German

South West Africa



Deutsch-Südwestafrika

1884 - 1915

German

South West Africa

Stamp Album

This album covers the issue of stamps by German South West Africa for the period 1897 to 1915, when the territory ceased to exist as a German Colony, following its surrender to South African Forces in World War I.
The album is ordered in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Stamps Catalogue - Europe and Colonies as well as the South african Stamp Colour Catalogue and the format is a straightforward and uncomplicated collection of the issues, covering postage stamps and booklets and only includes variations of stamps if not of a high catalogue value.
Images of virtually all stamps and have been inserted in the mount boxes to assist collection, or for information.

German South West Africa

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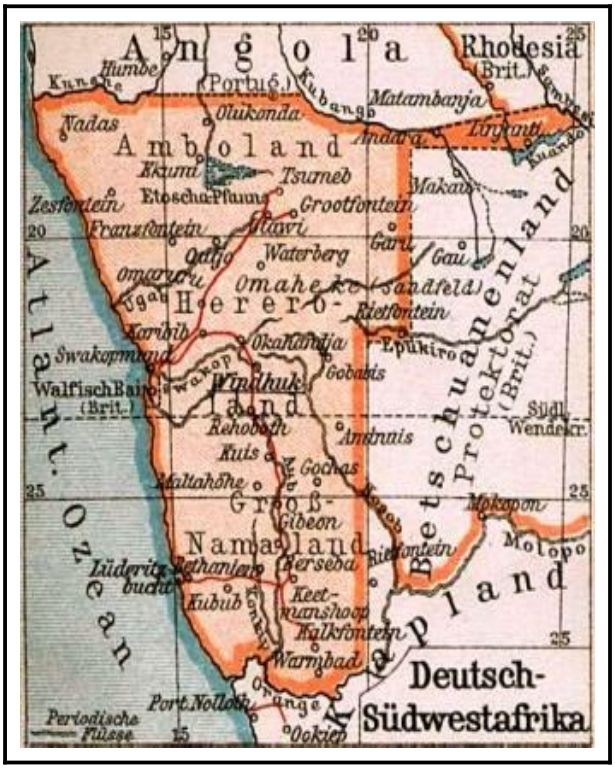
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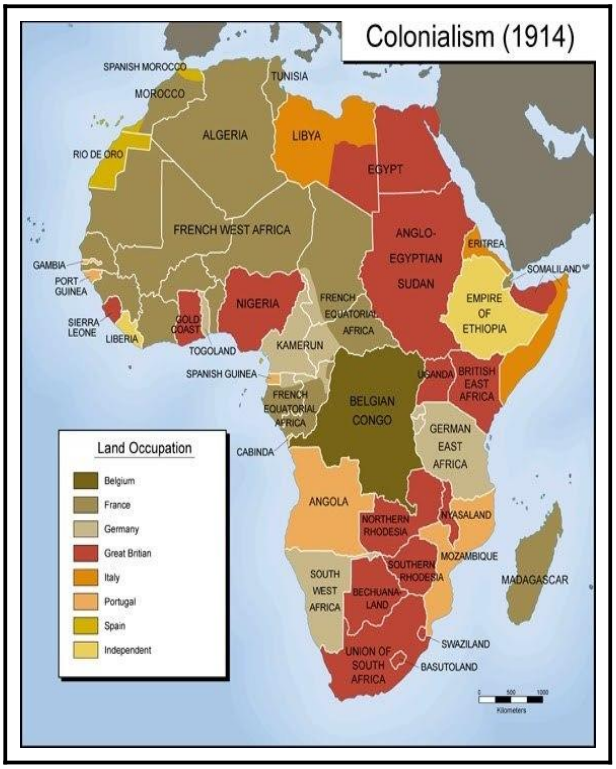
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Maps

Map of German South West Africa.



Colonial Map of Africa.



German South West Africa

Coat of Arms & Flag

German South West Africa did not have its own coat of arms or flag as Germany, in following Portuguese and Dutch colonial practice, governed their overseas colonies and protectorates as a integral part of one empire - thus the Imperial German arms and flag were used in all its colonies and protectorates. In fact it was the flag of the Imperial Colonial Authority that was used in all but one colony. However, following a tour of inspection in 1912 – 1913 by Wilhelm Solf, the Secretary of State of the Imperial Colonial Authority, to all German Protectorates and visits to some British colonies, he submitted a memorandum to Kaiser Wilhelm II proposing that individual coat of arms and flags should be adopted for all the colonies due to the positive effect that these emblems had on the native people in British colonies. The Kaiser, impressed by the recommendation, gave instructions for the design of a coat of arms and flags for all German colonies. Following a thorough investigation by Solf and some modification of the initial drafts submitted to Kaiser Wilhelm, the final drafts of the coat of arms and flags were approved by the Kaiser in the middle of 1914. With the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914, the plans for introducing the new coat of arms and flags were placed on hold, but Germany's defeat in the war and the loss of all her colonies meant that the plans were never resurrected.





Coat of Arms and Flag proposed for German South West Africa (1914)

General Information

Geographical Location:

A territory in the south western half of southern Africa, bordered by Angola to the north, Zambia to the north east, Botswana to the east, South Africa to south and south east and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

Total Area:

835,100 square kilometres.

Topography:

The territory can be divided into three main topographic zones: the coastal Namib desert, a Central Plateau, and the Kalahari desert. The Namib desert is partly rocky and partly (in the central stretch) sand dunes. The desert, 80 to 130 km wide over most of its length, narrows in the north where the western mountain escarpment of the Central Plateau, abuts on the sea. The Central Plateau, which varies in altitude from 975 to 1,980 m, slopes in the north to the valleys of the Kunene and Okavango rivers and in the south on the Orange river. It is broken throughout by hills, mountains, ravines (including the massive Fish River Canyon), and salt pans (notably the Etosha Pan). In the east, the territory slopes gradually downward, and merges into the Kalahari desert.

Climate:

On the coast the mean temperature is low, and there is little rainfall. Moisture is supplied by dense fogs, which rise almost daily. Inland the climate is temperate rather than tropical, with bracing, clear atmosphere. There are considerable differences of temperature and two well-marked seasons, one cold and dry from May to September, the other hot and rainy from October to April.

The yearly rainfall is about 50 cm in the Damara Hills; there is more rain in the north than in the south, and in the east than in the west.

Monarchy:

The territory had no overarching king and thus Kaiser Wilhelm II was the nominal monarch.

Capital and Seat of Government:

Windhoek (from 1891).

Government:

A German Crown Colony — the head of the administration was a Imperial Governor, responsible to the German colonial office in Berlin, who was assisted by a council consisting of chiefs of departments.

Population:

The territory's population was estimated at approximately 100,00 in 1908 and was made up of San, Damaras, Ovambos, Namas, Hereros, Oorlams, Kavangos, East Caprivians, Rehoboth Basters, Kaokovelders, Tswanas and Europeans settlers.

Languages:

German (official), Otjiherero, Khoekhoegowab and Oshiwambo.

Currency:

German South West Africa Mark = 100 Pfennig.

German South West Africa

Postal History

The German colonies were all acquired between 1884 and 1899 and they all belonged to the Universal Postal Union and used the same postage rates as the mainland German Empire. Initially, regular German Imperial stamps were used and only their cancellation marks would reveal their colonial usage; later, the names of the individual colonies were overprinted upon the regular stamps before sale. Thus, although the Colony was established as a German Protectorate in 1884, its postal history only dates from 7 July 1888, when the first post office under German Postal Administration opened at Otjimbingwe, the then seat of the colonial administration. The first stamps issued in the colony were German Imperial postage stamps (Forerunners) and the first postmark read "OTYIMBINGUE". This service continued for several years, expanding to additional post offices at Windhoek (1891) and Swakopmund (1895).
The number of post offices in the colony eventually expanded to nearly 100, more than in any other German colony, and included numerous short-lived provisional and feldpost offices serving German troops stationed in the colony during World War I. The first stamp issue introduced by the colony was an 1897 Provisional issue of German "REICHPOST" stamp overprinted diagonally with "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika". The overprint was changed for the next issue in 1898 to "Deutsch-Südwestafrika" dropping the hyphen.
The first inscribed stamp issue for the colony was the omnibus Yacht issue of 1901 which consisted of two types of stamps representing Kaiser Wilhelm's yacht, "SMS Hohenzollern II" - one with Pfennig values (Type A) and the other with Mark values (Type B). These two types were in use by all German Colonies, inscribed with the name of the particular colony. In the case of Type B stamps, the length of the name of the colony dictated which of a further two plates were used in the printing and issue of the stamps. The Type I plate had a plain scroll across the top to accommodate long names and Type II a folded scroll across the top for colonies with short names.

Watermark used in the Stamp Issues.

Lozenges



Forerunners - Imperial German stamps issued by the German Postal Administration in German Southwest Africa from 16 July 1888 - 1897

16.7.1888 - March 1892 issue:
2 Mk rose lilac - SG 38e (1889 - 1891),
2 Mk brown-purple - SG 38d (1891 - 1892).

1888 - 1892 "Pfennig" issue:
A. Early printings are in dull colours with matt ink, thick paper and yellowish crackled gum.
B. Later printings have brighter colours, are shiny with fugitive ink, thinner, white, smooth paper and smooth white gum.
3 pf bright yellow-green (B) - SG 39a,
5 pf bright mauve (B) - SG 40a,
10 pf carmine (B) - SG 41b,
20 pf bright blue (B) - SG 42a,
25 pf deep chestnut (B) - SG 43b,
50 pf dull olive-green (B) - SG 44a.

1891 - 1892 Crown/Eagle issue:
3 pf yellow brown - SG 46c,
5 pf yellow-green - SG 47,
10 pf pinkish red - SG 48b,
20 pf blue - SG 49,
25 pf orange-yellow - SG 50,
50 pf lake brown - SG 51b,
50 pf chocolate - SG 51b.

1. Cancellation on Stamps:
Stamps of the above issues were cancelled at Post Offices with the universal "OTYIMBINGUE" postmark .
II. Cancellation on Stamps:
Stamps of the following issues were cancelled with postmarks incorporating the place name of the issueing Post Office.

1892 - 1901 issue:
2 Mk brown-purple - SG 38d (1892 - 1901),
2 Mk red-lilac - SG 38e (1899 - 1901).

1892 - 1900 Crown/Eagle issue:
3 pf dark brown - SG 46b (1892 - 1897),
5 pf green - SG 47a (1892 - 1897),
10 pf rose-brown - SG 48 (1892 - 1894),
10 pf carmine-red SG 48b (from 1895),
20 pf blue - SG 49 (1892),
25 pf orange-yellow - SG 50 (1892 - 1894),
25 pf orange - SG 50b (from 1895),
50 pf lake-brown - SG 51 (from 1892),
50 pf chocolate - SG 51b (1893 - 1895).

In philately, a forerunner is a postage stamp used before a region or territory issued stamps of its own.

German South West Africa

Stamp Issues of German Southwest Africa

1. Overprinted German ("REICHPOST") Stamps.

1897 Provisional issue of German Stamps of 1889 overprinted diagonally "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika. (6 stamps);
1898 - 1899. Provisional issue German Stamps of 1889 overprinted diagonally "Deutsch-Südwestafrika. (6 stamps);

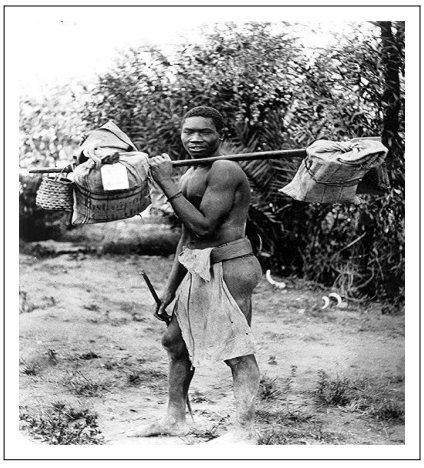
2. German South West Africa Stamps.

1901 Definitive Yacht issue of Kaiser Wilhelm II's Yacht "SMS Hohenzollern II". (13 stamps);
1906 - 1919. Definitive Yacht issue of Kaiser Wilhelm II's Yacht "SMS Hohenzollern II". (9 stamps).

A total of 4 issues consisting of 34 stamps were issued during the 31 years of the existence of the colony.

Post Runners Service

Pre-colonial period
The first postal services in the territory started in 1814 with the deployment of messengers facilitating communication between the early mission stations at Warmbad and Bethanie and later to Keetmanshoop and Gross Barmen. This service was expanded in 1846, connecting the South West African mission stations to those in South Africa.
Colonial period
With the establishment of the first postal agency for South West Africa in Otjimbingwe, the then capital of the territory, on 16 July 1888, there was a need for a reliable and efficient collection and distribution system. The only resource available at the time was Postal Runners (Posttrager) as they were faster and more reliable on foot than saddle oxen or ox wagons. However, their duties were such that they had to travel long distances on foot in the murderous heat of summer and the freezing cold of winter. The mailbag, which at times could weigh up to 17 kg, was tied to a pole carried on their shoulder and balanced by a bag of provisions for the trip at the other end of the pole. The journey from Windhük to Walvis Bay, a direct distance of 268 km, took approximately 12 day to complete. One of the known post runners, Richard "Tooke" Karambovandu, whose route was from Omaruru to Walvis Bay, was so well regarded that when he was accidently shot in 1897, he was laid to rest with military honors in the Rhenish Mission cemetery in Omaruru.
The need for runners was greatly reduced when the railway was built in the early 1900's, and mail that had previously taken nearly two years to arrive was delivered in an unheard of time of six or seven weeks.



Richard "Tooke" Karambovandu shortly before his tragic death in September 1897.



Postal runner on the route Tsumeb – Ondangwa with post bag and pouch of provisions.

German South West Africa

Provisional issue of German stamps of 1889.
March 1897 - 1899.
Crown/Eagle issue

Watermark: none. Perf: 13½ x 14. Overprint "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" (with hyphen)



sg 1 sacc 1



sg 2 sacc 2



sg 3 sacc 3



sg 4 sacc 4



sg sacc 5



sg sacc 6

Notes:
(a) the 25 and 50pf stamps were prepared for issue, but were only sold at the Philatelic Sales Counter in Berlin and used on covers are extremely rare.
(b) Bern U.P.U. printing - in February 1897, the Reichsdruckerei printed 800 copies of the initial "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" overprints for the Universal Postal Union in Bern, Switzerland. The issue features an overprint heavier than in normal issues.



15 November 1884 - Conference of Berlin. The "Scramble for Africa" at which the European Powers divided Africa amongst themselves and confirmed Germany's claim to what was to become German Southwest Africa.

German South West Africa

As with previous Provisional issue of German stamps of 1889.
15 November 1898 - 1899.
Crown/Eagle issue

Watermark: none. Perf: 13½ x 14. Overprinted "Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (without hyphen)



sg 5 sacc 7



sg 5a shade sacc 7a



sg 6 sacc 8



sg 7 sacc 9



sg 8 sacc 10



sg 9 1899 sacc 11



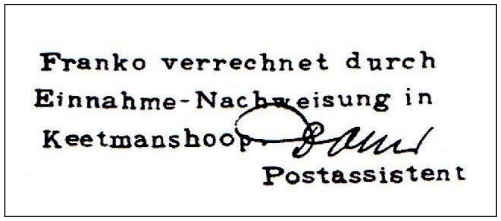
sg 10 sacc 12

Note:
a shortage of 5 Pfennig stamps normally used to cover the postcard rate, occured at Keetmanshoop post office from June - September 1900. As an interim measure, the post office used bisected 10 Pfennig stamps and covers exist with the bisected stamp. In addition a cash payment system (Barfrankierung) was also introduced, presumably to preserve the stock of 10pf stamps, whereby items for posting were stamped with one of two rubber stamps with the signature of Herr Doms, the Postal Assistant, appended.

bisected 10pfg stamp issued at Keetmanshoop Post Office.

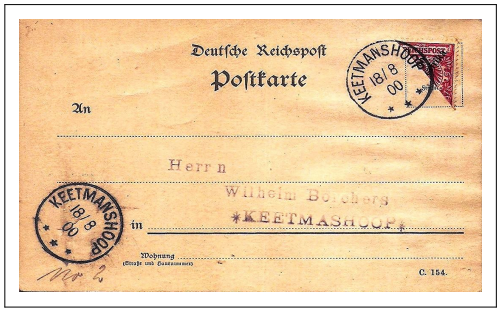


4 line rubber stamp.



2 line rubber stamp.



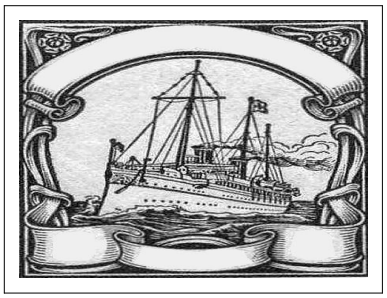


Post card sold at Postamt Keetmanshoop.

German South West Africa

Commentary on the Yacht Issue

The Yacht issue was a omnibus series of postage stamps, bearing the image of German Kaiser Wilhelm II's yacht " SMY Hohenzollern II" that were used in all of Germany's overseas colonies. Millions of stamps were produced and they were the principal means of postage for all German imperial overseas possessions in the years 1900–1915. German colonies at that time were German Samoa, Kiautschou Bay, Togoland, Kamerun, German New Guinea, German South-West Africa, and German East Africa.
The "Yachts" were first released in 1900 and remained the standard postal design for all German colonial mail until shortly after the outbreak of the First World War. By mid-1915 all the German colonies had surrendered to Allied forces, and with them came their postal administrations. The confiscated German stamps, virtually all of them Yachts, were stamped with new names and prices for Allied wartime use. The Yachts thus continued in service throughout the war years.
Individual Yacht issues were printed from master printing plates which were blank in the "scrolls" surrounding the design. These "key plate stamps" could be engraved with names and prices as needed. Sometimes blank stamps were printed and stored, and the text would be overprinted later. On fully engraved plates, the text color matches the design color, while overprinted blanks have their text in rich black ink.



The blank Key Plate for engraving.



Short name using the double-folded scroll

Two Designs

Two separate designs of the Yacht stamps were published. They were issued to each of the colonies in a standardized set of colours and denominations. The less expensive varieties (3–20 pf. and 1–2 marks) were printed in monotone shades of red, orange, green, indigo and brown. The more expensive versions (25–50 pf. and 3–5 marks) were printed differently for aesthetic appeal: the small design had its ship and text printed with extra heavy black outlines, while the larger design was printed with contrasting colors like red and green. Most of the stamps were denominated in German currency (1 Mark = 100 Pfennig), although German East Africa used its own currency, the Rupie (1 Rupie = 64 Pesa and, from 1905, 1 Rupie = 100 Heller). The leased port of Kiatschou used the Chinese Dollar ($1 = 100 Cents) as its currency after 1905.

Large design Yacht
The larger, more broadside, and more expensive version was printed in values of 1, 2 3, or 5 marks. The large Yacht issues were panoramic and were designed in two subtly distinct versions, one with a long unfurled scroll and another with a shorter, double-folded scroll. Together they provided the large Yachts with a visual uniformity across colonies because the font size would always be roughly the same, in contrast to the small design.

Small design Yacht
The smaller, forward-facing design was more common, and was printed in values of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 50 pfennigs. The small Yacht issues all have exactly the same design with differences only in the text. Because the size of the blank scrolls could not be altered, significant changes to font size and structure were necessary to accommodate colony names of varying length: German Southwest Africa stood out from other issues for its tightly cramped letters, while Togo and Samoa required decorative emblems to fill in the yawning blank spaces around their names.

German South West Africa

Kaiser Wilhelm II's Yacht "SMS Hohenzollern II" Definitive omnibus issue. January 1901.

Yacht Issues

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 x 14½.



sg 11 sacc 13

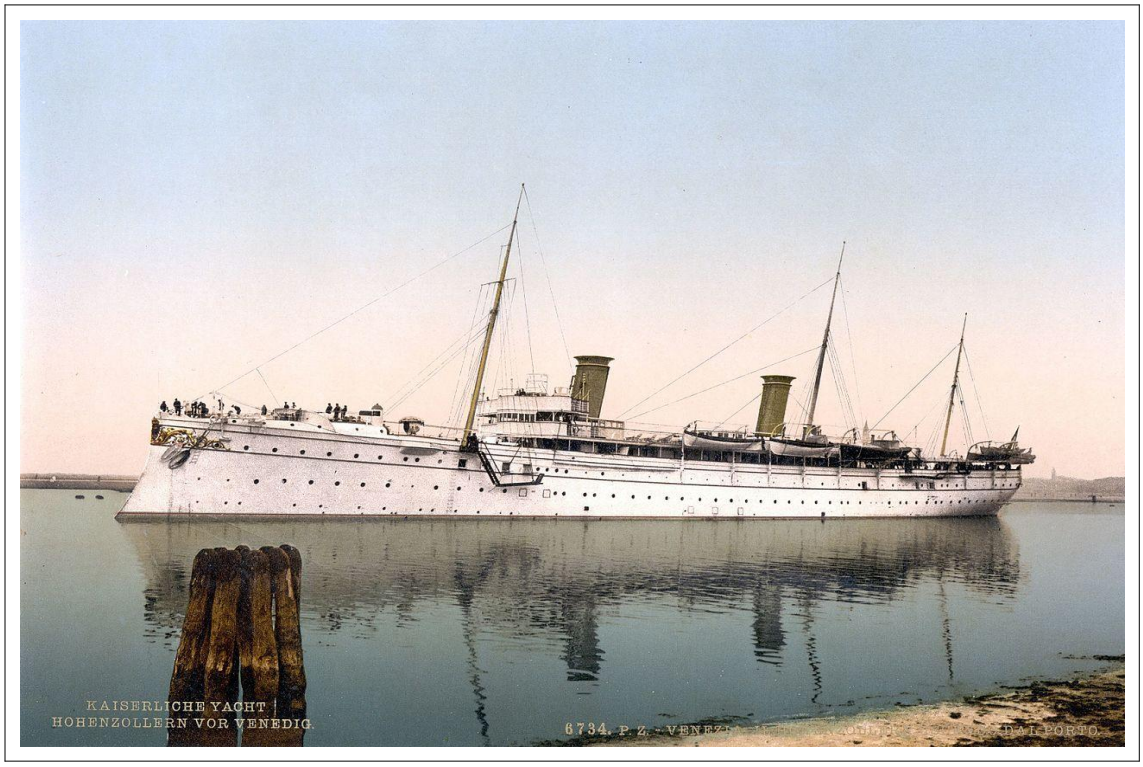


sg 12 sacc 14



sg 13 sacc 15

SMS Hohenzollern II.





sg 14 sacc 16



sg 15 on yellow paper sacc 17



sg 16 on buff paper sacc 18

German South West Africa

Kaiser Wilhelm II's Yacht "SMS Hohenzollern II" Definitive omnibus issue.
Yacht Issues ... continued.



sg 17 sacc 19



sg 18 on buff paper sacc 20



sg 19 on rose paper sacc 21



sg 20 26 x 17 Perf holes sacc 22



sg 21 26 x 17 Perf holes sacc 23



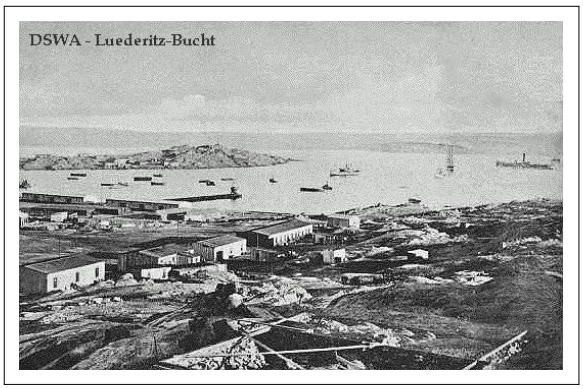
sg 22 26 x 17 Perf holes sacc 24



sg 23 26 x 17 Perf holes sacc 25

Print: "Pfennig" value - Typographic print on stamps, "Mark" values - Recess print on stamps.

Note: Perforations. In the Large Design stamps there are two types of perforations, both measuring about 14½. They are distinguishable by the number of holes along the horizontal and vertical sides of the stamp:-
Type(a) 26 x 17 holes,
Type(b) 25 x 17 holes.



Lüderitz - formerly Lüderitzbucht; originally Angra Pequena.



Disembarking at Swakopmund Pier.

German South West Africa

Kaiser Wilhelm II's Yacht "SMS Hohenzollern" definitive issue. June 1906 - 1919.

Watermark: lozenges. Perf: 14 x 14½.

9.2.1907 - 1913



sg 24 sacc 26

5.1906



sg 25 sacc 27

9.1906 - 1913



sg 26 sacc 28

1911



sg 27 sacc 29

1913



sg 28 - buff paper sacc 30

5.1912



sg 29 26 x 17 Perf holes. sacc 31

11.1911



sg 30 26 x 17 Perf holes. sacc 32

3.1919



sg 31 25 x 17 Perf holes sacc 33

Wmk Lozenges



13.1.1906



sg 32 26 x 17 Perf holes. sacc 34

Print: Pfennig value stamps - Typographic print, Mark values stamps - Recess print.

German South West Africa

Kaiser Wilhelm II's Yacht "SMS Hohenzollern" definitive issue,

Varieties and shades.

1907



sg24var dark brown sacc 26a

1913



sg24var yellow brown sacc 26b

1911

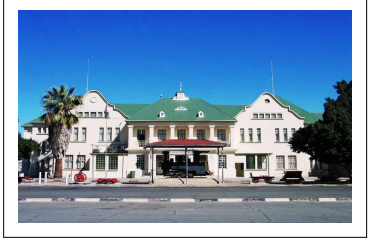


sg26var bright carmine sacc 28a

Examples of Historic German Colonial architecture..



Christuskirche 1907 - Windhoek.



Bahnhof 1912 - Windhoek.



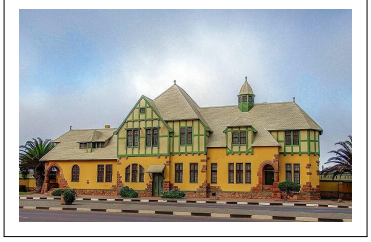
Kaiserliches Bezirksgericht 1901 - Swakopmund



Hohenzollernhaus 1906 - Swakopmund.



Woermannhaus and Damara Tower 1905 - Swakopmund.



Alte Gefangis 1909 - Swakopmund.



Alte Kaserne 1906 - Swakopmund.



Felsenkirche 1912 - Lüderitz.



Altes Ampsgericht 1906 - Swakopmund.

German South West Africa

Gallery.

Deutsch-Südwestafrika Stamp Booklets

1 October 1911 issue. Booklet 1(A).



issue priced at 2 Mk.
5 brown interleaves, 6 booklet panes
with one advertising label in top left corner.

2 April 1912 issue. Booklet 2(B).



issue priced at 2 Mk.
4 brown interleaves, 6 booklet panes
with one advertising label in top left corner.

1913 issue. Booklet 3(C).



issue priced at 2 Mk.
5 brown interleaves, 5 booklet panes.
This issue was only sold at the Philatelic Sales Counter in Berlin.

1 June 1914 issue. Booklet 4.



issue priced at 2 Mk.
5 brown interleaves, 6 booklet panes with no advertising interleave.
This issue was sold in the Colony and the remaining stock auctioned in 1921.



General Botha, right, accepts the surrender of German South-West Africa from Lt. Col. Francke, left, at Kilo 500, 9 July 1915.



Schutztruppen of German Camel Corp.





German South West Africa

German South West Africa

Stamp Purchases Account

COLUMN ONE			COLUMN TWO			COLUMN THREE		
STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE

Column 1 Total _____ **Column 2 Total** _____ **Column 3 Total** _____

Summary

COLUMN No	TOTAL

Grand Total _____

If the Album is insured, it is advisable that a copy of this inventory be kept seperately for insurance purposes.

German South West Africa

Stamp Album Inventory

This inventory provides a means of accurately recording each acquisition, as well as easily identifying stamps still to be acquired.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 1					
SG No 2					
SG No 3					
SG No 4					
SG No 5					
SG No 5a					
SG No 6					
SG No 7					
SG No 8					
SG No 9					
SG No 10					
SG No 11					
SG No 12					
SG No 13					
SG No 14					
SG No 15					
SG No 16					
SG No 17					
SG No 18					
SG No 19					
SG No 20					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 21					
SG No 22					
SG No 23					
SG No 24					
SG No 25					
SG No 26					
SG No 27					
SG No 28					
SG No 29					
SG No 30					
SG No 31					
SG No 32					
SG No 24var					
SG No 24var					
SG No 26var					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					

Grading/Condition of Stamps

The following is a list of some of the basic factors that need to be taken into account in assessing the condition of stamps.

1. Mint – Fine/ Very fine/ Superb:
(a) the time frame in which the stamp was issued;
(b) mint condition - original state of issue by Post Office;
(c) without folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(d) perforation teeth intact;
(e) centring - eveness of margins on all sides;
(f) full gum (unmounted);
(g) appearance - clean, fresh;
(h) without any blemish or flaw.

2. Unused – Average/Poor:
(a) the time frame in which the stamp was issued;
(b) mint condition - state of issue by Post Office;
(c) folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(d) perforation teeth are missing or damaged;
(e) centring - margins;
(f) gum - lightness of mounting;
(g) appearance - clean, fresh;
(h) any blemish or flaw.

3. Used - Fine/ Very fine/ Superb:
(a) the time frame in which the stamp was issued;
(b) without folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth intact;
(d) centring - eveness of margins on all sides;
(e) appearance - clean, fresh;
(f) without any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation - lightly applied/clear/unobtrusive.

4. Used – Average/ Poor:
(a) the time frame in which the stamp was issued;
(b) folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth missing or damaged;
(d) centring - margins;
(e) appearance - clean, fresh;
(f) any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation - degree that the Postmark is intrusive.

German Southwest Africa

Album Design

All measurements are in millimetres;
Pages - standard A4 size (210mm x 297mm);
Page Margins - left margin is set at 23mm to cater for the punching of holes for a binder and the other three margins are set at 10mm;
Border Colour - "Teal";
Stamp Boxes and Borders - stamp boxes allow for a border of 2mm around all sides of the stamps.

Notes

1. Album Catalogue Numbers

The "SG"catalogue numbers are from the Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue - Europe and Colonies. The "sacc"catalogue numbers are from the South African Stamp Colour Catalogue.

2. Album Pages

Stamp collecting as a hobby naturally requires an outlay to purchase stamps for the collection. To protect the stamps in the collection, it's important to consider the quality of the paper used for the album pages as ordinary paper, which is not acid-free, can damage the stamps over time. To prevent yellowing, fading, and deterioration it is recommended that the album be printed on acid-free, lignin-free, pH-balanced archival art paper that won't react with the stamps. Archival paper is manufactured from natural fibres like cotton or alpha-cellulose, which give strength and stability while preserving its texture and appearance. The paper should meet ISO 9706:1994, which is a recognised standard for permanent paper.

3. Album Printing

Prior to printing the album, it is recommended that a test page containing stamp boxes is first printed and it is suggested that page 11 is utilised.
Schedule 1 on the "Stamp Mounts" page , lists page 11 as having 3 stamp boxes of 25mm x 29mm and 4 stamp boxes of 42mm x 30mm. Once the test page is printed, the dimensions of the stamp boxes can be measured and compared with the two sets of stamp box data. If the measured boxes do not agree with the stipulated sizes, a printer will have to be found that prints with the requisite degree of accuracy.

4. Stamp Purchases

To facilitate record keeping and track the amount of money spent on stamp purchases, a template has been provided at the conclusion of the album page set. This template can be used in the absence of a computer spreadsheet or a dedicated application for recording stamp purchases.

5. Stamp Inventory

Again, in the event of a lack of a spreadsheet or application to keep track of stamp purchases and their condition, a template is included at the end of the album page set. The template suggests an inventory framework and some fundamental elements to consider when evaluating the condition and grade of stamps.

Stamp Mounts

If you are planning to use stamp mounts with this album, it should be noted that the sizes of the mount boxes listed in the following schedules allow for the actual size of each stamp, plus a 2mm border around the stamp.

Schedule 1 - stamp mounts sizes & quantities by page.

Page .	Size mm w x h	No	Size mm w x h	No
7.	25 x 28	6		
8.	25 x 28	7		
10.	25 x 29	6		
11.	42 x 30	4	25 x 29	3
12	25 x 29	5	42 x 30	4
13.	25 x 29	3		

Schedule 2 - summary of stamp mounts needed by sizes & quantities.

Height mm		Width mm		No
25	x	28	=	13
25	x	29	=	17
42	x	30	=	8

Total 38 Mounts