

The Runner Post



RUNNER POST NUMBER 42

(ISSN No. 0953-3354)

MARCH 1996

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Editor's Comments, New Member	963
Members' Comments & Queries	
Botswana 'Zebra' Postage Dues - Andy Andersson	963
Botswana 1972 'Runner Post' 3c Imperforate - J.F. I-W.	964
Items of Interest	
Forged Bechuanaland Postmark - Peter Thy	965
News from Botswana - Andy Andersson and David Wall	965
New Botswana Postal Rates - Peter Thy	966
The KG5 'Seahorses' High Values: Perforation and Related Matters - John Inglefield-Watson	967
Bechuanaland Protectorate Definitive Registration Envelopes - Peter van der Molen	970
Botswana Postmarks - Letters 'Rest of M' (Part 2) - Brian Trotter	982

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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

NEW MEMBER

We extend a warm welcome to a new member - Richard C. Peck of GPO Box 2167, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2001. Richard's interests include postage dues and revenues and he is also a member of the Australian Commonwealth Collectors Club, the Royal Sydney PC and the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

MEMBER'S COMMENTS AND QUERIES

MAPS WANTED

Peter Thy asks if any members can supply copies of maps covering the British Bechuanaland area from 1885 to present? Peter offers to pay mailing and photocopy expenses. Peter Thy, P O Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 U S A.

BOTSWANA 'ZEBRA' POSTAGE DUES

Further to Andy Andersson's article in RP 40, p893 regarding some of the 1988 postage due stamps apparently perf 14½ x 14. Andy provided information and samples of the postage dues in question to David Aggersberg (editor of Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogue). The following extract is from Mr Aggersberg's reply.

"I have studied the examples from the 1988 Pretoria printing most carefully but, I am afraid, cannot agree that these are perforated in a different gauge to the supplies sent to Botswana in 1981 and 1984. Some of the used examples . . . are certainly on a different paper and, I suspect, these indicate the 1988 printings, but the

perforator is still the same. What I believe may have happened is that tapered perforation pins were used on these stamps. Such perforation combs are used to increase the number of sheets which can be perforated at each 'strike', but do result in small discrepancies between the gauge on the upper sheet of the stack and the one at the bottom. If this is indeed the explanation then the same method was probably used on the 1981 and 1984 printings also and this theory is supported, to some extent, by the 1t. used sample of the '14½ x 14' which does seem to be on the paper of No. D20b

Perforation combs are expensive tools, usually constructed by specialist firms, and I suspect that even the Pretoria printer would have a limited supply of them. If you examine South Africa and Homelands issues in a similar format for this period you will see that they are all 14. The use of an inferior grade of paper for this printing will need recording in a footnote, but otherwise these stamps are outside the scope of the catalogue.

This is not, however, the case with the Harare printings where the perforation has indeed changed to 14. If you turn to Zimbabwe Nos. 659/80 you will see the other side of the story with values of the current definitive series occurring perforated 14 from a new perforation comb which, I understand, was supplied as 14 in error! The new printings of the Harare Postage Dues with this perforation, which I note were issued on 1st December 1994, will be listed as Nos. D25a, D26a, D27a, D28a and D29a."

Andy adds that he checked with the Government Printer in Pretoria who confirmed they had never ever had a perf 14½ perforator, so David Aggersberg is 100% correct in his analysis.

BOTSWANA 1972 MAFEKING - GUBULAWAYO RUNNER POST ISSUE - 3C IMPERFORATE

I was delighted to see in RP 41, p937. that the Editor has uncovered the late Jim Haskins' letter on the above subject. My original query in RP 3 was based on an imperfect recollection of my conversation with Jim during a chance meeting in London.

I can confirm that the two strips offered in the Christie's Robson Lowe sale on 18 September 1991 were ex-Haskins. One of them is now in my collection. It was accompanied by a note of authentication signed by Jim Haskins, as illustrated. I believe that a copy of the note was with the other strip. I have not heard of any other surviving examples of the imperforate stamp.

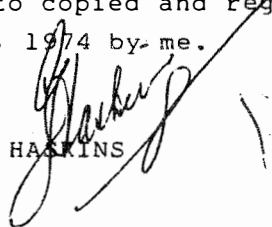
J.F. I-W.

IMPERFORATE MAFEKING/GUBULAWAYO

The sheet from which these were cut, was purchased at Francistown Post Office by a clerk/messenger employed by Tati Co. Ltd., who decided that as the stamps were otherwise alright there was no reason other than "to cut" them and utilise in the normal manner. The balance of the sheet was therefore posted. These are what were left when discovered by a Sorting Clerk at Francistown Post Office who noted some on Tati Co. Ltd., correspondence going through the post and reported his find to the Post Master who thereafter informed Harry Sopper - G.M. of the company and myself.

These stamps have been photo copied and registered with Stanley Gibbons Ltd., - January, 1974 by me.

J.G. HASKINS



ITEMS OF INTEREST

FORGED BECHUANALAND POSTMARK

The American Philatelic Expertizing Service recently issued a British Empire fake postmark alert in The American Philatelist (Jan. 1996). A total of 45 forged cancelling 'devices' with fixed dates between 1937 and 1969 were illustrated and reported to have been donated from the estate of a dealer in British area material. It was also noted that to date no documented use on stamps or covers has been reported. Included is a single Bechuanaland postmark, which reads BECHUANALAND/12 V ???/H.O. MAFEKING and is shown below.

It may not be a coincidence that the May 12 date is the day of issue of the 1937 Coronation set and Mafeking would be a popular location for first day of issue cancels. Nevertheless, the indistinct or damaged year code cannot easily be read as 1937.

The intended usage of the forged postal cancellers is not clear. If the whole collection is considered, only eight cancellers (out of 37 for which the date can be read clearly) match first day of issue dates. It is likely the dates are of lesser significance and simply reflect the available illustrations on which the forged devices were manufactured. The H.O. Mafeking postmark is virtually indistinguishable from the genuine mark.



It is therefore plausible the cancellers were intended for the postal history market - if indeed they were ever used. The American Philatelic Expertizing Service, as well as your editor, welcome your comments and observations.

Peter Thy

NEWS FROM BOTSWANA

Andy Andersson and David Wall

New Tourist Aerogrammes

Andy has re-designed the 5-set tourist aerogrammes 30t (local), 40t (RSA), 70t (Africa), 80t (UK and Europe) and 90t (USA, Australasia etc). Due for release later this year. Printer not yet chosen. Print run: one million (of each value, presumably?)

Botswana Stamp Issues for 1996

- 25 March: Traditional Weapons, 4 stamps, designed by B. Muzabedi
- 3 June: Centenary of Rodin, 4 stamps, designed by P. Lodoen
- 1 July: Centenary of Modern Olympics, 4 stamps + 1 m/s, designed by ARK* team
- 27 Sept: Worthy Causes, 6 stamps, designed by Keemi Mosinyi
- 4 Nov: Christmas - Baobab, 4 stamps, designed by Gill Condy

* ARK team comprises Andy Andersson, Gavin Richie and Bob Knothe

Tariff Increases (see Peter Thy's summary of the new rates on the following page)

All postal charges were doubled with effect 1st July 1995: stamps, post box rentals, registration fees, postal orders, the lot! Naturally the public are disgusted and many continue to understamp their letters in protest.

Andy calculates that through not increasing their postal charges over the previous six years, in line with other countries, Postal Services had lost about P7.8m in revenue

Overprints

More overprints of the 1992 animal definitives appeared on 12 February:

1t overprinted 20t 2t overprinted 30t 4t overprinted 70t

The quality of the overprinting is rather poor. Andy explains that it was done by printers in Harare who are not really qualified to do this kind of work.

Vendor machines

Botswana's first vendor machines have been installed in the main post offices in Francistown and Gaborone. You put in a Pula and pull out a mini booklet containing 5 x 20t brown hyena stamps (20t is now the local letter rate). However, the machines are having teething problems and are currently dismantled!

NEW BOTSWANA POSTAL RATES

Peter Thy

The postal rates of Botswana changed on July 1, 1995, for the first time since Oct. 2, 1992. All postal tariffs and fees were doubled, with only a few insignificant exceptions. For the record, listed below are the most common rates. Apparently, the only news is a 'special commercial rate' within Botswana. Can any reader explain this new rate, in particular its relationship to the lower small packet and parcel schedules?

SURFACE MAIL

	Botswana	Southern Africa	Rest of World
Letter (20g)	0.20	0.30	0.70
Postcard	0.20	0.40	0.50
Printed Paper	0.20	0.30	0.40
Small Packet (100g)	0.40	0.80	0.90
Parcel (100g)	0.80	-	-

COMMERCIAL RATE WITHIN BOTSWANA

Up to 20g	0.50
20-50g	0.75
50-150g	2.25
150-250g	3.75
250-500g	7.50
500-1000g	15.00
Each 500g above 1000g	7.50 (max 10kg)

AIRMAIL

	Botswana	Southern Africa	Rest of Africa	Europe	Rest of World
Letter (10g)	0.30	0.50	0.70	0.80	1.00
Postcard	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.70
Aerogramme	0.30	0.40	0.70	0.80	0.90
Printed paper	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.70

SPECIAL CHARGES

Registration	1.00
Registered Envelopes	0.50
Picture Postcard	0.50
Express	3.80

THE KG V 'SEAHORSES' HIGH VALUES: PERFORATION AND RELATED MATTERS

John Inglefield-Watson

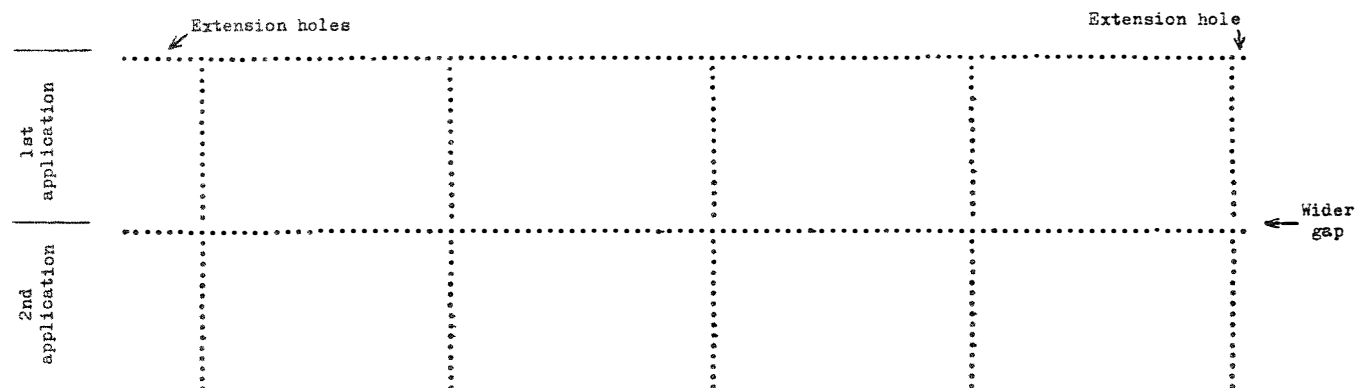
The Minutes of the March 1994 meeting, published in RP 35, included a report on our preliminary study of the 'Seahorses' high values, highlighting the main aspects and problems that required further research.

Efforts to obtain assistance from a GB specialist have so far met with little success, particularly in respect of identifying shades with a view to producing a more comprehensive listing based on the SG GB Specialised Catalogue, Vol 2, and of resolving the apparent anomaly of the existence of some examples of the 23mm Bradbury Wilkinson (BW) printings with coloured dot in the top margin which is said to occur only on the 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm printings.

However, progress has been made in determining a reliable method of distinguishing between the Waterlow and De La Rue (DLR) printings and I now feel sufficiently confident to publish my findings in this respect, together with some related information, without waiting for resolution of the other problems.

The SG Part 1 Catalogue includes, in the GB listing, guidance on distinguishing the products of the three printers. This mentions that the holes of the DLR perforations are smaller than those of the other two printers and that there is a thick perforation tooth at the top of each vertical side of the DLR stamps, as noted during our study. I am now satisfied that these thick perforation teeth are the most reliable of the distinguishing features, though the others should not be ignored. I have reached this conclusion by consideration of the method of perforation, based on information contained in Appendix 1 to the GB Specialised Catalogue, Vol 2, and on other published sources. The salient points are as follows:

- a) Waterlow used two plates of 40 (10 rows of 4 stamps) for each value of the basic GB stamps. DLR used the Waterlow plates and three additional 2/6 plates. BW used plates of 80, divided into post office sheets of 40 after printing. Presumably there was a central gutter as all complete rows of 4 stamps that I have seen have margins at both sides.
- b) The stamps were comb perforated. As illustrated below, the comb consisted of a horizontal line of 97 perforations, sufficient to cover the top or bottom of one complete row of stamps, with one or more extension holes in the margins at each end of the line and vertical lines of 15 perforations to cover the sides of each stamp.
- c) Either the top or the bottom margin of the sheet was fed into the machine and remained imperforate. The first application of the comb perforated either the top (top feed) or bottom (bottom feed) and both sides of the row of stamps adjoining the margin. By a step process the next application completed the perforation of the original row and perforated the top/bottom of the next row. The 11th application completed the final row and perforated through its adjoining margin. I have seen examples of DLR printings showing a 12th application which completed the perforations through the wide untrimmed margin and produced a row of stamp-sized blanks. It usually disappeared when the sheets were trimmed.



d) The stamps of all three printers were perf 11 x 12. All examples that I have measured are within about 0.1 of 11.0 x 12.0 on an 'Instanta' gauge, perhaps suggesting a tight specification. However, it is evident that the spacing of the side perforations was not quite wide enough for the height of the stamps and as a result a slightly wider gap occurred between the last hole of each side perforation and the adjacent hole in the horizontal part of the comb made by its next application. The top teeth on each side of bottom-fed stamps and the bottom teeth of top-fed stamps are therefore slightly broader than the other teeth. The broader teeth are hardly apparent, except in pairs with side margin or in blocks, on stamps printed by Waterlow and BW but are quite easy to spot on DLR printings because, as previously mentioned, the DLR perforation holes are smaller than those of the other printers. A side effect of the smaller DLR holes was that they made separation of the stamps more difficult and so 'pulled perfs' with short or blunt teeth are more common.

e) Details of the perforation process and layout for each printer are as follows:

Printer	Direction of Feed	Perforation of Margins			Broader Side Teeth
		Top	Bottom	Sides	
Waterlow	Top	Imperf	Perf thro'	LH: one extn hole RH: perf through (see Note)	At bottom
De La Rue	Bottom	Perf thro'	Imperf	One extn hole	At top
Bradbury Wilkinson	Top	Imperf	Perf thro'	One extn hole	At bottom
	Bottom	Perf thro'	Imperf	One extn hole	At top

Note: One source (not SG) states both side margins perf through but all examples (GB, BP & other overprints) seen by me are as in the above table. Has anyone seen both margins perf through?

In purchasing examples of Waterlow and DLR printings, members are advised not to rely on auction and dealers' identifications without carrying out their own checks by viewing or from illustrations. In my experience two pairs of stamps are particularly prone to confusion:

- Waterlow 2/6 Deep Sepia Brown (SG 83) with DLR 2/6 Sepia (SG 86). A contributory factor is that the GB Specialised Waterlow shade Sepia Brown also exists for BP.
- Waterlow 5/- Rose-Carmine (SG 84) with DLR 5/- Bright Carmine (SG 87) The usual cause is the existence for BP of the GB Specialised Waterlow shade Carmine-Red which shows more similarity to Bright Carmine than to Rose-Carmine.

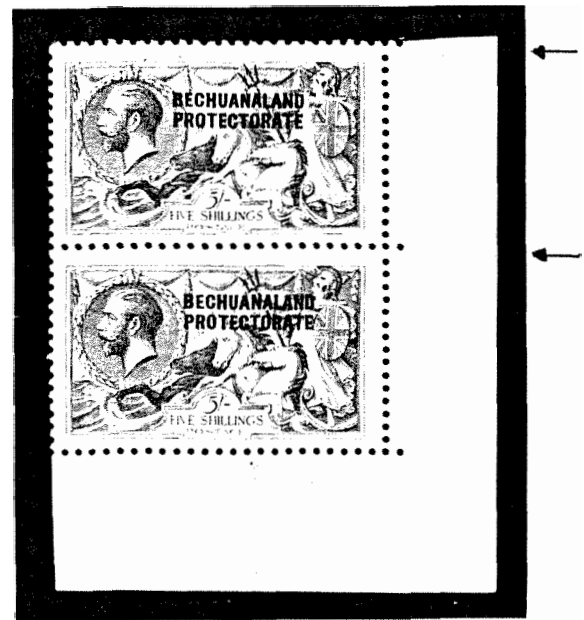
The Broader Teeth



Waterlow



De La Rue



Bradbury Wilkinson
(bottom feed)

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE DEFINITIVE REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

Peter van der Molen

1. The Background

Having used overprinted versions of other territories' stamps and stationery for nearly half a century, a decision appears to have been made in the latter half of 1931 to provide the Protectorate with its own definitive issues. The Crown Agents received 'Indent 38' dated 16 December 1931 from their customer, presumably the postal authorities in Bechuanaland, for the supply of postage stamps, postage due stamps and registration envelopes. On the 10th June 1932, the Crown Agents issued their tender G380 to De La Rue and presumably to other printers, for the supply of a new issue of 12 values of postage and revenue stamps plus a £1 value revenue stamp, requesting offers to be submitted "by the 4th July and if at all possible, earlier". An offer to supply the stamps was also tendered by De La Rue, dated 2nd July it offered two design alternatives, 'A' and 'B'.

At the time, De La Rue had a 'running contract' with the Crown Agents to supply stamps and stationery based on an agreed Schedule of Prices, and in response to a query dated 26th May 1932 from the Crown Agents about future price levels, De La Rue replied to the Crown Agents on 22nd June 1932 "we beg to advise you that we are prepared to continue the supply of postage stamps, including the cost of paper and stationery, at the existing rates for a further period of twelve months commencing on the 1st July".

On the 9th July 1932, the Crown Agents placed their order G380/2 on De La Rue "in terms of your running contract" for the supply of 3 values of postage due stamps, including printing plates, and an order for size 'G' Registration Envelopes, including the necessary embossing die and printing block. It thus seems that whilst the main new stamp issues were put out to tender by the Crown Agents, the suppliers for 'secondary lines' such as dues and stationery were predetermined probably on the basis of an already agreed Schedule of Prices.

On the 27th July 1932, the Crown Agents wrote to De La Rue stating that their quotation for the new Bechuanaland Protectorate postage and revenue stamps had not been accepted and returning the design proposals (what became of them?) - the contract was awarded to Waterlow under the CA Requisition 380/1 for the stamps and 380/3 for the 1/2d Postcard.

2. The First Registration Envelope Order

The initial order G380/2 for the registration envelopes was specified as follows:

"item 18 - qty 500, Duty 4d, Bechuanaland Protectorate registration envelopes. Size and layout as attached specimen with embossed King's Head circular shape stamp duty. Proofs to be submitted and 411 specimens". Delivery requested was 8 weeks; shipment to be addressed to "Resident Commissioner, Mafeking, Cape Town". Most fortunately, the 'attached specimen' per above has survived and is shown in Fig 1:

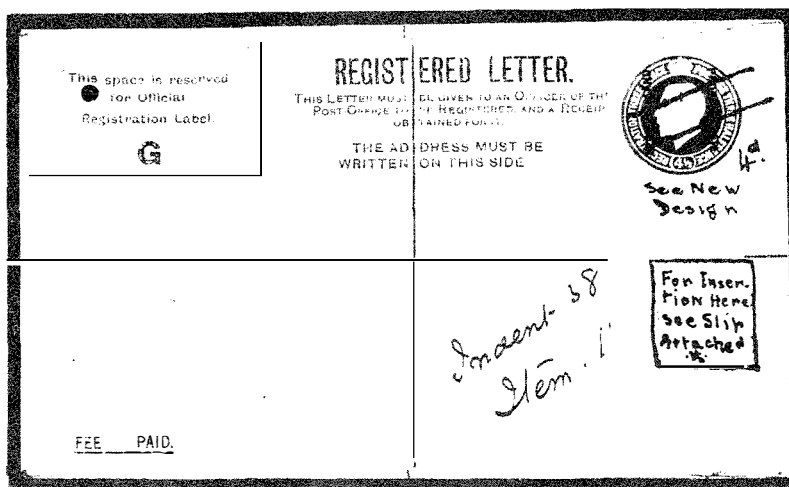


Fig 1 - Specimen Registration Envelope attached to CA order G380/2 (reduced to 64%)

Notes to fig 1

- The specimen is of the last (ca. 1925) overprinting on a British 'G' sized (6" x 3 3/4" or 152 x 95mm) envelope with 3d + 1 1/2d embossed duty in puce, printed by McCorquodale (instantly identifiable by the straight vertical edge to the flap).
- On the front, it is annotated in m/s "Indent 38 Item 18" (digit '8' obscured by flap) in black ink, which corresponds to the CA order - the original indent was for 13 values of stamps, one postcard and 3 values of dues, thus making the envelope item 18.
- All wording on front and reverse has been crossed out in pencil; the embossed duty has additionally been crossed through in red ink and designated "4d see New Design". The latter could refer to a sketch of the new registration fee duty, which was a change from the sample where the duty covered the minimum postage rate (1 1/2d) and the registration fee (3d).
- On the 'flap' a 'box' is drawn in red ink, with message "For Insertion here see slip Attached ✕". A copy of that slip is present in the DLR Correspondence Books at the National Postal Museum, London, and is shown reduced to 70% of actual size, as the bottom part of fig 2. The top part of fig 2 shows the required wording for the main text on the envelope.

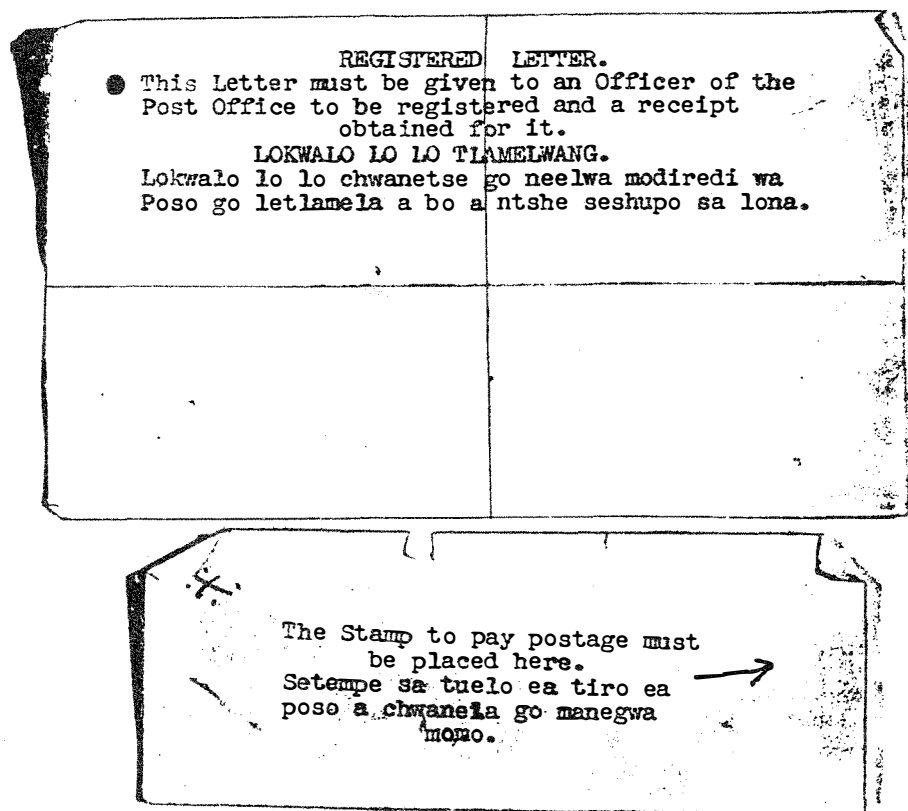


Fig 2 - Required Text in English and Setswana

3. Execution of the First Order

On the 15th July 1932, De La Rue's covering letter to the Crown Agents advised the return of Requisition Forms on order G/Bechuanaland 380/2, duly completed (which signified acceptance of the CA order and would have involved insertion/confirmation of price and delivery details), and "Proofs of the wording for the registration envelope are also submitted together with a design for the embossing die. The copy for the registration envelope is attached".

The last sentence would refer to the 'copy' shown in figure 2 - it was customary for the printer to submit the original design or requirement when submitting proofs. The 'wording proof' is shown in fig 3 and the die essay is shown in fig 4.

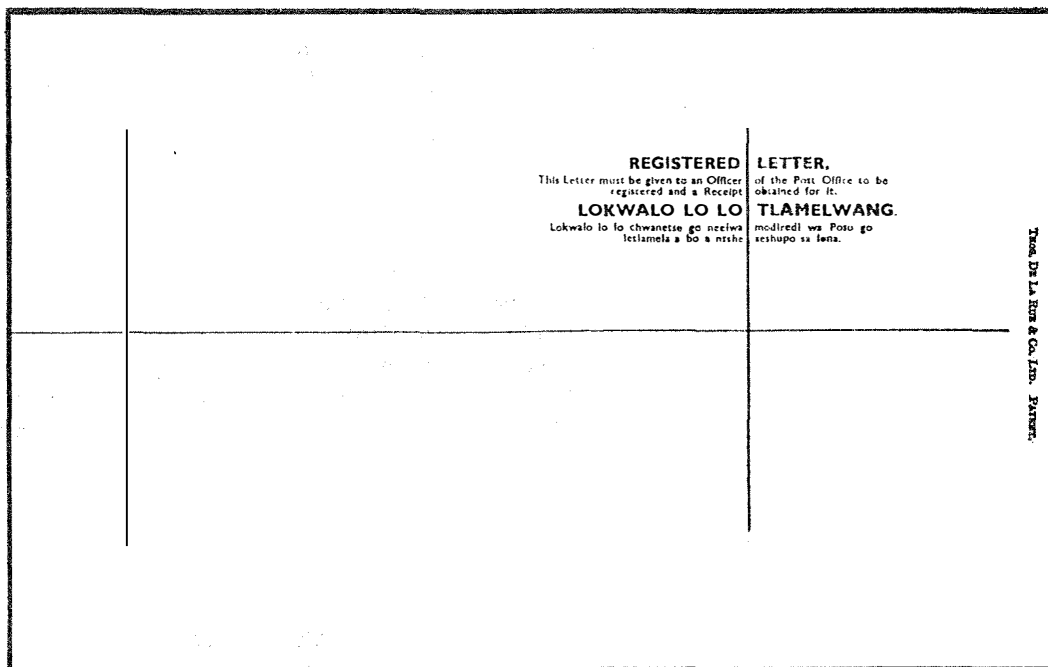
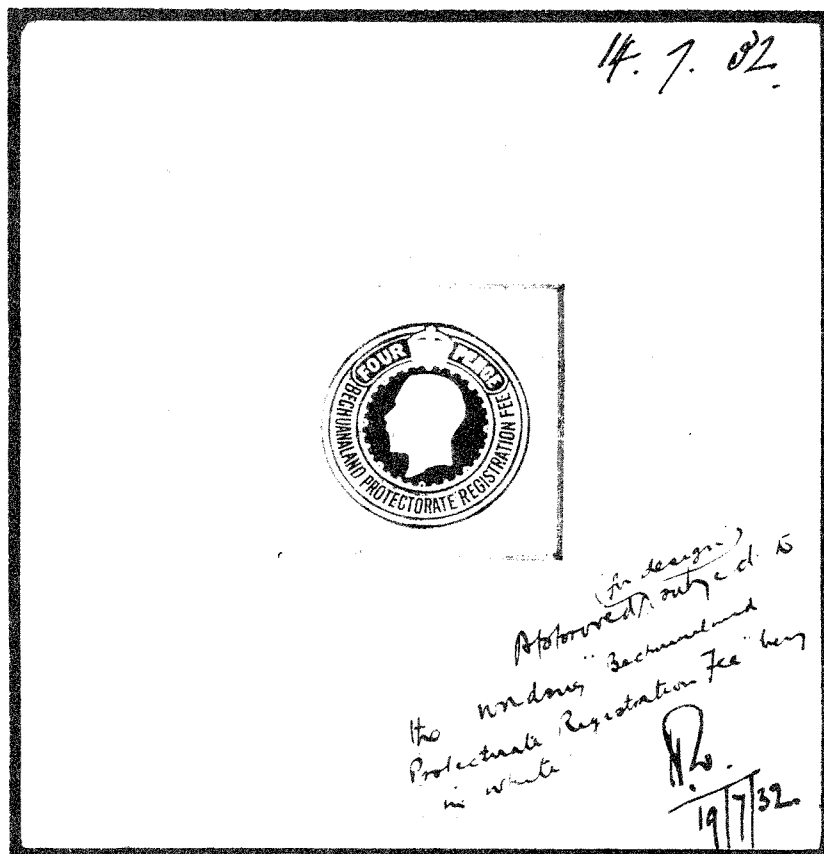


Fig 3 - Proof of Wording on envelope, reduced to 50%

From DLR Correspondence Books at NPM, held on microfilm. The far left part should also include the 'flap' but is not shown - probably 'chopped' on the microfilm but possibly present in the actual file.



Applied centrally on the reverse of the mounted Essay at left is a (poor) strike of DLR's oval handstamp (32.5mm wide), shown below:



The Essay is also endorsed 'G142' in m/s which could refer to the basic embossed duty. In the CA Req Books, req 142 relates to Trinidad & Tobago Postage and Revenue stamps only. According to the Higgins & Gage catalogue, for Trinidad registration envelopes the normal colour for the embossed duty was blue and a 4d value was never issued. It is possible that the essay shown was based on an unadopted Trinidad essay; the answer may be found somewhere in the DLR Correspondence Books.

Fig 4 - Essay for the embossing die on thick creamy buff paper, sunk in thick card 105mm w x 110mm h. Some foxing is apparent. The date 14.7.32 at top would refer to completion date of the design; the main background colour is a pale dull vermillion with letters of wording "Bechuanaland Protectorate Registration Fee" in dull rose red, each outlined with white on a pale pink background, painted onto an existing embossed duty.

On the 19th July 1932, H Warde replied for the Crown Agents:

"The design for the embossing die is (also) enclosed, duly approved, subject to the wording 'Bechuanaland Protectorate Registration Fee' being in white. The wording for the registration envelope is in order and the proof is returned herewith. The colour for the stamp duty on the registration envelopes is to be red as in the enclosed specimen. Proofs of the die for the registration stamp and subsequently colour proofs are to be submitted before printing is commenced"

The die design was annotated as shown in fig 4, initialled by H Warde and dated 19/7/32. No reference to the specimen provided for the red colour was found in the DLR files held by the NPM. For the KG5 issues, the actually issued colour appears sometimes a rose-red, but could be due to fading.

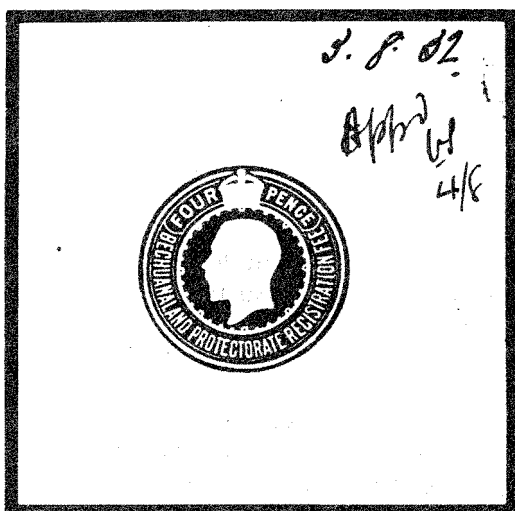


Fig 5 - Approved KG5 Embossing Die proof
in red on 64 x 64mm cream paper.

On the 3rd August 1932, De La Rue sent 3 colour pulls of the registration embossing die for approval, by registered postal packet posted at Moorgate (receipt still in the files!). The next day, 4th August, the Crown Agents returned "duly approved, the colour and die proof for the 4d registration stamp duty die" which means that the Crown Agents retained two copies, although none have so far been noted in the Crown Agent's Archive held by the British Library in London, and the copy shown in fig 5 is the copy returned to De La Rue.

The proof in fig 5 at top right is dated 3.8.32, the date the proof was taken. It is annotated 'Appd 4/8' and initialled by Henry Stanfield of the Crown Agents' Stamp and Note branch.

The order for 500 envelopes was duly executed by De La Rue and invoicing details consistent with the order are contained in their 'Private Day Book' (accounts book) page 44 for September 1932, where for 22nd September the following handwritten entry appears:

The Crown Agents for the Colonies			
Bechuanaland Req No 380/2			
One embossing die for 4d Registration Envelopes			£13.7.6
One printing block for 'G' size Registration Envelopes			£1.10.0
<u>Registration Envelopes</u>			
528 4d G size			
<u>411</u> 4d Specimens			
939	1000 charged	per 000 59/3d	£2.19.3
Overprinting "specimen" the Reg. Envs			
required for distribution among the Countries			
in the Postal Union			4/6
1 Tin & packing			4/1
Postage on 1 parcel			7/6
Total			£18.12.10

Note that the 'SPECIMEN' overprint on the envelopes was placed on the rear side as shown in fig 6. These envelopes were probably sold at the Post Office at 6d each, but confirmation could not be found.

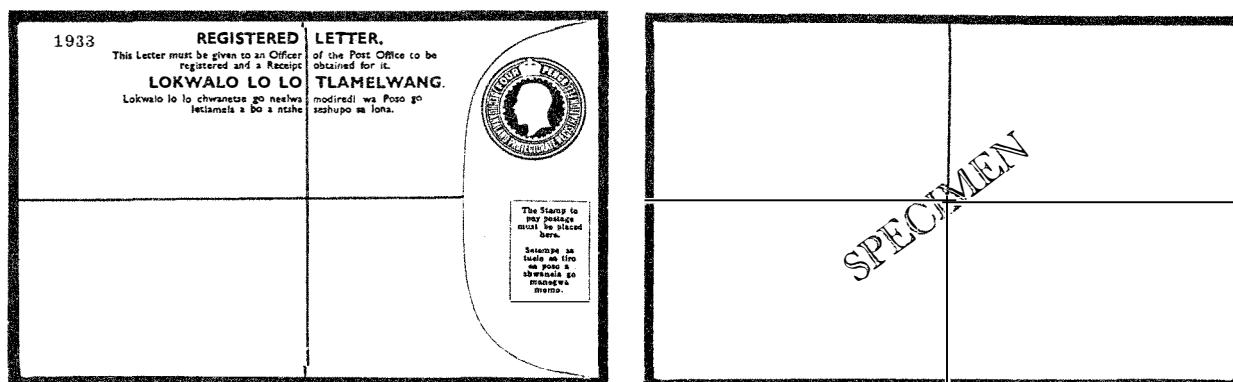


Figure 6 - KG5 4d Registration Envelope - front & rear view, reduced to 50%

Rear view shows SPECIMEN overprint in double-lined serif capitals, lettering 56.5mm long x 7.5mm high.
On front top left, the '1933' marking was applied by a Receiving Authority.

4. Orders shipped in KG5 period

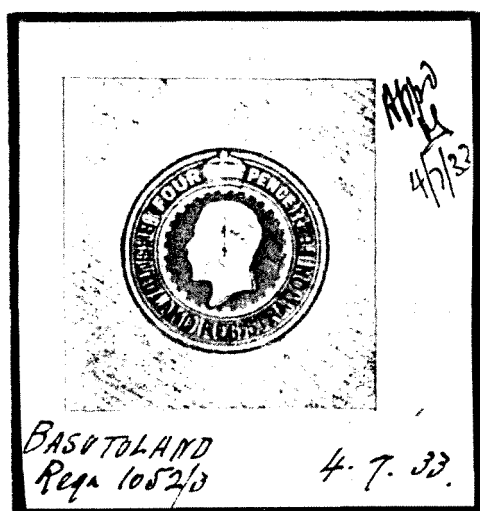
The quantity of 500 required on the first order would have been specified to the Crown Agents in the original indent, and seems rather small. The envelopes would have been put on sale in the territory near the end of October 1932 and very soon there was a further Requisition 429 placed on De La Rue for a quantity of 4500 envelopes urgently required by 21st December 1932. On 5th December 1932, the Crown Agents wrote to De La Rue "that the Government of Bechuanaland report that present stock will only suffice for 1 month" and requested an advance supply to be delivered to their Chief Inspector at the earliest possible date. De La Rue reply dated 6th December advised that an advance supply would be delivered by the 14th December; the CA Requisition Books (held in the British Library) record that the whole order was delivered early and that a quantity of 4512 envelopes were despatched to the territory on 16th December 1932. The next few printings are still labelled 'Urgent' in the CA Requisition Books but then supply and demand appears to become reasonably balanced. It does not seem possible to identify mint copies of the first printing (other than 'Specimens'); used envelopes dated 1932 can however only be from the first printing.

On page 157 of his book "The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands", HR Holmes lists the KG5 Registration Envelope orders as 3 shipments totalling 10 056 envelopes. Those are all listed in Volume 3 of the CA Requisition Books, but there are a further 3 orders totalling 18 888 envelopes, which are listed in Volume 4 which Holmes or his sources appear to have overlooked.

The 6 orders can be summarised as below:

Order	Req.	Date Despatched	Quantity Despatched	CA Req Book	Comments
1	380/2	21.09.32	528	Vol 3, p55	
2	429	16.12.32	4512	Vol 3, p66	v. urgently required
3	467/2	30.06.33	5016	Vol 3, p85	v. urgently required
4	560	10+13.4.35	6216	Vol 4, p6	advance supply of 1200 asap balance by mail steamer
5	652/2	5.3.36	5136	Vol 4, p41	
6	729/1	14.1.37	7536	Vol 4, p83	
		Total	<u>28944</u>		

The above envelopes are all of size 'G' and all appear to have the same imprint under the flap; see fig 10.



When the Crown Agents placed an order with De La Rue for registration envelopes for Basutoland, which required submission of an essay of the embossed stamp duty for approval, De La Rue used a copy of the Bechuanaland embossed stamp duty over which a piece of tracing paper had been mounted on which the wording "Basutoland Registration Fee" was drawn. This was submitted by De La Rue on 4th July 1933 and was approved by Henry Stanfield of the Crown Agents on the same day as shown in fig 7, at left.

5. The King George 6 Issues

The reign of King Edward 8 was too short for a proof stage on a 'lesser' territory to be reached. After the accession of King George 6 a revised Registration Fee die was prepared by De La Rue, featuring an embossed profile of the new monarch now facing the opposite way, as compared to his predecessor, as had become customary. Printed in the same red colour, proofs were submitted to the Crown Agents as shown in fig 8.

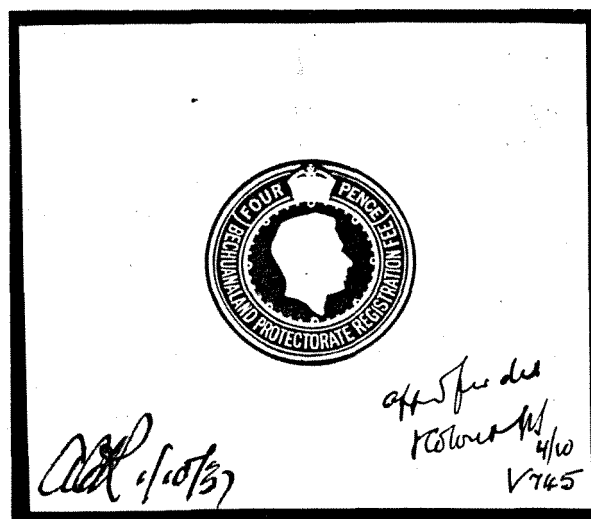


Fig 8 - KG6 Die Proof

The proof is annotated at right 'Appd' for die and colour 4/10' and initialled by Henry Stanfield of the Crown Agents, and shows two features that seem fairly common to die proofs of the period, viz firstly at left the proof was initialled and dated 1/10/37 by a Mr Ridgewell of the Crown Agents Inspectorate at De La Rue, who must have supervised the taking of the proof, and secondly, the proof has been numbered 'V745' in the bottom RH corner, but probably not by Henry Stanfield since proofs exist of other territories which have been numbered but have not been signed off as approved.

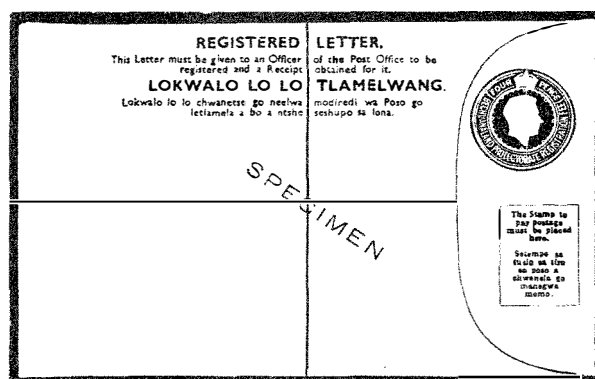
It appears to have been normal practice for De La Rue to submit 3 proofs for approval, of which one was returned to the contractor and therefore two were retained by the Crown Agents (perhaps one was passed to the end 'customer'?). In the Crown Agents Archive held by the British Library, a 'companion' proof 'approved' and numbered V746 is held, so there could be another proof numbered V744 or V747 somewhere. The numbering suggests some form of a proof register being kept but nothing like it has been found so far; similar die proofs are known for Basutoland numbered V730 ('Approved'), V731 (not denoted 'Approved') and V732 ('Approved') and for Swaziland numbered V740 ('Approved'), V741 ('Approved') and V742 (not denoted 'Approved'). All are initialled by Ridgewell and all 'Approved' are initialled by Henry Stanfield.

Since the initial shipment for the KG5 envelopes in September 1932, there was no increase in prices for the first batch of KG6 envelopes shipped just over 5 years later. According to the De La Rue Private Day Book for 1937, on p343 for 23 October the following was invoiced for the first order on Requisition 744/3:

Embossing die	£13.7.6
7200 4d 'G' size	
398 4d 'specimen'	
7598 @ 59/3d 000	£22.10.2
Overprinting specimen	4/6
1 case No. 1 tin lined	16/2
Total	£36.18.4

Note: There was no charge for a printing block, which means the original KG5 block continued to be used, which is confirmed by the same imprint appearing on the earlier KG6 envelopes.

Note that the number of specimens had reduced from 411 for KG5 to 398 for KG6; the overprint was now applied to the front of the envelope with an 'embossed' type of printing in black, the overprint measuring 41mm long by 4mm high as shown in fig 9 below.



For convenience, the imprints are designated by their (Bechuanaland) Higgins & Gage imprint reference numbers, as follows in figs 10 to 14 below:

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. LTD. PATENT.

Fig 10 - H & G type 4 (53mm long)

This is the original imprint, also used on the 6 off KG5 issues.

For KG6, Holmes records this imprint was used up to order 6 inclusive, but the type 4A imprint (see below) must have been used for at least one of these orders.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. LTD.

Fig 11 - H & G type 5 (45mm long)

Holmes records this was used for orders 7, 8 and 9.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fig 12 - H & G type 6 (38mm long)

Holmes records this was used for orders 10, 11 and 12, on both size 'G' and size 'H2'.

However, John Inglefield-Watson reported in Runner Post 15, June '89, p 264, the discovery of an unrecorded imprint found on a KG6 'G' size used on 16 May 1945, which is similar to H&G 4 and will be designated 4A:

THOMAS DE LA RUE & Co. LTD PATENT.

Fig 13 - H & G type 4A (56mm long)

Here 'THOMAS' is not abbreviated; there is no stop after 'Ltd'.

On contemporary KG6 'G' sized envelopes for the other 'Protectorates', the four imprint types known in Basutoland match those of Bechuanaland; the 'H&G 4A' is also not actually listed in H&G. On envelopes for Swaziland however there are a further two imprint types which have not been found either in Bechuanaland or Basutoland, shown in fig 14: H&G type 3 relates to Swaziland, 'type' 6A is not listed by H&G.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co LTD PATENT

THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fig 14a - H&G type 3 (46mm long)

Fig 14 b - H&G type 6A (49mm long)

It is possible that either or both of the above may still be found on a Bechuanaland envelope.

The proof of the envelope printing block given in figure 3 shows that the imprint is part of the block. No indication has been found whether the block would print only one or a multiple of 'envelopes' at a time. Because the block was specific for Bechuanaland with the Setswana text, it is possible that it would print only one envelope at a time, particularly because the initial order was for less than 1000 envelopes. It seems to have been common practice that the Crown Agents would pay for the initial blocks and dies and that the Contractor was then responsible for repairs and replacement due to wear. It is therefore probable that changes of imprint signify replacement of the whole printing block.

7. The QE2 Sterling Currency Issues

With the change of monarch, a new embossing die was made by De La Rue, also incorporating the increase of the registration fee (which had remained unchanged for more than 20 years) from 4d to 6d. This new die was approved on 6th November 1954; the proof held in the CA Archive at the British Library is marked 981/3. No other copies of this QE2 die proof appear to be known. The colour of the embossed duty varies from a 'strong' red to a rose-red on the issued envelopes; see fig 15 for a copy of this duty.

Sizes 'G' and 'H2' were supplied as follows by De La Rue:

Order	CA Req.	Size	Date Despatched	Qty Despatched	CA Req Book
1	2069/1	'G'	13.4.55	7313	1954, p1
"	'H2'		13.4.55	6541	
2	2316/1	'G'	31.8.56	12720	1954, p82
"	'H2'		31.8.56	9756	
3	2420/2	'G'	27.8.57	12612	1954, p111
"	'H2'		27.8.57	7884	
4	2525/2	'G'	24.9.58	15360	1957, p37
"	'H2'		24.9.58	7872	
5	2665/1	'H2'	31.12.59+19.1.60	36000	1957, p94

Grand totals shipped were 48005 of size 'G' and 68053 of size 'H2'. In the first consignment there was a quantity of 367 of 'G' size only, designated as GPO SPECIMENS in the CA Requisition Book. Although not overprinted as such, some are known with archival marking by a Receiving Authority.

Details published by HR Holmes correspond to the above, except that for some reason he reports a quantity of 27 of 'H2' less than recorded above.

For all issues, the imprint was H&G type 6 of 38mm length, per the later KG6 issues, see fig 12. There are no discernible differences in the text printed on the envelope between the KG5, KG6 and QE2 issues (both 6d and 5c) for size 'G'; similarly the text on the KG6 and QE2 'H2' size is also identical.

These QE2 envelopes were sold at the Post Office for 10d each, irrespective of size - see Runner Post 27, June 1992, p538.

8. The 1961 QE2 Decimal Currency Provisional Issue

When the South African currency (also used in Bechuanaland at the time) was decimalised on 14 February 1961, available stocks of stamps and stationery were surcharged with the decimal equivalent. For the stationery, only for the aerogramme was there sufficient stock to send to the South African Government Printer in Pretoria for surcharging. Subsequently, a small quantity of 'H2' registration envelopes are reported to have been discovered and they were surcharged locally in black with a '5c' handstamp. An error of surcharge double with one virtually illegible exists and is illustrated in fig 15.



Fig 15 - '5c' surcharge double



Fig 16 - '5c' Registration Fee

All known 'H2' size surcharged with 5c handstamp are mint; a used copy has not yet been reported. The 1977 H&G catalogue gives an incorrect listing of '5c' surcharges:

- item 21 relates to size 'G' which is not known surcharged,
- items 21a and 21b are listed as surcharged size 'H' in cream and buff respectively, which were not issued in the basic 6d value; that size 'H' is probably incorrect since the reference in H&G to the unsurcharged item 19a relates to the 'H2' size. The latter, on cream paper, was indeed surcharged by handstamp, but a 6d 'H2' in buff is unknown.

9. The QE2 Decimal Definitive Issues

The change of currency had been anticipated and decimal registration envelopes had been planned well beforehand. De La Rue prepared a 5c Registration Fee die, shown in fig 16, where a proof in the CA Archives in the British Library is designated '148/2' with approval on 18th Aug 1960.

Size 'G' continued to be supplied, but instead of the 'H2' size, there was a new size 'H' (8" x 5" or 203 x 127mm) where the text was similar to previous issues, but with a text size 'in between' previous 'G' and 'H2' formats. This new 'H' size, shown in fig 19, also featured a curved vertical edge to the flap of the envelope, in common with other De La Rue 'G' and 'H2' sizes. In his 'Bechuanalands', Holmes also lists on p175 a decimal 'H2' size which does not exist.

The following orders are recorded in the Crown Agents' Requisition Books:

Order	CA Req.	Size	Date Despatched	Qty Despatched	CA Req Book
1	2732/1	'G'	14.11 + 8.12.60	25000	1960, p37
	"	'H'	17.11 + 8.12.60	25000	
2	2920/1	'G'	?	50000 ordered	1962, p31
	"	'H'	?	25000 ordered	

In the first order there was a quantity of 386 of 'G' size only designated as GPO Specimens in the CA Requisition Book: some are known with archival marking by a Receiving Authority. There may have been further orders, but the CA Requisition Books start to 'degenerate' after about 1963 and are no longer reliable.

For the 'G' size, the imprint continued to be H&G type 6 of 38mm length, but for the new 'H' size a totally different imprint was used, not listed by H&G, shown in fig 17.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fig 17 - Imprint size 'H' (length 41.5mm)

These envelopes were sold at Post Offices for 8½c for the 'G' size and 9c for the 'H' size - see Runner Post 27, June 1992, p538.

10. The QE2 McCorquodale Issue

The issue of a pale buff coloured size 'H' envelope, with the customary text in English and Setswana printed in dark blue, with a 5c Registration Fee embossed duty featuring the Queen's profile printed in red, but with imprint as in fig 18, is somewhat of a mystery. There are no records in the CA Requisition Books concerning this envelope; date of issue is thought to be close to Independence on 30 September 1966 since the few used covers known are postmarked just after that period; known dates are between 2 December 1966 and 7 February 1967. Neither is this issue mentioned by HR Holmes in his 'Bechuanalands', but it is listed in H&G as item 20a although paper colour should be 'buff' instead of cream.

The Crown Agents Archive at the British Library contains a copy marked 'Req Number 5/12305', but no date or other details are recorded. The imprint under flap is shown in fig 18, and a reduced copy of the envelope is shown in fig 20.

McCORMQUODALE & COMPANY LIMITED

Fig 18 - QE2 'H' sized McCorquodale imprint

Fig. 19 - De La Rue 'H' size, reduced to 64%. Note curved vertical edge of flap.

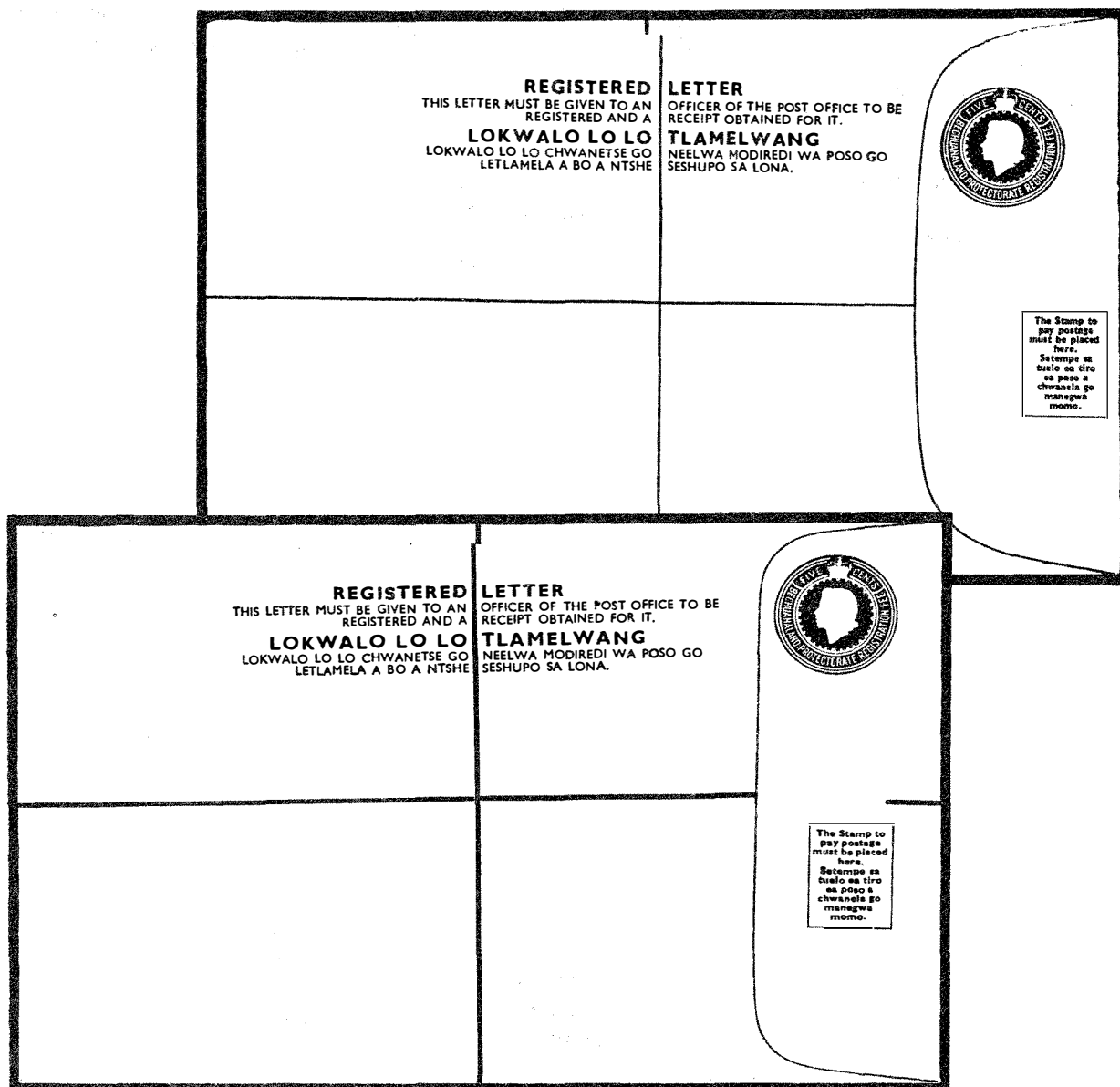


Fig 20 - McCorquodale 'H' size, reduced to 64%. Note straight vertical edge of flap, 'higher' position of embossed duty and minor differences in length of text lines.

A final query in the McCorquodale saga concerns the 5c embossed Registration Fee duty - did the Crown Agents transfer 'their' die from De La Rue to McCorquodale or did the latter make their own die? If they did, they made a near perfect copy.

After independence, the registration envelopes available in Botswana were the linen backed McCorquodale produced 'formula' size 'G' and 'H' envelopes, as described in Runner Post 39, June 1995, p863.

The change of supplier and style of envelope was also encountered in Swaziland and Basutoland. It would appear that the De La Rue produced envelopes became either too expensive, and/or that McCorquodale upset the traditional market allocations by aggressive marketing, resulting in De La Rue losing their registration envelope business in the 'Protectorates' and probably beyond. In Swaziland, the QE2 '5c' De La Rue 'G' sized envelope with the familiar curved vertical flap edge was replaced in 1965 by a 'G' and 'H' sized envelope with triangular pointed flap which in 1966 were superseded by the McCorquodale produced 'formula' envelopes of sizes 'G' and 'H'. In Basutoland, the De La Rue 5c sized 'G' and 'H2' envelopes were superseded by McCorquodale 5c sized 'G', 'H' and 'H2' envelopes circa 1965, which in turn circa 1966 were superseded by similar sized 'formula' envelopes also by McCorquodale.

11. Postscript - Manufacture of Registration Envelopes

From the 1880s, the two largest manufacturers of Registration Envelopes in Britain were McCorquodale and De La Rue. McCorquodale established a de facto monopoly on the supply of registration envelopes to the British Post Office. The McCorquodale registration envelopes were of simple construction - the 'linen' was stuck onto the (probably printed) paper of the envelope, then die cut, folded and pasted. Finishing operations would include gumming of the flap, which from KE7 onwards invariably had a straight edge with small radiused corners. This characteristic is usually quite sufficient to identify a McCorquodale envelope compared to a De La Rue envelope which have a curved edge. Early McCorquodale envelopes, such as 1886 COGH overprinted 'British Bechuanaland' show 'Patent Registered Envelope' as part of the imprint, but no Patent documentation could be found. The De La Rue principal registration envelope market was the Commonwealth, excluding Britain where McCorquodale dominated probably by agreement.

The De La Rue registration envelope was more complex to manufacture than McCorquodale's, consisting virtually of a linen envelope within a paper envelope, with the seams at opposite sides. That design was patented as far back as 1881, when on 20th October Letters Patent No. 4597 were granted to Warren William De La Rue, of 110, Bunhill Row, in the County of Middlesex, for an Invention of "Improvements in Safety Envelopes". The "Specification in pursuance of the condition of the Letter Patent filed by the said Warren William De La Rue in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 19th April 1882" read:

This Invention has for its object improvements in safety envelopes. My improved safety envelope consists in effect of two complete envelopes, the one enclosed within the other.

The inner envelope is of Jaconette, or like woven fabric. It has the opening at one end, and the joint is along the middle of the back and through the free flap. The fixed flap closing, the bottom is folded to the back, so that both the joints of this inner envelope are upon the back.

These joints are securely fastened by adhesive material or by stitching, so that the inner envelope or lining is complete in itself.

The paper for the outer envelope is cut in the usual way for an envelope open at the end; all its flaps are arranged to fold to the front.

This paper envelope, in its unfolded form, is coated with paste, and the completed inner envelope of woven fabric is laid in place upon it. The bottom flap and afterwards the side flaps of the paper envelope are then folded over and pressed down flat. In this state the compound envelope is dried, and afterwards the inner envelope is opened by inserting a paper knife. The paste does not cause the two surfaces of woven fabric to adhere firmly one to the other, but does attach the fabric very securely to the paper.

When the inner envelope or lining is thus covered and the whole is complete, access to the joints of the lining can only be attained by means involving the irreparable destruction of the outer envelope.

In order that my said Invention may be most fully understood and readily carried into effect, I will proceed to describe the Drawings hereunto annexed".

The Drawings or description are not attached since they virtually repeat the above. It is suggested to readers with an interest in this subject to carefully 'dissect' by soaking one of each manufacturer's envelopes to appreciate the difference in construction.

For Bechuanaland, the De La Rue envelopes included the word 'Patent' as part of the imprint to the early KG6 issues, see fig 10; thereafter it was omitted. De La Rue manufactured Registration Envelopes according to their patent for some 80 years; beautifully made they sadly became uncompetitive in the modern world.

12. Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement is due to John Inglefield-Watson for his encouragement (over more than 3 years!) to compile this article, for his valuable comments and provision of illustration for figures 1, 4, 5 and 8 from his collection.

Permission from the British Library Philatelic Collections, London, to publish information from the Crown Agents Philatelic and Security Printing Archive, and from the National Postal Museum, London, to publish information from the De La Rue Archives, is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

CHECKLIST OF BOTSWANA POSTMARKS

FOR THE REST OF THE OFFICES BEGINNING WITH THE LETTER M (PART 2)

Brian Trotter

This checklist covers the recorded postmarks for the rest of the offices beginning with the letter 'M' (part 2). Part 1 appeared in RP 41. The previous checklist covered all those offices beginning with the letters 'Ma' and was published in RP 38 and 39. Since we have so many offices and markings beginning with the letter 'M', it was necessary to divide both checklists - those beginning with 'Ma', and the rest of 'M' - into several parts

For the rest of 'M' postal markings, the Botswana Postmark Project Team has so far recorded 139 different markings. We can no doubt add to this as our members provide further information, so please help.

SINCE THE RECORDED MARKINGS REPRESENT ESSENTIALLY ONLY WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE SMALL NUMBER OF MEMBERS WORKING ON THE POSTMARK PROJECT, RECORDED NUMBERS OF MARKINGS DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT RELATIVE SCARCITY OF THE RESPECTIVE MARKINGS.

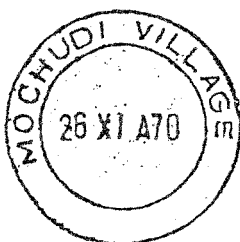
MOCHUDI



No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters	:	17.5 & 26 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Jan 17, 1968
Latest recorded date	:	Jan 17, 1968
Codes recorded	:	A
Number recorded so far	:	1

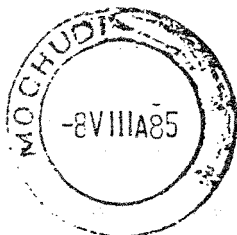
This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 2 for MOCHUDI VILLAGE (See RP 20, p368).



No. 2 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters	:	22 & 30 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Nov 3, 1969
Latest recorded date	:	Nov 1, 1979
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C
Number recorded so far	:	11

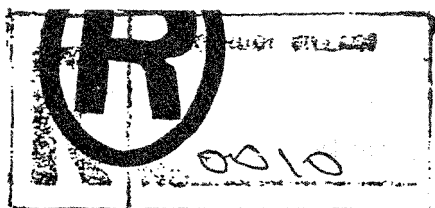
This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 3 for MOCHUDI VILLAGE with Bech. Prot. excised (See RP 20, p368).



No. 3 Type 2 A 1

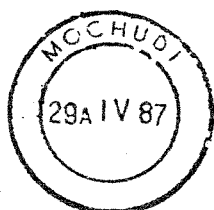
Circle diameters	:	22 & 30 mm
Earliest recorded date	:	Feb 7, 1981
Latest recorded date	:	Mar 12, 1993
Codes recorded	:	A, B, C
Number recorded so far	:	More than 50

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 3 for MOCHUDI VILLAGE with Bech. Prot. excised, and after long usage in Botswana, with VILLAGE excised (See RP 20, p368, and postmark No. 2 above).



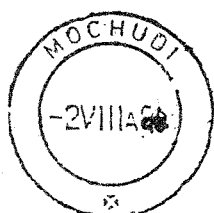
No. 4 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 23 x 54 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is on piece, so no date can be determined. Note this registration marking is for MOCHUDI VILLAGE. All following postmarks refer to MOCHUDI only, VILLAGE does not appear again.



No. 5 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 18 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 8, 1985
 Latest recorded date : May 28, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 20

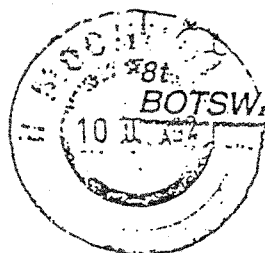
One recorded item has the code between the day and month, instead of between month & year (See illustration).



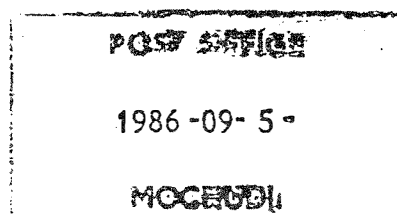
No. 6 Type 2 D 2
 Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 5, 1973
 Latest recorded date : May 19, 1989
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 10



No. 7 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 7, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Jul 7, 1990
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1

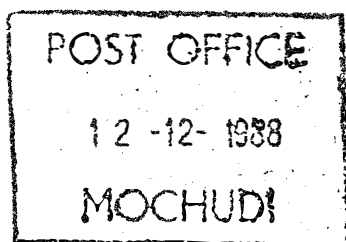


No. 8 Type 2 A 3
 Circle diameters : 19 & 33 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 10, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Feb 10, 1992
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 9 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 28 x 51 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 8, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Apr 29, 1987
 Number recorded so far : 5

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 10 Type 8 J 26

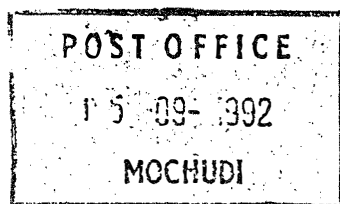
Box dimensions : 31 x 44 mm

Earliest recorded date : Dec 12, 1988

Latest recorded date : Mar 5, 1992

Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 11 Type 8 J 26

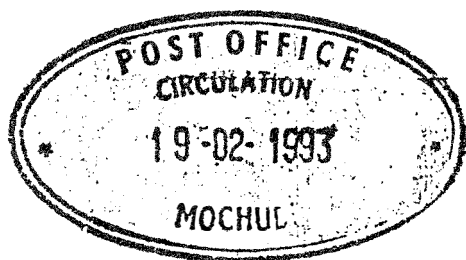
Box dimensions : 25.5 x 43 mm

Earliest recorded date : Sep 15, 1992

Latest recorded date : Sep 15, 1992

Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 12 Type 61 J 34

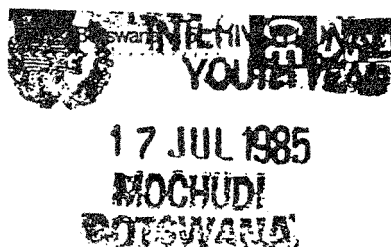
Oval dimensions : 33 x 58 mm

Earliest recorded date : Nov 23, 1992

Latest recorded date : Feb 19, 1993

Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 13 Type SPEC 3

Earliest recorded date : Jul 17, 1985

Latest recorded date : Aug 1, 1985

Number recorded so far : 2

Omnibus issue - International Youth Year.



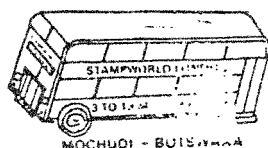
No. 14 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988

Latest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988

Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus issue - Mafeking - Gubulawayo Runner Post Centenary. Note spelling of MOCHUDI as MOCHUDIE.



No. 15 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990

Latest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990

Number recorded so far : 1

Omnibus issue - Stampworld London. The single recorded item is struck in red, and is used to cancel a stamp on an unaddressed cover.

MODIPANE

No. 1 Type 61 J 27

Box dimensions : 32 x 52 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 26, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Jan 5, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 8

Six of the recorded items struck in red, one in purple, and one in black. Note spelling of OFFICE as OFEICE.

MOENG

No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 20 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 27, 1968
 Latest recorded date : Mar 4, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, Block
 Number recorded so far : 30

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate postmark No. 1 (See RP 20, p368).



No. 2 Type 61 M 5

Oval dimensions : 26 x 45 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 3, 1976
 Latest recorded date : Jul 6, 1979
 Number recorded so far : 9

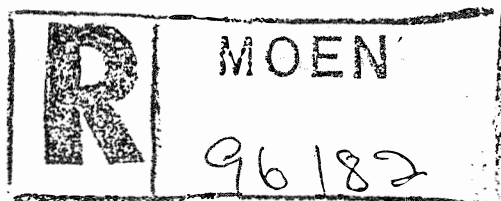
All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 3 Type 32 J 27

Circle diameters : 32 & 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 6, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Sep 1, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 4 Type REGN 2g

Box dimensions : ±25 x 65 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 6, 1979
 Latest recorded date : Aug 7, 1979
 Number recorded so far : 3

Two of the three recorded items are struck in red. Note the G in MOENG has been omitted to read MOEN.

MOGAPI

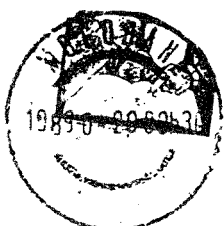
Also spelled MAGAPI, and covered in checklist for postmarks beginning with letters Ma (See RP 38, p843).

MOGOBANE

No. 1 Type 21 B 51

Circle diameters : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 20, 1984
 Latest recorded date : Apr 24, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 8

Two recorded items are missing the first digit of the year.



No. 2 Type 21 A 1

Circle diameters : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 1, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Apr 20, 1989
 Number recorded so far : 3

MOGODITSHANE

No. 1 Type 21 C 23(1)

Circle diameters : 18 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 7, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Mar 11, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 5



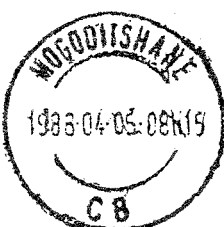
No. 2 Type 21 C 23(2)

Circle diameters : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 12, 1991
 Latest recorded date : Sep 16, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 4



No. 3 Type 21 C 23(3)

Circle diameters : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 26, 1991
 Latest recorded date : Mar 16, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3



No. 4 Type 21 C 24

Circle diameters : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 5, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Dec 17, 1991
 Number recorded so far : 23



No. 5 Type 21 C 21

Circle diameters : 18 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 14, 1989
 Latest recorded date : Mar 7, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2



No. 6 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions : 33 x 55 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 13, 1991
 Latest recorded date : Dec 13, 1991
 Number recorded so far : 1

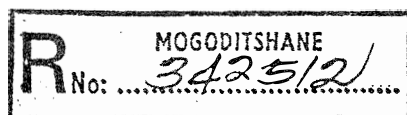
The single recorded item is a photocopy, so it is not known if is struck in red.



No. 7 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 27 x 44 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 5, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Oct 24, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 3

One recorded item is struck in violet.



No. 8 Type REGN 3c

Box dimensions : 14 x 51 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 16, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Oct 24, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in violet.



No. 9 Type MISC 3f

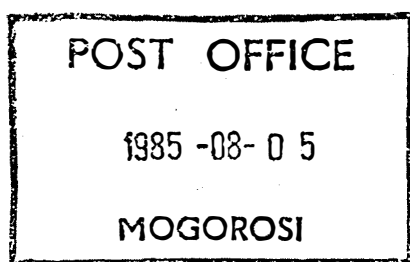
Circle diameters : 18 & 31 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 13, 1991
 Latest recorded date : Jan 14, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2

MOGOROSI



No. 1 Type 2 B 51

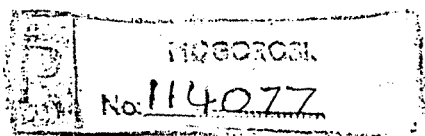
Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 12, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Jun 12, 1992
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 2 Type 8 J 26

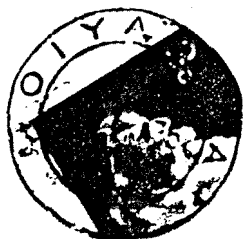
Box dimensions : 33 x 53 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 5, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Aug 5, 1985
 Number recorded so far : 4

All recorded items are struck in red.



No. 3 Type REGN 2a

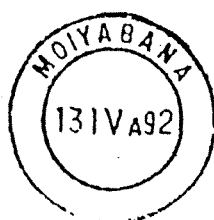
Box dimensions : 15 x 53 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 12, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Jun 12, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 1

MOIYABANA

No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 22 & 30 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jan ?, 1975
 Latest recorded date : Jan ?, 1975
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 1 (See RP 20, p369).



No. 2 Type 2 A 1

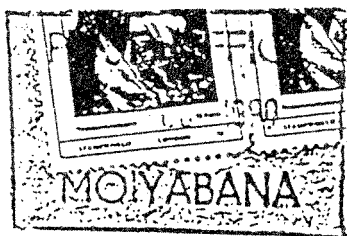
Circle diameters : 18 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Nov 28, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Mar 26, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, None
 Number recorded so far : 6



No. 3 Type 61 J 26 ?

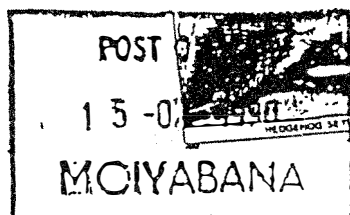
Oval dimensions : ? x 51 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is a photocopy, so it is not known if it is struck in red. The date is also unclear.



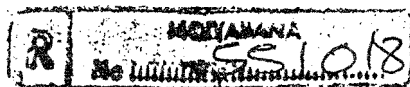
No. 4 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 28 x 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?, 1990
 Latest recorded date : ?, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is a photocopy, so it is not known if it is struck in red. The day and month of the date are also unclear.



No. 5 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 26 x 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : July 15, 1990
 Latest recorded date : July 15, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 1

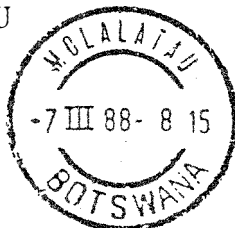
The single recorded item is a photocopy, so it is not known if it is struck in red.



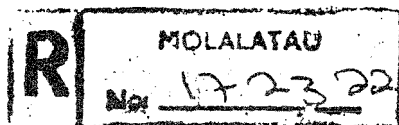
No. 6 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 10 x 51.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 6, 1989
 Latest recorded date : Mar 19, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 4

Three of the four recorded items are struck in red.

MOLALATAU



No. 1 Type 21 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18 & 30 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 1(?), 1983
 Latest recorded date : Nov 13, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 11



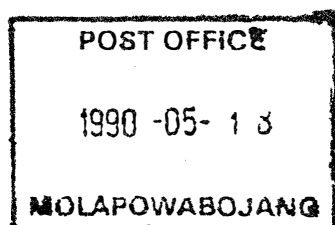
No. 2 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 15 x 50 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 24, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Nov 13, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.

MOLAPOWABOJANG



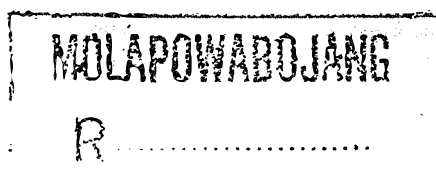
No. 1 Type 2 A 1
 Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 6, 1984
 Latest recorded date : Jun 10, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B
 Number recorded so far : 11



No. 2 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 28 x 41.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May 18, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Jun 10, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 2

Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 3 Type REGN 4c

Box dimensions : 22 x 56 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 12, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Jun 10, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 5

All recorded items are struck in red.

MOLEPOLOLE

No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 17 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 17, 1968
 Latest recorded date : Jun 9, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 45

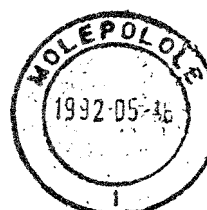
This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 3 with Bech. Prot. excised (See RP 20, p370).



No. 2 Type 2 A 1

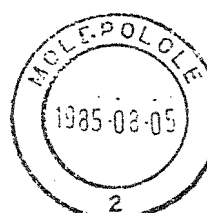
Circle diameters : 17.5 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 6, 1974
 Latest recorded date : Apr 11, 1983
 Codes recorded : A, C, D
 Number recorded so far : 20

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 2 with Bechuanaland excised (See RP 20, p369).



No. 3 Type 2E(1)

Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 23, 1990
 Latest recorded date : May 16, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2



No. 4 Type 2 E(2)

Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 5, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Nov 1, 1989
 Number recorded so far : 9



No. 5 Type 2 E(3)

Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 5, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Mar 8, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 2



No. 6 Type 21 A 1

Circle diameters : 18 & 29 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 14, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Mar 9, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 4



No. 7 Type 2 C 21

Circle diameters : 19 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 20, 1987
 Latest recorded date : Jun 17, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 8



No. 8 Type 61 J 27

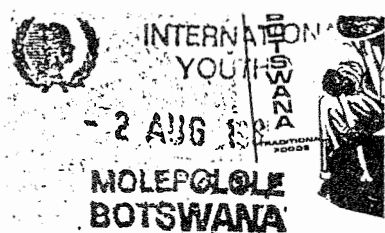
Oval dimensions : 33 x 55 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 4, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Dec 22, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 3

All recorded items are struck in purple.



No. 9 Type MACH ?

Circle diameter : 22 mm
 Earliest recorded date : May ?, 1987
 Latest recorded date : May ?, 1987
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 10 Type SPEC 3

Earliest recorded date : Jul 17, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Dec ?, 1985
 Number recorded so far : 5

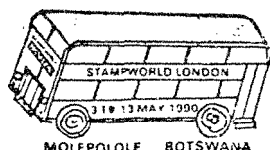
Omnibus issue - International Youth Year.



No. 11 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Aug 22, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 1

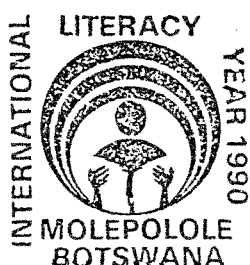
Omnibus issue - Mafeking - Gubulawayo Runner Post Centenary.



No. 12 Type SPEC 2b

Earliest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990
 Latest recorded date : May 3-13, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 1

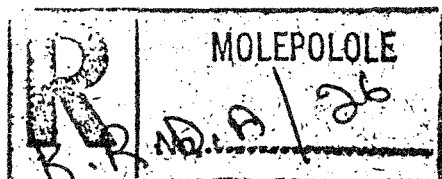
Omnibus issue - Stampworld London. The single recorded item is struck in red, and is used to cancel a stamp on an unaddressed cover.



No. 13 Type SPEC 2c

Earliest recorded date : ?, 1990
 Latest recorded date : ?, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 2

Omnibus issue - International Literacy Year 1990. Struck in blue and used to cancel a stamp on an unaddressed cover.

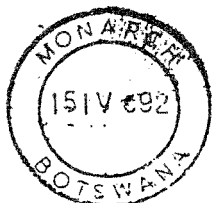


No. 14 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : 23 x 57 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 23, 1986
 Latest recorded date : Oct 15, 1992
 Number recorded so far : 2

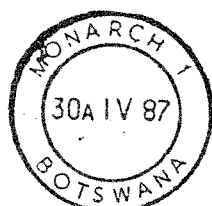
One of the two recorded items is struck in purple.

MONARCH



No. 1 Type 2 B 51

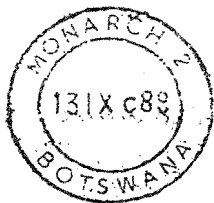
Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Apr 15, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Mar 12, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, C
 Number recorded so far : 4



No. 2 Type 2 B(1) 51

Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 22, 1982
 Latest recorded date : May 18, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, C
 Number recorded so far : 28

Code between day and month instead of between month and year for many recorded items (See illustration). One recorded item has the date inverted, another has all except the month inverted. The 1993 strikes reverse the date order to year, month, day.



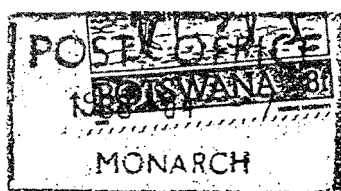
No. 3 Type 2 B(2) 51

Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Sep 13, 1989
 Latest recorded date : Sep 13, 1989
 Codes recorded : C
 Number recorded so far : 1



No. 4 Type 2 B(3) 51

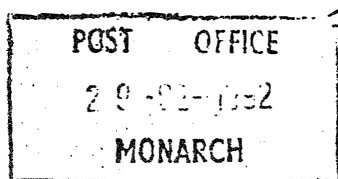
Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 17, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Mar 12, 1993
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 2



No. 5 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 24 x 43.5 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 1, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Apr 7, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 2

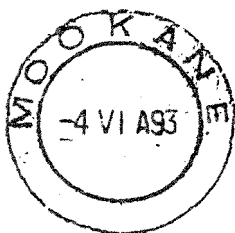
Both recorded items are struck in red.



No. 6 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 22 x 42 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 29, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Jul 12, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 2

One recorded item is struck in red, and the other in purple.

MOOKANE

No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 21 & 30 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Aug 6, 1985
 Latest recorded date : Jun 4, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C, None
 Number recorded so far : 8

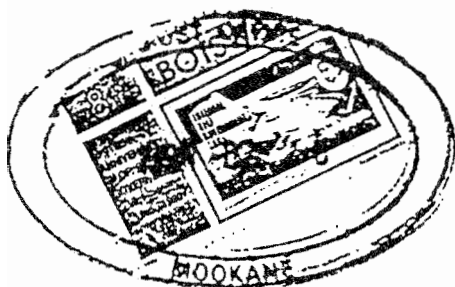
This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 1 (See RP 20, p370). Two recorded items for 1985, have the 5 inserted in manuscript.



No. 2 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 19 & 28 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 21, 1988
 Latest recorded date : Jun 21, 1988
 Number recorded so far : 2

The date is not legible on the second recorded item.

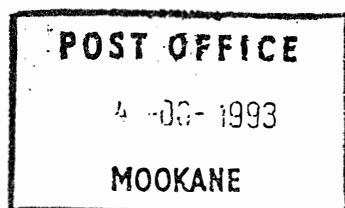


No. 3 Type 6 J 26

Oval dimensions : 28 x 48 mm
36 x 57 mm

Earliest recorded date : ?
Latest recorded date : ?
Number recorded so far : 1

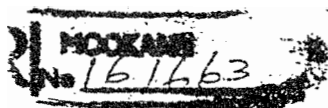
Single recorded item is a photocopy, so it is not known if it is, or is not, struck in red. The date is not legible.



No. 4 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 26 x 43.5 mm
Earliest recorded date : Nov 21, 1992
Latest recorded date : Nov 21, 1992
Number recorded so far : 1

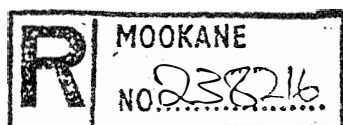
The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 5 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : 12 x ? mm
Earliest recorded date : ?
Latest recorded date : ?
Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is on piece, so no date can be determined.

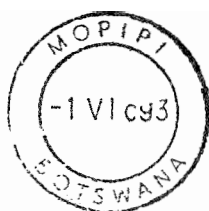


No. 6 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : 15 x 43 mm
Earliest recorded date : Nov 19, 1992
Latest recorded date : Nov 19, 1992
Number recorded so far : 2

The two recorded items are struck in red, but one is on piece, so no date can be determined for this marking.

MOPIPI



No. 1 Type 2 B 51

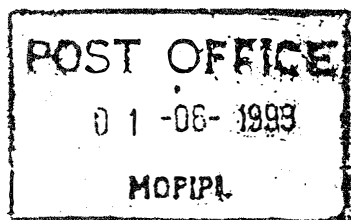
Circle diameters : 18 & 26 mm
Earliest recorded date : Jan 7, 1988
Latest recorded date : April 1, 1993
Codes recorded : A, B, C
Number recorded so far : 9

This marking has wider lettering than the following postmark (No. 2); and a different date format.



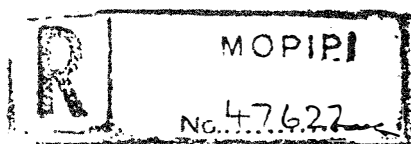
No. 2 Type 2 B 51
 Circle diameters : 18 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 1, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 1, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

This marking has narrower lettering than the previous postmark (No. 1), and a different date format.



No. 3 Type 8 J 26
 Box dimensions : 27.5 x 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 4, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jul 8, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3

All recorded items are struck in red. Note there is a full stop after the office name (MOPIPI).



No. 4 Type REGN 2a
 Box dimensions : 17 x 51 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 1, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 1, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

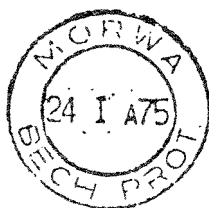
The single recorded item is struck in red.

MOROKA



No. 1 Type 2 D 2
 Circle diameters : 17 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 18, 1975
 Latest recorded date : Jun 18, 1975
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 1

MORWA



No. 1 Type 2 B 31
 Circle diameters : 17 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 12, 1974
 Latest recorded date : Jan 24, 1975
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 3

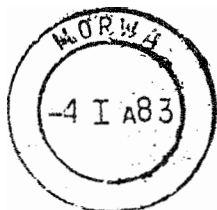
This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 1 (See RP 20, p371), being used well after Independence with Bech Prot still intact.



No. 2 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 17 & 26 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Feb 21, 1984
 Latest recorded date : Apr 4, 1993
 Codes recorded : A, B, C
 Number recorded so far : 13

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 1, with Bech Prot excised (See previous postmark, No. 1, and RP 20, p371).



No. 3 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 18.5 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 15, 1978
 Latest recorded date : Mar 13, 1986
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 3



No. 4 Type REGN 4a

Box dimensions : 14 x 56 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Oct 7, 1992
 Latest recorded date : Mar 8, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 3

One recorded item is on piece, so no date can be determined for this marking.

MOSU



No. 1 Type 2 B 51

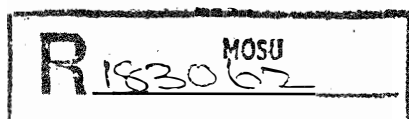
Circle diameters : 18 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 30, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Jun 11, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 2



No. 2 Type 61 J 27

Oval dimensions : 30 x 49 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 11, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 11, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in red.



No. 3 Type REGN 3b

Box dimensions : 14 x 51 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 11, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 11, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in red.

MOSHUPA

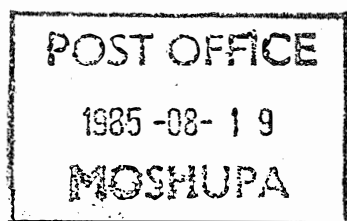
No. 1 Type 2 D 7	
Circle diameters	: 18 & 26 mm
Earliest recorded date	: May 17, 1967
Latest recorded date	: Mar 10, 1993
Codes recorded	: A, B, C
Number recorded so far	: 40

This is Bechuanaland Protectorate marking No. 1 (See RP 20, p371).



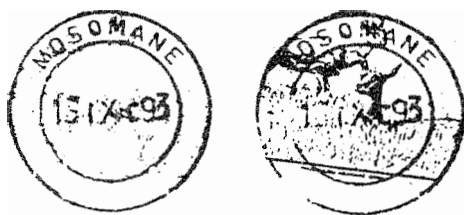
No. 2 Type 2 A 1	
Circle diameters	: 18.5 & 28 mm
Earliest recorded date	: May 4, 1993
Latest recorded date	: May 4, 1993
Number recorded so far	: 2

The date is illegible on the second recorded item.

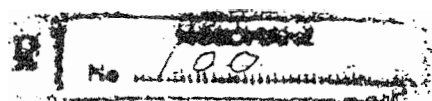


No. 3 Type 8 J 26	
Box dimensions	: 29 x 44 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Aug 19, 1985
Latest recorded date	: Aug 22, 1986
Number recorded so far	: 4

All recorded items are struck in red.

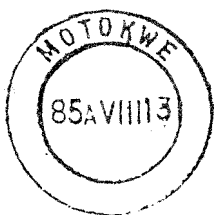
MOSOMANE

No. 1 Type 2 A 1	
Circle diameters	: 19 & 26.5 mm
Earliest recorded date	: Aug 6, 1985
Latest recorded date	: Sep 13, 1993
Codes recorded	: B, C
Number recorded so far	: 12



No. 2 Type REGN 2a	
Box dimensions	: 11 x 55 ? mm
Earliest recorded date	: May 6, 1986
Latest recorded date	: May 6, 1986
Number recorded so far	: 1

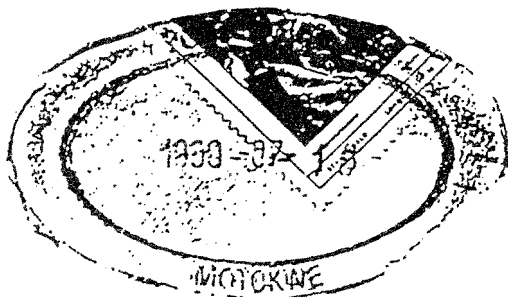
The single recorded item is struck in red.

MOTOKWE

No. 1 Type 2 A 1

Circle diameters : 19 & 27 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Dec 13, 1983
 Latest recorded date : Jun 7, 1993
 Codes recorded : A
 Number recorded so far : 10

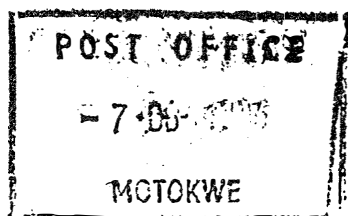
Date sequence for all recorded items is year, code, month, day.



No. 2 Type 6 J 26

Oval dimensions : 28 x 49 mm
 : 38 x 64 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jul 15, 1990
 Latest recorded date : Jul 15, 1990
 Number recorded so far : 1

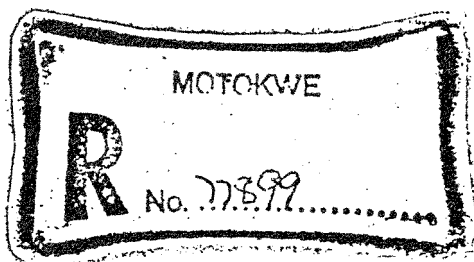
The single recorded item is a photocopy, so it is not known if it is, or is not, struck in red.



No. 3 Type 8 J 26

Box dimensions : 27 x 43 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Jun 7, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Jun 7, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

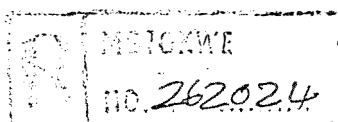
The single recorded item is struck in purple.



No. 4 Type REGN 3a

Box dimensions : ±27 x ±54 mm
 Earliest recorded date : ?
 Latest recorded date : ?
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is on piece, so no date can be determined.



No. 5 Type REGN 2a

Box dimensions : 15 x 44 mm
 Earliest recorded date : Mar 3, 1993
 Latest recorded date : Mar 3, 1993
 Number recorded so far : 1

The single recorded item is struck in red.

The Botswana Postmark Project Team that provided data for this Checklist for the rest of the Offices beginning with the letter M was Dennis Firth, Mike George, Sir John Inglefield-Watson, the late Roy Setterfield, Peter Thy, David Wall (with help from Barbara Andersson and Sheila Case), and myself.

PRICE LIST 1996/1



687



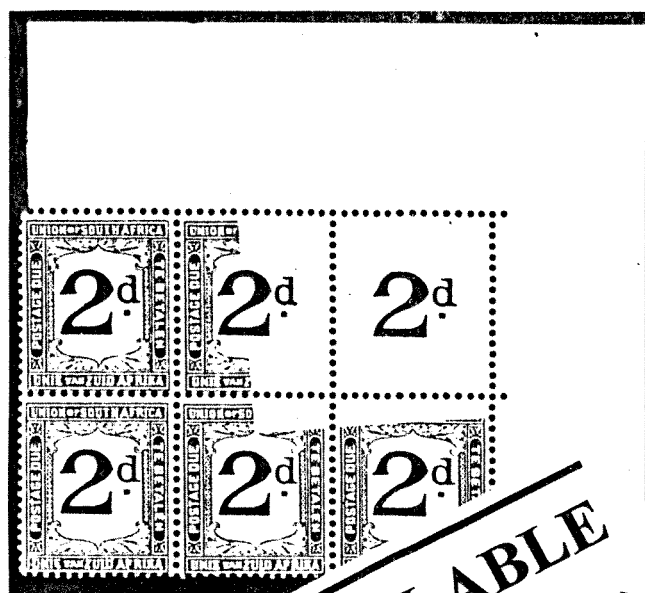
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