town and held all water points between it and the Langeberg. Some 150 Burgher volunteers from Upington were approaching the mountains. Rebels had taken possession of the water at Kathu on the road from Kuruman to Olifantshoek and the first clash was expected there.¹²

With rinderpest still rife and many horses dying, with water scarce everywhere except at the remarkable Eye of Kuruman, with its yield of 5,000,000 gallons a day, the Bechuanaland Field Force found the trek towards Dr. Moffat's old mission station heavy going. It was not till March 14 that they eventually approached the little town, after 11 days of tough marching in exhausting heat. It was a Sunday and at daylight distant smoke and the sound of firing down the Kuruman River gave notice that the Vryburg Volunteers were engaged with rebels at Gamopedi, where they lost two killed and two wounded before taking and burning the Native *stadt*, where they inflicted some 40 casualties on the rebels.¹³

At 10 a.m. the Bechuanaland Field Force marched into Kuruman and made camp about a quarter of a mile north of the Mission Station. By midday an ambulance and escort of 20 CMR men had left for Gamopedi, and the column settled down for a brief rest before preparing to set out for the Langeberg. Marching in the cool of the very early morning, they had halted each day at 9 a.m. to bake bread and cook a meal, but there were

already some murmurings about the rations, which consisted of 1 lb. of flour, 1½ lbs. meat and “a sprinkling of potatoes and salt,” according to one of the men,¹⁴ with no baking powder for the bread. There was plenty of thieving within the column itself, according to reports, and the only qualification for membership, it was said, was “to be a qualified rogue.”

Three wagons had broken down on the way to Kuruman, the transport mules were in poor condition after struggling through heavy sand, and one member of the Medical Corps had already died of fever. He had to be buried beside the road at Blessman’s Pass, where his grave was marked with a simple cross made of mimosa branches. L/Cpl. Jeffery of the CTH was carried into hospital with a bad dose of fever, and the trials of the march were aggravated in places by grass six feet high and teeming with puff-adders and grass-snakes. Altogether, it was a sorry picture and by the time the column pitched camp at Kuruman everyone fully realised it had been a mistake to take the Kimberley road. Vryburg was nearer and had more transport available.¹⁵

The failure of wagons to arrive from Kimberley tied Dalgety down, and the Field Force was still awaiting supplies at Kuruman a week after arriving there. Wagons from Vryburg had also broken down and the frightful heat had been followed by rain. Cpl. Long of the Dukes died on March 18, but fortunately the CTH were all hale and hearty again by the time the bored men organised a Kuruman sports meeting on March 26, in which Sgt. Galloway of the “Jocks” won the veterans’ race.

Inevitably, with men in a tented camp for more than a few days, the odd dog or two attached itself to the column. A black retriever named Duke had been presented to the Dukes at Kimberley. At Kuruman, Scotty the pointer, originally attached to the CTH, appears to have displayed a singular lack of loyalty to his own Corps, for by the end of March he had been formally transferred to the Dukes and become an honorary member of their Officers’ Mess.¹⁶

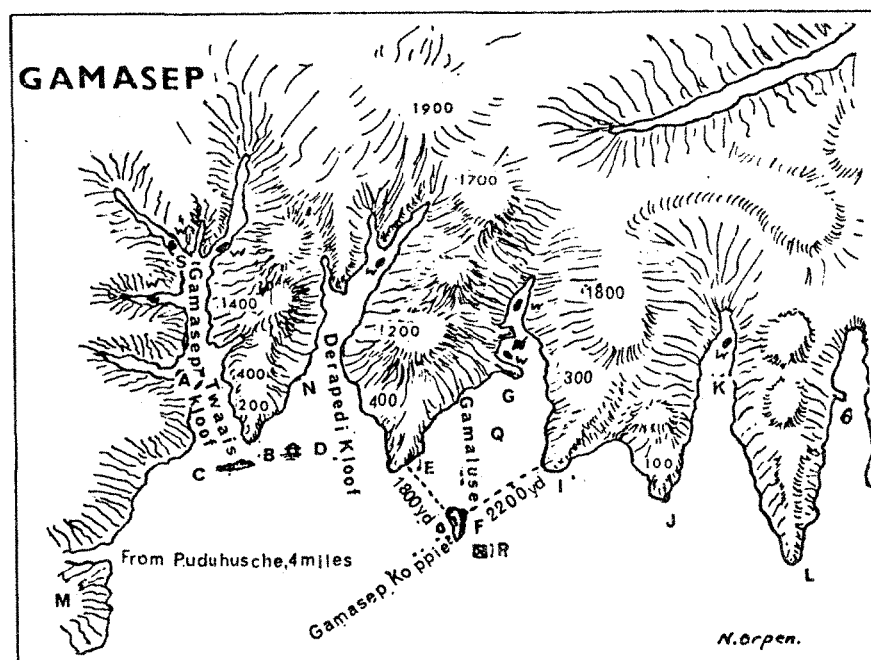
On the afternoon of March 30, with the optimists already somewhat disillusioned regarding the chances of a brief and glorious campaign, Dalgety’s column at last marched out of Kuruman, leaving behind a detachment of 85, men and one 7-pounder to garrison the town, which remained in direct communication with Column Headquarters by heliograph. Reaching Kathu at the end of their first bound, they occupied it without opposition, but the men found that the springs would need opening up before they could advance any further. Rinderpest was carrying off cattle at Kuruman, but so far none of the transport oxen had been affected.¹⁷

Though less than 20 miles from the Langeberg, Dalgety could not attack until he had properly developed the water supplies at Kathu, and it was not till the evening of April 5 that the force moved from their camp on Ryan’s Farm, in four columns. The Northern Column was under Capt. Woon of the CMR, the Southern Column under Capt. Johnson of the Dukes Mounted Infantry, and there was a North-Western Column under Comdt. Wessels. The Main Column remained under Lt.-Col. Dalgety himself and included 114 of the Dukes, 85 CTH under Capt. Searle; 22 of PAG, 40 CFA gunners with three 12-pounders, 12 men of the Diamond Fields Artillery with their 7-pounder, two Maxim detachments, some 50 of the Gordonia Volunteers as horseholders, and a number of stretcher-bearers under Surg.-Lt.-Col. Hartley, who had won the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Moirosi’s Mountain in 1879. Vehicles included eight wagons, one Scotch cart and three ambulances.

At about 1.30 p.m. the Main Column reached a spot where the North and South Columns had left their horses about three miles from the suspected rebel stronghold of Gamasep, or Twaaiskloof. Here the force waited till the first streak of dawn, when they began to advance. They were met by four or five shots from the koppie of Gamasep, which dominated the approach to the deep kloof beyond it.

By 6.30 a.m. the column had reached the entrance to the kloof and Dalgety was looking for signs of his Northern and Southern Columns, who were to have climbed the spurs on the flanks during the night. Though he waited half an hour or more, he could see no trace of them and decided to attack Luka Jantjes’ *stadt* without delay.

Scouts moving towards Gamasep were fired on from *schanzes* on their right as they moved towards Gamasep, and when Capt. “Tim” Lukin—later commander of the SA Inf. Bde. in France during the 1914-18 war—reported this, he was ordered forward with the Maxims to check the rebel fire. When the Maxim detachment arrived, together with the guns of the CFA, a couple of 12-pounder shells were put into the kraal, one shell going through Pearce’s Store.¹⁸ The Dukes then extended and rushed the village, but were met by heavy fire from the hills to right and left.



The northern corner of the Langeberg, as shown in Defence Department sketch in the Cape Archives

KEY:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Twaaiskloof or Gamasep. | J. Southern point, Laboong. |
| B. The Fighting Koppie. | K. Laboongkloof. |
| C. Ridge south-east of Fighting Koppie. | L. Northern point of Laboong. |
| D. Pearce's store. | M. Southern koppies of Polinyane. |
| E. Round koppie. | N. Derapedi. |
| F. Gamasep koppie of Gamadotoe. | Q. Gamaluse. |
| G. Galishwe's koppie. | R. Site of main camp and new well. |
| I. Northern point of Gamaluse. | S. Luka's laager of wagons about 4,300 yards from C. |

A message from Capt. Woon indicated that he was held up in a deep donga to the right front and unable to advance, as a result of which he was ordered to fall back on the main column which was also making little headway, even though there were now Maxims on either flank of the Dukes. A 7-pounder managed to silence the rebels on the left, but enemy reinforcements could be seen coming down from Gamaluse Kloop on the right, where fire was increasing in intensity.

To counter this new threat, the CTH and PAG detachments under Capt. Searle were sent to deny the enemy a ridge about 600 yards to the right of Dalgety's main position. Advancing in extended order, the Highlanders and Guards occupied the ridge successfully, with their left flank resting on the Dukes' right, where fire was especially heavy, causing some casualties, including Lt. M. Harris of the Dukes, who was mortally wounded, and Lt.-Col. E. B. Hartley, the CMR's surgeon, who was attending him. Four or five rounds from the CFA guns caused rebel fire to slacken in this quarter, but now mounted Natives were spotted moving to the left rear to attack the column's wagons.¹⁹

Extending the First City and some of the Gordonia contingent along a ridge only about 30 yards from the laager, Dalgety hoped to cover the wagons, and Maj. Inglesby of the CFA traversed one of his 12-pounders to fire a round of case shot into the advancing rebels, who fell back. By about 1 p.m. the firing slackened but there was still no sign of Capt. Johnson's column.

Dalgety ordered the laager to pull back some 800 yards to rising ground about 600 yards in front of an isolated, stony koppie, but as soon as the men began to retire heavy fire was directed on them. Reforming laager, the column sent the horses and cattle back to Ryan's Farm for water, with an escort of Gordonia Burghers who were attacked by about 50 of the enemy only a mile and a half along the road. The escort drove them back, and when a Maxim opened up on the rebels several were killed.²⁰

It was only at dusk that a light on the mountains about four miles away signalled to let Lt.-Col. Dalgety know that Capt. Johnson was there, with his men suffering from fatigue and lack of water. He had become separated from his signaller with the heliograph and could thus not let the Main Force know his whereabouts earlier. During the night he moved five miles along the top of the mountain in a south-easterly direction and by daybreak on April 7 was to the left of the laager, with his men footsore and weak from thirst, as rebels closed in on their rear and left front to cut them off.²¹

By about 10.30 a.m. Johnson was falling back on the Main Column, and a small force of the Dukes and First City, with one Maxim under Lt. Col. Spence, was moving towards the foot of the mountains to meet him. Half an hour later an officer and one of the Dukes mounted men staggered into camp. The former, Lt. de Havilland, reported that he had been cut off whilst trying to find water for his party. He had been hit twice, once through the arm, and the second time only slightly when a bullet penetrated his water bottle.

Returning with the horses, the Gordonia Volunteers were sent off to join Lt.-Col. Spence and to help the exhausted men of the Southern Column with fresh horses, whilst Spence's force was burning Twaai's kraal on the flats near the foot of the mountains after brushing aside slight resistance.²²

Not till some time in the early afternoon were Johnson's men of the Southern Column brought in to the laager, after which Col. Dalgety sent off some 60 of the Gordonia Burghers, covered by the CTH and one Maxim, to burn 50-60 huts of Andries Gasibone's *stadt* in Gamaluse Kloof west of the main camp. This had been successfully accomplished before he himself led another party of two 12-pounders, a Maxim and about 60 CMR to the entrance to Twaaiskloof to put a dozen rounds from the 12-pounders into Twaai's laager, where Luka Jantjes' men had their base about 4,200 yards up the valley. The rebels, after keeping up a steady fire on the guns for some time from a koppie at the end of a spur to the CMR's right front, fell back.²³

No great progress had been made, however, and the rebels were still in possession of their Gamasep—or Twaaiskloof—stronghold, whilst the Field Force had already suffered casualties. Lt. M. Harris of the Dukes died that night, Pte. McPhail and Pte. Timmins of the CTH were seriously wounded, as also were Ptes. R. Smith (1st City) and M. van Reenen (Dukes). Pte. A. Nicholas of the Highlanders, Sgt. Court (CMR) and Surg.-Lt.-Col. E. B. Hartley were only slightly wounded, as also was Lt. de Havilland (Dukes) of the Southern Column, which had lost one Basuto killed.²⁴

The CTH had gone through their baptism of fire most creditably. In advancing to occupy the ridge to the right of Dalgety's main position, they had had to move across open ground, under heavy fire from a *skans* about 700 yards ahead, until they reached a conga some zoo yards from the enemy. Coming out of the conga, according to an eye-witness, they were greeted by "a perfect storm" of bullets, which knocked up the dust around them. With the rebels in excellent cover and almost invisible, the Highlanders partially silenced their fire with the support of the guns, but then Capt. Searle sent back asking the guns to cease fire, as he intended to charge the *schanz* with the bayonet, a daring operation which Col. Dalgety would not permit.²⁵

Not long afterwards, Searle sent Lt. Solomon back once again to ask permission to charge the *schanz*, but was ordered to contain the rebels until the Main Force had captured their water supply. No decisive result had been achieved by April 8, however, and with his own water supply almost exhausted, Col. Dalgety moved a 12-pounder, one Maxim and one 7-pounder, with a total force of about 245 men under Lt.-Col. Spence, to a strong position on a stony koppie to the right of his main laager, leaving them there with available water and rations whilst all the mounted men and transport withdrew to Ryan's Farm, some 16 miles away. He now considered the Langeberg the strongest position he had ever seen and reported that the mountains were about 30 miles long and eight miles across, with the only water supply being in three or four deep, narrow kloofs running two to three miles into the mountains and completely commanded on either side by hills 800 to 1,200 feet high.²⁶ The water points could only be reached by moving up the strongly schanzed spurs, and newspaper reports made it obvious that even shelling was having little tangible effect on the Natives, who were protected behind rocks and breastworks of loose stone.²⁷

Whilst the infantry baked in the sun on the koppie near Gamasep—which they soon christened Spence's Koppie after the Commanding Officer of the Dukes—the mounted men watered and rested their horses at Ryan's Farm, and the casualties were carried back by ambulance to Kuruman, where McPhail was admitted to hospital in a dangerous condition, with a fractured thigh.²⁸

Not till the night of April 14 did the mounted men again leave Ryan's to rejoin the infantry at Spence's Koppie, this time to carry on for some four miles to the south for an attack on Pudukusche, another deep kloof sheltering an important water point, and well guarded at its entrance by four separate koppies. These features

stood like sentries in line, one in front of the other, with the road from Gamasep passing between the foremost two and reaching Pearce's old store just beyond them. From the store the road ran back at right angles from Ryan's Farm, with a track leading off to the south for Lokeng Valley and the Longkloof.²⁹ Toto and his son, Sampie, had their forces well fortified on the koppies blocking the entrance to Puduhsche kloof and also on a high spur some 400 feet above the surrounding countryside at the southern end of the next kloof.

Under cover of darkness, Col. Dalgety's force of mounted men, with two 12-pounders and one Maxim, approached to within three miles of Toto's *stadt* and then moved forward at dawn. Opposition was slight, and they easily took and burnt some 250 huts before moving south about nine miles to laager opposite the mouth of Lokeng Valley, which leads into the mountains and then out again through Olifantskloof.

At daylight next morning they entered Lokeng Valley, destroying kraals to within five miles of Olifantskloof and capturing zoo cattle and horses. Opposition was again half-hearted and there were no casualties in the Field Force.³⁰ Yet only a week later it was difficult to appreciate exactly what had been accomplished. In the whole Colony the military forces totalled only about 6,000 men,³¹ of whom some 1,000 were in the Bechuanaland Field Force, which was so tied to its water points that it seemed to be achieving nothing in the way of rounding up the rebels. By April 20 the enemy were once again reported to be massing at Gamopedi, 20 miles north-west of Kuruman and miles away from the scene of the recent action at Gamasep.³²

Thunderstorms brought heavy rain in the Langeberg three days later, by which time the whole of Dalgety's column—barring a small detachment under Capt. Searle—was back at Ryan's Farm. On Spence's Koppie the CTH, supported by 40 mounted men of 1st City, one 12-pounder and one 7-pounder, had been left in splendid isolation whilst the Main Column set out again from Ryan's Farm to establish a new camp on the Mashowing, where there was said to be much good water about 13 miles south of Puduhsche.³³

Going right down to Puduhsche first, the Main Column worked northwards four to five miles towards the Mashowing in very unsettled weather which interfered with signalling by heliograph to Searle's outpost. By April 26 they reported that they had reconnoitred four miles up Olifantskloof, with frequent skirmishes. There had been a heavy thunderstorm during the night and decisive action was expected in about ten days. The nights were now cold and, on top of the rinderpest, horse-sickness had appeared and was carrying off some horses and mules.

A couple of days later the CTH, from their lone outpost, spotted some 60 men encamped round a small koppie in Gamaluse Kloof. A reconnaissance party of 19 Vryburg Burghers and nine mounted Basuto was ordered out by Capt. Searle and covered by a 7-pounder of the Diamond Fields Artillery, who shelled some huts about 1,200 yard from the enemy. The rebels opened fire on the advancing scouting party but were soon scattered by the gun. The patrol returned without casualties and settled down again to the boredom of watching the wide expanse of veld, with little to do and feeling the pinch of a shortage of tobacco.³⁴

Down in the Olifantskloof area, the Main Column was astir in the very early hours of April 28. At 1 a.m. a column of some zoo Dukes, with the Vryburg and Gordonia Burghers left camp to occupy the hills at the junction of the Olifants- and Rietkloofs, about five miles from their camp. An hour later the Main Column, 370 strong and including all troops in laager except the CMR—who remained behind to guard the camp—moved up Olifantskloof with two Maxims and one 12-pounder. They met no opposition, and both columns halted close to Rietkloof Hill at sunrise, when patrols in the mountains signalled that the enemy were advancing from behind Lokeng Valley.

Working up the hills to the north of their position, a company of the Dukes and the Gordonia Burghers drove back the rebels, who carried away their dead and wounded, disappearing into the kloofs, which were littered with dead cattle.³⁵

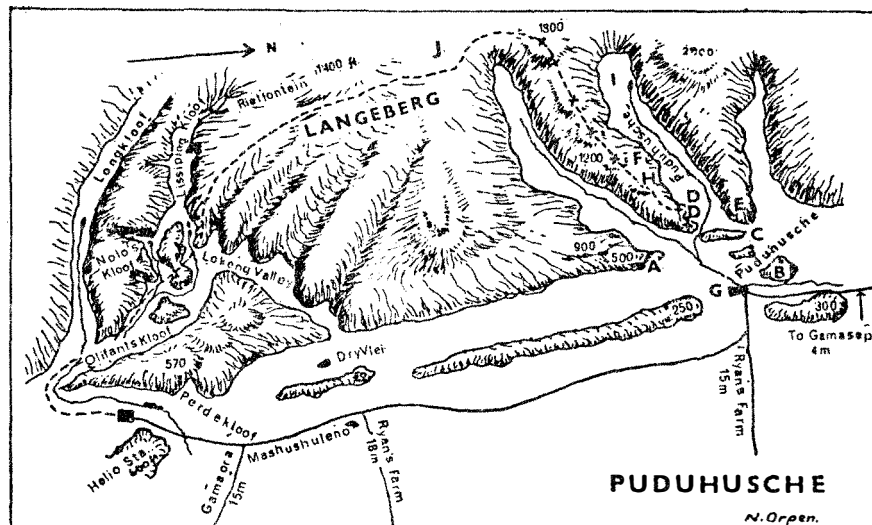
A few days later the CTH left Spence's Koppie at Gamasep, reached Ryan's Farm that afternoon and marched again at midnight to join the Main Column at Olifantskloof. Their place at Spence's Koppie was taken by a 1st City detachment of 70 men, who relieved Capt. Searle's force at a juncture when the whole Field Force was being depleted by illness, thought to be due to eating meat tainted with rinderpest. Col. Dalgety himself was among those affected, a fact which could only add to his chagrin at the thought that he had as yet not even brought the main culprit, Galishwe, to action. As far as could be made out, Galishwe's followers had moved even deeper into the mountains.³⁶ Such was the discouraging situation with which Sir Alfred Milner was greeted on arrival at the Cape on 5 May 1897 as Governor.

Back at Kuruman, Pte. McPhail had made a good recovery by May 4 and that day the news was telegraphed back to Cape Town that two new sets of bagpipes had passed safely through the town on their way to the

Highlanders, whose exploits in the Bechuanaland Field Force were somewhat overshadowed a day or two later by the award of Victoria Crosses for deeds of valour in the Matabele Rebellion, and reports of the trial in Kimberley of 43 of the original Pokwani miscreants, who were found guilty of sedition and of being involved in the disturbances which had led to the mobilisation of the Volunteers.

Another item of recent news which had not gone unnoticed—even though no one could have guessed how his name was later to be closely linked with the Citizen Force-concerned Col. John Chard who had earned undying fame as a young lieutenant at Rorke's Drift in 1879, when a detachment of 104 men of the 24th (The South Wales Borderers), under Lt. Bromhead and himself, had withstood the attacks of 3,000 Zulus, fresh from their overwhelming victory at Isandhlwana, for 12 hours until relieved. In March 1897 he underwent a serious operation in Edinburgh,³⁷ and the news was received with genuine concern by readers of the Cape newspapers.

An important engagement in Bechuanaland was predicted for Sunday or Monday, May 9 or 10, near Puduhsche, where the nights were now so cold that extra blankets and horse rugs were being issued. Three supply wagons which left Ryan's Farm for Olifantskloof were captured by the rebels, and Gordonia Burghers tracked the spoor to Toto's stronghold, on which the Field Force began to advance in two columns on Saturday, 8 May 1897, from Olifantskloof. Capt. Johnson's column, leaving camp in the evening, set out up the kloof and then into the mountains, heading through the heart of the Langeberg to a position south of and above Puduhsche Kloof.



Puduhsche, as shown on a sketch map in the Cape Archives, with the route of the Mountain Column indicated as a broken line

- A. Strongly fortified point 400 feet high; the rebels allowed the firing line to pass A and B and to get within 600 yards of C before opening heavy fire on the left and right rear from A at 75 yards and from B at 500 yards.
 - B. Solitary koppie 100 feet high, from which the rebels fled as C was taken.
 - C. Looked like clay pits from H, but was really three terraces of white rocks tilted on edge. A position of immense strength, on which artillery had little effect. Toto and his son, Sampie, directed operations here.
 - D. Strongly schanzed positions on which rebels evidently intended to fall back from A, but occupied at 10.40 by the Gordonia Volunteers.
 - E. Koppie at end of north ridge rushed by Gordonia Volunteers from D when the Cape Town Highlanders charged C at about 1.45 p.m.
 - F. Point reached by Cape Town Highlanders and Gordonia Volunteers at 4.45 p.m. when burning wagons.
 - G. Bechuanaland Field Force laager at Pearce's old store, from which the 12-pounders fired.
 - H. Headquarters of the Mountain Column attacked at 12.20 p.m. from the south.
 - I. Lowest water in Puduhsche Kloof.
 - J. Point on mountain where Mountain Column attacked rebels at 4.5 a.m.
- 'C' was charged and secured by the Cape Town Highlanders and Prince Alfred's Guard from ridge in rear, up which Gordonia Volunteers were advancing from D to E. "A" was carried by the Dukes and Basutos at 1.15 p.m., practically annihilating the rebels.

By about 10 a.m. that Sunday, Johnson's column, after having crossed the mountains and fought a successful engagement with rebels just after 4 o'clock in the morning, was in position atop the high spur on the south of Pudahusche, with three officers and 88 men of the Dukes Mounted, 64 Gordonia Burghers and 35 of the No. 13 Rifle Club Volunteers. Thirty Native water-carriers had thrown away the column's water-bags and bolted during the night.³⁸

The Main Column, all infantry being dismounted barring Col. Dalgety's staff and the Gordonia Burghers in the advance and rearguards, left Olifantskloof some two hours after Johnson's column. "E" Squadron, CMR, led the way, followed by the two CMR Maxims, the CFA's two 12-pounders, the Diamond Fields Artillery 7-pounder, the main body of the Gordonia Burghers, the Mount Temple Volunteers, a contingent of Native Police, the Medical Corps, then 75 officers and men of the CTH and PAG, 106 officers and men of the Dukes and a handful of staff. Enveloped in clouds of dust along the road, the long column took the track towards Ryan's Farm, halting to rest at intervals during the fresh night and turning off silently towards Pudahusche and Toto's stronghold, without smoking or talking.

By 1 a.m. on Sunday they were within four miles of Pudahusche and could sleep for some hours without blankets, before eating a hurried breakfast and forming up for the attack³⁹ in two lines. On the left of the front line were the CMR under Capt. Woon with PAG in the centre and the CTH under Capt. Searle and Lts. Solomon and Smithers on the right. In the second line came No.'s 1 and 2 Companies of the Dukes and the Native Contingent under overall command of Lt.-Col. Spence. They had advanced barely 200 yards from the site of their bivouac near Pearce's old store when a heliograph message from Johnson's column asked for a postponement of an hour for rest. The firing line, extended to six paces between men, halted with the 12-pounders in position at the store behind them.

Continuing their advance, the firing line were already well between the 400 ft. end of the spur south of the entrance to Pudahusche Kloof and the koppie west of the road from Gamasep, when the rebels opened heavy fire from five different points on the various koppies. The men immediately lay flat behind what cover they could find and Capt. "Tim" Lukin galloped up with a Maxim and opened fire, whilst the infantry engaged the enemy to their right and front.

The rebels were well concealed and retaliated fiercely, forcing the Field Force to pull back a few paces to better cover, whilst the Maxim draught-horses were sent back out of range. Several men had already been wounded, but when a group of the Highlanders, Guards and some of the Dukes rallied round the Maxim the rebels were partially silenced. Pte. Castleman of PAG was badly wounded and Capt. Searle, with Lt. Malley of the Dukes—in an effort which deserved the award of the Victoria Cross, according to a letter written to the Cape Times⁴⁰—carried him to safety under heavy fire, whilst Cpl. Elder of the Highlanders recovered the wounded man's rifle and Malley's signalling flag.

When ammunition began to run short, a signal to the rear brought the Maxim gun carriage galloping forward with fresh supplies which were quickly issued to the men. The CMR had got to within 70 yards of the rebel *schanz* by the time Maj. Inglesby opened fire with the CFA 12-pounders with considerable effect. The Dukes and the CMR both concentrated their fire on the koppie to the left, whilst the CTH and the Guards advanced up the kloof firing volleys by half companies. From a position among the terraces of white rocks on a koppie to the right front, Toto and his son Sampie directed operations against the advancing troops, but failed to halt them.

When about 100 yards from the main enemy position, the Highlanders and Guards fixed bayonets and charged. Led by Capt. Searle and their officers, the Volunteers gave a wild cheer and dashed up the hillside, clambering over rocks right up to the enemy *schanzes*. The rebels broke and fled, followed by the fire of the CTH on one side and from Johnson's column in their rear as they were driven towards Gamasep.⁴¹

In possession of the koppie, the successful Highlanders and Guards gave three cheers and were soon joined by Col. Dalgety, his staff and some of the Gordonia Burghers, whom he ordered to assist the Highlanders in burning Toto's laager. A small force under Capt. Searle advanced some way into the kloof but at dusk he fell back as Natives on the right were threatening to cut them off from the Main Column, which waited for Johnson after dark. Once he had rejoined, they had again to fall back owing to lack of water, and reached Ryan's Farm about noon next day.

It had been quite a costly engagement, for the CMR had lost three killed and 13 men had been wounded. The CTH had fortunately suffered no casualties, though Sgt. Galloway had had a bullet put through the brim of his hat. Capt. Searle's name was linked with that of Lt.-Col. Spence in being selected for special praise in press reports of the action.⁴²

In spite of earlier optimistic reports as to his condition, Pte. Castleman died some days later in the Base Hospital at Kuruman, and only four or five days after the action the irrepressible Toto was reported to be back at Puduhsche, whilst the Field Force was resting at Ryan's Farm. The enemy position at Gamasep was also reported to have been greatly reinforced and strengthened, horses and mules were dying at an alarming rate from anthrax, several new wells dug by the troops were already showing signs of drying up and, whilst optimists predicted a return home for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, criticism of the whole campaign was increasing. There was praise for individual acts of bravery, but there were also some very deprecating remarks about other aspects of the operations, especially as regards the behaviour of some of the less disciplined Burgher volunteers,⁴³ and the general dilatory way in which the campaign was being directed.

By June 5, some three and a half months after the calling for Volunteers, the telegraph line was within six miles of Kuruman and it was hoped to have a direct link with the Cape through Barkly West within a couple of days. It was fondly believed that the Natives were keen to surrender and it was reported in the Press that "the rebellion is looked upon as over." The Burghers were being disbanded after a most unfortunate incident in which seven friendly Natives had been shot in broad daylight at point blank range.⁴⁴

Reinforcements from Grahamstown were expected at Kuruman, it was rumoured that another three squadrons of the CMR were also being sent to Bechuanaland, and on June 11 about 70 CTH paraded at short notice in Cape Town and were told by Maj. Duff that more volunteers were needed. More than 60 handed in their names on the spot, and Capt. Watermeyer was appointed to command the detachment. The Dukes and CFA were also calling for more men, and in Port Elizabeth PAG had already selected a second detachment.⁴⁵

With their departure completely overshadowed by the sensational and tragic news of Barney Barnato's suicide by jumping overboard from the liner Scot, on 16 June 1897, the Cape Town reinforcements left by train, a total of some 160 officers and men under command of Capt. Watermeyer. They were still on their way when a rebel column under Galishwe was thought to be moving on Kuruman but fell back on the Langeberg when headed off by Inspector Berrangé, who had only 13 men with him at the time.⁴⁶

By July 2, when a column of 400 men left Kuruman for Kathu—now renamed Fort Sims after the Camp Commandant—the unfortunate Col. Dalgety had his worries increased by the death of a PAG's man from pneumonia and by the diagnosis of a mild case of smallpox among the Kaffrarian Rifles. Four days later 25 water carts left Kuruman for the front, and reports came in that Galishwe was in the Korannaberg to the north of the Langeberg. A few days later he was back in the Langeberg and the *Bechuanaland Times* was voicing loud criticism of the way in which some 1,700 armed men were being used whilst the rebels appeared to come and go as they pleased. Just as pointedly, the *S.A. Volunteer Gazette* strongly criticised the Commissariat "for all the delays in finishing off a little job that should have been long ago ended." Many complaints were reaching the *Gazette* from all parts of the country.⁴⁷

In fact, in writing to a friend in England, even John X. Merriman admitted that the campaign had made the Cape authorities "a laughing stock" to their Republican neighbours. With every European in the field costing the Colony 30 shillings a day, the expense alone was a serious matter.⁴⁸

Efforts at organising a proper water supply were redoubled whilst Capt. Marsh and 100 men of the Cape Police began driving rebel parties out of the Korannaberg southwards into the Langeberg. On July 27 the main force was concentrated at Ryan's Farm and early next morning they set out, with each man carrying only three blankets, a greatcoat and a spare pair of boots in addition to his weapons and ammunition. Water pumps and stand tanks had been built and watercarts could now be filled at a rate of 200 gallons a minute, which promised to improve the supply situation greatly.⁴⁹

At 4 p.m. on July 28 the force arrived once more at Gamasep, and the next day was spent in methodical reconnaissance and the planning of an attack with the officers commanding the columns which were to take part. It was hoped that there would be a decisive action at daybreak on Friday, 30 July 1897.

From the koppie the column had a perfect view of the enemy positions and could heliograph back to Kuruman Nek, 53 miles away. The objective was Galishwe's position in Gamaluse Kloof, and the method of attack was to be by outflanking the enemy with two columns moving at night.

Blue Column under Lt.-Col. Spence would move to the left and attack to turn the enemy right flank, while Red Column under Capt. Cuming would move to the right and carry out the same sort of manoeuvre on that flank. The Main Column, under Col. Dalgety's command, would make a direct frontal attack supported by field and Maxim guns, and the Force Commander was prepared for a week's fighting.⁵⁰

At first light on July 30 the combined columns moved out for the attack. There were no hitches and no opposition was met. A kraal was burned but no sign was seen of Galishwe. He had moved out a fortnight before. In the afternoon Col. Dalgety ordered a march to Gamasep to capture all positions north of Twaaiskloof.

An advance on the spur north of Gamasep, overlooking Luka Jantjes' village in Deropedi Kloof was also unopposed, and it was decided to rush the Fighting Koppie immediately, in spite of losses sustained there on the earlier occasion when it had been attacked. The guns took up a position about 800-1,000 yards from the enemy fortifications and a short halt was called to rest the men. Hardly had the column halted when Dalgety noticed that the Native Contingent was already rushing the koppie. He ordered an immediate advance to support them, and the troops surged forward at the double, with the enemy giving no sign of their presence for some seconds. Then a preliminary skirmish began on the right flank, followed by a determined attempt to check the advance.

The attackers were already in the rear and on the flank of the rebel positions, and ten minutes of exciting exchange of fire followed. Then there was a flash and gleam of bayonets, a roar from the line of charging men, and the rebels were driven off the koppie. On the right flank the Native Contingent was heavily engaged, and after quarter of an hour they drove the rebels back.

A contingent of the Western Rifles charged up the steep sides of a spur, and the guns shelled the *schanzes* near Luka Jantjes' headquarters and put some rounds into enemy wagons. The rebels fell back rapidly to *schanzes* on the mountain, but Luka Jantjes himself, seeing that escape was hopeless, stood his ground boldly with seven devoted followers and opened fire on PAG and the Kaff. R. from only about 15 paces.

Surg.-Lt. Smyth, sensing the immediate danger, rushed the *schanz* with Sgt. Bruce of the Cape Police—who had not heard of the Geneva Convention—and shot the rebel leader* with his revolver and wounded one of his henchmen who had just killed a corporal of the Native Contingents.⁵¹ With the fall of their leader, the rebels lost heart, firing almost ceased and the commanding heights were left in the hands of the Dukes, CTH, the Kaff. R. and the Native Contingent, whilst PAG and some of the Dukes Mounted occupied the Fighting Koppie, the area round the koppie and north of Gamaluse.

With the water supply well organised at last, there was no need to pull back this time, and soon carts were coming forward from Ryan's Farm with supplies and Dalgety was in a position to command Luka Jantjes' laager. Two Europeans and one of the Native Contingent had been killed in the engagement and three Europeans and three Native Police wounded.

After a bitterly cold night on the mountains, dawn found the Bechuanaland Field Force on the heights commanding Twaaiskloof. Lt.-Col. Spence's column was deployed for attack and the Maxim and field guns were in position, when far down the rocky valley a fluttering speck of white appeared and the look-outs recognised it as a flag carried by a solitary Native envoy. He had come from Dokwe, now chief of the Batlapins following Luka Jantjes' death, and he identified his late leader's body before it was buried. It was not long after 5.30 a.m. and Galishwe was reported to be wounded but still at large in the mountains, whilst Toto was thought to be in the kloof at Pudahusche, only about four miles to the south.

Putting into operation plans already made the previous evening, Col. Dalgety had moved with 250 Europeans, three Maxims, two 12-pounders, the 7-pounder and the Native Contingent to the mouth of Twaaiskloof to make contact with Lt.-Col. Spence's column in the mountains, and was already moving up the kloof when Dokwe's emissary appeared. He now decided to make an attack on Pudahusche two days later, and by 10 o'clock on the morning of August 2 the Bechuanaland Field Force was signalling back by heliograph that the Dukes Mounted were already within 250 yards of the koppie at the entrance to Pudahusche Kloof and had not been fired on.

Toto had offered to surrender and was given till next morning to give himself up. Shortly after lunch he came in.⁵²

Capt. Johnson was sent off after Galishwe whilst the rest of the Field Force rounded up some 1,000 prisoners. Strangely dressed Batlaros kept coming in to surrender with their arms, most of which were old muzzle loaders. It was nearly nine months since the rebellion had started, and the Bechuanaland Field Force had been on active service for five and a half months, losing 28 men, of whom only 11 had been killed in action and four had died of wounds. A further 36 had been wounded but had recovered. In addition to the regular CMR, the Cape Police

* Reports on this incident differ, but the Official Despatch of 30 July 1897, states categorically, "There is no doubt whatever that Luka was killed by Dr. Smyth. He had seven men with him."

and various Burgher Commandos, no fewer than 1,600 Volunteers had taken part in the campaign,⁵³ yet when nearly 2,000 men fell in for a farewell parade at Kuruman on 13 August 1897 Galishwe had not yet been rounded up. Only weeks later was he finally tracked down, wounded and almost starving, in a cave. More weeks were still to pass before he was brought to trial and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

The CTH had had 144 officers and men on active service with the Bechuanaland Field Force and all had returned, though Ptes. McPhail and Timmins had both been wounded. Capt. Searle had proved a first-class officer during the operations, but before the year was out he was lost to the regiment. At the General Meeting of the Corps in January 1898, Maj. Duff remarked, "I need not refer to the unfortunate circumstances under which he had to sever his connection with the Corps, but we will always remember him as a good comrade and a brave and efficient officer." Thus, shrouded in some mystery, the gallant Capt. J. S. Searle, who had left the CFA in an atmosphere of acrimony in 1890, now also disappeared from the roll of officers of the CTH.

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53. Cape Archives, Report of Cape Colonial Forces, 1897.

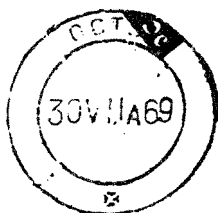
CHECKLIST OF BOTSWANA POSTMARKS
FOR OFFICES BEGINNING WITH THE LETTERS N, O, AND P (Part 2 of 2)

Brian Trotter

Please see introductory comments to part 1 which was published in *The Runner Post* issue 43, page 1029.

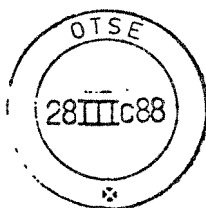
SINCE THE RECORDED MARKINGS REPRESENT ESSENTIALLY WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE SMALL NUMBER OF MEMBERS WORKING ON THE BOTSWANA POST-MARK PROJECT, RECORDED NUMBERS OF MARKINGS DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT RELATIVE SCARCITY OF THE RESPECTIVE MARKINGS.

OTSE

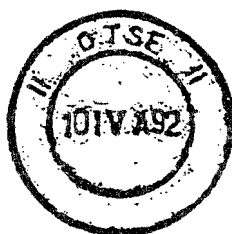


No. 1 Type 2 D 2
 Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 30, 1969
 Latest recorded date : Jul 30, 1968
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1

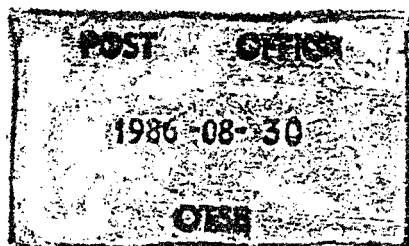
Note spelling is OOTSI, as was previously used during the Bechuanaland Protectorate period.



No. 2 Type 2 D 2
 Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 2, 1981
 Latest recorded date : Nov 26, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 17



No. 3 Type 2 A 3
 Circle diameters : 19 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 10, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Apr 17, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 6



No. 4 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 31 x 51 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 19, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Aug 30, 1986
 Number recorded so far : 2

The two recorded items are struck in red.



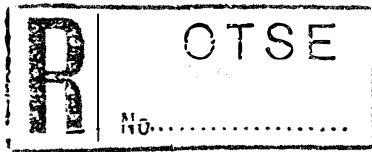
No. 5 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 27 x 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 7, 1990
 Latest recorded date : May 7, 1991
 Number recorded so far : 2

One of the 2 recorded items is struck in red, the other in black.



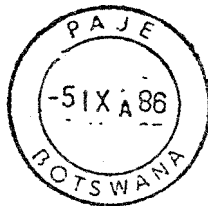
No. 6 Type REGN 6
 Lettering dimensions : ± 6 x 30 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 30, 1969
 Latest recorded date : Jul 30, 1969
 Number recorded so far : 1

Note spelling is OOTSI, as was previously used during the Bechuanaland Protectorate period.

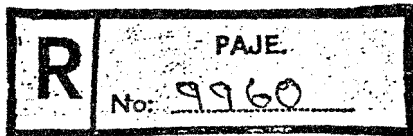


No. 7 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 18.5 x 47.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 20, 1985
 Latest recorded date : May 7, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 2

PAJE



No. 1 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 5, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Apr 11, 1988
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 4



No. 2 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 11 x 51.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in black, and on piece, so no date can be determined.

PALAPYE



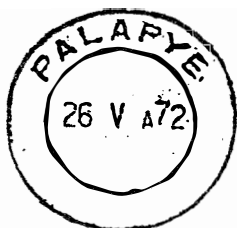
No. 1 Type 2 D 8
 Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 13, 1967
 Latest recorded date : Jun 7, 1989
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 14

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking postmark No. 4 (See Runner Post No. 8, page 135).



No. 2 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 17 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 30, 1969
 Latest recorded date : Sep 4, 1969
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 2

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 5 (See Runner Post No. 8, page 135) with B. Prot. Excised.

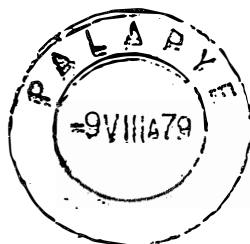


No. 3 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 20 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 28, 1968
 Latest recorded date : Aug 1, 1980
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 21



No. 4 Type 2 D 2
 Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 12, 1971
 Latest recorded date : Mar 8, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 27

Three of the 1992 and 1993 markings recorded have the code before the date.



No. 5 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 20 & 32 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 11, 1976
 Latest recorded date : Aug 12, 1989
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 23



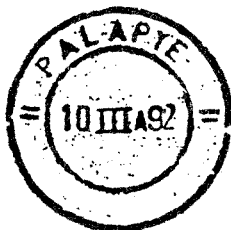
No. 6 Type 2 C 21
 Circle diameters : 19 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 4, 1979
 Latest recorded date : May 25, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 16

The 7 recorded items dated 1991 or later all have the date sequence of year, month, day, code.



No. 7 Type 21 A 1
 Circle diameters : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 9, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Sep 3, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 21

Some recorded items have a hyphen between the date and time, some have a colon, and others have nothing.

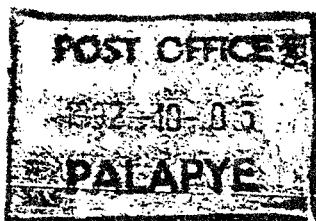


No. 8 Type 2 A 3
 Circle diameters : 19 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 13, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Sep 2, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 25

One recorded item shows the year in error as 63 instead of 93.

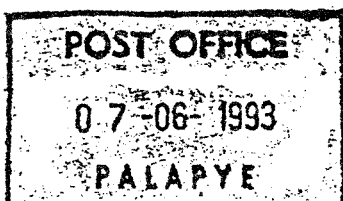


No. 9 Type 2 F 10
 Circle diameters : 18.5 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 27, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Jun 3, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2



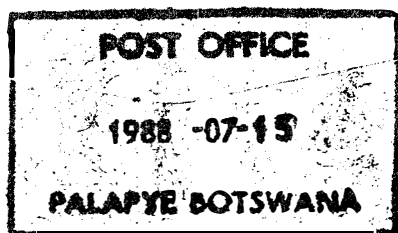
No. 10 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 27 x 39 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 4, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Sep 2, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 6

All recorded items are struck in red.



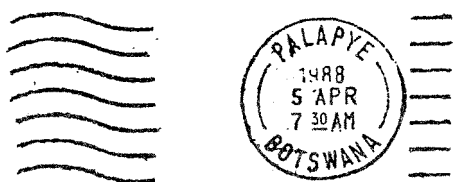
No. 11 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 25.5 x 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 6, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Jun 7, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3

All recorded items are struck in red.



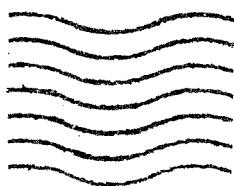
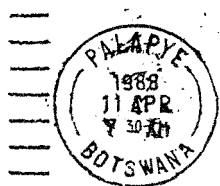
No. 12 Type 8 M 4
 Box dimensions : 51 x 30 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 10, 1980
 Latest recorded date : Jul 15, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 3

All recorded examples are struck in red.



No. 13 Type MACH 4b
 Circle diameter : 21.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 27, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Sep 10, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 23

The date sequence varies, with year and time either first or last. Note straight lines to the right of the circular date stamp, with wave element on the left. See No. 14 below for reverse of wave element and straight lines.



No. 14 Type MACH 4a
 Circle diameter : 21.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 11, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Apr 11, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 3

Note the wave element to the right of the circular date stamp. See postmark No. 13 above for the reverse of wave element and straight lines.



No. 15 Type SPEC 3
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 17, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Oct 22, 1985
 Number recorded so far : 2

Omnibus marking - International Youth Year. The later recorded date is struck in red.



No. 16 Type SPEC 2b
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 30, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Sep 30, 1986
 Number recorded so far : 2

Omnibus marking - 20th Anniversary of Independence.



No. 17 Type SPEC 2b
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 1, 1987
 Latest recorded date : Jun 1, 1987
 Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus marking - Child Survival and Development.



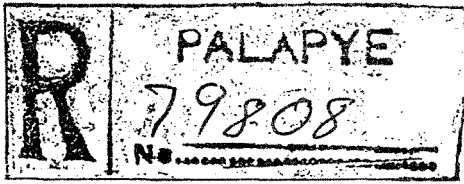
No. 18 Type SPEC 2b
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus marking - Mafeking-Gubulawayo Runner Post Centenary.



No. 19 Type SPEC 2b
 Earliest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990
 Latest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in red, and used to cancel a stamp on an unaddressed cover. Omnibus marking - Stampworld London 1990.



No. 20 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 23 x 60 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 23, 1970
 Latest recorded date : Mar 12, 1971
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in violet.



No. 21 Type REGN 5
 Box dimensions : 11 x 51 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 9, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Jul 20, 1986
 Number recorded so far : 4

Two of the 4 recorded items are on piece, so no date can be determined.

PALLA ROAD



No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 17 & 25 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 5, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Feb 12, 1986
 Codes recorded : A, Hyphen
 Number recorded so far : 4

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 2 (See Runner Post No. 16, page 291).

PAPATLO

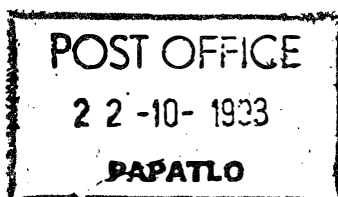


No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 14, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Dec 19, 1988
 Codes recorded : A, C
 Number recorded so far : 5



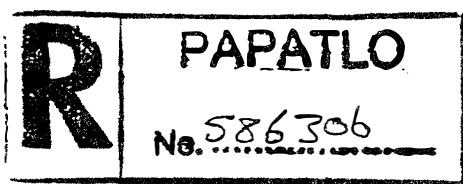
No. 2 Type 61 J 27
 Oval dimensions : 26 x 43.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is a photocopy with an unclear date.



No. 3 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 24 x 42 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 22, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Oct 22, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 4 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 22 x 59.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 22, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Oct 22, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

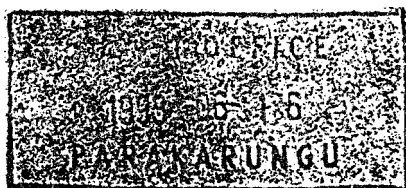
The single recorded item is struck in red.

PARAKARUNGU



No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 19 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 13, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Jun 23, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 4

One of the recorded items is struck in purple.



No. 2 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 23.5 x 51.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 12, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 21, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3

Two of the recorded items are struck in red, the other one is struck in purple.

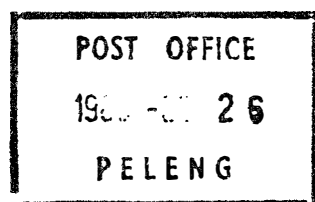
PARR'S HALT



No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 19 & 30 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 6, 1973
 Latest recorded date : Aug 14, 1985
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 7

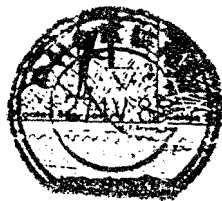
This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 1 (See Runner Post No. 16, p290), with Bech. Prot. excised.

PELENG



No. 1 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 26 x 40 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 26, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Dec 17, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 6

All recorded items struck in red. One item (latest recorded) has the day in the date altered by hand, also in red.

PHOKENG

No. 1 Type 3 A 1
 Circle diameters : 16, 25 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 27, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Apr 27, 1983
 Number recorded so far : 1

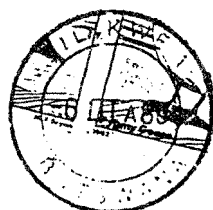
PILIKWE

No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 22 & 31 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?, 1977
 Latest recorded date : Mar 13, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 14

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 1 (See Runner Post No. 16, p292), with Bech. Prot. Excised.



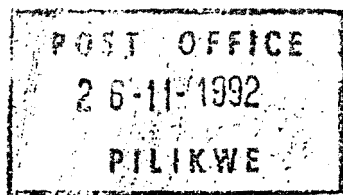
No. 2 Type 2 F 4
 Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 6, 1986
 Latest recorded date : May 4, 1990
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 5



No. 3 Type 2 F 16(1)
 Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 6, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Mar 6, 1986
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 3



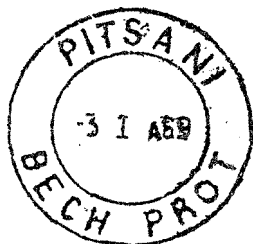
No. 4 Type 2 F 16(2)
 Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 20, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Aug 20, 1985
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 5 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 24 x 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 26, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Nov 26, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 1

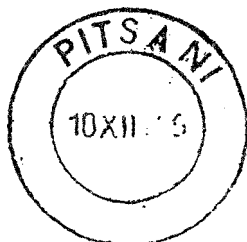
The single recorded item is struck in red.

PITSANE



No. 1 Type 2 B 31
 Circle diameter : 20 & 31 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 3, 1969
 Latest recorded date : Jan 3, 1969
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 4 (See Runner Post No. 16, p293), used after Independence. See marking No. 2 below for same marking with Bech. Prot. excised. Note spelling PITSANI, not PITSANE.



No. 2 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 20 & 31 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 8, 1970
 Latest recorded date : Dec 10, 1975(?)
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 2

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 4 (See Runner Post No. 16, p 293), with Bech. Prot. excised. See marking No.1 above for same marking without Bech. Prot. excised. Note spelling PITSANI, not PITSANE.



No. 3 Type 23 A 1
 Circle diameters : 29 & 32 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 16, 1969
 Latest recorded date : ? , 1972
 Number recorded so far : 5

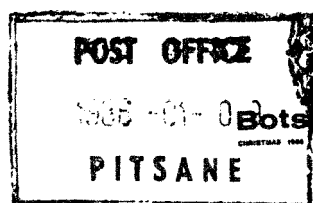
Note how this rubber circular date stamp distorted with use (2nd illustration). Four of the recorded items are struck in purple. Note spelling is PITSANI, not PITSANE.



No. 4 Type 2 D 2

Circle diameters	:	18 & 26 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Jun 27, 1974
Latest recorded date	:	Sep 16, 1993
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C, None
Number recorded so far	:	30

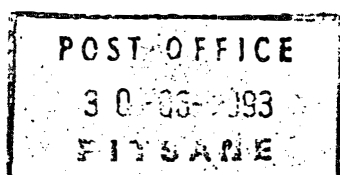
Recorded items for 1992 and 1993 have the date order reversed - that is 92 IV A 15.



No. 5 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	25 x 39 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Oct 7, 1983
Latest recorded date	:	Jan 9, 1986
Number recorded so far	:	4

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 6 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	21.5 x 43 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Nov 27, 1991
Latest recorded date	:	Aug 31, 1993
Number recorded so far	:	3

All recorded items are struck in red.

The Botswana Postmark Project Team that provided the data for this Checklist for Offices beginning with the letters N, O, and P was Dennis Firth, Mike George, Sir John Inglefield-Watson, Peter Thy, David Wall (with help from Barbara Andersson and Sheila Case), and myself.

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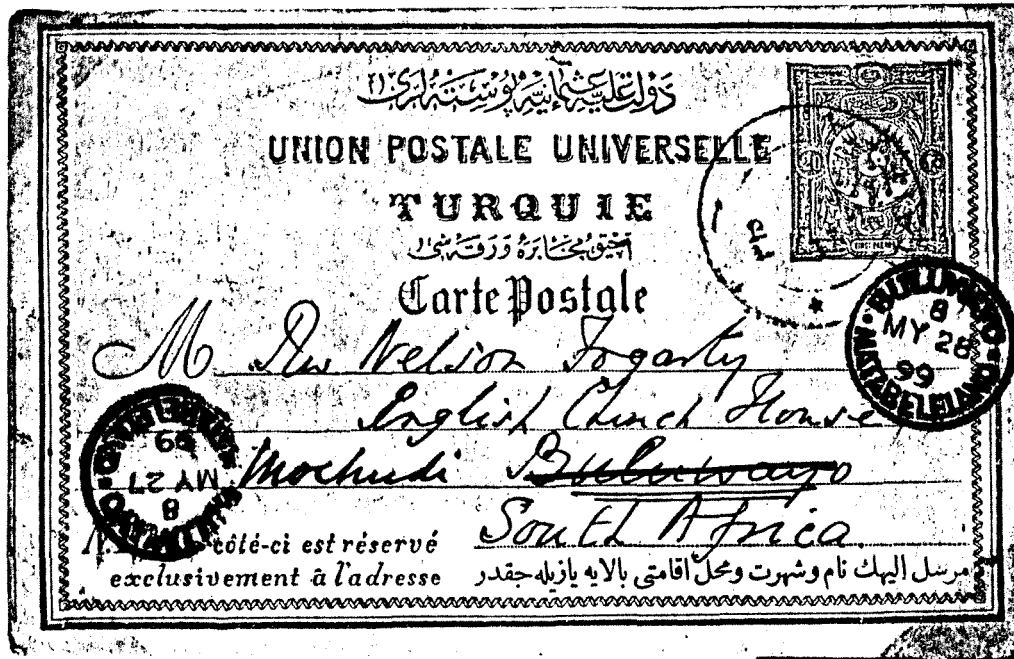
WRITE TO-DAY FOR MEMBERSHIP DETAILS & A COMPLIMENTARY COPY OF THE JOURNAL
TO: KEITH HANMAN, 71, KESWICK DRIVE, LIGHTWATER, SURREY GU18 5XE, U.K.

POSTSCRIPT

PALESTINE TO THE PROTECTORATE 1899

Jim Catterall provided this illustration of a most unusual item in his collection. Jim describes it as follows:

Turkish 20pa. Postal stationery card, written on 22 April and cancelled by a bi-lingual Haifa cds. Addressed to Buluwayo where it received the Buluwayo datestamp of 27 May before being redirected to Mochudi on 28 May. The card would have been routed via England and Cape Town.



The text of the message shows that the writer was a missionary, presently in the Holy Land but due to return soon to England for "the shortest possible time" before proceeding to a new post in Mashonaland.

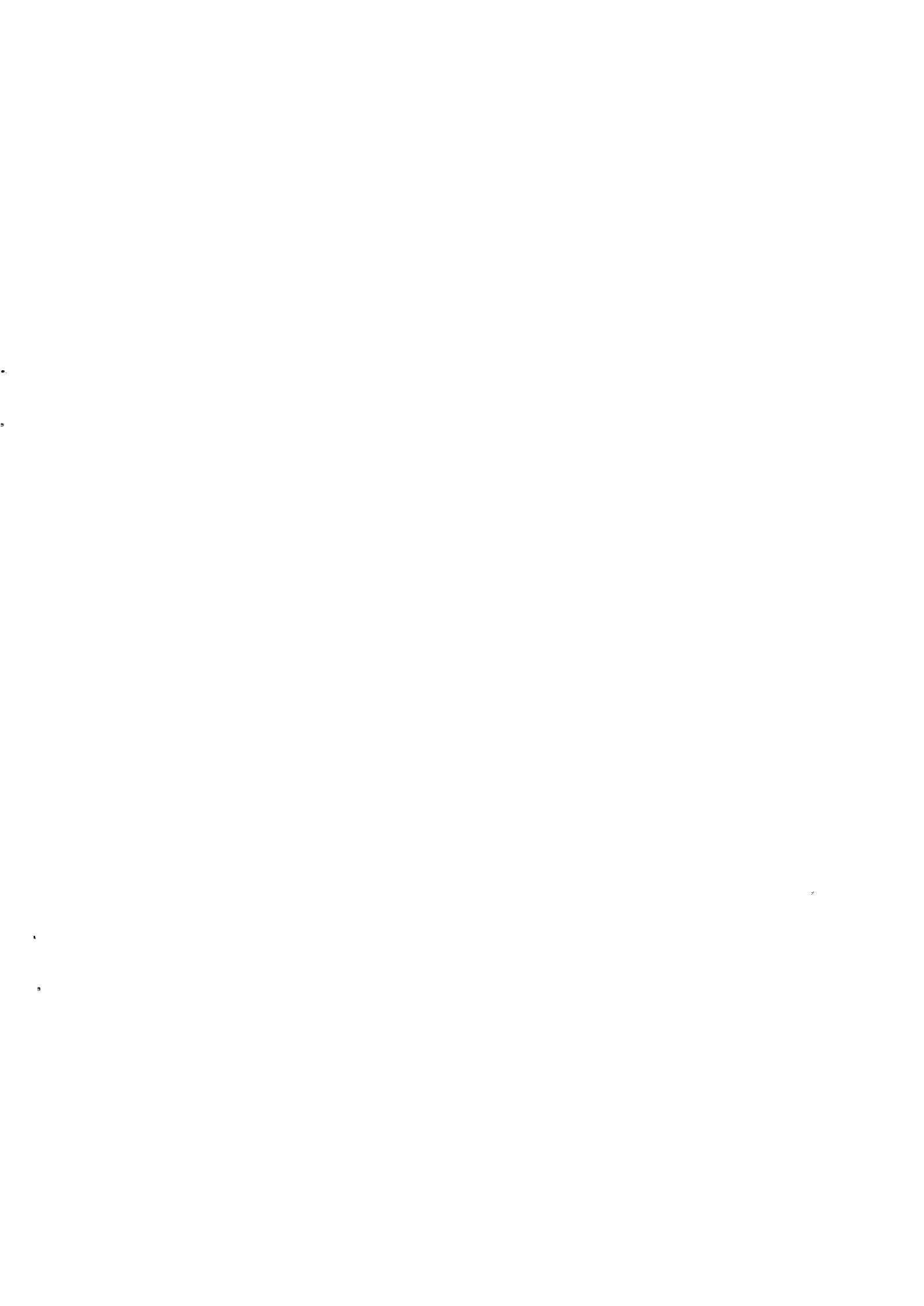
The Dictionary of South African Biography includes the following information in its entry for the addressee, Nelson Wellesley Fogarty:

Nelson Wellesley Fogarty was born in Canterbury, England on 13 September 1871. He was educated at King's School and St Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, and obtained a first-class pass in the preliminary examination for holy orders in 1893.

In 1893 he went to South Africa and was ordained deacon in 1894 and priest in the following year. In 1897, he was appointed domestic chaplain to the bishop of Mashonaland, William Thomas Gaul. He founded a railway mission in Rhodesia and on the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in October 1899 became chaplain to the Southern Rhodesian volunteers with the British forces.

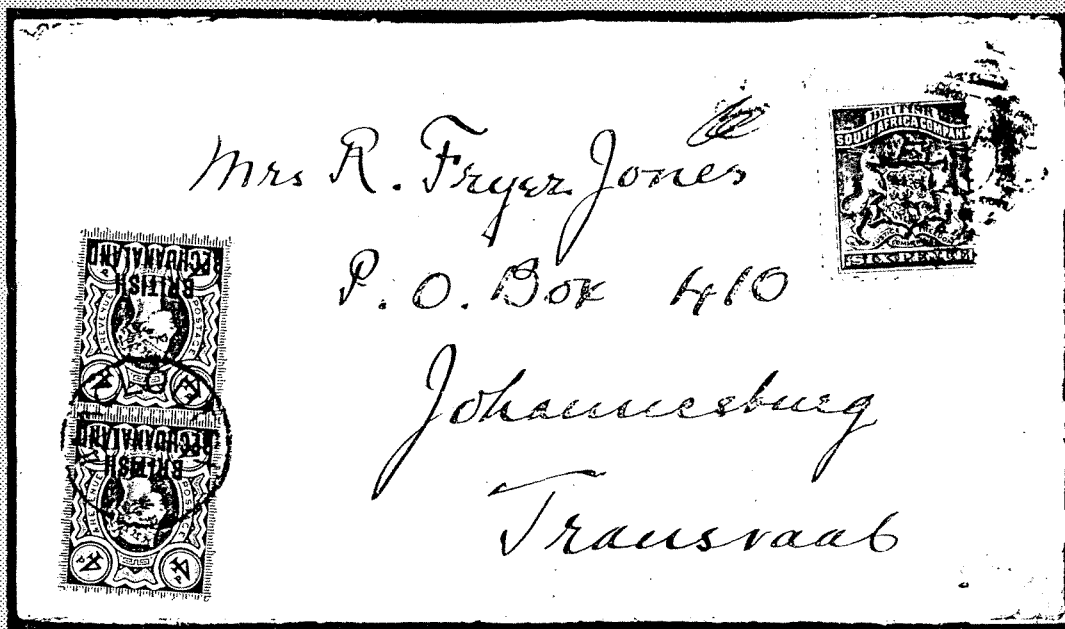
In 1915 he was appointed chaplain to the Union Defence Force in South-West Africa and in the following year was made archdeacon of Damaraland and vicar general for the conquered German colony. In March 1924 he was consecrated as the first bishop of Damaraland. He died in Sea Point, Cape Town on 8 April 1933.

The Dictionary of South African Biography, Volume IV, p159. Editor-in-chief C.J. Beyers, published for the Human Sciences Research Council by Butterworth & Co (SA) (Pty) Ltd.



RARE POSTAL HISTORY

1892 RHODESIA / BECHUANALAND COMBINATION COVER



RHODESIA BSA COMPANY / BECHUANALAND

1892 (29 July) Combination cover to Johannesburg bearing a marginal example of BSAC 6d ultramarine (SG 2) tied by 'H' barred diamond canceller of Tuli. Used in combination with vertical pair of British Bechuanaland 4d green and purple-brown (SG 35) tied by MACLOUTSIE (31 July) cds. The cover is backstamped TULI (29 July), MACLOUTSIE (31 July), VRYBURG (8 Aug) and JOHANNESBURG (11 Aug). The cover has been opened out and has some minor soiling. Such combination frankings were required for a period of only 2½ months (14 May - 31 July 1892) until Rhodesia joined the South African Postal Union on 1 August 1892.

Only six covers previously recorded (one of which is in the Zimbabwe archives and another with stamp removed). Extremely rare. SOLD

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