



# ORANJE VRIJSTAAT ARTILLERIE CORPS

HISTORICAL STUDY AND RE-ENACTMENT GROUP

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O.V.S.A.C. STUDY NO. 21 JUL-SEP 2007

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## BOER WAR AMMUNITION BANDOLIERS - PART II

### Introduction

Due to the large variety of bandoliers and ammunition waist belts used during the Anglo-Boer War by both Boer and Brit, we were forced to split our research into two separate study pieces. In this the second part we will predominantly look at Boer Mauser bandoliers, locally manufactured items and webbing carriers<sup>1</sup>.

### Broomhandle Bandolier

One of the scarcer ammunition carriers was a bandolier and holster combination designed for the 7.63mm Broomhandle Mauser pistol.

Very little is known about this type of bandolier, except from what can be seen in the accompanying photograph of General Lucas Meyer. The bandolier consisted of a brown leather belt, the ends fastened together with a buckle. At the buckled end two long, shallow trapezium shaped compartments were sewn to the front of the belt. Each compartment carried a stripper clip with ten rounds of 7.63mm Mauser Broomhandle pistol ammunition and was closed off by means of a half rounded flap and a small stud. Below the two ammunition pockets a leather pistol holster was fitted to the belt and the entire assembly worn over the right shoulder.

It is not certain whether this was a unique item custom made for the general, or if more Broomhandle pistol owners made use of this design.

General Lucas Meyer shown wearing a Mauser  
Broomhandle pistol holster-bandolier.

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<sup>1</sup> See OVSAC 20 for details on other bandoliers.

### Boer Mauser Bandolier

This was the most common bandolier used by the Boer forces. Its origin is unknown and although most carry no markings, some originals are stamped: "Martin's No.14747 Patent".

This bandolier consisted of a brown leather belt with a brass or metal buckle, double or single tongue, and leather loop to fasten the two ends. On the belt twelve pockets were carried, each pocket sized to take a clip of five 7x57mm Mauser cartridges, or five loose .303-inch rounds. Each pocket had its own flap which closed by means of a brass or metal stud. The bottom of the pockets had five holes through which the tips of the cartridges protruded. On some examples the bottoms of the pockets were re-enforced by a second strip of leather, also with five holes. Unlike the British MI bandoliers, this bandolier was held together with rivets, not stitching (except for the re-enforcing strip). With twelve pockets each carrying five cartridges the bandolier could hold 60 rounds in total.



The typical Boer Mauser bandolier. Note the spacing between the pockets, the protruding tips and the distinct shape of the flaps.



Detail views of a typical Boer Mauser bandolier. This example has pocket re-enforcing strips with five holes that are sewn inside the bottom of the pockets, but this was not common to all examples.

### Ersatz Boer Mauser Bandoliers

A variety of Boer Mauser look-alike bandoliers have been identified on Boer War photos. In appearance they are similar to the normal Boer Mauser bandolier, but they have a rough ersatz look. This indicates that these bandoliers probably were a stopgap measure manufactured locally when other supplier ran out.

The pockets of the normal Boer Mauser bandoliers were usually manufactured of a good quality, thick gauge leather (probably smooth, grainy or pebbled textures), while the leather of the ersatz bandoliers seems to have been of a thinner lower grade leather. The individual pockets and flaps on the ersatz bandoliers were mostly the same shape as those on the normal Boer Mauser bandolier, but some were made with rounded flaps and some had open pocket bottoms, i.e. without the five holes. Instead of the usual stud, on some ersatz bandoliers the flaps were held down by a "Simplex Patent" metal nail-on button or even a tent flap swivel type catch. Some were manufactured with an adjustable belt, but others had a fixed length. The spacing between the pockets was similar to those on the normal Boer Mauser bandoliers and with 12 pockets these bandoliers normally also had a total capacity of 60 rounds.

The ersatz bandolier worn by this burgher has tent type swivel catches on the flaps. Also note the open pocket bottoms.



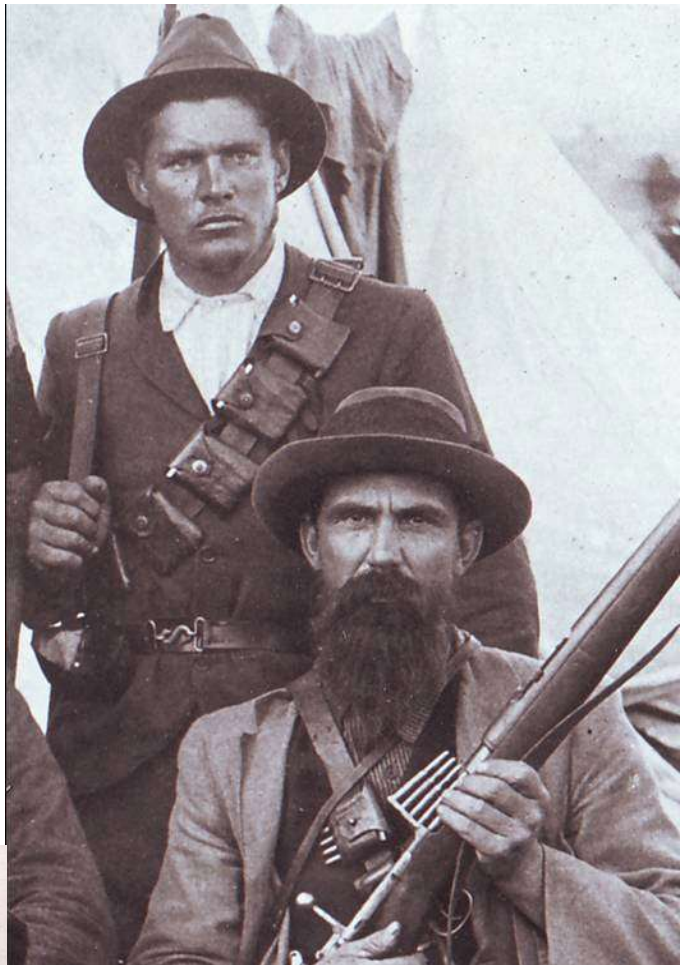
One example of an ersatz Boer Mauser bandolier. Except for the nail-on buttons and lesser quality leather, this example further differs from the normal Boer Mauser bandoliers in that the ends of its belt are stitched together, in other words it has a fixed length and has no adjustable buckle.

### Long Pocket Ersatz Mauser Bandoliers

Boer War photographs show other varieties of ersatz bandoliers, also designed for Mauser loading clips, but with longer enclosed pockets.

These ersatz bandoliers differed from the Boer Mauser ersatz bandoliers in that their pockets enclosed the rounds completely, i.e. the tips did not protrude from the bottom. Like the previous ersatz bandolier, these also consisted of a belt with individual pockets. From photos it seems that the enclosed ersatz bandoliers were mostly also manufactured of thinner low grade leather. The pocket flaps were mostly the same shape as those on the normal Boer Mauser bandolier, but some may have been made with rounded flaps. To hold the flaps down, studs, buttons, nail-on buttons and possibly also tent flap swivel catches were used. As with the Boer Mauser ersatz bandoliers, some were manufactured with an adjustable belt, but others would have had a fixed length.

Right: The burgher standing at the back wears an ersatz bandolier with long pockets, nail-on buttons and a buckle, while the man sitting in front wears the normal Boer Mauser bandolier with protruding bullet tips.



Above: Both the burgher (left) and the German volunteer (right) wear enclosed ersatz bandoliers. Note the difference in design, flap lengths as well as the use of studs. Compare the pocket design and lack of spacing between the pockets on their bandoliers to that on the photo above right.

### British MI Pattern 1901 Bandolier

This was the British copy of the Boer Mauser bandolier and was a result of experience gained during the first year of the Boer War. Officially it was described as "Bandolier, leather, .303-inch ammunition, 60 rounds. (Mark I). With steadying strap." (List of Changes \$10764). A 50 round version also existed.



A British soldier wearing a 1901 style bandolier, but this was probably a captured Boer item.

In construction the Pattern 1901 was very similar to the Boer Mauser bandolier, but it was made in both a ten or twelve pocket version for 50 and 60 rounds. The only major difference between the Boer and British versions lie in the pockets, the British version having a narrow leather lace divider that passed through the pocket from back to front with its ends riveted. This lace strip guided the cartridges into the holes at the bottom of the pockets and kept the cartridges apart. As with the Boer bandolier it had an all riveted construction with no sewing. A further difference was the centre of the belt having a small slit through which a steadying strap was carried, while the buckle was normally double tongued. The weight of the bandolier was only 1 lb. 6 oz.

The Pattern 1901 was to supersede earlier bandoliers, but was only to be issued to cavalry and MI troops as soon as their existing stock of bandoliers were used up. However, shortly after the end of the Boer War, in 1903, another leather bandolier (with five pockets each holding ten rounds) was adopted for service with both the infantry and mounted troops and therefore very few Pattern 1901 bandoliers were issued. It is not known how many, if indeed any, were issued to troops in South Africa during the Boer War. Contemporary photographs do show British soldiers wearing bandoliers of this design, but these may have been captured Boer items. Although replaced by the Pattern 1903, the Pattern 1901 saw extensive service in South Africa during the 1906 Bambatha/Natal Rebellion and with SA Union Defence Force troops during the First World War.



The Pattern 1901 bandolier (top) compared to the Boer Mauser bandolier (bottom). Note the leather lace dividers on the pockets and the lack of pocket re-enforcing strips on the Pattern 1901.

### **Mauser Strip/Wedge Bandoliers and Belts**

Boer War photos show a wide variety of bandoliers and cartridge belts that were made to carry Mauser stripper clip ammunition in simple wedge pockets.



Above: Two burghers wearing strip/wedge bandoliers. On these examples the front strip is narrower than the belt and is riveted to the belt with two rivets between each stripper clip wedge tube.

Right: This burgher wears a similar bandolier, but equipped with half rounded flaps. Each flap covered two stripper clip tubes and was held down by a button fixed in between the stripper clip tubes.

These bandoliers were similar in design to the single tube leather bandolier, but the tubes were wider and tapered to take a stripper clip with five 7x57mm Mauser cartridges. The construction usually consisted of a belt, of fixed or adjustable length, onto which a second strip of leather was sewn or riveted at regular intervals. On some examples the tubes were narrower than the belt, while on others the tubes were the same width as the belt, but on all the tubes were shorter than the cartridges and therefore the cartridge points were visible at the bottom. This of course allowed the wearer to push the clips out of the tubes from below. Some examples were fitted with simple flaps to prevent the stripper clips from falling out.

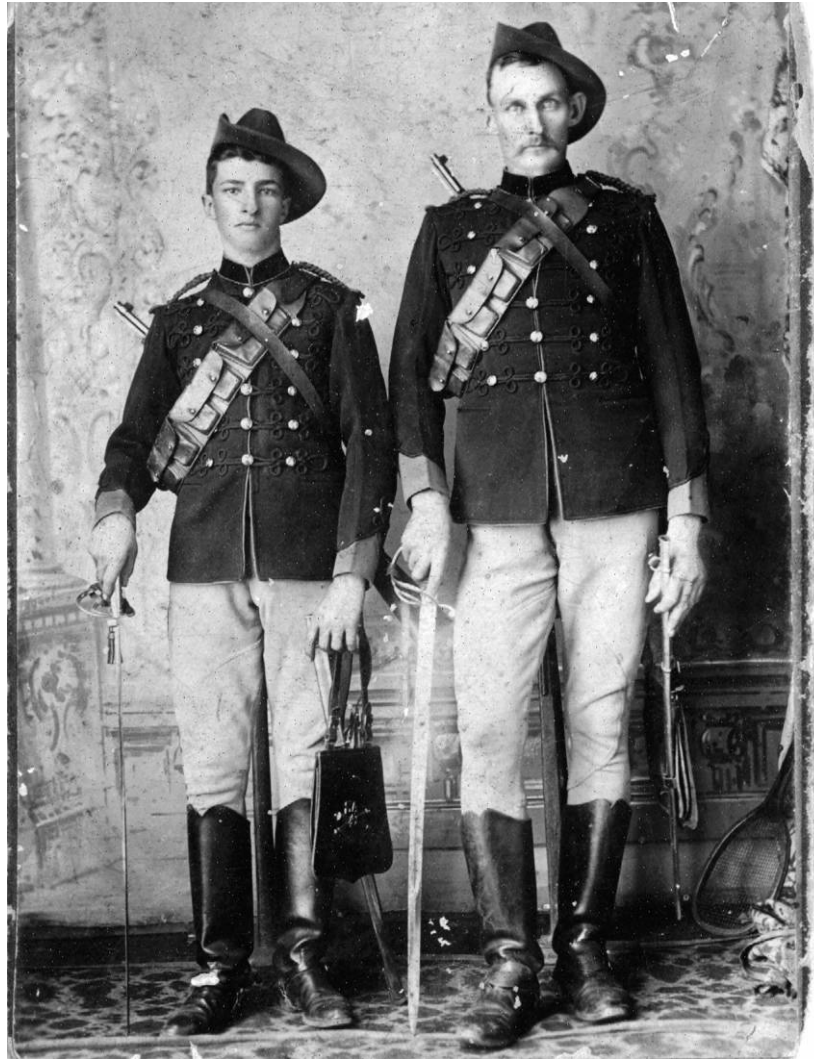


### The *Staatsartillerie* Bandolier

This bandolier was issued to members of the Transvaal *Staatsartillerie* after their adoption of the 7x57mm Boer Mauser carbine. Its use was however not limited to the *Staatsartillerie* and Boer War photos also show it being worn by burghers of the commandoes.

This *Staatsartillerie* Mauser bandolier consisted of a wide belt that tapered off at the ends and were fastened with a buckle. Mauser ammunition in stripper clips was carried in 12 individual pockets. The pockets consisted of leather strips, moulded in the form of a trapezium, that were sewn to the front of a leather belt. The open ends of the pockets were closed off with wide flaps, each flap covering two pockets. The flaps were held down by studs on the pockets.

As with most Boer bandoliers the origins of these bandoliers are unknown, but they were probably supplied by the *Staatsartillerie*'s main uniform and accoutrement supplier, Johnston & Company of Pretoria.



Two odd looking members of the Transvaal *Staatsartillerie*, Gunners Anderson and Gradwell, armed with Mauser carbines and the *Staatsartillerie* bandolier. Note the wide flaps.



An original *Staatsartillerie* style bandolier showing the detail of the wide double pocket flap. Note the trapezium shaped pockets, formed to take a stripper clip with five 7x57mm Mauser rounds.

### Individual Flap Version of the *Staatsartillerie* Bandolier

Several Boer War photos show a bandolier with the same design as the *Staatsartillerie* Mauser bandolier, but with individual pocket flaps.



In construction this bandolier was exactly the same as the double flap *Staatsartillerie* bandolier and only differed in the size and number of flaps; this version having individual flaps for each of its 12 pockets. The bandolier had the same trapezium shaped pockets, closed at the bottom and open at the top. The belt was tapered off at the buckle end and fastened with a single tongue brass buckle. Both versions probably originated from the same manufacturer and one original in the collection of the War Museum of the Boer Republics in Bloemfontein carries both individual and double flaps on the same bandolier. Another original single flap example in a private collection is marked "J. Leckie & Co., Walsall, BMR 9\_", indicating that these bandoliers were probably imported from Britain. No further detail is known.

The Boer standing in front of the gun in this photo carries an individual flap version of the *Staatsartillerie* bandolier over a standard double flap *Staatsartillerie* item.



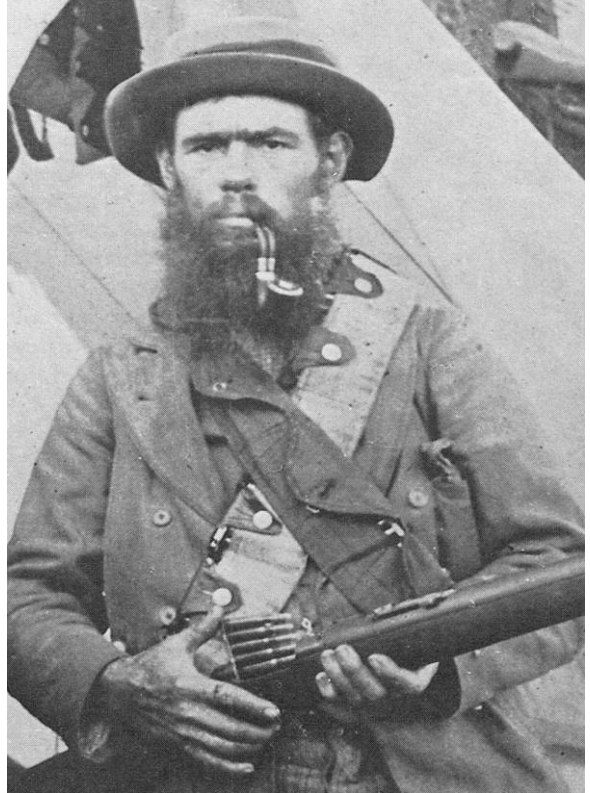
Top and left:  
An original single pocket version of the *Staatsartillerie* bandolier. Note the wide belt tapered at the buckle ends, the trapezium shaped pockets, the individual flaps sewn to the belt, the grainy texture of the leather and the round pockets studs. The open pocket shows five 7x57mm Mauser rounds in a stripper clip.

### Canvas Pocket Bandoliers

Several types of canvas and cloth bandoliers can be seen on Boer War photos, but the most common type was manufactured from a rough white to cream coloured canvas cloth with fourteen individual pockets that were closed with leather flaps.

The bandolier consisted of a long strip of canvas folded twice to create a belt with double thick sides and an open top. The two sides were sewn together to form fourteen pockets, each pocket large enough for a strip of five 7x57mm rounds or five loose rounds of .303-inch ammunition, i.e. 70-rounds in total. The ends of the bandolier were sewn together without a buckle. Into each pocket a leather flap was sewn. These were similar in design to those found on the Boer Mauser bandolier and were normally held closed by a metal button fitted to the pocket front. Some versions of this bandolier were manufactured from a greenish denim and even corduroy, while some had flaps made of cloth, instead of leather, or even double flaps of leather.

Very little is known about these bandoliers, but it is suspected that they were locally made stop-gap items manufactured when government magazine stocks of leather bandoliers ran out. This type of bandolier was extensively used by foreign volunteers who fought on Boer side, probably because they arrived in South Africa some time after the outbreak of the war when most of the leather equipment had already been issued. The white/cream bodies and leather flaps of the 14-pocket canvas and leather bandoliers are easily recognisable on Boer War photographs, which show both Boer and British troops wearing these bandoliers during the war.



A Boer wearing a 14-pocket canvas and leather bandolier under a cloth bandolier made of a dark coloured material.



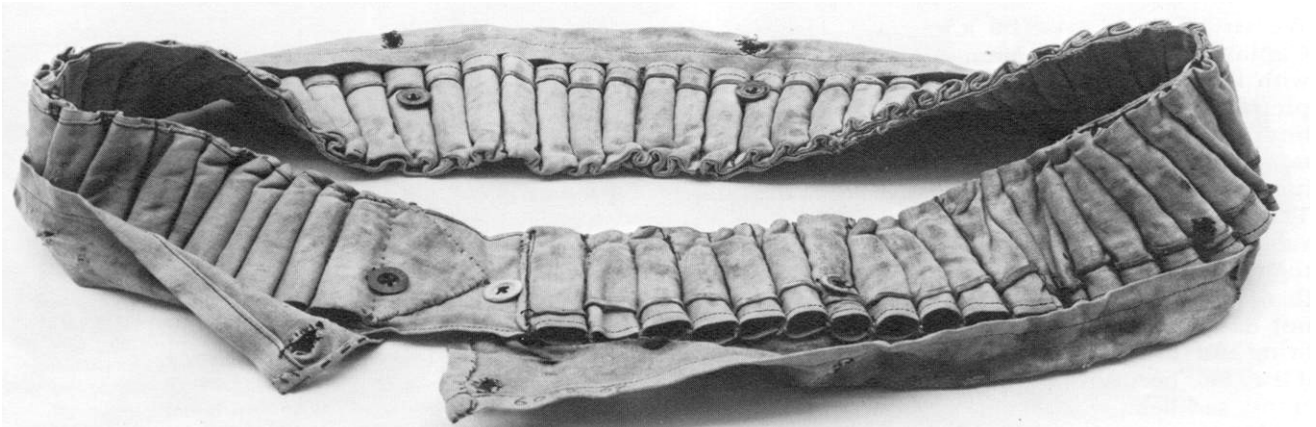
Three original 14-pocket canvas bandoliers in the collection of the War Museum of the Boer Republics.

Top: Full length bandolier.  
Far left: An example with "Simplex Patent" nail-on style metal buttons.  
Left: An example with "Best Ring Edge" 4-hole buttons.

Note the rough texture of the cloth, the poor quality of the leather used for flaps and the different colour thread used for the stitching. All this indicates these were locally made stop-gap bandoliers.

### Single Tube Cloth Bandoliers

A large variety of single tube cloth bandoliers were also in use, most having a home-made look. See photos for typical examples and further details:



A home-made or emergency cloth bandolier with tubes for individual rounds. The open end was closed by a single long cloth flap which was held down by 4-hole buttons every 10 or so tubes.



Another similar example (shown from the bottom), but with a length adjustment belt and buckle on a leather strap. The 7x57mm Mauser round visible in the photo is inserted from the wrong end.

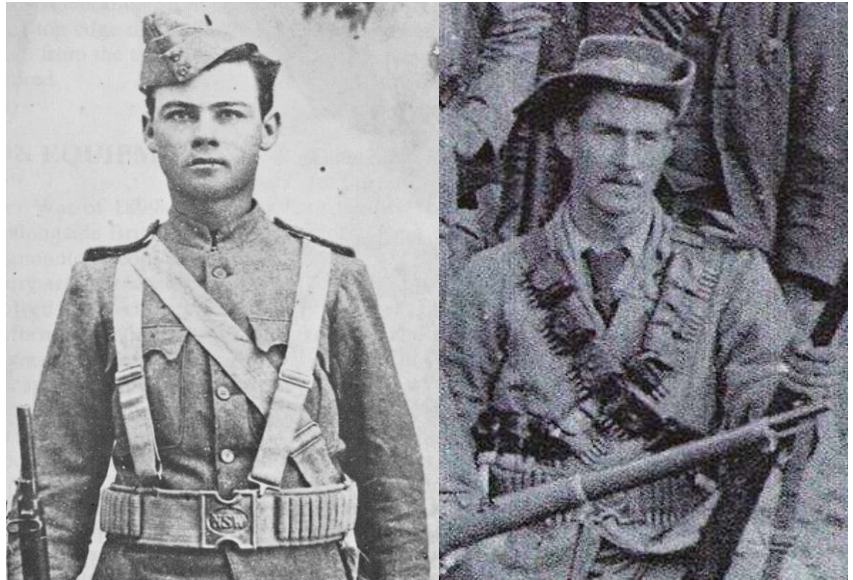


Two more examples of single tube cloth bandoliers; with and without flaps. Both are obviously home made and beautifully finished in red edging or in the colours of the Boer Republican flags.

## 50 Round Mills & Orndorff Webbing Belt

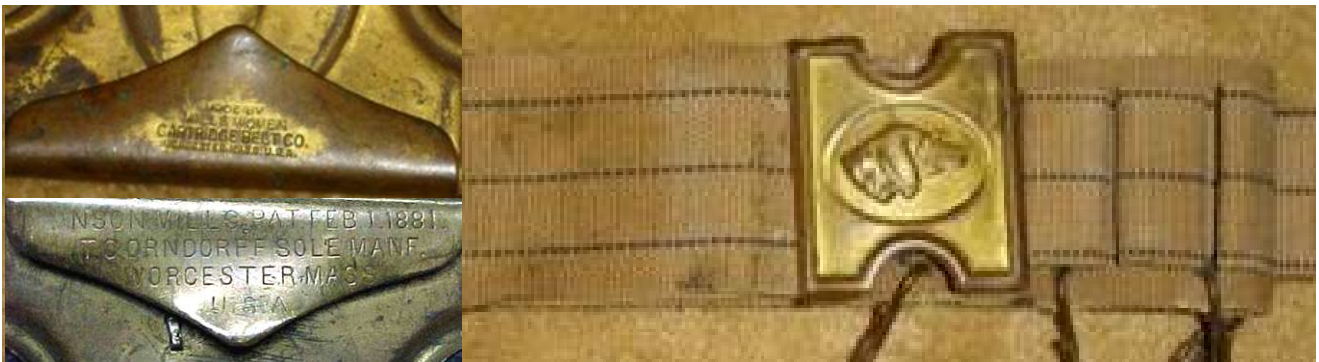
In 1880 US Army Captain Anson Mills' woven cotton cartridge belts were adopted by the US Army as the regulation cartridge belt. In 1899 William Lindsey of Boston (US) purchased the rights to manufacture these woven belts in Britain. After he convinced the British Government to order a large number of belts from him, he established a small plant in North London. Known as the Mills Equipment Company it supplied the British Army with webbing equipment for many years.

The belts were manufactured from light tan coloured webbing, 3-inches wide with 50 integrally woven tubes for .303-inch cartridges. At the top of the belt brass grommets were fixed for the attachment of supporting straps. Further grommets were fixed centrally on the left hand side for the attachment of a bayonet by means of a brass wire hanger. The two ends were held together by an adjustable brass H-style buckle and sliding keepers, patented by Anson Mills in 1881 and manufactured by his brother-in-law, Thomas Orndorff of Worcester, Massachusetts. The rear of the buckle was usually marked: "ANSON MILLS, PAT. FEB. 1, 1881/T.C. ORNDORFF, SOLE MANFG./WORCESTER, MASS./U.S.A." In the US Army the H-buckle (dubbed the US pattern 1887) was typically embossed with the letters "US", "NY", "Mass" or similar inside an oval. British and Colonial belts were either plain or carried letters like "SA" (South Australia) or "NSW" (New South Wales). Privately purchased belts normally had plain buckles or the logos of small arms companies like Remington.



Left: A young Aussie trooper before departing to SA in 1900. He wears a woven cotton webbing belt with a brass H-buckle (US Pattern 1887) embossed with "NSW". Right: A Boer from the Middelburg Commando wears a similar belt and H-buckle. Unfortunately the inscription on this buckle is obscured.

Interestingly, woven cartridge belts were not only brought to South Africa by British and Colonial forces. Some American Irish Volunteers who fought on Boer side are documented to have worn ex-US Army Spanish-American War gear when they came to South Africa. These could have included either tan/brown or blue coloured cartridge belts. Since woven cartridge belts were also sold on the private market a small number may have been imported privately by Boers before the war.



An original webbing belt recently sold on e-bay. This example has an H-buckle embossed with Remington's dog bust logo. Inset top: The back of the same buckle is marked "MADE BY MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT CO. WORCESTER, MASS. U.S.A." Inset bottom: The Mills & Orndorff patent details on an original US Army Pattern 1887 buckle. This would be similar to the type used by the Chicago Irish.

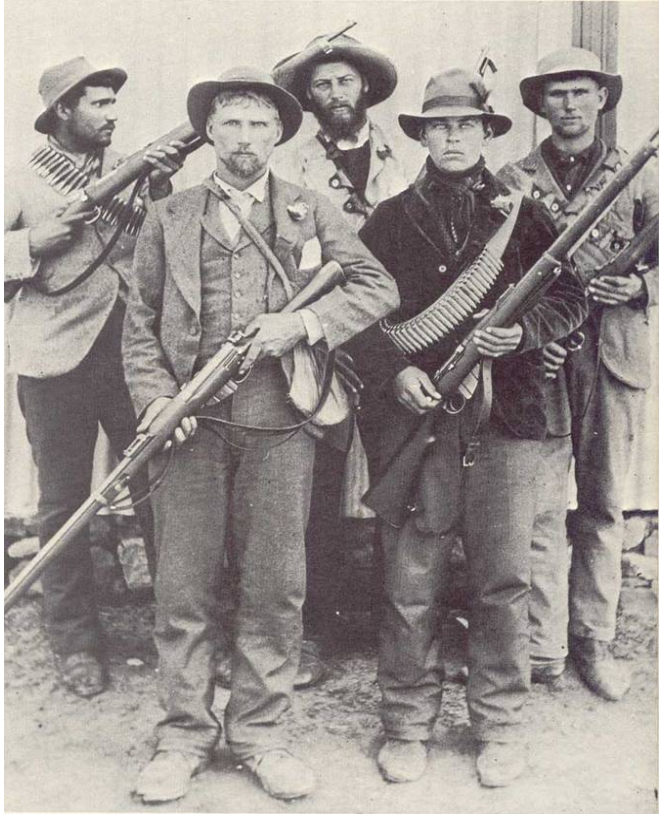
### 60, 80 & 100 Round Mills and Orndorff Webbing Belts

During the Spanish-American War the US Army used a web waist belt that held 100 rounds of ammunition in double rows. Around the same time, at the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, similar Mills web belts were introduced for service in the British Army too.

The belts were made of the same tan coloured woven cotton as the 50-round belts, but were constructed with double tubes to carry 60, 80 or 100 rounds of .303-inch ammunition. Instead of the H-buckle, the ends of the double tube belts were held together by means of a simple brass C-clasp buckle. Captive wire ends held the two loose ends in place, while the adjustment was set by two flat brass keepers. The end tabs on the belts were usually marked with the Mills-Orndorff name and patent dates from 1867 through 1894.

In South African British troops unofficially used these web belts as shoulder bandoliers. In this role they were not entirely satisfactory as the tubes stretched causing rounds to fall out when men stooped or laid down.

Right: A group of Boers showing a variety of bandoliers. The burgher front right carries his .303-inch rounds in an 80 or 100-round double tube Mills web belt, bandolier style. Also note the men at the back wearing 14-pocket canvas bandoliers and a single tube leather bandolier.



An original Boer War Mills-Orndorff 100-round webbing belt with double tube rows and C-clasp buckle.



Details on an original American Mills-Orndorff 100-round webbing belt showing the C-clasp buckle, two flat brass adjustment keepers and the patent inscriptions on the tab of the captive wire ends.

### 50, 70 & 100 Round Mills and Orndorff Webbing Bandoliers

When British troops started wearing their webbing belts over their shoulders as bandoliers, Mills and Orndorff applied for a British patent on a 100-round double loop bandolier with a triangular fastening to carry a bayonet frog. This patent was granted on 20 April 1901.

In construction this bandolier was similar to the web belts described earlier, but was equipped with three leather flaps to protect the rounds. The flaps were held down by brass posts. From photographic evidence other Mills bandoliers also made their appearance during the Boer War. These were similar to the 100-round bandolier, but with C-clasp buckles and typically held 50 or 70 rounds of ammunition in single and double row tubes. Other web bandoliers equipped with leather or canvas flaps can also be seen on photos, but the design, number of flaps and stud arrangements on these differed widely, suggesting that they probably were modified 60, 80 and 100-round waist belts.

Right: This blockhouse guard is wearing a Mills bandolier with leather flaps. On this example the tabs are fixed to the bottom of the bandolier, while the studs are fixed to the flaps. The bulkiness of this bandolier suggests that it is a double row tube example, probably for 100 rounds.



An original Natal Carbineers Mills bandolier from the Anglo-Boer War with a single row of tubes. This probably is the 50-round version with five leather flaps, based on those of the MI Pattern bandoliers, each covering 10 rounds. The flap tabs are sewn on and kept closed by studs fixed between the tubes.

Although no specific introduction dates are given for any of the webbing bandoliers or belts, List of Changes \$11266 of 16 July 1902 lumped seven of these items together and states that "Supplies of the above mentioned bandoliers and belts have been issued to troops. No more will be obtained but existing stock will be used up".

### **Mills Emergency Bandolier**

In addition to the woven belts and bandoliers, the Mills Company also manufactured flimsy disposable emergency carriers.

These bandoliers carried 100 rounds of ammunition in single row woven cartridge loops with canvas or thin leather flaps that were held down by nail-on buttons. The two ends of the bandolier were sewn together and therefore the length of the belt was not adjustable.

The emergency bandoliers were intended to be pre-packed for immediate issue in the field and were to be discarded after use. They normally formed part of the equipment of the battalion ammunition mules and were to be used to transport cartridges to the firing line when it was impossible to carry a box from the mules. However, due to the serious shortage of bandoliers experienced during the Anglo-Boer War, British troops were often issued with these and other disposable and canvas carriers which they used as shoulder worn bandoliers. Through extended use the woven tubes stretched and they quickly wore out causing thousands of rounds being lost in the veldt, a welcome find for Boers trailing the British columns.



**This blockhouse guard is wearing a disposable Mills emergency bandolier with flaps. Note the flimsy flaps and nail-on buttons.**



**A British officer with some National Scouts (Transvaal Boer "Joiners" who fought on British side). Four men in this picture wear emergency style bandoliers, with and without flaps.**

### Natal Colonial Royston Equipment

This type of bandolier, referred to as 'Royston' equipment, was unique to Natal Colonial units and consisted of a combined bandolier and carbine bucket. Usually with it a waist belt carrying a number of ammunition pockets was also worn.



Members of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry displaying their Royston equipment.



Details are unclear, but the bandolier seems to have consisted of a wide webbing belt with webbing tubes on the front. To prevent the loss of ammunition, the tubes were covered by leather flaps. There were at least four flaps, each covering around ten individual tubes; the flaps each held down by a single stud or button. To the one end of the bandolier a wide leather belt was sewn, while the other end carried a leather strap and a double tongued brass buckle. The two ends of the bandolier were in turn fastened onto a double tongued buckle and a strap on a leather carbine bucket. Some photos suggest some sort of bayonet frog was also carried in the place of the bucket.

Left: Natal Carbineers outside Ladysmith. Note the carbine bucket fastened to the ends of the bandolier and the individual pockets carried on the waist belt.

Alternatively the carbine bucket could be left out and the two ends of the bandolier fastened together to form a normal adjustable 40-round bandolier.

With the bandolier/carbine bucket assembly Natal Colonial units usually also carried a number of small individual ammunition pockets on a leather waist belt. As with the bandolier, details are sketchy, but from photographs the pockets seem to have been square with a pointed flap. The flap was held down by a single stud fastened to the front of each pocket. To the back of each pocket a longitudinal strap was fitted through which the waist belt fitted. It could not be confirmed, but each pocket probably carried five rounds of .303-inch ammunition.



Two Ladysmith Town Guards wearing Royston equipment. The man left wears the bandolier, but without the carbine bucket/bayonet frog. The man right wears the waist belt and individual pockets over his shoulder, bandolier style. Note the strap at the back of the pockets through which the belt fitted.



An original Boer War bandolier with a similar layout. This example is made of a rough canvas with leather flaps and adjustable buckle straps. Every 10 or so tubes are covered by a single wide leather flap held down by a single large brass stud fixed between its tubes. Is this an original Natal Colonial bandolier or a locally made stop-gap item? Probably the latter as the leather belt and buckle strap on this example is narrower than what is visible on the above photo of the Ladysmith Town Guard.

## Re-enactment Options

Original Boer War bandoliers, cartridge belts and carriers are scarce and expensive collector's items and will be damaged if used for re-enacting. Fortunately replica bandoliers are easier to obtain than one would anticipate:

- In South Africa post-Boer War examples of the Pattern 1901 MI bandolier, the copy of the Boer Mauser bandolier, are still relatively easy to obtain in both 10 and 12 pocket versions. These are usually stamped with the markings of the Union Defence Force (U with Broad Arrow), "sold out of service" stamps (a U with diamond) and even Police markings ("P" or later "SAP"). Contact Blunderbuss Gun and Sport at [blnderbuss@xsinet.co.za](mailto:blnderbuss@xsinet.co.za).
- The OVSAC manufactures copies of the 14-pocket canvas and leather type bandoliers and examples have already been sold to re-enactors in the US, Germany, Britain and South Africa. Contact Blunderbuss Gun and Sport at [blnderbuss@xsinet.co.za](mailto:blnderbuss@xsinet.co.za) or the OVSAC at [kruppgun@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:kruppgun@yahoo.co.uk).
- Artisans from the OVSAC's European sister re-enactment group, the Heilbron Commando, produce high-quality leather bandoliers in many patterns. Contact them at [chris.tapster@thomson.com](mailto:chris.tapster@thomson.com).
- Replica British pattern 1882, 1889 and 1897 style bandoliers can be bought from internet stores like the "Thin Red Line" ([sales@thinred.co.uk](mailto:sales@thinred.co.uk)), "IMA" ([www.ima-usa.com](http://www.ima-usa.com)), "The Sutlers Store" ([www.sutlers.co.uk](http://www.sutlers.co.uk)) and "Regimental Quartermaster" ([www.regimental-quartermaster.com](http://www.regimental-quartermaster.com)).
- Home-made, emergency and ersatz bandoliers can be manufactured at home with some effort.



The OVSAC's replica 14-pocket canvas bandolier with leather flaps. This replica was copied from one of the originals in the collection of the War Museum of the Boer Republics in Bloemfontein. The example shown here has been tea stained and weathered to give it a worn, on-campaign look.

Happy re-enacting!

MC Heunis  
Onderofficier, Corps der Artillerie

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- Mr Doug McMasters of the Blockhouse Museum, Ladysmith
- The staff of the War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein

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### Photo and Bandolier Collections Consulted:

- Blockhouse Museum, Ladysmith
- Blunderbuss Gun and Sport, Alberton
- Siege Museum, Ladysmith
- South African National Museum of Military History, Johannesburg
- Talana Museum, Dundee
- Various private collections
- Voortrekker Monument Research Centre, Pretoria
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein