

The Runner Post

Issue 67



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November 2006

DAVID CROCKER

PROFESSIONAL PHILATELISTS

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The 2006 Annual General Meeting of the Society took place at Philatex on Sat 28th Oct (12:45 to 14:45)
The agenda included the biennial election of Officers. The results of the election are reflected above.
With Joe Taylor becoming the Treasurer after 5 years as Honorary Auditor, we also have a new Honorary Auditor, Andrew Higson.

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New Members

Steve Ellis

BridgerKay@aol.com
Bridger & Kay Limited, PO Box 1600, Wrington, Bristol, BS40 5BD, UK

DIARY OF EVENTS

2007

Thu 22 nd to Sat 24 th Feb	Spring Philatex, R.H.S. Hall, Greycoat Street, London (Victoria tube)
Sat 24 th Feb	Informal meeting; 2:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. - Room 31 at Philatex Southern Africa Specialist Societies meeting; 4 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. - Room 31 at Philatex
February	Runner Post #68
June	Runner Post #69
Sat 3 rd Nov	12:45 p.m. to 2:45 p.m. Annual meeting - Room 22 at Philatex

The Society encourages members to bring Bechuanaland or Botswana philatelic material to Society meetings. If members do plan to bring along material, and especially if they have questions, however minor, it would be helpful if they could alert the Secretary, noting if and what material they will be bringing along and what questions they have. Prior notice enables the Secretary to forewarn and co-ordinate other members who may want to prepare information or send or bring along comparable material.

News

17th Postal Bid Sale

I would like to run the next Society Postal Bid Sale during the spring of 2007. I already have some material to hand, but need more. So now's the time to look through your collection of Bechuanaland and Botswana, and weed out the duplicates and unwanted items. Classic early material, varieties and errors, or anything particularly unusual always sells well; damaged and substandard copies do not. Dealer members are also encouraged to submit items they would like including in the sale.

Please send your consignments to me at the address in the front of this copy of Runner Post before the end of 2006, and remember to include a brief description of each item together with your suggested value and any reserve price you want to place on it.

These sales bring a modest, but useful income to your Society, gained from the small 10% sales commission you will be charged on lots sold.

Brian Hurst, Auctioneer

Stanley Gibbons 2007 Catalogue - Bechuanalands section.

by Brian Hurst

The 2007 edition of Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue 'Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1952' was published recently. There are a number of changes to the Bechuanalands section of the catalogue which are perhaps worthy of comment.

London 2010 International Exhibition

At the AGM, on Saturday 28th October, a motion was tabled, and carried, for the Society to donate £1,000 towards the organising costs of the London 2010 International Exhibition.

One of our members, Tony Stanford, who is also a member of the London 2010 Management Board, is appealing to specialist societies for sponsorship.



Our new Chairman and ex-Treasurer Brian Hurst tabled the motion. An amendment to donate £500 this year and £500 next year was not carried.

As a result of the donation about a 100 frames at the International Exhibition will bear the label "This frame sponsored by The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society".

More details of the Exhibition can be found on the London 2010 - Festival of Stamps website:

<http://www.London2010.org.uk>



SG30



SG30a

All images at 140%

SG23

'2d.' surcharge on 2d. lilac and black (unappropriated dies).

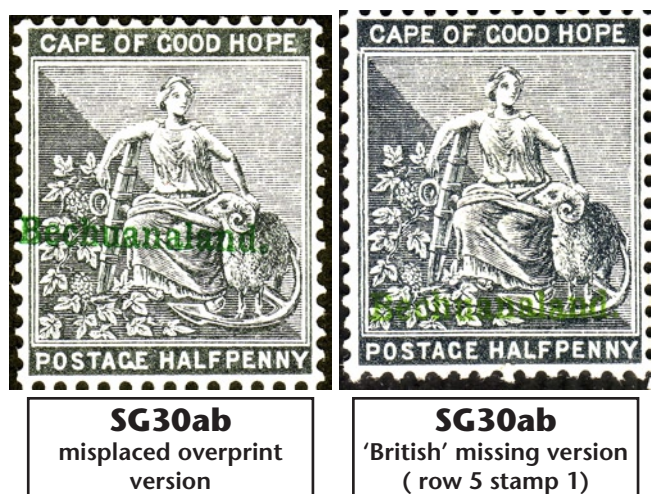
The 'curved foot to '2' variety is now illustrated, which should help to sort out the confusion that has always surrounded this stamp.

SG30

'British Bechuanaland' overprint in green on Cape of Good Hope ½d. grey-black.

This stamp has been completely reworked to reflect more accurately the current state of knowledge.

SG30a is a newly recognised variety where the overprint reads 'Bechuanaland British', and the former **SG30e** ('British' omitted) has been repositioned as a subsidiary of this variety with the number **SG30ab** since the two varieties are related



within the same half pane of stamps due to upward misplacement of the overprint. The catalogue does, however, make clear that at least one totally different copy of SG30ab is known at R5/1 of the setting, where the word 'British' is actually missing, although there is no misplacement of the overprint in this instance. Only one copy of this version is recorded by the Society in a large positional block. It follows that either the missing letters were detected very quickly and corrected or they dropped out at the very end of the print run.



SG30b is the former 'Overprint double, one inverted' variety, and has been divided into two new sub-varieties; **SG30ba** and **SG30bb**. Only one half pane of the variety was printed, and the new numbering seeks to differentiate between stamps in row 6 (SG30bb) where, as a result of misplacement of the inverted overprint, the invert reads 'Bechuanaland' only ('British' omitted in SG parlance), and stamps in rows 7 to 10 (SG30ba) where the invert reads 'Bechuanaland British'. Incidentally, if you are lucky enough to own a copy of a stamp from row 10 with lower margin intact, you will find that 'British' appears inverted in the margin because of the overprint misplacement. It is important to note when reading the catalogue that, despite advice from your Society, Gibbons have failed to delete the original SG30b entry which is now superfluous and confusing.

SG38

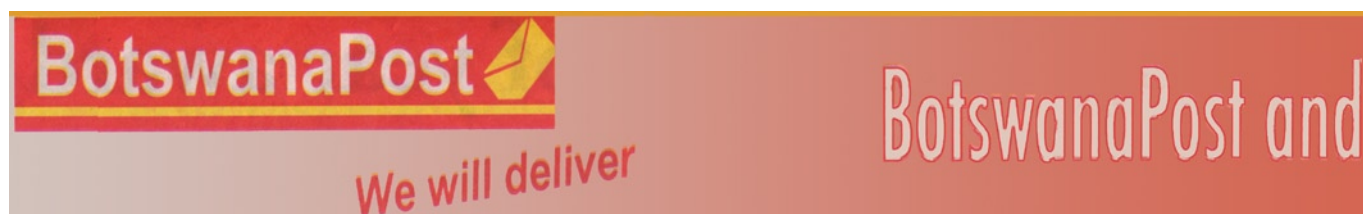
'British Bechuanaland' overprint on Cape of Good Hope 1d. rose-red reading down. A newly listed variety of this stamp where the letter 's' of 'British' fails to print is listed as **SG38f**. This is a progressive disappearance of the letter and was fully discussed and illustrated in Runner Post #59, page 1422. Only those examples where the letter has completely disappeared qualify as the listed variety. The old SG38f (no dots to 'i's' of 'British' reading up) has been renumbered as SG38g.

SG41

'Protectorate 1d' overprint on 1d. lilac and black (unappropriated dies). As previously predicted in Runner Post #64/65 at page 1528, the Row 5 Stamp 4 position of **SG41a** (the small figure '1') has been deleted from the catalogue. The reasoning behind this, together with explanatory illustrations, can be found in Runner Post #62 page 1504. The remaining two positions of the small figure '1' are now illustrated in the catalogue.

Prices

Prices of most of the stamps of British Bechuanaland show significant increases, particularly some of the rarer varieties. The same pattern applies to the Protectorate stamps of the Victorian era, where the most highly catalogued normally issued stamp, the 'Protectorate' overprint on 10 shillings 'unappropriated dies' SG50 has now reached £4000 in mint condition. Some smaller increases are to be found in the overprinted issues of Edward VII and George V, but issues from 1932 onwards have remained more or less static. George VI issues in particular seem to have remained pretty stagnant for the last 10 years. The most spectacular increase is reserved for SG54d which is the 15mm 'Protectorate' overprint inverted on the SG9 ½d. vermilion which goes from £6500 to £16000, an increase of almost 150%.



Botswana Stamp Exhibition

from Sheila Case

Sheila Case sent me the centre spread from *The Botswana Gazette* dated Wednesday 11-17 October 2006. I have reproduced the page banner here as well as eight of the sixteen photographs [all reduced to about 70%]. Below is the text of the "ADVERTISEMENT". I just wish we could get such young and eager collectors here in the UK.

Last Saturday students from various schools gathered at Game City Gaborone for a Youth Philatelic Exhibition hosted by BotswanaPost and Botswana Philatelic Society. The main objective of the Exhibition was to promote stamps collecting in Botswana.

The Coordinator from Botswana Philatelic Society, Mrs Case, observed that stamp collection is traditionally treated as a hobby but 'it is an important project that needs to be treated with the seriousness it deserves'. Case said stamps communicate by informing and educating. According to her stamps carry various messages depicting tradition and culture, historical messages, whilst at the same time showcasing pictures of natural resources found in Botswana.

With Botswana thriving to diversify its economy away from the mining sector through areas such as tourism, stamps can help market the country locally and internationally. 'Tourists can be lured to the country just by reading about it in the pictures depicted on stamps' Case reiterated.

Vision 2016 pillars such as 'An informed and Educated Nation' are supported by the business of stamp collecting. As students collect various stamps that portray variety of messages 'they learn more about the country and communicate better about the country to visitors'.



Nonofa, Letlhabile English Medium Primary School student, a stamp collector, viewing competition entries

For this year's Exhibition, nine schools enrolled but only four schools submitted entries. Among the participants were Maru A Pula School, Baobab School, Legae Medium Primary School and Letlhabile English Medium School. All the schools received participation prizes.

Some of the awards are categorized as below:

2006 AWARDS

Honorable mention

Nnyaladzi Nyeka

Eunice Nkate

Kutlwano

Phatsimo Kesebonye

Annoushka Purimanasinghe

Baobab

Legae

Legae

Legae

Maru A Pula

FIRST PRIZES

Age	Name	School	Theme
10	Bigana Lesetedi	Legae	Animals
11	Oabale Sennanyana	Baobab	Tradition & Culture
12	Kabelo Enyatseng	Letlhabile	African Heritage
13	Praskani Aifred	Maru A Pula	Into the Wild

The winner was judged based on the mastery of the basic stamp exhibition skills. To become a winner, one had to exhibit a creative mind and show elements of thinking and research in his or her work.

Mrs Case said they expect twenty schools to take part in next year's exhibition. 'We expect most of the enrolling schools for next year to be from the Gaborone region' she said.

She pointed out that they would be involved in training some teachers in skills for running workshops. This exercise she said is geared towards making the project of stamp collecting sustainable and well spread out in Botswana.

'BotswanaPost appreciates the role played by the Botswana Philatelic Society by engaging in stamp collection. Although stamps are a product of BotswanaPost, it is important that their role is understood by all' said Keogagile Rafifing from the Communications Department of BotswanaPost. Rafifing added that BotswanaPost wants stamps to play a huge role in the education of Botswana and preserving culture while at the same time recording history.



Mr J. Shaerer advising a young Stamp Collector

Botswana Philatelic Society stage Stamp Exhibition



BotswanaPost staff members selling current mint stamps for stamp collectors



Mr L. Motswagole, BotswanaPost Director of Customer Service, addressing at the event



Competitors from participating Gaborone schools



Mrs Case thanking all stakeholders

For their part, participants at the event said the exercise of stamp collection is an adventure on its own. They said while you can be educated and informed in the

process 'stamp collection can ease one's mind from hectic schedules'. They encouraged other students to enroll in the hobby of stamp collection.



Mrs Kaluba receiving a prize for best school (Legae Primary School)



Mr J. Schaerer receiving a prize on behalf of Baobao School

A History of the Bechuanalands


transcribed by Brian Hurst

Written in 1893 during the currency of the Crown Colony.

I came across the copy of 'The Bechuanaland News' illustrated below during a visit some months ago to Brian Fenemore in Cape Town. Having noticed the article on Bechuanaland, and considering that it could

well be of interest to readers of *Runner Post*, Brian kindly agreed to allow me to bring the newspaper back to the UK on loan so that I could transcribe the article and arrange for it to be published. Despite its extremely Victorian language and outlook, it provides an interesting contemporary account which I hope you will enjoy.

LS & CLOETE, GOVERNMENT LAND SURVEYORS. Vryburg.	PERCY S. DALE, Government Land Surveyor, DOMS STREET, VRYBURG.	FRANK J. CROX Attorney-at-Law and Conveyancer
HTON, SURVEYOR, LING.	H. ROSENBLATT, VRYBURG. Attorney, Notary, and Conveyancer.	Joh ATTOR
RTON, CONVEYANCER, RG, NALAND.	Martin W. Theal, GOVERNMENT Land Surveyor, 165, MARKET STREET, VRYBURG.	SURREY HOTEL, MAFEKING. First-class Family and Commercial Hotel. Good Stabling. BILLIARDS. BRADLEY BROS., Proprietors.



Bechuanaland News

AND VRYBURG, MAFEKING, AND PROTECTORATE CHRONICLE.

VRYBURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1893

PRICE

CHARLES E. GEARD. HARDWARE AND TIMBER MERCHANT, VRYBURG, received a new lot of Goods from England and America, including the following: Windmills, Dam Scrapers, Pumps, Ploughs, Cream Separators, IRON MOULDING FOR FRAMES IN BLACK AND GOLD.	Notice. BRITISH BECHUANALAND. Sale of Crown Land in the District of Gordonia. NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Erven, situated in the Township of Uppington, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, in front of the Civil Commissioner's Office, at Uppington, On TUESDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1894. TERMS:—One-fourth of purchase price, to- gether with the miscellaneous expenses, pay- able on the day of sale, the balance within six	Bechuana BY INTI A country wit ance with the such a state
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A portion of the newspaper from which this article has been extracted

Bechuanaland Past and Present

by Barry Ronan

Published in the 'Bechuanaland News' Vryburg,
Saturday December 23, 1893

Introductory

A country without a history may, in accordance with the proverb, be happy, but that such a state of happiness may also be tempered with disadvantages is unfortunately true. The friend of whom we see, or hear, little, and the country of which we have but slight knowledge, share a similar fate - both are generally forgotten. Equally unfortunate are

the men or countries of whom we acquire but a superficial knowledge through brief and intermittent acquaintanceship; they are known to us, not as they really exist, but as figures built up by our imaginations from materials too often provided by erroneous ideas. That such fate may not be in store for the country which forms the object of this article, is the main reason why I have endeavoured in the following

pages to outline a hasty sketch of her past and present history; and I am the more encouraged in the task by the fact that I have as yet been unable to find any book or pamphlet which supplies such a desideratum. How few men who have made a home in the country, and how few children in our schools, could give correct answers to questions on the few leading "points" of the history of Bechuanaland? Another want that has been experienced for some years by farmers and others living in the Cape Colony and neighbouring states, who wish to settle in this new country, is the absence of any information in a compact form, of the present condition and possibilities of the land towards which their thoughts are turned. So far the only information to be obtained exists in meagre forms, scattered throughout books not easily accessible to the ordinary farmer or businessman.

Accordingly in sketching this rough historical outline for the benefit of those who have neither leisure nor inclination to wade through the formidable pages of Bluebooks, and other equally discouraging volumes, in search of facts, I have endeavoured to bear in mind that the reader may possess a natural antipathy to be bored by parades of dry historical detail, and have stated the story of the progress of this territory as briefly as the interests of the facts allowed.

The history of Bechuanaland is full of interest, alike to the colonist and the stay-at-home Englishman, for it relates the story of how one of the many knotty problems was successfully solved by the Imperial Government out of the confused tangle of administrative, political, and social questions offered for solution in South Africa. The evolution of a steady and strong form of Government out of the chaotic misrule produced by ignorance and greed, is a process equally interesting to those engaged in statesmanship, philanthropy, or commerce, and, in short, to everyone who has the existence and wellbeing of the Empire at heart. To give that history in detail would be a task of considerable magnitude, and far beyond the compass of these columns, but it is hoped that the following precis will, at least, give the general reader a fair knowledge of the country, its people and affairs.

The Native Races

The title "Bechuanaland" is not an ancient one, being at first a general term used by travelling white men to indicate the country occupied by the Batlapin and Barolong tribes of natives. The advent of a civilised power has, however, helped to stamp that title indelibly on the map of Africa, and to bring the scattered tribes together under the general term of Bechuana, under which is included the tribal designations of Batlapin, Barolong, Bakwena, Batlaros, Bangwaketse, and Bamangwato, all descendants from the great Bantu stock. The title "Bechuana" was unknown to the natives until they heard it applied to

themselves by the whites; and its constant repetition gradually induced its adoption.

For the purposes of this sketch the tribes may be boldly divided into two great divisions, the Batlapin and the Barolong; the former occupying the southern and the latter the northern portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland. Still further north in the Protectorate is to be found the people of the Bamangwato, the larger portion living in Palapye under their famous Chief Khama, and the smaller portion occupying the country lying to the north and north-west of Lake 'Ngami. The Bechuanaland of the natives is thus bounded by the Cape Colony on the south, the Zambesi on the north, by the Transvaal and Matabeleland on the east, and the Namaqua and Damara tribes on the west. The Crown Colony is bounded on the south by the Cape Colony, on the east by the Transvaal, on the north by the Molopo River, and on the west by Great Namaqualand. The British Protectorate extends to the 20th deg. W. longitude and 22nd deg. latitude North. In August, 1891, that portion of the Protectorate known as Philander's country, lying between the Crown Colony and the 20th meridian, longitude E, was annexed to British Bechuanaland. The extent of the Crown Colony is 60,777 square miles.

Plenty of Room

The Protectorate contains the enormous amount of 386,200 square miles, the greater portion of which, after allowing for the satisfaction of the native wants, is practically vacant, and waiting for the advent of the settler. The possibilities of such a country as the Protectorate, three times the area of the Transvaal, is worthy the consideration of those who are looking forward to new countries to relieve the strain caused by the competition for livelihoods in the old.

It has been inferred that these tribes, at no very remote period, occupied countries lying to the south-east, from which they were driven by more powerful tribes. The Bechuana of to-day are of a peaceful disposition, and in this respect, as well as in physique differ greatly from most of our native tribes. In the olden times they lived entirely on their land, either by means of the cornfields cultivated by the women, the cattle stations which were in charge of the young men, or by the produce of the chase. All their properties were held by an arrangement made at the kotla or public meeting, and all disputes were settled by the Chief in Council. The sale of land was unknown, but tribes were in possession of certain districts, and individuals had well defined holdings, while strangers joining the tribes had little difficulty in having land apportioned to them by the Chief. Principally owing to Moselekatse's friendship with the Rev. Mr. Moffatt, their country had never been overrun to any serious extent by the Matabele, and consequently was not taken possession of by

the emigrant Boers. With such produce as millet, maize, pumpkin, sweet-reed, sour milk, and dried meat from the hunt, they were enabled to enjoy a sufficient, if not a varied dietary. Cattle, sheep and goats comprised their wealth, stock being slaughtered on rare occasions. The gradual disappearance of game from the accustomed hunting grounds, owing to the increase of firearms among the natives and the repeated incursions of the whites, together with the check to agriculture caused by raids and broils of later times, somewhat marred the peaceful simplicity of this pastoral life, and the Bechuana were compelled to leave their villages, and seek work and wages at European towns and farms, while many of the more enterprising engaged in the lucrative occupation of transport riding with their own oxen and wagons.

The peace and settlement of the country which resulted from the Imperial occupation has borne good fruit, and the natives have turned again to the cultivation of their fields and the herding of their flocks, undisturbed by fears of native enemies or white freebooters. Signs of their welfare are apparent in the vicinity of every stadt, and the mute evidence of well-tilled fields and large herds of grazing stock testifies to their prosperity.

The Batlapin

Mankoroane, the recently deceased chief of the Batlapin, whose name has so often figured in Bluebooks, resided at Taungs, where his large and prosperous village has often excited the wonder of curious visitors. The first chief of this tribe visited by Europeans (Messrs. Truter and Somerville) in 1801 was Molehabangwe. This chief was also found by the traveller Burchell in undisputed authority over the whole Batlapin tribe. He was succeeded as paramount chief by his son Mothibi, by whose permission the mission of Kuruman was founded. On Mothibi's retirement to Likhatlong with some of his tribe, his younger brother Mahura became the real head of the remainder of the people. He changed his residence to Taungs, leaving Kuruman to be occupied by remnants of tribes from the north. Upon Mothibi's death another division took place. His heir in the great line had died some years earlier, leaving only a son by an inferior wife, who was not entitled to succeed as paramount chief. Mothibi's eldest surviving son - Gasibone - was of the great house, but made no effort to assert supremacy over Mahura. In 1857 the Transvaal officials settled the question which from time to time mildly agitated the tribes as to whom should be regarded as supreme chief, by recognising Mahura as the "Great Paramount Chief of the Batlapin".

Gasibone, with one of his sub-chiefs, Matlabane, joined Scheel Kobus, who in May, 1858, was leading a **Marauding Outbreak** in the Free State, and on the 30th May they made a raid into that country, killing

two burghers, Lombard and Van Aswegen, and after ill-treating some women and children, retired with a quantity of plunder. On the 8th June they made another raid, killing two more burghers, Coetzee and Oppermann, and carried off the wife and daughter of the latter as captives. A commando of 240 burghers and 160 natives was hastily got together in the Free State under the leadership of Hendrick Venter, which surrounded and attacked the robbers on the 12th July. One hundred and twelve men were killed on the side of the marauders, among whom were several Griquas, while forty-three males, and fifty women and children were taken prisoners. One of the Europeans, Westhuizen, was so badly wounded that he was sent by wagon to Boshof for medical treatment under an escort of six farmers. On the way a party of Gasibone's Batlapin were met, the escort were put to flight, and Westhuizen cruelly murdered.

Forty-two of the male prisoners were sent to the Bloemfontein gaol, under charge of Fingoes, commanded by a volunteer named O'Brien. On 12th July O'Brien reached Boshof, where he became alarmed for the safety of the prisoners, and applied for further instructions before leaving that village, but he was told to proceed. When a few miles out, a party of thirty men, with masked faces, rode up, and announced their intention of shooting the prisoners.

The only grace allowed the captives was to run, and they were shot down in a vain effort to escape. This dastardly deed was committed on cold blood in broad daylight, but owing to the disturbed state of the country the perpetrators were never punished.

The South African Republic then sent a burgher force under Commandant (now President) Kruger against the marauders. Gasibone fled to his kinsman Mahura, who had taken no part in the disturbance, but who was not disposed to abandon the head of his family in the time of need. On the 12th July President Pretorius wrote to Mahura, requesting the delivery of the robbers and on the 27th Commandant Kruger requested him, in addition, to send out the two white women who were prisoners with Matlabane. The two white women were brought into the camp on the 7th August, their release having been effected through the efforts of Mr. Edward Chapman, a well-known Kuruman trader. On the same day Kruger's force was joined by sixty-four Free State burghers under Venter, and by a large native contingent.

An imitator of Herod

The Batlapin were then attacked, and after five days' skirmishing, Gasibone was killed, and his head cut off and sent to Mahura, as a ghastly token that he had really fallen. Mahura immediately sent to ask for peace. A treaty was signed by both parties on the 18th August, whereby Mahura agreed to surrender all the property that had been stolen in both Republics, and

in addition to make good the cost of the commando within three months.

In this campaign the Batlapin loss of life was heavy, and 2,800 head of horned cattle, 4,000 sheep and goats, 65 horses, and 23 wagons were taken from them. Part of this consisted of stolen property, and was restored to the former owners.

In 1870, at the request of President Pretorius, an enquiry was held at Bloemfontein concerning the western boundary of the Transvaal, and the boundary between the Griqua and the Batlapin tribes, and the lines then decided upon were finally settled by the award of Governor Keate of Natal in 1871: what is now the northern boundary line of the Cape Colony is almost identical with the line then drawn by Colonel Voysey, R.E.

Mahura was succeeded by Mankoroane, whose name was destined to become familiar to the public in later years in connection with the complicated troubles on the border.

The disturbances between **Mankoroane** and **Massouw** which were the means of plunging the country into a confusion bordering on anarchy, began in 1881.

Massouw was a petty Koranna chief, residing at Mamusa in the Transvaal - about seven hours' ride from Vryburg. The Batlapin had living in their midst, and in subjection to them, an inferior tribe called Bamaidi. In the above year, after a quarrel among themselves, part of this tribe deserted, taking with them a large quantity of cattle and joined Massouw. Mankoroane demanded the return of the fugitives and stock from Massouw, who declined to give them up. This refusal being virtually a declaration of hostilities, Mankoroane, before proceeding to extremities, tried to bring matters to a peaceful settlement, but without success, Massouw firing on the messengers. Massouw followed this up by levelling some of the beacons marking the boundary lines fixed by the Pretoria Convention, and then attacked one of Mankoroane's villages.

The Batlapin chief then proceeded to attack Mamusa, but was repulsed by a party of Boer volunteers under Massouw, who fired from a position within the Transvaal line. A second attack was also unsuccessful, being repulsed in a similar manner.

Massouw and his auxiliaries next invaded Mankoroane's territory, and pressed him so strongly that the Batlapin chief applied for help to the British Government. The British Resident in the Transvaal accordingly visited the scene of strife, but did not take any action in the matter.

Affairs were consequently allowed to take their stormy course; white volunteers hailing principally from the Transvaal, were engaged under the chiefs on both sides, and fought with an amusing disregard as to the justice of their cause; raids and counter-

raids constantly occurred, and many herds of cattle changed owners.

An armistice, and eventually a peace treaty, was concluded in July, 1882, under the auspices of the Transvaal, that country being ceded land in compensation for its services as sole referee in tribal disputes! The Transvaal Government formally accepted this treaty, but the British Resident disallowed it.

Lord Derby approved of the Resident's action, and informed the Transvaal Government that the so-called treaty, being contrary to the terms of the Pretoria Convention, could not be regarded as valid. Meanwhile the freebooters had become more numerous, and less subject to the control of those who had engaged their services. In answer to their clamorous demands, Mankoroane offered them a large amount of land in his territory, but this offer was refused as not being sufficiently liberal, and a larger tract of country was marked out by themselves, and shared.

Land Grabbers

This proceeding encroached upon the hunting, ploughing, and grazing lands of the Batlapin, and was naturally productive of much discontent in the tribe. The influx of white adventurers from the Transvaal and the Cape Colony steadily increased: the affairs of the country were practically in the hands of the newcomers, and Mankoroane was powerless to assert any authority.

In this dilemma the chief applied to be taken under the rule of the British Government, or failing that, to be annexed to the Cape Colony.

This was the position of affairs, when the freebooters, finding themselves now strong enough for more daring measures than those with which they had lately been occupied, formed themselves into a compact body, and proceed to make their own laws. The title of Republic of Stellaland was adopted by this community, who raised a "national" flag and followed the leadership of Mr. G. J. van Niekerk, who then styled himself "Administrator" of the country.

It now becomes necessary to leave the Batlapin tribe at this point, in order to trace the course events were taking with the northern tribe of Bechuana - the Barolong under chief Montsioa,

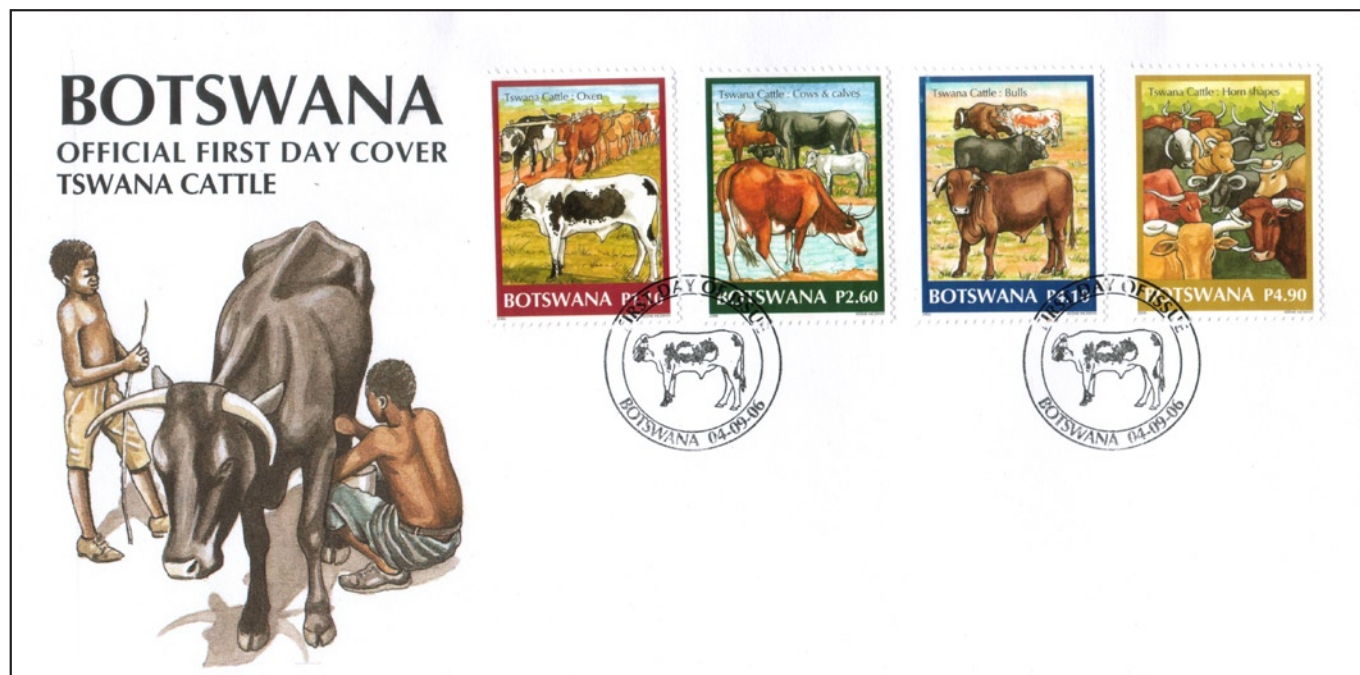
to be continued...

Recent Botswana Issues I

04-09-2006

Tswana Cattle

The issue consists of four values; P1.10, P2.60, P4.10 and P4.90. The Official First Day Cover is illustrated below [Reduced to 84%]



Recent Botswana Issues II

by John Inglefield-Watson

The following are photocopies (enlarged) of two recent issues received direct from Botswana showing interesting features. I don't as yet know dates.

Reprint/2nd printing of the 2004 40t definitive.

The colour of the background foliage is very distinctive pale dull green whereas the original printing is a more yellowish green



Original printing



Second printing

Provisional surcharges on 2002 definitives.

80t on 90t and P2.10 on P1.95. The bottom left corner block of 4 of the 80t shows what is presumably the surcharge printer's imprint in black to the left of the four coloured cylinder numbers in the left margin. The imprint reads vertically upwards "ew Folder\botswana stamp" with the first letters missing at the bottom. A similar imprint seems likely to be found somewhere on the P2.10 sheets. Can anyone complete the imprint and describe its position on the P2.10 sheets?



[Editor comments: Has anyone else seen any similar text on their 80t sheets? One possibility is "New Folder" - the default name given to a newly created folder on a PC.]



A Postage Due variety

by Bruce Warrender

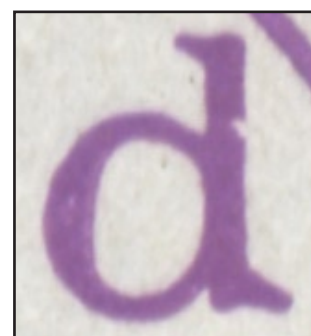
I would like to report a postage due variety which members may not know about. It is a nick in the vertical leg of 'd' of '2d'. It occurs on row 2 stamp 6, which is directly below the Serif on 'd' variety (Row 1/6).

I have found the 'Nicked d' variety on D6b, D8 and D8c.

I would like to ask members to check their examples of D6 on the Ordinary paper printings of 1932 and 1947 to see if this variety is on any of these printings - to try to establish when this variety first occurred.

[Editor: There are nicks and incursions to the 'd' at R1/4 and R7/4, albeit less obvious].

Left: SG D6b (top) and SG D8 (bottom) [200%]
Right: SG D8c (top) [180%]
and enlargement of the flaw (bottom) [1600%]
All are Row 2 Stamp 6



Official Free Markings

Part 2 - Botswana

(Installment 2)

by Dennis Firth

This is the first attempt to list all the known Official Free markings use in Bechuanaland Protectorate and Botswana, which, as far as I know, have not been recorded elsewhere.

The listing will be in three main parts:

- Bechuanaland Protectorate (Runner Post #63)
- Botswana markings which show the office of use and the words "Official Free" or similar on the same handstamp
- Official Free handstamps (usually straight line) which are used in association with departmental cachets. The cachets will not be recorded, but the known offices of use will be shown against each type of Official Free marking.

Dates are in dd-mm-yyyy format.
Struck in black - unless indicated

D Section 2 - Agriculture and Livestock

Part 2 - Botswana Markings

Markings of Botswana are far more numerous than those of Bechuanaland Protectorate and will be published in several installments.

Installment 2

This installment covers departments beginning with D (second and third of three sections)

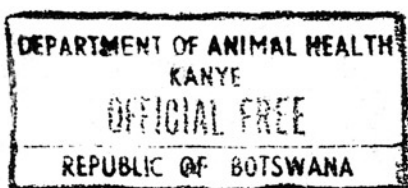
Acknowledgment

I am indebted to Sir John Inglefield-Watson, John Schaerer, Gordon Smith and Bruce Warrender for sending me details of items they have in their collections.

Markings are listed in alphabetical order of the departmental inscription shown on the handstamps. The number to the right of the description is my reference number. For a future update I would be looking for some assistance in using the postmark typology to describe the markings.

Due to the large numbers of marks beginning with the letter D these are split into three sections

- 1 Administration and Public Services (RP #66)
- 2 Agriculture and Livestock
- 3 Income Tax

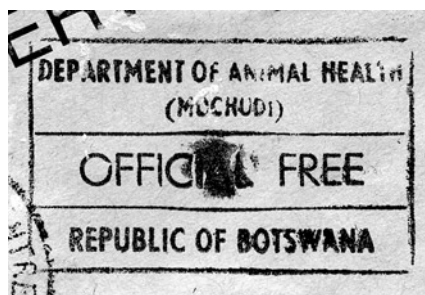


DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH
KANYE
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
[examples STRUCK IN BLUE]

265

20-10-2004 to 11-11-2004
27-10-2004 and 02-11-2004 (Blue)

Rectangle 52mm x 23mm

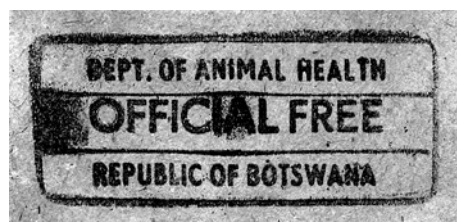


DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH
(MOCHUDI)
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

267

13-10-2004 to 10-11-2004

Rectangle 50mm x 30mm

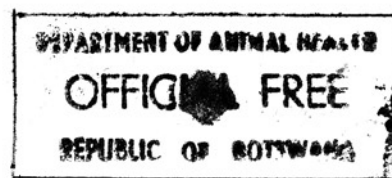


DEPT. OF ANIMAL HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

269

Ghanzi/Gantsi 12-10-2004 to 11-11-2004

Rectangle 52mm x 21mm




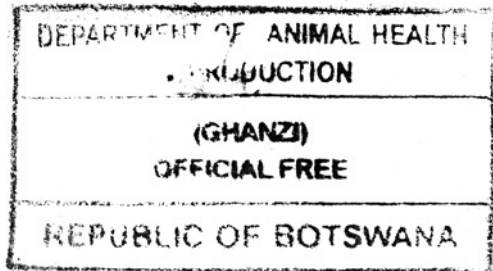
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

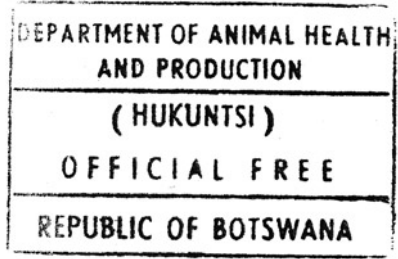
270

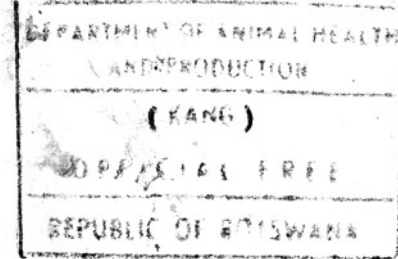
Molepolole 12-10-2004 to 03-11-2004

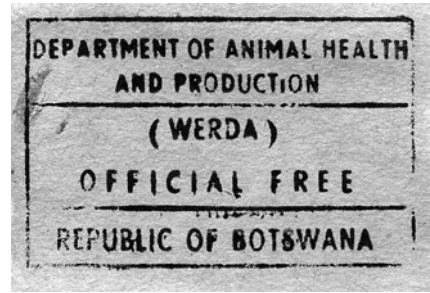
Rectangle 50mm x 21mm


	
DEPT. OF ANIMAL HEALTH SELIBEPHIKWE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA [example STRUCK IN VIOLET]	272
Palapye/Pota 12-10-2004 to 11-11-2004 29-10-2004 (Violet)	
Rectangle 51mm x 29mm	

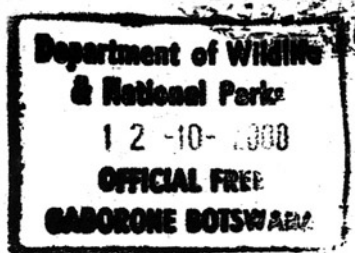
	
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION (GHANZI) REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA [example STRUCK IN RED]	275
Ghanzi/Gantsi 12-10-2004 (Red) 19-10-2004	
Rectangle 63mm x 34mm	

	
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION (HUKUNTSI) REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA	277
Hukuntsi 14-10-2004	
Rectangle 50mm x 33mm	

	
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION (KANG) REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA [STRUCK IN RED]	279
Kang 26-10-2004 to 09-11-2004	
Rectangle 50mm x 33mm	

	
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION (WERDA) REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA	281
Werda 20-10-2004 to 26-10-2004	
Rectangle 50mm x 33mm	

	
Department of Wildlife and National Parks GABORONE BOTSWANA [STRUCK IN RED]	285
Gaborone 04-11-2001 (month in letters)	
Rectangle 44mm x 30mm	



Department of Wildlife
& National Parks
GABORONE BOTSWANA

[STRUCK IN RED]
[STRUCK IN PURPLE]

Gaborone 09-06-1998 (Purple)
Gaborone 12-10-2000 (Red)

Rectangle 44mm x 30mm

286



Department of Wildlife & National Parks
GANTSI
Republic of Botswana

[STRUCK IN PURPLE]

Ghanzi/Gantsi 10-01-1992 to 27-01-1992

Double Oval 48mm x 33mm

288



Department of Wildlife & National Parks
KASANE
Republic of Botswana

[STRUCK IN RED]

Kasane 06-01-1992

Double Oval 50mm x 33mm

290



Department of Wildlife & National Parks
MOCHUDI
Republic of Botswana

Mochudi 23-05-1991

Double Oval 50mm x 33mm

292



Department of Wildlife & National Parks
MOLEPOLOLE *[inverted]*
Republic of Botswana

[STRUCK IN RED]

Mathubantwa 11-02-1992

Double Oval 50mm x 33mm

294



Director of Animal Health and Production
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

Gaborone 12-11-2001

Palapye or Pota 13-10-2004 to 09-11-2004

Single Oval 53mm x 31mm

300

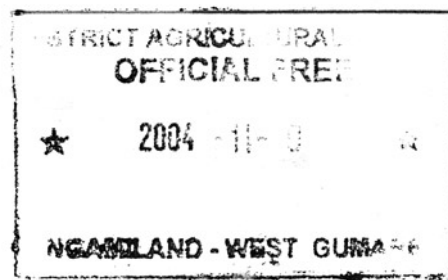


DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

305

Mahalapye 12-10-2004 to 10-11-2004

Double Oval 50mm x 35mm

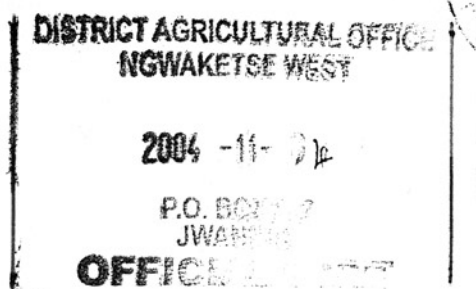


DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICE
NGAMILAND - WEST GUMARE

310

Gumare 09-11-2004

Rectangle 58mm x 35mm



DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICE
NGWAKETSE WEST
P.O. BOX 717
JWANENG

315

Jwaneng 04-11-2004 (note manuscript 4)

Rectangle 58mm x 35mm

D Section 3 - Income Tax



DEPARTMENT OF INCOME TAX
BOTSWANA

320

Gaborone 05-01-1972

Rectangle 50mm x 27mm

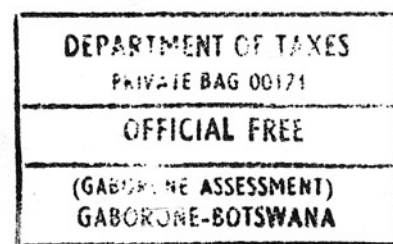


DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
P/BAG 13
GABORONE
BOTSWANA

322

Gaborone 01-08-1982

Rectangle 51mm x 31mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
PRIVATE BAG 00171
(GABORONE ASSESSMENT)
GABORONE - BOTSWANA

324

Gaborone 29-06-2000

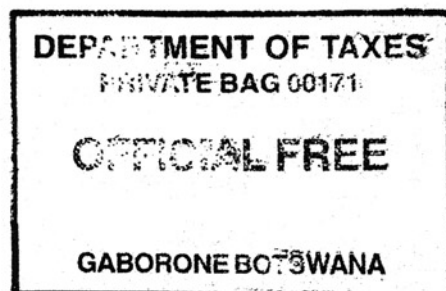
Rectangle 50mm x 30mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
PRIVATE BAG 00171
GABORONE ASSESSMENT
GABORONE BOTSWANA

326

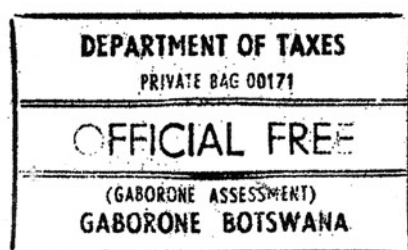
Gaborone — Date not known
Rectangle 56mm x 37mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
PRIVATE BAG 00171
GABORONE BOTSWANA

328

Broadhurst or Gaborone
16-06-2000 to 07-01-2002
Rectangle 57mm x 37mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
PRIVATE BAG 00171
(GABORONE ASSESSMENT)
GABORONE BOTSWANA

330

Broadhurst or Gaborone
14-07-1998 to 20-09-2004
Rectangle 52mm x 31mm

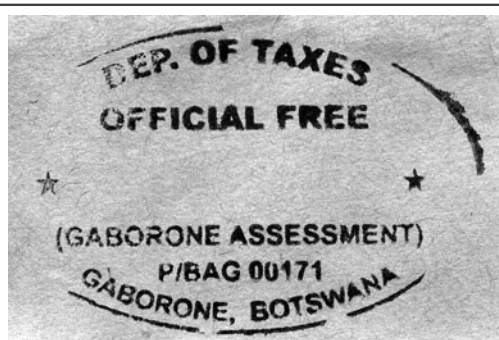


DEP. OF TAXES
(GABORONE ASSESSMENT)
P/BAG 00171
GABORONE, BOTSWANA

332

[examples STRUCK IN BLuish GREEN]

Gaborone 29-06-2001 to 11-08-2004
Double Oval 66mm x 41mm

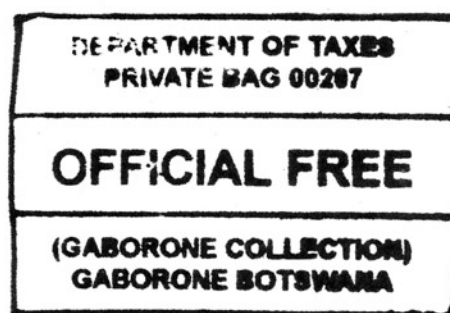


[as 332 with outer oval missing]

DEP. OF TAXES
(GABORONE ASSESSMENT)
P/BAG 00171
GABORONE, BOTSWANA

333

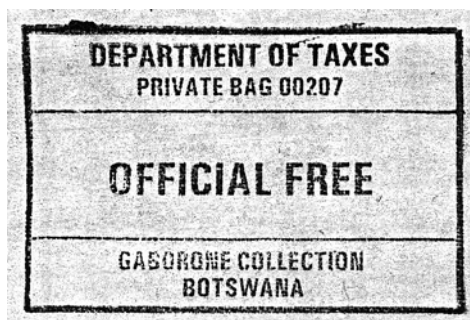
Gaborone — Date not known
Single Oval 70mm x 40mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
PRIVATE BAG 00207
(GABORONE COLLECTION)
GABORONE BOTSWANA

335

Gaborone 16-04-2000 to 28-06-2000
Rectangle 59mm x 39mm

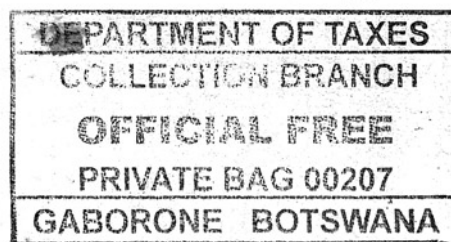


DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
PRIVATE BAG 00207
GABORONE COLLECTION
BOTSWANA

337

Gaborone or Gaborone Station
18-10-2000 to 22-11-2002

Rectangle 57mm x 37mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
COLLECTION BRANCH
PRIVATE BAG 00207
GABORONE BOTSWANA

339

Gaborone 28-04-2003 to 28-10-2004

Rectangle 59mm x 30mm

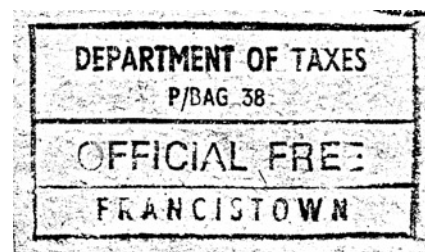


DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
PRIVATE BAG 00207
GABORONE BOTSWANA

341

Gaborone 03-02-2003 to ??-05-2003

Rectangle 57mm x 38mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
P/BAG 38
FRANCISTOWN

343

Francistown 09-08-1973 to 02-03-1995

Rectangle 50mm x 27mm



DEPARTMENT OF TAXES
SELIBE - PIKWE

345

Selibe Pikwe 12-02-1981

Double Oval 54mm x 33mm

If any member has Botswana items in their collection which are not listed above (letter D - agriculture and taxes) or are used outside any date range shown, or differ in place used or ink colour - please send me full details.

Photocopies of unlisted items would be appreciated which show the date and place of use and the colour of marking if other than black.

Images, scans and e-mails can be sent via the Editor.

Dennis Firth, 28 Greenside Drive, Wortley, Leeds. LS12 4SF, UK.

Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series)

Part Six

The sixth installment from the Botswana Postmark Project Team as they continue to extend the earlier work done on Botswana Postmarks (First Series) by Brian Trotter. The study follows the same Postal Marking Classification System (Typology) as the First series and continues numbering from the First series.

The Project Team consists of 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.

The earliest date being included in this "Second Series" is 01-Jun-1995 i.e. only new postmarks and markings appearing after this date, which have not

been previously recorded, are included.


"Number so far recorded" only includes what is contained in the collections of the small number of members working on the Postmark Project and does not necessarily represent relative scarcity.


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


Further information on recorded postmarks, copies of better illustrations, and, of course, information on unrecorded markings is welcome and should be sent to Bruce Warrender (post) or e-mailed to the Editor.

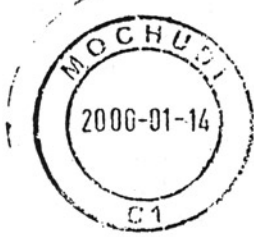
Bruce wishes to thank all the team members and also John Schaerer for their contributions

For Offices Beginning - MOC-MOT


MOCHUDI	No 16 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	23mm & 37mm
	Earliest recorded date	28-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	01-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	2

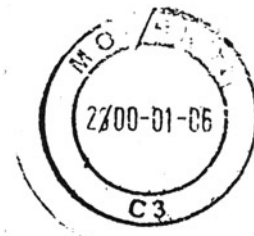
MOCHUDI	No 17 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	??-Apr-2000
	Latest recorded date	??-Apr-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MOCHUDI	No 18 Type 21 B 56(2)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	04-Apr-2000
	Latest recorded date	04-Apr-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MOCHUDI	No 19 Type 2 C 23(1)	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 29mm
	Earliest recorded date	14-Jan-2000
	Latest recorded date	22-Nov-2001
	Number so far recorded	3

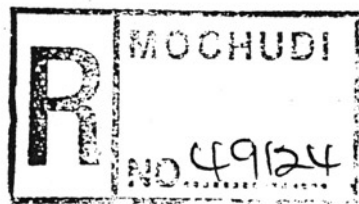
Examples of this datestamp are known showing a partial or occasionally complete Third Circle (36mm Diameter attributed to the rim of the handstamp. See also No.'s 20 and 21.

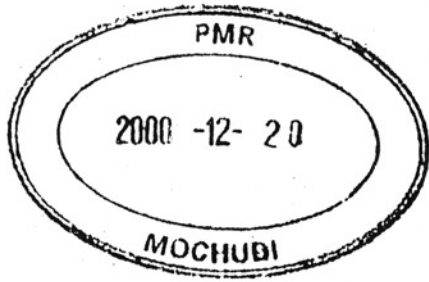
MOCHUDI	No 20 Type 2 C 23(2)	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 29mm
	Earliest recorded date	17-Mar-1999
	Latest recorded date	22-Mar-2001
	Number so far recorded	3

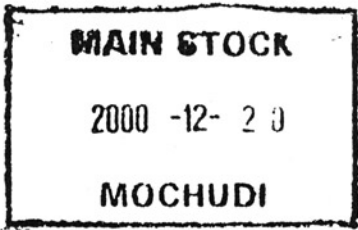
MOCHUDI	No 21 Type 2 C 23(3)	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 29mm
	Earliest recorded date	06-Jan-2000
	Latest recorded date	28-Jun-2002
	Number so far recorded	4


MOCHUDI	No 22 Type 2 C 23(4)	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 29mm
	Earliest recorded date	20-Dec-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Aug-2003
	Number so far recorded	2


MOCHUDI	No 23 Type 2 F 10	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	18-Jun-1998
	Latest recorded date	27-Sep-1999
	Number so far recorded	6


MOCHUDI	No 24 Type REGN 2a	
	Box dimensions	25mm by 45mm
	Earliest recorded date	15-Jun-1998
	Latest recorded date	21-Aug-2003
	Number so far recorded	4


MOCHUDI	No 25 Type MISC 5 f Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 55mm
	Inner oval dimensions	23mm by 42mm
	Earliest recorded date	20-Dec-2000
	Latest recorded date	20-Dec-2000
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 5f. "PMR" at top with [OFFICE NAME] at base.		


MOCHUDI	No 26 Type MISC 7 x Struck in red	
	Box dimensions	28mm by 46mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Jun-1997
	Latest recorded date	20-Dec-2000
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 7x. "MAIN STOCK" at top with [OFFICE NAME] at base.		


MOCHUDI	No 27 Type MISC 11	
	[OFFICE NAME] above design with the words "Census Botswana 2001:- Be there to be counted 17th - 26th August 2001"	
	Earliest recorded date	18-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	26-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	8


MODIPANE	No 2 Type 2 B 51	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 34mm
	Earliest recorded date	28-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	28-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MODIPANE	No 3 Type 8 B 51 Struck in red	
	Box dimensions	27mm by 45mm
	Earliest recorded date	28-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	28-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MOENG	No 5 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Aug-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


MOENG	No 6 Type 61 J 27 Struck in blue	
	Outer oval dimensions	35mm & 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Aug-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Aug-2001
	Number so far recorded	1

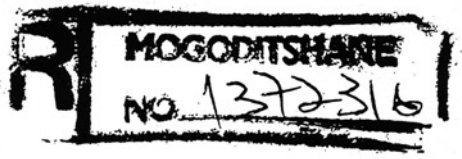
MOGAPI	No 4 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	01-Aug-2001
	Latest recorded date	01-Aug-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


MOGODITSHANE	No 10 Type 2 B 55	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Sep-1995
	Latest recorded date	01-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	8


MOGODITSHANE	No 11 Type 2 B 56(4)	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	14-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	26-Nov-2002
	Number so far recorded	2


MOGODITSHANE	No 12 Type 2 C 23(1)	
	Circle diameters	19mm & 28mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Aug-1997
	Latest recorded date	10-Apr-2002 One item dated 2092
	Number so far recorded	5


MOGODITSHANE	No 13 Type 2 J 21	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	08-May-2000
	Latest recorded date	24-Jan-2001
	Number so far recorded	4


MOGODITSHANE	No 14 Type REGN 2a	
	Box dimensions	18mm by 60mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	24-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MOGODITSHANE	No 15 Type REGN 3a	
	Box dimensions	18mm by 51mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Aug-1997
	Latest recorded date	05-Aug-1997
	Number so far recorded	1

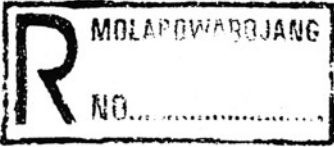
MOGOROSI	No 4 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	21-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


MOIYABANA	No 7 Type 21 B 60	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	09-Oct-2000
	Latest recorded date	01-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	3
New sub-variant 60. [OFFICE NAME] at top with "BOTSWANA" followed by a "C" at base..		

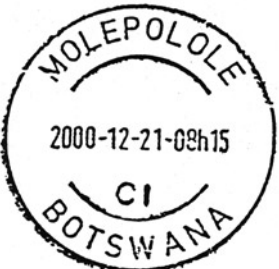
MOIYABANA	No 8 Type 61 F 23 Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	37mm by 56mm
	Earliest recorded date	08-Aug-2001
	Latest recorded date	08-Aug-2001
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 23. "POST OFFICE" above [OFFICE NAME] at top (2 lines) with "BOTSWANAPOST" at base.		

MOLALATAU	No 3 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	07-Mar-2001
	Latest recorded date	10-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	2


MOLAPOWABOJANG	No 4 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	19-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	2


MOLAPOWABOJANG	No 5 Type REGN 3a Struck in red	
	Box dimensions	18mm by 43mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


MOLEPOLOLE	No 15 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	01-Nov-2004
	Latest recorded date	22-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	7


MOLEPOLOLE	No 16 Type 21 X 9(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Dec-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Dec-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


New sub-variant 9. [OFFICE NAME] at top with "BOTSWANA" at base. Also at base inside the divided inner circle a "C" followed by a number.


MOLEPOLOLE	No 17 Type 21 X 9(2)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	??-Jun-2000
	Latest recorded date	??-Jun-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MOLEPOLOLE	No 18 Type 21 X 9(3)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Dec-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Dec-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MOLEPOLOLE	No 19 Type 61 C 26 Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	34mm & 54mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Dec-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Dec-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MONARCH	No 7 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	20-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	20-Jul-2002
	Number so far recorded	3


MONARCH	No 8 Type MISC 6 z 41	
	Outer oval dimensions	35mm by 55mm
	Earliest recorded date	04-Nov-2004
	Latest recorded date	04-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 41. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "POSTMASTER" followed by [OFFICE NAME] at base.		


MOOKANE	No 7 Type 21 B 55	
	Note: [OFFICE NAME] set off-centre	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	30-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	1

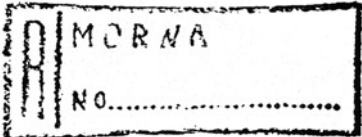
MOOKANE	No 8 Type 61 C 26	
	Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	33mm & 55mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	30-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


MOPIPI	No 5 Type 61 J 40	
	Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	31mm by 51mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	??-Aug-2002
	Number so far recorded	3
New sub-variant 40. "POSTMASTER" at top with [OFFICE NAME] at base.		


MOPIPI	No 6 Type MISC 6 z 19 Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	32mm by 52mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	26-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 19. "POSTMASTER" at top with "OLD AGE PENSIONS" below the datestamp across the centre with [OFFICE NAME] followed by "TEL: 273112" at base.		


MOROKA	No 2 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	03-Aug-2000
	Latest recorded date	03-Aug-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


MORWA	No 5 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	15-Jan-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	2


MORWA	No 6 Type REGN 2a	
	Box dimensions	18mm by 47mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


MOSHUPA	No 4 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	20-Jan-2000
	Latest recorded date	02-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	3

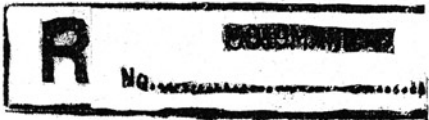
MOSHUPA	No 5 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	25-Apr-2001
	Latest recorded date	25-Apr-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


MOSHUPA	No 6 Type 5 J 26	
	Note Spelling: MOSHUPAA. Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	34mm & 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Oct-2000
	Latest recorded date	21-Oct-2000
	Number so far recorded	1

MOSHUPA	No 7 Type 21 J 26	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 37mm
	Earliest recorded date	01-Aug-2002
	Latest recorded date	01-Aug-2002
	Number so far recorded	1

MOSOMANE	No 3 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Jan-2004
	Latest recorded date	23-Jan-2004
	Number so far recorded	1

MOSOMANE	No 4 Type 61 F 36	
	Outer oval dimensions	39mm by 59mm
	Earliest recorded date	22-Jan-2004
	Latest recorded date	22-Jan-2004
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 36. [OFFICE NAME] followed by "PA" at top with "BOTSWANA POSTAL SERVICES" at base.		

MOSOMANE	No 5 Type REGN 3b	
	Box dimensions	14mm by 55(?)mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Jan-2004
	Latest recorded date	23-Jan-2004
	Number so far recorded	1

MOSU	No 4 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	02-Feb-2000
	Latest recorded date	10-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	3

MOTOKWE	No 6 Type 2 B 51	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	22-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	22-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1



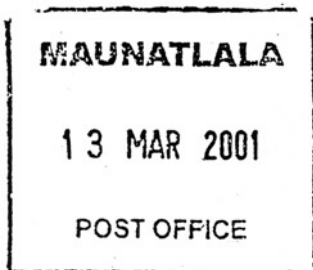
MOTOKWE	No 7 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	22-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	03-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	2



Corrections

Wrong postmark image in Runner Post #64 p.1558

MAUNATLALA	No 5 Type 8 C 26 Struck in red	
	Box dimensions	35mm by 41mm
	Earliest recorded date	11-Oct-2000
	Latest recorded date	13-Mar-2001
	Number so far recorded	2



Wrong office name in Runner Post #64 p.1563

MMATHETHE	No 5 Type 61 J 26 Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	35mm & 55mm
	Earliest recorded date	06-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	06-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1



The Basutoland and Swaziland vote results

I am sure that members will remember that in Runner Post #64 they were asked to make their views known on the subject of allowing the inclusion of articles relating to Basutoland and Swaziland in a Society publication.

There were two questions asked:

- "I am <FOR, AGAINST, NO STRONG OPINION> the inclusion of Basutoland and Swaziland articles"
- "If you are for where should such content be placed" - SECTION AT BACK OF RP, SEPARATE INSERT, MIXED IN WITH NORMAL CONTENT"

The votes are in and counted and here are the results from the 22 members who voted:

FOR	16	SECTION AT BACK OF RUNNER POST	11
AGAINST	3	SEPARATE INSERT EACH ISSUE	2
NO STRONG OPINION	3	MIXED IN WITH NORMAL CONTENT	4

Some members previously expressed an interest in seeing articles of a general nature, and I agree that starting with very specialised articles would not be the way to begin coverage.

So my first call goes out for articles giving an introduction to the philately and history of these countries (either or both) and for articles detailing similarities across the three high commission territories.

Leamington Spa 2006

by Neville Midwood

The 2006 Southern African Philatelic Conference took place at the usual venue of the Falstaff Hotel on the 3rd to 5th November 2006.

Friday was purely a social gathering this year.

Saturday saw a number of people competing for the Tony Chilton Memorial Trophy [bottom left]. The six presentations were

- The 1896 Bulawayo Provisionals - Colin Hoffman [bottom right]
- South African Pictorial Booklets - Eddie Bridges [top left]
- Cape of Good Hope - Robert Johnson
- Early Natal Seaposts - John Dickson
- The 1914 Rebellion in South Africa - Paul van Zeyl [top right]
- The End of the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland - Richard Stroud

The attendance figure was 36 including a number of this Societies' members.

In a close vote Eddie Bridges pipped Paul Van Zeyl to receive the trophy at dinner that evening.

On Sunday there were a series of short talks (including members Brian Hurst, Tony Stanford, Dennis Firth, Andrew Higson and Paul Van Zeyl), followed in the afternoon by a 360+ lot auction.

Paul Van Zeyl and Otto Peetoom were this years' dealers.





ANTENUPTIAL CONTRACT.

Know all Men whom it may concern,

THAT on this the *Nineteenth* day of *April*
in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-*Five*
before me, *Harry Joseph Sonnenberg*
Vryburg
of ~~Mafeking~~, British Bechuanaland, Notary Public by lawful authority duly sworn and admitted,
and in the presence of the Subscribed Witnesses, personally came and appeared *Joseph*
Edmund Symons of *Vryburg*, British Bechuanaland
Post-master, a bachelor aged *Twenty one* years and
upwards, of the one part, and *Emmeline Caroline*
Dennison, Spinster, aged *Twenty one* years and
upwards of the other part,

And the Appearers declared that whereas a Marriage has been agreed upon, and is intended to be
shortly had and solemnized between the said *Joseph Edmund Symons*,
and *Emmeline Caroline Dennison*

they do, by these presents, contract and agree, each with the other, as follows:—

First

BECHUANALAND REVENUES



1931 (Oct): Page (185x330mm) from a 'Deed of Lease' document bearing nine examples of the South Africa KGV £1 deep green and scarlet revenue stamp overprinted 'Bechuanaland / Revenue Only,' comprising three horizontal strips of three.

The left stamp of the upper strip shows the wider 2mm spacing, set-tenant with 1mm spacing on the other two stamps. The other strips all show 1mm spacing. Each stamp is initialed and dated '7/X/31'. The £1 was not previously recorded by T&M with the wider spacing. The two settings were previously thought to have been issued some years apart (though the £1 with 2mm spacing may be an anomaly within a later 1mm setting). A very attractive and rare multiple of this issue on document, especially showing two settings set-tenant. All with superb fresh colour. T&M 12.6 + T&M 12.6v1(pair) £850

Over 600 priced items of Stellaland, the Bechuanalands and Botswana are listed and illustrated on www.rhodesia.co.za

ALAN MACGREGOR

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