Rhodesian Study Circle
Manchester Zoom Meeting

Early BSAC
Revenue Documents - Part 2

Adrian de Bourbon

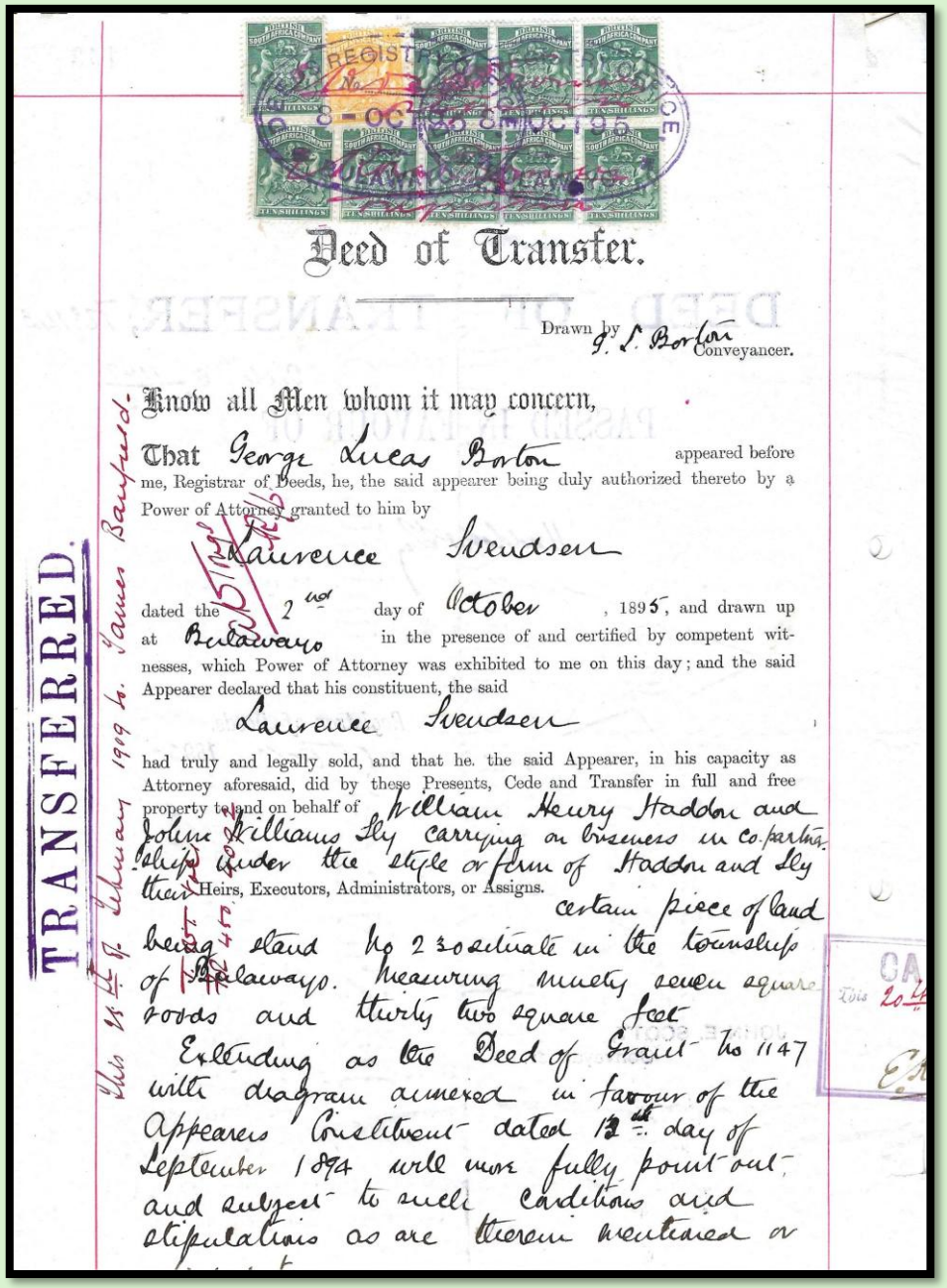
3 Oct 2026

10:00 AM GMT

Rhodesian Study Circle

rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk

The Establishment of Haddon & Sly in Bulawayo - 1895



Deed of Transfer.

Drawn by G. L. Borton Conveyancer.

Know all Men whom it may concern,

That George Lucas Borton appeared before me, Registrar of Deeds, he, the said appearer being duly authorized thereto by a Power of Attorney granted to him by

Laurence Svendsen

dated the 2nd day of October, 1895, and drawn up at Bulawayo in the presence of and certified by competent witnesses, which Power of Attorney was exhibited to me on this day; and the said Appearer declared that his constituent, the said

Laurence Svendsen

had truly and legally sold, and that he, the said Appearer, in his capacity as Attorney aforesaid, did by these Presents, Cede and Transfer in full and free property to and on behalf of William Henry Haddon and John William Sly carrying on business in co-partnership under the style or firm of Haddon and Sly their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns.

certain piece of land being stand No 2 situate in the township of Bulawayo. measuring ninety seven square roods and thirty two square feet

Extending as the Deed of Grant No 1147 with diagram annexed in favour of the Appearers Constituent dated 12th day of September 1894 will more fully point out and subject to such conditions and stipulations as are thereon mentioned or

TRANSFERRED.

This is the Deed of Transfer No. 1909 to James Bamford.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

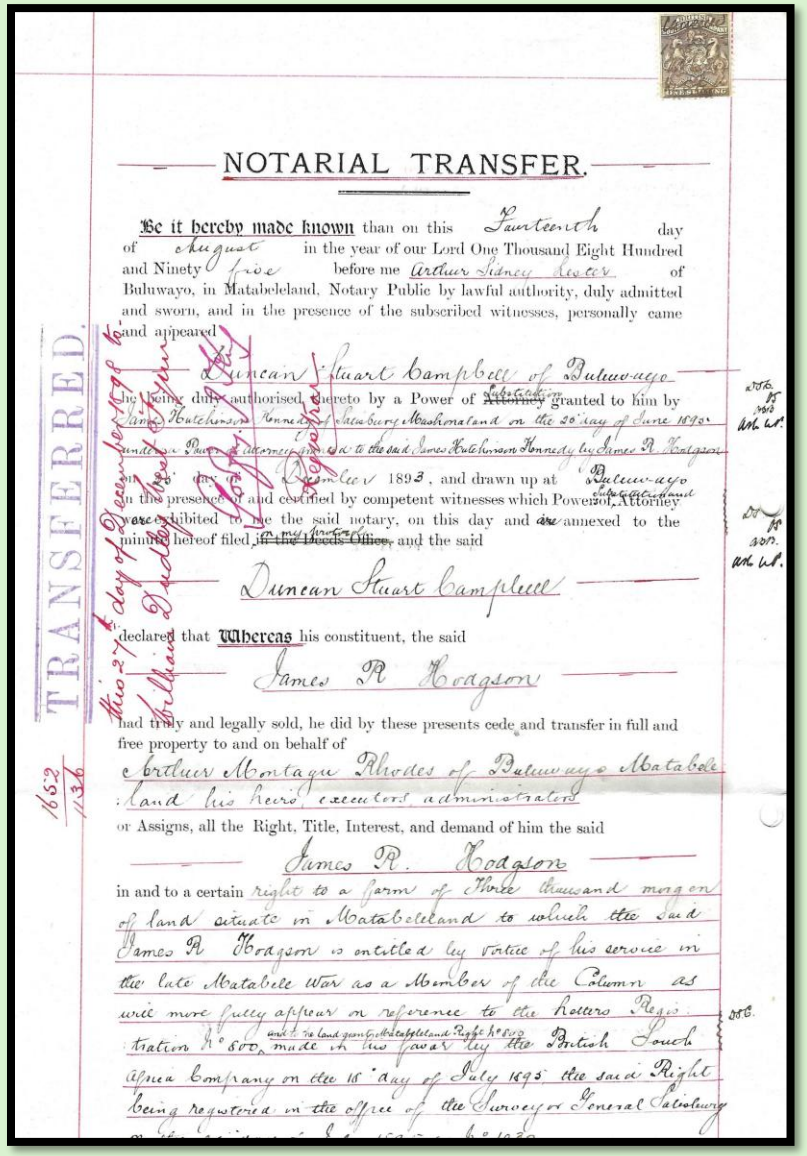
8 OCT 1895

The Deed of Transfer of Stand 2 Bulawayo Township from Laurence Svendson to William Henry Haddon and John William Sly, as co-partners of Haddon & Sly, at the price of £1,620.15s.0d. Transfer was registered on 8 October 1895.

Stamp duty paid £4.15s.0d.

The business called Haddon & Sly had been established on the site in 1894 as a general dealer store. The building was demolished in 1907, and a more modern structure was put in its place. The business became the largest departmental store in Bulawayo. After many years it opened a branch in Salisbury which was not nearly as successful.

Notarial Deed of Transfer – 1895



NOTARIAL TRANSFER.

Be it hereby made known than on this Fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety five before me Arthur Sidney Lester of Buluwayo, in Matabeleland, Notary Public by lawful authority, duly admitted and sworn, and in the presence of the subscribed witnesses, personally came and appeared

Duncan Stuart Campbell of Buluwayo

he being duly authorised thereto by a Power of ~~Attorney~~ granted to him by James Hutchinson Kennedy of Salisbury Mashonaland on the 20th day of June 1895 under as Power of Attorney and ~~&c~~ to the said James Hutchinson Kennedy by James R Hodgson on the 20th day of December 1893, and drawn up at Buluwayo in Matabeleland in this presence of and certified by competent witnesses which Power of Attorney was exhibited to me the said notary, on this day and are annexed to the minute hereof filed ~~in the Deeds Office~~, and the said

Duncan Stuart Campbell

declared that Whereas his constituent, the said

James R Hodgson

had truly and legally sold, he did by these presents cede and transfer in full and free property to and on behalf of

Arthur Montagu Rhodes of Buluwayo Matabele land his heirs executors administrators

or Assigns, all the Right, Title, Interest, and demand of him the said

James R. Hodgson

in and to a certain right to a farm of three thousand morgen of land situate in Matabeleland to which the said James R Hodgson is entitled by virtue of his service in the late Matabele War as a Member of the Column as will more fully appear on reference to the Rolls Registration No 800 made in this behalf by the British South Africa Company on the 18th day of July 1895 the said Right being registered in the office of the Surveyor General Salisbury

TRANSFERRED. This 27th day of December 1898 to William Dudley Fynn

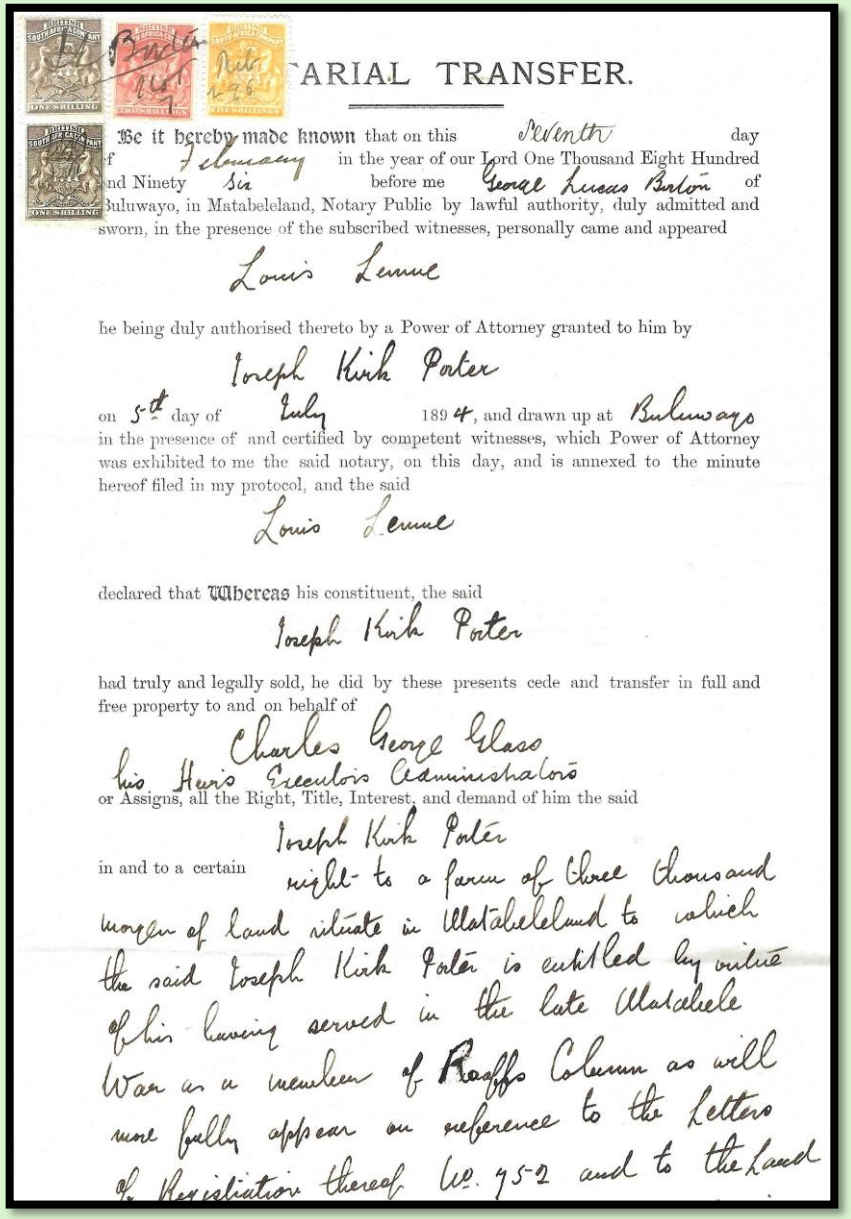
1852 1936

A Deed of Transfer done on 14 August 1895 before a notary, but not registered with the Deeds Office, in terms of which Duncan Stuart Campbell transferred to Arthur Montagu Rhodes of Bulawayo, his heirs, executors and administrators a right obtained under the Land Grant (Matabeleland Rights) Regulations to a property known as No 800 in Matabeleland. The purchase price was £70.

Stamp duty paid 1s.0d. – no registration fee was payable.

The rights to the farm were purchased by Arthur Montagu Rhodes, a younger brother of Cecil John Rhodes. Arthur Rhodes was born in Bishop's Stortford on 31 August 1895. As a child and as a young man Arthur was invariably reported as physically weak. He was thought to have had a consumptive constitution, and at times was too ill to walk about unaided. He required the services of the family nanny/nurse Mrs Newman. For health reasons he was brought to South Africa by his brother and lived at a farm called Brakkefontein, then part of the Cape Colony, which his brother Cecil bought in 1882. Arthur built the original house (now used as a guest house). He lived there from 1882 to 1908. In that period he travelled to Matabeleland and farmed near Bembesi. It is not known when he moved up to Rhodesia, but he owned this farm until he sold it on 27 December 1898 to William Fynn. After the Matabele uprising of 1896, Arthur put in a claim for damages done to his property in Matabeleland. On the claim form, Cecil wrote “This is the most impudent claim that has yet been submitted.” After Cecil’s death the Rhodes family sold the property in 1908, but Arthur repurchased it in 1921 and stayed on the farm until his final illness. He died at the age of 76 on 23 January1936 at the City Infectious Diseases Hospital in Port Elizabeth. His estate was valued for probate at £113,406.15s.1d. He never married.

Notarial Deed of Transfer – 1896



ARIAL TRANSFER.

Be it hereby made known that on this Seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Six before me George Lucas Barton of Buluwayo, in Matabeleland, Notary Public by lawful authority, duly admitted and sworn, in the presence of the subscribed witnesses, personally came and appeared

Louis Lemme

he being duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney granted to him by

Joseph Kirk Porter

on 5th day of July 1894, and drawn up at Bulawayo in the presence of and certified by competent witnesses, which Power of Attorney was exhibited to me the said notary, on this day, and is annexed to the minute hereof filed in my protocol, and the said

Louis Lemme

declared that Whereas his constituent, the said

Joseph Kirk Porter

had truly and legally sold, he did by these presents cede and transfer in full and free property to and on behalf of

Charles George Glass

his Heirs Executors Administrators

or Assigns, all the Right, Title, Interest, and demand of him the said

Joseph Kirk Porter

in and to a certain right to a farm of three thousand morgen of land situate in Matabeleland to which the said Joseph Kirk Porter is entitled by virtue of his having served in the late Matabele War as a member of Raaff's Column as will more fully appear on reference to the Letters of Registration thereof No. 752 and to the land

A Deed of Transfer done before a notary, but not registered with the Deeds Office, in terms of which Joseph Kirk Porter transferred to Charles George Glass, his heirs, executors and administrators a right obtained under the Land Grant (Matabeleland Rights) Regulations to a property known as No 752 situated on the Khami River. The purchase price was £100.

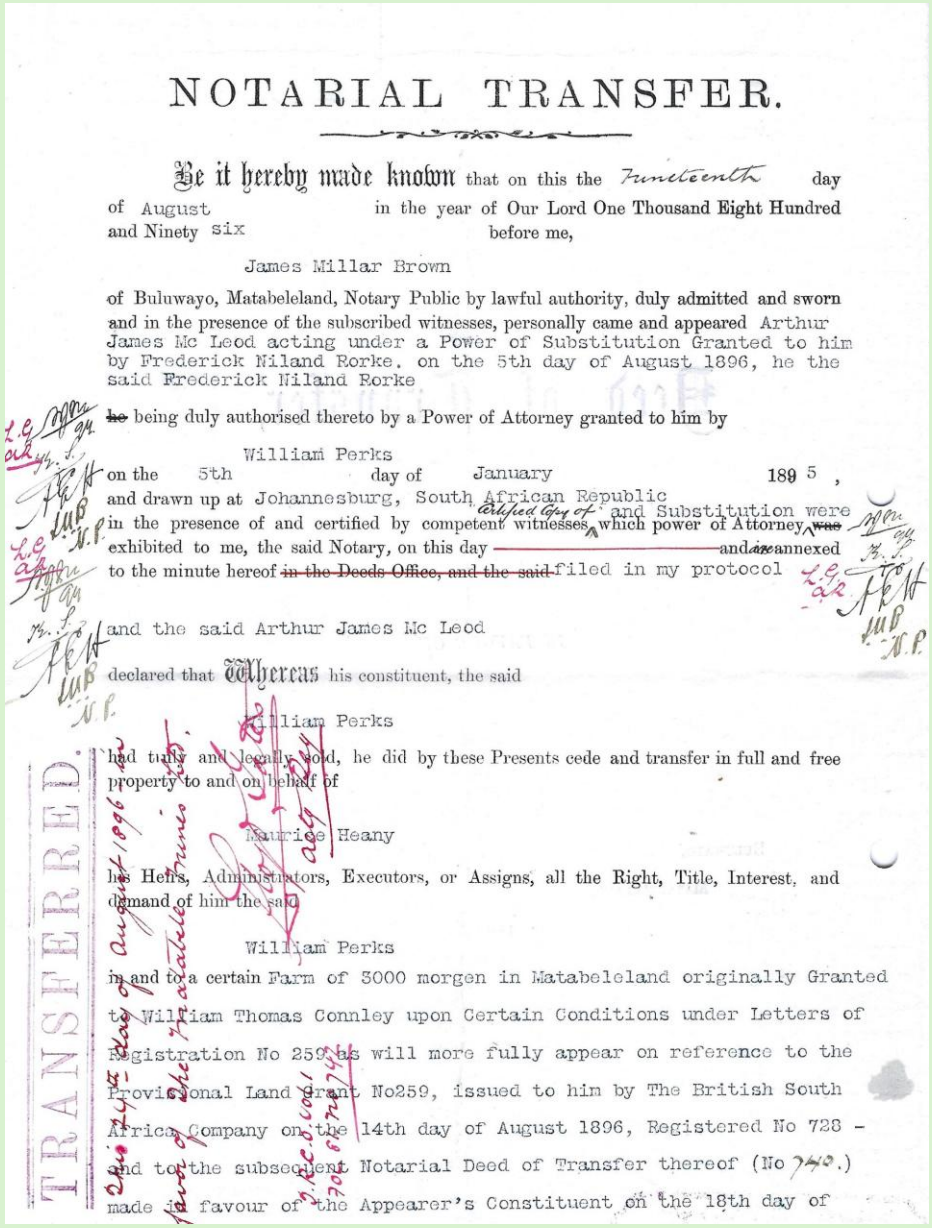
Stamp duty paid 9s.0d. – no registration fee was payable

Porter served as a member of Raaff's Column in the 1893 Matabele Rebellion. As such he was entitled to a farm of 3 000 Morgen. He did not take up the offer, and his rights were sold by auction in Bulawayo in November 1894.

Charles Glass established a brewery in Natal in after his arrival in South Africa in 1864 and later renamed the business as the Castle Brewery. In about 1886 he moved his brewery to Johannesburg at the commencement of the gold rush. He sold the business and the goodwill to what became South African Breweries for £18,000. Towards the end of 1894 he attended the public auction in Bulawayo at which the unwanted land grants arising from the Matabele Rebellion were auctioned. He purchased at least 20 farms at £100 each, securing about 42 000 acres of land in Matabeleland. He later formed a company named Rhodesia Limited and consolidated many of his land holdings into that company.

Castle lager remains one of the most popular beers in southern Africa and all packaging still bears the 'signature' of Charles Glass.

Notarial Deed of Transfer – 1896



NOTARIAL TRANSFER.

Be it hereby made known that on this the Nineteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety six before me,

James Millar Brown

of Buluwayo, Matabeleland, Notary Public by lawful authority, duly admitted and sworn and in the presence of the subscribed witnesses, personally came and appeared Arthur James Mc Leod acting under a Power of Substitution Granted to him by Frederick Niland Rorke. on the 5th day of August 1896, he the said Frederick Niland Rorke

~~he~~ being duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney granted to him by

William Perks

on the 5th day of January 189 5 ,

and drawn up at Johannesburg, South African Republic

in the presence of and certified by competent witnesses, which power of Attorney, ~~was~~ certified Copy of and Substitution were exhibited to me, the said Notary, on this day and ~~is~~ annexed to the minute hereof ~~in the Deeds Office, and the said~~ filed in my protocol

and the said Arthur James Mc Leod

declared that Whereas his constituent, the said

William Perks

had truly and legally sold, he did by these Presents cede and transfer in full and free property to and on behalf of

Maurice Heany

his Heirs, Administrators, Executors, or Assigns, all the Right, Title, Interest, and demand of him the said

William Perks

in and to a certain Farm of 3000 morgen in Matabeleland originally Granted to William Thomas Connley upon Certain Conditions under Letters of Registration No 259 as will more fully appear on reference to the Provisional Land Grant No259, issued to him by The British South Africa Company on the 14th day of August 1896, Registered No 728 – and to the subsequent Notarial Deed of Transfer thereof (No 740.) made in favour of the Appearer's Constituent on the 18th day of

TRANSFERRED.

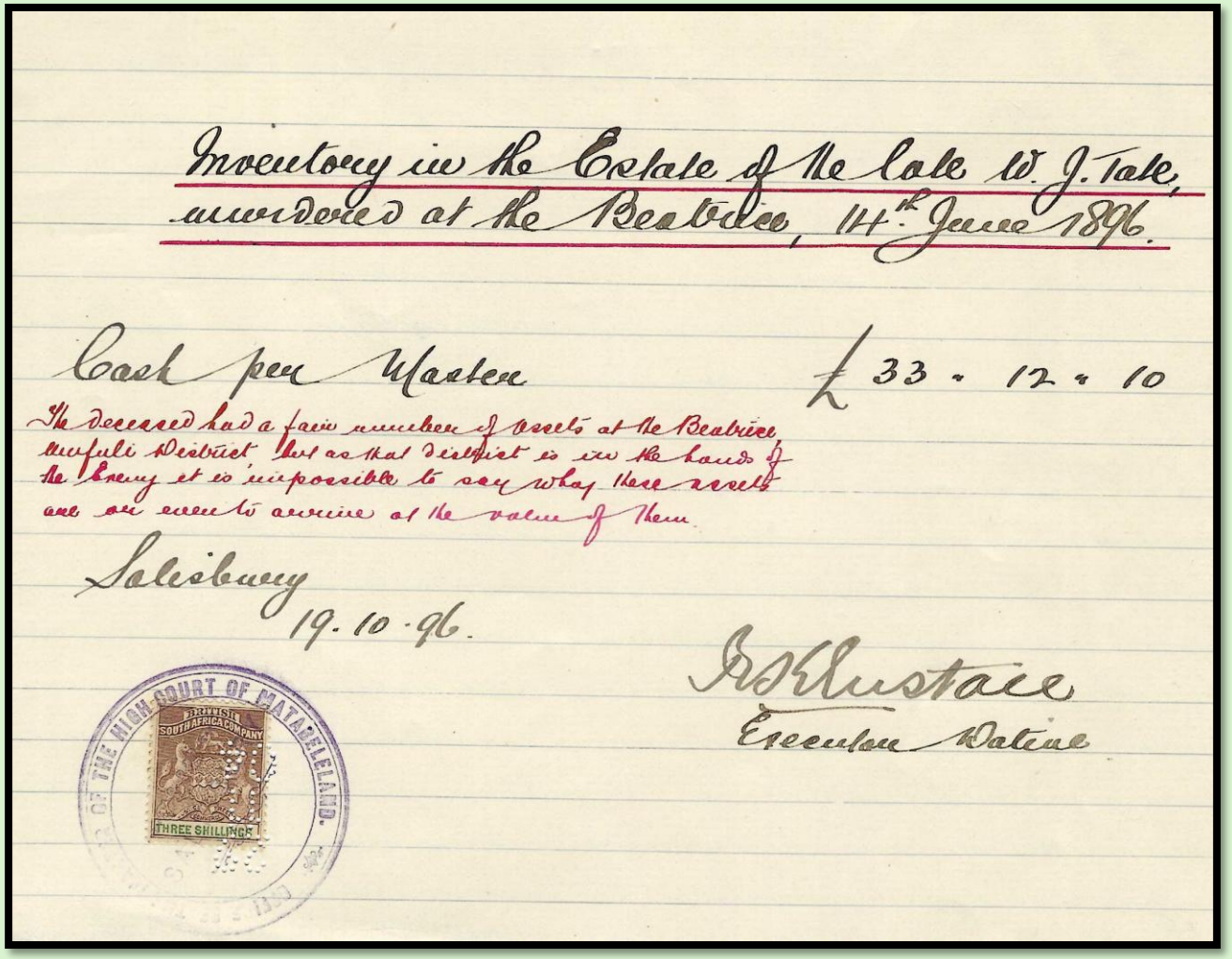
A Notarial Deed of Transfer in terms of which William Perks transferred to Maurice Heany a right to a 3 000 morgen farm obtained by Willam Thomas Connley under the Land Grant (Matabeleland Rights) Regulations to a property known as No 259 situated on the Khami River. The purchase price was £107.10s.0d.



Stamp duty paid 1s.0d. (shown on reverse of document).

Hugh Marshall Hole described Maurice Heany as 'an American citizen who had gained considerable experience of Indian warfare'. Heaney, Henry Borrow and Frank Johnson were appointed by Cecil Rhodes to select, organise and equip the men to form the Pioneer Column, and to provide all the necessary transport. Heany was in command of 'A' Troop of the Pioneer Column police and later in the Salisbury Horse during the 1893 Matabeleland rebellion. He took part in the Jameson Raid but escaped after his capture, so was not charged. Heany held a number of mining and farming ventures throughout the country. He was chairman of the Bulawayo Board of Executors. He was at one time President of the Chamber of Mines and later was President of the Pioneers and Early Settlers Association. After 1899 he became progressively blind and physically infirmed. He died in Bulawayo on 25 June 1927 after a long illness. He never married. Heany Junction near Bulawayo is named in his honour.

Estate Inventory - 1896



Inventory in the Estate of the late W. J. Tate, murdered at the Beatrice, 14th June 1896.

Cash per Master £33 . 12 . 10

The deceased had a fair number of assets at the Beatrice Umfuli District but as that District is in the hands of the Enemy it is impossible to say what these assets are or even to arrive at the value of them.

Salisbury 19.10.96.

R K Eustace
Executor Dative

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY
THREE SHILLINGS
HIGH COURT OF MATABELELAND.

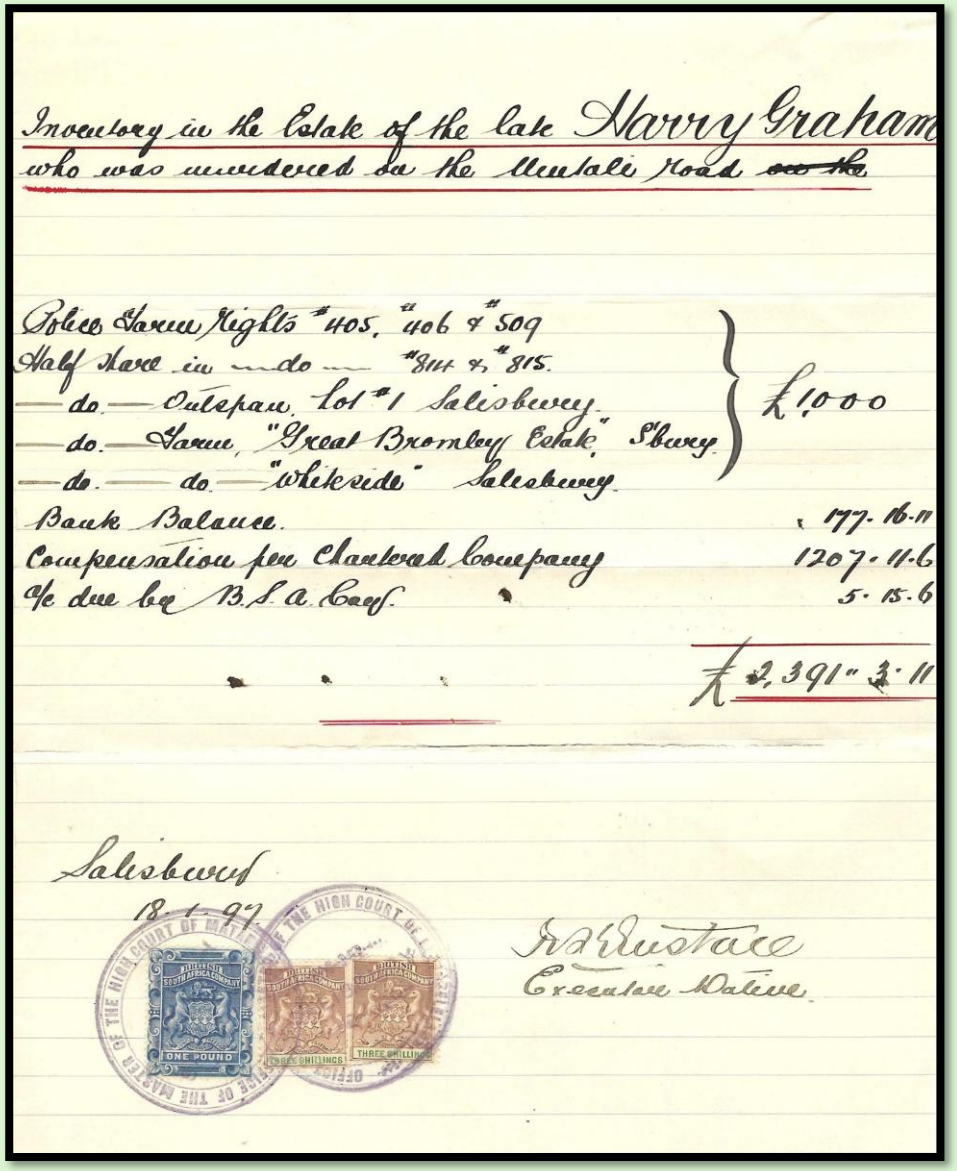
The handwritten inventory, dated 19 October 1896, was prepared by Robert King Eustace of the Salisbury Board of Executors, the Executor Dative of the estate of the late WJ Tate. The inventory was filed in the High Court of Matabeleland in Salisbury. The stamp was subsequently cancelled on 22 November 1904.

Stamp duty paid 3s.0d.

The inventory states that Tate was ‘murdered at the Beatrice, 14th June 1896’. The Master’s Office endorsed the filed document:
“The Deceased had a fair number of assets at the Beatrice (Mine?) Umfuli District, but as that district is in the hands of the Enemy it is impossible to say what these assets are or even to arrive at the value of them.”

Robert Eustace was a partner of the Salisbury Board of Executors and had been a member of the Defence Committee in Salisbury during the 1896 Rebellion.

Estate Inventory - 1897



Inventory in the Estate of the late Harry Graham
who was murdered on the Umtali Road ~~on the~~

Police Farm Rights #405, #406 & #509
Half Share in —do— #314 & #315.
—do— Outspan Lot #1 Salisbury.
—do— Farm "Great Bromley Estate" Sbury.
—do— do "Whiteside" Salisbury.
£1.000

Bank Balance. 177.16.11
Compensation per Chartered Company 1207.14.6
C/c due by B.S.A. Coy. 5.15.6

£2.391.3.11

Salisbury
18.1.97.

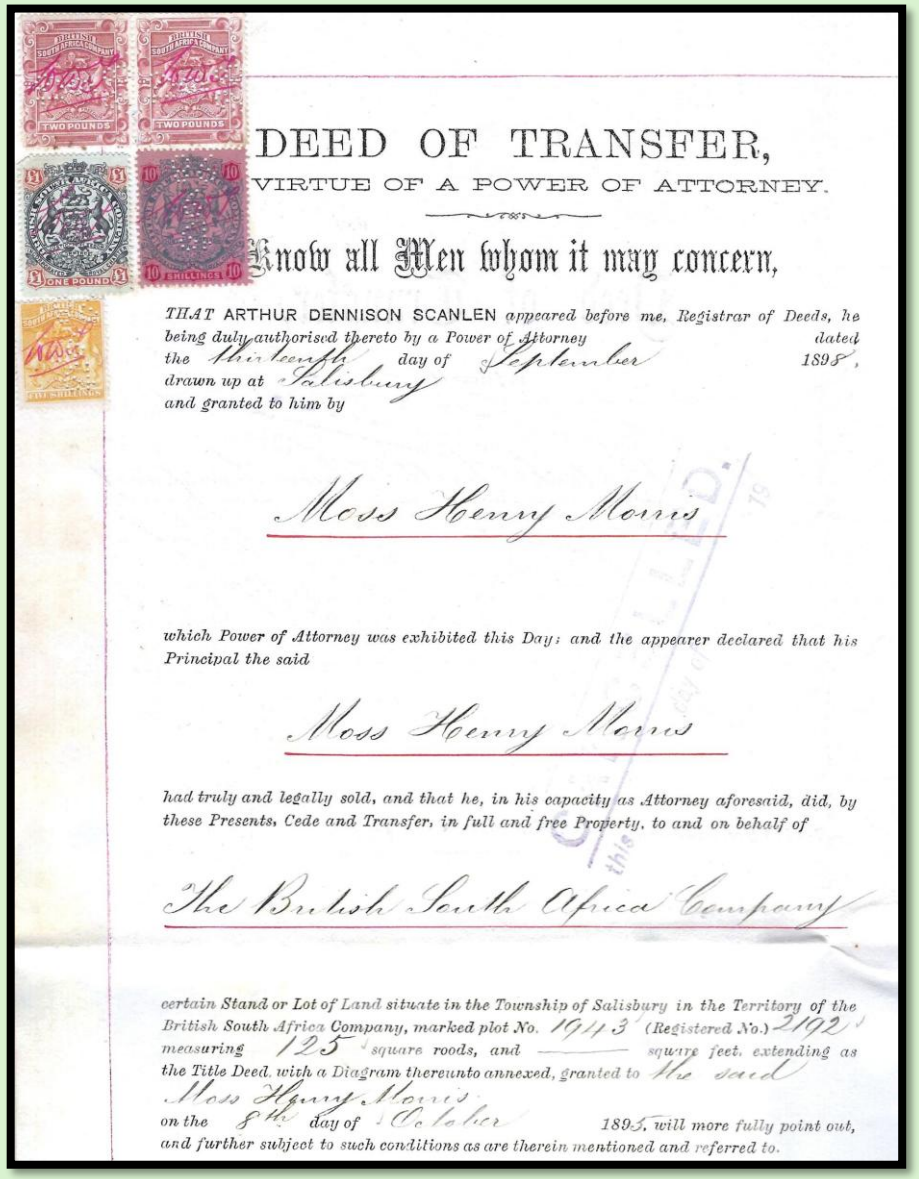
R.K. Eustace
Executor Dative.

The handwritten inventory, dated 18 January 1897, repaired by Robert King Eustace of the Salisbury Board of Executors, the Executor Dative of the estate of the late Harry Graham. The inventory was filed in the High Court of Matabeleland in Salisbury.

Stamp duty paid £1.6s.0d.

Harry Graham was born in Glasgow. He attested into the BSAP on 14 May 1890 and served in A Troop of the police in the Pioneer Column. He was discharged with the rank of Corporal on 31 December 1891. After leaving the police he and a partner, W de Coy White, ran a store in Bromley. He was murdered during the Mashona Rebellion at Homestead Store on the Umtali Road in June 1896 (his partner was also murdered nearby). His body was recovered on 5 August 1896 by a patrol under the command of Captain Randolph Nesbitt VC. The list shows ownership of rights in five ‘police’ farms, compensation from the BSAC and some movable property in Mashonaland. The various rights and property were valued by Eustace in total at £2 391.3s.11d.

Deed of Transfer - 1898



DEED OF TRANSFER,

VIRTUE OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all Men whom it may concern,

THAT ARTHUR DENNISON SCANLEN appeared before me, Registrar of Deeds, he being duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney dated the thirteenth day of September 1898, drawn up at Salisbury and granted to him by

Moss Henry Morris

which Power of Attorney was exhibited this Day: and the appearer declared that his Principal the said

Moss Henry Morris

had truly and legally sold, and that he, in his capacity as Attorney aforesaid, did, by these Presents, Cede and Transfer, in full and free Property, to and on behalf of

The British South Africa Company

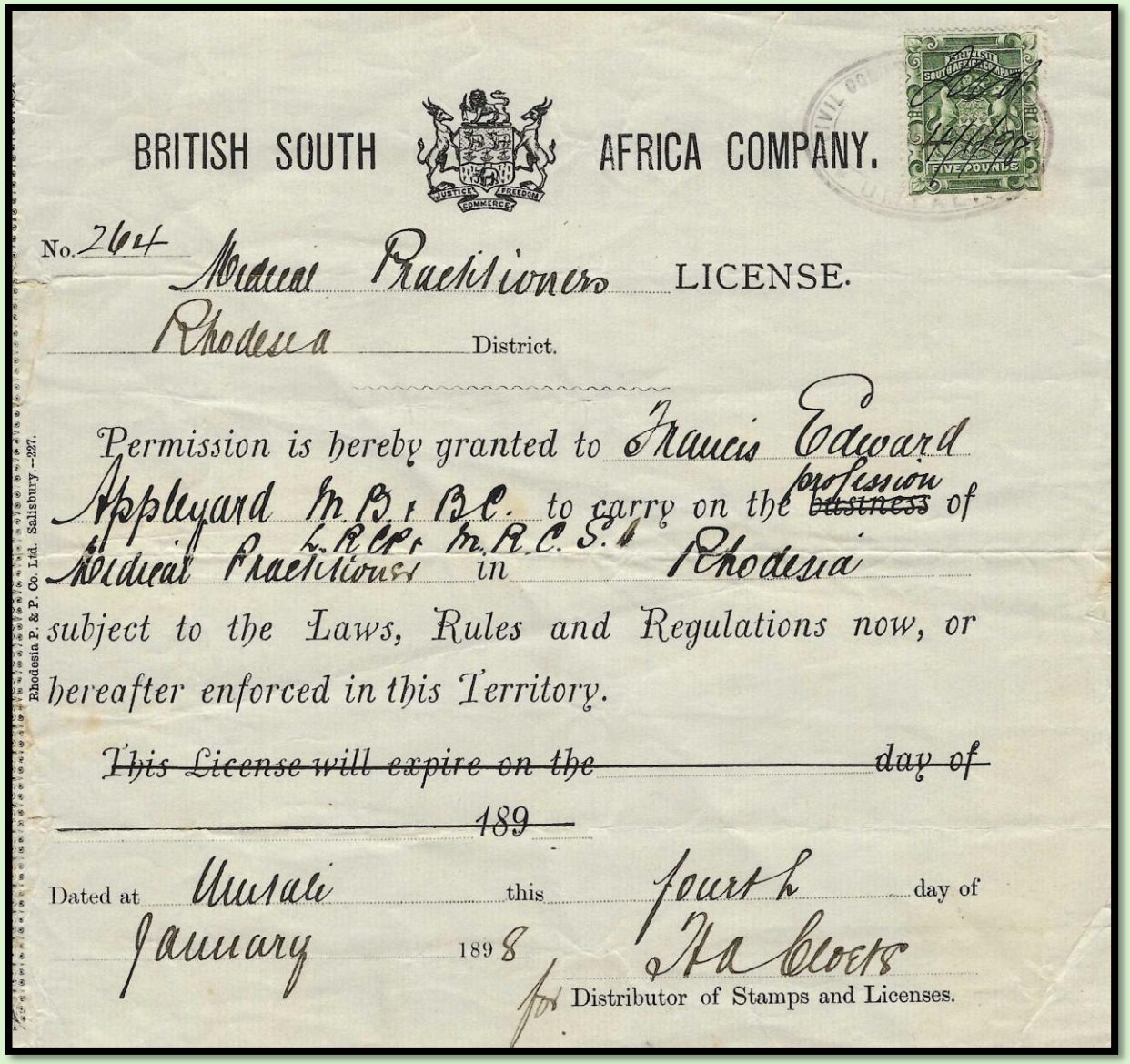
certain Stand or Lot of Land situate in the Township of Salisbury in the Territory of the British South Africa Company, marked plot No. 1943 (Registered No.) 2192 measuring 125 square roods, and ——— square feet, extending as the Title Deed with a Diagram thereunto annexed, granted to the said Moss Henry Morris on the 8th day of October 1895, will more fully point out, and further subject to such conditions as are therein mentioned and referred to.

The Deed of Transfer of land situated in the Township of Salisbury, described as Plot 1943, by Moss Henry Morris to the British South Africa Company for the sum of £1,700. Transfer was registered at the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Mashonaland, on 19 September 1898.

Stamp duty paid £5.15s.0d.

By the end of September 1923, the BSAC was the largest landowner in Southern Rhodesia. It owned about 4,000,000 acres of land. It had acquired that land over the period of its administration by purchase but more often by grant to itself. Even before the First World War the Chartered Company claimed to be entitled to all unalienated land in the country. This was challenged by the settlers and was eventually referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In July 1918 the Judicial Committee advised the British Government and the parties to the dispute that land grants already made were valid, but the unalienated land did not fall within the administrative powers of the Company. This was a major factor in the decision of the Company not to seek an extension of its Royal Charter. The Company later sold this plot in November 1925.

Medical Practitioner's Licence - 1898



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

No. 264 Medical Practitioners LICENSE.

Rhodesia District.

Permission is hereby granted to Francis Edward Appleyard M.B., B.C. to carry on the ~~business~~ profession of Medical Practitioner L.R.C.P. M.R.C.S. in Rhodesia subject to the Laws, Rules and Regulations now, or hereafter enforced in this Territory.

~~This License will expire on the day of 189~~

Dated at Umtali this fourth day of January 1898

for Distributor of Stamps and Licenses.

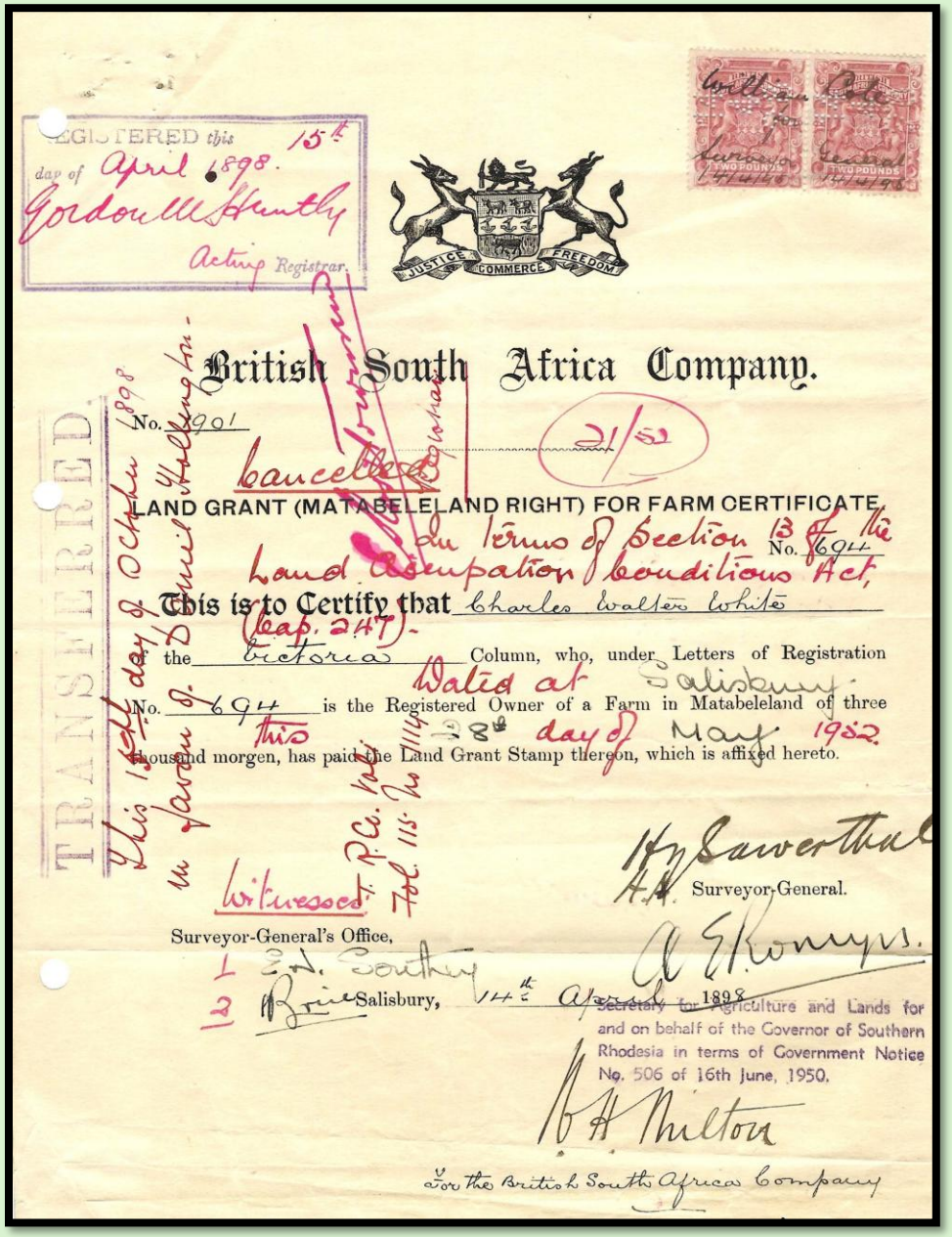
Rhodesia P. & P. Co. Ltd. Salisbury.—227.

This document is a Medical Practitioners License issued at Umtali on 4 January 1898 to Dr Francis Edward Appleyard to carry on the profession of a Medical Practitioner in Rhodesia. The licence has no expiry date.

Stamp duty paid £5

Dr Appleyard was appointed as District Surgeon for Umtali on 1 November 1897. He was the first doctor in Umtali. Francis Appleyard was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, on 29 June 1870 and graduated at Canterbury University. He practised at Cambridge and St Thomas's Hospitals. He married Beatrice Louise Harries in Umtali on 13 June 1898. They later moved to Salisbury where he was the Medical Officer for the Salisbury Municipality and later for the Native Labour Bureau. For a time he was in a medical practice in Salisbury with Dr Godfrey Huggins, later Lord Malvern. He and Dr Andrew Fleming are credited with the handling of Salisbury during the 1918-19 Spanish flu epidemic. He served for 25 years as the medical officer for Rhodesia Railways. He died aged 63 on 25 July 1932 in Fish Hoek and is buried in the Muizenberg Cemetery.

Deed of Grant - 1898



REGISTERED this 15th day of April 1898.
Gordon M Huntly
Acting Registrar.

British South Africa Company.

No. 1901

21/52

Cancelled

LAND GRANT (MATABELELAND RIGHT) FOR FARM CERTIFICATE.

No. 694

This is to Certify that Charles Walter White

of the Victoria Column, who, under Letters of Registration No. 694 is the Registered Owner of a Farm in Matabeleland of three thousand morgen, has paid the Land Grant Stamp thereon, which is affixed hereto.

Witnessed at Salisbury this 28th day of May 1952.

H. Sauerthal
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Salisbury, 14th April 1898.

Secretary for Agriculture and Lands for and on behalf of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia in terms of Government Notice No. 506 of 16th June, 1950.

for the British South Africa Company

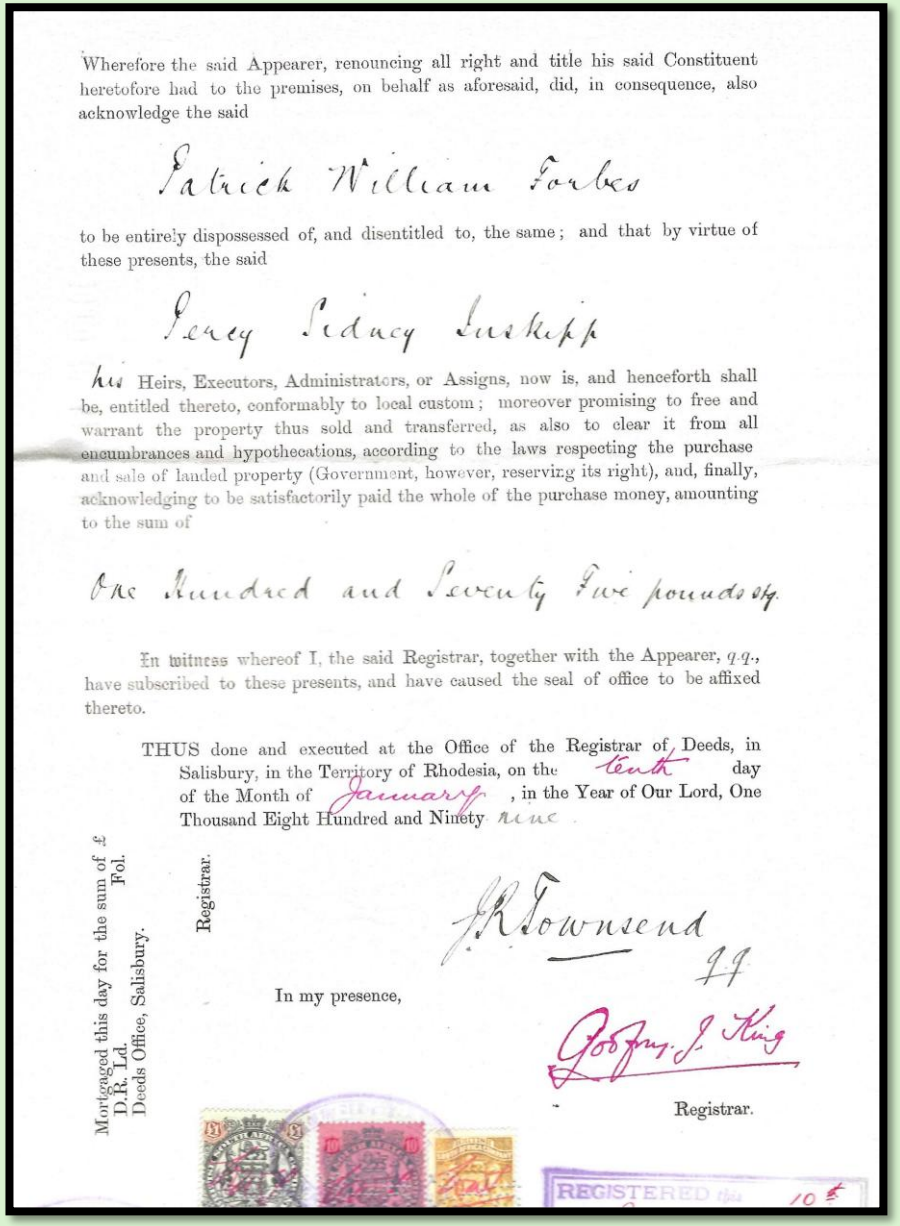
TRANSFERRED.

The Certificate of Grant issued to Charles Walter White for a 3 000 morgen farm in Matabeleland at an annual quitrent of 10s. on the basis of having served as a volunteer during the first Matabele War of 1893. The Deed of Grant is signed by William Henry Milton, the Administrator of Mashonaland. It was registered on 15 April 1898.

Stamp duty paid £4.

Charles Walter White was a volunteer who served with the Victoria Column during the 1893 Matabele rebellion. He fought at the Battle of Bembesi and in the relief of Bulawayo. He took up his right to a volunteer farm but sold it in October 1898.
He is not to be confused with the Hon Charles White who was a Lieutenant in the Pioneer Police and was appointed to command Fort Tuli. Promoted to Captain, White became Chief Commissioner of Police from November 1892 to September 1895. He was a volunteer in the Salisbury Column during the 1893 uprising. After his discharge he became Assistant Mining Commissioner and then Mining Commissioner at Hartley and also served as Resident Magistrate in Salisbury.

Special Power of Attorney - 1899



Wherefore the said Appearer, renouncing all right and title his said Constituent heretofore had to the premises, on behalf as aforesaid, did, in consequence, also acknowledge the said

Patrick William Forbes

to be entirely dispossessed of, and disentitled to, the same; and that by virtue of these presents, the said

Percy Sidney Inskipp

his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, now is, and henceforth shall be, entitled thereto, conformably to local custom; moreover promising to free and warrant the property thus sold and transferred, as also to clear it from all encumbrances and hypothecations, according to the laws respecting the purchase and sale of landed property (Government, however, reserving its right), and, finally, acknowledging to be satisfactorily paid the whole of the purchase money, amounting to the sum of

One Hundred and Seventy Five pounds stg.

In witness whereof I, the said Registrar, together with the Appearer, q.q., have subscribed to these presents, and have caused the seal of office to be affixed thereto.

THUS done and executed at the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, in Salisbury, in the Territory of Rhodesia, on the tenth day of the Month of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety nine.

Registrar.

J. R. Townsend

In my presence,

Godfrey J. King

Registrar.

Mortgaged this day for the sum of £
Fol.
D.R. Ld.
Deeds Office, Salisbury.

REGISTERED this 10

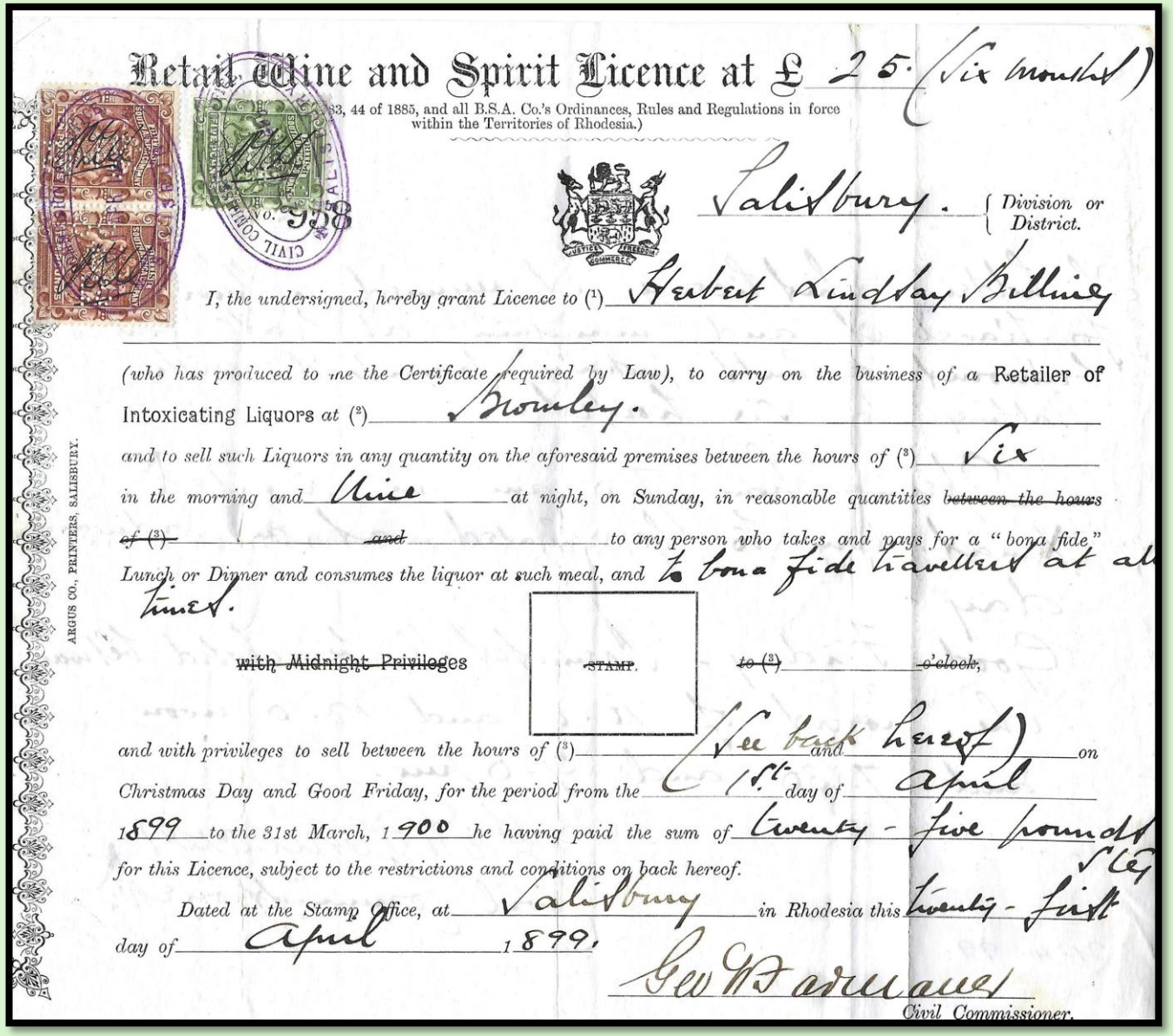
The registered Deed of Transfer of 'Forbes Plot' in Salisbury from Patrick William Forbes to Percy Sidney Inskipp for the sum of £175. The transfer was registered on 10 January 1899.

Stamp duty paid £1.15s.0d.

Forbes, born in Oxford in 1861, was a man of considerable controversy in the early years of Rhodesia. He was educated at Rugby School and commissioned from Sandhurst into the British Army. He was posted to South Africa in 1880 but left the army and joined the BSAP as commander of B Troop in the Pioneer Column. He was promoted to Major and was the senior officer responsible for the forces during the Matabele rebellion of 1893. His handling of the Allan Wilson patrol attracted considerable criticism. He became Commissioner to the BSAC territory in North-Eastern Rhodesia from 1895 to 1897. He then returned to England, returning to Southern Rhodesia in 1898. Back in England in 1902, he died there in May 1923. Colonel Frank Johnson described him as ‘a typical British bulldog, with as much sense’.

Percy Inskipp was a member of 'A Troop' in the Pioneer Column. He became a civil servant employed by the Chartered Company and was the commercial representative of the Company in Rhodesia from 1903 to 1914 and the General Manager in Rhodesia from 1922 to 1928. He was a director of the Company for many years. He served in Europe during the Great War and died in France in 1941. He was awarded the OBE.

Retail Wine and Spirit Licence - 1899



Retail Wine and Spirit Licence at £ 25. (Six months)

(33, 44 of 1885, and all B.S.A. Co.'s Ordinances, Rules and Regulations in force within the Territories of Rhodesia.)

Salisbury. { Division or District.

I, the undersigned, hereby grant Licence to (1) Herbert Lindsay Billing

(who has produced to me the Certificate required by Law), to carry on the business of a Retailer of Intoxicating Liquors at (2) Bromley.

and to sell such Liquors in any quantity on the aforesaid premises between the hours of (3) Six in the morning and Nine at night, on Sunday, in reasonable quantities ~~between the hours of (3) and~~ to any person who takes and pays for a "bona fide" Lunch or Dinner and consumes the liquor at such meal, and to bona fide travellers at all times.

~~with Midnight Privileges~~ ~~STAMP.~~ ~~to (3) o'clock;~~

and with privileges to sell between the hours of (3) (See back hereof) and on Christmas Day and Good Friday, for the period from the 1st day of April 1899 to the 31st March, 1900 he having paid the sum of Twenty-five pounds £25 for this Licence, subject to the restrictions and conditions on back hereof.

Dated at the Stamp Office, at Salisbury in Rhodesia this twenty-first day of April 1899.

Geo Wardman

Civil Commissioner.

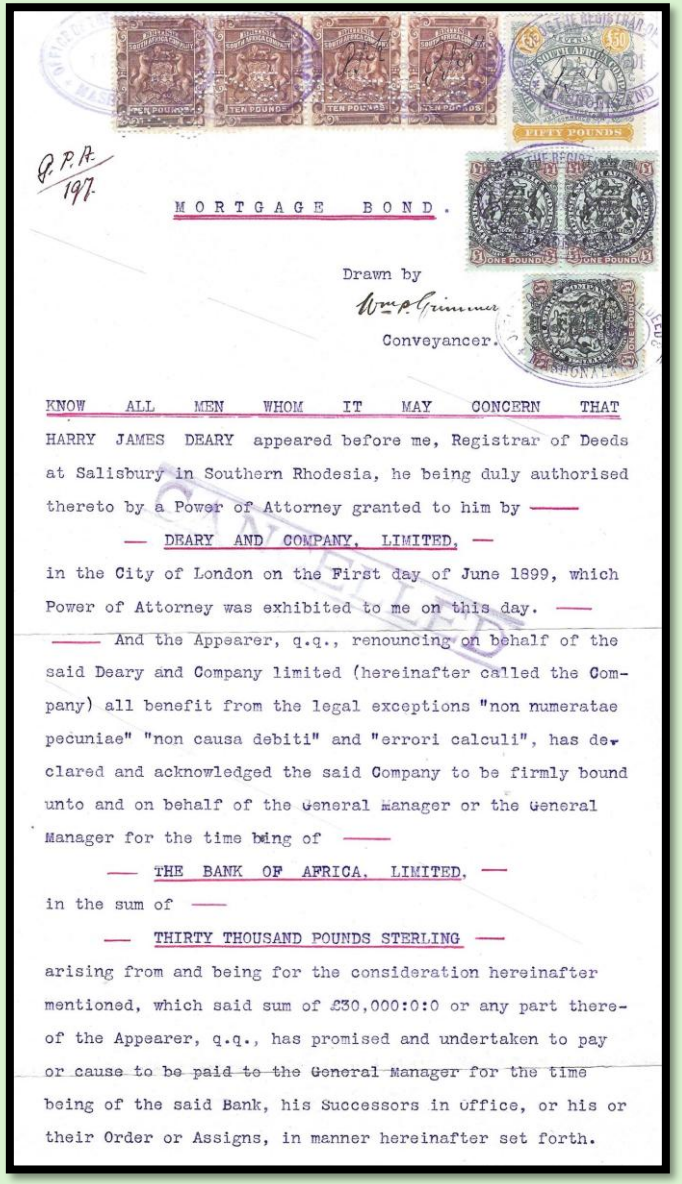
ARGUS CO., PRINTERS, SALISBURY.

Issued to Herbert Lindsay Billing for the Bromley Hotel by the Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, on 21 April 1899. The license allowed the sale of liquor from six in the morning until nine at night to 'bona fide' diners and travellers. The reverse of the license stipulates that food for travellers had to be provided, and at least four bedrooms or huts properly furnished, with stabling with six horses, had to be maintained.

Although the licence was issued for one year from 1 April 1899 to 31 March 1900, the licence fee charged was for 6 months only, being a total of £25.

Bromley was a small farming and staging-post settlement which originally developed along the coach route between Salisbury and Umtali. Established in the early 1890s, Bromley functioned as a staging post and outspan area and while historic records note wayside licenses and farm/guesthouse accommodations in the wider Bromley farming area, this was the first licence which permitted the operation of a hotel.

Mortgage Bond - 1901



Q.P.A. 197.

MORTGAGE BOND.

Drawn by

Conveyancer.

KNOW ALL MEN WHOM IT MAY CONCERN THAT

HARRY JAMES DEARY appeared before me, Registrar of Deeds at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, he being duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney granted to him by ——

— DEARY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, —

in the City of London on the First day of June 1899, which Power of Attorney was exhibited to me on this day. ——

—— And the Appearer, q.q., renouncing on behalf of the said Deary and Company limited (hereinafter called the Company) all benefit from the legal exceptions "non numeratae pecuniae" "non causa debiti" and "errori calculi", has declared and acknowledged the said Company to be firmly bound unto and on behalf of the General Manager or the General Manager for the time being of ——

— THE BANK OF AFRICA, LIMITED, —

in the sum of ——

— THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING —

arising from and being for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, which said sum of £30,000:0:0 or any part thereof the Appearer, q.q., has promised and undertaken to pay or cause to be paid to the General Manager for the time being of the said Bank, his Successors in office, or his or their Order or Assigns, in manner hereinafter set forth.

The front page of a mortgage bond passed by virtue of a power of attorney given by Deary and Company Limited in favour of The Bank of Africa Limited to secure the sum of £30,000. The bond was registered by the Registrar of Deeds in Salisbury, Mashonaland on 18 July 1901.

Stamp duty paid £93.

Henry ‘Harry’ Deary established a number of general dealer stores throughout both Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Between 1893 and 1894 he was part of a small group of leading businessmen in Salisbury, which included WE Fairbridge and EE Homan, who founded the Salisbury Market Hall Company, and later The Rhodesia Trading Company. His store in Abercorn (later renamed Shamva) became famous during the Mashona uprising of 1896 as it was the site of a 23 days siege where seven European survivors successfully defended the store against the rebels. In order to guarantee supplies for his stores particularly during the Boer War, Deary caused a company to be incorporated in England named Deary and Company Limited and in that name he obtained a loan from The Bank of Africa Limited of £30,000 which was secured by this bond. Deary was the second Mayor of Salisbury from 1899 to 1900.

Rhodesian Study Circle
Manchester Zoom Meeting

Any Questions …