

The **Runner Post**

THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY



Issue 76 Contents

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DIARY OF EVENTS - 2010

Sat 27 th February	The Royal Horticultural Hall, London, Room 32 12:45 to 14:45
 Sat 8 th to Sat 15 th May	London 2010 International Stamp Exhibition Business Design Centre, Islington The Society has a large private room within the Design Centre from 10:00 to 14:00 on the final Saturday, 15 th May

Errata

Frederick Lawrence emailed me to say "In Drysdall and Hickman's article on p.1863-7, the captions to Figures 1 and 2 are the same, but the illustrations are different".

Thanks Frederick; the correction is "Figure 2: The earliest known cover sent by Elise Kiener (courtesy of Peter Hickman)"

Leamington Spa 2009

Falstaff Hotel, Leamington Spa

13th, 14th and 15th November 2009

Torrential rain and severe traffic jams failed to put a dampener on this years Southern African Philatelic Conference which took place at the Falstaff Hotel in Leamington Spa.

This years Saturday subjects and speakers were

- Boer Invasion of Natal - Richard Stock
- Early Rhodesian Mails - Colin Hoffman
- WWI & WWII and other Labels - Otto Peetoom
- SWA Stationery - Francis Kiddle
- Zimbabwe - Richard Barnett
- An Analysis of SA Homelands - Paul van Zeyl

In a slight departure from normal the first two speakers gave Powerpoint accompanied presentations. At dinner it was announced that the winner of the



Tony Chilton Memorial Award for 2009 was Richard Stock (seen in mid presentation above).

Sunday morning had a number of shorter talks - about sixteen in total, and there was an afternoon Auction.

A number of dealers again contributed to it being an enjoyable weekend: Mike Deverell & Alan MacGregor, Otto Peetoom, Simon Peetoom and Paul van Zeyl.



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A few of our members presenting subjects or frames at this years Southern African Philatelic Conference:

Here are some of them:

(Saturday) 1: Francis Kiddle 2: Paul Van Zeyl

(Sunday) 3: Brian Hurst 4: Dennis Firth

5&6: Peter van der Molen and his display of Swaziland Revenues.

Recent Botswana Issues

Here are the rest of the Botswana issues to the end of 2008. I will catch up with the issues for 2009 in the next *Runner Post* - Ed

Events of 2008 Part II - Part I in RP#73 p1805

Denominations P4.10, P4.90, P5.50

Date of issue 30th October 2008

P4.10	Botswana Movie Premiere (The No.1 Ladies Detective Agency)
P4.90	Launch Heart Foundation
P5.50	Diamond Trading Company Botswana Launch



<i>Beetles of Botswana</i>		Date of issue1 st December 2008	
Denominations	P1.10, P2.60, P4.10, P4.90	P1.10	Small Green Dung Beetle
Photographer	Nancy Horenburg	P2.60	Lunate Ladybird
Printer	Jon Enschede	P4.10	Garden Fruit Chafer
Process	Offset Lithographic	P4.90	Darkling Beetle
Stamp Size	40mm x 30mm	FDC Size	110mm x 190mm
Paper	110gsm, PVA 110 gum		
Sheet Format	Panes of 25 x 2 Single Stamps with gutter pair and traffic lights	Period of Sale	One Year
Beetles include more than 300,000 species worldwide, around 18,000 of which are represented in Southern Africa.			



Question and Answer - British Bechuanaland 1d rose-red (SG 5)

from Alan MacGregor

A client asked me what may have caused the dots either side of the 't' of the overprint. I asked Brian Hurst, who provided this response:

Your stamp is unquestionably the accepted unlisted 'raised "and"' variety. It is from the second overprinting, released on 25th November 1886 and its position in the setting is immediately to the left of the "ritish" error. The dots to which you refer do not occur on any of my raised "and" examples and the variety cannot be regarded as a constant. I



notice there's a slight 'kiss' on the 'B' and wonder if, in addition to your explanation, the dots may have occurred in similar fashion. I suspect we shall never know.

My original explanation: I thought it may be some bits of metal or packing that accidentally printed. I did not think it was constant. It does not look like dropped ink 'splatter' as it is too angular.

Does any other member have similar examples?

The Collections of the Lobatsi Postal Museum and the National Museum & Art Gallery

by Peter Jukes

Back in 1960, before the advent of the Republic of Botswana, it had been decided to build a Postal Museum at Lobatsi, then the head Post Office of the Protectorate. The formation of such a museum was agreed in principle on the 21st April 1961.

The topic of a Postal Museum arose following an invitation in 1960 from the Congress Internationale Filatelica of Spain to the Controller of Posts, requesting that he send an official exhibit to Barcelona that year. The exhibit was made up of five sets of stamps (borrowed from the Bechuanaland Philatelic Society),

as the current definitive's of Queen Elizabeth II were the only stamps that the posts officials had available to them. The exhibit was awarded a very fine engraved Certificate of Participation.

A year or two earlier, a number of people employed at the Government enclave in Mafeking had decided to form a Philatelic Society. It initially consisted of five people and the founder members included Mr A. Jacobsen, Mr R. Brownlow and Mr J. Harrison. The Controller of Posts approached the Society with a view to producing the Barcelona exhibit and five

sets of earlier stamps were borrowed from them. The Government Administration was very pleased with the result and with the possibility of future invitations to International events; the idea of a Postal Museum was born. Approval was given by the Acting Government Secretary, Mafeking, following a Heads of Departments meeting held earlier that year, and the Controller of Posts and Telegraphs (Mr J. S. Gandee), was notified of the decision and instructed to supply the AGS with the estimated costs of such a venture. The possibility of finding a suitable collection of all previously issued British Bechuanaland and Protectorate stamps was discussed, as was any future expenditure, if any, and was to include the provision of suitable locked display case. The possibility of obtaining such stamps from either the Crown Agents, The Union Post Office or a dealer was to be investigated.

Mr Brownlow was charged with the task of finding suitable stamps, from the first issue of 1885 to date. The value of any proposed purchases was to be confirmed by Mr Harrison (who was then employed as an architect in the Department of Public Works). By a stroke of luck, a Johannesburg dealer, Mr A. Fernandez, of Rissik St., had acquired an important collection of Bechuanaland material. Whilst the earlier sets were not complete, they were of very high quality. The purchase price of this collection, which contained what we today recognise as SG1 through SG110, was, after much discussion, agreed upon at £79 17s 0d. This was paid to Mr Fernandez in June 1961. The price was based on the evaluation by Mr Harrison against the Robson Lowe catalogue of 1960. The approval for the purchase and subsequent payment, of the initial part of the collection, was given by the Government Secretary, Mafeking on the 15th May 1961.

For his efforts, Mr Brownlow was alternately censured by the Government Secretary, in September 1960; for placing adverts in the magazine "Stamp Collecting Limited" (June 1960) and indicating that the Government (or Crown Agents) would pay, without having the necessary authority. He was then rewarded with an extremely appreciative letter from the Resident Commissioner (via the Controller of Posts and Telegraphs) on the 15th May, 1961 for all his efforts and the admirable collection that had been put together.

The idea of having full sheets kept in the Museum of British Bechuanaland/ Bechuanaland Protectorate, as well as those stamps of Swaziland and Basutoland, was turned down by the Government Secretary in a message to the Controller of Posts and Telegraphs (Mr. A.J.A. Douglas) dated 15th October 1960. He reasoned that the expense could not be justified. The original quote by Mr. Fernandez had been £65 19s 7d (less 20%) but the additional purchases brought the total to £79 17s 0d, as indicated earlier.

Regrettably, the Postal Museum did not materialise. Instead, the Superintendent of Prisons was instructed to build a secure, lockable display case at a cost of £32 0s 0d (the cost of the materials), in June 1960. This was because the only other quotation received had been too prohibitive in price. The display case was duly completed and stood in the Main Post Office, Lobatsi. On display was some of the collection and other items following the exhibition in Spain. Amongst the items on display at the Head Post Office were also the King George VI definitive's; the 1937 Coronation issue; the South African Victory issue; the Queen Elizabeth II Coronation issue; the 1953 Definitives and the Bechuanaland Protectorate 75th Anniversary Commemorative issue. This was in addition to the Bechuanaland material that had already been purchased from Mr. Fernandez of Johannesburg. In an effort to expand their holdings, Mr L.G. Duhy (acting Controller of Posts and Telegraphs) wrote to the Crown Agents on 25th April, 1960, soliciting their help in trying to acquire King George V issues (which were now out of circulation) as the Protectorate's holdings of such stamps had been destroyed (in May/June of 1955) following the instructions of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Pretoria. The value of the stamps so destroyed was in excess of £42,500.

The stamps continued to be displayed until around 1978/79 (this is as close as Alec Campbell, a long time resident of Bechuanaland, can recall) and the display was then removed to the National Museum and Art Gallery in Gaborone, sometime in 1980. I cannot ascertain the location and conditions of storage during the intervening years up to the time. I first saw part of the National collection in 2007. What I saw was a series of stock books lying on a shelf in a corner of the workshop's office. I did note that the New Issues, given by Botswana Post, were being torn into strips by the then current staff so that they in turn could be stored in stock books.

The modern Botswana material seemed to be in very good condition, notwithstanding the fact that the sheets presented to the National Museum have been reduced to strips to make storage in stock books easier. The important printers' information, normally contained on the selvedge, was missing. Good condition did not extend to the older material (Bechuanaland and Protectorate). If one was to visualize the stamps described by Mr. Harrison and compare them to them to those now in the National Museum, one might believe that one was looking at two completely different collections. I do not believe I have seen all the older material as I am certain that there is more of it tucked away in various stock books in storage cupboards. If I am fortunate enough to be allowed to view these, I will pass on my impressions of any such viewings.

SG31a/SG31c and the Strange Case of Tamsen Lot 196

by Brian Hurst and the Editor

The images right are from pages 15 and 16 of the "First Day's Sale" of the Tamsen Collection which took place on Thursday May 10th 1900 (and continued on Friday May 11th). The prices realised are written in the margins.

Your attention is drawn to the section headed "1891 issue (Cape Stamps surcharged [British Bechuanaland] in black, reading upwards)" i.e. SG31 and SG32. Lot 194, a half sheet of 120 sold for £1 12s; Lot 195, a similar half sheet, or £1 15s. Lot 196 is described as an a unused block of 12 with two stamps having only "British" as surcharge, and one stamp without surcharge which sold for £3 17s 6d.

This block of 12 was actual a 4x3 block from the upper right hand corner of a sheet with the right hand margin removed. You may recognise the top pair from the advertisement on the back cover. The pair is in the Gibbon's Catalogue as SG31a. As mentioned in Alan MacGregor's advertisement -

"The certificate mentions a 'vertical gum crease' which cannot be considered a drawback as it was due to the folding back of the right stamp along the line of this crease that gave rise to the variety (and a partial albino impression of 'Bechuanaland'). The crease is at a slight angle and is believed to affect only a vertical strip of three stamps from the upper right corner of the pane giving rise to the varieties listed as SG31a and SG31c. The right stamp of the pair originally adjoining below has 'Bechuanaland' completely omitted (SG31c, Holmes lot 1104) and the pair below that (Dale-Lichtenstein, lot 12) has almost all of 'Bechuanaland' omitted."

The stamps on the left half of the original 4x3 block had no features of note and have been removed some time in the last 109 years. The right half was split into three 'row pairs'. Brian Hurst had his and Alan's pairs in hand recently and was able to scan directly from a temporarily rejoined block (for the first time in over 100 years).

With a little help from Photoshop and a scan from David Wessely the 2x3 block was also reunited and the plan was to just show this 2x3 reconstruction. Of course curiosity then wonders how far the crease extended. So presented here for the first time (overleaf) are a 2x4 reconstruction (**Fig 1**), plus the same 2x4 with crease line 'drawn in' (it is angled at 7.4 degrees NW) (**Fig 2**) and finally showing the crease line over the block as it should have printed (**Fig 3**). Finally there is an enlargement of the probable appearance (give or take a millimetre) of the unreported stamp from the rightmost position on row 4. (**Fig 4**) If you

1891 issue (Cape Stamps surcharged in black, reading upwards).		
194	1d. carmine, an unused half sheet of 120, rare	120 / 12-0
16		
Lor	No.	
195	A similar lot	120
5-17-6	196 Ditto, an unused block of 12, on two only the surcharge "British" appears, and one is entirely without surcharge, rare	12
1-10-0	197 2d. bistre-brown, an unused half-sheet of 120, rare	120
1-10-0	198 Another lot	120
1-12-0	199 Another lot	120
0-13-0	200 1d. and 2d., sundry unused and used specimens	50
1891-94 issue (Current English, surcharged "British Bechuanaland.")		
1-5-0	201 1d. lilac, an entire unused sheet	240
1-5-0	202 2d. green and red, an unused half sheet	120
2-2-0	203 4d. brown and green, an entire unused sheet of 4 panes of 20	80
3-12-6	204 6d. purple on red, an unused half sheet	120
3-5-0	205 1/- green, an unused quarter sheet	60
0-15-0	206 1d. (4), 2d. (30) and 4d., all unused and including minor varieties, i.e., PRITISH etc.	35
0-19-0	207 1d. (5), 2d. (10), 4d. (11), 6d. (7) and 1/- (5), all used	38
1893-95 issue, (Cape stamps surcharged, reading downwards)		
1-5-0	208 1d. carmine, 2 unused half sheets of 120	240
1-12-0	209 1d. carmine and 2d. brown, an unused half sheet of each	240
2-6-0	210 2d. brown, a vertical pair twice surcharged and an unused specimen with "British" omitted	3
0-10-0	211 1d. and 2d. unused and used, various, including minor varieties	54
1-5-0	212 1897, Cape stamps surcharged in black, 1d. green, 1st printing, a half sheet, ditto, 2nd printing, words closer together, 2 half sheets, all unused	360
END OF FIRST DAY'S SALE.		

happen to have it in your collection we'd be most surprised at it's survival and delighted to hear from you. The crease affects only these 4 stamps so the items are unique; there is no report of stamps from another sheet similarly creased.

Page 16 of the Tamsen Sale continued with three half sheets of SG32 (Lots 197-199) and sheets or half sheets of SG33,34,35,36,38 and 39 but only a quarter sheet of SG37. Lot 210 appears to be a vertical pair of SG39a and a copy of SG39b selling for £2 6s and Lot 212 is a half sheet of SG56 and two half sheets of SG57 which sold for £1.

In a future issue of Runner Post we may go through more of the Bechuanalands lots to see if we can reconstruct or identify further items that have disappeared or being split into fragments.

The top row pair (SG31a) is illustrated courtesy of Alan MacGregor [see also the back cover - Ed]
The second row pair (SG31c) is illustrated courtesy of Brian Hurst.

The third row pair, expected to be sold by auction at Argyll Etkin in May next year, is from a scan courtesy of David Wessely.

Figures 1 to 4 are on the next page



Reconstructions of the 2x4 upper right hand block of the 'creased corner' sheet. Fig 1 (Left): As it would have looked. Fig 2 (Middle): Showing the crease line. Fig 3 (Right): As it should have printed.

Fig 4 (above): [at 200%] The rightmost stamp from row 4. This wasn't part of the 4x3 block in the Tamsen sale but might possibly have survived (unreported)

Postal Stationery Views and News - 10

by Peter Thy

Botswana Post has effectively discontinued offering postal stationery to its customers. The last postcard was issued in 1997 and was fittingly a commemorative card for World Post Day. The last aerogramme was issued the same year and, despite expectations, new issues have not since been released. Registration envelopes with imprinted stamps have not appeared since 1966. There have been new envelopes without imprinted stamps. The last of these registration envelopes was released in 1997. Since then no envelopes sufficiently different to justify a new listing have appeared; with the possible exception of an envelope recently found by Peter Jukes (see below). Between 1982 and 1997, a total of at least seven different types of registration envelopes have been identified and were printed by at least four different printers and/or contractors. The fact that new types and printers have not been identified for the past ten years suggests that the use of the stampless registration envelopes is being phased out or they have lost their appeal to postal customers.

Despite the bleak outlook for Botswana postal stationery, the *Postal Stationery Book*, however, is still available from our Society for only £20 plus postage and packing mailed from either London or California.

Part 9 of *Postal Stationery Views and News* appeared in *Runner Post* #71 p1743-8 (Feb 2008)

It is recommended that you don't hesitate getting your own copy of the book since stock is fast diminishing. The price includes for nonmembers a free twelve month membership of this Society. If paying in Sterling presents foreign exchange problems, payment can be accepted through the 'PayPal' system with an added 5% to cover the PayPal charges (PayPal account jbhurst@btinternet.com).

Corrections

Page 70. Note 'A'. The UPU archival marking exists on RE 28 and not on RE 27 as stated.

Listing Updates

In the last of these 'Views and News' (No. 9), we described several essays that were not listed in the *Postal Stationery Book*. Several of these require new listings and others only require simple modifications of the existing text. As we may, or should, have predicted, the organization of the listings and the associated notes sometimes encounter problems since they originally were organized after type and date of issue. When this problem appears, the desired number is suffixed by capital letters (RE E(17A) and

E(17B). A future revision will correct the listing.

The illustrations are excluded from the listing updates below since they were included in the previous Views and News No. 9 and also can be found in the web version on www.kronestamps.dk/corrections/

WR 3

Add this listing at beginning of WR 3-4 together with Note D

WR 3 V(1) Overprint bars missing. Note D

Note D. It has been suggested that this was an essay, however, Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2005-6) argued that it was a printing error.

Background: The Argyll Etkin's November 2004 sale contained two essay wrappers (WR 3 and 4) mounted on sheet inscribed "Essays for the 1888 wrappers." The arguments for classifying these wrappers as essays appears to have been 1) the mounting sheet inscription, 2) missing bars; and 3) the length of "BRITISH" were 10.5 mm stated not to exist on the issued sheets. They were discussed at length by Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2005-6) who concluded based on the observation that 10.5 mm long /BRITISH' overprints were common among the existing issued wrappers that the WR 3 without overprint bars was likely an overprint error.

See "Essays for 1888 British Bechuanaland Newspaper Wrappers" *Runner Post*#64/65, p.1538-40, 2005-06, for illustrations.

PC E(7)

The superior illustration of PC E(7) should replace the illustration on p.155 of the *Postal Stationery Book*

Background: The *Book* illustration was taken from a reduced illustration from Dagnall (1985). It is believed to have been an illustration of a card sold by Harmers' 1981 sale of the Holmes collection and again sold as part of Argyll Etkin's November 2004 sale from which the improved illustration originated.

See *Runner Post*#71, p.1743-8 (Figure 1) for illustration.

PC E(13)

Add a new Note B to the listing for PC E(13) as well as illustration showing the two known cards

Note B. Two examples exist that can be identified by the positioning of the overprint relative to the card text.

Background. Two examples are known to exist. The first was described by Cook (1990) and illustrated in the *Postal Stationery Book*. Argyll Etkin's sold the second in their June 2005 sale.

See *Runner Post*#71, p.1743-8 (Figure 4) for illustration.

RE E(3)

Replace illustrations of the then two known essays (on page 161) with the illustration of the now known three essays and amend Note C

Note C. Replace 'At least two nearly identical examples of RE E(3)'... with 'Three nearly identical

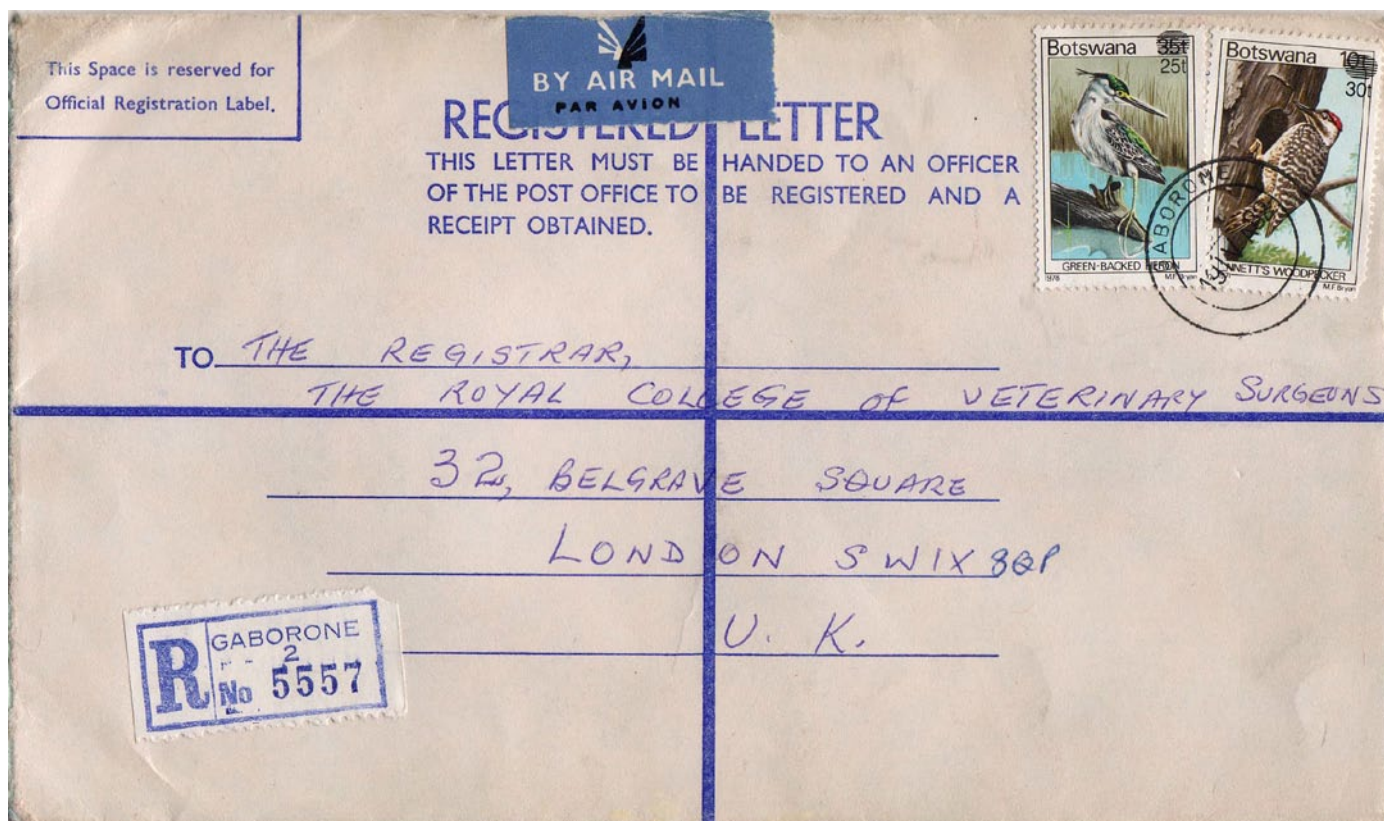


Figure 1: Stampless registration envelope used in Botswana (front) [90%]

examples of RE E(3)'... Add as last sentence 'The third example was sold in Argyll Etkin's June 2005 auction and subsequently by Spink's October 2007 sale of the John Inglefield-Watson collections.'

Background: Since the Postal Stationery Book was compiled, an additional example of RE E(3) was sold by Argyll Etkin in their June 2005 auction (RE E(33)). Another examples originated from Harmers' October 1971 sale of the Holmes collection (RE E(31)) and later Spink's October 2007 auction of the Inglefield-Watson collection. The final example (RE E(32)) now exists in a private collection and was sold in the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society's 1990 auction (*Runner Post*#19).

See *Runner Post*#71, p.1743-8 (Figure 5) for illustration.

RE E(4)

Add illustration of RE E(4) and amend Note C

Note C. Add 'Only one example of RE E(4) is known to exist. It was sold by Argyll Etkin in their June 2005 auction and subsequently by Spink's October 2007 sale of the John Inglefield-Watson collections.'

Background: No illustration of RE E(4) was available when the postal stationery book was compiled.

See *Runner Post*#71, p.1743-8 (Figure 6) for illustration.

RE E(5)

Add this listing together with illustration and amend Note E

RE E(5) V(1) Similar envelope with compensation notice crossed through in pencil.

Note E. Sold by Argyll Etkin in their June 2005 auction and subsequently by Spink's October 2007 sale of the John Inglefield-Watson collections.'

Background: The compensation notes did not apply in British Bechuanaland and must have been crossed through when approved.

See *Runner Post*#71, p.1743-8 (Figure 7) for illustration.

RE E(17)

Add illustration of the four known essays and amend last sentence of **Note A**

Note A. ...Four examples are known to exist all with date code 28.2.89. All appear to have originated from the stock of Argyll Etkin.

Background: Four examples are now known to exist of RE E(17). The stationery book (p.171) notes that two examples in private collections are known to exist without illustrating them. Thy (2008) mention and illustrate three known examples. An additional example is known from the Tapling Collection. The essays are: (1) placed in a private collection by Argyll Etkin some years ago, (2) appeared recently in the stock of Argyll Etkin (2008), (3) from the collection of John Inglefield-Watson sold by Spink in their October 2007 sale, but also originating from the stock of Argyll Etkin, (4) sold by them in their November 2004 sale, All have the date code of 28.2.89.

See *Runner Post*#71, p.1743-8 (Figure 2) for illustration.

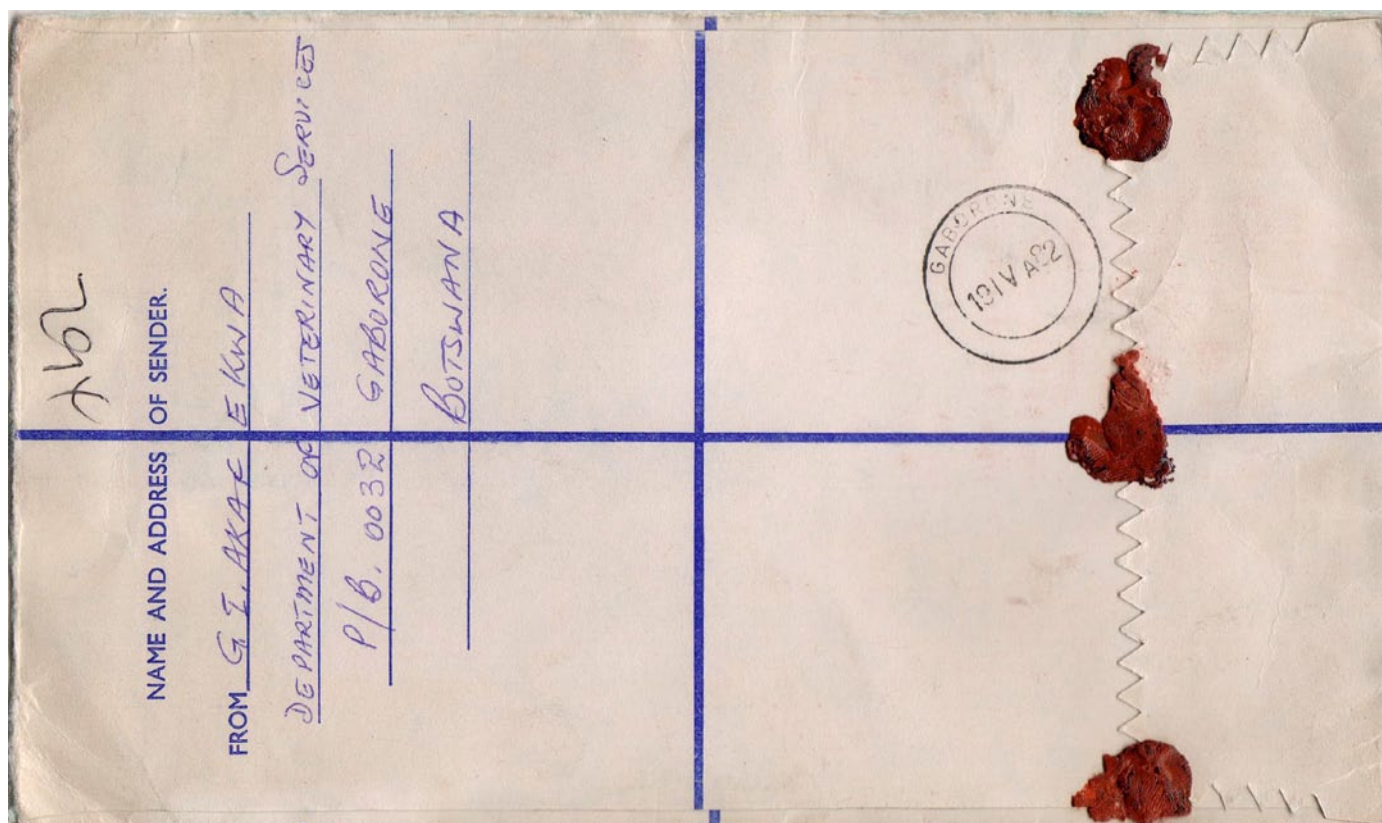


Figure 2: Stampless registration envelope used in Botswana (reverse) [90%]

RE E(17A-B)

Add the following together with a new Note C to the listing that includes RE E(17):

RE E(17A) Two straight line overprints on flap of blank Size H envelope. Note C

RE E(17B) Straight and arc overprints on flap of blank Size H envelope. Note C

Note C. Both essays occur on the McCorquodale Size H envelope as used for the issued stamped envelope and were likely trial overprints for style and position.

Background: The essays were first sold by Argyll Etkin in their November 2004 auction and were not previously known to exist. These essays suggest that the text was printed first on blank McCorquodale envelopes and that the stamp was subsequently imprinted. It appears that all known essays for RE 15-17 originated from the stock of Argyll Etkin. These essays should be listed separately after RE E(17) and before the current RE E(18) in the Stationery Book.

See Runner Post#71, p.1743-8 (Figure 3) for illustration.

Items of Interest

New Registration Envelope Used in Botswana

A new type of stampless registration envelope used in Botswana surfaced recently on eBay (**Figure 1**). I had not previously seen this type of envelope used in Botswana. It was used from Gaborone on April 19th 1982, to the UK and was correctly franked

by 55t (30t registration and 25t mailing in effect from April 1st 1982). The envelope shows many characteristics similar to previous British type envelopes discontinued around 1978 despite being completely with English text. It has a blue inner lining, is without printer's imprint, and is very near Size H* (202*120 mm) similar to the envelope in use in Botswana from around 1975 (thought to have been printed by McCorquodale). The most interesting feature about it is that the reverse flap has a security saw-blade-cut rim that easily would tear if tampered with (**Figure 2**).

The post office would likely have accepted any envelope that fulfilled the basic envelope requirements that simply state: "Items handled in for registration should be properly made up in a strong cover. Letters and parcels should be sealed with sealing wax or adhesive... The writing on a registered item should be in ink only. Registered envelopes are sold by the Post Office, which are of a better quality than normal envelopes. The value of the content must not be stated on the outer cover of a registered article" (Botswana Postal Service Guide, 1982). Thus, a postal customer could use any reasonably strong envelope fulfilling the basic size requirements and expect it to be accepted for mailing.

The question is whether the envelope was obtained from a Botswana post office or whether it was brought in from abroad by private or government entities. The return address uses the post office box of the



Figure 3: The new registration envelope with large 'R' in oval.

Department of Veterinary Services in Gaborone. It is therefore possible that it was a special procurement from this Department. The fact that so far only one example has been discovered does not negate this conclusion. The somewhat similar envelope, with inner blue lining, used in Botswana around 1975 is extremely rare in both mint and used condition, despite thought to have been available at the post office. An attempt to locate similar envelopes used by other Southern African postal administrations has so far failed. There are also no indications that similar envelopes with the particular security flap have been used in the UK. Perhaps a reader has seen similar envelopes used in Botswana or anywhere else?

BEC2 Specimen Overprint (BBS Type 2)

Brian Hurst has resolved an old mystery. The BBS Type 2 specimen overprint is known to have been applied to stamps and stationery supplied to the UPU Berne office in 1890. This was part of an agreement to forward items used by British Colonies and Protectorates not already individually members of UPU. The mystery has always been where the Bechuanaland stationery and stamps were assembled and specimen marked. The alternatives have been the British Bechuanaland Postmaster-General's office in Vryburg or at the Cape Post Office in Cape Town. This writer has always favoured the last option.

The documents illustrated by Hurst (Ref: 2007a) from the Cape Archives now clearly identify the local Postmaster-General's office in Vryburg as the source of the specimen overprinting. The acting Postmaster-General John Henry in 1892 writes in response to an accounting inquiry from London that

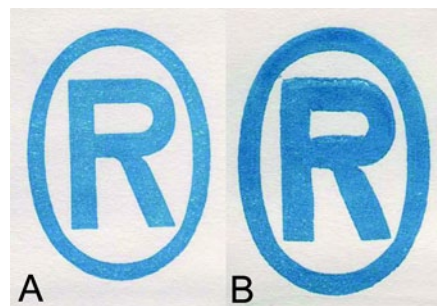


Figure 4A: 'R in oval' of RE 63.

Figure 4B: 'R in oval' of new envelope.

'(the) Stamps are marked "Specimen" by means of type which is kept in this Office.'

He also includes a letter from the Postmaster-General in Cape Town acknowledging that 345 sets of stamps and stationery had been received. It is also indicated that an additional three sets were retained in Vryburg. It is perhaps not surprising that the unauthorized Vryburg write-off of £2516.14.6½ in cancelled stamps and stationery still resonate in the colonial accounting offices, two to three years after the incident.

New Botswana Registration Envelope

Peter Jukes (Gaborone) has shown us an envelope (**Figure 3**) used at Tatitown on February 9, 2000. A few similar envelopes have later been reported by Bruce Warrender (Scotland) used at Shakawe on March 13, 2000, and Riverwalk Post office in Gaborone in 2006. At first the envelopes look very similar to the final envelope from 1997 listed in our book as RE 63. Most notable is an apparent enlargement of the 'R in oval' and a widening of all



Figure 5: RE 50 with thick lettering.

lines including the registration cross lines. On RE 63 the oval measures 24 x 32 mm (**Figure 4A**) given as 24 x 33 mm in our book. On the new envelope it measures 25 x 35 mm (**Figure 4B**). It is plausible that this is a new printing. This type of envelope has been in use now for over 10 years and it is expected that several new printings must have been done since 1997. Peter Jukes tell us that he currently is researching the printers and printings of these envelopes. The new envelope should be listed as RE 64 depending on the outcome of Peter's investigations.

Two Types of British-Style Stampless Size G Envelopes

In an accumulation of the 1966 stampless Size G registration envelopes (RE 50) an example has been discovered with distinctly thick lettering (**Figure 5**). It was used at Francistown on October 29, 1972. A close look and comparison with a normal envelope (**Figure 6**) reveal that the two apparent envelope types are nearly identical in lettering and dimensions ('LETTER.' is 48 mm long and 3 mm high on both types). It thus appears likely that the differences are caused by differences in inking.

'Back Inking' on Embossed Registration Envelopes

Inking on the reverse of embossed stamps is not uncommon worldwide. Despite this, back inking is only rarely seen on the 1886-1966 Bechuanaland registration envelopes for which the stamp was produced by embossing. An example is shown in **Figure 7** with significant ink (beneath the gum) on the reverse of the imprinted stamp. There is basically four ways that back inking can come about. (1) Bleeding through the paper from the front. (2) Stacking of newly printed envelopes (ghost impression). (3) Printing without paper and lack of cleaning of the press. (4) Direct printing on the reverse. Because printing was done on completed envelopes (printed, folded, and gummed), only ink bleeding from the front can explain the fact that the ink is beneath the gum (as for Figure 7). For option 1, 2 and 3, the imprint as seen from the back will be reversed (as seen on Figure 7). Only for option 4, will the imprint be normal similar to that on the front. For 2, 3 and 4, the imprint is typically, but not always, off-centred from the front impression. These observations strongly point toward ink bleeding as the probable explanation for the example in Figure 7. This is further supported by the fact that all examples



Figure 7: Back inking resulting from bleeding on the reverse of stamp on RE 15c.

(only 2-3) of back inking that I have seen occur on RE 15c (Size G, date 28.4.90). I have not seen back inking on other sizes or on envelopes with other dates. It is thus possible that a different ink type was utilized during the stamp imprinting on RE 15c that easily resulted in bleeding. Can any member confirm or refute this conclusion by similar observations for other envelopes?

Correction to Wrapper Essay Article

In the Runner Post#56, we described a potential essay for the 1887-9 overprinted Cape of Good Hope newspaper wrappers. We based our description on an electronic illustration, but never had an opportunity to view the wrapper itself. We measured the length of 'BECHUANALAND' on the wrapper copy as 20.5 mm and compared this to the similar length on rather similar postcard essays (20.8-21 mm). Measurement made by Alan MacGregor on the wrapper itself shows that the length of 'BECHUANALAND' actually is 21 mm. This presents a stronger support suggesting that the wrapper is an essay than available when we wrote the original 2002 article for the Runner Post. Thanks to Alan Macgregor for the re-measurements. The wrapper in question can still be viewed on www.rhodesia.co.za.

Acquisition Order for Early British Bechuanaland Stationery

Brian Hurst (Ref:2007b) illustrated what he called 'snippets' from the Cape Archives in Runner Post#70. One of these snippets is an October 1888 requisition for stamps and postal stationery for which the stationery section reads: (see box left)

The order from Oct. 1888 requests 750 packets each of 12 cards (9,000 cards). De La Rue overprinted of



Figure 6: Comparison of text on RE 50
A. Normal envelope
B. Thick lettered envelope

Requisition for Stamps - Oct. 1888

...

Post Cards

750 packets each 1 doz. Postcards bearing stamps of 1d. (These should be specially printed) Bands around each packet should state price to be 1s/2d per packet of 1 doz.

Registered Letter Envelopes

400 packets each 1 doz. G. 6 inc. by 33/4 inc.

Stamp on flap 4 d. to sell at 4s/21/2d per doz.

200 packets Do. "H." 8 inc. by 5 inc.

Stamp on flap 4 d. to sell at 4s/7d per doz.

100 packets Do. K 11 1/2 inc. by 6 inc.

Stamp on flap 4 d. to sell at 4s/10d per doz.

C. B. Schultz

Note in margin: Previous Envelopes bear stamp of only 2d.

the 1888 1d British foreign card for Bechuanaland in four printings (PC 3). This is the requisition for the second printing of 9,000 cards known from the De La Rue requisition books to have been dispatched in Jan. 1889 to Bechuanaland (the first printing of 5,880 cards was dispatched during Sep. 1887).

The requisition for registration envelopes refers to the first British envelope overprinted for Bechuanaland (RE 5-7). These envelopes were made and probably also overprinted by McCorquodale, but no printing and dispatch details are known. The envelopes are thought to have been issued in November 1887, and thus the requisition may again be the second made for these envelopes. The small numbers of envelopes (G 400; H 200; K 100) in part reflect their relative scarcity. It is also worth noticing that the 100 size K envelopes are equivalent to only eight packets that may have covered the need for a year.

RE 32c Without Full Stop After 'FEE PAID'

All known examples of RE 32 have full stop after 'FEE PAID,' with the exception of RE 32c that is only known without full stop. Dennis Firth has shown us an additional example of RE 32c without the full stop. This increases the number of known envelopes to three. The question is has anybody seen an example of RE 32c with full stop?

1903 UPU Distribution of Bechuanaland Stationery

James Bendon (Cyprus) has shown us a UPU circular for a 1903 distribution of stamps and stationery. The circular is No. 4890/292 dated 7 November from the Bureau International de L'Union Postale Universale. The Bechuanaland Protectorate stationery enclosed in the distribution is described as: "Bechuanaland (Protectorate): Envelopes pour objets recommandés de 4 pence, en 2 formats différents. (Ces envelopes portent un timbre-poste de 2 + 1 penny.)"

The first 2+1d envelopes issued in Bechuanaland was the overprinted British King Edward VII envelopes (Sizes F and G) with embossed chestnut stamp (RE 27 and 28). These envelopes are believed to have been released in 1906 based on the earliest known usage. Both envelopes exist with what is assumed to be a UPU specimen overprint on the stamp made by the Inland Revenue using a rubber canceller supplied in 1902 by De La Rue (see Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2004). Further constraint is provided by the existence of what is assumed to be a UPU archival marking on the Size G envelope (RE 28) with the year of receipt at UPU in Berne during 1903. This all support the suggestion that release of the Edward VII envelopes was delayed until the existing stock of the Queen Victoria envelopes from 1899 was depleted.

Printing Dates and Printing of RE 15-17

The date plugs inserted into the design of these embossed stamps indicate the printing dates. Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2004) list the dates as 28.2.89, 1.3.89, 2.3.89, and 28.4.90. I have been unable to confirm the 2.3.89 printing date from my own collection. Despite being plausible (Saturday 2nd, 1889), could it be a typing error or did Sir John have this date in his collection? Can anybody confirm the 2.3.89 date on a Size G envelope?

Recently, I proposed without offering any definitive proof (Thy, 2009) that the vermilion stamp on the 1889 British Bechuanaland registration envelopes was imprinted last after the black overprint reading 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND/FOR REGISTRATION ONLY.' The proof for this proposal is given here as **Figure 8**, where it is clear that the vermilion stamp was printed on top of the black overprint.



Figure 8: Vermilion stamp printed on top of the black overprint.

Earliest Recorded Usages**RE 49**

This envelope was in contrast to previous envelopes printed by McCorquodale and issued just before

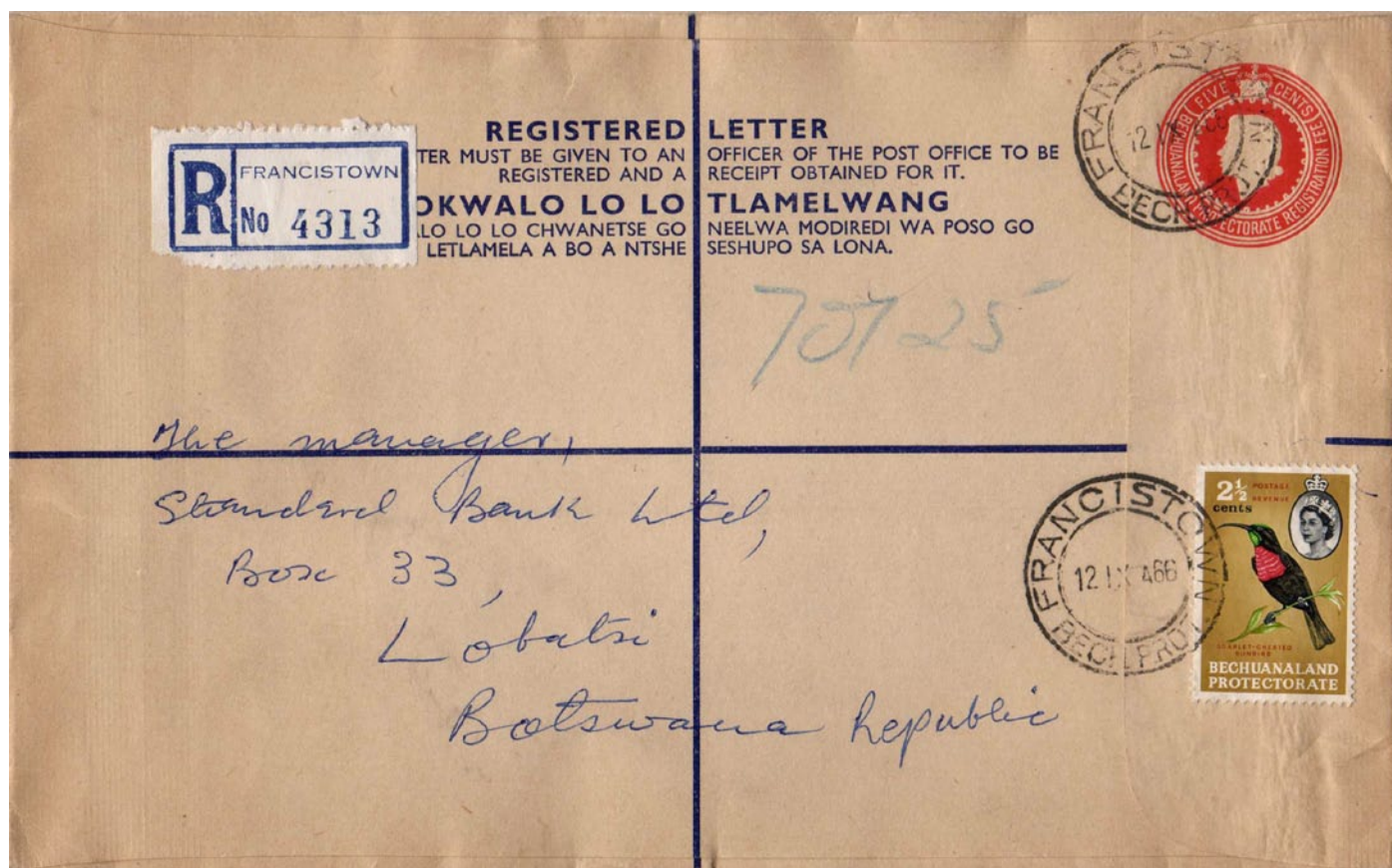


Figure 9: RE 49 used in Francistown before Independence.

Independence. We stated in the stationery book that it was not recorded used prior to Independence (September 30, 1966). Now two examples have been recorded that were used on 12 IX 66 in Francistown (**Figure 9**) and on 16 IX 66 in Kanye. Footnote 'B' to RE 49 will then need to be revised.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Peter Jukes, Brian Hurst, James Brendon, Peter Lodoen, Bruce Warrender, Alan MacGregor, and several others, apologies for having forgotten, for illustrations and information.

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Corrections, Updates, and Additions Website

All corrections and updates are listed on the kronestamps website at www.kronestamps.dk/corrections. The website also contains PDF versions of this column as well as other articles of interest that can be downloaded and printed for personal use. Feedback on the site and articles is welcomed.

SG38b - A reconstruction

by Brian Hurst

The reconstructed strip shown right comprises part of the first column of a left hand pane of the British Bechuanaland 1d. carmine-red with overprint reading down, issued in December 1893.

The broken 'B' and 'c' in 'Bechuanaland' on the upper stamp plates it to position R1/1 of a left hand pane, and by careful reconstruction and matching of the Vryburg postmarks it has been possible to place a further seven examples from the strip in their correct position. It does appear the piece contained only these eight stamps.

The stamps that make up this strip of the eight known used copies are held as follows:

Row 1: Brian Hurst

Row 2: HM The Queen

[Reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen to whom copyright belongs.]

Rows 3 & 4: The British Library, Mosely Collection

Rows 5, 6 & 7: The British Library, Mosely Collection

[Reproduced by permission of the British Library to whom copyright belongs.]

Row 8: Formerly in the collection of the late Sir John Inglefield-Watson, Bt.

The current whereabouts of the other two stamps from the left hand pane, rows 9 and 10 is unknown. Four mint copies, believed to be from the right hand pane of the same sheet, are known. A mint copy also exists from another sheet where a marked slope in the overprint resulted in the loss of 'British' on one stamp.

Blue Books - Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Determine Land Claims... Part 1

by Neville Midwood

Introduction

The term 'Parliamentary Paper' covers all the published records of the activities of the British Parliament. For this article I am referring to a particular group of papers which came before the House of Commons in the 19th century. These papers were printed for the use of Parliament and were included in numbered series. The popular term for them was 'Blue Books' because for most of the 19th century, the printer used a blue paper cover on many of them. All the Blue Books I have seen were printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode and each cost a few shillings.

Nowadays individual Blue Books are occasionally available from second hand booksellers and no longer cost just a few shillings. Those that include fold out maps, usually large, hand drawn and full colour, cost significantly more. Anyone looking for a complete set might like to know there are just under 7000 different books!

In 2000 the Irish University Press (IUP) reprinted a selection of these British Parliamentary Papers, in 1000 volumes, divided into thirty-two subject areas. IUP offered the full set for £115,000 plus delivery. The subject area 'Colonies' comprised 226 volumes as follows: Colonies, General (37 vols.), Australia (34 vols.), Canada (33 vols.), Canadian Boundary (3 vols.), East India (22 vols.), New Zealand (17 vols.), West Indies (10 vols.) and largest of all Africa (70 vols.). IUP offered the 70 Africa volumes for £9,100 and individual volumes for around £150 (a lot cheaper than second hand originals). I've been unable to ascertain if the offer still stands as I've never had a reply to an e-mail. I've included a list of some of the most relevant Africa IUP volumes on a next page (**List 1**). The key IUP volumes for early Stellaland/British Bechuanaland researchers are volumes 37, 38 and 44.

The original Blue Books are rather confusingly entitled "(Further) Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and Adjacent Territories". The numbering is nonconsecutive, each bears on the cover an "in continuation of..." referencing the previous book. I've included a table of the books, dates and page count

(Below)
Reconstruction of a strip of eight SG38b used on piece dated SP 20 94 which was split into five parts



VOLUME 10 Southern Africa General: Correspondence regarding the Transvaal and Wars Against Native Tribes, 1877-1878 776 pp 7 folding maps (5 coloured)

VOLUME 11 Southern Africa General: Correspondence regarding the Anglo-Zulu War, the Affairs of Transvaal and Military Returns, 1878-1879 888 pp 5 folding maps (4 coloured)

VOLUME 12 Southern Africa General: Correspondence Regarding the Anglo-Zulu War and Boer Unrest, 1878-1879 760 pp 2 folding coloured maps

VOLUME 13 Southern Africa General: Correspondence and Reports on the Crisis in Transvaal, Annexation of Native Territories and Conduct of Troops in South Africa, 1878-1880 808 pp 3 folding maps (2 coloured)

VOLUME 14 Southern Africa General: Correspondence regarding Unrest in Transvaal and Affairs of South Africa generally, 1880 768 pp 15 maps, plans (12 folding coloured, 2 folding)

VOLUME 15 Southern Africa General: Correspondence and Reports on the Settlement of Zululand, confederation debate in Cape Town, the Boer Agitation and War Expenditure in South Africa, 1880-1881 632 pp 4 folding maps (2 coloured)

VOLUME 16 Southern Africa General: Correspondence regarding the First Anglo-Boer War, 1881 704 pp 7 folding maps (5 coloured)

VOLUME 17 Southern Africa General: Correspondence regarding the First Anglo-Boer War, Basutoland and the Affairs of South Africa generally, 1881-1885 592 pp

VOLUME 18 South Africa General: Correspondence regarding Expansion by Colonial Powers, Angra Pequena [South-West] Africa and Native Affairs, 1884-1896 672 pp 3 folding maps (1 coloured)

VOLUME 37 Transvaal: Correspondence and other papers regarding the affairs of Transvaal and adjacent territories, 1882-1883 712 pp 1 folding coloured map

VOLUME 38 Transvaal: Correspondence regarding the Transvaal Republic and adjacent territories, 1884-1885 776 pp 7 folding coloured maps

VOLUME 39 Transvaal: correspondence regarding the South African Republic and Bechuanaland, 1884-1886 688 pp 8 coloured maps (7 folding)

VOLUME 40 Transvaal/Orange Free State: Papers regarding Bechuanaland, British subjects in Transvaal, the Jameson Raid and Affairs of the Orange Free State, 1886-1896 672 pp 4 folding coloured maps

VOLUME 44 Botswana: Reports and correspondence on Bechuanaland and adjacent territories, 1883-1888 528 pp 12 maps (9 folding coloured, 2 coloured)

VOLUME 45 Botswana: Correspondence regarding the affairs of Bechuanaland and adjacent territories, 1890-1899 520 pp 3 folding coloured maps

VOLUME 46 Lesotho: Papers regarding the annexation of Basutoland and the Basuto War, 1868-1881 680 pp 3 folding coloured maps

VOLUME 47 Lesotho: Correspondences regarding Basutoland and adjacent territories, 1881-1887 616 pp 6 coloured maps (1 folding)

VOLUME 48 Swaziland: Correspondence and other papers regarding Swaziland and Tongaland, 1887-1899 976 pp 4 folding maps (3 coloured)

VOLUME 49 Rhodesia: Papers regarding the British South Africa Company, and Mashonaland and Matabeleland, 1892-1899 688 pp 2 folding coloured maps

Blue Book Ref.	Date	Pages
C-3098	Feb. 1882	179
C-3381	Aug. 1882	152
C-3419	Nov. 1882	108
C-3486	Feb. 1883	82
C-3686	Jul. 1883	102
C-3841	Feb.1884	166
C-4036	May 1884	58
C-4194	Aug. 1884	128
C-4213	Oct. 1884	146
C-4252	Dec. 1884	37
C-4275	Feb. 1885	77
C-4310	Feb. 1885	60
C-4432	May 1885	204
C-4588	Aug. 1885	120
C-4643	Feb. 1886	251
C-4839	June 1886	108
C-4890	Sep. 1886	58
C-4956	Feb. 1887	120
C-5070	June 1887	91
C-5237	Sep. 1887	35
C-5363	Apr. 1888	45
C-5524	Aug. 1888	44
C-5918	Feb. 1890	245

List 1: (left) Volumes from the IUP reprint collection of Colonies: Africa that may be of interest to members
Table 2: (above) Reference, date and number of pages for the original Blue Books covering Bechuanaland

on this page (**Table 2**) [the last six listed (shaded grey) are entitled "...Affairs of Bechuanaland and Adjacent..."]

Land Commission Report

Having said all that the Blue Book of interest to this article is C-4889 of (Sep.) 1886 which is a self contained report rather than part of the regular series. The full title, as seen on the cover image on the next page is "Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Determine Land Claims and to Effect a Land Settlement in British Bechuanaland". It is 97 pages long with three maps.

The creation of a Land Commission resulted in a need for a chain of documentary evidence for each claim; such as deeds of sale and, for those in Dutch, registered translations to English. Most of the original documents bore revenue stamps reflecting 4% of the transaction price and there was a 6d charge for English translations, also paid for by revenue stamps. The stamps used were Stellaland revenue stamps in various forms, pre- and post- JPM monogram, pre-

R E P O R T
OF THE
C O M M I S S I O N E R S

APPOINTED TO
**DETERMINE LAND CLAIMS AND TO EFFECT A LAND
SETTLEMENT**

IN
BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

(Maps will be found at pages 13, 28, and 66.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1886.



L O N D O N :
PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.,
Messrs. HANSARD and SON, 13, Great Queen Street, W.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster ;
Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, and Sale Office, House of Lords ;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., LIMITED, or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

1886.

[C.—4889.] Price 3s.

and post- Proclamation, hand cancelled and oval handstamped. The survival of many of these stamps and documents is probably down to them being produced as part of the Land Commission sittings.

The Commissioners Report starts with covering letters, the original Terms of the Commission (24 points), an example of a Certificate of Ownership, and a short extract on the Law and Regulations giving the Land Commission its Jurisdiction.

The report itself has 48 points and is only 8 pages long. Point 45 explains why

45. The following is a list of Annexures to this Report, and should be read in conjunction with it:-

A.-Award of the Land Commission of British Bechuanaland in the matter of claims to land in Stellaland, dated 15th-25th February, 1886. [With Map.]

B.-Narrative of events which led to the Agreement of the 8th September, 1884, between the Honourable C.J.Rhodes and certain inhabitants of Stellaland.

C.-Report and decision on Native Reserves in that portion of British Bechuanaland which is bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Stellaland, on the south by Griqualand West, on the east by the South African Republic, and on the west by the Kuruman

Hills, dated 27th May, 1886 [With Map.]

D.-Award of the Land Commission of British Bechuanaland in the matter of certain claims to land in Batlapin and Batlaro territory, dated 4th May, 1886.

E.-Report and decision on Native Reserves in the northeast portion of British Bechuanaland, dated 25th May, 1886.

F.-Award of the Land Commission of British Bechuanaland in the matter of certain claims to Baralong territory, dated 27th May, 1886.

G.-Outline of the history of the Baralong to the end of the year 1884. Minute of his Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner to Ministers, dated 13th December, 1884.

H.-Report on the selection of the site for a township near Kuruman, and on the settlement of the upper portion of the Kuruman Valley, dated 18th April, 1886.

These eight Annexures comprise the rest of the book.

In future extracts I will reproduce parts of the Report and some of the Annexures particularly B and G which contain detailed histories written at the time. In this first part I will concentrate on the Covering Letters, Terms, the Certificate and the Law.

BECHUANALAND.
REPORT
OF THE
LAND COMMISSION.

No. 1.

The RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, G.C.M.G., to the RIGHT HON. THE
EARL GRANVILLE, K.G. (Received August 3, 1886.)

Government House, Cape Town,
July 12, 1886.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information, a copy of a letter which I have received from the President of the Land Commission of British Bechuanaland, covering the report of the Commissioners on the Land Settlement of the Territory.

2. The Commissioners appear to me to be entitled to much credit for the complete and judicious manner in which they have disposed of the very difficult and complicated questions referred to them for adjudication. Ample provision has been made for the requirements of the natives by setting apart large Tribal Reserves; and the awards on the numerous European claims have been given after a careful judicial consideration of the evidence brought forward in each case.

3. The awards of the Land Court are final, subject only to an appeal to the Queen in Council, but in addition to the awards the Commissioners make the following recommendations:

- (1.) Life annuities to Mankoroane and Montsoia of 300l. a year each.
- (2.) Grants, as an indulgence, to seven of the Rooi Grond claimants.
- (3.) A grant of a farm to Messrs. Musson, as compensation for losses sustained by them at the hands of the freebooters.
- (4.) Grants of farms to 40 or 50 of the Bechuanaland Border Police, to be held for first three years on military tenure.
- (5.) A village of 50 erven to be established at Rooi Grond.
- (6.) The appointment of an Inspector of Native Reserves, and an Assistant.
- (7.) The establishment of a European township at Kuruman. The receipts from sale of town lots to be expended on the sanitary arrangements and ornamentation of the place.

4. I think there would be objections to the establishment of a village at Rooi Grond, which is immediately on the Transvaal border, if it were capable of unlimited expansion. I would suggest, therefore, that the titles to the 50 agricultural erven, proposed by the Land Commission to be issued, should contain clauses prohibiting the sub-letting or sub-division of each erf. Subject to this modification, I think the recommendations of the Commissioners may be approved.

5. Captain Leveson, R.E., one of the Commissioners, left for England by direction of the military authorities when the work of the Land Commission was completed. He is now at the War Office in London, and should your Lordship desire information or explanation as regards any part of the report or its enclosures, he will be able to afford it. The printing of the native names may perhaps be a difficulty, but I understand that Captain Leveson has been so good as to express his readiness to correct the proofs if they are sent to him.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.,
Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERCULES ROBINSON,
High Commissioner.

COMMISSION by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, and Governor of British Bechuanaland, &c. &c. &c. To His Honour Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard. D.C.L., Administrator and Chief Magistrate of British Bechuanaland, to Julian John Levenson, Captain in the Royal Engineers, to Andrew Henry Farrell Duncan, Esquire, and to Alfred Ernest Haynes, Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

GREETING:

WHEREAS I consider it expedient for the peace, order, and good government of the territory of British Bechuanaland that a Commission be appointed to hear and determine the claims to land and to make arrangements in regard to the land settlement within the boundaries of the said territory.

Now, therefore, I do hereby constitute and appoint you Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, Julian John Levenson, and Andrew Henry Farrell Duncan, to be Commissioners to hear and determine the claims to land, and to make arrangements in regard to the land settlement within the boundaries of the said territory of British Bechuanaland. And I do also appoint the said Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard to be President, and Alfred Ernest Haynes to be Secretary of the said Commission.

Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of October 1885.

(Signed) HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor of British Bechuanaland.

II.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to His Honour S. G. SHIPPARD.

Government House, Cape Town,
October 1, 1885.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that it has been determined to appoint a Commission to inquire into and decide upon the various questions connected with the land settlement of British Bechuanaland.

2. The Commission will be composed of yourself as President, two Commissioners, and a Secretary. Captain Levenson, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Duncan, late Royal Navy, have been nominated Commissioners, and Lieutenant Haynes, R.E., Secretary.

3. It will accelerate the work of the Commission if, after determining the principles which are to govern the Commissioners in marking off Native locations, one of the Commissioners proceeds to inquire into the land question in Mankoroane's country; the second Commissioner to examine the Stellaland titles, and the Secretary, under your supervision, marks off the boundary of the location to be reserved for Montsioa and Moshette.

4. The Commissioner appointed by you conduct the inquiry in Mankoroane's country should at once proceed to Taungs, Phokwane, and Monte. He should ascertain approximately the requirements of the tribes under the Chiefs Mankoroane, Gasibone, and Mathlabani, and mark off a sufficient amount of grazing lands and garden grounds for the support of the Native tribes. When this is done, the same course should be adopted in regard to the Native tribes to the west.

5. The land outside the Native locations should then be considered as waste Crown lands, and it will be for the Commissioner to inquire into and report on the validity of any European claims sent in to him.

6. In judging of these claims, certain general rules or principles should be borne in mind. It is, for instance, clear that no grantor can claim to give land of which he was not possessed. Titles granted by one Chief to land in the possession of another Chief without his concurrence could not be held to be valid.

7. Similarly, titles based on Transvaal burgher rights or grants must be held to be invalid; as also must be titles based on Griqualand West or Colonial grants.

8. It will be desirable to ascertain whether the conditions of each grant have been fulfilled, whether the return in money or services was received by the grantor, whether improper means were used to obtain the grant, &c., &c. In fact, whether the claim is an equitable or an inequitable one.

9. Titles granted by the Chief alone without the consent of his tribe or raad ought, as a general rule, not to be held as valid.

10. In the case of valid grant falling within the location reserved to a Chief, a grant on the waste Crown lands outside the location should be substituted for it.

11. Each Commissioner should arrange an itinerary of his movements, and cause advertisements to be issued notifying at what places and at what dates his land court will be held.

12. On completing his inquiry into each location and land claim, he will, as soon as convenient, forward his recommendation in each case with the documents and evidence for your perusal. You will then either approve his recommendation, or in case of your disagreement, reserve the case for the meeting of the Commission when the matter can be discussed. When you approve of the Commissioner's recommendation as to any land claim, a certificate of occupation, in the form annexed, can at once be forwarded.

13. It will not be necessary that each farm should be surveyed as soon as the award is given; but before the title is issued a survey must be made, the grantee paying the cost of the survey before receiving his title.

14. With regard to Stellaland, I may observe that in October 1881 a war broke out between the two Chiefs Mankoroane and Massouw, which lasted till the 26th July 1882, when a peace agreement was arrived at, in virtue of which a tract of country now known as Stellaland was granted to the white volunteers on both sides.

15. By Mr. Mackenzie's and Mr. Rhodes' agreements these titles are recognised; but should any cases of flagrant coercion or unfairness come to the notice of the Land Commission a special report on the circumstances should be made.

16. It is clear, moreover, that neither Massouw nor Mankoroane can claim to give away land of which they were not possessed. If, therefore, any Stellaland titles fall within Baralong territory, they must be held to be invalid.

17. It will be the duty of the Commissioner deputed by you to examine the Stellaland titles to make a list of all such as do not infringe upon the conditions specified, and which in consequence should be recognised in virtue of Mr. Rhodes' agreement.

18. It is not expected that this duty will occupy any great length of time, and when completed the Commissioner engaged upon it might proceed to mark off locations, and inquire into and European claims which brought forward in the western part of the territory.

19. It is not known whether there are any valid European claims to land in Montsioa's or Moshette's countries based on grants from either of those Chiefs, but if there be such, they might be considered on their own merits by yourself and the Secretary to the Land Commission whilst at Mafeking, and decided on the meeting of the Commissioners. It must be understood, however, that the persons who took part in the filibustering attacks on the Protectorate have forfeited any claims to land they may have ever possessed.

20. As soon as the Native locations are marked off and European claims decided the Commissioners should report the approximate amount of vacant Crown land remaining available for settlement. The Commissioners should at the same time make such recommendations as they may think fit in respect of persons whose claims, although disallowed by the judgment of the Land Court, may nevertheless be deserving of some consideration.

21. The award upon each European claim should be accompanied by the Commissioners' recommendation as to the quitrent to be levied, and also as to any servitudes or water-rights, &c. that should be reserved in the title.

22. All precious stones, gold, silver, and platinum will be reserved to the Crown.

23. I have only to add that I have every confidence in your judgment, and should you, from the information gathered during the course of your inquiry, consider that the rules or arrangements now specified might with advantage be modified, you are at liberty to make any recommendations you may think desirable.

24. The objects sought to be attained are Native protection combined with European expansion, in other words, the security of Native rights and interests, provision being at the same time made for that beneficial occupation of the waste lands by Europeans, which, if properly regulated, will prove advantageous to all concerned. If you should think that these objects can be better attained by any modification of the suggestions contained in this despatch, I shall always be glad to receive an expression of your views on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor and High Commissioner.

His Honour S. G. A. Shippard,
Administrator and Chief Magistrate of British Bechuanaland.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPATION.

This is to certify that (a) is entitled to occupy the land known by the name of (b) containing (c) morgen, situated in the district of (d).

Provided that a quitrent of (e) shall be paid on the said land to such person as may be appointed to receive the same, such payment to commence on the day of 1885 and thereafter to be made annually on or before the said day of .
Provided also, that when, on the completion of a regular survey, a title deed is notified as being ready for issue to the said or to his legal successor or representative, the said shall be obliged to release such title and pay all expenses thereon, failing which the validity of his occupation will no longer be acknowledged.

The right of establishing roads and thoroughfares for the use of the public, and also outspans and other reserves may at any time be exercised by the Government, but all existing roads or thoroughfares and outspans shall remain free and uninterrupted; and the Government reserves at all times the right of entry on the land for such purposes as inspection and survey. All gold, silver, platinum, and precious stones are reserved, with rights of mining under such regulations as the Government shall establish from time to time.

President of Land Commission.

(a) Here insert name in full, with usual suffix, such as J's son, Jnr. &c.

(b) Here insert name of farm.

(c) Here insert the number of morgen granted by the Commission.

(d) Here insert a minute and detailed description of the situation of the farm. It will be of great assistance if a rough sketch showing the situation and boundaries can also be annexed.

(e) Here insert quitrent fixed by Commission.

III.

EXTRACT from the Laws and Regulations for the Government of British Bechuanaland,
giving Jurisdiction to the Land Commission.

LANDS.

35. The right of allotting the lands is vested in the Governor.

36. It shall be lawful for the Government to establish a Land Commission, to consist of the Administrator of British Bechuanaland as President, two Commissioners, and a Secretary; and such Land Commission shall

(a.) Mark off inalienable locations for Native Chiefs and Tribes in British Bechuanaland;

(b.) Adjudicate on all European land claims; and

(c.) Deal with waste Crown Lands in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be issued to such Land Commission by the said Governor.

Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series)

Part Sixteen

The sixteenth installment from the Botswana Postmark Project Team as they continue to extend the earlier work done on Botswana Postmarks (First Series) by Brian Trotter. The study follows the same Postal Marking Classification System (Typology) as the First series and continues numbering from the First series.

The Project Team consists of Bruce Warrender and David Wall - with assistance from Sheila Case, Barbara Andersson, Steen Jelgren, Dennis Firth, David Allison (a non-member) and Peter Jukes.

The earliest date being included in this "Second Series" is 01-Jun-1995 i.e. only new postmarks and markings appearing after this date, which have not been previously recorded, are included.


"Number so far recorded" only includes what is contained in the collections of the small number of members working on the Postmark Project and **does not** necessarily represent relative scarcity.


During the course of this study new types of sub-variants for some of the postmarks have been found. At the end of this checklist (of approximately sixteen parts) a regular "Late Arrivals Column" will continue to publish new finds and variants.


Further information on recorded postmarks, copies of better illustrations, and, of course, information on unrecorded markings is welcome and should be sent to Bruce Warrender (post) or e-mailed to the Editor.


Bruce wishes to thank all the team members for their contributions.


Gaborone - Part 3


GABORONE - FIRST DAY OF ISSUE		No 262 Type SPEC 4a	
 <p>Edible Crops</p>		Cover date	15-Jun-2005
		Other recorded dates	None


GABORONE - FIRST DAY OF ISSUE		No 263 Type SPEC 4a	
 <p>Black Footed Cat</p>		Cover date	25-Oct-2005
		Other recorded dates	None


GABORONE - FIRST DAY OF ISSUE	No 264 Type SPEC 4a	
 <p>Christmas Doves & Pigeons</p>	Cover date	20-Dec-2005
	Other recorded dates	None


GABORONE - FIRST DAY OF ISSUE	No 265 Type SPEC 4a	
 <p>Fishes of Okavango</p>	Cover date	30-May-2006
	Other recorded dates	None


GABORONE - FIRST DAY OF ISSUE	No 266 Type SPEC 4a	
 <p>Tswana Cattle</p>	Cover date	04-Sep-2006
	Other recorded dates	None


GABORONE	No 267 Type MISC 1e Struck in red	
	Outer oval dimensions	33mm by 56mm
	Earliest recorded date	16-Sep-1997
	Latest recorded date	22-Jul-2004
	Number so far recorded	15
Similar to No. 135 RP#49/50 p.1247 but with larger lettering		


GABORONE	No 268 Type MISC 1L Struck in red.	
	Oval dimensions	40mm by 55mm
	Earliest recorded date	03-Apr-1998
	Latest recorded date	03-Apr-1998
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant L. "Botswana Postal Services" (curved) above "Museum" (horizontal) at top with "P.O.Box 100 Gaborone" and "Tel. 353131" (2 lines horizontal) above "Republic of Botswana" (curved) at base		


GABORONE	No 269 Type MISC 12a Struck in red.	
	Oval dimensions	37mm by 54mm
	Earliest recorded date	12-Mar-2003
	Latest recorded date	12-Mar-2003
	Number so far recorded	1
New variant: MISC 12 (Single Oval) New sub-variant a. "BOTSWANA POSTAL SERVICES" above "INTERNATIONAL POSTAL AFFAIRS" (2 lines curved) at top with "P.O.Box 100 Gaborone" (horizontal) above "Tel. 353131" (curved) at base		


GABORONE	No 270 Type MISC 12b Struck in red.	
	Oval dimensions	34mm by 58mm
	Earliest recorded date	26-Sep-1995
	Latest recorded date	26-Sep-1995
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant b. "EMS" at top with [OFFICE NAME] followed by "BOTSWANA" at base		


GABORONE	No 271 Type MISC 2e Struck in red.	
	Circle diameter	45mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-May-2002
	Latest recorded date	23-May-2002
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant e. "E M S COUNTER" (curved) above [OFFICE NAME] (horizontal) at top with "BOTSWANA POSTAL SERVICES" at base.		


GABORONE	No 272 Type MISC 6 z 28	
	Struck in red.	
	Outer oval dimensions	35mm by 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	29-Dec-1999
	Latest recorded date	??-May-2000
	Number so far recorded	3
New sub-variant z 28. "CENTRAL SORTING OFFICE" above "POSO HOUSE" (2 lines) at top with "FOREIGN PARCELS" above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base with star separators.		


GABORONE CENTRAL P.O.	No 273 Type MISC 6 z 44	
	Struck in red.	
	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 56mm
	Earliest recorded date	23-Mar-2004
	Latest recorded date	28-Oct-2004
	Number so far recorded	3
New sub-variant z 44. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "CB SUPERVISOR" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] (curved) at base.		

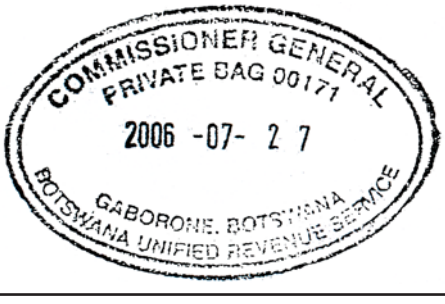
GABORONE SORTING CENTRE	No 274 Type MISC 6 z 45	
	Struck in red.	
	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	17-Sep-2003
	Latest recorded date	07-May-2004
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant z 45. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "POSTAGE PAID" above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.		


GABORONE SORTING CENTRE	No 275 Type MISC 6 z 46	
	Struck in red.	
	Outer oval dimensions	39mm by 61mm
	Earliest recorded date	08-Nov-2005
	Latest recorded date	04-May-2007
	Number so far recorded	4
New sub-variant z 46. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "POSTAGE PAID" above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base with star separators.		

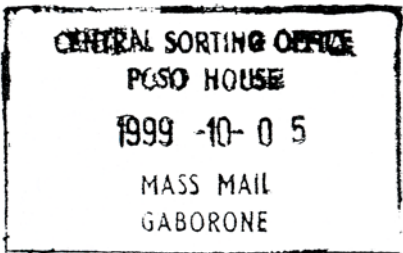
GABORONE	No 276 Type MISC 6 z 47 Struck in purple.	
	Outer oval dimensions	38mm by 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	10-Aug-2005
	Latest recorded date	10-Aug-2005
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant z 47. "BOTSWANAPOST" above "EXPENDITURE SECTION" (2 lines) at top with "PHN 353131 H/OFFICE" above "BOX 100 GABORONE" above "REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA" (3 lines) at base.		


GABORONE	No 277 Type MISC 6 z 48 Struck in red.	
	Outer oval dimensions	38mm by 57mm
	Earliest recorded date	10-May-2001
	Latest recorded date	04-Mar-2005
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant z 48. "BOTSWANAPOST" above "RETURNED LETTER OFFICE" (2 lines) at top with "PHN 353131 H/OFFICE" above "BOX 100 GABORONE" above "REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA" (3 lines) at base.		


GABORONE CENTRAL	No 278 Type MISC 6 z 49 Struck in red.	
	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 55mm
	Earliest recorded date	11-May-2006
	Latest recorded date	11-May-2006
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant z 49. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "CIRCULATION BRANCH" above [OFFICE NAME] followed by "POST OFFICE" (2 lines) at base.		


GABORONE	No 279 Type MISC 6 z 53 Struck in red.	
	Outer oval dimensions	36mm by 56mm
	Earliest recorded date	27-Jul-2006
	Latest recorded date	27-Jul-2006
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant z 53. "COMMISSIONER GENERAL" above "PRIVATE BAG 00171" (2 lines) at top with "GABORONE, BOTSWANA" above "BOTSWANA UNIFIED REVENUE SERVICE" (2 lines) at base.		

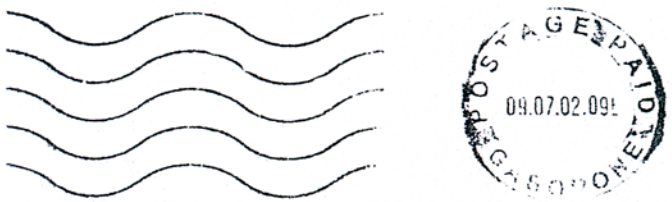
GABORONE CENTRAL	No 280 Type MISC 6 z 55 Struck in blue.	
	Outer oval dimensions	Approx. 37mm by 54mm
	Earliest recorded date	14-Jan-2006
	Latest recorded date	14-Jan-2006
	Number so far recorded	1
New sub-variant z 55. "BOTSWANAPOST" at top with "MAIN CAGE" (horizontal) above [OFFICE NAME] followed by "POST OFFICE" (2 lines) at base.		


GABORONE	No 281 Type MISC 7 y Four struck in pink, three in purple	
 <p>One item with date inverted.</p>	Box dimensions	32mm by 52mm
	Earliest recorded date	29-Feb-1999
	Latest recorded date	??-Feb-2000
	Number so far recorded	7
New sub-variant y. "CENTRAL SORTING OFFICE" above "POSO HOUSE" (2 lines) at top with "MASS MAIL" above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines) at base.		


GABORONE	No 282 Type MISC 10 b Struck in red.	
 <p>The spelling error was corrected by May 2001 (see No 283)</p>	Circle diameter	21mm
	Earliest recorded date	14-Jul-2000
	Latest recorded date	23-Jul-2000
	Number so far recorded	2
New sub-variant b. Single circle having "POSTAGE PAID" at top with [OFFICE NAME] at base and with a seven line-wave element on the left. NOTE GABORONE had an erroneous extra "R" before the "B"		


GA BORONE	No 283 Type MISC 10 b Struck in red.	
 <p>Sequence is Time, Day, Month, Year One item Year, Day, Month, Time Two items have smaller numbers for the year Two have incorrect time 18:45 am</p>	Circle diameter	21mm
	Earliest recorded date	07-May-2001
	Latest recorded date	24-Aug-2001
	Number so far recorded	6
This postmark is the same postmark as No. 282, with the incorrect "R" removed leaving a gap before the "B" This die centre is later used in postmark No.286		


GABORONE		No 284 Type MISC 10 c	
 <p>One item with inverted centre</p>		Circle diameter	26mm
		Earliest recorded date	14-Jan-2002
		Latest recorded date	04-Oct-2002
		Number so far recorded	3
New sub-variant c. Single circle having "POSTAGE PAID" at top and [OFFICE NAME] at base and with a five line-wave element on the left.			


GABORONE		No 285 Type MISC 10 d	
		Circle diameters	18mm & 26mm
		Earliest recorded date	09-Jul-2002
		Latest recorded date	06-Dec-2004
		Number so far recorded	4
New sub-variant d. Double circle having "POSTAGE PAID" at top with [OFFICE NAME] at base and with a five line-wave element on the left.			


GA BORONE		No 286 Type MISC 10 e	
		Circle diameter	21mm
		Earliest recorded date	13-Dec-2002
		Latest recorded date	26-Feb-2003
		Number so far recorded	4
New sub-variant e. Single circle having "POSTAGE PAID" at top with [OFFICE NAME] at base and with a seven line-wave element on the right. The wave element is split by "POSTAGE" above "PAID" (2 lines) rotated 90 degrees anti-clockwise. The circle is that from No. 283, with the incorrect "R" of No.282 removed leaving a gap before the "B"			

GABORONE		No 287 Type MISC 10 f	
 <p>Sequence Year, Day, Month, Time Three items Time, Day, Month, Year sequence</p>		Circle diameter	21mm
		Earliest recorded date	18-Mar-2003
		Latest recorded date	02-Nov-2005
		Number so far recorded	5
New sub-variant f. Single Circle having [OFFICE NAME] at top with "BOTSWANA" at base with two arc separators and with a seven line-wave element on the right. The wave element is split by "POSTAGE" above "PAID" (2 lines) rotated 90 degrees anti-clockwise.			

PHILATELIC BUREAU	No 288 Type MISC 11	
	Circle diameters	21mm & 30mm
	Recorded date	01-Aug-2007
	Number so far recorded	1
100 YEARS SCOUTING ANNIVERSARY		

GABORONE	No 289 Type MISC 11	
	Struck in pink.	
	Earliest recorded date	02-Jun-1995
	Latest recorded date	02-Jun-1995
	Number so far recorded	1
Omnibus Marking: "A Decade for Literacy - Botswana 1990 - 2000" At base "1 - 30 June 1995" above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines)		

GABORONE	No 290 Type MISC 11	
	Struck in blue.	
	Earliest recorded date	03-May-1996
	Latest recorded date	03-May-1996
	Number so far recorded	2
Omnibus Marking: "A Decade for Literacy - Botswana 1990 - 2000" At base "1 - 31 May 1996" above [OFFICE NAME] (2 lines)		

GABORONE	No 291 Type MISC 11	
	[OFFICE NAME] above design with the words "Census Botswana 2001:- Be there to be counted 17th - 26th August 2001"	
	Earliest recorded date	18-Jul-2001
	Latest recorded date	18-Jul-2001
	Number so far recorded	1

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held at 12.45 on Saturday 7th November 2009 at The Royal Horticultural Hall, London.

1. Present: Brian Hurst (Chairman), Dennis Firth (Vice Chairman), Don Jeffreys (Secretary), Neville Midwood (Editor); Alan Drysdall, George King, Alan MacGregor, Howard MacNay, Tony Stanford; Mike Osborne (GBOS), Mr and Mrs Peter Hickman (guests).

2. Apologies for Absence: Malcolm Batty, Ken Blackburn, John Coates, Chris Cordes, Brian Fenemore, Jake Jacobson, Lord Nigel Jones, Francis Kiddle, Otto Peetoom, Morris Taber, Joe Taylor, Brian Trotter, Peter Van der Molen, Bruce Warrender.

3. Presentation by Mike Osborne

Mike Osborne of the GB Overprint Society gave a fascinating talk and display on the Control letters and numerals of Great Britain stamps overprinted for use in Bechuanaland with particular emphasis on the production methods of the King George V stamps.

Controls had first been introduced in the reign of Queen Victoria in order to account for the amount of paper used. He explained that Jubilee lines, first used in 1887 with the issues of Queen Victoria, were metal plate edges added to reduce plate wear onto the actual design area and how the various printings could be identified by the printer's marks on the Jubilee lines. There were three printers during the George V period (only two for those stamps overprinted by Bechuanaland) - initially Harrisons and then Somerset House and Waterlows. In addition he explained how the orientation of sheets fed in for perforation could effect if the margins of identical blocks were perforated or not.

Those members present then examined the display in detail and asked Mike Osborne numerous questions, all of which he answered in a most knowledgeable and interesting way. Everybody agreed that Mike's talk and display had been remarkable and a vote of thanks was given to him.

4. Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 28th February 2009 which had been previously circulated were approved.

5. Matters arising

Brian Hurst reported that the Botswana Postal Archives were still closed, but that when he had visited them all the material had been kept in satisfactory condition.

6. Appointment of Secretary

Brian Hurst reported that Roger Howard had recently resigned as Secretary because he was unable to attend the Society's next two meetings and felt that the Secretary should attend such meetings. Brian Hurst expressed his thanks to Roger Howard for acting as Secretary and for previously stepping into the breach at short notice. Brian Hurst said that he had contacted Don Jeffreys who had agreed to stand as Secretary.

Neville Midwood proposed that Don Jeffreys should be appointed Secretary with immediate effect. The proposal was seconded by Dennis Firth and carried unanimously.

7. Officers' Reports

Brian Hurst presented his report and queried whether the Society needed to book rooms both in February at Philatex and in May at London 2010. The matter was discussed at some length. It was agreed that venues should be booked for both events with the February meeting being an informal one to plan for the May exhibitions at the Design Centre. The room at Philatex was free whereas the one at London 2010 will cost around £250. There would be two exhibition frames and members would be invited to provide appropriate displays. Brian Hurst said that he would arrange a speaker and that he would try to arrange for the Committee to visit the Design Centre in Islington during the Saturday of the February Philatex meeting.

Neville Midwood said that the cost of toner had increased from £180 to £420 during the past year. Each issue now cost some £350, more than half being the cost of toner. It was agreed that as the Society had sufficient funds no increase in membership subscriptions would be made for the financial year 1st July 2010 to 30th June 2011, but that the situation would be reviewed in a year's time. The next issue of the Runner Post would be sent out before Christmas and he was considering having a special issue in February 2010.

The Society's membership had stabilised with new members in Canada, Europe and the UK. There had been one resignation (the wife of a deceased member) and no deaths.

The Accounts for the year (right) to 30th June 2009 showed a surplus for the year of £629 as compared to £1,108 for the previous year. The accumulated surplus stood at £5,272 with the bank balance being £5,275.

The question of the timing of the next Auction was discussed. Brian Hurst said that he would try to have everything done for the February meeting but it might have to be delayed until the May meeting.

8. Members displays

A few members brought items for discussion. Pages printed from images sent in by Brian Fenemore were also discussed regarding publication in the Runner Post.

The meeting ended at 14.35.

THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY

Accounts for the year ended 30th June 2009

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

	2009	2008
INCOME		
Subscriptions	1,230.00	1,128.00
Auction sales	4,554.50	7,203.00
Interest received	74.54	157.24
Advertising	60.00	60.00
Postal Stationery books	57.00	737.78
Sundry	42.70	0.00
Auction commission	461.25	719.50
	6,479.99	10,005.52
EXPENDITURE		
Runner Post - recurrent expenditure	1,165.34	1,562.33
Runner Post - new printer/fuser	0.00	0.00
Auction material purchased	4,552.50	7,218.00
Administrative expenses	35.00	95.53
Postage/packaging on auct/books (net)	11.11	-32.66
Affiliation fees APBS/Midpex	57.00	54.00
Grant - Stamp World Exhibition 2010	29.38	0.00
	5,850.33	8,897.20
Profit (loss) for year	£629.66	£1,108.32

BALANCE SHEET

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash at bank	5,274.98	4,938.32
Auction debtors	249.00	97.00
Advertising debtors	60.00	60.00
	5,583.98	5,095.32

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Subscriptions paid in advance	312.00	453.00
Auction creditors	0.00	0.00
	312.00	453.00

NET ASSETS

£5,271.98	£4,642.32
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ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

Balance brought forward at beginning of year	4,642.32	3,534.00
Profit (loss) for year	629.66	1,108.32
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	£5,271.98	£4,642.32

J Taylor (ACIB)
Hon. Treasurer

Andrew Higson
Independent Examiner

BRITISH BECHUANALAND



BRITISH BECHUANALAND

1891 Cape of Good Hope 1d carmine-red overprinted 'British Bechuanaland' vertically reading upwards. Horizontal upper marginal pair with Plate Number '7'. Showing the major variety HORIZONTAL PAIR, ONE WITHOUT OVERPRINT. [Illustrated 200%]

This rare error is listed as SG31a and is unpriced, presumably as it has not been on the market for decades, if at all (we have been unable to trace any appearance on auction).

The pair was illustrated in Runner Post #36 (p.765) as part of the Rare Stamp Study initiated by David Finlay. The illustration was supplied by Bob Holmes from his reference material though with no details as to its history or whereabouts.

A BPA certificate (2008) confirms the genuineness of the pair. The certificate mentions a 'vertical gum crease' which cannot be considered a drawback as it was due to the folding back of the right stamp along the line of this crease that gave rise to the variety (and a partial albino impression of 'Bechuanaland'). The crease is at a slight angle and is believed to affect only a vertical strip of three stamps from the upper right corner of the pane giving rise to the varieties listed as SG31a and SG31c. The right stamp of the pair originally adjoining below has 'Bechuanaland' completely omitted (SG31c, Holmes lot 1104) and the pair below that (Dale-Lichtenstein, lot 12) has almost all of 'Bechuanaland' omitted.

Undoubtedly one of the rarest items of Bechuanaland philately, this being the pair that gave rise to the catalogue listing. Almost certainly unique and missing from every major collection.

SG31a

£16,500

ALAN MACGREGOR

Member: PTS, SAPDA, APS

P O BOX 515, SIMON'S TOWN 7995, SOUTH AFRICA

Tel (+27 21): 786 1931 Fax: (+27 21) 786 1925

alan@rhodesia.co.za www.rhodesia.co.za

Over 800 items of Stellaland and the Bechuanalands are listed and illustrated on the website