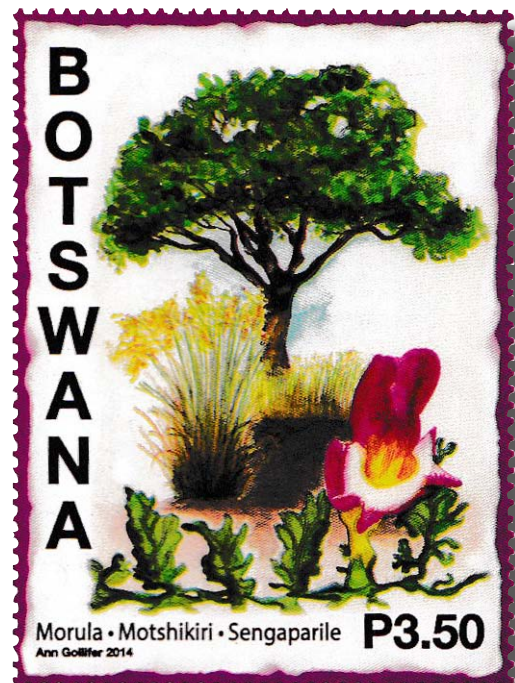


# *The* **Runner Post**

THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY



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**ISSN No 0953-3354**

**March 2015**

# The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society - News in Brief

By Otto Peetoom

In the history of most Philatelic Societies it often occurs that a Society, for whatever reason, will sink into the doldrums. Those who are elected to conduct the band appear uncertain what to do with their baton.

My own philatelic interests are diverse; I am a member of three African specialist societies. I write articles for philatelic journals and I publish my own magazine ***The Rhodesian Philatelist***.

[www.bechuanalandphilately.com](http://www.bechuanalandphilately.com) Up to the end of 2014 I operated and maintain five websites, one of them being a site for the South Africa Collectors' Society that has been on line for a year. I have evolved an idea to promote Southern African Philately on the internet.

In January 2015 I constructed a new website which will incorporate Stellaland, Bechuanaland, Botswana, Basutoland and Swaziland. Initially it was intended to be a site for this Society, but the management had unfortunately taken up residence in the doldrums. Thus at the time of writing it is a privately owned site, but society members may wish to contribute or benefit from the site.

**The Doldrums** - During February 2015 I had several discussions with Tony Stanford who would appreciate a way out of the doldrums. By pure coincidence, by profession, I am a Master Mariner and Navigator. I volunteered to become Membership Secretary and Treasurer and was elected to that position at the A.G.M. on 21<sup>st</sup> February. Although I have been in the job for less than a week, I am a doer and I expect results from my efforts. Much has taken place in the last seven days and we are navigating ourselves out of the doldrums, there is light on the horizon and it is becoming brighter.

**Bank Statements and Accounts** - The last bank statement seen was 1<sup>st</sup> June 2012 showing a balance of £6,557.11

No subscription form was circulated for July 2014 to June 2015, only one Journal during 2014 and no invoices issued for Journal advertising. The general consensus of opinion is positive, let us not dwell on the past and move forward. On Friday 27<sup>th</sup> February I received all bank statements and brought the accounts up to date. The balance on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2015 is £4,729.80 and there is about £150 of advertising outstanding.

## Email Addresses

Dear Member,

Our current records indicate that the following people are not on email, if you now have this facility please advise your Membership Secretary Otto Peetoom at [ottopeetoom@btinternet.com](mailto:ottopeetoom@btinternet.com)

Members Joyce Morris and Birgit Sten Jensen please note the email address we have doesn't work, please notify the correct one, thank you.

## United Kingdom

- Peter Berry
- Ken Blackburn
- Stephen Dillion
- George King

## Europe and Overseas

- Dr. Michael A. Barter
- Richard Kuczynski
- R.P.S. (Cape Town)

**A.G.M. and Subscriptions** - Contrary to the Society rules, the AGM has changed from October to February. Be that as it may, it then makes sense to run the accounts from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December. For this reason a call for subscriptions accompanies Journal #89 to cover 2015 and once I organize the Society email contacts, this subscription form will be emailed to you as well.

Payment may be made by sterling cheque, direct debit and Debit, Visa or MasterCard. Please respond soonest as reminders are time consuming.

**2015 The Year Ahead** - Let us not dwell on the past, our worthy Editor Neville Midwood has agreed to three Journals this year and several articles will have my name on them. Yesterday I forwarded a one page article for Runner Post #90 entitled *Stellaland - A short Review of its Stamps and the Remainder stock* and I am in the process of writing another article, also destined for *The Runner Post*.

For those of you who subscribe to *The South African Philatelist* the April Edition will include another article entitled *Bechuanaland Commemorative Stamps and Botswana Miniature sheets*. I am in the process of expanding on this article and that will also appear in the Society Journal.

Perhaps some of you dismiss modern Botswana, but then, how many of you have actually seen a complete collection of its stamps and miniature sheets? An even bigger challenge is to attempt to buy all the issues, I should know, I have been trying that since mid January. Bear in mind Botswana is in its fiftieth year of stamp issues and they have adhered to a conservative policy, for instance 49 miniature sheets in 49 years.

The website currently displays most of the stamps of Bechuanaland and Botswana and in less than a month I scanned, cropped and processed some 1400 images onto the site.

Although it clashes with London 2015 our North American colleagues are organizing an Africa theme conference in Denver from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> May. Details on the website. David Wessely is presenting *Revenues of Bechuanaland Protectorate* and I have a slot for *South West Africa Essays and Proofs from the Archives*.

- Philip Loosemore
- Dave Matthews
- Dennis Preddy
- Dr. M.E. Sutton

- Martin Eichele
- Elaine Long
- Werner Seeba

## Obituaries

I very much regret to advise members that David Crocker died in early January following a long illness. David was, of course, a leading dealer and philatelic expert in South Africa and was a very respected member of the Society. Crocker & Wigmore Professional Philatelists will continue in business.

It is also sad to report that Jim Catterall died last September aged 90. Jim was the first contributor to *Bechuanalands Newsletter* #3 in 1985 before it became the *Runner Post*. He went on to contribute more than 35 further articles. He was the Society's Membership Secretary up until 2001.

LIST OF OFFICERS	
Chairman	<b>Tony Stanford</b> BBS Chairman, PO Box 2675, Maidenhead, SL6 9ZN, UK TonyStanford@btopenworld.com
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Official Free Marks	<b>Dennis Firth</b> 28 Greenside Drive, Wortley, Leeds. LS12 4SF, UK.
©2015 The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society	

## THE BECHUANALANDS AND BOTSWANA SOCIETY



## Bechuanaland and Botswana Web Site

Set up by Otto Peetoom

<http://www.bechuanalandphilately.com>

Otto Peetoom	<i>Bechuanaland and Botswana Philately</i>		
Ormskirk Stamps	<b>Home Page</b>		
	<p>The Object of this website is to make it Interesting and Informative          Site created, maintained and constantly updated by a          Professional Philatelist who is a keen Researcher and Writer</p>		
<a href="#">Links</a>	<a href="mailto:info@bechuanalandphilately.com">Email info@bechuanalandphilately.com</a>	<a href="#">Next Page</a>	
<p><a href="#">News Desk</a></p>  <p>Today's Updates Tuesday 10 February 2015</p>	<p>Welcome to the Bechuanaland and Botswana Philatelic Website  <a href="http://www.bechuanalandphilately.com">www.bechuanalandphilately.com</a></p> <p>This is an active site developing the available Resources that is dedicated in promoting the Philately of the Territories of Stellaland, British Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Independent Botswana plus <b>Basutoland</b> and <b>Swaziland</b></p>		
<a href="#">About Us</a>	<a href="#">Diary - Events - Meetings</a>	<a href="#">Publications</a>	<a href="#">Collect Basutoland</a>
	 Stampex London		
			<a href="#">Collect Botswana</a>
			
			<a href="#">Collect Swaziland</a>
The Website and its Purpose	Forthcoming Stamp Exhibitions & Fairs	Bibliography of Bechuanaland	Gubulawavo & Tati BECHUANALAND
			The Collect Section is a Source of Information

Otto Peetoom has recently created a website "Bechuanaland Philately". Whilst the website isn't a BBSoc. website Otto would like the Society members to have a look and would welcome any feedback on it.

A web site can provide a much quicker means of providing news, announcements and rapid Q&A. So if you have any questions on any aspect of Bechuanaland, Botswana, Stellaland, Basutoland or Swaziland philately then please send them to Otto at

the email address on the home page ([info@bechuanalandphilately.com](mailto:info@bechuanalandphilately.com)). Include a scan of items if you can. Otto has offered to set up a section devoted to questions (and answers) and a number of members have promised to check the site regularly.

Yes, Bechuanaland is a long word - so once you get to the site save it in your browser favourites [Editor]

## Recent Botswana Issues

*details and images from Peter Jukes*

I am aware of issues that still haven't been illustrated or detailed which I hope to cover in the next issue. I've include an up-to-date SG Catalogue Number listing since 2012 on the IBC [Editor]

<i>World Post Day</i>		Date of issue		9 <sup>th</sup> October 2014
Denominations	P3.50, P5.40, P7.30, P8.00		P3.50	Botswana Postal Network - BUSINESS
Designer	Irfan Kokabi		P5.40	Botswana Postal Network - INTERNATIONAL
Printer	Southern Colour Print, New Zealand		P7.30	Botswana Postal Network - COMMUNITY
Process	Four Colour Process		P8.00	Botswana Postal Network - TOURISM
Stamp Size	44.29mm x 30mm			
Paper	103gsm Tullis High Reading Yellow/ Green Phosphor Gummed			
Foiling	Gold 4440KC, Magenta OS530, Blue 2275MH, Green OS730			





<i>National Flora Symbols</i>		Date of issue		27 <sup>th</sup> November 2014
Denominations	P3.50, P5.40, P7.30, P8.00	P3.50	Morula + Motshikiri + Sengaparile	(AG)
Designer	Irfan Kokabi	P5.40	National Tree - Morula	(AG/AM)
Printer	Southern Colour Print, New Zealand	P7.30	National Grass - Motshikiri	(AG/AM)
Process	Four Colour Process	P8.00	National Flower - Sengaparile	(AG/SK)
Stamp Size	44.29mm x 30mm			
Paper	103gsm Tullis High Reading Yellow/ Green Phosphor Gummed			
Illustrators	Ann Gollifer (AG), Andrew Matseba (AM) and Sylvester Koweno (SK) - shown after stamp descriptions.			
The Information Sheet and FDC have the Date of Issue as 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2014. However the launch of the issue was delayed until the 22 <sup>nd</sup> December due to the conflicting schedule of the President.				



(l to r) [Upper Left] George Tlhalerwa - Senior Private Secretary to the President; Pele Moleta - Botswana Post Chief Executive; His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Botswana Lieutenant General Seretse Khama Ian Khama; Honourable Tshekedi Khama - Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism; Honourable Vincent T Seretse - Minister of Trade and Industry. • [Upper Right] Viewing the Enlarged Stamp Display are Polokoetsile



Pedro Motau - Botswana Post Board Chairperson; His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Botswana Lieutenant General Seretse Khama Ian Khama • [Mid Left] His Excellency, Masahiro Onishi, Ambassador of Japan to Botswana; Boitumelo Mothibamele - Botswana Post Philately Manager; Pele Moleta - Botswana Post Chief Executive • [Mid Right] Our Society Members Peter Jukes and Karl Seligmann • [Lower Left] POSO House and the Philatelic Museum. • [Lower Right] Elisa Lajini, Supervisor at (and longest serving member of) the Philatelic Bureau.



The Botswana Daily News reported:

**KHAMA LAUNCHES NEW POSTAL STAMP; NATIONAL SYMBOLS - 22 DECEMBER 2014**

President Lt. Gen. Seretse Khama Ian Khama on Monday (December 22) launched colourful postal stamps bearing national flora and fauna symbols.

The flora and fauna symbols are Morula, Sengaparile, Motshikiri and Kgori, which have been added to the existing national animal symbol of the Zebra. The commemorative occasion came after government declared the species national symbols in March this year.

BotswanaPost chief executive officer, Mr Pele Moleta, said the event marked issuance of yet another set of stamps given "stamps are our great ambassadors that travel across the globe".

Speaking at the occasion, Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Mr Tshekedi Khama, said postal stamps served as an important educational tool to those with interest in learning about the people, culture and natural resources of a country. "These stamps will play a major role in advertising Botswana

regionally and internationally" he said.

The minister said Morula (*Sclerocarya Birrea*) was the national tree, Sengaparile (*Harpagophytum Procumbens*) was the national flower, while Motshikiri (*Eragrostis Pallens*) commonly used for thatching, was designated the national grass and Kgori (*Ardeotis Kori Kori*) was the national bird. He said the symbols collectively had some form of societal, spiritual, cultural, ecological and economic significance to Botswana.

## **Invigorating BotswanaPost Philately, report on 2014**

*by Sheila Case*

Members will have observed that 2012 and 2013 were lean years for collectors of Botswana stamps, with only one commemorative set in each of those years.

Towards the end of 2013 I was approached by the CEO of BotswanaPost and requested to "fix the Philately Department". The first two steps were to re-constitute the Stamp Advisory Committee (which was functioning ineffectively and without mandate) and to resurrect the stamp issuing programme.

### **Stamp Advisory Committee.**

Progress has been slow but sure. New Terms of Reference provide a comprehensive mandate for the SAC, which will become a high-powered think-tank tasked with advising on topics suitable for Botswana stamps, researching details for each set, and ensuring that the annual programme meets both the demands of the international philatelic market and the interests of citizens of Botswana. Definitive sets will be issued every 5 years, and commemorative sets 4 or 5 times per annum. The upgraded SAC will convene for the first time early in 2015, beginning with an orientation session.

### **2014 stamp issues.**

When the new Philately Manager was appointed in February, we started by pushing through to completion the 10th Definitive Series (by that time well over a year behind schedule) entitled **Spectacular Birds of Botswana**. For a little inside information, members

might like to know that some of the "Spectacular" attributes of this set got lost, the original planning had included stamps of three different aspects, a "normal" stamp, another half again as long to depict birds that flock, such as guinea fowl, and tall thin stamps for depiction of herons and cranes. We may hold this idea over for another day. This definitive set meets all requirements, any postal rate may be obtained by using 2, sometimes 3 stamps, and higher values serve both postal and revenue needs. Standard A pays for normal sized inland letter, and Standard B for large inland letter (a rate much used by Government departments). A third NVI (no value indicated) stamp is inscribed Postcard Rate. This concept, imported apparently from South Africa, is supposed to be a concession rate against the international letter rate. With the international letter rate at P8.00, this should have been sold initially at P7.30, but misunderstanding between departments has resulted in the current price of P8.00. This covers the cost of a postcard to anywhere in the world. When next tariffs are adjusted (raised, of course) we will endeavour to incorporate the concept of concession for this stamp. The set was launched with gusto, and I am grateful to Peter Jukes for his publicity of the launch event in *Runner Post*.

**Lions of the Chobe**, the second in the planned issue of Big 5, was followed by **Domestic Animals in Botswana**, and on October 9th, World Post Day, we celebrated **Botswana Postal Network**, and the



variety of services delivered to the nation. The stamps, though well-designed, were a little “flat” so we proposed picking out the post offices in gold foil..then the printer upped the ante and gave us gold foil on the caramel stamps, red foil on the raspberry stamps etc. When you tilt these stamps to the light they are very innovative and pleasing. The final issue of the year was to have been **National Floral Symbols**, celebrating the announcement of Botswana’s National Tree, Plant and Flower. These stamps are, at the time of writing, waiting distribution, the delay caused by a conflicting schedule of the President, who is to launch this set.

### Coming soon

We hope to poll for Stamp of the Year, and in 2015 topics are crowding for inclusion in the programme. Recognition of the Okavango as a World Heritage Site, Endangered Birds of Botswana (the first in a series of 5 sets on this topic) and the next in Big 5, probably Buffalo will make it into the programme, which will be rounded out by inclusion of one more set, possibly a celebration of Artists in Botswana.

With SAC and stamp programme well under way, we will move, in 2015, to a variety of activities designed to strengthen all our networks, including Marketing Practices, Collectors’ Meeting, Stamp Design Workshops, Philatelic Journalism and Museum Practices. This final topic merits a short, separate report, attached.

This rather lengthy report brings us up to date. Peter will continue to report from the Collectors’ point of view, and I will supply inside information when possible. Your comments, particularly if they are encouraging, are welcome at any time, stampsbotswana@info.bw

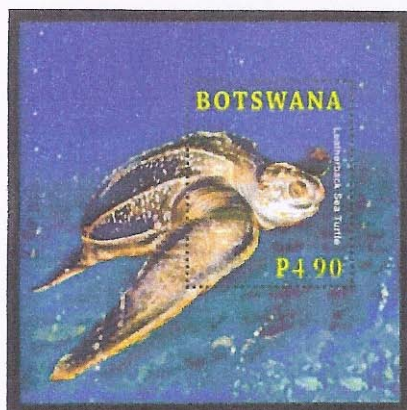
### Museum Practices.

We have a beautiful Museum venue, at present under-utilised. We also have a variety of materials which would merit display, and a variety of audiences including a handful of collectors, some members of the public, artists in Botswana and large numbers of schoolchildren. The Museum Practices Group will work out a programme which reflects the interests of BotswanaPost and other parties.

The first step will be to improve the routine display of Botswana stamps and Philatelic Products. Then there will be special displays. The first of these will almost certainly be something on Stamp design, incorporating older material (maybe one or two items pre-Independence, but mainly Botswana artworks, and incorporating the output of our Workshop programme).

Readers of the *Runner Post* would probably want to know what will happen to the archival collections assembled by David Finlay, Andy Andersson and others in the 1980’s. The answer is, at this point we do not know. Everyone with an interest will be encouraged to express a point of view, and a team will make the decisions. We can start with *Runner Post* readership; if you have interest in these collections, please feel free to express your thoughts as follows; please keep it to one page, including what you know about the collections, and what you think would be desirable outcomes when sorting and organising this material. What should be displayed, and how? Your comments will be collated and filed and I take the opportunity now to thank you for what I know will be valuable input.

Botswana - Update at 06.10.14 – Source of Information: / eBay / Internet Websites



Leatherback Sea Turtle Reptiles MNH S S stamp eBay - Price: US\$ 7.00 (ca. £4.39) -2 available – eBay specifics: Condition: Unused - Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing - Fm -kleo53-Estonia- A

Sheila Case also sent me a scan of the above **FORGERY** and commented:

*Sea Turtles of Botswana* would be a very good joke - were it not for the fact that someone is ripping us off and damaging our reputation. This item originated is Estonia. Details were transmitted to BotswanaPost from the UPU.



## General Warren

*by Alan Drysdall*



I was recently shown a photograph and a short biography of Gen. Warren cut from a source, probably a magazine, which unfortunately was not identified. It was Warren of course who led the 1884 expedition into Stellaland when he was a Major-General. I was unaware of his extraordinary career, so found this potted biography - another unacknowledged cutting - of considerable interest. (The author used capital letters indiscriminately, but to ensure accurate reproduction his idiosyncrasies have been reproduced.)

**Warren, Sir Charles** (1840-1927), general and archaeologist; son of Major-General Sir Charles Warren; joined the Royal Engineers 1857; for Palestine Exploration Fund made reconnaissance of Philistia, Jordan valley, and Gilead, and excavated extensively in Jerusalem, 1867-70; employed in Griqualand West, 1876-7, 1879-80; commanded Diamond Fields Horse on Kaffir War, 1877-8; chief surveying instructor, Chatham, 1880-4; special officer attached to Admiralty, Egyptian campaign, 1882;

successfully commanded Bechuanaland expedition. 1884-5, chief commissioner London Metropolitan Police, 1886-8; responsible for police arrangements for Queen Victoria's jubilee, 1887; commanded at Singapore, 1889-94; commanded Thames district, 1895; lieutenant-general 1897; commanded 5th division, South African War, 1899-1900; general, 1904; colonial commandant, Royal Engineers, 1905; KCMG, 1882; FRS, 1884; works include *The Recovery of Jerusalem* (in collaboration, 1871), *Underground Jerusalem* (1874), and *The Temple or the Tomb* (1880).

For anyone interested there is a far more extensive biography in *Wikipedia*, which *inter alia* describes his involvement as Police Commissioner with the Jack the Ripper case and the role he subsequently played during the Boer War, including the disaster of Spion Kop. He did not emerge from either experience with any credit. The *Wikipedia* entry includes a small-scale reproduction dated 'circa 1886' of the photograph shown here.

## Official Free Markings Supplement 5

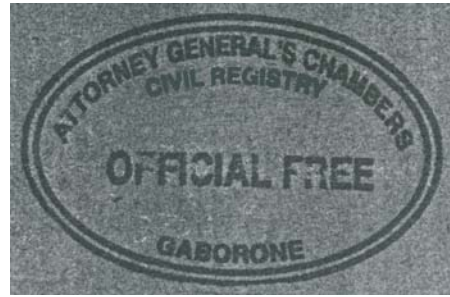
by Dennis Firth

The main listing was in three main parts:

- Bechuanaland Protectorate (*Runner Post* #63)
- Botswana markings which show the office of use and the words "Official Free" or similar on the same handstamp (*Runner Post* #66 -69)
- Official Free handstamps (usually straight line) which are used in association with departmental cachets. (*Runner Post* #70-71)

Supplements 1 to 4 were in *Runner Post* #72, #75, #80 and #84 respectively.

This fifth supplement includes the latest finds.



Previously listed (RP#72) struck in black

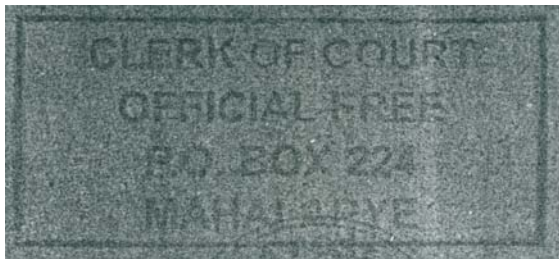
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS  
CIVIL REGISTRY  
GABORONE

[STRUCK IN RED]

124

20-02-2013

Double Oval 55mm x 35mm



CLERK OF COURT  
P.O. BOX 224  
MAHALAPYE

[STRUCK IN VIOLET]

169

Central Sorting Office Pota 15-10-2013

Rectangle 69mm x 30mm



DEPARTMENT OF DEEDS REGISTRY  
PRIVATE BAG 0020  
TEL: 3613640  
GABORONE BOTSWANA

184

Gaborone 15-03-2011

Double Oval 53mm x 30mm



DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
P.O. BOX 35 MAUN, BOTSWANA.

187

Maun 01-11-2013

Rectangle 59mm x 38mm





DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS & MAPPING  
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

202

Tatitown 15-10-2013

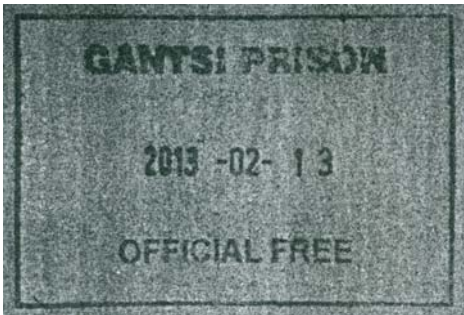
Rectangle 45mm x 15mm

	
DIRECTOR OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PRIVATE BAG 0014 R.M.U. REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA	233
15-03-2011	
Double Oval 53mm x 30mm	

	
DIRECTOR OF MINES P/BAG 0049 GABORONE BOTSWANA MIN. OF MINERALS EN. & WR	244A
Southern Sorting Office 29-07-2013	
Rectangle 58mm x 36mm	

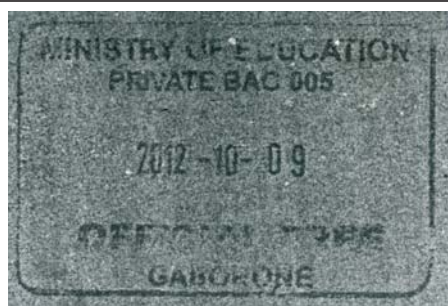
	
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER PRIVATE BAG F1 FRANCISTOWN <b>[STRUCK IN PURPLE]</b>	254
Francistown 11-10-2013	
Rectangle 55mm x 32mm	

	
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS RECORD MANAGEMENT UNIT P.O. BOX 131 GABORONE TEL: 3971405 FAX: 3912354 <b>[STRUCK IN PURPLE]</b>	297
14-10-2013	
Double Oval 56mm x 37mm	

	
GANTSI PRISON	356
13-02-2013	
Rectangle 57mm x 38mm	

	
Ministry of Education & Skills Development Serowe Sub Region PRIVATE BAG 0086, SEROWE TEL: 4635583 FAX: 4631635	439
11-10-2013	
Rectangle 56mm x 36mm	





MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
PRIVATE BAG 005  
GABORONE

446A

09-10-2012

Rectangle 55mm x 35mm

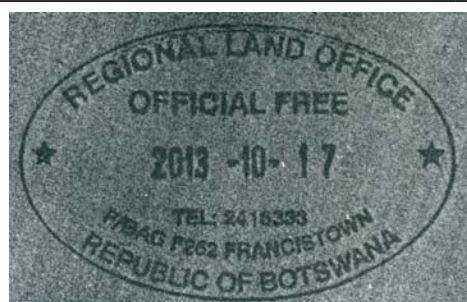


NKANGE BRIGADE

497

Nkange Post Office 23-10-2013

Rectangle 55mm x 33mm

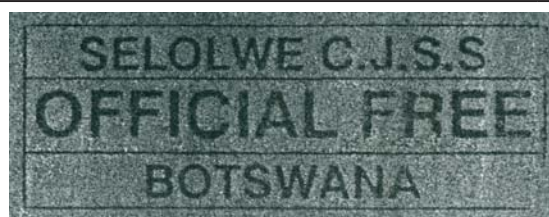


REGIONAL LAND OFFICE  
TEL: 2416333  
P/BAG F262 FRANCISTOWN  
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

547AB

17-10-2013

Oval 57mm x 36mm

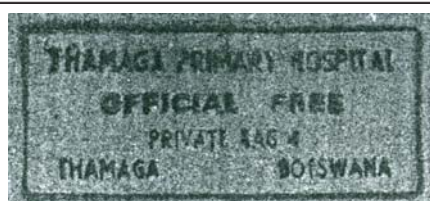


SELOLWE C.J.S.S.  
BOTSWANA

552

Northern Sort Centre, Tatitown 31-10-2013

Rectangle 68mm x 24mm



THAMAGA PRIMARY HOSPITAL  
PRIVATE BAG 4  
THAMAGA BOTSWANA

571

Thamaga Post Office 24-10-2013

Rectangle 52mm x 23mm

## **Postal Stationery Views and News - 12**

*by Peter Thy*

It is now quite a few years since the last 'Views and News' of postal stationery; in fact the last installment of this continuing column appeared in March 2010, so a new is long overdue. John Inglefield-Watson started the views and news column in 1987 (no. 1) and continued until 1992 (no. 5). In 2004, with the publication of the postal stationery book, I joined John in continuing the column (with no. 6) and to date an additional 5 installments have appeared. In addition, several specialized and longer articles have appeared and hopefully will continue to appear. All the views and news articles from no. 6, together with several of the specialized studies, have been posted on <http://www.kronestamps.dk/corrections/> and can be downloaded for personal use.

The last installment (no. 11) included a lengthy discussion of postal stationery advocating a wide definition of postal stationery, including post office stationery without imprinted stamps. Peter van der Molen has rightly raised concern with this broad view. He writes:

*"Always a pleasure to read your column in the Runner Post. In your recent installment 11 you go into definitions about Postal Stationery and imply that Reply Coupons, Telegraph Forms and the like are technically also items of Postal Stationery. I beg to differ if I may: my understanding of Postal Stationery covers all items which actually go through the post, whereas Stationery used by the Postal Authorities to run their business, such as reply coupons, telegraph forms, registration receipts and the like should really be classed as 'Post Office Stationery'. Once this distinction is made, then the various items fall into place. Post Office Stationery can be most interesting, but to my mind is a separate field altogether."*

Peter is absolutely right, postal stationery requires an imprinted stamp or other implications that a fee has been paid and also indications that the item has gone through the post. Some of the types of stationery mentioned are 'not postal' and are thus 'not philatelic' (traditionally or postal history). They are nevertheless still very interesting and constitute an important tool for understanding the inner workings of postal offices and its interactions with its customers. That said - both reply coupons and telegram forms (and many other types of stationery) required payment of fees and went through the post - in the latter case through the telegraph line. Hope that I will be forgiven if some of the subjects covered in this and future installments may cross the boundaries of genuine postal stationery. I however promise to be more careful with the

terminology.

Since the last column in 2010, a large number of issues have been raised and new information has appeared as detailed below. The most important 'event' during the past years has been the preparation by the Great Britain Overprint Society (GBOS) of a book on GB overprinted postal stationery. Two large chapters are devoted to the Bechuanalands, largely based on the postal stationery book from 2004, but also including many new discoveries. The book is edited by John Gledhill and will shortly be available. It will be a worthwhile addition to your library; a future installment will review the main Bechuanaland news coming out of the study by the GBOS.

Another important event is (or was) the compilation by James Bendon of UPU specimen overprinted stationery. Originally this compilation was hosted by James' website, but has recently been announced to have moved to the website of the United Postal Stationery Society at [www.upss.org](http://www.upss.org). The UPSS will in the future maintain the listing.

### **Corrections**

No new corrections have strangely not appeared since last, hopefully reflecting the good work done by the editors and authors alike on the book.

### **Items of Interest**

#### **Serial Numbers on Union Air Letter Sheets Overprinted Bechuanaland (AE 1)**

Steve Wallace has reported an example of the civilian card (AE 1) in his collection with a serial number of '22847' in black. Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2003) described these truncated serial numbers as appearing on the reverse of the left flap (seen from the stamp front), either toward the top or the base (position is not known on Steve's sheet). Previously these have only been described with up to 3 ciphers remaining. The 3d military sheets are found with 5 cipher serial numbers, but on the front. The present recording by Steve may thus represent the complete serial number.

Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2003) suggested that the serial numbers were applied prior to going through the printing press. They based this on the systematic appearances on the numbers on the two printings of the military sheets (AE 2-5). Another, and perhaps more attractive, possibility is that they were applied during the printing either on the front (AE 2-5) or on the reverse (AE 1). Eddy Bridges in his study of the South African aerogrammes (2004) mention that a 5-cipher sheet number appears on the backside of the



sheets. This number was applied by the cyclometer of the Goebels 840 machine of the Government Printing Works.



Figure 1: 1936 Bechuanaland Money Order [reduced]

### Bechuanaland Money Order

A money order was sold in the past on eBay used at Francistown in 1936 for the amount of £15 to Johannesburg. In is inscribed in manuscript "Payment Authorized by Telegraph" (**Figure 1**). Attached is a blue label detailing the conditions of the telegraph transfer. Unfortunately, the image is of low resolution having originated from eBay. This is the first and only money order from Bechuanaland so far seen.

### Botswana Postal Order

A new postal order has surfaced since the last report that showed a 50c South African order overprinted for the Republic of Botswana and used in 1974 at Gaborone. New is a 10c order with counterfoil preserved of the same general design used a year later in 1976 also at Gaborone (**Figure 2**). The order is very rare and so far one-of-a-kind.

### Bechuanaland Postal Order

A Bechuanaland postal order has surprisingly surfaced on eBay. It is a Queen Elizabeth 5c order overprinted for use in the Protectorate, but used at Gaborone in 1966 after independence without further overprinting (**Figure 3**). The British orders overprinted for Bechuanaland were the 1959 issue with denominations from 6d to 5/-, in steps of 6d, 6/- to 21/-, in steps of 1/-, in addition to £2 and £5 or a total of 30 orders (Thy, 1996; Brill, 2004). This British series were overprinted in 1961 for use in Bechuanaland and were also decimal surcharged. Of these so far only 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c, R2, and R10 orders are recorded. Of these, only the 10c and 15c orders are known in addition overprinted 'Republic of Botswana' using a handstamp with red or violet ink (Gledhill, 2010). All known orders have been used 1965-1967. Only a handful of the 10c, two 20c, and one each of the remaining orders are known to exist (EXPONET 336).



Figure 2: Botswana Postal Order





**Figure 3: Bechuanaland Postal Order**

## International Reply Coupons

A comprehensive catalogue of reply coupon by André Hurtré is in the progress of being published by Académie de Philatélie. The first volume appeared in 2010 and included Bechuanaland and Botswana, expanding the treatment in the *Runner Post* by Jacobson (2002). There are two different international reply coupons used in Bechuanaland and Botswana. The most common and diverse is the UPU (London, Vienna, Lausanne, Peking designs) and the Commonwealth (only one design). The different types are shown in **Figure 4**. South African coupons (both UPU and Commonwealth) were in use in the Protectorate probably until around 1961, or later. Both types of coupons inscribed for Bechuanaland were introduced just prior to independence and are only known used after independence. A few coupons are known overprinted Botswana in the same way as the postal orders. All subsequent coupons, except the Lausanne UPU design, are inscribed Botswana. The Peking design UPU coupon from 2003 was the first UPU coupon to be issued with a termination date

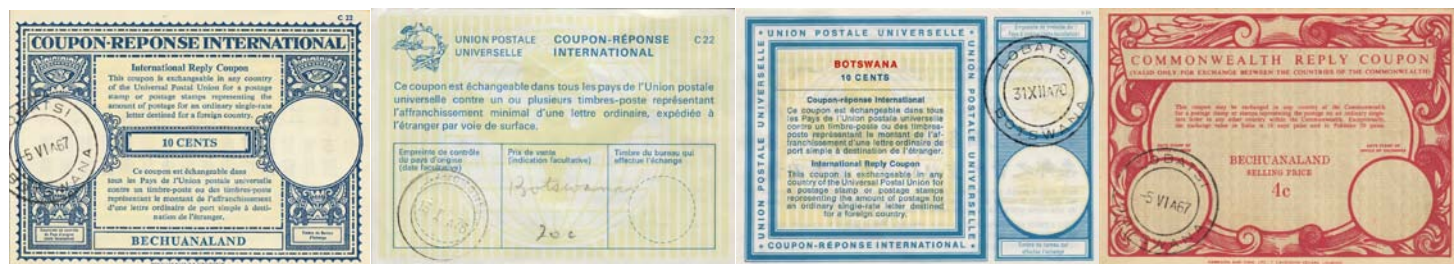
(31.12.2006), despite of which it is still being sold at the Botswana post offices (but has now presumably lost its value).

## Dies for the 1889 4d vermilion envelopes

The British 4d vermilion dies used for the 1889 British Bechuanaland registration envelopes (RE 15-17) have often been covered in these columns as well as in a separate article (Thy, 2009a). The discussion, however, has recently spilled over into the *Journal of the United Postal Stationery Society* (Thy, 2013; Huggins, 2013). My 2013 article in *Postal Stationery* was an expanded version of the original that appeared in *Runner Post* in 2009. Huggins (2013) raised several welcome issues and provided corrections and additions to my article.

I had originally suggested that the overprinting was done at the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset. Huggins writes:

“In fact stocks of unstamped British registration envelopes would have been held at McCorquodale & Company at their Wolverton factory. They held the contract for the production and stamping



**Figure 4: Coupon Types. [L to R] London, Lausanne, Vienna and Commonwealth (with its two imprint types below)**

These appeared in *Runner Post* #88 as part of Peter's Exhibit and are here reduced size just as a reminder

HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON  
HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., 7, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON

of British registration envelopes and were the manufacturers of the Cape of Good Hope and British registration envelopes, which were overprinted for use in British Bechuanaland 1886-1889. These include the November? 1887 issue consisting of British envelopes with 2d registration stamps with TWO deleted and surcharged FOUR in black. It is thus highly probable that the orders for the 1889 and 1890 printings, with the 4d embossed postage die, would also have been processed by McCorquodale. Since no 4d 'registration' die was available, a similar solution to that utilized for the first British 2d registration envelopes in 1878 was adopted, i.e. using an embossed 'postage' die, but printing an adjacent indication that the stamp only covered the registration fee. The 4d 'postage' die was temporarily transferred from the Inland Revenue Stamping Department at Somerset House where it would normally be used for stamping Great Britain Stamped to Order (STO) stationery."

The 4d embossed dies, in question, were designed and manufactured by Thomas De La Rue & Company (Huggins, 2013). The registration impressions made in the Inland Revenue Registers were held for the specific purpose of officially recording approved dies.

Alan Huggins provides new information on the history of these dies without, with inserted dates, or with inserted florets. He also offers an overview over the earliest and latest die impressions for the British envelopes. The interested reader is advised to consult his article. An interesting bid of information is further that

"The normal practice was to have one die in reserve and use them in ascending numerical order, although on occasion dies were sent back for refurbishment before being returned to use."

This means that when the 1889 printing was made at McCorquodale, the die .4.W.W. was used (with the damaged 'S'). When subsequently, when the 1890 printings were produced, the die 1.W.W. was taken in use, given that die 3.W.W. was only used after 1894 with ornamental plugs and that die .2.W.W. appears to have been retired already in 1881 or shortly thereafter. This sequence of the use of dies for the Bechuanaland envelopes were that originally proposed by Thy (2009a, 2013). Although die .4.W.W. is clearly distinguished, die 1.W.W. can be more difficult to distinguish because of over-inking or because of the use of a different ink. Huggins nevertheless states that he has seen a stamp impression dated 28.4.90, which have a discernible die number 1.W.W. at the base of the Queen's bust. Here is shown Huggins illustrations of the earliest and latest known stamps for the two relevant dies (**Figure 5**). Thanks to Alan Huggins for his clarifications.

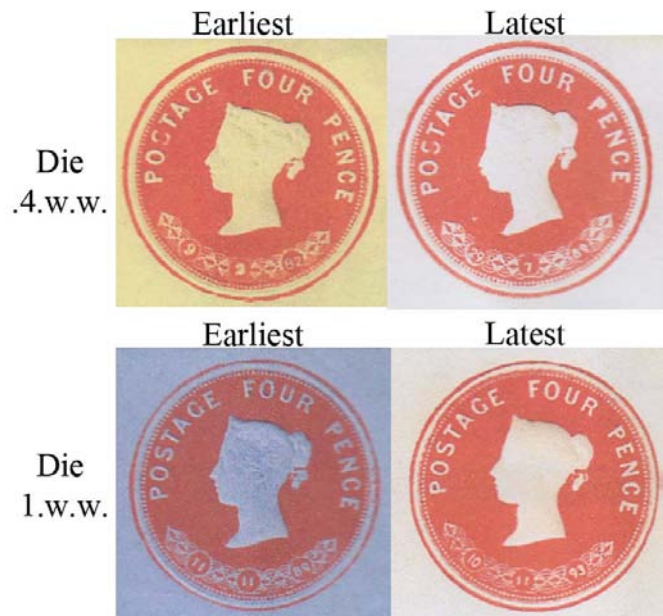


Figure 5: Earliest and latest known stamps for two of the 1889 4d dies (Huggins)

#### Administration's View on the 1889 Envelopes (RE 15-17)

Brian Hurst has found part of a letter in the Botswana National Archives that has bearings on the 1889 British Bechuanaland 4d vermilion registration envelopes. It is dated 17<sup>th</sup> September 1889 and is addressed to the Secretary to H.H. It is from Mr. J F Hawtayne, the acting Chief Distributor of Stamps at Vryburg and is concerned with a new request for the supply of stamps and registration envelopes. The relevant extract from the letter reads "So far as the Registered Letter Envelopes are concerned, the necessity for their supply arises from an apparent mistake in the stamping of the last stock sent from England: these envelopes, of each size, bear a stamp with the inscription "postage four-pence", which is of course incorrect as the postage must vary according to the weight and destination of the letter. The inscription on the ..." (the following page(s) missing).

The 1889 envelopes are believed to have been issued in July (Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2004). They were received in the colony overprinted with 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'FOR REGISTRATION ONLY'. We know this because the overprinting was done in one setting and the stamp was impressed after the overprinting (Thy, 2013). The stamp was still inscribed 'POSTAGE FOUR PENCE, presumably seen by the British authorities as having been cancelled by the overprint. It would nevertheless appear from the letter that the Vryburg authorities took a different view of the markings on the envelopes and wanted the stamp inscription to be changed. Since these were the last registration envelopes to have been issued in British Bechuanaland, the local authorities must have learned to live with the envelopes as they originally were received, since they kept being used until well after independence in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.



**Madagascar U.P.U. Receiving Authority Record Book**

Figure 7: Madagascar cancel

This complete ledger page with Bechuanaland Protectorate stationery (**Figure 6**) as received by Madagascar Postal Service from the UPU Berne Office was part of the David Wessely collection as lot 731 sold in May 2010 by Argyll Etkin.



Figure 6: Madagascar UPU ledger page [reduced]



During 1902-12, the Madagascar Post Office pasted received stamps and stationery into a large ledger book and cancelled them with a circular undated hand stamp in red (George Alevizos) (**Figure 7**). Three to five examples of each issue appear to have been received during the period.

The page contains:

- 1) 1906 4d King Edward registration envelopes (Sized F and G) with UPU specimen hand stamp on stamps (three of each size);
- 2) 1901 1d Queen Victoria cards with UPU specimen overprint (three copies);
- 3) 1903 1/2d Queen Victoria cards with UPU specimen overprint (two copies);
- 4) 1907 1d King Edward VII cards with UPU specimen overprint (four copies).

The registration envelopes are known with a UPU Berne archival marking of 1903 prior to being issued. The cards are believed to have been distributed to UPU by the printer (De La Rue) in August 1901 and July 1904. The ½d King Edward card received by UPU together with the 1d card is missing. The UPU specimens were thus received between 1901 and 1904 and were pasted-up when sufficient material had arrived. It is not known if further Bechuanaland stationery existed in the Madagascar UPU ledger books.

### Essays for the First Tourist Bureau Aerogramme Series

Peter Lodoen has shown a set of photocopies of essays paste-ups for the first Tourist Bureau aerogrammes from the Botswana Philatelic Archives. One of these, the 20t denomination, is shown here (**Figure 8**). The paste-ups are believed to have been made by Andy Andersson based by photos by Alec Campbell during the preparation of the new series in or before 1992. The paste-ups were done by a sheet including the basic instructions, but with spaces for stamps and illustrations and additional information. The images are pasted on the sheet in size and position and information on stamp and back image as well as the validity of the stamp are type written in position.

The issued aerogrammes are basically identical to the paste-ups. The only exception is the inscription on the Tourist Bureau logo was changed from 'TOURISM DEVELOPMENT UNIT' to 'DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM.' The aerogrammes were officially issued on August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1992, but known to have been delayed until early September before becoming available at the post offices (Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2004). Despite the efforts by the designer, the postal rates changed unexpectedly on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1992, with the result that now only the 20t and 40t sheets identified the correct rates. (Thy and Andersson, 1994).

### Early Bechuanaland Stationery Album Pages

The pages of an early German stamp album are shown

containing, as the then was common, spaces for both stamps and cut stationery squares (**Figures 9 and 10**). The multilingual (German, French, English) album is from around 1891 published by the well-known album maker Schwaneberger of Leipzig. Bechuanaland occupied three pages (234-236). The stamps have long gone, however, the stationery cut squares are still intact as the last time the owner added new material to the collection. There are spaces for seventeen cut stationery squares.

The registered envelopes from British Bechuanaland are fairly complete with the 1886-8 Cape (RE 1-3, RE 8-10) and 1888 British envelopes (RE 5-7, RE 15-17), only missing the 1887 Cape size G envelope (RE 4) overprinted in lower case sans-serifs letters that also to day may be the most difficult to acquire (note that the 1887 square with upper cases capitals (RE 1-3) are misplaced on the album page).

The 1888 British vermilion envelopes are indicated on the album page to have been released in 1888, as also done by the 1900 Stanley Gibbons catalogue, in contrast to Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2004) that suggested 1889. It is nevertheless interesting that the 1889 Cape overprinted envelopes are not included (RE 12-14), but this may because of the slow travel of news from southern Africa in contrast to the British news that may have travelled faster to reach the album makers in central Europe. The size F overprinted Cape envelope (RE 11), although with an uncertain year of issue, is with an overprint very similar to the 1887 envelopes and may thus not have merited inclusion, despite that it also is not listed by the 1900 Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

The envelopes prepared for Bechuanaland Protectorate, however, gave the album maker considerable more difficulties. They were overprinting in or around 1889 on Cape envelopes prepared by overprinting both De La Rue and McCorquodale envelopes with two nearly similar, but still different overprint styles (capitals in serif or sans-serif) and colours (black or green). But before getting to these envelopes, the album maker stumbles over a couple of philatelic myths. The first two are the 1887 British Bechuanaland envelope (RE 5-7) with an additional 'Protectorate' added to the original overprint. The next is the 1886 British Bechuanaland envelopes (RE 1-3) again in addition overprinted with 'Protectorate'. None of these are known to have been issued or to have been considered. Well, except that the 1887 lower case overprinted Cape envelopes (RE 8-10) are known as an essay with an additional overprint added to the overprint (RE E(18-19)). The 1900 Stanley Gibbons stationery catalogue includes a footnote saying that 'Various of the preceding are catalogued with the word "Protectorate" added to the surcharges given above, but their existence genuinely thus surcharged appears doubtful.' Thus in 1900 it was clearly recognized that these envelopes were never

issued in the Protectorate, despite perhaps having been planned. The only issued Protectorate included in the album is the 1889 Cape envelope overprinted

'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE (RE 18-22) with only one space despite the four different recognized today. The owner added both the green serif

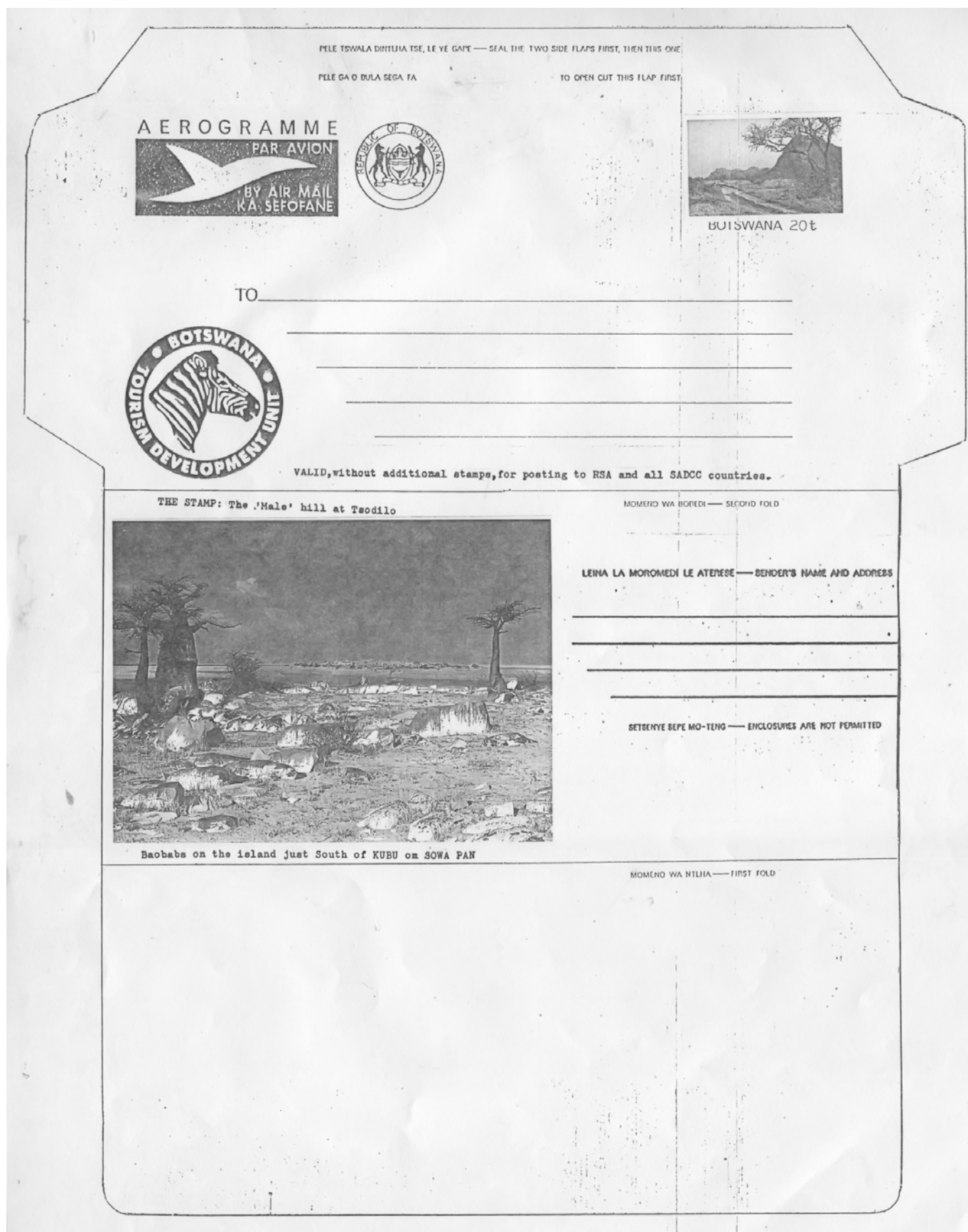


Figure 8: Aerogram Essay Paste-up [75%]



236

Protectorat britannique  
de l'Afrique du Sud.

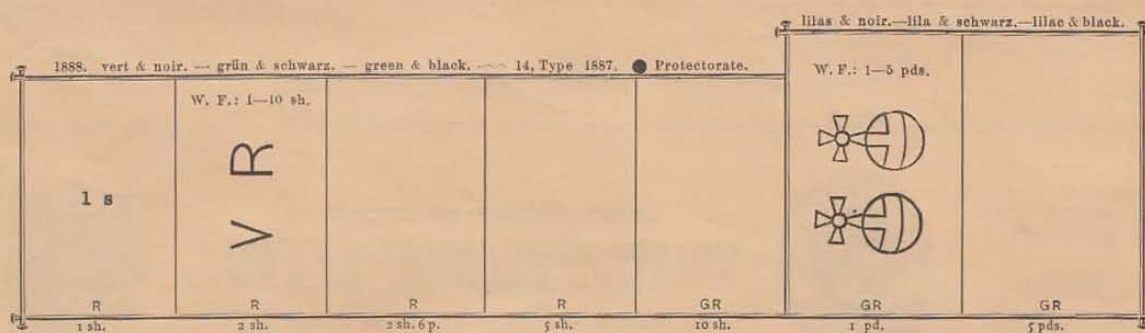
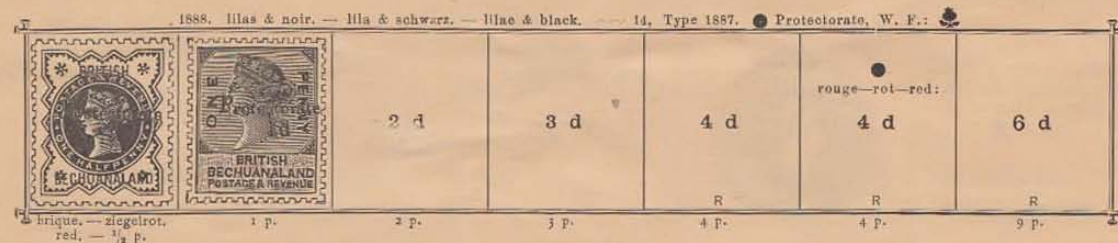
Britisches Schutzgebiet  
in Süd-Afrika.

Protectorate  
Bechuanaland.

Timbres-poste.

Freimarken.

Postage Stamps.



Enveloppes.

Briefumschläge.

Envelopes.



Figures 9: and 10 Early Album pages

236



Bétchouanaland  
Britannique.

Britisch Betschuanaland.

British  
Bechuanaland.

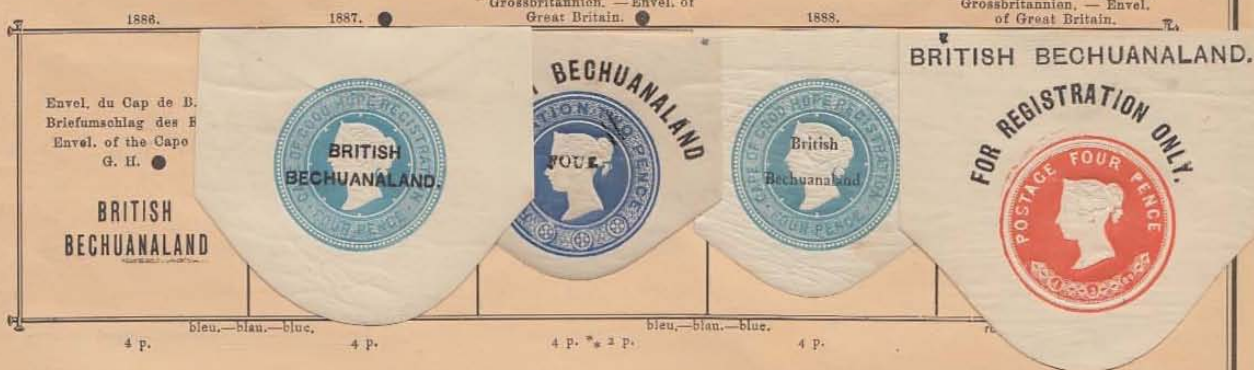
Enveloppes.

Briefumschläge.

Envelopes.

1888. Envel. de Grande Bretagne. — Briefumschlag von Grossbritannien. — Envel. of Great Britain.

1889. Envel. de Grande Bretagne. — Briefumschl. v. Grossbritannien. — Envel. of Great Britain.



Cartes postales.

Postkarten.

Post Cards.



Bandes.

Streifbänder

Wrappers.





overprinted stamps to his collection.

Surprisingly, the owner did not have any of the postcards for which spaces were reserved (PC 1-3) issued 1886-88. In contrast, the majority of the newspaper wrappers issued in 1887-88, using both British and Cape wrappers, are represented (WR 1-4). The two first wrapper spaces are shown to have been overprinted with capital sans-serif letters in red (1/2d) and black (1d). These are not listed in the 1900 Stanley Gibbons catalogue and are further also to day not known to have been issued. The details in the overprint colours may suggest that there were something to the story. Two essays overprinted in black capital letters on the ½d Cape wrapper are described by Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2004, WR E(1-2)). Other possible essays may exist, one of which overprinted by red lower case letters on the 1/2d Cape wrapper, may explain the appearance of these two odd wrappers (Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2002a,b). It is nevertheless significant that the 1889 overprinted Cape wrappers are not included in the album.

This suggests that the owner of the album inserted his/her cut squares in 1891, shortly after acquiring the album. Admittedly, a rather long story extracted from a few old album pages that if for nothing else illustrates the uncertainty and confusion at that time about what really had been issued in the far away colony and protectorate. Or could it be that what we consider today to be the truth may not be completely correct?

### Update on Toothed Registration Envelope

Bernie Beston has e-mailed with information on the registration envelope with security saw-blade-cut flap originally described in *Runner Post* #76 (Thy, 2009b). The previous seen envelope was used in Gaborone on April 1, 1982. Bernie reports another example used in Botswana at Selebi-Pikwe on September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1972 (**Figure 11**). In addition, he reports three examples used in Zambia during 1971-1981. Research prompted by this report soon lead to Alan Drysdall (1976) that describes a Zambian envelope (page 5) '... in the case of registered envelopes, stocks of unstamped Federal types were first used up, and these were then replaced by an "anonymous" types. The Federal types were of two sizes, 156 x 96mm with a "toothed" flap and 225 x 122mm with a rounded flap ... The sizes of the "anonymous" types were 156 x 96mm and 203 x 127mm; both had a "toothed" flap. These continued in use until 1969 or early 1970, when they were replaced by envelopes of similar sizes but with a rounded flap.'

The description of Drysdall clearly points out that the envelopes used in Botswana with toothed flaps may have originated in Zambia and were brought into Botswana by travellers or companies. It is the large type of the Zambian envelopes and suggests that the smaller envelope may still remain to be discovered used in Botswana. An alternative possibility is that the Botswana Postal Services directly supplied these envelopes to their postal offices from the same source

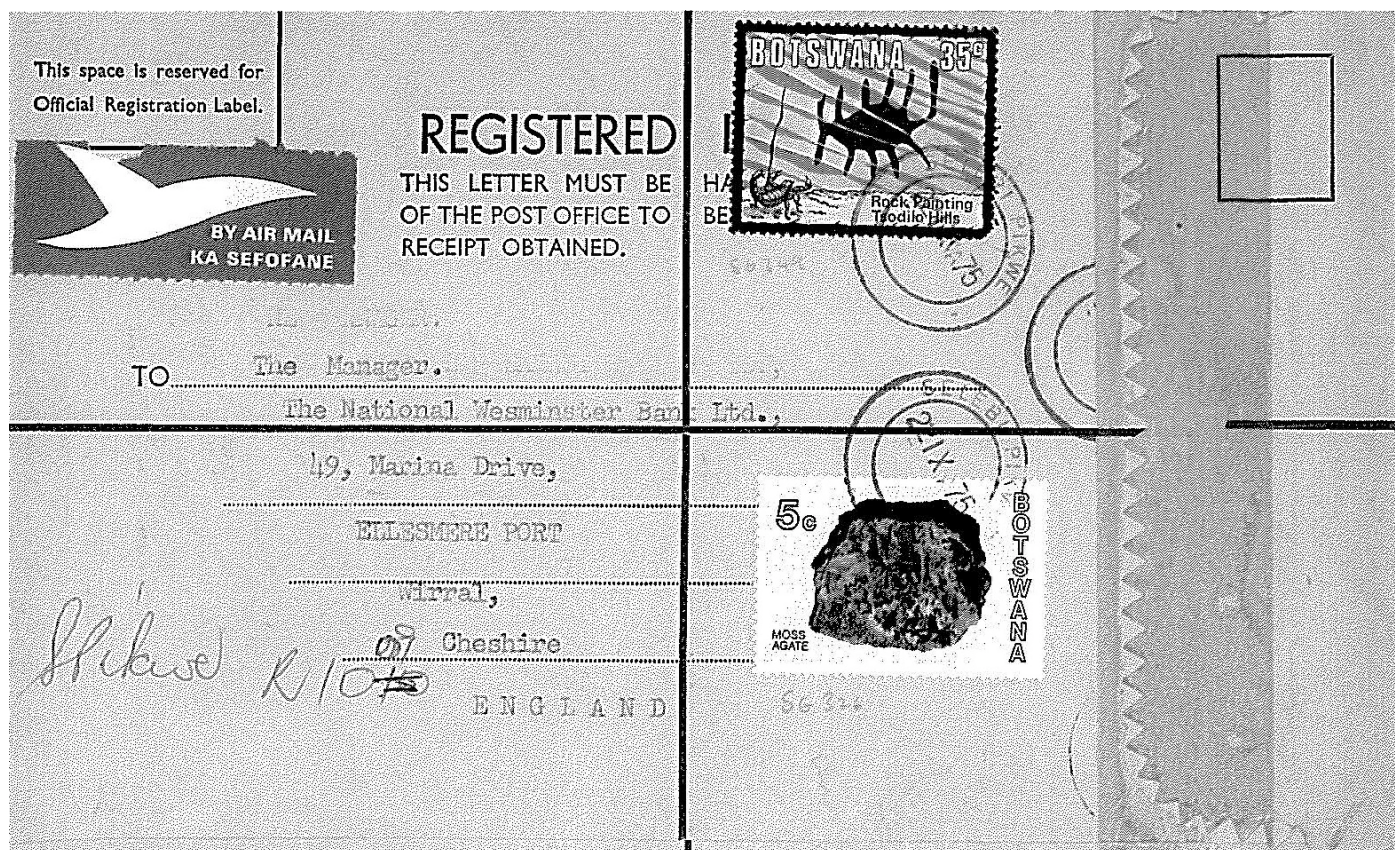


Figure 11: Toothed Registration Envelope





Figure 12: Double surcharge

(printer) as the Zambian Services.

### Double Surcharge on 1887 Registration Envelopes

Double surcharge and/or double cancelling bars on the 1887 registration envelopes (RE 5-7) have been described and listed in the stationary book. Despite

that the error was described for all three sizes of envelopes, it is rarely seen. A seller in Denmark recently offered this cutout from a Size G envelope (**Figure 12**) on eBay with limited interest from potential buyers. The relative positions of 'FOUR' and the bars show that surcharging was done in one setting. In addition, it can be seen that surcharging was done after the overprinting with 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' as also suggested by the existing trial printings (Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2004).

### Unissued 1907 King Edward VII Postcard

Another example of the rare 1907 Kind Edward VII unissued card without instructions (Thy, 2008) surfaced at the 2013 auction list of the Great Britain Overprint Society. It was lot 9 listed at a reserved of £130, but sold well above at £305. This is the third mint copy know to exist, in addition to an example with a specimen overprint. Shown here are the three mint copies now known to exist - perhaps



Figure 13: Three Examples of the Unissued 1907 Postcard



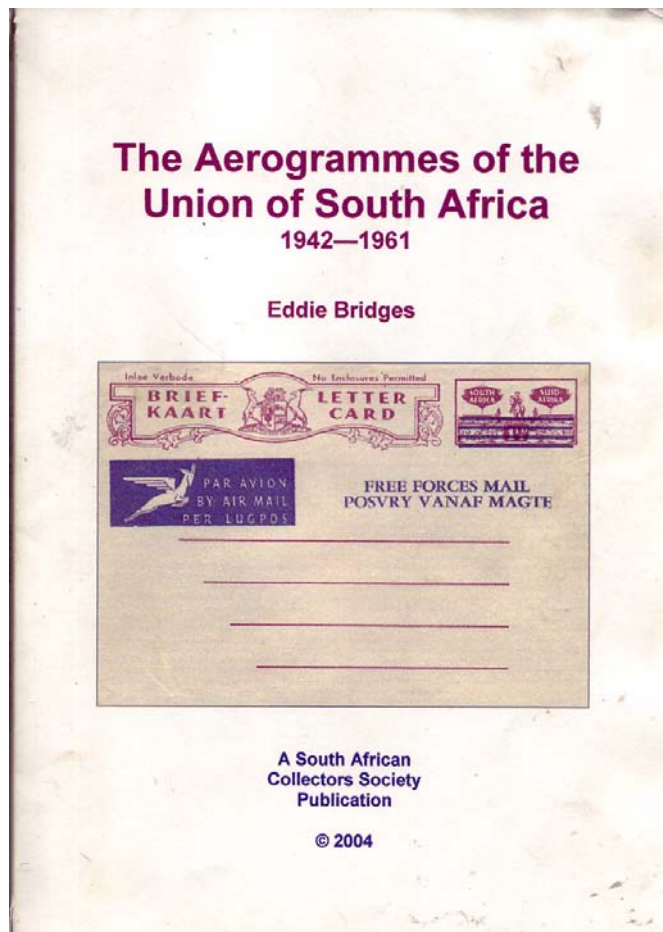


Figure 14: The SACS Aerogrammes book

distinguishable from paper imperfections and the relative positions of the overprints (**Figure 13**).

### Eddie Bridge's New Aerogramme Book

Eddie Bridges and the South African Collectors Society have published a specialized study of the Union aerogrammes (**Figure 14**). It treats the stampless air letter cards, including British cards used by South African troops, the honour cards, South African produced stampless cards, the Jewish New Year air letter cards, the stampless Christmas cards, Korean airmail letter cards, and the Springbok cards. Included is an extensive specialist treatment of the military 3d active service and airmail letter cards. A similar treatment is given to the various 6d civilian letter cards issued from 1944 to 1961 as well as the inland cards issued from 1948.

Of special interest to collectors of Bechuanaland postal stationery are the various air letter cards that were overprinted and used in Bechuanaland Protectorate during World War II. These are among the most complex Union aerogrammes since they were produced using several dies, printing plates, papers, gum applications, and cutting knives. To make things even more complicated, many of the aerogrammes have serial numbers. Bridges does a very good job of sorting the basic features out, but still

manage to leave us with unanswered questions.

The Union 3d active and airmail letter cards were released without overprint in the Protectorate during the late 1941 for use to soldiers on active service in the Middle East. These envelopes are very rarely seen used in the Protectorate to the Middle East with only a hand-full known. The Union 3d military air letter cards overprinted for Bechuanaland were released in 1944 with the same general purpose and likewise are very rare with only one example known addressed to the Middle East. The majority was used after the war, either uprated to the overseas 6d civilian rate or used to South Africa for which the sheets overpaid the postwar airmail rates (philatelic and cancelled to order cards are abundant). The civilian 6d sheets were overprinted the same year and are much more common than the genuine used military cards.

Bridges' book offers an opportunity to evaluate which of the Union cards that were either used in or overprinted for Bechuanaland. The only card without overprint that with certainty is known to have originated in the Protectorate was used in 1944 in Serowe and addressed to a soldier serving with the Central Mediterranean Forces (the remaining was probably obtained in the Union and forwarded to the Protectorate under cover for forwarding, see Thy, 2002) (see discussion above). The card type was of the last Active Service Letter Cards issued in the Union during the early 1944 (MAL 9). It is plausible that earlier three issues (1941-43) were also made available in the Protectorate since first authorized on November 12, 1941. The fact that the last Union issue is known to have been used suggests that the need for these cards must have been substantial enough to require the requisition of additional cards, at least in Serowe. It would be interesting to know whether both the English and the Afrikaans versions were available in the Protectorate.

The overprinting of the cards were done on both Union printings (1943-45) identifiable by paper and as pointed out by Thy and Inglefield-Watson (2004) also by cutting knife. The cards issued in the Protectorate included both the English and the Afrikaans versions. An interesting point made by Bridges is that the English version was issued in the Union before the Afrikaans version.

The civilian 6d cards were overprinted and released in the Protectorate on October 3, 1944. Only 10,800 overprinted cards were prepared from the first Union card issued the same date. Bridges points out that the printings of these cards were done with two printing plates of each six cards. It is thus possible to distinguish 12 different cards using the position of the imprinted stamps relatively to the stamp area box. This plating remains to be done for the Bechuanaland cards. It is possible that these, because of the low numbers of overprinted cards, were prepared from cards produced from only one of the plates and even from only a subset of the possible plate positions.

The cards according to Bridges were produced using the Goebels 830 printing machine at the Government Printing Works in Pretoria. The appearance of 5-digits cyclometer numbers on many of the cards, identifies the printing press as being the Goebels machine. We have previously discussed (Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2003) the appearance of serial numbers on the Bechuanaland cards and had concluded that these were unrelated to the printing. This conclusion may, however, not survive consideration of the whole sample of Union cards as well as consideration of the printing press. The layout of the six sheets on the printing cylinder is still not known, specifically with respect to the two language settings. Also the appearance of the serial numbers and many features of the printing knife (or cutting die) still offer several unaccounted questions for future research. Bridges graciously leaves many of these detailed questions with future researchers.

The Union Aerogramme book by Eddie Bridges offers an excellent summary of the existing knowledge of the subject using existing sources. It provides the basic knowledge and outlines future research. As such it belongs in the library of the collectors of southern African stationery as well as general aerogramme

collectors. The author and the South African Collectors Society should be congratulated with writing and publishing this book.

### Essays RE E(5) and RE E(6) for the 1886 Registration Envelopes

The listing of the essays for the Size I envelope in the postal stationery book needs some revisions and corrections. In the postal stationery book, we listed two different types of the essays with compensation notice. We also indicated that three copies of RE E(5) and one copy of RE E(6) existed, although the latter was not shown. Since compiling this, I have had an opportunity to examine the copy of RE E(6) in more details and am now able to illustrate the two types and to correct the text.

With exception of the text on the front, the two envelopes are basically identical as shown below where RE E(5) appears first, followed by RE E(6) (**Figures 15 to 17**). The text for RE E(6) is as described in the book. In addition the compensation notice has for RE E(6) only been deleted by pencil. The illustrated

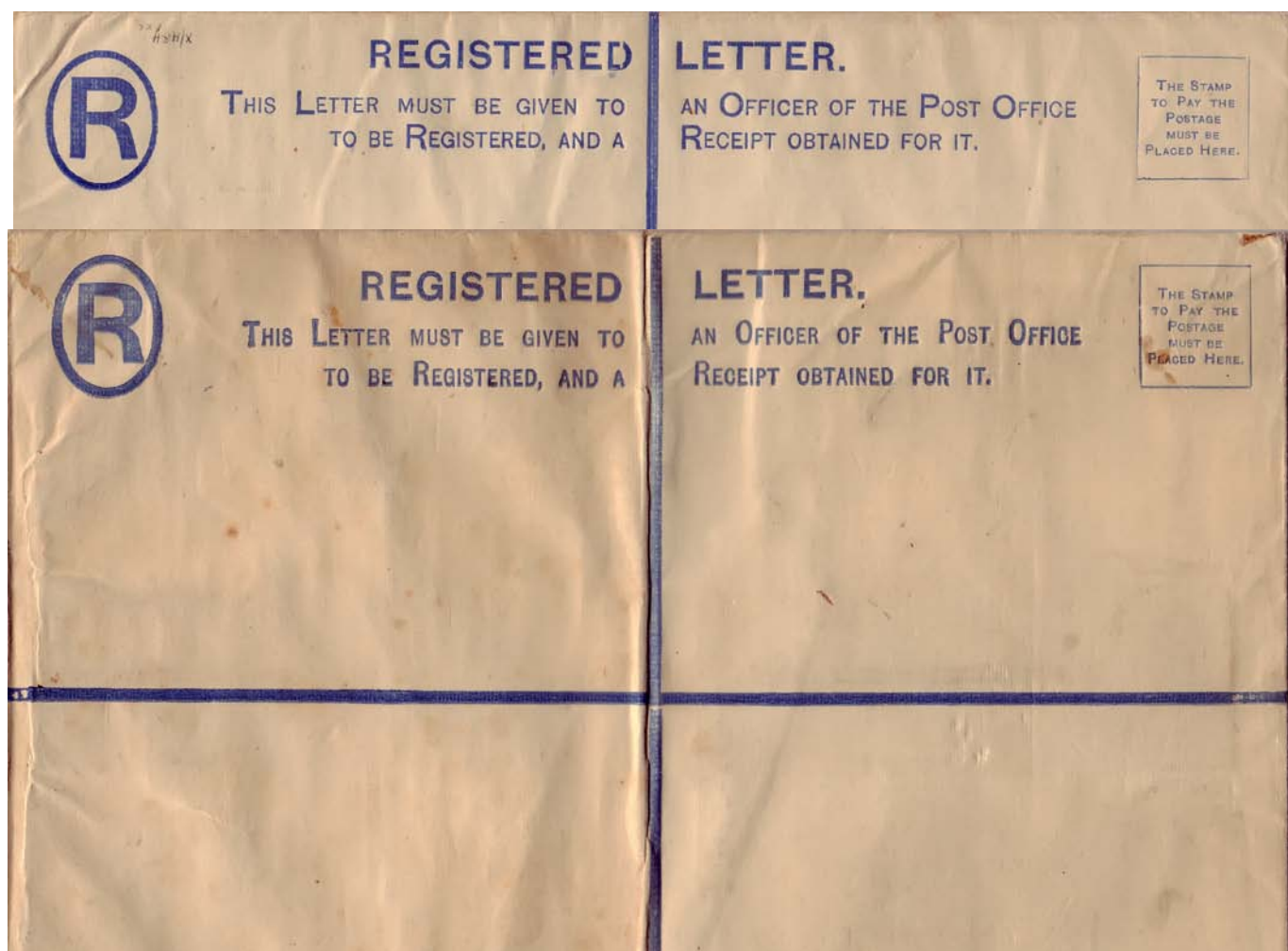


Figure 15: Essays RE E5 (top) and RE E6 (bottom)



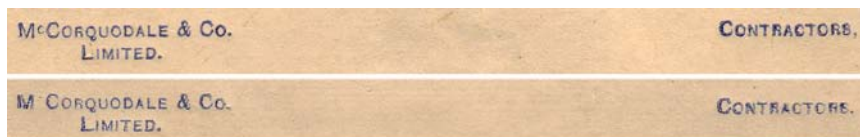


Figure 16: Essays RE E5 (top) and RE E6 (bottom)

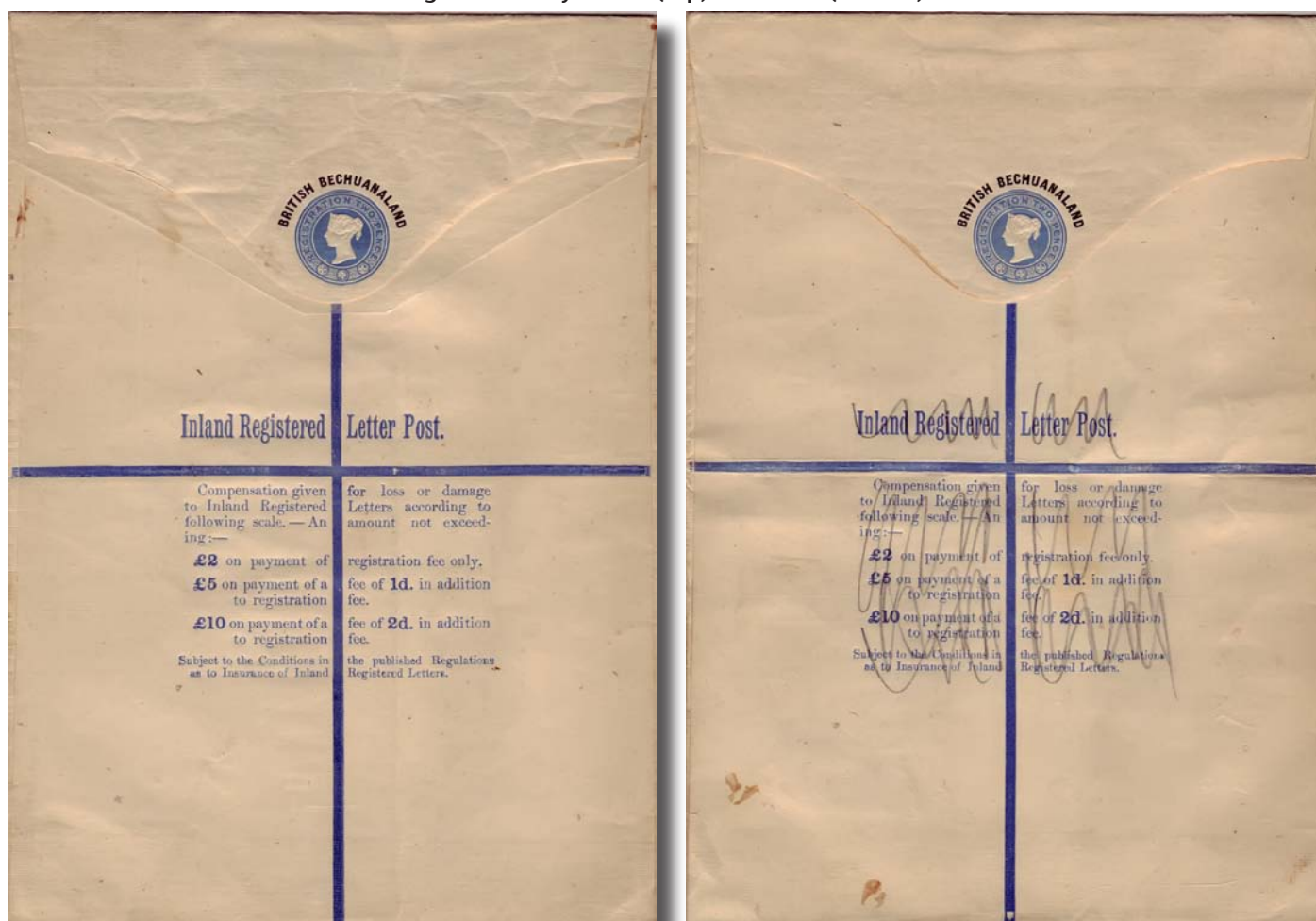


Figure 17: Essays RE E5 (left) and RE E6 (right)



Figure 18: Wrapper with preprinted address

stamp imprints (p.161) should be corrected so that RE E(5) should read RE E(6). Thus only two copies of RE E(5) are known to exist and only one of RE E(6). This requires small changes to the listing.

### Newspaper Wrappers with Preprinted Addresses

Steve Wallace has mailed a copy of a British Bechuanaland newspaper wrapper with a preprinted address (**Figure 18**). He notes that since the preprinted address of J.F. Van Straaten of Vryburg was noted in the Postal Stationery book, the preprinted address of Eug. Honigsheim of Leipzig might also be noteworthy of mention. Steve's copy looked familiar so I searched my wrappers and discovered a very similar copy on the 1/2d British wrapper (not the 1d as for Steve's example). The post office and date is the same for the two examples (Mafeking AU 13 90). John Courtis (2014) lists two wrappers addressed to Honigsheim, both of which are cancelled at Mafeking, but only one with readable data (AU 13 90). The Honigsheim wrappers are all the British overprinted wrappers with 1/2d and 1d denominations (WR 3, 4, and 7) easily available in 1890 at that time.

The two known van Straaten wrapper are both cancelled in AU 29 95 (WR 4 and 7) in Vryburg and

used locally. John Courtis (2014) in addition mention four van Straaten wrappers that have appeared on eBay without giving details. Personal communication reveals that all these were used in Vryburg and when the date could be read this was also AU 29 95. A registration envelope with the same preprinted van Straaten address was also used locally in Vryburg and dated AU 29 95.

There is little doubt that both set of wrappers served philatelic purposes. The similarity in the cancelling post office and the date suggest this. In addition, Honigsheim was an established stamp dealer, but what is perhaps more important, in 1895 a newspaper could not be mailed to Germany at a 1/2d rate. It is thus possible that the Honigsheim wrappers were mailed under cover to Germany.

### Newspaper Wrapper Used from the Packet Mail Steamer

John Courtis has shown this scan of a British Bechuanaland newspaper wrapper likely used on the Cape packet mail bound for Southampton (**Figure 19**). It appears to have been cancelled at Funchal, Madeira, on 24 September (189)7 according to Courtis (2014). The Union Castle steamer Norman called on 21st of September 1897 at Madeira on its way to



Figure 19: Newspaper wrapper from Packet Mail Steamer



Southampton where it arrived the 25th. The main port and capital of Madeira was Funchal where the passengers got a very popular opportunity to get off the ship for a whole day before continuing. We can only guess as to the content of the wrapper, but the first-class menu from the Norman may be a likely object.

The mail steamers carried an agency of the Cape Ocean Post Office and mail could be posted on board using Cape stamps and stationery. It is nevertheless probable that Bechuanaland stamps and stationery were not accepted and likewise that newspapers could not be mailed (Cattell, undated). If posted onboard prior to arriving at Madeira, the wrapper would have received a strike of a Cape Ocean Post Office dated canceller. What however is more likely is that the sender visited the Funchal post office and directly posted the wrapper by affixing the 50 reis stamp and that both the Madeira and the Bechuanaland stamps was cancelled in the process; although the Maderia stamp paid for the wrapper.

The Union Lines Mexican called at Madeira on 29th of September on the way to Cape Town where it arrived on the 13th of October and could have carried the wrapper back to South Africa. Alternatively, the

cancellations (only shown is the forged stamp). Fortunately all three forgeries are easy to detect.

## Recorded Usages

### RE 62.

Peter Jukes has shown this example of RE 62 used at Francistown 19 September 1991 (**Figure 21**). This is over six months earlier than the previously reported earliest recorded use of 24 March 1992.

### RE 64 Correction of reported date of use

Bruce Warrender has written to correct the date of usage for the RE 64 registration envelope: "In Views and News 10 there is a mistake regarding the new Botswana registration envelope. It is stated that the envelope was used at Tatitown on 9th February 2000. The envelope was however posted on 1st September 2000 and cancelled R.L.S

Gaborone 2nd September 2000.' This original reading error appears to have been related to the date convention used in the Botswana cancellers (M-D-Y or D-M-Y). The earliest reported use of this new envelope is thus March 13, 2000, at Shakawe as originally reported by Bruce.

### AE 16

Philatelic used example cancelled 1 April 1982 is the earliest recorded example (**Figure 22**). This date correspond to the date on example previously observed by John Schaerer addressed to J. Haskins and annotated first day of issue. We know that AE 16 and 17 were issued in 1982 and not as previously assumed in 1980 (Thy and Inglefield-Watson, 2005). But what about AE 18, can anybody provide information on earliest use?

## Acknowledgements

Thanks to Peter van der Molen, Steve Wallace, Bruce Warrender, Brian Hurst, Alan Huggins, Peter Lodoen, Peter Jukes, Bernie Beston, John Gledhill, and John Courtis, and several others apologies for having forgotten, for illustrations and information.

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Figure 20: Postal Stationery Forgeries

wrapper could have gone into the Portuguese mail stream eventually ending up in London were another Union Castle steamer would have carried the wrapper back to Cape Town. Without any additional markings this cannot be known.

## Postal Stationery Forgeries

Forgers appear to recently to have paid attention to postal stationery of the Bechuanalands (**Figure 20**). Three examples have popped up on eBay. The first was a forged used wrapper described by Thy (2014). The second is a Queen Elizabeth newspaper wrapper stamp made from a primitive drawn frame and an inserted photo. The final is a forged used 1890 British Uniform Penny Postage envelope involving a strange mixture of a Bechuanaland stamp and Orange Free State



Figure 21: RE 62 early usage

EXPONET, 336. [http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0336/index0336\\_009.htm](http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0336/index0336_009.htm) (accessed, April 2014).

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Hurtré, A., 2010. Catalogue Mondial des Coupons-Réponse. Tome 1 (Pays de "A" a "H"). Académie de Philatelie, Paris.

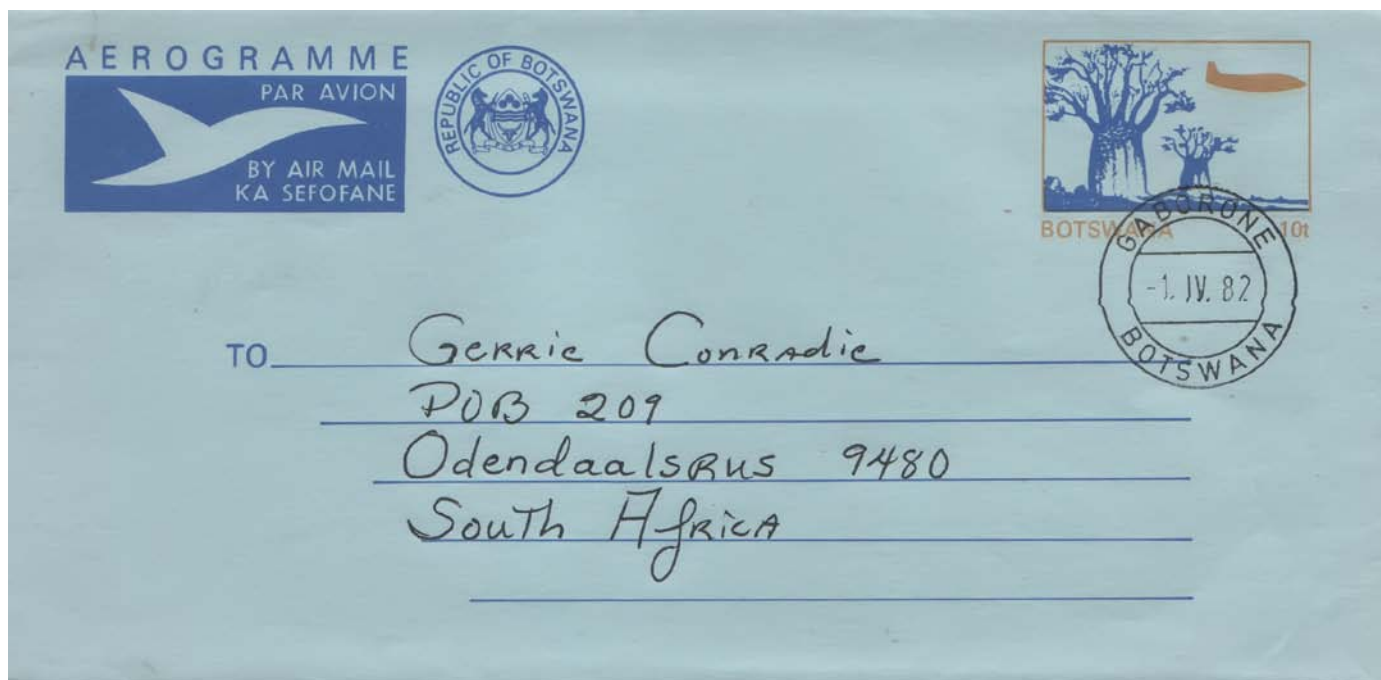


Figure 22: AE 16 earliest example



Jacobson L., 2002. International Reply Coupons of Bechuanaland/Botswana. *Runner Post* #56, 1371-1374.

Schwaneberger, H., undated. *BRIEFMARKEN-SAMMELBUCH, 1840-1891*, 14th issue. Edited by Ernst Heitmann, Leipzig.

Stanley Gibbons, 1900. *Priced Catalogue of the Envelopes, Post Cards, and Wrappers of the World*, 12th Edition. Stanley Gibbons, London.

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Thy, P. and Andersson, A., 1994. Botswana Aerogrammes. *Runner Post* #39, 797-802.

Thy, P. and Inglefield-Watson, 2002a. Forged Bechuanaland Newspaper Wrappers. *Runner Post* #54, 1344-1346.

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### Previously Unreported Varieties

by Brian Fenemore

I have recently received *Runner Post* #88, and was intrigued by Brian's article. I realised I have these two stamps [top right]. I must be honest and say that I had no idea these were previously unrecorded varieties.

Unfortunately I have no examples reading 'up' - they certainly would be rarities!

I have found another varieties though...don't know if they are constant? Position 58 lower right pane [below left]. Also a pair of SG38 with 'B' of Bechuanaland



broken and appearing as a 'P', and the 'e' appears to be scrambled [below right]. Any ideas of pane position here?



## Stanley Gibbons Catalogue Numbers for Botswana Recent Issues

SG No	DATE	SERIES	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
1179	25-Sep-2012	Myths and Legends	3p20	Matsieng	
1180			4p	All the Stars in Heaven	
1181			4p10	Tumtumbolosa	
1182			4p90	Kgwanyape	
1183			5p50	Nonyane	
1184			6p60	How Death Came to the World	
1185	11-Jan-2013		7p30 (30t +7p)	SG857 30t Kurrichane Thrush (04-Aug-1997) surcharged 7p	
1186	05-Apr-2013	Save Water	3p20	Water from a Standpipe	Somarela Metsi / Save Water
1187			3p20	Carrying Water Home	Save Water / Somarela Metsi
1188			4p90	Traditional Water-cooling Pot	Somarela Metsi / Save Water
1189			4p90	Modern Water Tower	Save Water / Somarela Metsi
1190			7p30	Water Mining in Factories	Somarela Metsi / Save Water
1191			7p30	Water Uses in Mining	Save Water / Somarela Metsi
1192	13-May-2014	Birds of Botswana	10t	Harlequin Quail	
1193			20t	Burchell's Sandgrouse	
1194			50t	Purple Gallinule	
1195			1p	Pied Avocet	
1196			2p	Kori Bustard	
1197			3p	African Spoonbill	
1198			3p50	Flock of Southern Red Bishops	Standard A
1199			5p	African Skimmer	Standard B
1200			5p40	Blue Waxbill	
1201			8p	Paradise Flycatcher	Postcard Rate
1202			10p	Secretary Bird	
1203			20p	Bradfield's Hornbill	
1204			30p	Spotted Eagle Owl	
1205			50p	Southern Red Bishop	
1206	20-Jun-2014	Lions of the Chobe	3p50	Male Lion	
1207			5p40	Five Cubs	
1208			7p30	Lioness	
1209			8p	Three lionesses	
MS1210			Mini Sheet	1206 to 1209	
1211	01-Aug-2014	Domestic Animals <sup>*</sup>	30t	Dog and puppy	
1212			40t	Goat and two kids	
1213			3p50	Cow and calf	
1214			5p40	Donkey and foal	
1215			7p30	Hen and chick	
1216			8p	Cat and kitten	
MS1217	07-Aug-2014	Philakorea 2014	Mini Sheet	MS1210 overprinted with exhibition logo on sheet margin	
1218	09-Oct-2014	World Post Day	3p50	Business	
1219			5p40	Airliner and globe (International)	
1220			7p30	Community	
1221			8p	Canoe and postcard (Tourism)	
1222	27-Nov-2014	National Flora Symbols	3p50	Morula, Motshikiri and Sengaparile	
1223			5p40	National Tree (Morula)	
1224			7p30	National Grass (Motshikiri)	
1225			8p	National Flower (Sengaparile)	

<sup>\*</sup>The entry in the recent Stanley Gibbons Southern & Central Africa Catalogue (2nd Edition) is incorrect for the 2014 Domestic Animals set



# BECHUANALAND

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