

# *The* **Runner Post**

THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY



## **Issue 80 Contents**

**LIST OF OFFICERS** • **DIARY 1995** • **NEWS 1996** • **Q&A: FIRST AVENUE 1997** • **Q&A: MRS WEIL COVER 1998** • **Q&A: AIRCRAFT OF THE NATIONAL AIRWAYS 1999** • **OFFICIAL FREE MARKINGS - SUPPLEMENT 3 2000** • **RECENT BOTSWANA ISSUES 2003** • **QEII DEFINITIVE ISSUES OF BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE - PART 1 2004** • **FRANKING REGULATIONS - 1920 2011** • **1961 DECIMAL SURCHARGE VARIETIES 2011** • **BOTSWANA POSTMARKS (SECOND SERIES) - PART 20 2015**

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## DIARY OF EVENTS – 2011

3 <sup>rd</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> November	<b>Autumn Philatex</b> , The Royal Horticultural Hall, London Society AGM (time and room tbc) on Sat 5 <sup>th</sup> Nov
-------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## News

### Auction

Our Auctioneer, Brian Hurst, has announced that there will **not** be a Society Auction this year.

Hopefully Brian will feel well enough to put together an Olympic sized one for next year.

### Gaborone Mail Centre - Peter Jukes

Peter Jukes sent me the newspaper cutting (below) on the opening of the BotswanaPost International Mail Exchange Centre on Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2011.



Mr Ramsden, BotswanaPost board chairperson, Mr Martin Makgatlhe and Mr Moleta at the opening of the international mail exchange centre in Gaborone on Tuesday. The centre, built at the cost of P43 million, will improve quality performance. Photo: Felicity Male

### Stamp Exhibition – Peter Jukes

From the 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec 2010 until 26<sup>th</sup> Feb 2011 there was a Stamp Exhibition at the National Museum's Octagon Gallery in Gaborone. It was open Tuesday to Friday each week. The object of the exhibition was to try to promote Stamp Collecting amongst the Batswana.

#### The Invite (illustrated on the Front Cover)

My official invitation was something else! A double sided card, made to look like an envelope, P5.50 for Postage, using a stamp that stopped being sold some three years ago.

The DCDS are of different sizes, the one on the front is 31mm (outer) and 19mm (inner); whilst the rear is 35mm outer and 22mm inner. Philatelic but interesting.

#### The Opening Night.

VIPs and important guests were invited to attend the opening night at the National Museum.

As is the norm with these occasions, the night was preceded by a prayer and then the opening remarks by the director of ceremonies, Mr. Phillip Segola. The principle speaker/guest of honour was Frank Ramsden, the Minister of Transport & Communications.

A short entertainment was provided by Reetsanang; an interesting, and at times funny, skit performed by



[L to R] Philatelic Manager Mr. Motheo Makolo; Micheal Eddie; Carol Jukes and an organizer of the exhibition, 'Ricky' Onkgoptse Moseki.

the group of around six players emphasizing the power of the written word in communicating with people far away.

The Hon. Frank Ramsden gave the official opening address to a surprisingly large crowd of onlookers. This was followed by a short tour of the exhibits by the Chief Curator of the Department of National Museum and Monuments, Mr. Stephen Mogotsi. Once the tour was concluded, many guests headed into the open courtyard within the Museum for food and soft drinks.

The atmosphere was good, considering how dry some of the short speeches were, and a lot of the crowd seemed to be genuinely interested in the exhibits, which included old railway tracks, and early Post Office delivery cycle.

I don't know how many visitors actually came to the museum in this period to see the exhibition, as there was also an AIDS Awareness Exhibition along side for some of the time.



Above: Early Post Box

### Other Trivia – Peter Jukes

- About the second week of September last year (2010) all the cancels for both the Gaborone Sorting Centre and the Southern Sorting Centre were replaced with the 'old type' of cancellers made of steel (I think only the very sharp eyed will have picked this up when looking at cancels).
- The present operations of the Southern Sorting Centre and the Gaborone Sorting Centre, Gaborone, has moved from their present location at the rear of Poso House to a new location on the edge of Broadhurst.





Left: Philatelic Manager Mr. Motheo Makolo and Mrs. Sheila Case  
Middle: An early Field & Fortress Telephone Exchange  
Right: Hon. Frank Ramsden giving the official opening address



## Q&A: First Avenue

*from Steve Wallace*



FIRST AVENUE, RAILWAY CAMP, MAFKING.

Illustrated above is a “First Avenue, Railway Camp, Mafeking” picture postcard – published by A.T.Woolnough of Mafeking. It was addressed to Stutterheim.

It has a MOSITA JY 20 09 cancel on a Cape KEVII ½d green stamp.

Other cancels are:

SETLAGOLI Bechuanaland JY20

MARIBOGO CGH JY21

KIMBERLEY 10.30am JY22

STUTTERHEIM 6pm JY23

Information would be welcome regarding the nature of this avenue and railway camp. Is it a ‘Road’ in the sense of railroad like Palla or Palapye?

## Q&A: The Mrs Weil cover

from Morris Taber




Morris e-mailed a number of members looking for more information on B.B.Weil and his location in his quest to understanding the route and postage of this cover

Here's how far he got. Any member got more information?

Front and back of cover [95%] and the enlarged signature.

B.B.Weil (of the Julius Weil General Merchants, through Southern Africa) was key in preparing and stockpiling for the Mafeking siege. He was made an honorary private in the Mafeking Town Guard at a later date so that he could receive the Defence of Mafeking medal for service (It sold for £2,645 in a 1999 Christie's auction). He also was credited in a biographical article published with the lot description as being behind the arranging of the runners to smuggle the mail out.

"Communication with the outside world was maintained through native couriers who Ben Weil organised to carry both official despatches and private mail through Boer lines. Among the first messages to be published was one from Ben to his brother Samuel who had been given the rank of Major and was concentrating the resources of Weil & Co. to supply the Imperial Forces. Ben also found interpreters for B-P's Staff and his own look-out also warned Head Quarters to sound the alarm that Boer Gunners were getting the range."

Therefore, it is clear that he was still in Mafeking when this letter was written. His wife and small son had left on the last train out of Mafeking. She gave birth to their second son at Sea Pointe on 20<sup>th</sup> April.

If he had organized the Runner system, it is not likely that he would have used 4d in Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps on a letter smuggled out of Mafeking. Therefore, one logical assumption was that it came from Lt. Col. Plumer's forces whose small force, protecting the Protectorate and Rhodesia, had first sortied from Tuli into northern Transvaal in December 1899. In the New Year he gradually worked his way south on the eastern fringe of the Protectorate, basing his forces on Kanye and later at Sefetili. During March and April advance units came within sight of Mafeking on occasion and Plumer was in contact with Baden-Powell. Despite this it is doubtful that the letter came directly from B.B.Weil.

It would be presumed that somebody in Plumer's force which was operating in the eastern rim of the Protectorate wrote the letter with the proper postage for there, but instead of being posted in the Protectorate, it was cancelled at Bulawayo.

The key to authorship may be found in the initials in cover's SW corner. Since Plumer's full name was Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, he had a variety of initials to have chosen from. This key will only unlock the mystery if somebody has access to known Plumer writing or letters and can establish this as his.



## Q&A: Aircraft of the National Airways

*from Peter Thy*

The following photos of aircraft belonging to Bechuanaland and Botswana Airways have puzzled me a bit. Perhaps some of your readers can provide resolutions despite there being little aerophilately involved.

Bechuanaland National Airways was based in Francistown and operated from November 1965 initially with two Douglas C-3s. The airline operated domestically to seven cities from Francistown. International destinations were from Francistown to Bulawayo and to Livingstone and from Lobatsi to Johannesburg. The airline was taken over by Botswana National Airlines in late 1966.

The **first photo** shows what I have been told is a Douglas C-54A Skymaster (VQ-ZEC) belonging to Bechuanaland National Airways, presumably having replaced the early DC3s. The background suggests that it has landed, or is about to take off, at London-Gatwick Airport. The photo most likely was from 1966, but it is possible that Botswana National Airways flew the aircraft so close to independence. The **second photo** shows the same aircraft prior to departure also at

Gatwick (the truck below the tails display 'Gatwick ..' on the side).

The problem is however, what did a Bechuanaland National Airways aircraft do in Gatwick since the airline did not have any London flights scheduled?

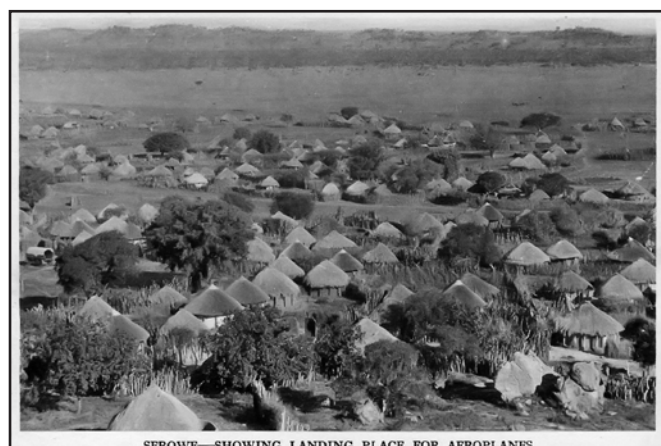
The **third photo** shows a Botswana National Airways aircraft (AZ-ZEF) on the tarmac of an unidentified airport. Botswana National Airways suspended operations in late 1969 (Air Botswana was born as late as 1972). The airline operated from Gaborone to Livingstone, Lusaka, and Johannesburg. Later on Bulawayo was also included. The aircrafts listed as having been used is Vickers Viscount, Fokker F-27 for the regional flights. Domestic flights mostly utilized a Britten-Norman Islander or a Beech Baron.

Can anybody identify the type of aircraft on the photo and perhaps also the landing field/airport?

The **final 'photo'** is a postcard showing an aerial view of the landing strip at Serowe, probably in the 50's. Does anybody know which types of aircraft were able to land at Serowe?



First photo (above) VQ-ZEC Bechuanaland National Airways at London-Gatwick Airport around 1966  
Second photo (right): another photo of VQ-ZEC



Third photo (above) AZ-ZEF Botswana National Airways.  
Final image (left) Postcard of the Serowe landing strip

## Official Free Markings Supplement 3

by Dennis Firth

The main listing was 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 (Runner Post #64 -69)
- Official Free handstamps (usually straight line) which are used in association with departmental cachets. (Runner Post #70-71)

Supplements 1 and 2 were in Runner Post #72 and #75  
This third supplement includes the latest finds.

### Part 1 - Bechuanaland Protectorate


	
Bechuanaland Protectorate Police MAUN	10
Maun 12-09-1964	
Triple Oval 42mm x 31mm	

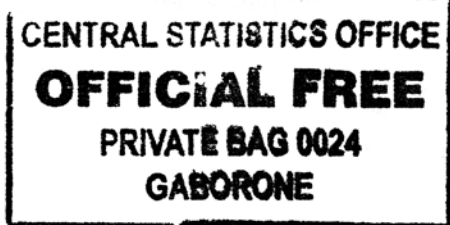
### Part 2 - Botswana

	
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS GABORONE	124A
Gaborone 22-10-2009	
Double Oval 55mm x 34mm	


	
BATHOEN II CJSS BOTSWANA	131
Place and date not known	
Rectangle 58mm x 23mm	

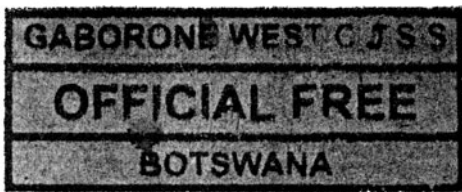
[Ed: CJSS = Community Junior Secondary School]

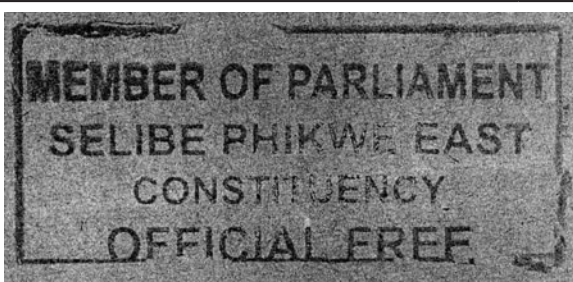
	
BOTSWANA NATIONAL ARCHIVES P.O. BOX 239, GABORONE	133
Place and date not known	
Double Circle 40mm	


	
CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE PRIVATE BAG 0024 GABORONE	152
Gaborone Date not clear	
Rectangle 58mm x 30mm	




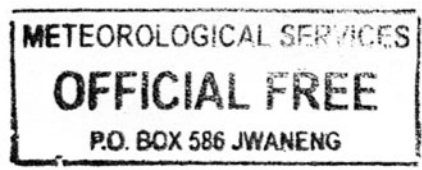
	
DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE BAG 00188 GABORONE	213
Place and date not known	
Single Circle 44mm	

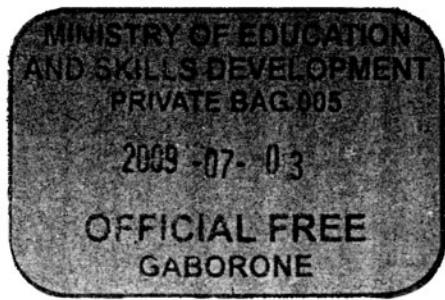
	
GABORONE WEST CJSS BOTSWANA	353
Gaborone 13-11-2009	
Rectangle 58mm x 37mm	

	
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SELIBE PHIKWE EAST CONSTITUENCY	426
Pota 13-11-2009	
Rectangle 71mm x 31mm	

	
DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AVIATION P.O. BOX 250 GABORONE TEL: 3655100	243A
Gaborone 23-12-2008	
Rectangle 58mm x 37mm	

	
HIGH COURT OF BOTSWANA P/BAG 001 LOBATSE BOTSWANA <b>[STRUCK IN RED]</b>	377
Lobatse 31-03-2009	
Rectangle 55mm x 35mm	

	
METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES P.O. BOX 586 JWANENG	427
Jwaneng 10-12-2009	
Rectangle 53mm x 20mm	



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT  
PRIVATE BAG 005  
GABORONE

438

Gaborone 03-07-2009

Round Cornered Rectangle 57mm x 37mm

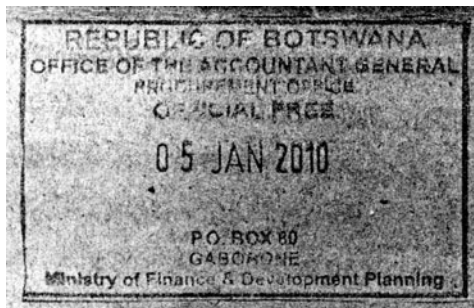


MINISTRY OF MINERALS ENERGY  
AND WATER RESOURCES  
PRIVATE BAG 0618  
GABORONE

472

Gaborone 13-04-2009

Triple Oval 58mm x 36mm

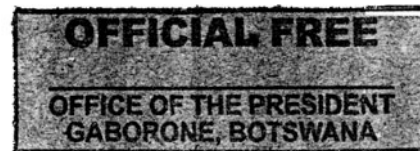


REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL  
PROCUREMENT OFFICE  
P.O. BOX 80  
GABORONE  
Ministry of Finance & Development Planning

503

Gaborone 05-01-2010

Rectangle 58mm x 37mm

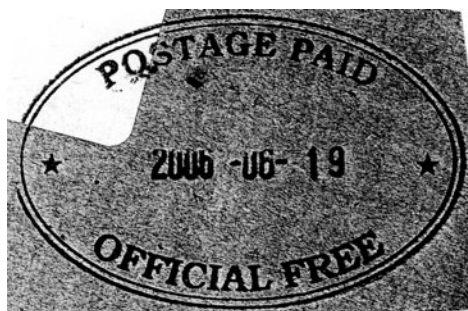


OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
GABORONE, BOTSWANA

511

Gaborone 03-09-2009

Double Oval 54mm x 18mm

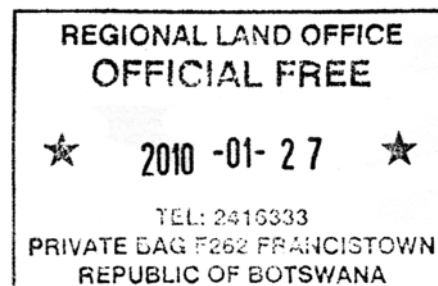


POSTAGE PAID  
**[STRUCK IN RED]**

528

Place not known 19-06-2006

Double Oval 59mm x 39mm



REGIONAL LAND OFFICE  
TEL: 2416333  
PRIVATE BAG F262 FRANCISTOWN  
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

548A

Tatitown 20-01-2010

Rectangle 57mm x 37mm

	
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES BOTSWANA	548AB
Gaborone 05-01-2008	
Rectangle 55mm x 18mm	

**Part 3 - Straight Line Markings**

	
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE BAG 0050 GABORONE	623
Gaborone 18-09-2006	
46mm x 5mm	

**Recent Botswana Issues**

Thanks to Peter Thy for obtaining scans of the BotswanaPost flyer for this issue.

<i>3rd SAPOA Joint Stamp Issue 2010 FIFA World Cup</i>		Date of issue	9 <sup>th</sup> April 2010
Denominations	P1.10, P2.60, P3.00, P4.00, P4.10, P4.90, P5.50, P6.60, P8.20	Stamp Size	37.55mm diameter circle (on a 44 mm square)
Artist	Anja Denker	FDC Size	100mm x 190mm
Printer	Joh Enshede Security Printer	Souvenir Sheet Size	167mm x 188mm
Process	Offset, 4 process colours plus white	Sheet Format	Panes of 25 x 2 single stamps with gutter with 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP SOUTH AFRICA™
Paper	106gsm stamp paper covered with gold foil	Period of Sale	One Year
Mini-sheet Quantities (in 1000s)		Botswana Stamp Quantities (in 1000s)	
Namibia	50	P1.10	300
South Africa	200	P2.60	200
Botswana	7	P3.00	5
Mauritius	5	P4.00	5
Malawi	50	P4.10	8
Zambia	3	P4.90	5
Zimbabwe	10	P5.50	5
Lesotho	50	P6.60	5
Swaziland	50	P8.20	2
FDC Quantities			
Zimbabwe	500		
Namibia	5000		
Zambia	300		
Swaziland	5000		
Lesotho	5000		
Botswana	2000		

I have information on a couple of issues in late 2010, but as yet no-one I've e-mailed has the actual stamps

or covers. I noted that my standing order for new issues has only just sent me these World Cup stamps.



## The QEII Definitive Issues Of Bechuanaland Protectorate – Part 1

by Peter van der Molen

[This article will also appear in The SA Philatelist, April 2011]

### Introduction

In a series of articles, I will attempt to show that the 'modern' QEII Definitive issues of Bechuanaland Protectorate have much to offer, allow a challenging and interesting collection to be formed and should not be neglected in favour of the older issues of the territory. Whilst the Commemoratives of the QEII period are common as stamps, a definite challenge would be to collect those on commercially used covers, and highlight with single stamp usages the rates for which those stamps were issued.

In these articles, stamps are shown at actual size and covers at 80%, unless otherwise indicated.

### The QEII Definitive Stamp Issue

The unexpected death of King George VI on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1952 and the succession by his eldest daughter Elizabeth initiated much activity to change stamps, currency, etc to portray the image of the new monarch; it was inevitable that the smaller colonial territories would find themselves at the back of the queue. Although it had been decided to retain the traditional 'cattle under baobab tree' design which had served the preceding two reigns, it took nearly three years before the QEII Definitive was put on sale on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1955. In the meantime there were posthumous reprints on eight duties of the KGVI definitives<sup>1</sup> to keep the Post Office functioning.

The QEII issue comprised six single coloured stamps for the lower denominations and five two-colour

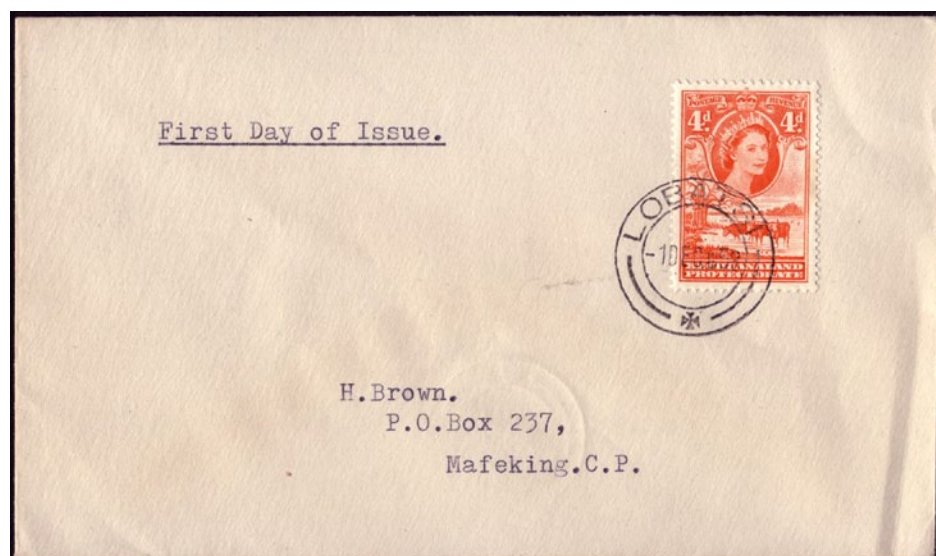


Fig 1 - First Day Cover with complete set cancelled 'LOBATSI 3 I 55'. A 4d duty was added in 1958.



Fig 2 - The two Revenue duties<sup>2</sup>

Fig 3 - First Day Cover at 70% with a 4d duty cancelled 'LOBATSI 1 DEC 58' - Stanley Gibbons lists issued on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1958.





duties from 1/- to 10/-, as shown on a First Day Cover in **fig 1**. There were also Revenue duties of £1 and £5 shown in **fig 2**; the KGV and KGVII series only had a £1 stamp.

From 1<sup>st</sup> July 1956, Swaziland and Basutoland introduced a 4d letter rate <sup>3</sup>. Possibly Bechuanaland expected to follow suit and ordered a supply of 4d stamps which were delivered in August 1958 and put on sale on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1958 as shown in **fig 3**. However, Bechuanaland only introduced a 4d letter rate from 1<sup>st</sup> May 1959 <sup>4</sup>. It is interesting to note that neither Basutoland nor Swaziland felt a need to issue a 4d duty in their current series, and also that by this time postage rates in the 'Protectorates' were not always uniform.

### Stamp design and printing aspects

A copy of each generation of the 'cattle drinking under baobab tree' design is shown in **fig 4**, which were all recess printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd of London. The original artist's drawing, based on a photograph taken by the then Resident Commissioner of Ngamiland, is held in the Royal Philatelic Collection.



**Fig 4 - Three generations of the design** <sup>5</sup>

Fig 4 shows that the width of the stamp's frame was increased by nearly 1 mm for the KGVII series. The reason seems to be that the fit of the vignette print within the border frame was rather tight, causing registration problems – by widening the frame and increasing the 'hatching' on the inside frame of the border die, a greater tolerance for mis-registration was achieved. The width increase was also applied to the lower duties printed in single colours.

For the QEII series, the frame was further marginally widened, probably to accommodate the Comb perf which was used in lieu of the Line perf applied to the KGV and KGVII issues – the dies had to be re-engraved anyway to change the image of the Crown. But the original 1932 engraving for the vignette was used again, as noted in the Crown Agents' 'Register of Dies' <sup>6</sup> which records the retention of the Vignette Die and Transfer Roller designated 'Cattle'. The details of the KGV and KGVII dies made were listed by Colin Fraser and Robson Lowe <sup>7</sup>, which also includes the QEII issue where the head die is numbered 19703, also used for the Fiji 1954 and the Jamaica 1953 2d Royal Visit.

### Printing plate configurations

The printing plate configurations for the QEII issue are stated in the Crown Agents' 'Register of Dies' :

(a) for the seven lower duties (incl. 4d), the S.W. (Single Working) plates are listed as '120 set', meaning that the printed sheet would contain 2 panes of 60 stamps in the format 6 wide by 10 down, as shown in **fig 5**.

(b) for the 1/- and 1/3d duties, the Border Duty plates are listed as '120 set'.



**Fig 5 - Complete sheet [52%], of the 10/- duty, surcharged in 1961 with 'R1 Type II'. These sheets are an awkward size and are difficult to handle.**



(c) for the 2/6d, 5/-, 10/-, £1 and £5 duties the Border Duty plates are listed as '60 set'.

(d) for the Vignette plate depicting 'cattle' the size is stated as '120 set' in the Postage and Revenue stamp section, but with the Revenue plates, a 'Common Vignette Plate' is listed which may be a cross reference to the 120 set plate rather than indicating a separate 60 set plate.

All plate numbers are marked as '1', on both panes and also on the Vignette plate, except for the 2d duty where a plate is marked '2'. A mishap may have occurred since the Register contains the note '2d No.1 destroyed 18.10.55' and '2d No.2 deposited 18.10.55'

For the printing of the higher duties, from 2/6d to £5, it would appear that the vignettes would be printed

first with the 120 set plate, and then the Border Duty plates of 60 set would be printed either on the Vignette sheets trimmed to a single pane, or printed in two passes on the Vignette sheets printed at 120 set.

### Perforating

The QEII stamps were comb perforated 13½ x 14 in two different ways:

(a) Those duties printed 120 set, i.e. 2 panes side by side, were perforated by a comb perforating three sides of (6 stamps + gutter + 6 stamps) per stroke, not perforating through the bottom edge or the LH and RH edges of the combines panes, but perforating through the central gutter and the top edge of the panes. The later issued 4d duty however appears to be printed 120 set, but was perforated as 60 set.

(b) Those duties printed 60 set, i.e. in a single pane, which were the 2/6d, 5/-, 10/- and also the 4d duty printed 120 set, all appear to be perforated through the LH, RH and top margins of each pane, as illustrated in fig 5. The same would probably apply to the £1 and £5 Revenues but I have not seen any sheets or portions to confirm this.

### Printers' plate markings

Waterlows added different markings for different purposes to their printing plates. An overview of such markings is given, but details can vary from plate to plate and may be worthy of further study. The Waterlow Study Circle has published an analysis of these markings on some KGVI issues but the QEII period may not have been studied. A diagram where these marks may be found is shown as **fig 6**.

The markings can be classified as follows:

- C1 to C4: corner trimming marks
- N1 to N4: 'needing targets' to position sheet on perforator bed
- M1 to M4: 'mid' column/row marks
- CX: centre cross mark
- IM: imprint position
- R1 to R4 – registration guide mark, only on vignette plate in vignette colour.
- PN1: plate number position for single colour duty, or for border plate for two colour printing
- PN2: vignette plate number for two colour printing

### Errors and varieties

In this QEII series, there are no reported perforation or printing errors, nor errors in the Multiple CA Script watermarked paper. There are some minor shade differences between some printings, the strongest is the 3d duty where the bright ultramarine shade of the second printing is much deeper than on the first and is listed as SG146a.

There is one printing variety



Fig 7 - Re-entry

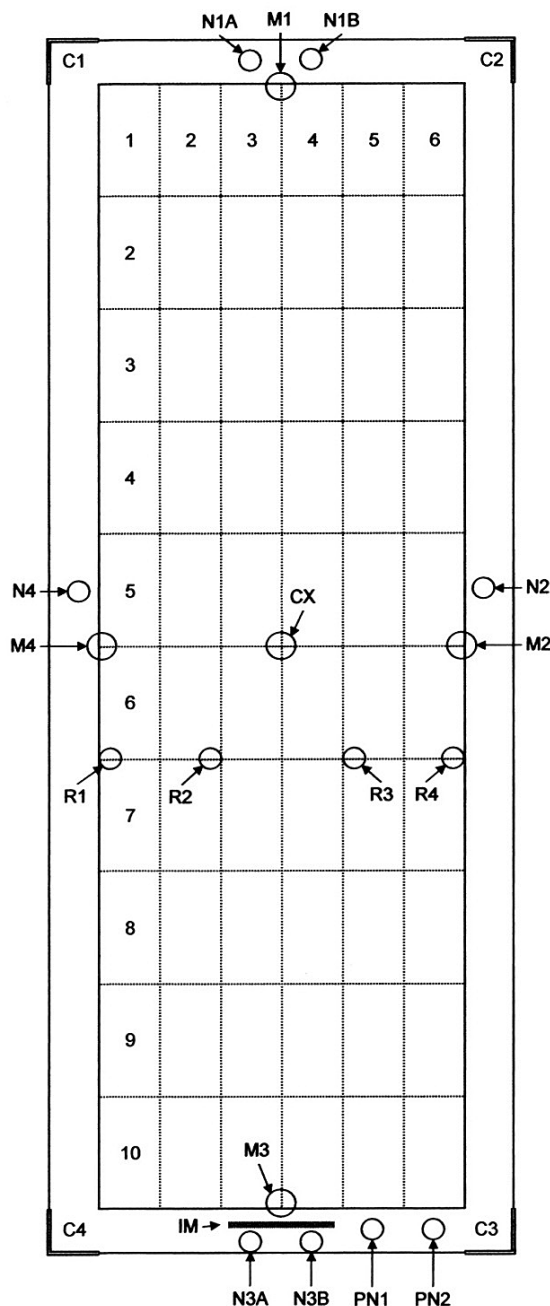


Fig 6 - Position of Printers Marks on a pane



which is a small re-entry curve over the LH top of the Crown on the 1/3d duty, in row 7 no.6, of the RH pane i.e. not perforated through the RH margin, as shown in **fig 7**. This re-entry is fortuitously present on the FDC shown in fig 1.

### Stamp quantities printed

The quantities recorded by the Crown Agents have been tabulated in **table 1** (below). Considering that these stamps were also used for fiscal purposes, as in **fig 8**, and for telegraph purposes as in **fig 9**, with the balance



**Fig 8 - Fiscal Use**



**Fig 9 - Telegraph use**

**TABLE 1 - BECHUANALAND QEII DEFINS EXTRACTS FROM C.A. REQUISITION BOOKS<sup>9</sup>**

Req:	1913/2	2202/1	2305/1	2358/1	2387/1	2420/1	2515/1	2525/1	2812/1	Total number prints for each duty	Total sheets printed for each duty
Req Book:	1952 p.177	1954 p.212	1954 p.229	1954 p.235	1954 p.236	1954 p.240	1957 p.210	1957 p.212	1960 p.232		
Shipd:	02.04.54	08.11.55	see below	11.12 to 20.12.56	no date	26.8.57	7.8.58	20.10.58	21.4.61	Total number prints for each duty	Total sheets printed for each duty
1/2d SG143	4,398T 5,500B	-	-	-	500T 8,000B	-	-	-	-		
1d SG144	9,950T 3,000B	5,000T (1,753X)	-	18,700T 2,000B (2,256X)	-	-	-	10,650T (1,965X)	-	4	49,300
2d SG145	25,956T 3,000B to 12.05.54	59,780T (1,817X)	-	-	-	-	-	20,685T (1,318X)	-	3	109,421
3d SG146	3,250T 3,000B	-	28,460T 24.9 to 29.10.56 (543X) (1,667X) *5.6.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	34,710
4d SG146b	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200T 4,000B	-	-	1	6,200
4 1/2d SG147	2,554T 2,000B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4,554
6d SG148	2,676T 2,000B 12.05.54	-	-	-	-	3,020T (1,335X)	-	-	-	2	7,696
1/- SG149	2,528T 1,500B	-	-	-	-	3,300T (842X)	-	-	-	2	7,328
1/3d SG150	2,489T 1,500B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,989
2/6d SG151	550T 700B 12.05.54	-	-	-	-	1,740T (405X) 26.9.57	-	-	-	2	2,990
5/- SG152	550T 638B	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,000T (362X)	-	2	2,188
10/- SG153	285T 450B 25.05.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000T	2	1,735
£1 Rev.	200T 12.05.54	-	-	-	-	220T 26.9.57	-	-	--	2	420
£5 Rev.	50T 12.05.54	-	-	275T 20.12.56	-	-	-	-	-	2	325

## Table 1 Notes:

- 1 - All quantities are in delivered sheets of 60 stamps.
- 2 - The shipping date in 'Shipd' applies to all entries in the column unless otherwise stated
- 3 - 'T' denotes sheets shipped to Territory,  
'B' denotes sheets delivered to the C.A. Stamp Bureau in London for sale to dealers  
'X' denotes sheets Exchanged with the Stamp Bureau which are bracketed to exclude from the total printed
- 4 - The Bureau Exchange scheme was instituted so that the Bureau would always have stamps of the most recent printing available. As an example, for the 1d duty initially 3000 sheets were supplied. When the second printing became available, the bureau still had 1,753 sheets left - those were exchanged for 1,753 sheets of the second printing and the shipment to the territory then comprised 5,000 - 1,753 = 3,247 sheets of the second printing, plus 1,753 sheets of the first printing. Ideally in the receiving territory's store the earliest printing should be distributed to Post Offices first, but that depended on the professionalism of the stores controller. Then with the third printing of 18,700 sheets, there is an additional 2,000 sheet top-up for the Bureau, but an exchange of 2,256 sheets of the third printing for the second printing was not possible - they only received 1,753 previously and some would have been sold since, so they probably adjusted the actual exchange to the quantity remaining of the previous printing.
- 5 - In March 1993, John Inglefield-Watson queried <sup>10</sup> the printing quantities quoted by Holmes in his book *The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands*. Holmes and Criddle had taken the view that Bureau requirements were in addition to the quantities shipped, but the Crown Agents later confirmed that a territory's requisition for stamps would be increased by them with their Bureau requirements, and the resultant quantity would be ordered from the printers. Holmes and Criddle thus inflated the printed quantities by the amount required for the Bureau., and where sometimes the Bureau's requirements exceeded the territory's, the error could be significant. The table above has been compiled from the C.A. Requisition Books to correct the information listed by Holmes on page 149, and two other items have also been corrected:
  - \* for the 3d duty, the shipment of 1,667 sheets on 5 June 1956 was not a separate printing, but a 'loan' from the Bureau which was 'repaid' from the 28,460 sheets of the second printing, with a further 543 sheets exchanged.
  - \*\* for the 5/- duty, the second printing required 1,000 sheets but the C.A. Requisition Book records a shipment of 11,000 sheets which looks like an error; this is confirmed by the entry in the C.A. Paper Issue Book <sup>11</sup> which records paper issued to print only 1,000 sheets of that duty.
- 6 - Not listed in the above table are two Requisitions, 2592/2 and 2592/4, which called for the shipment of residual Bureau stocks to the territory for surcharging with Decimal Currency equivalents in 1961, which will be covered in a later section.
- 7 - Although the first consignment of all duties was despatched on 2 April 1954, some 9 months elapsed before they were put on sale on 3 January 1955 - perhaps a frugal Administration wanted to sell most of the stock of KGV stamps first.



Fig 10 - The 1d duty



Fig 11 (left) - The 2d duty with serif to foot of 'd'

Fig 12 (above) - The 2d duty showing 'thick d' in R9,6 and R10,6

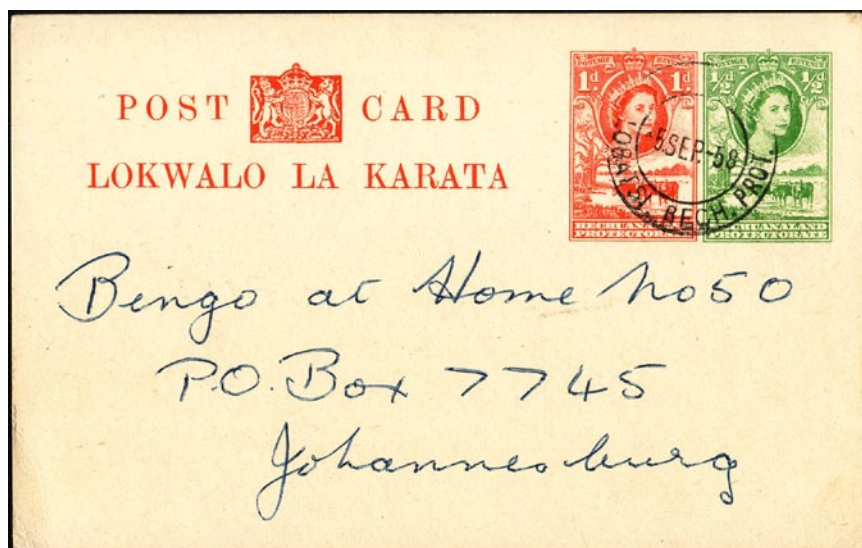


then surcharged at decimalisation, the quantities involved in postal use were quite small. Telegraph usage would also have been modest; during 1959 in Bechuanaland the revenue from Telegraphs was only 5.7% of the Post Office's total revenue <sup>8</sup>.

### The Postage Due Issues

The Postage Due stamps issued in the QEII period were the 1d and 2d duties as in **fig 10** and **fig 11** which were printed by De La Rue in two operations in sheets of 6 x 10, viz. with a border die which carried the territory's designation, and with a generic 'duty' plate for the denomination. The C.A. Register of Dies is annotated "Trinidad Duty Plates used". These stamps were printed on a Chalk Coated paper, to improve print quality, which was much 'whiter' in appearance than the uncoated papers used previously. There were no varieties in the 1d duty, but the duty plate used for the 2d





**Fig 13 - Postcard cancelled 'LOBATSI 5 SEP 58'**

stamps exhibited a 'serif' to the foot of the 'd' in Row 1 no.6, as in fig 11 (listed as SG D6cb); the 'thick d' found in Row 9 no.6 and Row 10 no.6 shown in **fig 12** are listed as SG D6ca.

There was one printing of each duty in this period as recorded against C.A. Requisition 2525/3 in the 1957 Requisition Book on p.37, where 1,525 sheets of the 1d and of the 2d duty were supplied, and for each a quantity of 1,000 sheets were 'exchanged' at the C.A. Stamp Bureau. The shipment made on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1958 thus comprised of 525 sheets printed on the Chalk Coated paper, together with 1,000 sheets from earlier printing(s), for each of the 1d and 2d duties. The stamps on Coated paper were put on sale on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 1958 <sup>12</sup>; Holmes this time understates the quantities involved by about the 'exchanged' amounts.



**Fig 14 - [70%] Aerogramme CTO date of issue 1 DEC 1958**

## **The Postal Stationery Issues**

### **The Postcard**

The postcard rate was 1½d and since no duty of that value was current (the KGVI series had such a duty), Waterlows used the 1d and ½d duties in their respective colours. This resulted in an attractive and rare modern case of 'compound stamping' shown in **fig 13**. These cards were printed from a copper die, '2 set held at W&S' according to the 'Register of Dies etc.'

There were two printings, viz.

Req 2069/2 – 4,320 shipped 6.1.56

Req 2420/1 – 11,520 shipped  
30.7.57

Total shipped: 15, 840

### **The Aerogramme**

Bechuanaland's first definitive aerogramme was printed by Bradbury Wilkinson. Denominated 6d, it used an image of that duty in the current series, complete with simulated perforations (although the corner perfs are 'wrong'). There was only one printing of 96,000 sheets against Requisition 2414/1; shipping date not noted but it was issued on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1958 as shown in **fig 14**. According to the 'Register of Dies etc', these aerogrammes were litho printed, with the 3 working plates (stamp & text, border tint, background) all configured at '6 set'.

The paper used was supplied by Wiggins Teape Ltd and featured a prominent watermark depicted in **fig 15**, known as the 'Gateway' watermark, which included a year code to denote year of paper manufacture.

### **The Registration Envelopes**

These were produced by De La Rue, according to their patented design <sup>13</sup> of an inner jaconette 'envelope', encased in an outer paper envelope in such a way that all joints are opposite another except at the opening flap. **Table 2** (next page) gives the numbers printed.

As from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1960, both sizes of Registration Envelopes were sold at 10d each <sup>14</sup>.



**Fig 15 - The Aerogramme was printed on 'Gateway' watermarked paper, orientated sideways. Year code letters 'K' (1957) and 'L' (1958) are known; 'I' has been proven to be a damaged 'L' code**



TABLE 2 - THE FOUR PRINTINGS OF THE 'G' SIZE AND FIVE PRINTINGS OF THE 'H2' SIZE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

Req Book	Requisition	G sized	H2 sized	Shipped
1954 p.1	2069/1	7,313	6,541	13.4.55
1954 p.82	2316/1	12,720	9,756	31.8.56
1954 p.111	2420/2	12,612	7,884	27.8.57
1957 p.37	2525/2	15,360	7,872	24.9.58
1957 p.94	2665/1	-	36,000	31.12.59
	TOTAL	48,005	68,053	



Fig 16 - 'H2' sized Registration Envelope with imprinted 6d Registration Fee - unusually used from 'LOBATSI 8 FEB 62'. 15, 16

Fig 17 (left) - 'G' sized 6d Registration Envelope, cancelled 'LOBATSI 29 I 60', to Benoni.

## Bibliography, Notes And References

### Bibliography

A – Holmes, HR – *The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands*, The Royal Philatelic Society, London 1971.

B – Thy, P & Inglefield-Watson, J – *The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana*, The British Philatelic Trust, London, 2004

### Notes and References (indicated by <sup>n</sup>)

1 – Holmes, p.140-142

2 – Image of £1 duty courtesy of Alan MacGregor, South Africa

3 – Published in the *Gazette of the High Commissioner*, High Commissioner's Notice no.71, effective from 1<sup>st</sup> July 1956 in Basutoland and Swaziland, amongst other

changes, the Airmail Letter rate to African Postal Union destinations was increased to 4d for first ounce (from 3d) with 2½d per additional ounce (was 2d). For Bechuanaland, the old rates remained valid.

4 – High Commissioner's Notice no.24 of 1959, applicable to Bechuanaland Protectorate only, revised postage rates (amongst others) for Airmail letters to African Postal Union destinations to 4d for first ounce with 2d per additional ounce; also the Surface letter rate for first ounce to Commonwealth and British Possessions (other than APU) was set at 4d with 2d for each additional ounce.

5 – Illustrations courtesy of Harry Birkhead, South Africa

6 – The full title is *Register of Dies, Plates, Formes, etc. in the Custody of the Colonial Stamp Branch* which was a Register kept by the Crown Agents and is now in the

Crown Agents Security Printing Archive housed at the British Library, London.

7 – See p.11-12 in Part 1 of *The Die Proofs of Waterlow & Sons*, by Colin Fraser and Robson Lowe, Christie's Robson Lowe, London 1985

8 – *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa etc*, No.30 – 1960 – p.668

9 – The Crown Agents *Requisition Books*, each covering a certain period, were split into sections for each printer, in which were recorded the requisitions placed on that supplier with details of quantities required, to which were added the details of despatch. These Requisition Books are now held in the Crown Agents Archive at the British Library, London.

10 – In the Journal of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society *The Runner Post*, March 1993, p.606

11 – The Crown Agents *Paper Issue Books*, split in sections for each printer, recorded the issue of C.A.

watermarked paper by grade, size and quantity, against each Requisition placed. These are now held in the Crown Agents Archive at the British Library, London.

12 – Holmes, p.153

13 – Patent application dated 20<sup>th</sup> October 1881, allocated number 4597, for an invention of "Improvements in Safety Envelopes".

14 – High Commissioner's Notice No.3 of 1960, applicable to Bechuanaland Protectorate only.

15 – At this time in Bechuanaland, Imperial Currency had been replaced by Decimal Currency, but Imperial Currency denominated postal matter was not demonetised until 1<sup>st</sup> January 1966.

16 – On these envelopes, the address was meant to be entered on the franked side, with sender details on the reverse, but in the absence of printed instructions, some were incorrectly addressed ('From' is on the franked side).

2

## Franking Regulations - 1920

from Peter Thy

### BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 38 OF 1920.

[Published 14th May, 1920.]

Publishing Franking Regulations framed under the Post Office Act, No. 20 of 1911, of the Union of South Africa as of force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of sections *three* (4) and *fifteen* of the Post Office Administration and Shipping Combinations Discouragement Act, No. 20 of 1911, of the Union of South Africa, as in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Franking Regulations for the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

H. J. STANLEY,  
Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Capetown, 7th May, 1920.

(a) FRANKING OF LETTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, AND PARCELS, FOR FREE TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE POST.

1. His Excellency the High Commissioner and Staff, the Resident Commissioner and Headquarter Clerks, the Government Secretary, the Auditor, the Financial Secretary, the Master of the Resident Commissioner's Court, the Registrar of Deeds, the Custodian of Enemy Property, the Chief Customs Officer, the Crown Prosecutor, the Assistant Commissioner, Francistown, and his clerk, Magistrates, the Staff Officer and other commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, non-commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police in charge of out-stations, the Principal Medical Officer and Medical Officers, the Chief Veterinary Officer and his clerk, Veterinary Officers, the Controller of Stores, Stock Inspectors, and Officers Commanding His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in South Africa, shall be entitled, *ex officio*, to frank letters and other documents on the Public Service for transmission without prepayment of postage from any place within the Bechuanaland Protectorate to any place within that Territory, and to the Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Province of Mozambique.

2. No public official unless empowered *ex officio* shall frank letters and other documents for free transmission through the post unless he has been duly authorized thereto. Applications for permission to frank shall be made to the Postmaster-General through the Resident Commissioner.

3. Officers authorized to frank letters and other documents on the Public Service shall also be entitled to receive without prepayment of postage similar documents addressed to them in their official capacity and superscribed "On His Majesty's Service."

4. (1) The covers of all letters and other documents on the Public Service, except those posted by the officers mentioned in Regulation No. 1, which shall be passed on the sender's signature being written in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope, intended for transmission without prepayment of postage, shall bear the superscription "On His Majesty's Service." The signature of a franking officer, followed by his official designation, shall also appear in the top right-hand corner of every such cover, and such signature and official designation shall be taken as a certificate of the official nature of the contents.

(2) In the case of letters and other documents on the Public Service forwarded by any Civil, Naval, or Military Department or Office, an impression of a franking stamp approved by the Postmaster-General, and bearing the designation of such Department or Office and the words "official free," may be substituted for the signature of an officer authorized to frank. Every person who may be authorized to use a franking stamp in connection with the transmission of letters and other documents without prepayment of postage shall be responsible for the proper custody and use of such stamp in accordance with these regulations.

5. Copies of the *Official Gazette of the High Commissioner for South Africa*, of the *Government Gazette of the Union*, or of the *Official Gazette* of any of the Provinces of the Union, the *British South Africa Company's Government Gazette*, the *Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette*, and also copies of the *Agricultural Journal* received by the Department direct from the printer thereof, shall be exempt from postage provided they are contained in covers open at both ends and have printed thereon the words "On His Majesty's Service" and the name and address of the printer.

6. Copies of books forwarded to the Registrar of Deeds in accordance with the requirements of the law shall be transmissible through the post free of postage provided the cover of each packet so forwarded bears the inscription "On His Majesty's Service" and the name and address of the publisher of the books.

7. Packets containing natural history specimens addressed to any of the undermentioned institutions, and bearing on the cover the inscriptions "On His Majesty's Service" and "Natural History Specimens," shall be transmissible through the post free of charge:—

The South African Museum, Capetown.  
The Albany Museum, Grahamstown.  
The Port Elizabeth Natural History Association.  
The National Museum, Bloemfontein.  
The Naturalists' Society, Kingwilliamstown.  
The Government Museum, Pretoria.  
The Government Museum, Pietermaritzburg.  
The Government Botanical Herbarium, Durban.  
The Macgregor Museum, Kimberley.  
The National Botanic Gardens, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape.  
The Bolus Herbarium, South African College, Capetown.

8. No letter or other document on the Public Service for transmission without prepayment shall exceed 7 lb. in weight or 2 feet in length by 12 inches in width or depth, except with the special authority of the Postmaster-General.

9. Any public officer who may receive any postal article franked as being "On His Majesty's Service," but which is not entitled to pass through the post without prepayment, shall forward without delay the cover thereof, a certified copy of the contents, and a statement of the weight of the letter, together with a report of the facts of the case, to the Postmaster-General, by whom the postage due thereon shall be collected from the sender or other action taken as the Postmaster-General may deem fit.



10. The Postmaster-General may surcharge any postal article purporting to be on the Public Service but which there may be reasonable grounds for suspecting is not entitled to transmission without prepayment of postage. Such surcharge shall, however, be refunded on its being proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that such article was entitled to pass without prepayment of postage.

11. Letters and other documents on the Public Service franked in accordance with these regulations and marked for registration by the franking officer may be registered without prepayment of the registration fee.

12. Parcels on the Public Service franked in accordance with these regulations may pass through the post free of charge to any place within the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The postage on parcels sent by Government Departments or by the Naval and Military authorities to places outside the Protectorate must be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

With certain exceptions in the case of communications emanating from the Post Office Department, official correspondence for overseas or for places other than the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, and the Province of Mozambique, must be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

Letters and book packets sent "On His Majesty's Service" by the Imperial Naval or Military authorities, and impressed with the usual franking stamp, shall, however, be transmitted free of postage and registration charges when addressed to the United Kingdom, St. Helena, Ascension, or Mauritius.

(b) FRANKING OF TELEGRAMS SENT ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

13. His Excellency the High Commissioner and Staff, the Resident Commissioner and Headquarter Clerks, the Government Secretary, the Auditor, the Financial Secretary, the Master of the Resident Commissioner's Court, the Registrar of Deeds, the Custodian of Enemy Property, the Chief Customs Officer, the Crown Prosecutor, the Assistant Commissioner, Francistown, and his clerk, Magistrates, the Staff Officer and other commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, non-commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police in charge of out-stations, the Principal Medical Officer and Medical Officers, the Chief Veterinary Officer and his clerk, Veterinary Officers, the Controller of Stores, Stock Inspectors, and Officers Commanding His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in South Africa, shall be *ex officio* entitled to frank telegrams on the Public Service.

14. No public official, unless empowered *ex officio* to make use of the telegraph, may send official messages without prepayment until he has been duly authorized thereto. Applications for permission to frank shall be made to the Postmaster-General through the Resident Commissioner.

15. Official messages shall relate exclusively to matters of public business and shall not include any private communication. Applications for employment or transfer, any communication relating to leave of absence, or applications for supplies of stationery, books, or forms shall not be sent as official messages. The title of the sender must be written or stamped above the signature of the sender at the foot of the message form.

16. Officers entitled to frank telegrams shall not make use of the telegraph except in cases of emergency or where the object in view would not, without detriment to the Public Service, be met by a communication sent through the post.

17. All communications by telegraph shall be couched in language as concise as may be consistent with clearness. Titles of courtesy, such as honourable, esquire, etc., should be omitted. It shall be the duty of the officers of the Postmaster-General to call attention to any messages which may be of unnecessary length.

18. No telegrams shall be accepted without prepayment, even though the contents may be strictly on the Public Service, unless such telegrams be signed by an officer duly authorized under the provisions of these regulations.

19. In the event of a message handed in for transmission on the Public Service by a duly authorized official being found on examination to contain matter of a private nature, or such as is not authorized by these regulations to be sent as official, it shall be the duty of the officers of the Postmaster-General to forward the message to its destination and to submit a copy to the Postmaster-General in order that a decision in regard thereto may be obtained from the Head of the Department concerned.

In the event of a message being deemed to be of a private nature the value thereof shall be collected from the sender.

20. Telegrams addressed by the public to Government Departments shall be paid for, as well as any replies thereto which may be necessary. Government officers shall be required to write the word "collect" across any such "reply telegrams," the cost of which may not have been prepaid by the sender, and also across any other telegram sent in the interest of the person to whom addressed.

21. Telegrams which may be rendered necessary by the neglect of an official are not permitted to be sent free of charge, the cost being payable by the officer in fault.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 38 of 1920.

[Published 14th May, 1920.]

Publishing Franking Regulations framed under the Post Office Act, No. 20 of 1911, of the Union of South Africa as of force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of sections three (4) and fifteen of the Post Office Administration and Shipping Combinations Discouragement Act, No. 20 of 1911, of the Union of South Africa, as in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the subjoined Franking Regulations for the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

By Command of His Excellency the  
High Commissioner.

H. J. STANLEY,  
Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Capetown, 7th May, 1920.

### (A) FRANKING OF LETTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, AND PARCELS, FOR FREE TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE POST.

1. His Excellency the High Commissioner and Staff, the Resident Commissioner and Headquarter Clerks, the Government Secretary, the Auditor, the Financial Secretary, the Master of the Resident Commissioner's Court, the Registrar of Deeds, the Custodian of Enemy Property, the Chief Customs Officer, the Crown Prosecutor, the Assistant Commissioner, Francistown, and his clerk, Magistrates, the Staff Officer and other commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, non-commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police in charge of out-stations, the Principal Medical Officer and Medical Officers, the Chief Veterinary Officer and his clerk, Veterinary Officers, the Controller of Stores, Stock Inspectors, and Officers Commanding His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in South Africa, shall be entitled, *ex officio*, to frank letters and other documents on the Public Service for transmission without prepayment of postage from any place within the Bechuanaland Protectorate to any place within that Territory, and to the Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Province of Mozambique.

2. No public official unless empowered *ex officio* shall frank letters and other documents for free transmission through the post unless he has been duly authorized thereto. Applications for permission to frank shall be made to the Postmaster-General through the Resident Commissioner.

3. Officers authorized to frank letters and other documents on the Public Service shall also be entitled to receive without pre payment of postage similar documents addressed to them in their official capacity and superscribed "On His Majesty's Service."

4. (1) The covers of all letters and other documents on the Public Service, except those posted by the officers mentioned in Regulation No. 1, which shall be passed on the sender's signature being written in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope, intended for



transmission without prepayment of postage, shall bear the superscription "On His Majesty's Service." The signature of a franking officer, followed by his official designation, shall also appear in the top right-hand corner of every such cover, and such signature and official designation shall be taken as a certificate of the official nature of the contents.

(2) In the case of letters and other documents on the Public Service forwarded by any Civil, Naval, or Military Department or Office, an impression of a franking stamp approved by the Postmaster-General, and bearing the designation of such Department or Office and the words "official free," may be substituted for the signature of an officer authorized to frank. Every person who may be authorized to use a franking stamp in connection with the transmission of letters and other documents without pre-payment of postage shall be responsible for the proper custody and use of such stamp in accordance with these regulations.

5. Copies of the *Official Gazette of the High Commissioner for South Africa*, of the *Government Gazette of the Union*, or of the *Official Gazette of any of the Provinces of the Union*, the *British South Africa Company's Government Gazette*, the *Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette*, and also copies of the *Agricultural Journal* received by the Department direct from the printer thereof, shall be exempt from postage provided they are contained in covers open at both ends and have printed thereon the words "On His Majesty's Service" and the name and address of the printer.

6. Copies of books forwarded to the Registrar of Deeds in accordance with the requirements of the law shall be trans-missible through the post free of postage provided the cover of each packet so forwarded bears the inscription "On His Majesty's Service" and the name and address of the publisher of the books.

7. Packets containing natural history specimens addressed to any of the undermentioned institutions, and bearing on the cover the inscriptions "On His Majesty's Service" and "Natural History Specimens." shall be transmissible through the post free of charge : —  
The South African Museum, Capetown.  
The Albany Museum, Grahamstown.  
The Port Elizabeth Natural History Association.  
The National Museum, Bloemfontein.  
The Naturalists' Society. Kingwilliamstown.  
The Government Museum. Pretoria.  
The Government Museum, Pietermaritzburg.  
The Government Botanical Herbarium. Durban.  
The Macgregor Museum. Kimberley.  
The National Botanic Gardens, Kirstenbosch.  
Newlands, Cape.  
The Bolus Herbarium. South African College, Capetown.

8. No letter or other document on the Public Service for transmission without prepayment shall exceed 7 lb. in weight or 2 feet in length by 12 inches in width or depth, except with the special authority of the Postmaster-General.

9. Any public officer who may receive any postal article franked as being "On His Majesty's Service." but which is not entitled to pass through the post without prepayment, shall forward without delay the cover

thereof, a certified copy of the contents, and a statement of the weight of the letter, together with a report of the facts of the case, to the Postmaster-General, by whom the postage due thereon shall be collected from the sender or other action taken as the Postmaster-General may deem

10. The Postmaster-General may surcharge any postal article purporting to be on the Public Service but which there may be reasonable grounds for suspecting is not entitled to transmission without prepayment of postage. Such surcharge shall, however, be refunded on its being proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that such article was entitled, to pass without prepayment of postage.

11. Letters and other documents on the Public Service franked in accordance with these regulations and marked for registration by the franking officer may be registered without prepayment of the registration fee.

12. Parcels on the Public Service franked, in accordance with these regulations may pass through the post free of charge to any place within the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The postage on parcels sent by Government Departments or by the Naval and Military authorities to places outside the Protectorate must be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

With, certain exceptions in the case of communications emanating from the Post Office Department, official correspondence for oversea or for places other than the Union of South Africa. Rhodesia. Basutoland. Bechuanaland Protectorate. Swaziland, and the Province of Mozambique, must be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

Letters and book packets sent "On His Majesty's Service" by the Imperial Naval or Military authorities, and impressed with the usual franking stamp, shall, however, be transmitted free of postage and registration charges when addressed to the United Kingdom. St. Helena. Ascension, or Mauritius.

**(B) FRANKING OF TELEGRAMS SENT ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.**

13. His Excellency the High Commissioner and Staff, the Resident Commissioner and Headquarter Clerks, the Government Secretary, the Auditor, the Financial Secretary, the Master of the Resident Commissioner's Court, the Registrar of Deeds, the Custodian of Enemy Property, the Chief Customs Officer, the Crown Prosecutor, the Assistant Commissioner. Francistown, and his clerk. Magistrates, the Staff Officer and other commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, non-commissioned officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police in charge of out-stations, the Principal Medical Officer and Medical Officers, the Chief Veterinary Officer and his clerk. Veterinary Officers, the Controller of Stores, Stock Inspectors, and Officers Commanding His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in South Africa, shall be ex officio entitled to frank telegrams on the Public Service.

14. No public official, unless empowered ex officio to make use of the telegraph, may send official messages without prepayment until he has been duly authorized thereto. Applications for permission to frank shall be made to the Postmaster-General through the Resident Commissioner.

15. Official messages shall relate exclusively to matters

of public business and shall not include any private communication. Applications for employment or transfer, any communication relating to leave of absence, or applications for supplies of stationery, books, or forms shall not be sent as official messages. The title of the sender must be written or stamped above the signature of the sender at the foot of the message form.

16. Officers entitled to frank telegrams shall not make use of the telegraph except in cases of emergency or where the object in view would not, without detriment to the Public Service, be met by a communication sent through the post.

17. All communications by telegraph shall be couched in language as concise as may be consistent with clearness. Titles of courtesy, such as honourable, esquire, etc., should be omitted. It shall be the duty of the officers of the Postmaster-General to call attention to any messages which may be of unnecessary length.

18. No telegrams shall be accepted without prepayment, even though the contents may be strictly on the Public Service, unless such telegrams be signed by an officer duly authorized under the provisions of these regulations.

19. In the event of a message handed in for transmission on the Public Service by a duly authorized official being found on examination to contain matter of a private nature, or such as is not authorized by these regulations to be sent as official, it shall be the duty of the officers of the Postmaster-General to forward the message to its destination and to submit a copy to the Postmaster-General in order that a decision in regard thereto may be obtained from the Plead of the Department concerned.

In the event of a message being deemed to be of a private nature the value thereof shall be collected from the sender.

20. Telegrams addressed by the public to Government Departments shall be paid for, as well as any replies thereto which may be necessary. Government officers shall be required to write the word "collect" across any such "reply telegrams," the cost of which may not have been prepaid by the sender, and also across any other telegram sent in the interest of the person to whom addressed.

21. Telegrams which may be rendered necessary by the neglect of an official are not permitted to be sent free of charge, the cost being payable by the officer in fault. (Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

## 1961 Decimal Surcharges Varieties

by Bruce Warrender



SG164 Narrow Setting[L-R]: 10.2 10.5 and 10.8

Wide Setting[L-R]: 11.2 and 11.6

[L] SG161a Type II thick 'c'  
[R] SG161d Type III thick 'c'

[Left] Comparison [200%]  
of settings 11.6 (top)  
10.8 (middle)  
and 10.2 (bottom)



SG164 **12½c on 1/3**. There were two settings of this surcharge. Gibbons state that there is insufficient difference between the two settings to warrant catalogue listing. It can be hard to see the different settings, but hopefully the examples shown here will help with identification.

In H.R. Holmes book (p.164 and 166) Holmes states the 1<sup>st</sup> narrow setting measures 10.5mm wide and the 2<sup>nd</sup> wide setting measures 11mm wide. I have found from measuring examples that the average 1<sup>st</sup> setting size is 10.8mm (but definitely under 11mm) and the average 2<sup>nd</sup> setting size is 11.2mm (but definitely over 11mm). The difference is caused by a slightly wider space between the "12½" and the "c", but is not as pronounced as the space on SG160a "spaced c" or the SG161b and SG161c wide surcharges.

The narrowest 1<sup>st</sup> setting I have found is 10.2mm wide and the widest 2<sup>nd</sup> setting is 11.6mm wide. The 1<sup>st</sup>

setting was 54,000 stamps and the 2<sup>nd</sup> setting was 72,720 stamps, but I have found from looking through dealers stock you are more likely to find the 1<sup>st</sup> setting than the 2<sup>nd</sup> setting.

(Note: The measurement of the surcharge is taken from the left hand vertical edge of the "1" in the "12" to the furthest point to the right of the "c".)

**SG161 3½c on 4d**. There are two unlisted varieties of "thick c" on this surcharge.

SG161a (Type II) has a thick "c" on Row 9 stamp 3 (Holmes page 165). There are at most 900 examples. The good news is that Hugh Jefferies, Gibbons catalogue editor has agreed to list this variety in the future.

SG161d (Type III) has a thick "c" on Row 7 stamp 3 (Holmes page 164).

**Reference:** -H.R.Holmes The Postage Stamps Postal Stationary, and the Postmarks of The Bechuanalands.

## Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series)

### Late Arrivals Section – Part 4

The Botswana Postmark Project Team set out to extend the earlier work done on Botswana Postmarks (First Series) by Brian Trotter. Botswana Postmarks (Second Series) followed the same Postal Marking Classification System (Typology) as the First series and continued the numbering from the First series.

The earliest date included in the Botswana Postmarks (Second Series) was 01-Jun-1995 i.e. only new postmarks and markings appearing after this date, which had not been previously recorded, were included.


Since Runner Post #60 in June 2004 there have been sixteen installments of the Second Series Checklist. In the last five and a half years the Project Team has consisted of Bruce Warrender and David Wall – with assistance from Sheila Case, Barbara Andersson, Steen


Jelgren, Dennis Firth, David Allison (a non-member), Peter Jukes and the late John Inglefield-Watson. Bruce wishes to thank all those members who contributed.

In the period of time covered by the sixteen installments more and more postmarks have been recorded thanks to members interest in the postmark study. Unfortunately some of these have been too late to be published in the correct section, so here is a further part of the “Late Arrivals Section” – to be followed by annual supplements.


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.


## Late Arrivals Section – Part 4 – Offices N-SEM


NATA	No 11 Type 23 M 34 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	22-Oct-2004
	Latest recorded date	22-Oct-2004
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 34. “BOTSWANAPOST” at top with “THE POSTMASTER”(curved) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.		


NATA	No 12 Type MISC 6 z 41 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer oval dimensions	39mm by 59mm
	Earliest recorded date	18-Oct-2004
	Latest recorded date	18-Oct-2004
	Number so far recorded	1





NOJANE	No 6 Type 2 J 26	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 29mm
	Earliest recorded date	08-Oct-2004
	Latest recorded date	08-Oct-2004
	Number so far recorded	1


NORTHERN SORTING CENTRE	No 3 Type 23 M 30	
	<b>Struck in brown</b>	
	Outer circle diameter	42mm
	Earliest recorded date	25-Apr-2007
	Latest recorded date	19-Aug-2007
New sub-variant 30. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "MORNING SHIFT" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.		Number so far recorded 7


NORTHERN SORTING CENTRE	No 4 Type 23 M 31	
	<b>Struck in brown</b>	
	Circle diameter	42mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Feb-2007
	Latest recorded date	12-Sep-2007
New sub-variant 31. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "AFTERNOON SHIFT" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.		Number so far recorded 13

NORTHERN SORTING CENTRE	No 5 Type 23 M 36	
	Outer circle diameter	41mm
	Earliest recorded date	03-Sep-2007
	Latest recorded date	11-Sep-2007
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 36. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "MORNING SHIFT" (horizontal) above "INWARD" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (3 lines) at base.		


NORTHERN SORTING CENTRE	No 6 Type 23 M 42	
	Outer circle diameter	39mm
	Earliest recorded date	09-Jul-2008
	Latest recorded date	09-Jul-2008
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 42. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with [OFFICE NAME] (curved) above "TATITOWN" (2 lines) at base with star separators.		


NORTHERN SORTING CENTRE	No 7 Type 23 M 43 One item struck in brown	
	Outer circle diameter	39mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Jun-2008
	Latest recorded date	19-Dec-2008
	Number so far recorded	6
New sub-variant 43. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "AFTERNOON SHIFT" (curved) above [OFFICE NAME] (curved) above "TATITOWN" (3 lines) at base with star separators.		


NORTHERN SORTING CENTRE	No 8 Type 23 M 51	
	Outer circle diameter	39mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Jun-2008
	Latest recorded date	22-Aug-2008
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 51. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "MORNING SHIFT" (curved) above [OFFICE NAME] (curved) above "TATITOWN" (3 lines) at base with star separators.		


ORAPA POST OFFICE	No 27 Type 23 M 24(3)	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	19-Sep-2006
	Latest recorded date	23-May-2007
	Number so far recorded	2





ORAPA	No 28 Type 61 M 49 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by approx. 56mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Jul-2008
	Latest recorded date	22-Aug-2008
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant 49. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "EMS" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base		


PALAPYE POST OFFICE	No 32 Type 23 M 24(1)	
	Outer circle diameter	41mm
	Earliest recorded date	27-Jun-2007
	Latest recorded date	27-Jun-2007
	Number so far recorded	1


PALAPYE POST OFFICE	No 33 Type 23 M 24(2)	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	10-Jul-2007
	Latest recorded date	10-Jul-2007
	Number so far recorded	1

PALAPYE POST OFFICE	No 34 Type 1 M 32	
	Circle diameter	41mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-May-2007
	Latest recorded date	05-May-2007
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 32. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "MAINSTOCK" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base		


<b>PHOKENG</b>	<b>No 3 Type 22 A 1</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 32mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	12-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	1


<b>PITSANE</b>	<b>No 10 Type 21 B 55</b>	
	Circle diameters	22mm & 36mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Jan-2007
	Latest recorded date	21-Jan-2007
	Number so far recorded	1


<b>POTA</b>	<b>No 9 Type 21 B 51</b>	
	Circle diameters	23mm & 37mm
	Earliest recorded date	09-Aug-2008
	Latest recorded date	29-Jul-2009
	Number so far recorded	6


<b>POTA POST OFFICE</b>	<b>No 10 Type 61 M 24(1)</b>	
	Outer oval dimensions	30mm by 45mm
	Earliest recorded date	04-Dec-2007
	Latest recorded date	04-Dec-2007
	Number so far recorded	1





POTA POST OFFICE	No 11 Type 61 M 41	
	Outer oval dimensions	30mm by 45mm
	Earliest recorded date	15-Aug-2007
	Latest recorded date	15-Aug-2007
	Number so far recorded	1
	New sub-variant 41. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "POSTMASTER" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base	


POTA	No 12 Type MISC 11	
	Circle diameters	20mm & 29mm
	Earliest recorded date	15-Aug-2007
	Latest recorded date	27-Aug-2007
	Number so far recorded	3


RAKOPS POST OFFICE	No 4 Type 23 M 24(2) <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	19-Jan-2009
	Latest recorded date	19-Jan-2009
	Number so far recorded	1

RAMOTSWA VILLAGE POST OFFICE	No 13 Type 23 M 24(1) <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	24-Jul-2007
	Latest recorded date	28-Jul-2009
	Number so far recorded	2


<b>RAMOTSWA VILLAGE</b>	<b>No 14 Type 23 M 26(2)</b>	
	<b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer circle diameter	41mm
	Earliest recorded date	01-Sep-2007
	Latest recorded date	01-Sep-2007
	Number so far recorded	1


<b>RIVERWALK POST OFFICE</b>	<b>No 6 Type 23 M 24(2)</b>	
		
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	22-Jun-2006
	Latest recorded date	01-Nov-2007
	Number so far recorded	3


<b>RIVERWALK POST OFFICE</b>	<b>No 7 Type 61 M 47</b>	
	<b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer oval dimensions	35mm by 56mm
	Earliest recorded date	13-Jan-2009
	Latest recorded date	13-Jan-2009
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 47. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "PMR" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.		


<b>RIVERWALK POST OFFICE</b>	<b>No 8 Type 23 M 53(2)</b>	
	<b>Struck in brown</b>	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	28-Apr-2010
	Latest recorded date	28-Apr-2010
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant 53. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "COUNTER" followed by a numeral (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base with star separators.		





SEFHARE POST OFFICE	No 11 Type 61 M 47 <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Outer oval dimensions	35mm by 55mm
	Earliest recorded date	15-Jun-2007
	Latest recorded date	15-Jun-2007
	Number so far recorded	1


SEFHARE	No 12 Type REGN 3 a <b>Struck in red</b>	
	Box dimensions	17mm by 52mm
	Earliest recorded date	15-Jun-2007
	Latest recorded date	15-Jun-2007
	Number so far recorded	1


SELEBI PHIKWE	No 52 Type 21 B 56(7)	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	11-Jan-2002
	Latest recorded date	11-Jan-2002
	Number so far recorded	1

SELEBI PHIKWE POST OFFICE	No 53 Type 23 M 24(2)	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	30-Oct-2008
	Latest recorded date	20-Oct-2008
	Number so far recorded	1


SELEBI PHIKWE POST OFFICE	No 54 Type 23 M 24(5)	
	Outer circle diameter	41mm
	Earliest recorded date	31-May-2007
	Latest recorded date	31-May-2007
	Number so far recorded	1


SELEBI PHIKWE	No 55 Type 23 M 26(2)	
	Outer circle diameter	41mm
	Earliest recorded date	05-Feb-2004
	Latest recorded date	05-Feb-2004
	Number so far recorded	1


SELEBI PHIKWE POST OFFICE	No 56 Type 61 M 24(4)	
	Outer oval dimensions	30mm by 45mm
	Earliest recorded date	15-May-2008
	Latest recorded date	29-Jul-2008
	Number so far recorded	2

SELEBI PHIKWE POST OFFICE	No 57 Type 23 M 46(3) <b>Struck in brown</b>	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	03-Jun-2009
	Latest recorded date	03-Jun-2009
	Number so far recorded	1



SEMOLALE	No 3 Type 21 B 55	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 35mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Oct-2008
	Latest recorded date	21-Oct-2008
	Number so far recorded	1

SEMOLALE	No 4 Type 2 F 27	
	Circle diameters	18mm & 27mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Oct-2008
	Latest recorded date	21-Oct-2008
	Number so far recorded	1

SEMOLALE	No 5 Type 23 M 45	
	Outer circle diameter	40mm
	Earliest recorded date	21-Oct-2008
	Latest recorded date	21-oct-2008
	Number so far recorded	1
	New sub-variant 45. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "POSTMASTER" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base	

## Bazaar Auction Sale.

Messrs. D. WESSELS & Co., have kindly consented to put up for sale by auction for the benefit of the above Bazaar,

**On Wednesday, 9th December, 1903.**

at 11 a.m. precisely, in front of their offices in Market Street:—

### ONE LITTLE LAMB.

Presented by Mr. M. J. LEAMY, Vryburg.

### ONE YOUNG AFRIKANDER RAM.

Presented by Mr. W. DALY, "Home Rule," Tanungs.

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Presented Mr. C. DONOVAN, Vryburg.

### TWO WELL-BRED PIGS.

Presented by Mr. G. DUNBAR, Vryburg.

### TWO WELL-BRED PIGS.

Offered for Sale by Rev. E. TRICK, Vryburg.

\* \* \*

In the Jubilee Town Hall, during Wednesday evening, there will also be put up for Sale by Auction,

### TWO BEAUTIFUL FANTAIL PIGEONS.

Presented by Miss LEAMY and Mr. P. LEAMY.

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### ONE BOER GOAT

Presented by Messrs. G. HARLEY and D. L. PARKER, traders.  
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