

The Runner Post

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Contents

List of Officers	1661
MIDPEX	1661
Diary of Events	1662
The BotswanaPost Philatelic Collections	1662
Snippets from the Cape Archives - Part 1	1664
Cover/letter written by Dr. David Livingstone	1670
Mafeking 'Good-Fors' and the 1d Revenue Surcharge	1674
Proofs for Bechuanaland TB Charity Labels	1676
Bechuanaland Past and Present - Part 3	1677
Official Free Markings Part 2 Botswana (Installment 4)	1682
Botswana Postmarks (Second Series) - Part 8	1687

June 2007

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MIDPEX

The Society did take a stand at this years MIDPEX. This was very much last minute; taking up a cancellation slot and providing an opportunity to show what the Society does and to sell copies of John and Peter's stationery book. Brian Hurst, Dennis Firth and Neville Midwood manned the stand and showed five frames covering Livingstone to Botswana.

Saturday 30th June was, like much of June, wet. The weather didn't seem to have kept away visitors though and the three halls were busy all day. There was limited Bechuanaland and Botswana interest though Brian Hurst sold most of the stationery books he took with him. Eight of the book purchasers were interested in a trial one year membership.

DIARY OF EVENTS

2007

Oct Runner Post #70

Sat 3rd 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 plan to bring along such material, or if they have questions, however minor, it would be helpful if they could alert the Secretary. 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.

SPAM and junk*by The Editor*

bbsoft@nevsoft.com and runnerpost@nevsoft.com are no more! Both have fallen victim to the latest craze to sweep our Society. Having no, old or poor virus software on their PC or group e-mailing friends with such a PC.

The viruses and worms that live on such 'open' machines harvest e-mail addresses for use by SPAMmers and the day after you gain friends, win the lottery and get asked

to confirm your bank details!

Personally I use Avast! virus software (www.avast.com) There is a free version so there's no excuse not to have up-to-date virus software on your machine.

I use Mailwasher (www.firetrust.com) which has been scanning and discarding over 400 junk e-mails addressed to me and my domain ever day.

I don't expect to receive lottery winning emails to my new address rp_editor@nevsoft.com but I will be naming and shaming those members who do "pass on" such items.

The BotswanaPost Philatelic Collections*by Brian Hurst*

On the 29th October 1981, David Finlay, a personal friend of and former Private Secretary to the first President of Botswana, Seretse Khama, and a member of this Society, purchased at auction a large part of the H. R. Holmes collection of the Bechuanalands on behalf of the Botswana Government. This purchase was to form the core of a philatelic collection to be maintained and displayed by the Botswana Philatelic Services.

In the period that followed up to David's death in 1996, additional purchases were made, both privately and at auction to strengthen the holdings; most notably from the collection of Dr. Hirschmann in South Africa, and from a British collector who insisted on remaining anonymous. On his death, David's entire personal collection was bequeathed to the Botswana nation and incorporated into the collections. Important art work, proofs and complete sheets of Botswana stamp issues since Independence which had been accumulated by the postal authorities over the years were also added. The end result was a collection of unique historical importance. Simply taking, for example, the 1888 'Protectorate' overprint issue which was used to inaugurate the Runner Post service, there are, in the collection, rare trials for the overprint, specimen overprints, large important blocks including two of the 1d value (one of 40 and the other of 64 stamps), examples of the extremely rare 'Tati -

Bechuanaland' and 'Gubulawayo - Bechuanaland' cancels, and several copies of important errors such as the missing first 'o' in 'Protectorate'.

A postal museum was constructed within Poso House, the new headquarters of the Botswana Postal Authority, and selected displays of philatelic material from the collections were made. Under the auspices of Andy Andersson (another member of this Society and Chairman of the Botswana Philatelic Society in Gaborone for many years), who worked as Curator for the museum, the collections were sorted, catalogued and added to as new issues were produced. On his death in 2002, BotswanaPost removed all material of value from the museum and prevented all further access, perhaps for reasons of security.

Despite representations from the Botswana Philatelic Society, this remained the status quo until a visit I made to Gaborone early in 2005. Thanks to some hard ground work by John Schaerer and other members of the local Society, I was granted an interview with D. E. Pule, the Director of BotswanaPost. He listened sympathetically to my representations that access to the collections for study purposes needed to be resumed in order to justify their existence. He informed us however, that he was not in a position to grant such a request, but promised to refer the matter to his governing committee. Nevertheless he did allow John and me access to the official inventory for the

collections and gave permission for us to photocopy it. This list, compiled by Andy Andersson in 2002, and which had never been generally available, at long last gave us a sight of what the collections contained. Needless to say, it catalogued what is probably the finest collection of philatelic material of Botswana and the Bechuanalands that has ever been assembled.

I left Gaborone with the intention of not returning unless I could be guaranteed a sight of the collections. I was eventually persuaded to reverse my decision when word came from members of the local Society that a proposed return visit would add weight to their negotiations with BotswanaPost to allow access. I had already arranged a visit to Cape Town to see my good friends Brian Fenemore and Alan MacGregor, and so agreed to a side trip to Gaborone for the first week of February this year.

Representations made by Sheila Case to Mr. Motswagole, BotswanaPost's Director of Customer Services for a viewing of the Collections during my visit seemed to be bearing fruit, although difficulties were eventually encountered since the timing coincided with the absence on leave of a number of key personnel. In an effort to overcome this, the diplomacy of Dr. Karl Seligmann was invoked at the last moment. He was successful in arranging an interview for me with BotswanaPost, so I duly arrived at Poso House accompanied by Karl, and also Peter Jukes who was kindly hosting me during my stay. We were met by Sandra Mokobi, the Relationship Manager of BotswanaPost and Mrs. Sebegu, head of the Philatelic Bureau. After looking round the recently refurbished Postal Museum we were ushered into a private meeting room where I gave my views on the importance of accessing the Collections. Suddenly a set of keys were produced by an official from the Accounts Department, and we all set off to a locked room adjacent to the Museum.

This proved to be an ante-room which had served as a small workroom and office for the Curator, in one wall of which was set a large locked steel door which guarded a walk-in illuminated strong room. Having heard tales of steel trunks down in the basement, this came as quite a surprise, especially when the shelves it contained were all neatly labelled and stacked with various stock books, sheet books and other containers. It was difficult to know where to start, so I simply chose a section of one single shelf and decided to attempt a detailed examination of the material stacked there; not an easy task with six people in a rather small room. I had very mixed feelings when I discovered that in many instances the shelf labelling did not correspond to the material stored in that section, and also that the contents of the stock books did not seem to follow a sensible pattern. A used example of SG8a, the 1885 one shilling with error 'B' of 'British' omitted (currently catalogued at £12,000) was, for instance, discovered

tucked into a stock book in the middle of some quite ordinary stamps. More stock books had annotated spaces, but no stamps present; which was even more worrying. What was a great relief was to discover that the condition of the material which I viewed was generally good; in fact much better than I had been led to believe. This was most probably due to the fact that everything had been stored flat in the dark at an even temperature, since Poso House is an air conditioned building, although the safe and its ante room are not in themselves directly air conditioned. My concern for the missing stamps led me to search further, and eventually I found them in one corner of a shelf mounted on to pages which had obviously been used at some time for display in the Museum itself.

Despite three visits, I found it quite impossible to make complete sense of the shelf arrangements, and therefore could not conduct any serious research, especially in view of the fact that copying facilities were unavailable and I was prevented from using my own equipment.

The most positive thing to come out of all this is that the management of BotswanaPost agree with me that something needs to be done with the Collections and that a continuation of the status quo is not an option. At Sandra Mokobi's request, I have provided them with a detailed report, spelling out all the various options available to them as I see it. As a result, I have been advised that the option of appointing a new Curator to oversee the rearrangement of the Collections and making them available for inspection and display is being actively considered.

I consider myself very privileged to have had this opportunity to see unique large blocks and sheets of some of the early issues, wonderful essays and early imprimaturs, original artwork and photography for some of the more recent stamps and a virtually complete assembly of major errors. Some of the holdings are a little unusual; for example there are five complete mint sheets plus a part sheet of SG167, the R1 on 10/- type I decimal surcharge; this represents over half the known copies of this stamp in mint condition, and goes some way to explaining why it rarely appears on the market.

I am deeply grateful to Karl Seligmann, Sheila Case, Peter Jukes and all the other members of the Botswana Philatelic Society who made my visit possible, welcomed me so warmly and worked so hard to facilitate my inspection of the Collections. I am particularly indebted to Sandra Mokobi of BotswanaPost for organising everything with great efficiency at such short notice, and for listening sympathetically to all I had to say. The story is far from finished, but I trust it will have a happy ending.

Snippets from the Cape Archives - Part 1

from Brian Fenemore (words by The Editor)

"I am wading through 500 pages of the most fascinating photostats of articles on Stellaland and British Bechuanaland, although I have only managed to inspect some 6 files.

There is so much still to examine. What I have found thus far are the "Oaths of Allegiance" sworn before Captain. Trotter, acting Commissioner of 'British Bechuanaland', by the 'Bestuur' (Board of Management), of the former leaders of "Stellaland".

There are also some interesting pieces referring to postal rates and agencies in the territory.

There is also lots of correspondence relating to many of the personalities we have come to know through Fiscal documents and covers.. ...I'll send you some for inclusion in future editions of 'The Runner Post'" Brian

Stamps and Stationery Stocks

The first snippet is a 1887/8 three page receipt from C.B.Scholtz to the Administrator. C.B.Scholtz had many roles in British Bechuanaland and in this case signs himself "Acting Civil Commissioner and Post Master General".

The three pages are:

- the 19th January 1888 letter
- the 7th November 1887 list of stamps and stationery forwarded
- the 19th January 1888 list of the stock now with the Post Master General (PMG) and the balance remaining with the Administrator

Page two is, we believe, the delivery note for the second printing from De La Rue or their agents to the Administrator. It details the numbers of sheets and boxes for each item and in which of the two cases they are packed. It is dated 7th November which is after the previously agreed date of issue of the Unappropriated Dies.

Page three, from 19th January 1888, details the stock left with the Administrator and stock now with the Distributor of Stamps. It also includes figures showing the value as invoiced by London against the value if

The first page reads:

Office of the Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate
of Vryburg 19th January 1888

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my receipt for Stamps, Envelopes, Cards & Wrappers received from you this day for my stock as Chief Distributor of Stamps. On the receipt the rates invoiced from London are shown together with (in red ink) the Cape prices of similar articles. In accordance with verbal instructions from His Honour the Administrator the Cape tariff will be adopted when distributing the above to the public.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obed^t Servant

C.B.Schultz

Act C.C. & P.M.G.

The Secretary to

His Honour the Administrator

Vryburg

sold at Cape prices.

I have combined these two "accounts" into the table below. Doing this throws up a few points of interest:

- 49 parcels (on page 2) of 120 Postcards became 490 (on page 3) of 12 so we could assume each

Case No.	Sheets/parcels	Description	Per sheet/parcel	Rate	Sheet/Parcel value	Total Value			PMG sheets	PMG Value			"Cape" Rate	"Cape" Parcel value	"Cape" Total		
						£	s	d		£	s	d			£	s	d
1	311	Bechuanaland Postage and Revenue	240	½d	10s	155	10		111	55	10				55	10	
	979		120	1d	10s	489	10		179	89	10				89	10	
	1117			2d	£1	1117			217	217					217		
	95			4d	£2	190			45	90					90		
	359			6d	£3	1077			84	252					252		
	516		84	1/-	£4 4s	2167	4		16	67	4				67	4	
1	490	Postcards	12	1d	1s	24	10		250	12	10			1s 2d	14	11	8
2	68	Wrappers	480	½d	£1 2s 10d	77	12	8	8	9	2	8		£1 2s 8d	9	1	4
1	63		240	1d	£1 1s 3d	66	18	9	8	8	10			£1 1s 4d	8	10	8
1	140	Reg. Envelope 'G'	12	2d	2s 2½d	15	9	2	40	4	8	4	4d	4s 2½d	8	8	4
1	40	Reg. Envelope 'J'			2s 10d	5	13	4	20	2	16	8	4d	4s 10d	4	16	8
2	30	Reg. Envelope 'K'			2s 10d	4	5	0	10	2	16	8	4d	4s 10d	4	16	8
TOTAL						5390	12	11		811	8	4			821	9	4

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE
24 JAN 1888
No. 167/Y

Office of the Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate
of Vayburg 19th January 1888

P.O.
S. 397

*Vide letter to City P.O. 11/7/11
26-388*

*£ 811-8-4
£ 821-9-4*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my receipt for Stamps, Envelopes, Cards & Wrappers received from you this day for my stock as Chief Distributor of Stamps. On the receipt the rates invoiced from London are shown, together with (in red ink) the Cape Prices of similar articles. In accordance with verbal instructions from His Honour the Administrator the Cape tariff will be adopted when distributing the above to the public.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obed^t Servant

C. B. Scholtz
Actg. C.C. & R.M.

The Secretary to
His Honour the Administrator
Vayburg.

Page 1: Letter from PMG to the Administrator for receipt of stamps and stationery. Dated 19th Jan 1888

parcel contained 10 packs of 12

- ½d wrappers were additionally charged at 2s 10d per parcel of 480. This became 2s 8d at Cape rates (1p per 15 wrappers)
- 1d wrappers were additionally charged at 1s 3d per parcel of 240. This became 1s 4d at Cape rates (1p per 15 wrappers)
- Additional charges for Registered Envelopes were: size G - 2½d/dozen; size J - 10d/dozen; size K - 10d/dozen and these were unchanged by the change from 2d to the 4d Cape rate

Note: the documents refer to the second printing of the Unappropriated Dies made by De La Rue in September 1887, and this is the reason why only some values in the series are represented on the 7 Nov 1887 document. It is certain that 19th January 1888 is the issue date for **all** values in the series for postal purposes, but those values from the first printing (which included all the high values) arrived in mid-1887 and were immediately put into service for revenue purposes **only**.

No. 82

Bechuanaland Postage Stamps.

List of stamps forwarded herewith:

7 Nov^r 1887.

	No. of Sheets	Description	Value per parcel	Stamps on a Sheet	Rate of Duty	Value £ s d
111	211	Bechuanaland Postage & Revenue		240	£	155 10 .
179	979	" "		120	1 ^p	489 10 .
217	1117	" "		"	2 ^p	1117 . . .
45	95	" "		"	4 ^p	190 . . .
84	359	" "		"	6 ^p	1077 . . .
16	516	" "		84	11 ^p	2167 4 .
	No. of parcels			Stamps in parcel		
25	Case 1 49	" Post Cards	10 ^p	120	1 ^p	24 10 .
8	Case 2 68	" Wrappers	£1.2.10	480	£	77 12 8
8	Case 1 63	" "	£1.1.3	240	1 ^p	66 18 9
(100)	Case 1 140 ✓	" "G" Registered Envelopes	2/2½	12	2 ^p	15 9 2
(10)	Case 1 40	" "J" " "	2/10	"	"	5 13 4
(10)	Case 2 30	" "K" " "	"	"	"	4 5 .
					£	5390 12 11

Received from His Honour the Administrator of British Bechuanaland the following Stamps re.					
No. of Sheets	Description	Stamps on Sheet	Rate of Duty	Value per sheet as Invoiced	Value per parcel at Cape Rates
111	Stamps	240	1/2 d	10/-	55 10 .
179	"	120	1 d	10/-	89 10 .
217	"	120	2 d	£1.0.0	217 . .
45	"	120	4 d	£2.0.0	90 . .
84	"	120	6 d	£3.0.0	252 . .
16	"	84	7/8	£4.4.0	67 4 .
No. of parcels		Stamps in parcel		per parcel	771 4 .
250	Postbards	12	1 d	1/2	14 11 8
8	Wrappers	480	1/2 d	£1.2.10	£1.2.8
8	"	240	1 d	£1.1.3	£1.1.4
40	Envelopes G.	12	2 d 4/10	2 1/2	4 1/2
20	" J	12	2 d 4/10	2/10	4/10
20	" K	12	2 d 4/10	2/10	4/10
					£ 821 9 4
There remain in the Custody of H. H. the Adminr:					Selling Value
200	Stamps	240	1/2 d	10/-	100 . .
800	"	120	1 d	10/-	400 . .
900	"	120	2 d	£1.0.0	900 . .
50	"	120	4 d	£2.0.0	100 . .
275	"	120	6 d	£3.0.0	825 . .
500	"	84	7/8	£4.4/-	2000 . .
240	Postbards	12	1 d	1/2	12 . .
60	Wrappers	480	1/2 d	£1.2.10	68 10 .
55	"	240	1 d	£1.1.3	58 8 9
100	Envelopes G.	12	2 d 4/10	2 1/2	11 . 10
20	" J	12	2 d 4/10	2/10	2 16 8
10	" K	12	2 d 4/10	2/10	1 8 4
					15 5 10
					811.8.4
					4579.4.7
Total amount					5390.12.11
					Invoice Price
					£ 4579 4 7
Vryburg					C. B. Scholtz
January 19 th 1888.					

Finally, from Brian Fennemore, for this issue, we have an Oath of Alligience for M.C. Genis dated 8th May 1885. At the same time I received from Brian Hurst an Oath of Alligience for Ferdinand Hartzenberg also

dated 8th May 1885.

Both gentlemen were Stellaland officials. M.C.Genis and his distinctive signature continued to be seen throughout the British Bechuanalands period in his

J.K.T.
Genis & Successors. I swear alleigiance to Her Most
 Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Her
 heirs & Successors. So truly, help me God!

I, Michiel Christiaan Genis, swear
 solemnly, that I shall faithfully and
 diligently, without fear, favor or pre-
 judice, do my duty as Registrar
 of Deeds, and that neither I, nor any
 one on my behalf, shall accept or
 receive any recompense for any
 nor special benefit for any duties per-
 formed in my said Capacity, save and
 excepting those permitted and allowed
 by law. That I shall obey the lawful
 Commands of those placed over me,
 and shall in every way, assist them
 towards the furtherance of the welfare
 and prosperity of the Country and its
 inhabitants. Further that I shall
 render true and faithful account of
 my administration.
 So truly, help me God!

Michiel Christiaan Genis

Sworn to at Vryburg, distr. Stellaland,
 Bechuanaland, this 8th day of May,
 1885.

J.K. Trotter Capt. R.A.
 actg. Special Commissioner
 for Stellaland

Oath of Allegiance of Michiel Christiaan Genis.
 Sworn to Capt. J.K. Trotter, of the Royal Artillery as acting Special Commissioner for Stellaland.

role as Registrar of Deeds. F. Hartzenberg signature was also distinctive. It was seen on Stellaland postage stamps (illustrated right). His new role as Landrost's clerk kept his signature out of view of philatelists.

The Oaths were both written by the same hand; Captain Trotter's. Only the signature was needed from the Oath taker. One imagines a damnable time sitting in ones tent writing a whole load of these and then getting the chaps in one after another to swear the Oath to Queen and Country.

Captain Trotter obviously decided that "Queen Victoria and her successors" was an alteration needed to them all. "Save and permitting this allowed by law" was an amendment for F. Hartzenberg's Oath that was

already incorporated into that of M.C.Genis

I assume that similar Oaths existed for C.G.Dennison and all the other officials who wished to continue under British rule. Do any Members have other examples of Oaths of Allegiance?



Vier Pence bearing Ferdinand Hartzenberg's initials

JH I swear allegiance to Her most
Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria,
Her Heirs and Successors. So truly, help me God!

JH I, Ferdinand Hartzenberg,
swear solemnly, that I shall faithfully,
and diligently, without fear, favor
or prejudice, do my duty as Landrost's
clerk, and that neither I, nor any one
on my behalf shall accept or receive
any recompense for my own special
benefit, for any duties performed in
my said Capacity, ^{Save and excepting those allowed by Law.} that I shall obey
the lawful Commands of those placed
over me, and shall in every way assist
them toward the furtherance of the
welfare and prosperity of the Country
and its inhabitants. Further, that I
shall render true and faithful
account of my administration.
So truly, help me God!

F Hartzenberg

Sworn to at Vryburg, distr. Stellaland,
Bechuanaland, this 26th
day of May, 1885.

J.K. Trotter
Capt. R.A.
actg. Special Commissioner
for Stellaland

Oath of Allegiance of Ferdinand Hartzenberg.
Sworn to Capt. J.K.Trotter, of the Royal Artillery as acting Special
Commissioner for Stellaland.

Cover and letter written by Dr. David Livingstone

by Brian Hurst

David Livingstone was a prolific correspondent who penned more than 2,000 letters. The great majority of these reside in museums and institutions, but there are a few remaining in private hands.

The letter discussed in this article is particularly interesting to students of the postal history of the Bechuanalands in that it was written from Kuruman in the early days of Livingstone's career as a missionary, and also because the cover to the letter has survived.

I am no historian, but in order to place the letter in context I include here a very brief biography of David Livingstone covering the period up to the time when it was written.

David Livingstone, or Livingston (the name by which he was known in his younger years), was born at Blantyre in Scotland in 1813, the second son of a small tea merchant and church deacon. An avid learner, he used his first wages as a cotton worker at the age of ten to purchase a book on Latin. At the age of 19 he learnt of an appeal by Charles Gutzlaff, the medical missionary to China, which inspired him to follow the same path.

By this time his wages were large enough to allow him to attend medical school, and also to study Greek at Glasgow University in the winter and the divinity lectures of Dr. Wardlaw in the summer. In 1838 he moved to London, having offered his services to the London Missionary Society. The opium wars prevented Livingstone from going to China, but a meeting whilst in London with Robert Moffatt, the famous South African Missionary, persuaded him that this was an area where he could perform useful

work. Having completed his medical studies, he was ordained in November 1840 and set sail for the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th December that year.

On the 31st July 1841 he arrived by wagon at Kuruman which was the most northerly station of the London Missionary Society in Southern Africa, and the usual residence of Robert Moffat, who was still absent in London at the time. It was never Livingstone's intention to remain at Kuruman and he spent the remainder of the year on a journey of several hundred miles which took him to the north in search of a suitable site for a new missionary station.

In 1842 he spent several months in relative isolation at Litubaruba (now Molepolole) for the purpose of teaching himself native languages and customs, and to study the natural history of the area before returning to Kuruman in June. He remained there for some time, taking part in the routine work of the station before departing on another journey to the north in February 1843 to spend time among the tribes he had previously visited.

Livingstone returned to Kuruman in June for a short period during which he received final permission to set up a new missionary station. With this in mind he left Kuruman in August for Mabotsa, the place he had chosen for the new station during his earlier exploratory journeys. It was during this short stay in Kuruman, from June to August 1843, that the letter which forms the basis of this article was written, on 14th July 1843. Mabotsa, incidentally, can still be found to this day just off the main Lobatse-Zeerust road.



Figure 1: Cover Front



Figure 2: Cover Rear

The cover, the front of which is illustrated left (**Figure 1**), is addressed in Livingstone's handwriting to the Revd. I. (or J.) McRobert, Cambuslang, Glasgow, and is marked 'Care of Revd. Dr. Phillip. Cape Town'. It was originally taxed 2s.4d. (in red), but this has been deleted and a tax of 8d. applied instead.

Dr. John Philip was at that time the head of the London Missionary Society in Southern Africa. He was based in Cape Town, and as part of his duties directed all incoming and outgoing mail addressed to and from the Society missionaries. A study of the 1841 census for Scotland reveals a Rev. John McRobert, described as an Independent Minister, living in Cambuslang. He would have been 46 or 47 years old at the time the letter was written, and may well be the addressee.

The rear of the cover (**Figure 2** above) carries a 'SHIP LETTER' stamp and an arrival stamp for Glasgow on the 12th December 1843, thus giving a transit time of virtually five months. There is also a partial red circular cancel, which could possibly be a London transit marking.

The letter itself covers four pages, and it would appear to be written in response to some sort of appendix that the Reverend McRobert added to a letter sent to Livingstone by another correspondent. It is obvious that he is writing to someone he doesn't know, but feels he could have unwittingly come across during Dr. Wardlaw's divinity lectures of 1836-37.

As is to be expected from a letter between two ordained ministers of that time, there is a certain amount of scholarly religious rhetoric. However, we also get a fascinating account of Livingstone's encounters with the native population and what seems to be his fairly low opinion of their traditional ways and culture; also a sense of frustration at the difficulties he experiences in getting them to understand Christian doctrine. Here we have a man at the beginning of his career,

having first arrived in Africa only 18 months earlier, and still full of missionary zeal, far from being the world famous explorer he was later to become.

Towards the end of the letter he mentions the low state into which the Kuruman mission has fallen, but expresses his hope for a revival with the return of Robert Moffatt who had been absent in London for some four or five years, but has already arrived in Cape Colony on his way back with 'new brethren'.

The letter is signed 'D Livingstone' which, as already mentioned, is the original way he spelled his name.

A transcript of the letter now follows. It's English is a little archaic, but is typical of the language and sentiments of the period. Spelling follows Livingstone's usage exactly.

TRANSCRIPT

Kuruman 14th July 1843

My Dear Brother in Christ

I thank you for the good but little bit you appended to the excellent letter of your partner and I now take a separate sheet in order to provoke you to do the same. I do not remember to have seen you but if you studied at Glasgow we must often have been near each other & very likely we have looked on each other's countenance in our attendance at the academy lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, 1836-7. But that is of little importance compared to the community of feeling which I trust we possess. Our hearts are drawn to the same centre of attraction and they long to see the benefits of the great Redemption realized by all the human family. You make me glad by telling me of the progress of the good cause in Scotland and I wish I could give you as encouraging news from Africa. Here however the chariot of the gospel goes on but slowly. We have other materials to work upon than you, the people with whom you deal know immediately what you wish to hear. But here the minds of the people

Kurruman 14th July 1843

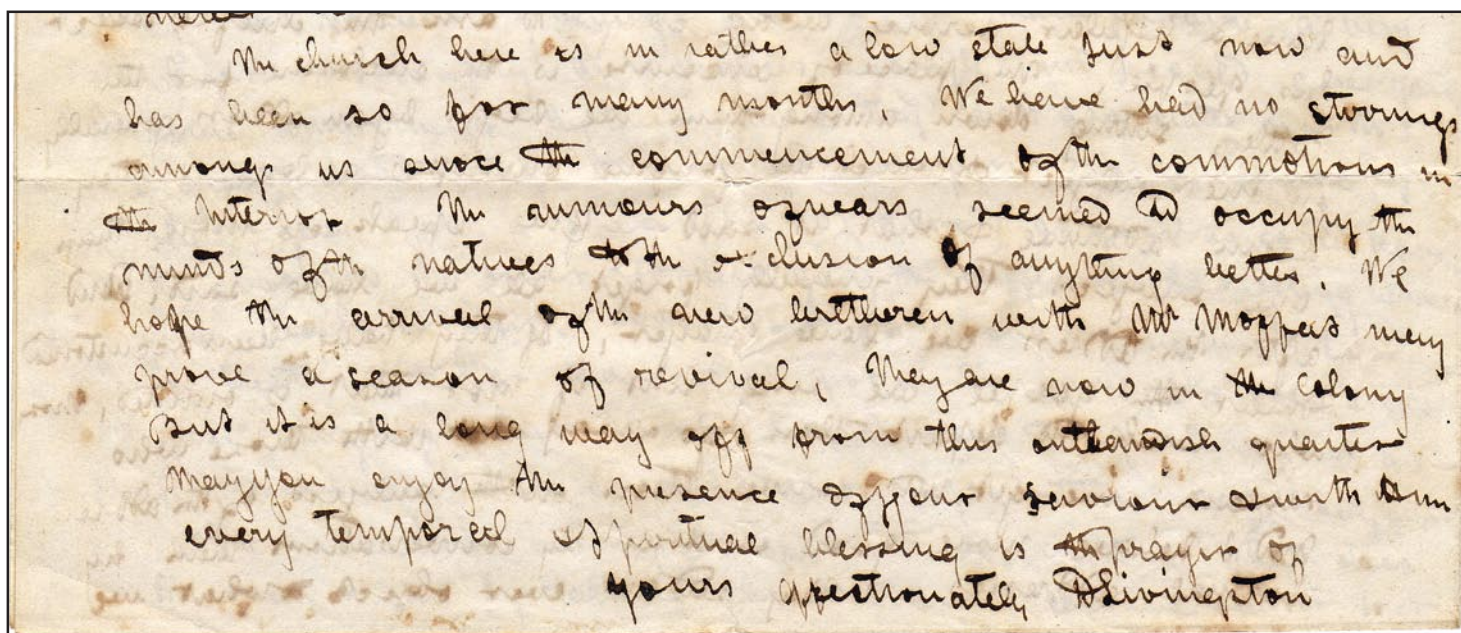
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Figure 3: Start of the letter

are so earthly when we become acquainted with their modes of thinking it almost makes us believe we have not got humanity to deal with, our nature cannot sink lower than it has done in the case of Bechuanas. Their foolish hearts are darkened - their minds and conscience are defiled. As a nation they are the greatest cowards in the world - afraid to speak of death and yet if they can kill without danger of being killed they glory in murder. In some of the interior tribes I have seen men with from 30 to 40 scars - the marks of incisions made after each murder had been committed. They did not seem sorry for it but with an air of triumph have asked me to count the scars as if they were highly meritorious in having so many. The females are the tillers of the ground & have all the heavy burdens assigned to them. A man is not ashamed to say he cannot carry a weight but his wife can & he will go & tell her to do it - their ideas of medicine are that all good is done and evil is prevented by witchcraft, hence they imagine that whatever way we use the medicine it will have the same effect. If a child refuses to drink medicine they will pour it on its head or drink it themselves. If their guns misfire they ask for medicine to heal them & Sechele chief of the Bakwani lately wanted me to give him some to make him run fast in hunting - he shewed me a piece of root which he used for that very purpose. Their music too is still in a state of embryo. Two notes are all they possess and I have heard them droning away at them through the whole night. Their language too is as simple as possible & very easily learned. It is an original tongue & in this respect somewhat resembles the Hebrew. I know more than a dozen words in it which very nearly resemble the Hebrew one of which I may mention as it

has caused me to believe the Septuagint rendering of Manna is the right one. Mang yo? What is this? is just what the Bechuanas would say if placed in the same position as the Israelites when they exclaimed (the letter here contains some Hebrew characters which are pronounced 'mang yo') What is it? But of course these instances in which it resembles that language are only accidental - all our Theological terms have been recently coined & are not understood by the natives generally. Some, the manufacture of a very clever missionary are curious enough and I could give you some amusement by them were they not associated with a great disadvantage to the speedy progress of our cause. I shall give you a specimen of a word as good as could have been adopted in order to shew you the difference existing between our work & yours. The word for soul is one used for the breath, air or steam of a pot. The same I believe as in other languages but should we proceed to speak of it as the man without a number of explanations very likely our address would be interrupted by shouts of laughter "What does this man mean by talking about steam? Can we eat it, is it food that he tells us so much about it?" This is not a difficult term to explain to them but some of the others are as unlike the idea we intend to convey as is the sound of a waggon wheel. This Theological language is a great hindrance. It requires a long course of training before they are brought to the state in which you can appeal to them on the subject of religion with the assurance that they are not taking up our words in an opposite sense from what we intend. We know that the spirit is always in the word and that if presented according to His mind he will render it effectual. But the earthly sense



The church here is in rather a low state just now and has been so for many months. We have had no stirrings among us since the commencement of the commotions in the interior. The rumours of wars seemed to occupy the minds of the natives to the exclusion of anything better. We hope the arrival of the new brethren with Mr. Moffat may prove a season of revival. They are now in the Colony but it is a long way off from this outlandish quarter. May you enjoy the presence of your Saviour and with Him every temporal & spiritual blessing is the prayer of
yours affectionately D Livingston

Figure 4: End of the letter

in which the natives have always used the words constitutes a great burden to our doing so. If that influence is necessary anywhere and it is absolutely so everywhere, how much more so here where the minds of men are so deplorably degraded. Nothing will pierce through the thick crust of ignorance which envelopes their souls but the power of the Almighty. Let us have your prayers for the manifestation of that power. But you would require to be here to feel the utter hopelessness of our cause without it.

I have occupied so much space with these details I have very little room for anything else. But you may feel interested in our modes of operation in itinerary. We have no railways here. The weary lumbering Dutch waggon drawn by oxen; a pack ox or our own lower extremities are the only modes of conveyance. When we arrive at a village and wish to have a regular service we are obliged to ask the chief to collect his people. The place of concourse is the enclosure for the cattle, sitting down among them we begin by an address generally on one subject to which we confine ourselves as long as they seem attentive to what is said. If we speak on more than one subject they generally forget all we have said. And after the address we have prayer, if they have been accustomed to hear the gospel we sing but if not that is omitted. Those who wish to depart then go away. With those who remain we get into conversation on the subject of the address and I believe more good by conversation than by formal addresses. They seldom ever object to what we have told them but many of them are bitter opponents to the gospel. The old are especially our bitter enemies. They cannot bear the idea of parting with their younger wives nor the impurities to which they have long been accustomed. Of the old however there is as great a proportion converted as of the young, perhaps the proportion of the former is greater.

It is certainly such as to strike one from England with surprise. I believe in England the conversion of the old who have long rejected the gospel is rare, but here they have not become gospel hardened and this may account for the fact of their frequent conversion.

I lately saw in the country of the Bamangwato a son of Conrad Buys a runaway dutch boer who did immense mischief to the early missionaries. His father is dead & all his children, 7 in number, are either dead or in slavery to the natives. The mother of the lad I saw was a native, he is in wretched condition, speaks the language & is dressed as a native. He has forgotten all about God & Jesus, but remembers his father was accustomed to read a book kneel down to pray, yet has forgot every word of dutch. His father was a most abandoned character. But like the rest of the Dutch boers he had it seems a portion of our genuine scotch church going formality. I felt sad as I looked on this poor relict. The seed of evil doers shall never be renowned.

The church here is in rather a low state just now and has been so for many months. We have had no stirrings among us since the commencement of the commotions in the interior. The rumours of wars seemed to occupy the minds of the natives to the exclusion of anything better. We hope the arrival of the new brethren with Mr. Moffat may prove a season of revival. They are now in the Colony but it is a long way off from this outlandish quarter. May you enjoy the presence of your Saviour and with Him every Temporal & Spiritual blessing is the prayer of

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This transcript has been taken directly from the original letter, which is the property of the author of this article.

Mafeking 'Good-Fors' and 1d Revenue Surcharge

by Robin Pelteret

First published in Forerunners #57, p.48-50.

Let me make a declaration from the outset. I am no authority on the Bechuanaland Protectorate, nor the use of revenue surcharges by postal and/or banking authorities in southern Africa. What follows is intended as a report, on which others may care to develop an accurate reconstruction of history.

Much has been written about the Mafeking Siege (14th October 1899 to 17th May 1900); its importance or otherwise in the horrendous conflict that played itself out as the Second Anglo-Boer War, of Mafeking the place, of Mafeking and its personalities, of the pluck and the postal peregrinations. These are described ad nauseum elsewhere.

What we shall consider briefly is its 'good-fors,' those promissory notes created during the siege.

Early January 1900, the Mafeking Mail Special Siege Slip gave notice of Baden-Powell's ('B.P.') intention to issue exchangeable monetary instruments in the face of diminishing stocks of gold and silver coinage. Reportedly, what had been happening was that coins had been hoarded by the population to such an extent

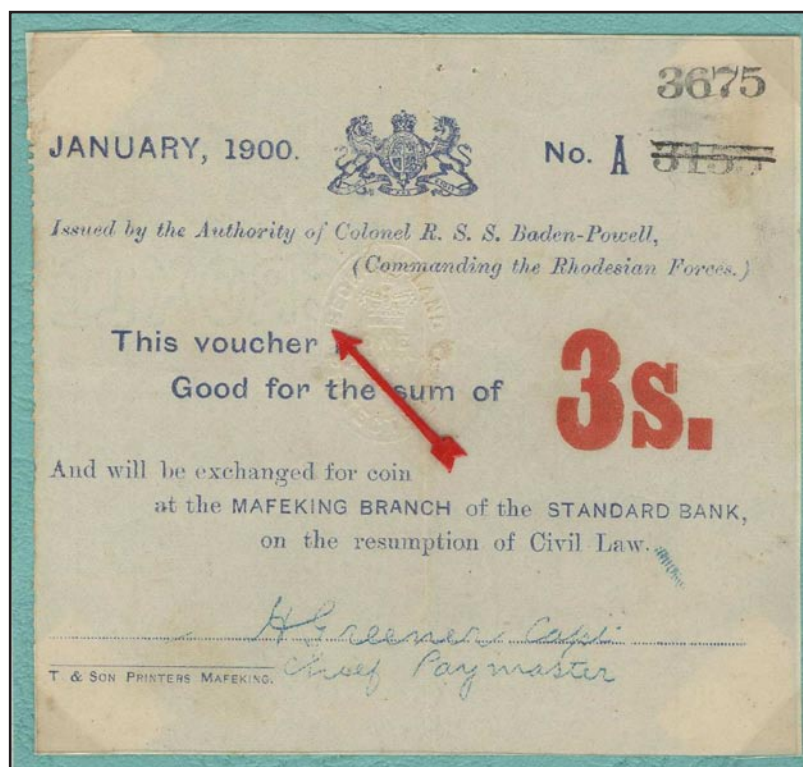


Illustration 1. 3/- good-for with numbers altered (21 known).
[note red arrow points to the embossed surcharge stamp]



Illustration 2. £1 Mafeking 'blue' good-for (683 produced).

that the traders had run out of money. Seeking a solution to this problem, 'B.P.' with the aid of Mr. R. Urry, the manager of Standard Bank, arranged for 'bank notes' (later to be known as 'good-fors') to be printed. The denominations finally decided upon were 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 10/- and £1.

The paper currency was issued through the 'Garrison Deposit Bank' (in happier times the Mafeking branch of the Standard Bank). The 1/-, 2/-, 3/- and 10/- denominations were printed by Messrs. Townsend & Son. The lower denominations were bound together in booklet form by two

staples and perforated along one margin in order to permit their later removal from the booklet. As could be expected, errors did occur in both the printing and numbering process (**Illustration 1**). The £1 notes were photographically produced by Edward Ross using the selfsame technique he used in the development of the Mafeking 'blues' (**Illustration 2**).

Production of the 'good-fors' was under the supervision of Captain H. Greener, Chief Paymaster to the garrison, whose rubber stamp signature appeared on all the notes. Urry's signature together with that of Greener appeared on the 10/- and £1 notes. Each of the £1 notes was personally autographed by both. Of interest is that Charles James Weir, the accountant of the Standard Bank, Mafeking, other than commenting on the awkward shortage of coinage, was remarkably silent on the whole matter.

It appears that all the notes, irrespective of their denominations, were to bear a blind embossed one penny revenue stamp of the Bechuanaland Protectorate (**Illustration 3**). Though some sources state that the embossing and signatures were added when the notes were placed in circulation, each of the thirty-one uncirculated 1/- notes remaining in a booklet in the possession of Ineson already carry a number, signature and surcharge (**Illustration 4**). Yet, there are some notes amongst each of the denominations, where the surcharge does not appear to have been applied.

Both Ineson and myself speculate that applying this surcharge stamp did not have any fiscal significance whatsoever, that is to say that it did not earn any revenue for the fiscus, but rather that it was embossed merely to make the Mafeking 'good-fors' appear 'authentic' to the populous. To me, the explanation finds resonance with B.P.s known love for the Thespian!

Though logically, in the case of the Townsend-printed denominations, the surcharge would have been applied to batches of notes, and thus would explain the varying intensity to which it is embossed on the notes, it leaves unexplained the absence of the surcharge on some. Whether some booklets - and thus a complete series of 'good-fors' - were inadvertently overlooked would

require some investigation. Of interest, there is a £1 note known to the author that also carries no surcharge.

What use was made of the embossed stamp prior to the Siege of Mafeking? Well, the Garrison Deposit Bank was the Mafeking branch of the Standard Bank; and if a revenue stamp was to be found in the town, the bank or magistrate's court were the most logical places to look. It is my understanding that nothing similar has been recorded as a revenue mark for the Bechuanaland Protectorate. So whether, as in more recent times, a surcharge was applied to cheques when issued, or whether the stamp used on notarised documents, equally deserves some investigation. As with so much to do with the Mafeking Siege, the explanation no doubt will be curious.

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Illustration 3. Detail of 1d Bechuanaland Protectorate embossed surcharge stamp.

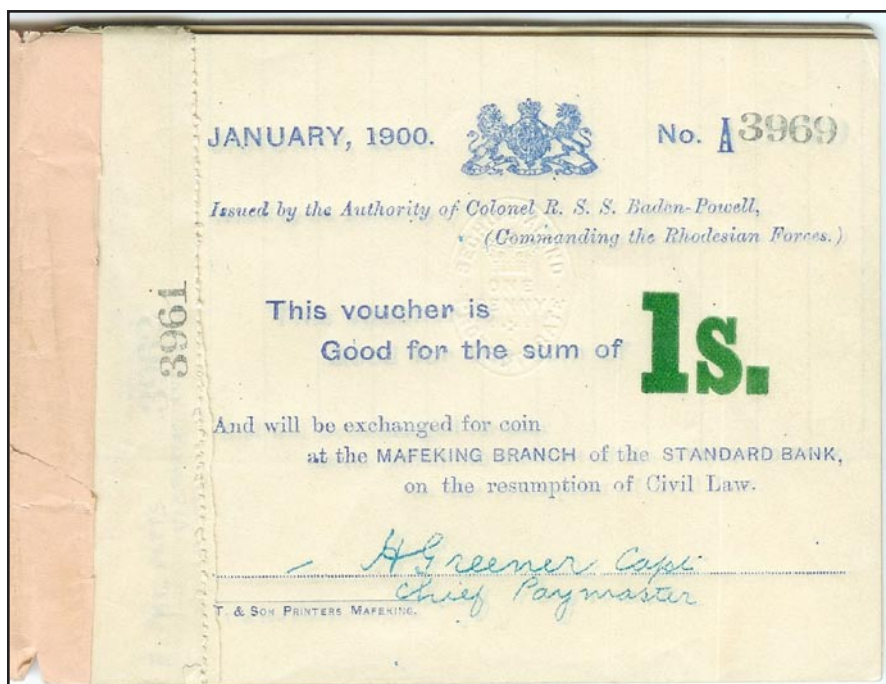


Illustration 4. Booklet of pristine 1/- Good-fors (with the permission of John Ineson).

Proofs for Bechuanaland TB Charity Labels

by Peter Thy

This article was first published in *Forerunners* #57, p. 69.

The Bechuanaland Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis issued labels during the brief period of 1961 to 1964. *Forerunners* #46 (p.105-107) contained a brief summary and illustrations of these labels and their full sheets as issued. Since then a few proofs have surfaced on eBay and are illustrated and discussed here.

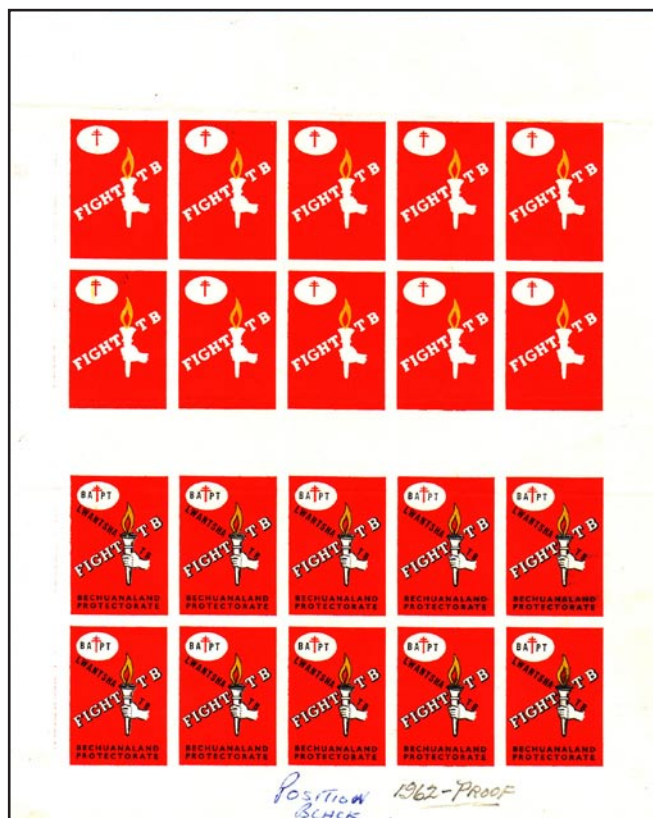
The 1962 label was issued as 10-label, line-perforated sheetlets printed in black, red, and yellow on gummed white paper. The design shows a hand holding a torch and contains the inscription 'Fight TB' in English and Setswana.

The newly discovered proof for the 1962 label is printed on gummed white paper as two panes each of 10 labels and is without perforation. On the lower margin is written in pen 'POSITION BLACK' and in a different hand and with a different pen '1962-PROOF'. The upper pane is printed in white and yellow while the lower is in addition printed in black. As suggested by the marginal notation, the proof was a position proof for black. Only minor modification appears to have resulted from the proof print, mainly to the red center of the flame.

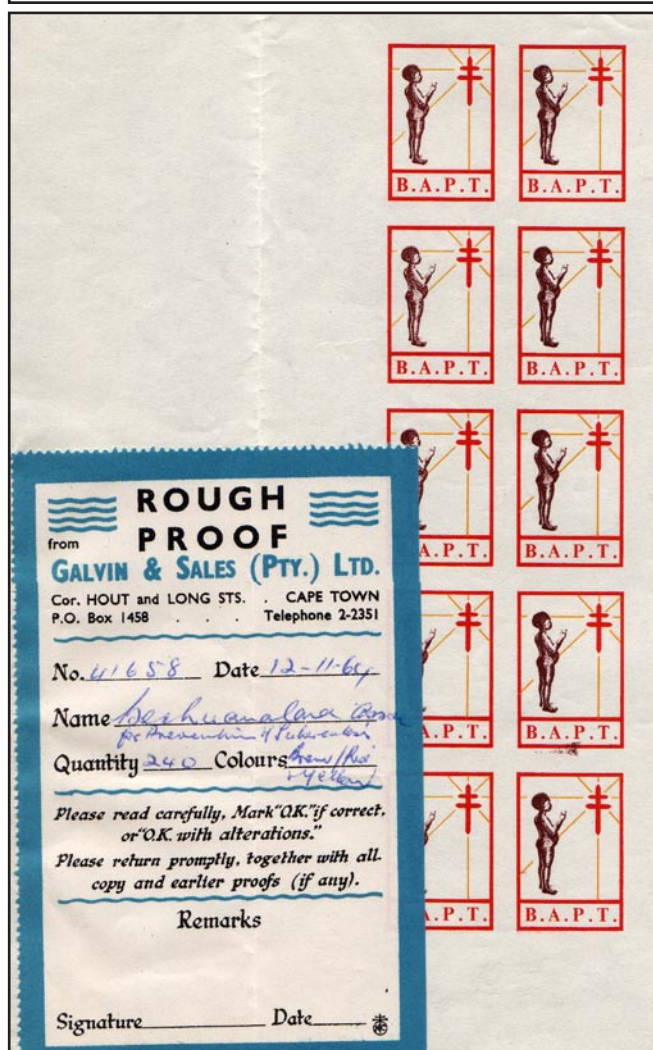
The 1962 label was distributed in panes of 10 labels each. The existing full panes has either an upper or a lower narrow margin suggesting that they were cut from larger sheets of multiple panes. At least two, but possible several, panes may have formed a printed sheet. The information at present only lets us identify two of these.

The 1964 and last label was printed in brown, red, and yellow on white gummed paper. The design shows a child facing a radiating cross. Along the base is the text 'B.A.P.T. (for Bechuanaland Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis)'. The label was issued in line perforated sheets of 50 labels. The 1964 label was very similar to the 1961 label, except for the color scheme and inscription.

The 1964 proof is printed on white gummed paper in red, brown, and yellow as issued. The proof are made up of a block of 10 labels. Affixed to the proof sheet is a label including printer and order information. The printer is Galvin & Sales of Cape Town. The order is dated 12-11-64 just in time for Christmas. The quantity is given as '240' that probably is the number of sheets. The proof block appears similar to the issued sheet except that the yellow radiating lines may be thicker on the issued label. The issued label was in sheets of 50. The proof block may thus have been duplicated five times to make up the full sheet. It is possible that the quantity given is the number of sheets and thus suggesting a total of 12,000 issued labels.



(above) 1962 proof [57%] — (below) 1964 proof [69%]



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.

Bechuanaland Past and Present - Part 3 (of 4)

by Barry Ronan

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

OCCUPATION BY IMPERIAL TROOPS

The largest public meeting ever held in Capetown assembled on the 24th September, 1884, when unanimous resolutions were passed that "the intervention of Her Majesty's Government in Bechuanaland for the maintenance of the trade route, and the preservation of the native tribes to whom promises had been given, was an act dictated by the urgent claims of humanity no less than by the necessities of a wise and far-seeing policy", and a petition to that effect was forwarded to Her Majesty. The appeal produced a great impression in England. The cry of the colonists for help to cope with the filibusters beyond their border was heavily responded to by the Government, the legislature, and the press, and resulted in the equipment of the Bechuanaland Expedition under the command of **Major-General Sir Charles Warren** who was also, as previously mentioned, appointed Her Majesty's Special Commissioner for Bechuanaland. Sir Charles, with his staff, left England on the 14th November, 1884. The officers of his staff were specially selected, and comprised Colonel F. Walker, C.B., of the Scots Guards, A.A. and Q.M.G.; Col. J. Duncan, A.A. and Q.M.G. for lines of communication; Lieut.-Col. E. R. Cottingham, R.A., in charge of remount department; Lieut.-Col. C. W. Murray (Gloucestershire Regiment), and Major R. E. Allen (east York Regt.) were Deputy A.A. and Q.M.G.'s; Captain A. J. Watson (Suffolk Regt.) Acting Brigade Major; Capt. R. H. Jelf, R.E., Director of Military Telegraphs, and Captain Sir Bartle Frere was A.D.C. to Sir Charles. Lieut. A. E. Haynes, R.E., was Private Secretary. The strength of the Expedition as finally agreed to on 4th November, was as follows:-

The regular contingent of the Expedition consisted

Regulars	Infantry	800
	Cavalry	360
	Artillery	120
	Engineers	60
	Transport and Commissariat	80
		<hr/> 1,420
Volunteers	English Volunteers	600
	Colonial Volunteers	1500
		<hr/> 3,520
	Native Guides Corps	500
		<hr/> 4,020

of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons from Natal, under Colonel F.G.S. Curtis; a battery of artillery, also from Natal, under Colonel G.B.B. Hobart; the 7th Company Royal Engineers and Telegraph Company, from England, under Colonel A.G. Durnford; 1st Battalion Royal Scots from the West Indies, under Colonel H.G. White; 10th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps under Major W. Richardson, A.C.G., from England; and a detachment of the Ordnance Store Corps from England under Major E.E. Marwick. The Medical Staff was under Deputy Surgeon-General J.G. Faught as P.M.O., and the force was accompanied by five chaplains. The 1st Regiment of Mounted Rifles, or as it was more popularly known, "Methuen's Horse", consisted of volunteers raised in England and specially enlisted under the supervision of Captain J.W. Harrel (late 2nd Queen's Regiment) and Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B., the latter afterwards taking over the command. It numbered 600 and was an exceptionally smart and serviceable body of men. The 2nd Mounted Rifles - "Carrington's Horse" - was raised in the Cape Colony by Colonel

Fred. Carrington C.M.G. Carrington's Horse was a splendid body of men from all parts of the Colony, except Griqualand West, and well acquainted with the country. This corps was enlisted, equipped and concentrated at Barkly West in the short period of six weeks. The 3rd Mounted Rifles - "Gough's Horse" - was raised at the Diamond Fields by Colonel H.S. Gough, and was another serviceable corps. A regiment of pioneers was organised by Colonel C.E. Knox, part of which was mounted, the rest being sappers and artificers. A corps of native guides was also enrolled by Captain F.J. Kempster, some of whom had served under Warren in the Griqualand wars of 1878. The clothing of this field force was similar to that now worn by the Bechuanaland Border Police - brown cords with blue serge putties, and all officers and men carried rifles.

Sir Charles and staff received **An Enthusiastic Reception** at Capetown. At the time of his arrival correspondence was proceeding between the Cape Ministry and the Imperial Government with reference to the projected settlement of the Land of Goschen by the Cape Ministers before referred to, and for a few days it was undecided whether the Expedition would go on or return to England. Messrs. Uppington and Sprigg's failure was, however, soon known, and on the 9th December Sir Charles formally took command of the Field Force. On the 30th December he passed through Kimberley, where he was again warmly welcomed; from there he pushed on to Barkly West to fix the site for his camp, where all the troops were concentrated, and encamped on the banks of the Vaal River, by the 22nd January, 1885.

The instructions Sir Charles received from the Secretary of State were briefly: to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland; to restore order in the territory; to reinstate the natives on their lands; to take such measures as might be necessary to prevent further depredation, and finally to hold the country until its further destination was known. Sir Charles wired from Capetown to Van Niekerk that he was prepared to generally adhere to the settlement arranged between Van Niekerk and Mr. Rhodes, provided the people of Stellaland were willing to accept it, and that the latter would accompany him. Mr. Rhodes had in the meantime returned to Vryburg at Sir Charles's request and resumed the duties of his office there. Sir Charles disapproved of the terms of Mr. Rhodes's conferences with Van Niekerk in the Transvaal, and his promise to ratify all land claims in the Stellaland land-register, and telegraphed to the High Commissioner requesting him not to approve of Mr. Rhodes's promises; to which the High Commissioner replied that he was bound by the terms of Rhodes's agreement of the 8th September. At Barkly West Sir Charles received many complaints from Stellalanders of misrepresentation and breach of Imperial engagements. Mr. Mackenzie joined the General at Barkly West on the 19th January at the

former's request in order to give the General the benefit of his experiences. Mr. Rhodes also joined the Council at Barkly. The changed attitude of the British Government and the pushing on of the Expedition excited considerable misgiving in the Transvaal, and President Kruger thought it time he visited the disturbed districts himself. Accompanied by Dr. Leyds and Mr. J.N. de Villiers he visited Rooi Grond and warned the burghers there against taking the law into their own hands and threatened punishment to those who disobeyed him. This was a commendable action, but taken somewhat late in the day.

Sir Charles Warren, with whom were Messrs. Rhodes, Mackenzie and Wright, met President Kruger at Fourteen Streams, near **Blignaut's Point** on Saturday, the 24th January, 1885. The General was escorted by 200 men of the Inniskilling Dragoons and Methuen's Horse, while the President was accompanied by 50 men of the State Artillery. The meeting lasted several hours and was adjourned to the following Monday. The President pleaded hard for the "rights" of the Goschen freebooters, which were given, he alleged, by Moshette to the whites as his people, because they lived under him but Sir Charles would not recognise the whites as being the people of any native chief, and declared that he recognised no government or corporate rights at Goschen. The President agreed to accept responsibility for the peace of the natives living in the disturbed Harts River district, and also to assume entire responsibility for the piece of land added to the Transvaal by the new boundary line containing nearly all the then Government of Stellaland, a course which simplified Stellaland matters in the future. Warren insisted that the people in Goschen who knew they had no just claims should leave the country at once, those who thought they had claims could stay and have them investigated. A public notification to the above effect was handed by the General to the President to be read to the people at Rooi Grond. The President proposed that Mr. Van Niekerk should be the Transvaal Boundary Commissioner to act with the Commissioner appointed by Sir Charles, but to this the General would not agree. The interview was considered a most satisfactory one by all well-wishers of South Africa.

Sir Charles Warren arrived at Vryburg on the 7th February, Mr. Mackenzie having then returned to Kuruman to report on the condition in that part of the country. Sir Charles spent a week examining the financial and other affairs of the Government which he found in Stellaland. On Saturday, the 14th February, the General called a public meeting at Vryburg, when he stated he could only apportion among the Stellalanders that part of Bechuanaland which could fairly be called Stellaland, and that the agreement with Mr. Rhodes could not be carried out at the expense of natives living beyond the

Stellaland boundaries. With reference to the debt he informed the people that Mr. Van Niekerk and his Government had been **spending without any Imperial control** at the rate of over £10,000 per annum, money which was to be charged against the Stellaland farms, while the income was only half that amount. It was agreed that the Government "good-fors" should be at once examined, and those decided to be legal were to become a charge upon the revenue. Referring to the question of what sort of government would carry on the affairs of the country pending the Imperial Government's decision, Sir Charles asked for a show of hands in favour of the existing form, but not a hand was raised. Sir Charles then declared that military rule was established in the country with the concurrence of the people, and the meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen. Mr. Rhodes shortly afterwards left Bechuanaland for the Cape Colony.

Van Niekerk now asked that Sir Charles would institute an enquiry into his past administration of Stellaland. A committee of officers was accordingly appointed under the presidency of Captain Trotter, R.A., on the day of the public meeting. On the evening of that day grave charges were brought forward, and Messrs. Niekerk and Celliers were arrested on the charge of murdering, or being accessory to the **Murder of James Honey**, one of the freebooters. Adriaan de la Rey, who was also implicated, escaped arrest by immediate flight to the Transvaal. From the evidence brought forward at the preliminary examination it appeared that on the 7th February, 1883, Van Niekerk, with Commandant Celliers and 25 men went to a native village where they arrested Honey on a charge of cattle stealing from the Transvaal. Honey denied the charge, saying the cattle were bought by him at his wagon, where they were brought to him. Niekerk dispatched Honey with an escort of 20 men under De La Rey to Christiana, in the Transvaal, to stand his trial. Hearing that the landdrost there would not take any action in the matter, De La Rey after an unsuccessful attempt to set the law in motion at Christiana, returned with the whole party towards Stellaland. It was alleged that Celliers was again started by Van Niekerk with a written order to shoot Honey. Celliers's party met the escort returning with Honey, who was taken aside among some bushes and foully shot from behind by two of the party, De La Rey finishing the murder by dashing in his head with a stone. Van Niekerk subsequently seized Honey's property, and gave out that the murdered man had gone away "outlawed". The investigation into those charges was conducted by Van Niekerk's own officials; after a lengthy hearing the Court decided that the murder was not committed within Stellaland, and as it had therefore no jurisdiction, the prisoners were discharged. They were at one re-arrested by Major Lowe and handed over to the Cape Colony along with evidence under an Act relating to crimes committed by British subjects in native

territories south of the 26th degree of latitude, but both were shortly afterwards released. The moral issues taught by these arrests at once changed the aspect of affairs, and freebooting might be said to be effectively checked.

Telegraphic communication was now completed as far as Mafeking, Captain Jelf, R.E., having laid down 346 miles of wire. The High Commissioner on the 30th March approached the Cape Ministers as to their intentions regarding the annexation of Bechuanaland, but they declined to commit themselves before knowing what kind of land arrangements Warren proposed. Sir Charles made a report on the subject, in which he condemned the policy of Mr. Rhodes, and support that of Mr. Mackenzie, and also stated that the money spent on the **Expedition would be thrown away** if the interested policy of Colonial politicians was permitted to make way against Imperial policy, and that it was useless to turn the freebooters out of Goschen if the Cape Ministers were allowed to put them back again.

In August Sir Charles appointed a committee to enquire into certain alleged injustices in connection with Mr. Rhodes's agreement. The committee sat for several days at Taungs, when they produced a valuable report, and found that the ground around Taungs remaining to Mankoroane was very inferior to the country taken from him by the Stellalanders, and was not sufficient to support the population, and further that the condition of the tribe was one of extreme destitution, this state of affairs being brought about by the encroachments of the Stellalanders. This report was forwarded to the Secretary of State, who replied that he would not approve of any settlement that did not make adequate provision for the natives.

General Warren, before leaving Vryburg for the north, made due provision for the country behind him. Capt. Harrel, with a troop of Methuen's Horse, was despatched to hold the south-western part of Bechuanaland, his headquarters being at Takoon. Major Lowe and his police had their headquarters at Taungs; a company was stationed at Manyeding under Lieut. St. Quintin, and another under Capt. Puzey at Vryburg. Forts were built at Taungs, Bank's Drift and Vryburg, and Captain Trotter, R.A., was appointed Acting Special Commissioner at Vryburg. Sir Charles had resolved on the election of a new bestuur or Executive, and the elections took place after his departure, the majority of those elected being men who had been faithful in their allegiance to the Imperial Government, which showed that the farmers, like the natives, trusted Sir Charles.

Concentration of the troops at Vryburg was completed on the 5th March. With a detachment of cavalry, followed at intervals by reserves, Sir Charles reached Setlagoli (about 60 miles from Rooi Grond) on the 28th February. During the greater part of the military occupation Methuen's Horse had their headquarters

at Setlagoli, and Carrington's Horse occupied this advanced post for some time. Sir Charles reached Mafeking on the 11th, and at once visited Rooi Grond. There he found no opposition, the freebooters having retired into the Transvaal. On the following day the Goschenites presented an address of welcome to Sir Charles, in which they stated they did not shrink from investigation of their cause, when by that alone they could prove their case and that of Stellaland to be parallel, and hoped to share similar benefits! Sir Charles replied, in effect, that all who submitted to Her Majesty's Government would meet with consideration, and those who fought against it would receive none.

A tribunal of enquiry was instituted by Sir Charles into the death of **Mr. C. Bethell** Mr. N. Walker, and certain natives belonging to the Protectorate. Mr. Bethells' body was exhumed at Rooi Grond during the course of this enquiry, and afterward buried at Mafeking with full military honours. The deceased gentleman had previously served under Sir Charles Warren, and during his residence at Mafeking had done much to preserve to Montsioa his people and his country. Colonel Curtis (Inniskilling Dragoons) was Chairman of this tribunal; the hearing of evidence occupied several days, and the report was confirmed that Bethell had been shot in cold blood. Sufficient evidence was obtained to justify the arrest of one Joel van Rooyen, but as there was no extradition treaty with the Transvaal, and little likelihood of that country handing the accused over to be tried by a court-martial, the matter was allowed to drop.

At Rooi Grond the work of Sir Charles as a General may be said to be completed, but his duties as Special Commissioner yet remained unfinished. It was while he was at Mafeking that England awoke to the fact that the Protectorate was the road to her supremacy in Africa, a fact brought sharply home to her by the energy of the German Empire as manifested in the Angra Pequena affair; the Protectorate was enlarged, and Warren received a telegram from the Government informing him that the German Empire had been informed by H.M. Ambassador at Berlin that Bechuanaland and the Kalahari, as limited by the 1st Section of Order in Council of 27th January, were under British protection, and that he should communicate as soon as possible the fact with chiefs Khama and Secheli, and also to take care that no filibustering expedition took possession of the country, more especially Shoshong (then Khama's chief town). This announcement gave great satisfaction to all loyal and intelligent people in South Africa.

About 300 men were stationed at Mafeking when Sir Charles left it on his journey northward to proclaim the increased Protectorate, accompanied by Mr. Baden-Powell, C.M.G., a few staff officers, and an escort of 20 men of the 2nd Mounted Rifles under Lord Clandeboyne.

The Special Commissioner had an interview with the Chief Gasitsiwe at Kanya when he announced the Protectorate, and a treaty similar to those signed by Montsioa and Mankoroane was signed by him; he also had interviews with the Chiefs Secheli at Molepolole and Linchwe at Mochudi, and thence proceeded to Khama's town Shoshong. This great chief expressed his great pleasure that Sir Charles should visit him personally. The first formal meeting between the General and Khama, his headsmen and tribe, took place on the 12th May, when the boundaries of the new Protectorate on the west and north were explained. The meeting lasted two days, when Khama handed the General a document accepting the friendship and protection of the English Government within the Bamangwato country, and signed the treaty acknowledging the Queen's supremacy. This intelligent chief also offered to do all public work in his people's district under the superintendence of the local Commissioner. he also pledged every able-bodied man as available for the defence of the country; and stated that he expected the white settlers who might come in to be available in the same way. He also placed at the disposal of the Government a tract of country exceeding in the value the cost of the Protectorate for **The use of White Settlers**.

He, however, reserved his right to the continuance of his law that no intoxicating drinks should enter his country for the use of either black or white.

Major Evans was chosen to convey the news of the Protectorate, and to define the northern boundary line, to Lobengula, the Matabele Chief, and was accompanied on this mission by Lieuts. Haynes and Maund.

After his visit to Shoshong, the Special Commissioner drew up a scheme for the administration of the whole Protectorate in which he favoured the **Creation of a Crown Colony**. The Cape Parliament now debated the question of the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Colony, but their opinion was that the Colony was not at that time strong enough to maintain order there. The subject of the administration and occupation of northern Bechuanaland were questions exciting much interest in England at this period. In South Africa, and especially in the Cape Colony, it was well known that the High Commissioner (Sir Hercules Robinson) and the Special Commissioner (Sir Charles Warren) did not at all agree as to the best means of settling Bechuanaland; public meetings were held in most Colonial towns, and resolutions were passed in favour of the latter's action, and emphasising the great importance of northern Bechuanaland. On the 14th May a meeting was held at Vryburg, consisting principally of landowners and farmers, at which a resolution was passed asking that a Crown Colony be proclaimed. On the 7th July the High Commissioner received the terms on which the Cape Ministers would consent to annex Bechuanaland to the Cape.

The conditions were: (1) All questions relating to future settlement of Bechuanaland to be settled by the Cape Legislature. (2) The Imperial Government to pay annually £50,000 to the Colonial Government to meet the expense of administration and police. (3) The country northwards towards the Zambezi to be protected by the Imperial Government in a manner to be agreed upon. (4) The Expedition to be withdrawn, and order to be maintained pending annexation by a police force under the control of the Colonial Government but at the expense of the Imperial Government. (5) Sir Charles Warren's proposals regarding the settlement of the country to be disallowed. (6) Any territory to be annexed to be transferred to the Cape Colony free from debt, and no claim to be made by Imperial Government for expenses incurred up to the date of annexation. To this very one-sided proposal the Secretary of State replied that her Majesty's Government thought it preferable for the present to keep the administration of Bechuanaland affairs under their direct control.

In the meanwhile the western **Boundary line of the Transvaal** was defined and beaconed in terms of the London Convention by Captain C.R. Conder R.E., and Mr. T.N. de Villiers representing the Transvaal. The President of the Free State appointed Chief Justice de Villiers as referee, whose report and award was dated at Kunwana on the 5th August. Annexation to the Cape Colony being no longer imminent, the High Commissioner proceeded to appoint a Commission for the settlement of the land question of which Captain Trotter, R.A., Captain Duncan R.N., Captain Leveson, and Lieut. Haynes, were members. During the formation of this Commission, Sir Charles Warren left Bechuanaland for England. Captain Leveson inspected the southern part of the Protectorate, Captain Duncan the Stellaland titles, and Lieut. Haynes the northern district.

Mr. Justice Shippard from the Cape Colony, who was appointed Administrator and Chief Magistrate of Bechuanaland on the 1st October, 1885, was President of the Land Court. The sittings of the Commission began on the 16th January, 1886, at Mafeking; it sat at Vryburg from the 15th to 25th February, and at Taungs on 1st March. On the 11th May it reassembled at Mafeking and concluded its public sittings. The general decisions of the Committee were most satisfactory, and the members were everywhere congratulated on the result of their work, accomplished among many grave and varied difficulties. One result was the laying out of the township of Mafeking; another was the disallowance of all land claims made by Adriaan de la Rey. The Committee also recommended that some 40 or 50 farms be given to the Bechuanaland Police under certain conditions, and that the chiefs Montsioa and Mankoroane should each receive £300 per annum from the revenue of the country as an equivalent for any revenue they might have been

receiving as chiefs.

The High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, paid his official visit to Bechuanaland shortly after the Administrator's arrival, and was thus enabled to preside over the initiation of the new order of things in the country.

On the 13th August the Secretary of State in a despatch acknowledging the zeal and ability with which Sir Charles Warren had discharged his important duties, conveyed to him the high appreciation of Her Majesty's Government, and informed him that as the filibusters had been removed, the territory pacified, and the natives reinstated on their lands, the troops would be withdrawn, and a mounted police force substituted under the High Commissioner for the maintenance of law and order.

The work of evacuation then proceeded; many of the volunteers joined the new police force, while many of them left for the Colony and England, carrying with them a strong desire to return again and settle in the new country. Thus ended Warren's bloodless campaign.

The General on his southward journey met with an enthusiastic reception at Vryburg from the white population of Stellaland, and his way to the coast was marked by festivities and celebrations at Bloemfontein, Barkly West, Kimberley, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth and Capetown.

The old police force under Major Lowe was disbanded, and the Bechuanaland Border Police was formed on the 1st September, 1885, and was enrolled by Colonel Carrington, whose South African experiences caused him to be recommended for the command to the High Commissioner by Generals Smythe and Warren. **Colonel Carrington** who also filled the post of Administrator pending the arrival of Mr. Shippard, was ably assisted in the formation of the new force by Captain Goold-Adams (Royal Scots) and other officers. The strength of the corps usually consists of about 450 men and the force is noted for its smartness and efficiency: the larger portion of it is stationed in the Protectorate, where they have already done much good work, such as road-making, well-sinking, and fort-building. A peculiarity of the B.B.P. is that the men are trained to perform at short notice the widely different duties allotted to artillery, engineers, cavalry and mounted infantry.

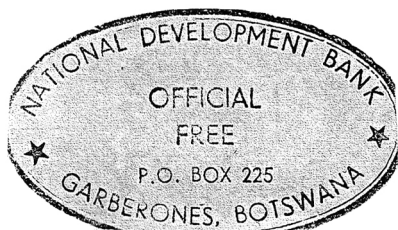
Official Free Markings Part 2 - Botswana (Installment 4)

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



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK
P.O. BOX 225
GARBERONES, BOTSWANA

480

Gaborone - date not known

Double Oval 54mm x 30mm



NATIONAL MUSEUM MONUMENTS
AND ART GALLERY
PRIVATE BAG 00114 GABORONE

490

Sorting Centre Gaborone
13-04-2000 to 25-05-2002

Double Oval 65mm x 42mm

the known offices of use will be shown against each type of Official Free marking.

Part 2 - Botswana Markings

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

Installment 4

This installment covers departments beginning with letters N through to Z.

Acknowledgment

I am indebted to the late 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.

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

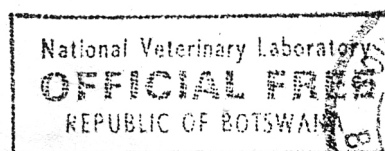


NATIONAL LIBRARY
GARBERONES

485

Gaborone circa 25-06-1970

Triple Oval 51mm x 34mm



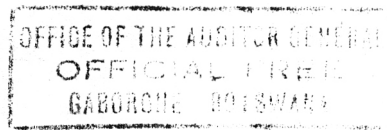
National Veterinary Laboratory
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

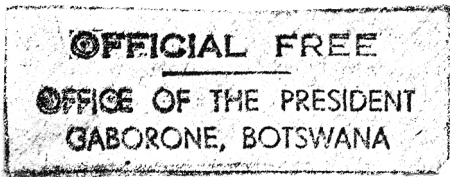
495


Sorting Centre Gaborone 18-12-2004

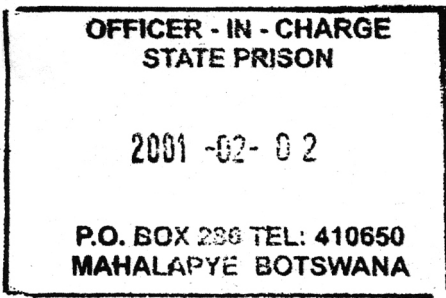
Rectangle 50mm x 18mm


	
NYANGABGWE HOSPITAL FRANCISTOWN	500
Tatitown 20-12-2000 to 13-08-2002	
Double Oval 58mm x 34mm	

	
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL GABORONE BOTSWANA	505
Sorting Centre Gaborone 12-10-2004	
Rectangle 50mm x 16mm	

	
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GABORONE, BOTSWANA	510
Gaborone 14-02-1983 to 21-03-2000	
Rectangle 58mm x 38mm	

	
OFFICER IN CHARGE MAHALAPYE PRISON [STRUCK IN RED]	515
Palapye 25-11-2004	
Double Oval - size not known	

	
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE STATE PRISON P.O.BOX 286 TEL: 410650 MAHALAPYE BOTSWANA [STRUCK IN RED]	517
Palapye 02-02-2001	
Rectangle 58mm x 38mm	

	
PERMANENT SECRETARY Ministry of Finance & Development Planning P/Bag 008 Gaborone Botswana	520
Gaborone 12-09-2000 to 05-10-2004	
Double Oval 58mm x 34mm	



POSTAGE PAID
(used by Government Printer, Gaborone) 525
[STRUCK IN RED]

Gaborone 29-07-2002 to 13-12-2004

Double Oval 59mm x 39mm



POSTAGE PAID
(used by Government Printer, Gaborone) 527
[STRUCK IN RED]

Gaborone - 22-04-2002 to 21-11-2005

Double Oval 59mm x 38mm



PRINCESS MARINA HOSPITAL
MEDICAL OFFICER
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA 530

probably Gaborone - 13-09-2001

Double Circle 33/34mm

PRINCIPAL VETERINARY OFFICER
MEAT INSPECTION TRAINING CENTRE

OFFICIAL FREE

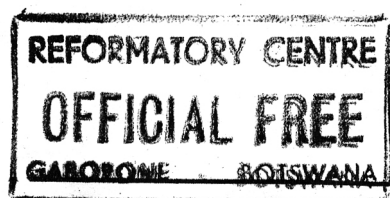
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION
PRIVATE BAG 46
LOBATSE BOTSWANA

REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

PRINCIPAL VETERINARY OFFICER
MEAT INSPECTION TRAINING CENTRE
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH
AND PRODUCTION
PRIVATE BAG 46
LOBATSE BOTSWANA
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA 535

Sorting Centre Gaborone 08-11-2004

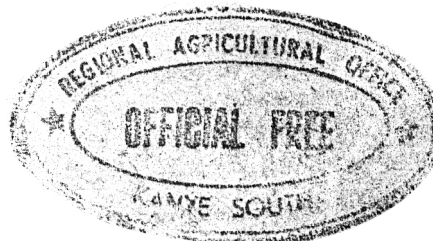
Rectangle 80mm x 36mm



REFORMATORY CENTRE
GABORONE BOTSWANA 540
[STRUCK IN BROWN]

Gaborone Village 07-10-198?

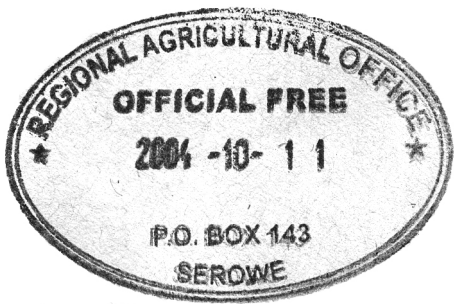
Rectangle 50mm x 24mm

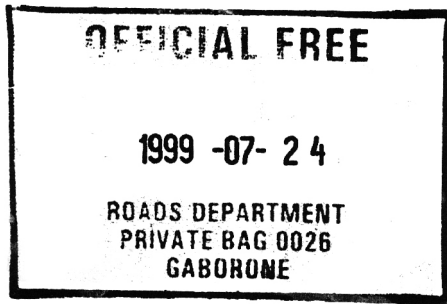



REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICE
KANYE SOUTH 545
[example STRUCK IN GREEN]

Place not known - 04-11-2004 (Green)
15-11-2004 (Black)

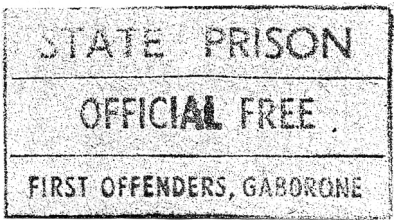
Triple Oval 57mm x 31mm

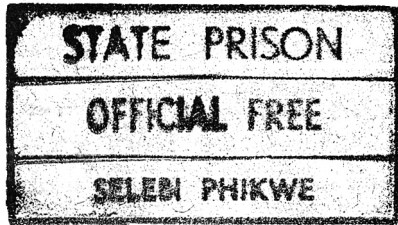
	
REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICE P.O. BOX 143 SEROWE <i>[examples STRUCK IN VIOLET]</i>	547
Palapye 05-10-2004 to 13-10-2004 (Violet) 13-10-2004 (Black)	
Double Oval 59mm x 29mm	

	
ROADS DEPARTMENT PRIVATE BAG 0026 GABORONE	550
Gaborone 24-07-1999 to 28-09-2001	
Rectangle 58mm x 38mm	

	
SHASHE RIVER SECONDARY SCHOOL BOTSWANA	555
Shashe 22-01-1992	
Double Oval 64mm x 40mm	

	
S/PHIKWE EDUCATION CENTRE BOX 697 SELIBE-PHIKWE	560
Palapye 17-10-2003	
Triple Circle 42mm	

	
STATE PRISON FIRST OFFENDERS, GABORONE	563
Gaborone Village 10-08-1985	
Rectangle 51mm x 28mm	

	
STATE PRISON SELEBI PHIKWE	565
Place not known - 24-12-1982	
Rectangle 52mm x 29mm	

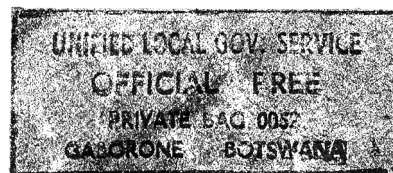


TEACHING SERVICE MANAGEMENT
BOTSWANA
[STRUCK IN RED]

570

Gaborone 28-04-1998

Rectangle 50mm x 20mm

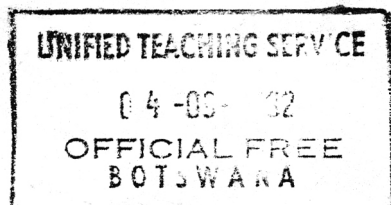


UNIFIED LOCAL GOV. SERVICE
PRIVATE BAG 0052
GABORONE BOTSWANA

575

Sorting Centre Gaborone 23-04-2004

Rectangle 51mm x 21mm

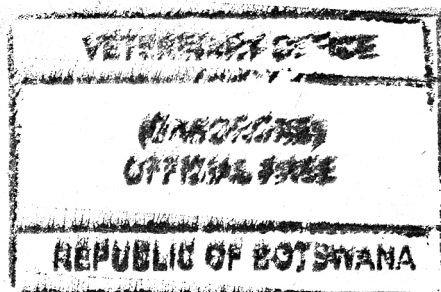


UNIFIED TEACHING SERVICE
BOTSWANA

580

Gaborone 04-09-1992

Rectangle 50mm x 26mm



VETERINARY OFFICE
(GABORONE)
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
[STRUCK IN VIOLET]

585

Sorting Centre Gaborone
22-10-2004 to 17-11-2004

Rectangle 57mm x 37mm



WILDLIFE TRAINING CENTRE
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

590

Maun 19-07-1991 to 12-02-1992

Triple Oval 50mm x 33mm

If any member has Botswana items in their collection which are not listed above (letters N to Z) or are used outside any date range shown, or differ in place used or ink colour - please send me full details.

If any member discovers items not listed here or in the early instalments appearing in Runner Post #63, #64, #65-66, #67 and #68 please also 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 Eight

The eighth 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 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. At the end of this checklist (of approximately sixteen parts) a regular "Late Arrivals Column" will continue to publish new finds and variants.

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 for their contributions.

For Offices Beginning - PIL-RIV

PILIKWE	No 6 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	26-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	26-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	1

PILIKWE	No 7 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	26-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	19-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	3

PILIKWE	No 8 Type 61 J 27 Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	30mm by 58mm
	Earliest recorded date	26-Jul-2001 (written in by hand)
	Latest recorded date	26-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	1



PITSANE	No 7 Type 2 C 24	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	17-Jan-2003
	Latest recorded date	01-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	2




PITSANE	No 8 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	17-Jan-2003
	Latest recorded date	17-Jan-2003
	Number so far recorded	1

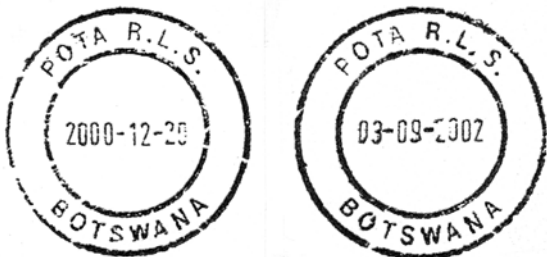



PITSANE	No 9 Type 61 J 43 Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	37mm by 62mm
	Earliest recorded date	17-Jan-2003
	Latest recorded date	17-Jan-2003
	Number so far recorded	1

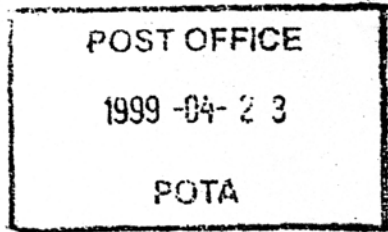



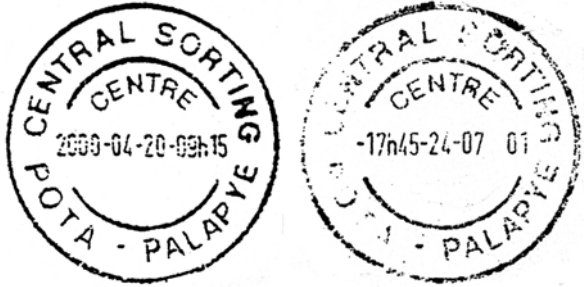


POTA	This is a new office situated in Palapye; opened on 30-Jun-1997
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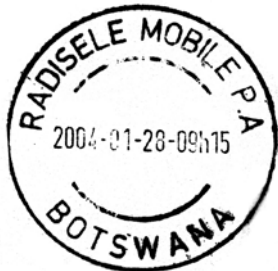
POTA	No 1 Type 2 B 51	
	Office name written in by hand in CDS by postmaster	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Apr-1999
	Latest recorded date	23-Apr-1999
	Number so far recorded	1


POTA	No 2 Type 2 F 4	
	Date format: Until mid 2001 was yyyy-mm-dd afterwards dd-mm-yyyy	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 33mm
	Earliest recorded date	25-Feb-1999
	Latest recorded date	09-Sep-2002
	Number so far recorded	13


POTA	No 3 Type 2 F 8	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 29mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-May-2000
	Latest recorded date	08-Jun-2000
	Number so far recorded	3


POTA	No 4 Type 8 J 26	
	Struck in red	
	Box dimensions	30mm by 49mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Apr-1999
	Latest recorded date	23-Apr-1999
	Number so far recorded	1


POTA 	No 5 Type 61 M 25 Struck in red <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Outer oval dimensions</td><td>36mm by 55mm</td></tr> <tr> <td>Earliest recorded date</td><td>22-Apr-2005</td></tr> <tr> <td>Latest recorded date</td><td>12-Jan-2006</td></tr> <tr> <td>Number so far recorded</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 55mm	Earliest recorded date	22-Apr-2005	Latest recorded date	12-Jan-2006	Number so far recorded	5
Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 55mm								
Earliest recorded date	22-Apr-2005								
Latest recorded date	12-Jan-2006								
Number so far recorded	5								
New sub-variant 25. "CENTRAL SORTING OFFICE" at top with "BOTSWANAPOST" above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.									
POTA 	No 6 Type 21 X 10 Date format: Until end 2000 was yyyy-mm-dd time afterwards time-dd-mm yy <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Circle diameters</td><td>23mm & 36mm</td></tr> <tr> <td>Earliest recorded date</td><td>20-Apr-2000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Latest recorded date</td><td>30-Jun-2005</td></tr> <tr> <td>Number so far recorded</td><td>22</td></tr> </table>	Circle diameters	23mm & 36mm	Earliest recorded date	20-Apr-2000	Latest recorded date	30-Jun-2005	Number so far recorded	22
Circle diameters	23mm & 36mm								
Earliest recorded date	20-Apr-2000								
Latest recorded date	30-Jun-2005								
Number so far recorded	22								
New sub-variant 10. "CENTRAL SORTING" above "CENTRE" at top (2 lines separated by inner circle) with [OFFICE NAME] hyphen separated from "PALAPYE" at base.									
POTA 	No 7 Type MISC 3t <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Circle diameters</td><td>23mm & 36mm</td></tr> <tr> <td>Earliest recorded date</td><td>26-Mar-2003</td></tr> <tr> <td>Latest recorded date</td><td>11-Nov-2004</td></tr> <tr> <td>Number so far recorded</td><td>11</td></tr> </table>	Circle diameters	23mm & 36mm	Earliest recorded date	26-Mar-2003	Latest recorded date	11-Nov-2004	Number so far recorded	11
Circle diameters	23mm & 36mm								
Earliest recorded date	26-Mar-2003								
Latest recorded date	11-Nov-2004								
Number so far recorded	11								
New sub-variant 3t. Outer Circle: "CENTRAL SORTING CENTRE" anti-clockwise at top with [OFFICE NAME] at base. Inner Circle: "POSTAGE" at top with "PAID" at base.									
POTA 	No 8 Type MISC 11 [OFFICE NAME] above design with the words "Census Botswana 2001:- Be there to be counted 17th - 26th August 2001" <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Earliest recorded date</td><td>23-Jul-2001</td></tr> <tr> <td>Latest recorded date</td><td>08-Aug-2001</td></tr> <tr> <td>Number so far recorded</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Earliest recorded date	23-Jul-2001	Latest recorded date	08-Aug-2001	Number so far recorded	2		
Earliest recorded date	23-Jul-2001								
Latest recorded date	08-Aug-2001								
Number so far recorded	2								

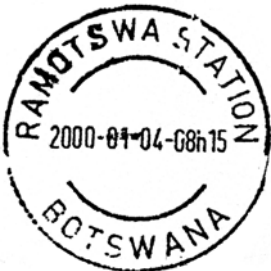
RADISELE 	No 3 Type 21 F 37	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	28-Jan-2004
	Latest recorded date	02-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 37. {OFFICE NAME} followed by "MOBILE P.A." at top with "BOTSWANA" at base.		


RAMOKGONAMI 	No 5 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	18-Apr-2002
	Latest recorded date	18-Apr-2002
	Number so far recorded	1


RAMOKGONAMI 	No 6 Type 21 B 56(1)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	08-Nov-2004
	Latest recorded date	08-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	1


RAMOKGONAMI 	No 7 Type 61 J 27	
	Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	32mm by 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Nov-2000
	Latest recorded date	05-Nov-2000
	Number so far recorded	1


REMOKGWEBANA	No 9 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	18-Apr-2002
	Latest recorded date	05-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	3


RAMOTSWA STATION	No 7 Type 21 B 51	
 <p>Example shown is of first use of this CDS</p>	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	04-Jan-2000
	Latest recorded date	07-May-2004
	Number so far recorded	4


RAMOTSWA STATION	No 8 Type 7 J 27 Struck in red	
	Oval dimensions	22mm by 39mm (inner) 38mm by 55mm (outer)
	Earliest recorded date	05-Jan-2000
	Latest recorded date	05-Jan-2000
	Number so far recorded	1

RAMOTSWA VILLAGE	No 7 Type 21 B 51	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	26-Jan-2001
	Latest recorded date	26-Jan-2001
	Number so far recorded	1

RAMOTSWA VILLAGE	No 8 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 36mm
	Earliest recorded date	27-Jan-2000
	Latest recorded date	27-Jan-2000
	Number so far recorded	1

RAMOTSWA VILLAGE	No 9 Type 21 B 56(3)	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-May-2002
	Latest recorded date	21-May-2002
	Number so far recorded	1

RAMOTSWA VILLAGE	No 10 Type 61 C 26	
	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	26-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	26-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1

RAMOTSWA VILLAGE	No 11 Type 23 M 26(3)	
	Circle diameter	40mm (double)
	Earliest recorded date	31-Jan-2006
	Latest recorded date	31-Jan-2006
	Number so far recorded	1

New sub-variant 26. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "C" followed by [counter no] above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.

RAMOTSWA VILLAGE	No 12 Type MISC 6 z 40 (probably) Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	??mm by ??mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Oct-2004
	Latest recorded date	30-Oct-2004
	Number so far recorded	1



RANAKA	No 6 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	10-Nov-2004
	Latest recorded date	10-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	1




RASEBOLAI	It is not known when this office opened. Earliest item seen is Sep 1994. Not recorded in previous study.
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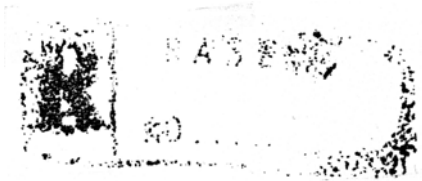
RASEBOLAI	No 1 Type 2 B 51	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Jun-1996
	Latest recorded date	04-Feb-2002
	Number so far recorded	5

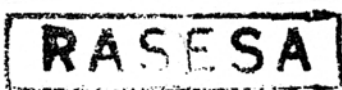


RASEBOLAI	No 2 Type 6 C 26 Struck in red	
	Oval dimensions	27mm by 47mm (inner) 40mm by 62mm (outer)
	Earliest recorded date	04-Feb-2002
	Latest recorded date	01-Nov-2004
	Number so far recorded	2





RASESA	No 4 Type 21 F 22	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


RASESA	No 5 Type REGN 2 a Struck in red	
	Box dimensions	18mm & 51mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


RASESA	No 6 Type REGN 5 Struck in red	
	Box dimensions	10mm & 44mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Latest recorded date	16-Feb-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


RIVER WALK	New office opened on 15-Apr-2002 on boundary of Gaborone and Tlokweng.
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RIVER WALK	No 1 Type 1 J 51(1)	
	Circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	31-Jan-2006
	Latest recorded date	31-Jan-2006
	Number so far recorded	1

RIVER WALK	No 2 Type 1 J 51(2)	
	Circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	26-Aug-2002
	Latest recorded date	24-Aug-2005
	Number so far recorded	4

RIVER WALK	No 3 Type 1 M 16	
	Circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	31-Jan-2006
	Latest recorded date	31-Jan-2006
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 16. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with {OFFICE NAME} followed by "POST OFFICE" at base NOTE: The "L" in "WALK" is either lowercase or a letter "I".		

RIVER WALK	No 4 Type 1 M 28	
	Circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Sep-2005
	Latest recorded date	14-Dec-2005
	Number so far recorded	3
New sub-variant 28. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "CB" above {OFFICE NAME} (2 lines) at base.		

RIVER WALK	No 5 Type 61 M 24(1)	
	Outer oval dimensions	30mm by 45mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-May-2006
	Latest recorded date	05-May-2006
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 24. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "C" followed by [counter no] above [OFFICE NAME] followed by "POST OFFICE" (2 lines) at base.		

BECHUANALAND



RAMAQUABANE / S. RHODESIA (12 MR / 13) skeleton / relief datestamp, struck twice on a block of six (3x2) Bechuanaland Protectorate 1/2d vermilion. Extensive research indicates this was a Railway Telegraph Office situated in Bechuanaland, though run by the Southern Rhodesia authorities. Extremely rare.
SG 59 £650

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