

The Runner Post

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June 2003

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Membership News

New Members

Joyce Morris 43 Ash Close, Appley Bridge, Wigan, Lancashire, WN6 9HU, UK
Joyce collects Bechuanalands and Botswana stamps, covers and postal stationary.

Editor's Corner

Just a few lines to thank Brian Hurst for doing such an excellent job on his first auction. I hope members all got something interesting for their collections.

Thanks again to Brian and also to Peter Thy and Sir John Inglefield-Watson for providing me with a regular flow of items of interest and articles without which there WOULD HAVE BEEN NO RUNNER POST #57. I have now only a few articles left in the pending box for the December issue.

The Runner Post needs just a few percent of the other hundred members to send in a contribution. So why not find your favourite cover, or that item that has you puzzled. Get it scanned or photocopied. Write down a few words or a few pages. Send it in by post or e-mail. It's that easy.

News**Conference of Southern African Specialist Societies, 22nd and 23rd November 2003**

The Southern African specialist societies are holding a joint conference at the Falstaff Hotel in Leamington Spa on the week end of 22nd and 23rd November this year. The programme will include displays and talks representing many aspects of Southern African philately, and an auction is planned as well. Accommodation on a dinner bed and breakfast basis in the Falstaff Hotel is available at £54 per night.

Contact Brian Trotter at 64A Wandsworth Common North Side, London SW18 2SH, or telephone (020) 8870 7100, or fax (020) 8875 0720, or e-mail brian@btrotter.co.uk

Postal Stationery Book

The proof reading of the book is progressing slowly but steadily. It is expected that the completed typeset manuscript will go to the printer within a few months. Members will later be informed of the publication date and about how to obtain a copy of the book that will be offered at a discount to Society members. The book will be co-published by the 'Bechuanalands and Botswana Society' and the 'British Philatelic Trust.' - *Peter Thy, April 2003*

"Grand Award" in the World Series of Philately

At the 2003 Garfield Perry Annual Stamp Show in Cleveland, Ohio (called the March Party) David Wessely received a Gold award and was declared the "Grand Award" winner for 6 frames (96 pages) of "The Bechuanalands to 1912".

There were 10 pages of pre 1885 (missionary mail, Stellaland, Military Telegraphs etc.), 54 on British Bechuanaland and 32 of Bechuanaland Protectorate. Special emphasis being given to postal history.

The March Party is one of 32 shows in the USA every year ranked as a World Series of Philately show. The 32 "Grand Award" winners then compete in the Annual American Philatelic Society show in August. This year it will be held in Columbus, Ohio. I'm sure all members wish David luck.

Comprehensive Cumulative Index to the Runner Post and Runner News

A comprehensive author and subject index to the Runner Post is of high priority to the Society. For years we have relied on Jim Catterall's cumulative indexes to the Runner Post and Runner News. The latest of these covers all issues up to Runner Post #50.

Despite their usefulness and merits, a new more detailed index is desirable. Work has started on such a new index. It is anticipated that it will include:

- (1) list of issues (including supplements)
- (2) table of contents
- (3) author listing
- (4) subject index

The result will be made available to all members in the form of a traditional printed booklet. It is also planned to produce an electronic keyword searchable version on CD and hopefully also web based. Input to this project is solicited as views and/or ideas of how to produce the subject index. Any help or ideas of how to make the searchable database will also be highly appreciated. - *Peter Thy*

Botswana Stamps 1966-2000 - Sheila Case, December 2002

An 80t Botswana stamp, commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the UN, shows "letters and postman delivering to village" according to Stanley Gibbons (Commonwealth Catalogue). Well, we do not have delivery even in Gaborone, so what is this? The stamp is inscribed "UNDP" and "unfpa".

In the Botswana Postal Service pamphlet publicising this issue we find that "UNDP" is United Nations Development Programme, but no interpretation is given for "unfpa", and no clue as to what this stamp design represents.

This is one of many puzzles I had to sort out while compiling "Botswana Stamps 1966-2000" for publication by BotswanaPost, formerly Botswana Postal Services. (My compilation was complete by November 2000, but the booklet was not seen until August 2002!)

The purpose of the booklet (note, it is not a catalogue, but a listing) is to make it easier for beginners to collect Botswana stamps. For the first time we have, in one small volume, a listing of the stamps, miniature sheets and First Day Cover issues in Botswana.

Some descriptions vary from those in Stanley Gibbons. Our descriptions are taken in the first instance from the stamps themselves, and where the stamp gave no helpful description, from the publicity pamphlets. Thus, for example, the 1984 butterfly listed correctly by SG as *danaus chrysippus* is listed in Botswana Stamps as *hypolimnys missipus*, which is what the collector will see on the stamp.

The listing is simple, for example no mention of perforations on the 1991 census issue, but size information is given to assist in allocating stamps to the correct issue where there is variation in size within the issue. Further information on size comes from the fact that ...after considerable "discussions" with the printer, all stamps are reduced in the same proportion. The "final draft" presented to me for proofreading the day before printing had all stamps enlarged to the largest size accommodated by the "boxes" for illustration, thereby losing visual information on relative sizes.

The booklet has gently but firmly emphasized the Botswana basis of the stamp issues, by including Setswana names wherever the publication of the stamps gave them, and by other simple procedures.

Three changes of stamp descriptions have been sent to Stanley Gibbons:

- 1976 Independence, 10th Anniversary 10t stamp; there are no deer in Africa; that is an antelope
- 1988 Early Cultivation 50t stamp; lesotla is not an implement; it is a communal field producing national crops to be held by the chiefs for emergencies.
- * 1995 UN 50th Anniversary, 80t stamp; that is not "letters and a postman" but census tags and a policeman checking the hut has been tagged (that is the answer to the earlier puzzle).

Next, I hope to be able to persuade BotswanaPost to finance a second booklet, partner to the first in size and general appearance, called "Understanding Botswana Stamps" and illustrating philatelic vocabulary with reference specifically to the stamps of Botswana.

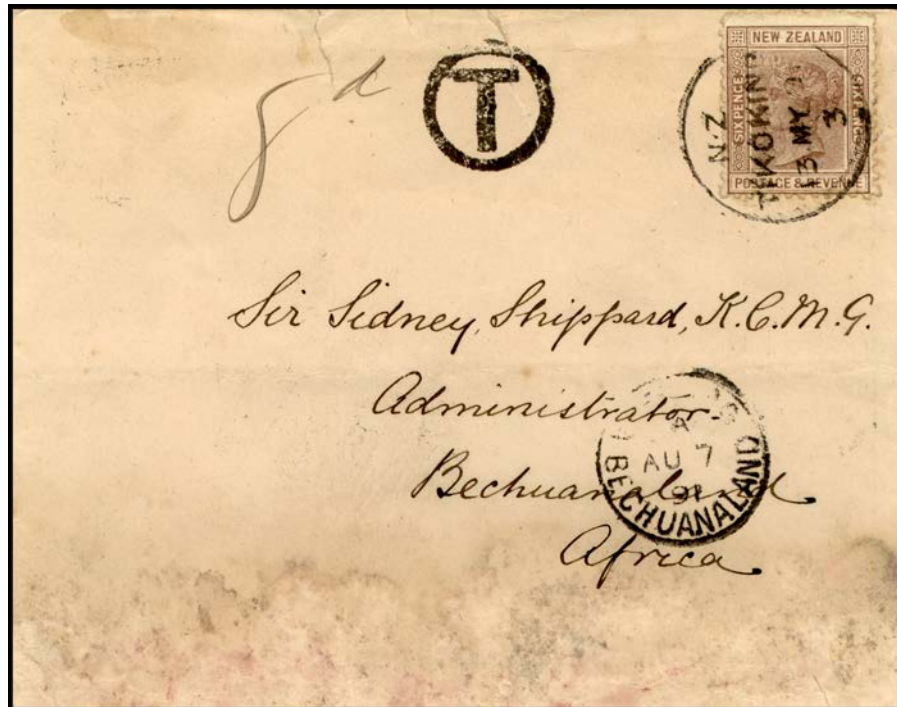
Diary of Events

The Stanley Gibbons event (29th May) listed in Runner News #11 did not take place.

Date	Society Event
Sat. 28 th June	MIDPEX 2003, The Midlands Sports Centre for the Disabled (adjacent to Tile Hill Station), Tile Hill, Coventry. "The Society has a stand with 6 frames, each of which take 16 sheets. The suggestion for frames is Airmails/First Flights/Aerogrammes, Railways, Early Postal History, First Day Covers, Postal Markings in Botswana, Stamps of BB, BP or Botswana. Offers of the loan of material and/or help to man the stand will be welcome. Please contact Mike Hall by email or on (01344) 772186 ASAP - Thanks"
1 st July	Subscriptions become due for 2003/4
Wed. 17 th September to Sun 21 st September	Stampex, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (Angel tube)
Late September	Runner News #12
Wed. 22 nd October to Sun 26 th October	Stampex 2003, Melrose Arch, Johannesburg 65 th Congress of the PFSA / Stampex 2003 National Stamp Show
Thu. 30 th October to Sat. 1 st November	Philatex, R.H.S. Hall, Greycoat Street, London (Victoria tube) 2003 AGM will be on the Saturday - 12:45 to 2:45, room to be confirmed
Sat. 22 nd November to Sun. 23 rd November	Southern African Societies Conference The Falstaff Hotel, Leamington Spa. Accommodation at £54.00 per night (d, b&b) or come for the day.
December	Runner Post #58

Items of Interest

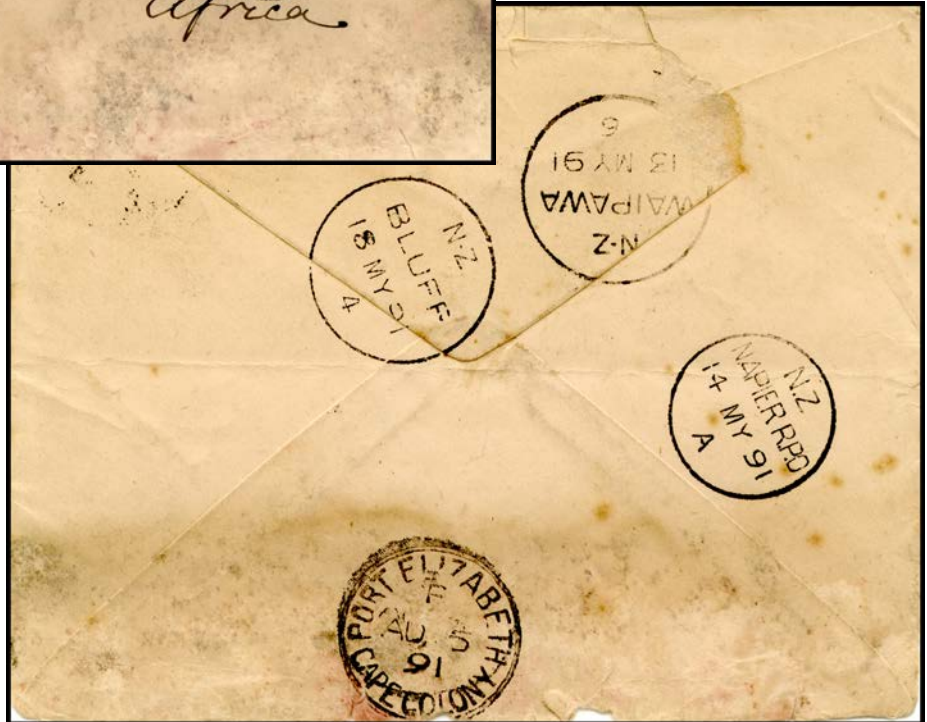
A British Bechuanaland 'postage due' cover.



Brian Hurst writes:

The cover which I have illustrated was sent from New Zealand to Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of the Colony. The tropicalisation is probably due to the fact that it spent almost 3 months in transit, having being posted on 13th May 1891, making Port Elizabeth in the Cape Colony on 5th August 1891 and finally arriving in Vryburg on 7th August 1891.

The fact that the 'boss' was obviously not exempt from paying up the hefty 8d postage due appeals to my sense of humour.



'Postage Due' Cover
New Zealand to Brit.Bech.
Front (above), Back (right)

Business Reply Mail

Peter Thy writes:

Illustrated here is an unused Union business reply card with a 1944 proxy form printed on the reverse. The upper right corner shows that the card was accepted for forwarding to South Africa if mailed in Bechuanaland Protectorate, as well as in the other High Commissioner Territories. The 1947 Union Post Office Guide states that a license to use business reply mail should be obtained from the local Postmaster. The envelope or card must be prepared as shown by the example here, including the territory list in the "No Postage Stamp necessary..." box. The licensee was charged 1/2d in addition to the appropriate charge. The question is obviously whether businesses in the Protectorate could obtain the same license to use business reply mail in the Union?

[Editor: Does any member have an example addressed to other than an address in South Africa?]

Postage will be paid by African and European Invest- ment Company Limited.	BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE Licence No. J. 279.	No Postage Stamp necessary if posted in the Union of South Africa, Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland Protectorate.
The Secretary, AFRICAN & EUROPEAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD. P.O. Box 2567, JOHANNESBURG.		

1897 Telegram from Gaberones to Palapye

Peter Thy writes:

BRITISH BECHUANALAND TELEGRAPHS.

If the accuracy of this Telegram (being an Inland Telegram) is doubted, it will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission; and, if found to be incorrect, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Cablegrams. When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the number so paid for, the Sender of the reply must pay for such excess.

N.B.—This Form should accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay £ _____ s. _____ d.

CAPE MEAN-TIME is observed throughout British Bechuanaland.

Handed in at <u>Gaberones</u>	Received here at <u>9.18.97</u>	No. of Message _____
From <u>P. a. c. c.</u>	To <u>Palapye</u>	Delivering Office _____

6 to make affidavit before assistant commissioner Palapye if you wish criminal proceedings taken against him he declined to make declaration before us further that the oxen were salted

Telegraph forms are rarely found. The example shown here was handed in at Gaberones and received at Palapye. It was delivered on February 8th 1897 using a British Bechuanaland telegraph form, apparently still in use in the Protectorate. A clear Palachwe/Khamas Town cancel dates the delivered telegram. The telegram appears to be part of a local government correspondence (#6 of a series). The text reads "make affidavit before assistant commissioner Palapye if you wish criminal proceedings taken (...) he declined to make declaration before (...) that the oxen were salted."

Does any other member possess an example of a Bechuanaland telegram?

South African Parcel Stamps used on Waybill from Ramatlabama

Peter Thy writes:

[illegible]

Ramatlhabama was the South African-Bechuanaland border station on the railway through Bechuanaland. From 1966, Rhodesian Railways/National Railways of Zimbabwe owned and operated the rail line through the Protectorate to Mafeking. This included the short line between Ramatlhabama and Mafeking that was owned by South African Railways. Rhodesian waybills and rail parcel stamps with Rand denominations have been assumed to have been in use at all rail stations through Bechuanaland. It is therefore surprising to find the waybill illustrated here. The waybill accompanied a parcel shipped in 1983 by the Station Master (or his wife) at Ramatlhabama rail station to his presumed daughter at a nursing college in Cape Town. The content was old

clothes (6 kg). The parcel cost R9.95 that was paid in cash and for which South African rail parcel stamps was affixed on the reverse. The station code on the stamp is RAB for Ramatlabama. The stamps were cancelled by a Ramatlabama Station Foreman dated canceller. At the side is a receiving Cape Town rail mark.

Can any member provide details and clarification of the status of the Ramatlabama rail station?

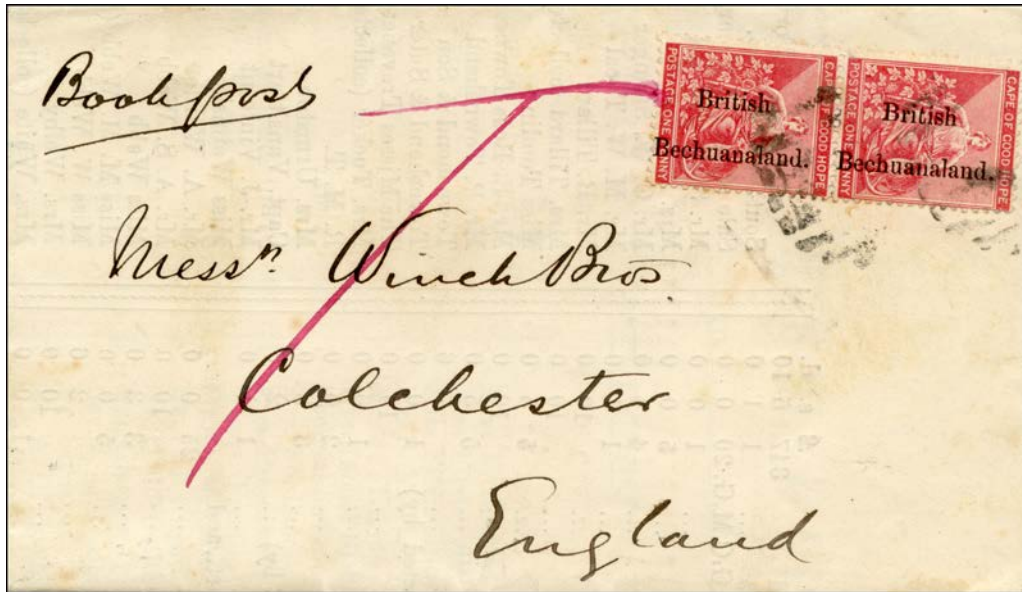
Postcard from Peru to British Bechuanaland in 1891

Peter Thy writes:



The postcard shown here was recently sold on eBay. Despite the low resolution of the illustration, it proposes some interesting questions. The card is a Peruvian 5 centavos U.P.U. card issued in 1884. The card was mailed in 1891 (indistinct Lima cancel covers the upper right large '5'). The message written in German gives the date of writing as 14th September 1891. The card was addressed to Señor Don Julio Leicher, Taungs, Cape Colony, British Bechuanaland, Africa del Sur. The card is endorsed 'Via Panama, Nueva York y Inglaterra.' Many of the transit markings on the card are not clear on the low-resolution image, but still traces the main story. Two New York cancels suggest that the card passed New York in November 1891. One of these is a "FOREIGN NY (...)" and the other is a 'MISSENT TO NEW YORK' cancel. There is a LONDON red cancel dated 1891, suggesting that the card was received the same year in

London. It would have been expected that the card would have been forwarded with the monthly mail packet to Cape Town. However, the card is marked by a red line marking in the same red ink as used for the London cancel reading 'POST CARDS TO THIS ADDRESS CANNOT BE FORWARDED.' The subsequent story is somehow uncertain. There is another red London cancel with the same date as the first, but with what appear to be a later year code. An additional New York cancel on the reverse suggests that the card passed New York on March 7, but the year code cannot be deciphered. A Lima marking shows that it was received in Lima on January 21 in what appear to be 1892. It is possible that the card was returned to London and that the 'NON RECLAMÉ UNKNOWN ...' marking originated in Lima. Despite this uncertainty, the interesting observation is that the card was returned in London as undeliverable. The reason for this must be that since the Cape was not yet a member of the U.P.U., postcards could not be accepted and necessarily had to be returned in London - even if they came all the way from Peru. Does any have a better explanation and perhaps an incoming or outgoing postcard to or from Bechuanaland (and the Cape) from before 1895 when the Cape became member of the U.P.U?

St. Stephen's Church, Vryburg. An interesting Report and Appeal*by Brian Hurst*

I recently came across this folded three page double sheet document (*above*) which had been sent from Vryburg to Messrs Winch Bros. in Colchester, England, by 'Bookpost' and bearing a vertical pair of SG31.

When opened out (*the following three pages*), the document proved to be a Financial Report of the Building Committee of St. Stephen's Church in Vryburg, dated the 8th December 1891, the date of the consecration of the church. It also contained an appeal for funds, and a list of gifts and subscribers.

The ink markings on the document would seem to indicate that this was sent to Messrs. Winch Bros. as an appeal for contributions, and that they may have been, in some way, involved with the 'sale of used Bechuanaland stamps' as shown in the subscription list.

Some of the names of the Building Committee strike a familiar note, but I must confess I am working from memory, rather than consulting appropriate books. I seem to remember that R. Tillard was the postmaster at the time, that Ernest Baxter had been previously acting-postmaster, and presumably G.B.Townshend was a member of the printing family which had been used on this document. It certainly provides us with a list of names of the 'great and good' amongst the Anglican community of Vryburg at the time.

Interestingly, the name of Sir Sidney Shippard (the Administrator of the Colony) is preceded by the letters 'H.H.' which was normally interpreted as 'His Highness', and a good grade or two up from the 'H.E.' (His Excellency) to which I believe he was entitled. I wonder whether the error was accidental or deliberate!

One could speculate for hours on the history surrounding this document and the names it contains. I would, personally, be most interested to hear from any member who can provide further information.

[Editor: The letter, parcel and stationery using population of Bechuanaland (and Stellaland) in the 1880's and 1890's was quite small, and documents which include lists of names are always very interesting. I know that I came across a number of the names in this document, in their capacities as officials (Registrars etc), during the compilation of the Revenues of The Bechuanalands booklet.]

I asked a few members, by e-mail, if they knew anything about the people contained in this document and had some positive responses. If any other member has anything specific on the lives, times and positions of Ernest Baxter, C.G.H.Mann, J.M.Henrick or any of the other official position holders (especially those holding positions in Vryburg such as C.B.Scholtz, M.C.Genis etc) then please send it in. There will be more on the St. Stephen's Church in Runner Post #58. Note also the advert on the inside back cover]

Financial Report of the Building Committee OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, VRYBURG,

PRESENTED ON THE OCCASION OF THE
Consecration by the Metropolitan on 8th December, 1891.

In presenting the following Memorandum respecting the state of the finances we beg to express our feelings of gratitude for the liberality shown by so many friends which has enabled us to erect this Building for the Worship of Almighty God.

The Payments already made to Contractors and Architect and for expenses of advertising etc., amount to the sum of	£786
And there are further liabilities in connection with the building and furniture of	£354
Showing a total cost to date of	£1,140

The Receipts as per annexed detailed list are	£781
And the further subscriptions already promised amount to	£171
	<u>952</u>

There is therefore a deficiency of	<u>£188</u>
------------------------------------	-------------

which we earnestly appeal to the supporters of Church-work both here and in England to enable us to pay off. The deficit is composed as follows—Liability on Furniture, etc., £118, on "Pointing" £35, and for Architect's fees and Sundry expenses £35.

Owing to the want of funds and to the enormous expense of building in this country we have been compelled to erect this Church without a Chancel, Porch, or Vestry; and we therefore hope that when the present debt is paid off our friends who have so generously helped us in the past will unite with us in making fresh efforts to complete the Building.

W. WALMSLEY SEDGWICK, B.A., VICAR.

R. TILLARD, CHAIRMAN.

J. M. HENRICK,
G. B. TOWNSHEND, } MEMBERS.

ERNEST C. BAXTER, HON. SECRETARY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GIFTS TO THE CHURCH:—

SILVER CHALICE AND PATEN, by the Rev C. N. & Mrs. Mann,	ALTAR FRONTAL, The Kilburn Sisters,
ALTAR CROSS, ALMS DISH, ALTAR DESK, BRASS CANDLESTICKS, AND FONT EWER by the family and friends of the late C. G. H. Mann.	PAIR OF BRANCH CANDLESTICKS, The Ven-Archdeacon Gaul
TRIPTYCH FOR ALTAR AND ALTAR CLOTH, (to arrive) Mr. F. Windley,	PULPIT, Mr. E. C. Baxter and Mr. J. M. Henrick,
2 CHALICE VEILS, 1 CORPORAL, 6 PURIFICATORS, Mrs. C. N. Mann,	PRAYER DESK, Mr. B. May and Mr. E. L. Broughton,
3 ALMS BAGS, Miss Chilcott,	LITANY DESK, Messrs. Pasco & Wills,
SET OF ALTAR LINEN, Mrs. Tucker,	ONE BENCH, Mr. W. Henrick,
ALTAR VASES, Rev. J. E. Sedgwick,	CANDLESTICKS FOR PULPIT, Mr. Sydney Stent,
	2 LAMPS, Mr. W. Egerton Martin,
	ORGAN COPY OF HYMNS A. & M., Mr. Crole and Family,
	PAINTING & STAINING PORTION OF INTERIOR, Mr. Masters.

❖ ENGLISH ❖ CHURCH, ❖ VRYBURG. ❖

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. D. Abt	1	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	10	0	
Mr. S. Arnold... ..	10	0	
Mr. R. Ashby... ..	10	0	
Miss Balston	1	1	0
Miss Bannister	1	0	0
Mrs. Barton	5	0	
Mr. E. C. Baxter	10	0	0
A. D. B.	1	6	
Bazaar Proceeds, December 1890	67	12	0
Bazaar Proceeds, June 1891 ...	30	8	7
Mrs. Beaumont	10	0	
Mr. J. Bell	5	0	
Mrs. Berrington	1	0	0
Miss Berrington	1	0	0
Mr. J. L. Bester	1	0	0
Mr. G. L. Borton	1	1	0
Mr. G. J. Boyes	3	0	0
Trooper Brown, B.B.P.	1	0	0
Rev. A. Bridges	3	0	0
Mrs. Bridges	2	0	0
British South Africa Company	25	0	0
Mr. H. A. Bryden	1	1	0
Mr. E. L. Broughton... ..	1	1	0
Miss Burnside... ..	1	0	0
Miss Carbonett	2	0	0
Rev. T. Carr	5	0	0
Mr. T. J. Clinkscales... ..	1	0	0
Mrs. T. J. Clinkscales	1	0	0
Sir Charles Cox, K.C.M.G.	25	0	0
Mrs. Coulcher... ..	5	0	
Mrs. Creswell	1	0	0
Mr. N. Crole	3	0	0
Mr. P. S. Dale	5	0	0
Mr. A. Grant Dalton	2	2	0
Mrs. Davies	1	0	0
Diocesan Board of Finance	25	0	0
Mrs. Canning Doherty	10	0	
Mr. H. Drury... ..	1	1	0
Miss Dunn	1	0	0
Mr. D. Eden	10	0	
Miss Edwards... ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Eycott	1	0	0
Rev. H. Eyre... ..	5	0	
Mr. E. J. Finnis	10	6	
Mr. E. J. Finnis (collected by)	1	0	0

Forward

232 19 7

	£	s.	d.
Forward	232	19	7
Miss Fitzherbert	1	0	0
Miss Fitzherbert	10	0	
Miss Fitzmaurice	5	0	
Mr. S. M. H. Flack	1	1	0
Mr. J. Fleming	2	2	0
Mrs. Lionel Fletcher	1	0	0
Foundation Stone Laying (coll. at)	12	15	3
Mrs. Fordham... ..	2	6	
Miss Freemantle	10	0	
Messrs. Fremlin Bros.	5	0	0
Mr. G. M. Gates	2	2	0
Mr. C. E. Geard	5	5	0
Mr. H. R. Gethin	2	2	0
Mrs. Glasgow	10	0	
Rev. J. H. Godber	10	0	
Mr. Goldsmith	1	0	
Mr. A. G. Goodchild	2	2	0
Mrs. Grant	1	0	0
Mrs. Ernest Grant	10	0	
Miss Graves	5	0	
Miss Sybil Graves (collected by)	5	0	
Mrs. Grellier	1	0	0
Rev. W. Griffiths	10	0	
Mr. Hammerschlag	1	0	0
Mrs. Hannay (collected by) ...	10	0	0
Mr. G. C. A. Hassforth	10	0	0
Miss Haslam	1	0	0
Mrs. F. S. U. Hatchard	2	0	0
Mrs. Hawkins	1	0	0
Mr. J. M. Henrick	5	0	0
Mr. W. Henrick	2	10	0
Mrs. Hobday	1	0	0
Mr. M. Hodgson	2	2	0
Miss. Hollams... ..	10	0	
Mr. A. E. Howes	5	0	
Mr. G. M. Huntly	5	0	0
Mr. Edward Jones	25	0	0
Rev. G. Jordan	1	0	0
Miss Jordan (collected by) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Jude	1	0	0
W. C. J.	10	6	
Mrs. Kinder	10	0	
Mr. Leask	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Leney	2	0	0
Mrs. Leney	10	0	

Forward

347 5 10

	£	s.	d.
Forward	347	5	10
Mr. Lezard	1	1	0
H.E. Sir Henry B. Loch, G.C.M.G. 20	0	0	0
Mrs. Lonsdale	1	0	0
D.W.M.	5	0	0
Mr. R. Macbeth	4	4	0
Mr. W. G. Manson	1	1	0
Mr. Douglas Marriott	10	0	0
Mr. E. R. Marriot	10	0	0
Rev. W. Eycott Martin	5	5	0
Mrs. W. Eycott Martin	10	0	0
Mr. Douglas Eycott Martin	5	5	0
The Misses Martin	7	6	0
Miss E. S. Martin (collected by)	1	0	0
Mrs. Fanshawe Martin	10	0	0
Mrs. Martin	1	0	0
The Misses Martindale	2	0	0
Mr. Barry May	3	3	0
" " (collected by)	2	6	0
Mr. R. Mercer	1	1	0
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., and Sir Douglas Fox	25	0	0
Mrs. Morland	10	0	0
Anon	3	3	0
Mr. F. J. Newton	5	0	0
Mrs. Newton	2	6	0
Mr. P. van Niekerk	10	0	0
An offering	1	0	0
An offering	1	0	0
Odds and ends	1	2	0
Miss Ada Palmer (collected by)	2	19	6
Mr. H. W. Pauling	1	1	0
Rev. Spencer Phillips	2	4	0
Mrs. Spencer Phillips	1	0	0
Mrs. Arthur Pickett	10	0	0
Mr. E. W. Pickett	1	1	0
Mr. H. Plewman	2	0	0
Mr. G. B. Rayner	1	1	0
Messrs. Reader & Keeley	2	2	0
Mr A. van Riet	1	1	0
Mr. J. W. Robertson	1	0	0
Rev. Canon Rogers	1	0	0
Mrs. Rogers	10	0	0
Mrs. M. Rogers	10	0	0
Messrs. Rosenblatt & Wessels	5	0	0
Mr. Seaward	1	0	0
Mr. B. H. Schonken	3	0	0
Mrs. Schneider	5	0	0
Rev. W. W. Sedgwick	6	0	0
Miss Sedgwick	1	0	0
Mrs. Shelton, (collected by)	1	0	0
H. H. Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., D.C.L.	25	0	0
do (2nd donation for furnishing)	10	0	0
S. Solomon & Co.	5	5	0
Forward	510	16	4

	£	s.	d.
Forward	510	16	4
Southern Land Co.	25	0	0
Sale of used Bechuanaland stamps	2	4	6
Mr. Sydney Stent	13	15	6
Mrs. Stringer	5	5	0
Mr. C. W. Stringer	1	0	0
Mr. M. W. Theal	1	0	0
Mr. R. Tillard	7	10	0
Mrs. Tillard (collected by)	3	15	0
Miss Tomlin	1	0	0
Mr. E. Ross Townsend	2	2	0
Mr. P. Townshend	5	0	0
Townshend & Son	2	2	0
Townshend & Suter	5	0	0
The Misses Trevenen	1	5	0
Mrs. Tucker (collected by)	1	0	0
R. M. T.	4	6	0
Mrs. Urmston	10	0	0
Capt. Vansittart	1	0	0
Mr. J. Vintcent	1	1	0
Miss Walmsley	5	0	0
Mr. A. Warde	1	0	0
Mr. A. S. Webb	1	0	0
Miss Webb	1	0	0
Miss M. M. Webb (collected by)	2	0	0
Miss W. Webb	10	0	0
Mrs. Welby	1	0	0
Mrs. White (collected by)	5	0	0
Mr. C. Whitehead	1	10	0
Miss Whitehead	2	2	0
Mrs. Wigan	2	6	0
Miss L. Wigan	2	6	0
Mrs. Wilson	1	0	0
Miss Wilson	10	0	0
Rev. T. W. Windley	1	0	0
Mr. J. W. Windley	1	0	0
Mr. W. Windley	2	0	0
Mr. H. Chadwick Windley	1	0	0
Mr. Frank Windley	100	0	0
Rev. J. Wood	2	0	0
Miss Wood	1	0	0
" Woodhall "	7	0	0
West Farleigh Sale of Work	2	15	6
Mr. R. Wright	1	0	0
Mrs. Ryan	1	0	0
Mr. W. C. van Wyk	2	10	0
X. Y. Z.	1	0	0
X. Y. Z.	7	6	0
Children's Entertainments, 2 (per Mrs Baxter)	35	5	0
Concert (per Rev. W. W. Sedgwick)	3	4	6
Thorne Co. Benefit	6	10	0
Mr. W. Freear's "Frivolity" Benefit	7	7	0
Hire of benches, etc.	4	7	0
£781	6	4	

Recent Botswana Issues

Botswana Pottery (31st May 2002)

Consisting of four values.



Queen's Golden Jubilee (25th July 2002)

Consisting of two values. [Bruce Warrender informs me the 55t is printed in sheets of 20 (4x5)]



Definitives - Mammals of Botswana (5th August 2002)

Consisting of sixteen values. [Bruce Warrender informs me a sheet of the 55t consists of two panes of 25 (5x5) with a central gutter]



AIDS

(1st December 2002)

Consisting of four values.



Wetlands Series Part Three - Makgadikgadi Pans

(18th December 2002)

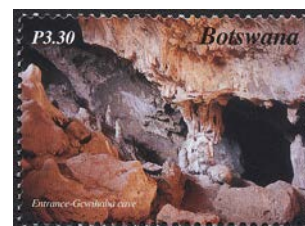
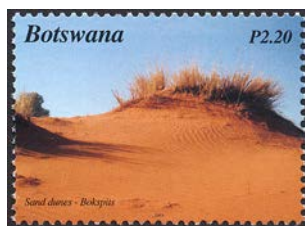
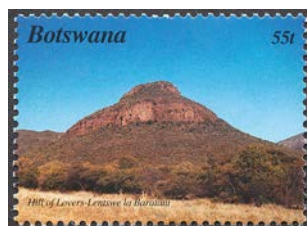
Consisting of five values and a mini-sheet (illustrated).



Natural Places of Interest

(27th March 2003)

Consisting of four values.



The inverted 'u' - an error in the overprint setting.

by Brian Hurst

In my current studies of the early stamps of British Bechuanaland, I find that the various overprinted Cape of Good Hope issues provide the most interesting and satisfying results. This arises, perhaps, from the fact that so little remains in the way of official records, thus obliging any student to go back to first principles of careful observation and sensible informed conjecture.



Figure 1

My interest was first drawn to the "reading up/reading down" overprints on the 1d. rose-red and 2d. pale bistre Cape of Good Hope stamps released between 1891 and 1895 by the purchase of a copy of SG38 (1d. "reading down"). On this particular stamp, the 'h' of 'Bechuanaland' was closed off at the base, and had taken on the appearance of a letter 'b' (**Figure 1**). On visiting the British Library shortly after, I happened to pull out one of the panels which display the Bechuanaland stamps of the Mosely collection. Having spotted the lower left-hand half-panes of SG31 and SG32 (1d. and 2d. "reading up") which feature in the display, I started to examine them more closely. Much to my surprise, an apparent 'b' for 'h' revealed itself on both half-panes at stamp 4 of the third row from the bottom. One of these stamps, from the Mosely collection, is illustrated (**Figure 2**).

Now, to cut a long story short, careful examination under the microscope revealed that the base of the 'h' had been closed off by 'ink squash' causing it to resemble a letter 'b'. My disappointment was tempered, however, by the observation that on all three examples, the upper serif of 'B' of 'British' was cut off. I recalled that Holmes, when discussing SG38 and SG39 in his book stated *"Although the size of the setting and the style of the overprint are like that of the provisionals of 1891, the type was COMPLETELY RESET for this issue."* (author's caps.). What I was seeing, however, should not have happened if Holmes statement was true, since I was observing what appeared to be identical varieties of the overprint for SG31, SG32 and SG38.



Figure 2

Reproduced with permission
from the British Library

The setting of the overprint for all these issues is 120, allowing two panes of 60 stamps (10 rows of 6 stamps each) joined by a central gutter to be printed at a single operation. I have examined an almost complete double pane of SG38 in the collection of John Inglefield-Watson which confirms this. Assuming that Holmes is incorrect, and that the same forme which had been used to overprint SG31 and SG32 was employed for SG38 and SG39, but reversed by the printer in the press, it follows that what is row 1 stamp 1 of the left-hand pane for SG31 and 32 becomes row 10 stamp 6 of the right-hand pane for SG38 and 39.

My work had, so far, simply confirmed the observations by J I-W on pages 15 and 16 of his excellent article on these issues in Runner Post #5, but was now destined to take another interesting direction. As a simple test, I decided to compare the most well-known of all the varieties which occurs on SG38 and SG39, the "missing dots to 'i's" (SG38d and SG39d), with the corresponding position for SG31 and SG32. Since SG38d and SG39d can be plated to row 1 stamp 4 of the right-hand pane, it follows that I needed to look at row 10 stamp 3 of the left-hand pane when examining SG31 and SG32. The results proved to be surprising.

For simplicity, I have only illustrated a block of 4 stamps of SG38 and a corresponding block of SG31 (**Figure 3**). The SG38d variety is clearly visible as the top left stamp of the left-hand block. Careful measurements of the same top left stamp in the other block have led me to the conclusion that the overprint is the same, except that being an earlier state, it has not suffered the damage that has removed the dots, bent over the top of the letter 't' and truncated the top of the letter 'h' in SG38d. Full details of these measurements are not strictly relevant to this article, since it was the stamp immediately below which caught my attention. These two stamps (the lower left in each instance), contain a number of identical features.



Figure 3 Blocks of SG38 (left) and SG31 (right)

The two most important of these concern the 'h' and the second 'n' of 'Bechuanaland'. It should be clear from the illustration that for both SG31 and SG38 the foot of the long stroke of the 'h' is missing, and there is a break above the lower right serif of the same letter; also, the lower serifs of the second 'n' are unusual in that they both point to the right, whereas in a normal 'n' the lower serifs would project an equal distance to left and right across the bottom of each upright stroke of the letter.

On inverting the illustrations it becomes immediately apparent that what we are observing is not a letter 'n' at all, but (albeit worn and clogged with ink) an inverted 'u' which the printer has selected in error when making up the forme. **Figure 4** sets out to show these letters in detail.

I have examined several panes of all four stamps, and find this error occurs, as expected, at row 10 stamp 4 of the left-hand pane for SG31 and SG32, and row 1 stamp 3 of the right-hand pane for SG38 and SG39 in all instances. In



Figure 4, showing from left to right:

- (a) Typical letter 'n'
- (b) Second 'n' of Bechuanaland
- (c) Second 'n' inverted
- (d) Typical letter 'u'

other words, the error is constant throughout. Furthermore, I am unable to discover any other errors in the entire setting; such other varieties as do occur being attributable to worn or damaged type, or misplacement of the overprint.

Samples of the material which I used for this research have been examined by experts at the St. Bride Printing Library in the City of London, who have confirmed to me that the letter in question is indeed an inverted 'u', and not simply a case of a damaged letter 'n'.

I am particularly indebted to Sir John Inglefield-Watson for his advice and encouragement, and for allowing me to borrow his several panes and part-panes of these issues. My thanks also go to David Beech FRPSL, head of the British Library Philatelic Collections for facilitating my research.

My study of these stamps continues, and it will most likely be several months before I am able to provide a conclusive article which covers the issue as a whole. Not least of the problems is that fact that I have chosen at this stage to ignore the 'stereo' printing of SG32 which J I-W covers so admirably in the article previously referred to. I must therefore be at pains to emphasise that I have only been commenting on stamps which come from the 'moveable typeset' printing. I feel, however, that the discovery of what I believe to be the only error of setting in this entire issue, is worth communicating to the membership at this time

The Serial Numbers on Bechuanaland Air Letter Sheets

by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson

Serial numbers occur on some of the South African military air letter sheets that were overprinted for use in Bechuanaland. However, little information on the occurrences as well as the rationale for these numbers is found in the standard catalogues and handbooks. The perhaps most authoritative of these, the Kessler Catalogue, notes as an introduction to their listing that “Most of the Military Aerograms and early regular aerograms (1941 to 1945) exist with so-called serial or control numbers in various different positions on the form. Normally these numbers are printed in black, but red numerals also exist. These numbers are sometimes found with double, triple or even quadruple impressions. Sheets bearing two different numbers can also be found.”

Catalogue Numbers *	Description	Serial Number?
PAL 9 (MAL 11;BBS AE 2)	3d light blue, English stamp, coarse buff paper	With or without
PAL 10 (MAL 12; BBS AE 3)	3d light blue, Afrikaans stamp, coarse buff paper	Without
PAL 13 (MAL 13; BBS AE 4)	3d bright blue, English stamp, smooth buff paper	Without
PAL 14 (MAL 14; BBS AE 5)	3d bright blue, Afrikaans stamp, smooth buff paper	With
PAL 17 (CAL 1; BBS AE 1)	6d deep blue, smooth buff paper	With or without
* Catalogue numbers are from the 1952 Union Handbook. The numbers in parentheses are first from the 1960 Union Handbook and second from the Bechuanalands and Botswana Catalogue (Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2003)		
Table 1. South African Letter Sheets Overprinted for Bechuanaland		

The 1952 Union Handbook states that the air letter sheets “... appear to exist both with and without serial control numbers on the inside” and indicates the presence or absence of serial numbers in the general listings as summarized here in **Table 1**. Also included in Table 1 are cross-references between the Union catalogues and the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society catalogue. The 1946 Handbook is largely consistent to the 1952 Handbook with the interesting additional observation that the 6d civilian sheets (**Figure 1**) “... are numbered, very badly.” Later catalogues appear to have lost interest in the serial numbers or list them as occurring on all sheets (1960 Union Handbook; Hodson’s; Quik, 2000). The wording in the Union Handbooks that the serial numbers are printed on the inside may be confusing. Undoubtedly, the meaning is that the numbers are printed on the sheet front (the printed side) on the left or right flap that were folded inside when the sheet was prepared for mailing. However, some sheets issued before PAL 9 (BBS AE 2), as well as PAL 17 (BBS AE 1), have the serial numbers on the reverse.

The South African, 3d military air letter sheets overprinted for Bechuanaland are from the May 1944 and April 1945 printings. These sheets as well as the overprinted sheets are said by Kessler to exist with or without serial numbers. The 1944 South African, 6d civilian letter sheet was the only civilian sheet that was overprinted for use in Bechuanaland. Both the original and the overprinted 6d sheets exist, according to Kessler, with and without serial numbers.

The observations on the Bechuanaland sheets largely confirm the observations detailed in the 1952 Union Handbook. The exception is that the overprinted 3d Afrikaans sheet (PAL 14; BBS AE 5) on smooth paper is known both with and without serial number. It must be assumed that the observation from the Bechuanaland sheets also applies to the unoverprinted South African sheets, despite that the Bechuanaland sheets were only a small proportion of the total South African printing. The position of the numbers on the 3d Bechuanaland sheets varies in a systematic fashion (**Figures 2 and 3**). The numbered sheets bear five-digit

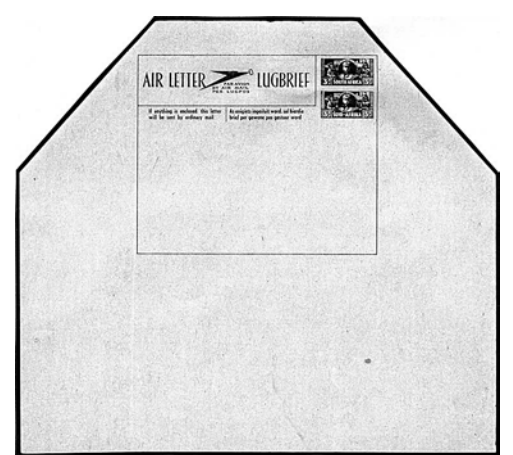


Figure 1
The Bechuanaland civilian 6d sheet
unfolded and viewed from the front.

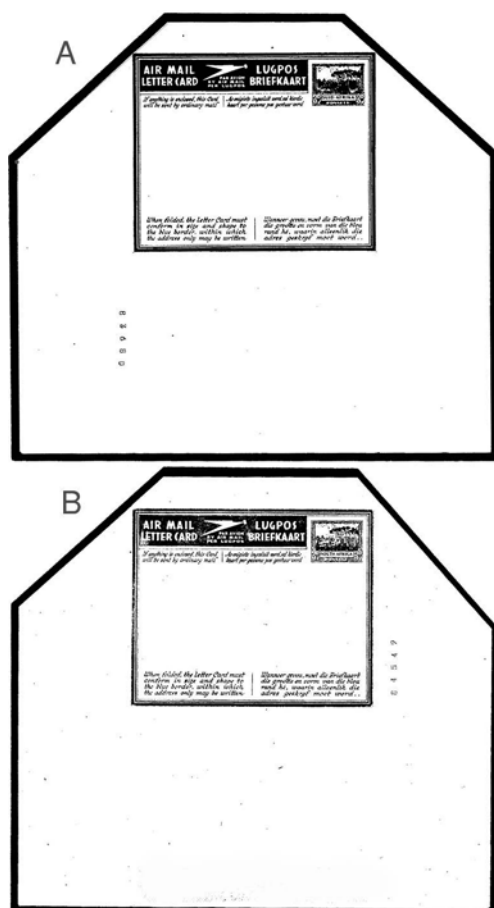


Figure 2.

The Bechuanaland military 3d sheets with 5-digit serial numbers, unfolded and viewed from the front.

(A) Printed on coarse paper with serial number reading down on the front of the left flap.

(B) Printed on smooth paper with serial number reading up on the front of the right flap.

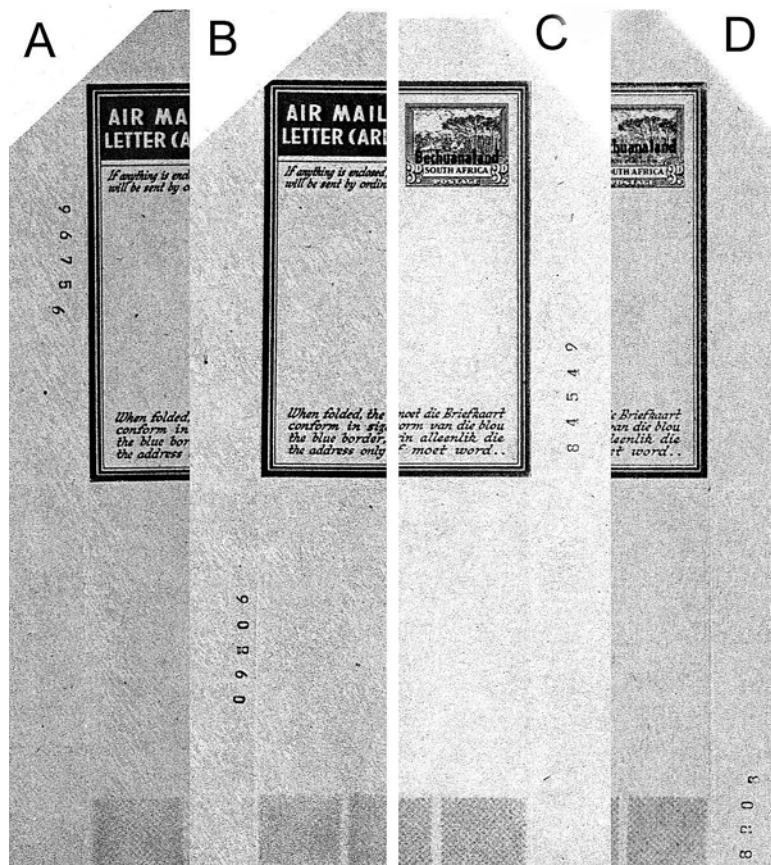


Figure 3.

Close-up of serial numbers on the Bechuanaland military 3d sheets.

poorly aligned and may be broken (e.g. '2'). The numbers recorded vary from around 83000 to a roll-over to low numbers preceded by zeros. The numbers in the down position may be truncated by the cutting of the sheet (Figure 3). The number has not been seen on the reverse of the 3d military sheets. This clearly shows that the serial numbers were applied to the paper prior to printing and cutting.

A census of a limited number of sheets (**Table 2** (p.1401)) suggests that the sheets with English and Afrikaans text exist in approximately equal amounts. For the sheets expected to occur with serial numbers, the majority are found with serial numbers (73-79%), while the remainder occur without serial numbers (21-27%). The majority of the serial numbers on the coarse paper occur toward top of the sheets (62%). For the smooth paper the dominating position is toward the bottom (66%).

A simple model can explain some of these observations. We base it on the observation already made that the serial numbers were applied to the paper sheets prior to printing. We also assume that the letter sheets were printed on paper sheets large enough to contain 6 individual air letter sheets (or any other even numbers) in two rows (**Figure 4** (over)). One row was with English text and the other with Afrikaans text. When the coarse paper was printed, the serial numbers were located on the same row as the English inscribed letter sheets. When the smooth paper was printed, about a year later, the paper was now rotated with the result was that the serial numbers now were located on the bottom row, reading up (Figure 4). Thus, the smooth paper sheets have the serial numbers on the Afrikaans inscribed letter sheets, while the coarse paper sheets have the

serial numbers on the English inscribed letter sheets. This simple explanation accounts for the main observed features and also accounts for the 'reversal' in the position of the serial numbers from 'up' to 'down.' About one out of four sheets must have been without serial numbers. This would explain why about one-quarter (27%) of the letter sheets with English text on the coarse paper and an about equal number (21%) with Afrikaans text on the smooth paper are found without serial numbers. It is also possible that some 'positions' on the sheet were missing a serial number or that some sheets lacked serial numbers altogether.

The serial numbers on the 6d civilian sheets, referred to by the 1942 Union Handbook as 'badly' printed, were not intended to have appeared on the sheets (**Figure 5**). Three or fewer ciphers has so far been observed, always located on the reverse side on the left flap (seen from the front) either toward the top or bottom. These are clearly remains of the serial numbers after the cutting that was intended to have completely removed these with the margins and gutters. The remains observed so far are '2', '3', '33', '36', and '354' (part '4'), all reading up (Figure 5). A count of a limited number of the unoverprinted

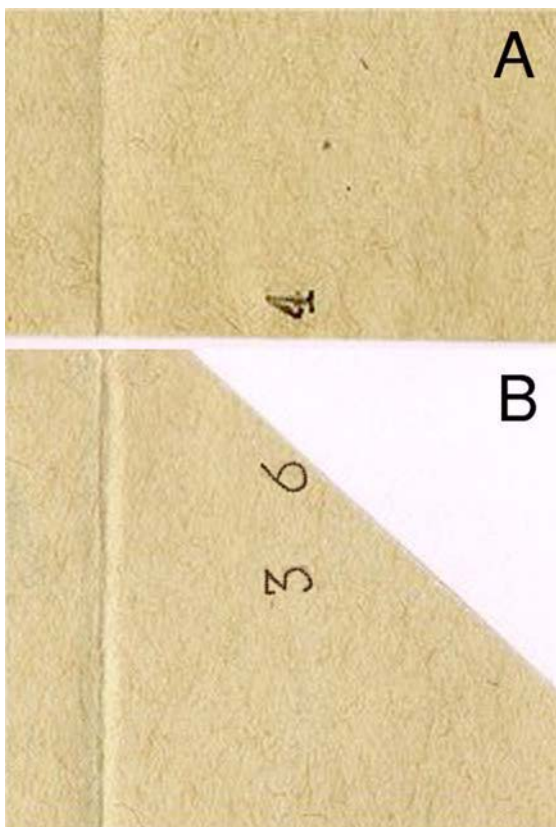


Figure 5

Close-up of partial serial numbers on the reverse of the Bechuanaland civilian 6d sheets.

(A) Single cipher on left flap at the bottom.

(B) Double ciphers on left flap at the top (the ciphers have been touched-up to allow them to be easily seen).

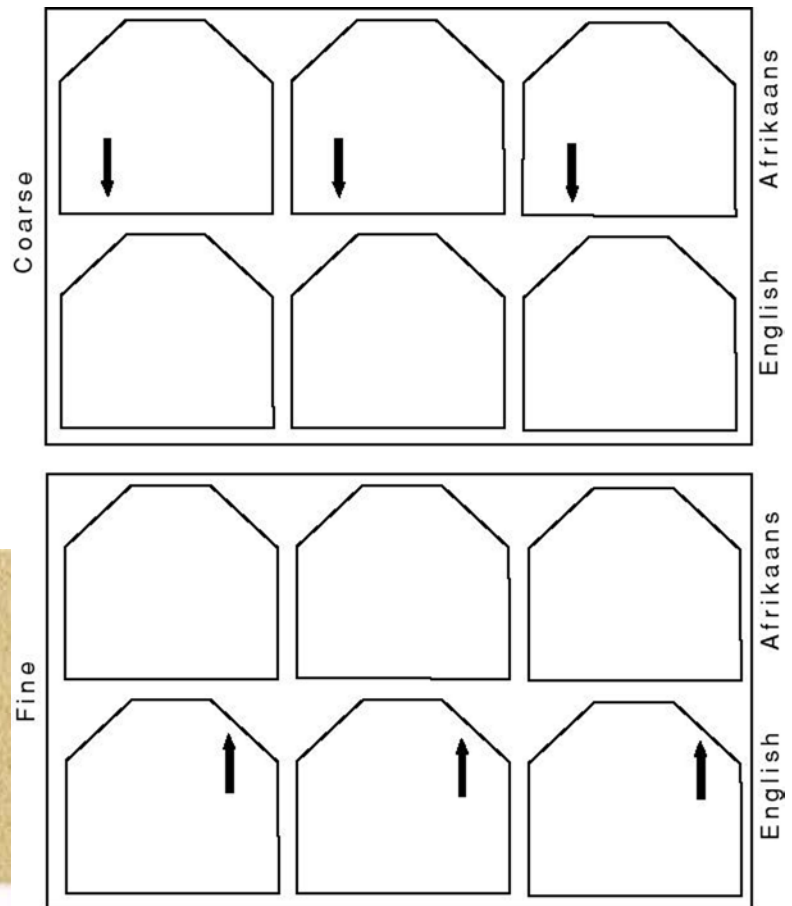


Figure 4

Schematic illustration explaining the two fundamental positions of the serial number on a sheet of paper used for printing: first the coarse paper (serial numbers reading down) and then the smooth paper (serial number reading up). Upper row of letter sheets was with Afrikaans text, while the lower row was with English text.

South African sheets (PAL 17) suggests that such remains of serial numbers appear on about 20% of the sheets.

The final question is obviously why were the serial numbers applied to the letter sheets? As we have shown, the serial numbers were applied to the print sheets and not to the individual letter sheets. It is thus plausible that the serial numbers were applied to the unprinted paper sheets for accounting purposes. This could have been part of a war time effort to ration paper supply.

Thanks to Jerome Kasper for help.

Description	Top Position	Bottom Position	Total Number	Proportion of total
3d, course paper, English stamp				
Without Serial Number			3	27%
With Serial Number	5	3	8	73%
3d, course paper, Afrikaans stamp				
Without Serial Number			6	
3d, smooth paper, English stamp				
Without Serial Number			20	
3d, smooth paper, Afrikaans stamp				
Without Serial Number			6	21%
With Serial Number	6	16	22	79%
6d civilian sheet				
Without Serial No. remains			10	
With Serial No. remains	3	2	5	
Table 2. Census of Bechuanaland Letter Sheets				

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ADVERTISEMENT



<http://www.kronestamps.dk>

Krone Stamps has just listed on their website a large selection of postal stationery from the Bechuanalands and Botswana. This includes recent Botswana aerogrammes, postcards, registration envelopes, and postal orders. The stationery is identified by 'Higgins and Gage' and 'Bechuanalands and Botswana Society' numbers. All items are illustrated in color.

The Society's 13th Postal Bid Sale, 19th April 2003 - Brian Hurst

I was thrust somewhat precipitously into the job of Auctioneer following the untimely death of Tony Chilton last year. I had no experience of organising auctions, so I really had to start from scratch.

I was especially fortunate in having an excellent response to my appeal for material for the Sale. The quality and quantity of this was, I soon realised, far beyond that which is normally expected for a Society sale. As a result I decided to make an extra effort to produce a sale list which was more in keeping with the quality of the lots on offer. Having found that on some previous occasions, material submitted for sale had laid around for many months, I decided to have a specific tight timetable as well. In fact this proved in the end to be too tight, and I ended up doing the work under heavy pressure rather than the pleasant chore that I expected it to be. However, I hope this didn't show too much, and my mistakes appear to have been small (a couple of bad descriptions; no lots 49 or 123 to 132; failing to assign a couple of lots to their respective vendors, etc.)

I was worried that the material in the sale was, in many instances, very specialised and could prove unaffordable or outside the collecting interests of the average member. It was, therefore, with some trepidation that I sent out the list. The initial response was good, and the viewing at Philatex (a new experiment) went well. However, the number of lots with actual bids remained low, although an appeal in Runner News provided a welcome boost. Some lots were being hotly contested, especially the early stamps, but it was as though Postal History had a death wish.

When the Sale closed, there were bids on just over 50% of the lots which, under the circumstances, I felt was a satisfactory result. But, faced with the prospect of returning the remaining 50% to the vendors, I took a quick decision to circulate all members with e-mail addresses offering the remaining lots at 75% of estimate on a first-come-first-served basis. Members, quick to spot a bargain, took this offer up with enthusiasm. My only regret was that I had neither the time, nor the spare finances, to do a postal circulation to the remaining members.

Final results were a gross income in excess of £4,000 (hopefully a profit of around £300 for the Society), and only 32 unsold lots. So it's thanks to all of you for making it a success, but especially to the vendors, without whom the sale would not have been possible in the first place.

I have no doubt there will be another sale in the Spring of next year, but why not start digging out your unwanted material now, so that it's ready for when I start asking for you to send it to me later in the year.

In the meantime, here are the results (all other lots were either unsold or didn't exist):

LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£
1	8	3	5	4	8	5	13	6	4	7	15	8	1.50	9	3.50	10	10
11	6	12	17	13	33	14	15	15	8	16	4	17	11	18	16.50	19	9
20	15	21	23	22	41	23	23	24	120	25	1.50	26	4.50	27	60	28	16
29	150	30	8	31	99	32	4	33	38	34	38	35	98	36	420	37	56
38	110	39	38	40	7	41	15	42	2.50	43	46	44	14	45	16	46	4
47	18	48	145	50	2.50	51	2.50	52	3	53	23	54	15	55	1.50	56	30
57	9	58	5	59	26	61	23	66	98	67	38	69	8	70	132	71	1
72	38	75	38	76	50	79	68	80	26	81	26	83	5	84	1	85	12
86	21	87	3.50	88	10	89	90	90	6	91	3	92	66	93	66	94	2.50
95	10	96	2	97	6	98	3.50	99	5	100	9	101	8	102	34	103	10
104	12	105	8	107	5	110	1	111	3.50	112	6	113	81	114	8	115	3
116	5	117	15	118	3.50	119	4	120	2	121	11	122	1.50	133	440	134	2.50
135	1.50	138	11	142	7	143	5	144	23	145	1.50	146	2	147	72	153	3
157	1	158	1	159	1.50	160	1.50	161	1.50	162	1.50	163	1.50	164	2.50	165	61
166	7	167	2.50	168	46	169	15	170	11	172	3	173	4	174	38	175	19
176	10	177	33	179	4	180	4	182	4	183	4.50	185	45	186	45	187	60
188	15	189	36	190	4												

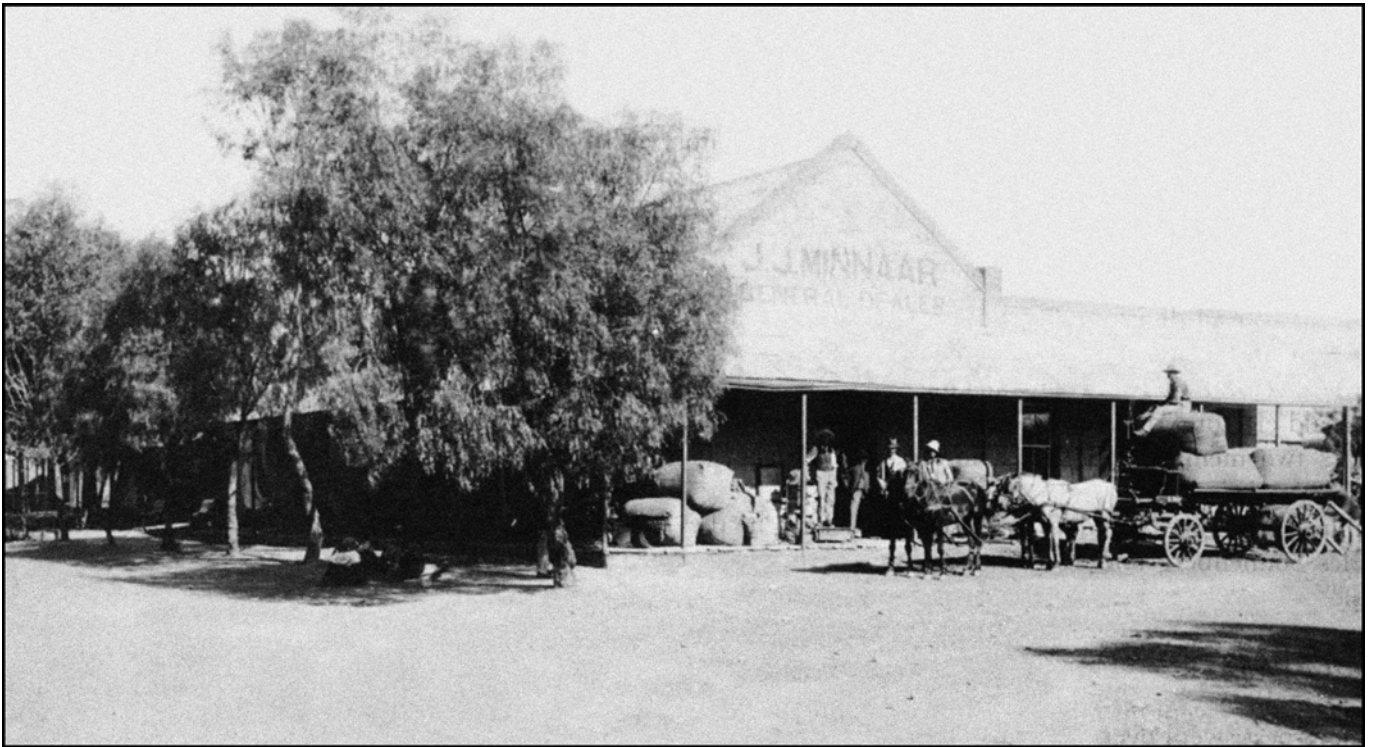
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Harness, and all kinds of Vehicles.



(top) Advert for J.J.Minnaar, General Dealer in Vryburg (1903)
from "History of Bechuanaland" by E.Tyck
attached to the programme for "A Two Day Bazaar"
in aid of St. Matthew's Church, Vryburg in December 1903
[courtesy Brian Fenemore]

(bottom) photo of the original "J.J. Minnaar General Dealer"
in Vryburg

ARGYLL ETKIN LIMITED

Announce the Auction of
"The County Collections"
in association with

ALAN MACGREGOR and MICHAEL DEVERELL

**RHODESIA - BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO. with Arms Issues,
Double Heads and Admiral issues
BECHUANALAND, 1885-1961 issues
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND, 1891-1951 issues
STELLALAND, 1884 issues including varieties &
ZULULAND, 1888 and 1894 issues.**

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and a further portion of the **Kenneth Griffith Collection** of ANGLO-BOER WAR stamps and postal history, 1899-1902.

2003 Auction Schedule

Tuesday September 23rd	Murray Graham Aden, etc. and Kenneth Griffith Boer War.
Wednesday September 24th	County Collections of Bechuanaland, Stellaland, Zululand, and British Central Africa / Nyasaland.
Tuesday & Wednesday November 4th-5th	County Collections of Rhodesia, 1892-1924 issues, including Double Heads and Admiral issues.

**All auctions held at The Regus Conference Centre, 12 St James's Square,
London SW1**

September auctions on view at Stampex, September 17th-21st
November auctions on view at Philatex, October 30th - November 1st
and by appointment at the offices of Argyll Etkin Ltd.
The County Collections may be viewed on www.rhodesia.co.za

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Limited Edition Colour Runner Post #57

Bechuanaland stamps are often overprinted stamps. Black, green and blue overprints are reasonably distinguishable from the stamp below. But when it's scanned and converted to black and white it needs lots of adjusting to keep the stamp and overprint separate and a good quality printer to allow even that image to still be worthwhile (why we moved away from the photocopying method used for Runner Post #51)

So why not print in colour?

Well it costs more. This issue cost about 60p more in colour ink and about 30 minutes more in time. It took longer because the laser printer is better and cheaper to print the text so it's a two step process and the above reflect putting 11 sides of the laser printed sheets (without images) through the ink jet printer.

The individual sheets also need air drying for about 20 minutes to allow the paper to dry and flatten out again. This is because ink is a wet process and the paper being used, whilst excellent for the purpose, isn't a specialised instant drying paper (they cost 20 times more). Pages 1391-3 could have been done in colour but there would have been little gain, with the downside being more cost and a lot of paper "wrinkling".

It doesn't take much longer to layout on the PC. Say 20 seconds an image. InDesign 2, which I use, allows layers so I have a text layer, a b&w images layer and a colour layer and switch on whichever is needed. I've used layers for the last few issues, just not bothering with the colour layer (but I have the colour images as I use these to create the b&w ones). Producing b&w images often takes up a lot of my time trying various adjustments.

I hope you agree the results are worth it.

The limited run of 10 copies was for the members of the Committee, the Representatives and major contributors. (BT, BH, MH, NM, DF, JIW, AMG, PT, JS). I will also have one copy with me at MIDPEX in case any members are there. Let me have your feedback.

Brian Hurst mentions I would like the Committee to consider buying a colour printer, funded from the Auction and reserves. There are a few options:

A colour laser printer would overcome the 2 stage printing and drying problems, and I am trying to find out how much a page they cost. It would need to be networked due to space considerations in my house (they are quite large as they have 4 toner cartridges and would need to be in the spare bedroom). It would also need to be reasonably fast (about 12ppm) or Runner Post may takes days to print (it currently takes about 6 hours if it behaves).

Alternatives are:

- A fast ink jet with cheaper running costs than mine (mine drinks ink) – if I can find one which networks and uses inks which are pigment based and hence dry quicker.
- A dye sublimation printer which uses wax based printing.

Cost to the membership for hasn't been discussed. Lots of options!

- See if the costs can be absorbed – postage costs more than printing
- Member can specify colour at increased subscription
- General increase in annual rate ...

I will investigate the options before the AGM in November. Any suggestions welcomed ...

Neville