

# *The Runner Post*

ISSN No. 0953-3354 Issue 54



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*February 2002*

# **DAVID CROCKER**

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## **PROFESSIONAL PHILATELISTS**

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Rarer Stamps	<b>Steve Wallace</b>
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Postmark	<b>Bruce Warrender</b>
Study Co-ordinator	66 Brodie Court, Stenton, Glenrothes, Fife KY7 4UD, UK.
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**Forthcoming UK Show Dates**

Spring Stampex. 27th February - 3rd March. Business Design Centre, Islington. (Angel tube)  
 Spring Philtex. 28th February - 2nd March. Royal Horticultural Halls, Greycoat Street. (Victoria)  
 Autumn Stampex. 18th - 22nd September. Business Design Centre, Islington. (Angel tube)  
 Autumn Philtex. 31st Oct. - 2nd Nov. Royal Horticultural Halls, Greycoat Street. (Victoria)

**Membership News**

**New Members**

Peter Jukes 55 Humphries House, Brownhills, Walsall, West Midlands, WS8 6DF, UK  
 Peter contributed to Runner Post #53. He is interested in Botswana (including m&u  
 booklets), Bechuanaland, Tokelau Islands, GB (QE II) and decimal booklets. He is a  
 member of GBDSBSS, Botswana Philatelic Society and Cannock Philatelic Society.  
 Steven Zirinsky PO Box 49, Ansonia Station, New York, NY 10023, USA  
 Steven is a member of PTS, PISC, SSS

**Change of Address**

David Wessely 125 Elma Drive, Elyria, Ohio, OH 44035, USA  
 Alec C Campbell PO Box 306, Gaborone, BOTSWANA

**News**

*those attributed to Peter Thy are from articles originally appearing in "Forerunners"*

**Bechuanaland Stamp Album and Postal History Atlas (Peter Thy)**

Bay Publishing has announced the publication of a Bechuanaland Postage Stamp Album. The

album shows every major variety issued between 1885 and 1966. The album pages are printed on high quality A4 size paper and will be available with or without illustrated four-ring binder. Also soon to be published by Bay Publishing, in collaboration with Peter Lodoen, will be a Philatelic Atlas of the Bechuanaland and Botswana. Peter Lodoen is well known as the designer of many Botswana stamps. The atlas shows virtually every place of philatelic or postal importance from the pre-Bechuanaland days to the present. Bay Publishing has also in preparation a Botswana Stamp Album in the same style and quality printing as the Bechuanaland album. The album sells in Botswana for P80 (P110 including binder).

Contact Bay Publishing at [baybooks@it.bw](mailto:baybooks@it.bw), fax 267-306023, or write c/o Botswana Philatelic Society, PO Box 502426, Gaborone, Botswana.

### **Stamp Snakes** (*Peter Thy*)

Peter Lodoen has been commissioned by Botswana Post to design four stamps featuring Botswana snakes. The snakes will be cobra, mamba, boomslang, puff adder, and python. The stamps are expected to be released in February 2002.

### **New Botswana Stamps** (*Peter Thy*)

New commemorative stamps issued by Botswana Post within the last 1-2 years includes some of the most flashy Botswana stamps ever issued. This change in stamp issuing policy is a result of a New Zealand postal consultant. Most of the following issues have been graphically designed in New Zealand. The only exception appears to be the Literacy issue that was locally designed. This change in policy has met with strong opposition from the local Botswana Philatelic Society. The latest news is that the consultant's contract has been terminated.

### **Southern Africa Postal History Monographs** (*Peter Thy*)

Krone Publications have released three new monographs. These are 1) The Northern Mails and Telegraphs: Bechuanaland and Rhodesia in the Annual Reports of the Postmaster-General, Cape of Good Hope, 1885-1909 edited by Peter Thy. 2) A Century's Record. Historical Sketch of the Progress of Cape of Good Hope Post Office to 1907 by the Postmaster-General. 3) Postal Orders of Bechuanaland and Botswana. One-Frame Exhibit by Peter Thy. These are on an experimental basis only available on the web as PDF files. They can be freely be downloaded and copied. The address is <http://www-geology.ucdavis.edu/~thy/krone.html>

### **The Postal Stationery of Natal** (*Tony Chilton*)

by John Dickson and Keith Hanman

Published in 2001 by The Natal and Zululand Study Circle ISBN 0-9540380-0-2

Spiral bound, fully illustrated, 5 colour plates, 222 pages A4 size, price £24 plus £5.25 postage available from John Dickson, Lismore House, Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster TA19 0LJ or from Study Circle representatives in USA and South Africa

A large volume on the postal stationery of a territory which ceased its separate existence nearly a century ago might at first glance seem to be an over-indulgence but this splendidly produced book contains far more, and wider reaching, information than its title might suggest.

The text is sub-divided into three distinct sections: 96 pages on the actual postal stationery items produced together with background information as to how and why they came to be issued; 58 pages on the postal rates and related uses of Natal postal stationery; and 66 pages of extracts from government notices and other official documentation relevant to the issue and use of each item of stationery. Thus, the rates and usage will be of wide importance to collectors of other territories, especially within southern Africa, with which Natal had connections. The research underpinning this publication is meticulous and the extensive documentation examined comes from both British and African sources. The illustrations cover everything of significance and include a detailed study of the De La Rue SPECIMEN overprints which will facilitate further work on their use generally on colonial postal stationery. The authors have produced a work which will not only be the standard reference for its specific area of study but will also be seen as the benchmark for corresponding work by other authors.

## Editor's Corner

Members attention is drawn to the Spink Sale on the 21st March 2002 (advert on the back cover). There are 322 lots from a Gold Medal collection of The Bechuanalands, both stamps and covers. The Society also received some free advertising (below) in the Spink Catalogue.

# THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY

**\* STELLALAND \* WARREN EXPEDITION \* TATI \* BOTSWANA \*  
\* BRITISH BECHUANALAND \* BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE \*  
\* POSTAL HISTORY \* POSTAGE \* REVENUES \***

**We have wild animals.  
We have gold and diamonds.  
We have Boers and British Colonials.  
We have 100 members worldwide.**

Quarterly publications  
including our magazine

*The*  
**Runner Post**

For further details about the society contact the membership secretary:  
Neville Midwood \* 69 Porlock Lane \* Furzton \* Milton Keynes \* MK4 1JY or email: [bbsoc@nevsoft.com](mailto:bbsoc@nevsoft.com)

## THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY

More members have started to send in submissions and I was able to use the majority of them relatively easily. My grateful thanks to all members who sent in something.

Time is currently at a premium, as I have to get Runner Post finished over my weekends. A short or long article with illustrations is easy to handle and will get used within a couple of issues. Some contributions have problems though. Which leads to

### Editor's Soapbox:

**A picture with no words:** There is only a small chance I will know why the picture is interesting. If you feel it is worthwhile sending in, then spend a few seconds to tell me your reasons, or the date and name of the auction, or...

**Words and no picture(s):** Acceptable for a short article or if the subject matter is particularly interesting. Pictures (or tables) helps break up the page. If you have one or more, include them.

**Dark photocopy:** A black and white image which is black on dark grey will never be usable. If you don't think a photocopier would give you a readable copy then a printer certainly won't print it. Can you change the copier settings? Can you get it scanned in colour? Loan me the original? This is particularly a problem for the Bechuanalands because of all the overprints used.

**Electronic images:** If you can send colour they are preferred as I can do further processing on colour images, such as enhancing overprints.

If you are sending an electronic scan you need to know a little about **image size**.

Printing is done at 300 dpi. That is dots per inch. A cover which is 5 inches by 3 inches needs 1500 by 900 dots. Each dot needs 3 bytes to describe its colour. So that's 1500 x 900 x 3 bytes i.e. a 4Mb image if stored as a bitmap (BMP). That would take half an hour to e-mail. But if you save it as a high quality JPG, or put it in a ZIP file, the size falls well below 1Mb and it will take less than six minutes to send using a modem. Which is still a lot cheaper than posting it.

If you want to illustrate a small flaw (such as the Postage Dues in this issue) then scan at 600 or 1200 dpi but scan only the area of interest or the image will be huge.

If you are still confused about images then please contact me and I can help further.

The next publication, due May, will be another Runner Post (#55) with a Bechuanalands Revenues Project supplement. There is still time to send in that article you promised to write!

Neville Midwood [RunnerPO@netcomuk.co.uk](mailto:RunnerPO@netcomuk.co.uk)

<http://www.netcomuk.co.uk/~midsoft/bbsoc.html>



## Questions and Answers

### Bisect on Cover

In Runner Post #53 (p.1315) I illustrated Chris Ray's cover bearing a bisected 4d for the 22 Nov 1892 at Palapye Station, asking for further information on A Harbor and bisects. I am indebted to Kevin Corrigan for the cover illustration below. It bears the "left half" of a bisect, posted on the same day from the same place to the same destination. Rather surprisingly so does the cover illustrated in RP#25 p.468 from the Royal Collection which differs only in the placement of the cancellation.

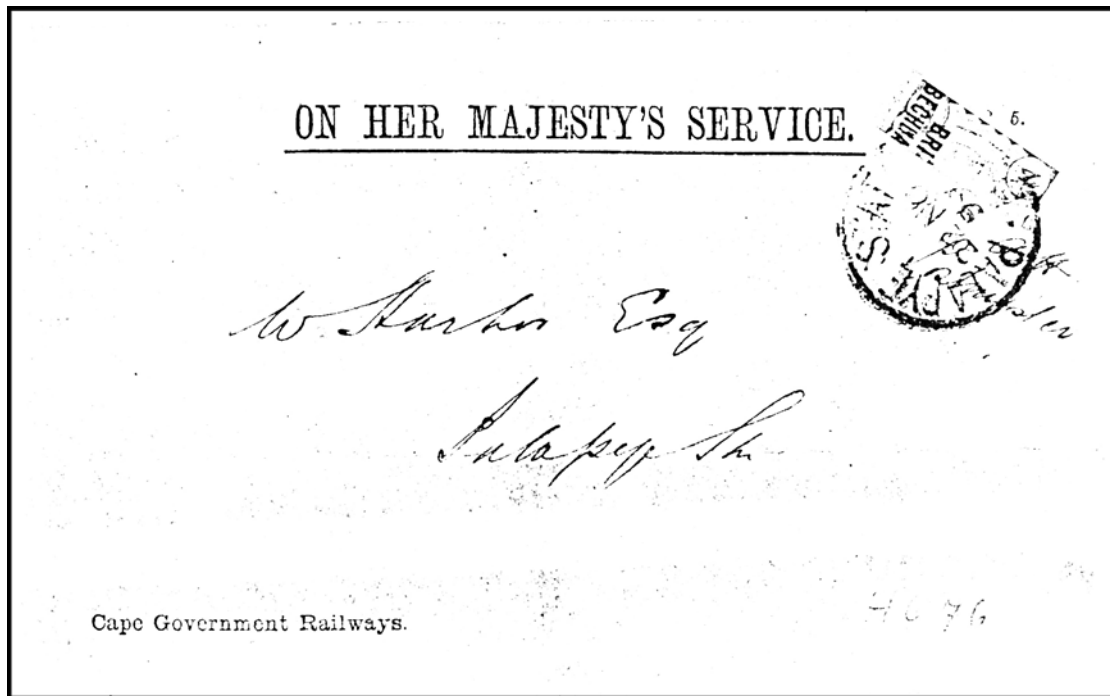


Illustration courtesy Kevin Corrigan

John Inglefield-Watson writes of the Chris Ray cover:

"I am in no doubt that this is the cover recorded as Serial 2 in the "Schedule of Palapye Bisects" (RP#12 p.203). The 'Remarks' in the schedule note that the stamp was on a cut-out piece which was later replaced in the cover... Incidentally, since the Schedule was published, three more bisect covers have been recorded, raising the total to 13. Articles in RP#11, RP#21 and RP#25 advanced various theories about the name of the Postmaster at Palapye but, to the best of my knowledge, no definite identification has yet been made."

Neither Kevin Corrigan's cover nor the cover illustrated from the Royal Collection were listed in the original schedule, and I will endeavour, with John's help, to publish an updated schedule in a future issue of the Runner Post.

### Canadian Aircraft

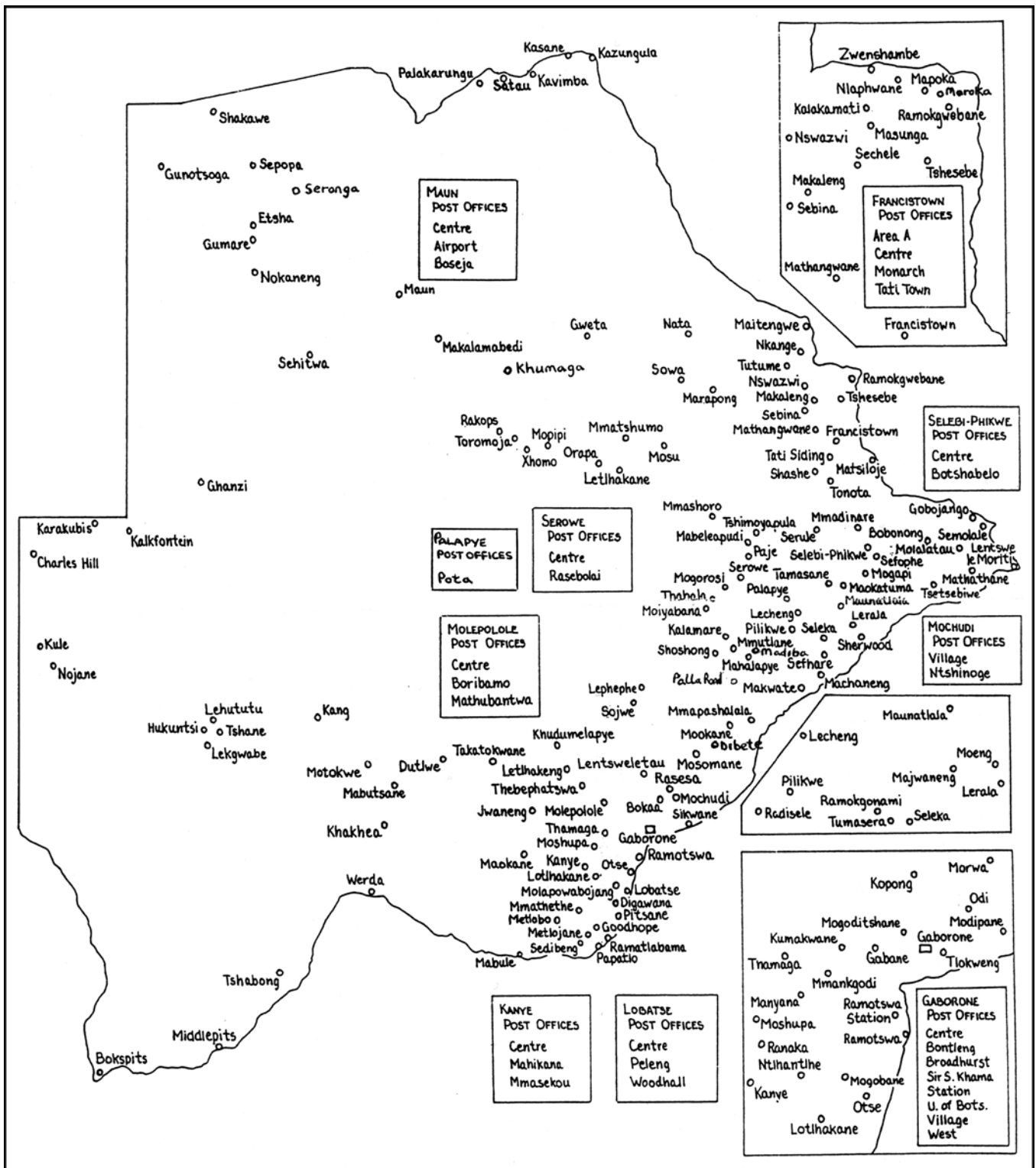
A question was asked in Runner Post #53 regarding the type of aircraft illustrated on a recent Botswana Stamp issue. John Inglefield-Watson was able to provide me with the BotswanaPost leaflet for "Flying Mission" which identifies the aircraft as non-Canadian Cessna's. I have passed this information back to John Peebles.

### Botswana Permit Mail

Some of Bruce Warrender's questions on Permit Mail from Runner Post #53 are addressed in the article later in this issue on Botswana Post which covers the new BotswanaPost website, new Postage Rates and Permit Mail.

## Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Botswana

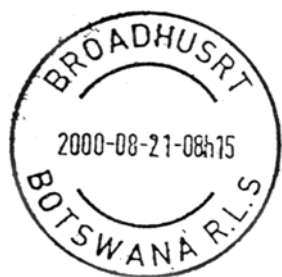
Bruce Warrender supplied the map (below) showing the location of almost all of the Botswana post offices. He asks: "not shown on this map is the Phokeng Post Office, from which I have a recent cover. Can any member tell me where in Botswana Phokeng Post Office is situated?"



Map showing the positions of the Post Offices of Botswana

After Publication it came to my notice that the map supplied was based on one by Peter Lodeon for his forethcoming **Postal History Atlas** (p.1327) and was used without Peter's prior permission. Apologies to Peter for this. - Ed.

## Botswana Postmark Errors



I have received photocopies of a number of postmark errors from Bruce Warrender. Two of them are reproduced here.

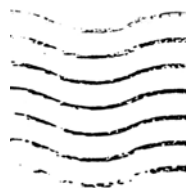
(Left) BROADHURST mis-spelt, reversed R & S.

(Right) Postage Paid machine cancel. There is a gap between the A and B of GABORONE.

This is due to an earlier error,

when the datestamp came into use during 2000. The first spelling was GARBORONE and the incorrect first R was removed. Can anyone supply Bruce with a clear photocopy with the original erroneous spelling? Note also the time of 18<sup>45</sup>AM.

The other examples are all date/time errors. I would be interested in hearing from Botswana members regarding the current percentage of such errors, as they seem quite common.



## 1974-77 'Minerals' Definitives and Provisionals: Gum and Paper Varieties

by John Inglefield-Watson

In RP#46, p1119, I described the two types of gum found on the 1974-77 'Minerals' issues and listed the values on which each gum had been seen. Thanks to responses from members and additions to my own collection, I can now expand the previous listing.

### Gum

**Definitives.** It should be noted that the 2nd printing was released on 13 August 1975, not 15 August as stated previously. It did not include the R2 value which therefore only exists with PVA gum (white). Peter Thy describes this 'white' gum as "weak pinkish".

**Provisionals.** The revised listings are:

1st Issue - 23 August 1976

- PVA gum (white): All values except the 4t and 20t which seem likely to exist. Please report sightings.
- PVAD gum (bluish): All values except the R2 which is non-existent (see 'Definitives' above) 2nd and 3rd issues. No change.

### Paper

Peter Thy reports the the 5c definitive, 2nd printing (PVAD gum), exists on a "weakly laid paper". Does this paper also exist on the surcharged 5t values of the 1st and 2nd provisional issues or any of the other definitives and provisionals?

## Possible George VI 5/- "Eye Damage" flaw



Dickon Pollard sent me the following, which will also appear in "The Sixth Sense":

"The 5/- Bechuanaland illustrated was kindly set to us by Ronnie Frizzell. Our first impression was that the damage to the King's right eye might be a case of ink-stripping, but further examination leaves open the possibility that it is a plate flaw.

Nothing can be proved unless someone turns up another one! Should it prove to be constant, it would certainly be a notable variety. Reports would be most welcome."

Can any member supply that second example?



**Items of Interest**

**Runner Post cover**

Gerald Bodily sent me the following cover illustration:

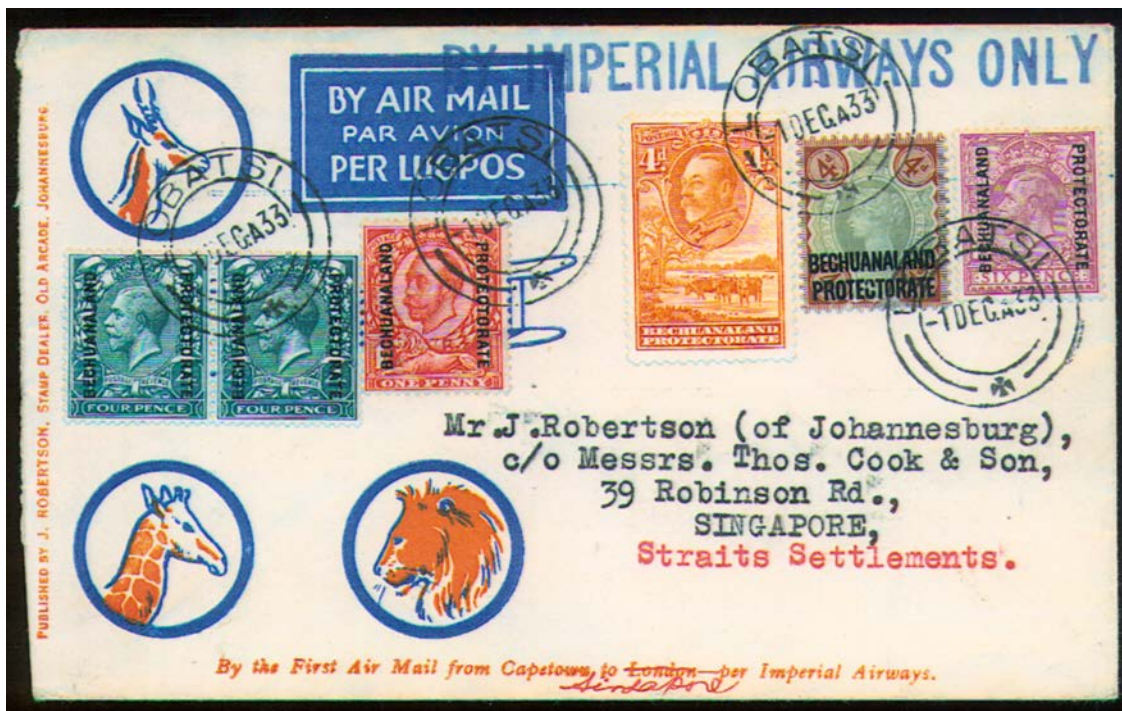


"The Runner Post".

A June 26th 1889 cover from Tati bearing Protectorate 4d on 4d and 6d on 6d tied by Tati datestamp with a further strike at the bottom left, Mafeking transit of July 9th and at back Cape Town July 16th, London August 6th. The Runner Post from Gubulawayo and Tati to Mafeking took about 2 weeks, the runners averaging 30 miles a day, and was charged at 10d per 1/2 oz. Trans-Protectorate.

**First Flight Cover**

Brian Hurst sent me a colour photo of a First Flight cover on the Cape to Singapore route, posted at Lobatsi, 1 DEC 1933.



## At the Auction House

Mike Hall has volunteered to provide me with a few items seen at recent auctions. PC problems will delay some of these till the next Runner Post, but here is a transcript (some gossip removed) of one item:

### Sheldon Kosky Auction #29 6th November 2001

Lot 28 Field Force: 1185 interesting letter from Telegraph Operator with R.E. Telegraph Branch at Madabi Camp, 900 miles up country. (Purchased by the Royal Engineers Museum)

Very Sleepy

March 30th 85  
Madibi Camp  
Nrth Bechuanaland  
S Africa

Dearest Sister,

Was very agreeably surprised to have a letter from you last week, dated 15th Feby I got it about 5 wks after you wrote it, & as we are about 900 miles up country now, I think it is pretty good work as the post comes by mule cart for about 330 miles of this distance.

We have our office here (a temp one) till more wire arrives for us to proceed further up, we have about 250 miles put up now & it is working very well.

I was up till 4 this morning at work & watching for calls as an attack was expected from a party of Boers on the Vryburg fort last night to rescue a political prisoner who is lodged there. Our patrol at Vryburg (75 miles sth of us) challenged one of the party of Boers about 2.40 this morning & as he did not answer fired at him but did not hit him 1 other shot was fired but that was all that was heard of them.

31st. Too busy to finish last night we were open again all night but as we worked releifs [sic] I got 6 hours sleep nearly, all quiet at Vryburg party seems to have drawn off, heard news today that most likely we shall not go more than a few miles further up Country & that most likely job will not last many more months.

I get the home letters pretty regular & Fred Hooker, Teddy Gillham & the "Gal" in Devonshire all sent me papers last mail, generally get a letter from Home & Devon fortnightly but am sorry to say they have missed a mail this time but I take no notice of that, so many little things happen to prevent people catching mails - I am enjoying good health & have not much to grumble about considering what it might have been, but sometimes I wish we could have a good go at these Boers, to wake us up for time goes very slowly as things are now, If we were to start back tomorrow we could not get home under 2 months, & if we were ready to do so its ten-to-one we would never get past [sic] Egypt but be landed there so its no use hurrying out of the frying pan into the fire, which would cook some of us - We are now having the Winter here & I can tell you we get awful cold at night as we've only one blanket & a greatcoat but we've some others coming up. At mid-day its hotter than July at home & its nearly frosty at night, nothing like variety.

...

I'm afraid it's a case with poor old Gordon, don't see the ghost of a chance for doubting it - we have Reuter's principal telegrams thro' on the evening of the day they are published in the home Daily papers, that is:- Such important events as that & the Dynamite etc. so that I know whats going on nearly as soon as you do all while cable is in repair. Sharp work isn't it, when I've taken a London telegram, started at noon, by 4 p.m. same day - Shows our name as Tel Bat RE is not a fraud.

I hope you wont show this letter to the intended or he'll have me down for my slang which will come in some how out here even when talking to the Capt I can't repress a little bit now & then, well I must shut off now or you'll do my "Gal" out of a letter, so with fond love to all at home when you write to Alf and co, Len, Grannie in fact all them 'em - Yourself included & my good wishes for Mr Harry whathisname?

... Charles Kingsland RE TB

Don't pay 6d for the next you send put 1d stamp on it. I'll get it alrt - CK



### Recent Botswana Issues

Firstly, thanks to John Schaerer for sending me scans of the FDC for the **Scenic Rivers** issue I had missing. I did track down my copies (mis-filed) and they are reproduced below.



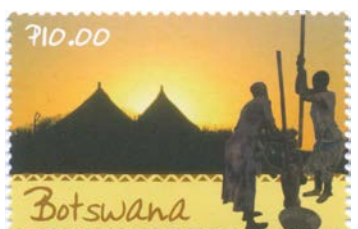
### 30th July 2001 - Botswana Baskets

Designed: Clive Abbott, London; Printed: Joh Enschede, Holland;  
Process: 4 colour Offset Litho; Perforation: 13.25; Two panes of 25 per sheet  
Four values: 35t, P1.00, P2.00 and P2.50 and a Minature Sheet (illustrated)



### 28th September 2001 - Scenic Skies

Designed: Typeface, NZ; Printed: BDT Security Printers, Dublin;  
Process: 4 colour Offset Litho; Perforation: 13.75; Two panes of 25 per sheet  
Four values: 50t, P1.00, P2.00 and P10.00



## Postage Dues

### Rough Papers

Dickon Pollard (of Murray Payne) writes:

In the course of editing a catalogue, in this case the Commonwealth KG VI catalogue, queries always arise. I am in this case grateful to Sir John Inglefield-Watson for raising the matter when asked to review the current listing, and his article in Runner Post #34 refers to the general matter of papers used to print the Postage Dues.

Sir John queried the reference in CW to the 2nd rough paper (PD 3a) as having a fluorescent aniline frame. With the help of an able collector-accomplice, we seem to have come up with a set of findings which may explain the date-of-issue anomalies described by Sir John, but in the absence of dated used examples it must remain hypothetical.

Murray Payne has in stock ten examples of the 2d on rough paper. These divide into a block of four in a dull shade (slate-lilac) with no noticeable reaction under the lamp, and a block of four and two singles which are in a lighter, redder shade, and do give a reaction under UV; a dull orange reaction, not the bright orange reaction on later printings. There is no question of any outside agency affecting these, or any of the others involved in this adhoc survey, since all are fine and unmounted mint. It may be that the dull stamp appeared in 1944 and the reactive stamp in 1945.

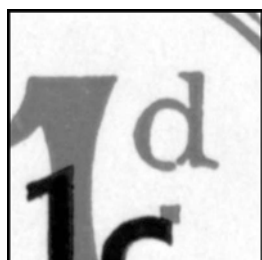
No example has an aniline frame. The ink for the frame and value either both react, or neither. The paper on which the reactive stamp is printed appears whiter, suggesting a later printing. Noting this led me to look at other values.

We have seven examples of the ½d in stock. A block of four and a single in yellowish-green on cream coloured paper, and a pair and a single in deep sage-green on whiter paper. Five examples of the 1d yield a block of four in rose-red on creamy paper, and a single in what is by comparison scarlet-vermilion on whiter paper. These observations need confirmation by dated used examples, it is obvious, but it is to be hoped that the descriptions given will help those of you with just one or two examples of the rough-paper Dues decide which you have.

### Plate Flaws and Varieties

Dickon Pollard writes: Murray Payne ended up with a large number of Postage Dues from Barny Kleinberg's stock (a very well-known dealer, who died in 2000 - his stock was sold by Feldman in Geneva on April 30th 2001, and realised a little under £2 million.). Bechuanaland and Botswana were included. I checked the multiples for plate varieties and came up with a few. Some may be well known and some will be in common with other colonies due to the use of a common centre plate. Can anyone confirm positions for those without positional information?

*[For anyone interested in Postage Dues I can recommend you obtain a copy of Richard Peck's booklet 'The Forgotten Family: A century of De La Rue postage due stamps'. It is available from Murray Payne for £12 plus 50p postage and packing - Ed.]*



**From L to R:**

1d Plate - Block of 4, stamp #2 showing a neat break in 'd'

Block of 6 (2 x 3) showing the following:

2d Plate - Stamp #4 showing a cut into the back of the 'd'

2d Plate - Stamp #1 showing thickened serif at the bottom of the 'd'

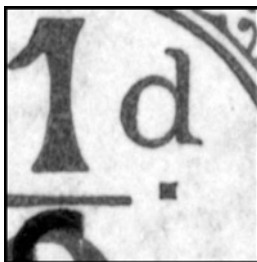
2d Plate - Stamp #3 showing a bulge on the 'd'





**From L to R:**

2d Plate - R2/3 showing bites out of the 'd'  
 2d Plate - R2/6 showing a cut into the back of the 'd'  
 2d Plate - R10/2 damaged 'c' of '2c' [One-off? - Ed]  
 2d Plate - R9/2 cut '2' of 2c [One-off? - Ed]

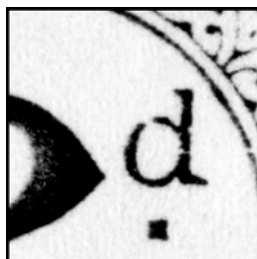


**From L to R:**

Block of 4, with right margin.  
 1/2d Plate - Stamp #1 (column 5) showing bent top of 'd'.  
 1/2d Plate - R2/4 showing a cut or nick on the '1' of '1/2d'  
 1/2d Plate - R9/6 showing broken top to 'd'

### More Plate Flaws

Bruce Warrender sent me some flaws, which i have enlarged from his photocopies.



**From L to R:**

2d Plate - R1/4 cut into the back of the 'd'. Also note the break in the 'd' on this chalk surface example  
 2d Plate - all(?) column 6 - triangle of colour where descender joins 'a'

[...and a few of my flaws - Ed]



**From L to R:**

1d Plate - R1/2 uneven or thinned inside 'd' (2 examples)  
 1d Plate - Short level foot to 'd'  
 2d Plate - Bold 'd' [Peck has this as R9/6, R10/6, after 1947- Ed]

## Republic of Goshen<sup>1</sup> ("Republiek Land Goosen") - A short chronological history

by Robert Dobson

- Oct 1881 Moswete of Kunwana, supported by 9 boer volunteers, attached Montshiwa's town of Sehuba and a large part of the town burnt down. Montshiwa fled and sought refuge with his brother Molema at Mafikeng on the Molopo river.
- Montshiwa and Moswete were chiefs of the Southern Tswana tribe of Rolong, were cousins, and both had Boer volunteers in their service. Moswete was supported by Massweu (Chief of the Kora whose kraal was at Mamusa). Moswete, who regarded himself as paramount chief of the Rolong, and Massweu were essentially pro-boer. Whereas Montshiwa was recognized by the British as the paramount chief of the Rolong.
- 11 Jan 1882 Boer mercenaries ("Vrijwilligers") signed an agreement, at Sehuba, with Moswete whereby claim to land and loot for their services in helping him quell Montshiwa could be claimed.<sup>2</sup>
- An executive management committee of 5 members elected by majority vote on 13 January as well as a war council (also of 5 members) reporting to the executive management committee. The members of the executive committee were M C Gey van Pittius, H C Weeber, I K Verster, C B Otto and C I Weeber and the war council members were H C Weeber - General, B A Groenewald -Kommandant, W W Weeber and Hans Snijman ? Veldkornets, H Oberholzer Artillery Kommandant.
- 16 Jan 1882 First sitting of the newly elected executive committee took place, K C Gey van Pittius was elected chairman and their first duty was the establishment of code of conduct for the commando currently in the field under Gen. H C Weeber. Provision was made for the establishment of certain forts and camps. Fort Willem (more or less 1 mile east of Mafeking), Fort Groenewald, Fort Weeber, Fort Pohl, and camps Molopo Kamp and Lager Brakpan. Provision was also made for a postal connection with Lichtenburg in the ZAR.<sup>3</sup>
- 24 Oct 1882 A peace treaty was signed between Moswete and Montshiwa.
- 25 Nov 1882 A proclamation of Goshen was prepared and signed by the members of the executive management committee and Moswete and his councillors.
- 6 Dec 1882 The proclamation of Goshen (Land Goosen) was published in the 6 December edition of De Volkstem and was signed by N C Gey van Pittius and S N de Bruyn-Bonga a Dutchman having been sworn in as secretary on 4 August 1882.
- 13 Jan 1883 Something in the minutes<sup>4</sup> of this date allow Meyer to say of the postal services in Goshen: "Already in 1882 there was a weekly postal service established between the "camp" and Lichtenburg. This camp would have moved about depending upon the war situation but the camp once established was called Fort Willem and was situated about one mile east of Mafeking. There had been a weekly service between Fort Willem and later Rooigrond and Lichtenburg. A contract was entered into with the postmaster of Lichtenburg for the opening and receipt of letters and £7-10s p.a. was allocated for this service. From time to time new contracts were closed for conveyance of mail to and from Lichtenburg."<sup>5</sup>
- 20 Jun 1883 The executive management committee decided to move the seat of government from Fort Willem to Rooigrond some 12 miles east where a town was established.
- 24 Aug 1883 Date of letter from Postmaster General (of Goshen) to C Hooijer, the postmaster at Lichtenburg.<sup>6</sup>
- 7 Nov 1883 The town at Rooigrond was named Vrijwilligersrust

1 An old Testament place name for the region in Egypt in which Jacob and his sons were settled as shepherds (Gen. xlv, 10; xlvii, 1, etc.), praised as "the best of the land" (Gen. xlvii, 11)

2 Original agreement in L.G. 8

3 Minutes book A in L.G. 1

4 Minutes in L.G. 1

5 Meyer 1931 p48

6 L.G. 20

- 8 Dec 1883 Decision to build a government office at Vrijwilligersrust
- 7 Feb 1884 The government office to be guarded by 4 men
- 16 Mar 1884 Postmaster General appointed. Other posts included Auditor-General, Orphans Master, Military Commissioner, Clerk to help the Management Secretary, Justice of the Peace, Judge and Marriage Commissioner, messenger, Chief Constable and one native constable, prison warder, customs officer, etc, and Secret-agent at Kunana, capital of Moswete.
- 12 May 1884 Bethell<sup>7</sup> and some of Montshiwa's followers attacked the settlement at Rooigrond whilst most of its inhabitants were away at a wedding.
- 16 May 1884 Mackenzie left Vryburg for the North.  
Goshen executive management committee claimed 3500 pounds as damages from Montshiwa and claimed that if he failed to pay he would have to "bear the consequences".
- 26 May 1884 Management formally declared war on Montshiwa.
- 29 May 1884 Notice appeared in De Volkstem calling up the volunteer forces.
- 31 Jul 1884 Volunteer force skirmish under Gen. H.C. Weeber in which Bethell and Walker were killed. Apparently Bethell had fallen off his horse and whilst on the ground 2 volunteers had cursed and sworn at him and then shot him in the head.
- 8 Aug 1884 ZAR Volksraad ratified the London Convention that had been signed on 27 Feb 1884.
- 13 Aug 1884 Moswete protested against, the "Convention Line" in De Volkstem.
- 25 Aug 1884 Rhodes and Joubert who had previously met at Lichtenburg arrived at Rooigrond. During the night of the 25, the volunteers continued their attack on Montshiwa.
- 26 Aug 1884 Volunteers met with Rhodes and Joubert.
- 30 Aug 1884 Montshiwa writes to Joubert asking for the protection of the ZAR.  
Peace treaty signed between Moswete and the volunteers on the one hand and Montshiwa on the other in which Montshiwa gave himself up, unconditionally, to the laws of Goshen.
- Sep 1884 An agreement between management and C Durie and R H Bezuidenhout signed for a school building of wood, reed, iron and stone and size 12' by 24' by 9' high for £16.  
N.C. Gey van Pittius also protested on behalf of the inhabitants against the Convention Line.
- 16 Sep 1884 Proclamation by ZAR that Montshiwa and Moswete (and hence Goshen) to be placed under the protection of the ZAR.
- 29 Sep 1884 Goshen ceded by the management to the ZAR.<sup>8</sup>  
Date of Hooijer's (Lichtenburg postmaster) letter to Management<sup>9</sup> and his account for his Services for 1884 <sup>10</sup>
- 17 Oct 1884 Management estimated that just after the second war there were some 352 volunteers in Goshen and that some 1000 farms had been allotted and claimed. There were 9 volunteers before the first war with Montsioa, 69 after the first war and 400 just before the second war of whom a large number were out of Goshen at the time.
- 7 Nov 1884 Vrijwilligersrust renamed Heliopolis in order to make it politically more palatable for possible annexation by ZAR.
- 4 Dec 1884 Warren arrives in Cape Town
- 15 Jan 1885 President Kruger accompanied by W.J. Leyds, state prosecutor, and T.N. de Villiers, member of the Volksraad, addressed the Goshenites at Vleifontein, Rooigrond,

<sup>7</sup> The Rev. McKenzie's brother?in?law

<sup>8</sup> "Acte van Cessie" original in R4867/85: R4452/84

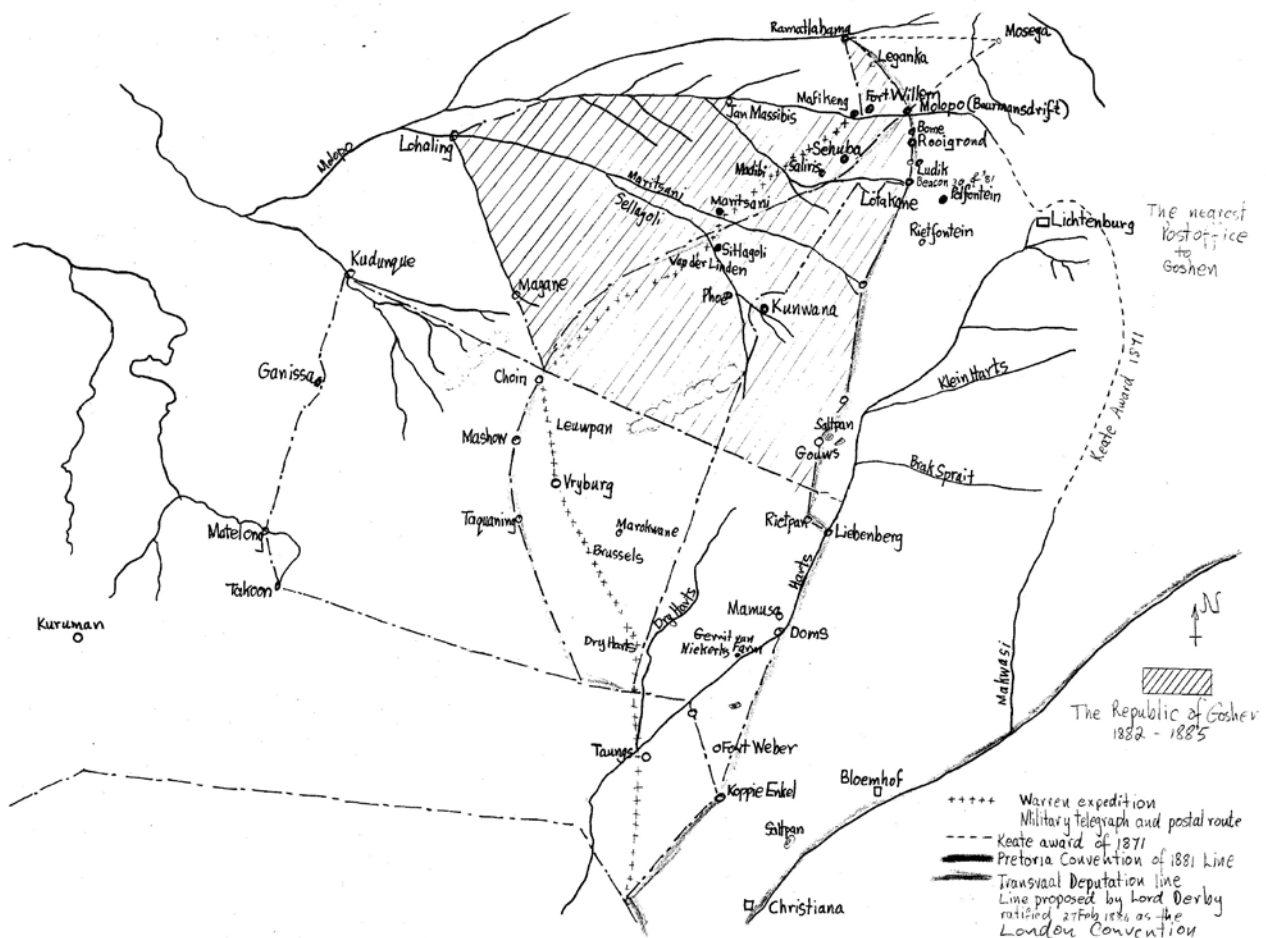
<sup>9</sup> L.G. 4

<sup>10</sup> in L.G. 11

2 Mar 1885	The part of Goshen that now fell, as a result of the London Convention, in the ZAR was added to the “Wyk” of Zoutpannen in the district of Lichtenburg. <sup>11</sup>
10 Mar 1885	Warren arrived at Mafeking where he found that all the Goshen Volunteers had “departed”.
11 Mar 1885	Warren arrived “here” (we must assume that “here” implies Rooigrond) and reports “Filibusters are leaving Montsioa’s territory, Some trekked this morning on our appearance. It is reported that about 40 families at Rooi Grond had a dance last night.” Warren sent a further telegram to the High Commissioner stating “...the territory has been pacified and Goshen has ceased to exist”. <sup>12</sup>
23 Mar 1885	A British Protectorate over Bechuanaland and the Kalahari established. <sup>13</sup>

Alan R DRYSDALL, Nov 1991, Stellaland-Transvaal Combination covers, The Transvaal Philatelist, Vol 26, No 4  
P L A GOLDMAN, 1927, "Beredeneerde Inventarissen van de Oudst Archief?Groepen der Zuid?Afrikaanse Republiek, Staatsdrukkerij, Pretoria  
D W KRUGER, 1930, Die Republiek Stellaland, Unpublished M.A. thesis. UNISA  
Robson LOWE 1949, The-Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps Vol II, Robson Lowe, London  
I M MEYER, 1911, Die Republiek Land Goosen (1882-1885), Unpublished M.A. Thesis, UNISA  
Eric ROSENTHAL and Eliezer BLUM, 1969, Runner and Mailcoach, Purnell, Cape Town  
Kevin SHILLINGTON, 1985, The Colonisation of the Southern Tswana. Ravan, Braamfontein

- 11 ZAR Staats?Courant ZAP 4 March 1885  
12 Telegram from Warren to High Commissioner enclosure in No. 60 Blue book C4432 May 85 page 82/83  
13 High Commissioner's Notice, Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette, No 6589. Tuesday, March 24th, 1885





**African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps Mail From The Middle East** by John Inglefield-Watson



Although the sender's name and address do not appear on the cover illustrated, several features indicate that in all probability he was a soldier in one of the Bechuanaland companies of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps (AAPC):

- The cover bears a violet military unit censor handstamp no. 145.
- It was registered and postmarked at a Military Post Office.
- It is handstamped 'WRITTEN IN BECHUANA' in violet.

The addressee's name and address, including the violet handstamp 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE', were probably applied by a more literate member of the unit, the sender himself having somewhat illegibly written the addressee's name below the censor's signature at the left of the cover.

The cover is franked 1/1 (13 pence) in New Zealand stamps and is postmarked 'M.P.O. K.W.2', 13 JUN 1942. A Francistown arrival postmark dated 27 JUN 42 is the only marking on reverse. The M.P.O. types of c.d.s. were of Egyptian origin, introduced before World War 2 for use on the mail of British Army units stationed in Egypt. During the war they were used by British and Commonwealth forces in various parts of the Middle East theatre. A letter prefix to the M.P.O. number identified the user country. 'K.W.' indicated New Zealand, but it is denied that it was an abbreviation for 'Kiwi'! The 'K.W.' series was numbered from 1 to 20, inclusive, less two numbers unissued and one unrecorded.

'K.W. 2' was allotted to New Zealand Field Post Office 2 which supported 4(NZ) Infantry Brigade, part of the New Zealand Division in the Middle East. Its recorded location from 13 March to 18 June 1942 was at Rayak, a road and rail centre in Lebanon, just South of Baalbek in the Bekaa valley and close to the border with Syria, where it replaced British F.P.O. S.259 and provided postal services not only for its own Brigade but also for other units in the area. In mid-June 1942 the Brigade and the remainder of the NZ Division completed their period of rest, refitting and re-training and began to return to the 8th Army in North Africa. In late June/July the Brigade suffered heavy casualties in the defensive battles on the Ruweisat Ridge sector of the Alamein Line and was withdrawn to Egypt to begin the process of re-equipment and conversion into an Armoured Brigade.

Page 249 of E.B.Proud's 'The Postal History of Basutoland & Bechuanaland Protectorate' lists 17

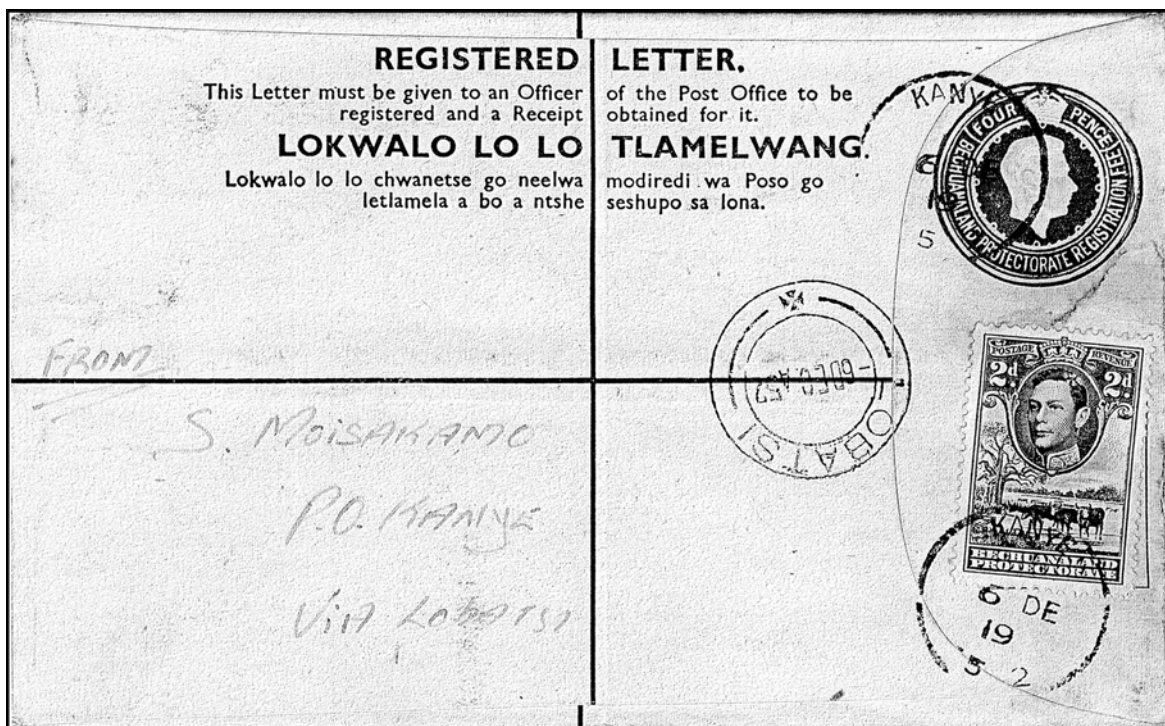
of the Bechuanaland companies of the AAPC as having served in Syria but gives no locations or dates. It does not mention Lebanon. However, Rayak was close enough for one of the Syrian-based companies to be tasked to work for 4(NZ) Infantry Brigade or in its vicinity.

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Ernie Leppard, a prominent member of the Forces Postal History Society and the New Zealand Philatelic Society, who provided me with much of the information in this article. E.B.Proud's book mentioned above and his 'New Zealand Military Postal Services' were useful sources and are acknowledged accordingly. Some further information about the AAPC was given in Philip Cattell's article in RP#15.

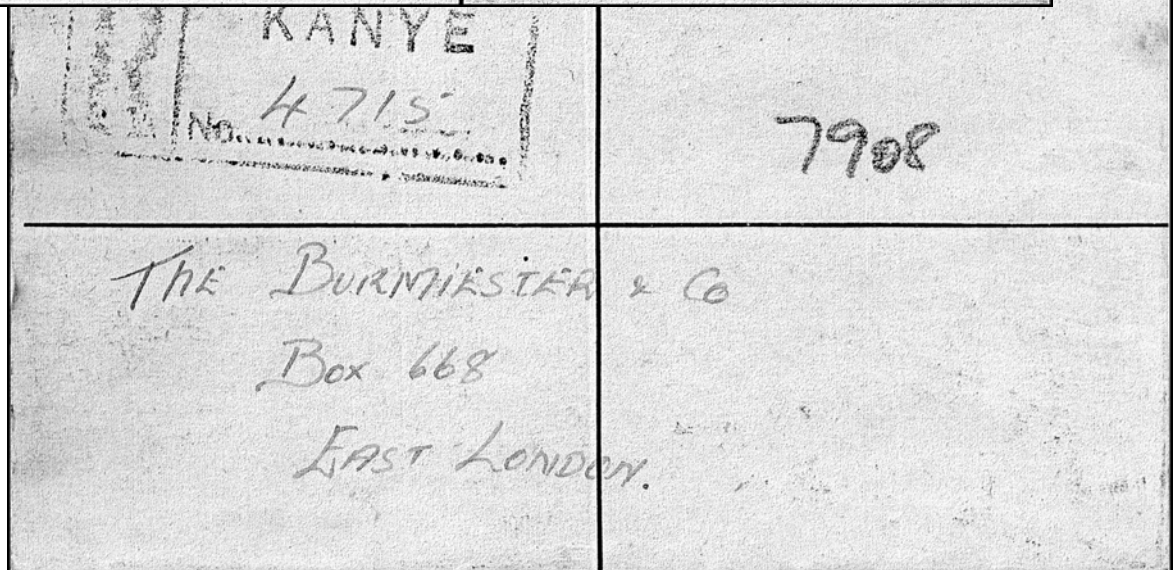
### **The Kanye Relief Cancellor** by John Inglefield-Watson

The Kanye relief canceller was described and two part strikes were illustrated in Runner Post #7. However they provided insufficient detail for it to be included in the 'Checklist of Bechuanaland Postmarks' for the letter 'K', published in Runner Post #22. It is illustrated in Proud's 'The Postal History of Basutoland & Bechuanaland Protectorate' with the '19' of the year omitted. Can anyone confirm its existence in this format?

The cover illustrated shows the complete example, including the '19' of the year, that was



displayed [by John I-W] after the 2001 AGM. It is dated 6 DE 1952, five months before Proud's earliest date.

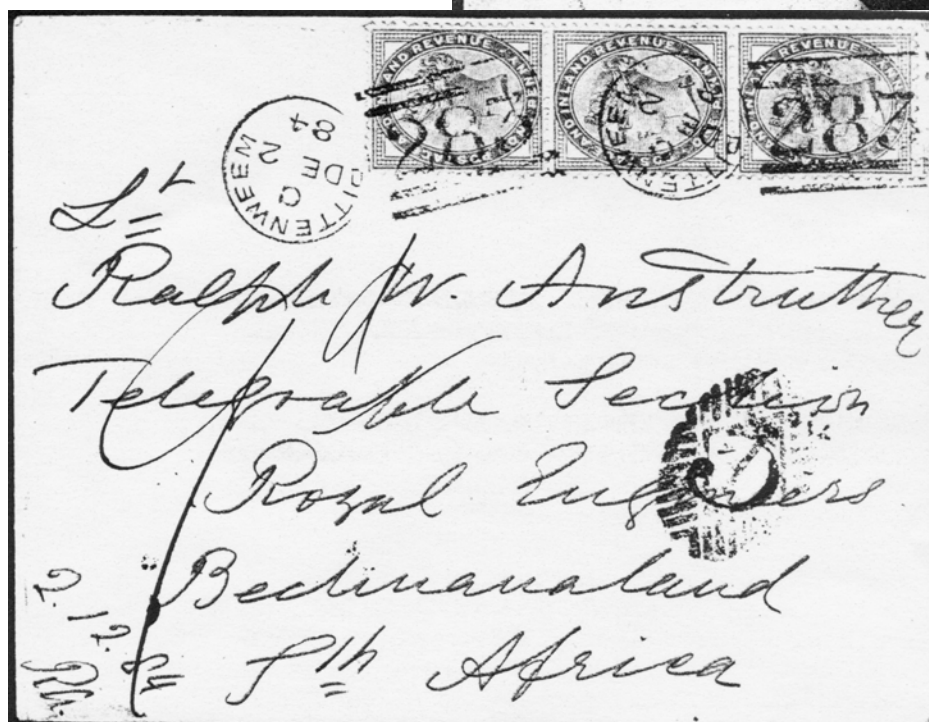




**The Anstruther correspondence** *by Alan Drysdall*

The known covers comprising the Anstruther correspondence were listed, and in most cases illustrated, in a recent article (Runner Post #51, p.1278-86). One of the few covers not illustrated was the second cover in the list. Courtesy of John Taylor, it is now possible to do so. The cover was posted at Pittenweem on 'DE 2 / 84', where the franking, three 1d stamps, was cancelled with the duplex datestamp coded '283'. The only backstamp records that it reached Cape Town on '26 DE / 84'. It was therefore carried aboard the Union liner Spartan, which sailed on the 4th December and reached Cape Town on the 26th, after calling at Madeira on the 10th.

The letter was under franked by 3d, and a '3d' charge mark was therefore struck in Cape Town. This was cancelled with a barred-oval cancel, and '9d' written in manuscript to record that the addressee was required to pay the deficient postage and a fine of one rate (3d + 6d). The numeral in the cancel appears to be a



'1', but could possibly be an incomplete '4'. Goldblatt in Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope notes that, "After the incorporation of Griqualand West into the Cape Colony in 1880, this defacer (the 'barred oval diamond' canceller coded '1') was returned to the G.P.O., Cape Town, where it was

unofficially used for franking purposes and the obliteration of any incorrect charge marks noted on letters". Figure 3 in the article in The Runner Post referred to above provides a good example. This was therefore almost certainly the canceller struck on this cover to cancel the '3d' charge mark.

It was previously noted that according to official diaries, No. 1 Section, Telegraph Battalion, RE, left Cape Town during the evening of the 21st December 1884, i.e. five days before this letter reached Cape Town. The expedition proceeded by train to Orange River Terminus, on the northern border of Cape Colony, and then 10 miles overland to Langford Camp. Anstruther may have received this letter while he was there, but it is equally likely that it was not until some time later that his mail caught up with him. It was, however, probably before the 8th January 1885, when No. 1 Section arrived at Barkly West, as letters he received after this date were backstamped there. The flap of the envelope bears the address - printed in blue - of the sender: "Balcaskie, Pittenweem, N.B." (North Britain, i.e. Scotland). The face of the envelope is annotated at bottom-left, "2.12.84 / RA" to record the date of the enclosed letter, or when it was posted, and the identity of the sender, presumably Ralph Anstruther's father.

## Forged British Bechuanaland Newspaper Wrappers

by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson

A recent survey of known essays and proofs for Bechuanaland postal stationery revealed a surprisingly large total of 46 different types and major variants. These are all parts of private collections. An additional much limited number of essays and proofs is known to exist in public collections and archives. Despite the large quantity, only three of these essays appear to have been made for the production of the Bechuanaland newspaper wrappers. One of these is in the Tapling Collection of the British Library. Literally none of these essays identify the printer and overprinter or include approval markings. Therefore, few can unambiguously be identified as genuine.

Because essays and proofs provide important information about the production and printing of postal stationery, their existence and documentation are of considerable importance. Here we describe and discuss two wrappers overprinted 'British Bechuanaland' and believed to be forgeries. The main point of the discussion is to present the forgeries and to illustrate the ambiguity involved in distinguishing between essays and forgeries.

The first of the wrappers in question was made by overprinting the greenish slate 1/2d stamp

on a 1881 Cape of Good Hope wrappers (**Figure 1**). The overprint was made in two lines with red ink using 3mm tall, sans-serif, lower case letters (**Figure 2**). The 'Bechuanaland.' is 25.5mm long, including the full stop, and dissimilar to the overprints used on the issued wrappers and other stationery also overprinted by W.A. Richards, Cape Town; red ink was used in 1889 on a 1/2d wrapper (WR 5; H&G E5). However, there is strong similarity to the black overprint on a Cape of Good Hope registration envelope overprinted in 1887 probably by the same printer (RE 4; H&G C2). The two overprints are shown in Figure 2. Both overprints were done with the same type, including a rather unusual large full stop. The forged overprint is wider

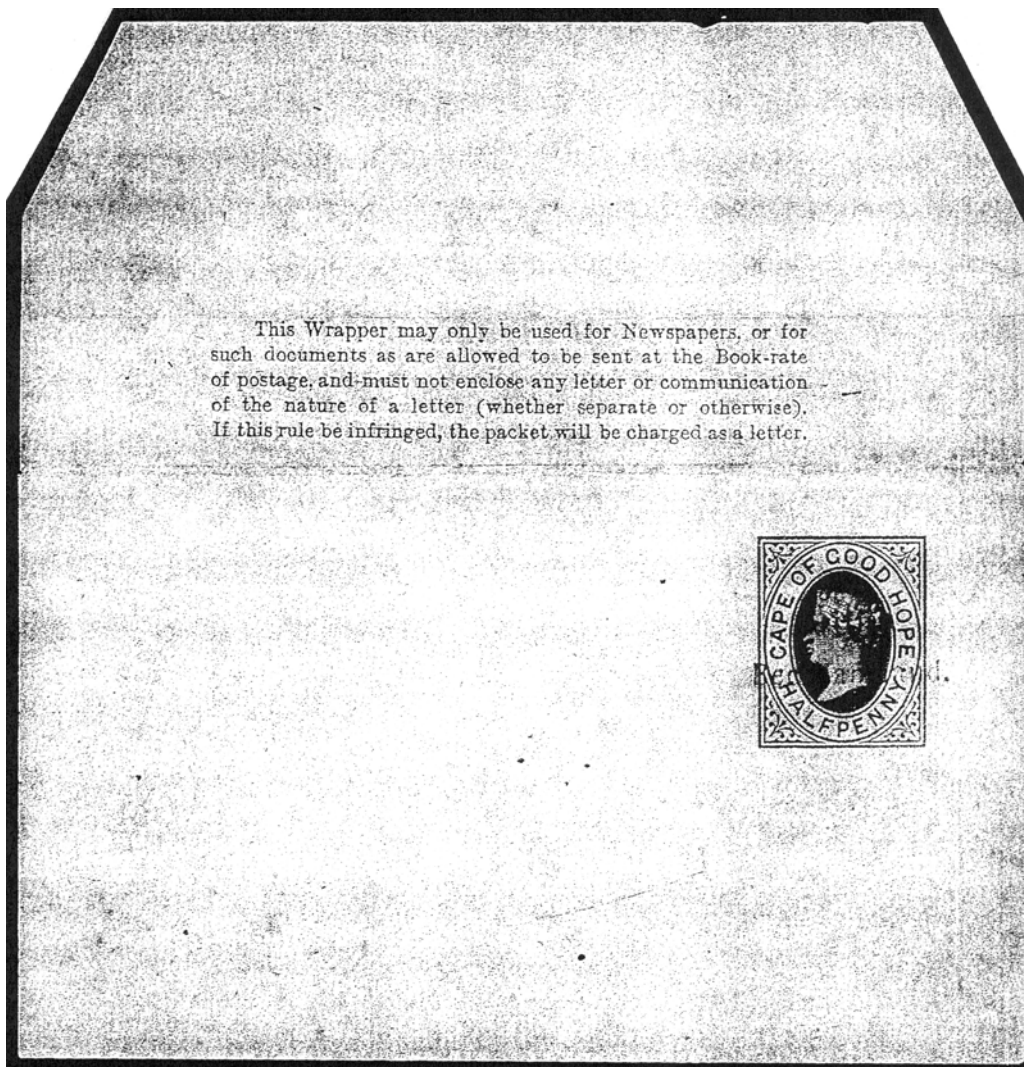


Figure 1.

Half penny Cape of Good Hope newspaper wrapper with forged red 'British Bechuanaland.' overprint.





Figure 2.  
Forged overprint on wrapper (upper) and  
genuine overprint on registration envelope  
(RE 4; H&G C2) (lower).

spaced resulting in 'Bechuanaland.' slightly longer (25.5mm) than for the genuine overprint (25mm). It can also be seen that the forged overprint is poorly aligned with 'Bechuanaland.' sloping up toward the full stop. Another observation is that the 'a's of the forged overprint appear more condensed than the genuine 'a's. It is thus clear that there is differences, despite small, between the alleged forged and the genuine overprints. A very similar overprint as used on RE 4 exists on a postcard essay (PC E(5)). This overprint again is poorly aligned, but otherwise identical with normal 'a's.

The forged wrapper received a 1985 certificate from 'The Royal Philatelic Society of London' with the opinion of the Expert Committee stating: "... the item submitted as Bechuanaland 1885 H&G No. 1. 1/2d grey newspaper wrapper - red overprint - BRITISH BECHUANALAND - unused - has

Forged Overprint." A request for additional information from the RPSL Expert Committee revealed that their worksheets do not contain further information. However the present Chairman of the Expert Committee, points out that the typeface is similar to that used for RE 4 (P. Pearson, personal communication, 2001). The argument is, therefore, that the wrapper has a forged overprint based on that typeface. The Expert Committee did not consider that it might have been an essay for a non-issued wrapper done at the same time and in same print shop where the registration envelope was produced. The wrapper is forged because of small differences in the type used and not because it never was issued.

The other alleged forged wrapper was made by overprinting the 1/2d red-brown stamp on a 1889 British wrapper (**Figure 3**).

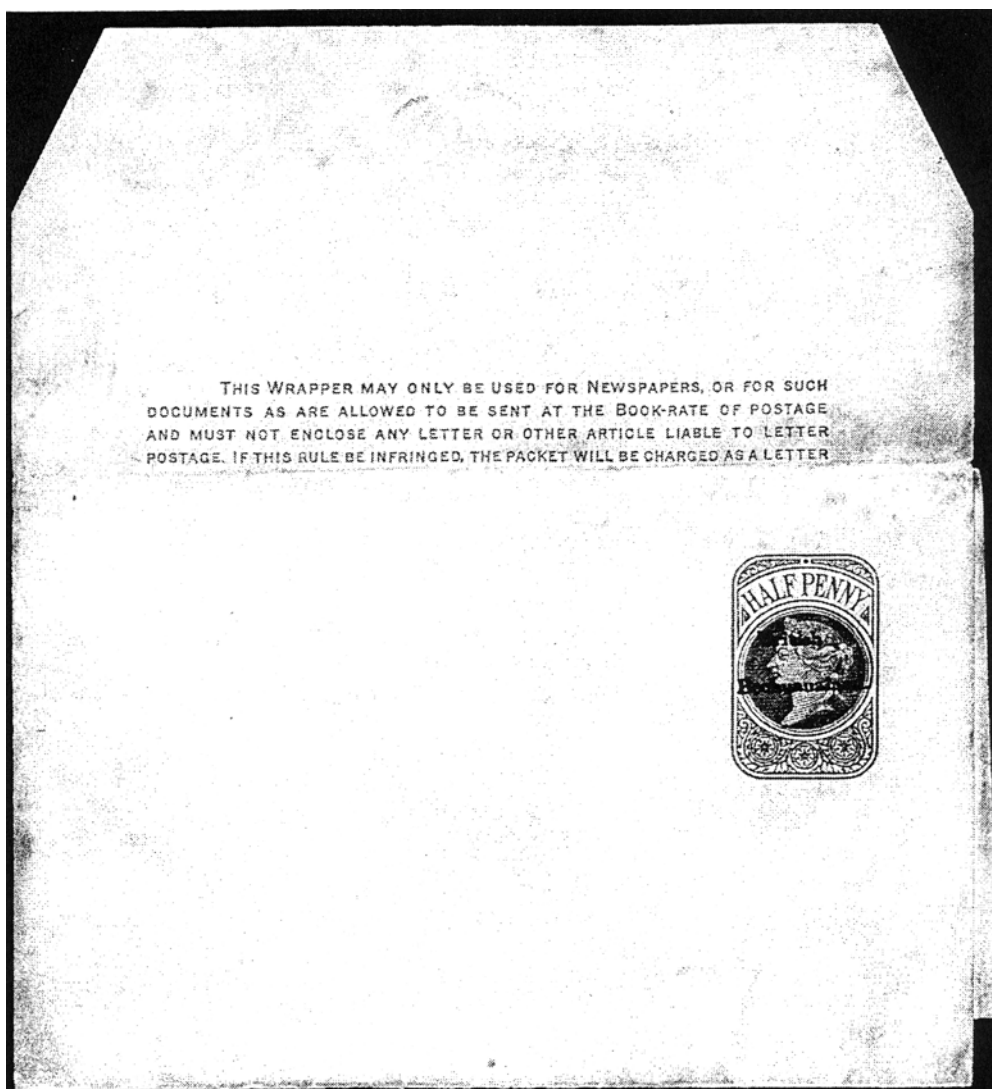


Figure 3.  
Half penny British newspaper wrapper with forged 'British Bechuanaland.'  
overprint.

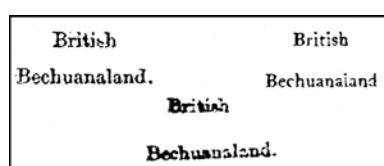


Figure 4.

Forged overprint on wrapper (lower) and genuine overprints used on postcard and wrappers (upper right, WR 5, WR 6, PC 2) (upper left, WR 1, WR 2, PC 4). The corresponding H&G numbers are E5, E6, 1a, E1, E2, and 1b, respectively.

(PC 2, with full stop; H&G 1a) long. Four issued wrappers were likewise overprinted with 'Bechuanaland' 14 mm (WR 1 and WR 2, without full stop; H&G E1 and E2) and 17.5mm (WR 5 (red ink) and WR 6, both with full stop; H&G E5 and E6). Thus the length of 'Bechuanaland.' of the forged wrapper differs from any of those used on the issued stationery. This observation by itself does not justify defining the wrapper as forged and not an essay. The main reason is the unlikely use of a British wrapper in Cape Town. This wrapper has to our knowledge never been submitted for an expert opinion.

To put this in perspective, the three 'alleged' essays known to exist were done by overprinting the same type of 1/2d Cape wrapper. The first two of these were done by overprinting the stamp in two lines using (1) large serif capital letters 2.5mm high and (2) small serif capital letters 1.5mm high. The last essay occurs in the Taping Collection and was done using tall, thin sans-serif block capital letters 2.5mm high with 'BECHUANALAND' measuring 18.5mm. None of these overprints matches the issued wrappers, nor the alleged forgeries, and offer no clear evidence, such as printer and archival markings, to suggest that they actually were essays.

The obvious question is clearly why the two wrappers illustrated here are judged to be forgeries and not essays? And why the two essays illustrated in our book, and the one in the Taping Collection, are judged to be essays and not forgeries. The fact is that we cannot verify the claims for certain. If any of these were submitted for expertizing, it is conceivable that they will receive the judgments that they are forgeries.

The overprint on the first forged wrapper is very similar to an overprint on a presumed issued registration envelope (not known used). Only small differences in the lettering and alignment allow us to suggest that the wrapper a forgery. Despite this, the possibility remains that the overprint was an essay for an un-adopted wrapper that after proper alignment and perhaps replacement of faulty type was adopted for the issued registration envelope. The overprint on the second forged wrapper was done on a British wrapper with typeface similar to one at the time often used by the Cape of Good Hope Government Printer (W.A. Richards) on several issued British Bechuanaland stationery items. The use of a British wrapper and a overprint style typically used by the Cape Government Printer is the main reasons for suspecting a forgery. The overprint is difficult to attribute to an established security printer like De La Rue. The known overprint essays are dissimilar to those on any of the issued wrappers and other stationery. For these, there is simply no evidence to suggest otherwise than they are essays for not adopted designs.

#### Notes:

- The PC, RE and WR catalogue numbers quoted are from 'Thy, P. and Inglefield-Watson, J., The Bechuanalands and Botswana Postal Stationery, British Philatelic Trust'. Expectation is that this book will be published sometime during 2002.
- The H&G numbers are after the Higgins and Gage Catalogue.

# **The Jan 1889 ½d Grey-Black Provisional (SG 52): Overprint Settings** *by John Inglefield-Watson*

According to Holmes (p.88) the ½d grey-black Cape of Good Hope stamp was overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' in green by Messrs P. Townshend & Co. of Vryburg in a setting of 30 (5 horizontal rows of 6) to cover a half pane. The 1981 Harmers' sale of his collection included an "interpanneau lock of 36 (6x6) from the top of the sheet" (Lot 1170) and a complete left-hand pane of 60 (Lot 1161). My illustration, reduced to 88% of original, shows a complete top marginal row of 12 covering both panes of the sheet with Plate No.1 and Reference No.43, as stated by Holmes. These three items together show that the sheet was not divided into separate panes or half panes prior to overprinting. However it would be wrong, in my opinion, to deduce that the setting actually covered the complete sheet of 120 in one operation.

The difficulties arising in overprinting an undivided sheet with a setting of 30 are described in some detail by Holmes (p.55) with regard to Messrs Townshend and Co's matching, contemporary, green 'British Bechuanaland' overprint on the ½d grey-black (SG 30). Each of the four half panes had margins on different sides and each had to be positioned in turn to receive the overprint setting of 30. The almost inevitable inaccuracies in positioning were the cause of the double, transposed and other misplaced overprint varieties on both SG 30 and SG 52. It seems less likely that these would have occurred if the sheet had been overprinted in a single operation.

## **GB Stamps overprinted by De La Rue:**

### **Printings and Quantities** *by John Inglefield-Watson*

Details of the quantities of GB stamps overprinted by De La Rue for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate were given in my article in RP#44 (as corrected in RP#48, p.1190) and in a sequel in RP#47, p.1157. Only one printing of 486 sheets of the KE VII 2½d denomination was recorded.

Holmes stated on p.109 of his book that the stop after 'P' of 'PROTECTORATE' variety of the KE VII 2½d "was constant throughout the first printing, after which it was removed". This implies that there was more than one printing. As no record of additional printings was found in the De La Rue Archives, they could only have been made after 1910 when De La Rue's consolidated contract for printing and overprinting GB stamps had ended. As stated in RP#47 in respect of the 1/- denomination, which was not overprinted by De La Rue, it seems likely that the overprinting would have been done at Somerset House by the Board of Inland Revenue Stamping Department. Their archive, described in RP#43, contains no record of printings and quantities.

It is therefore appropriate to point out that there may have been a late printing of the 2½d denomination during 1911-12 that is not recorded in RP#44. As the latest GB Control numbers were F6 on the ½d yellow-green and I10 on the 1d and these are within the period covered by the recorded De La Rue printings, it seems unlikely that there were any unrecorded printings of these two denominations.










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## Botswana Post: Web Site, Services and new Postal Rates *by Neville Midwood*

<http://www.botspost.co.bw>

Members without Internet access may be slightly unfamiliar with Uniform Resource Locator's. They are starting to appear everywhere TV, magazines, newspapers... They are the addresses of "web sites" - selling, entertaining and, more-and-more in recent years, giving information. One important new web site for members, for which <http://www.botspost.co.bw> is the URL, is the BotswanaPost site. The site is easy to navigate and gives members information on:

- Details of current and forthcoming Stamp Issues and other Philatelic activities
- Information on any new Postal Rates
- Details on the various other services that BotswanaPost provides including Permit Mail

I wont reproduce all the information on the site, but I will cover permit mail and the new postal rates in detail.

### Permit Mail

Permit mail has been introduced as an alternative to stamps and franking machines. The customer submits their design and application form and is issued a Permit Mail number. The customer then has to abide by a set of conditions for mailing, notably that Permit Mail items cannot be placed in a Post Box, will not be date stamped and do not need postage stamps. A leaflet is available from which I will reproduce the relevant interesting sections.

Bruce Warrender asked a few questions on Permit Mail in Runner Post #53. There is nothing to



suggest that postage paid impressions have been phased out, franking machines being specifically mentioned as an alternative to Permit Mail. The issued numbers appear to start at 10000, used by BotswanaPost, so the number of users probably corresponds to the highest seen number less 10000. Perhaps a member can keep a list? I have not seen a date for the introduction of the service. Can members please report their earliest dated Permit Mail items.

#### **Applying for a Permit Mail number**

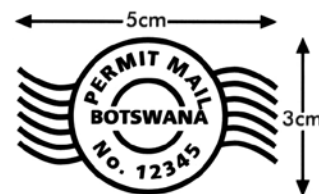
- Use the specimen shown to design a Permit Mail impression that will be pre-printed on your mail items.
- Complete and return the enclosed application form together with a sample of your impression to us.
- We will notify you of your Permit Mail number within 24 hours.

#### **Permit Mail conditions of mailing**

- All Permit Mail must have an authority number issued by BotswanaPost.
- The Permit Mail impression must be pre-printed in the top right hand corner of all your mail items.
- Present your mail items to us in trays, boxes or bundles with addresses facing outwards and the Permit Mail impression in the top right hand corner.
- Permit Mail can be accepted at any approved lodgement point.
- No Permit Mail items may be placed in any Post Box. We reserve the right not to deliver any Permit Mail items which are found in Post Boxes without prior payment.

- Permit Mail items will not be date stamped and it is not necessary to affix postage stamps.
- Payment terms for the mail are agreed prior to mailing or at the time of mailing.
- You keep your Permit Mail number until it is cancelled either by yourself or BotswanaPost
- You may not use Permit Mail envelopes as reply envelopes for your customers to post back to you. Enquire about Business Reply if you want your customers to respond to you.
- If you contravene any of the conditions laid down, Botswana Post may cancel your number. We will attempt to contact you first.

#### **How to design Your Permit Mail impression**



- Design your Permit Mail impression according to the specimen detailed above.
- You may use any colour for your Permit Mail impression as long as the other conditions are adhered to.
- Please have your envelope design approved prior to printing by faxing it to (267) 352848.

#### **Postal Rates**

From the 1st September 2001 a new postage system has been introduced in Botswana. It is a rather interesting system which will, I predict, result in lots of well folded letters. Various rules define a letter, and then the size of the envelope (and the destination) gives a fixed price for postage.

Letters are defined as items containing printed material only. If they exceed 1kg (Zone 1) or 200g (Zone 2 to 5) or are more than 20mm in thickness they are charged at packet/parcel rates.

Items defined as letters are then costed on being:

- Standard 120mm x 235 mm x 20mm max
- Large 229mm x 324 mm x 20mm
- Oversize greater than 229mm x 324mm with that 20mm limit still applying.

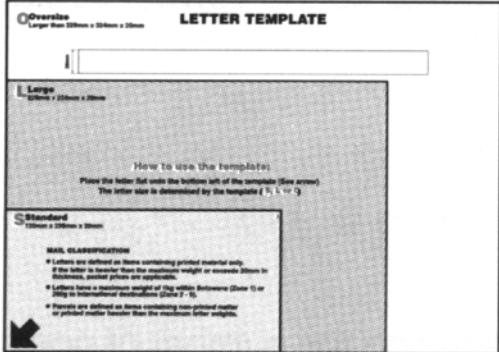
There are five postal zones:

- Zone 1 - Botswana
- Zone 2 - SADC
- Zone 3 - Rest of Africa
- Zone 4 - Europe
- Zone 5 - Rest of World.

# Postage Zones and Rates



TO CHECK THE SIZE OF YOUR LETTERS  
PLEASE REFER TO THE  
“LETTER TEMPLATE”  
IN POST OFFICES/POSTAL AGENCIES



(Pula)

Item	Sizes or Weight	within Botswana Surface	SADC region		Rest of Africa		Europe		Rest of World	
			Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Letters										
Standard	120x235mm	0.50	1.00	1.75	1.10	2.00	1.30	2.50	1.50	3.00
Large	229x324mm	1.30	3.80	5.00	4.00	6.00	4.50	8.50	5.00	10.00
Over sized	over	2.10	7.40	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	15.00	10.00	18.00
Post Cards		0.50	0.80	1.75	0.80	1.75	0.80	1.75	0.80	1.75
Aerograms		N.A.	N.A	1.75	N.A	1.75	N.A	1.75	N.A	1.75
Packets										
	upto 100g	0.80	2.50	6.00	2.80	7.00	3.00	9.00	3.20	11.00
	100 - 250g	1.20	6.50	10.00	7.00	12.00	7.50	15.00	8.00	18.00
	250 - 500g	2.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	20.00	18.00	30.00	20.00	35.00
	500 - 1000g	2.80	26.00	32.00	29.00	38.00	34.00	60.00	37.00	70.00
	1000 - 1500g	3.50	43.00	52.00	47.00	57.00	51.00	90.00	55.00	105.00
	1500 - 2000g	4.15	58.00	70.00	65.00	75.00	70.00	120.00	75.00	140.00

Maximum Weight for Letter is 1000g(Botswana) 200g(International)  
Maximum Weight for Packet is 2000g, Packets more than 2000g will be sent by Parcel or EMS.

From the size and zone comes the postage rate. Examining the rates, members will see that the price of posting a well folded A4 sheet is around a third of the cost of posting it unfolded.



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# British Empire Stamps and Postal History

21 March 2002



left: Bechuanaland "B" of British" omitted. Estimate: £8,000-10,000  
centre: Stellaland 1d. block imperforate between. Estimate: £3,000-4,000  
right: Bechuanaland "o" of "Protectorate" omitted. Estimate: £3,000-3,500

This fine sale features an outstanding Gold Medal collection of Bechuanaland.

## Catalogues and enquiries

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