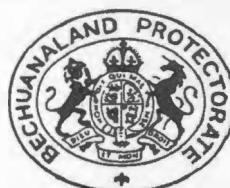


The Runner Post



RUNNER POST NUMBER 46

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THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY

HALF THE BATTLE OF ADVERTISING IS
GETTING THE READER'S ATTENTION!

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.

Whilst obviously stocking Bechuanaland (!) we also cover many other facets of philately. British Africa is our speciality and we take great pleasure in being invited to associate ourselves with "The Runner Post". We look forward to hearing from its many readers.

(Free, illustrated price lists available on request).



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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Thanks are due to Ralph Putzel for donating a copy of his book *The Postmarks of South Africa and Former States and Colonies, Vol. 5 (Ke-L)*. This is in recognition of help the Society has provided him with this enormous project. As with the earlier volumes, this edition includes markings of Bechuanaland and Botswana.

Thanks are also due to Ted Proud who donated a copy of his latest book *The Postal History of Basutoland and Bechuanaland Protectorate*. Again, this was in recognition of assistance provided by the Society.

Both books have been lodged in the Society's Archive.

CORRECTION CORNER

As is now customary, the previous issue of *The Runner Post*, No.45, contained a number of errors:

Page 1080 - Additions to SG Catalogue. The current edition is dated 1997, not 1996. The additions should have included two more booklets that are in the Botswana listing but were omitted from the 'Stamps Added' list on page viii of the SG catalogue. They are (with catalogue value):

SG SB 17a	P1 booklet containing 10t on 12t (No 792) in strip of 10, (yellow cover) (1994)	£0.50
SG SB 20a	P2 booklet containing 10t on 12t (No 792) in block of 20, (yellow cover) (1994)	£0.95

Page 1097 - Sources. In No.2 of the Sources at the foot of the page, 'Bay Books' should read 'Day Books'.

Page 1107 - Selebi Phikwe No.17. 'Latest recorded date' should read Dec 17 1993.

Page 1109 - Selebi Phikwe No.28. The last four words of the footnote should read: 'Postal changed to Post' - a previously unnoticed error in the original draft.

B&BS SOUTH AFRICAN AUCTION

Howard Cook says some auction lots have been received but more are still required, particularly from southern African members. Support your Society. Send them to: P.O. Box 6, Gillitts, Natal 3603, South Africa.

NEW PUBLICATION

'THE MACLOUTSIE POST OFFICE AND ITS POSTMASTER / BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE 1892 / J. E. Symons'

This is the title of Peter Thy's latest work. The 30 page publication (1997) is Edited and introduced by Peter Thy. It is published by Krone Publications, P.O.Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616, USA.

The contents are best summarised in Peter's own words from his publicity circular.

"It is with pleasure that we are able to announce the publication of an additional volume of our occasional philatelic and postal history monograph series.

'The MacLoutsie Post Office and its Postmaster, Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1892' provides an important source text to the early postal history of Bechuanaland and Mashonaland. The central part of the booklet (30pp) is a reprint of the contemporaneous writings of the MacLoutsie post office's last postmaster detailing his duties and travels. The Editor has provided a general introduction placing the Post Office into a postal history context.

Copies can be obtained by writing to the author at Krone Publications. The price is US \$5 for single copies and includes mailing world-wide. Unfortunately, we can only accept checks made payable to the Editor and drawn on U.S. banks.

Peter Thy, Editor and Publisher"

This publication is a welcome contribution to the postal and social history of this short-lived but important crossroad between Bechuanaland, Mashonaland and beyond.

MIDPEX - SATURDAY 28TH JUNE 1997

A reminder to all UK based members as well as any who may be in the UK on the above dates, that this exhibition and stamp fair, '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. It is intended to feature '60 specialist societies and over 40 dealers catering for all philatelic tastes'.

The Society will displaying 6 frames of 16 sheets covering many aspects of Bechuanalands philately. It is proposed to cover the following topics: Airmails, Railways, Postal Stationery, early Postal History, Special Cancels (Royal Tours, Parliamentary Tour, Imperial Press Conference, Trade Shows etc.), FDC's (including special handstamps - especially bird and animal issues) and Postal Markings (from rare, e.g. Crocodile Pools through to registration labels), and stamps of both B.B., B.P. and Botswana.

Certainly an event worth supporting.

RARE STAMPS OF THE WORLD - CLARIDGES JULY 24-26th 1997

The following press release has been received from Harmers of London:

"A unique opportunity to see selected items from the Worlds greatest stamp and postal history collections. This, the second such exhibition, has again been arranged in response to the accolades received after the inaugural event in 1995. A group of the UK's leading auctioneers and dealers, who will have a wide range of items available for sale, will be present.

The organisers have invited collectors from throughout the world to exhibit rare and valuable 'Gems' from their collections, without the constraints of competition. Outstanding material from the collection of HM The Queen and The National Postal Museum will also be displayed.

The 1997 event will have increased Door space and a greater number of exhibits. The organisers are confident that with the stunning setting and superb facilities of Claridges, that they will yet again create the wonderful philatelic ambience for the three days of 'RARE STAMPS OF THE WORLD'

For further information, please contact: Mrs. Caron de Vico, Rare Stamps of the World, Harmers of London, 91 New Bond Street, London W1A 4EH"

Having attended the first 'Rare Stamps of the World' in 1995, I can certainly recommend a visit to this notable philatelic event. It is a great opportunity to see so many philatelic rarities under one roof.

LONDON STAMP & POSTAL HISTORY FAIR - 30 October - 1st November 1997.

This show, organised by Chris Rainey and Trevor Davis, takes place at the old 'Stampex' venue - the Royal Horticultural Halls, Hall 2, Greycoat Street, London (situated roughly between Victoria and St. James's Park underground stations). This follows the very successful first show held in March this year and seems set to become one of the main 'fixtures' on the philatelic calendar. Admission is free. Further details from 01268 726 687 or 0181 946 4489.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY PHILATELIC COLLECTIONS MOVE TO ST PANCRAS

The following announcement has been received from the British Library:

The Philatelic Collections will move to the new British Library building at St Pancras during November, December 1997 and January, 1998. This will be the largest move of philatelic material ever and in order to achieve this in a safe and orderly manner all services (including information services) will be closed for this period. They will reopen (with the exception of the exhibition) on 2nd February, 1998 at St Pancras. During the period of closure all communications will be acknowledged and will be replied to in February, 1998 or sooner if possible.

The philatelic exhibition, presently in the Kings Library gallery, will close between November, 1997 and early April, 1998 when it will reopen with new exhibits/material at St. Pancras.

Our address until 30th November, 1997 is:-

The British Library,
Philatelic Collections,
Great Russell Street,
London, WC1B 3DG

Telephone: 0171-412 7635/6
Fax: 0171-412 7745
E-mail: philatelic@bl.uk

Our address from 1st December, 1997 will be:-

The British Library,
Philatelic Collections,
Euston Road,
London, NW1 2DB

Telephone: 0171-412 7635/6 96,
Fax: 0171-412 7745
E-mail: philatelic@bl.uk

For further information about the British Library moves to St Pancras and details of the Philatelic Collections, see the British Library web site Portico: <http://www.bl.uk/>

BECHUANALAND IN THE BRITISH LIBRARY PHILATELIC COLLECTIONS

Not all members may be aware that the philatelic exhibits on public display in the Kings Library gallery at the British Museum (Russell Square) contain some incredible Bechuanaland. The Moseley collection of British Africa alone is worth a trip to London. Amongst the rarities contained in this amazing collection is a copy of the 1885-7 Cape 1/- green overprinted with the 'ritish' error as well as one of the few known copies of the British Bechuanaland 1888 6d surcharge in blue (SG 26a). Numerous other rare stamps, varieties, covers (including bisects), and multiples make this one of the most important collections of Bechuanaland anywhere.

The Tapling collection housed in the same room also contains some stunning items including Warren Expedition Cape 6d and 1/- stamps overprinted 'Military Telegraphs' affixed to Military telegraph forms. There is also a cover bearing the 1888 2d surcharge in green (SG 23c) used together with the 2d surcharged in red! Tapling died in 1891 and bequeathed his entire collection to the British Museum. The Bechuanaland section therefore covers a relatively short period. However, what is there is excellent and certainly worth a visit. Amongst Tapling's many non-Bechuanaland highlights are his 1d and 2d 'Post Office' Mauritius.

We plan to compile an 'inventory' of the Bechuanaland items in these two collections, with a view to accurately recording the more important items, including those that fall within the 'Rarer Stamps' Study initiated in RP 36. There are also many other collections, not on public display, some of which may contain Bechuanaland.

THE 'RARER STAMPS' STUDY

I strongly urge all members who can contribute to this project (details on the next page) to please do so. As both Chairman and Editor, I consider this one of the most important projects the Society has undertaken. AMG

THE 'RARER STAMPS' STUDY

NOTES FOR INCLUSION IN A NEW APPEAL FOR INPUTS FROM MEMBERS

John Inglefield-Watson

Attempts to recover the late David Finlay's working papers and any inputs that he received from members in response to his original article in RP 36 and his follow-up in RP 37 have so far been unsuccessful. With regret it is therefore necessary to ask those members who did respond to co-operate by re-submitting their previous inputs, adding any later acquisitions. Members who have not yet contributed to the study are asked to do so now.

Steve Wallace has kindly volunteered to act as co-ordinator for this project. Please send all details direct to him: 39 Gore Crescent, Salford, Lancs M5 2LT, England.

Information Required

In order to minimise any duplication in recording items reported by members or extracted from past auction catalogues or dealers' offers, the following information, together with a photocopy, is requested in respect of each item reported:

SG Cat No.

State: Mint/Unused (no gum)/Used.

Other Distinguishing Features:

Certificate (if any):

Source:

Previous history & Provenance (if known):

In vertical/horizontal pair or block with normals, etc.

e.g. defects, cancellation details.

Issuing Authority, Cert No. and date or year of issue.

e.g. Lot No., Auction House, Sale Date/ Dealer's Name and purchase date.

include reference to RP 36 paragraph and sub-paragraph if already recorded therein.

Information that identifies current owners of items reported, other than items held in official collections, will not be published unless prior permission is given in writing by the owner concerned.

Items to be Reported

It has been decided to confine the study to issued stamps, omitting the following items that were included in the original RP 36 article:

1. Unappropriated Dies overprinted 'Military Telegraphs'.
2. 1885/87 Issue 'Specimen' overprints.

The items to be reported are as listed below. An asterisk * indicates that the item was not included in RP 36 or 37. An (N) after the catalogue number indicates that it was allocated (by SG) after publication of the original RP articles.

British Bechuanaland

- 1885-87. SG 1a, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 8a.
- 1887. SG 9a.
- 1888. SG 23c, 26a.
- 1888. SG 29a.
- 1889. SG 30ca, 30e.
- 1891. SG 31a, 31b, 31c.
- 1893-95. SG 38a, 38c, 38e, 39a used at Gaberones ONLY*, 39e*.

Bechuanaland Protectorate

- 1888. SG 44a, 46a, 47a, 48a, 49a, 50a.
- 1889. SG 53a (N), 53b (N), 53c (previously 53a), 53cb (N), 53 with 'green' surcharge.
- 1890. SG 54d, 55b, 55c (N).
- 1904. SG 69a used ONLY.
- 1932. SG 99a.
- 1945. SG 131a.
- 1961. SG 159b, 163a.

AN AUTHOR'S VERDICT: GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

by John Inglefield-Watson

What do you do when you receive your copy of 'Runner Post'? Do you read it through from cover to cover or do you look at the list of 'Contents' on the front cover and turn to the articles that particularly interest you? If the latter, do you read all the other articles in due course?

Many articles and 'Members' Comments and Queries' contain requests by the author for responses to specific queries. Do you check your collection as soon as possible in order to see whether it contains relevant information? By making such a check you may well be surprised to find that you possess a previously unrecognised item of interest and that you can provide useful feedback. Your knowledge of your own collection and the collective knowledge of the Society may well suffer if you put off your check to be dealt with later and then you forget about it. When the next issue of 'Runner Post' arrives are you confident that you have already acted on queries in the previous issue?

The purpose of authors' requests is to further the study of a particular topic for the benefit of all members of the Society. If an author asks for responses to be sent direct to him, rather than to the Editor, this is because he feels that it is desirable for him to assess and collate them with a view to producing a follow-up article.

As one of the more frequent contributors to 'Runner Post' I am often very disappointed and sometimes even discouraged by the lack of responses to queries in my articles, especially when I feel that it is highly likely that some member somewhere has relevant data. To give but one example from the many that I and other authors could produce; in RP 43 (page 1003) I asked owners of the KE VII 2½d 'Stop after 'P' of 'PROTECTORATE' variety (SG 69a) for certain information about the presence or absence of a flaw on the basic GB stamp. One dealer member, who had been involved in the preparation of my original article, sent details of an example that had recently passed through his hands. Nine months after publication no other replies had been received. I find it hard to believe that I am the only member of the Society who possesses an example of SG 69a!

I firmly believe that every member of the Society has an inherent obligation to do his or her best to enhance our collective philatelic knowledge whenever a relevant contribution can be made. Examine your conscience - are you GUILTY or NOT GUILTY?

[Editor's note: I can only echo what John says. It is a sad reflection on the membership when the majority of what appears in *The Runner Post* is provided by very few (greatly appreciated) members.

It is strange that with roughly 100 members, so very, very few ever appear to acquire any new philatelic items they deem worthy of sharing with other members. I know from speaking to other members that they appreciate seeing, reading and learning about other members' discoveries and new acquisitions in the pages of *The Runner Post*. Please look through your collections, see if you can provide a response to one or more of the published queries. Also, why not send a photostat of your favourite item / new acquisition to share with other members in your Society?]

MEMBERS COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Bruce Warrender writes from Scotland:

1. I have recently purchased a set of the 1926 Bechuanaland Protectorate Postage Dues, SG D1-3, and have a few queries about this set:
 - According to the SG catalogue, the ½d emerald (SG D1) is GB SG D10 overprinted. The watermark of the basic stamp is block cypher sideways.

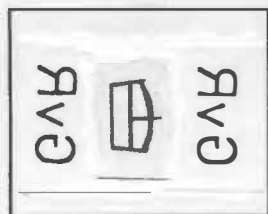
The example I have is GB SG D10wi (watermark inverted, sideways) overprinted.

Can anyone tell me if both the sideways and sideways inverted watermarks are fairly common overprinted?

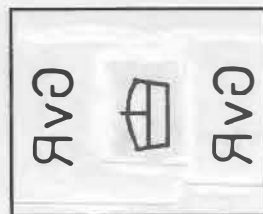
2. According to the SG catalogue, the 2d agate (SG D3) is GB SG D13 overprinted, watermark block cypher sideways (the same as my example). Does anyone know if SG D3 exists with watermark sideways inverted?

GUIDE TO WATERMARK DETECTION

STAMP FACE DOWN, BACK UNDER EXAMINATION



SIDEWAYS
Crown pointing right
Letters reading upwards



SIDEWAYS INVERTED
Crown pointing left
Letters reading downwards

[Editor's comment: Mr Warrender's query prompted me to examine my examples of these two stamps. I have two mint copies of the ½d emerald (SG D1), both of which exhibit the sideways inverted watermark as reported by Mr Warrender. I also have a mint and a used copy of the 2d agate (SG D3), both of which show the 'regular' sideways watermark. Can members confirm if the ½d exists with sideways only watermark?]

ITEMS OF INTEREST

'POST OFFICE TREES' AT BRUSSELS AND PALAPYE

At our meeting on 19 September 1996, David Hardwick showed a fascinating booklet published in 1912 entitled 'South African Railways Special Excursion to Victoria Falls, Annotated Time-Table' (Season 1912). It gives descriptive notes of most of the stations en route from Cape Town to the Victoria Falls. The following interesting comments are given for Brussels (situated between Taungs and Vryburg):

BRUSSELS

Old Post Office Tree. When climbing the gradient North of Brussels a solitary kameel tree may be seen standing about 300 yards distant from the railway on the west side of the line. It is known as the Old Post Office Tree. In the Pioneering days it was used as a post office by the pioneers and transport riders, those northward bound depositing their letters in the large hole in the tree, relying on the kindness of some passing trader or rider coming south for the conveyance of the letter on the first stage of its journey to civilisation.

Some time ago, David Wessely sent a copy of an article entitled 'Mail Tree in Palapye' by 'P.G.C. Adams' who apparently resided in Palapye. The publication in which it appeared is not known, though it appears to have been taken from a Botswana magazine or newspaper. This is an edited version:

PALAPYE

There were two Palapyes, the old and the new. The old had a post office, and so has the new. But before either of the Palapyes were established, and before the post office officially undertook to carry 'Her Majesty's Mail' (Queen Victoria), travellers, game hunters and missionaries carried mail from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Rustenburg or Pretoria for one another.

Indeed, this custom of carrying letters can be traced back in Cape Town to the 16th century, when the Portuguese left letters under stones by the sea shore. At the island of St. Helena may still be seen the Mail stone, dated 1652 underneath which, travellers left letters to be picked up by passing ships to or from London.

At Palapye today, you can still see the tree under which Selous, one of the most famous hunters of all, left mail to be taken south or north as the case may be. The Selous Tree is close to the railway line and by the side of a stream, where before the coming of the railway, travellers crossed the river by a drift and camped under the circle of trees still marking the place.

Today, of course, our letters reach us by airplane, by ship and by train, and we collect them at the Post office. But we should not forget the old days when letters were left under stones, and in old tin boxes attached to trees, such as the Selous Tree at Palapye.

P.G.C. Adams, Palapye.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

KG VI DEFINITIVES - 'BUSH FLAW'

Thanks to our member Dickon Pollard of Murray Payne Ltd. for allowing us to re-publish the following information about a newly discovered flaw on the KG VI definitive issue, first reported in his company's newsletter 'Sixth Sense' (Issue No.8):

"A correspondent kindly sent us examples of the Bechuanaland 2/6d and 5/-, each with identical variety on the central vignette. It consists of a curved line rising from the tall bushes on the right.

This is utterly new to us and is a real find, but we need a position for it. While checking our own stock for this variety, we found a very good 'T' guide on the 1/-, just below the central jewel and slightly to the left of centre. Another example showed a faint 'T' here, with a printers' guideline (central vignette colour) at top right."



It seems possible that the same 'bush flaw' might exist on the other two bi-coloured values, the 1/- and the 10/-. Can anyone find it on these additional values or supply its sheet position?

The printer's guide marks, mentioned above, on this KG VI definitive issue and presumably on the similar KG V and QE II issues are a separate topic. Is anyone able to tell us more about these marks?

All information about either of these queries to the Editor, please.

1974-77 'MINERALS' DEFINITIVES AND PROVISIONALS - GUM VARIETIES

John Inglefield-Watson

Definitives. The original printing of the 'Minerals' definitives, issued on 1 July 1974, has white PVA gum. The 2nd printing, released on 15 August 1975 is on slightly whiter paper with PVAD gum which has a distinct bluish tinge.

Provisionals. Both the above types of gum are found on the provisional issues of 1976-77, surcharged in the new currency, as follows:

1st issue - 23 August 1976. Surcharged at Pretoria on stocks from Botswana. My set contains a mixture of gums, as shown below. Do any of the values exist with both types of gum?

PVA gum (white): 7t, 10t, 25t, 50t, P1, P2.

PVAD gum (bluish): 1t, 2t, 3t, 4t, 5t, 15t, 20t, 35t.

2nd issue - 15 July 1977. Surcharged in Holland by Enschedé. All six values have PVAD gum.

3rd issue - 17 October 1977. Surcharged in new positions at Pretoria on stocks returned to Botswana by the Crown Agents and delayed in transit. All four values exist with both types of gum, examples with PVAD gum being much scarcer than with PVA gum. I am grateful to Andy Andersson for this information which led me to examine the gum of the earlier definitive and provisional issues.

NEWS FROM BOTSWANA

NEW STAMP ISSUE ON 21 APRIL 1997: 'Centenary of the Establishment of Francistown 1897-1997'.

A recent Botswana Postal Services brochure details a set of four stamps commemorating Francistown's Centenary. The background information contained in the brochure, 'Some Notes on the Town's Early History' makes interesting reading and is reproduced below:

Introduction

Although there had been prehistoric settlements at Nyangabgwe Hill, the only settlement in the 1890's was at Monarch Mine. The town was laid out and named Francistown in 1897.

The Tati Goldfields

Prehistoric gold mining took place between AD1100 and AD1800 and especially between 1250 and 1650: many of the mines only being abandoned when underground water made further excavations difficult or impossible.

Early white travellers passing through the area noted the remains of these prehistoric mines. Amongst these travellers was Henry Hartley, who organised a group of sportsmen to hunt in what is now Zimbabwe, in 1866 he took with him Carl Mauch, a geologist, whose profession and activities were not disclosed to other members of the party.

On their way north, Mauch examined some of the early mines, but, possibly because they would be away for more than a year, made no announcement, although he recognised gold. In November 1867, they returned to the area and Mauch mapped what he described as gold-bearing reefs stretching for some 10 kilometres paralleling, and to the east of the Tati River. He then returned to the Transvaal and announced his find. The Transvaal Republic sent Jan Viljoen to see the Amandebele and try to secure the new goldfields for the Republic. King Mzilikazi intimated that he would allow mining, but he refused to sell the land.

Prospectors and miners flocked into the area. The first mines to be worked in 1869/70 were at Tati settlement, 30 km south-east of Francistown, not at Monarch Mine. The first mines to be worked near Francistown were at Todd's Creek in 1870, probably the MAP and NORA Mines.

Few, if any, of these miners obtained permission from the Amandebele to mine, since their king had died, and they were arguing amongst themselves over the succession. The real owners of the land had been the Bakalanga, who had lived there for 900 years or more. They became vassals of the Matabele in 1840 after their own king, the Mambo, had been killed. In 1864 most of the Bakalanga left for fear of the Matabele, and many fled to Shoshong to seek protection with the Bamangwato. The Matabele claimed the area by conquest, and treated the Bakalanga as their subjects. The area was virtually deserted when the European miners came.

The Tati Concession

In 1869, 34 Australians and Daniel Francis, an Englishman, arrived at Tati and then located themselves on a stream situated just south-east of modern Francistown and then known as Todd's Creek, where they sank a shaft to some 20 metres and extracted a fair quantity of gold.

As they were sinking their shaft, Sir John Swinburne and Captain Lionel Levert managed to secure from King Lobengula of the Amandebele a concession over all mining rights between the Shashe and Ramokgwebane Rivers. Levert announced the concession and told the miners they could continue mining, but future operations would be governed by his concession.

In fact, because most surface gold had been extracted 500 years earlier, and underground mining was made difficult by the hard nature of the rock and the high water table, many of the miners became discouraged and most left in 1870 to join the Kimberley diamond rush. Francis left with them.

Levert's London and Limpopo Company bought most of the claims, and by 1872 was almost the sole company still operating. During the next few years, the Company did little mining and failed to pay Lobengula its annual £30 concession fee.

In 1880 Francis, who had prospered in Kimberley, returned to the area with a group of friends and secured a new concession from Lobengula for the Northern Light Gold and Exploration Company, which started mining the following year. Later in that year Lobengula agreed to expand the conditions of the Concession, allowing

the Northern Light Company sole mining rights in the area. The Company transformed itself into the Tati Concession Mining and Exploration Company and in 1887 had the concession expanded to include grazing and timber rights and to exclude squatters.

In 1894, the Tati Concession land was included in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The next year the Company changed its name to Tati Concession Limited and eventually managed to have the British administration ratify its ownership of the entire area which now forms the North East District.

Establishment of Francistown

During the period 1867 to 1897 the headquarters of the miners was located at Tati, a settlement near the confluence of the Tati and Shashe rivers, probably because many of the mines were in this region and Swinburne had erected a trading store there. The settlement was also on the road from Shoshong to Matabeleland, and became a stopping-off place for hunters, traders and missionaries on their way to the north. By 1890, apart from a number of stores, it could claim a mission, a post office and some sort of a hospital.

Cecil Rhodes was anxious to establish his British South Africa Company rule in the lands immediately to the east and north of Tati, now modern Zimbabwe. In 1896 the Amandebele had risen in defiance of the Company and been brutally brought to heel. Rhodes extended the Cape Colony railway system through the Bechuanaland Protectorate at an amazing construction rate of a mile a day to link the land he had occupied with the outside world and to provide for rapid army transport should the Amandebele again rise in defiance.

The route was originally planned to pass through Tati, but by early 1897 it was obvious that a shorter and cheaper route could by-pass Tati to the west. The new route would pass the Monarch Mine, then operated by the Victory Monarch Company and situated about six kilometres north of modern Francistown.

In 1897 the land on which the town was established belonged to the Tati Concessions Limited, of which Daniel Francis was one of the Directors. The Company head office was in London at the time.

The Tati Company hired a surveyor, and by June had laid out streets, a central square and plots which would form the basis of the modern town. The Company rapidly constructed a wood and corrugated iron hotel, Hotel Francistown, costing some £5 000 (now known as the Tati Hotel) and auctioned off some 200 to 300 plots for residential and commercial use at a price of about £400 each.

By August the town was established with an hotel, three banks (two of which occupied rooms in the hotel) and business premises. The railway reached the Monarch Mine on 1st September, and the post office which had formerly been situated at Tati was moved to Francistown and administered by the Railway Company.

The railway land was excluded from the Tati Concession, and apparently from the new township. Because it was in effect owned by the British South Africa Company and the railway was administered from the Cape, for a period the land was considered as a part of South Africa, and for this reason the new postal canceller was inscribed Francetown (Francis being incorrectly spelled), South Africa.

The Monarch Mine was the largest mine in the area. At the time it had a massive crushing plant with 30 stamps and a cyanide plant capable of treating 5 000 tons of ore per month, and a round-the clock operation.

Early businesses to be established in Francistown included Tati Concessions Store, Hotel Francistown, James Haskins' Pioneer Bakery, Grenfell Brothers (Charles, Arthur and Henry), Lesser and Company, Braude and Company, and many single businessmen such as Stern, Fedderman, Susman and Rouncifell.

It was expected that the railway would bring a flood of immigrants, both ranchers and prospectors as well as businessmen who would make Francistown a thriving centre of activity. In fact, by the end of the year it became apparent this would not immediately happen and two of the banks departed. The Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902, was also blamed for inhibiting development. After the cessation of hostilities the Tati Company advertised widely in England to try and attract settlers. From about 1912 many of the farms were occupied, but mining never proved a major success and the town remained as the small administrative and commercial centre for a ranching area surrounded by a fairly large local agricultural population.

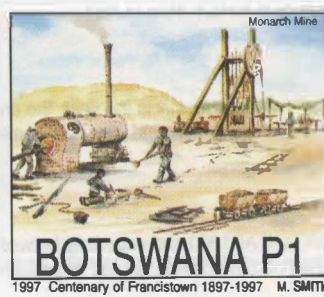
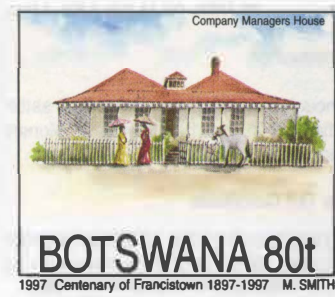
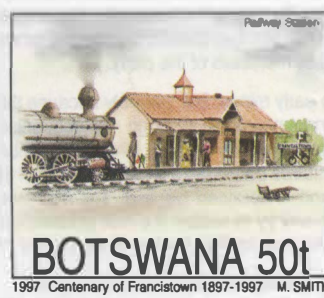
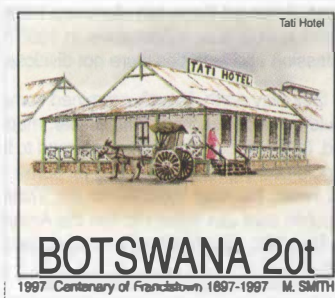
The Name 'Francistown'

There is no doubt that Francistown was named after Daniel Francis, who was director and part-owner of the Northern Light Gold and Exploration Company. In December 1869 he was living with the other 34 miners at Todd's Creek, which must have been close to the south eastern boundary of modern Francistown. It is possible the 34 Australian miners called their settlement, the largest at the time, after Daniel Francis.

There were two other Francises in the area at the time. Phillip Francis was a hunter and trader who died on the Zambezi River, and his brother William Francis, who established a major trading business in about 1873 at Shoshong, named Francis and Clarke.

Daniel Francis managed a large mining concern in Kimberley during the 1870s, but when it merged with De Beers, Francis and Rhodes could not agree, and Francis returned to Tati with Hugh Dobbie, Samuel Dodds and William Francis. They formed the Northern Light Gold and Exploration Company, which was backed by a rich consortium including Alfred Beit, Baron Erlinger and John Schroeder. This was the start of the company which eventually came to own the whole of the North East District.

About 1890, Daniel Francis retired to England and died in London on the 18th December, 1920 aged 80 years.



THE STAMPS

20t - Tati Hotel

The Tati Hotel, opposite the railway station, was built in 1897, and was at that time known as 'Hotel Francistown'. It consisted of some portable buildings, which had originally been designed for hospitals.

The Bulawayo Chronicle of 29 July 1897 reported "a first class Hotel, costing about 5,000 pounds, has been erected. Containing 26 bedrooms. Private and public bars, (coffee) and billiard rooms." Later some rooms were used as sick rooms during a severe malaria season.

The Hotel was built of wood and corrugated iron and was surrounded by an ornate verandah with white canvas blinds. Old-timers fondly remember dancing on this verandah in the evenings. The Hotel bars were frequented by miners, drinking to their luck or drowning their sorrow.

This building burnt down in 1923 and was replaced by a more Cape Dutch style brick building, which remained a centre of social life until the 1980s.

The later building was demolished in 1995, and a modern office and shopping block built in its stead. All that remains of the Tati Hotel is a mural by Mike Smith on a wall of the new complex.

Two-wheeled carriages or Scotch carts drawn by mules were commonly used for passenger transport.

50t - The Railway Station

This station was built in 1897 and replaced the original tin shack. This stop was at that time called 'Monarch Station'.

The station has since been painted and enlarged, the southern part of the verandah enclosed and the bell-tower and some of the ornamentation removed, but otherwise the building has been preserved. The Railway Company also administered the Post Office.

The locomotive is a '2-4-0' and has a special anti-spark chimney to prevent bush fires. Steam trains were still common on the Mafeking-Francistown-Bulawayo line until about 1975. A Beyer Garrett, 15th Class is on display at the station today.

80t - Tati Company Manager's House

This house was built in 1897 as the General Manager's house of the Tati Concessions Ltd.

It was built of brick with a galvanised iron roof and contained eight rooms along a central passage. It had a particularly attractive long rooflight or 'lantern' between two tripped roofs, and an ornate wooden verandah. It had suspended timber floors of Oregon pine and ceilings also of tongue-and-groove pine.

About 1940 the house was sold to WNLA, the Witwatersrand labour organisation, which added two wings and used it as unmarried staff accommodation.

In 1992 Deloitte and Touche bought it and restored it close to its original appearance. It is now a beautiful late Victorian building with modern offices inside, an asset to the company and the town.

P1 - The Monarch Mine

Francistown was a mining town. In 1897 the Monarch Mine was the largest in operation, with 30 stamps that had already crushed 12 000 tons of ore, yielding 4 000 ozs of gold. It also had a cyanide plant. Other big mines were the Lady Mary Mine, the New Prospect Mine and the Blue Jacket Mine.

Many mines were worked on a smaller scale. Shown here are a stampmill in which the ore was crushed and a boiler, the steam of which was used to operate the stampmill or a water pump.

First Day Cover - First Street

This is a view of First Street, now Haskins Street, looking south about 1914. The double-storey brick building belonged to the Rouncifell family and they had living quarters above their store.

The Pioneer Bakery and Francistown Supply Company next door were established by James Haskins shortly after the establishment of the town, J. Haskins & Sons is still an important trading company in Francistown.

Apart from the Railway Station, none of the original buildings on First Street now remain.

Ox-wagons were the main mode of transport in the 1890s. The streets were made wide enough for such wagons and teams of up to 16 oxen to be turned around.

About The Artist

Mike Smith is a self-taught Motswana artist, originally from Leeds. He came to Botswana as a telephone technician and has lived in Francistown for more than 15 years.

He is known for his water-colour landscapes, his pen and ink drawings of historic buildings, and more abstract canvasses. He recently painted a trompe l'oeuil of the original Tati Hotel.

Quantities

20t	1 400 000
50t	100 000
80t	100 000
P1	100 000
FDC's	2 000 @ P5.50 each

Printing Details

Printers	:	National Printing and Packaging (Zimbabwe)
Process	:	Lithography
Stamp size	:	35mm x 30mm
Sheet format	:	2 panes of 25 stamps
Perforation	:	14
Designer	:	Mike Smith

Further details from: Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 100, Gaborone, Botswana. Tel: 353 131, Fax: 313 599

POSTAL STATIONERY REGISTERED ENVELOPES - ESSAYS FOR THE 1887 BRITISH BECHUANALAND ISSUE OVERPRINTED ON GB ISSUES

John Inglefield-Watson

Holmes, page 66, lists and describes seven different essays for the late 1887 British Bechuanaland issue of registered envelopes. These were overprinted 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and surcharged 'FOUR' (pence) with two bars cancelling the existing 'TWO' on the 1883-85 issue of Great Britain envelopes. His list is numbered 1 to 6, No.5 covering two essays on different forms of size I envelope. Nos.1 to 5 are essays for the 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' overprint alone. Only No. 6 includes the surcharge as well.

Nos.1 to 5 formed Lot 1283 in the sale of the Holmes collection (Harmers 1981), together with an additional size F essay with surcharge (illustrated in the catalogue) in place of No. 6.

There was therefore a total of eight essays known to Holmes. Since then further essays have come to light. This article lists and describes all essays known to me and illustrates typical examples. The stamp die numbers, embossed at bottom right of the base of the Queen's neck, are included if legible on the examples seen. Often they have become blurred or flattened to the extent that they are indistinguishable. None of the essays bear any annotations relating to approval or rejection. No recognisable essays of the adopted overprint are known to me.

No information has been found about the printers of the overprints and the surcharge on the essays and issued envelopes. In my opinion it is very doubtful whether the quality of the overprints was within the capabilities of any Cape or Bechuanaland printer at that time. I believe that they were probably applied by McCorquodale. This deduction is in line with the statement by Holmes (page 66) to the effect that officials in UK initiated the requirement for a suitable overprint on GB registered envelopes. Because the overall control of all printing and overprinting of GB stamps and postal stationery, whether for use in GB or in British colonies and protectorates, was the responsibility of the Board of Inland Revenue Stamping Department, they would have ordered the essays and decided which type to adopt. I have no evidence to show whether or not consultation with the Bechuanaland authorities would have been part of their normal procedure before taking this decision.

The relatively poor quality of the surcharge makes its attribution much more difficult. Its appearance suggests a local surcharge. If so, then its presence on the unadopted essays listed in Section II implies that consultation did take place and that essays of all the various types of overprint were sent to Bechuanaland and were surcharged locally to show the finished effect before preference for a particular type was notified to the Stamping Department for final approval. Supplies of the adopted type would then have had to be produced and despatched from UK for local surcharging. The envelopes would therefore not have been available for issue until much later than if they had been overprinted and surcharged in UK, though local surcharging would probably have been cheaper. Neither local surcharging nor surcharging in UK, perhaps at Somerset House, can be ruled out without more evidence. If the provenance of the essays in Section II could be traced back to a source in Bechuanaland or the Cape, this would, I believe, tip the balance in favour of local surcharging.

Section I - Essays for 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' Overprint only

Type 1. Hand-written in sans-serif capitals by pen and ink on the 1886 issue of GB registered envelopes with compensation notice.

SA 1	Size H,	Die 14	(Holmes No.1)	Fig.1
SA 2	Size K,		(Holmes No.2)	Illustrated on back cover of RP 40

Type 2. Machine printed in thick sans-serif capitals, 2.75mm high, on the 1886 issue of GB with compensation notice. The adopted overprint is very similar but is 3mm high.

SA 3	Size F,	Die 16	(Holmes No.3)	Fig.2
SA 4	Size G,	Die 15	(Holmes No.4)	
SA 5	Size I,	Die 14	(Holmes No.5)	Instructions on front in square sans-serif capitals and small capitals.
SA 6	Size I		(Holmes No.5)	Instructions on front in condensed sans-serif capitals and small capitals.

Section II - Essays for 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' Overprint and 'FOUR' and Bars Surcharge

Holmes states that the angle between the 'FOUR' and the bars of the surcharge is either 55° or 70° and Higgins and Gage state 52° or 75°. In fact it is not constant and can vary by up to 5° either way from Holmes's figures which are acceptable averages. The actual angle is shown for each essay in this Section but this should be treated as approximate, due to the difficulty of making an accurate measurement. In view of the variations in the angle between them and in their positioning relative to each other, the 'FOUR' and the bars seem to me to have been applied separately, but I do not rule out other explanations.

Type 3. Machine-printed overprint in thinner, smaller sans-serif capitals, 2.5mm high, on the 1883-85 issue of GB without compensation notice. The overprint is an unadopted type. The surcharge is the adopted type.

SA 7 Size F, Angle 51°
V(1) Angle 52° - Double overprint only.

SA 8 Size H2, Die 12 Angle 55°
a Angle 45° - Abnormal angle.

Fig.3

SA 9 Size I
V(1) Angles 53° & 57° - Double overprint and surcharge.

Note: SA 7 and SA 9 based on auction catalogue descriptions but not seen by me. Assumed to be on 1883-85 issue of GB. See Note below Type 5 for further information.

Type 4. Machine-printed overprint in thin seriffed capitals, 3mm high, on the 1882 (size G) or 1883-85 issues of GB without compensation notice. The overprint is an unadopted type. The surcharge is the adopted type.

SA 10 Size F, Angle 52° (Holmes Lot 1283)
V(1) Angle 55° - Double overprint only.

Fig.4

SA 11 Size G, Angle 52° - Stamp, lines and lettering in bluish-green.

SA 12 Size H, Die 12 Angle 55°

Type 5. Machine-printed overprint 'British Bechuanaland.' in two lines across the lower half of the stamp in sans-serif lower case letters about 1.8mm high. The overprint resembles the issued Jan 1887 overprint on the size G Cape issue of 1882 but differs in several respects, especially the relative setting of the two lines and the slightly smaller height of the letters. The basic GB envelope issue is unknown. The surcharge appears to be the adopted type, although the angle is abnormal.



Reduced size
catalogue illustration



Enlarged to
approximate full size

SA 13 Size I, Die 12 Angle 45° - Abnormal angle.

Fig. 5

Note: SA 13 was sold at Johannesburg by Sprighton Philatelic Auctions in their Sale No.34 on 31 July 1973. The reduced size illustration of the stamp does not reveal details of the envelope. Where is this item now? SA 7, SA 9 and SA 9 V(1) were in the same sale. The stamp of SA 7 was illustrated and SA 9 was described but not illustrated. Where are they now? SA 9 V(1) is in my collection.

Type Unknown. Machine-printed overprint in sans-serif capitals on the 1886 issue of GB with compensation notice, the stamp surcharged 'FOUR'. This description by Holmes of his No.6 is insufficient to determine whether the overprint is either the adopted type or Type 3 above or some other type. The bars of the normal surcharge are not mentioned. Existence unconfirmed, but see SA 8/8a above and note that all other essays in this Section are on envelopes without compensation notice.

SA 14? Size H2 (Holmes No.6)

Acknowledgement. My thanks to Peter Thy for his help in preparing this article.

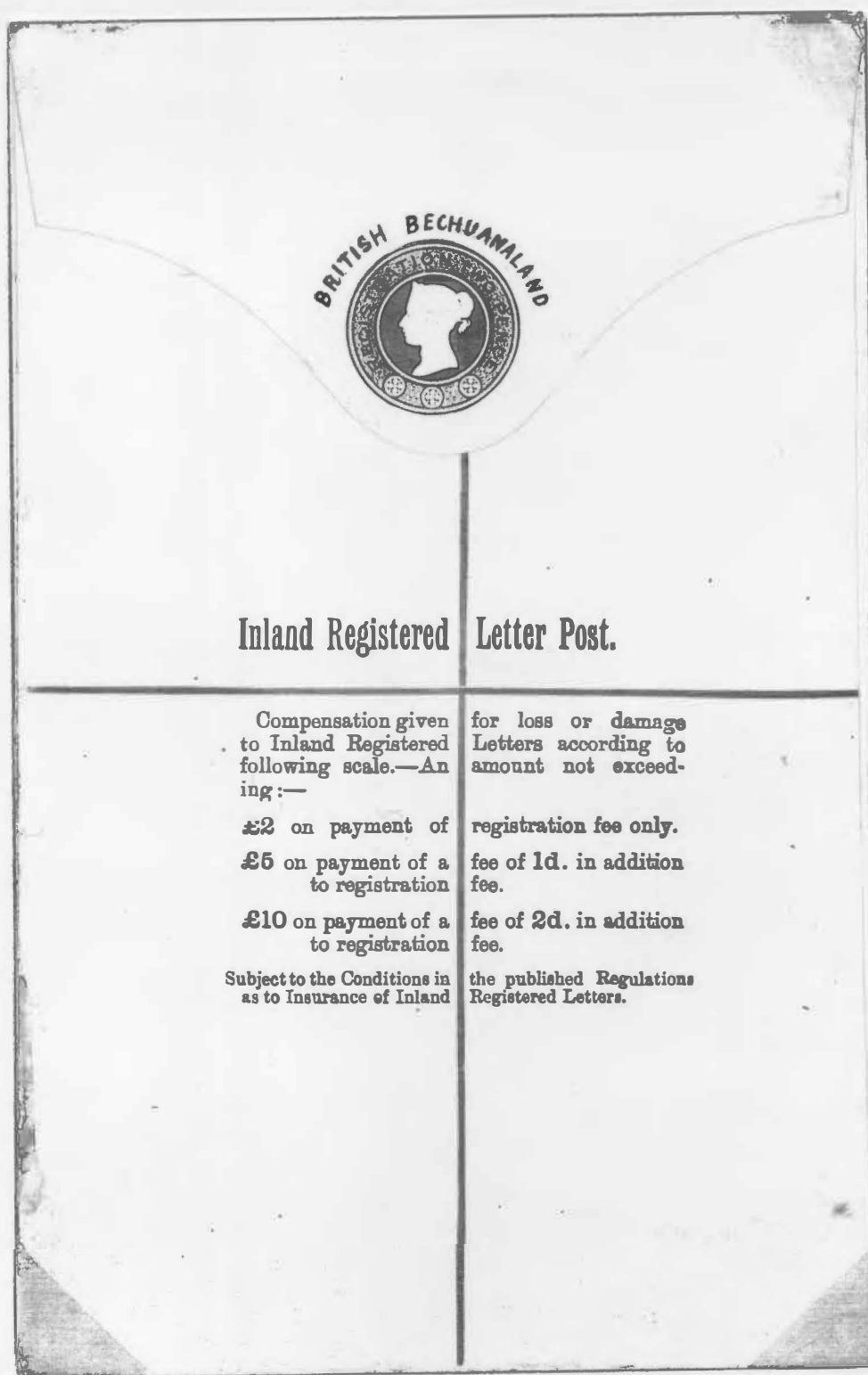


Fig. 1

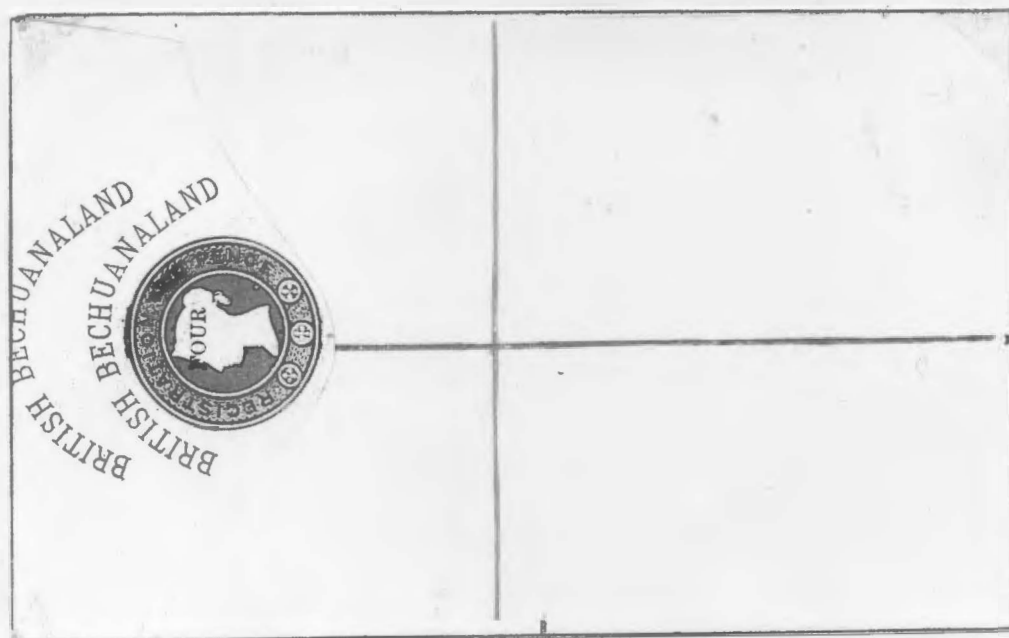


Fig. 4

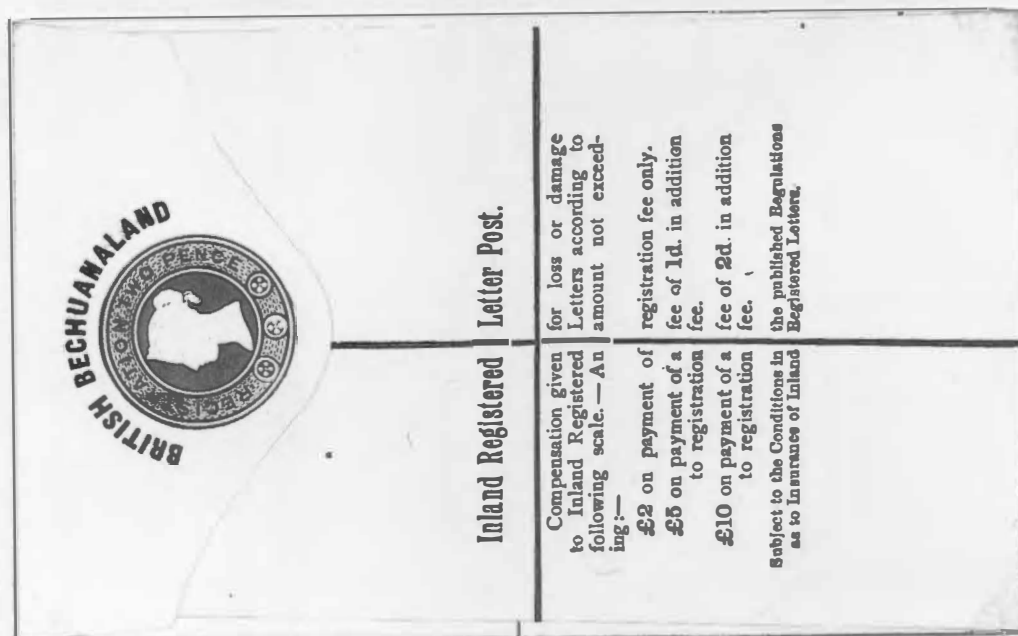


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

THE FIRST 'POSTAGE' STAMP USED IN BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE ?

By E. B. Proud

It has been recorded that Frederick Jeppe, Postmaster General of the Transvaal, was interested in extending his postal services into the Rhodesian area, etc., circa 1860. Presumably he retained this interest. Evidently in 1869 when he issued the 6d postal stationery envelopes, the London & Limpopo Mining Company ordered a supply for Tati, sending in their own envelopes. It would be interesting to know at what point the Transvaal postal service took over but, as on the example shown below there is no backstamp until it arrived at its destination in Potchefstroom, it may be the mail bag went direct to the G.P.O. before it was opened to be dealt with.

The envelope is docketed as being from Captain Echaley and was not answered until 7 February so possibly it may have been concerning the forthcoming adhesive stamps and Jeppe delayed replying until he had details - the first adhesive stamps being issued on 1st May 1870.

Has anybody any information on the activities of Captain Echaley and/or the London & Limpopo Mining Company?



[Editors comments: The date - 'NOV 10 69' - of the 24mm Potchefstroom datestamp on the reverse of the above cover is important in helping to determine if it could have originated from the Tati area. An important question is whether this datestamp had arrived in Potchefstroom by this date. The fact that the ZAR Postmaster, Jeppe, may have made covers 'backdated' to 1869 further complicates the issue.

The following article discusses this date issue and is reprinted with kind permission from The Transvaal Philatelist, Vol. 31, no.3 (119), August 1996. Although the article does not deal directly with matters Bechuanaland, the importance of Mr Proud's supposition that Bechuanaland's first 'stamp' may have been a Transvaal datestamp demands that all related philatelic fields should be explored.

Two names are frequently referred to in the article which may mean little to non-Transvaal students. The first is Emil Tamsen, an eminent philatelist who lived in Nylstroom, Transvaal from about the mid 1880's, whose published articles and records have proved invaluable to students. The second, Adolph Otto of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was the printer (and forger) who provided the South African Republic's first postage stamps, cancellers, datestamps and the initial stock of inks.]

SOME FURTHER THOUGHTS CONCERNING THE 24 mm. POTCHEFSTROOM, PRETORIA AND RUSTENBURG DATESTAMPS

Alan Drysdall, John Dickson and Peter Wingent

Tamsen¹, quoting what must be a translation of Otto's invoice dated the 1st October, 1869, records that the 24 mm. datestamps for Potchefstroom, Pretoria and Rustenburg, were shipped aboard the *Celt* "throughout to Natal (care of Messrs. Escombe, Gladstone, & Co.)" in case no. 4753 together with 12 'defacing stamps' - the target-type dumb cancellers - a GPO seal, 2lbs of blue 'stamping' ink, for use with the datestamps and cancellers, and a second packet of stamps. Bearing in mind what it contained, the 'case' is probably better described as a package or even a parcel. The date on which it arrived in Potchefstroom is critical in determining whether or not covers bearing strikes of the 24 mm. datestamps dated November and December 1869 are 'contrived'.

At this time mail (and cargo) for southern Africa was sent from the UK by Union Line steamers operating a 'contract packet' service, and sailing for Cape Town on the 10th and 25th of every month. Following the termination of the Cape Natal-Mauritius service, the Union Steamship Co. introduced a monthly service to Natal leaving Cape Town after the arrival of the mail that left England on the 25th of the month. Eventually this became a regular service operated by the steamship *Natal* scheduled to leave Cape Town on the 5th of the month. It is hardly surprising that the residents of Natal were aggrieved that the mail that left England on the 10th of every month was routinely delayed in Cape Town for two weeks, and by the all too often irregular sailings of the *Natal*. Attempts to use the former Diamond Line steamer *Natalian* to augment this service failed, since there was no Natal money to pay for it. The next attempt was made using the coaster *Bismarck*. It is a coincidence, which nevertheless is rather remarkable, that when she sailed from Germany to start this service she carried the second case sent by Otto containing the printing press, plates, etc.

The *Celt* - actually the *Celt (II)* - sailed from the UK on the 25th July, 1869, arriving in Cape Town on the 27th August. She did not set out on the return voyage until the 19th September, arriving back in the UK on the 25th October. On the following voyage she sailed from the UK on the 10th November, and docked at Cape Town on the 13th December. There is no way that any package carried by the *Celt* on the later voyage could have been forwarded *via* Durban to reach Potchefstroom in November or even December 1869, but such a package could have reached Potchefstroom before the end of November 1869 if it was carried on the earlier voyage.

Any mail sent 'per *Celt*' on the 25th July should have arrived in Durban with the *Natal* on the 14th September, and there is no obvious reason why a package sent 'per *Celt*' should not have arrived at the same time. Mail from the UK sent aboard the *Celt* on the 10th November was not detained in Cape Town, as would normally have been the case, but was forwarded aboard the *Bismarck*, which carried this one mail free of charge in order to demonstrate the proposed service. The *Bismarck* sailed on or about the 13th December on what was probably her first voyage to Durban, which she reached on the 27th. The *Bismarck* did not, however, carry any cargo that had arrived in Cape Town, aboard the *Celt*. This was detained in Cape Town and arrived in Durban on the 14th January, 1870, aboard the *Natal*.

Otto's invoice of the 1st October is for a total of three consignments, the first of which was sent by post and carried by the *Nea*, which sailed on the 25th June, and the last of which - as listed by Otto - was sent as cargo aboard the *Bismarck*. It is known that the *Bismarck* arrived at Cape Town in early December, but the date on which she sailed from Europe is not known. However, the voyage would have taken far longer than the strictly scheduled packet service as she was a small coaster of only 328 tons, and would have needed to recalc several

times *en route*. The order in which the consignments are listed by Otto suggests that the second consignment, which included the datestamps, was sent aboard the *Celt* when she sailed on the 25th July. The addressee, Escombe, Gladstone & Co., the Union Line agent in Durban, should have received the package on the 14th September. If it was forwarded without delay by ox-wagon to Potchefstroom, it could well have arrived during the second half of October and certainly by mid-November. (At this time there would have been more than one wagon a day setting out from Natal on the 'overberg' route, many heading for the Diamond Fields.)

ZAR Government Notice No. 146 of the 30th October, 1869, a translation of which is also reproduced by Tamsen², records that the first postage stamps were to be issued on the 1st January, 1870. It would be a reasonable assumption that this notice would not have been issued unless both the stamps and a means of cancelling them were to hand. Again this would suggest that the case that contained the three datestamps and the target-type cancellers was received in Potchefstroom before the end of October 1869. However, the issue of the stamps was postponed until the 1st May, 1870³, because most - Tamsen, quoting Jeppe, says all - of the stamps had been sold to dealers in order that the Postmaster-General could settle the account with Otto. This introduces a possible further complication; if the issue of the stamps was postponed, would the datestamps and cancellers have been distributed?

The case sent with the *Bismarck* should have arrived in early February 1870. Otto's invoice states categorically that one case was sent 'per Celt' and one 'per Bismarck', but Tamsen records that, "The two cases arrived in Potchefstroom on the 23rd February, 1870". Tamsen was writing 20 years after these events took place, but he must have had access to some documentation as otherwise he could not have reported such a precise date. If his statement is accepted in its entirety, then the datestamps were not available for use in the ZAR in 1869.

To date the only evidence that would appear to contradict Tamsen's account is in the form of postal stationery envelopes made by removing all but the year of the date (and in a few cases the year as well) from both the 30 mm. and the 24 mm. Potchefstroom datestamps. As far as postal stationery envelopes made with the 24 mm. datestamp are concerned, there are no known examples that have passed through the post and furthermore, ignoring outright forgeries, it is known that some were made after the datestamp had been dented, i.e. after the 4th December, 1878⁴. Four envelopes made by similarly mutilating the 30 mm. datestamp that have apparently passed through the post, including two that were in the Criddle Collection⁵, are known to the writers. One is backstamped with the 24 mm. Potchefstroom datestamp recording an arrival date in November 1869, and another with the 24 mm. Pretoria datestamp recording that it was received on Christmas Day 1869⁶. In both cases the backstamps are struck in shades of grey that differ from the colour of the strikes of the 30 mm. datestamp. Moreover whereas the former are 'crisp' and could well be strikes of new datestamps, the latter show signs of wear. All four envelopes are addressed to Jeppe.

It has to be acknowledged that such evidence as there is neither proves nor disproves Tamsen's statement, and in particular there is no evidence in the form of covers with which Jeppe is not associated that either the Potchefstroom or the Pretoria 24 mm. datestamps were in use in 1869. (Jeppe must be regarded as untrustworthy as he is known to have lied about the number of envelopes he made with the 24 mm. datestamp and he admitted that many had been made after 1869.) There is, however, no indication that the two backstamped covers referred to above are 'contrived'. If they are accepted as genuine, then Tamsen was wrong in implying that the case sent 'per Bismarck' arrived together with that sent 'per Celt' in late February, 1870. The balance of the evidence would seem to favour this point of view.

References

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Tamsen, 1893, p.51 | 4 Drysdall and Chilton, 1993, p.29 | 5 Christie's Robson Lowe, 25.2.92, lot 2 |
| 2 Tamsen, 1893, p.52 | A strike without dent over the 'FS' | |
| 3 Tamsen, 1893, p.69 | of 'POTCHEFSTROOM' dated | 6 Drysdall and Chilton, 1993, 32-3 |
| Yardley, 1906, p.375 -6 | 4.12.78 was recently reported | |

Tamsen, E., 1893, The stamps of the Transvaal: *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, 31st August, p.49-55; 30th September, p.69-71

Drysdall, A.R., and Chilton, A.R., 1993, The postal stationery envelopes of 1869-70 made with the 24 mm. Potchefstroom datestamp: *The Transvaal Philatelist*, v. 28, no. 2 (106), p.29-33

Van den Hurk, G., and Drysdall, A.R., 1992, Handstamps, datestamps and cancellers of the First South African Republic and Transvaal 1859-80: *The Transvaal Philatelist*, v. 27, no. 4 (104), p.89

Yardley, R.B., 1906, *The Transvaal in The postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and telegraph stamps, of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa, part III*, p. 370-537 and 551-610: Stanley Gibbons for The Philatelic Society, London

POSTSCRIPT - E.B. Proud

Dr Alan Drysdall drew my attention to the fact that, according to Tamsen, the Potchefstroom, etc., datestamps were not received until February 1870 and he kindly sent me a copy of Tamsen's original article. I noticed, however, that there was a serious discrepancy in the time the material was shipped and the alleged time of arrival. Dr Drysdall then spent a considerable amount of time in researching shipping movements, etc., which is summarised in the previous article. The normal practice, of course, is for the documents etc., to be sent either with the ship or after it had sailed so that it would almost certainly have been despatched by the July voyage. The datestamps, of course, would have been ordered at the same time as the stamps that had already arrived in August. I feel that Tamsen's date possibly arose from taking a manuscript annotation which probably referred to when the invoices were paid or filed, etc. The fact that the envelope is addressed to Jeppe can be explained in that undoubtedly the early orders from dealers for stamps would also have had enquiries for postal stationery, so that the envelopes which were issued as a provisional measure before the issue of stamps suddenly, to his surprise, became sought after. He would initially, of course, have sold any items he had in his files which would not have satisfied the demand, hence his creation of forgeries or, as he was Postmaster General, the second printing of unused envelopes for philatelic purposes could be called official reprints.

Looking at the cover, the Potchefstroom mark is crisp and clear and obviously a very early impression. The few examples I have seen of these early datestamps all show slight wear quite quickly. The two impressions also are in different inks.

An article [by J.H. Harvey-Pirie, extract below] in the *South African Philatelist* of November 1943 seems to confirm my hypothesis that this datestamp was received by November 1869:

4. What about the small Potchefstroom dater illustrated by Mr. Basden in Fig. Fig 6? Mr. Basden informs me that he has always assumed that to be the mark of one of the three daters ordered and received by Jeppe in 1869 along with the first consignment of stamps from Otto (see Curle and Basden, p.89. The other two were for Pretoria and Rustenburg respectively). That seems to be a reasonable assumption. even if there be not actual proof of it forthcoming.

Another article, by the way, mentions that Jeppe stated that he made twenty-five envelopes of various size and colour especially for a collector with an additional order the following year. Presumably this refers to the same type of datestamp with the date omitted and 6d written in manuscript.

Baines, in his book *The Gold Regions of South Eastern Africa*, describes Tati in 1869 as follows:

Sir John Swinburne, Bart., and Captain Arthur Lionel Levert, left England, taking with them an expensive equipment, including a traction engine, which, however, was left, and subsequently sold in Natal. They reached the Tati on the 27th April, 1869; set up their steam engine and opened a store. Sir John and Mr. Levert proceeded to Myati. The former obtained leave to proceed to the northern gold fields—the latter returned to Natal, and had a stamping machine constructed there by Mr. Gavin, of Durban.

About this time quite a little village had arisen on the north bank of the Tati river. As nearly as I can ascertain, the following were the companies at work:- No. 1, Dr. Coverly's party; No. 2, Rocky, Dalton, and James, with three small stampers worked by the Limpopo Co.'s steam engine; 3, Burrell's party; 4, King Williamstown party; 5, a section of do.; 6, Old Charley's party; 7, The Pretoria party, Brown and others; 8, Two carpenters; 9, London and Limpopo Mining and Trading Co. The company of 35 Australians, sent up from Durban, went about 32 miles up the river and located themselves on "Todd's Creek." The London and Limpopo Company's store is conspicuous on the west or left hand side of the road on the north of the river. To the north of this, on a rounded hill, is the house of Mr. Nelson, and a little to the east, that of Mr. Brown, of the Glasgow and Limpopo Company. Near these once stood Flagstaff Lodge, the trading residence of some one combining the occupation of trading with the office of Catechist, or teacher from the now deserted Jesuit mission, at Zumbo on the Zambesi.

He also confirms that the company was running a private postal service that was probably more frequent than the missionary one as, in describing his next visit in 1871 after visiting Lobengula and Hope Fountain, he mentions:

I proceeded with the wagons to Mr. Lee's farm at Mangwe, we rode over to Tati with Jewell to post our letters, and found Mr. Hart busy in putting up his machinery, and Mr. Nelson and Arkle putting shoes, or blocks of iron, on the worn out stampers of the London and Limpopo Company's quartz crusher. We returned to Lee's to make preparation for our journey through the Fly Country.

At the back of the book he lists a route from Transvaal as follows:

ITINERARY.

ROUTE No. 8.

Summary of Distances, &c., from Port Natal to the Northern Gold Fields, Matabili Land, by Hartley's Road, via Ba-Mangwato and Tati (clear of Tsetse).

PLACE.	Trocheameter. Miles. Fur.	Latitude. Deg. Min.	Longitude. Deg. Min.	Height in feet above Sea Level.
Outer Anchorage, Natal Bay ...	— —	29 53	31 4	—
Landed at Point, Port Natal ...	— —	29 52	31 1	10
By rail to Durban ...	2 0	29 51	31 0	22
Pietermaritzburg by Welsh's bus ...	54 0	29 35	30 23	2,080
Harry Smith, Orange Free State ...	148 6	28 16	29 5	4,950
Cross Vaal River at Lauso's Drift into Trans-Vaal ...	130 6	26 52	28 38	4,408
Top of Plat Berg ...	—	—	—	6,019
Potschefstroom Mooi River (Coulson's) ...	85 4	26 43	27 33	3,900
One mile S.E. of Rustenburg ...	89 4	25 41	27 39	3,367
Cross Marico River at Junction with Limpopo ...	121 5	24 10	27 3	2,676
At Cross Roads, Ba-Mangwato Hills ...	95 6	23 6	26 58	2,750
Cross Tati River, near Limpopo Company's Store ...	156 3	21 28	27 51	2,623
Cross Sawpit Spruit of Mangwe River ...	59 4	20 44	28 13	3,470
Manyamis, outpost of Matabili ...	11 0	20 37	28 19	3,470
Inyati Mission Station, London Society ...	88 2	19 40	29 13	4,115
Cross Gwaito River, over S.W. boundary ...	54 7	19 11	29 50	3,792
Hartley Hill, between Um Vuli and Simbo Rivers ...	115 3	18 11	30 49	3,798
Ganyana River, S.W. side, our N.E. boundary ...	37 1	17 44	30 41	3,953
	1,251 6			
To Maghoondas, Mashona Vil- lage, approximate ...	35 0	17 33	30 17	
Total distance from Port Natal ...	1,286 0			
INDEPENDENT DISTANCES.				
Hartley Hill to Umtigesi's Village ...	92 0	18 47	31 46	4,060
Hartley Hill to Willie's Grave ...	13 0	18 16	30 59	—
Hartley Hill down Um Vuli River ...	25 0	18 1	30 31	3,154
Hartley Hill to abandoned Gold Workings ...	21 0	18 0	30 36	—
Hartley Hill to Workings, re- sumed by Mashona, near Maghoonda's ...	60 0	17 31	30 22	—
Zumbo on North of Zambesi ...	180 0	15 37	30 32	1,440
Tette, Portuguese Town on Zam- besi ...	236 0	16 9	33 28	—
Thence to Quillimane River mouth ...	270 0	18 0	37 0	—
Hartley Hill to Quillimane River mouth ...	506 0	—	—	—
Sofala River mouth ...	290 0	20 12	34 50	—

In an advertisement, the Union Shipping Company lists Baines & Co. as being their agents in Potchefstroom which would indicate that freight was moved on a regular organised basis from the ports. I have not found any mention of Captain Echaley but he could have been the Manager of the company's store in Tati and responsible for its post.

I agree with Dr Drysdall that to be one hundred percent certain more evidence is needed but I feel the odds are heavily in favour of this particular cover being genuine, although when a Postmaster General is unethical it complicates matters and, having dealt with one or two 20th century Jeppe's, I know how difficult it is to sort fact from fiction.

CHECKLIST OF BOTSWANA POSTMARKS

FOR OFFICES BEGINNING WITH THE LETTER 'S' (Part 2)

Brian Trotter

This checklist covers the balance of postmarks so far recorded for offices beginning with the letter S. Part 1 was published in RP 45. As mentioned before, there are doubtless additional markings to be discovered and new ones issued. We encourage members to provide further information on both recorded and unrecorded markings.

SINCE THE RECORDED MARKINGS REPRESENT ESSENTIALLY ONLY WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE VERY SMALL NUMBER OF MEMBERS WORKING ON THE POSTMARK PROJECT, RECORDED NUMBERS OF MARKINGS DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT THE RELATIVE SCARCITY OF THE RESPECTIVE MARKINGS.

SEMOLALE



No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters	:	18 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Feb 10, 1983
Latest recorded date	:	May 30, 1989
Codes recorded	:	A, B, None
Number recorded so far	:	16



No. 2 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	29 x 51 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Aug 12, 1985
Latest recorded date	:	Aug 12, 1985
Number recorded so far	:	5

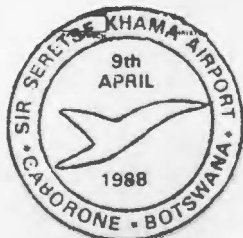
All recorded items are struck in red.

SERETSE KHAMA AIRPORT (Should also be recorded with Gaborones)



No. 1 Type 2 X 1

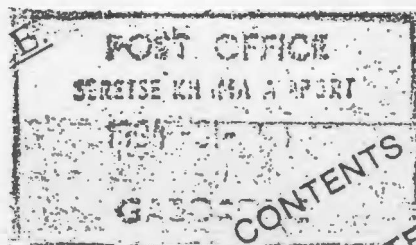
Circle diameters	:	19 & 28 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Sep 26, 1986
Latest recorded date	:	Aug 20, 1993
Number recorded so far	:	14



No. 2 Type SPEC 2c

Circle diameters	:	23 & 31 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Apr 9, 1988
Latest recorded date	:	Apr 9, 1988
Number recorded so far	:	4

Used only on 9th April 1988, the date of the official opening of the Sir Seretse Khama Airport.



No. 3 Type 8 X 7	
Box dimensions	: 30 x 51.5 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Jan 18, 1992
Latest recorded date	: Jan 25, 1994
Number recorded so far	: 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.

SEROWE



No. 1 Type 2 A 1	
Circle diameters	: 18 & 26 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Oct 18, 1966
Latest recorded date	: May 17, 1993
Codes recorded	: A, B, C
Number recorded so far	: 39

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 9 with Bech. Prot. excised. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 175)



No. 2 Type 2 A 1	
Circle diameters	: 18 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Feb 7, 1967
Latest recorded date	: Jun 28, 1990
Codes recorded	: A, C
Number recorded so far	: 12

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 8 with Bech. Prot. excised. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 175)



No. 3 Type 2 D 2	
Circle diameters	: 19 & 28 mm
Earliest recorded date	: May 23, 1967
Latest recorded date	: Nov 17, 1975
Codes recorded	: A
Number recorded so far	: 10

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 6. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 175)



No. 4 Type 23 A 1 (or 51?)	
Circle diameter	: ±37 mm
Earliest recorded date	: May 9, 1975
Latest recorded date	: May 9, 1975
Number recorded so far	: 1

The single recorded item is struck in purple, and the base is not visible, so the type cannot be conclusively determined.



No. 5 Type 2 B 51

Circle diameters	:	20 & 29 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Feb 15, 1978
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 2, 1993
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C, G?
Number recorded so far	:	31

One recorded item has the code letter G noted, however, this may be a malformed or over-inked letter C.



No. 6 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters	:	19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Mar 5, 1986
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 5, 1986
Codes recorded	:	A
Number recorded so far	:	5



No. 7 Type 2 F 7(3)

Circle diameters	:	19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Jan 21, 1983
Latest recorded date	:	Jun ?, 1988
Number recorded so far	:	7

One recorded item has only 2 digits in the year, (i.e. 88 instead of 1988).



No. 8 Type 2 B(4) 51

Circle diameters	:	19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Mar 3, 1984
Latest recorded date	:	Jun 23, 1994
Number recorded so far	:	40



No. 9 Type 2 F 7(5)

Circle diameters	:	19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	?, 1982
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 4, 1992
Number recorded so far	:	6



No. 10 Type 2 F 8

Circle diameters	:	19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Nov 9, 1981
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 31, 1994
Number recorded so far	:	More than 50

Three recorded items have only one digit instead of 2 for either month or day.



No. 11 Type 21 C 21

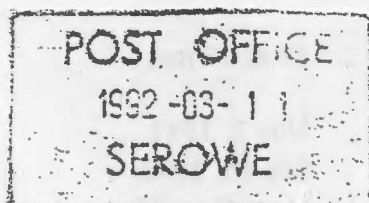
Circle diameters	:	18 & 28 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Jan 18, 1980
Latest recorded date	:	Jan 22, 1988
Number recorded so far	:	14



No. 12 Type 8 J 29

Box dimensions	:	29 x 39 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Aug 5, 1985
Latest recorded date	:	Sep 9, 1986
Number recorded so far	:	6

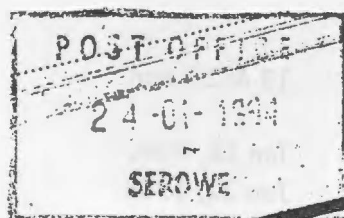
All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 13 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	26 x 47 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Mar 11, 1992
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 11, 1992
Number recorded so far	:	1

The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 14 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	27 x 43 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Jul 12, 1993
Latest recorded date	:	Jan 24, 1994
Number recorded so far	:	2

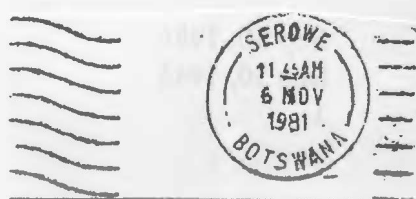
Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 15 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions	:	27 x 44 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	May 5, 1993
Latest recorded date	:	Jan 25, 1994
Number recorded so far	:	2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 16 Type MACH 4b

Circle diameter	:	±21 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Sep 18, 1981
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 10, 1983
Number recorded so far	:	3



No. 17 Type MACH 4a

Circle diameter : ± 21 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 3, 1984
 Latest recorded date : Mar 2, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 37

Date and time sequence varies.

INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH YEAR

0 5 AUG 1985

SEROWE
BOTSWANA

No. 18 Type SPEC 3

Earliest recorded date : Jul 17, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Oct 2, 1985
 Number recorded so far : 10

Six recorded items are struck in red. Omnibus marking - International Youth Year.



No. 19 Type SPEC 2b

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

Omnibus marking - 20th Anniversary of Independence.



No. 20 Type SPEC 2b

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

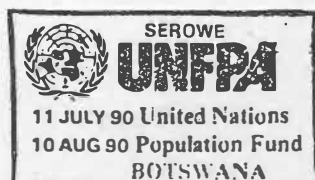
Omnibus marking - Child Survival and Development - Immunise Your Child.



No. 21 Type SPEC 2b

Circle diameter : 23 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus marking - Mafeking-Gubulawayo Runner Post Centenary 1888 - 1988.



No. 22 Type SPEC 2c (MISC 11)

Earliest recorded date : Jul 11-Aug 10, '90
 Latest recorded date : Jul 11-Aug 10, '90
 Number recorded so far : 2

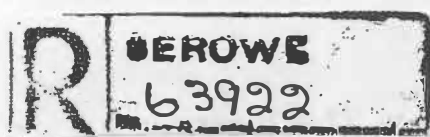
The single recorded item is struck in blue, and used to cancel a stamp on an unaddressed cover. Omnibus marking - UNFPA United Nations Population Fund.



No. 23 Type SPEC 2c (MISC 11)

Earliest recorded date : ? , 1990
 Latest recorded date : ? , 1990
 Number recorded so far : 2

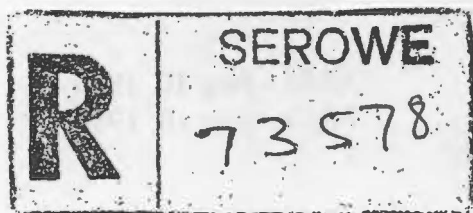
The single recorded item is struck in blue, and used to cancel a stamp on an unaddressed cover. Omnibus marking - International literacy year.



No. 24 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : ±17 x 55 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 21, 1974
 Latest recorded date : Aug 21, 1974
 Number recorded so far : 1

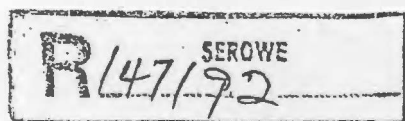
The single recorded item is struck in purple.



No. 25 Type REGN 2g

Box dimensions : 27 x 60 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 2, 1979
 Latest recorded date : Nov 2, 1979
 Number recorded so far : 4

Two of the recorded items are struck in red. Three recorded items are on piece, so no date can be determined.



No. 26 Type REGN 3b

Box dimensions : 15 x 52 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 5, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Jun 28, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 27 Type MISC 3h

Box dimensions : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 14, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 14, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in red, and cancels a stamp, it therefore should not be MISC type. However, as this appears unusual use for this date stamp we have not designated a new type for its use as a canceller.

SERULE (Also spelt Seruli)

No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 17 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 10, 1967
 Latest recorded date : Apr 23, 1970
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 4

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 1 with Bech. Prot. excised. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 176)



No. 2 Type 2 D 2

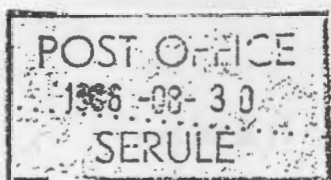
Circle diameters	:	19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Oct 6, 1971
Latest recorded date	:	Sep 19, 1994
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C
Number recorded so far	:	37

More recent markings (post 1989) have date sequence reversed.



No. 3 Type 2 A 3

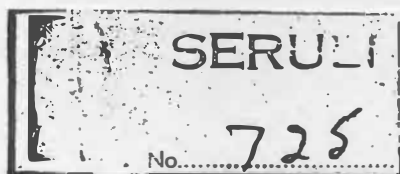
Circle diameters	:	19 & 32 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Dec 16, 1991
Latest recorded date	:	Sep 24, 1993
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C
Number recorded so far	:	4



No. 4 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	22 x 42 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Aug 30, 1986
Latest recorded date	:	Aug 31, 1993
Number recorded so far	:	4

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 5 Type REGN 3a

Box dimensions	:	21 x 51 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Apr 23, 1970
Latest recorded date	:	Oct 6, 1971
Number recorded so far	:	2

One recorded item is struck in violet.

SHAKAWE



No. 1 Type 2 A 1

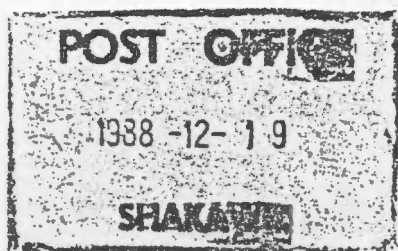
Circle diameters	:	22 & 31 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Feb 8, 1968
Latest recorded date	:	May 16, 1994
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C, D
Number recorded so far	:	21

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 1 with Bech. Prot. excised. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 177)



No. 2 Type 2 F 6

Circle diameters	:	19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Sep 9, 1986
Latest recorded date	:	Dec 2, 1991
Number recorded so far	:	13



No. 3 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	32 x 51 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Dec 19, 1988
Latest recorded date	:	Dec 19, 1988
Number recorded so far	:	1

The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 4 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	±36 x 52 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Mar 9, 1991
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 9, 1991
Number recorded so far	:	1

The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 5 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	:	29 x 43 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Mar 4, 1993
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 4, 1993
Number recorded so far	:	1

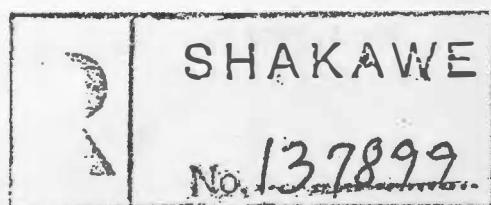
The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 6 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions	:	±42 x 59 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	? ?, 1992
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 22, 1993
Number recorded so far	:	2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 7 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions	:	26 x 63 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Aug 7, 1979
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 6, 1993
Number recorded so far	:	9

All recorded items are struck in red.

SHASHI DRIFT**No. 1 Type 2 A 1**

Circle diameters	: 23 & 31 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Feb 19, 1977
Latest recorded date	: May 13, 1993
Codes recorded	: A
Number recorded so far	: 12

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 1 with Bech. Prot. excised (See Runner Post No. 10, page 177). Four of the recorded items are dated 13 V A 63 (see illustration) cancelling Botswana 1982 definitive stamps, so presumably date is 1983 and not 1963. Three recorded items have code between day and month instead of between month and year. The separate Shashi Drift office is believed to have been closed in 1973, and the canceller transferred to the Shashe office.

SHASHE (Also spelt Shashi)**No. 1 Type 2 A 1**

Circle diameters	: 18 & 26 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Dec 12, 1966
Latest recorded date	: Nov 21, 1994
Codes recorded	: A, B, C
Number recorded so far	: 36

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 2 with B. P. excised (See Runner Post No. 10, page 177).

**No. 2 Type 8 J 26**

Box dimensions	: 31 x 52 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Jul 30, 1986
Latest recorded date	: Jul 30, 1986
Number recorded so far	: 1

**No. 3 Type 2 D 2**

Circle diameters	: 19 & 27 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Mar 9, 1978
Latest recorded date	: May 27, 1993
Codes recorded	: A, B, C
Number recorded so far	: 28

**No. 4 Type 8 J 26**

Box dimensions	: 29 x 43.5 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Jan 30, 1993
Latest recorded date	: Jan 30, 1993
Number recorded so far	: 1

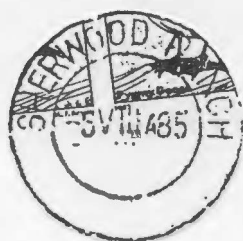


No. 5 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 23.5 x 50.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 24, 1994
 Latest recorded date : Jan 24, 1994
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 6 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 13.5 x 42.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 7, 1982
 Latest recorded date : Jul 7, 1982
 Number recorded so far : 1

SHERWOOD RANCH (Sometimes written as one word)



No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 19 & 30 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 21, 1975
 Latest recorded date : Dec 12, 1985
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 17

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 2 with Bech. Prot. excised. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 178)



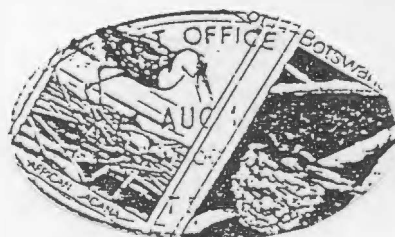
No. 2 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 19 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 4, 1987
 Latest recorded date : Feb 11, 1994
 Number recorded so far : 18

Earliest recorded item has year as 1997 in error.



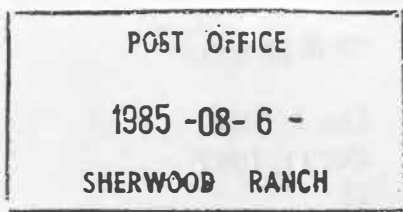
No. 3 Type 61 M 5
 Oval dimensions : 28 x 44 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 28, 1981
 Latest recorded date : Aug 28, 1981
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is a photocopy, so colour of the strike cannot be determined.



No. 4 Type 61 M 5
 Oval dimensions : 29 x 50 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red, with unclear dates.



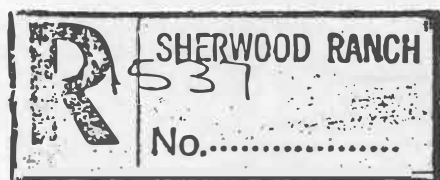
No. 5 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 27 x 52 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 6, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Dec 14, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 7

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 6 Type 61 J 27
 Oval dimensions : 28.5 x 44 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 28, 1991
 Latest recorded date : Jan 24, 1991
 Number recorded so far : 7

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 7 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 22 x 55 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 8, 1978
 Latest recorded date : May 27, 1980
 Number recorded so far : 3

One recorded item is on piece, so no date of use can be determined for that item.

SHOSHONG



No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 20 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 12, 1969
 Latest recorded date : Mar 15, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 27

Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 2 with Bech. Prot. excised. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 178)



No. 2 Type 23 A 1
 Circle diameter : 31 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 9, 1974
 Latest recorded date : Mar 28, 1978
 Number recorded so far : 4

Lettering size and spacing appears to vary slightly, so there could have been more than one postmark in existence.



No. 3 Type 21 A 1

Circle diameters	: 18 & 30 mm
Earliest recorded date	: May 5, 1988
Latest recorded date	: Oct 31, 1994
Number recorded so far	: 19



No. 4 Type 61 M 6

Oval dimensions	: 30 x 50 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Dec 2, 1988
Latest recorded date	: Jan 22, 1994
Number recorded so far	: 5

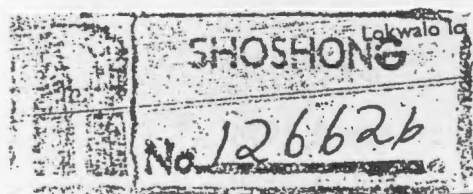
All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 5 Type SPEC 2b

Circle diameter	: 23 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Aug 22, 1988
Latest recorded date	: Aug 22, 1988
Number recorded so far	: 1

Omnibus Marking - Mafeking - Gubulawayo Runner Post Centenary 1888-1988.



No. 6 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions	: 23 x 59 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Jul 9, 1974
Latest recorded date	: Jul 9, 1974
Number recorded so far	: 1

The single recorded item is struck in purple.

SIKWANE



No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters	: 17 & 26 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Mar 13, 1973
Latest recorded date	: Jan 25, 1994
Codes recorded	: A, B, C
Number recorded so far	: 29

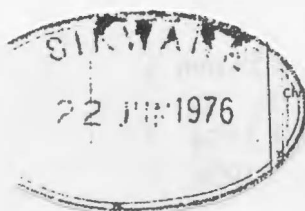
Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 1 with Bech. Prot. excised. (See Runner Post No. 10, page 178)



No. 2 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions	: 27 x 39 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Mar 11, 1986
Latest recorded date	: Dec 5, 1988
Number recorded so far	: 7

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 3 Type 61 A 1
 Oval dimensions : 25 x 43.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 22, 1976
 Latest recorded date : Jun 22, 1976
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in purple. The second is dated Apr 2, 1977, so year of use cannot be determined.



No. 4 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 28 x 43.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 3, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Jan 25, 1994
 Number recorded so far : 6

All recorded items are struck in red.

SOJWE



No. 1 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 18, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Nov 17, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 10

Seven of the recorded items have the date sequence as Year, Month, Day (see illustration), the remaining two recorded items have the conventional Day, Month, Year sequence.



No. 2 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18 & 28.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May ?, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Jun 13, 1987
 Number recorded so far : 2



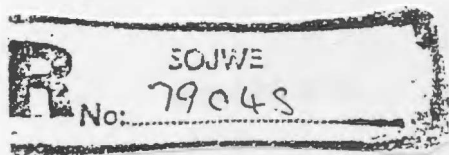
No. 3 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18.5 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 12, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Mar 12, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

Postmarks Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are all the same type, with similar circle dimensions, but with different size lettering.

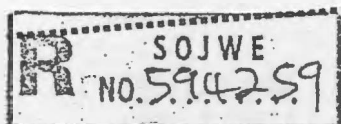


No. 4 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 24 x 43.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 1, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jan 21, 1994
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in purple.



No. 5 Type REGN 3a
 Box dimensions : ±17 x 58 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 15, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Jan 15, 1986
 Number recorded so far : 1



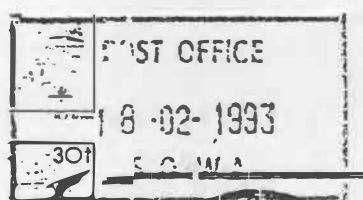
No. 6 Type REGN 3a
 Box dimensions : 15 x 43.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 1, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Mar 12, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3

All the recorded items are struck in purple.

SOWA



No. 1 Type 2 B 54(2)
 Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 8, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Mar 4, 1994
 Number recorded so far : 7



No. 2 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 24 x 43.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan 26, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Feb 18, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 3 Type 61 J 35
 Oval dimensions : 32 x 60 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 26, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Jun 2, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 4

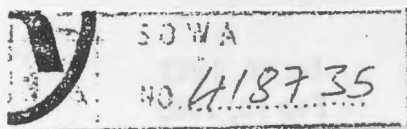
All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 4 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions : 32 x 58 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 18, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jan 22, 1994
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 5 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : 15 x 51.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 18, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Mar 8, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 4

All recorded items are struck in red.

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

AUCTION 10 UK (FEBRUARY 1997) PRICES REALISED

LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£
4	6	43	8	79	31	116	13
5	13	44	40	85	31	117	7
6	13	45	31	86	23	118	3.50
7	15	47	13	88	6	119	2
8	7	48	25	89	4	120	2.50
10	6	49	6	91	20	125	18
11	7	50	7	92	10	127	2
13	20	51	10	93	3	128	13
14	15	52	10	95	12	131	11
16	5	53	22	96	16	132	17
17	13	56	20	97	14	133	17
18	13	57	28	98	6	140	4
20	15	62	1	99	5	141	18
21	4	63	13	100	5	142	3.50
31	5	64	12	101	4	143	9
33	11	66	24	105	7	146	6
34	6	67	13	107	5	148	8
36	2	72	5	110	24	149	15
38	9	74	21	113	7	150	4
39	9	77	26	114	35	152	38
40	46	78	16	115	12		

83 lots (54½ %) sold for a total of £1082.50

THE RUNNER POST – COMPLETE INDEX

Newsletter No.1 to Runner Post No.45 – Spring 1984 to December 1996

A.A.P.C.Covers	23.417-8	27.519-20
Aerogrammes,		29.573-8
B.P. First Issue	37.791	31.626-30
B.P. OE 11	29.581-4	34.711-3
B.P. and Bots. stampless	26.502-8	1995-6 42.965
Botswana	37.797-802	PO/PA list 1991 23.414
" corrections	39.857	Post Offices, B-Z 32-654
African Pioneer Corps	15.265-9	Botswana, Postal Museum 19.333
Postal Runners	30.599	25.461
Airgraphs, WW2	30.603-5	37.791
Airmail, First Flights	19.347-51	Botswana, Stamps :
	20.360-65	1961 colour shift on 5c 25.468
1932 cover	39.859	1966 7½c missing colour 36-760
Albino overprints	09.150	Perf. varieties 25.466
Auction Rules, B and B.Soc.	11.139	1972 Runner Post Issue
"B" in Barred Oval cancel	01.13	3c imperf. strip 41.937
	03.29	42.964
	05.69	1978 Runner Post Issue
Balloon Covers	06.81	Perf. varieties 41.938
Banks Drift	09.148	Double surcharge, SG 690 24.448
Barkaway auction	04.47	1976 New Currency Surch. 39.858
Bechuanaland Archive Sale	27.518	1996 Recent Issues 45.1083
	30.597	British Bechuanaland, Stamps :
Bechuanaland Campaign, 1897		1885-7 ½d o'print double
Cover with Letter	40.892	in black and red 45.1083
History of	44.1052-63	1887 2d var. 35.734
Covers	45.1086-9	1887 4d, used in G.B.? 41.933
Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps		1887 Comparison of dies
(see under Protectorate)		of Queens Head 41.934-5
Bechuanalands :		1888 2d on 2d, var. 07.115
Cancels on BSA Co "Falls"	05.78	curved foot to "2" 09.147
	06.81	double dot, SG 23 22.395
Receiving Office specimens	41.939	1889, ½d on 3d SG 29 07.104
Some Sources of Early		1891, 93-95 Provisionals 05.74-8
Covers	36.630-35	1893-5 2d no dots to 1 37.790
"Used in Basutoland"	26.542-3	"C", dot in, SG 33,34 NL.02-3
Belgica 90	17.296	GB stamps overprinted by
Blsects, 1960-1	06.98-7	De La Rue, printings, quantity 44.1046-9
Kanye and Palapye	21.378	(also B.P.)
Palapye	29.571	British Library,
covers, Royal	25.467-8	Phil. Collections Int. Rev. Arch. 43.1004-6
BONCs	16.278-80	British West Charterland, Ngamiland 16.284-9
BONC		See also Ngamiland
95 Francetown	18.317	Broken "B", SG 56 22.396
525 Orange River Station	17.306	"Brown" cover Fort Tull cachet 13.225
679 Tati/Francistown	27.522	"C", dot in, SG 33,4 NL.
891 Kunana?	37.794-5	Camel Post, origins 18.322
995 Kelmoes	20.359	Cape Town 1991, report 25.464
1014 Pitsani	20.359	Charles Hill 03.28
1154 Taungs Station	15.258	Coach Travel, 1890s 06.89
Botswana :		Colonial Reports, 1889-97 32.681-2
Expedited Mail	24.449	Combination Covers,
" Formula Stationery	38.838-9	Bech./Mashonaland 19.341-6
Floods	11.181	Controls and Plate Numbers 07.114
News from	05.70	

Crash Cover, Botswana	24.448	(see under Postmarks)	
Crocodile Pools	09.153-9	Harbor W.A.H. of Mochudi	18.324-5
	30.598	Holmes H.R.	NL.01.1
	33.683-45		02.17
	09.147		05.88
	34.708-7	Inoculation Siding	30.597
	35.733	Kalahari Mall, Oldsmobile Exp.	39.860-2
Decimal Definitives :		Kanye Bsect	21.378
1981 Presentation Sheets	30.601-2	Kasane	04.46
Surcharges 1c on 1d, 1961	31.631-35	Khanla, postcard	12.241
Varieties	26.491	Kimberley and Bechuanaland Railway	29.572
Declaration of Protectorate	06.85	KE V11, 2½d with stop	04.45
De la Rue archives	07.116	Kuruman, 1860s incoming covers	41.935-6
Definitives QE11, printing and		Langeberg Rebellion	
release dates	25.478	(see Bechuanaland Campaign)	
Double overprint, SG40a	24.450-2	Library RSC, access to	24.443
Dry Harts/Hartz	12.214	Literature and Book Reviews	
Evasive "9", missing year digit	NL.02-3	Marriage of Inconvenience	21.361
Envelopes Registration,		Mashonaland, a Postal	
Botswana, stampless	17.309-11	History	18.323
	21.379	Monarch of all i Survey,	
	22.395	Diary of Sir Charles Rey	12.207
	25.465	Oates Correspondence	12.209
	25.471-7		13.224
	26.502	Putzel Encyclopaedia	12.206
	39.863-79	Visit to Lobengula	12.207
B.P. Definitives 1931-67	42.970-81	Lobatsi :	
Essays, 4d on ½d, Protectorate	24.447	Dateless cancels	07.107
	30.599		08.124
Far Interior Cover 1875 (Holub)	40.895-7	Madame Joseph forgeries	37.796
First Flights	19.347	Lugard	02-22
	20.360-5	(see also Ngamiland)	
Fluorescent paper, 1961-66 def.	33.682	Lyons Post	NL.01.1
Forgeries		Macloutsli	NL.03.7
on 1885-7 issue	02.18-21	Poem and extract	07.105
on various BB/BP	04.51-53	Station	06.81
on BB/BP Jubilees	10.164	(see also under Sitwell)	
on BB Jubilee 6d	11.182	Mafeking :	
"Forgeries Old and New"	32.656	H.O.	12.203
on Cape stamps	38.825	"Mafeking Mail", newspaper	11.185
on GB QV 1d lilac	41.936	Siege	09.153
Madame Joseph	37.796	(see also Croc.Pools)	
Postmark H.O. Mafeking	42.965	H.M.'s Exhibit	
Fort Gaberones covers	23.434	(Phllex France 1989)	17.305
	38.824	Mali Bags, Negative Seal	23.417
Fort Tull, cachet on cover	13.225		24.448
Francistown, high values used at	NL.03-6	Meter Marks	24.454-60
cover via Belra	05.78	Methuen	23.419
Showgrounds	10.169	Mier	NL.02.5
	33.681	(see also Camel Post)	
"Tati" excised	15.261-2	Military Telegraphs	06.82
Brit. Forces POs, 1960s	37.791		08.126
Gold Bars by post	NL.03--6		09.149-50
	01.15-6		15.259
Goshen Republic, Lost History	33.686-91	Moeng, reg. mark with "G" omitted	27.521
Groot Chwaling	04.49	Moffat J.S., early covers auction	14.244-5
"Gubulawayo Bechuanaland Au.21 1886"		Moremi	14.242
		"Morler" cover to Russia	30.816

Native Mail	03.40
Ngamiland	02.22
	16.284-9
	17.307
	21.380
Oates, Frank	13.223
Oates cover, auction	12.209
Obituary :	
Baker, Kenneth	28.487
Barkaway, C.	08.79
Cattell, Phillip	28.488-7
Finlay, David	44.1043
George, Mike	38.820
Hart, William	30.596
Haskins, J.G.	22.394
Holmes, H.R.	12.240
Illman, B.	30.596
Setterfield, Roy	32.848-9
Oots/Outs	13.227
	18.277
Overprint varieties on GB stamps	16.282-3
Palapye, history and postmarks	08.132-3
Palestine to Mochudi, missionary card	44.1074
Parcel Post Proclamation	12.205
Parker correspondence	30.610-7
Morler addendum	30.818-9
Philatelist's Psalm	02.21
Picture Postcards :	
Bechuanaland	12.210
Khanla Town	14.241
Pioneers, African	15.265-9
Plate numbers and controls	07.114
PO/PA list, Botswana 1991 (Supp.)	23.41ff
Postage Dues :	
Botswana, Zebras	17.300
	40.893
	42.963
Protectorate :	
Covers	19.334-40
	21.382-8
Introduction in B.P.	27.528-8
1926, ½d, 1d, flaws	34.708
1926, Printers	35733
1932-58	34.708-9
varieties	34.716-8
1932, thick "d" on ½d	32.650.
Workshop	28.492.4
Postal Fiscals :	
SG F1	25.489-70
correction + add. info.	27.530-1
SG F2 Bogus cancel?	32.854
Postal cancels?	05.12
No. recorded	36.770-3
SG F3	32.860
Postal Offices in B.P. 1908-55	40.898-02
Postal Orders :	28.490
	34.707

Postal Rates :	
Airmail	29..585-90
corrections	33.681
Cape to UK etc	
(correspondence)	26.488-9
High Commission	
Notices 1925-61	41.940-1
Botswana	28.495-501
" Changes July 95	42.988
B.B. 1885-95	35.738-48
B.B. to foreign countries	
1893-5	45.1084-5
B.B., B.P. before 1900	34.719-30
	35.734
	36.758-60
1891-2	37.792
B.P. "Those Rates Again"	
1891-2	45.1092-5
(see also Sitwell Corr.)	
B.P. Parcel Post in 1890s	37.792-3
B.P. 1935-66	27.535-9
1888-1935	32.683-72
1890's, correspondence	38.826-7
Postal Rates-Again 1891	41.942-6
(see also Sitwell corr.)	
Postal Routes :	
Maun	39.858
	40.892
Postal Services, 1902-30	34.715
Postal Stationery :	
Bech. and Botswana, work	
In progress	43.1002
	44.1050-1
Botswana, Expedited Mail	24.449
	38.836-9
GB overprinted for Bech.	31.636-9
News and Views	06.98-101
	11.188-90
	15.283-4
	17.309-11
	27.524-8
Newspaper Wrappers, GB	
overprinted	45.1096-7
Postcards :	
1894 ½d thick white	27.523
	30.599
1961, 2c QE11	28.549.50
	29.571
New discovery	20.358
"Watson"	18.320
Botswana, 1994 World Meteorological Org.	38.828-9
(see also Envelopes Registration)	
Postmarks :	
Bechuanalands	
Francistown	04.53-8
	05.72
Lobatsi	25.479-85

	26.509-15	1897 ½d, constant flaws	27.533-4
Palapye	08.132-6	KE7 1d Protectoratf var.	12.208
	10.170	KG5 1932 ½d imp.auction	09.145
G	23.434-41	Omnibus Issues QE2,	
K	22.398-401	Flaws and varieties	14.246-7
Ma	14.248-56		09.151
rest of M	20.368-71		10.162
amendments	21.376	Colour shift 1945	
P (exc.Palapye)	16.290-3	Victory Issue 3d	38.824
S	10.171-7		39.857
T	21.387-91	Postal Fiscals (q.v.)	
Various	10.163	Provislonals, 1891, 93-5	05.74-8
Artesia 1905	39.859	Quantities printed	
all letters not previously		KG5, KG6, QE2	30.606
covered	28.551-63	Seahorse re-entry, B.W.	16.251
Postal or telegraph	45.1090-1	" shades 5s B.W.	26.490
August 21 1888		" "	43.1006-8
Gubulawayo	NL.01.1	" perfs. etc.	42.967
	04.47	" Waterlow S.T.nos	43.1001
	08.128	Shades, 1s 1913-24	13.223
	09.144-5		30.600
	17.306	Small flg.1 SG41a	10.164
forged	35.734		11.182
Kanye	44.1041	Small flg.4 SG44a	24.446
Molepolole	44.1041	"Specimen" overprints	08.125
Tatl	07.109	Stop after "P", KG5 1½d	24.447
	08.122	Stop after "P", KE7 2½d	25.465
	17.306	" " add. flaws	43.1003
Botswana		Victory 1945, varieties	20.355
Introduction to	13.228-236	(see also Decimal Definitives)	
A-E (part 1)	31.840-7	Puzey, Andrew, new discovery	44.1044-5
A-E (part 2)	32.673-7	Railway, interesting postcards	44.1041-2
G-J	33.692-703	Railway Letter Post	03.30-4
K	36.774-88	Railway, Kimberley and Bechuanaland	16.277
L	37.803-18	Railway Line, building	43.1009-15
Ma (part 1)	38.840-34	" " displays Mar.98	43.1016-22
Ma (part 2)	39.880-90	" " Inf. SA guide 1906	43.1023-8
Rest of M (part 1)	41.954-62	Registration Envelopes, see Envelopes	
(part 2)	42.982-8	Registration and Postal Stationery	
N,O,P (part 1)	43.1029-38	Registration labels, typology	15.270-5
(part 2)	44.1064-73	Addendum No.1	18.326-30
R	41.947-53	No.2	29.577-80
S (part 1)	45-1098-12	Relief cancellers	03.28
Typology	01.14		07.111
	03.35-9		08.137
	40. ff.		10.165
Presentation Packs 1947	14.243	Revenues, Bechuanaland	05.77-8
Protectorate Stamps :			27.532
4d on ½d surcharges	07.117	Royal Collection, bisects	25.467
	32.657-8	Royal Tours	
	09.143	1934 "Official Free"	41.934
" varieties	45.1081	Rules, B.B.Society auctions	08.139
" " Essays	24.447	Rules B.B.Society, revised 96	45 supp.2
	30.599	Sandpits	03.29
½d vermilion SG 40a	24.450-2	Setlagoll	15.258
" d/overprint	45.1091	Warren cover	23.422
" settings	24.453	Shoshong Road	NL.02.4
Broken "B", SG 56	22.396		NL.03.6

Sitwell Captain W.H.	
The Sitwell Correspondence	40.903-28
(see also "Those Rates Again")	
S.African inaugural meeting 1986	05.67
S.Rhodesia, used in Bechuanaland	23.415
Stationery Postal, see Postal	
Stationery	
Stanley Gibbons, add.to cat. 1996	45.1080
Stellaland :	
Cover auction	11.167
	17.308
Flag	30.595
Mystery marking	45.1080
Survey of known covers	22.402-12
Re-visited	23.419-33
" comments	24.444-5
Revenues	31.607-9
	31.622-4
New Info.on rates etc	31.622-5
Further correspondence	32.651-2
"Twee"provisional	32.653-4
"Tati Bechuanaland Au.21 1888"	
(see under Postmarks)	
Tati :	
Company Ltd	08.84
Cover, datestamp with	
Bechuanaland excised	08.123
	10.168
Display,Kenneth Wright	07.108-10
Datestamp,"Tati" excised	10.167-8
	15.261-2
	22.397
	23.415
Manuscript cancels	18.316
	20.356
Postal history	06.82-3
Taungs	09.143
uprising ? circa 1904	41-933
T.B.labels	17.298
	23.416
Transvaal stamps used for fiscal	
purposes in B.P.	11.194-6
Tshekedi Khama	23.417-6
Travel in the 1890s	08.90-1
Tull	13.225-7
Unappropriated die 8d	01.13
2d plate proof "240 set"	38.823
Victory 1945,varietles	20.355
War Fund Labels	20.357
	21.377
Warren Expedition	23.419-33

Balance Sheets for UK and SA Region. Year ending June 1996

The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society
Principal Accounts
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
Year ended 30th June 1996

INCOME	1996 £	1995 £
Subscriptions	668.94	647
Donations	5.00	-
Transfer from South Africa	55.00	20
Interest received	38.54	43
Advertising in Runner Post	70.00	70
Archives (Net)	2.50	4
Auction Commission	81.60	-
	921.58	784
EXPENDITURE		
Subscriptions to ABPS	18.70	18
Meeting room hire	45.00	40
Runner Post 40-43		
Printing	269	504
Postage	147.75	235
Misc - Stampex entry fee	414.24	-
- Photocopying etc	15.00	8
Stationery	-	13
Postage (non RP)	65.35	28
Typology expenses	123.53	-
	681.82	611
SURPLUS FOR YEAR	£239.76	£173

BALANCE SHEET
as at 30th June 1996

CURRENT ASSETS	£	£
Cash at Bank	357.10	551
Cash at Building Society	1829.94	1541
Stock of postage stamps	67.17	-
Sundry debtors	10.00	20
	2264.21	2112
Less CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry creditors	421.09	509
	£1843.12	£1603
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
Balance at start of year	1603.36	1430
Surplus for the year	239.76	173
	£1843.12	£1603

Notes to Accounts

- * Midpex 1997 deposit
- ** Subscriptions paid in advance
- Runner Post costs paid in August
- Cheques not yet presented

David Harding
D J Harding FCGA
HON TREASURER

A B Glassborow FCIS
HON AUDITOR

THE BECHUANALANDS & BOTSWANA SOCIETY
South African Region

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
Year ending 30 June 1996

INCOME	S A Rands 1996	S A Rands 1995
Subscriptions	1360.00	1360
Interest	15.27	9
	1375.27	1369
EXPENDITURE		
Runner Post No.39 (Balance)	35.70	
	245.33	
	245.44	
Provision for	290.19	
Provision for	300.00	
Draft to UK	1116.66	1354
	(£55.00)	320.00 (£20) 120
	1436.66	1474
LOSS FOR YEAR	(61.39)	(105)

BALANCE SHEET
As at 30th June 1996

ASSETS	£	£
Bank Savings Account	803.87	365
Less CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry Creditors		
Subs in advance	250.00	40
Provision for RP 42	290.19	-
Provision for RP 43	300.00	-
Provision for RP 39	-	300
	840.19	340
	(36.32)	25
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS ACC		
Balance as at 1 July 1995	25.07	130
Loss for year	(61.39)	(105)
	(36.32)	25

GOLD BULLION PARCEL LABEL



1915 large part Parcel Label bearing QV Unappropriated Dies 1/- and 10/- used together with KG5 2d and 1/- block of four (SG 15,19,76,82). The stamps are cancelled by FRANCISTOWN (AP 19) single circle datestamps. The address on the reverse reads: "The Manager / African Banking Corporation Ltd / Bulawayo"; the description of contents is given as "Bullion" and the sender as "The Tati Company / Francistown". An extremely rare and desirable item showing perhaps the only way the QV 10/- high value can be found postally used.

'PACIFIC 97' WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION: SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29 - JUNE 8, 1997. I LOOK FORWARD TO RENEWING OLD ACQUAINTANCES AND MAKING NEW ONES AT BOOTH 'M 28'

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