

# *The Runner Post*

*Issue 60*



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*June 2004*

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THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY

# **DAVID CROCKER**

## **PROFESSIONAL PHILATELISTS**

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## Membership News

### New Member

Otto Peetoom

The Quoin, Rectory Road, Roos, East Yorkshire, HU12 0LD, UK

Otto is a well known dealer, specialising in Southern Africa.

## DIARY OF EVENTS

## 2004

Sat 21 <sup>st</sup> Aug	Closing date for the 14th Postal Bid Sale.
Wed 15 <sup>th</sup> Sep to Sun 19 <sup>th</sup> Sep	Autumn Stampex, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (Angel tube)
Thu 28 <sup>th</sup> Oct to Sat 30 <sup>th</sup> Oct	Autumn Philatex, R.H.S. Hall, Greycoat Street, London (Victoria tube)
Sat 30 <sup>th</sup> Oct	2004 AGM. 10.30 am to 12.30 pm in Room 22 in the Conference Centre at Autumn Philatex (see above). Biannual election of Society Officers.
Nov	Cover date for Runner Post #61. Articles by mid October at the latest.
Sat 6 <sup>th</sup> Nov to Sun 7 <sup>th</sup> Nov	Southern African Specialist Societies Conference 2004, Falstaff Hotel, Leamington Spa. Contact Brian Trotter for details.

## Editor's Corner

Welcome to the first issue of The Runner Post printed in colour.

For the last few years any colour images I have received have been processed in colour, and then reprocessed into black and white. The Runner Post is then produced with both a black and white and a colour layer. Up until now it has been too time consuming and costly to produce other than a few one-off colour trials. The trials did however convince the rest of the Committee that colour was a worthwhile goal.

Now, with the Society's purchase of an Oki 5300n Colour Laser Printer, I hope all the members can appreciate the benefits to the Society.

Also I should offer apologies in advance. Printing in colour is a very complex task, especially with the images coming from different members and in different formats. I will attempt to match to an original, but that is only possible if I have a copy.

Along with the introduction of colour is the use of a new, hopefully easier to read, page layout. Please let me have your feedback, favourable or not.

Included with this Runner Post is the Auction Catalogue for Postal Bid Sale No. 14 - closing 21<sup>st</sup> August 2004. Also included are your 2004/5 subscription details from our Treasurer, Brian Hurst.

Finally, *Runner Post* #61, in October/November will have the next instalment, letters F to J, of the Postmark study and lots of (as yet) unreceived articles from you the reader (hint!)

Neville Midwood

## News

SUBSCRIPTION RATE	July 04-June 05
UK, Europe	£8
RSA, Southern Africa	£8 or 100 Rand <sup>+</sup>
Botswana	£8 or 72 Pula <sup>+</sup>
USA and Rest of the World	£10 or US\$19 cash

## Subscription Rates

The new subscription rates for 2004/2005 have been set, and are detailed above. Sterling and cash payments should be made to Brian Hurst. In Southern Africa, local currency payments<sup>+</sup> can be made to your Local Representative. Some local rates have fallen, and some have risen due to exchange rate changes.

I have printed the latest version of the membership form, which includes these rates, on the back of Brian's Auction Sale covering letter. If you have a friend who might be interested in joining the Society give them a photocopy - then they have no excuse.

## Election of Society Officers.

The Society's 2004 AGM takes place on the 30<sup>th</sup> October at Philatex in London. This year is an election year. Members finding themselves with a bit of spare time, who are looking to contribute to the Society should make themselves known to the Secretary.

## Errata (Runner Post #59)

John Schaerer informs me that the appointment of Sheila Case to the Stamp Advisory Committee (p.1420) arose as the result of a vacancy caused by the return of Robert Cowen to the UK.



## Book Review

*by Brian Trotter*

### **The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana**

**by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson**

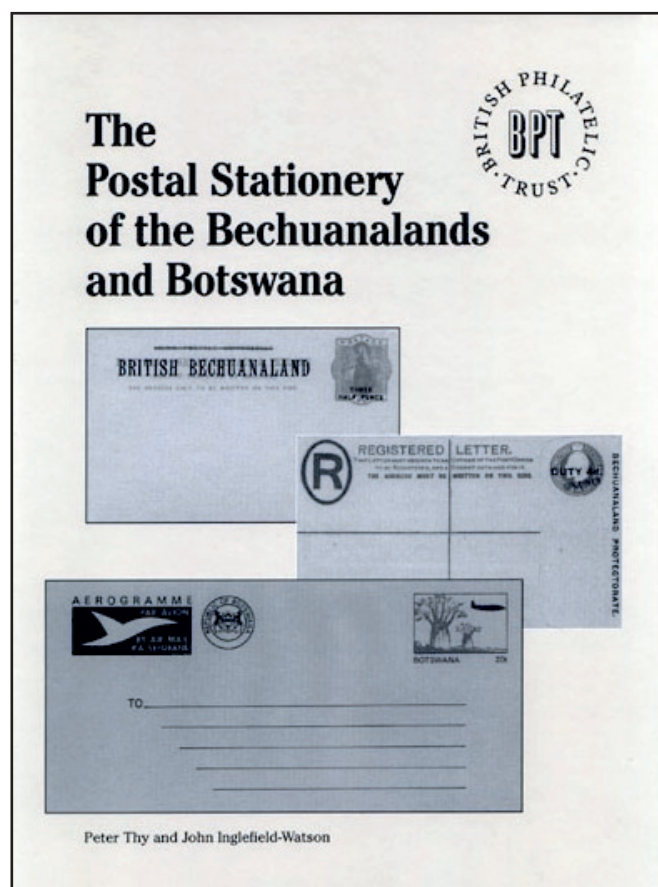
It is not often that we have a new book on any aspect of the philately of the Bechuanalands and Botswana, so this is indeed a special event for our Society members. This outstanding book on the postal stationery of these territories has been a long time in coming. These two foremost experts in the field of postal stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana have collected, researched and written about the subject for many years, and fortunately for the current and future collectors of such material, have written a wonderfully comprehensive book on the subject.

The book certainly has general appeal to all collectors of the philately of the Bechuanalands and Botswana, as well as collectors of general postal stationery. It shall also appeal to collectors of overprints, as many interesting overprints occurred during the territories evolutionary years in the colonial times. Southern Africa and other British Commonwealth collectors will also find much of interest in the book.

This hard-bound 192-page book is the result of these many years of research in existing collections, archives and other sources, and it has long been awaited by specialist collectors to fill a gap in existing literature. It is likely to become the standard Bechuanalands and Botswana stationery handbook for decades to come.

Following an overall introduction and a useful users' guide, the book is divided into seven chapters that describe in great detail the stamped and unstamped stationery of British Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Botswana. The individual chapters that cover the postcards, newspaper wrappers, registration envelopes, aerogrammes and express envelopes each contain an extensively annotated catalogue of all stationery positively known to exist. Other chapters cover "specimen" marked stationery and known essays and proofs.

The book is comprehensively illustrated and lists a remarkably large amount of issued stationery in excess of 200 different items, including major varieties, about 45 different "specimens" and 50 essays and proofs. Each listed item is given a "BBS number" and this new numbering system is cross-



referenced to previously published listings. The BBS number is, of course, a Bechuanalands and Botswana Society number! There is also a pair of small boxes alongside each listing for collectors to tick and record their holding or wants.

The book has been published by the British Philatelic Trust, in conjunction with the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society, and is available from the British Philatelic Trust at a price of £50 including postage. Our members were offered a pre-publication price of £40 including postage, and a good many did take up the offer.

The contact address is:

British Philatelic Trust,  
107, Charterhouse Street,  
London.  
EC1M 6PT.  
Telephone: 020 7490 3112  
Fax: 020 7490 4253

## Recent Botswana Issues

23-12-2003

*Wetlands Series Part 4: The Limpopo*

The issue consisted of five values, 55t, P1.45, P2.50, P2.75 and P3.30 and a mini-sheet (illustrated).



29-04-2004

*Contemporary Art*

The issue consisted of four values, 55t, P1.45, P2.75 and P3.30 (illustrated).





## SG39 2d. Pale Bistre - a first day cover?

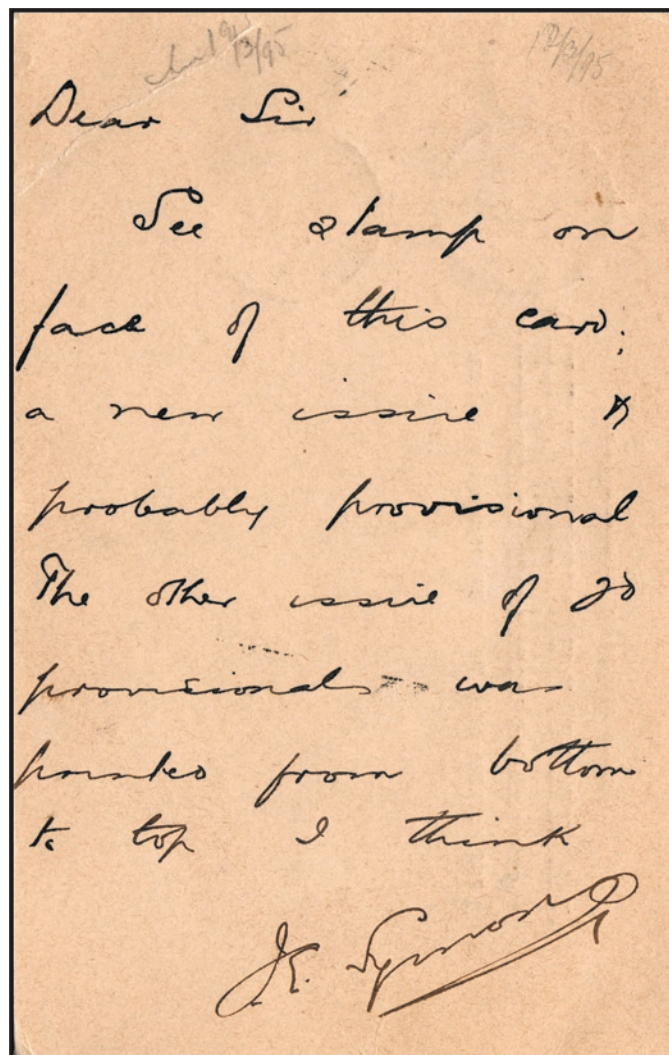
by Brian Hurst

I recently acquired the postal stationery card which is illustrated. Identification of the card was provided by a cursory glance through the splendid new book 'The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana' by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson. It proved to be the De La Rue overprinted card of 1888 described on page 14 as PC 3b.

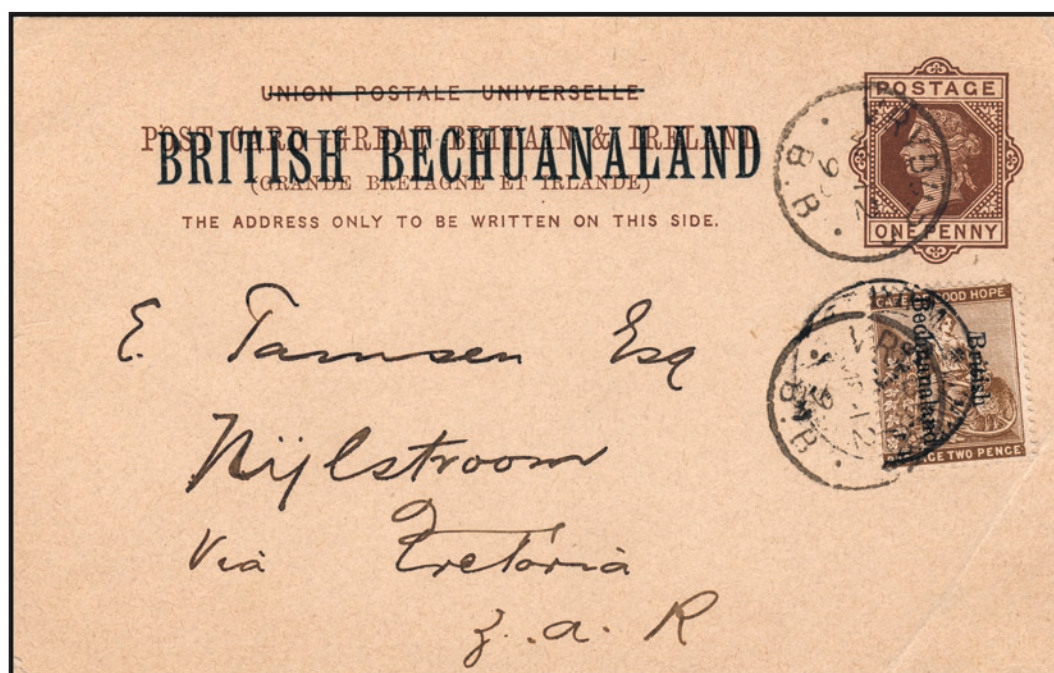
Four very interesting facts arise on close inspection of the card.

1. It has been uprated by the addition of an example of the COGH 2d. pale bistre 'Hope Seated' overprinted 'British Bechuanaland' reading down, SG39.
2. It was cancelled at Vryburg on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1895, which is three days earlier than the date of 15<sup>th</sup> March 1895 that Holmes gives at p.62 of his book as the first date of issue (and which date is repeated in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue).
3. It was addressed to Emil Tamsen, the well-known Southern African Philatelic entrepreneur.
4. It was written by Mr. Joseph Edmund Symons who was, at the time, the Vryburg Postmaster but is best known as the postmaster of Macloutsie

The text reads as follows.



Front and Back of the postcard from J E Symons to E Tamsen, postmarked 12th March 1895



"Dear Sir

See stamp on face of this card; a new issue & probably provisional. The other issue of 2d. provisionals was printed from bottom to top I think.

J E Symons"

The faint pencil annotations '19/3/95' and 12/3/95' are possibly Tamsen's additions giving the dates of posting and arrival. The second indistinct cancel on the stamp is the Nylstroom arrival cds.

This card undoubtedly bears the earliest recorded cancellation date for SG39, and this fact, together with the identities of the sender and recipient, coupled with the contents of the written message, give reasonable

## Hut Tax and Hut Tax Tokens

*by Peter Thy*

This article originally appeared in Forerunners #48 (Nov. 03/ Feb. 04)

The paper trail after the 'hut tax' in Northern Rhodesia has been elegantly detailed by Joe Ross in a recent number of Forerunners (#45) and also appeared in the British Revenue Collectors newsletter. However, paper was only one of the traces after the African hut tax. I will here first discuss taxation of the native population in southern Africa around the turn of the century. Then I will review the use of metal tokens as receipts for payment of hut tax. These metal tokens had an equal function as the stamps and paper recipes illustrated by Ross and should, therefore, be of equal interest to the revenue collector.

### Hut Tax

Taxation has been an instrument used by colonial administrators and statesmen to defray governing expenses in southern Africa (**Figure 1**). However, the real purpose of hut tax was often, in addition to balance the budget, to force the native population to seek paid employment in the private farming and mining sectors. The hut taxes were normally collected in cash without consideration of the subsistence economy of the primitive pastoral society. The result was that the native population was transformed into a labour reserve that could be utilized as needed by imposing taxation. The native population was thus forced to work for wages. Although this may not impress us today, the effect on the tribal society at the turn of the century must have been dramatic.

A few definitions are at this point perhaps appropriate. 'Hut tax' refers to a tax imposed on the male provider of a household (or hut). Later tax was also imposed on 'second wives.' 'Poll tax' was imposed on all males above say 18 years. There may for practical purposes have been little differences between hut and poll tax.

grounds for claiming it as a 'first day of issue'.

### References:

The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery, and Postmarks of the Bechuanaland by H.R.Holmes - The Royal Philatelic Society 1971

The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanaland and Botswana by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson - The British Philatelic Trust in conjunction with the Bechuanaland & Botswana Society 2004

The Macloutsie Post Office and its Postmaster Bechuanaland Protectorate 1892 by J. E. Symons - Edited and Introduced by Peter Thy, Krone Publications 2002

'Labour tax' was a tax on able-bodied males unable to prove that they had been employed say three months a year. The taxes were yearly and were normally collected by the local chiefs or headmen that kept a percentage of the tax before handing it over to the central government.

A contemporary economist, J.A. Hobson\*, has discussed hut tax and its effects in a book published in 1902. The following extracts keyed to the main geographical areas of southern Africa are from this work.

"The hut tax in [the Cape Colony and Natal] has [...] not proved an oppressive burden. Only when the diamond fields found difficulties in obtaining a ready supply of native labour, and wages rose, did Mr. Rhodes, a chief proprietor, use his public position as Cape Premier to procure an Act designed to assist De Beers in obtaining cheap labour. By this statute, the Glen Grey Act, it was enacted that every male native, in districts where the Act was adopted, should pay a "labour-tax" of 10s per annum, unless he could prove that during three months of each year he has been in service or employment beyond the borders of the district. No secret was made of the fact that this measure was designed, not to provide revenue, but to compel to labour."

\* John Atkinson Hobson (1858-1949) was a British economist and journalist, widely popular as a lecturer and writer. He maintained that economic theory was related to ethical and social welfare, as later advocated by John Keynes.





Figure 1. The Magistrate of Ladysmith of Natal collects the yearly fourteen shillings hut tax in 1879.

"It is in the Transvaal and Rhodesia that taxation of natives ripens into a plan of forcing labour. The mine-owners of the Transvaal agreed as to their right and their need to compel the natives to undergo the dignity of labour, and they regard taxation as one important instrument. The testimony of witnesses before the Industrial Commission in 1897 was unanimous in favouring such compulsion, and Mr. Rudd, of the Consolidated Goldfields, stated the demand very plainly at the annual meeting of his company. 'If we could only call upon one-half of the natives to give up three months of the year to work, that would be enough. We should try some cogent form of inducement, or practically compel the native, through taxation or in some other way, to contribute his quota to the good of the community, and to a certain extent he should then have to work.' The general feeling of the 'Outlanders' in Transvaal has favoured the oppressive hut tax of £2, imposed by the Republic in 1895, and has only complained its inadequate enforcement."

"Similarly, in Rhodesia, where mines require a

larger supply of labour than can be obtained from natives by ordinary economic motives, and increase in the hut tax and a labour-tax are an integral part of the public policy. Earl Grey, recent administrator and present director of the Chartered Company, thus states the case: 'Means have to be found to induce the natives to seek, spontaneously (sic), employment. An incentive to labour must be provided, and it can only be provided by the imposition of taxation. I look forward to the imposition of a hut-tax of £1 per hut in conformity with the practice which exists in Basutoland, and I also hope that we may, with the permission of the imperial authorities, be able to establish a labour-tax, which those able-bodied natives should be required to pay who are unable to show a certificate of four months 'work'."

It may be difficult to evaluate the social and economic effects of taxation to induce to labour on the native population. Particularly since the developments that here interest us coincide and mingle with the general modernization and industrialization of



the agricultural societies. Bechuanaland may give some clues, although perhaps not representative for the region at large. The reason for the latter is that taxation in Bechuanaland was imposed to force labour across the border from Bechuanaland into mainly South Africa and to a lesser extent internally migrate as in South Africa and Rhodesia.

A hut tax was in effect early in British Bechuanaland, but amounted to only below 8 % of the annual colonial revenues (Sillery, 1965). Hut tax was not imposed in the Protectorate, apparently because of fear of the response from the local chiefs. Nevertheless, a hut tax was in principle agreed to by the Bechuana Chiefs when they went to London in 1895 to plea their independence and protection. A 10 shilling hut tax was first introduced by the British administration in the Protectorate in 1899 (shortly raised to £1). This tax was imposed as a poll tax on all male above 18 year and also on 'second wives.' The hut tax was the main revenue for the Bechuanaland Protectorate and was collected by the local chiefs that retained a small portion (10 %) for their own administration (Rey, 1988; Wylie, 1990).

The need to obtain money to pay taxes and other fiscal obligations contributed to migration from the Protectorate to the South African labour market in agriculture and mining (Schapera, 1947; Sillery, 1952). It has been claimed that the absence of a large proportion of the able-bodied male population has had a marked influence on the deterioration in the rural economy. The migrant Batswana worker amounted to 2,600 in 1890 and 10,000 in 1930 (Paton, 1995). This would amount to 2.3 % and 6 % of the total population that recast into percentage of the male population of the age between 15 and 40 would be 20 % of the workable male population.

Obviously, other factors than tax collection may have contributed to the decay and the development of a migrant labour economy, such as abolition of initiation ceremonies, spread of education, ban against polygamy, administrative limitation in executive power of the local chiefs, decline in traditional religious beliefs, and many others factors (Schapera, 1947; Sillery, 1952).

### Hut Tax Tokens

Hut tax tokens made from metal are only known to have been used by the British South African Company in Southern Rhodesia and the High Commissioner's administration in Bechuanaland. There are two main sources for the present discussion. Firstly, a paper by P.G. Locke on 'Hut Tax Tokens' published in 'Heritage of Zimbabwe' (No.11, 1992) provides a comprehensive discussion and illustrations of hut tax tokens. Secondly, the chance finding of the web

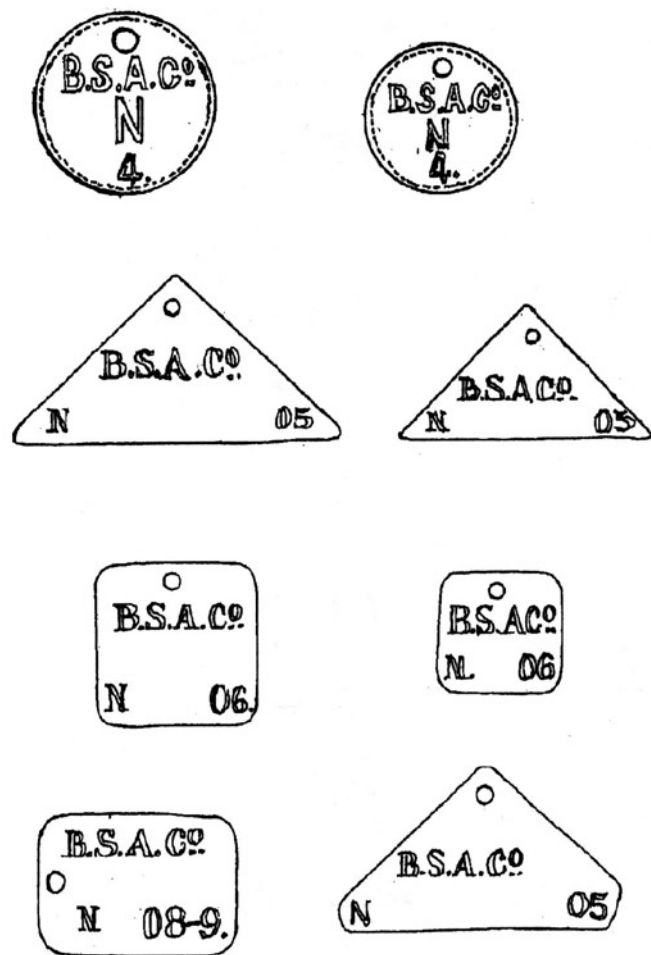


Figure 2. Brass tax tokens from the Melsetter district, Mashonaland. The small size tokens were issued for women. [~80% original]. From Locke (1992, figure 1).

site of 'Afrilibilia' <http://www.afrilibilia.com> that lists (or listed) several tokens. The illustrations here are from these sources as well as of a few items in my own collection.

### Southern Rhodesia:

Hut tax was imposed by the British South African Company (B.S.A.Co.) in 1894 in Mashonaland and Matabeleland at the rate of 10s per hut. From 1904, the tax collectors were required to give each payer a metal token as well as a paper receipt. In 1931, the distribution of metal tokens were discontinued. The hut tax regulation remained in effect until 1961.

Examples of B.S.A.Co. hut tax tokens are illustrated in **Figures 2 and 3** taken from Locke's article and in **Figure 4** showing scans of actual tokens. The tokens were made from brass. Two pieces of information are embossed on the metal tokens in addition to 'B.S.A.Co.' These are the year and a location letter code. The letter codes are detailed in **Table 1** after

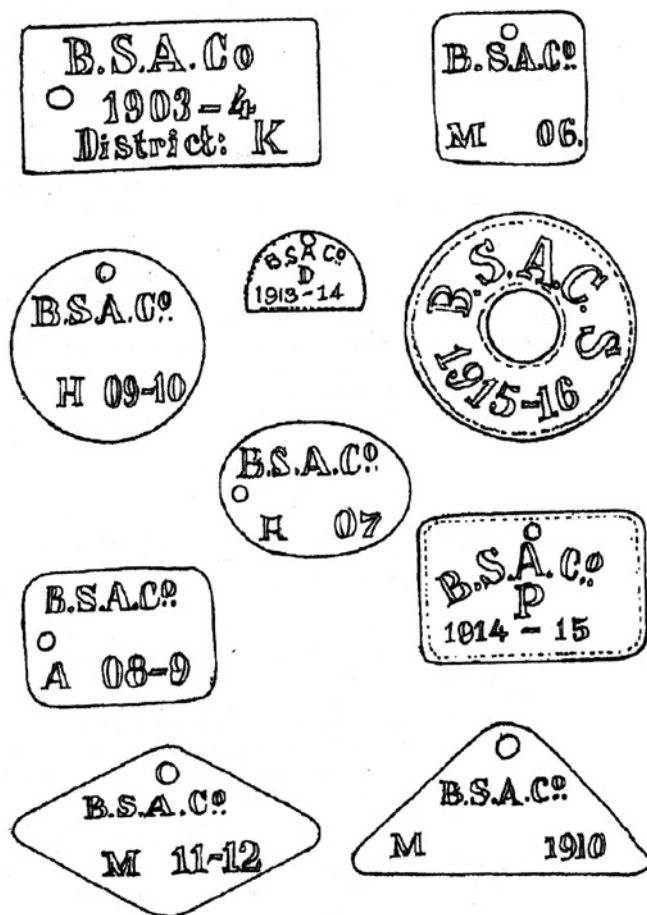


Figure 3. Brass tax tokens from Southern Rhodesia. [~80% original]. From Locke (1992, figure 2).

Locke (1992). The same letter codes were used in both provinces (Mashonaland and Matabeleland) and, therefore, does not always uniquely identify the district. Another interesting observation is that the tokens were issues in two different sizes, with the smaller size for women (lower tax). The tokens were pierced to allow them to be either nailed to the payers hut or to be worn around the neck. Sometimes, sharp corners have been filed off. The tokens were clearly centrally produced, while the district identifications were embossed locally, sometimes on the reverse (Figure 5).

#### British Bechuanaland:

Hut tax tokens were used in British Bechuanaland, but no illustrations are available. Locke (1992) describe these as being consecutively numbered and marked with a crown and 'VRI.' The tokens were in two different shapes alternating from year to year (round and diamond).

#### Bechuanaland Protectorate:



1909 10 sh. tax token (second wife), 2.2 cm diameter, 'A' for Charter district of Mashonaland or Bubi district of Matabeleland.

1903 £1 tax token, 2.4 x 4.8 cm, 'K' for Mazoe district of Mashonaland or Sebungwe district of Matabeleland.

Thought to be an experimental issue prior to the enactment of the Hut Tax regulation in 1904.

1915 10 sh. tax token (second wife), 2.6 cm diameter, 'A' for Charter district of Mashonaland or Bubi district of Matabeleland.

1915 £1 tax token, 3.8 cm diameter, 'A' for Charter district of Mashonaland or Bubi district of Matabeleland.

Lozenge shaped 10 sh. tax token (second wife), 3.6 x 2.3 cm, 'A' for Charter district of Mashonaland or Bubi district of Matabeleland.

Figure 4. Examples of brass tax tokens (roughly to scale).

Large elaborate embossed tin plate tokens were used in Bechuanaland Protectorate. Hut tax was enacted in 1899 and probably modelled on the British Bechuanaland tax laws. The tax tokens were according to the original law required to be affixed "in a conspicuous place on the right-hand side of the entrance of the hut paid for" (quoted by Locke, 1992). Locke (1992) further quotes an official correspondence from "the Chief Inspector for Native Locations in 1899, that the reasons for issuing metal tokens in lieu of written receipts were considered by him to be invalid. According to the Inspector, the requirement that these tokens should be displayed outside huts to facilitate annual checking of tax payment, though a good idea in theory, 'was found to be impracticable as the Natives (simply) did not fix their tokens to the huts.' Similarly the implication that 'receipts were likely to be destroyed by white ants' was countered by the claim that every villager 'know how to secure his receipts from the ravages of these pests, so that there is really no reason why tokens should be used.'"



Figure 5. Front and reverse of 1915-16, 10s token issued in Umtali District of Mashonaland (second wife). The district letter core (S) embossed both on front and reverse.

It is reasonable to assume that the use of metal tax tokens were discontinued in the thirties, if not before, like in Southern Rhodesia. Rey (1988) (p. 24) quotes a 1930 statement collected by the local inspector during a visit to the Kalahari District:

"If I pay my hut-tax that shows I am a man, not a dog. (...) If I pay my hut-tax the Government will give me a paper that prove that they regard me as a man"

(The joke to Ray is obviously that Kalahari Bushmen do not live in huts and do not pay tax.)

The tokens illustrated by Locke (1992; **Figure 6**) are made from tin plate and are large ornamental with coat-of-arms and inscribed 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'HUT TAX RECEIPT'. They also give the tax year, district/town, and a serial number. There were two holes punched in the tokens to allow them to be nailed to hut. It must be assumed that the tax collector carried a ledger where name, location, amount paid, and serial number of token were entered.

Hut tax tokens appear not to have been in use in other areas (South Africa and pre-union states, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia). Or at least have not yet been recorded. Paper receipts or certificates (with or without revenue stamps) may have been widely in use. However, these are only well described for Northern Rhodesia (Locke, 1992; Ross, 2003).

*[Please let Peter Thy know if you have additional information on hut tax and hut tax tokens.]*

## References:

- Afrilibia, <http://www.afrilibia.com>  
 Hobson, J.A., 1902. Imperialism. James Pott & Co., London. Library of Economics and Liberty. 24 December 2003. <http://www.econlib.org/library/YPDBooks/Hobson/hbsnImp0.html>  
 Locke, P.G., 1992. Hut tax tokens. Heritage of Zimbabwe No. 11, p. 81-88.



Figure 6. Bechuanaland Protectorate hut tax tokens made from embossed tin plate. Each token has a serial number. 1-4 are from Gaborone, 5 and 6 are from Francistown. [~40% original]. From Locke (1992, figure 3).

Paton, B., 1995. Labour Export Policy in the Development of Southern Africa. MacMillan, Houndmills, U.K.

Rey, C., 1988. Monarch of All I Survey. Bechuanaland Diaries 1929-37. Botswana Society, Gaborone, Botswana.

Ross, J. 2003. Search for the hut tax. Forerunners No. 45, p. 51-53.

Schapera, I., 1947. Migrant Labour and Tribal Life. Oxford University Press.

Sillery, A., 1952. The Bechuanaland Protectorate. Oxford University Press.

Sillery, A., 1965. Founding a Protectorate. Mouton, London.

Wylie, D., 1991. A Little God. The Twilight of Patriarchy in a Southern African Chiefdom. Witwatersrand University Press. Johannesburg, South Africa.



**Table 1. Letter Codes used on Hot Tax Tokens of the B.S.A..Co. (1904-05)**  
From Locke (1992) and sources cited therein.

<b>Mashonaland</b>		<b>Matabeleland</b>	
A	Charter	A	Bubi
B	Chibi	B	Bulilima-Mangwe
		C	Gwelo
D	Chilimanzi/Gutu	D	Selukwe
E	Hartley	E	Insiza
F	Inyanga	F	Belingwe
G	Lomagundi	G	Matobo
H	Makoni	H	Gwanda
J	Marandellas	J	Wankie
K	Mazoe	K	Sebungwe
M	Darwin	M	Buluwayo
N	Melsetter		
P	Mrewa		
Q	Ndanga		
R	Salisbury		
S	Umtali		
T	Victoria		
Y	Nyamandhlovu		
Z	Umzingwane		

## **New Postal Rates for Botswana from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004.**

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

### **VAT inclusive rates are effective from 1st May, 2004.**

(Pula)

Item	Size or Weight	within Botswana	SADC region		Rest of Africa		Europe		Rest of World	
			Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
<b>Letters (size mm)</b>										
<b>Standard</b>	120x 235	0.80	1.60	2.80	1.80	3.10	2.10	3.90	2.40	4.70
<b>Large</b>	229x 324	2.10	5.90	7.70	6.20	9.30	7.00	13.10	7.70	15.40
<b>Over sized</b>	over	3.30	11.50	15.40	12.40	18.50	13.90	23.10	15.40	27.80
<b>Post Cards</b>		0.80	1.60	2.80	1.80	3.10	2.10	3.90	2.40	4.70
<b>Aerograms</b>		N/A	N/A	2.80	N/A	3.10	N/A	3.90	N/A	4.70
<b>Packets (weight g)</b>	to 100	1.30	3.90	9.30	4.40	10.80	4.70	13.90	5.00	17.00
	100-250	1.90	10.10	15.40	10.80	18.50	11.60	23.10	12.40	27.80
	250-500	3.10	20.10	27.80	23.10	30.80	27.80	46.20	30.80	53.90
	500-1000	4.40	40.10	49.30	44.70	58.60	52.40	92.40	57.00	107.80
	1000-1500	5.40	66.30	80.10	72.40	87.80	78.60	138.60	84.70	161.70
	1500-2000	6.50	89.40	107.80	100.10	115.50	107.80	184.80	115.50	215.60

## Life of a Botswana Postage Stamp Designer - Chapter 4

by Peter Lodoen

### 'What About My Blue Train?' - The Luxury Train 1992

The Philatelic Bureau of the Botswana Postal Services has seen itself relocated several times through some 35 years of Botswana history. Originally, the bureau was found at the picturesque post office in Lobatse. Later it was moved to Gaborone, where it was first situated above a grocer's shop, before it was removed to dusty and dimly lit chambers above the main post office. Finally, about 1991, the beautiful new Poso House in Khama Crescent was completed and the philatelic staff was accorded new air-conditioned quarters.

As Poso House was opened, so was a Museum of Postal History established in the ground floor of the house. The museum displayed postal artefacts, postage stamps, covers and, not insignificantly, original artwork of many Botswana postal issues.

In attendance at the official inauguration of the Poso House museum were the Head of State, Sir Ketumile Masire and, naturally, the first curator of the museum, Andy Andersson. When President Masire saw the steam locomotive designs that had originally been intended for a 1991 railway issue, he apparently was impressed by the idea of trains on stamps.

"What about my Blue Train?" he asked, referring to the air-conditioned coaches especially painted in blue livery for Botswana Railways. At that time the coaches were still quite new on the rails.

"That will be taken care of, sir," replied Andy, ever the opportunist, and thus brought into being Botswana's first proper railroad issue.

Upon receiving the Blue Train commission, I took up my Nikon FG-20 and quickly re-assumed the role of rail fan and photographer. I drove my Honda motorcycle south toward the stop known as Notwane Siding, parked atop a nearby summit, and descended a steep embankment to photograph the evening passenger train as it rolled north toward Gaborone.

No sooner had I readied myself for the photograph than a south bound freight train, hauled by old faithful BD1, approached from my rear. As I turned and shot I thought it a fitting omen that BD1, denied its place on a 1991 postage stamp, should now be first in the Blue Train issue. I repainted the BD1 design replacing goods cars with deluxe blue coaches and it appeared as the 25-thebe value on the 29<sup>th</sup> June 1992.

The deluxe blue coaches were generally pulled by a BD2 loco in those days. And the BD2 (No. BD 028) I duly portrayed on the two-pula horizontal stamp. An ideally air-conditioned coach came not only to grace the standard letter rate 10-thebe value, but also a 15-thebe aerogramme. The fourth stamp, 40-thebe, showed the elegant interior of a luxury coach and the pretty little station at Ramotswa.

Harrison and Sons of London had offered to print a special miniature sheet for the Botswana philatelic authorities. The sheet pictured all four stamps with the Botswana Railways logo in the centre, and an entire luxury train working its way south from Gaborone past Kgale Mountain.

On the First Day Cover I pictured steam and diesel power side by side, not a 'trompe l'oeuil' but a daily reality. Each Francistown-bound passenger train passed by No. 256, the 12<sup>th</sup> class 4-8-2 steam engine that stood on display at Gaborone station. Old No. 256 was not only an exhibition piece and pride of the Bechuanaland rails, but it was destined to be seen, at long last, on Botswana letters in 1993.



SG733 to SG736: The four values comprising the "Deluxe Railway Service" issue of 29<sup>th</sup> June 1992.



## **Postal Stationery News and Views #6**

*by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson*

When this is being read, the Postal Stationery book will finally have been published and been made available to all members at a significant discount. The grace period has now expired. However, the book can still be obtained from the publisher by writing to the British Philatelic Trust, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC1 M 6PT, UK. The price to members is £50 inclusive of post and packing. Non-members must add postage and packing (UK £3.50; US £7).

The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society is co-publishing the book with the Trust and has a keen interest in how well it sells. Therefore, please support our Society by buying the book and/or recommending it to friends and other interest groups. Consider writing reviews in related society journals and philatelic magazines. We will also very much appreciate your comments (positive or negative) as well as corrections and additions.

It is our plan to revive John's regular postal stationery columns last seen in 1992 (RP#27). Therefore, the title of this contribution: "Postal Stationery News and Views # 6." We will use this series to list errors and corrections as well as to illustrate and discuss additions. We will also discuss subjects that for various reasons were not included in the book. Subjects that are too large for the present format will from time to time appear in separate articles. Several of these latter have already appeared in the Runner Post.

Producing the postal stationery book has been a long and time-consuming process: by far longer and more complicated than we envisaged at the outset. Since our experiences undoubtedly will be of interest to other potential authors, we will here briefly review the main milestones as well as discuss some of our book producing experiences.

We have looked through our files and discovered that the first attempt at producing a checklist of Bechuanaland postal stationery was made by John in 1971 when he produced a 9-page draft list and sent a copy to H.R. Holmes just in time for him to provide invaluable comments on the list and to make a few additions to his 1972 book which was then at final proof stage. John's list with Holmes' comments and book formed the backbone on which our own book was eventually constructed.

Much of the credit for the genesis of the book goes to Brian Trotter. In 1987, during his first term of office

as Chairman of the Society, John's first article in the 'Postal Stationery News and Views' series appeared in RP#7 and he was pressed by Brian to produce a complete listing for publication. John recognised the need but felt unable to proceed due to lack of time and equipment. It was not until late 1995 that he identified a potential co-author and approached Peter with the suggestion that we together expanded his 1972 list. At that point John had collected Bechuanaland postal stationery for close to 30 years and had written extensively in the Runner Post on the subject. Peter had started collecting Bechuanaland postal stationery about 5 years earlier and like John had also written on the subject in the Runner Post.

It did not take us long to decide to give it a try. The first chapter that we did as a test of how to proceed was the wrappers. Peter wrote the first draft on his (even in 1995) outdated 286-Toshiba laptop computer in Microsoft Word and mailed it to John who added his information either by hand or retyping the text on his faithful typewriter (still in use). Several versions bounced back and forth for a while before we decided to proceed with the next chapters (postcards, registration envelopes, aerogrammes). For the first versions, we collected the illustrations as photocopies and simply pasted them into the print version. At a later point, Peter's computer was upgraded to a 486 (still outdated) and he also acquired a copy of Microsoft's Publisher (version 2). This allowed us to scan images and insert them into the document.

After probably hundreds of typescripts had crossed between Scotland and California, we finally decided in 1998 that we had an acceptable first draft. This was composed of an introduction and five chapters (wrappers, postcards, registration envelopes, aerogrammes, and express envelopes). All were produced in Publisher on Peter's still long outdated computer. One of the problems was that the size of manuscript was by far too large to be handled safely by his computer. The manuscript had to be split up in many small files that individually had to be retrieved, saved, and printed with the potential for the computer to freeze and lose precious corrections. Looking back, Peter still does not understand why he did not get a more timely computer. Another problem was that many of the illustrations were scanned from photocopies and saved as bitmap images, losing many details. Thus at this point it was already clear (to Peter at least) that they probably had eventually to be re-scanned and saved as grey scale tif- or jpg-formats.

Anyway, we decided that what we had was good enough to enable us to approach potential philatelic publishers and societies with the proposal of publishing the book. We did this bearing in mind that the last resort would be either a society publication or self-publishing.

We first approached the US based United Postal Stationery Society as the largest stationery society in the world and with an already established publishing program. The reply was - yes we are definitely interested. Later, the UK Postal Stationery Society also expressed interest. We also sent a copy of our typescript to Alan Huggins for his general recommendations and comments. We chose Huggins because he was and is the world leading expert on British postal stationery and had written the authoritative book on the subject that we had extensively consulted during the preparation of our own typescript.

At the Annual General Meeting of our Society during STAMPEX in September 1999, the publication was presented and discussed. It became clear that for various reasons many members would prefer a British publisher. This was in our minds when, following the AGM, we had a previously arranged meeting with Alan Huggins, then immediate past President of the British Philatelic Trust, to receive his comments on the typescript that we earlier had sent to him. To our great surprise and much to our relief, he told us that in his opinion the Trust would wish to undertake publication. We both had no hesitation in accepting his suggestion and followed him into STAMPEX for introduction and a brief meeting with Francis Kiddle, the new President of the Trust. We then gave him a copy of our typescript to enable him to look into the matter. Meanwhile, based on recommendations by Huggins, we decided to add two chapters dealing with specimen markings and essays and proofs. So back to the old typewriter and computer!

Early in 2000, the complete typescript was transferred in digital format (MS Publisher) over the internet to the editor (Martyn Yeo of Word Wise, Lee-on-Solent). It was thus expected that the editor would produce the final typesetting in Publisher.

In March 2000 substantial financial support for publication was pledged by our Society and in June the Trust agreed to publish the book. In December the same year, a letter of general agreement between the Trust, the Society, and the authors was signed. This predicted a 2001 publication date and a cover price of £30 for a 192-page book and print run of 350 with 300 being for sale.

It soon became clear that the original Publisher formatting was of a too low quality, among other

things, to allow direct digital transmission to the printer. More 'professional' page-making software was clearly required. The decision was then made for the editor to re-work and re-format the typescript.

This process was to take several years and to require more proof readings than we would like to recall (five in all). We also concurrently managed to replace most of the original illustrations with tiff-formatted images in colour and the black background replaced by a grey background where required. The reason for the delay was obviously the complexity and the large numbers of illustrations. Admittedly, the authors' attention to the details may also have had an effect. Another problem was that the long time it took to complete the typesetting required several updates of the text to incorporate, with the Trust's agreement, new findings as we went along. The fact is that this caused severe strain both for the editor and the authors.

In December 2003, due to the imminent economies in the British Post Office's financial backing of the Trust, it became imperative to complete the book quickly or to face cancellation of the project. Brian Trotter, newly appointed a trustee, was tasked by the Trust to oversee the implementation by the editor of the authors' many annotations on the final proof. We gratefully acknowledge his success, not easily achieved, that resulted in only three errors and omissions slipping through the net.

The completed manuscript went to the printer early this year and the books were delivered to the Trust in late March. The book was still 192-pages long, however, the cover price was now a staggering £50 (nearly \$100).

The most important lesson from this experience is that the authors, if possible, should produce their own printer-ready (or camera-ready) copy. Carefully consider if you have the required hardware and software before embarking on producing a camera-ready book. Publishers should at an early stage advise prospective authors as to the minimum requirement, and eventually make the modest investment in the proper software for the project.

We have now seen the final result of the postal stationery book. To the authors' great relief, the printed book only contains few remaining problems. We know it has not been easy, but we think it has been worth waiting for.

Many society members and non-members have contributed to the book. We wish to thank you all for the support and help. Please continue to report new discoveries (and errata) to the authors. We will report all these in future editions in a periodic series of articles.



# Corrections

Page v. Foreword. The fifth line should read: "to be treated comprehensively."

Page 19. First line of Note B, the start of the second sentence should read "Die 2" instead of "Die 3".

Page 168. RE E(14). The illustration has been omitted and is shown right (**Figure 1**).

Page 172. The captions to RE E(19) and RE E(19) V(1) have been transposed.

# Additions

Page 63. RE 15. The first sentence should read: "1889. Issue imprinted with embossed stamp first used in 1855 for a British stamped-to-order envelope."

Comments: The embossed stamp-die used for this issue may have been specially prepared for the Bechuanaland envelopes. The stamp was introduced in 1855 for British stamped-to-order envelopes (Huggins ES4). Huggins reports two groups of dies. The first group is dated 12.11.55 and was used for the British envelopes from 1855 and until probably 1894 when the use of date plugs was discontinued. The second group is dated 26.9.89 and may thus have been prepared for the production of the Bechuanaland envelopes. Illustrated is a notice to postmasters dated 26 November 1855 showing the 4d vermilion die (**Figure 2a**) and compared to the 1889 die used on Bechuanaland registration envelope (**Figure 2b**, RE 16a). It is clear from comparison of the two dies that these are very similar and likely to have been made from the same master or intermediate die. The holes for the date plugs were probably drilled after the working die was made. Therefore, small differences in their exact locations can be seen between the two dies.

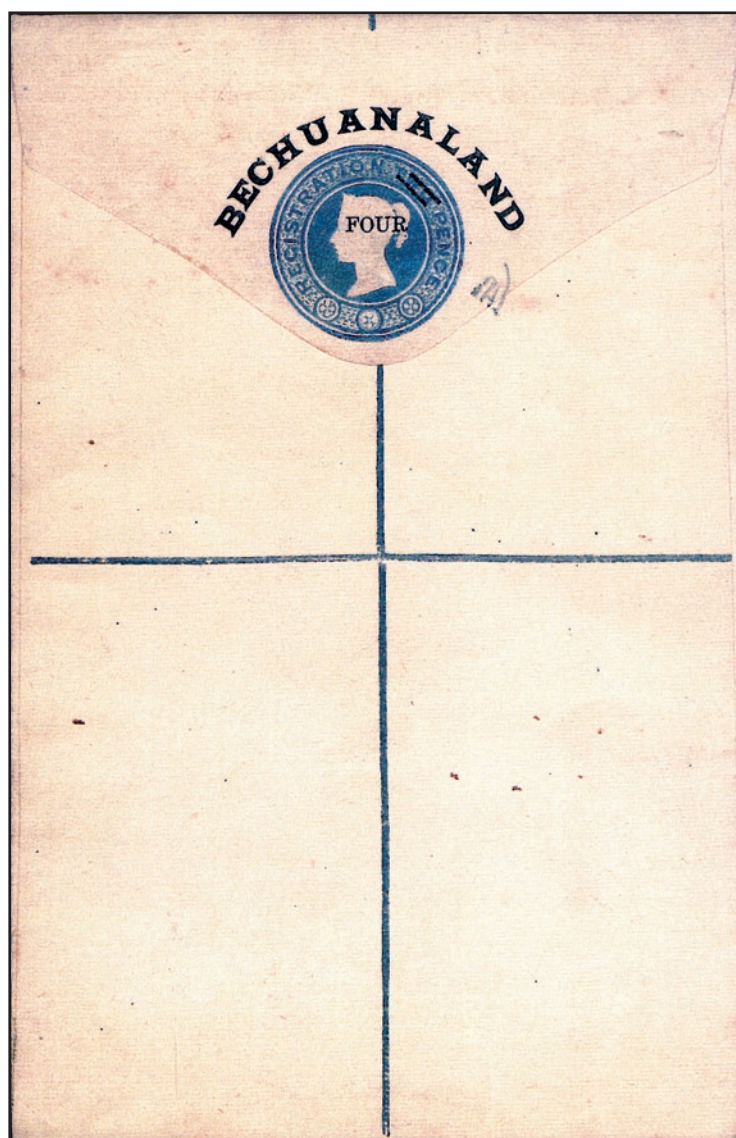


Figure 1 The omitted illustration of RE E(14)

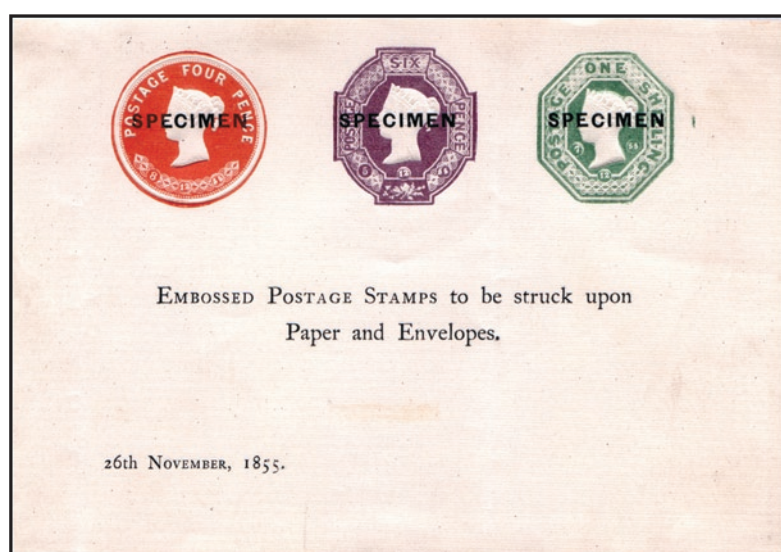


Figure 2 (a) 1855 notice to British postmasters at [75%]..



Figure 2(b) Enlargement of the 1855 die impression and the impression on RE 16a. [150%]



## Botswana Telegram

by Peter Thy

Used telegram forms are rarely found. The reason is that they normally should have been retained by the Post Office and destroyed after transmission. The example shown here (reduced in size to 75%)

was submitted at Orapa on Feb. 1, 1972, for transmission to Vryburg. The sender paid 48c for the 9 word for which stamps were affixed on the reverse and cancelled by a normal postal canceller.

T.20 (a)

**REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

Department of Posts and Telegraphs — Lephata la Diposo le Megala

No. 4

Nomere

Class Mohuta	Office of origin—ofisi ya Tshimologo	Words Mafoko	Code Nako	Service Instructions Ditaelo
		16	1009	48c

TO  
GO Mrs. T.S. Moseki Private/Bag 82.7 VRYBURG

Sent Oatshots fees Twenty Rand already  
Yourself Ten Rand

FROM  
KE Moses

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED — GA ROMELWE A

P.W.O. 149

Signature of sender M. Moseki Address Box 16 Orapa

Seatla sa moromedi ..... Aterese .....

N.B.—The Department is not liable for losses incurred through incorrect transmission, delay or non-delivery of telegrams.

Goromente gaa ikemisetsa go duela ditatlhegelo tse di ka dira-falang mo go sa romesegeng sentle, gongwe tiego, gongwe go tihoka go goroga ga mogala o.





# Security Enhanced Postal Order from Botswana Post

by Peter Thy



Figure 1: The withdrawn 1998 P100 Postal Order

The current series of postal orders from Botswana Post was introduced in 1998 in values from 50t to P100. It was soon realized that particularly the highest denominated P100 order was an easy subject to forgery. As a result, the P100 order was withdrawn from circulation and is today rather rare [Figure 1].

Now a security enhanced P100 order has appeared [Figure 2]. The background printing has been

improved and red color has been added. Botswana Postal Services has been replaced with BotswanaPost. The new order also included at the base a hologram-type print reading multiple Botswana Post.

Postal orders are, or were, issued by most southern African states and former territories to submit small amounts of money through the mail. They are a type of postal stationery and are often collected as such.



Figure 2: The new security enhanced P100 Postal Order



## Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (2nd Series)

by Bruce Warrender

With the help of a Botswana Postmark Project Team we intend to extend the earlier work done on Botswana Postmarks by Brian Trotter.

The Project Team consists of myself (Bruce Warrender), John Inglefield-Watson, Peter Thy and David Wall - with assistance from Sheila Case, Barbara Andersson, Steen Jelgren, Dennis Firth, David Allison (non member) and Peter Jukes. Many thanks from me to all the Project Team for their contributions.

We plan to follow the same Postal Marking Classification System (Typology) as used in the previous Botswana Postmark Checklist. This Checklist will continue on from the previous checklist. The numbering of postmarks will continue on from the previous study.

The earliest date being included in what we are terming the "2nd Series" is 01-Jun-1995 i.e. we shall only be recording new postmarks and markings


appearing after this date which have not been previously recorded.


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


It should be noted that since the recorded markings represent essentially only what is contained in the collections of the small number of members working on the Postmark Project, recorded numbers of markings do not necessarily represent relative scarcity of the respective markings.


During the course of this study we have found new types of sub-variants for some of the postmarks. It is hoped to publish a list of the new variants at the end of the postmark study project.

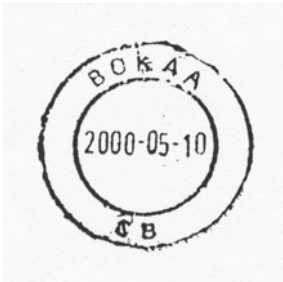
### For Offices Beginning - A to E


BOBONONG	No 13 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	18-Feb-2000
	Latest recorded date	12-May-2000
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 55. {OFFICE NAME} at top with "BOTSWANA" followed by "CB" at base.		


BOBONONG	No 14 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-May-2000
	Latest recorded date	12-May-2000
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 56. {OFFICE NAME} at top with "BOTSWANA" followed by "C" and a number at base.		


<b>BOBONONG</b>	<b>No 15 Type 21 B 56(2)</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-May-2000
	Latest recorded date	26-Jun-2000
	Number so far recorded	2


<b>BOBONONG</b>	<b>No 16 Type 21 B 56(3)</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-May-2000
	Latest recorded date	12-May-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


<b>BOKAA</b>	<b>No 4 Type 2 C 24</b>	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Oct-1996
	Latest recorded date	05-May-2000
	Number so far recorded	2


<b>BOKAA</b>	<b>No 5 Type 21 F 18</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	20-Apr-2000
	Latest recorded date	20-Apr-2000
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 18. {OFFICE NAME} followed by "P.O" at top with "BOTSWANA" at base.		


BOKSPITS	No 4 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	03-Feb-2003
	Latest recorded date	03-Feb-2003
	Number so far recorded	1


BONTLENG	No 14 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	07-Apr-2000
	Latest recorded date	13-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	17


BONTLENG	No 15 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


BONTLENG	No 16 Type 21 B 56(2)	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	22-Jan-2001
	Latest recorded date	22-Jan-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


BONTLENG	No 17 Type 21 B 56(3)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	01-Nov-2002
	Number so far recorded	4


BONTLENG	No 18 Type 21 B 56(4)	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	19-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Feb-2003
	Number so far recorded	4


BONTLENG	No 19 Type 61 M 12	
	<b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer oval diameters	34mm by 54mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
		Number so far recorded 1
New sub-variant 12. "POST OFFICE" at top with "OAP" followed by {OFFICE NAME} at base. With star separators.		

BONTLENG	No 20 Type MACH 4a	
	Circle diameters	21mm
	Earliest recorded date	13-Apr-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Jul-2000
	Number so far recorded	3

BONTLENG	No 21 Type REGN 5	
	Box dimensions	15mm by 34mm
	Earliest recorded date	09-Sep-1996
	Latest recorded date	14-May-1999
	Number so far recorded	4

BONTLENG		No 22 Type MISC 3n	
	Struck in red		
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm	
	Earliest recorded date	2?-Oct-1998	
	Latest recorded date	2?-Oct-1998	
	Number so far recorded	1	
New sub-variant 3n. {OFFICE NAME} followed by “POSTAGE PREPAID” at top, with “BOTSWANA” at base.			


BONTLENG	No 23 Type MISC 3p	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	19-Jan-2000
	Latest recorded date	19-Jan-2000
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 3p. {OFFICE NAME} followed by "PRE-PAID" at top with "BOTSWANA" at base. With divided inner circle.		


BONTLENG	No 24 Type MISC 6z17	
	<b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer oval dimensions	38mm by 59mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	02-Jul-2002
New sub-variant 6z17. "POSTMASTER" at top with {OFFICE NAME} followed by "P O" at base.		
		Number so far recorded 2





<b>BORIBAMO</b>	This office was closed in February 1996 according to a letter received from the postmaster at Molepolole.
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<b>BOSEJA</b>	This is a new office in the Maun area which opened on the 26 <sup>th</sup> September 1994.
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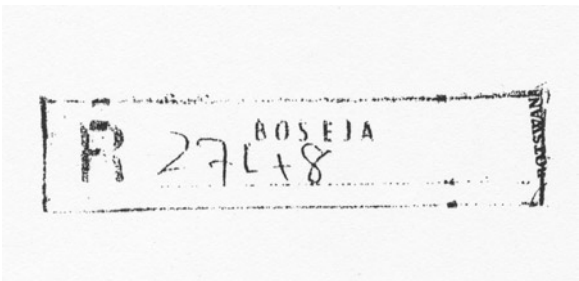
<b>BOSEJA</b>	<b>No 1 Type 2F 27</b>	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	02-Oct-1998
	Latest recorded date	30-Jan-2002
	Number so far recorded	3
New sub-variant 27. {AGENCY NAME} followed by "P.O." at top with "BOTSWANA" at base.		


<b>BOSEJA</b>	<b>No 2 Type 2F 28</b>	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	25-Jul-1995
	Latest recorded date	07-Jul-1999
	Number so far recorded	8
New sub-variant 28. {AGENCY NAME} followed by "P/A" and {MAIN OFFICE} at top only.		


<b>BOSEJA</b>	<b>No 3 Type 21 B 55</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	02-Jul-2000
	Latest recorded date	15-Nov-2002
	Number so far recorded	2

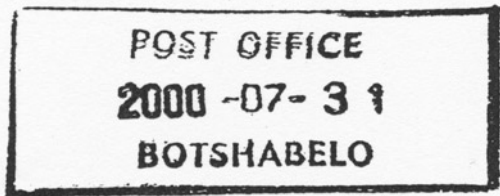
BOSEJA	No 4 Type 5 J 26	
	Oval dimensions	30mm by 40mm
	Earliest recorded date	06-Jun-1995
	Latest recorded date	06-Jun-1995
	Number so far recorded	1


BOSEJA	No 5 Type 61 F 26 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer oval diameters	38mm by 58mm
	Earliest recorded date	02-Jun-2000
	Latest recorded date	25-Feb-2003
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 26. {OFFICE NAME} followed by "POST OFFICE" at top with "BOTSWANA POSTAL SERVICES" at base. With star separators.		


BOSEJA	No 6 Type REGN 3b <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Box dimensions	14mm by 65mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-Aug-1996
	Latest recorded date	25-Feb-2003
	Number so far recorded	2

BOTSHABELO	No 9 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Apr-2001
	Latest recorded date	23-Apr-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


<b>BOTSHABELO</b>	<b>No 10 Type 21 B 56(1)</b>	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


<b>BOTSHABELO</b>	<b>No 11 Type 8 J 26</b>	
	Box dimensions	24mm by 43mm
	Earliest recorded date	31-Jul-2000
	Latest recorded date	31-Jul-2000
	Number so far recorded	1

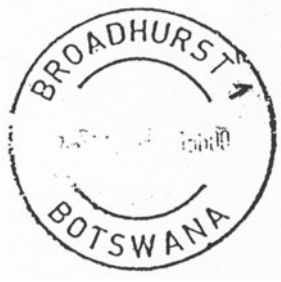
<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 15 Type 2 B 51</b>	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 28mm
	Earliest recorded date	02-Nov-1999
	Latest recorded date	18-May-2000
	Number so far recorded	35
The day portion of dates recorded in two ways 1-9 or 01-09		


<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 16 Type 2 B(1) 51</b>	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 26mm
	Earliest recorded date	27-Sep-1995
	Latest recorded date	29-Jul-1999
	Codes recorded	A
	Number so far recorded	3
<p>This postmark may have existed before 31<sup>st</sup> May 1995, but no examples were recorded in the previous Postmark Study. See Runner Post #32 p.673 for similar postmarks Nos 2,3 and 4. N.B. This example has the date sequence reversed.</p>		





BROADHURST	No 17 Type 2 F 9(6)	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	14-Jun-1996
	Latest recorded date	14-Jun-1996
	Number so far recorded	1


BROADHURST	No 18 Type 2 F 32	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	17-Oct-1995
	Latest recorded date	03-Sep-1998
	Number so far recorded	10
New sub-variant 32. "BOTSWANA" followed by {OFFICE NAME} at top with "R.L.S." at base		


BROADHURST	No 19 Type 21 B(1) 51	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	19-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	19-Nov-2001
	Number so far recorded	2


BROADHURST	No 20 Type 21 B(2) 51	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	18-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Nov-2001
	Number so far recorded	3


<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 21 Type 21 B 58</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Feb-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 58. {OFFICE NAME} at top with "BOTSWANA" followed by "R.L.S." at base. N.B. Spelling Error HUSRT.		


<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 22 Type 21 F 11(4)</b>	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	12-Apr-2002
	Number so far recorded	7

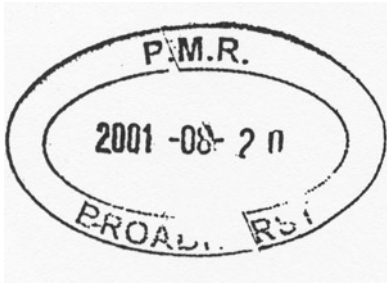
<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 23 Type 21 F 11(5)</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Mar-2000
	Latest recorded date	29-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	3

<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 24 Type 21 F 11(6)</b>	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Dec-2001
	Latest recorded date	24-Dec-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


BROADHURST	No 25 Type 21 F 11(7)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	04-Aug-2001
	Latest recorded date	26-Aug-2001
	Number so far recorded	3


BROADHURST	No 26 Type 5 J 27 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Oval dimensions	28mm by 44mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Feb-1998
	Latest recorded date	24-Feb-1998
	Number so far recorded	1


BROADHURST	No 27 Type 6 J 27 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Oval dimensions	23mm by 39mm and 40mm by 56mm
	Earliest recorded date	18-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	18-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


BROADHURST	No 28 Type 6 J 45 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Oval dimensions	19mm by 40mm and 30mm by 49mm
	Earliest recorded date	20-Aug-2001
	Latest recorded date	20-Aug-2001
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 45. "P.M.R." at top with {OFFICE NAME} at base.		





<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 29 Type MISC 3m</b> <b>Struck in purple</b>	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	08-Nov-1998
	Latest recorded date	08-Nov-1998
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 3m. "POSTAGE PAID" and {OFFICE NAME} at top with "BOTSWANA" at base. N.B. Office name Broadhurst shortened to B/HURST		


<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 30 Type MISC 3o</b> <b>Struck in purple</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Jun-2000
	Latest recorded date	30-Jun-2000
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 3o. {OFFICE NAME} at top with "POSTAGE PAID" followed by "BOTSWANA" at base. With divided inner circle. N.B. Spelling Error HUSRT.		


<b>BROADHURST</b>	<b>No 31 Type MISC 6 l</b> <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Oval dimensions	37mm by 58mm
	Earliest recorded date	19-Sep-2000
	Latest recorded date	19-Sep-2000
	Number so far recorded	1

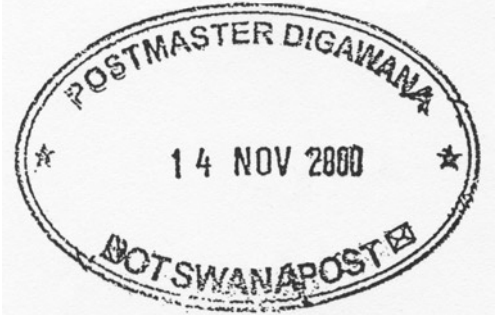
<b>CHARLESHILL</b>	<b>No 4 Type 2 J 26</b>	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-Oct-1998
	Latest recorded date	13-Aug-2002
	Number so far recorded	3


CHARLESHILL	No 5 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	19-Jul-2000
	Latest recorded date	13-Aug-2002
	Number so far recorded	2


CHARLESHILL	No 6 Type 61 J 27	
	<b>Struck in red</b>	
	Oval dimensions	33mm by 60mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-Oct-1998
	Latest recorded date	12-Oct-1998
Number so far recorded 1		
Similar to No 2 Type 61 J 26 (RP#32 p675) but with star separators.		

DIBETE	No 3 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	??-May-2000
	Latest recorded date	24-Jun-2003
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 22. {AGENCY NAME} followed by "P.A" at top with "BOTSWANA" at base		


DIGAWANA	No 4 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	??-Feb-2000
	Latest recorded date	18-Jul-2003
	Number so far recorded	3


DIGAWANA	No 5 Type 61 F 31	
	<b>Struck in red</b>	
	Oval dimensions	41mm by 60mm
	Earliest recorded date	14-Nov-2000
	Latest recorded date	18-Jul-2003
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 31. "POSTMASTER" followed by {OFFICE NAME} at top with "BOTSWANAPOST" and envelope symbol at bottom. With star separators.		


DUTLWE	No 4 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	23mm & 36mm
	Earliest recorded date	20-Apr-2000
	Latest recorded date	20-Apr-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


DUTLWE	No 5 Type 61 C 30	
	<b>Struck in red</b>	
	Oval dimensions	34mm by 54mm
	Earliest recorded date	29-Mar-2000
	Latest recorded date	29-Mar-2000
	Number so far recorded	1



ETSHA	No 5 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Apr-2000
	Latest recorded date	30-Apr-2002
	Number so far recorded	2

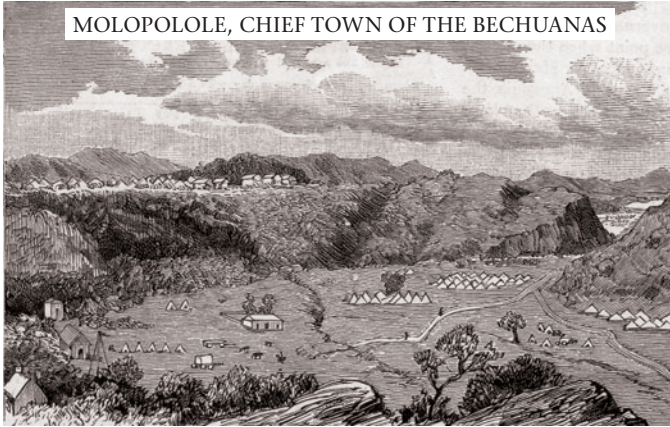
ETSHA	No 6 Type 21 D 6	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 28mm
	Earliest recorded date	02-Oct-1998
	Latest recorded date	02-Oct-1998
	Number so far recorded	1

ETSHA	No 7 Type 61 F 26	
	<b>Struck in purple</b>	
	Oval dimensions	38mm by 58mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Aug-2002
	Latest recorded date	30-Aug-2002
	Number so far recorded	1

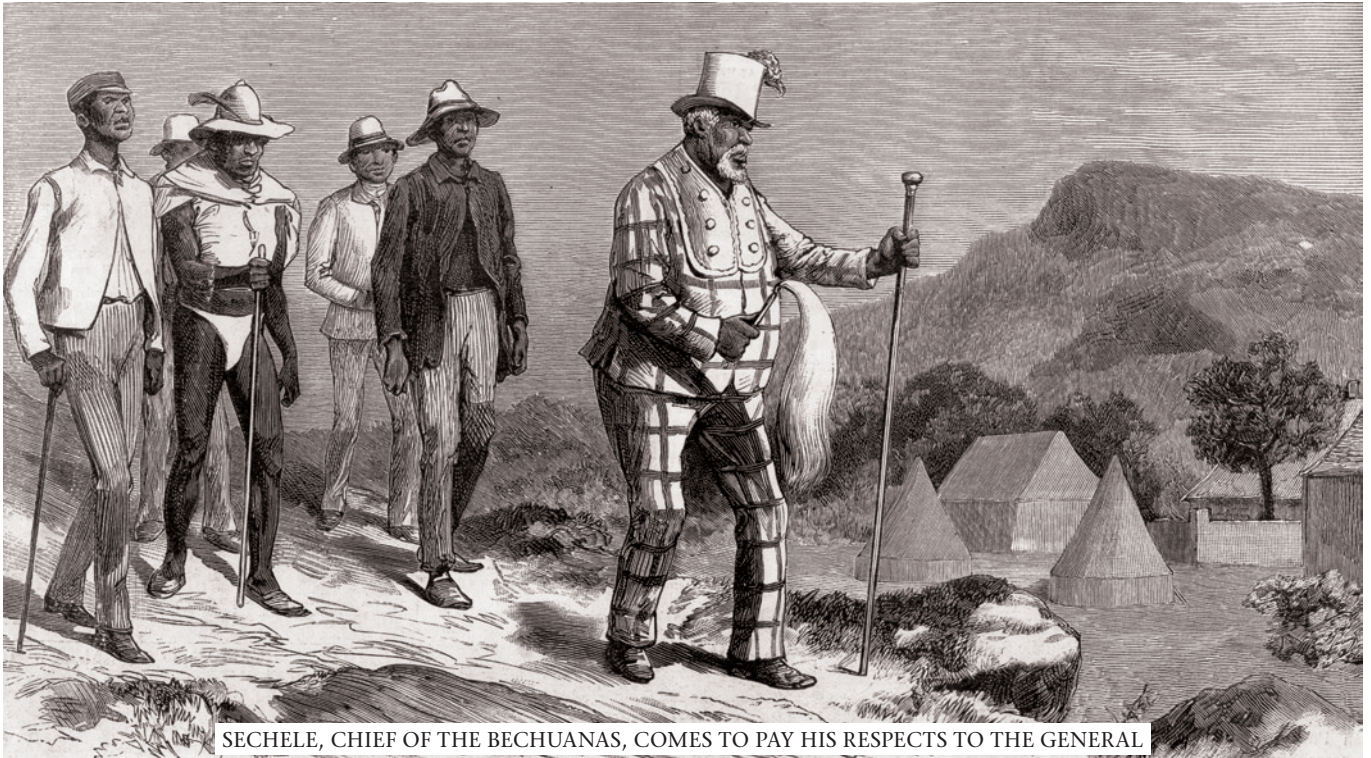
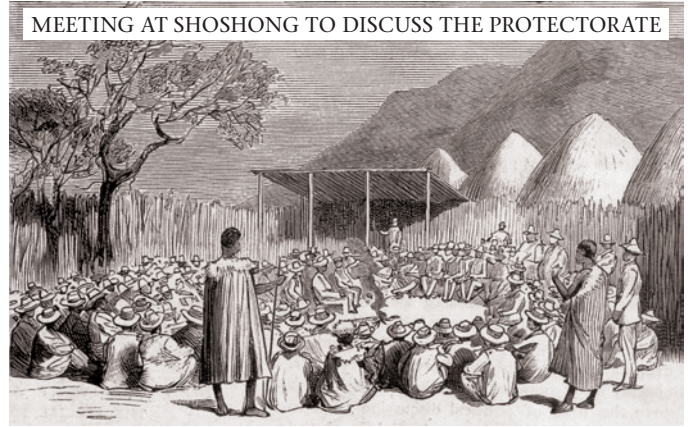
ETSHA	No 8 Type REGN 5	
	Box dimensions	8mm by 36mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Aug-2002
	Latest recorded date	30-Aug-2002
	Number so far recorded	4



MOLOPOLOLE, CHIEF TOWN OF THE BECHUANAS



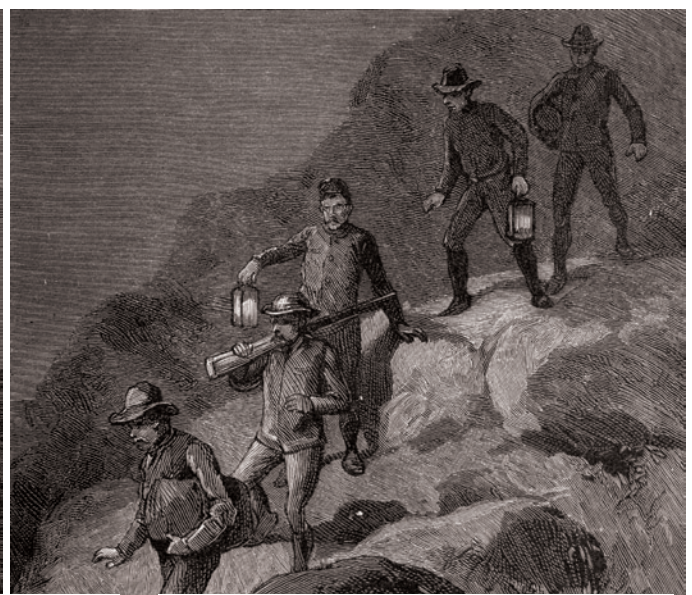
MEETING AT SHOSHONG TO DISCUSS THE PROTECTORATE



SECHELE, CHIEF OF THE BECHUANAS, COMES TO PAY HIS RESPECTS TO THE GENERAL



SIGNALLING FROM MOLOPOLOLE TO KANYA (40 MILES) BY LIMELIGHT



COMING DOWN HILL AFTER THE SIGNALLING



# BOTSWANA



**BOTSWANA / Revenue 1977 Local Government Tax.** Bradbury Wilkinson archival artwork for currency change to Thebe and Pula. Blue printer's card (152x190mm) bearing imperforate R2 green (not seen issued), R3 blue and R4 brown, each with figures and words of value neatly blanked out by overlay of background design. Mounted with three blank, stamp size pieces of paper below and all six with Mica overlay bearing proposed new Pula values. The blanks with endorsements specifying colours to be used and with five colour swatches mounted below. Various endorsements on card including "Approved. Telex. 9-2-77". Superb. £750

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