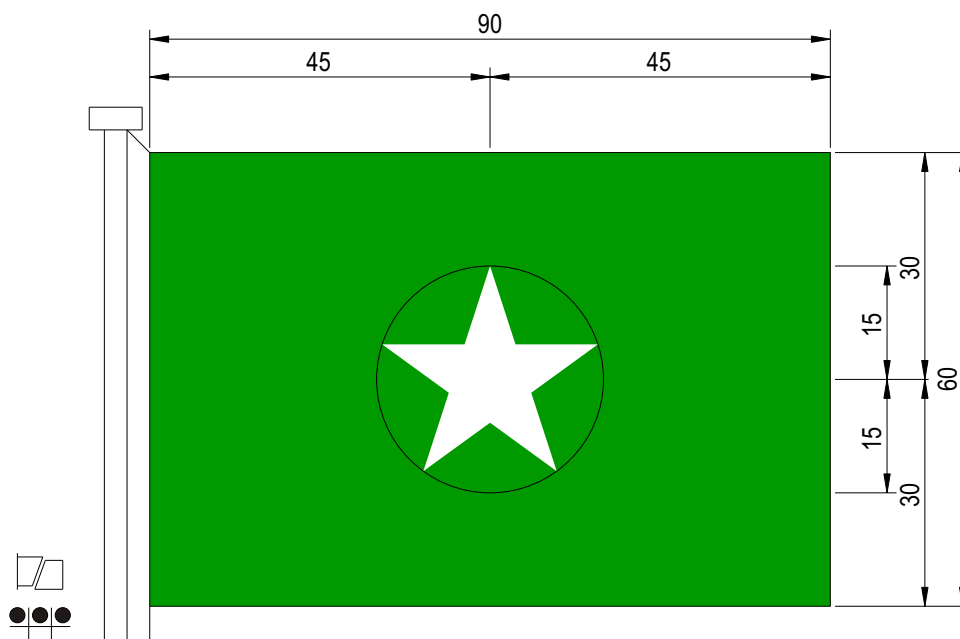


SOUTHERN AFRICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
FLAG SPECIFICATION SHEET

Stellaland

National flag 1882 - 1884



DATA		COLOUR RECOMMENDATIONS					
		Colour	Pantone	C	M	Y	K
Usage:	National flag	Red	-	0	0	0	0
Ratio:	2 : 3	Green	-	0	0	0	0
Adopted:	Unknown	Yellow	-	0	0	0	0
Abolished:	Unknown	Blue	-	0	0	0	0
Designer:	-						

HISTORY AND SYMBOLISM

There is a great deal of confusion over the flags that Stellaland flew, and in which chronological order, therefore this particular subject is dealt with in a contiguous fashion over 4 sheets.

On the south - western border of the Zuid - Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) there unexpectedly came into being, during the 1880's, two small Republics - Stellaland and Goshen (see SV - ZA - GSN - 01.1 - 1), which were to lead to considerable friction between the latter and Great Britain during their brief existence.

Along the western bank of the Harts River was a relatively narrow stretch of land which extended for approximately a hundred miles. This area was inhabited in the South by a Corrana tribe under Massou Taaibos, and in the North by the Barolong tribe, under Moshette.

Despite many attempts by the ZAR to determine its western borders, they were still vague. The discovery of diamonds again brought the land dispute to the fore, and at Makwassiespruit in 1871, the western border was eventually determined by the Keate Award in favour of Waterboer. Furthermore, Montsioa was recognised as the legal chief of the Barolong and Mankoroane as chief of the Corrana and Batlapin. Other chiefs, like Massou, Moshette and others, also laid claim to the crowns of the Coranna and Barolong, respectively.

The Pretoria convention of 1881, which moved the Transvaal border to the Harts River, brought even greater confusion among the whites and coloureds. Disturbances started brewing amongst the tribes and this led to repeated skirmishes. A Commission of Enquiry in 1881, which once more attempted to determine the border, left matters virtually unsolved.

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