

ST HELENA

THE PHILATELY OF THE ANGLO BOER WAR YEARS

APRIL 1900 TO
DECEMBER 1902



B. J. Mabbett

&

W. P. Vevers FRPSL

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Cover illustration

Correct twopence halfpenny rate cover to the ZAR endorsed in red manuscript
'Post Suspended AW' with St Helena two line 'RETURNED/LETTER' in black.



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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In 1985 Bernard was the author of the publication entitled *St Helena - The Philately of the Camps for the Boer Prisoners of War - April 1900 to August 1902* which was published by the Anglo Boer War Philatelic Society. This publication was in black and white and extended to some 64 pages.

2013 saw the authors together with Barry Burns FRPSL and Stefan Heijtz FRPSL spending some six weeks on St Helena helping to rescue the old postal records discovered by Bernard and Barry in 2009 under the Post Office in Jamestown (the saved records were transferred to the St Helena Museum). Whilst there, a considerable amount of time was spent in the St Helena Government Archives searching for and collecting data regarding the period when the Boer Prisoners of War were housed on the island. As a result of the data found, at this time and from further extensive research carried out by the authors, a much fuller picture has been established regarding the postal activities during the period, including identification of all of the postal censors. This publication extends to over 230 pages and with the development of colour printing includes many colour images.

Our grateful thanks go to a number of people who have helped us in so many ways: the late John Ahmed for his help with the introduction; Barry Burns, the late Peter Cottis, Kevin Darcy and Brian Foord for allowing us to illustrate items from their collections to add to those from the collections of the authors; Cliff Masters for his research into A. L. Innes, Thomas Jackson and other picture postcards; Bill Thorpe for his help with the postcards; and Robin Woodruff for allowing us to use some of his photographs and to include data from his monograph *Baron Von Ahlefeldt, Chief Censor*.

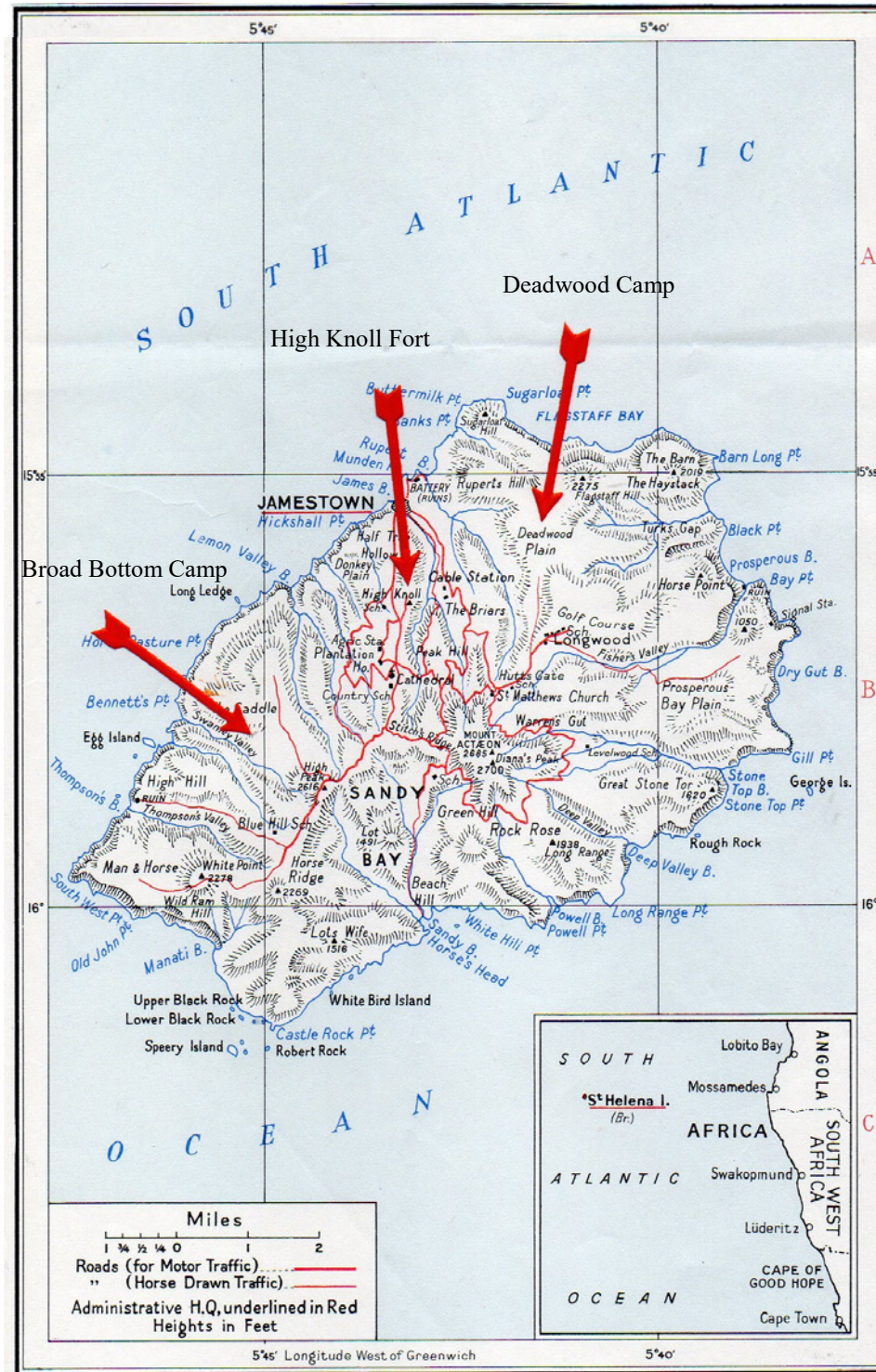
We would also like to thank the Director of the Historical Papers Research Archive at the Library of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, for the photo in plate 6, Tracy and Karen at the St Helena Archives, Adam Sizeland and Liz Young at the St Helena Museum and Edward Baldwin, who was acting Museum Director during our 2013 visit.

We wish to thank the Trustees of the Stuart Rossiter Trust, in particular Susan McEwen FRPSL and Rex Dixon FRPSL for their considerable help and advice in enhancing the original work and to taking it through to publication.

Bernard Mabbett
March 2025

Wilfred Vevers

MAPS AND TIME LINE OF MAJOR EVENTS



Map of St Helena. (HMSO 1954)



Map card of South Africa.

Time Line of Major Events

11 October 1899	Outbreak of the Second Anglo Boer War
21 October 1899	Battle of Elandslaagte
27 February 1900	General Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg
10 April 1900	General Cronje and first prisoners arrive at St Helena
13 April 1900	Boer Prisoners landed at St Helena.
14 April 1900	General Cronje landed and taken to Kent Cottage
17 May 1900	Relief of Mafeking
28 May 1900	Orange Free State annexed
31 May 1900	General Roberts captures Johannesburg
5 June 1900	Pretoria captured
9 August 1900	First prisoners arrive at Ceylon
19 October 1900	President Kruger sails for France on Dutch cruiser
25 October 1900	Transvaal annexed
January 1901	Broad Bottom Camp opened on St Helena
27 March 1901	Arrival in Portugal of the first 1,433 Boer men, women and children
23 April 1901	First prisoners arrive in India
28 June 1901	First prisoners arrive in Bermuda
31 March 1902	Arrival of the last prisoners sent to St Helena
31 May 1902	Surrender terms agreed and signed at Pretoria
26 June 1902	First major repatriation of prisoners from St Helena to the Cape
21 October 1902	Final repatriation of prisoners from St Helena to the Cape

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

⁽¹⁾ Some of the first batch of prisoners of war, consisting of 188 officers and men who had been taken at Elandslaagte, were initially held at Durban aboard HMS *Thetis* before being transferred to Simon's Town by the SS *Putiala* on 2 November 1899, and were placed for safe custody on board HMS *Penelope* – the local guard and depot ship. On 4 December of the same year 245 officers and men captured at Gras Pan, Belmont and Modder River were received in Cape Town and temporarily confined in the new Convict Station Buildings, which were then nearing completion. On 29 December these men were shipped to Simon's Bay in the transport SS *Manila*, which had been selected as a prison ship, and where there, on the following day, they were joined by the 188 from HMS *Penelope*. However, it was soon apparent that the accommodation on the SS *Manila* was inadequate for this number and accordingly on 10 January 1900 the 424 prisoners of war were transferred to the larger transport, SS *Catalonia*.

In the meantime, General Forestier-Walker, the General Office Commanding, made a personal inspection of the ground around Cape Point – the southerly portion of the Cape Peninsular – to select a spot suitable for a large prison camp. A place suitable in most respects was discarded because of an insufficiency of water, and the Naval Recreation Ground in Simon's Town was eventually settled upon as being the most favourable site for the purpose in hand. Here an experimental camp, capable of holding about 600 prisoners was built, and on the lines then adopted, all subsequent camps on a larger scale were organised. On 3 March 1900 the prisoners taken at Paardeburg arrived in Cape Town Docks and were temporarily distributed on transports in the following manner.

Ship	No. of POWs
SS <i>Mongolian</i>	738
SS <i>Manila</i>	797
SS <i>Orient</i>	1,068
SS <i>City of Cambridge</i>	882
SS <i>Pindari</i>	130
TOTAL	3,615

On 20 March 1900 the camp which had been prepared on the Green Point Recreation Ground, Cape Town, received 1,000 prisoners, while on 4 April 1900, Belle Vue Camp erected on the golf links, about a mile away from the smaller camp, was ready for use.

The arrival of so many prisoners posed a security problem at the Cape and a decision was made to establish a camp on St Helena to which prisoners would be transferred. Officials from Green Point Camp were sent to the island to select a suitable site. A small plain near

(1) Based on a report written by Captain John Proctor, *Despatch No. 613, August 1903, CO 879/75* plus additional information from other sources.

Jamestown, known locally as Francis Plain, the recognised recreation ground of the islanders, was originally selected but in the end a better site for the construction of the camp was found in Deadwood Plain. The site was described as follows:

‘Deadwood is situated in the east of the island at an altitude of some 2,000 feet above sea level; it is distant about 2.5 hours walk from Jamestown, and a mile from Longwood. The approach from the south is comparatively easy; to the east it slopes down steeply to the sea, and on the west it ends in a deep ravine. It is healthy and swept by prevailing winds from the east and south-east quarters. Water, the absence of which invariably caused difficulty in the selection of sites, was obtained to a limited extent from the mountain springs on the South side of the island, but only when the Royal Engineers had completed the condensing apparatus and erected tanks for storage in Rupert’s Valley, it could be said that an excellent and adequate supply had been provided.’

The Arrival of Prisoners

On 10 April 1900 the SS *Milwaukee* brought to St Helena 507 prisoners of war, amongst whom were General Cronje and 28 officers including Col. Schiel. The vessel also brought Mrs Cronje, a clergyman and his wife, a doctor, the interpreter and censor F. W. Alexander and 19 natives. The Boer prisoners were landed on 13 April. General Cronje, his wife and three of his staff officers were landed on 14 April and accommodated in a rented house, Kent Cottage, situated between Ladder Hill and the High Knoll Fort. The prisoners were transferred from the ship to the recently completed Deadwood Camp. During 1900 and 1901 a steady stream of prisoners arrived on the island.

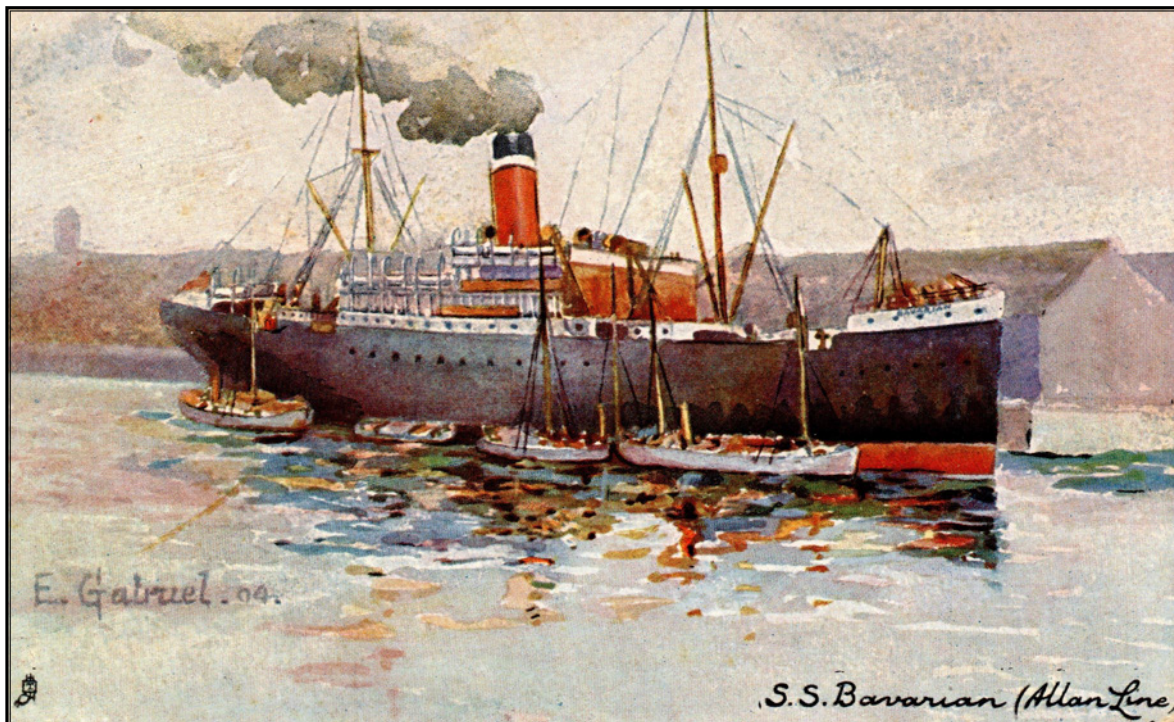
Date	Ship	No. of POWs
10 April 1900	SS <i>Milwaukee</i>	507 amongst whom were General Cronje, 28 officers including Col. Schiel
21 April 1900	SS <i>Lake Erie</i>	360 plus 34 officers
1 May 1900	SS <i>Bavarian</i>	1,097 plus 2 officers
26 June 1900	SS <i>Mahratta</i>	98 plus 12 officers
11 July 1900	HMT <i>Manchester Port</i>	1 officer Lt. Col Von Braun
7 October 1900	SS <i>Idaho</i>	182 plus 7 officers
10 December 1900	SS <i>Victorian</i>	199
12 January 1901	SS <i>Columbian</i>	199 plus 1 officer
24 January 1901	SS <i>Bavarian</i>	1,335 plus 2 officers
3 February 1901	SS <i>Mongolian</i>	649
	TOTAL FOR 1900-1901	4,685

Introduction

There were further prisoner arrivals during 1902.

Date	Ship	No. of POWs
22 January 1902	<i>SS Orient</i>	1050
24 February 1902	<i>SS Britannic</i>	39
31 March 1902	<i>SS Victorian</i>	20 officers and 57 rebels
	TOTAL FOR 1902	1166

Numbers of prisoners and dates of arrival vary according to the source of the information. The above details were extracted from records in the Government Archives in Jamestown, St Helena.



SS Bavarian (Allan Line).

CHAPTER 2

THE CAMPS

Deadwood Camp

Deadwood Camp was on a slightly sloping grassy plain about six miles from the capital Jamestown. It had previously been the camp for the soldiers guarding Napoleon between 1815 and 1821. The land at Deadwood was owned by a Mr Deason. He was paid £50 per month for the appropriation of his land.

With General Robert's successful march to Pretoria, a number of Boer POWs started to question the point of continuing resistance and advocated the need for peace between the Boers and the British. Some of 'the superior and more enlightened classes' felt that the cause of the Boer Republics was lost and they tried to persuade others to adopt a similar point of view. This caused considerable friction and unrest in the Camp. Quite a number of prisoners, many in 'affluent circumstances', were prepared to become British subjects. However, there was considerable opposition to this view, led by 'the irreconcilables' with the encouragement of 'evilily disposed foreigners'. By early 1901, the ill-feeling in the camp had resulted in some cases of violent assault on the more prominent members of the Peace Party. As a result, in late June 1901 the decision was made to set up a separate camp at Deadwood, 'Deadwood Camp No.2', sometimes referred to as the 'Peace Camp'.

Broad Bottom Camp

Due to the large number of prisoners being sent to St Helena, Deadwood was soon filled to capacity, and work begun on the construction of a new camp in Broad Bottom Fields. The site was to the west of the island, at a considerably lower elevation than Deadwood and like Deadwood, about two and a half hours' walk from Jamestown. Water sourced from mountain streams and stored in reservoirs constructed by the Royal Engineers was fed into the camp by pipes. Described as being 'an ideal [camp] in every way', it was used to house 2,111 prisoners, almost all being burghers of the former Orange Free State. Segregation was urgently needed due to the ill-feeling and difference of political opinion between the 'Freestaters' and the 'Transvaalers'. This camp was opened in January 1901. The camp Commandant was Major, later Lt. Col., H. O. P. Wright, who arrived aboard the *Canada* on 3 February 1901. He left on the *Orissa* on 16 September 1902. The land at Broad Bottom was owned by the Hon. G. N. Moss. He received a rent of £75 per month for the appropriation of his land.

Parolees and Camps in Jamestown

On 11 May 1900 eight Boer officers were paroled including Col. Schiel and over the next three months a further 14 officers were also paroled. On 23 May 1900 the SS *Bavarian* sailed for Cape Town with the first two prisoners to be paroled in the Cape; one of these was Adjutant R. J. L. Tindall who had been captured at Elandslaagte (also recorded as R. J. L. Tyndall). In a Government despatch dated 1 June 1901 it was reported that 513 POWs were employed outside the camps: 39 by the Colonial Government, 287 by the Imperial Government, and 187 by local farmers and others.

A camp was set up in Jamestown Gardens that housed about 40 POWs working on the West Rocks Road and these were guarded by men from HMS *Thetis*. There is reference to a camp at the Briars and POWs assisted in the Boer Hospital at Jamestown.

High Knoll Fort ⁽¹⁾

This old fort situated high in the interior behind Jamestown was used to house hard core and disruptive prisoners. After his failed escape Col. Schiel spent a night there in April 1900. Following disturbances in the camps in June 1901 and on 1 July 1901 Commandant Eloff and nine other POWs from Deadwood Camp, plus a small number from Broad Bottom Camp, were transferred to this Fort. Later other disruptive POWs would also have been sent there.

Organisation

⁽²⁾ Prisoners and their guards were quartered in single circular bell tents with tent boards on the floor, originally twelve to a tent but eventually eight Boers per tent. Officers were in similar tents, but only three per tent and their tents were pitched in a separate part of the camp. Later on, some of the prisoners were able to construct from scrap material their own 'huts', primitive but comfortable, in an area of the camp known as the 'Location' (Tin Town Camp).

Tents were pitched in long rows, each row designated by a letter of the alphabet and each tent by a number. Members of each tent elected a foreman or 'Tent Corporal' and these in turn chose a 'Line Captain' who would represent the opinions of his line and serve as an intermediary between his group and the Camp Commandant, who looked to them for assistance and maintenance of good order and discipline in the camp. To a great measure, this system left the internal economy of the camp in the hands of the prisoners themselves; the 'Captains' in rotation supplied from their respective lines, fatigue parties which under the direction of the Quartermaster-Sergeant distributed meat rations, groceries and similar duties.

The staff attached to each camp generally consisted of:

1. A Commandant; in Deadwood there was in addition an Assistant Commandant.
2. A Medical Officer.
3. A Quartermaster.
4. Censors.
5. A number of Non-Commissioned Officers and men independent of the guard, for example medical orderlies.

(1) Also known written as Fort High Knoll on some covers.

(2) Based on a report written by Captain John Proctor, Cape Garrison Artillery, late D.A.A.G. and S.O. Prisoners of War, *Despatch No. 613, August 1903, CO 879/75* plus additional information from other sources. Captain J. J. B. Proctor arrived at St Helena from the Cape on 9 May 1902 on board the *Pembroke Castle*. On 11 June 1902 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace so he could administer the POWs taking the Oath of Allegiance. He sailed for the Cape on 8 October 1902 on board the *Orotava*.

At Deadwood the guard was supplied, at first by the 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, later by the 3rd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. At Broad Bottom, the guard was supplied by the 3rd Battalion the Buffs.

After the Declaration of Peace on 31 May 1902, the Manchester Regiment did duty at both camps.⁽³⁾

** Authors' note: The above is based on a report by Captain John Proctor but a number of other units were involved in guard duties and these are listed in chapter 7.*

The Officer Commanding Troops had his Headquarters at the Castle, Jamestown, where the Garrison Adjutant was entrusted with carrying out his orders and instructions.

The Deadwood and Broad Bottom Camps were surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, outside of which there was a wire entanglement, which in turn was again surrounded by an ordinary wire fence. No prisoner was allowed to cross the inner fence under pain of being shot; notices to this effect were displayed in English and Dutch along the fence. Two youths, Viljoen⁽³⁾ and Godefroy⁽⁴⁾, were shot and killed after being duly warned when they disobeyed this rule. Well's flare lights were intermittently burned around the enclosure. Ships off shore and in the harbour provided piquet boats and searchlights when necessary.

The Commandant, attended by the Officer of the Guard, Medical Officer, Quartermaster and Line Captains in rotation, made a daily inspection of the camp at 11.00am. Twice a day a roll call was taken with the prisoners fallen in outside their respective tents.

For the enforcement of discipline the Commandants could award punishments of up to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour. More serious cases were referred to the Officer Commanding Troops. Sentences for offences of a minor nature were carried out in a separate enclosure, situated near to the guard encampment. More serious offenders were imprisoned in High Knoll Fort, where ringleaders who had instigated discontent and insubordination among their fellow prisoners were also confined. The prisoners were treated as soldiers, and as such were expected to conform to the regulations designed to ensure safety and good order. In general, the Boer prisoners were 'highly tractable and amenable to discipline', although among themselves there was considerable dissension arising from a strong divergence of opinion between those who advocated peace and those who wanted to continue the war.

(3) Viljoen, Johannes Francois (No. 4268) aged 20 years when captured at Paardeburg, 27 February 1900; shot by a sentry when attempting to escape, 8 May 1900; buried at Knollcombes Cemetery, St Helena.

(4) Godefroy, Marius Theodore (No. 15210) aged 19 years when captured at Pienaarsfiver, 10 November 1900; shot by sentry when attempting to escape, 9 February 1901; buried at Knollcombes Cemetery, St Helena.

CHAPTER 3

CENSORSHIP

3A. Introduction to Censorship

From the very start, all mail to or from the prisoners was subjected to strict censorship. Mr F. W. Alexander was the first censor and also the Chief Censor until the arrival of Baron Von Ahlefeldt in late February 1902. Alexander was later Staff Interpreter at Deadwood Camp. He was on the staff of the Camp Commandant, who had a Sergeant Major, orderly room clerk, two MPs, orderlies, quartermaster, quartermaster sergeant and POW helpers as well as three censors. The censors very rarely initialled incoming mail after censoring, but almost always initialled outgoing mail, although the odd item of mail is known that they failed to initial. The role of Alexander and the other censors is found within this proclamation to the POWs.⁽¹⁾

Rules Regulating the Correspondence of Prisoners of War

- (1) No prisoner of war may write more than two letters per month. Such prisoners who have fathers, sons and brothers in the various camps abroad will be permitted to correspond with them once a month.
- (2) No letter may contain more than 500 words.
- (3) No POW may write about any of the following subjects:- the political situation, the British Government or troops, occurrences in the camps, complaints about food, or anything of a kindred kind.
- (4) All letters dealing with anything contrary to the regulations, whether registered or not, will be destroyed with the envelopes. No notices of destruction will be given.
- (5) All photographs showing the coats of arms of the late republics, pictures of the leaders, and any article whatsoever with the coats of arms aforementioned will be confiscated.
- (6) All letters addressed Z.A.R. or O.F.S. will be destroyed as these places no longer exist.
- (7) Letters may be posted daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, but must be handed to the Staff Interpreter, who will attend at the office during these hours for the purpose of receiving them.
- (8) No POW is allowed inside the Staff Interpreter's office for any reason whatsoever.
- (9) Parcels and packages must be packed in the presence of the Staff Interpreter.
- (10) With reference to the envelopes retained in the censors office the unused stamps will be sold to the POWs, and the proceeds given to the widows and orphans of Boer Prisoners.

**A. J. Price, Colonel
Officer Commanding Troops**

In March 1902 the regulations regarding the censorship at St Helena were changed (see pages 17-18).

Censors

⁽²⁾ Six censors were sent from South Africa, although only four were used to begin with in 1900. In total 12 censors were eventually used between the two camps, although not all of them were censoring concurrently, as will be seen from the dates of use of their initials.

At first, censors were appointed to an office in each camp, but about the end of March 1902 it was found to be more practical to have one Central Office in Jamestown to deal with the mail to and from prisoners. A large amount of 'noxious literature' was confiscated and destroyed; a record was kept of the general tone of the letters and the views of the writers, both prisoners and their correspondents.

During the closing stages of the war, the tone of the prisoners' letters showed a 'calm submission to British rule' and a yearning to return to their homes and families. From the start of 1902, letters from wives, parents and near relatives to the prisoners advised a 'submission to the inevitable and reconciliation' with an acceptance of the hopelessness of the continuing fight and the misery it brought.

In their correspondence the 'foreigners' displayed 'a bitterness and hatred of the British'; this was true in particular of the letters from Hollanders and Germans. However, as the war drew to an end these letters became more moderate. What were classified as 'objectionable letters' were suppressed and after submission to the Officer Commanding Troops destroyed. Shortly after the Declaration of Peace, the Censors Office was abolished, though convicts' letters were subject to censorship right up to the time of their removal from the island.

Note: Captain Proctor states that 12 censors were used between the two camps. To date, the initials of only 11 censors have been recorded but it would have been 12 if mail initialled and stamped by the Garrison Adjutant was included.

Note: Censoring ceased in July 1902, although one example of censoring is recorded in December 1902.

- (1) Dr Stephen Royle, 'Alexander The Rat', *St Helena & Ascension Supplement*, No. 28 July 1997, pp. 9-12.
- (2) Based on a report written by Captain John Proctor, *Despatch No. 613, August 1903, CO 879/75* plus additional information from other sources.

Classification of Prisoners

⁽³⁾ Against the background as laid out in paragraph 2 on page 7 regarding the setting up of Deadwood Camp No. 2 camp, there was also the continuing unrest and friction between the Freestaters and the Transvaalers. Separating the two communities seemed to be a solution, with the Freestaters being housed in the newly constructed Broad Bottom Camp and the Transvaalers staying at Deadwood. The burghers could be classified as follows:

1. Transvaalers, 'foreigners' and 'irreconcilables', housed in Deadwood Camp.
2. Freestaters, housed in Broad Bottom Camp.
3. The Peace Party, approximately 450 burghers, at Deadwood Camp No. 2.
4. Prisoners involved in work parties, housed in Jamestown, farms or other establishments.
5. Intractable prisoners, in High Knoll Fort.

A further classification done amongst those burghers wishing to become British subjects and who were prepared to offer their services to His Majesty's Government; those ready and willing to perform any duty in South Africa other than military services in the field; those ready and willing to do garrison duty only in the town/area to which they belong; and those prepared to volunteer for active service in South Africa.

The report praised the 'dogged patience, forbearance and excellent order' of the burghers in the Peace Camp, with particular praise given to the example set by Commandant J. L. Jooste⁽⁴⁾ and Mr I. H. L. Schumann⁽⁵⁾.

(3) Based on a report written by Captain John Proctor, *Despatch No. 613, August 1903, CO 879/75* plus additional information from other sources.

(4) Commandant Jooste (No. 3535) from Klerksdorp, aged 43 years when captured at Paardeburg, 27 February 1900.

(5) Johann Hendrik Lodewyck Schumann (No. 4196) from Fordsburg, Johannesburg, aged 41 years when captured at Elandslaagte, 21 October 1899.

Translation of extracts from the book by Oberst (Colonel) Adolf Schiel ⁽⁶⁾

English censorship

One thing that made our captivity that much harder to bear was the irregularity with which our post arrived.

The position of censor not an enviable one. It undoubtedly requires a lot of discretion in order to determine, during the censorship of correspondence, where the limit must be applied to ensure that the censor acts in the interests of supervisory authority as much as he avoids unnecessarily upsetting the prisoners, who after all see his authority from the position of future citizens. One could not expect from the various censors we had on St. Helena, and there was quite a number of them, that they would all apply the same amount of discretion and that they would all be equally conscious of the fact that they had the power to exercise a conciliatory influence on the prisoners. We had some censors who made every effort in this regard and who also did the prisoners some favours whenever their duties allowed this. I remember with particular gratitude the older gentlemen who were entrusted with censoring our correspondence, whilst the younger men not only displayed excessive strictness, but also often let their political feelings lead them.

At the beginning of our stay on the island our correspondence was not restricted. Every prisoner of war was able to send as many letters as he wanted. However, once the number of prisoners began to increase and some of them abused the freedom of being able to correspond in this way the number of outgoing letters was specified, as existing censorship staff would otherwise not have been able to even begin to get a grip on their work. Some young men had for example started to correspond with young girls in the Cape Colony and had asked them to write to them as many letters as possible, all of which they planned to reply to. They were also to ask other girls to do the same. One had even compiled a list of his friends that included over two hundred names. Everybody stated how many letters from young girls he would like to receive per month, with most names including the annotation "as many as possible". The military authorities would of course have had to assign an entire company of censors to deal with correspondence on this scale.

As in so many other cases the supreme command in Cape Town omitted to apply this missing rule that applied to all stations where prisoners of war were kept here also, so that every new commander ordered changes, which usually did not constitute improvements. The post office on the island delivered all mail sent to prisoners of war to the military authorities, who had set up their own post office, which did however leave a lot to be desired when it came to handing out post such as registered mail and parcels. There was a day when I received a message to say that the censor had some registered letters addressed to me and I was sent a ticket I was asked to sign before I could receive these letters

(6) See Bibliography..

I signed the ticket and received - an envelope with a five mark note and a further envelope with some German stamps, but the letters had been removed. As the sender was not stated on either envelope I could not even see where the letters had come from. Apart from the somewhat devious way in which one had obtained my signature in order to be able to answer possible questions regarding receipt by the sender, the censorship authority surely did not have the right to destroy registered letters at random, but should have returned the same to the sender in every instance if it refused to approve their delivery. This is what the registered post fee is after all paid for.

Cases like the one listed here occurred frequently. Parcels containing cigars, tobacco and other gifts often disappeared without trace. Fourteen parcels of this kind, the despatch of which from Germany I had been informed of by letter, were never received. A further irregularity was the retention of postage stamps on letters, the posting of which had been judged inadmissible. These should at least have been returned to the sender together with the envelope so that the latter would have known that the letter had not been sent. The censorship authority would not have incurred effort or additional work through returning the envelope with the stamps in any case, as the distribution of letters to the prisoners was completed by a separate post office managed by the prisoners.

Some of the prisoners were hard pushed to find the money for postage. If their letters were destroyed they lost not only the money for postage, but also waited in vain for an answer from their family. There was a time when everything that was written was burned, even if it had no political content, even registered post. Stamps were often removed from incoming post, which at least constituted a pecuniary loss for the recipient, as English officers paid high prices for postmarked African stamps.

In view of these grievances I saw myself forced to address a complaint to the military authorities in Cape Town after similar complaints to the commander of the island at that time were unsuccessful. The commander of the department responsible for prisoners of war, Lieutenant Colonel Lehmann, replied as follows. "The distribution and sending of letters is a favour granted to the prisoners of war and cannot be claimed as a right. We did know here in Cape Town that the sending of European newspapers to prisoners of war is not permitted and that only the "Argus", the "Cape Times" and other purely local South African newspapers are allowed.

Lieutenant Colonel Lehmann therefore portrayed something that is considered a right of a criminal sentenced to death under the laws of his own country as a favour granted to prisoners of war: the, at least limited, correspondence with relatives.

I got no reply from him at all to my allegation put to the military authorities with regard to the disappearance and destruction of registered post, of postmarked and non-postmarked stamps and of parcels. Were we supposed to consider it a favour as well that we were deemed worthy of being deprived of our possessions?

This gentleman must have a strange understanding of the law because he ignored our complaints regarding the mean treatment of “Mongols” just as much as he disregarded this complaint.

Article 16 of the Hague Convention states:

“Les bureaux de renseignements jouissent de la franchise de port.”

“Les lettres, mandates et articles d’argent ainsi que les colis postaux destinés aux prisonniers de guerre ou expédiés par eux, seront affranchis de toutes les taxes postales aussi bien dans les pays d’origine et de destination que dans les pays intermédiaires.”

The right of sending our letters free of charge has never been granted. When I once mentioned this to the German consul, a liberal Englishman, and he directed his attentions to the articles of the Hague Convention mentioned in the above he replied to me: “England does not give a damn about any convention in the world if it does not suit it.”

The civilian post office was well aware of the irregularities involving registered post and a bit more effort from the general post authority in London would surely have had some success. The postmaster did however not appear to be very keen to fall out with the military authorities, and the usual mismanagement carried on.

The civil Government of St. Helena however could expect substantial pecuniary advantages through disregarding Art. 16 of the Hague Convention, as the correspondence of the prisoners was substantial, given the large number of Europeans. St. Helena also worked according to the principal: “One should milk the cow for as long as there is milk.”

In October 1901 all postcards had been sold out at the post office, and although new cards arrived from England immediately, sale of the latter did not commence until February 1902. This gave the post office managers the advantage that all correspondence to the European mainland and other parts of the world not under English control now had to be by letter. A postcard cost 1 penny, whilst postage on a letter cost 2½ pence.

The permanently employed censors who worked on the island until February 1902 did not speak German, and as one applied censorship to German post with particular strictness due to the serious disagreements with the anti-English German press, English officers often had to do the job of the German censors.

Some of these gentlemen did not take this job, for which they were paid 8 shillings extra a day, very seriously. One young lieutenant of the West India Hussar Regiment [Lt. W. J. Maule] censored German post for some time. The young man had spent some time in Heidelberg in the past, where he apparently did not try very hard to discover our beautiful language, as he told me once that the best sounding word of the German language must be “Herrgottsakrament” [slang: ‘holy shit’], which had always impressed him.

He once asked me to tell the German prisoners to please write their letters in Latin characters, as he could not read the German typeface! His censorship of German printed matter was as practical as it was spirited. When our friends at home responded to my request for reading matter in a very enthusiastic way, the first consignment consisted of approximately fifteen sacks of books and magazines. I was informed of their arrival and the young lieutenant also arrived from Jamestown on a donkey to censor the reading material. I had just arrived at the barracks of the censors, where piles of books etc. were lying on the floor, when the lieutenant entered the room. "Herrgottsakrament!" he shouted in surprise, "does that all need to be censored?" he quickly grabbed some newspapers from the pile, tore them in half, and then rode home. At least this was a highly practical method that I can recommend to all censors in English service.

One prison comrade who ... as postmaster in Deadwood ... [text stops in mid-sentence] [text starts in mid sentence] ... stores, later handed me the torn pages; there were two scientific journals and one religious pamphlet.

We did not keep this fabulous censor for long. He was one of those officers who had been "sent to bed" by their troops during the uprising of the West Indians in Jamestown and was posted to Sierra Leone with his battalion shortly after that.

Prior to his departure he did not even make the effort to return the letters entrusted to him and an entire batch of German post was disappeared. We heard later from the quartermaster of the lieutenant that he had simply left the letters in his room, of which his host became aware only once his children started playing with them. It was too late by then though, as most of them were torn to pieces. A complaint to Colonel Evans resulted in nothing more than the usual shrugging of shoulders.

Another lieutenant then took over German censorship [Capt. W. J. P Marling]. This gentleman had the otherwise praiseworthy character trait of being a very keen player of football – and other games – which was however a disadvantage to us, the German prisoners, in as far as he played this sport every day and sometimes spent no time at all on censoring letters for weeks at a time despite the three shillings he earned per day for his supposed service. We, or course, had to wait patiently for our post until it rained for a while, which sometimes took a long time due to the continuous drought!

A more compassionate gentleman who appreciated the reason for our complaint must have taken over from Lieutenant Colonel Heyman in Cape Town early in 1902, because a new censor [Baron Von Ahlefeldt] was despatched, who took over the supervision of censorship. Even if the new rules were very strict I at least had no more reason to complain from that time onwards, and our letters were no longer kept lying around for weeks as before.

The censorship regulations set out on page 10 appear to have been applied until March 1902, when Baron Von Ahlefeldt was appointed Chief Censor and censorship was moved to Jamestown where new rules were applied as follows:

Regulations for Censoring at St Helena

A

The present system of censoring will be substituted by the following:-

One Officer to be stationed at each camp with the title Staff Interpreter, whose duties will be as follows:-

- (a) To interpret when necessary and to make all required by the Commandants.
- (b) To keep an alphabetical register of all Prisoners of War in the Camp to which he is attached in order to control the number of letters (limited to two monthly) allowed to each man, except in such cases where fathers, brothers or sons are in various camps abroad, when one or two exceptions may be accepted. Where there is more than one camp the method of collecting and delivering the correspondence to be left to the discretion of the staff interpreter.
- (c) To receive and superintend the packing of all packages and parcels. Anything objectionable such, for instance, as photographs bearing the coats of arms of either of the late Republics, or picture representing any of their leaders, or any article bearing the coats of arms or colours of the above-mentioned States, are not on any account to be passed on and should be confiscated.
- (d) To forward *daily* all letters received to the Head Office, Jamestown, where *all* letters will be censored. No letters whatsoever must be censored at either camp.
- (e) All incoming letters, after being censored, will be forwarded to the Staff Interpreter whose duty it will be to have them distributed.
- (f) The Staff Interpreter will receive and mark off his register, daily, letters from Prisoners of War between the hours 10 a.m. and 12 noon.
- (g) No Prisoner of War may, on any pretence whatever, be allowed in the Staff Interpreters Office. All receiving and delivery of letters through window.
- (h) The Staff Interpreter will make surprise visits to the Divine Services held by the Boer Chaplains and make a weekly report which must be sent direct to the O.C. Troops, Jamestown.

**A. J. Price, Colonel,
O.C. Troops.**

**St. Helena,
March, 1902.**

B

- (1) The Head Office for Censors to be in Jamestown, where the staff will consist of the Chief Censor, to be selected by the Officer Commanding the Troops, and two others.
- (2) On arrival of the mails the Censors shall be present at the opening of the bags, and assist the Postmaster in sorting the letters for POWs. He will bring to the notice of the O.C. Commanding Troops any cases of suspicious letters being addressed to civilians.
- (3) The hours for the Censors will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays, and those days when work demands later hours.
- (4) All letters not passed by the Censors to be destroyed entirely. No envelope will be returned to the writer.
- (5) Censors will be guided in the non-passing of letters by the regulations approved by the O.C. Troops and posted in various camps. A copy of these rules to be kept in the Censors' Office
- (6) The Censors will bring to the notice of the O.C. Commanding Troops, for information of His Excellency the Governor, where any pro-Boer Newspapers are publicly placed for perusal.
- (7) No Prisoners of War will be allowed in the Censors Office or in the Post Office, Jamestown under any pretence whatever.
- (8) For the convenience of such Prisoners of War as are employed in Jamestown, for instance, by the Cable Company, the Public Works Department, etc., a post box will be provided in the neighbourhood of the censors' office and cleared daily, the censors shall be supplied with an alphabetical list of the men employed to enable them to keep a similar check on the number of letters as at the camps.
- (9) Prisoners of War residing outside the Camps on parole shall post their letters at the Camp where they are rationed.
- (10) All incoming letters for Prisoners of War mentioned in paragraph 8 shall be forwarded to the Commandant, Prisoners of War, Jamestown.

**A. J. Price, Colonel,
O.C. Troops.**

**St. Helena,
March 1902.**

3B. Deadwood and Broad Bottom Camp Censor Marks

The first and most commonly seen censor mark is the 24mm double bordered circle without camp name reading 'CENSOR/PRISONERS OF WAR.' (BW1). This mark can be found on both incoming and outgoing mail and in a variety of colours: violet, grey-blue, brown, black and red. A similar mark is recorded used in South Africa but this mark can be distinguished from the St Helena mark by the fact that the outer circle is much thicker than the inner circle, while with the St Helena mark both the circles are the same thickness. Also with the South Africa mark the word 'CENSOR' measures 14mm, while in the St Helena mark it measures 16mm. This censor mark saw use from April 1900 through to May 1902 and was used in both camps. This censor mark is also recorded in black with the initials 'AWP' as a separate hand stamp. This is listed as BW1a and only used at Broad Bottom Camp. The separate initials as a hand stamp is also recorded with BW2a.

In May 1901 a second censor mark, BW2, with a single circle measuring 30mm came into use at Broad Bottom Camp reading 'PRISONERS OF WAR/BROAD BOTTOM CAMP', and in July of that year a double triangular mark BW3 was introduced at Deadwood Camp with the wording 'PASSED BY/CENSOR/DEADWOOD.' The double triangular BW4 with the wording 'PASSED/PRESS/CENSOR' did not see use until February 1902 (see page 29). A small single triangular mark BW7 measuring 38mm along the base and 30mm on each side with the words 'PASSED/CENSOR/ST HELENA' saw very limited use on both incoming and outgoing mail between September 1901 and January 1902 (see page 46). A third double triangular mark measuring 40mm along each side BW5 saw very limited use. It is recorded used in December 1902 and has the wording 'PASSED BY/CENSOR-P-O-W' along two sides, with a space for the camp name along the bottom.

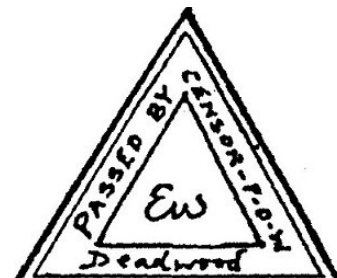
The Deadwood Camp Censor Marks



BW1



BW3



BW5

The Broad Bottom Camp Censor Marks



BW1a



BW2

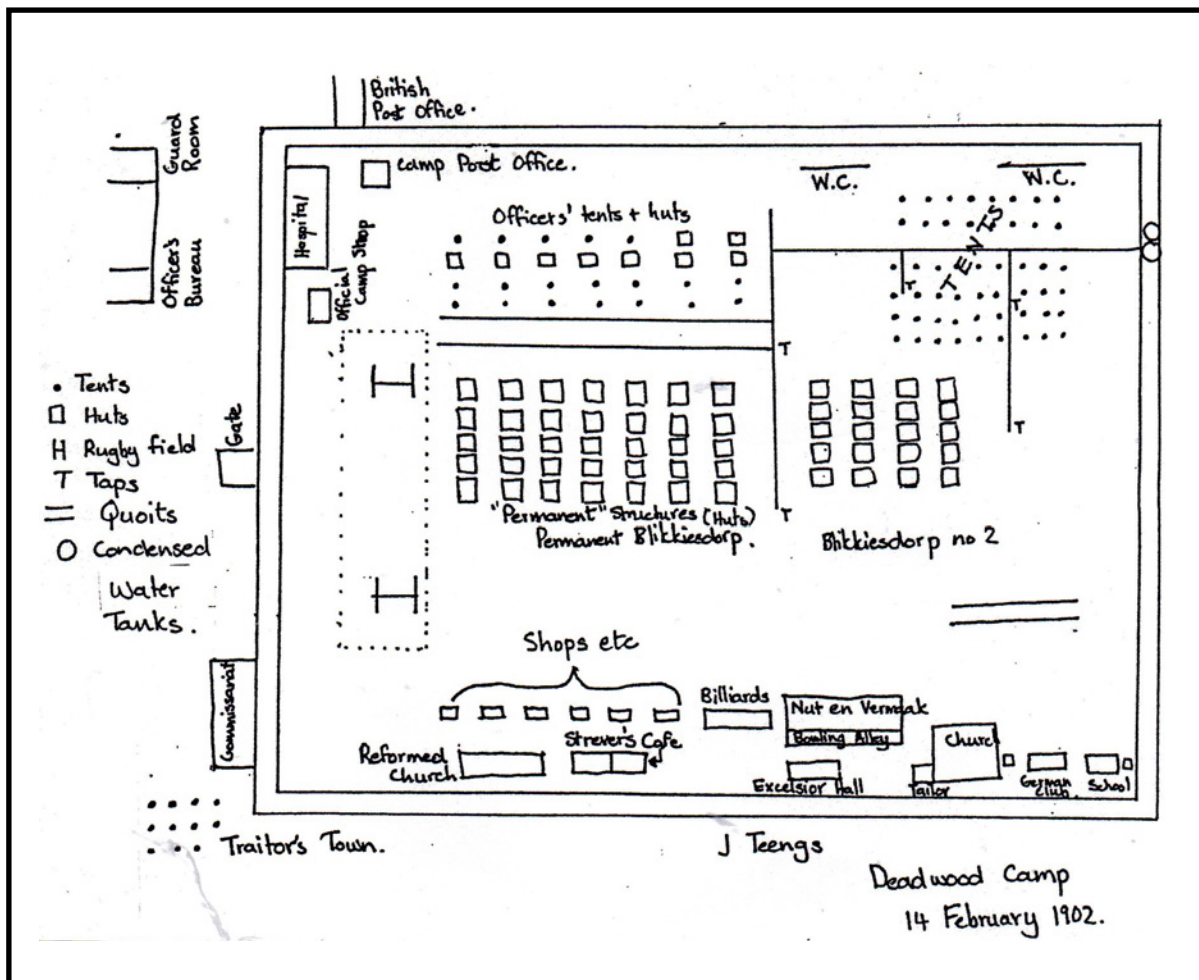


BW2a

3C. Deadwood Camp and its Censors

Deadwood Camp is situated about six miles by road from Jamestown, between Longwood (the site of Napoleon's residence) and Flagstaff Hill. The land was rented from Mr Deason for £50 per month. It was the first camp to be established on the island, in April 1900, and ultimately housed predominately Transvaalers and foreign volunteers. In June 1901 a second camp, Deadwood Camp No. 2, sometimes known as Peace Camp, was set up within the main camp. This was to house pro-British prisoners who were being threatened by hard-liners.

The sketch below gives a broad outline of the layout of the camp including the British Post Office. This was a corrugated building where the two censors were housed. They worked from Monday to Saturday and closed the office at 5.00pm.



The Deadwood Camp Censors

F.W.A. (Frederick William Alexander)

Mr Alexander, known to the prisoners as ‘Alexander the Rat’, was born on St Helena but had lived in South Africa for some 47 years. It is reported that he had at one time a kitchen garden and vegetable shop in the Cape and the second time in Johannesburg. It would appear he abandoned his livelihood rather than turn against the British. He was Chief Censor, following which he became Staff Interpreter at Deadwood Camp.⁽⁷⁾ The initials of Mr F. W. Alexander are recorded used with the BW1 censor mark in grey-blue, violet and also in brown. (Fig. 1) The dates of use of Alexander’s initials with the BW1 censor mark are: grey-blue 28 April 1900 to 25 January 1901; violet 14 May 1900 to 19 March 1902; brown on 18 May 1900 and on incoming mail between the dates of 8 January 1901 to 11 April 1901. His initials without censor mark BW1 is recorded in May 1900.

Mr Alexander arrived on board the *Milwaukee* on 10 April 1900. He left on leave on board the *Zambezi* on 16 July 1901 and returned on the *Goorkha* on 6 September 1901. He appears to have left the island sometime around June 1902.⁽⁸⁾



Fig. 1

(7) Dr Stephen Royle, ‘Alexander The Rat’, *St Helena & Ascension Supplement*, No. 28 July 1997, p. 9.

(8) ‘Von Ahlefeldt, Chief Censor and Staff Interpreter 1902’.

At least two copies of the '**PASSED BY/CENSOR/DEADWOOD**' triangular censor mark BW3 have also been recorded with his initials on 19 September 1901 and 19 November 1901.



Fig. 2

Mr Alexander was Chief Censor at Deadwood Camp until the arrival on Baron Von Ahlefeldt in 1902 who took over the position of Chief Censor. (Fig. 2)

J.H.M.B. (J. H. M. Brown)

Mr J. H. M. Brown would have arrived on the *Lake Erie* (21 April 1900) or the *SS Bavarian* (1 May 1900). The initials of J. H. M. Brown have been recorded used with the type BW1 censor mark only. They have been recorded used with the censor mark struck in grey-blue and in violet. (Fig. 3) Mr Brown was returned to South Africa in the beginning of 1901 and at least one cover is recorded of him censoring mail there.

He was later transferred to the island of Bermuda where he arrived on board the *Armenian* on 28 June 1901. Covers bearing his initials have been recorded. This is confirmed also by a St Helena stationery card with the message 'I hear Brown our old censor has gone to Bermuda'. The dates of use of Brown's initials with the BW1 censor mark are: grey-blue 7 May 1900 to 20 December 1900; and violet 22 May 1900 to 19 February 1901.

Fig. 59 on page 61 illustrates a cover from Bermuda to St Helena signed by J. H. M. Brown.

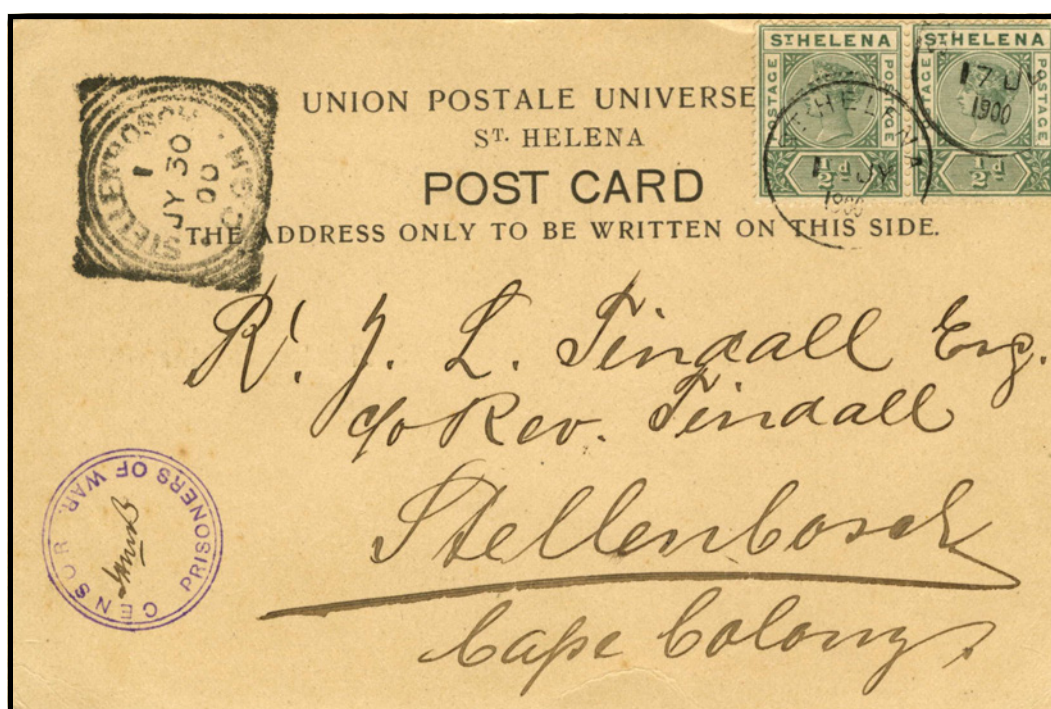


Fig. 3

E.W. (E. B. Walton)

E. Bowe Walton's initials have been recorded used with the BW1 censor mark in grey-blue from 30 May 1900 to 11 November 1900, and in violet from 25 May 1900 to 2 May 1902. (Fig. 4) At least one cover is known with his initials with the BW1 censor mark struck in red. A small number of items of mail are known with some or all of his initials, or his signature in full with or without a censor mark. At least three copies of his initials in red are recorded used with BW1 between 16 April and 25 April 1902. His initials are also recorded with the BW3 'PASSED BY/CENSOR/DEADWOOD' triangle between 16 September 1901 and 6 March 1902. (Fig. 5) They are also recorded in red on one incoming cover that has the BW5 'PASSED BY/CENSOR-P-O-W' with 'Deadwood' in manuscript between the two bottom triangles.* (Fig. 6) He may have arrived from Cape Town aboard the SS *Bavarian* on 1 May 1900, but left on 10 December 1902 for Cape Town on board the *Tintagel Castle*.

* This same style of censor mark is also known used in Ceylon at Ragama and Diyatalawa camps.

W.J.M. (Lt. W. J. Maule)

Lt. W. J. Maule of the 1st West India Regiment arrived on St Helena from Bermuda on the *Derwent* on 3 September 1900. The regiment left St Helena on the *Columbian* on 13 January 1901. His initials recorded in red used with the BW1 censor mark struck in violet for a very short period, 30 October 1900 to 19 January 1901. (Fig. 7) One envelope exists with censor mark BW1 in blue-grey with his signature in red with post office date stamp of 19 January 1901. This would have been an item censored before he left but not received by the Post Office till later. His initials in red also appear on one incoming envelope dated 13 November 1900 with the censor mark BW1 in violet placed separately.

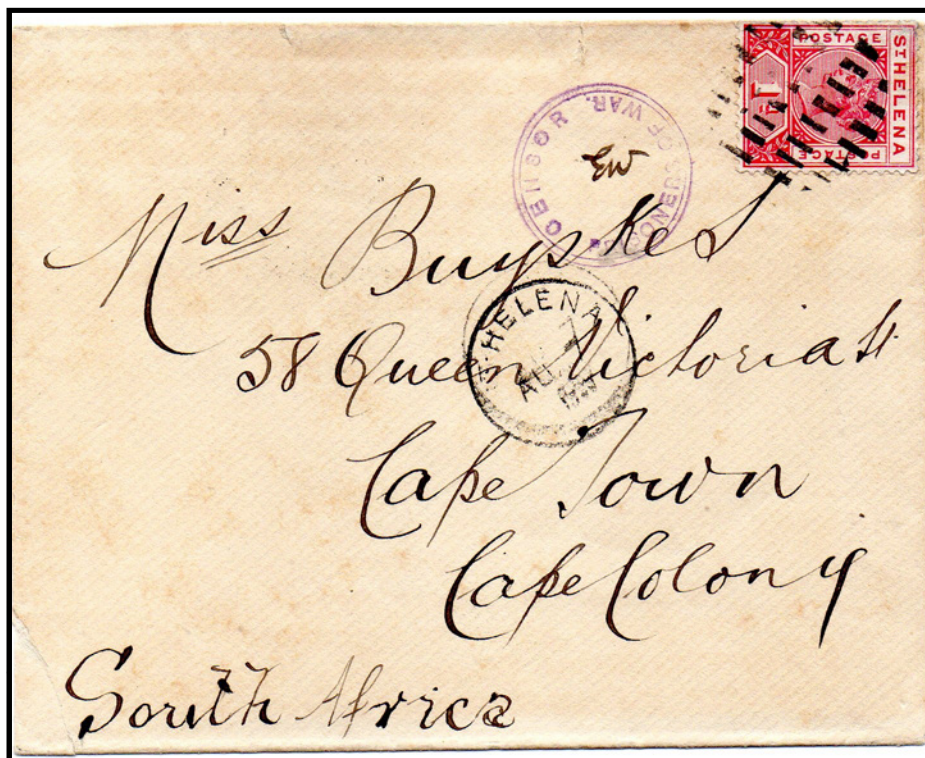


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

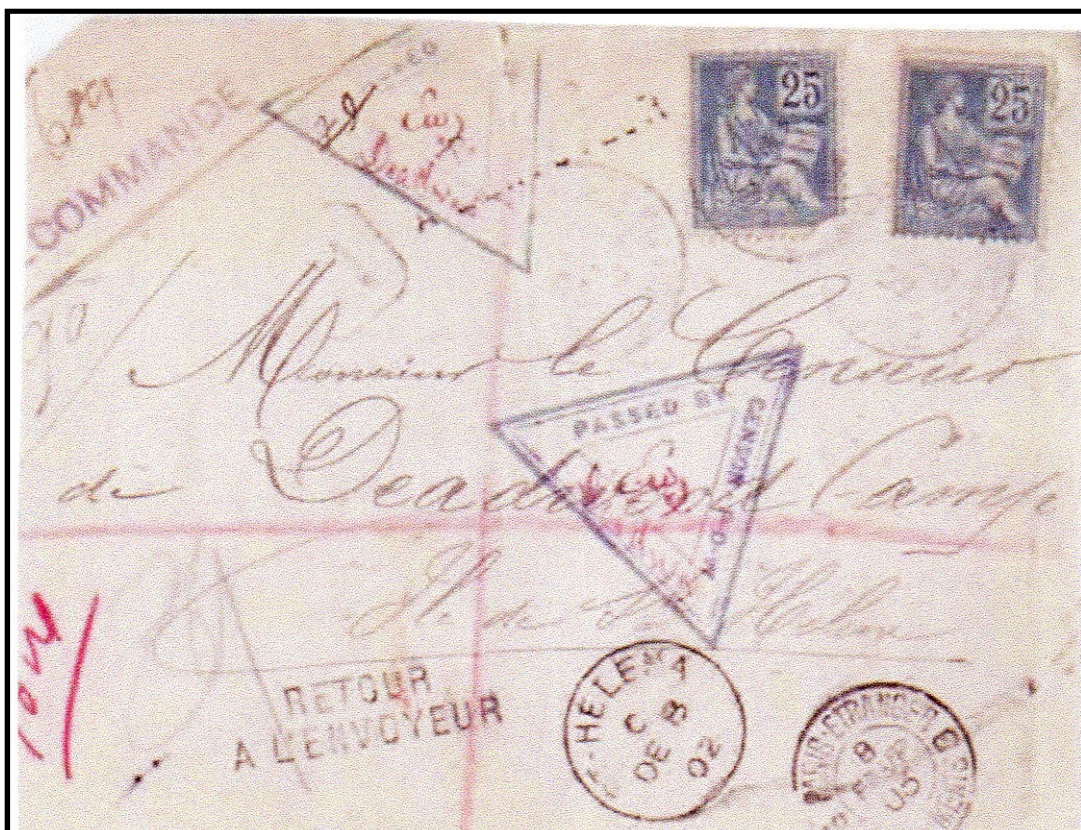


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

W.J.P.M. (Captain W. J. P. Marling)

The name of this censor was unknown until recently. His initials have been recorded used with the BW1 censor mark in violet from 19 January 1901 to 25 February 1901. (Fig. 8) It is now known that he was Captain W. J. P. Marling of the 4th Gloucestershire Regiment who arrived at St Helena aboard the Union Castle steamer *Goth* on 21 April 1900. He left the island on 8 July 1901 aboard the *Mohawk* with the rest of the regiment. It would appear that he took over the censoring of the German mail following the abrupt departure of Lt. Maule on 13 January 1901. In turn it would appear that Lt. A. W. Phelps who was based at Broad Bottom Camp then took over the censoring of German mail from Captain Marling.

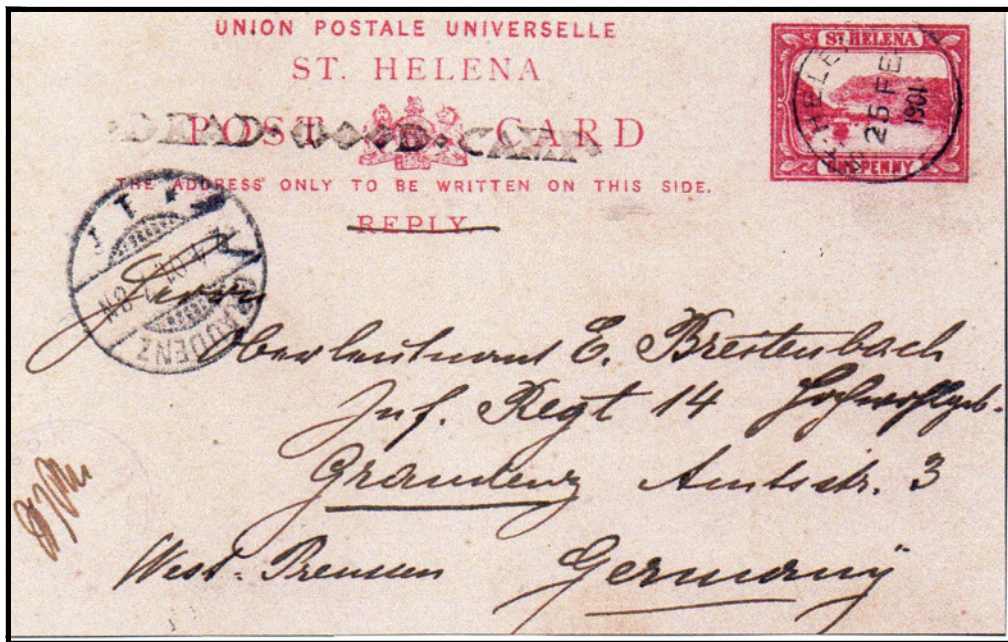


Fig. 8



C.E.D.B. (Charles E. de Beer)

The name of this censor has only recently been uncovered. His initials are recorded used with the BW1 censor mark struck in violet from 30 January 1901 to 1 July 1901. (Fig. 9) His initials are recorded on incoming mail dated 2 February 1901 with BW1 in violet. It is likely that he arrived on board the *SS Bavarian* on 24 January 1901. He is noted as returning to Cape Town aboard the *Mohawk* on 8 July 1901.

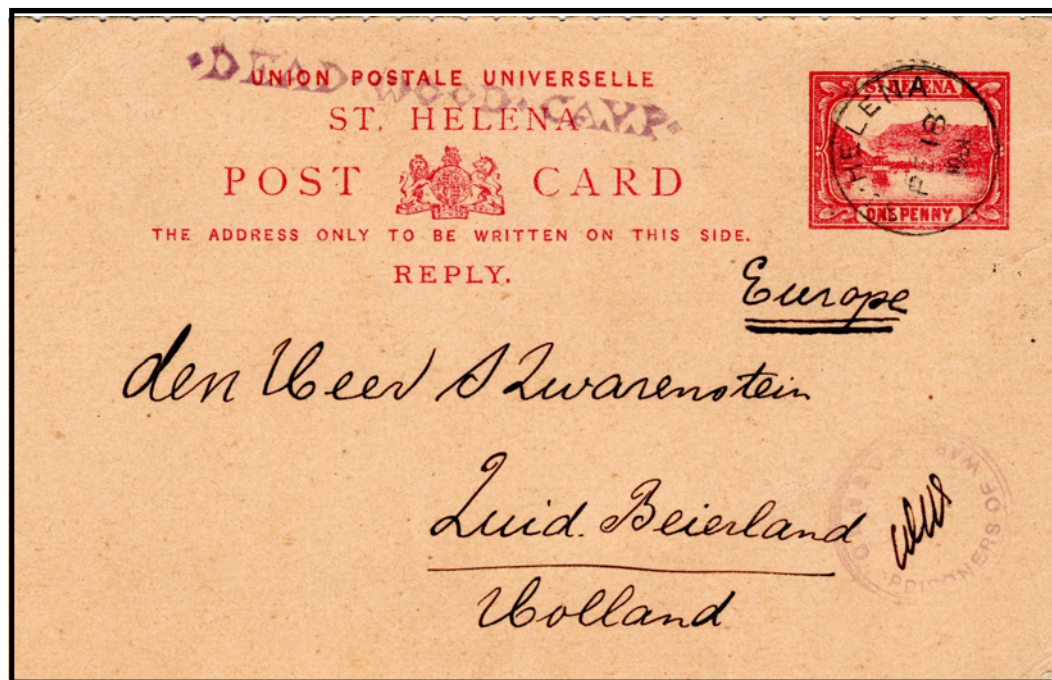


Fig. 9

V.A. (Baron Von Ahlefeldt)

William Waldemar, Baron Von Ahlefeldt's initials have been recorded used with the BW1 censor mark struck in red from 29 March 1902 to 8 May 1902. Also one cover is recorded with BW1 in violet for 7 April 1902, also on an incoming item of mail for 2 March 1902. The BW3 'PASSED BY/CENSOR/DEADWOOD' mark in red is recorded with his initials from 2 March 1902 to 11 May 1902. BW3 in red with his initials is recorded on an incoming item of mail dated 2 March 1902. (Figs. 10 & 11)

He arrived aboard the *Britannic* on 24 February 1902 and was initially sent to the quarantine station in Lemon Valley. On leaving the quarantine station the Baron took over the role of Chief Censor with F. W. Alexander becoming Staff Interpreter at Deadwood Camp. He left the island on 21 October 1902 for Cape Town aboard the *Golconda*.



Fig. 10



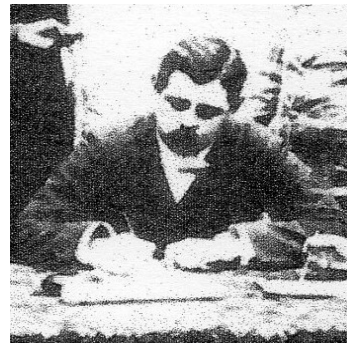
Fig. 11

P.R. (P. Roux)

Mr Roux arrived on the *Arundel Castle* on 9 July 1901 and was put into quarantine on the *Howden*, which was moored off Jamestown. It is not known when he left the island, but with Baron Von Ahlefeldt and E. Bowe Walton he was a member of the repatriation staff in Jamestown from June to September 1902. His initials of have been noted used with five different censor marks at Deadwood Camp and in Jamestown (see also page 41): BW1 in violet from 20 July 1901 to 9 April 1902 (Fig. 12), BW3 in violet from 7 September 1901 to 29 April 1902 (Fig. 13) and the 'PASSED/PRESS/CENSOR' BW4 recorded in violet 3 April 1902 to 14 July 1902. (Fig. 14) At least one copy of his initials has been recorded used with the BW6 Head Office censor mark for 5 July 1902.



BW4



P. Roux.

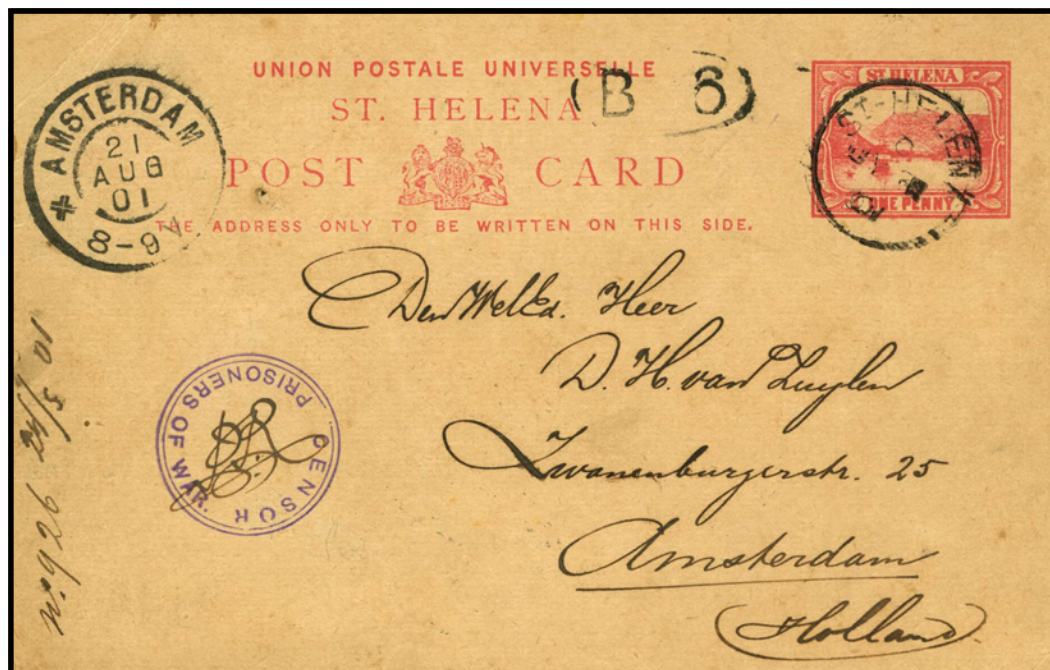


Fig. 12

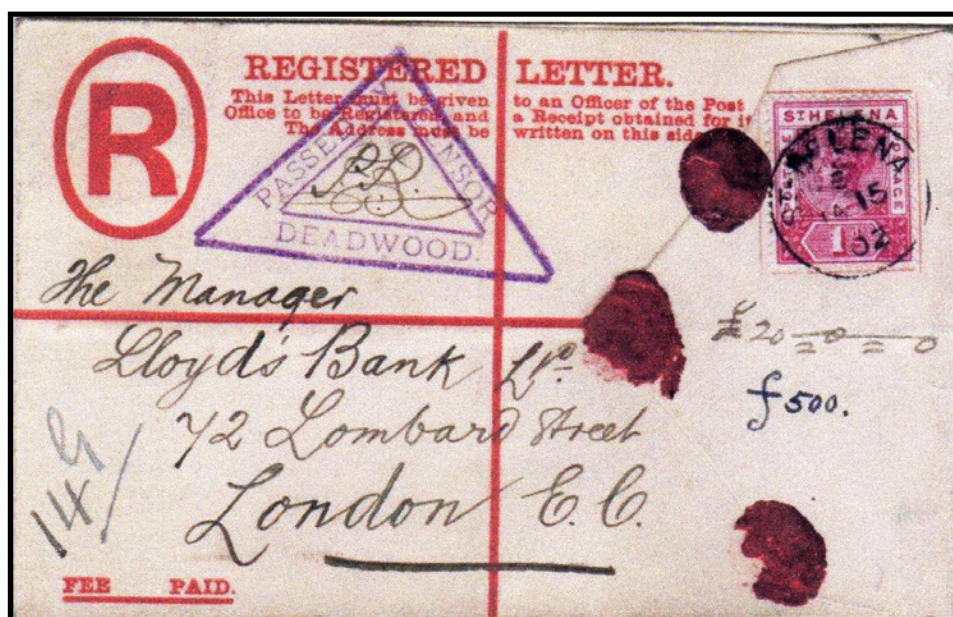


Fig. 13

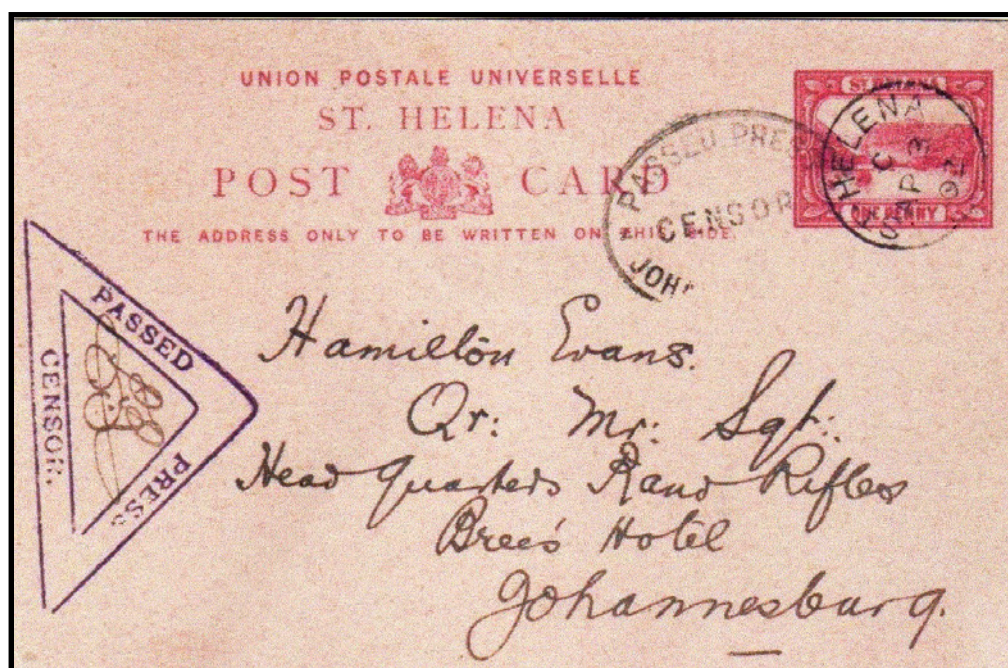


Fig. 14

Deadwood Camp No. 2 – Henry Frederick Cox

About 23 June 1901 there was major trouble in Deadwood Camp when a number of prisoners wished to take the Oath of Allegiance. These men were attacked by hard-line Boers, so the authorities moved those wishing to take the Oath to a separate camp, Deadwood Camp No. 2, within the main Deadwood Camp and on 1 July transferred the ten main troublemakers to High Knoll Fort. Fig. 15 shows a cover addressed to Henry Cox at Deadwood Camp 2.

Henry Cox, who was one of those transferred to Deadwood Camp No. 2, had previously a shop in the main Deadwood Camp. An advertisement for his shop in the camp newspaper is shown below. Henry Cox died of tuberculosis on 18 February 1902 aged 34. He was buried in Grave No. 82 in the Baptist cemetery at Knollcombes with the majority of the prisoners who died on the island.



Fig. 15

Deadwood Camp Cachet

DEAD*WOOD*CAMP

In January 1901 a second camp was opened at Broad Bottom Valley. Camp cachets were introduced as there clearly must have been some need to differentiate mail emanating from the two camps, probably by the authorities in Jamestown. Their use ceased in July 1901 as by this time both the triangular Deadwood Camp cachet BW3 and the circular-type censor mark BW2 for Broad Bottom Camp had been introduced.

The Deadwood Camp cachet measures some 65½ x 4mm. It was probably cut from wood or cork reading ‘***DEAD*WOOD*CAMP***’ in fancy lettering. It underwent considerable wear during the later period of its use between February and July 1901. Normally found struck in black, at least three have been recorded in violet. Most examples appear on the reverse of envelopes but a few examples appear on the address side and occasionally also tie the stamps. (Fig. 16) The cachet is always struck on the front (address side) of postal stationery cards and picture postcards. (Fig. 17) The cachet is occasionally found in black on incoming mail. (Fig. 18)

The cachets accompany the BW1 censor mark with the relevant censor’s initials. Of the Deadwood censors four are associated with the use of this cachet: F.W.A. (F. W. Alexander, E.W. (E. Bowe Walton), W.J.P.M. (Capt. W. J. P. Marling) and C.E.D.B. (Charles E. de Beer). The censor J.H.M.B. (J. H. M. Brown) had left St Helena about the time that this marking came into use and no examples have been found together with his initials. The combination of the Deadwood Camp cachet and BW1 censor mark with censor initials E.W. and C.E.D.B. are those most frequently seen; F.W.A. is far less common.



Fig. 16



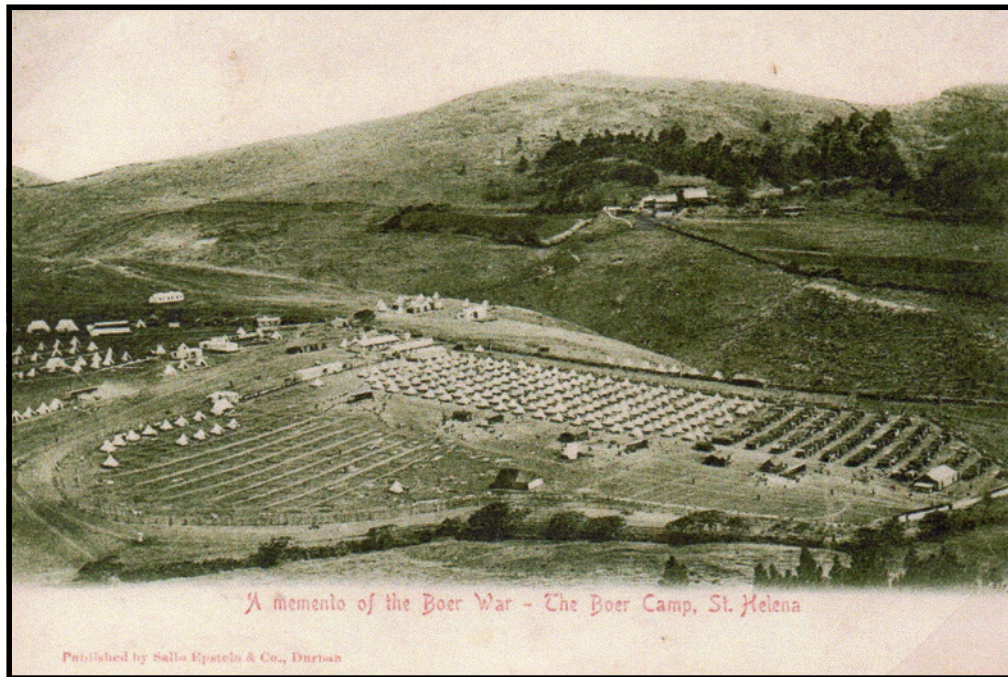
Fig. 17



Fig. 18

3D. Broad Bottom Camp and its Censors

Broad Bottom Camp which was opened by at least 24 January 1901 with the arrival of the SS *Bavarian* with 1,335 prisoners who were sent to Broad Bottom Camp. The censor Mr G. A. de Beer also arrived on the SS *Bavarian* with the prisoners. The camp was situated in a broad valley to the west of the island at a lower elevation than Deadwood. It was about two and a half hours walk from Jamestown. Water was sourced from a mountain stream, stored in reservoirs and fed to the camp by pipes. The camp housed around 2,111 prisoners, mostly burghers of the former Orange Free State and some of the German contingent. Three censors are known to have censored mail from this camp. Two covers are known with the initials of Mr P. Roux, the Press Censor, who was based at Deadwood Camp.



Broad Bottom Camp.

A.W.P. (Lt. Arthur William Phelps)

2nd Lt. A. W. Phelps arrived on 13 January 1901 aboard the *Orotava*. He was a Freemason at the 'Old Rock Lodge', St Helena. He censored mail mainly to Germany or eastern Europe. He is the only censor known to have his initials made as a separate hand stamp for use with the censor marks. His manuscript initials in pencil are also known with BW1 in a brown shade 20 March to 27 April 1901. From 17 October 1901 to 21 December 1901 BW1a in black is recorded with his initials as a separate hand stamp. The BW2 censor mark in violet is known with his initials in red manuscript from 25 May to 4 November 1901, although there is at least one copy of his manuscript initials written in blue ink dated 27 January 1902. His initials are recorded as a separate hand stamp in violet with the BW2a censor mark from 20 June 1901 to 29 September 1901, and black initials with BW2 in brown for 6 July 1901. (Figs. 19, 20, 21 & 22) One example of the censor mark BW13 in black with his initialled hand stamp has been recorded on 18 January 1902. (See page 229)

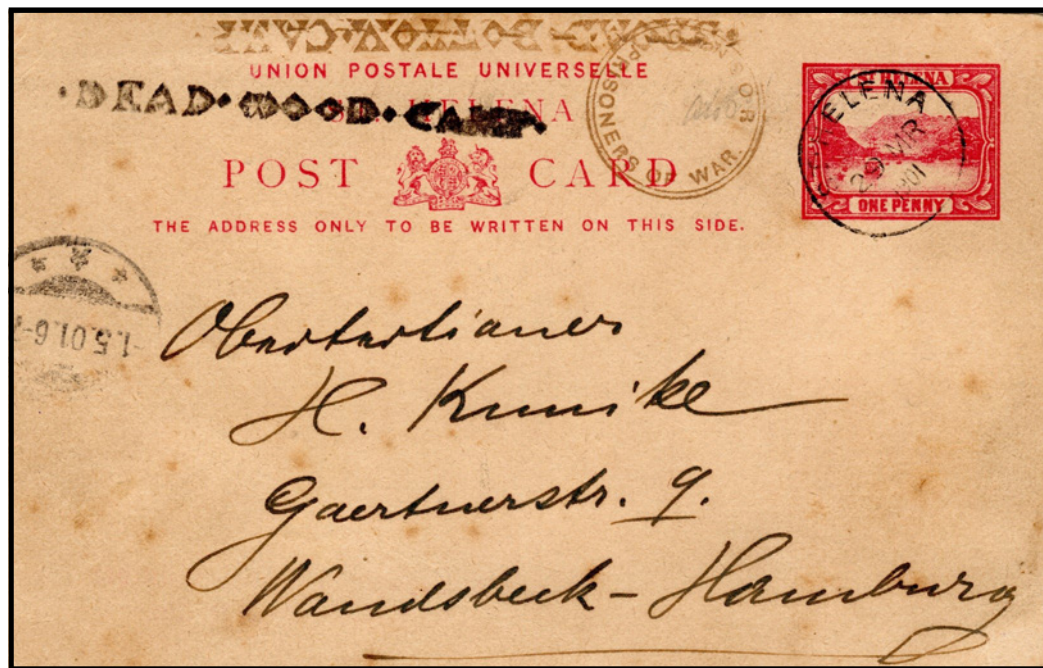


Fig. 19. A postal stationery card written on 24 March 1901, addressed to Germany and cancelled on 28 March 1901. It was written in German by Col. Schiel, who was in Deadwood Camp. As the censor of German mail was Lt. A. W. Phelps who was in Broad Bottom Camp it was stamped by the Deadwood mark to show its origin before being transferred to Broad Bottom Camp where it was censor-stamped with the Broad Bottom marking and put into that camp's mail to go to the post office.



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22

H.G.M. or H.M. (H. G. Mortimer)

Mr Mortimer arrived from Cape Town aboard the *Mongolian* on 3 February 1901 having been employed as a censor at Cape Town from 3 to 24 January 1901. It is unclear when he left St Helena. It would appear that he used his full initials on personal mail when time was not of the essence. His normal form of censoring was a quick sketchy H.M. The full initials of Mr H. G. Mortimer with the BW1 censor mark in violet are recorded between 11 February and 26 March 1901. Only a handful of covers have so far been recorded. With the BW2 censor mark they are recorded from 9 September 1901 to 23 January 1902. There is one example of BW2 with his initials and full name. With the sketchy H.M. initials BW1 in brown 6 April 1901 to 11 May 1901, in black or grey-black 29 March 1901 to 30 May 1901, and with BW2 in violet 20 May 1901 to 2 January 1902 and with initials in red 25 May 1901 to 17 August 1901 (Figs. 23, 24, 25 & 26)

G.A.D.B. (George A. Matthews de Beer)

Mr G. A. M. de Beer like 2nd Lt. Phelps was also a Freemason. He arrived aboard the SS *Bavarian* on 24 January 1901 having been employed as a censor at Cape Town from 14 to 16 January 1901. He appears to have left in late July or August 1902 when Broad Bottom Camp closed. His initials are recorded used with the BW1 censor mark in violet for 22 March 1901 with the Broad Bottom Camp cachet also in violet, (Fig. 27) and in grey-black from 15 March 1901 to 20 July 1901. His initials with the BW2 censor mark in violet from 20 May 1901 to 10 July 1902. Mr G. A. de Beer became Staff Interpreter at Broad Bottom Camp from the date in March 1902 when all censoring of mail was transferred to Jamestown but it would appear that BW2 continued to be used by G. A. de Beer on his own correspondence. (Fig. 28)



Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Mr G. A. de Beer



Fig. 27

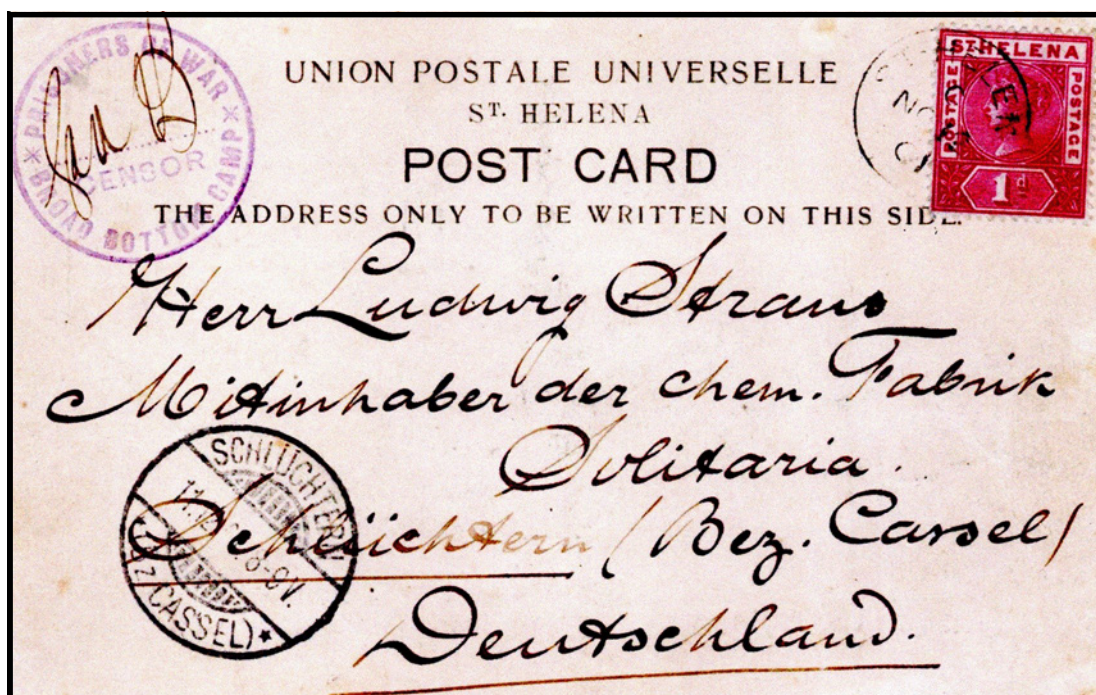


Fig. 28

P.R. (P. Roux)

Mr Roux was based at Deadwood Camp and his initials are usually found on mail connected with that camp, but at least two covers are known with the Broad Bottom Camp BW2 30mm censor mark with his initials. This cover to a Refugee Camp is dated 10 March 1902 (Fig. 29), shortly after the arrival of Baron Von Ahlefeldt who became Chief Censor and moved the censors' offices in both camps into the Head Office in Jamestown.



Fig. 29

Broad Bottom Camp Cachet

BROAD*BOTTOM*CAMP

The Broad Bottom Camp cachet measures 73½ x 4mm. It was the same design as the Deadwood Camp mark and is known in violet, black or brown. Mail from the three censors working at Broad Bottom Camp are known with the combination of their initials and the camp cachet. Early examples are known with the BW1 censor mark un-initialled and the Broad Bottom Camp cachet in violet. (Fig. 30) This combination has been recorded between 13 February and 8 March 1901. H.M. & H.G.M. Mr H. G. Mortimer has been recorded used with the BW1 censor mark and this cachet in black, and at least ten examples have been recorded. (Fig. 31) This cachet has also been recorded on incoming mail.



Fig. 30



Fig. 31

A.W.P. (Lt. A. W. Phelps)

His initials are recorded used with the BW1 censor mark and the Broad Bottom cachet struck in a brown colour and to date all examples bar one have been found on postal stationery cards. (Fig. 32)



Fig. 32

G.A.de.B. (G. A. de Beer)

The initials of Mr G. A. de Beer are known with the BW1 censor mark in violet or black and the Broad Bottom cachet also in violet or black. (Fig. 33)



Fig. 33

A different type of '**Broad-Bottom Camp**' cachet has been recorded in red on a picture postcard. It measures 55 x 4mm and to date is the only copy recorded. It is illustrated in Figs 34 and 34a. It would appear to be an instructional marking as the card is recorded being used before Broad Bottom Camp was used to house prisoners.

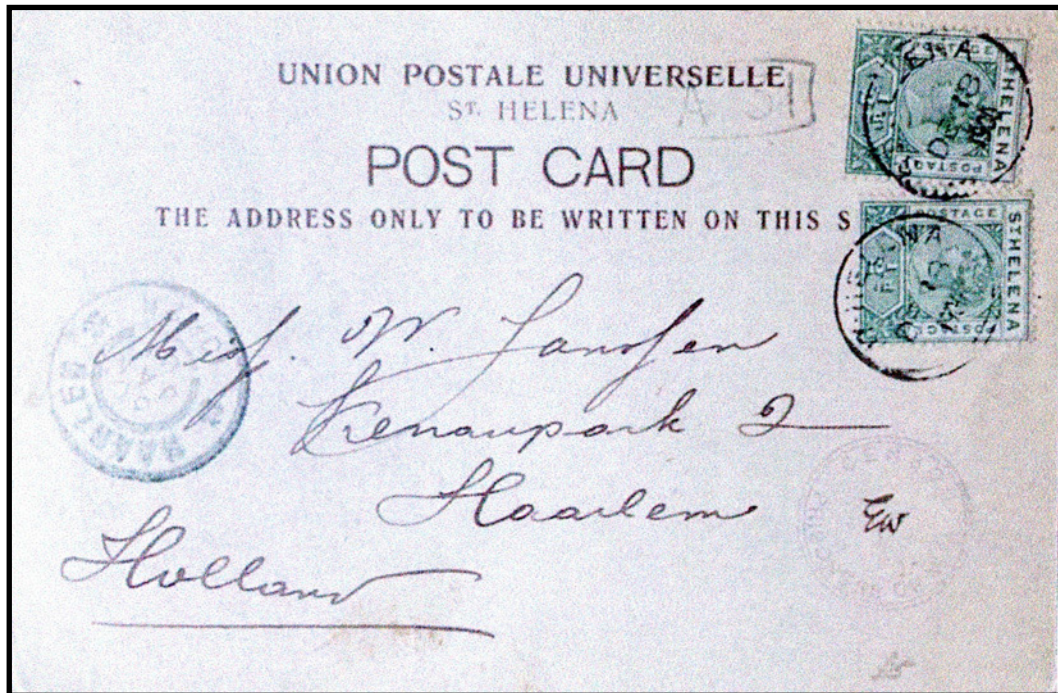


Fig. 34

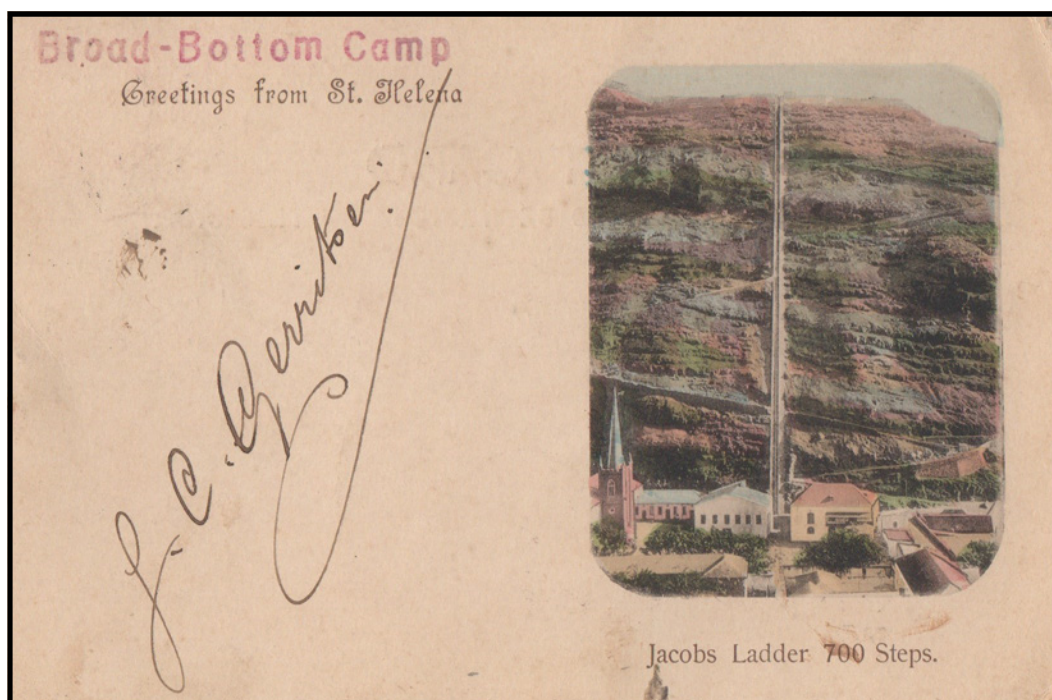


Fig. 34a

3E. The Type 6 and 7 Censor Marks

Type 6 Censor Mark – Head Office

A double triangular mark with the wording 'PASSED/BY/CENSOR./HEAD OFFICE' between the two triangles, and 'ST. HELENA.' in the inner triangle. The outer triangle measures 40 x 50mm, while the inner triangle measures 22 x 29mm. This mark has been recorded used between 1 May and 7 August 1902. It is usually found struck in violet ink and until recently had not been recorded signed by any of the censors working at that period of time. It appears on incoming as well as outgoing mail. In late March or early April 1902 all censoring ceased at the camps and the Head Office was set up in Jamestown itself, probably in the Castle, the main Government building where all the censoring took place. (Fig. 35)



BW6



Fig. 35. Head Office censor mark initialled by P. Roux. To date this is the only example of this marking recorded signed by the censor.

Type 7 Censor Mark



BW7

The Type 7 is a small single triangle measuring 38 x 30mm, with the wording 'PASSED/CENSOR/ST. HELENA'. This censor mark saw very limited use and has been recorded on just six items of mail dated between 21 November 1901 and 21 January 1902. Five of these are incoming mail. The one outgoing item is signed by the censor A. W. Phelps, who was a censor at Broad Bottom Camp.



Figs. 36 & 37

3F. The Censor Seals

Two censor seals have been recorded on incoming mail, in black on green paper and black on yellow paper. Both seals are extremely rare.



Fig. 38. Black-on-green seal recorded used between 11 April 1902 to 23 June 1902.

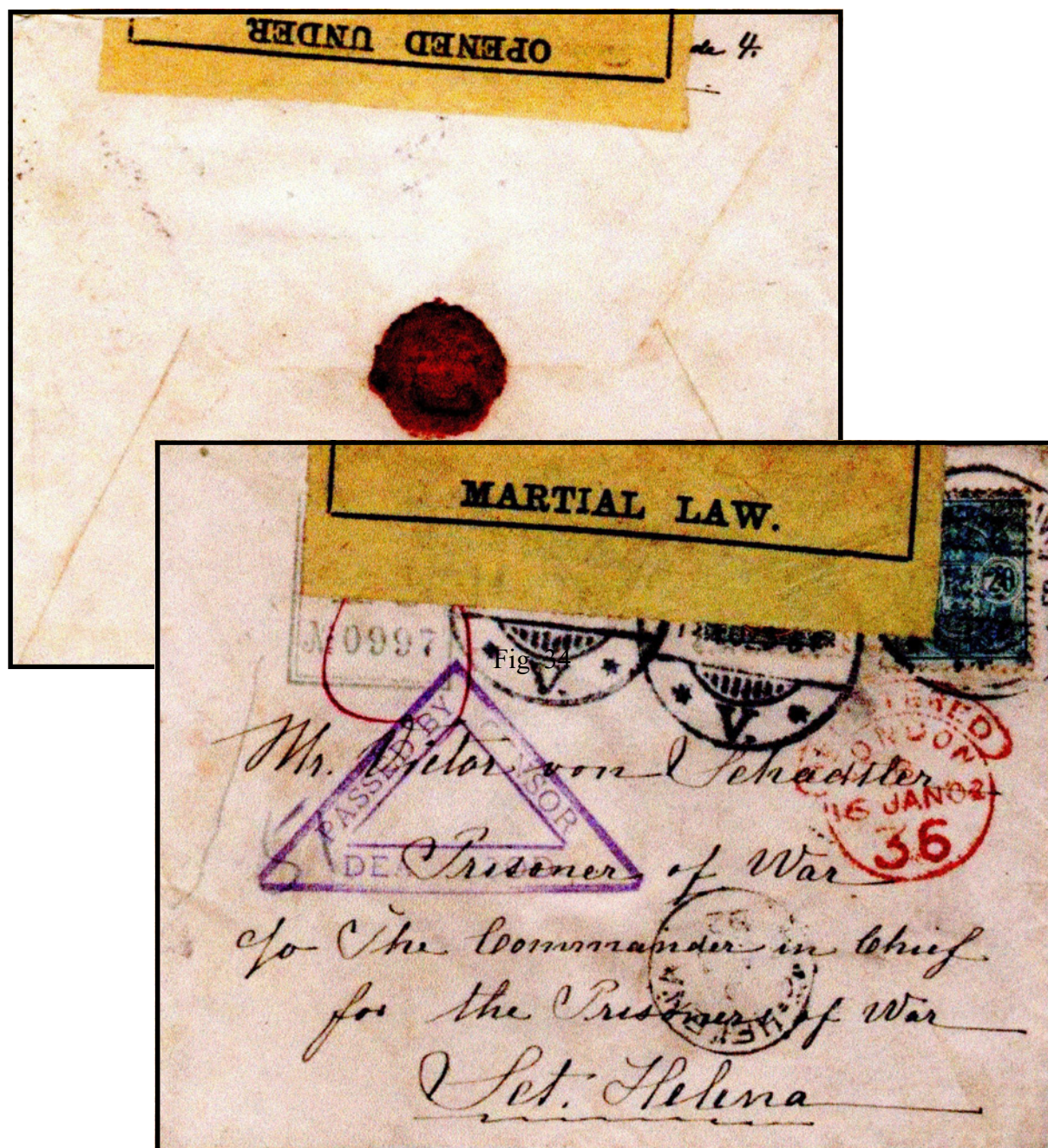


Fig. 39. Black-on-yellow seal recorded used between 28 January and 2 March 1902.

CHAPTER 4

THE HOSPITAL AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

4A. The Hospital

As well as the main hospital in Jamestown, which was used for the Boer prisoners, they also had facilities at the camps for minor injuries and ailments. A cover addressed to a 'Hospital Orderly, Deadwood Camp' is illustrated below. (Fig. 40)

Other covers are known addressed to and from the Jamestown Hospital. (Fig. 41)



Fig. 40



Fig. 41

A postal stationery card to Major Mosse, R.A.M.C., St Helena. Major Mosse was the Colonial Surgeon. The card is endorsed on the back 'Post Office, Sunday, All made up. R. Thomas Jones, D. Scott Russell.'

Obviously, the two signatories on the card were hospital orderlies responsible for making up the mails. They wrote the card to inform Major Mosse that they had done so, and probably left the card on his desk, as it was not posted. (Figs. 42 & 43)

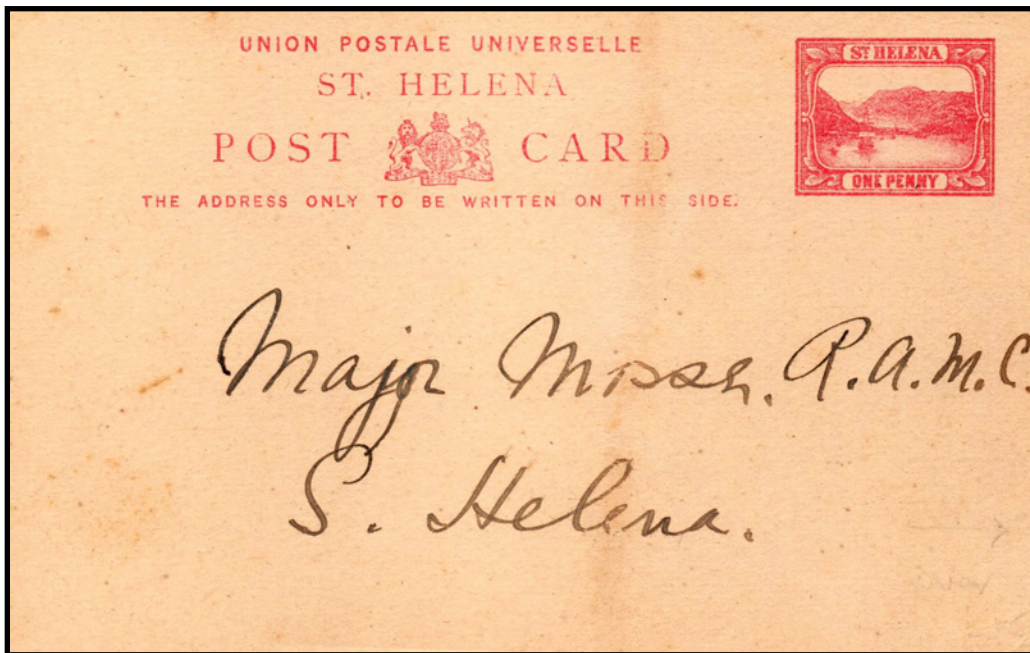


Fig. 42

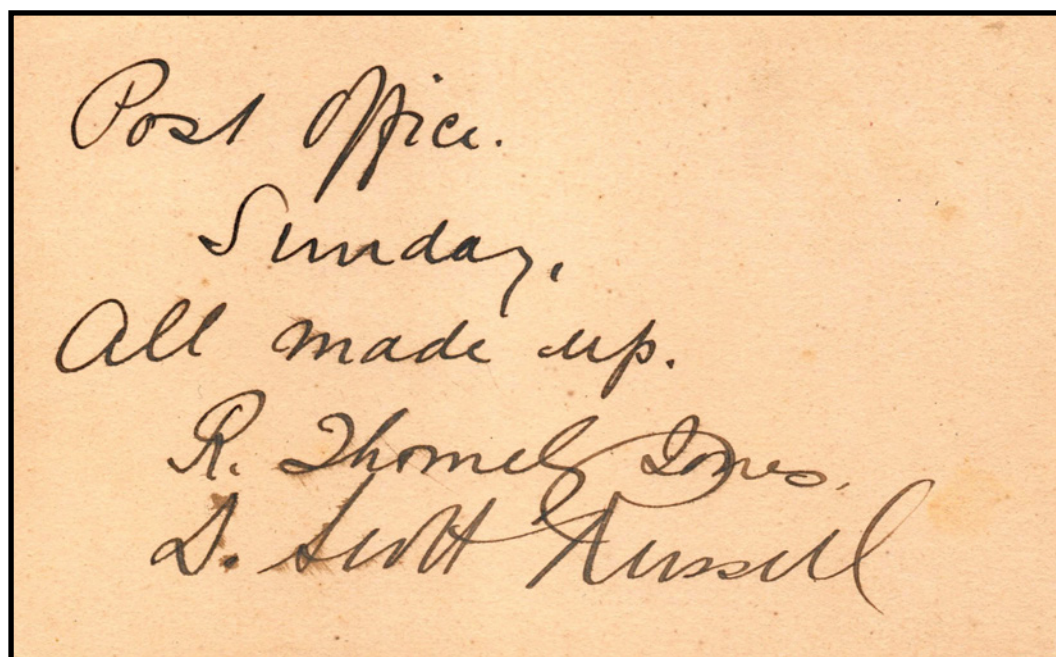


Fig. 43

4B. High Knoll Fort

Mail to and from the fort would probably have been directed through the censors at the camp where the POW was originally interned. Examples of mail to and from the fort are extremely rare. (Figs. 44 & 45)



Fig. 44



Fig. 45

4C. Garrison Office

It is possible that the Garrison Office was located either within the Government buildings known as the Castle, or in the Officers' Mess, the current Post Office building. Lt. A. H. Bathurst of the Royal Berkshire Regiment arrived on board the *Canada* on 3 February 1901. On 22 December 1901 he took over the duties of Garrison Adjutant from Captain Meiklejohn V.C. who left for England on the *Goth* on 22 December 1901. Lt. Bathurst sailed for South Africa aboard the *Assaye* on 26 March 1902.

Two different Garrison Office cachets have been recorded used in the 1901-1902 period. The Type 1 has been seen on a document dated 27 June 1901, a cover dated 10 December 1901, and also a postal stationery card dated 23 December 1901. The Type 2 has been recorded used between 14 January 1902 and 13 March 1902 on mail, and 8 July 1902 on a document. The Type 2 is illustrated in Fig. 46 and on page 53.

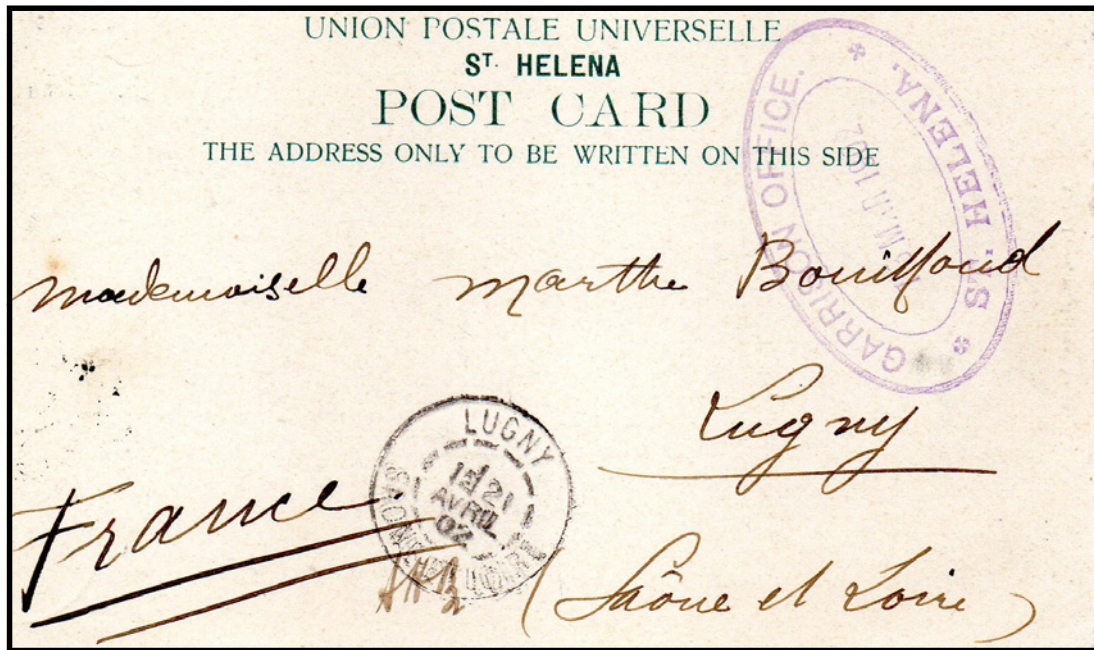


Fig. 46. Note the initials A.H.B (Lt. A. H. Bathurst) overstruck by the Lugny date stamp.

Censor's Head Office
James Town.
7th July '02

Col: A. J. Price, C. M. G.
O. C. Troops.
St Helena

GARRISON OFFICE.
- 8 JUL 1902
15288
ST. HELENA.

Sir

I have the honour to inform, you that through our instrumentality, the Customs Dept: of this Island have benefited to the extent of £48. 10. 6. which would otherwise have been lost owing to false declarations made by Prisoners of War.

Clause 47 of order in Council dated 11th July 1839 - "Trade and Commerce regulation for Customs and Harbours Master". page 294 of the Local Laws of the Island of St Helena, provides that one third of the amount of duty should be paid to the Customs Collector, one third to H.E. The Governor and one third to the person who shall seize or give information.

Under this clause we beg to apply through you for the sum of £16: 3: 6 being one third of the amount recovered.

I have the honour to be -
Sir
Your obedient Servant

Von Arnfeldt
Chief Censor

Garrison Office cachet on document. (St Helena Archives, scan reduced)

4D. Briar's Camp

The Briar's Camp was situated at the far landward end of Jamestown itself, probably close to the Briar's Pavilion where Napoleon spent his first few weeks of incarceration while waiting for Longwood House to be got ready for him. No special censor marks have been noted for this camp. The only way of knowing if an item of mail came from this camp is if there is a manuscript endorsement on the reverse. (Figs. 47 & 48)



Fig. 47

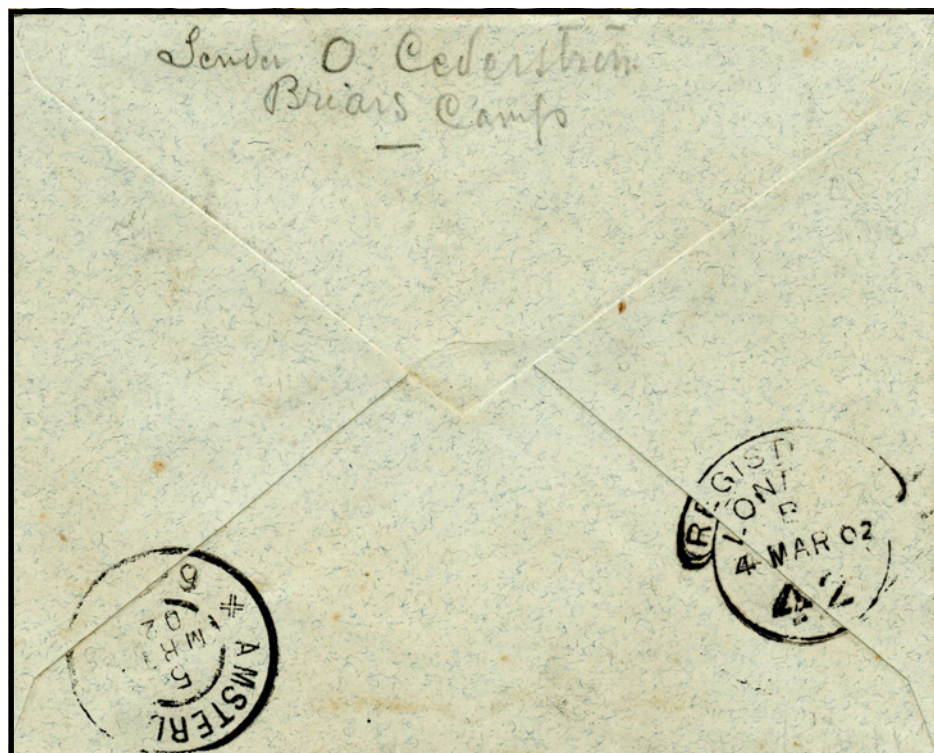


Fig. 48

CHAPTER 5

THE MAILS – POWs AND BRITISH FORCES

5A. Foreign Contingents' Mail

Four of the principal foreign volunteer contingents were the Scandinavian, the French, the Dutch and the German. The Scandinavian Commando was formed in Pretoria on 12 October 1899. In the battle of Magersfontein on 11 December 1899 48 members of the unit were killed or wounded, and the unit would have been disbanded if Capt. De Friis had not arrived with a further 20 volunteers. Assigned to General Piet Cronje's commando the survivors were taken prisoner at Paardeberg on 27 February 1900 and sent to St Helena. During the course of its existence it totalled 114 men made up of 46 Swedes, 18 Finns, 13 Norwegians, 24 Danes and 13 other nationalities. The majority of the prisoners (50) left St Helena for Southampton aboard the *Galician* on 22 November 1902. There is a reasonable amount of mail to and from the French, German and Dutch prisoners but far less Scandinavian mail, particularly for the Swedes, Finns and Norwegians. (Figs. 49, 50 & 50a)



Fig. 49. A cover to John Balderachi, an Italian prisoner who was attached to the Scandinavian Commando and was the only prisoner to make a successful escape from St Helena. In February 1902 he met some Spanish sailors and, having managed to swim undetected to their vessel, the Spanish training ship *Nautilus*, which was anchored off Jamestown, he was hidden by them and eventually reached Spain. From Spain he travelled to the U.S.A.



Fig 50. Danish contingent mail.



Fig. 50a. German contingent mail.

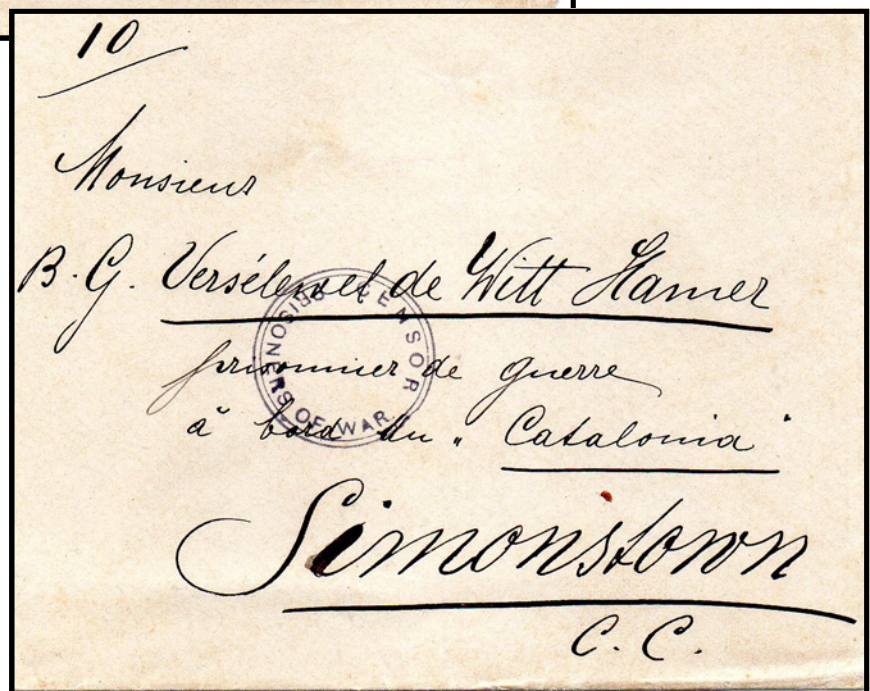
5B. Mail to Prison Ships and Transports

A small number of items of mail are known that are addressed to prison ships in Simon's Bay that held prisoners bound for St Helena. These vessels include HMS *Penelope*, a decommissioned Royal Navy ironclad, and the SS *Catalonia*. Prisoners were held on these vessels before being transferred elsewhere; the first were transferred to the SS *Milwaukee* and sent to St Helena, departing on 3 April 1900. Other items of mail are known re-addressed from the POW camps in Cape Town or Simon's Bay to the transport vessels that took the prisoners to St Helena. Those most readily seen are *Manila*, *Orient* and SS *Bavarian*. (Figs. 51 to 54)



Fig. 51
Cover addressed to
HMS *Penelope*.

Fig. 52
Cover addressed to the
Catalonia. Note the use
of the St Helena Type 1
censor mark. Possibly
censored by F. W. Alex-
ander who was the first
censor at St Helena.



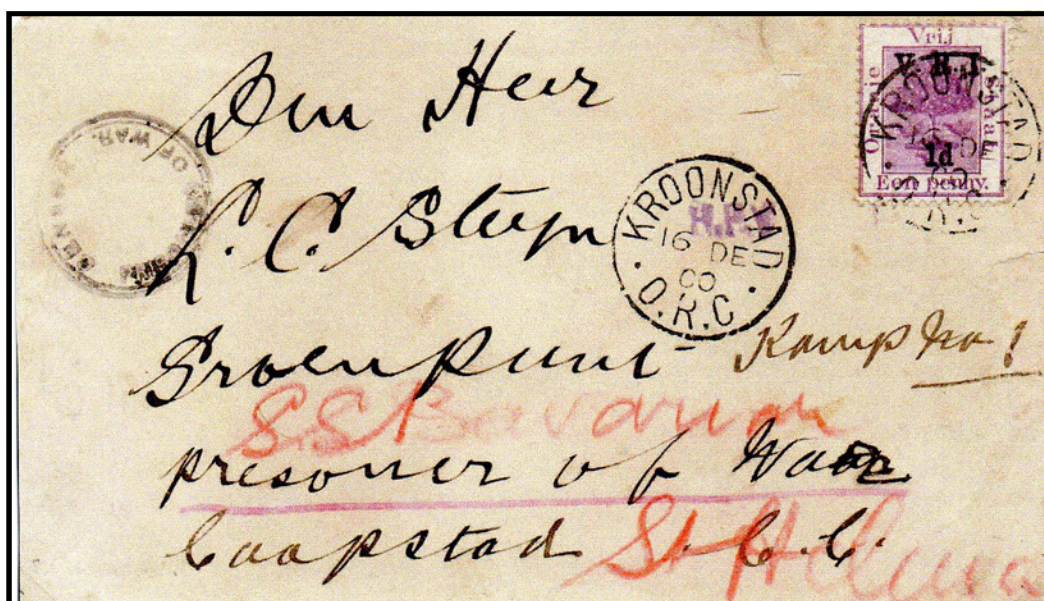


Fig. 53

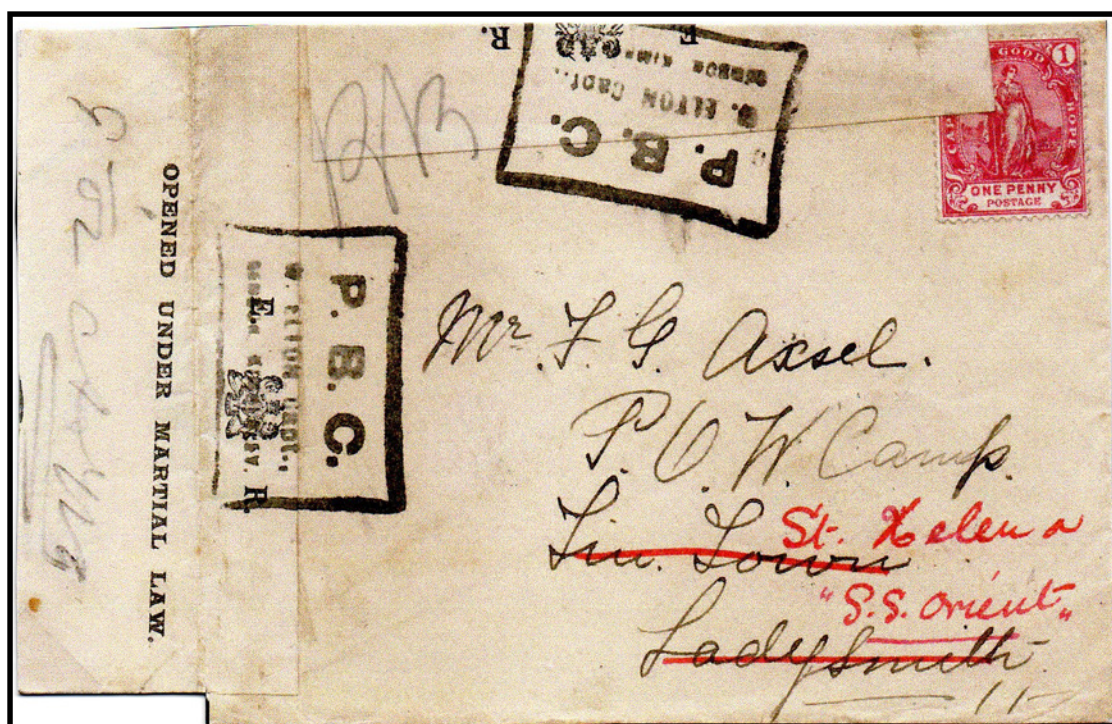


Fig. 54

5C. Overseas and Inter-Camp Mail

In addition to St Helena, camps were also opened in Ceylon (9 August 1900), India (23 April 1901) and Bermuda (28 June 1901). Mail from the camps in these countries to St Helena, and vice versa is relatively scarce. As well as these overseas camps, other internment or concentration camps were opened in South Africa for women and children. Mail is known addressed to these camps from St Helena. (Fig. 55) In addition some 1,333 men, women and children who crossed the border into Portuguese Mozambique were interned in four camps in Portugal, and some items of mail are recorded to and from these camps. A further camp was proposed in Antigua and a detachment of soldiers was sent to the island, but before the camp could be set up peace was declared so it was never used. Figs. 56 to 61 show mail to and from Ceylon, Bermuda and India.



Fig. 55. Cover from Deadwood Camp addressed to 'Women's Camp' Johannesburg, re-addressed to Krugersdorp.



Fig. 56

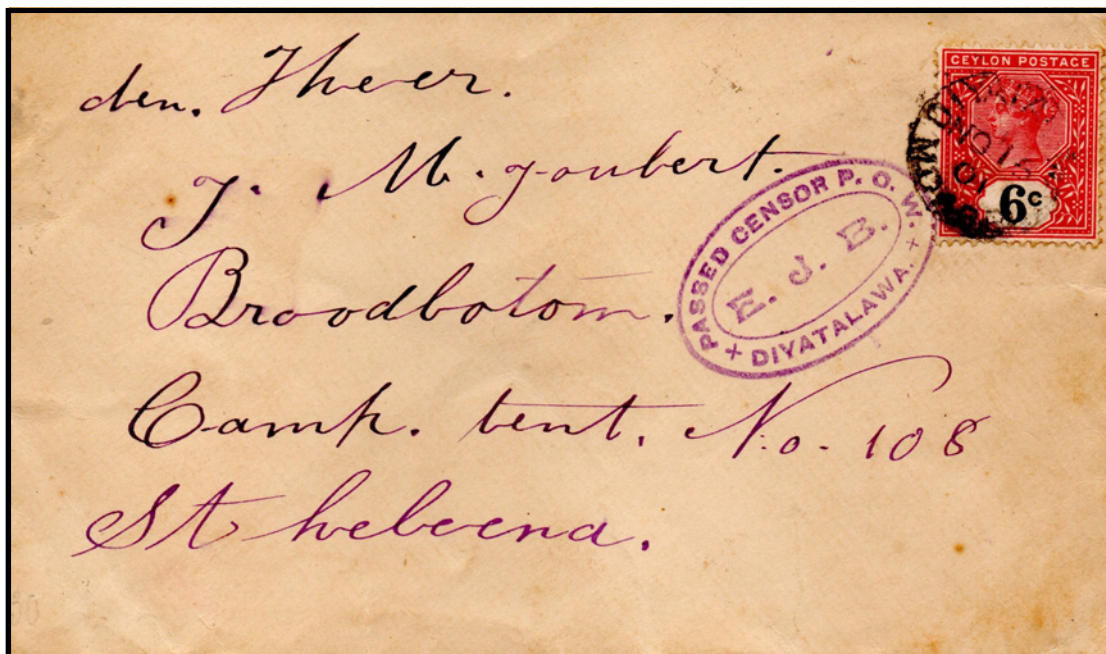


Fig. 57



Fig. 58



Fig. 59

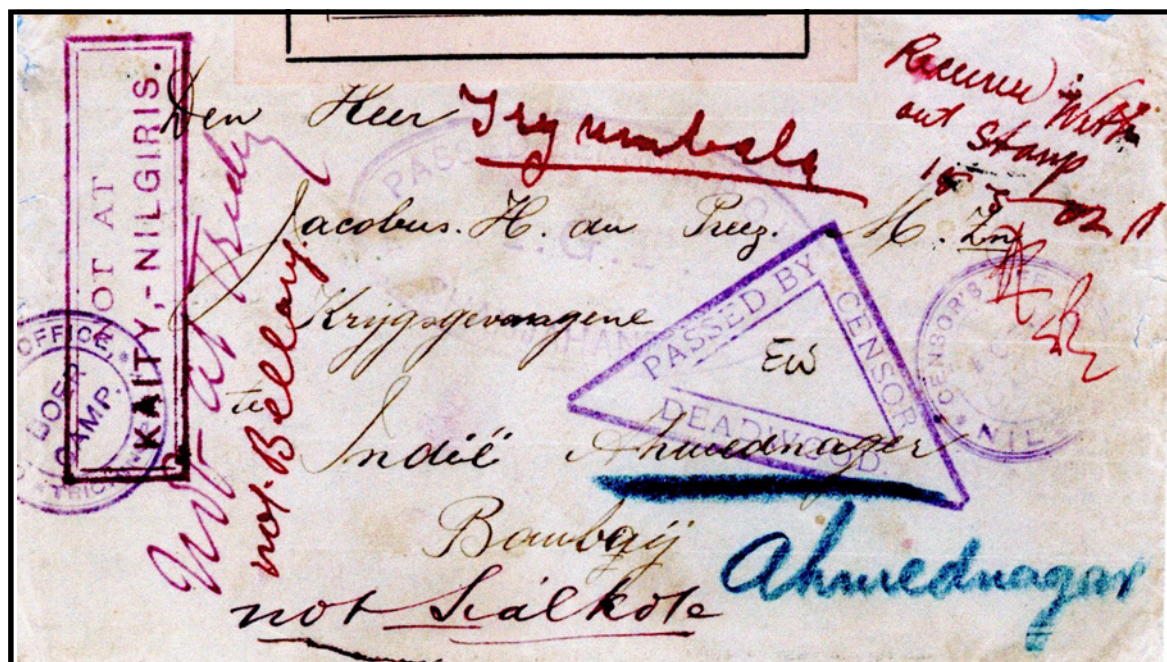


Fig. 60



Fig. 61

Portuguese Camps

Four internment camps were set up in Portugal for the 1,333 men, women and children who crossed over the border into Mozambique. Covers from these internees to prisoners of war at St Helena are known, although quite scarce. The camps were at Thomar, Caldas da Rainha, Alcobaca and Peniche. Illustrated below is a postal stationery card from Peniche and a cover from an inmate at Caldas da Rainha both to Deadwood Camp. (Figs. 62 & 63)



Fig. 62



Fig. 63

5D. British Forces Mail

Army and Naval mail from St Helena appears to be relatively scarce, although a few covers do exist. The reason for this might be that most of the forces mail appears to have been sent direct to the UK or from April/May 1901, via the military Post Office without passing through the St Helena Colonial Post Office. A document uncovered during archival work on the island in 2013 has a manuscript notation at the bottom of a Shipping Schedule stating that '*A Mail was despatched by Staff Sgt. Romilly on 20/6/01 by HMS Naiad that had not passed through the Colonial Post Office.*' At least one cover with the manuscript endorsement '*V. Romilly, Military Posts*' has been recorded, dated 14 April 1901. Staff Sgt. Romilly, Army Post Office Corps, arrived from Cape Town on 9 April 1901 on the SS *Guelph* to set up a Full Military Post Office in Jamestown in the Officers' Mess. He departed on 27 July 1901 for Cape Town on board the *Riverton*. A black-and-white scan of a cover endorsed by Staff Sgt. Romilly is illustrated in Fig. 64.

The *St Helena Guardian* edition of 2 May 1901 had the following article: 'Staff Sgt. Romilly A.O.P.O. has just established a full military post office in the Officers' Mess House, Jamestown. This we are told is an anomaly and is the first to be established in one town. The service is no sinecure either, with the present number of troops and POWs on the island, and the staff of clerks and their director are kept pretty busy, particularly on mail days.'

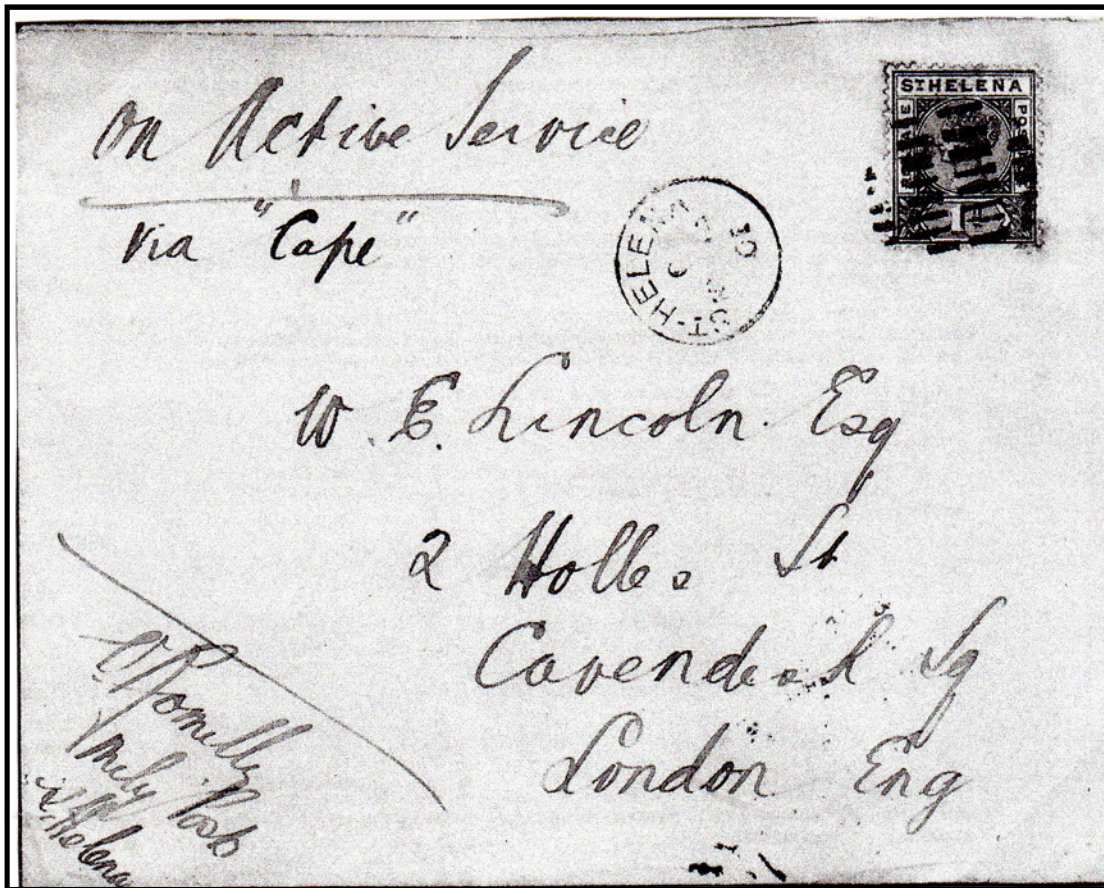


Fig. 64 (scan reduced)



Fig. 65. A much travelled cover from a member of the 4th Gloucestershire Regiment showing the Regimental Crest on the reverse.

5E. Censored Telegrams

Shortly after the arrival of the first prisoners in April 1900 there is a reference in the records that the censoring of telegrams should be done at the Eastern Telegraph premises, but that may have changed at a later date as a telegram has been recorded with the BW3 censor mark of Deadwood Camp applied and another with the BW6 Head Office censor mark. Figs. 66 & 67 show an Eastern Telegraph Company envelope with the BW1 censor mark and also a postcard of the Eastern Telegraph Station at the Briars. (See letter regarding the censoring of telegrams: appendix 12, page 219.)

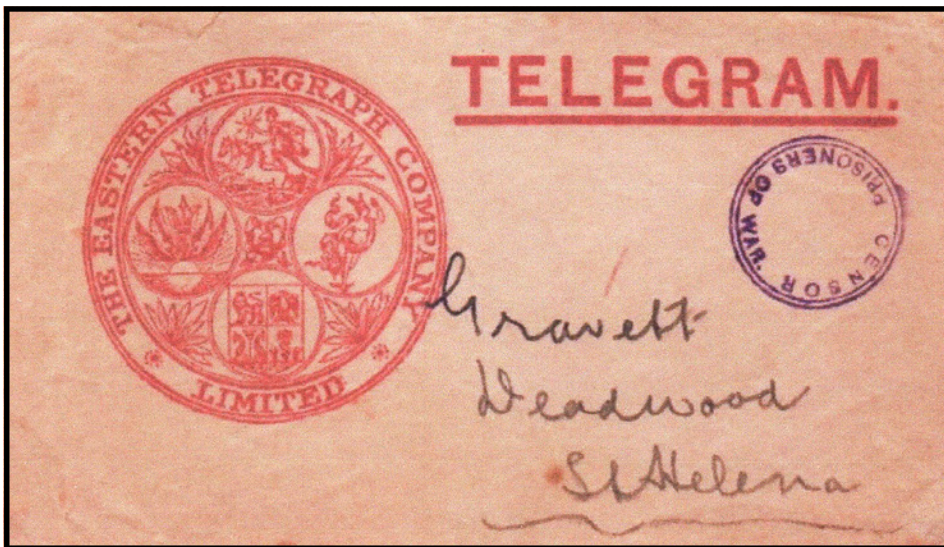


Fig. 66

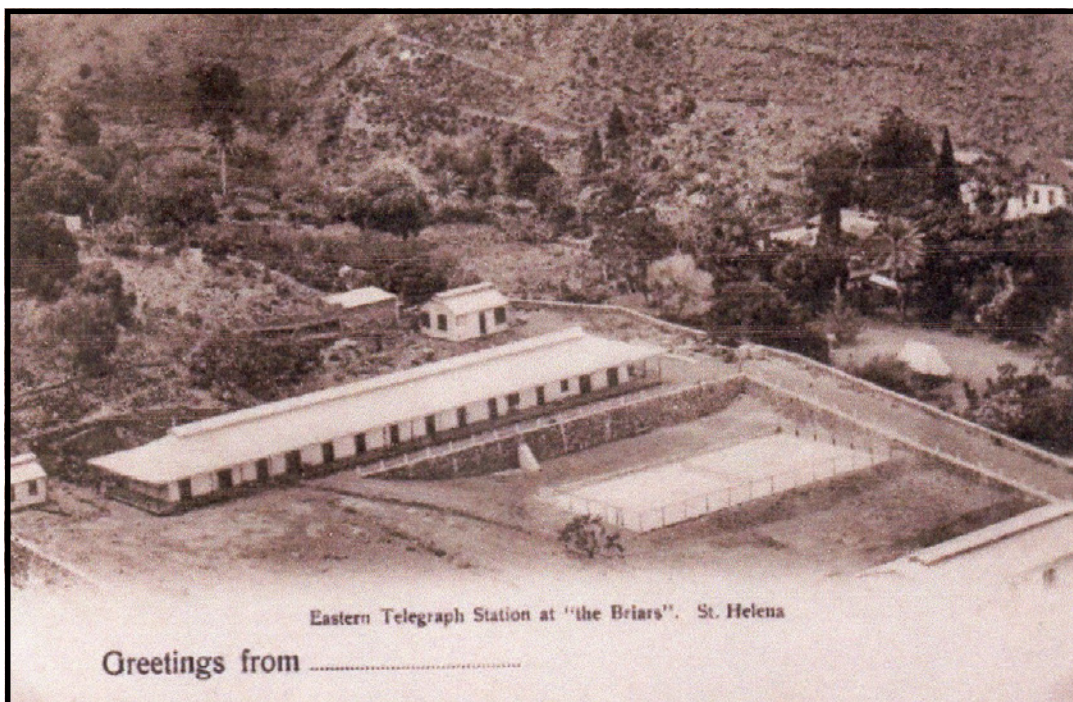
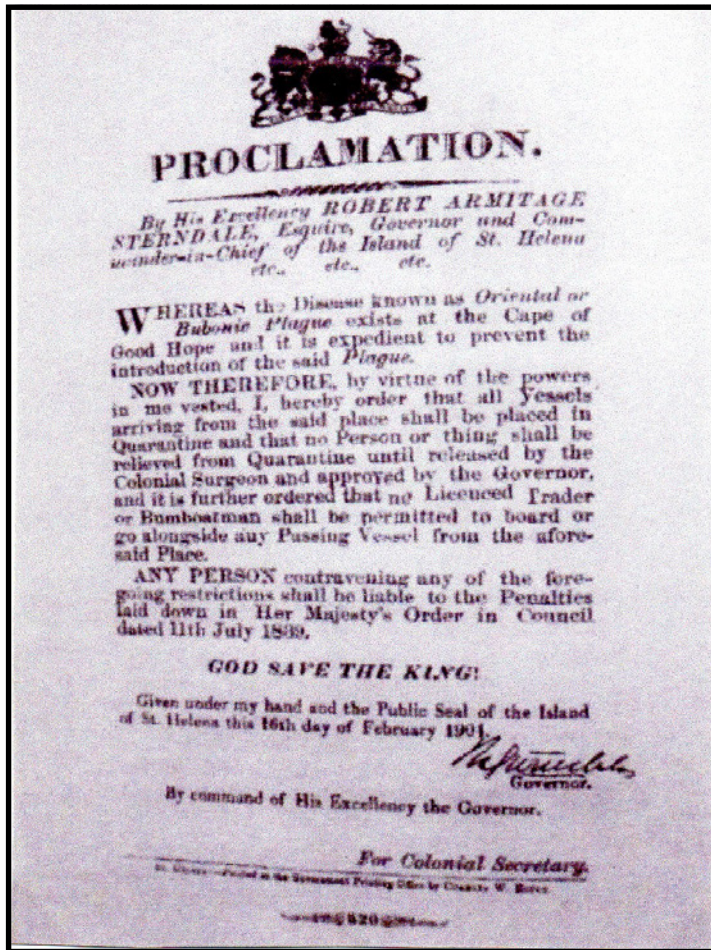


Fig. 67

Eastern Telegraph Station at "the Briars". St. Helena
Greetings from

5F. Quarantine Regulations



On 16 February 1901 quarantine regulations were imposed in respect of all persons, goods and mail coming from the Cape of Good Hope. People were to be quarantined aboard the barque *Howden* and mail was to be fumigated in one of the buildings alongside the quay.

The card below, which was published by T. Jackson, shows the quayside buildings, and two vessels, one of which may be the *Howden*.



First Quarantine Mail

The Union Castle steamer *Gascon* arrived on 17 February 1901 with eight bags of mail for the island from Cape Town. The *St Helena Guardian* reported that a clergyman for the POWs, who arrived on the *Gascon*, was quarantined aboard the *Howden* but made no reference to the mail.

Second Quarantine Mail

On 11 March 1901 the Union Castle steamer *Galician* arrived with eight bags of mail from Cape Town and two from Durban. The *St Helena Guardian* reported that 'All mails were fumigated'. The cover illustrated below in Fig. 68 was in this mail and was cancelled at the Post Office with the Mabbett Type 2 date stamp on 12 March 1901 after fumigation.



Fig. 68

On 7 June 1901 the acting Governor of St Helena wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London with regard to the purchase of a steam disinfecter for the mails. There is no evidence that a disinfecter was ever supplied. (See appendix 12, page 218.)

In early 1902 the *Howden* ceased to be used as a quarantine station and a new quarantine station was opened in Lemon Valley. When the new chief postal censor Baron Von Ahlefeldt arrived on 24 February 1902 he had to spend six days in quarantine at Lemon Valley.



These pictures taken in 2013 are of the Quarantine Station opened in 1901 at Lemon Valley, along the coast from Jamestown.



The buildings would also have housed the guards when the Boer Prisoners were being quarantined there.



CHAPTER 6

CENSOR AND POSTAL MARKS

6A. Censor Marks and Censors' Initials

Censor Marks



BW1



BW2



BW1a



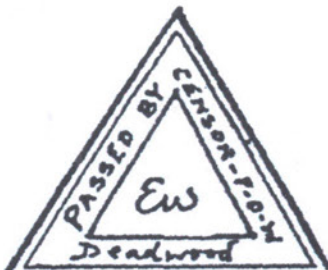
BW2a



BW3



BW4



BW5



BW6



BW7



BW13

For an illustration of this censor mark on cover
see Addendum page 229

Censors' Initials on Censor Marks



Mr F. W. Alexander



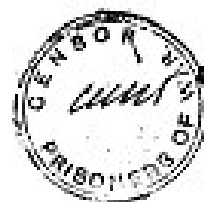
Mr P. Roux



Mr E. B. Walton



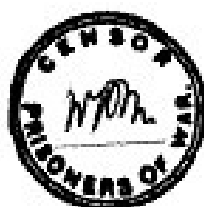
Mr J. H. M. Brown



Mr C. E. de Beer



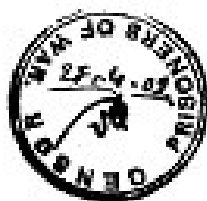
Mr G. A. M. de Beer



Capt. W. J. P. Marling



Lt. W. J. Maule



Baron Von Ahlefeldt



Mr H. G. Mortimer



Lt. A. W. Phelps

6B. Schedule of Censor Marks and Initials

Dates of use are as the despatch or received date stamps.

Type of censor mark	Colour	Earliest	Latest
BW1	Violet	14/5/00	2/5/02
	Grey-blue	28/4/00	25/1/01
Most incoming mail received	Red	11/4/02	8/5/02
this type of censor mark.	Brown	18/5/00	27/4/01
It is rare to find the addition of	Black/Grey-black	15/3/01	20/7/01
the censor's initials.	Blue/Black	25/4/00 *	
* First mail out on <i>Goth</i> bound for Cape Town. Two covers recorded 25 April 1900 both un-initialled.			
BW1 Initialled F.W.A.			
Mr Frederick W. Alexander	Grey-blue	28/4/00	25/1/01
Chief censor until February 1902	Violet	14/5/00	19/3/02
	Brown	18/5/00	
BW1 Initialled J.H.M.B.			
Mr J. H. M. Brown	Grey-blue	7/5/00	20/12/00
Later transferred to Bermuda	Violet	22/5/00	19/2/01
BW1 Initialled E.W.			
Mr E. Bowe Walton	Grey-blue	30/5/00	11/11/00
Covers occasionally seen with full	Violet	25/5/00	2/5/02
or partially complete signature	Red	3/5/02	
Initials in red	Violet	16/4/02	25/4/02
BW1 Initialled W.J.M.			
Lt. W. J. Maule			
Initials in red.	Violet	30/10/00	19/1/01
BW1 Initialled C.E. de Beer			
Mr Charles E. de Beer	Violet	30/1/01	5/7/01

Type of censor mark	Colour	Earliest	Latest
BW1 Initialled W.J.P.M. Captain W.J.P. Marling	Violet	19/1/01	25/2/01
BW1 Initialled A.W.P. Lt. Arthur William Phelps Initials in pencil Initials in black ink	Brown Brown	20/3/01 3/01	27/4/01
BW1a Initialled A.W.P. as a separate hand stamp Lt. Arthur William Phelps Noted on an incoming card from Switzerland	Black Black	17/10/01 10/11/01	21/12/01
BW1 Initialled H.G.M. Mr H. G. Mortimer	Violet	11/2/01	26/3/01
BW1 Initialled H.M. Mr H. G. Mortimer Initials in black Initials in red Initials in black	Black/Grey-black Grey-black Brown	29/3/01 22/4/01 6/4/01	4/5/01 30/5/01 11/5/01
BW1 Initialled V.A. Con William Waldemar, Baron Von Ahlefeldt Ludwigsburg, Chief Censor and Interpreter from March 1902	Red Violet	29/3/02 7 /4/02	8/5/02
BW1 Initialled P.R. Mr P. Roux	Violet	20/7/01	9/4/02

Type of censor mark	Colour	Earliest	Latest
BW1 Initialled G.A.D.B. Mr George A. Matthews de Beer	Black/Grey-black Violet	15/3/01 22/3/01	20/7/01
BW2 Incoming mail Not initialled	Violet	20/2/01	15/5/02
BW2 Initialled A.W.P. Lt. Arthur William Phelps Initials in red Full signature in red Initials in blue Initials in black Initials in black (separate hand stamp)	Violet Violet Violet Violet Brown	25/5/01 25/5/01 27/1/02 6/01 6/7/01	4/11/01
BW2a Initialled A.W.P. Lt. Arthur William Phelps As a separate hand-stamp in violet Initials in black	Violet Violet	7/6/01 6/7/01	29/9/01
BW2 Initialled H.G.M. Mr H. G. Mortimer Also seen with signature in full.	Violet	9/9/01	23/1/02
BW2 Initialled H.M. Mr H. G. Mortimer Initials in red or brown	Violet	20/5/01	2/1/02
BW2 Initialled G.A.D.B. Mr G. A. de Beer Initials occasionally in red	Violet Violet	20/5/01 6/6/01	10/7/02 22/6/02
BW2 Initialled P.R. Mr P. Roux	Violet	10/3/02	13/3/02

Type of censor mark	Colour	Earliest	Latest
BW3 Incoming mail Not initialled	Violet Red	1/7/01 10/2/02	12/2/02 2/3/02
BW3 Initialled E.W. Mr E. B. Walton	Violet	16/9/01	6/3/02
BW3 Initialled P.R. Mr P. Roux	Violet	7/9/01	26/4/02
BW3 Initialled F.W.A. Mr F. W. Alexander	Violet	19/9/01	19/11/01
BW3 Initialled V.A. Con William Waldemar, Baron Von Ahlefeldt Ludwigsburg, Chief Censor and Interpreter	Red	2/3/02	11/5/02
BW4 On incoming mail Not initialled.	Violet Red	4/2/02 13/4/02	11/5/02 24/4/02
We believe that this mark in red was applied in South Africa and not St Helena as mail from Europe with this censor mark applied is always in violet.			
BW4 Initialled P.R. Mr P. Roux, Press Censor	Violet	3/4/02	14/7/02

Type of censor mark	Colour	Earliest	Latest
BW5 Two strikes initialled E.W. with Deadwood in manuscript	Blue		8/12/02

A similar style of censor mark has been recorded used in South Africa and also Ceylon.

There is a cover from Denmark dated 10 November 1900 endorsed 'Passed A. Aouls' to St Helena with a similar marking plus the initials 'A. A.' and 'A. B.' in the censor mark. It is possible that this mark was applied in South Africa on-route as it did not arrive at St Helena until December, probably on the *Braemar Castle* from Cape Town. It was also censored on arrival by F. W. Alexander whose initials appear on the lower right of the envelope as it contained £5 in bank notes.

A further cover is recorded from South Africa with this style of censor mark with two strikes initialled 'A. B.' with St Helena arrival for 23 December 1901 probably carried on the *Floriston*.

Note: *There were no censors recorded on St Helena using the initials 'A. A.' or 'A. B.'*

BW6 Not normally initialled by the censor Initialled P.R.	Violet Violet	1/5/02 5/7/02	7/8/02
---	------------------	------------------	--------

BW7 On outgoing mail initialled A.W.P. Lt. Arthur William Phelps	Black		20/1/02
---	-------	--	---------

	Sent	Received
BW7 On incoming mail not initialled	21/11/01 from Lucerne	30/12/01
	22/11/01 from Berlin	?
	27/11/01 from Germany	21/12/01
	29/11/01 from Johannesburg	23/12/01
	29/11/01 from Germany	1/1/02

Camp Cachets

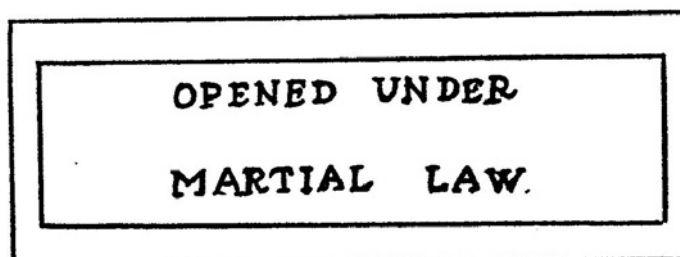
Before the introduction of censor marks incorporating the camp name within the design, the following straight-line camp cachets were used. These had a twofold use, the first to indicate to the censor what camp the mail had emanated from, and secondly it also informed the recipient of the letter/card what camp their relative or friend was in. These cachets can be found on the front and reverse of covers from Deadwood Camp and on the front of covers from Broad Bottom Camp. If on a postal stationery card, they were applied to the address side.

Type of cachet	Colour	Earliest	Latest
BW8 *DEAD*WOOD*CAMP* straight line 65½ x 4mm	Black/Grey-Black	18/2/01	20/7/01
	Violet	18/2/01	9/3/01
	Also recorded on some incoming mail.		
BW9 *BROAD*BOTTOM*CAMP* straight line 73½ x 4mm	Violet	27/1/01	22/6/01
	Brown	19/2/01	27/4/01
	Black/Grey-black	17/2/01	30/5/01
	Also recorded on some incoming mail.		
BW10 COMMANDANT'S OFFICE/ST. HELENA single circle 35mm			
Seen on items of ephemera only	Violet	6/11/01	19/7/02

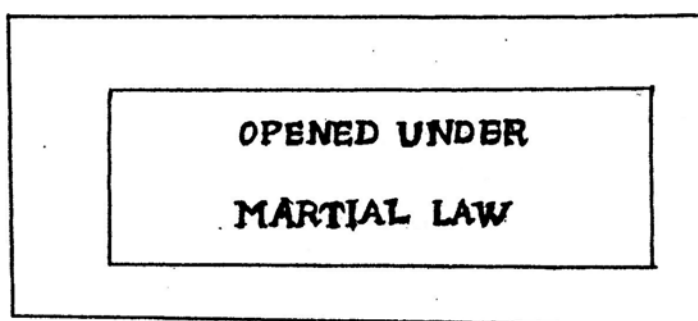


Camp Seals

BW11 Yellow censor seal - 85 x 31mm	28/1/02	2/3/02
Black on yellow paper		



Type of mark	Colour	Earliest	Latest
BW12 - 100 x 45mm Black on green paper		11/4/02	23/6/02



Garrison Office Cachets

Two double-oval cachets have been recorded on eleven items of mail and three documents.

Type 1

'ST HELENA' Sans-serif capitals	Violet	On mail 10/12/01 to 23/12/01	On a document 27/6/01
---------------------------------	--------	---------------------------------	--------------------------



Type 2

'ST HELENA' Serif capitals	Violet	On mail 14/1/02 to 13/3/02	On a document 8/7/02
----------------------------	--------	-------------------------------	-------------------------



6C. Postal and Instructional Marks

Just two different date stamps were in use during the Boer War period. The Mabbett Type 2 was in use from October 1897 to March 1901. The Mabbett Type 3 came into use on 6 April 1901 and was in use until 1913. There were two copies of each date stamp. The only difference with the Type 2 date stamp is that in early 1900 the date slugs were changed for smaller type with the full year rather than just '00'. With the Type 3 on one canceller there is a hyphen between the 'T' and 'H' and on the other a dot between the 'T' and 'H' and a dash under the 'T' of 'ST'. The dates shown are from the London Record Books.



17/9/97
Type 2



17/9/97
Type 2



11/3/01
Type 3



11/3/01
Type 3



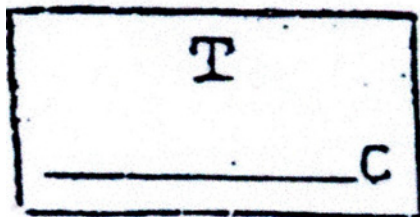
Type PO 2
In use 1890 to July 1901
struck in violet and black.

RETURNED LETTER

Type 3 Returned
Letter hand stamp
in use from 1900
to April 1902
found struck in
black or violet.



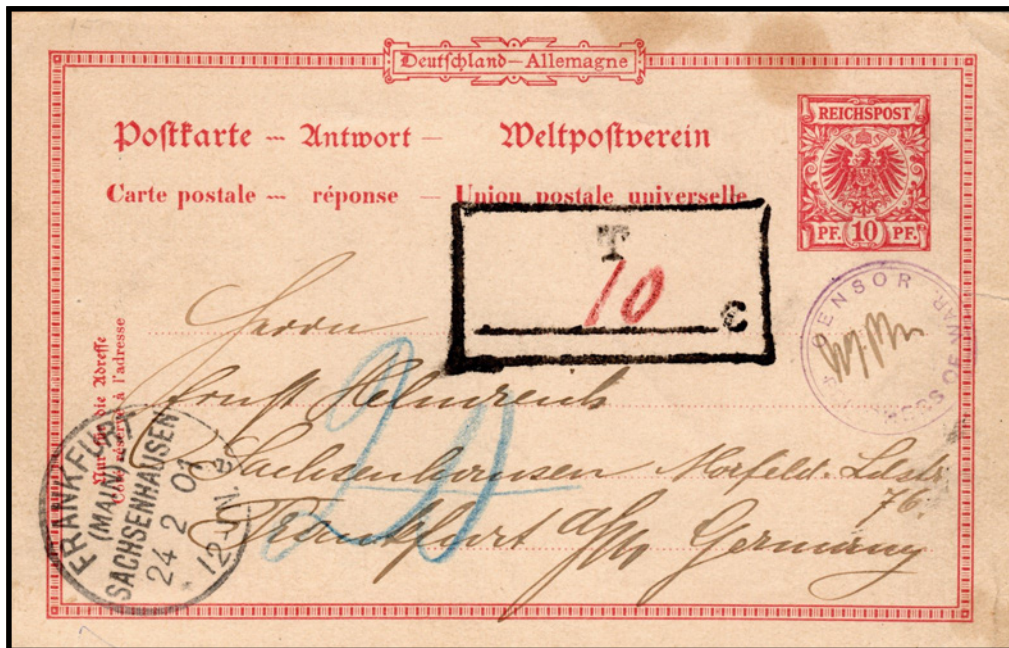
Type PO 3
In use from June 1901
struck in violet and black.



Type 3 Tax mark, in use from 1900.
Two different hand stamps recorded
with long or short bar struck in black
or violet.

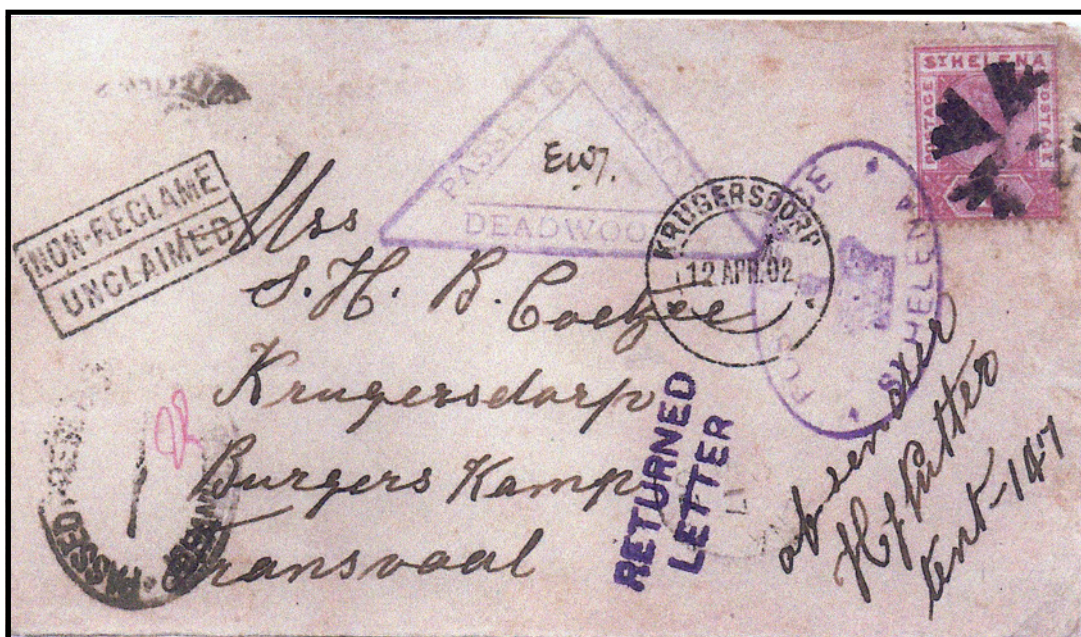


Type 4 Unclaimed, recorded on Boer
POW mail in violet.



Mabbett Type 3 boxed Tax mark.

Recorded on covers in violet or black from August 1900 to February 1902.



Oval Post Office/crown/St Helena and Returned/Letter hand-stamp.

St Edward's Crown Post Office cachet recorded used from 1890 to July 1901.

The Imperial Crown Post Office cachet is recorded used from June 1901.

The returned letter hand-stamp has been recorded used in violet or black from May 1900 to April 1902.



A much travelled cover with the Post Office/Unclaimed/St Helena cachet. The Post Office unclaimed cachet has been noted on at least three items of Boer War mail between February and May 1902.

6D. Cork (Dumb) Cancellations

The cancellations illustrated below are known to have been used on mail from St Helena during the Boer War period 1900 - 1902, usually in conjunction with the date stamp struck elsewhere on the cover. The list below is just a representative selection of the varied corks used and is neither exclusive nor exhaustive. Reference numbers are from *St Helena Postal Markings 1815-2000* by Bernard Mabbett (2002).



05.20



05.21



03.20



04.11



03.23



04.09



05.19



04.10



05.15



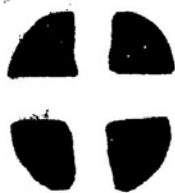
05.16



06.03



06.08



03.15



03.14



05.12



03.19



03.23



05.06

CHAPTER 7

THE GUARD SHIPS AND THE PRINCIPAL REGIMENTS ON ST HELENA

The Guard Ships

On 10 April 1900 HMS *Niobe* arrived at Jamestown having escorted the *Milwaukee* from the Cape with the first Boer prisoners of war that were sent to St Helena. She was the first of the guard ships stationed at the island while there were Boer prisoners housed on St Helena with the purpose of preventing escapes. It is of interest that the Dutch cruiser *Koningin Emma der Nederlanden* (2,143 tons, Capt. Collaan) arrived on 12 April 1900 and having taken on coals, water and fresh provisions sailed for Holland on 16 April.

Vessel	Type	Arrived from	Sailed to
HMS <i>Niobe</i>	11,000 ton cruiser	10/04/1900 Cape Town	23/08/1900 Portsmouth with mail
HMS <i>Thetis</i>	3,400 ton cruiser	23/08/1900 Cape Town with mail	28/04/1901 England with mail
HMS <i>Naiad</i>	3,400 ton cruiser	27/04/1901 England with mail	21/06/1901 ?
HMS <i>Philomel</i>	2,575 ton cruiser	21/06/1901 St Paul De Loando	26/07/1901 England
HMS <i>Beagle</i>	1,170 ton sloop	19/07/1901 Ascension with mail	29/08/1901 ?
HMS <i>Naiad</i>	3,400 ton cruiser	29/08/1901 with mail	17/09/1901 Walvis Bay
HMS <i>Philomel</i>	2,575 ton cruiser	14/09/1901 Simon's Town with mail	12/10/1901 Walvis Bay
HMS <i>Rattler</i>	715 ton gunboat	17/09/1901 Ascension	07/02/1902 ?
HMS <i>Magpie</i>	805 ton gunboat	06/02/1902 Simon's Town	12/5/1902 Ascension
HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	710 ton gunboat	09/05/1902 Ascension	20/08/1902 Cape Town
HMS <i>Partridge</i>	755 ton gunboat	17/08/1902 Simon's Town	09/10/1902 Ascension
HMS <i>Thistle</i>	710 ton gunboat	05/10/1902 Ascension with mail	?

Principal Regiments Based on St Helena

Regiment	Date arrived	Vessel	Date left	Vessel
3 rd West India Regiment	1897	<i>Avoca</i> from Jamaica	4 September 1900	<i>Derwent</i>
4 th North Staffordshire Regiment 154 officers, rank & file	10 April 1900	<i>Milwaukee</i>	23 May 1900	<i>Bavarian</i>
4 th Gloucestershire Regiment 406 officers, rank & file	21 April 1900	<i>Goth</i>	8 July 1901	<i>Mohawk</i>
2 nd Gloucestershire Regiment 200 officers, rank & file (per <i>St Helena Guardian</i> newspaper) (3 rd Gloucestershire Regiment per <i>The Times</i> newspaper)	26 May 1900	<i>Mahratta</i>	?	?
1 st West India Regiment 233 officers, rank & file	3 September 1900	<i>Derwent</i>	13 January 1901	<i>Columbian</i>
1 st Gloucestershire Regiment Lt. Lowe & 82 rank & file	10 December 1900	<i>Victorian</i>	26 March 1902	<i>Assaye</i>
2 nd Gloucestershire Regiment 2 officers including Lt. Phelps & 116 rank & file	13 January 1901	<i>Orotava</i>		
2 nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry 124 officers, rank & file	3 February 1901	<i>Canada</i>	26 March 1902	<i>Assaye</i>
Royal Berkshire Regiment 110 officers, rank & file	3 February 1901	<i>Canada</i>	March 26 1902	<i>Assaye</i>
3 rd Wiltshire Regiment 628 officers, rank & file	7 July 1901	<i>Mohawk</i>	13 August 1902	<i>Dominion</i>
3 rd Battalion The Buffs 103 officers, rank & file	22 January 1902	<i>Orient</i>	29 June 1902	<i>Wakool</i>

Regiment	Date arrived	Vessel	Date left	Vessel
3 rd Battalion The Buffs 188 officers, rank & file	27 January 1902	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	29 June 1902	<i>Wakool</i>
3 rd Battalion The Buffs 105 rank & file	22 February 1902	<i>Mohawk</i>	June 29 1902	<i>Wakool</i>
3 rd Battalion The Middlesex Regiment 569 officers, rank & file	26 March 1902	<i>Assaye</i>	17 September 1902	<i>Orissa</i>
84 th Company Royal Garrison Artillery	?	?	31 March 1902	<i>Victorian</i>
43 rd Company Royal Engineers	?	?	?	?
97 th Company Royal Garrison Artillery This regiment is recorded as being on St Helena on 31 December 1902, so is this the unit that arrived on 31 July 1902? 125 officers and men (not named) Royal Garrison Artillery	31 July 1902	HMT <i>Syria</i>	61 rank & file of the 97 th Royal Artillery sailed for London aboard the <i>Orotava</i> on 27 August 1902	
14 th Company Southern Division Royal Garrison Artillery 85 officers, rank & file	22 January 1902	<i>Orient</i>	?	?
Royal Sussex Regiment 396 officers, rank & file	25 June 1902	<i>Wakool</i>	13 August 1902	<i>Dominion</i>
Manchester Regiment 509 officers, rank & file	12 August 1902	<i>Dominion</i>	31 December 1902	HMT <i>Plassey</i>

These are the main units but there were also smaller units from the Army Pay Corps, Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps. There was also a continuous flow of forces personnel coming and going from the above units both to England and the Cape. The above data is based on details from the St Helena Archives, Jamestown.

CHAPTER 8

PICTURE POSTCARDS AND POSTAL STATIONERY

8A. Picture postcards

Since the publication of the first book on the St Helena Boer Prisoner of War Camps our knowledge of the picture postcards and their publishers has been greatly enhanced, and for this we must thank Cliff Masters and Bill Thorpe for allowing us to illustrate a number of items from their respective collections.

Edwin Thorpe Postcards

The first two cards produced were vertical in design with three small pictures down the right-hand side. I have numbered these MV1 and MV2 (MV for Multi-view). It is believed that they were probably produced by Edwin Thorpe, although the late Nick Thorpe of St Helena has been unable to find any information in the family's archive. The reason for the supposition that they were produced by Edwin is the fact that he was in Cape Town in 1900, and a copy of *The Illustrated London News* of 2 June 1900 illustrates two photographs of 'General Cronje and his wife en-route to Longwood', and 'Boer Prisoners passing through Jamestown en-route to Longwood'. Above the illustrations in the newspaper is the wording 'From photographs by E. A. Thorpe, St Helena'. Although the illustrations on the cards are the same as in the newspaper, the captions on the cards read slightly differently. MV1 states 'Cronje en route to Kent Cottage', and on MV2 'The Main Street Jamestown' even though the picture on this card clearly shows the Boer prisoners passing through Jamestown.

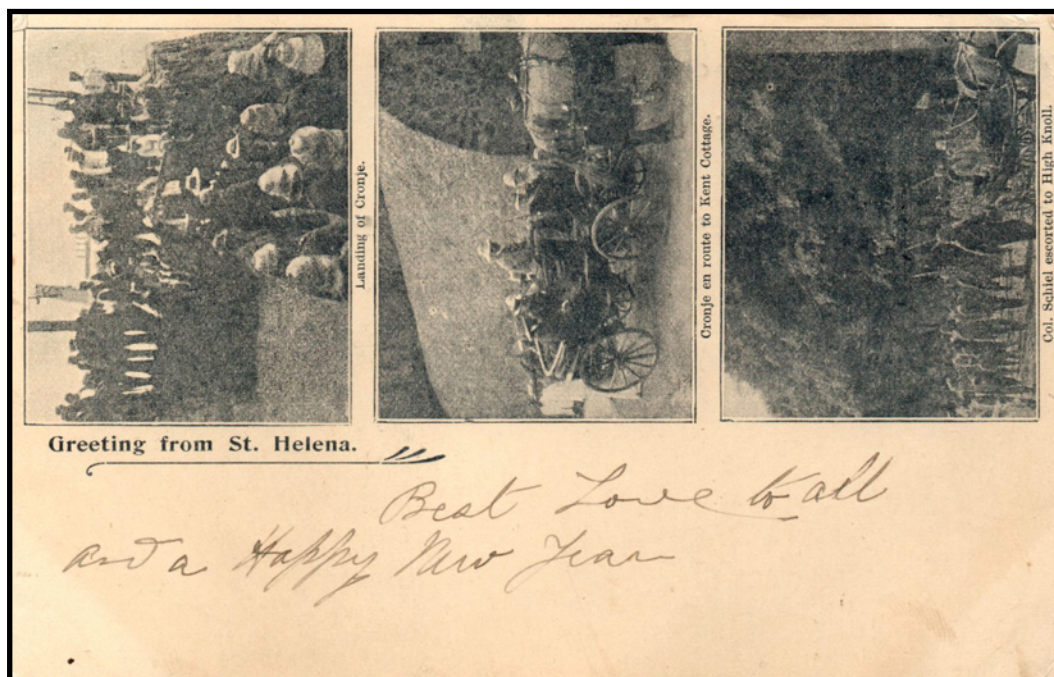
The wording in red on the address side of the card is as follows (see page 92):

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE (53mm)

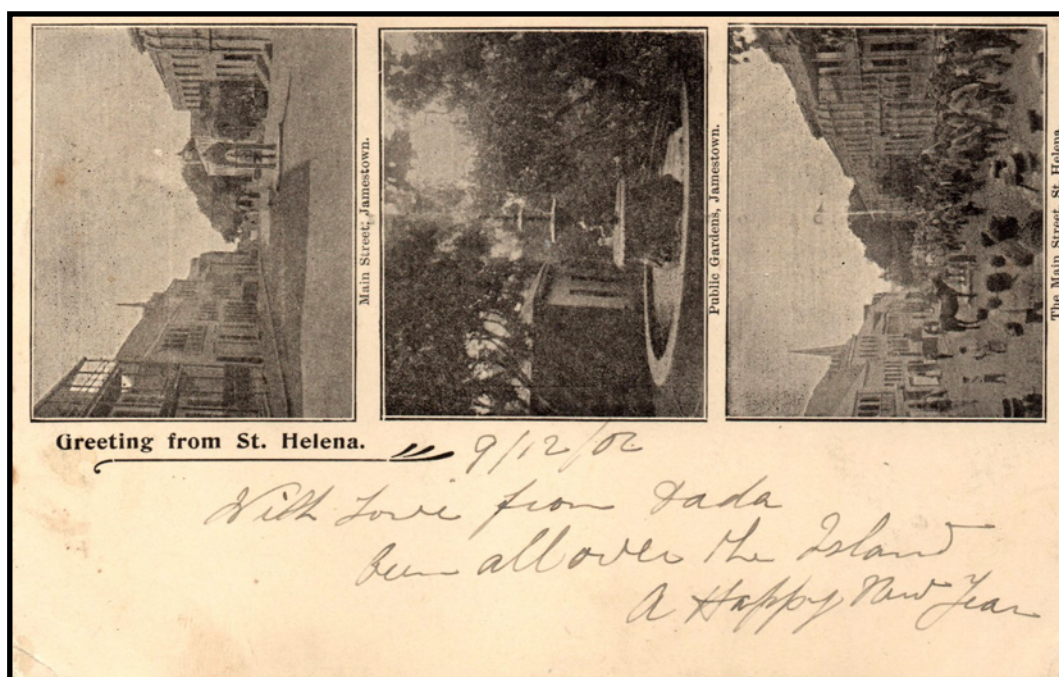
ST. HELENA (40mm)

POST CARD (53mm)

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. (71.5mm)



MV1



MV2

A. L. Innes Postcards

The most prolific producer of St Helena picture postcards was Alexander Lee Innes. Although born in Surrey, England, in 1868 he emigrated to St Helena on 25 May 1893 and married Anne Luckhurst in 1894. It would appear that he was a keen amateur photographer, and he may well have bought the equipment and negatives from a retiring photographer on the island.

Innes was in the right place at the right time, for in April 1900 the arrival of the first Boer prisoners gave him a great opportunity. He took a large number of pictures of them and the troops sent to guard them, many of which he had produced as picture postcards. In May 1900 a POW Freiderich Conrad Greyvensteyn arrived on the SS *Bavarian*. He had been a photographer in South Africa and became a trusted POW working with A. L. Innes. It is probably because of Greyvensteyn that Innes gained access to the camps at Deadwood and Broad Bottom to take photographs of the camps etc. As well as these he took a number of different views of the island, the cards produced being sold to not only the POWs but also the troops guarding them. Innes left St Helena for London on 29 August 1902 on board the *Hawarden Castle*.

Innes numbered his cards from 1 to 37, although for some strange reason there are no cards recorded 8 to 13. They stop at 7 and restart at 14 although there are three cards numbered 7, so possibly two of them should have been 8 and 9. There were also a number of printings of the same card which only results in some confusion. We have tried to separate all the different printings, and where there are several printings of the same card given them the suffix 'a' or 'b' etc. The first two cards produced were multi-view style with four different views on each card. These are numbered MV3 and MV4 to differentiate them from the first two cards possibly produced by Thorpe.

There were four printings of both MV3 and MV4. MV3 has small pictures of 'Jamestown', 'Napoleon's Tomb', 'Napoleon's House "Longwood"', and 'The Wharf'. MV4 has the pictures of 'Napoleon's House Longwood', 'Napoleon's Tomb', 'Jamestown from the sea', and 'Jacob's Ladder 700 steps'.

The different printings are as follows:

MV3	Titles in black, card unnumbered	MV4	Titles in black, card unnumbered
MV3a	Titles in red, card unnumbered	MV4a	Titles in red, card unnumbered
MV3b	Titles in red, card numbered 1	MV4b	Titles in red, card numbered 2
MV3c	As MV3b, but unnumbered (not illustrated)	MV4c	Titles in red, card numbered 2 Second printing on lighter coloured card

The wording on the address side in black (see page 92):

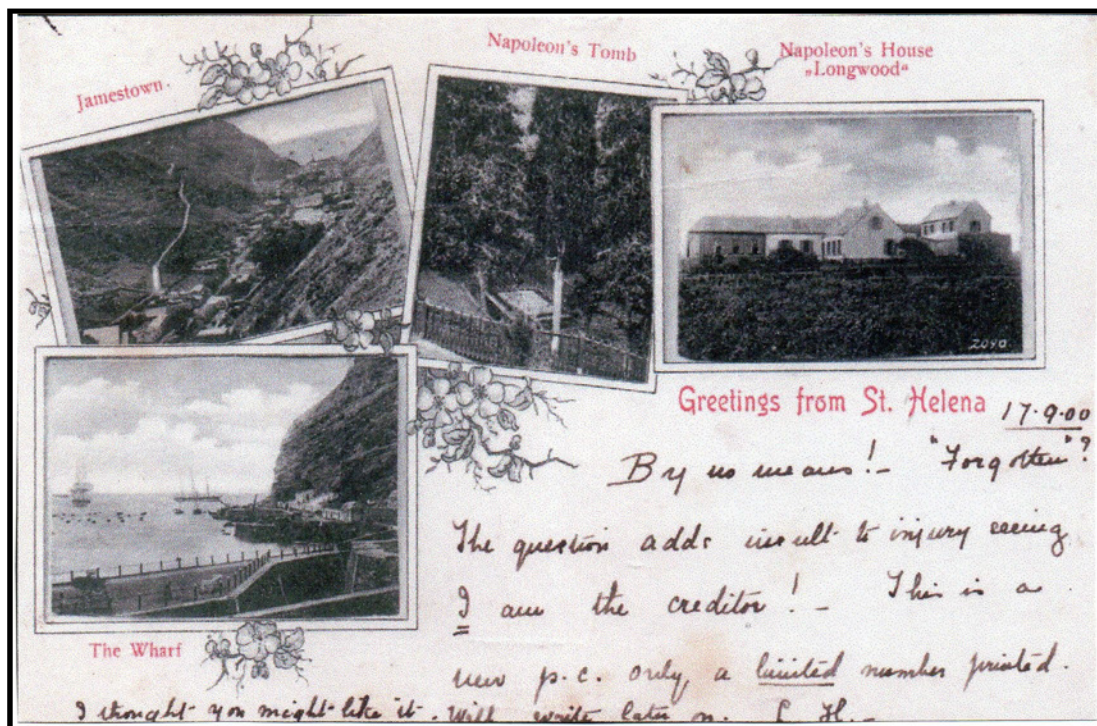
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSAL (68mm)
ST. HELENA (22mm)

POST CARD (38mm)

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. (99mm)



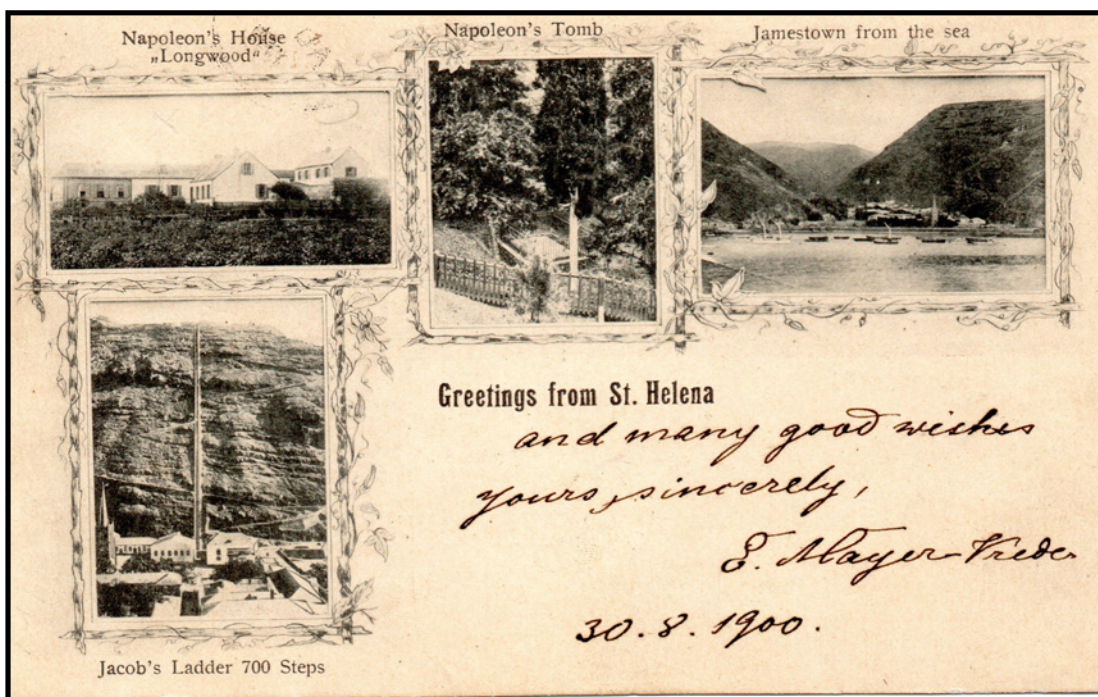
MV3



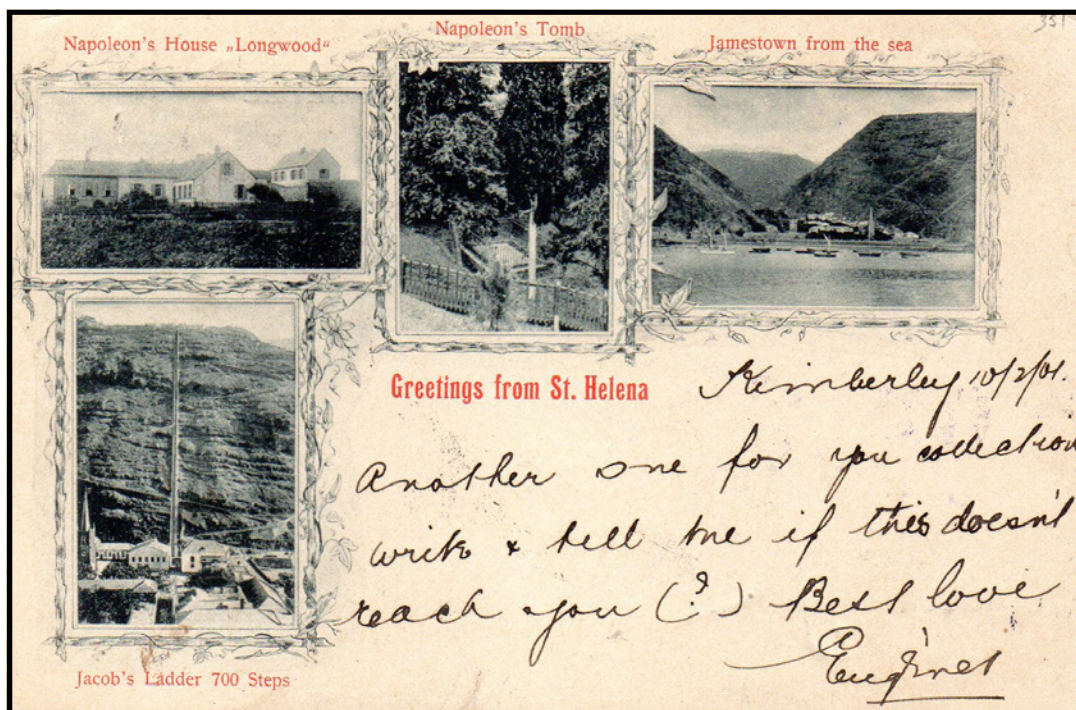
MV3a card unnumbered. Note the larger pictures.



MV3b. Note the pictures are now the same size as MV3 and that 'Napoleon's House "Longwood"' is all on one line.



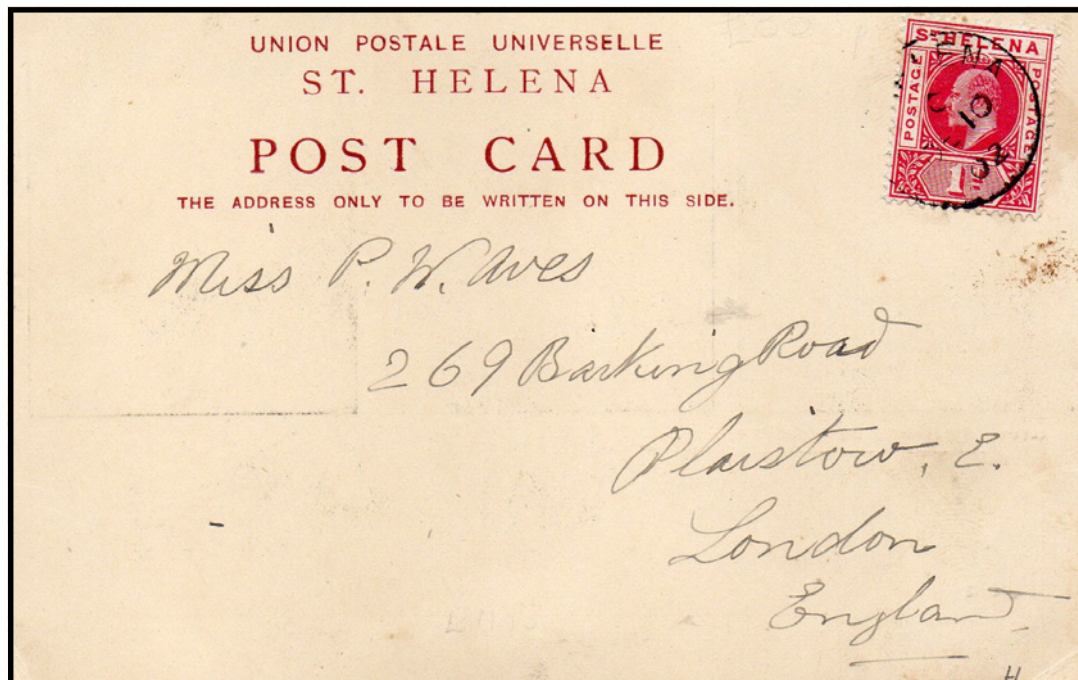
MV4



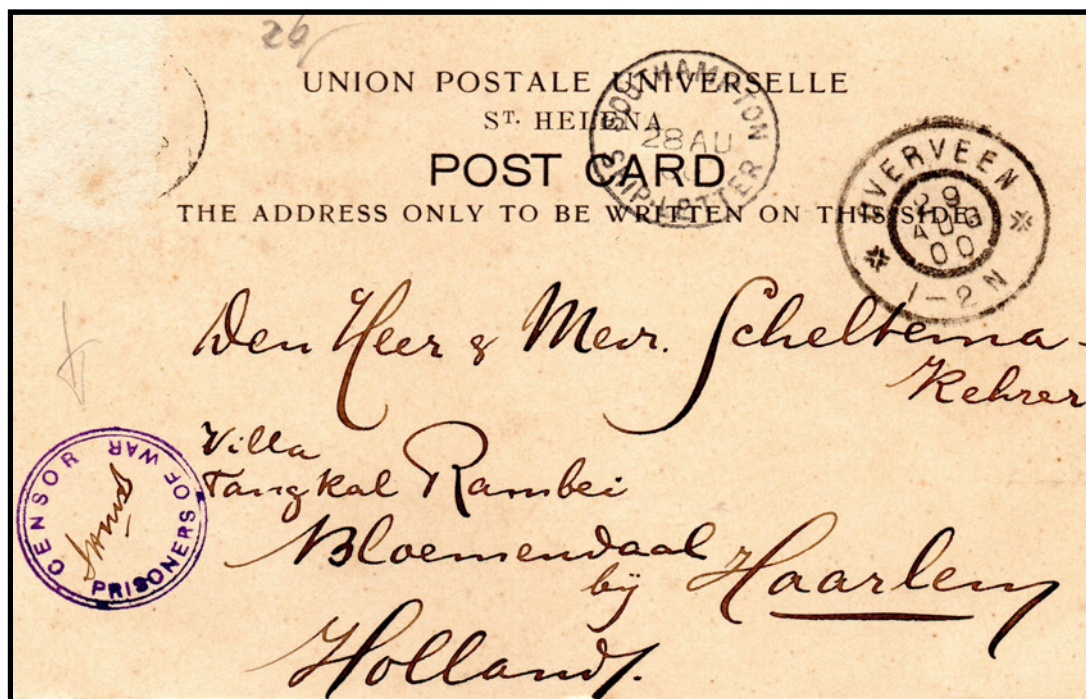
MV4a



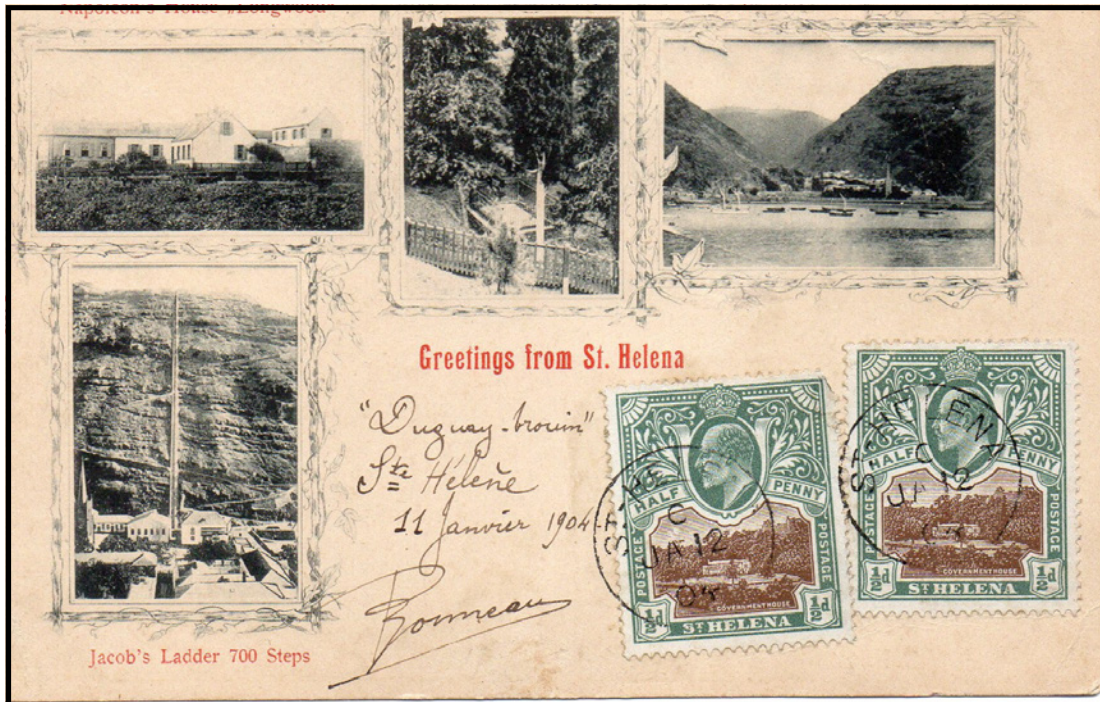
MV4b



Address side of MV1 & MV2 Thorpe cards.



Address side of MV3 to MV4c Innes cards.



MV4c. Unnumbered second printing on lighter coloured card.



Common reprint of MV4 with facsimile signature of General Cronje.

Illustrated below is a reproduction of an MV4 card with an interesting overprint in red.



MV4. Swedish reproduction used in Sweden.

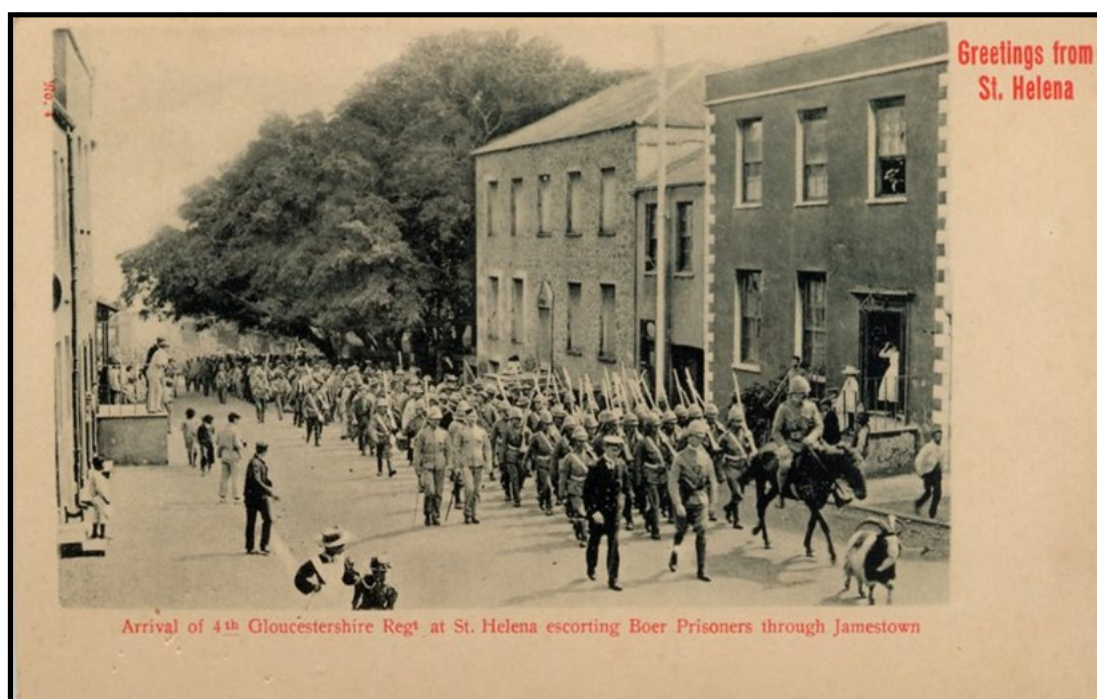
The rest of the Innes cards are single view apart from Nos. 17/17a/17b which each have two small pictures. The first cards were printed on a very thin buff coloured card, with later printings on a much thicker creamy coloured card. All the cards are entitled 'Greetings from St Helena'.

The cards start at No. 4 for some reason, although there is a No. 2 but this card has been incorrectly numbered and should have been No. 25, as it is the twin to No. 24 featuring the 3rd Wiltshire Regiment.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 4 | Arrival of the 4 th Gloucestershire Regt. at St. Helena escorting Boer Prisoners trough [sic] Jamestown. |
| No. 4a | Arrival of 4 th Gloucestershire Reg ^t at St. Helena escorting Boer Prisoners through Jamestown. (Second printing, 'through' spelt correctly and different red typeface.) |
| No. 5 | 'Playing in' the 4 th Gloucester Reg ^t St. Helena |
| No. 6 | Boer Prisoners marching through Jamestown on their way to Deadwood Camp. |



No. 4. Spelt 'trough'.



No. 4a. 'through' spelt correctly.



No. 5



No. 6

- No. 7 Boer Prisoners at Jamestown (first printing).
- No. 7a Arrival of Boer Prisoners at Jamestown (second printing).
The wording '*Greetings from St Helena*' in italics.
The card has exactly the same picture as No. 6.
- No. 7b Arrival of Boer Prisoners along the bottom of the card,
and 'No. 7. A. L. Innes, St. Helena.' up the left-hand side.
- Nos. 8 to 13 *Not recorded.*
- No. 14 No card has been seen numbered 14, although there are three cards numbered 24 all with different pictures. It is thought that the card of Broad Bottom Camp numbered 24 should have been number 14.



No. 7



No. 7a



No. 7b

The cards numbered 15 to 17b show Deadwood Camp or Kent Cottage, General Cronje's residence. Cards numbered from 18 to 23 show island views and this is the reason it is believed that the Broad Bottom Camp card numbered 24 should have been number 14.

- No. 14 Broad Bottom Camp (Numbered 24 in error)
- No. 15 Deadwood Camp with fancy border.
- No. 16 Deadwood Camp in scroll. Printed on thin buff card.
- No. 17 Kent Cottage, General Cronje's residence;
General Cronje & Guard at St Helena. Two pictures on card.
- No. 17a Kent Kottage [*sic*] General Cronje's residence [*sic*];
General Cronje & Guard at St Helena. Note 'Cottage'
and 'residence' incorrectly spelt and different view of Kent Cottage.
- No. 17b As No. 17a but with 'residence' now spelt correctly (see page 229)
- No. 18 Napoleon's House Longwood. Picture full width of the card.
White numbers 9434 lower right in the picture.
- No. 18a Napoleon's House Longwood in scroll.
- No. 18b Napoleon's House Longwood. Picture reduced in size.



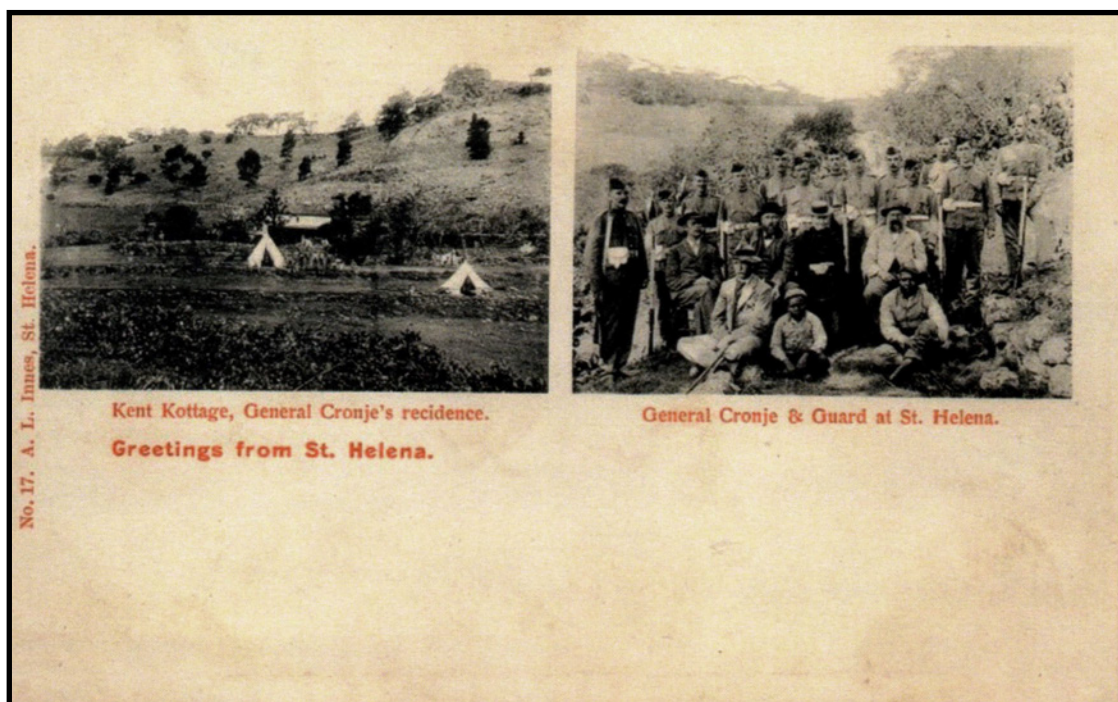
No. 15



No. 16



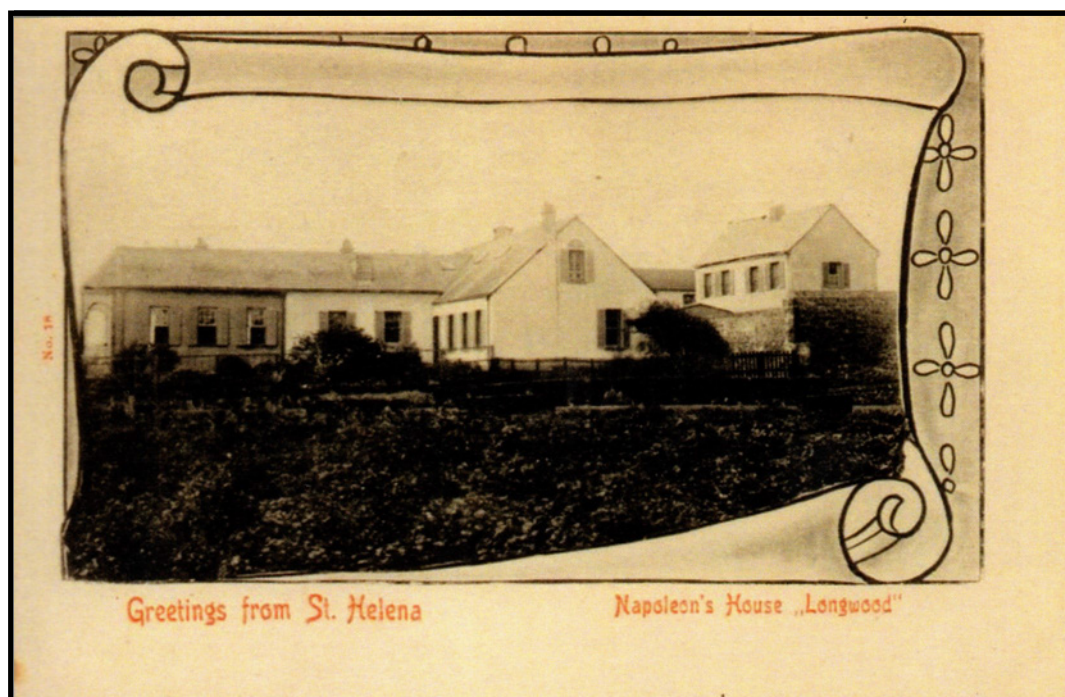
No. 17



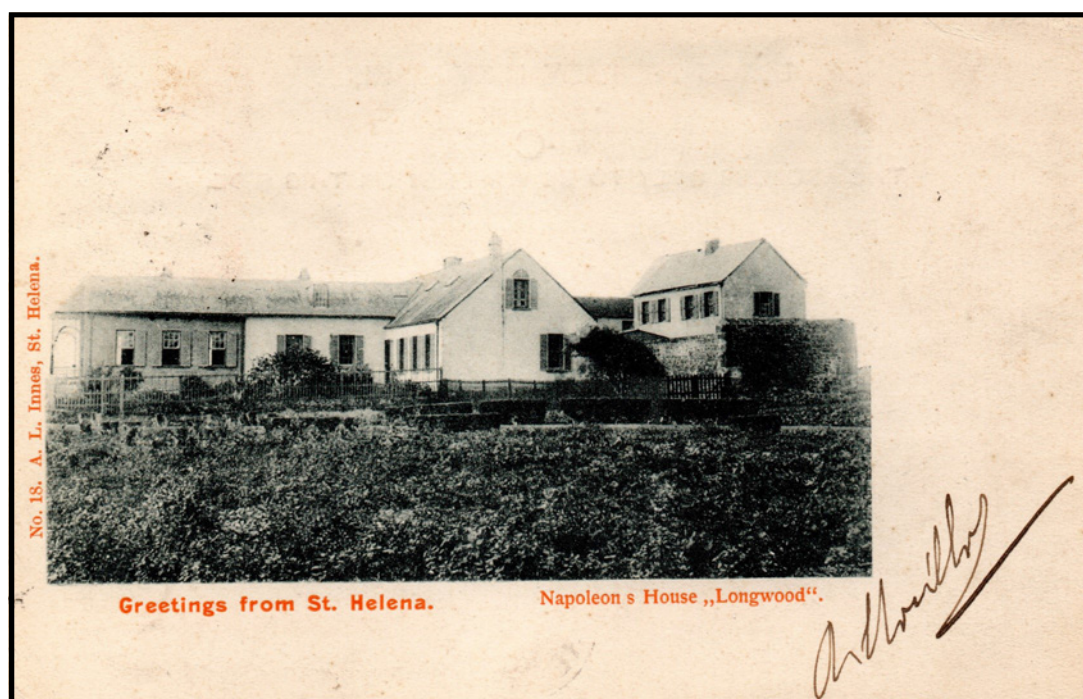
No. 17a



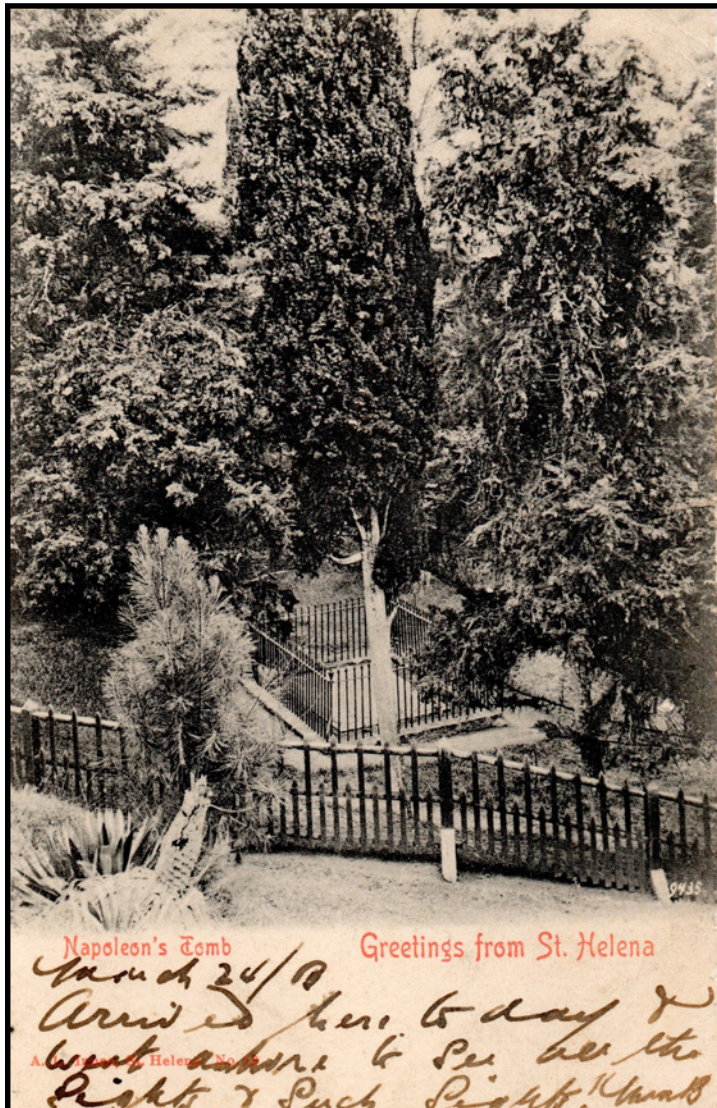
No. 18



No. 18a



No. 18b



No. 19 Napoleon's tomb.
White numbers 9435 lower
right in the picture.

No. 19a Napoleon's
tomb in fancy frame.

No. 19b Napoleon's
tomb same picture as 19
but reduced in size.

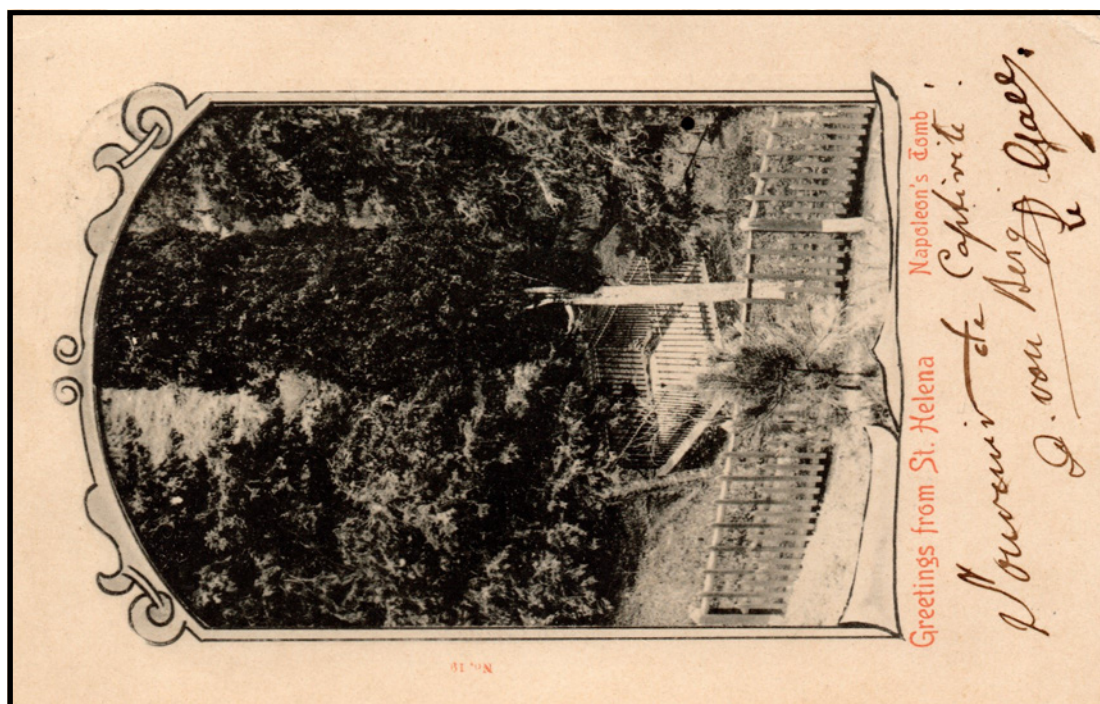
No. 19

No. 20 Jamestown from the Sea. White numbers 9436 on the left in
the picture.

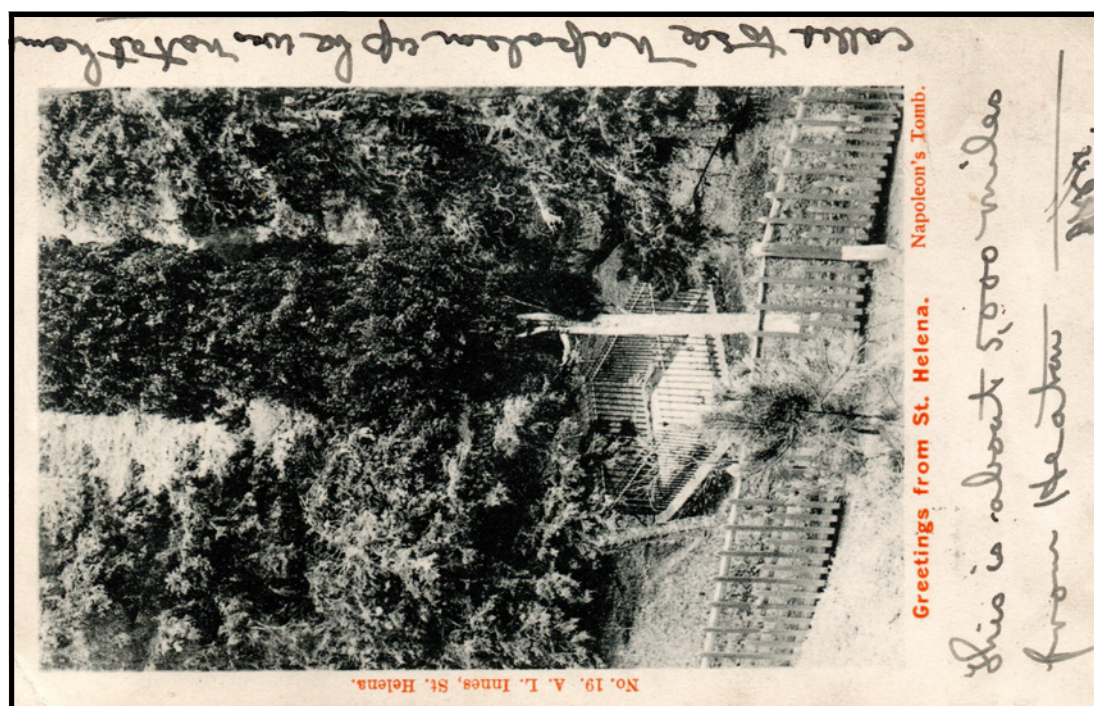
No. 20a Jamestown from the Sea. Different picture tilted and in fancy frame.

No. 20b Jamestown from the Sea. Same picture as 20a with the picture
hand-tinted. It is believed that the hand-tinted cards were done
by the Boer POWs.

No. 20c Jamestown from the Sea. Same picture as 20 and 20b but now
slightly larger and not tilted.



No. 19a



No. 19b



No. 20



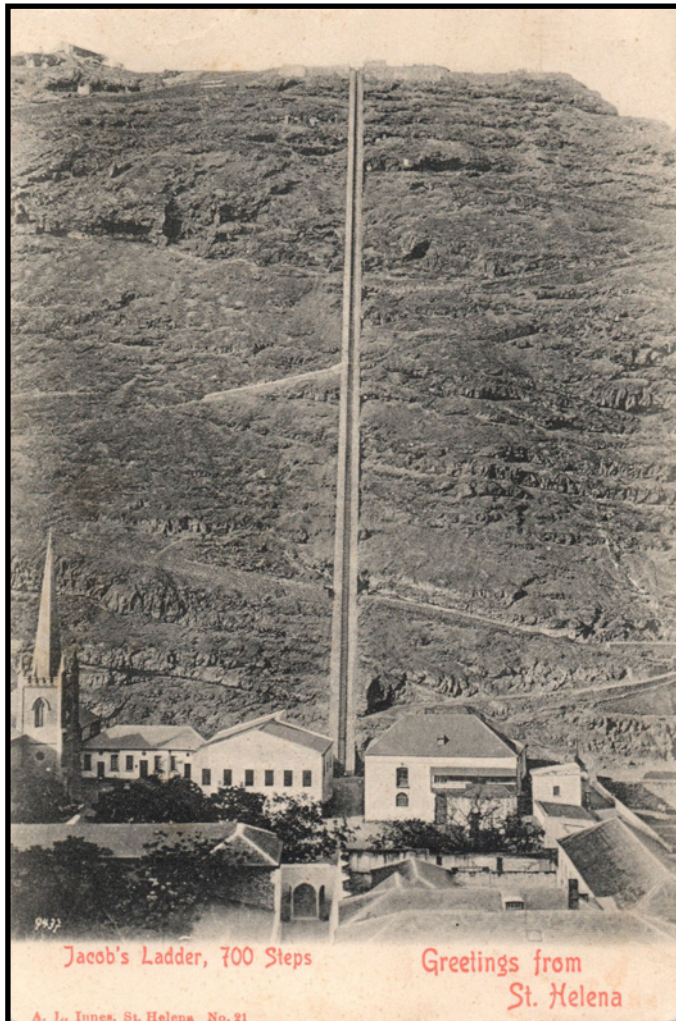
No. 20a



No. 20b



No. 20c



No. 21 Jacob's Ladder, 700 Steps. White numbers 9437 lower left in the picture.

No. 21a Jacobs Ladder 700 steps. Same picture as 21 but reduced in size.

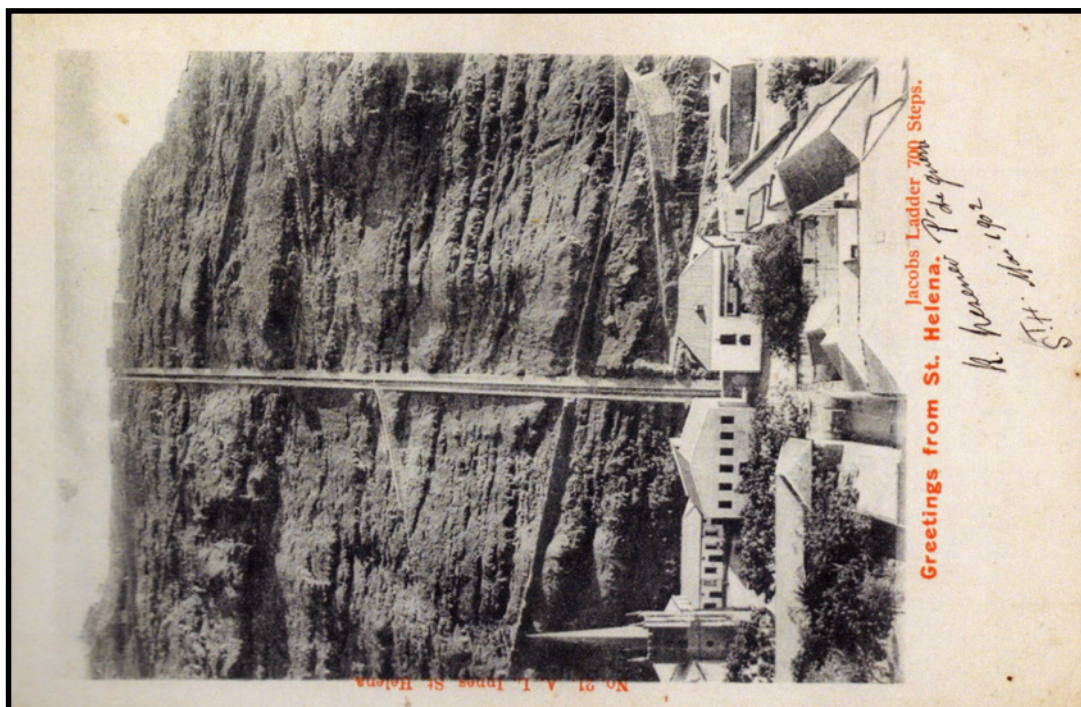
No. 21b Jacob's Ladder 700 steps. In fancy frame and with fancy type.

No. 21

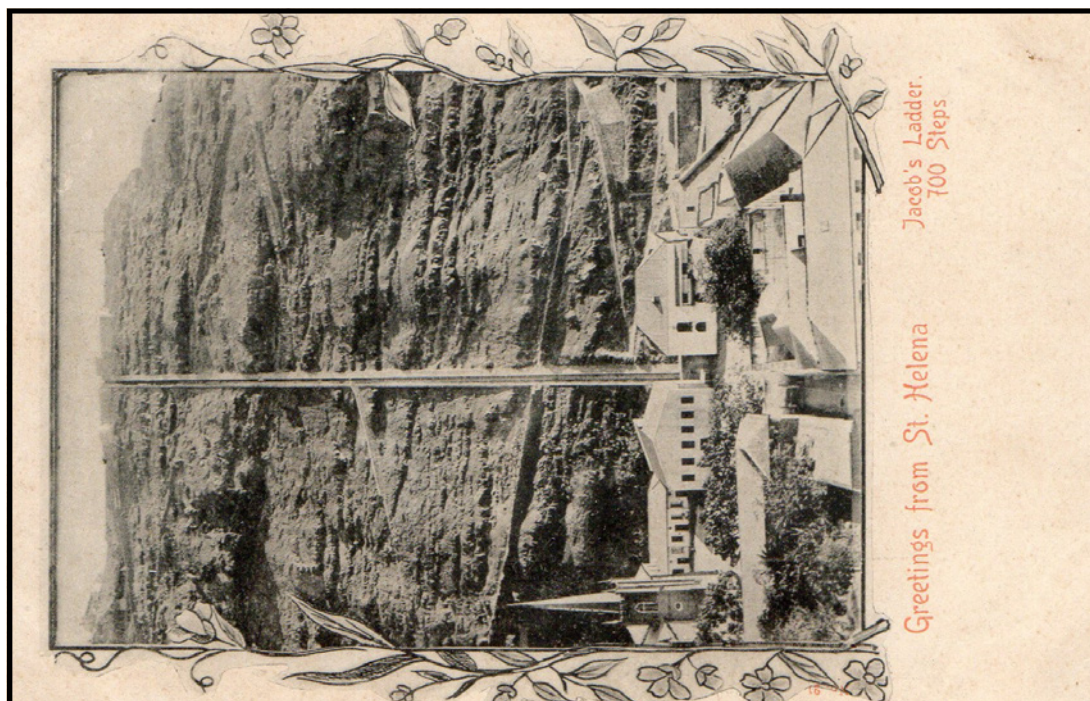
No. 22 Jamestown in fancy type. Card has been numbered 24 by mistake. This probably should have been numbered 22.

No. 22a Jamestown. Similar picture to 22.

No. 22b Jamestown in fancy frame but different type.



No. 21a



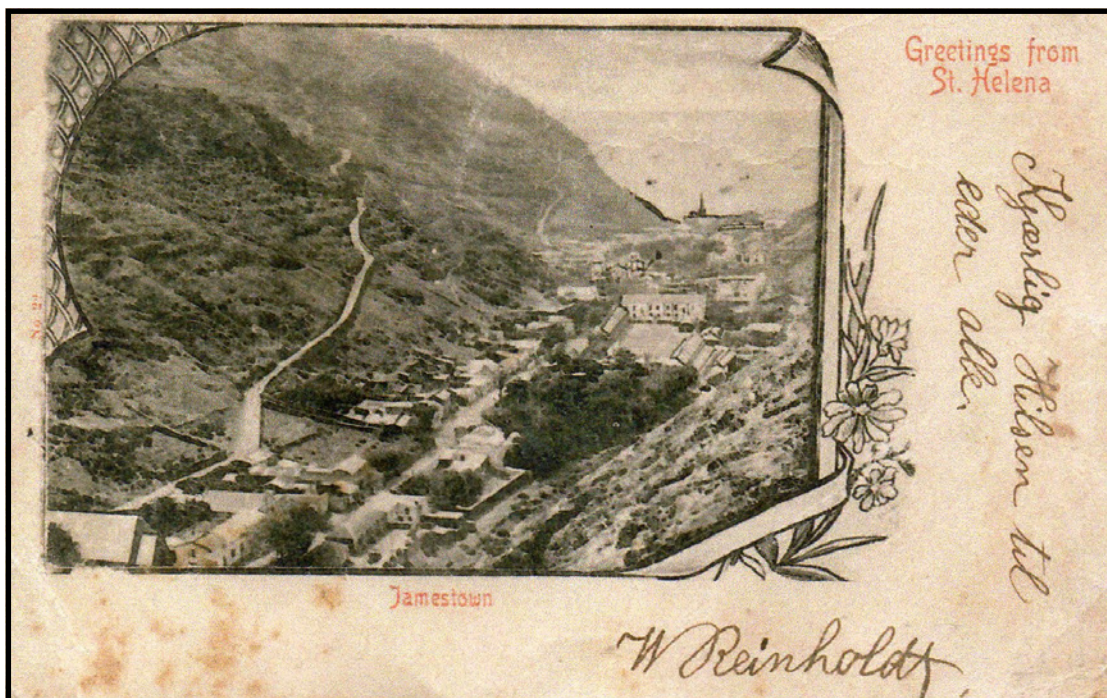
No. 21b



No. 22 (printed No. 24 in error)



No. 22a

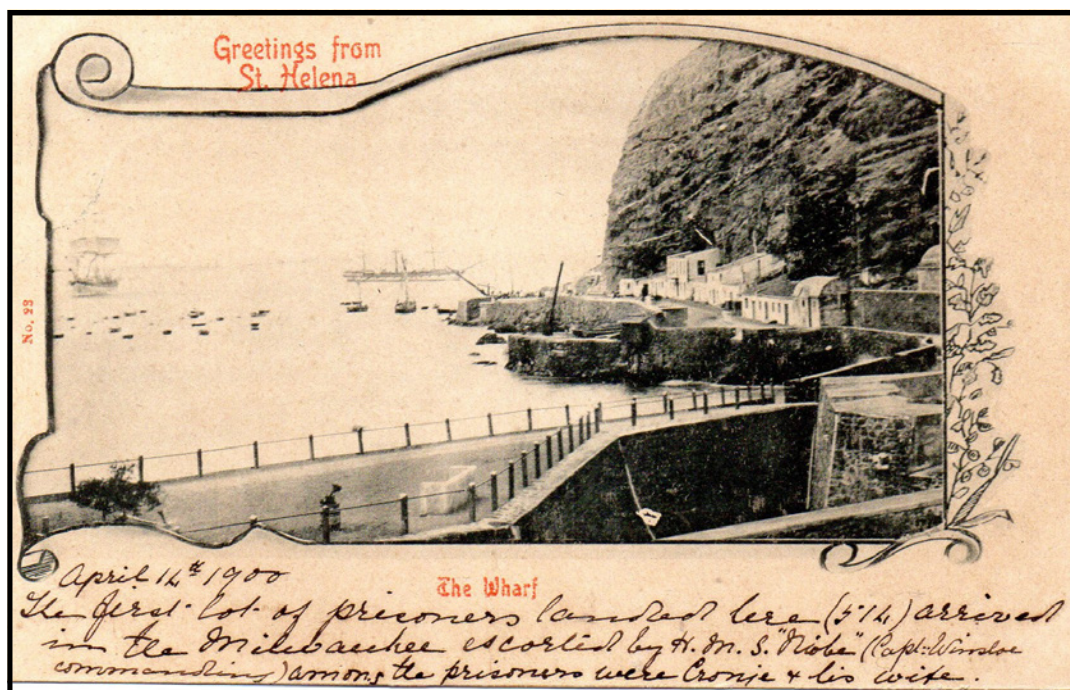


No. 22b

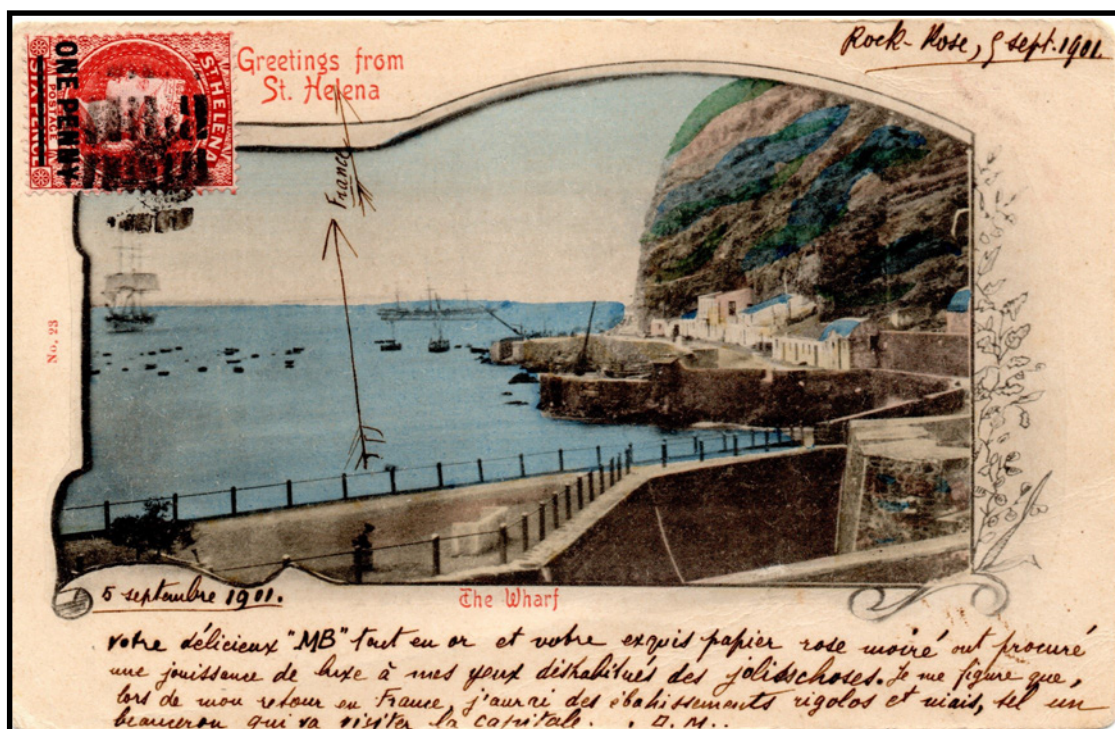


No. 23

- No. 23 The Wharf. White numbers 9438 in lower centre of picture.
- No. 23a The Wharf. In fancy frame.
- No. 23b The Wharf. In fancy frame as 23a but hand-tinted.
- No. 23c The Wharf. Same picture as 23 but reduced in size with different type.
- No. 24 See card No. 14.
- No. 24 The Advance Guard of the 3rd Wiltshire Regt.
White numbers 8288 on the left of the picture.
- No. 25 Arrival of the 3rd Wiltshire Reg^t. at St Helena.
This card had been numbered incorrectly number 2.
White numbers 8289 lower right side in the picture.
- No. 26 Representative group of Boer Officers, Prisoners of War at
St Helena. White numbers 8290 bottom right in the picture.



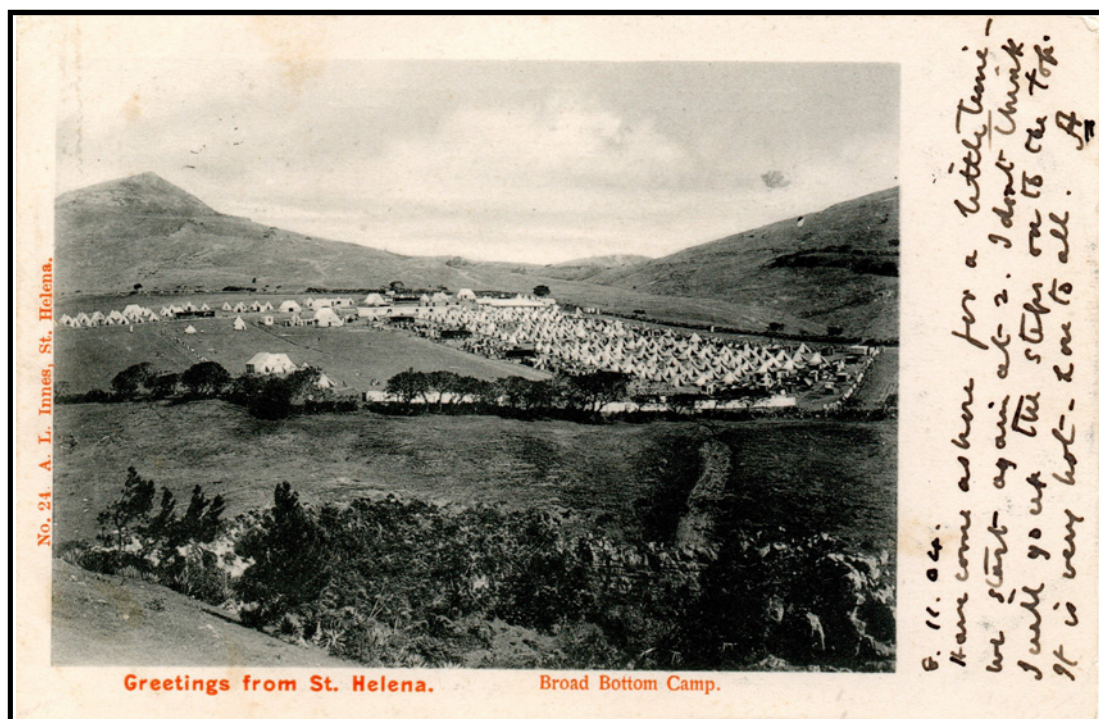
No. 23a



No. 23b



No. 23c



No. 24 (possibly should have been No. 14)



No. 24



No. 25 (numbered No. 2 in error)



No. 26

- No. 27 Blikjesdorp (Tin Town) Boer Prisoners enclosure, Deadwood Camp.
White numbers 8470 lower left in the picture.
- No. 28 Boer Prisoners Huts, Deadwood Camp.
White numbers 8471 lower left in the picture.
- No. 29 Deadwood Camp. White numbers 8472 lower left in the picture.
- No. 30 *No card recorded with number 30.*
- No. 31 Distant View of High Peak.
White numbers 9440 lower left in the picture.
- No. 32 Sandy Bay Ridges. A reprint of this card is recorded with
split back, so therefore printed post-1902.



No. 27



No. 28



No. 29



No. 31



No. 32



No. 33

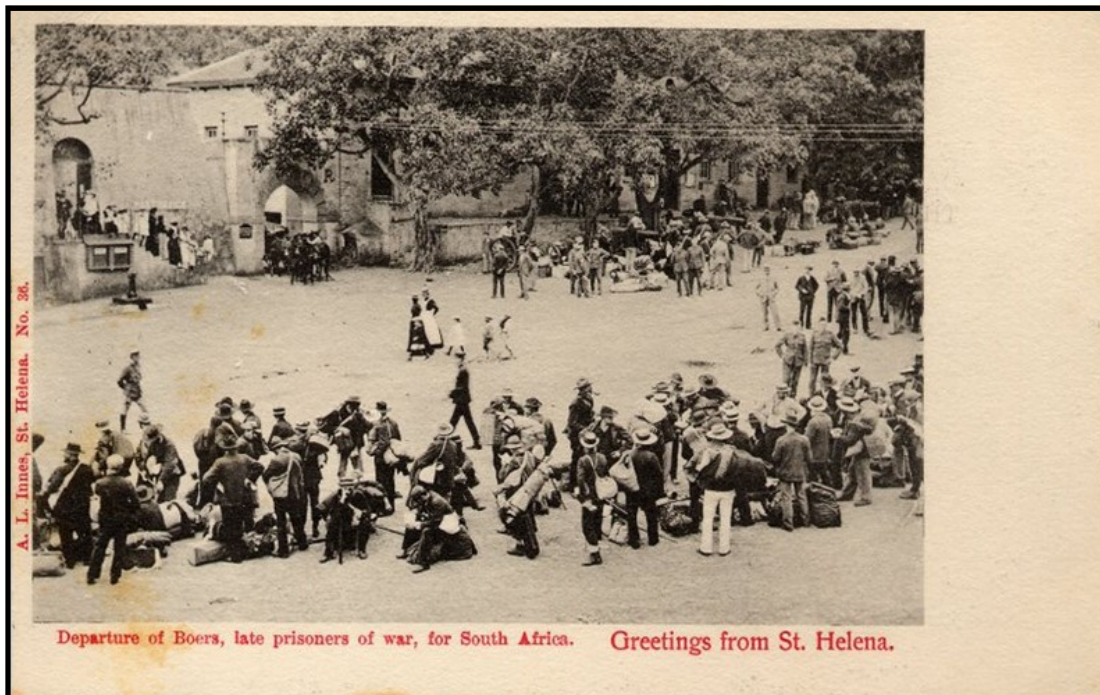


No. 34

- No. 33 View of Ridges.
White number 9442 lower right in the picture.
- No. 34 Boers leaving St. Helena for South Africa.
- No. 35 Departure of Boers, late prisoners of war, for South Africa.
- No. 36 Departure of Boers, late prisoners of war, for South Africa.
Different picture from number 35.
- No. 37 Departure of Boers for South Africa.
Cheering King Edward VII before embarking.



No. 35

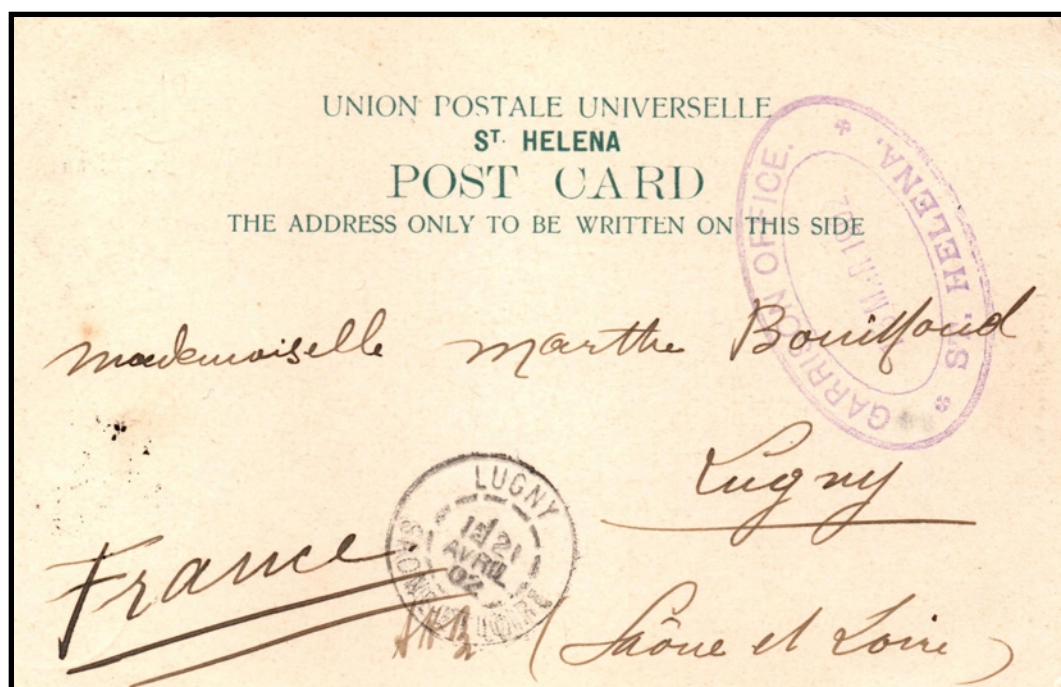
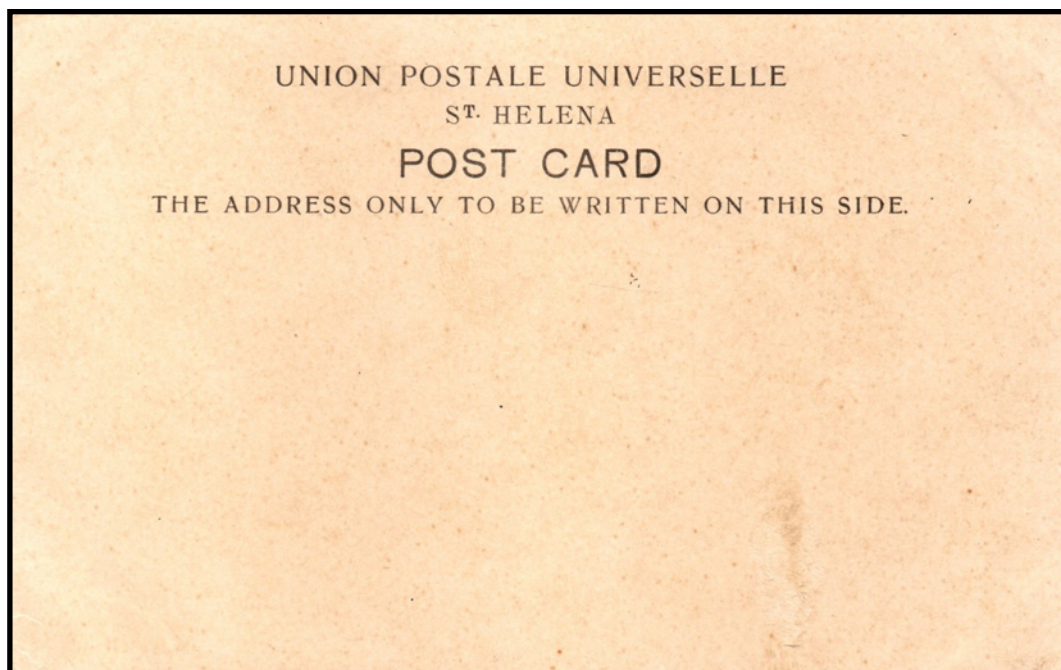


No. 36



No. 37

At least nine different styles of address sides are noted for the different printings of the Innes cards. We illustrate just two here.



Innes Single Coloured Picture Postcards

This small series of cards are attributed to A. L. Innes, as they use his photographs. The cards are all coloured single pictures. It is possible that these cards were printed by the C. G. Roder Process, or they could be hand-painted.

The pictures depicted on the cards are the same as those on the Innes cards MV3 and MV4, and lead us to believe that there were probably four cards in the series, although to date only three designs have been seen. Cards so far recorded have been used during 1900 and 1901. These cards are extremely rare.

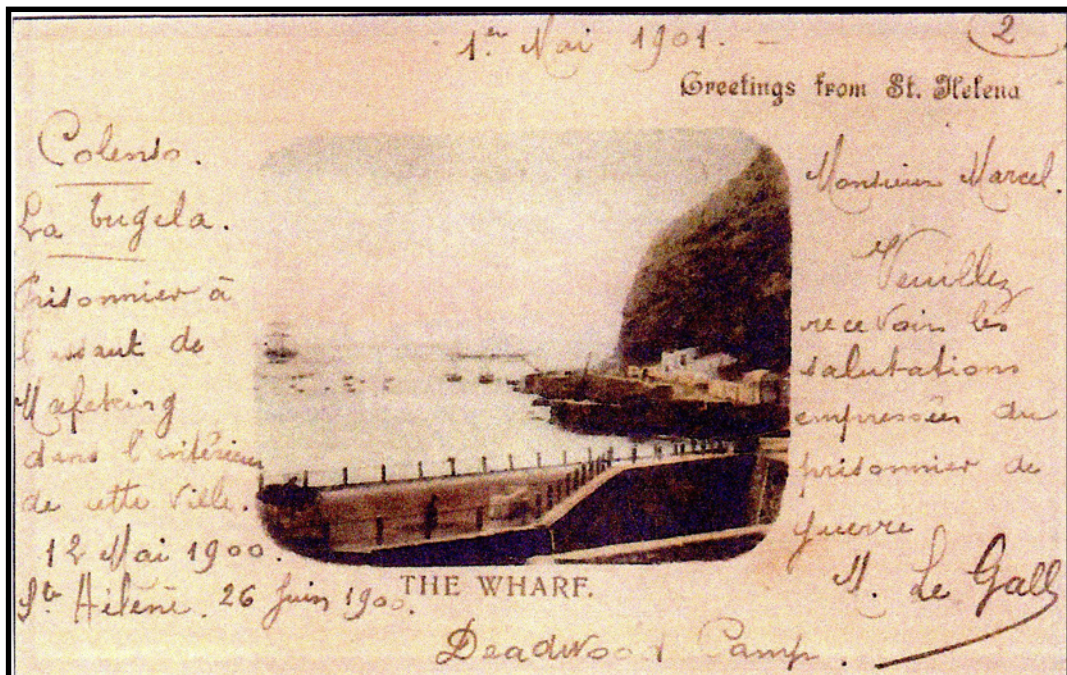
The cards have the wording 'Greetings from St Helena' in a Gothic-style font, with the title in a serif font.

These cards are designated as **SCP** for **Single Coloured Picture**.

SCP1	Greetings from St Helena	JAMESTOWN.
SCP2	Greetings from St Helena	THE WHARF.
SCP3	Greetings from St Helena	Jacobs Ladder 700 Steps.
SCP4	Greetings from St Helena	JAMESTOWN FROM THE SEA.



SCP1



SCP2



SCP3

Thomas Jackson Postcards

Thomas Jackson produced a prodigious number of cards, most of which were published around early 1902. Very few of these cards are known used, during the Boer Prisoner of War period, so we are only illustrating those that have been recorded used during that period, or show some aspect of the camps such as Broad Bottom and High Knoll Fort.

The first 4 cards were of the multi-view variety with either 3 or 4 views on each card.

MV5	Condensing Works at Ruperts' Valley; Boer Camp (Broad Bottom); St. James' Church and Main Street.
MV6	Wharf; St. Helena from the Anchorage; Longwood Old House: The home of Napoleon in St Helena. MV6a has 'Longwood' incorrectly spelt 'Logwood'. (Illustrated)
MV7	General Cronje & Staff; Boer Camp – Deadwood; Government or Plantation House.
MV8	Ladder & West Rocks; Jamestown looking north; Napoleon's Tomb.

There is a second printing of MV8 but with the additional wording 'ST HELENA' added. To date one copy this card has been seen in mint condition. Card MV8a is illustrated on page 127.

The wording on the address side of the MV5 to MV8a cards is as follows (see page 127):

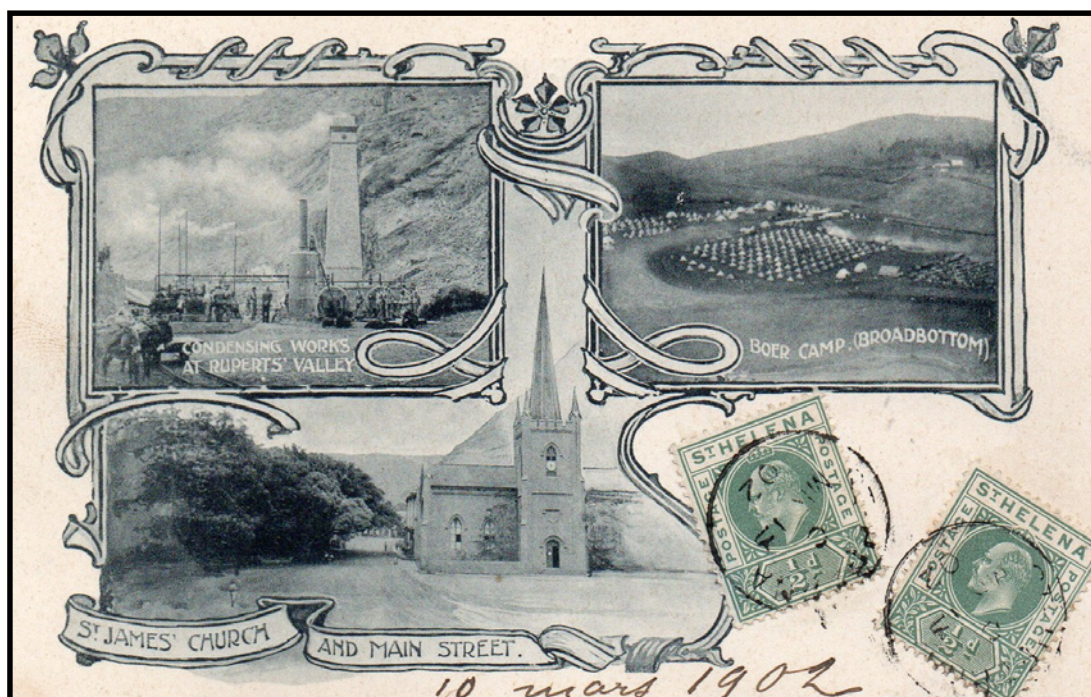
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE (72mm)

S^T HELENA (20mm)

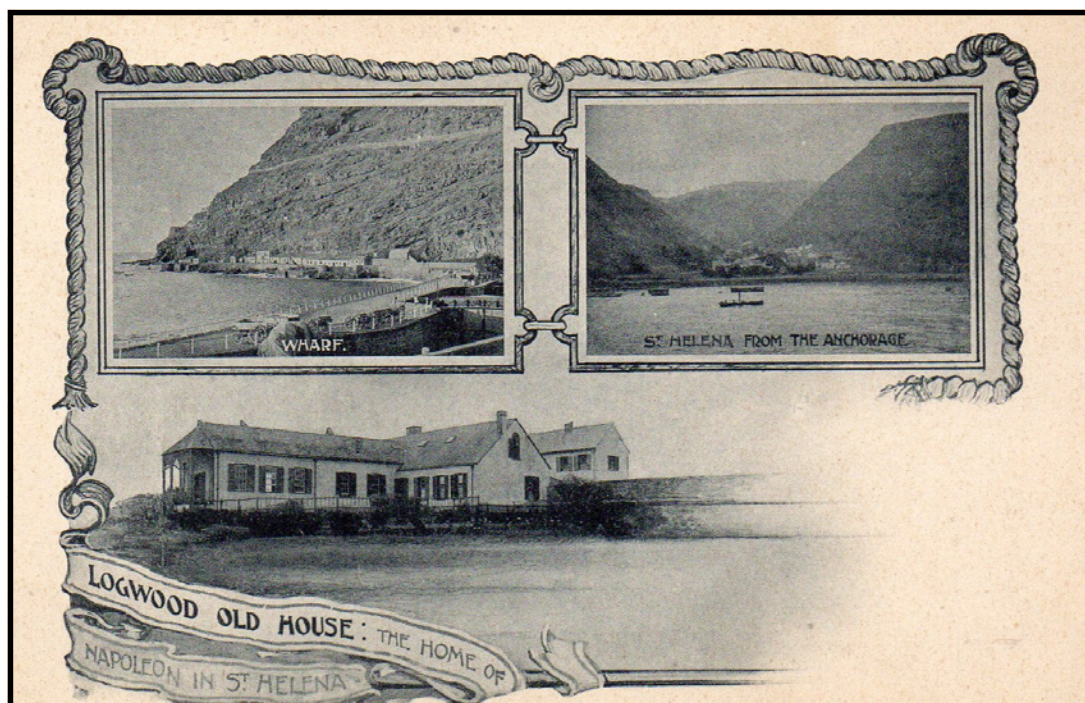
POST CARD. (40mm)

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. (91mm)

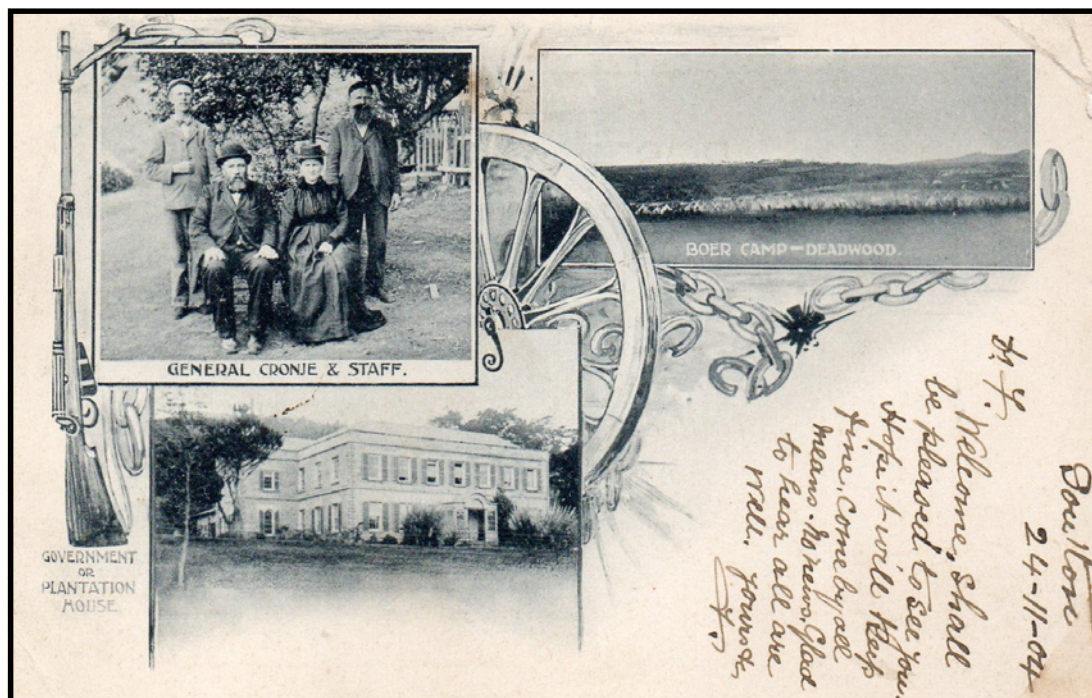
With the Jackson single-view cards only five actually have any connection to the Boer War period; these are numbered 1, 5, 7, 22 and 27 in the listing of Jackson cards which can be found in *St Helena, The Undivided back Picture Postcards 1900-1902*, by Bernard Mabbett and Cliff Masters, published 2020. These five cards are illustrated on pages 128 to 130. There is also a coloured version of card No. 27.



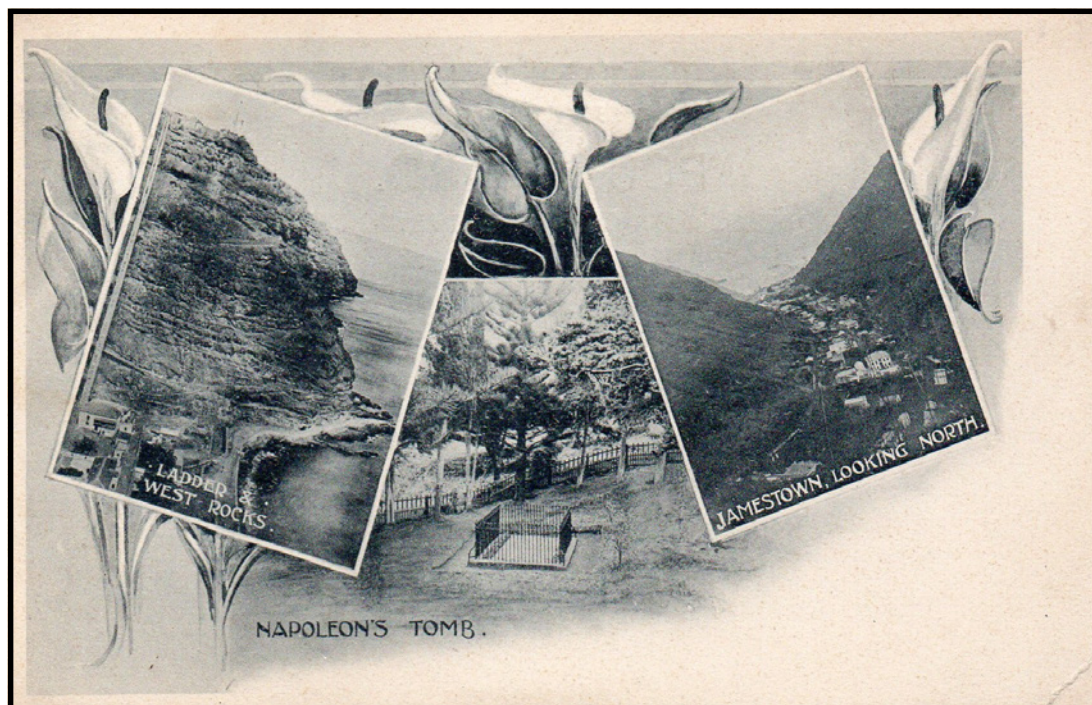
MV5



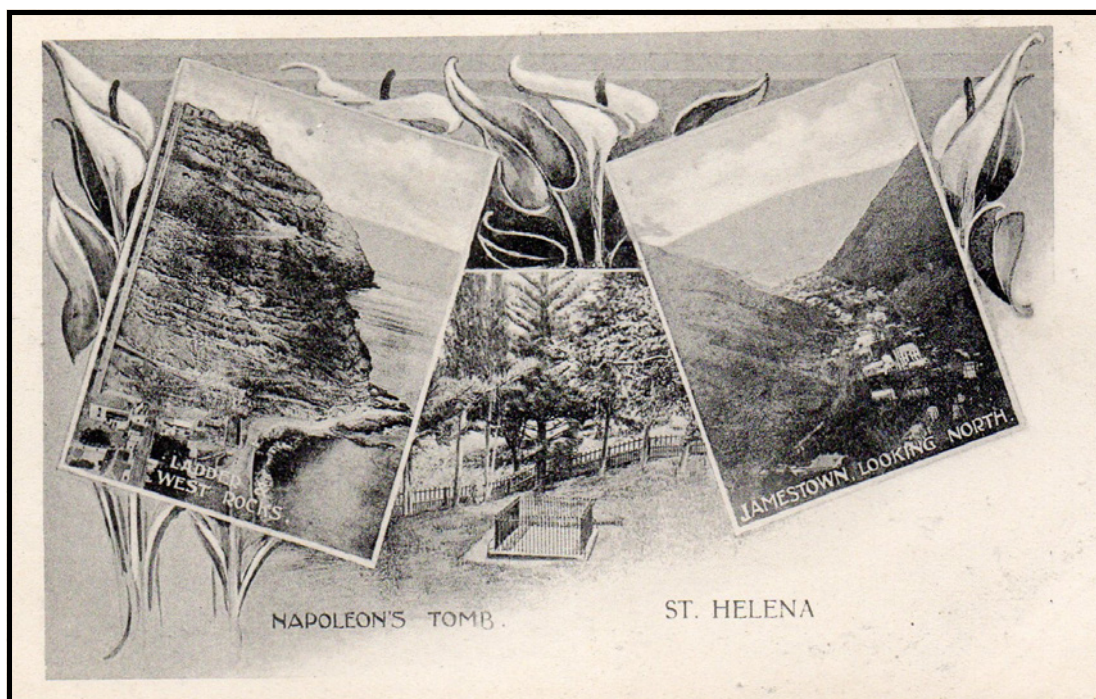
MV6a



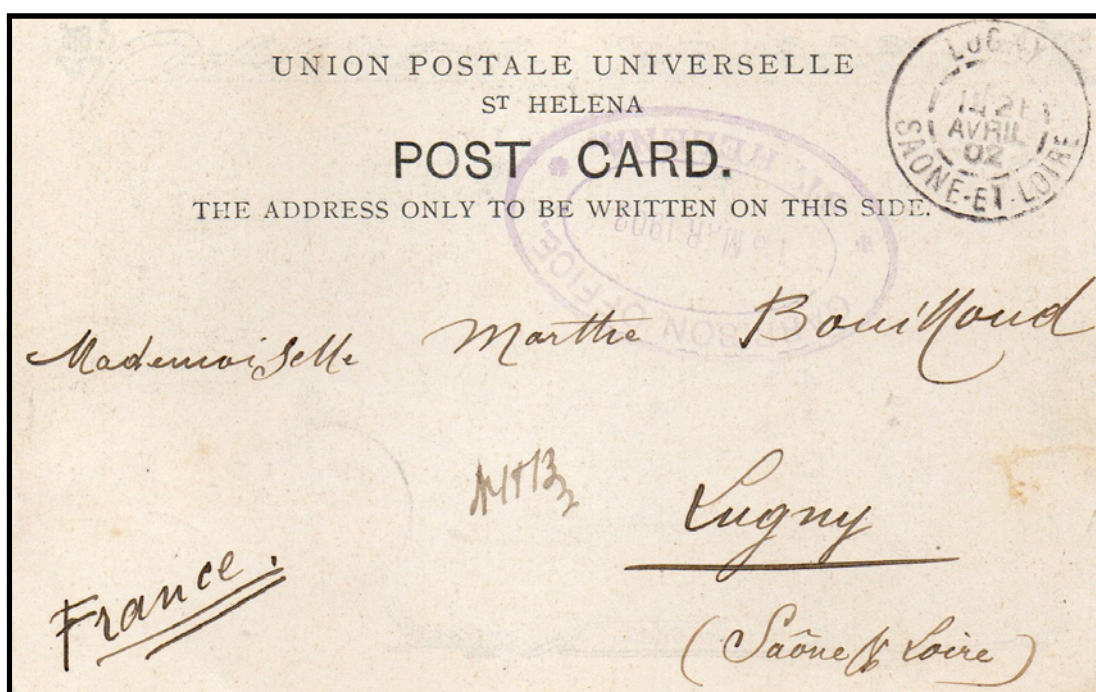
MV7



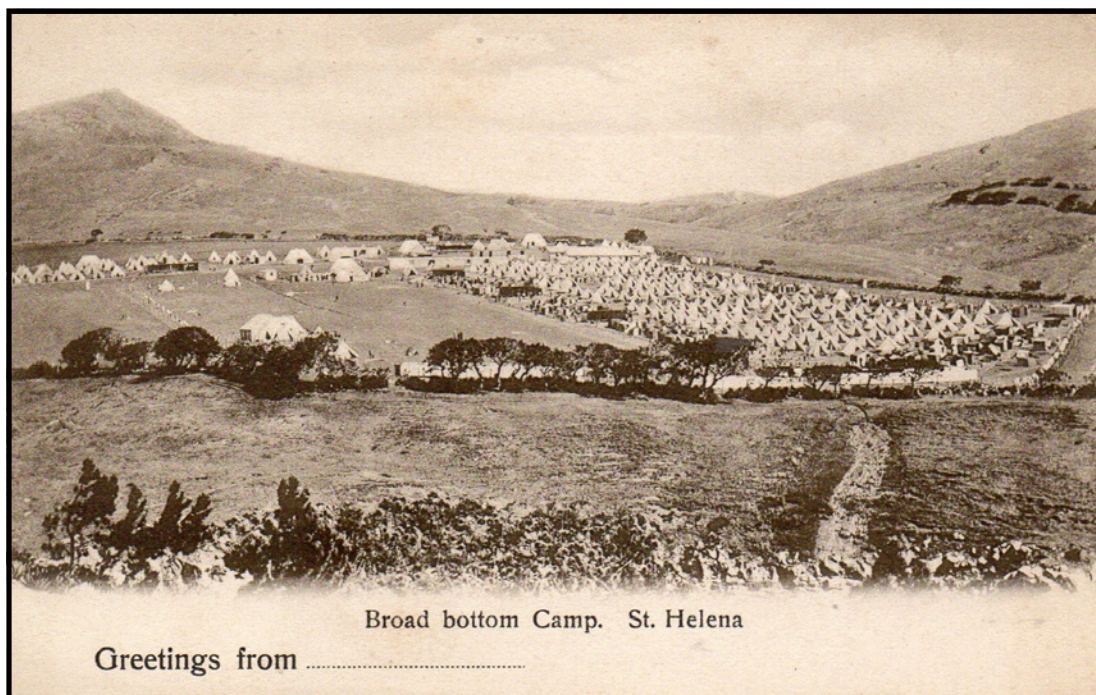
MV8



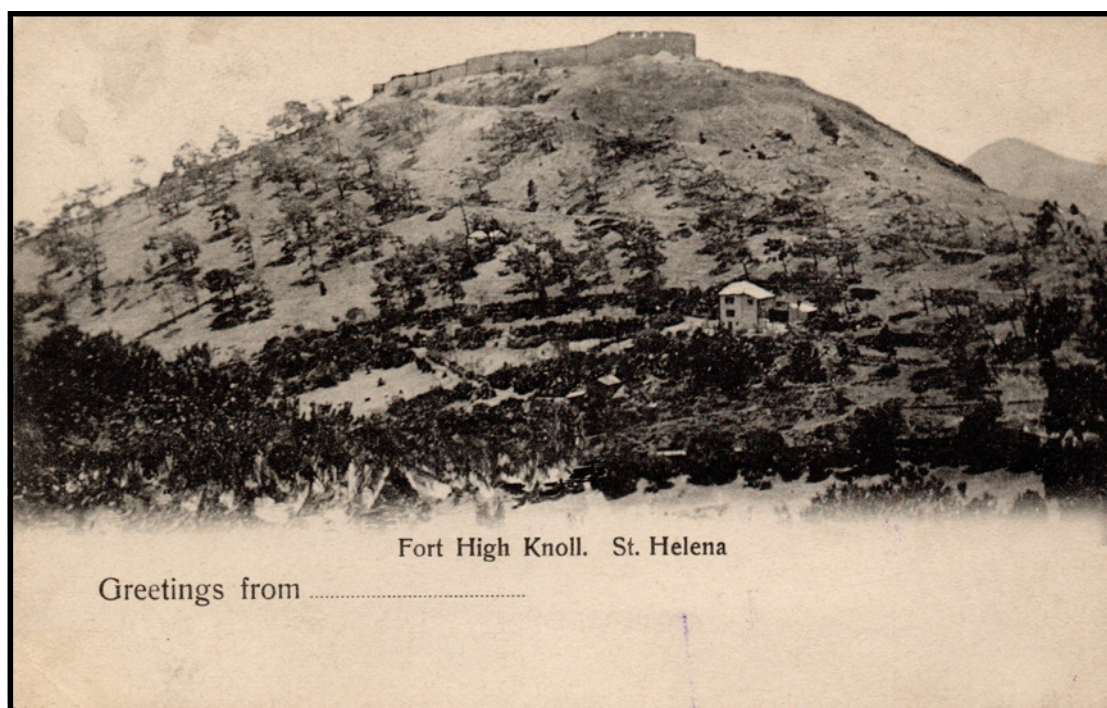
MV8a



Address side of Jackson multi-view cards MV5 to MV8a.



Jackson card No. 1



Jackson card No. 5



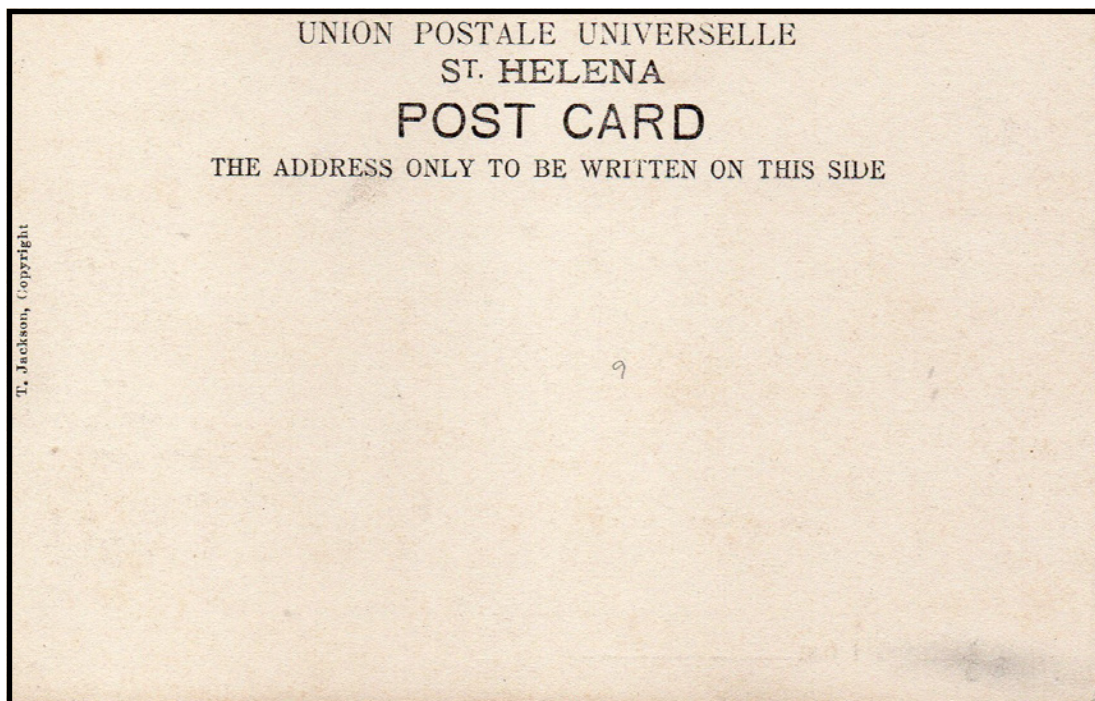
Jackson card No. 7



Jackson card No. 22



Jackson card No. 27



Typical address side of Jackson cards.

Nanno Prak & Heyink Cards

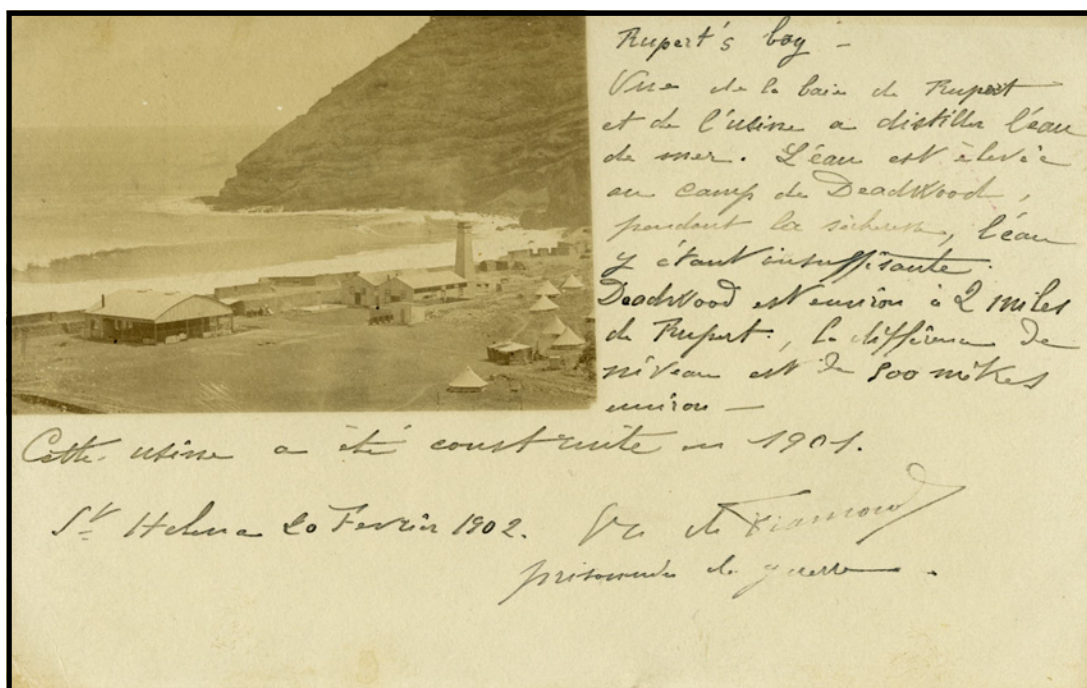
It was in late 2018 that the identity of the publisher of these rare cards was discovered by Bernard. Until then only three of the cards had been seen and they were illustrated in the first Anglo Boer War Philatelic Society publication on the Boer Prisoner of War Camps on St Helena in 1985. In late 2018 four more of these cards along with a cover came up for sale on a well known website. Bernard purchased one of the cards and the cover, the other three cards going to other collectors. The cover to France has a manuscript notation on the front '23 photographs, N. Prak & Heyink photographers, Deadwood Camp.'

The photographs on the cards are of a much poorer quality than those produced by Innes and Jackson. The pictures on the cards vary in size from very small to about $\frac{3}{4}$ the size of the card. As there were 23 photographs sent to France we can assume that that is where they were printed. So far just eight different cards have been seen, so it is possible that others still exist somewhere. All cards seen have been used between February and July 1902. Two different address sides are known, a U.P.U. style and a BRIEFKAART style. The eight different cards are listed below.

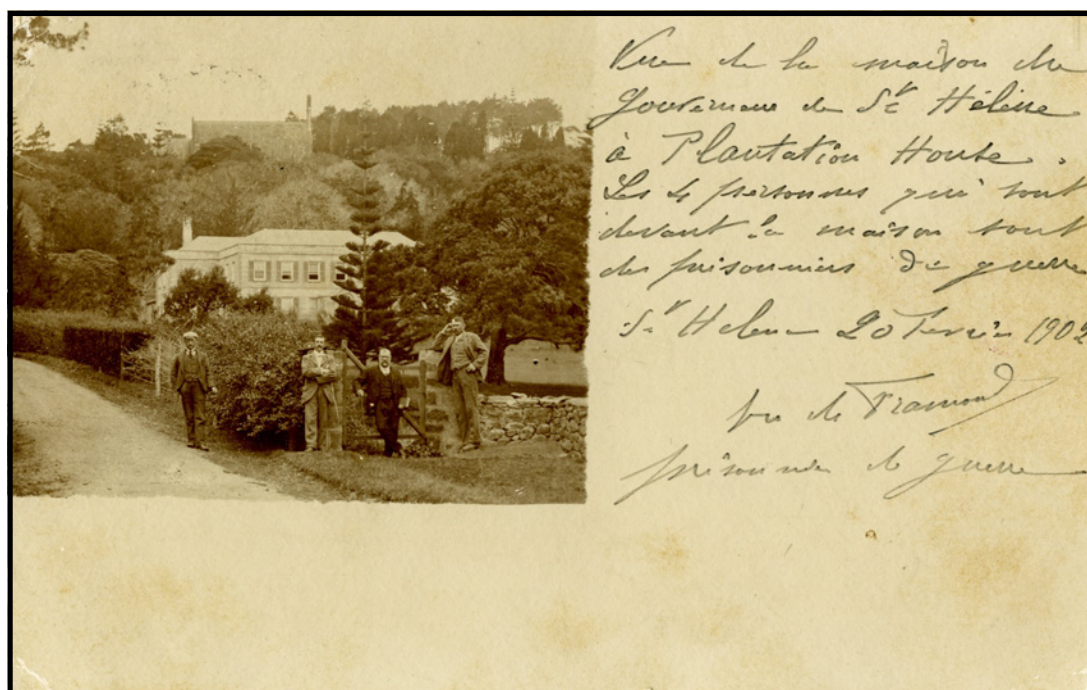
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Deadwood Camp | 2. Rupert's Bay |
| 3. Plantation House | 4. Mundens Point with SS <i>Orient</i> |
| 5. Tents at Deadwood (title in Afrikaans) | 6. Tug of War |
| 7. H. T. Sicle, Woodcarver | 8. H. T. Sicle, Woodcarver
(different view) |



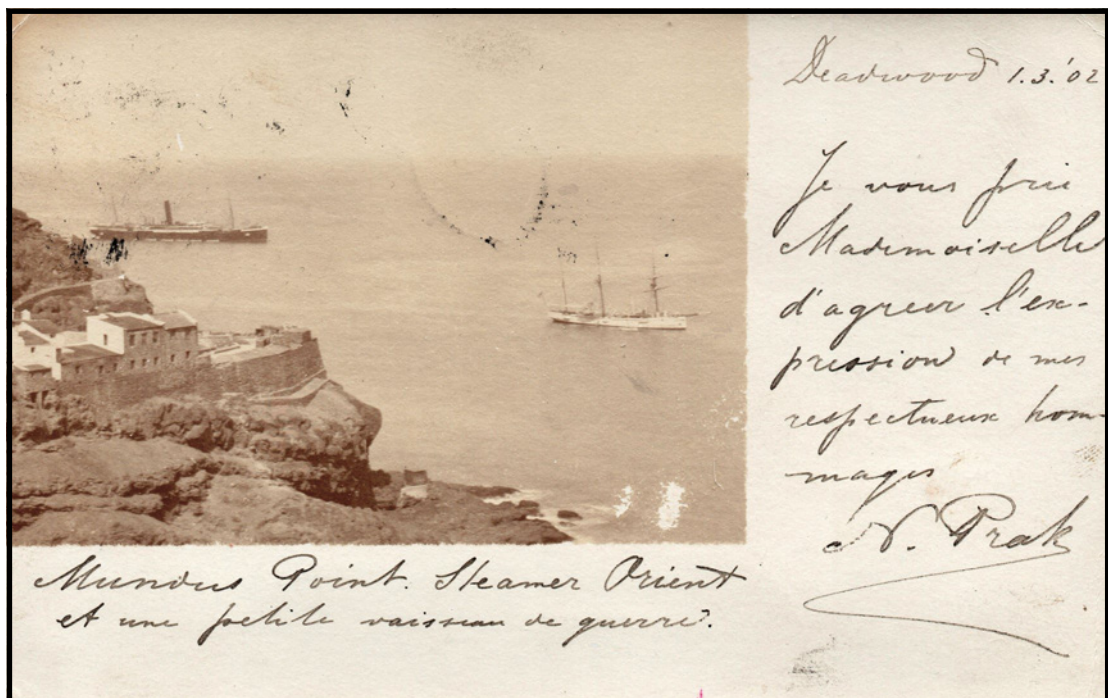
No. 1 Deadwood Camp.



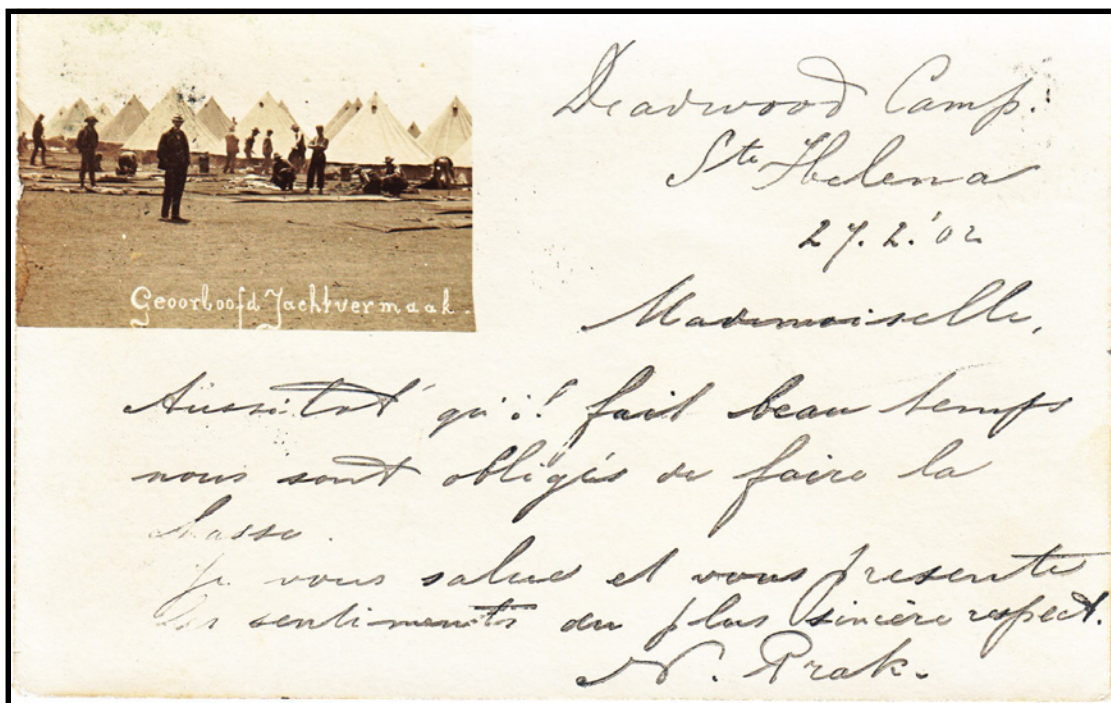
No. 2 Rupert's Bay.



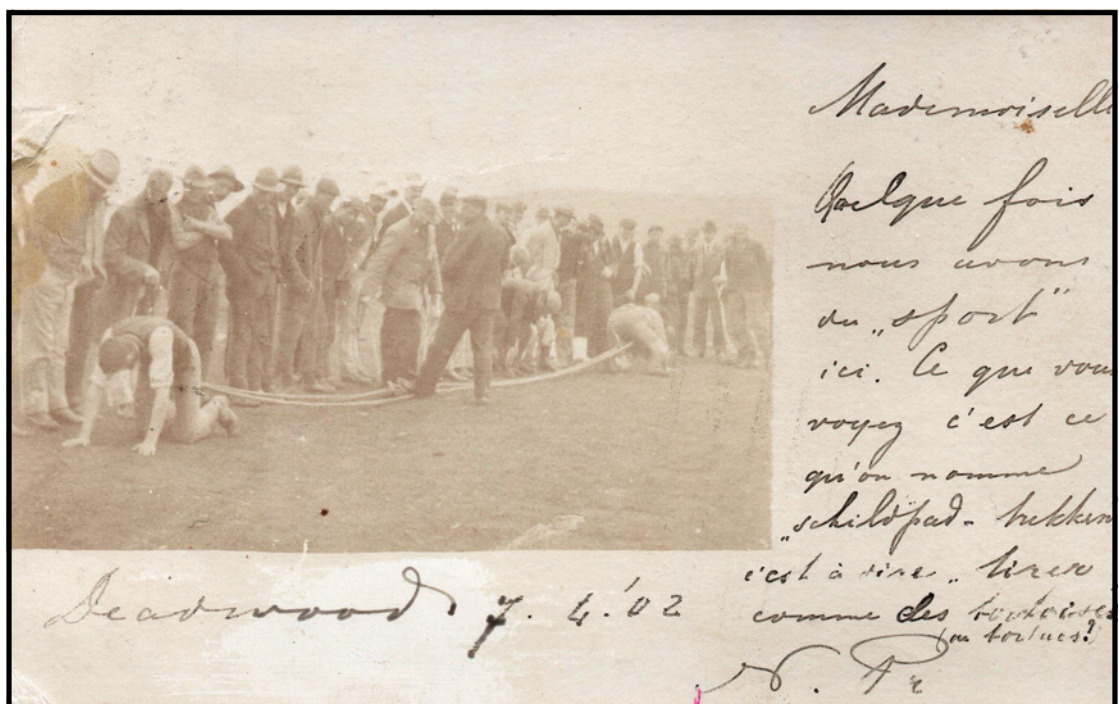
No. 3 Plantation House.



No. 4 Mundens Point with SS Orient.



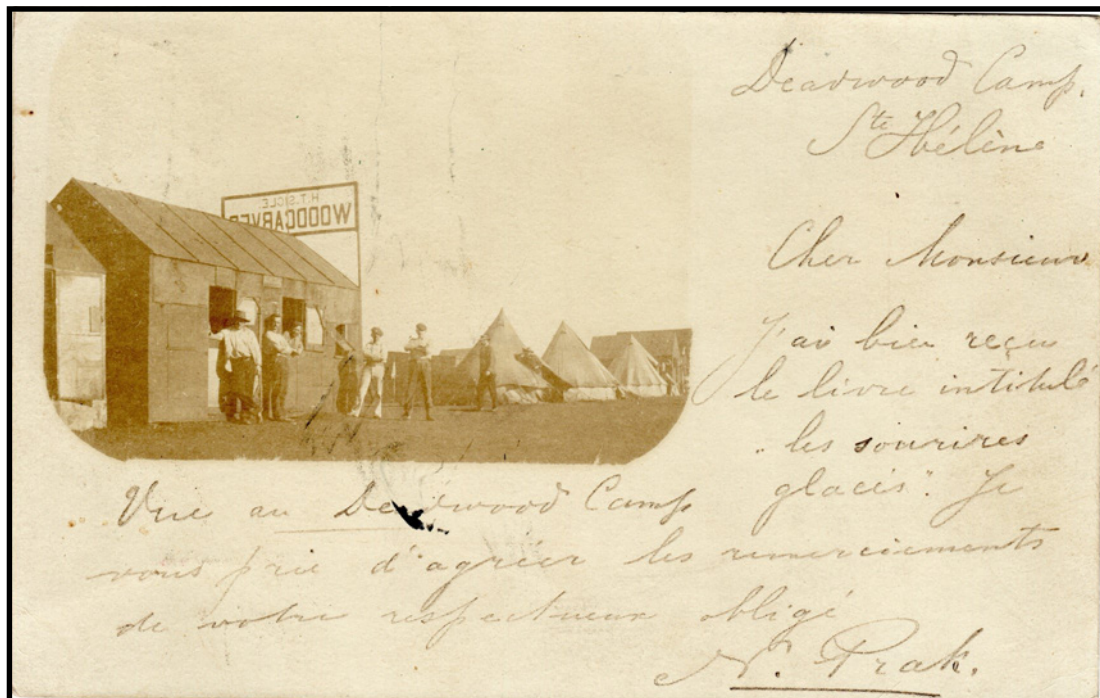
No. 5 Tents at Deadwood.



No. 6 Tug of War.



No. 7 H. T. Sicle, Woodcarver.



No. 8 H. T. Sicle, Woodcarver (different view).

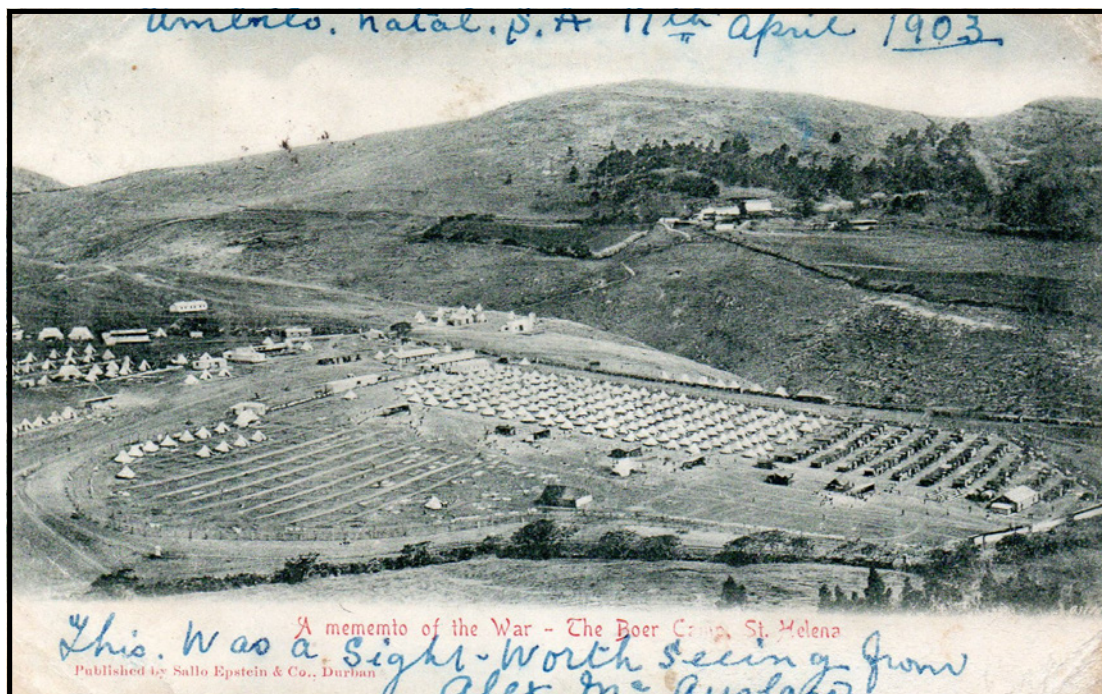


Address side of Nanno Prak & Heyink U.P.U. cards.

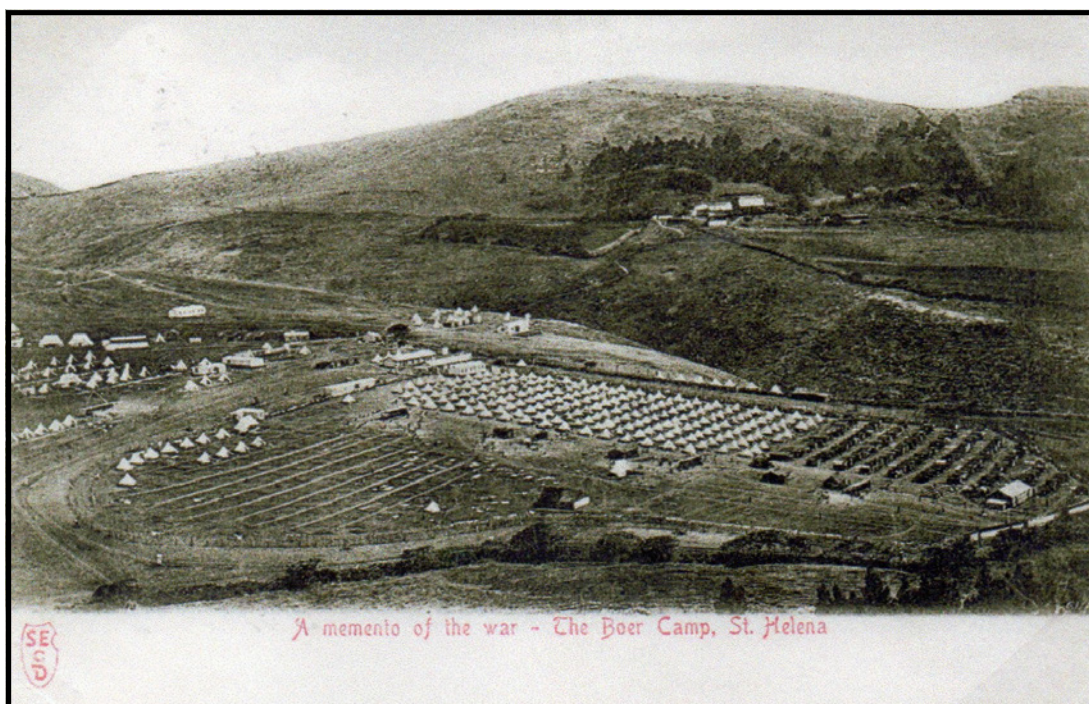
Sallo Epstein & Company Durban Postcards

Sallo Epstein is probably best known for his cards of Africa. He produced one St Helena card of the Boer Camp St Helena. To date 11 different versions of this one card have been recorded, including one with 'memento' spelt 'mememto', although for the sake of space just two cards are illustrated.

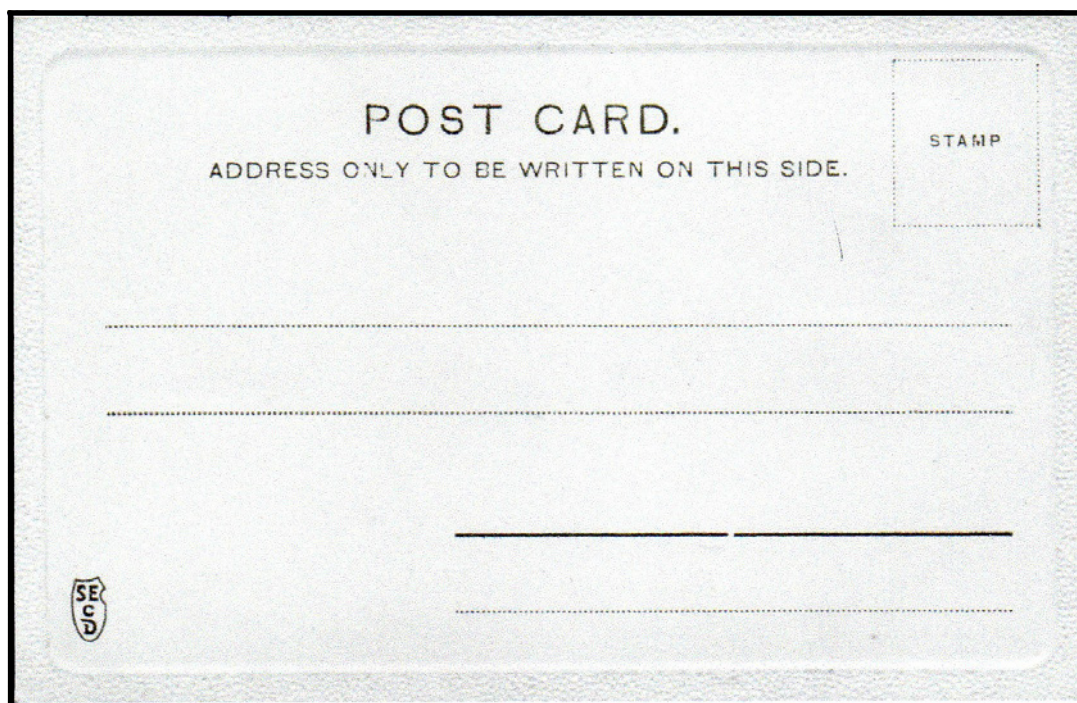
The different versions of this card vary by the following: black-and-white, coloured, company logo etc., and embossed borders with wording 'With every Good Wish' in blue or 'WITH THE SEASONS GREETINGS'.



A memento of the War – The Boer Camp [Broad Bottom Camp], St Helena.
Published by Sallo Epstein & Co., Durban.
Note: 'memento' misspelt 'mememto'.



Another style of Sallo Epstein card with their logo bottom left.



Address side of several different address sides of Sallo Epstein cards.

M. A. Frank of Rotterdam Postcards

The cards of M. A. Frank of Rotterdam, although published around 1902, were never sent to the island. All copies so far seen have been posted in Holland. There are ten cards in the series, of which just three show scenes of the Prisoner of War Camp at Deadwood. It is believed these cards were published and sold as souvenirs with the proceeds going to St Helena charities for the Boer prisoners.

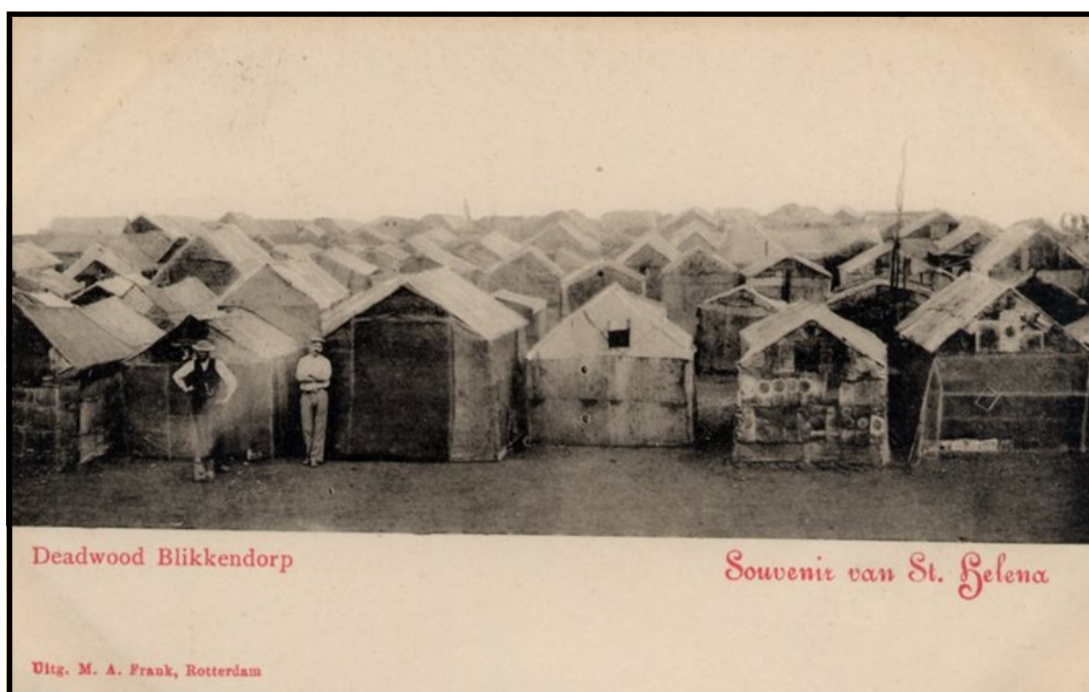
- No. 1 De-lousing blankets
- No. 2 Deadwood Tin Village
- No. 3 Wash day in the camp
- No. 4 Jacobs Ladder/700 steps
- No. 5 Street in Jamestown
- No. 6 Napoleon's Tomb
- No. 7 View of the Bay at St Helena (*Mundens Point*)
- No. 8 Market & Church in Jamestown (St James Church)
- No. 9 St Helena from the Rocks (*From Jacobs Ladder*)
- No. 10 Longwood Napoleon's House, now the abode of Gen. Cronje



No. 1 De-lousing blankets.



Part of original photograph showing de-lousing blankets.



Deadwood Blikkendorp

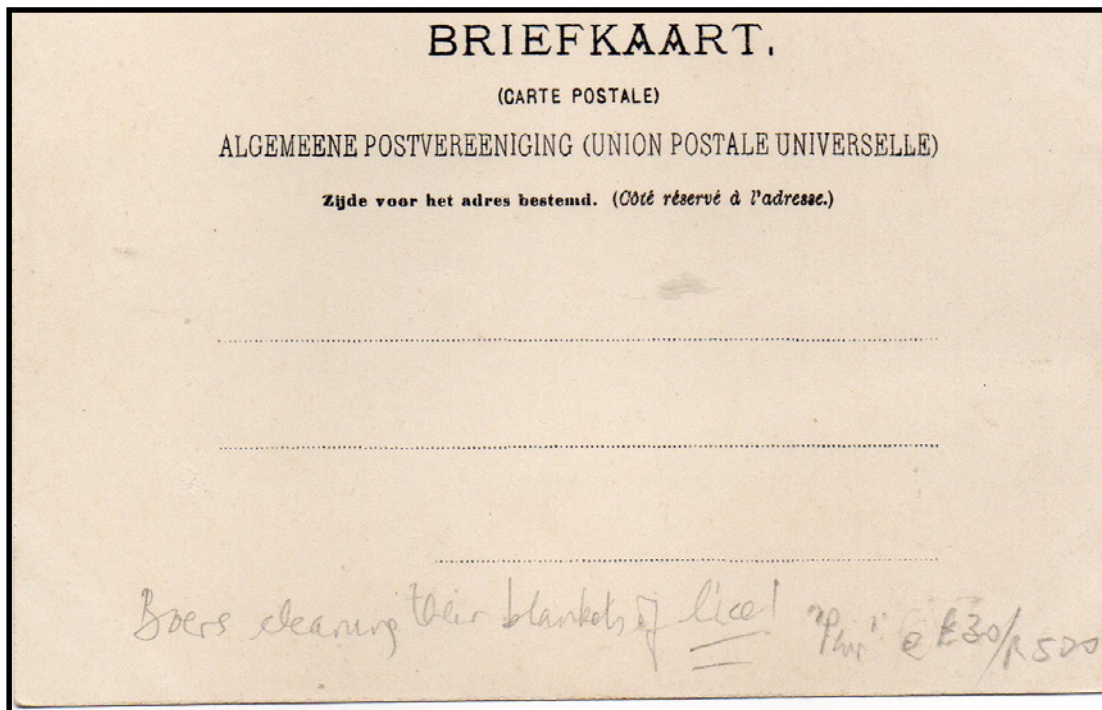
Souvenir van St. Helena

Uitg. M. A. Frank, Rotterdam

No. 2 Deadwood Tin Village.



No. 3 .Wash day in the camp.



Address side of M. A. Franks cards.

A small number of miscellaneous other published cards have also been recorded that relate to the Boer prisoners on St Helena. Two of them have used the photographs of T. Jackson and A. L. Innes. The two cards illustrated below come from a series of French cards related to the Anglo Boer War.



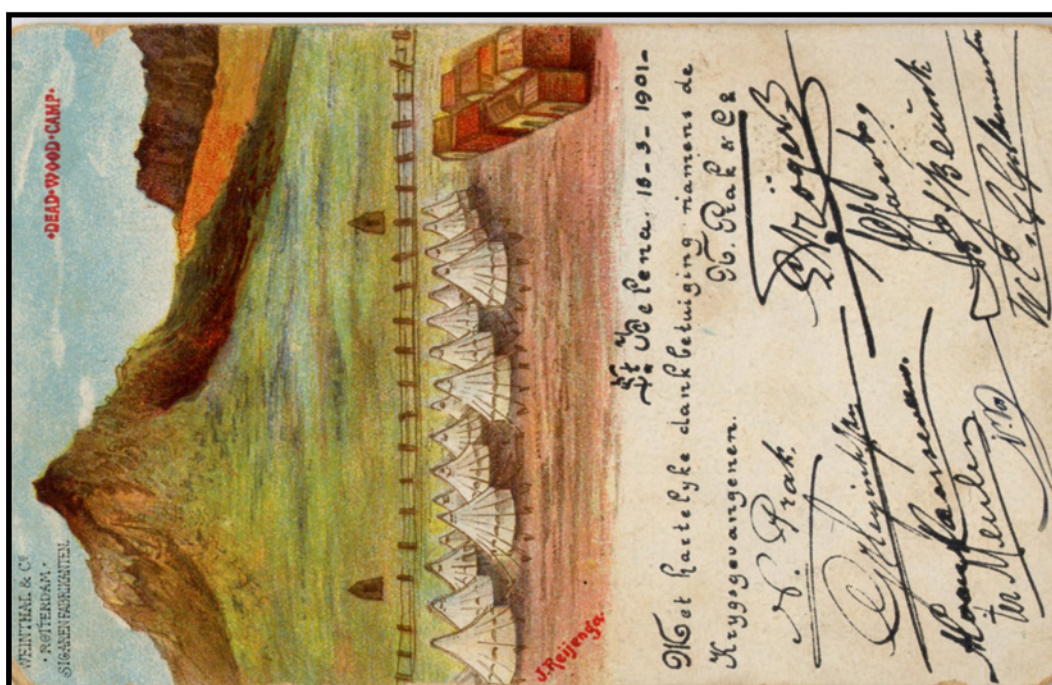
Landing of Boer Prisoners at the Wharf Steps (photograph by T. Jackson).



Boer Prisoners through Main Street, Jamestown (photograph by A. L. Innes).



Arrival of Transport Ships with Boer Prisoners at St. Helena.
Card inscribed 7565 Jos. Nuss, Amsterdam.



A card produced by the cigarette company Weinthal & Co., Rotterdam, showing an illustration of the Camp at Deadwood along with facsimile signatures of nine of the Boer Prisoners of War.

8B. Postal Stationery

The island of St Helena issued just two postal stationery cards, on 6 October 1896 when it joined the U.P.U. The cards were a 1d and a 1d + 1d reply-paid design. Numbers produced were 18,000 1d and 6,800 1d + 1d reply-paid. Fig. 69 During the Boer Prisoner of War period these became very popular as you could send these cards to foreign countries, which was cheaper than a letter at 2½d. Stocks ran low due to the demand for them and an indent was made for 17 packs on 12 May 1900, which was authorised by Downing Street on 6 July 1900 (see pages 213 & 215). It did not state how many were 1d cards (240 per pack) or 1d + 1d reply-paid cards (120 per pack). On 22 July 1901 the Postmaster indented the Governor for 30 packs of 1d cards and 10 packs of the 1d + 1d reply-paid cards. This order was authorised by Downing Street on 18 November 1901 (see pages 214 & 216).

In his autobiography published in 1902 Colonel Schiel noted: *'In October 1901 all postcards had been sold out at the Post Office, and although new cards arrived from England immediately, sale of the latter did not commence until February 1902'* (see page 15).

Three different types of registered envelopes and formula registered envelopes were available at the St Helena Post Office. These envelopes are extremely scarce and attract a premium when they come up for sale. The approximate sizes of these envelopes are as follows:

Size F, 134 x 84mm (Fig. 70)

Size H, 201 x 128mm (Fig. 71)

Size J, 252 x 108mm (Fig. 72)



Fig. 69



Fig. 70 (reduced)

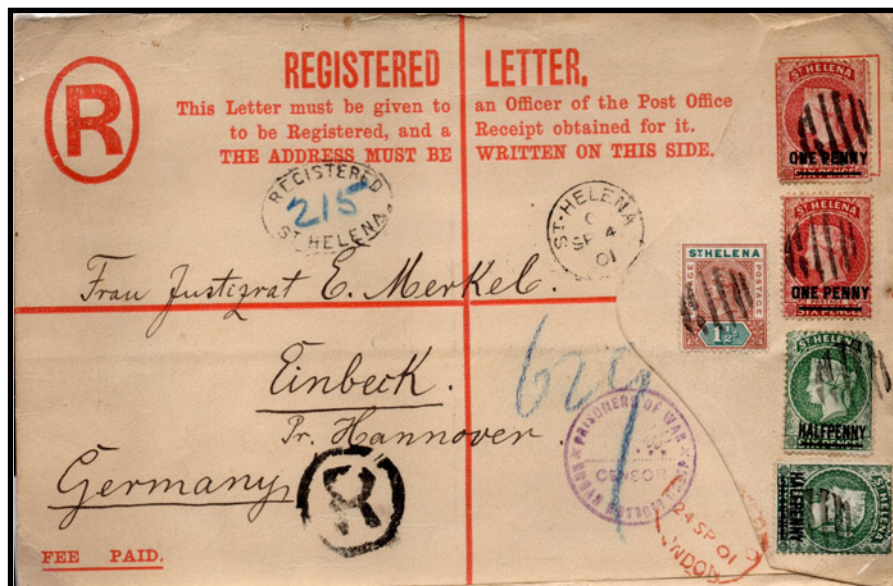


Fig. 71 (reduced)

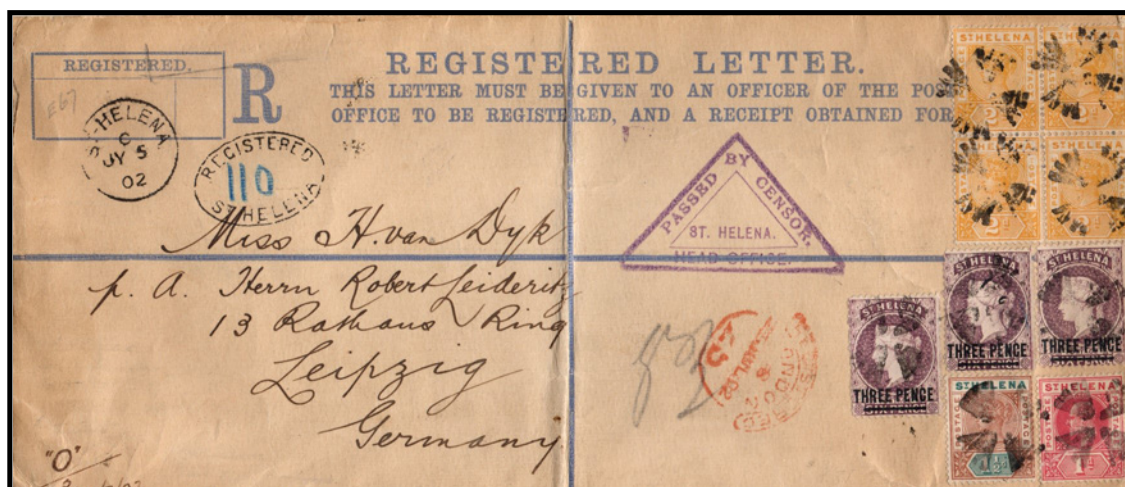
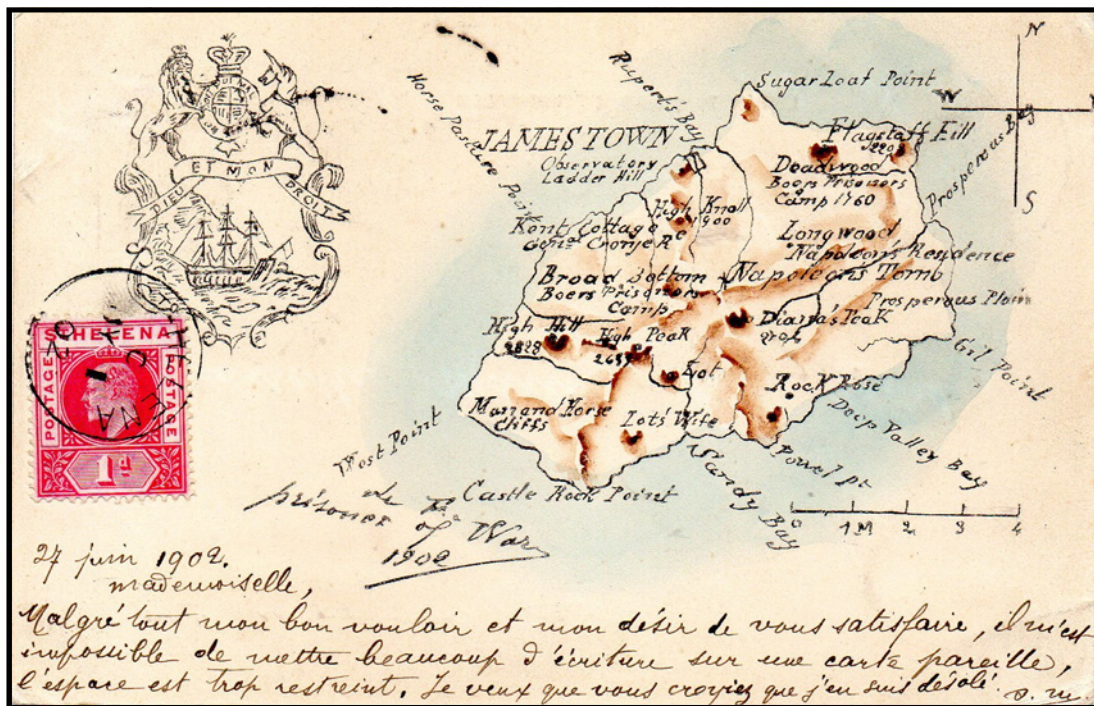


Fig. 72 (reduced)

9C. Prisoners of War Illustrated Postcards

Illustrated postcards make an interesting sideline collection. There were a number of very talented artists amongst the Boer prisoners, of whom Le Gall, Capt. de Framond and Eric Mayer are probably the best known. The cards seen most are the Map of the Island cards. These were produced by Capt. de Framond using a cyclostyle machine which was invented by David Gestetner. They appear on 1d postal stationery cards, both halves of the 1d reply cards as well as St Helena U.P.U.-backed cards.

Notepaper with map headings has also been seen. Other cards show illustrations of the camps as well as scenes of an amusing or political nature. One envelope has been seen with a pen-and-ink drawing of a lady.



Capt. de Framond cyclostyled card.



Capt. de Framond cyclostyled card.



Illustrated card in the style of Eric Mayer.



Illustrated card in the style of Eric Mayer.



Anti-British card with drawing of a naked Boer pulling the teeth of the British Lion.
Card was sent by Fred W. Koster.

CHAPTER 9

Postage Rates

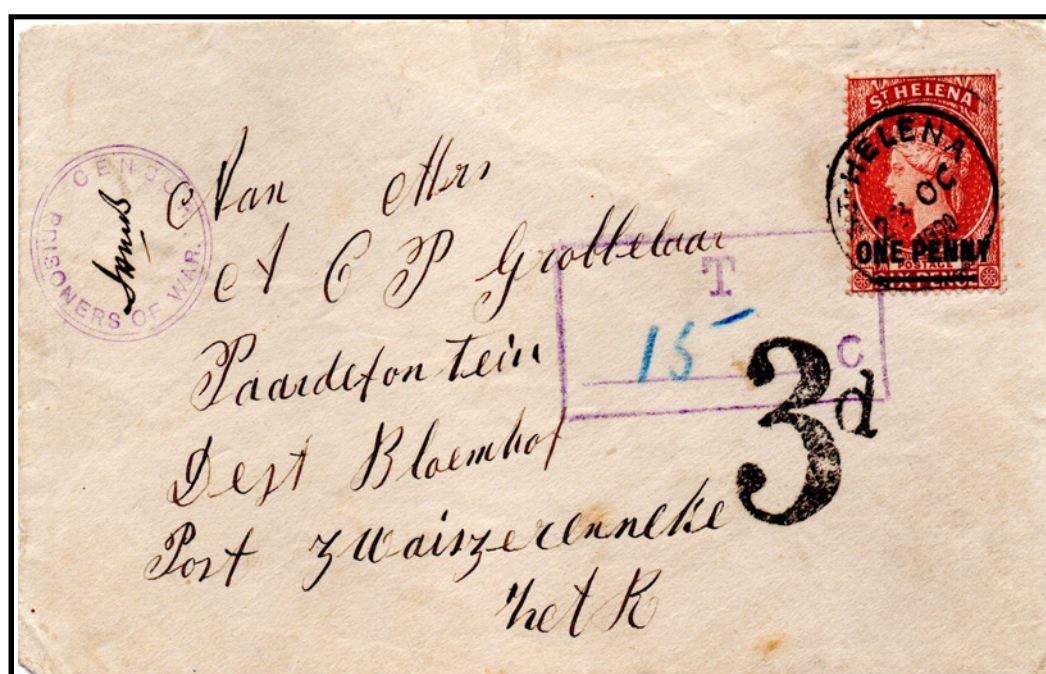
At the commencement of the 2nd Anglo Boer War on 11 October 1899 the postage rates were governed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 as set out in appendix 2. Broadly this meant that for letters the rate to most British Possessions was 1d per ½oz. and that for other countries it was 2½d per ½oz. Accordingly mail to Natal and the Cape of Good Hope was at 1d per ½oz. and mail to the Transvaal and Orange Free State was at 2½d per ½oz.

Following the annexation of the Orange Free State on 28 May 1900, and the Transvaal on 25 October 1900, these rates continued in force for letters both to and from St Helena. The two covers illustrated on page 149 show this. The first, addressed to the Transvaal, was posted on 2 October 1900. The second, to the Orange Free State, was posted on 23 October 1900 and as it was underpaid by 1½d the St Helena tax mark was applied for 15c, with the '3d' charge mark added at Cape Town.

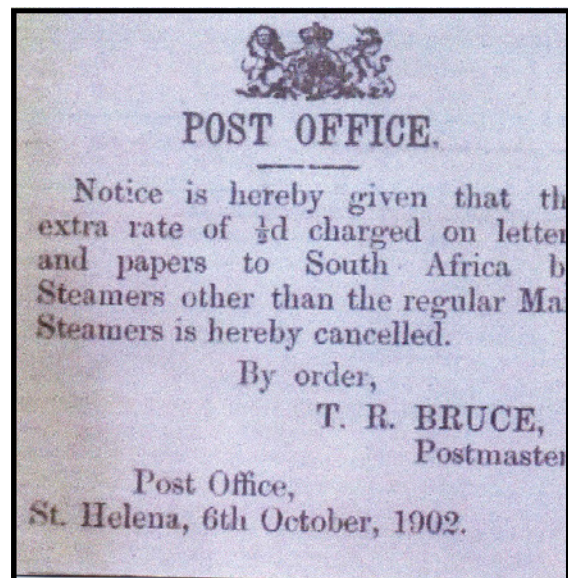
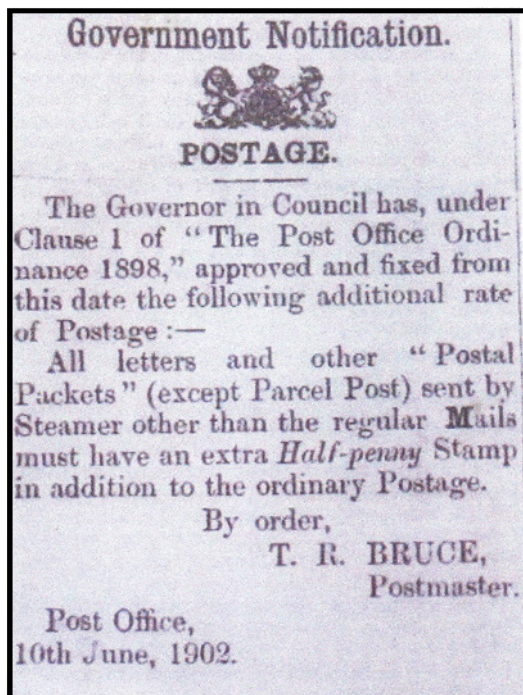
On 16 November 1900 in the *Orange Free State Gazette*, Postal Notice No. 32, 9 November 1900, was published by which the Imperial Penny Postage rates were brought into force with effect from 1 December 1900. On 21 November the *Transvaal Government Gazette* published a proclamation made by Field Marshal Roberts together with Postal Notice No. 51, 18 November 1900, which introduced the Imperial Penny Postage rates from 1 December 1900. It would appear that the postal authorities in St Helena must have been made aware of these changes as mail to the Transvaal and Orange Free State after 30 November 1900 is found being charged at Imperial Penny Postage rates. A cover dated St Helena 22 January 1901 addressed to the Orange Free State with the Imperial Penny Postage rate is illustrated below. The registration charge for all letters and cards was 2d.

The stamps in issue during the period and a full list of rates are shown in appendix 2. The ½d and 1d Edward VII stamps were not available until March and 24 February 1902 respectively, so had a more limited use than the Victorian issues.





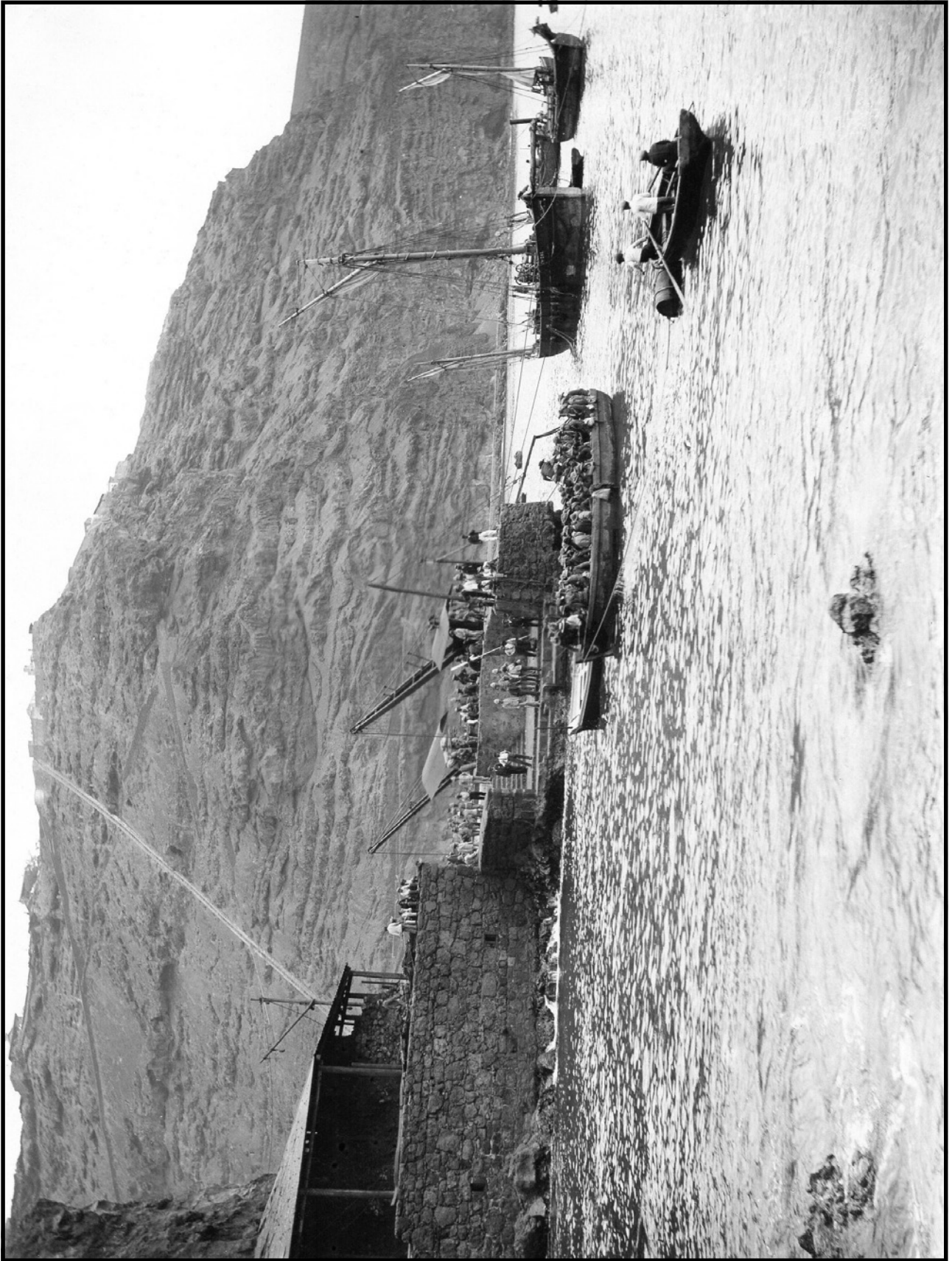
The Imperial Penny Postage rates continued to apply for the rest of the time that there were Boer Prisoners of War on St Helena, with one short period of exception. Following the end of the war on 31 May 1902 and the repatriation of the prisoners, many of the prisoners wished to notify friends and family regarding their return. Accordingly, in order to cover the extra cost of sending mail by the first available vessel rather than wait for the monthly mail steamer a Government notice was published in the *St Helena Guardian* on 10 June 1902. This noted that there would be an additional charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d as illustrated by the example below. This cover was posted on 27 August 1902 and carried on *Malta* when she sailed for the Cape on 30 August. This service ceased on 6 October 1902.



Another copy of this notice is dated 11 June 1902 (see appendix 12, page 217).



Photo Plate 1



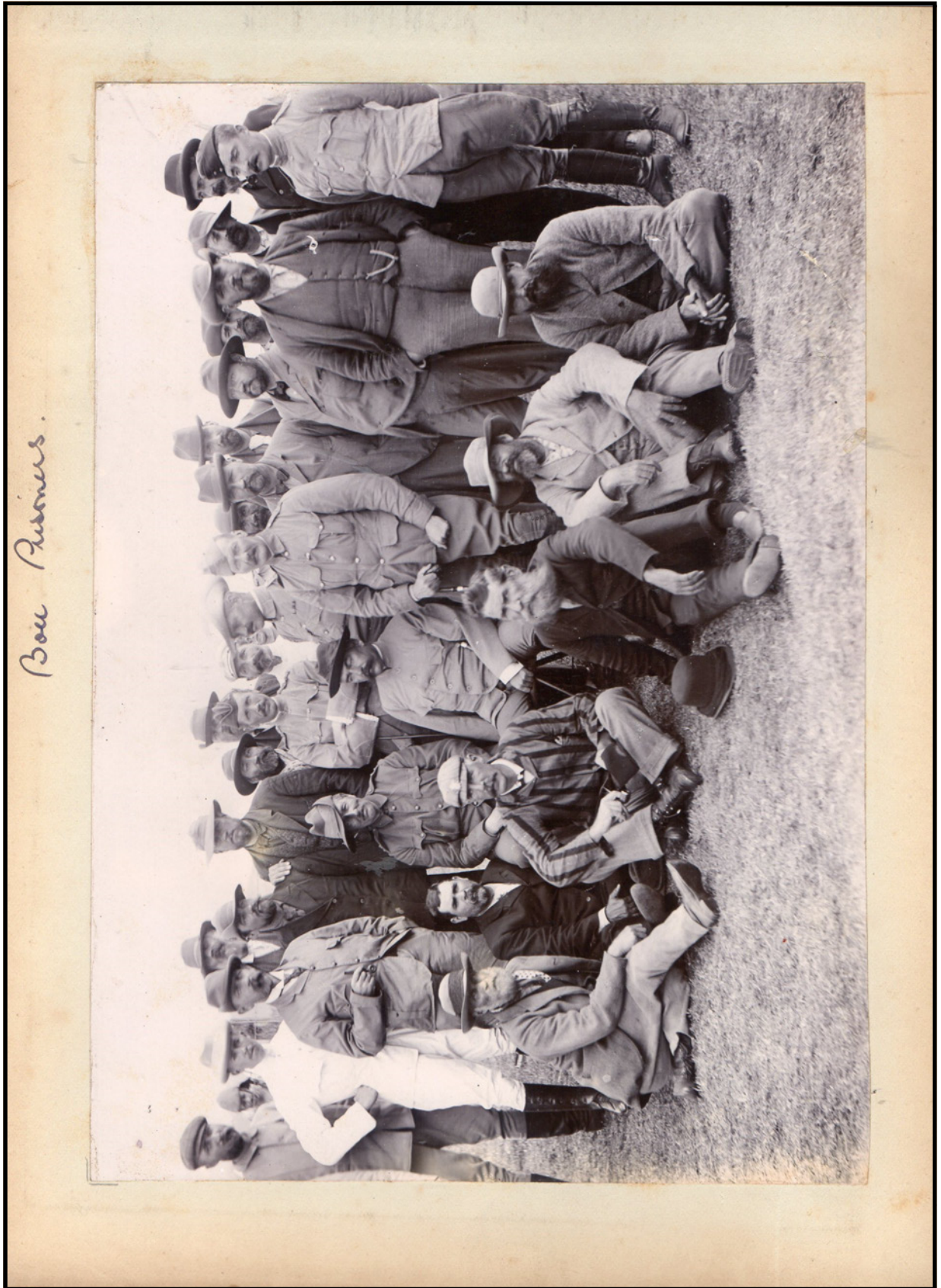
Thomas Jackson photo of Boer POWs landing at the Wharf Steps, St Helena.

Photo Plate 2



A. L. Innes photo of first Boer POWs being marched through Parade Square en route to Deadwood Camp, showing the Post Office in the background.

Photo Plate 3



Group of Boer prisoners with British officers.

Photo Plate 4



P. HOSPITAL. ST. HENRI

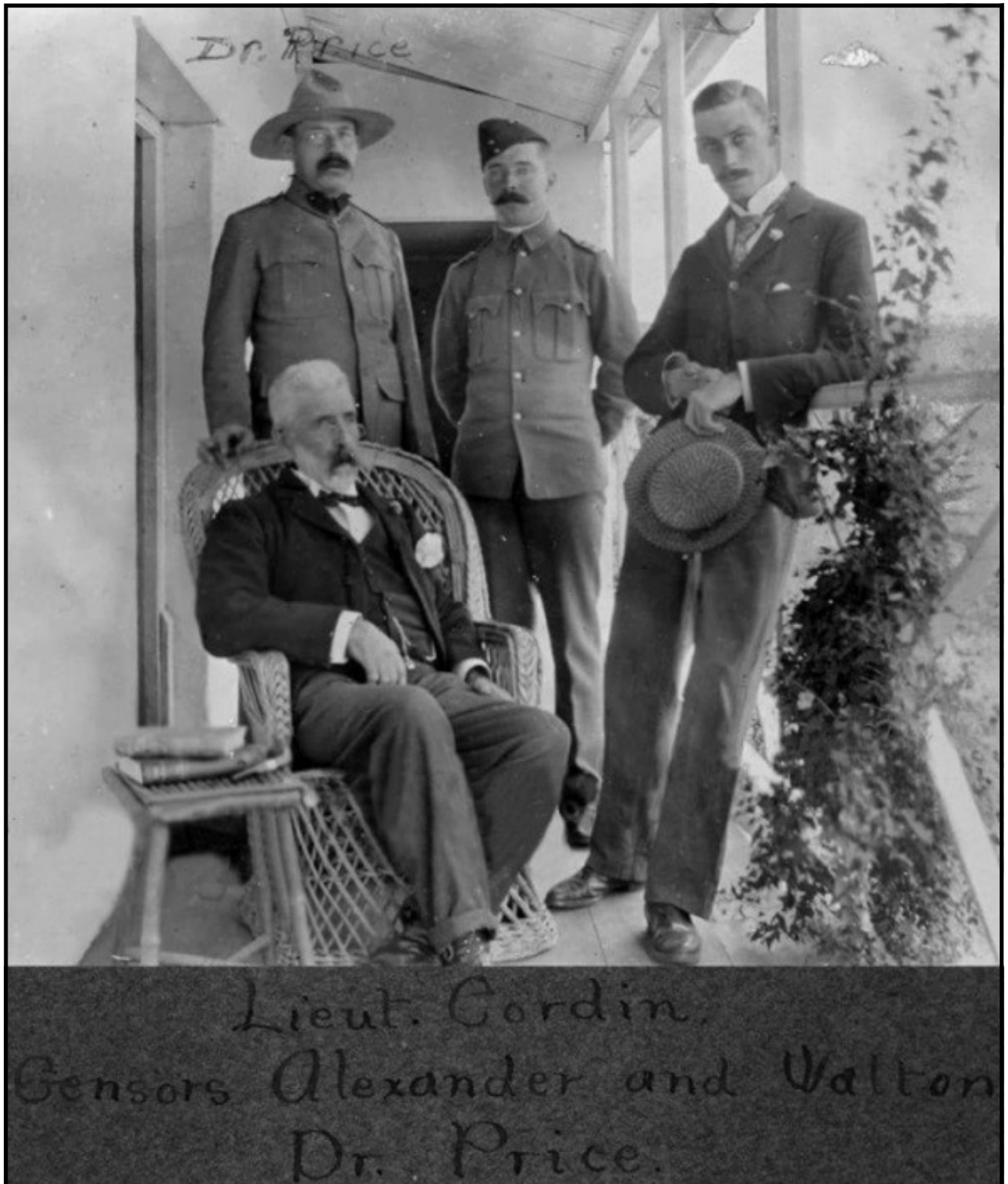
Ed. Roe.
W. O. in charge.

T. O. Rondel. SAM.
W. C. O. in

Written by POW. Liebenberg.

Boer Hospital, Jamestown.

Photo Plate 5



Censors F. W. Alexander and E. B. Walton with Dr Price and Lt. Carden.
(Note the misspelling of Lt. Carden's name)

Photo Plate 6



A. Smuren, a Boer escapee (see page 195 for details).
Photo supplied by kind permission of the De Witt Hamer Papers,
Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Photo Plate 7



School for Boer children at Caldas de Rainha, Portugal.



German prisoners.

Photo Plate 8



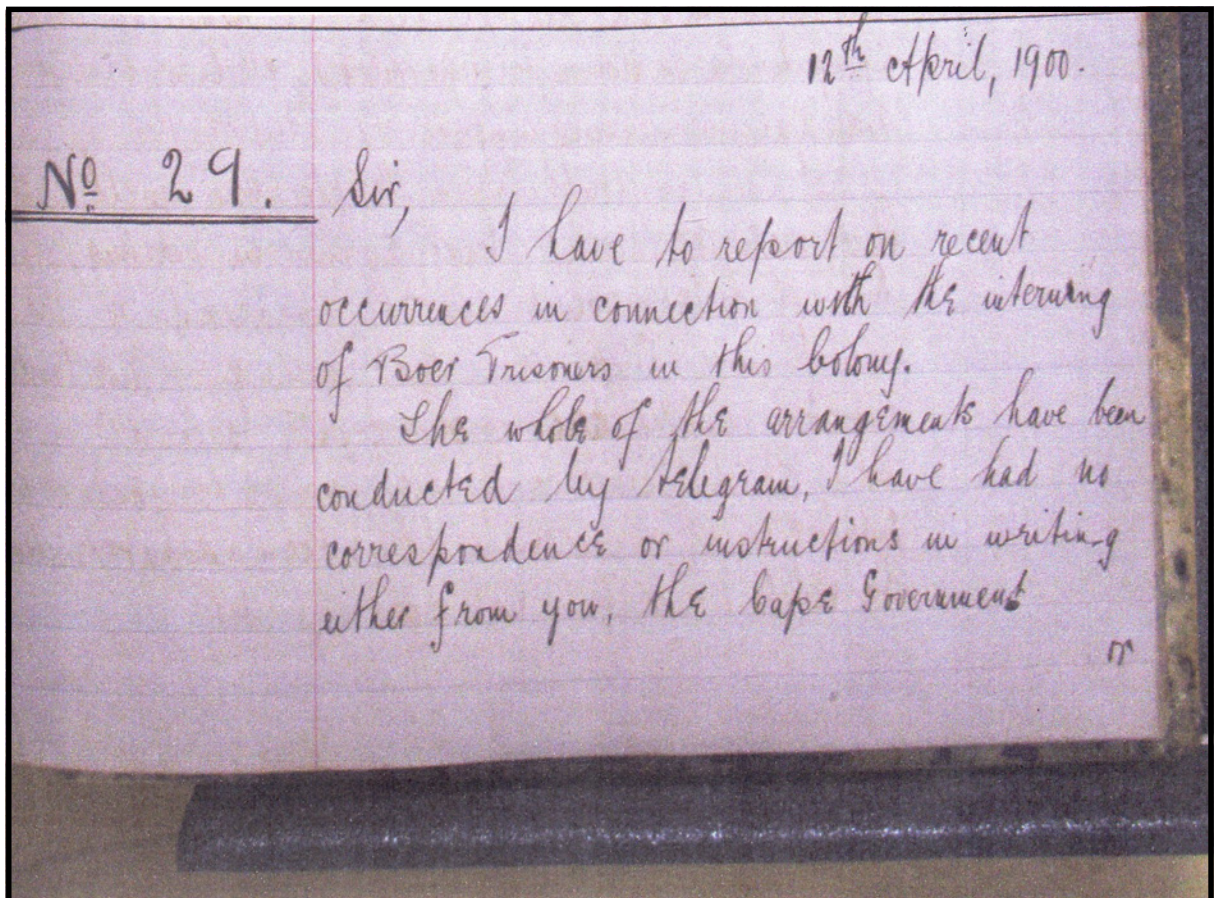
The Boer cemetery, Knollcombes, St Helena.

APPENDIX 1

GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH NO. 29, 12 APRIL 1900

(Ex Governor's letter book in the St Helena Archives)

**Letter from Governor Sterndale
regarding the arrival of the Boer Prisoners of War**



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or the General in command of Lines of Communication, but I trust that all will be found to have been satisfactorily carried out.

I need not refer to the earlier telegrams on the subject and your reply that the prisoners would not be sent.

2. On the 2nd of March the Governor of the Cape telegraphed to me that he had five thousand prisoners of war and that the question of sending them to St Helena had been reviewed by the Home Government and he asked me whether there would be any objection provided a Militia Battalion and sufficient supplies were sent, further asking me what were the utmost capacities of the island. I replied that the Militia Battalion would suffice, there were however great difficulties in the way of transport, but that we might provide for 2000, and I commissioned Major Wiseman-Clarke R.E. who was on leaving the island by the next steamer to call on Sir Alfred Milner and explain our situation to him.

3. I also telegraphed to you on the 3rd of March referring to the above and suggesting that I might be allowed to proceed to the Cape by the mail, returning by the first opportunity. My object was not only to consult with Sir Alfred Milner and the General about the number of prisoners to be accommodated, but to see for myself what arrangements were in

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in force at the Cape for their cus-
 -today, so as to be able to work on ap-
 proved lines here. Your reply was not to
 embark unless I received further instructions.
 On the 8th of March you enquired
 by cable what the difficulties were to
 which I alluded in my telegram to
 the Governor of the Cape, to which I
 answered they were water supply for
 more than 2000, and local transport,
 but if full Militia Battalion were
 sent I might arrange smaller camps
 in other parts of the island near
 springs, but that it was advisable to
 have only one camp if possible. In
 the mean time I had a careful
 examination made of the sources of
 water supply to Deadwood Camp and
 found that by building in some of
 the springs so as to form small concrete
 tanks, taking in some that were tick-
 ling away to waste, and by putting
 in new pipes an increased supply could
 be got, and I informed you of this
 by telegram on the 10th March, I have had
 this done and have also built a reservoir at
 Kull's Gate as an intake for two sets of
 pipes, and the Royal Engineers have
 undertaken a large reserve tank at
 Longwood.

On the 20th the General Commanding
 telegraphed about supplies of cattle,
 meat

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meat under contract, bread, fuel &c, to which I replied next day.

On the 24th I got another telegram from the General asking whether I could take 500 prisoners at once if escorted by 150 militia, to which I assented on the 25th. We then set to work to make preparations.

The site chosen for the Camp was Deadwood Glain which was leased to Mr Deason years ago at a very trifling rent subject to the right to hold reviews, race meetings &c on it - a square capable of holding 2000 men, with room to shift tents, and for recreation &c was inclosed with stout fir tree posts about six feet apart with seven strands of barbed wire. In a corner of this tents for 500 men have been pitched and the rest will be put up on further arrivals of prisoners. I understand 1500 more are coming early next month.

On the 4th Instant I got a telegram from the General Commanding at the Cape informing me that the "Milwaukee", escorted by H. M. S. "Niobe" had started the previous day with 509 prisoners, Commandant Brody's wife and servant, and asking me if I could provide house accommodation for the latter, from a Lieutenant's telegram I learnt that Colonel Schiel was also among the prisoners.

The difficulty of obtaining a

substance

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• suitable house easily to be guarded
 • was great and furniture is at present
 time not to be had. However I have
 secured a house of eight small
 rooms under High Knoll Fort, and as
 a residence in the country was
 about to be given up I made a
 bid for the furniture and secured it.

The "Milwaukees" and "Niobe"
 arrived on the 10th instant and are now
 in harbour. The prisoners will be landed
 tomorrow and marched up to Deadwood-
 Commandant Cronje, his wife, Adjutant,
 Secretary, & Grandson will be conveyed
 from the transport to his house the
 next day, at present I have got workmen
 on it painting and white washing.
 He will be guarded by a sergeant and
 six men from Ladder Hill Garrison.

A Dutch minister of the Reformed
 Church has been allowed to accompany
 the prisoners, he belongs to the
 Cape Colony and arrived with letters
 of introduction from Mr. Nort Janisch-
 Assistant Colonial Secretary, according
 to the General's telegram he is to pro-
 vide for himself.

In the "Milwaukees" arrived Lieutenant
 Colonel J. B. Leeft, Royal Marine Artillery
 who is to command the garrison, which
 is a very satisfactory arrangement he
 being a senior officer of experience

and

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and has been at the Cape and knows
the wishes of the military authorities
regarding the prisoners.

As regards myself I do not know
to what extent the responsibility of
the prisoners rests with me, especially
as regards General Cronje, I have in every
way assisted the Military Department
in making preparations and I trust
that any expenditure incurred by
the colony in these matters may be
repaid by the Imperial Government.

I accept the responsibility of such
outlay as I have authorized from the
Colonial Treasury, for there has not been
time allowed for any references and in
fact all officials civil and military have
had to work double hours to get
arrangements completed within the time.

The S.S. "Loth" with the 4th Battalion
Gloucestershire Militia under the command
of Earl Bathurst is expected to arrive
in three or four days.

I have &c
(Sd) R. C. Stensole,
Governor.

The Right Hon^{ble},

J. Chamberlain, M.P.,
Secretary of State

For the Colonies.

No. 30.

APPENDIX 2

POSTAGE RATES AND STAMPS AVAILABILITY LISTS

POSTAL.						
Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.						
RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES ABROAD,						
Prepayment must be effected by means of St. Helena postage Stamp.						
To.	For a Letter per ½ oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, per 2½ oz.	Registration Fee.	For Commercial Papers.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
THE UNDERMENTIONED BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATE RATES, viz:—						
Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, British India, Johore, Lagos, Leeward Islands, viz:—	1	1	2	½	2	
Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, Malay States (Protected), viz:—						
Perak, Selangor, Nigri-Sembilan, and Pahang, Malta, Natal, Newfoundland, Niger Coast Protectorate, Niger Territory, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands, viz:—						
Granada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Zanzibar, and Cape of Good Hope.						
ALL OTHER PLACES WHICH ARE IN THE POSTAL UNION.	2½	1	2	½	2	
COUNTRIES AND COLONIES NOT IN THE POSTAL UNION viz:—						
ABYSSINIA (see note)...	c 2½	1	2	½	none.	
The delivery of Registered Articles for Abyssinia can be effected only at the Poste Restante at Jibouti. They should be addressed "via Jibouti."						
AFGHANISTAN.....	ca 2½	1	2	½	in 2	
AFRICA (West Coast Native Possessions).....	c 2½					
ARABIA.....	c 2½					
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.....	2½	1	2	½	2	
CHINA.....	c 2½	1	2	½	none	
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.....	c 2½	1	2	½		
MOROCCO (see note)....	c 2½	1	2	½		
Prepayment to Morocco is compulsory, with the exception of Casablanca, El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fes, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, and Tetuan, to which places only Registration extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. or French P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar, except as regards the rate of postage for Letters.						
NAVIGATORS ISLANDS (SAMOA).....	2½	1	2	½	2	
Other parts.....	c 2½	1	2	½	in 2	
(s) denotes that prepayment is compulsory, it being in other cases optional; (a) that an additional charge is made on delivery; (in) that the Registration is incomplete, not extending beyond Port of Arrival; and (none) that no registration can be effected.						

ST. HELENA,
9th January 1902

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your (un) registered Letter of the 6th
of December 1901 containing Post Office Order to the Value of £1 = 19 = 5
for Stamps which I enclose herewith as enumerated below, part of which are on the Envelope.

Your obedient Servant,

For Colonial Secretary.

Value of Sheet		Number of Stamps.		Value of Stamps.	Current Issue.				£ s. d.		
£	s.	Ordered.	Sent.								
5	—	✓	10	10 Pence.	Brown (1896.)	...	...	...	—	8	4
2	10	✓	10	5 "	Violet "	...	...	...	—	4	2
1	5	✓	10	2½ "	Dark Blue "	...	...	...	—	2	1
1	—	✓	10	2 "	Yellow "	...	...	...	—	1	8
—	10	✓	12	1 Penny.	Red "	...	...	...	—	1	—
—	5	✓	12	Half-penny	Sea Green „	...	...	...	—	—	6
—	—			1 Penny.	Post Cards Single	...	...	...
—	—			2 Pence.	„ Cards Reply	...	...	...
Total...£									—	17	9

60	—		5 Shillings.	Yellow (C.C.)			
12	—	8	1 Shilling.	Green (1895)	—	8	—
6	—	8	6 Pence.	Blue Grey (No overprint)	—	4	—
4	—	8	4 "	Brown	—	2	8
3	—	8	3 "	Purple	—	2	—
2	10	8	2½ "	Blue	—	1	8
2	—	8	2 "	Yellow (1895)	—	1	4
—	15	8	1½ "	Reddish Brown, (120 Stamps per Sheet.)				—	1	—
1	—	8	1 Penny.	Red	—	8	—
—	10	27	Half-penny	Green	—	1	—
NOTE.—Current issue 120 Stamps to a Sheet. Obsolete 240 Stamps to a Sheet.										
Total...£								1	1	8

To Oswald Marsh Eggs
45 Galace Road,
Norwood. London S.E. * sold out.

NOTE.—The obliteration of Stamps for purposes of sale is strictly forbidden. Post Office Orders, Bank of England Notes, and Gold, only accepted. The exact number of Stamps required must be stated.

No 239

ST. HELENA,

5th April 1902.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your (un) registered Letter of the 10th of March containing P. O. Order to the value of £ 1-4-0 for Stamps which I enclose herewith as enumerated below, part of which are on the Envelope.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. O. Pounce

For Colonial Secretary.

Value of Sheet.	Number of Stamps Sent.	Value of Stamps.	Current Issue.	£	s.	d.
5	5	10 Pence.	Brown (1896 issue)		4	2
2	10	5 "	Violet " "		2	1
1	5	2½ "	Dark Blue " "			10
1	10	2 "	Yellow " "		1	8
		1 Penny	Rings Head.			1
		2. Half Penny	" "			1
		1 Penny.	Post Cards Single			
		2 Pence.	" " Reply			
Total...£				-	8	11

[OBSOLETE STAMPS.]

60		5 Shillings.	Yellow (C.C.)			
12	6	1 Shilling.	Green (1895)		6	
6	6	6 Pence.	Blue Grey (No overprint)		3	
4	6	4 "	Brown		2	
3	6	3 "	Purple		1	6
2	10	2½ "	Blue		1	3
15	6	1½ "	Reddish Brown, (120 Stamps per Sheet.)			9
10	14	Half-penny.	Green			4
Total...£					15	1

To Oswald Marsh Esq

45, Palace Road.

Newwood, London. S.E.

NOTE.—The obliteration of Stamps for purposes of sale is strictly forbidden. Post Office Orders, Bank of England Notes, and Gold, only accepted. The exact number of Stamps required must be stated.

200 4/1902

See appendix 12, pages 213 to 216 for letters relating to stamp orders.

APPENDIX 3

POST OFFICE COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	1901			1902			Increase			Decrease		
No. Mails from England	20			44			24					
” Bags mail received including enclosures	425			868			443					
” Cases of Parcel Post received	218			220			2					
” Parcels received	2715			2758			43					
” Registered letters etc.	1290			1414			124					
Amount of Money Orders received	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	991	18	2	1400	7	4	408	9	2			
No. Mails for England	22			31			9					
” Letters and Post Cards sent	49185			58023			8838					
” Other Articles	4080			4610			536					
” Parcels sent	770			1181			411					
” Registered Letters etc.	2078			3264			1186					
” Bags of mails sent	105			113			8					
” Cases of Parcel Post	29			42			13					
Amount of Money Orders	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	4598	7	9	4801	8	11	203	1	2			
No. Mails from Cape Colony and Natal	11			16			5					
” Bags of mail received, including enclosures	103			141			38					
” Bags, parcels received from Natal	nil			11			11					
” Registered Letters etc.	2705			3122			417					
Amount of Money Orders received	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	2463	15	2	3316	1	4	852	6	2			
No. Mails for Cape Colony and Natal	37			44			7					
” Letters and Post Cards	53522			64485			10963					
” Other Articles	2874			3727			853					
” Parcels	489			592			103					
” Bags of mail	88			123			35					
” Registered Letters etc.	1957			1966			9					
Amount of Money Orders	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
	776	15	3	672	12	6				104	2	11

APPENDIX 4

INCOMING MAILS

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
April 10 1900	2.15pm	<i>Milwaukee</i>	St Helena	Cape	6 bags
April 13	5.05pm	<i>SS Guelph</i>	St Helena St Helena	Cape Town Natal	6 bags 3 bags
April 21	8am	<i>Lake Erie</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	3 bags
April 21	8am	<i>Goth</i>	St Helena ditto ditto	London ditto ditto	4 bags 1 packet 1 box
April 25	10am	<i>Osborne</i>	St Helena	London	1 bag
April 30	11am	<i>Gaul</i>	St Helena ditto ditto Ascension ditto ditto	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	7 bags 1 packet 9 boxes 2 bags 1 packet 1 box
May 1	no time listed	<i>SS Bavarian</i>	St Helena	Cape	4 bags
May 13	6.10 no am or pm noted	<i>Gaika</i>	St Helena ditto	Cape Natal	7 bags 1 bag
May 18	7am	<i>British Prince</i>	St Helena	Cape	5 bags
May 25	6.30pm	<i>Doune Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension Garrison	London ditto ditto	7 bags 4 bags 7 bags
May 26	8.30am	<i>Persia</i>	St Helena	Cape	2 bags
May 28	8.30am	<i>HMS Dwarf</i>	St Helena	Cape	2 bags
May 29	7.08am	<i>German</i>	St Helena Ascension Garrison St Helena ditto Ascension	London ditto ditto Tenerife London ditto	4 bags 3 bags 3 bags 1 packet 11 boxes 4 boxes
June 3	8.30am	<i>Custodian</i>	St Helena	Cape	2 bags
June 5	11.15am	<i>Gaul</i>	St Helena ditto	Cape Natal	3 bags 1 box

Based on records in the St. Helena Government Archives.

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
June 12 1900	8pm	<i>Hubbuck</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison	London ditto ditto	2 boxes 4 bags 4 bags
June 15	3pm	<i>Sicilian</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Niobe</i>	Cape Town ditto	5 bags 2 bags
June 24	11.15 no am or pm noted	<i>Armenian</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	5 bags
June 25	4.30 no am or pm noted	<i>Goorkha</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension	London ditto ditto	8 bags 10 boxes 4 boxes
June 26	11.15am	<i>Mahratta</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	2 bags
July 5	6.30pm	<i>Pindari</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	4 bags
July 11	10.45am	HMT <i>Manchester Port</i>	St Helena ditto	Durban Cape Town	4 bags 4 bags
July 17	6am	<i>Ottoman</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	2 bags
July 19	8pm	<i>Greek</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	4 bags
July 23	8.15am	<i>Garth Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension St Helena St Helena Ascension	London ditto Tenerife London ditto	9 bags 4 bags 1 bag 14 boxes 3 boxes
July 26	8.15am	<i>Lake Erie</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	7 bags
July 28	8.20am	SS <i>Ulstermore</i>	St Helena ditto ditto	London ditto ditto	4 bags 1 box 3 bags
August 1	10.10am	<i>Nomadic</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	5 bags
August 7	7.30pm	<i>Fort Salisbury</i>	St Helena	England	1 bag
August 11	9.30pm	<i>Templemore</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	7 bags
August 14	3.15pm	<i>Orotava</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	5 bags
August 20	7am	<i>Goorkha</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	4 bags
August 22	8pm	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension St Helena	England ditto ditto	8 bags 6 bags 1 packet
August 23	10.20am	HMS <i>Thetis</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	1 bag

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
August 28 1900	4.15pm	<i>British Princess</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	3 bags
September 5	7am	<i>Afrikander</i>	St Helena Garrison St Helena	England ditto ditto	7 bags 6 bags 18 boxes
September 6	3.55pm	<i>Galeka</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	7 bags
September 15	7am	<i>HMS Thrush</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	2 bags
September 15	10am	<i>SS Basuto</i>	St Helena	England	1 bag
September 16	7.20pm	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	St Helena Garrison Ascension Ascension St Helena	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 6 bags 5 boxes 5 bags 9 boxes
September 30	8am	<i>Templemore</i>	Garrison St Helena St Helena St Helena	London ditto ditto ditto	5 bags 6 bags 3 boxes 1 packet
October 14	8.05am	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension Garrison St Helena Ascension	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 5 bags 8 bags 17 boxes 4 boxes
October 15	7am	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena ditto ditto	Cape Town Durban Cape Town	6 bags 4 bags 1 box
October 19	7.30pm	<i>Beira</i>	St Helena	London	1 bag
October 24	5pm	<i>Johannesburg</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison	London ditto ditto	5 bags 2 boxes 5 bags
November 7	2.30pm	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	St Helena ditto ditto	Cape Town Natal ditto	11 bags 1 bag 1 packet
November 13	5.07am	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension ditto St Helena	London ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 5 bags 3 boxes 15 boxes
December 7	5.15am	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	14 bags

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
December 12 1900	7am	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension St Helena Ascension Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	16 bags 7 bags 27 boxes 10 boxes 13 bags
December 27	10am	<i>Yola</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison	London ditto ditto	7 bags 6 boxes 10 bags
January 7 1901	2pm	<i>Galician</i>	St Helena ditto ditto Ascension ditto Garrison	England ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	17 bags 1 packet 15 boxes 5 bags 4 boxes 11 bags
January 8	8.05am	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	St Helena ditto	Cape Town Natal	11 bags 1 bag
January 23	8pm	<i>Manica</i>	St Helena Garrison ditto	England ditto ditto	6 bags 5 bags 6 boxes
January 24	10am	<i>Bavarian</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	7 bags
February 2	5.20am	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	5 bags
February 5	8pm	<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension Ditto Garrison St Helena Ascension	England ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 1 packet 5 bags 1 packet 11 bags 24 boxes 3 boxes
February 17	6pm	<i>Gascon</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	8 bags
February 20	9.50 no am or pm noted	<i>Roslin Castle</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Thetis</i> St Helena Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto	6 bags 3 bags 4 boxes 7 bags

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
March 5 1901	11.30pm	<i>Dunolly Castle</i>	St Helena ditto ditto Ascension ditto ditto	England ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	7 bags 1 packet 12 boxes 5 bags 1 packet 5 boxes
March 11	11.30pm	<i>Galician</i>	St Helena ditto	Cape Town Durban	8 bags 2 bags
March 26	12.30pm	<i>Norham Castle</i>	St Helena	Ascension	1 packet
April 2	9am	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto Garrison	England ditto ditto ditto ditto	16 bags 22 boxes 5 bags 6 boxes 12 bags
April 9	10am	<i>Guelph</i>	St Helena	Cape	13 bags
April 27	7.10am	<i>HMS Naiad</i>	St Helena Garrison St Helena	England ditto ditto	7 bags 7 bags 4 boxes
April 29	7am	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison	England ditto ditto	7 bags 10 boxes 5 bags
May 4	no time stated	<i>Garth Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	12 bags
May 27	5.04pm	<i>Gaika</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto St Helena Garrison HMS <i>Naiad</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	18 bags 1 packet 5 bags 6 boxes 20 boxes 12 bags 2 bags
May 29	10am	<i>Torrens</i>	St Helena	Australia	1 bag
June 6	6am	<i>Hardwick Hall</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison	London ditto ditto	3 bags 3 boxes 5 bags
June 8	4pm	<i>Galician</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	13 bags

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
June 14 1901	4.30pm	SS <i>Matin</i>	St Helena Garrison St Helena	London ditto ditto	3 bags 5 bags 4 boxes
June 21	11am	<i>Queensland</i>	St Helena St Helena Garrison	London ditto ditto	4 bags 5 boxes 4 bags
June 24	6am	<i>Gascon</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto ditto	England ditto ditto ditto ditto	13 bags 12 cases 5 bags 1 packet 6 cases
July 3	10am	<i>Manila</i> (tug)	St Helena	Ascension	1 packet
July 5	9am	<i>Den of O'Gill</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Philomel</i> Garrison St Helena	London ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 1 bag 6 bags 2 cases
July 7	7am	Troop Ship <i>Mohawk</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Philomel</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	4 bags 1 case 3 bags 1 bag
July 9	12am	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	13 bags
July 12	8am	<i>Zambesi</i>	St Helena Garrison	London ditto	6 bags 1 box
July 19	10am	HMS <i>Beagle</i>	St Helena P.M. G.P.O. London Senior Naval Officer Simon's Town Secretary to Admiralty London P.M. G.P.O. Cape Town	Ascension ditto ditto ditto ditto	1 packet 1 bag 1 bag 1 bag 1 packet

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
July 20 1901	12 noon	<i>SS Horatio</i>	St Helena	London	2 boxes
July 21	10.15pm	<i>German</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto St Helena Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	19 bags 1 packet 8 bags 5 boxes 16 boxes 18 boxes
July 31	9pm	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena ditto HMS Beagle	Cape Town Natal Cape Town	7 bags 2 bags 3 bags
August 1	5pm	<i>Corn Exchange</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS Beagle	London ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 5 boxes 12 bags 2 bags
August 11	9.30am	<i>SS Muristan</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS Beagle	London ditto ditto ditto	7 bags 3 boxes 8 bags 2 bags
August 17	2pm	<i>SS Mamari</i>	St Helena Garrison HMS Beagle St Helena	London ditto ditto ditto	8 bags 7 bags 2 bags 4 boxes
August 18	11.15am	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension St Helena ditto Ascension Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	13 bags 5 bags 2 packets 20 boxes 4 boxes 10 bags
August 29	10.15am	<i>HMS Naiad</i>	St Helena ditto	Cape Town Natal	12 bags 1 bag
August 31	8.30am	<i>SS Basil</i>	St Helena Garrison St Helena	London ditto ditto	8 bags 11 bags 2 cases
September 4	8pm	<i>HMT Canada</i>	St Helena HMS Beagle Garrison	London ditto ditto	2 bags 1 bag 2 bags

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
September 6 1901	10.30am	<i>Goorkha</i>	St Helena ditto	Cape Town Natal	6 bags 1 bag
September 7	8am	<i>Floriston</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Beagle</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	7 bags 4 boxes 8 bags 2 bags
September 14	10am	HMS <i>Philomel</i>	St Helena	Sierra Leone	1 packet
September 17	8.30am	<i>Gaika</i>	St Helena Ascension St Helena Ascension HMS <i>Naiad</i> Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 5 bags 15 boxes 5 boxes 2 bags 8 bags
September 17	9.30am	SS <i>Ardandearg</i>	St Helena ditto HMS <i>Naiad</i> Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto	8 bags 5 boxes 2 bags 7 bags
September 28	12.15 no am or pm noted	<i>Kirkfield</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Philomel</i> HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 6 boxes 5 bags 2 bags 1 bag
October 1	10.10am	RMS <i>Gaul</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Philomel</i>	Cape Town ditto	8 bags 1 bag
October 6	8am	SS <i>Manhanset</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i> HMS <i>Philomel</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	8 bags 3 boxes 7 bags 2 bags 3 bags
October 9	7am	<i>Dunolly Castle</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension Garrison HMS <i>Philomel</i> HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 7 boxes 1 box 6 bags 2 bags 1 bag

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
October 13 1901	3.30	<i>Doune Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i> HMS <i>Philomel</i> Tristan da Cunha	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	12 bags 5 bags 15 boxes 4 boxes 7 bags 1 bag 2 bags 3 bags
October 18	no time noted	<i>Galician</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Rattler</i> HMS <i>Philomel</i>	Cape Town ditto ditto	7 bags 3 bags 1 bag
October 26	7pm	<i>Border Knight</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto Garrison HMS <i>Philomel</i> HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 4 boxes 3 bags 1 box 7 bags 2 bags 2 bags
October 27	10am	HMS <i>Beagle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	4 bags
November 2	1.30am	<i>Ilford</i>	St Helena ditto HMS <i>Beagle</i> HMS <i>Dwarf</i> Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 6 boxes 2 bags 2 bags 6 bags
November 7	6.30 no am or pm noted	<i>Shiralas</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	5 bags 4 boxes 3 bags 2 bags
November 11	8pm	<i>Goth</i>	St Helena ditto ditto Ascension ditto ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 1 packet 18 boxes 5 bags 1 packet 5 boxes 10 bags 1 bag

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
November 21 1901	6pm	<i>Dunolly Castle</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Rattler</i>	Cape Town ditto	15 bags 10 bags
November 27	7am	<i>SS Blane field</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 7 boxes 9 bags 3 bags
November 30	7am	<i>SS Roath</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 7 boxes 10 bags 2 bags
December 7	7am	<i>SS Haddon Hall</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	7 bags 12 boxes 8 bags 2 bags
December 9	5.10pm	<i>Galician</i>	St Helena Garrison Ascension ditto St Helena ditto HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 9 bags 6 bags 8 cases 2 packets 28 cases 1 bag
December 14	11.30am	<i>Brighton</i>	St Helena Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto	2 bags 2 bags 1 bag
December 21	7am	<i>Floriston</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 7 boxes 10 bags 2 bags
December 22	3pm	<i>Goth</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Rattler</i>	Cape Town ditto	15 bags 10 bags

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
January 1 1902	11am	SS <i>Arroyo</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	8 bags 6 boxes 11 bags 2 bags
January 4	7am	<i>George Fleming</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Rattler</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 4 boxes 10 bags 2 bags
January 4	9am	SS <i>Derwent</i>	St Helena ditto	London ditto	1 bag 1 letter
January 7	7am	<i>Galeka</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto	London ditto ditto ditto	12 bags 13 boxes 3 bags 2 boxes
January 9	10am	SS <i>Sicilia</i>	St Helena	Bermuda	1 packet
January 17	2pm	<i>Goorkha</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	12 bags
January 27	10am	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Rattler</i>	Cape Town ditto	3 bags 1 bag
January 28	7.30am	<i>Massapequa</i>	St Helena ditto Military	London ditto ditto	14 bags 7 boxes 18 bags
January 31	9.30am	<i>Satara</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison	London ditto ditto	7 bags 4 boxes 6 bags
February 3	3pm	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	St Helena Ascension St Helena Ascension Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	12 bags 4 bags 11 boxes + 1 bag 6 boxes 11 bags 1 bag
February 4	11am	HMS <i>Gibraltar</i>	St Helena ditto	Sierra Leone ditto	4 bags 2 packets
February 15	7.30am	<i>Greek</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Magpie</i> 3 rd Buffs	Cape Town ditto ditto	9 bags 1 bag 4 bags
February 20	4pm	<i>Evandale</i>	St Helena Ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 5 boxes 10 bags 2 bags

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
February 22 1902	Noon	<i>Mohawk</i>	St Helena Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i> St Helena	London ditto ditto ditto	5 bags 7 bags 1 bag 2 cases
February 23	7.30am	<i>Caspian</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 3 cases 13 bags 2 bags
February 24	12.30pm	<i>Britannic</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	7 bags
February 28	7.30am	<i>Kirkfield</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	5 bags 1 box 7 bags 2 bags
March 2	12.25 no am or pm noted	<i>Goth</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i> St Helena Ascension	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	6 bags 1 packet 4 bags 7 bags 1 bag 9 boxes 4 boxes
March 7	7am	<i>Doune Castle</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Magpie</i> East Kent Buffs	Cape Town ditto ditto	5 bags 2 bags 1 bag
March 8	6.30am	<i>SS Etolia</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	6 bags 3 boxes 5 bags 2 bags
March 14	5.30pm	<i>Riverton</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	8 bags 6 boxes 6 bags 1 bag
March 21	12.25pm	<i>Kenmore</i>	St Helena Garrison St Helena HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 9 bags 4 boxes 2 bags

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
March 26 1902	7.30am	<i>Assaye</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	4 bags 3 boxes 4 bags 1 bag
March 29	9am	<i>Afghanistan</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 4 boxes 9 bags 2 bags
March 30	12am	<i>Galician</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	12 bags 12 boxes 8 bags 6 boxes 8 bags 1 bag
March 31	4pm	<i>Victorian</i>	St Helena R.G.A. 3 rd Buffs St Helena	Cape Town ditto ditto Durban	9 bags 1 bag 2 bags 1 bag
April 5	7.30am	<i>Kirklee</i>	St Helena Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto	2 bags 2 bags 1 bag
April 10	11am	<i>Goth</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Magpie</i>	Cape Town ditto	4 bags 2 bags
April 12	7am	<i>Wistow Hall</i>	St Helena ditto HMS <i>Magpie</i> Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 5 cases 2 bags 7 bags 1 bag
April 18	7am	<i>SS Matin</i>	St Helena Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i> HMS <i>Dwarf</i> Boer prisoners	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	6 bags 6 bags 1 bag? 1 bag 2 bags
April 28	6pm	<i>Gaika</i>	St Helena ditto ditto Ascension ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	23 bags 1 packet 13 cases 7 bags 3 cases 18 bags ?

Note: Arrival of mail on April 18, 1902, is the first to mention mail for the Boer Prisoners of War.

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
May 9 1902	7am	<i>Pembroke Castle</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Magpie</i> HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	Cape Town ditto ditto	14 bags 3 bags 1 bag
May 11	7.30pm	<i>Floriston</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Magpie</i> HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	England ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 2 cases 9 bags 2 bags 2 bags 6 bags
May 16	8am	<i>Baroda</i>	St Helena ditto Military HMS <i>Dwarf</i> HMS <i>Magpie</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 3 boxes 12 bags 2 bags 2 bags 2 bags
May 25	8.15am	<i>Baron Dalmeny</i>	St Helena ditto HMS <i>Dwarf</i> HMS <i>Magpie</i> Garrison POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	12 bags 4 boxes 2 bags 2 bags 12 bags 4 bags
May 25	2.15pm	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	St Helena ditto ditto ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i> HMS <i>Magpie</i> POWs Ascension ditto ditto	London ditto ditto Tenerife London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 14 boxes 1 packet 1 packet 6 bags 1 bag 1 bag 1 bag 5 boxes 6 bags 1 packet
May 28	3.30pm	<i>Assaye</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison POWs HMS <i>Dwarf</i> Senior Naval Officer	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	3 bags 1 box 2 bags 1 bag 2 bags
May 29	11.30am	<i>Ormidale</i>	St Helena	London	1 bag

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
June 3 1902	10am	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	9 bags
June 6	7am	<i>Tabaristan</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 3 boxes 9 bags 1 bag 3 bags
June 17	4pm	<i>Werneth Hall</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 3 boxes 8 bags 2 bags 1 bag
June 23	3.30pm	<i>Goth</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto Military HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 12 boxes 6 bags 4 boxes 7 bags 1 bag 1 bag
June 24	7am	<i>SS Allendale</i>	St Helena ditto Military HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	11 bags 7 boxes 9 bags 2 bags 2 bags
June 25	3pm	<i>Wakool</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	6 bags
June 28	7am	<i>Gorjistan</i>	St Helena Ascension HMS <i>Dwarf</i> Military POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	2 bags 1 bag 1 bag 1 bag 1 bag
July 5	3.30pm	<i>SS Kirkfield</i>	St Helena ditto Military HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	12 bags 4 boxes 8 bags 2 bags 3 bags
July 6	11am	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	4 bags

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
July 11 1902	7.30am	<i>SS Gairloch</i>	St Helena ditto HMS <i>Dwarf</i> Military POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	10 bags 5 cases 2 bags 9 bags 2 bags
July 15	8pm	<i>Juanita North</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	5 bags 3 boxes 4 bags 2 bags 1 bag
July 21	12pm	<i>SS Guelph</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	17 bags 10 boxes 4 bags 3 boxes 12 bags 1 bag 1 bag
July 25	10.30am	<i>SS Goorkha</i>	St Helena ditto ditto	Cape Town Natal Mauritius	12 bags 1 bag 1 bag
July 31	12.20pm	<i>Syria</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	9 bags 6 boxes 7 bags 2 bags
August 11	12 Noon	<i>Kincraig</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Dwarf</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	7 bags 6 boxes 5 bags 2 bags ?
August 11	4 pm	<i>Herzog</i> (German)	St Helena ditto	Cape Town ditto	4 bags 1 packet
August 12	8am	<i>Dominion</i>	3 rd Btn. Sussex Regt.	London	6 bags
August 18	1pm	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto Garrison HMS <i>Partridge</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	14 bags 16 boxes 4 bags 3 boxes 9 bags 3 bags

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
August 20 1902	4pm	<i>Canada</i>	St Helena ditto HMS <i>Partridge</i> Garrison POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	3 bags 2 boxes 1 bag 3 bags 2 bags
August 27	7.30am	<i>Manica</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Partridge</i> POWs	London ditto ditto ditto ditto	4 bags 4 boxes 3 bags 1 bag 2 bags
August 27	4pm	<i>Orotava</i>	St Helena ditto	Cape Town Natal	6 bags 11 bags
August 29	4pm	<i>Hawarden Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	1 bag
September 5	9am	<i>Brinkburn</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	1 bag
September 15	9pm	<i>Goorkha</i>	St Helena ditto ditto Ascension ditto ditto Garrison HMS <i>Partridge</i>	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	26 bags 12 cases 1 packet 5 bags 1 packet 3 boxes 18 bags 3 bags
September 22	2.30pm	<i>Greek</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Partridge</i>	Cape Town ditto	5 bags 1 bag
September 23	7am	<i>Bloemfontein</i>	St Helena Garrison HMS <i>Partridge</i> St Helena	England ditto ditto ditto	4 bags 5 bags 1 bag 2 boxes
October 4	9am	<i>Bucentaur</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Partridge</i> POWs	England ditto ditto ditto ditto	12 bags 4 boxes 11 bags 2 bags 1 bag
October 6	9am	<i>HMS Thistle</i>	St Helena	Ascension	1 bag

Note: October 4, 1902, is the last mention of mail for Boer Prisoners of War.

Incoming Mails

Date arrived	Time	Vessel	For what office	Where from	Bags, boxes, packets
October 12 1902	7.15 no am or pm noted	<i>Braemar Castle</i> One packet received by St Helena Post Office from ship for transmission by homeward boat containing letters posted on the high seas.	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto HMS <i>Thistle</i> Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	16 bags 22 cases 6 bags 4 cases 1 bag 10 bags
October 19	8.30 no am or pm noted	<i>Golconda</i>	St Helena ditto Garrison HMS <i>Thistle</i>	London ditto ditto ditto	3 bags 2 boxes 2 bags 1 bag
October 23	8.05am	<i>Matatua</i>	St Helena Garrison HMS <i>Thistle</i> St Helena	London ditto ditto ditto	3 bags 2 bags 1 bag 2 boxes
October 24	8am	<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	St Helena HMS <i>Thistle</i> St Helena ditto	Cape Town ditto Natal Mauritius	7 bags 4 bags 2 bags 1 packet
November 9	7.30am	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto HMS <i>Thistle</i> Garrison	London ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	22 bags 25 boxes 5 bags 5 boxes ? ?
November 22	7am	<i>Galician</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	5 bags
December 8	6pm	<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	St Helena ditto Ascension ditto	London ditto ditto ditto	25 bags 27 boxes 6 bags 7 boxes
December 17	6pm	HMS <i>Gibraltar</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	8 bags
December 24	3pm	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	St Helena	Cape Town	3 bags
December 31	7.30pm	HMT <i>Plassey</i>	St Helena ditto	London ditto	18 bags 14 boxes

APPENDIX 5

OUTGOING MAILS

Date sailed	Vessel	Destination port
April 13 1900	<i>Guelph</i>	Southampton
April 26	<i>Goth</i>	Cape Town
April 27	<i>Lake Erie</i>	London
April 30	<i>Gaul</i>	Cape Town
May 16	<i>Cumeria</i>	Cape Town
May 19	<i>British Prince</i>	St Vincent
May 23	<i>Bavarian</i>	Cape Town
May 26	<i>Doune Castle</i>	Cape Town
May 28	<i>Persia</i>	London
May 30	<i>German</i>	Cape Town
June 1	HMS <i>Dwarf</i>	Lagos
June 5	<i>Gaul</i>	Southampton
June 15	<i>Sicilian</i>	London
June 26	<i>Goorkha</i>	Cape Town
June 26	<i>Mahratta</i>	Las Palmas and London
July 5	<i>Pindari</i>	London
July 11	<i>Manchester Port</i>	Southampton
July 17	<i>Ottoman</i>	London
July 20	<i>Greek</i>	Southampton
July 23	<i>Garth Castle</i>	Cape Town
July 26	<i>Lake Erie</i>	Southampton
July 28	<i>Ulstermore</i>	Cape Town
July 30	<i>Pondo</i>	Cape Town
August 7	<i>Fort Salisbury</i>	Cape Town
August 12	<i>Templemore</i>	St Vincent and England
August 14	<i>Orotava</i>	Southampton
August 20	<i>Goorkha</i>	Southampton
August 22	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	Cape Town
August 23	HMS <i>Niobe</i>	Portsmouth
September 6	<i>Galeka</i>	Southampton
September 16	<i>Basuto</i>	Cape Town

Outgoing Mails

Date sailed	Vessel	Destination port
September 17 1900	<i>HMS Thrush</i>	Sierra Leone
September 17	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	Cape Town
September 26	<i>Armenian</i>	London
October 10	<i>HMS Tartar</i>	Ascension and Sierra Leone took Ascension mails
October 14	<i>Braemar Castle*</i>	Cape Town
October 15	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	Southampton
October 21	<i>Beira</i>	Cape Town
October 30	<i>HMS Scylla</i>	Sheerness via Sierra Leone and Las Palmas
November 7	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	London
November 13	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	Cape Town
November 14	<i>Ellen Lloyd</i>	Ascension with mails ex <i>Arundel Castle</i>
December 7	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	Southampton
December 11	<i>Victorian</i>	London
December 12	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	Cape Town
December 16	<i>Canada</i>	Southampton
December 27	<i>Yola</i>	Cape Town
January 7 1901	<i>Galician</i>	Cape Town
January 8	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	Southampton
January 23	<i>Manica</i>	Cape Town
February 2	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	Southampton
February 3	<i>Canada</i>	Cape Town
February 3	<i>Mongolian</i>	Southampton
February 6	<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	Cape Town
February 17	<i>Gascon</i>	London
February 18	<i>City of Cambridge</i>	London via Sierra Leone
February 20	<i>Roslin Castle*</i>	Cape Town
March 7	<i>Dunolly Castle*</i>	Cape Town
March 11	<i>Galician</i>	London
April 3	<i>Raglan Castle*</i>	Cape Town
April 10	<i>Guelph</i>	London

Date sailed	Vessel	Destination port
April 28 1901	HMS <i>Thetis</i>	England
April 29	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	Cape Town
May 6	<i>Garth Castle</i>	Southampton
May 13	<i>Kenmore</i>	Cape Town
May 29	<i>Gaika</i> *	Cape Town
June 9	<i>Galician</i> *	London
June 25	<i>Gascon</i>	Cape Town
July 8	<i>Mohawk</i>	England
July 9	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	London
July 16	<i>Zambezi</i>	Cape Town
July 20	<i>Horatio</i>	Cape Town
July 25	<i>German</i>	Cape Town
July 27	HMS <i>Tartar</i>	With mail for Ascension
July 31	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	England
August 2	<i>Corn Exchange</i>	Cape Town
August 14	<i>Muristan</i>	Cape Town
August 17	<i>Mamari</i>	Cape Town
August 19	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	Cape Town
August 27	HMS <i>Juno</i>	St Vincent
September 6	<i>Goorkha</i>	London
September 17	<i>Gaika</i>	Cape Town
September 18	<i>Brighton</i>	England
September 30	<i>Gaul</i>	London
October 7	<i>Manhanset</i>	Cape Town
October 9	<i>Dunolly Castle</i>	Cape Town
October 13	<i>Doune Castle</i>	Cape Town
October 18	<i>Galician</i>	Plymouth
October 29	<i>Border Knight</i>	Cape Town
November 7	<i>Shiralas</i>	Cape Town
November 11	<i>Goth</i>	Cape Town
November 21	<i>Dunolly Castle</i>	Plymouth
November 27	<i>Blanefield</i>	Cape Town

Outgoing Mails

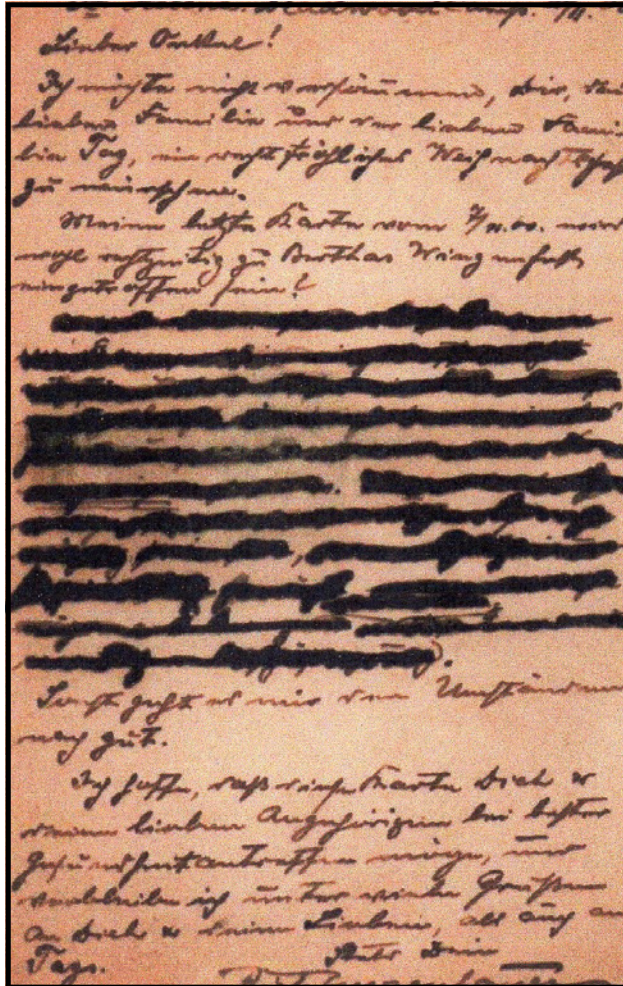
Date sailed	Vessel	Destination port
November 30 1901	<i>Roath</i>	Cape Town
December 7	<i>Haddon Hall</i>	Cape Town
December 10	<i>Galician</i>	Cape Town
December 22	<i>Goth</i>	Southampton
January 1 1902	<i>Arroyo</i>	Cape Town
January 7	<i>Galeka</i>	Cape Town
January 17	<i>Goorkha</i>	Southampton
January 28	<i>Arundel Castle</i>	Southampton
February 4	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	Cape Town
February 15	<i>Greek</i>	Southampton
February 24	<i>Britannic</i>	Southampton
February 28	<i>Kirkfield</i>	Cape Town
March 3	<i>Goth*</i>	Cape Town
March 7	<i>Doune Castle</i>	London
March 7	<i>Etolia</i>	Cape Town
March 14	<i>Riverton</i>	Cape Town
March 26	<i>Assaye</i>	Cape Town
March 31	<i>Galician*</i>	Cape Town
April 10	<i>Goth</i>	London
April 12	<i>Wistow Hall</i>	Cape Town
April 19	<i>Matin</i>	Cape Town
April 29	<i>Gaika</i>	Cape Town
May 2	<i>Oro</i>	Cape Town
May 9	<i>Pembroke Castle</i>	London
May 13	<i>Floriston</i>	Cape Town
May 19	<i>Baroda</i>	Cape Town
May 25	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	Cape Town
May 29	<i>HMS Hawke</i>	Ascension Island/UK
June 3	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	Ascension Island/UK
June 6	<i>Tabaristan</i>	Cape Town
June 20	<i>Werneth Hall</i>	Cape Town

Date sailed	Vessel	Destination port
June 24 1902	<i>Goth</i>	Cape Town
June 29	<i>Wakool</i>	London
June 30	<i>Gorjistan</i>	Cape Town
July 6	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	London
July 7	<i>Kirkfield</i>	Cape Town
July 14	<i>Gairloch</i>	Cape Town
July 16	<i>Juanita North</i>	Cape Town
July 22	<i>Guelph</i>	Cape Town
July 25	<i>Goorkha</i>	London
July 31	<i>Ataka</i>	Cape Town
August 11	<i>Kincraig</i>	Cape Town
August 13	<i>Dominion</i>	Cape Town
August 19	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	Cape Town
August 27	<i>Orotava</i>	London
August 29	<i>Hawarden Castle</i>	London
August 30	<i>Malta</i>	Cape Town
September 5	<i>Brinkburn</i>	Cape Town
September 15	<i>Goorkha</i>	Cape Town
September 22	<i>Greek</i>	London
September 23	<i>Bloemfontein</i>	Natal
October 12	<i>Braemar Castle</i>	Cape Town
October 24	<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	London
November 2	HMT <i>Orcana</i>	London
November 10	<i>Avondale Castle</i>	Cape Town
November 17	HMT <i>Hydaspes</i>	Cape Town
November 22	<i>Galician</i>	Southampton
December 10	<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	Cape Town
December 24	<i>Raglan Castle</i>	Southampton
December 31	HMT <i>Plassey</i>	Cape Town

As recorded in the St Helena Guardian, but some Union Castle liners not noted as taking mails as they certainly would have done. These liners have been marked with an asterisk ()*

APPENDIX 6

ERASURES BY CENSORS AT DEADWOOD AND BROAD BOTTOM CAMPS



Reply section of a 1d postal stationery card written on at Deadwood Camp 20 November 1900.

The card was censored by Lt. W. J. Maule who has deleted part of the message before the card was allowed to be sent to Germany.

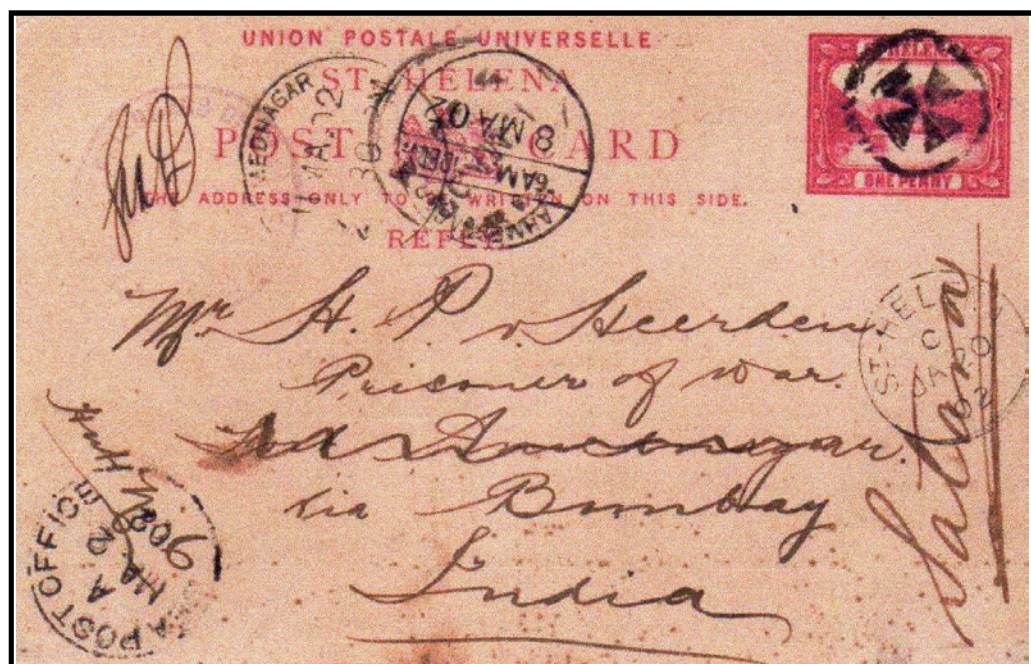
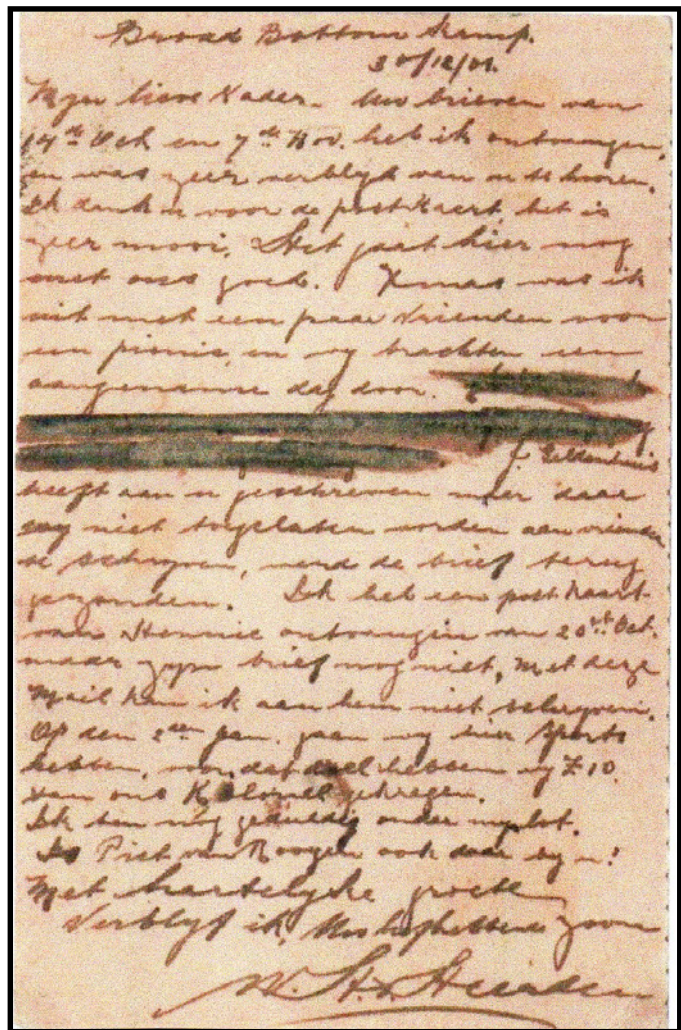
On page 10 paragraph 4 and page 18 paragraph 4 under Rules for Censors it clearly states that 'All letters not passed by the Censors to be destroyed entirely. No envelope will be returned to the writer.' As a result mail with contents censored is very rare.



Reply section of 1d postal stationery card addressed to Ahmednagar Fort, India.

Part of the message has been erased by G. A. de Beer, the censor at Broad Bottom Camp.

Card was re-addressed to Satara Camp.

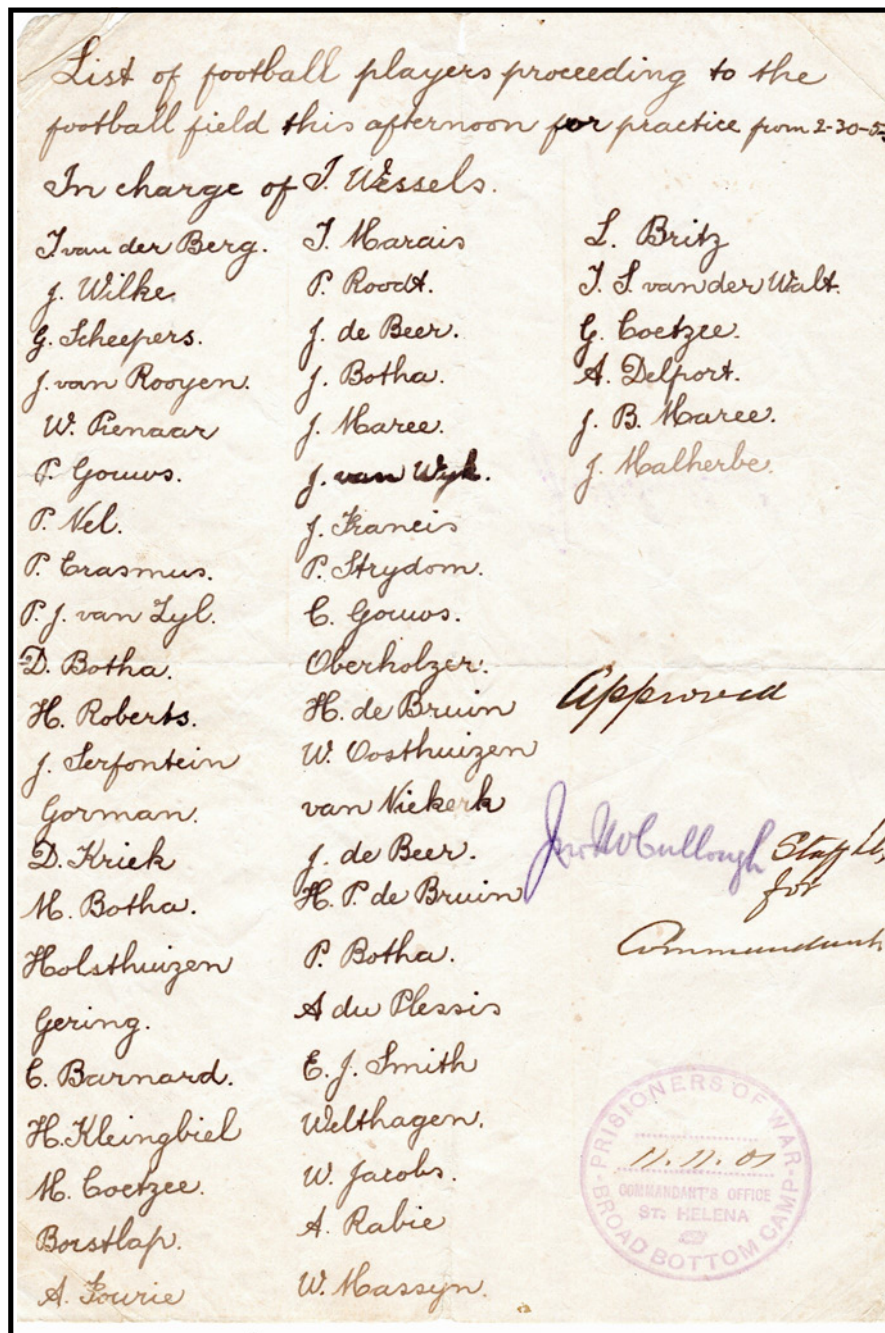


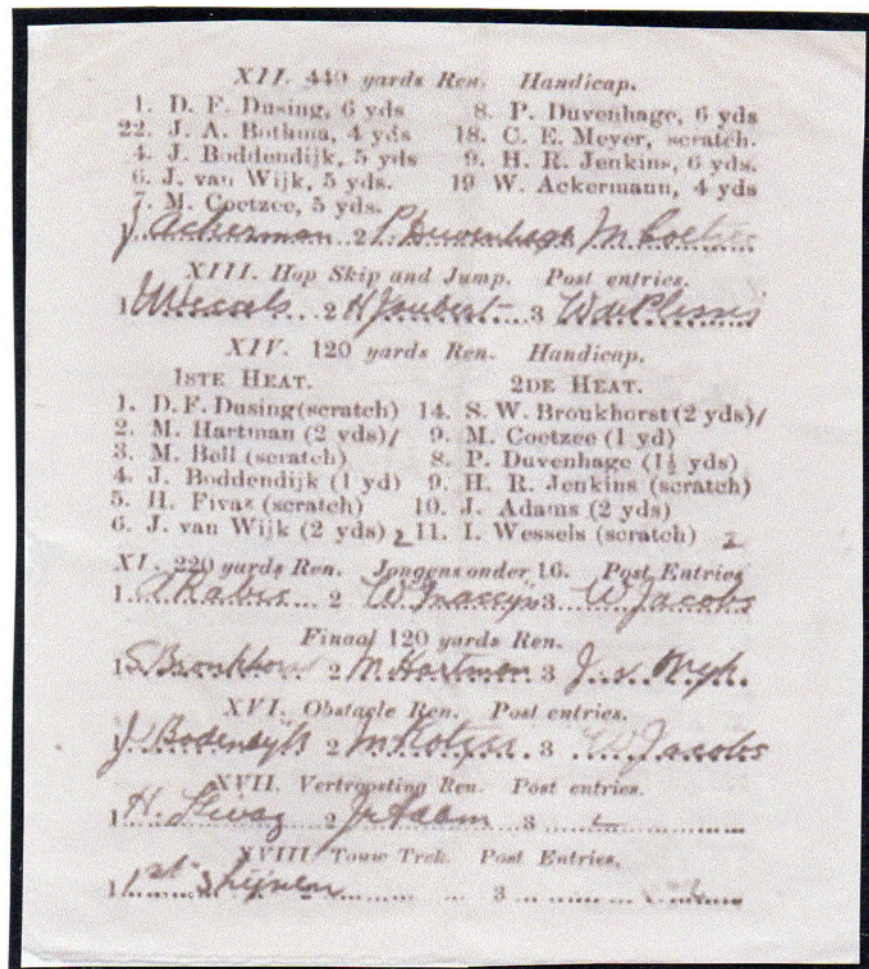
APPENDIX 7

EPHEMERA AND CAMP NEWSPAPERS

A small number of items of ephemera are known including various permissions, school certificates, business cards and details of sporting events and concerts. Illustrations of some of these are shown on the following pages. *Illustration below has been reduced to fit.*

Two Deadwood Camp newspapers are recorded. The first one was *Camp Kruimels* and the second *De Krijgsgevangene*. The first page of issue No. 7 of the latter is illustrated on page 191 together with articles relating to philatelic matters extracted from these papers.





Special ~~Pass~~ Pass
H.O.P.W.
The undimensioned Prisoners
of War have permission to
be absent from B road
Bottom Camp from 14/5/02
14/5/02 to 14/5/02 for the
purpose of ~~Bottom~~ ^{fetching}
"Green Stuff" for decorations.
J. Wessels & Adam in charge.
J. Greyling J. Barnard.
J. Potha J. Krick
J. Wessels J. Krick
J. Potgieter W. v. Herden
J. Gerling

Lone Cape Krick
H.O.P. Wright
Lieut Col
Commandant Pop War

TER GEDACHTENIS AAN ONZE GEVANGENSCHAP.

10th OCTOBER, 1900.

CONCERT. (KRIJGSGEVANGENEN.)

Comité:—

H. J. CHURCH.
FRED. MATHEY.
M. VAN SCHOOR.
J. H. L. SCHUMANN, Voorzitter.

D. H. MALHERBE.
C. BORCHERDS.
H. J. LOUW.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. "Marche aux Flambeaux" | Violins and Organ. |
| 2. Song..... | H. J. Louw (Ora Pro Nobis). |
| 3. Song | Tom Moodie. |
| 4. Song | Dahlmeyer. |
| 5. Recitation | F. J. Penn. |
| 6. Duet....Japie en Nellie.... | J. Schumann and D. du Toit
(by J. H. L. Schumann). |
| 7. Song | C. Borchers. |
| 8. Song..... | "I'm not particular".....J. Donoghue. |
| 9. Song..... | "True till death".....J. Bosman. |
| 10. Recitation | T. Moodie. |
| 11. Song... "Strolling round the Town" | D. H. Malherbe. |
| 12. Song... "The Boer Prisoner's Prayer" | J. Ludorf. |
| 13. "Washington Post" | Violins and Organ. |
| 14. Song..... | "Paddy's the boy".....T. Henright. |
| 15. Song... "The song that reached my heart"..... | H. J. Louw. |
| 16. Recitation..... | "Rijmpjes van".....J. F. Schumann. |
| 17. Auto Harp | Captain Figulus. |
| 18. Song..... | "Moriarty".....T. Henright. |
| 19. German Chorus...(Deutschers mit uns.) | |
| 20. Song..... | "White Wings".....J. V. D. Hoeven. |
| 21. Chorus..... | "Good old Jeff." |
| 22. Song | T. Erasmus. |
| 23. Song..... | "Boer Meisje".....C. Borchers. |
| 24. "Silver Trumpets" | Violins and Organ. |
| 25. Song | Eddie Mynhardt. |
| 26. Song | J. van der Hoeven. |
| 27. Recitation..... | "Klaas Gezwint".....D. Bosman. |
| 28. Chorus..... | "Poor old Joe." |
| 29. Chorus..... | (Hollanders.) |
| 30. Chorus..... | "Sweet Marie." |
| 31. Song | F. J. Penn. |
| 32. Autoharps & Organ.... | H. Louw & J. H. L. Schumann |
| 33. Song and Chorus.... | "They will miss me."—(Sung for the first time.) |
| 34. Recitation | K. Sante. |
| 35. Violins and Organ...(Selection.) | |
| 36. "Old folks at home."...(Chorus.) | Organist.—J. H. L. SCHUMANN. |
| | Violins.—J. RAN and D. BOSMAN. |

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

BENJAMIN GRANT, PRINTER JAMESTOWN, ST. HELENA.

PROGRAMMA.

—:o:—

SPORTS ZAL GEHOUDEN WORDEN DOOR DE
KRIJGSGEVANGENEN TE

BROADBOTTOM KAMP,

ST. HELENA, 19den JUNI, 1901.

—:o:—

EERE PRESIDENTEN: A. P. C. van Niekerk,
V.C., H. O. P. Right, Lt. Col. O. van
Albertyll, Comdt. Ps. de Vos.

BEGRIPPELAARS: Heeren Carroll, Becker, J.
Wessels, Ortlepp, W. J. Henning, J.
Krijnaauw.

STEWARDS: Heeren Carney, Fivaz, Bell,
Wessels, Boddendijk, Adams, Van Wijk,
H. Wessels, G. Crocser, van Heerden,
van Niekerk.

AFZETTERS: Heeren Meyer en Tally.

SECRETARIS: den Heer J. H. van Rooyen.

EEN CONCERT zal gehouden worden
avond om 7 uur in het PRETORIUS
ENTREE GELDEN: 6d en 3d.

PRISONERS' CAMP.
PRODUCTEN-WINKEL.

—o—

SMITH AND VAN ROOYEN.

—o—

POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, PEARS, BANANAS,
GUAVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.

DEALERS IN ST. HELENA CURIOS, WALKING
STICKS, AND PHOTOS.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

TENT I., MATHEY'S LINE.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

—o—

MOTTO:—

MICROSCOPIC PROFIT BUT QUICK SALES.

P/X. - Pass - Living outside.

Mr. C. D. Allynkans, P. of W., has permission to live in a house
at Mulberry Sub. He will report himself, weekly, at the office
of the Comdt. P. of W., Deadwood. This pass entitles him to enter &
leave camp, daily, during the usual hours.

Deadwood. R. Barclay Lieut. Col.
Commandant.

13.6.02.

DE KRIJGSGEVANGENE.

(AUTEURSRECHTEN VOORBEHOUDEN.) ZATERDAG 3 AUG., 1901.

No. 7.

CONCERT! CONCERT!!

Ten behoeft van Boere Hospitaal, Jamestown, door
het Deadwood Kamp Christy Mintrel Troupe.

IN HET

BENOVELENT SCHOOLGEBOUW, JAMESTOWN.

OF

DONDERDAG, VRIJDAG EN ZATERDAG, E.K.

Onder Leiderschap van den heer F. J. PENN. Tickets
te bekomen bij de heeren A. L. INNES, Photograaf,
en CHARLIE TAYLOR, "Te Huis voor Krijgsgevangenen."

IN VOLLE GANG. TE HUIS

VOOR

Krijgsgevangenen.
MARKT STRAAT JAMESTOWN.

ALLE Krijgsgevangenen worden verzekerd van
eene hartelijke ontvangst. Ververschingen tegen de
laagste prijzen.

Hier is een gelegenheid om een nartje "TE HUIS"
door te brengen. COURANTEN en SPELLEN van alle
soorten in de LEES KAMER.

SLAAP GELEGENHEID voor vermoeiden
reizigers van het Kamp GERIEFELIJK SCHOON en REDE-
LIJK.

CHARLIE TAYLOR,
Eigenaar en Bestuurder.

DE MEILLON BROS.

VIERKLEUR KOFFIE-HUIS.

Kofie, Thee, Cocoa, Koek, Taart, en Paanekook
altijd in voorraad.

Boer-brood en Mosbolletjes een specialiteit.

De "Krijgsgevangene" is te James-
town uitsluitend verkrijgbaar ge-
steld bij den heer A. L. INNES, Photo-
graaf

IN MEMORIAM.

Wij ontvangen met droefheid de tijding dat Mevr.
Kruger, de echtgenoot van onze hooggeachten Staats-
President, overleden is. Wij spreken namens allen
wanneer wij onze innige sympathie en medegevoelen
uitspreken, met den grijsen echtgenoot die in een
vreemd land de treurnare moet bekomen van het
verlies eener echtgenoot die zoo lang aan zijne zijde
heeft gestaan, en door hem zoo innig was bemind.

Namens alle krijgsgevangenen te St. Helena is aan
Z.H.Ed. een kabel verzonden mededeelende onze
sympathie met hem over zijn verlies.

Wij geven aan de hand dat al onze officieren als
rouw bewijs een stuk lamfer om de linker arm voor
een zekere tijdperk zullen dragen.

Overleden te Jamestown, 30sten Juli, 1901 den
heer Johannes Petrus Mostardt, district Bloemhof,
oud 50 jaar.

DE KRIJGSGEVANGENE.

ST. HELENA, ZATERDAG, 3 AUGUSTUS, 1901.

H. EVERITT

... .. EDITEUR.

Er schijnt een gevoel bij menig onzer te heer-
schen dat het wat verkeerd is als wij ons hier amus-
sieren en plezierig maken, terwijl de toestand in ons
land zoo akelig is. Hiermede kunnen wij niet in-
stemmen. Wat baat het onze vrouwen en kinderen,
wat baat het onze nog vechtende landsgenoten, als
wij hier neergeslagen zitten, en zuchten over onze
en hunne toestand? En nog meer: zulk zuchten en
gedurig naar het zwaarste kant kijken, en over niets
anders denken moet—kan niet anders—dan een na-
deelig effect op ons zelf uitoefenen. Wij weten hoe
spoedig ons lichaam verzwakt bij gebrek van genoeg-
zame exercitie; en dat oefening in eene richting ook
niet genoeg voor onze lichamen is. Is het anders ge-
steld met onze gedachten? Wij meenen van neen.
Het is dringend noodzakelijk dat er een afbreuk ge-
daan worden aan deze treurige gedachten, al is het
ook maar tijdelijk, anders kan licht het gevolg daar-
van zijn dat wij krankzinnig worden, zooals reeds
het geval in meer dan eene instantie is geweest.
Laten wij dan zoo zooveel mogelijk voor onze ge-
dachten afleiding zoeken, is het door gezelschap
met anderen over aangename onderwerpen, door het
bijwonen van concerten, debatten, of zooiets derge-
lijks. Iedereen kan in iets plezier vinden, al vinden
wij het niet allen in dezelfde richting. En geloof
ons, broeders, die uren die gij aan plezier toewijden

Illustration reduced.

Deadwood Camp Newspapers

Camp Kruimels

This paper was sold for 1d and it would appear there were only two issues.

The second issue was dated 27 December 1900. This included a general request from Verselewel de Witt Hamer, Capt. C H V C of which the following is an extract:

So I am appealing to my fellow POWs to help the women and children. We may not send money, but we can still help as follows:- In Europe one buys pre-stamped envelopes addressed to the POW, complete with Censor's stamp. If every POW having received a letter were to give the empty envelope to the Post office, the Honourable Rev Louw and the undersigned would re-sell them. All proceeds would go to the benefit of the Afrikaner women and children deprived of their homes and hearths and sent to the coast. Proper accounting would be held over the so-donated monies.

De Krigsgevangene

The first issue of this paper was dated 8 June 1901. It is believed that there were sixteen issues and it is known that number fifteen was dated 28 December 1901. In these papers there were a number of articles of philatelic interest.

Issue No. 6, 20 July 1901

There has been a change in our censors, Mr C. E. de Beer returned to South Africa on the *Mohawk* and his place has been filled by Mr Roux. Mr F. W. Alexander leaves on the SS *Zambezi* on leave.

Issue No. 8, 17 August 1901

NOTICE

For general information we publish the current postal regulations which apply here.

After this date the following regulations will be strictly applied by the Censors.

1) POWs may not discuss any of the following points, nor similar matters in their letters: Political conditions, Complaints about treatment, food etc. Criticism of British Government troops etc. or anything which negatively affects British political affairs..

2) The POWs may not write more than two letters a month, and then only to family members, except in the case of urgent family business, in that case the Censors will pass one or two extra letters.

When POWs breach these regulations the letters will be unconditionally returned, naturally excluding those to their nearest blood relatives. To enable the Censor's to return any envelope which cannot be passed, the POWs are to write their name and tent number on the back of the envelope. In cases where this is not done, the envelopes will remain in the [Post] office.

(W. g.) R. Barclay Lt. Col.
Commandant of Prisoners of War,
Deadwood Camp. 9 August 1901.

On pages 192/193 we show the verbatim translation from the newspapers as they are laid out.

Issue No. 12, 16 November 1901

Dear Editor,

Please publish this in your paper for general public interest. At the start of the year I requested my fellow POWs to give me envelopes in which they had received mail. The purpose was to resell these envelopes with all proceeds to be used to ease the plight of the women and children in the Concentration Camps. Supported by the recently set up association here, I have received thousands of envelopes and sent them off as follows:-

To England	(Dr Plowright)	1000 pieces
To France	(A. Dunont)	900 pieces
To Holland	(My two brothers)	1915 pieces
To Russia	(Ds Gillot)	300 pieces

I have heard nothing further about the Russian consignment. In England the monies go to the "The Boer Women and Childrens Clothing Fund". In France the monies go to the "Comité pour assister les femmes et enfants Boers"- the committee to help the Boer women and children. In Holland the proceeds go to the Broekhuizen Fund. In addition to selling envelopes, this last named fund, which exists solely for the purpose of supporting the women and children in the camps in South Africa. ... The POWs in Ceylon have, following our example sent envelopes and four chests of items to my brother in Haarlem. ... Those receipts already received may be viewed and the proceeds from the different countries are:-

England	£5-15s-0d
France	£22-0s-0d
Netherlands	£121-8s-2d

The idea that by purchasing used envelopes and items made by POWs, which could also contribute to helping the widows and orphans, encourages many to purchase. ...

Here is a list of desired easy to sell articles:-

Envelopes with stamps of greater than 1d value; envelopes of registered items; passes, notices and documents connected to the current war....and from St Helena portraits; letter openers, serviette rings, spoons, penholders, brooches, small things to add on watch chains. Inscribe the words "made by POW St Helena or Souvenir of POW St Helena" or people won't buy them. ...

Your fellow POW,
Verselewel de Witt Hamer
Kapt H.V.C.
Deadwood Camp, 12 November 1901.

Issue No. 13, 30 November 1901

Our Post Master.

We are sadden to hear that our Post Master, Mr Kroon in all likelihood will have to [stand down] as a result of suffering a sad condition. He has already lost sight in one eye, and it is feared he might, God forbid, go completely blind. The Doctor has recommended that he be sent to Europe to undergo an operation. May this happen, we wish him a good trip and speedy recovery.

With thanks to the South African Military History Society for access to the Deadwood Camp Gedensboek 1900-1902, edited by M. Marsh with translation by Mrs J. Marsh.

APPENDIX 8

FACSIMILE COVERS AND CENSOR MARKS

A number of covers are known produced by a Dutch company as a publicity stunt that show facsimile St Helena stamps, date stamp and censor marks. The stamps and the covers were produced by the Dutch biscuit manufacturer called De Beuckelaer and are known as the 'Chocolate Box Forgeries' as they were given away as gifts with boxes of confectionery.



Illustration reduced to fit.

APPENDIX 9

ESCAPES AND REPATRIATION OF POWs

Given the situation of the camps on a remote island in the Atlantic Ocean, escape attempts were almost all unsuccessful. On one occasion a group of prisoners planned to seize a small boat and sail it away from the island with the hope of being taken aboard a neutral ship. The plan was discovered and the would-be escapers imprisoned at High Knoll for a while. A more successful attempt was made by a commandant who hid himself in a wooden crate, which was described as containing 'Boer curios', and destined for Holland. However, the crew discovered the prisoner a few days after the ship had sailed from St Helena and the prisoner was duly returned to the island.

This was the Hollander, Andries Smuren⁽¹⁾ (No. 2216) aged 31 years when captured at Kalkfontein 5 April 1900. He was a tall man and the crate had been designed to enable him to leave his cramped conditions when he considered it safe to do so. It was during one of these night-time excursions he was discovered and placed under guard. The ship, SS *Goth*, diverted to Ascension Island, from where he was returned to St Helena. Capt. De Witt Hamer was thought to have been implicated in the attempt, a charge he strenuously denied. The crate had been addressed to the Dutch Consul in Marseilles, the first destination of the ship. The crate survives and was displayed in the Africana Museum, Johannesburg (Pottinger, *The Foreign Volunteers*, p.247). According to *General questions relating to Boer and Foreign POWs taken during the South African War, 1899-1902* (HMSO, 1905), the dimensions of the crate were 3' 6" x 3' x 2' and the commandant was over 6' tall! He had been in the crate from 20 December until his discovery on 25 December 1901.

The only successful escape from the island was made by a prisoner, one 'John Balderachi' (No. 3655), an Italian who swam out to the Spanish training ship *Nautilus* which had anchored off shore. As Spain was a neutral country he was given asylum and escaped his captivity. Something of a mystery surrounds him regarding his nationality. He has been variously described as Mexican, by Capt. Proctor, also as an American from Galveston, Texas, but in the records of the Scandinavian commando as being an Italian attached to them. (See page 55.)

The repatriation of POWs from St Helena

On 7 June 1902 the Secretary of State for Colonies sent a telegram to the Governor directing that the Oath of Allegiance should be administered to those Boers wishing to take it. The form of the Oath was to be the same as that used in South Africa and was to be taken before one of the Special Commissioners appointed by the Governor and in the presence of a Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The following is based on the report by Captain John Proctor, Despatch No. 613, August 1903, CO879/75. The source of the details used by Captain Proctor is not known, but some differ from those found in the St Helena Archives. For example, the Governor's despatches dated 22 November 1902 show the numbers of prisoners of war repatriated by the SS *Orotava* were 989 and the *Golconda* 827. The *St Helena Guardian* reported that the ships' registers showed the following numbers: HMT *Canada* (26/6/1902) 480; SS *Tagus* 997; HMT *Canada* (21/8/1902) 1,000; SS *Malta* 1,008; SS *Orotava* 1,004; and SS *Golconda* 846. The above POW numbers differ from those shown on page 196.

(1) This prisoner's name is found spelt three different ways in reference and archive sources: Smuren, Smurenberg or Smurenborg.

Burghers in category 5 left St Helena on the following transports:

Ship	Departed	No. of POWs
HMT <i>Canada</i>	26 June, 1902	478
SS <i>Tagus</i>	20 August, 1902	994
HMT <i>Canada</i>	21 August, 1902	986
SS <i>Malta</i>	30 August, 1902	990
SS <i>Orotava</i>	8 October, 1902	996
SS <i>Golconda</i>	21 October, 1902	792
	Total	5,236 *

* Five burghers died after becoming British subjects (5,236 + 5 = 5,241); 13 convicts returned to South Africa later.

To assist the authorities in South Africa, it was decided that no shipload was to include more than 100 men belonging to one district. However, it was not feasible in the case of the 1,200 men from the Potchefstroom district; permission was given to extend the limit to 300.

Summary

A total of 5,797 prisoners were held on St Helena during the Anglo-Boer War. A breakdown of this total is as follows:

Categories	Number
Burghers who became British subjects	5,235
Foreigners who were repatriated	179
Paroled before peace was declared	93
Rebels to whom the Oath of Allegiance was refused	23
Returned to Cape Town after the peace; Oath taken there	6
Escaped	1
Convicts	75
Natives	19
Died (including the 5 who died after becoming British subjects)	179
Burghers refusing to become British subjects at that time	6
Total excluding the 19 natives	5,797

On 18 June 1902, notices were circulated notifying any burghers of the former Orange Free State and South African Republic wishing to take the Oath of Allegiance, should attend the Court House, Jamestown, between 11am – 1pm, and 2 – 4pm daily.

Measures were taken to ensure an orderly processing of the Boers prisoners; with members of the Peace Party at No. 2 Deadwood Camp given the first opportunity to take the Oath of Allegiance. On 3 July further instructions were received from London making provision for those burghers unwilling to swear the Oath; they could make a Declaration of Allegiance, it having been made clear to them that this was as binding as the Oath. At this time it was discovered that some burghers had given false names when they had been captured, so provision had to be made for such burghers to make affidavits as to their true identity.

When the Special Court for the administration of the Oath/Declaration closed on 6 September 1902, six burghers remained ‘irreconcilable’ refusing to acknowledge British rule.

For repatriation, the burghers were classified as:

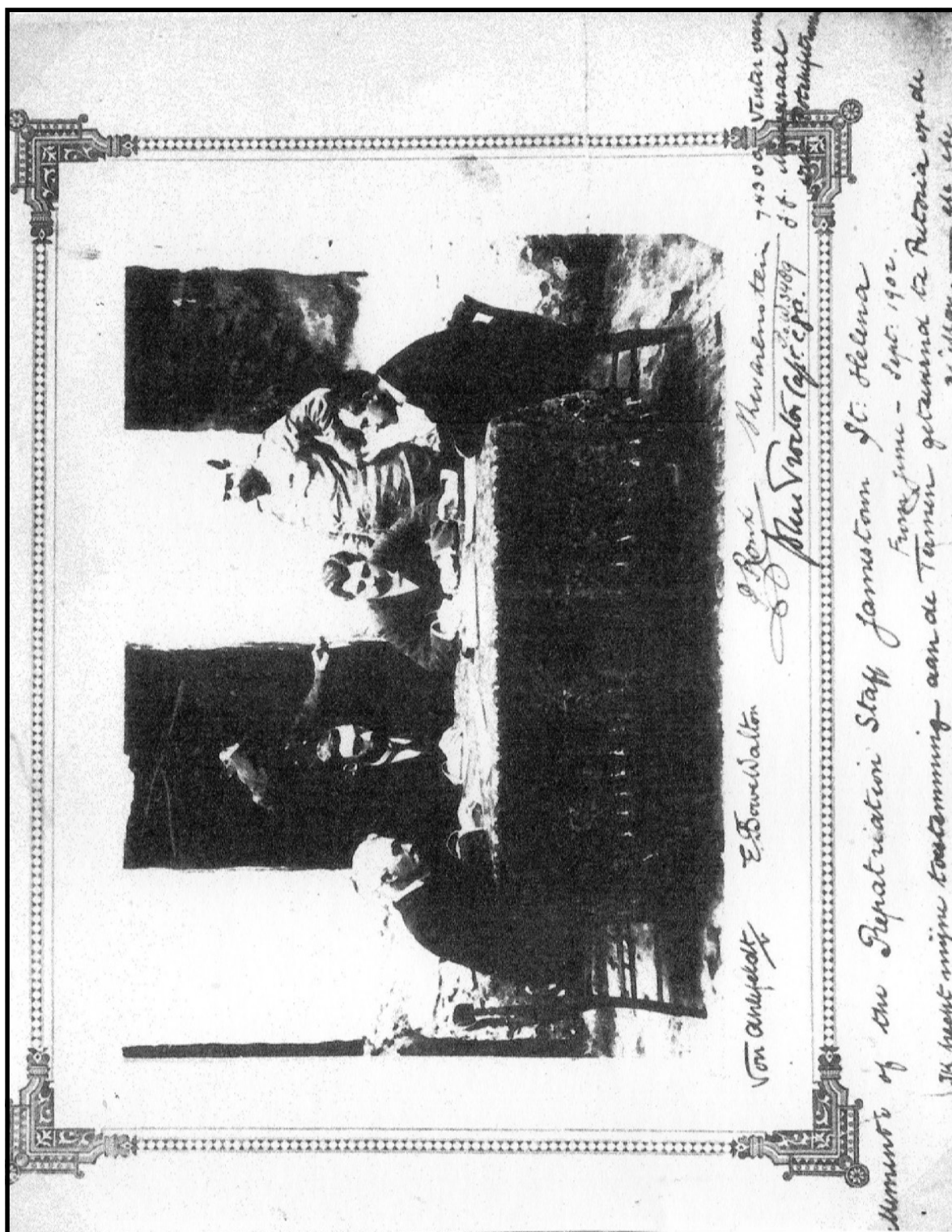
1. Those who, after becoming British subjects, wanted to return to South Africa at their own expense.
2. Those who, after becoming British subjects, wanted to go elsewhere than South Africa at their own expense.
3. Foreigners who wanted to leave St Helena at their own expense.
4. Foreigners who could not pay for their way and had to be repatriated to their own countries at the expense of His Majesty’s Government.
5. Those burghers who, after becoming British subjects, wanted to return to South Africa at the expense of His Majesty’s Government.
6. Those burghers who were ‘irreconcilable’ and would not become British subjects.

No burgher refusing to take the Oath/Declaration of Allegiance would be allowed to **return to South Africa, nor was any foreigner allowed to do so – they could go elsewhere at their own expense.**

Table showing numbers released under each category:

1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
103	3	95	84	5,240	6	5,531


Repatriation staff



Memento of the Repatriation Staff, the signatories including Von Ahlefeldt, E. B. Walton, P. Roux, J. Zwarenstein and John Proctor (standing).

Permit allowing former prisoner of war to return to South Africa

ORIGINAL.



PERMIT TO LAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

This permit is issued to C. D. Klynhaus Number 22
1st class passenger per S.S. Kirkfield sailing from St. Helena
on the 7th day of July 1902.
Occupation, profession, &c., since January, 1899 } Prisoner of War
Address in St. Helena _____

Personal description of the above-named _____
Age about 36 Complexion Fair
Height 5 ft. 8 in Hair Light
Build Stout Eyes Blue

Family.
Wife yes
Sons 1
Daughters _____

Nature of business, &c., in, or reason for proceeding to, South Africa De. Culro
Destination in South Africa Boksburg
Permanent address in South Africa - ditto -

References, if any C. F. Beyer (attorney)
(names and addresses) Boksburg

** I am a Prisoner of War who has been taken to St. Helena and have permission to return having been a bearer of long standing*
I declare that I am a British subject and that I am proceeding to South Africa on the business, or for the purpose, stated above; that I have ~~not been~~ not been deported from that country or sent home as indigent or in any way at the expense of the British Government. I also declare that I am in possession of £100 (or in a position to maintain myself on arrival in South Africa), and further that I ~~have not assisted~~ have not assisted and will not directly or indirectly assist, in any way whatsoever, His Majesty's enemies in South Africa, and that I am aware of the penalties of so doing under martial law.

Signature C. D. Klynhaus
Witness H. J. J. J. J.

To the General Officer Commanding in Chief in South Africa and all others whom it may concern.

This permit was issued to the above-named by order of His Excellency the Governor of St. Helena on the 7th day of July 1902.

THE CASTLE, 7/7/02 ST. HELENA. K. O. R. H. H. Colonial Secretary.

Transports Returning Boer Prisoners

Transport	Numbers carried	Departure date	Where to
<i>Canada</i>	478 including Peace Camp prisoners	June 26, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Avondale Castle</i>	8 POWs including Col. Schiel	July 6, 1902	London
<i>Kirkfield</i>	10	July 7, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Ivar-Aasen</i>	5 including Capt. de Framond	July 7, 1902	Falmouth
<i>Torrens</i>	5 including Capt. Weiss	July 11, 1902	London
<i>Gairloch</i>	11	July 14, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Juanita North</i>	5	July 16, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Guelph</i>	35 including Gen. B. J. Viljoen	July 22, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Goorkha</i>	18 French POWs plus 2 others for Europe	July 25, 1902	London
<i>Ataka</i>	20	July 31, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Herzog</i>	48 Germans + 5 Hollanders	August 11, 1902	Hamburg
<i>Avondale Castle</i>	21	August 19, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Tagus</i>	994 including Gen. Cronje & his wife	August 20, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Canada</i>	986	August 21, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Hawarden Castle</i>	2	August 29, 1902	London
<i>Malta</i>	990	August 30, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Goorkha</i>	15	September 15, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Orotava</i>	989 plus Capt. Proctor	October 8, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Braemar Castle</i>	2	October 12, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Golconda</i>	827 plus Baron Von Ahlefeldt	October 21, 1902	Cape Town
<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	4	October 24, 1902	London
<i>Galician</i>	50 Scandinavians, 17 Hollanders plus 3 others	November 22, 1902	Southampton
<i>Tintagel Castle</i>	8 plus E. Walton (censor)	December 10, 1902	Cape Town
<i>German</i>	2	March 13, 1903	London
<i>Constance</i>	3	March 30, 1903	St Thomas Danish W.I.
<i>Arundel Castle</i>	6	April 6, 1903	Southampton
<i>Braemar Castle</i>	2	June 22, 1903	Cape Town

Prior to the above and commencing on 23 May 1900 the *St Helena Guardian* records 40 POWs leaving St Helena for Europe or the Cape for a number of reasons including medical grounds or being paroled.

APPENDIX 10

CHIEF CENSOR'S REPORTS, APRIL TO JUNE 1902

For the full story of Von Ahlefeldt it is recommended that the reader purchases a copy of *Con William Waldemar, Baron Von Ahlefeldt Ludwigsburg, Chief Censor and Interpreter to the Prisoners of War, St Helena 1902*, by Robin Woodruff.

Our grateful thanks go to Robin for allowing us to reproduce the appropriate documents from his monograph.

*Censor's Office
Jamestown
30th April 1902*

- APRIL REPORT -

*To Colonel A. J. Price C.M. G.
Officer Commanding H. M. Troops
St. Helena*

The system of registration of letters written by prisoners of war during the month has enabled me, with the present staff to clear off the office of letters intended for the home and Cape mail steamers. - Accumulation such as I found on my arrival will under the present regime not occur again.

During the current month we had to deal with a letter written by a Hollander P.O.W. with invisible ink. Mr Roux discovered the trick brought forth by writing by means of heat. I had a translation made of it which has been forwarded to you. -

A letter came under my own observation also written by a Hollander P.O.W, ordering large quantities of tobacco and cigars from Holland, full instructions were given, as to consignment, by giving up fictitious names purporting to be sent to them as free gifts, which under existing regulations are administered free of all duties and other charges. This is one case out of many where Prisoners of War have broken the privileges granted to...

April (2)

...them, a translation of this letter duly sworn to before the local resident Magistrate, has been forwarded to you. A careful note of this letter has been made so as to gauge the arrival of the consignments arriving here and I'll be glad to receive your instructions in order to deal with this case.

Several complaints have reached the office (Hollanders only) as to the rule limiting the correspondence to two letters per month of 500 words each, which I consider sufficient. - The staff of censors would have to be greatly increased if a larger number of letters are to be granted. I have raised no

April report.

objections to additional postcards regular or pictorial, no objections are ever raised from the B. B. Camp but all originate from Deadwood and Hollanders, residing outside on parole.

We had two large shipments of cases for Prisoners of War, now handed over to us by H. M. Custom officer for inspection and certificates that such are free gifts. - Should such large consignments continue, I shall feel obliged to ask for extra hand in our office, every case has to be carefully inspected, in order to prevent the smuggling of printed matter, and other articles not enumerated in the accompanying letter, which is a frequent occurrence.

The disturbance caused by bringing heavy cases in our offices, having them opened and closed, and other noises, greatly hinders our work.

April (3)

The tone of letters written by Prisoners of war this month, I am able to state is very much more satisfactory, the news of the possibility of peace seems to gladden their hearts.

But unfortunately the news, which reaches many as to the great immortality of their wives & daughters in the different concentration camps, causes great grief.

The pro Boer party especially in Holland is ready to bring the cause home to our soldiers, but in my experiences as Superintendent of one of the largest camps I am in a position to deny such emphatically for no soldier was allowed to visit the camp. Should I be asked to write of cases brought before me during my time in office, I could only state that all cases of that nature were caused by their own people. - I feel convinced that the Prisoners of War on their return one day, will find my statement correct, no doubt to their greatest disgust.

Should H. M. Govt intend returning any prisoners from here, I think it would be best to let the aged and such of large families go first, partly to look after their wives and daughters and also report the true state of affairs to such still remaining.

April (4)

Regarding the tone of incoming letters from the Cape, the universal cry is for peace at any price now. - The home letters are calm and speak of peace only, with the exception of letters from Holland, which are still as bitter as ever, and give their compatriots full hope of some independence.

If our Home Govt. should only know the evil influence of the Hollanders here upon the Boers, and what their intention will be, if they could if they could return they would never allow them back in the country, where they caused such mischief, and will, according to their nature and hate against England, continue to do.

I am forwarding to you the amount of £16 12s/- realised by the sale of stamps, removed from envelopes of letters not passed by the Censors. I consider your decision as to the use of this money for Boer widows and orphans will be greatly appreciated, as such funds are greatly needed.

Von Ahlefeldt
Chief Censor

*Censor's Office
Jamestown
21st May 1902*

*To Colonel A. J. Price C.M. G.
Officer Commanding H. M. Troops
St. Helena*

- MAY REPORT -

This month we had rather an unusual amount of incoming mail owing to the extra steamers arriving and the outgoing amount of letters was also a good deal larger, as many were allowed to write a few extra letters announcing to their relatives the probability of our early departure from here to Antigua. I am able to state that we have mastered our work nicely and the office is free of any accumulation. - A rather large consignment of tobacco has been detained owing to insufficient proof of being a free gift, as according to your instruction the import duty has been paid, amounting to over £20 this month. By the last Mail boat a still larger quantity of tobacco and cigars arrived, also other articles such as cocoa, margarine and various other goods evidently for the purpose of trading.

May (2)

The consignee has tried his best by false statements to make us believe that the whole shipment was a free gift sent to various Prisoners in camp, but he had not bargained that we were in possession of his letters ordering the named goods from Holland. - The importation of such goods for the purpose of trading or supplying the different shops in the camp is contrary to the existing rules. All camp shops must buy their supplies from the military dry canteen, which again buys their goods locally. - I am awaiting your instruction as to deal with this special or any other similar cases.

The tone and feeling expressed by the Boer Prisoners of War in the outgoing letters this month, is cramped with speculations of the reported meeting of Boer delegates and the sincere hope of peace, but of foreigners especially Hollanders on the probability of being removed from here to Antigua and many instances they have instructed

May (3)

their relatives to write no more letters to St. Helena, but to address them to Antigua, such I had mostly stopped in order to prevent letters being sent there, before we receive definite instructions - The Boer rejoices when he hears the Hollanders may be sent away, but on the other hand the Dyke inhabitants are rather disheartened and would of course prefer to remain here or to be sent straight to their fatherland. -

The incoming letters from the Cape unanimously speak of peace and are certain of a successful settlement, all are urging their relatives to become as soon as possible British subjects in order to return and look after their homes, we had several touching letters from fathers writing to their sons pointing out their folly. -

I feel sure that soon after the departure of the Hollanders, the remaining prisoners will give us no trouble, their great desire is to return to South Africa and further the greater part is now convinced, that the Hollanders are to be blamed for keeping on the struggle, by everlastingly furnishing them with false hopes of foreign intervention.

May (4)

The selection of such to be sent back ought to be made very carefully and I think that this office is in position to render great assistance in this matter, as we are getting closer connected with the views and ideas of the Prisoners of War.

A special list is kept for the purpose of showing different remarks and sentiments expressed in their letters. Should, with the batch of Prisoners to be sent to Antigua, one Censor be ordered to proceed, I consider it of great help and assistance to the authorities there. -

In this case I do not consider it necessary to apply for an additional Censor in this office, should the work become too great, perhaps an alteration could be made, for the removal of one of the Staff Interpreters to Jamestown as their work is practically nil, or an allowance could be made for overtime work, when such is needed. -

Von Ahlefeldt

May report.

- June Report -

I have little to comment this month in the actual working of this office, we had an unusually large quantity of incoming letters, of which the greater part I am glad to say had been censored as otherwise we would have been unable to cope with it. - The Staff Interpreter in Deadwood Camp has left the service, and I suggested that it was, under present circumstances, not necessary to replace this post by another Censor, the delivery of mails in the camp could be executed by a man chosen by the Prisoners acting as a camp postmaster, outgoing letters also collected by the same, handed over to the military authority at the camp, and forwarded to this office for registration and censoring, as we shall keep the register held by the Staff Interpreter.

The incoming and outgoing letters this month have been highly interesting and have shown us their opinions in the most vivid colours from both sides in the last act of the drama. The first news that reached the camps of the conclusion of peace was received with overwhelming joy by both parties, but in a day or two afterwards many faces bore signs of doubt, some disbelieved the report in toto, and others reserved their opinions until more particulars would be published on receipt of the cable news from Mr. Chamberlain to H.E. the Governor, giving

June (2)

the full particulars of surrender and conditions offered to the Boer leaders (which were at once published in English and Dutch) and stating that the leaders had accepted the terms, the rejoicing ceased, the news came like a flash of lightning and those who still held out some hopes of a semi-independence, saw such vanished once forever thus.

It was a perfect study to see the faces—the thermometer of hope had fallen to zero. From correspondence as well as from utterances we may classify the prisoners of war on this island as follows--

1) Such who have accepted the conditions in good faith, who were unanimously looking forward for the declaration of peace and perfectly willing to become loyal subjects of H.M.

2) Such who simply for personal interest only accept anything, taking the oath in order to get back to S.A. to make money, and would as readily pull down the Union Jack, as they have taken the oath of allegiance. -

3) Such full of their conceit and self-importance, that they will not accept any news from our side as authentic and nothing would convince them save that one of their leaders would in person come here and explain the position. --

4) Such who believe all statements to be correct, but under no circumstances will accept British rule. (We can do without them).

*5) The cunning Hollander, who sees all hopes for his return to S.A. scuppered is now busy to sow as much seed of mischief among the prisoners as he is able to do by misrepresenting matters preventing Boers of taking the oath of allegiance and to say and write letters or words against H.M. Govt. - ***

June (3)

The incoming letters carry one tone only and this is "thanks God it is Peace and we hope to see you all soon", others strongly advise their sons to take the oath of allegiance, and no end of business men write to P.O.W. pointing out the great prospect and future that is lying before them. --

There is one great obstacle to many willing to take the oath, and this is that they are unable, under present circumstances to give satisfactory proof of being a Burger of the two late Republics, although many are known to us as having resided in the States for many years previous to the outbreak of hostilities. - It is a great pity, that the official list of Burgers as supplied in S.A. to offices administering the oath, was not sent here, which would facilitate matters greatly.

*** a good instance of their behaviour was illustrated a few days ago by the Secretary of General Cronje—particulars of which you have.*

Von Ahlefeldt

June report.

The text on pages 201 to 204 is in a more modern font.

APPENDIX 11

LIST OF DECEASED BOER POWs

These details are mainly compiled with reference to the Anglo Boer War Museum website's listing of deaths on St Helena with reference also to details in the book *Krijgsgevangenschap* compiled by O. J. O. Ferreira, the book *Die Bannelinee, A.B.O.- Boerkrygsgevangenes 1899 – 1902* and an extract from Minister's minute to the Governor General of South Africa No. 354 dated 23 April 1912. The deaths occurred from various causes including typhoid, beri-beri, heart disease and pneumonia. They are buried together in the Knollcombes cemetery on the side of a wooded hill. All the graves are numbered and then recorded on the two obelisks with their name beside the corresponding number.

Name	Where from	Date	Age	No.
Badenhorst, Christoffel Petrus Stephanus	Witkrans, dist. Hoopstad	16/8/1902	32	5031
Badenhorst, Hendrik Johannes	Morgenzon, dist. Bloemhof	28/5/1902	58	3604
Badenhorst, Pieter Johannes	Wepner	4/5/1901	25	5025
Bantjes, Henry James	Potchefstroom	14/2/1902	22	744
Barkhuizen Jacobus Johannes	Eerstbegin, dist. Bloemhof	1/7/1902	55	756
Beneke, Johannes Christoffel	Christiana, dist. Bloemhof	1/4/1902	54	3608
Beukes, Cornelis Johannes	Onrust, dist. Potchefstroom	9/4/1902	66	626
Blignaut, Charl Eliza	Fordsburg, Johannesburg dist. Heidelberg	2/7/1901	46	3649
Bloem, Carl de Jongh	Kalkfontein, dist. Brandfort	29/1/1902	51	5125
Boltman, Jonas Lambertus Philippus	Klipspruit, Pietersburg dist. Soutspanburg	1/5/1900	40	—
Boshoff, Mattheus Johannes Hendrik	Kleinzonderhout, dist. Philippolis	18/5/1901	30	5140
Bosman, Petrus Francois	Driefontein, dist. Wolmaranstad	12/2/1902	41	3594
Botes, Barend Henrik	Waterberg, dist. Pretoria	23/5/1902	68	26771
Botha, Frederik Wilhelm	Blaugumboom, dist. Ladybrand	24/3/1902	47	5173
Botha, Frederick Pieter Jacobus	Zoet en Smart, dist. Bloemhof	22/7/1902	24	590
Botha, Sarel Frederick	Rustig, dist. Kroostadt	19/5/1902	33	11990
Brand, Christiaan Pieter	Zoutpan, dist. Bloemhof	22/3/1901	27	3644
Brits, Jacob Johannes	Amandeldam, dist. Boshof	3/1/1902	34	5203

List of Deceased Boer POWs

Name	Where from	Date	Age	No.
Broese, Johannes Henricus	Homansvallei, Schweizer-Reneke, dist. Bloemhof (Oor spronklik van Nedeland)	29/1/1902	50	3591
Buitendag, Jan Jacobus	De Beerskraal dist. Potchefstroom	30/8/1901	47	3634
Buitendag, Matthys Jacobus	Witpoort, dist. Potchefstroom	25/2/1902	52	2628
Buys, Hendrik Willem Johannes	Tweebosch, dist. Lichtenburg	27/12/1900	21	15114
Campher, Nicolaas Petrus	Wonderfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	26/5/1902	19	856
Cornelius, Wynand Frederik	Christiana, dist. Bloemhof	22/10/1900	21	880
Cox, Henry Frederick	Johannesburg, dis. Heidelberg	18/2/1902	36	2677
Daffue, Petrus	Zoutpan, dist. Bloemhof	16/6/1902	54	931
De Beer, Johannes Jochemus	De Beerskraal, dist. Potchefstroom	31/5/1900	17	3731
De Kock, Michael Johannes Servaas	Tuflage, dist. Bloemhof	23/9/1901	66	1282
Da Souza, Domingo	Johannesburg, dist. Heidelberg (Oorspronklik van Portugal)	12/9/1902	29	3487
De Villiers, Adrian Abraham	Boksburg, dist. Heidelberg	20/5/1902	29	28396
De Wet, Johannes Marthinus	Juistzoo. dist. Ladybrand	10/6/1902	27	17454
Deysel, Gert Johannes Cornelius	Moelfontein, dist. Bloemhof	23/5/1900	45	910
Diederiks, Roelof Petrus	Haltwhistle, dist. Ladybrand	31/3/1902	19	16959
Dirker, Stephanus Charles	Rietfontein, dist Potchefstroom	8/9/1902	31	921
Dobrich, Stephen	Johannesburg, dist. Heidelberg	23/2/1901	34	3708
Dreyer, Andries, Frederick	Klerkskraal, Mooriversoog dist. Potchefstroom	22/8/1901	59	3714
Dufrey, Armand (Hermard Ross)	Haute Savoie, France	26/2/1902	24	16242
Du Plessis, Petrus Francois	Driefontein, dist. Potchefstroom	5/4/1902	51	1782
Du Plessis, Sarel Petrus	Pudimoe, Schweizer-Reneke dist. Bloemhof	16/5/1900	34	1785
Du Plooy, Casper Jan Hendrik	Potchefstroom	1/1/1901	64	15442
Du Plooy, Zagrits Johannes	Boksburg, dist. Heidelberg	13/1/1902	47	3758
Du Toit, Andreas Pieter	Scandinavia, dist. Potchefstroom	13/7/1902	44	2234
Du Toit, Gert Jacobus	Rietvlei, dist. Potchefstroom	24/8/1900	55	3753
Du Toit, Jacobus Stephanus	Roodedraai, dist. Hoopstad	14/8/1901	40	6575

Name	Where from	Date	Age	No.
Ericson, Isaac	Johannesburg, dist. Heidelberg	4/5/1903	31	3768
Faber, Petrus Coenraad Johannes	Christiana, dist. Bloemhof	27/12/1900	52	3787
Fairchild, George	Vrededorp, Johannesburg dist.	11/3/1902	39	12050
Ferreira, Georg Frederik	Cyferfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	5/5/1902	22	999
Fouche, Daniel Gerhardus	Tweffontein, dist. Winburg	31/7/1901	27	5435
Fourie, Christoffel Johannes Stephanus	Rietfontein, dist. Rustenburg	18/2/1902	62	15194
Fritz, Gert Antonie David	Ottoshoop, dist. Zeerust	26/12/1901	30	3429
Gerber, Frans Antoni Zous	Locoshed, dist. Kroonstad	6/6/1901	28	5481
Geyer, Casper Jeremiah	Krallfontein, dist. Bethulie	16/7/1901	61	15357
Goddefroy, Maruis Theodor	Pretoria	9/2/1901	29	15210
Grobbelaar, Albertus Fernandus	Witkoppies, dist. Potchefstroom	4/9/1901	29	----
Grobbelaar, Johannes Jacobus	Weltevreden, dist. Bloemhof	10/5/1900	51	----
Grobbelaar, Johannes Stephanus	Jeppetown, Johannesburg dist. Heidelberg	8/5/1902	22	3815
Hallett, William Alexander	Langverwacht, Schweizer- Reneke dist. Bloemhof	17/7/1900	26	3844
Harmse, Daniel Johannes	Johannesburg dist. Heidelberg	7/5/1902	25	12074
Harmse, Salomon Antonie	Potchefstroom	6/7/1902	16	1691
Hattingh, Johannes Hendrik	Kruidfontein, dist. Wepener	15/2/1902	60	27009
Hefer, Adam Gotlieb	Kroonstad	17/3/02	49	15896
Janse Van Rensburg, Willem Cornelis	Kafferskraal	9/10/1901	34	13410
Janse Van Vuren, Christoffel Johannes	Deelkraal	13/5/1902	51	2284
Johansson, Jacob	Pretoria, (Oorspronklik van Scandinawie-Finland)	11/9/1900	24	30722
Joubert, Cornelius Petrus	Christiana, dist. Bloemhof	23/3/1902	60	1240
Joubert, Francois Nicolaas	Venterskroon, dist. Potchefstroom	11/4/1902	35	1253
Kemp, Jacobus Johannes Stephanus	Theronia dist. Hoopstad	14/4/1902	37	5735
Kleynhans, Abraham	Christalfontein, dist. Bloemhof	14/10/1901	59	3917
Koekemoer, Diederik Johannes Adriaan	Brakfontein. dist. Potchefstroom	22/4/1902	26	1273
Kotze, Petrus Andreas Jacobus	Potchefstroom	19/8/1901	37	2770

List of Deceased Boer POWs

Name	Where from	Date	Age	No.
Kruger, Paul Philippus Jacobus	Zuidhoek, dist. Bloemfontein	26/5/1901	17	5798
Krause, Hendrik	Buffelshoek, dist. Zeerust	27/7/1901	56	15779
Labuschagne, Francois Jakob Godfried	Elandskuil, Vertersdorp, dist. Potchefstroom	22/1/1902	55	3502
Lademan, Johannes Christian	Carlsruhe, dist. Pretoria	18/6/1902	26	12145
Lambrecht, Izac Albert	Koppiesfontein, dist. Bloemhof	22/9/1902	24	1454
Le Roux, Ignatius Stephanus	Kaalplaats, dist. Potchefstroom	21/3/1902	39	1938
Liebenburg, Barend Johannes	Mooimeislesfontein, dist. Standerton	19/6/1902	74	27149
Lindeque, Gert Cornelis	Bronkhorstfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	16/8/1900	65	1373
Loggenberg, Gideon Rudolf	Pretoria-Wes, dist. Pretoria	29/11/1900	18	12153
Lubbe, David Johannes	Roodepoort, dist. Potchefstroom	27/4/1901	47	1394
Lubbe, Gerhardus Francois	Jeremiasfontein, dist. Boshof	23/12/1901	33	5868
Lubbe, Petrus Stephanus	Biesjeslaagte, dist. Bloemhof	9/6/1902	34	1384
McDonald, Frederick Alexander	Elandsheuvel, dist. Potchefstroom	26/1/1901	27	1605
McGrath, Alfred	Klerkskraal, dist. Potchefstroom	13/1/1902	52	4033
Malan, Jacob Stephanus	Waterval, dist. Rustenburg	26/4/1902	61	25988
Maritz, Nicholaas Stephanus	Schweitzer-Reneke, dist. Bloemhof	30/12/1901	51	1545
Marnewick, Johannes Jacobus	Leewpoort, dist. Potchefstroom	9/9/1902	28	1581
Marnewick, Willem Jacobus J	Hartsbeeskuil, dist. Standerton	8/5/1902	61	27182
Martins, Jan Thomas	Jagersfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	7/10/01	58	3557
Matthysen, Marthinus Johannes Hendrik	Bloemhof	28/4/1902	64	1535
Meintjes, Issac Jacobus	Commissarisvlei, dist. Winburg	16/9/01	34	5953
Meintjes, Johannes Petrus	Minverdraag, dist. Kroonstad	28/2/02	60	11549
Meiring, Arnoldus Mauritz	Parys, dist. Heilbron	21/3/02	74	27196
Meiring, Esias Jacobus	Commandantspan, dist. Ventersburg	11/4/1902	29	5977
Meyer, Renier Stefanus	Magdalenameer, dist. Ermelo	29/1/02	16	27219

Name	Where from	Date	Age	No.
Mostert, Johannes Petrus	Ferreira Retreat, Schweizer-Reneke, dist. Bloemhof	30/7/01	48	3994
Muller, Antoine Michael	Koppieskraal, dist. Potchefstroom	10/9/01	44	1571
Naude, Francois Alwyn	Christianasrust, dist. Zoutpansburg	6/11/01	48	1662
Naude, Jan Lodewikus	Wellington dist. Heilbron	18/11/01	31	16093
Nel, Willem Adriaan Daniel Jacobus Christoffel	Vier-en-twintig Riviere, dist. Waterberg	26/6/1902	61	26082
Nieleon, (Mattts Nelson)	Johannesburg, dist. Heidelberg (Oorsponklik van Finland)	7/6/1902	27	4040
Oberholzer, Johannes Jacobus	Roodewal, dist. Potchefstroom	14/5/1901	36	4066
Oosthuizen, Jacob Christoffel	Schurberg, dist. Pretoria	12/5/1902	31	27312
Oosthuizen, Willem Johannes	Modderfontein, Ventersdorp dist. Potchefstroom	2/5/1900	33	4065
Oossthuizen, Izaak F.	Schweizer-Reneke, dist. Bloemhof	28/2/1902	55	4059
Opperman, Philip Abertus	Elandsfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	28/5/1900	22	1690
Otto, Johan Frederick	Vrsgewaag, dist. Hoopstad	11/12/1901	46	6136
Pienaar, Abel Jacobus	Hoogekraal, dist. Potchefstroom	15/7/1902	34	1734
Pienaar, Adriaan Nicholaas	Potchefstroom	4/5/1902	30	1745
Pienaar, Willem Nicholas	Maxelsspruit, dist. Winburg	1/5/1902	23	16149
Pieters, Hendrik Petrus	Wellington, dist. Heilbron	28/6/1902	32	16142
Pieterse, Ferdinand Pieter	Meintjes Request, dist. Hoopstad	8/6/1901	40	6161
Potgieter, Cornelis Johannes	Wonderfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	22/6/1902	30	4077
Pretorius, Johannes Lodewicus	Bloemfontein	10/1/1902	30	6225
Retief, Jan Harmius	Driemandsam, dist. Bloemhof	23/6/1902	22	1978
Rosselt, Johan Jacob Frederick	Klerksdorp, dist. Potchefstroom	6/5/1900	29	4121
Rosslee, Mattheus Cornelius	Fort, Johannesburg, dist. Heidelberg	12/5/1901	19	3480
Sadie, Jan Adriaan	Waterberg, dist. Pretoria	26/9/1902	36	27460

List of Deceased Boer POWs

Name	Where from	Date	Age	No.
Schoeman, Jan Christoffel	Buffelskloof, dist. Potchefstroom	22/8/1902	45	2043
Schoeman, Johannes Cornelius	Buffelskloof, dist. Potchefstroom	4/12/1901	46	2042
Smit, Frederick Antonie Christoffel	Haarskraal, dist. Potchefstroom	4/9/1902	22	2070
Smit, Jacobus Johannes	Dwarsfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	16/8/01	39	2072
Snyman, Philippus Christoffel	Erasmusfontein, dist. Bloemfontein	20/4/1902	45	27505
Snyman, Roelf Jacobus	Klipdrift, dist. Ladybrand	27/4/1902	37	6460
Steenkamp, Theunis Gert	Christiana, dist. Bloemhof	22/6/1902	56	4191
Steyn, Douw	Kransfontein, dist. Bethulie	25/8/1902	68	26425
Steyn, Johannes Andries	Naauwpoort, dist. Potchefstroom	23/10/1900	58	4189
Steyn, Petrus Jacobus	Boshof, (Oosprongklik van Kimberley)	18/4/1901	18	6488
Stone, Barend Jacobus	Goedvertrouw, dist. Middleberg	21/5/1902	24	27535
Strydom, Jacobus	GoedgeVonden, dist. Bloemhof	15/5/1902	63	2099
Strydom, Johannes Nicholas	Paardekraal, dist. Bloemfontein	11/5/1902	48	15541
Taljaard, Lewis (Louis) Cornelis	Eerstegeluk, dist. Winburg	21/4/1902	63	16345
Termeulen, Anne Frans	Pretoria, (Oorspronklik van Nederland)	6/6/1901	26	4255
Touset, Josephus	Haarlem, Nederland	19/9/1901	33	15557
Ungerer, Simon Fred (Emelius)	Witbank, Standerton		30	30340
Van Biljon, Petrus	Eskol, dist. Hoopstad	22/6/1902	39	15060
Van Den Berg, Daniel Adriaan	Wonderfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	15/5/1902	34	582
Van Den Berg, Johannes Petrus Louis	Wonderfontein, dist. Potchestroom	28/4 1900	31	581
Van Der Berg, Rudolph J.	Witpoort, dist. Potchefstroom	24/5/1900	30	4364
Van Der Linde, Stephanus Petrus	Johannesburg, dist. Heidelberg	20/7/1902	65	4342
Van Der Merwe, Barend Jacobus	Roodeport, dist. Potchefstroom	6/6/1902	43	1510
Van Der Vluet, Floris	Pretoria, (Oorspronklik van Nederland)	27/10/1901	44	2411
Van Der Westhuizen, Johannes Daniel (Eliza Jacobus)	Geodgedacht, dist. Wolmaransstad	26/6/1902	39	4341

Name	Where from	Date	Age	No.
Van Deventer, Jacob	Bronkhorstfontein, dist. Potchestroom	4/9/1901	62	2474
Van Deventer, Willem Philippus	Bronkhorstfontein, dist. Potchestroom	29/5/1902	48	2469
Van Emmenis, Andries Johannes Stephanus	Rietfontein, dist. Waterberg	13/11/1902	23	25674
Van Niekerk, Dirk Johannes	Schoonzicht, dist. Bloemfontein	2/5/1902	60	1612
Van Rensburg, Wilem Cornelius Janse *	Kafferskraal, dist. Rustenburg	9/10/1901	51	13410
Van Rooyen, Gerhardus Wilhelmus	Boshof	16/2/1902	46	6344
Van Sittert, Tobias	Diepfontein, dist. Fauresmith	2/12/1901	18	6844
Van Vuuren, Christoffel Johannes Janse *	Deelkraal, dist. Potchefstroom	13/5/1902	34	2284
Van Vuuren, Gert Johannes	Kromdraai, dist. Potchefstroom	9/6/1902	47	2286
Van Wyk, Albert Johannes	Christiana, dist. Bloemhof	11/8/1900	54	2467
Van Wyk, Jan Hendrik	Sterkstroom, dist. Potchefstroom	8/5/1902	26	2452
Van Zyl, Fothman Johannes	Vleeschkraal, Schweizer-Reneke dist. Bloemhof	8/8/1901	42	2569
Van Zyl, Gert Johannes	Palmietpan, dist. Bloemhof	5/7/1900	41	2564
Van Zyl, Gideon Jacobus	Quaggafontein, dist. Boshof	26/5/1902	19	6866
Venter, Geritt Stephanus	Rietkull, dist. Lichtenburg	27/5/1902	31	15574
Venter, Hermanus D.	Tierfontein, dist. Potchefstroom	14/7/1901	43	2526
Venter, Johannes George	Elandspuit, dist. Lichtenburg	12/10/1901	65	3496
Viljoen, Andries	Sandstroom, dist. Ladybrand	24/2/1902	31	17409
Viljoen, Johannes Francois	Schweizer-Reneke, dist. Bloemhof	8/5/1900	20	4268
Vorster, Daniel Hendrik Jacobus	Roodewal, dist. Potchefstroom	29/7/1902	62	4273
Wehlen, Frank	Johannesburg, dist. Heidelberg	8/7/1902	40	4368
Willemse, Petrus Johannes	Pauwilverberg, dist. Ficksburg	14/5/1902	23	6821
Wienard, Frederick Cornelius	Christiana, dist. Bloemhof	22/10/1900	21	—

** These men are listed on the Anglo Boer War Museum website.*

Additions to the Knollcombes Monuments in 1913 by the Government of South Africa

Name	Date	Age	No.
Beneke, Jan Daniel	-	53	?
Boshof, Johannes Christoffel	1902	68	
Botha, F.	30/5/1902	-	?
Buitendag, Roelof Johan	-/02	28	
Du Toit, Adriaan Johannes	30/5/1902	17	26505
Harmse, G. A.	-	20	?
Ingerer, Samuel Frederik ⁽¹⁾	-	-	
Jordaan, Willem Johannes	-	29	
Lambrecht, Albert Hugo	-	23	?
Roodt, Marthinus	-	-	?
Steyn, Hendrik	-	-	?
Van den Berg, ⁽²⁾	24/8/1900	-	
Van Der Merwe, Daniel Adriaan	-	28	
Van Vuren, G.	10/7/1902	-	?
Viljoen, Piet	10/7/1902	43	27622
Vorster, H.	30/5/1902	-	?

(1) This could be Simon Fred (Emelius) Ungerer which is listed on the Anglo Boer War Museum website.

(2) This could be Johannes Petrus Louis Van Den Berg who died on 28/4/1900.

? All names marked with a question mark are not listed on the Anglo Boer War Museum website.

- Grobbellaar, F. S. died 30/5/1902 per High Commissioner's *Government Gazette*.

APPENDIX 12

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Correspondence regarding supply of postage stamps and postal stationery

New Die—postage stamps 12th May 1900

No 33

Sir,

I have the honor [*sic*] to state that we are running short of postage stamps of the following denominations, viz:- 1d and ½d also postcards, and the

Indent No 270 of
10th May

Postmaster has indented for 1200 sheets of the first, 600 of the second and 17 packets of cards.

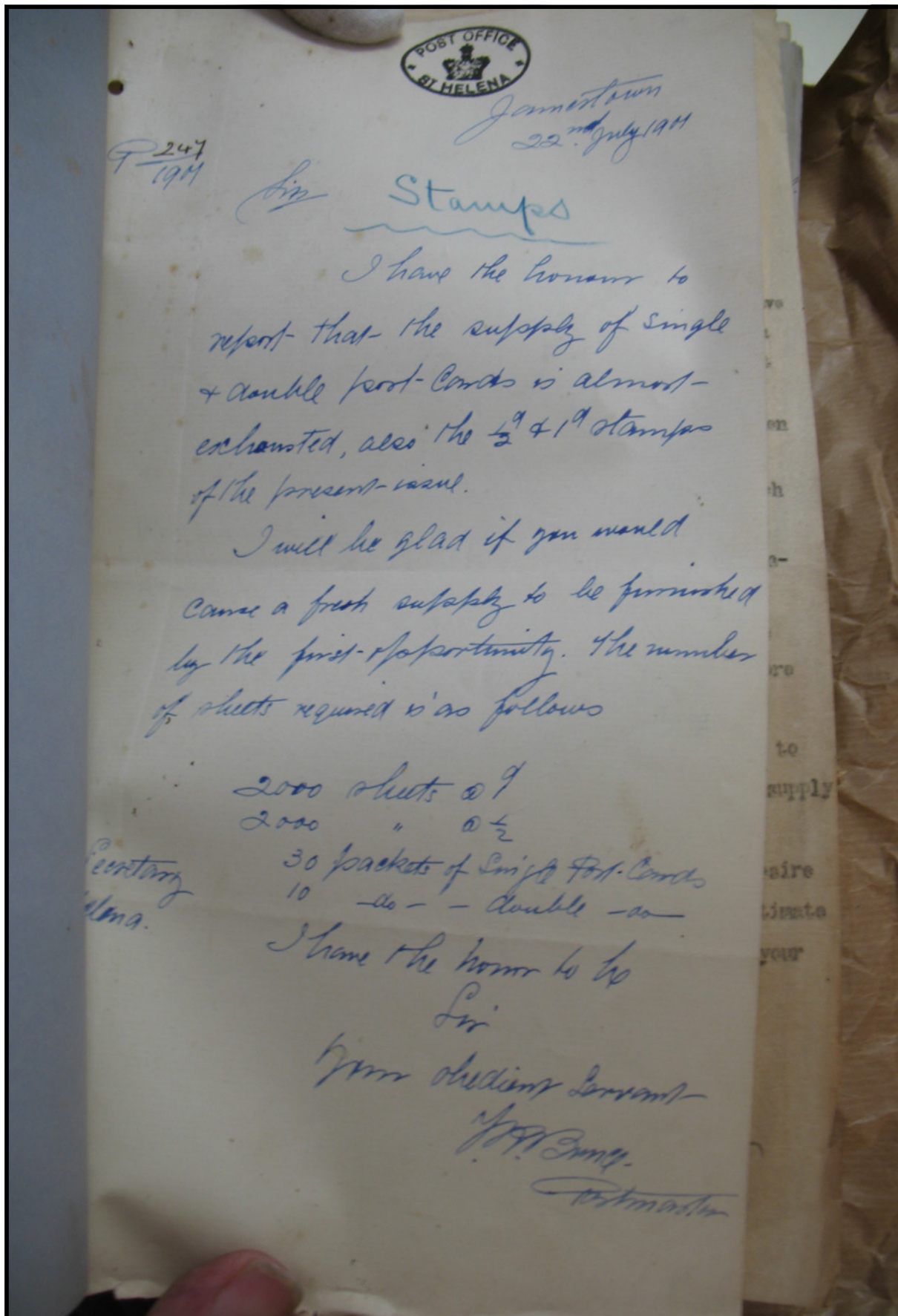
I would suggest that a new die be prepared for these stamps such as those in use in other Colonies having Pictorial designs of St Helena. There would be a considerable demand for them and if engraved like those of New Zealand, which are little gems of art, they would very shortly cover the additional cost of the plate. I enclose a sample of the postcards issued by a private individual which are sold off soon after arrival. [*Authors' note: Probably the A. L. Innes cards*]

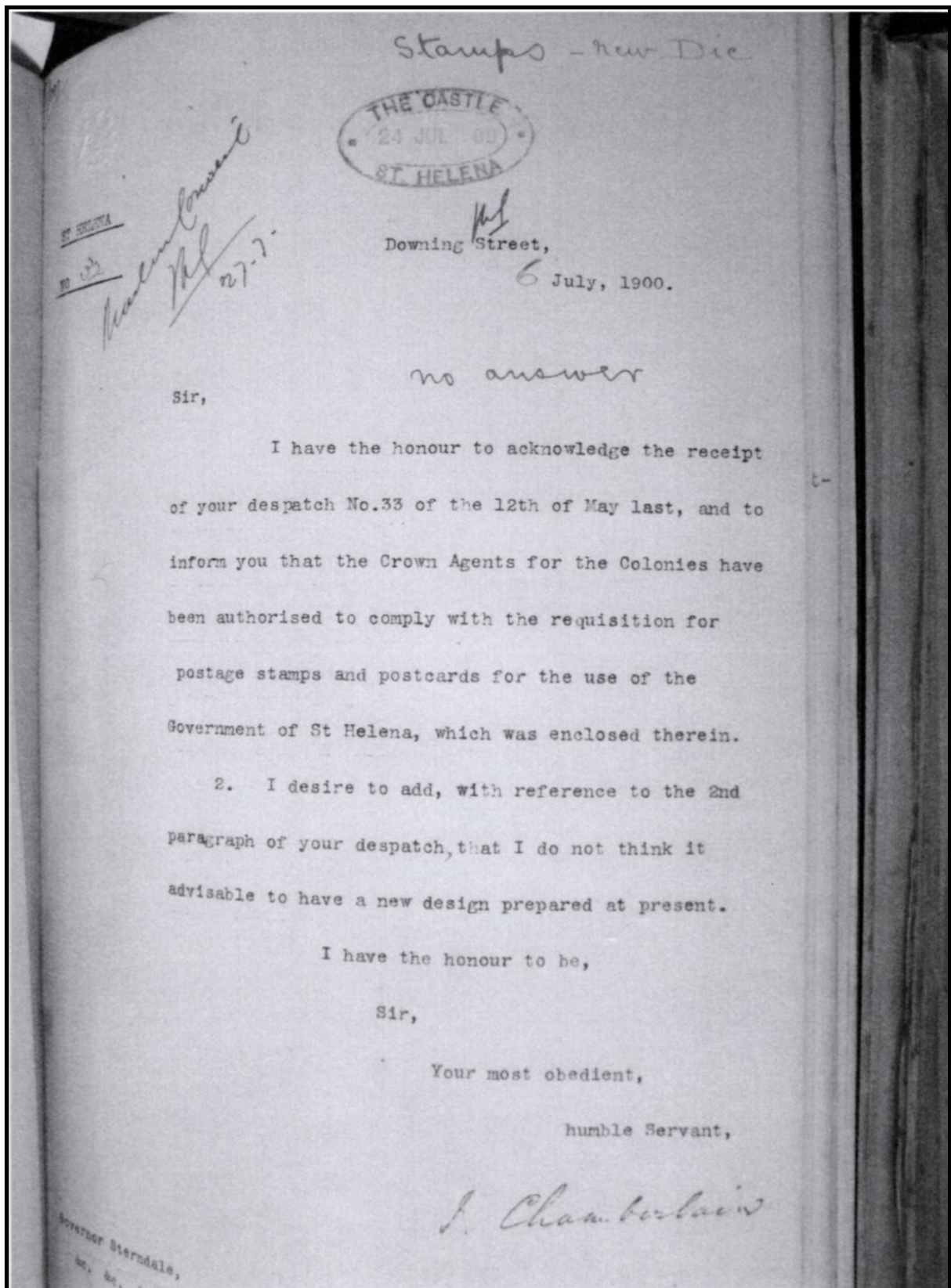
If my suggestion is approved instructions might be given to the Crown Agents and two of the views on the postcard might be adopted.

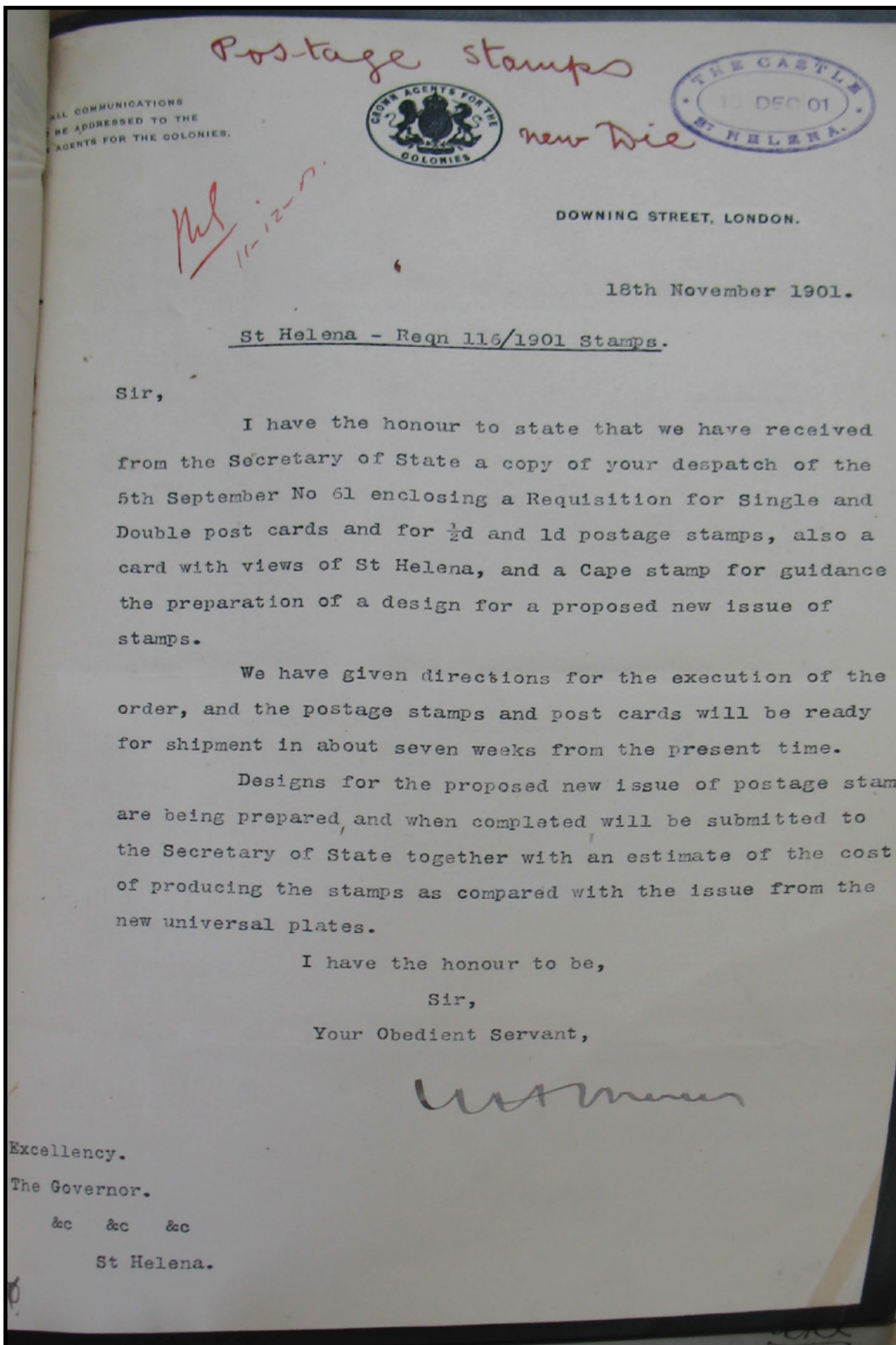
The Right Honorable [*sic*]
J. Chamberlain, M.P.
Secretary of State
for the Colonies

I have &c
(Sgd) R. T. Sterndale
Governor

The red typing is in the original letter.







Extra postage



Government Notice regarding additional postage rate that differs from the one published in the *St Helena Guardian* dated 10 June 1902 (see page 150).

Correspondence regarding disinfecting mail

7th June 1901

Sir,

I have the honour to present Recordings of two telegrams regarding the purchase of a Steam Disinfector for disinfecting the mails etc.

I would still urge this desirability of having a disinfector independent of the one recently sent out for use at the Military Hospital.

I forward a letter addressed to me by the Officer Commanding the Troops in Answer to enquiry from me if there would be any objection to the Colony using it at any time the disinfector imported for Military purposes in which he points out that there would be no objection to it being used at the Civil Hospital which is in close proximity to the Military Hospital but it could not be lent to the Colony for use on the Wharf for the disinfection of mails as the disinfector is too great to be removed and would lead to much inconvenience.

I have etc.

(Sgd) J. F. P. Evans

Lt. Col. R.M.L.I.

Acting Governor

The Right Honourable,
J. Chamberlain, M.P.
Secretary of State for the Colonies

Correspondence regarding censorship of telegrams

War Office,

Pall Mall. S.W.

2nd June 1900,

Sir,

I am desired by the Secretary of State to forward, for the information of Mr Secretary Chamberlain, a copy of a letter, dated 9th ultimo, addressed by the Governor of St. Helena to the Eastern Telegraph Company, which has been forwarded to this Division; also, a copy of a telegram, dated 29th ultimo, from the Officer Commanding the Troops on that Island, from which it would appear to be desirable, in consequence of the presence of the Boer Prisoners of War there, to subject all telegrams to examination, and also, to suspend the transmission of messages in secret language.

In these circumstances Lord Lansdowne has considered it advisable to instruct the Officer Commanding the Troops to place an Officer in the Eastern Telegraph Company's office to censor all telegrams to or from the Island; and, as this arrangement practically amounts to the establishment of a complete censorship, instead of the practical censorship hitherto in force, His Lordship has requested the Postmaster General to cause the necessary notification to be issued through the International Bureau at Berne, in the usual way.

I have, etc,

(Sgd) R. H. Knox

Regulations for the Discipline of Prisoners of War



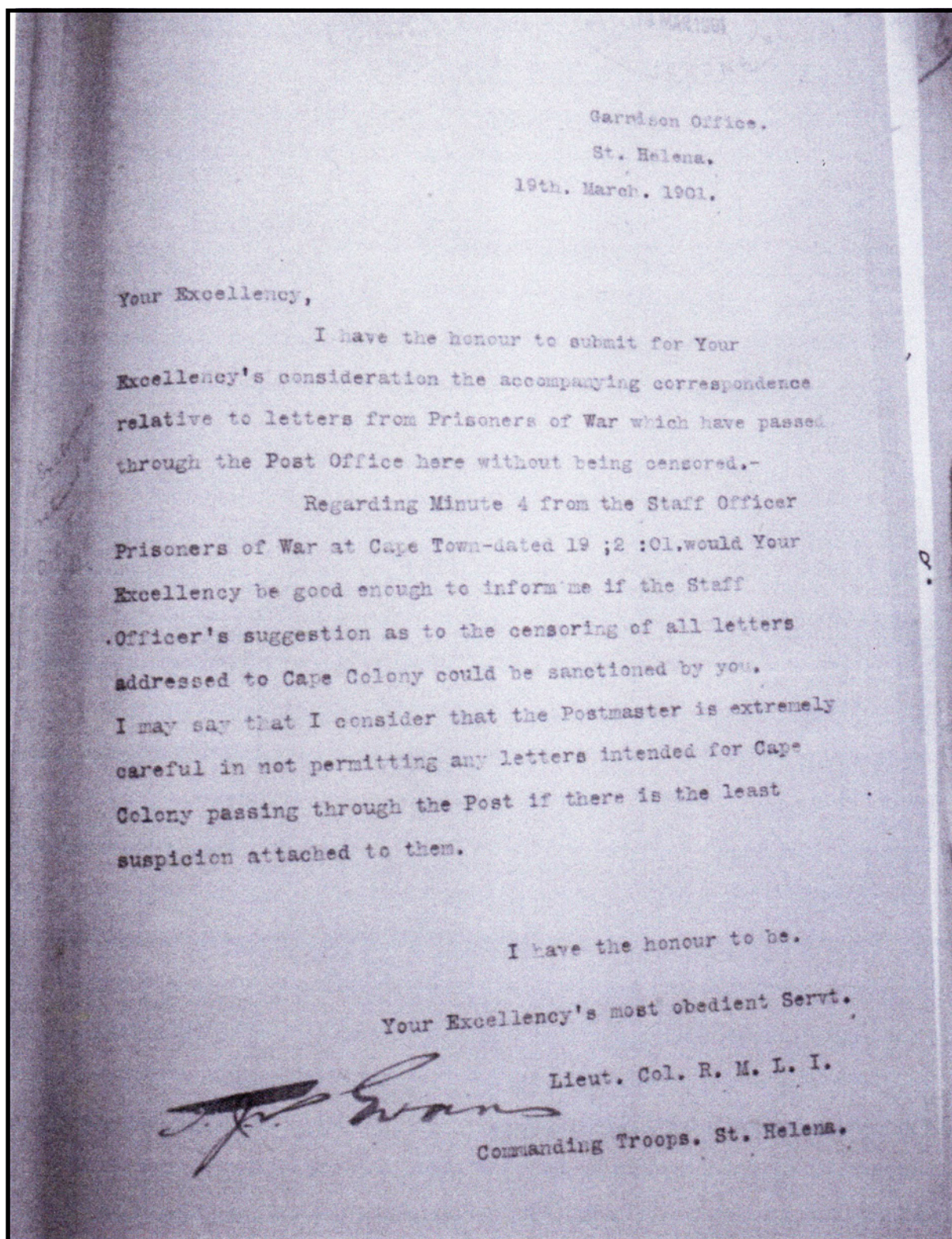
The following Regulations for the Discipline of the Prisoners of War are published for information:—

- I. The Prisoners of War will be treated as Soldiers and must conform to all Regulations for the safety, good order, and discipline of the Camp.
- II. The Commandant has power to inflict Imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding 14 days, for any breach of discipline.
- III. Offences that call for more serious punishment will be dealt with by Court Martial. The punishment awarded extending to Death, Penal Servitude, for any length of time or Imprisonment with or without hard labour, according to the gravity of the offence.
- IV. Any attempt at Mutiny or organized disturbances will be immediately put down by force of Arms.
- V. Any man attempting to escape will immediately be fired on.
- VI. Any disobedience of Orders or attempts to bribe sentries will be very severely dealt with.
- VII. Any order given by the Commandant or by any of the Camp Officers, either Military or Civil must be obeyed at once.
- VIII. Letters and Parcels for Prisoners will be duly examined according to Regulations, and distributed as soon as possible; but the Military Authorities cannot hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage in this respect.

De hieronderstaande regulatien tot handhaving van tucht onder de Krygsgevangenen worden gepubliceerd ter kennisname.

- A** De krygsgevangenen zullen als soldaten worden behandeld, zy moeten zich gedragen naar alle bepalingen voorgeschreven voor de veiligheid, goede orde en krygstucht in het kamp.
- B** De commandant is gemachtigd gevangenisstraf op te leggen met of zonder harde arbeid, een tydperk van 14 dagen niet te bovengaande voor eenige overtreding van de tucht.
- C** Overtredingen die zwaardere bestraffing verdienen, zullen door een krygsraad belandeld worden. Deze mag zelfs doodstraf uitpreken; zwaarste gevangenisstraf voor onbepaalde tyd, of gevangenisstraf met of zonder harde arbeid naar gelang van de zwaarte van het misdryf.
- D** Eenige poging tot opstand of georganiseerde orde verstorende zal onmiddelyk met wettengeweld worden onderdrukt.
- E** Op een ieder die tracht te ontsnappen zal onmiddelyk gevraagd worden.
- F** Aan zeer strenge straffen stellen zich elout, zy die ongehoorzaam zyn aan gegeven orders of zy die schikdwachten trachten om te koopen.
- G** Eenige order gegeven door den commandant of door eenige van de Officieren in het kamp, zoowel militaire als burger-officieren, moeten onmiddelyk worden gehoorzaamd.
- H** Brieven en pakketten bestemd voor gevangenen zullen behoorlyk worden onderzocht volgens regulaties en zoodra mogelyk worden uitgereikt, maar de Militaire autoriteiten kunnen zich niet verantwoordelyk houden voor eenige schade of verlies dienaangaande.

By Order—CHARLES W. FAWCETT, Government Printer.



Letter from Lt. Col. Evans concerning prisoners' mail being sent to Cape Town without having been censored at St Helena. See page 223 for an example.



Cover from St Helena to Durban, South Africa that appears to be one of the letters referred to by Lt. Col. Evans in his letter to the Governor dated 19 March 1901 illustrated on the previous page.

The cover received the South African Type 1 censor mark.
This is noted by the thick outer ring.

Copies of letters regarding the 1st West India Regiment mutiny

FROM

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF
SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE

TO

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES
WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS,
PRETORIA,
10th December, 1901

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 68/1st W.I.R./141 (A.G.1.A.) of the 12th October, 1901, I have the honour to inform you that I do not recommend the 2 Companies of the 1st Battalion, West India Regiment, for the medal in view of the circumstances of the removal of these 2 Companies from St. Helena.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
(sgd.) KITCHENER, General,
Commander-in-Chief, South Africa.

* * * * *

68/W.I.R./152

War Office,
London, S.W.
18th January, 1902

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 9th September last, No: 81/1901, I am directed to inform you that, the Commander-in-Chief does not approve of the grant of the South African War Medal to the Detachment 1st Battalion West India Regiment, stationed at St. Helena from the 11th September, 1900 to the 13th January, 1901.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) C. CRUTCHLEY.

The Officer Commanding,
Detachment 1st West India Regiment.,
Accra,
Gold Coast.

It was this mutiny that led to the censor Lt. Maule leaving St Helena.

Cachets found in the Archives

Illustrated below are four cachets that have been recorded used on documents in the St Helena Archives in Jamestown. To date, none of these has been recorded used on mail either from or to the island.



Please note that these illustrations are not to exact size.

APPENDIX 11

THE SCHREINER/STUART REPORT ⁽¹⁾

An interesting glimpse into the conditions of the Boer POWs on St Helena is provided by the report written by a Mr Theophilus Schreiner and a Mrs K. Stuart. They seem to have been prominent members of Cape society; permission to land on the island would have required influence in high-level government circles and the fact that their subsequent report, written in Cape Town, dated 23 October 1901, was circulated to the Cabinet in London.

They were passengers on board a Union Castle ship sailing between England and the Cape, and were able to go ashore at St Helena on Sunday 12 October 1901 while cargo was unloaded. The limited time available to them meant that they were unable to visit the camps, nor meet with General Cronje. However, they were able to have 'free discussion and argument in their own language with some of the prisoners of war, who were allowed to live in Jamestown, to walk freely about the streets and to work for wages.' From those they talked with, the visitors formed the impression that the majority of prisoners belonged to 'the irreconcilable section'. Amongst one group whom they spoke, was a Mr Van Leggelo⁽²⁾ and a group of about a dozen young men, mainly Hollanders. These prisoners were firmly convinced that the war was going well for the Boer side, with the imminent prospect of the Cape Dutch joining their Boer brothers in the fight against British rule, and on the international stage, the revulsion in all Europe of the campaign the British were waging against women and children. It was better to fight to the end, rather than to submit. For the visitors, such views showed that those holding these opinions could not be 'true Afrikaners or lovers of South Africa, but confirmed them to be the foreigners they were.'

The prisoners considered that the 500 prisoners who had agreed to become British subjects were cowards and traitors, and that the deaths of three of these in the Peace Camp was a sign of Divine retribution for their treachery!

In their discussions with prisoners, the visitors were strong in their condemnation of such views and vigorous in refuting claims of war being waged against women and children. The longer the war lasted, the greater the destruction and misery the Boer families would suffer. False stories about British actions, much obtained by from 'foreign newspapers', should be censored and the prisoners made aware of 'the true state of affairs in South Africa'. To assist this, visits to prisoner of war and concentration camps should be made by 'authorized and reliable delegates' and 'carefully written Dutch literature' be distributed in the camps.

Not all prisoners whom the visitors met held such determination to carry on the struggle. In a group of about 40 prisoners, the majority being Dutchmen or Boers of South Africa, and some being burghers of British descent with names such as Frost and Mackenzie, some wished for the war to end and that they be allowed to return home to their farms. They said that they had been well treated while held prisoners and had no complaints to make about their conditions. The elder men spoke with a sense of responsibility and of loyalty to their comrades in the former Republics who were continuing the struggle; if their leaders were to accept defeat, then they would follow suit and agree to the terms negotiated. The younger men showed a great defiance and said that they would continue the struggle against the British on their return to South Africa.

One of the prisoners the visitors came across was Colonel Schiel,⁽³⁾ the leader of the German Commando, wounded and captured in October 1899 at Elandslaagte. He had a 'saner view of the situation' and acknowledged that the British would win. However, he felt that the military mistakes made by the British commanders and the rigours of Martial Law had given some encouragement to the Boers living in Cape Colony to rebel. His hope was that Britain would act in much the same way as it had in 1877, viz. annex the Transvaal but not take over the running of the country. If this happened, then he and others like him would settle down under the British flag and be loyal people. The visitor lost no time in telling him that his views were 'nonsense' and that given that it had been the Boer Republics that declared war and invaded British Colonies, it was unlikely that Britain would be prepared to accept a situation similar to that of 1877. The cost of the war, both in terms of the financial expenditure and loss of men, would preclude such a conclusion.

From their discussions with the prisoners, the visitors felt that what had been their previously held conviction, had been strengthened, viz. 'on no account whatsoever, should any prisoner of war be allowed to return to South Africa at the close of the war, except those who had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King and British Empire.' The authorities should take steps to ensure that the prisoners were aware of the real state of affairs in South Africa, and that visits to prisoner of war and civilian concentration camps be made by 'authorized and reliable delegates' who could then spread what for the visitors was 'the true picture'. In spite of holding very different and contradictory views, the visitors felt that they parted as 'good friends' with the prisoners.

(1) CAB 37/58 1901 No. 104.

(2) George R. Van Leggelo (No. 3532) former Public Prosecutor, Johannesburg, from Krugersdorp, aged 37 years when captured at Elandslaagte, 21 October 1899.

(3) Adolf Friedrick Schiel (No. 3504), aged 43 years when captured on 21 October 1899.

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- The National Archives, Kew.
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- Copies of the *St Helena Guardian* newspaper, Jamestown, St Helena.

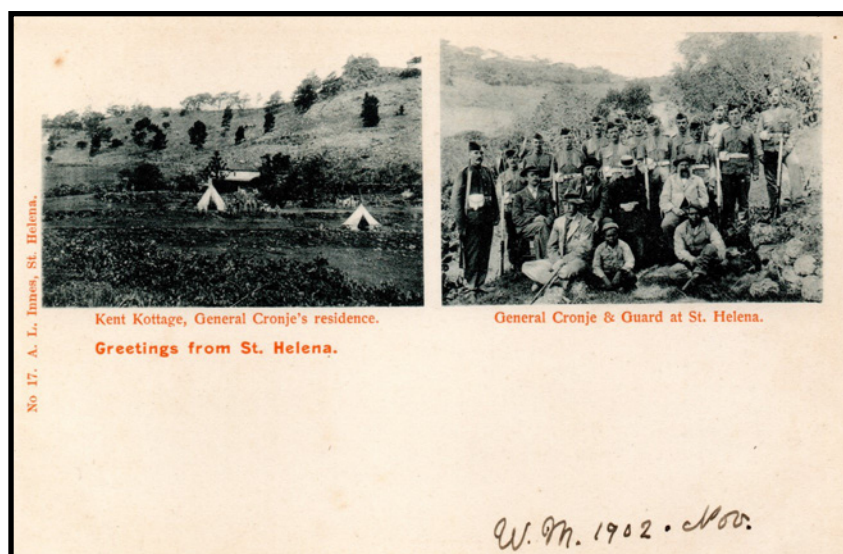
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ADDENDUM



A. L. Innes card No. 17b. Note that Cottage is spelt 'Kottage' but 'residence' is now spelt correctly, whereas on No. 17a it is spelt 'recidence'. (Image reduced)



Personalised censor mark BW13 (see page 70) struck in black with the initials of Lt. A. W. Phelps noted on a registered cover to Germany dated 18 January 1902.

Censor mark appears to be similar to BW2a but with St Helena 1901-2 at the bottom rather than Broad Bottom Camp. (Image reduced)

Only copy seen so far by the authors.

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First Boer POWs being marched through Parade Square en route to Deadwood Camp, showing the Post Office in the background.



Deadwood Plain in 2002, site of Deadwood Camp, looking from Flagstaff Hill towards Longwood village.