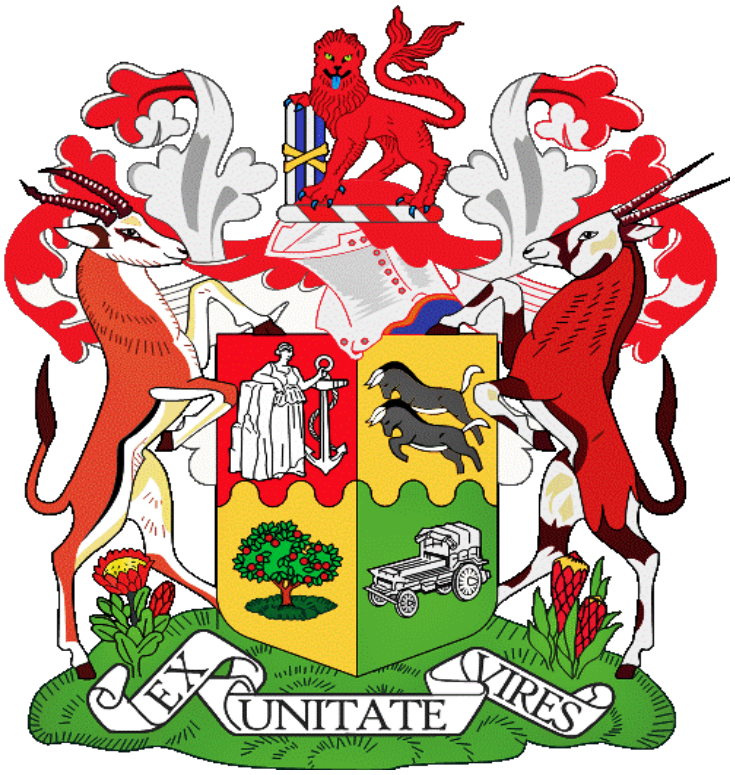
SOUTH WEST AFRICA



SUIDWES AFRIKA

1915 - 1990

South West Africa

Stamp Album

This album covers the territory's stamp issues from July 15, 1915, to March 21, 1990, during its tenure under the Union of South Africa's administration. The album is chronologically organised in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamps Catalogue, Southern & Central Africa, and the South African Stamp Colour Catalogue. It comprises a straightforward collection of issues, which includes Definitive and Commemorative stamps, Machine labels, Miniature sheets, Booklets, and Postage Due stamps. However, not included are variations of stamps that have a high catalogue value. Images of nearly all stamps, miniature sheets, and booklets have been inserted into the mount spaces to facilitate collection.

South West Africa

Album Design

Measurements: all measurements are in millimetres.
Pages: the pages are standard A4 size (210 mm x 297 mm).
Margins: the left margin is set at 18 mm for punching binder holes, while the other three margins are set at 10 mm.
Border colour: "Teal".
Stamp Boxes: the sizes of the boxes allow for a 2 mm border around all sides of stamps.

Notes:

1. Album Catalogue Numbers

The "Sg"catalogue numbers are from the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue - Southern and Central Africa.

2. Album Pages

The quality of paper used for the album pages has a bearing on the long-term preservation of stamps, as ordinary paper is not usually acid-free and will undoubtedly affect stamps over time – this is, therefore, something that needs to be considered fromthe outset. It is recommended that archival art paper, which is acid-free, lignin-free, and pH-balanced, be used for printing the album pages, thereby ensuring that the paper resists yellowing, fading, and deterioration over time and does not in any way react with the stamps. Archival paper is composed of natural fibres, such as cotton or alpha-cellulose, which provide strength and stability while allowing it to maintain its texture and appearance. The paper should comply with ISO 9706:1994 – a standard for permanent paper.

3. Album Printing

In order to ascertain whether the printer that is used to print the album is accurate, it is recommended that at least two test pages are first printed – the suggested pages are Nos 26 and 36.
Page 26 has 2 different size stamp boxes: SG 58 – 45 mm x 29 mm and 66 mm x 29 mm, and page 36 has boxes sized at 65 mm x 29 mm (SG 105), 86 mm x 29 mm (SG 107) and 54 mm x 35 mm (SG 103).

4. Feasiblity

In the event that it is not financially feasible to collect certain of the earlier stamp issues, this album is designed in a manner that isolates each of the early issues. This arrangement allows for the omission or discarding of pages during the printing process, without compromising the integrity of any other issues.

6. Stamp Purchases

In the absence of a computer spreadsheet or a programme to record stamp purchases, a suggested template has been included at the end of the album page set to aid in record maintenance and to keep track of the funds spent to date.

7. Stamp Inventory

Again, in the absence of a spreadsheet or programme to maintain a record of stamps acquired and their condition, a template has been included at the end of the album page set, which suggests the format of an inventory as well as some basic factors to be taken into account in assessing the condition of stamps acquired.

8. Additional (blank) Page

An additional (blank) page has been included at the end of the album pages set.

This page

NB This page will not be numbered in the album page numbers and can be excluded when printing.

Countries of Southern Africa - Historical Timelines

SOUTH AFRICA				
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES	**TERRITORY**	**ESTABLISHED**	**DISSOLVED / DEVOLVED**	**TRANSITION**
	BRITISH BECHUANALAND	30.9.1885	16.11.1895	Annexed to **C.O.G.H.**
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (C.O.G.H.) Self-governing colony.	8.1.1806	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	GRIQUALAND WEST	27.10.1871	18.10.1880	Annexed to **C.O.G.H.**
	NATAL - Self-governing colony.	4.5.1843	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	ORANGE RIVER COLONY	6.10.1900	26.11.1907	Granted self-government.
	ORANGE RIVER COLONY - Self-governing colony.	27.11.1907	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	TRANSVAAL STATE -1st British Occupation.	12.4.1877	27.2.1884	Independence regained. Name: reverted to **Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek.**
	TRANSVAAL COLONY -2nd British Occupation.	1.9.1900	5.9.1906	Granted self-government.
	TRANSVAAL - Self-governing colony.	6.9.1906	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	ZULULAND	22.5.1887	31.12.1897	Annexed to **Natal.**
BOER REPUBLICS				
	STATE of GOSHEN (Het Land Goosen).	24.10.1882	6.8.1883	United with Republic of Stellaland as **United States of Stellaland.**
	REPUBLIC of STELLALAND (Republiek Stellaland).	26.7.1882	6.8.1883	Unified with State of Goshen into **United States of Stelland.**
	UNITED STATES of STELLALAND (Verenigde Staten van Stellaland).	6.8.1883	30.9.1885	Annexed to **British Bechuanaland.**
	NEW REPUBLIC (Nieuwe Republiek).	5.8.1884	20.7.1888	Annexed to **Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek.**
	ORANGE FREE STATE (Oranje Vrijstaat).	23.2.1854	31.5.1902	Annexed to Britain as **Orange River Colony** on 6.10.1900, but de jure independent until 31.5.1902.
	1st ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK (South African Republic).	17.1.1852	12.4.1877	Annexed to Britain. Name changed to **Transvaal State.**
	2nd ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK.	27.2.1884	31.5.1902	Annexed to Britain as **Transvaal Colony** on 1.9.1900, but de jure still independent until 31.5.1902.
	UNION of SOUTH AFRICA	31.5.1910	30.5.1961	Dissolved and constituted as Republic of South Africa.
T.B.V.C. STATES				
	TRANSKEI	26.10.1976	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
	BOPHUTHATSWANA	6.12.1977	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
	VENDA	13.9.1979	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
	CISKEI	4.12.1981	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES				
	BASUTOLAND	3.11.1871	4.10.1966	Independence - Name change to **Lesotho.**
	BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	31.3.1885	30.9.1966	Independence - Name change to **Botswana.**
	SWAZILAND	1903 June	6.9.1968	Independence. From 12.4.2018 **Eswatini.**
NAMBIA				
	GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA	7.8.1884	9.7.1915	South Africa Military Occupation.
	South Africa Military Occupation	9.7.1915	31.1.1922	South Africa mandated by **League of Nations** to administer the territory. Name change to **South West Africa.**
	SOUTH WEST AFRICA	1.1.1923	21.3.1990	Independence. Name change to **Namibia**
RHODESIAS				
	BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY. Royal Charter granted 20.12.1889 with powers to administer a wide area of Central Africa.	20.12.1889	1.4.1924	12.9.1923 **Southern Rhodesia** annexed to U.K. as a self-governing Colony. 1.4.1924 **Northern Rhodesia** annexed to UK as a Protectorate.
SELF - GOVERNING BRITISH COLONY	**SOUTHERN RHODESIA**	12.9.1923	31.7.1953	Incorporated into **Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NORTHERN RHODESIA**	1.4.1924	31.7.1953	Incorporated into **Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICAN PROTECTORATE**	14.5.1891	6.7.1907	Name change to **Nyasaland.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NYASALAND**	6.7.1907	31.7.1953	Incorporated into **Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland.**
	FEDERATION of RHODESIA & NYASALAND	1.8.1953	31.12.1963	Constituent Territories reverted to their **former name and status.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NYASALAND** - Post Federation	1.1.1964	5.7.1964	Independence - Name change to **Malawi.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NORTHERN RHODESIA** - Post Federation	1.1.1964	24.10.1964	Independence -Name change to **Zambia.**
SELF - GOVERNING BRITISH COLONY	**SOUTHERN RHODESIA** - Post Federation	1.1.1964	9.12.1964	Name change to **Rhodesia.**
	RHODESIA	9.12.1964	11.11.1965	**Unilateral Declaration of Independence** from the **United Kingdom.**
	RHODESIA	11.11.1965	3.3.1970	Constituted as **Republic of Rhodesia.**
	RHODESIA	3.3.1970	31.5.1979	Return to British rule. Name change to **Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.**
	ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA	1.6.1979	18.4.1980	Independence - Name change to **Zimbabwe.**
INDEPENDENT				
	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	31.5.1961		
	MALAWI	5.7.1964		
	ZAMBIA	24.10.1964		
	BOTSWANA	30.9.1966		
	ESWATNI - SWAZILAND	6.9.1968		
	LESOTHO	4.10.1966		
	ZIMBABWE	18.4.1980		
	NAMIBIA	21.3.1990		

The State of Goshen was the only territory which issued no stamps during its existance.

South West Africa

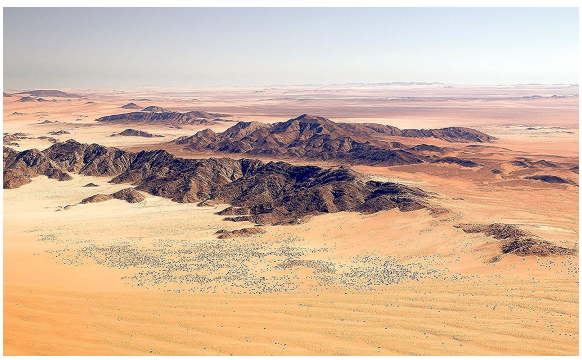
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Namib Desert



Namib Desert

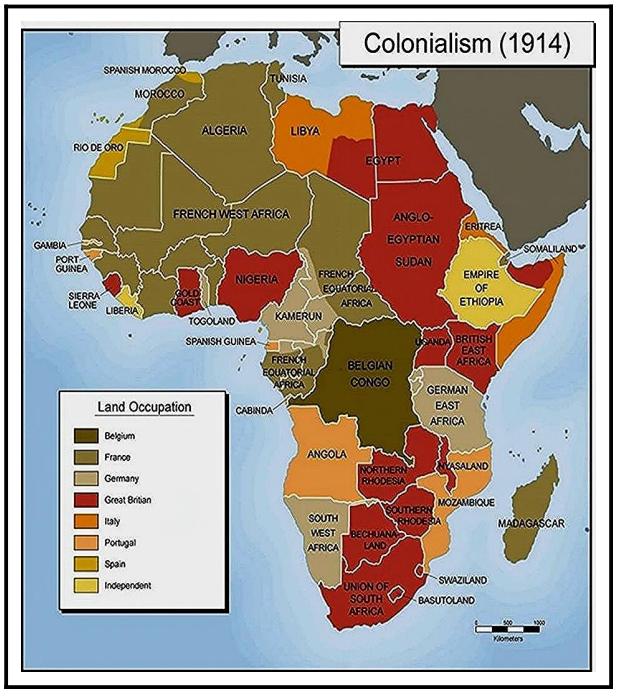
South West Africa

Maps

Map of South West Africa



Colonial Map of Africa

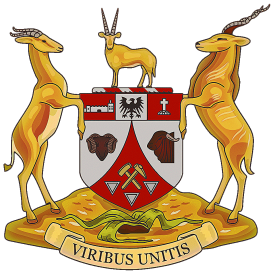


Coat of Arms

Following the end of World War I, the Union of South Africa received a League of Nations Class C mandate to administer South West Africa. As a former German colony, the territory lacked an official coat of arms or flag, and with the territory's status changed, it adopted the South African Coat of Arms, which remained in use until 1963. In 1958, the South West African administration decided that the territory should have an official coat of arms. After receiving South African government clearance, the design was finalised in 1961, adopted in 1963, and registered with the Bureau of Heraldry in 1964. However, due to a change in the territory's governance system, the coat of arms was withdrawn in 1980, and the South African coat of arms was reinstalled and used until the territory's independence on March 21, 1990.

Flag

While South West Africa was under mandated administration by South Africa, the territory also used the Union Jack of the United Kingdom until May 31, 1928, when the Union of South Africa adopted its own flag, based on the Dutch Prince William of Orange-Nassau flag. The design featured three horizontal bands of orange, white, and blue, adorned with three miniature flags: the Union Jack on the left, the vertical rendition of the Orange Free State flag in the centre, and the flag of the South African Republic on the right, all positioned centred on the white band. South West Africa then adopted this design, which remained in use until March 21, 1990, when the territory attained independence.



Coat of Arms 1963 - 1980

Flag of South Africa and South West Africa

South West Africa

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:
825,615 square kilometers.

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 dunes in the central stretch. 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 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 to 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, featuring a bracing, clear atmosphere. There are considerable differences in 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, the amount of rain is greater in the north than in the south and also greater in the east than in the west.

Monarchy:
The territory had no overarching king amongst the tribes.

Capital and Seat of Government:
Windhoek (from 1891).

Government:
The Union of South Africa was mandated by a Class C mandate granted on 17 December 1920 by the League of Nations to administer the territory as from 1 January 1923 and this continued in various forms until 1990.

Population:
The population was composed of Herero, Coloureds, Rehoboth Baster, Tswana, Damara, Ovambo, Caprivians, Nama, Kavango, San and Whites and in 1983 there were 1,051,700 inhabitants in the territory. Namibia is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world.

Languages:
Official languages: English, Afrikaans and German. Other : Khoekhoegowab, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, RuKwangali, Setswana and siLozi.

Currency:
South West African pound (1920–1961) - £1 = 20 shilling = 12 pence,
South African rand (1961–1990) - 1 Rand = 100 cents.

Postal History of South West Africa

Following the invasion of German South West Africa by South African forces and the defeat and surrender of the German forces on 19 July 1915, South Africa took control of the colony, bringing to an end 31 years of German government. Military control of the territory's postal service was governed by the gradual capture of areas and towns but was terminated on 30 September 1915, when the postal service reverted to civilian control. Concurrent with the pace of capture of territory was the issue of South African stamps (King's Head series) in the areas captured, and this continued until 1 January 1923, when the first overprinted issue was placed on sale. The South African stamps consisted of King George V (King's head) definitives, numbered 1–20 with values from ½d to £1; four Coil stamps; and Postage Due stamps of the Union of South Africa and the Transvaal Province. Postage Dues of the Transvaal are found in 5d and 6d values, and once these values had been used up, South Africa Postage Dues of those values were brought into use as replacements.
All these stamps are listed in catalogues under the heading "Forerunners", which are defined as the "postage stamps used/issued in a region or territory before the issue of stamps of its own".
Postmarks from the occupation period reflect a wide proliferation and diversity of types of cancellers used, and this occurrence in itself has resulted in keen interest in collecting the territory's extraordinary postmarks from that time.
The postmarks in general consisted of:
(a) the previous German colony cancellers unaltered, or with parts of the type excised or altered;
(b) short-term military bases and field post offices – both oval/double ring and triple boxed;
(c) devised temporary cancellers;
(d) rubber cancellers issued to 36 offices in 1916;
(e) standard double-ring cancellers issued by the postal authorities, which gradually replaced all other cancellers.
On 28 June 1919, the Union of South Africa was granted a League of Nations Class C Mandate (Article 22, The Covenant of the League of Nations) under the Treaty of Versailles to administer South West Africa. On 1 January 1923, the Mandate came into effect, and the first South African stamps overprinted for use in the territory were placed on sale.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_South_West_Africa.

South West Africa

Order by the Union Defence Force, establishing the the South African Postal Corp.

UNION DEFENCE FORCE.

ORDER NO. 1

ARMY POST OFFICE.

Cape Town
23 September, 1914.

(Orders by Major E. A. Sturman, Director of Postal Services, Officer Commanding, South African Postal Corps.)

1. APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. A. Sturman, Acting Secretary, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Officer Commanding, with the rank of Major in the Union Defence Force.

Major J. A. Venning, second in command 13th Mounted Rifles, to be seconded for duty with the South African Postal Corps.

Messrs F. V. R. Romilly, J. W. French and H. Frew to be Captains.

Messrs J. F. Tierney, J. R. Howitson, E. Leslie, J. A. Rademan and C. W. Wannell to be Lieutenants.

2. HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters have been established at the General Post Office, Cape Town.

3. LOCATIONS.

Base Post Offices have been established at the following points:

Base No. 1. CAPE TOWN.
" No. 2. PORT NOLLOTH—Force A.
" No. 3. UPINGTON—Force B.
" No. 4. LUDERITZBUCHT—Force C.
" No. 5. SWAKOPMUND—Force D.

All lead sealing pliers will bear the number of the base at which they are in use.

4. POSTINGS.

No. 1 Base Post Office, Cape Town, Lieut. J. F. Tierney.
No. 2 Advance Base Post Office, Port Nolloth, Capt. F. V. R. Romilly and Lieut. C. W. Wannell.
No. 3 " " " " Upington, Capt. J. W. French and Lieut. J. A. Rademan.
No. 4 " " " " Luderitzbucht, Capt. H. Frew and Lieut. J. R. Howitson.
No. 5 " " " " Swakopmund, Major J. A. Venning and Lieut. E. Leslie.

5. FIELD CENSORS.

Officers in charge of Base Post Offices at Port Nolloth, Upington, Luderitzbucht and Swakopmund are appointed Field Censors, and Quarter-Master-General's instructions No. D.2530 referring to Postal Censorship in the field, which have already been issued to all concerned, must be strictly carried out.

6. ADVANCE BASE POST OFFICES.

Officers in charge of Advance Base Post Offices will, in consultation with Force Commanders, make adequate provision for affording Post Office facilities in the field. Where necessary, non-commissioned officers or men of the S.A.P.C. may be allocated to such points as may be selected by the Column Commanders for such purpose, but so far as possible it should be arranged to establish such Field Post Offices at places where Post Offices previously existed in G.S.W. Africa. The Union Post Office Guide should be referred to for guidance in this respect.

7. INSTRUCTIONS.

Circulars will be issued from time to time containing instructions respecting the Postal work of the Corps. The Circulars will be numbered consecutively and copies will be sent to all concerned.

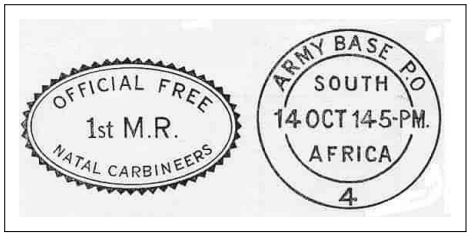
By Order.

J. A. VENNING, Major,
for O. C., South African Postal Corps.

No 4 Advance Base Post Office, Force C, Luderitzbucht canceller.



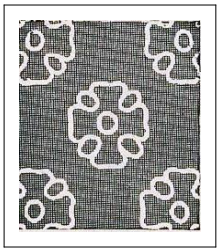
No 4 Advance Base Post Office, Force C, Luderitzbucht canceller.



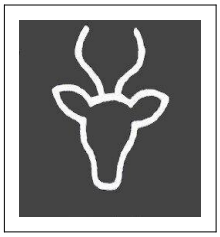
South West Africa

Watermarks used in the Stamp Issues of South West Africa.

Multiple Rosettes.



Springbok Head.



Multiple Springbok Heads.



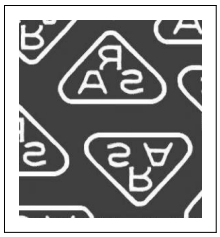
Union Coat of Arms.



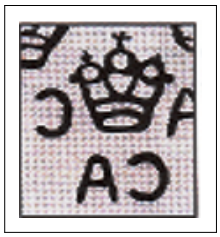
R S A.



R S A tete-beche (reverse view).



Multiple Crown and CA.



Footnote: all issues from 19 September 1972 are on paper without a watermark

British Empire Omnibus Issues

The set of stamps that were issued to honour the 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V was the inaugural set of what later became known as the "British Empire Omnibus Issues." An omnibus issue refers to a commemorative series of stamps that is jointly released by multiple countries, featuring a shared theme and possibly a uniform design. A total of 250 stamps were produced by 62 Commonwealth & British Empire nations to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of King George V.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omnibus_issue.

Types of Paper used in the issues of South West Africa

(a) Ordinary paper (unsurfaced) - no reaction under ultra-violet light;
(b) Chalk-surfaced paper – smoother to touch and with a sheen under a light (refer also to the silver wire test);
(c) Fluorescent paper (Harrison) brightly fluoresces (glows blue) front and back under a UV lamp. The fluorescent effect extinguishes immediately the lamp is removed;
(d) Fluorescent paper (Harrison) with phosphor tags (3 mm or 5 mm width) brightly fluoresces (glows blue) front and back under a UV lamp. The flourescent effect extinguishes immediately the lamp is removed. Phosphor tag/rectangular frame glows for up to 10 seconds after removal;
(e) Fluorescent paper (Swiss) - brightly fluoresces (glows pink) on the front under a UV lamp, and the back remains black - the fluorescent effect extinguishes immediately the lamp is removed. The phospher tag/rectangular frame glows for up to 10 seconds after removal;
(f) Fluorescent paper (Swiss) with phosphor tags (3 mm or 5 mm width) brightly fluoresces (glows pink) on the front under a UV lamp, and the back remains black. The fluorescent effect extinguishes immediately the lamp is removed. Phosphor tag/rectangular frame glows for up to 10 seconds after removal;
(g) Phosphorescent paper – Phosphoresces (glows) under a UV lamp for up to 10 seconds after removal from light.(a)

The Afrikaans Language

Afrikaans is a West Germanic language spoken in South Africa, Namibia, and (to a lesser extent) Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. It evolved from the Dutch vernacular of South Holland (Hollandic dialect) spoken by the predominantly Dutch settlers and enslaved population of the Dutch Cape Colony, where it gradually began to develop distinguishing characteristics in the 17th and 18th centuries. Although Afrikaans has adopted words from other languages, including German and the Khoisan languages, an estimated 90 to 95% of the vocabulary of Afrikaans is of Dutch origin. Differences between Afrikaans and Dutch often involve the more analytic morphology, grammar, and varying spellings found in Afrikaans. Afrikaans has a more analytic morphology and grammar, along with distinct spellings. There is a large degree of mutual intelligibility between the two languages, especially in written form. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaans.

South West Africa

Stamp Issues of South West Africa

Forerunner issues
1915 (July) – 31.1.1923 King George V Definitive issue of South Africa. SG SA1-SA20;
Overprints and Inscribed issues
1923 (January 1 – 17 June) King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (a)SETTING I (Typo o/p) SG 1-12;
1923 (January 1 – 17 June) King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (a)SETTING I (Litho o/p) SG 1-12;
1923 (January 1 - 17 June) King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (b)SETTING II (Typo o/p) SG 13-15;
1923 (July 15) – 1926 King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (a)SETTING III (Bold lettering) SG 17-27;
1923 (July 15) - 1926 King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (aa)SETTING III (Thin lettering) SG 16t-27t;
1924 (June 29) - King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (b)SETTING IV SG 28;
1923 (July 15) - 1926 King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (c)SETTING VI (South West 16 mm)
. SG 29-40;
1923 (July 15) - 1926 King George V Definitive issue of South Africa - (ca)SETTING VIa (South West 16½ mm)
. SG 29e-40e;
1926 (January 1 – 1 May) London Pictorials of South Africa issue SG 41-43;
1926 - 1927 Triangular stamps of South Africa issue SG 44A/44B;
1927 London Pictorials of South Africa issue SG 45-47;
1927 Triangular stamp of South Africa issue SG 48;
1927 (April) - Pictorials of South Africa issue SG 49-54;
1927 Triangular stamps of South Africa issue SG 55A-55B;
1927 (August) - 1930 Portrait of King George V (a) issue SG 56-57;
1927 (August) - 1930 Pictorials of South Africa (b) issue SG 58-67;
1930 - 1931 Redrawn Rotogravure Pictorials of South Africa issue SG 68-69;
1930 (November 27 – December) Airmail issue of South Africa (a) + (b) SG 70-73;
1931 (March 5) – 1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa (postage) issue – down perforations SG 74-85;
1931 (March 5) – 1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa (airmail) issue - down perforations SG 86-87;
1931 (March 5) – 1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa (postage) issue – up perforations SG 74u-85u;
1935 (May 1) – King George V Silver Jubilee issue SG 88-91;
1935 – 1936 Voortrekker Memorial Fund issue of South Africa SG 92-95;
1937 (March 1) – Additional value to 1st Definitive Pictorials of South Africa issue SG 96;
1937 (May 12) – Coronation of King George VI issue SG 97-104;
1938 (December 14) – Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Fund issue of South Africa SG 105-108;
1938 (December 14) – Voortrekker Commemoration issue of South Africa SG 109-110;
1939 (July 17) – 250th Anniversary of Landing of Huguenots in South Africa
. and Huguenots Commemoration Fund issue of South Africa SG 111-113;
1941 (October 1) – 1943 South African War Effort issue (large size) (a) SG 114-120;
1941 (October 1) – 1943 South African War Effort issue (large size) (b) SG 121-122;
1943 – 1944 South African War Effort issue (reduced size - Bantams) (a) SG 123-128;
1943 – 1944 South African War Effort issue (reduced size - Bantams) (b) SG 129-130;
1945 (December 3) Victory issue of South Africa SG 131-133;
1947 (February 17) - Royal Visit issue of South Africa SG 134-136;
1948 (April 26) - Royal Silver Wedding issue of South Africa SG 137;
1949 (October 1) – 75th Anniversary of U.P.U. issue of South Africa SG 138-140;
1949 (December 1) - Inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument issue of South Africa SG 141-143;
1952 (March 14) – Tercentenary of Landing of Jan van Riebeck issue of South African SG 144-148;
1953 (June 2) – Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue of South Africa stamps SG 149-153;
1954 (November 15) – 2nd Definitive issue SG 154-165;
1960 Reissue of 2nd Definitive Issue – Change of Watermark SG 166-170;
1961 (February 14) – 1st Decimal Definitive issue SG 171-185;
1962 – 1966 Reissue of 1st Decimal Definitive issue - without Watermark SG 186-191;
1963 (March 16) – Opening of Hardap Dam issue SG 193;
1963 (August 30) – Centenary of Red Cross issue SG 193-194;
1964 (May 14) – Opening of the Legislative Assembly Hall, Windhoek issue SG 195;
1964 (October 1) – 400th Anniversary of Calvin's Death (Protestant Reformer) issue SG 196-197;
1965 (October 18) – 75th Anniversary of Windhoek issue SG 198-199;
1966 (July 4) – 90th Birth Anniversary of Dr H. Vedder (Writer and Philosopher) issue SG 200-201;
1966 – 1972 Reissue of 1st Decimal Definitive issue – Change of paper SG 202-216;
1967 (January 6) - Commemoration of Dr H.F. Verwoerd issue SG 217-219;
1968 (January 2) – C.R. Swart Commemoration issue SG 220-221;
1970 (February 14) – "Water 70" Campaign issue SG 222-223;
1970 – 1971 Redrawn stamps of 1st Decimal Definitive 1962–1972 issue – "POSTAGE REVENUE/POSGELD";
. INKOMSTE" omitted SG 224-226;
1970 (August 24) – 150th Anniversary of Bible Society of South Africa issue SG 228-229;

South West Africa

Stamp Issues of South West Africa...continued.

1971 (May 31) – “Interstex” Stamp Exhibition, Cape Town issue SG 230;
1971 (May 31) – 10th Anniversary of Antarctic Treaty issue SG 231;
1971 (May 31) – 10th Anniversary of Republic of South Africa issue SG 232-233;
1972 (September 19) – Centenary of S.P.C.A. issue SG 234;
1973 (May 1) – Scenery Paintings by Adolph Jentsch issue SG 235-239;
1973 (May 28) - Additional issue of 1968-1972 SG 240;
1973 (September 1) – 1979 Succulents. 2nd Decimal Definitive issue Phosphorised paper SG 241-256;
1973 (September 1) - 1980 Succulents. 2nd Decimal Definitive issue. Coil stamps SG 257-259;
1973 (September 1) - 1979 Succulents. 2nd Decimal Definitive issue - Ordinary Paper SG 241c-256c;
1974 (February 13) – Rare Birds of South West Africa issue SG 260-263;
1974 (April 10) – Twyfelfontein Rock-Engraving issue SG 264-266;
1974 (September 30) – Diamond Mining in South West Africa issue SG 267-268;
1974 (November 13) – Centenary of Dorstland Trek issue SG 269;
1975 (March 19) – Protected Birds of Prey issue SG 270-273;
1975 (July 23) – Historic Monuments issue SG 274-276;
1975 (October 15) – Paintings by Otto Schröder issue SG 277-281;
1976 (March 31) – Prehistoric Rock Painting issue SG 282-286;
1976 (May 14) – Historic Castles issue SG 287-289;
1976 (July 16) – Fauna Conservation issue SG 290-292;
1976 (September 17) – Modern Buildings issue SG 293-294;
1976 (November 19) – Water and Electricity Supply issue SG 295-296;
1977 (March 29) – Namib Desert issue SG 297-300;
1977 (July 15) – The Ovambo People issue SG 301-304;
1977 (August 22) – J.G. Strydom Airport issue SG 305;
1977 (November 4) – Historic Houses issue SG 306-310;
1978 (February 6) – Small Animals of the Namib Desert issue SG 311-314;
1978 (April 14) – The Bushmen issue SG 315-318;
1978 (June 16) – Historic Churches of South West Africa issue SG 319-323;
1978 (November 1) – Universal Suffrage issue SG 324-329;
1979 (April 5) – Water Bird issue SG 330-333;
1979 (November 26) – Semi-precious Stones issue SG 334-337;
1980 (March 25) - Whale issue SG 338-344;
1980 (June 25) – 25th Anniversary of Division of Nature Conservation and Tourism issue SG 345-348;
1980 (October 1) – 1989 Wildlife. 3rd Decimal Definitive issue. (Ordinary paper) SG 349-365;
1980 (October 1) – Wildlife. 3rd Decimal Definitive issue. Coil stamps SG 366-368;
1983 - 1984 Wildlife. 3rd Decimal Definitive issue. (Phosphorescent paper) SG 359c-361c;
1980 (October 1) - 1989 Wildlife. 3rd Decimal Definitive issue. (Chalk-surfaced paper) SG349a-365a;
1989 Wildlife. 3rd Decimal Definitive issue. (Phosphorescent paper) SG349b-364b;
1980 (November 25) – Water Conservation Dams issue SG 369-372;
1981 (March 20) – Fish River Canyon issue SG 373-376;
1981 (August 14) – Aloes issue SG 377-380;
1981 (October 16) – Historic Buildings of Lüderitz issue SG 381-385;
1981 (December 4) – Salt Industry issue SG 386-389;
1982 (March 12) – Tortoises issue SG 390-393;
1982 (May 28) – Discoverers of South West Africa issue (1st Series) Bartolomeu Dias. SG 394-397;
1982 (August 3) – Mountains of South West Africa issue SG 398-401;
1982 (October 15) – Traditional Headdresses of South West Africa issue (1st Series) SG 402-405;
1983 (March 16) – Centenary of Lüderitz issue SG 406-410;
1983 (June 8) – 75th Anniversary of Discovery of Diamonds issue SG 411-414;
1983 (September 1) Painters of South West Africa issue SG 415-418;
1983 (November 23) Lobster Industry issue SG 419-422;
1984 (March 8) – Historic Buildings of Swakopmund issue SG 423-426;
1984 (May 25) – Traditional Headdresses of South West Africa issue (2nd Series) SG 427-430;
1984 (August 7) – Centenary of German Colonisation (1884) issue SG 431-434;
1984 (November 22) – Spring in South West Africa issue SG 435-438;
1984 (March 15) – Ostriches issue SG 439-442;
1985 (June 6) – Historic Buildings of Windhoek issue SG 443-446;
1985 (August 2) – Narrow-gauge Railway Locomotives issue SG 447-450;
1985 (October 17) – Traditional Musical Instruments issue SG 451-454;

South West Africa

Stamp Issues of South West Africa...continued.

1986 (January 24) – Discoverers of South West Africa issue (2nd Series) Diogo Coa. SG 455-458;
1986 (April 24) – Rock Formations issue SG 459-462;
1986 (July 10) – Karakul Industry issue SG 463-466;
1986 (November 6) – Life in the Caprivi Strip issue SG 467-470;
1987 (February 19) – Paintings by Thomas Baines issue SG 471-474;
1987 (May 7) – Useful Insects issue SG 475-478;
1987 (July 23) – Tourist Camps issue SG 479-482;
1987 (October 15) – Shipwrecks issue SG 483-486;
1988 (January 7) – 500th Anniversary of Discovery of Cape of Good Hope by Bartolomeu Dias issue SG 487-490;
1988 (March 3) – Landmarks of South West Africa issue SG 491-494;
1988 (March 30) – Machine Labels PT 01–04;
1988 (July 7) – Centenary of Postal Service in S.W.A. issue SG 495-498;
1988 (November 3) – Birds of South West Africa issue SG 499-502;
1989 (February 16) – German Missionaries 1814-1870 issue SG 503-506;
1989 (May 18) – 75th Anniversary of Aviation in S.W.A. issue SG 507-510;
1989 (August 14) – Namib Desert Sand Dunes issue SG 511-514;
1989 (August 24) – U.N. Resolution 435, Constitutional Elections issue SG 515-518;
1989 (November 16) – 1990 Mines & Minerals. 4th Decimal Definitive issue SG 519-533;
1990 (February 1) - Flora of South West Africa issue SG 534-537.

Miniature Sheets:
1975 (October 15) - No 1. Paintings by Otto Schröder SG 281;
1976 (March 31) – No 2. Prehistoric Rock Paintings SG 286;
1977 (November 4) – No 3. Historic Houses SG 310;
1978 (June 16) – No 4. Historic Churches SG 323;
1980 (March 25) – No 5. Whales SG 344;
1981 (October 16) – No 6. Historic Buildings of Lüderitz SG 385.

Philatelic Foundation of Southern Africa Miniature Sheets:
1986 (July 10) - No 1. Karakul Industry SG 466;
1987 (February 19) – No 2. Paintings of Thomas Baines SG 473;
1988 (July 7) – No 3. Centenary of Postal Service in SWA SG 498;
1989 (May 18) – No 4. 75th Anniversary of Aviation in SWA SG 510;
1990 (February 1) – No 5. Flora of South West Africa SG 537.

Stamp Booklets:
1985 (August 1) – 1st Decimal Booklet SG 358ba;
1986 (February 1) – 2nd Decimal Booklet SG 358ba.

Postage Due Stamps:
Overprints and Inscribed:
1923 (January 1 – July) (a) Setting I on stamps of Transvaal and South Africa SG D1-9;
1923 (January 1 – July) (b) Setting II, on stamps of Transvaal and South Africa SG 10-13;
1923 (July 30) – 1926 (a) Setting III on stamps of Transvaal and South Africa SG D14-17;
1923 (July 30) – 1926 (b) Setting IV on stamps of Transvaal and South Africa SG D17a-20;
1923 (July 30) – 1926 (c) Setting V on stamps of Transvaal and South Africa SG D21-24;
1923 (July 30) – 1926 (d) Setting VI on stamps of Transvaal and South Africa SG D25-32;
1927 (May 14 – 27 September) Stamps of Transvaal and South Africa SG D33-39;
1928 – 1929 Change of overprint. Stamps of South Africa SG D40-46;
1931 (February 23) - 1st issue of Inscribed stamps SG D47-51;
1959 (May 18) - Additional issue (reduced size) of 1931 SG D52-54;
1960 (December 1) - Change of Watermark of 1959 issue SG D55-56;
1961 (February 14) - 1st Decimal issue SG D57-62.

A total of 130 Postage Stamp sets, 12 Postage Due sets, 6 Miniature sheets and 2 Stamp Booklets were issued in the territory whilst under the administration of South Africa.

South West Africa

Forerunners

Stamp numbers SG 1 -20 of South Africa cancelled with postmark/canceller dates between 9.7.1915 - 31.12.1922. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forerunner_(stamp).



Inauguration Medallion



King George V

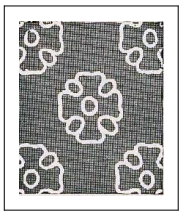
Opening of First Union Parliament issue.

Watermark: Multiple Rosettes. Perf: 14.



SG SA1

Multiple Rosettes.





SG SA1a

Coat of Arms of the four former Colonies, incorporated in the stamp commemorating the opening of the First Parliament of the Union of South Africa.



Cape of Good Hope.



Natal.



Orange Free State.



Transvaal.

Design: H.S.Wilkinson. Print: Recess by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.

Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.



SG SA2



SG SA3



SG SA4



SG SA5



SG SA6



SG SA7



SG SA8



SG SA9

South West Africa

Forerunners

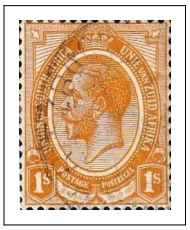
King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.
July 1915 - 31st December 1922...continued.

Forerunner.



SG SA10



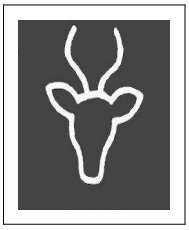


SG SA11

Springbok Head.



SG SA12





SG SA13



SG SA14



SG SA15

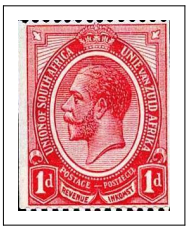


SG SA16

Coil Stamps



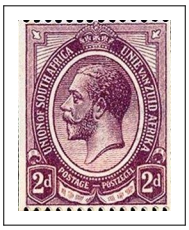
SG SA17



SG SA18



SG SA19



SG SA20

Footnotes:
1. Throughout the "Forerunners" period, the issues were inscribed in English/Dutch; however, from 1923 onwards, all issues were inscribed in English/Afrikaans.
2. The ½d., 1d., and 1½d. denominations were inscribed with "REVENUE" and "INKOMSTE", in addition to "POSTAGE" and "POSTZEGEL".
3. The 3d ultramarine was the final King's Head stamp released in South West Africa. It was released on 4 October 1922 and was available for a brief period before the invalidation of all unoverprinted issues on 31 January 1923.
4. Coil stamps were produced in rolls of 500 and 1200 for usage in stamp vending machines at main post offices. They varied from standard stamps in that they were imperforate on both sides while retaining the usual perforation at the top.

Design: Sir E.B. Mackennal. Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

South West Africa

Forerunners

Postage and Postage Due Stamps of South Africa and Transvaal 1915 – 1922.

The stamps of both South Africa and Transvaal used in the territory are relatively scarce and great care must be taken with forged postmarks.

Two different styles of lettering were used in the country name on South Africa stamps .

Type A lettering.



Type B lettering.



Overprints of South Africa and Transvaal stamps 1923 – 1928.

Overprints Settings

During the period 1923–1928, the King George V Definitives of South Africa and the Postage Due stamps of both South Africa and the Transvaal were overprinted for use in South West Africa. A number of overprint settings were used, the main differences being the distance between the lines of wording and, in some instances, the length of the wording.

Setting I: overprint Types 1 and 2,
14 mm between two lines of overprint.
See numbers SG 1 - 12 and SG D1 - 9.

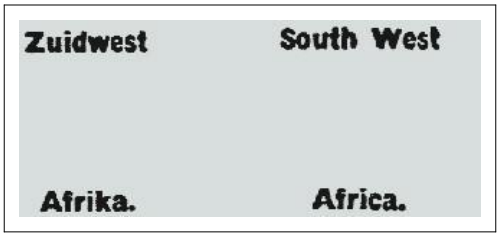
Types 1 and 2.



Setting II: as Setting I with overprint Types 1 and 2,
10 mm between two lines of overprint.
See numbers SG 13 - 15 and SG D10 - 13.

Setting III: overprint Types 3 and 4,
"Zuidwest" 11 mm long and "South West" 14 mm long.
14 mm between two lines of overprint.
Bold lettering.
See numbers SG 17 - 27 and SG D14 - 17.

Types 3 and 4.



Setting IIIa: overprint Types 3 and 4,
"Zuidwest" 11 mm long and "South West" 14 mm long.
14 mm between two lines of overprint.
Thinner lettering
See numbers SG 16a - 27a.

Setting IV: as Setting III with overprint Types 3 and 4,
"Zuidwest" 12 mm long and "South West" 16 mm long.
14 mm between two lines of overprint.
See numbers SG 28 and SG D17a/20.

Setting IVa: as Setting III with overprint Types 3 and 4,
"Zuidwest" 12 mm long and "South West" 16 mm long.
14 mm between two lines of overprint.
Overprint heavier and ink more shiny. See number SG 28var.

Setting V: as Setting IV with overprint Types 3 and 4,
"Zuidwest" 12 mm long and "South West" 16 mm long.
12 mm between two lines of overprint.
See numbers SG D21 - 24.

Setting VI: as Setting V with overprint Types 3 and 4,
"Zuidwest" 12 mm long and "South West" 16 mm long.
9½ mm between two lines of overprint.
See numbers SG 29 - 40 and SG D25 - 32.

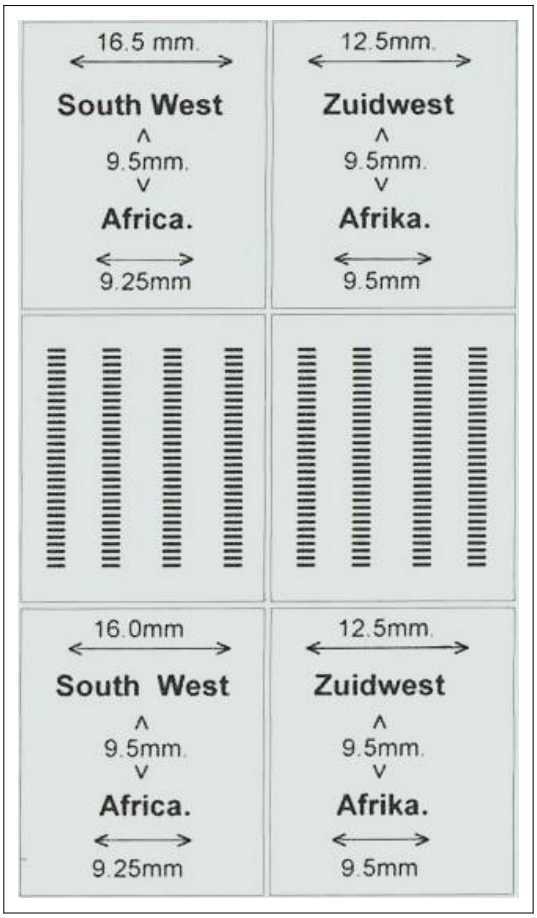
Setting VIa: as Setting V with overprint Types 3 and 4,
"Zuidwest" 12 mm long and "South West" 16½ mm long.
9½ mm between two lines of overprint.
See numbers SG 29 - 40 and SG D25 - 32.

South West Africa

Overprint Settings

An illustration of the application of the settings.

Setting VIa.



Setting VI.

Setting VIa overprint.



Setting VI overprint.

Fish River Canyon,
The world's 2nd largest canyon. It features a gigantic ravine, in total about 160 kilometres long, up to 27 km wide and in places almost 550 meters deep. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fish_River_Canyon.



South West Africa

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.
1 January - 17 June 1923.

(a) SETTING 1 - overprints Types 1 and Type 2 with 14 mm between two lines.
As stamps SG 3/4, 6 and 9/14 of South Africa. ZUID-WEST hyphenated.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.
Typograpic dull overprint.



Sg 1



Sg 2



Sg 3



Sg 4



Sg 5



Sg 6



Sg 7



Sg 8



Sg 9



Sg 10



Sg 11



Sg 12

Print: Typographic and overprinting by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

South West Africa

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.
1 January - 17 June 1923.

(aa) SETTING 1 - overprints Types 1 and Type 2 with 14 mm between the two lines.
Lithographic overprint in shiny ink.



Sg 1c - (17.6.1923).



Sg 3c - (30.3.1923).



Sg 5a - (19.4.1923).



Sg 6a - (19.4.1923).



Sg 7a - (19.4.1923).



Sg 8b - (19.4.1923).



Sg 9a - (19.4.1923).

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa. 31 March 1923.

(b) SETTING II - overprints Types 1 and 2 with 10 mm between the two lines.
As stamps SG 15/17 of South Africa.
Typograpic dull overprint.



Sg 13



Sg 14



Sg 15

South West Africa

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa. 15 July 1923 - 1926.

(a) SETTING III - overprints Types 3 and Type 4 with 14 mm between the two lines.
"ZuidWest" one word without hyphen. "South West" 14 mm long,"Zuidwest" 11 mm long with no hyphen.
As stamps SG 3/4, 6 and 9/17 of South Africa.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.

SG 16 was issued on 5.9.1924 and has been included in the next issue.

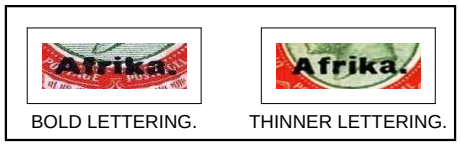
Bold Lettering



Sg 17 - (28.9.1923).



Sg 18 - (28.9.1923).



BOLD LETTERING. THINNER LETTERING.



Sg 19



Sg 20



Sg 21 - (28.9.1923).



Sg 22



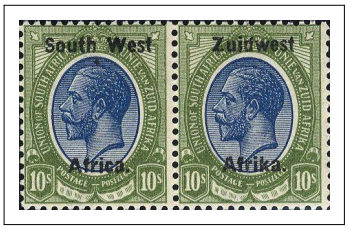
Sg 23



Sg 24



Sg 25



Sg 26



Sg 27 - (28.9.1923).

South West Africa

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.
15 July 1923 - 1926.

(aa) SETTING III - overprints Types 3 and Type 4 with 14 mm between the two lines.
"ZUIDWEST" one word without hyphen. "South West" 14 mm long,"Zuidwest" 11 mm long.
As stamps SG 3/4, 6 and 9/17 of South Africa.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.

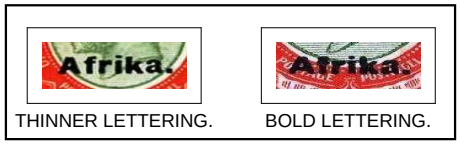
Thinner Lettering



Sg 16t



Sg 17t



THINNER LETTERING. BOLD LETTERING.



Sg 18t



Sg 19t



Sg 20t



Sg 21t



Sg 22t



Sg 23t



Sg 24t



Sg 25t



Sg 26t



Sg 27t

South West Africa

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.
29 June 1924.

(b) SETTING IV - overprints Types 3 and Type 4 with 14 mm between the two lines.
"South West" 16mm long, "Zuidwest" 12mm long.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.



Sg 28

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.
15 July 1923 - 1926.

(c) SETTING VI - overprints Type 3 and Type 4 with 9½ mm between the two lines.
"South West" 16 mm long; '"Zuidwest" 12 mm long.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.



Sg 29 - (16.12.1925).



Sg 30 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 31 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 32 - (31.1.1926).



Sg 33 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 34 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 35 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 36 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 37 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 38 - (31.1.1926).



Sg 39 - (9.12.1924).



Sg 40 - (9.1.1926).

South West Africa

King George V Definitive issue of South Africa.
15 July 1923 - 1926.

(c) SETTING VIa - overprints Type 3 and Type 4 with 9½ mm between the two lines.
"South West" 16½ mm long; "Zuidwest" 12mm long.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.



Sg 29e



Sg 30e



Sg 31e



Sg 32e



Sg 33e



Sg 34e



Sg 35e



Sg 36e



Sg 37e



Sg 38e



Sg 39e



Sg 40e

Spitzkoppe (1728m)
(German - "pointed dome") in Damaraland.



Desert Mountains of Damaraland.



South West Africa

London Pictorials of South Africa issue.
1 January - 1 May 1926.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14½ x 14.
As stamps SG 30/32 of South Africa.
Overprints (sideways) with Types 6 (English) on stamps inscribed in English and Type 5 (Afrikaans) on stamps inscribed in Afrikaans, alternately.

Springbok



Sg 41

"Dromedaris" Van Riebeck's Ship



Sg 42

Orange Tree



Sg 43 - (1 May 1926).

Print: Typographic by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Overprint Types 5 and 6



Type 7 overprint



Type 8 overprint



Triangular stamps of South Africa issue.
1926 - 1927.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head upright or inverted. Perf: imperforate.
As stamp SG 33 of South Africa.

(a)Overprint Type 7 (English) on stamps inscribed in English.
(b) Overprint Type 8 (Afrikaans) on stamps inscribed in Afrikaans.

"Hope"



Sg 44A - narrow margin.

"Hope"



Sg 44B - narrow margin.

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

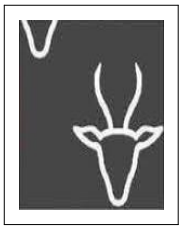
Footnote: uncut panes of the stamps were obtainable in most post offices from April 1926 and some of these were subsequently perforated or rouletted privately.

South West Africa

London Pictorials of South Africa issue. 1927.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14½ x 14.
As with issue of 1926 - SG 41/3.
Overprints Type 6 (English) on stamps inscribed in Afrikaans & Type 5 (Afrikaans) on stamps inscribed in English.

Multiple Springbok Head.



Springbok



Sg 45

"Dromedaris", Van Riebeck's Ship



Sg 46

Orange Tree



Sg 47

Print: Typographic by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Triangular stamp of South Africa issue. 1927.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf: imperforate between pairs.
As with issue of 1926 - SG 44.
Type 9 overprint "South West Africa" in a single line on stamp inscribed in English.

"Hope"



Sg 48

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Type 9 overprint.



South West Africa



Union Buildings.

Pictorials of South Africa issue.
April 1927.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14.
As stamps SG 34/39 of South Africa.
Type 5 and Type 6 overprints.
Sideways overprinting with 16 mm space between lines.



Groote Schuur.

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 49

Groot Schuur.



Sg 50

Black and Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 51

Ox-wagon inspanned.



Sg 52

Ox-wagon outspanned.



Sg 53

Cape Town and Table Bay.



Sg 54

Footnotes:
1. The 2d stamp depicts the Union Buildings in Pretoria, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, and is the official seat of the South African Government;
2. The 3d stamp depicts Groote Schuur, refurbished by Sir Herbert Baker, the official Cape residence of the Prime Ministers of South Africa from 1910 to 1984.
3. Reference: Inspanned Ox-wagon. https://web.facebook.com/watch/?v=346035604034374.

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

South West Africa

Triangular stamps of South Africa issue. 1927.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head sideways. Perf: 11½ by John Meinert Ltd, Windhoek.
As with issue of 1926 - SG 44.
(a) Type 7 overprint "SOUTH WEST AFRICA" in two lines on stamps inscribed in English.

"Hope"



Sg 55A

"Hope"



Sg 55Ab - one side imperforate.

"Hope"



Sg 55Ac - two sides imperforate.

(b) Type 8 overprint "SUIDWES-AFRIKA" on stamps inscribed in Afrikaans.

"Hope"



Sg 55B

"Hope"



Sg 55Bb - one side imperforate.

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Portrait of King George V issue. August 1927 - 1930.

Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.
Type 10 overprint "S.W.A.".
(a) As stamps SG 13 and 17a of South Africa.



Sg 56

Type 10 overprint





Sg 57

South West Africa

Pictorials of South Africa issue. August 1927 - 1930.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 x 14½.
Type 11 overprint "S.W.A." at base of ½d, 1d, 6d, and at the top for the others.

(b) As stamps SG 30/2 and 34/9 of South Africa.

Springbok.



Sg 58

"Dromedaris", Van Riebeck's Ship.



Sg 59

Orange Tree.



Sg 63

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 60

Groot Schuur.



Sg 61

A Native Kraal.



Sg 62

Black and Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 64

Ox-wagon inspanned.



Sg 65

Ox-wagon outspanned.



Sg 66

South West Africa

(b) Pictorials of South Africa issue... continued.

Cape Town and Table Bay.



Sg 67

Type 11 overprint.



Varieties.



Sg 58b - S.W.A. above value.



Sg 59b - S.W.A. at top.

Footnotes:
1. The 2d stamp includes the Delville Wood War Memorial, built in 1929 – adjacent to the top left of the value tablet;
2. Examples of all values are known, showing a forged Windhoek postmark dated "20 MAR 31".

Redrawn Rotogravure Pictorials issue of South Africa. 1930 - 1931.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
As stamps SG 42/3 of South Africa.
Type 10 overprint "S.W.A.".

Springbok.



Sg 68 - (1931).

"Dromedaris", Van Riebeck's Ship.



Sg 69

Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Typography Printing.



Sg 41

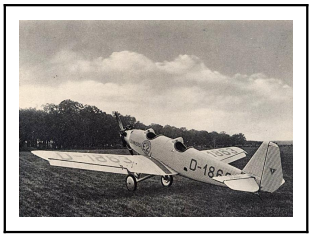
Rotogravure Printing.



Sg 69

Footnote: Apart from the Type 10 overprint, the rotogravure printing can be differentiated from the earlier typography printings by the curved shape of the front leg of the "R" in "AFRICA or AFRIKA". The front leg is longer and more curved in the typography printing and shorter and straighter in the rotogravure printing.

South West Africa



Junkers A50.

Airmail issue of South Africa.
27 November - December 1930.
Watermark: None. Perf: 14 x 13½.
As stamps SG 40/1 of South Africa.

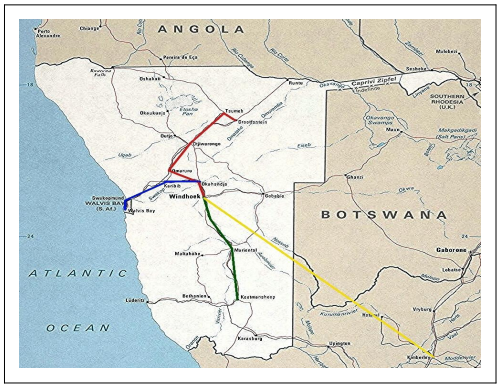


De Havilland DH 60G Gipsey Moth.

(a) First Printing. Type 10 overprint "S.W.A.".
Thick letters, blurred impression, full-stops with rounded corners.



Sg 70



Flight Routes

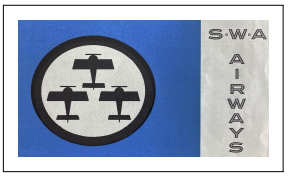


Sg 71

Varieties
Second printing.
Thinner letters, clear impression, clean cut and square full-stops.



Sg 70b



South West Africa Airways Logo.



Sg 71b

(b) December 1930.Third Printing. Type 11 overprint "S.W.A." - larger overprint.



Sg 72



Sg 73

Footnotes: In 1930, with a view to linking with a proposed Imperial Airways service between London and Cape Town, the SWA Postal Administration invited tenders for a weekly airmail service from Windhoek to Kimberley. The successful tenderer was Junkers Flugzeugwerke AG of Dessau, Germany, which established South West Africa Airways (SWAA) to operate the service using a Junkers A50 aircraft. The "feeder" service was due to commence on 1 April 1931; however, the London to Cape Town service was deferred, prompting the SWA Administration to utilise the services of SWAA for a provisional internal airmail service. Three services were initiated for a short duration:
1. Northern Service: Windhoek-Okahandja-Omarura-Otjiwarongo-Tsumeb-Grootfontein (weekly, Aug 1, 1931, to Feb 15, 1932).
2. Southern Service: Windhoek-Rehoboth-Mariental-Keetmanshoop (weekly, August 5 to December 4, 1931).
3. Coastal Service: Windhoek-Okahandja-Karibib-Swakopmund-Walvis Bay (August 11, 1931, to December 14, 1931).
The provisional service was linked to the arrivals/departures of mail ships at Walvis Bay to and from Europe.
The Imperial Airways London/Cape Town service commenced on January 20, 1932, and the SWAA feeder service to and from Kimberley on January 25, 1932.
The stamps used were the two South African overprinted airmails (SG70/1) and the two South West African airmails (SG86/7).
The stamps (SG 70/1) depict a De Havilland D.H.60 Gipsy Moth over Cape Town, with Table Mountain as a backdrop. ")

South West Africa

1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa.
5 March 1931.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 x 13½ (line).
Inscribed alternatively in English and Afrikaans.Invalidated 31.12.1972

Group I(a) Postage - Perforations Down.

Kori Bustard.



Sg 74

Cape Cross.



Sg 75

Bogenfels.



Sg 76

Windhoek.



Sg 77

Waterberg.



Sg 78

Luderitz Bay.



Sg 79

Bush Scene.



Sg 80

Elands.



Sg 81

Mountain Zebra and Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 82

Herero Huts.



Sg 83

South West Africa

1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa...continued.

Welwitschia Plant.



Sg 84

Okuwahaken Falls.



Sg 85

Group I(b) Airmail - Perforations Down.

Monoplane over Windhoek.



Sg 86

Biplane over Windhoek.



Sg 87

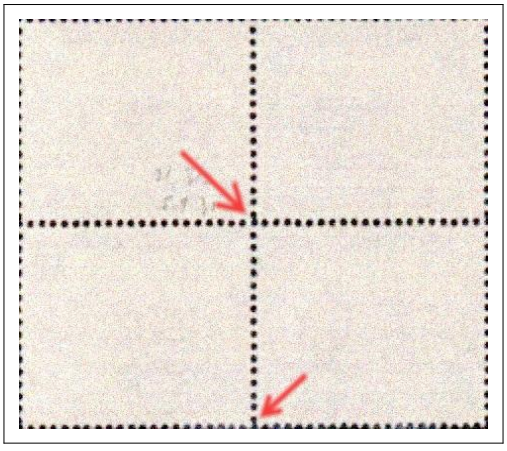
Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Footnotes:
1. The first issue of the Airmail stamps was the only issue - there were no further printings;
2. Examples of most values are known showing a forged Windhoek postmark dated "20 MAR 31".

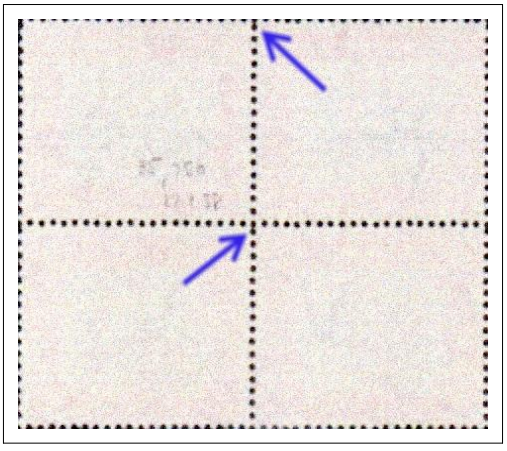
Perforations Up and Down

One aspect of this issue which is unusual is that the perforation for both “(a) Postage" and “(b) Airmail” is specified as "14 x 13½ down." Explanations of “up” and “down” perforations are not readily available in most philatelic glossaries, and while many catalogues specify "line" or "comb" perforations, there is limited mention of "up" or "down." A simple explanation is as follows:
The perforator in a line perforation moves either upwards or downwards in punching the holes to form the perforations. If the perforation of the stamp issue is listed as 14 x 13½, there will be half a perforation either at the top or the bottom of the stamps. If the stamp's top has a perforation, it's "up"; if the bottom has a perforation, it's "down." A "14" perforation means that there should be no halves—the horizontal perforations in the examples have no halves.

Down perforation.



Up perforation.



South West Africa

Reissue of 1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa.
1937-1954.
Change of Perforation.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 x 13½ (line).
Inscribed alternatively in English and Afrikaans.

Group II(a) Postage - Perforations Up.

Kori Bustard.



Sg 74u

Cape Cross.



Sg 75u

Bogenfels.



Sg 76u

Windhoek.



Sg 77u

Waterberg.



Sg 78u

Luderitz Bay.



Sg 79u

Bush Scene.



Sg 80u

Elands.



Sg 81u

South West Africa

Reissue of 1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa...continued.

Mountain Zebra and Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 82u

Herero Huts.



Sg 83u

Welwitschia Plant.



Sg 84u

Okuwahaken Falls.



Sg 85u

Footnote: following the reissue of the complete 1931 set of stamps (SG 74-85) in 1937, all further reprints up to the final issue in 1953, were with "up" perforations.

Skeleton Coast
The graveyard of many ships.



Footnote: the Skeleton Coast is the northern part of the Atlantic coast of Namibia immediately south of Angola and stretches from the Kunene River to the Swakop River. The indigenous San people of the Namibian interior called the region "The Land God Made in Anger," while Portuguese sailors once referred to it as "The Gates of Hell." On the coast, the upwelling of the cold Benguela current gives rise to dense ocean fogs (called "cassimbo" by the Angolans) for much of the year. The winds blow from land to sea, rainfall rarely exceeds 10 millimeters (0.39 in) annually, and the climate is highly inhospitable. There is a constant, heavy surf on the beaches. The coast is largely made up of soft sand occasionally interrupted by rocky outcrops. Gravel plains dominate the southern section, while high sand dunes dominate the landscape north of Terrace Bay. The area's name derives from the whale and seal bones that once littered the shore, partly due to the whaling industry, although in modern times the coast also harbors the skeletal remains of the shipwrecks caused by offshore rocks and fog. More than a thousand such vessels of various sizes litter the coast; to name a few}: Eduard Bohlen, Benguela Eagle, Otavi, Dunedin Star, Sir Charles Elliot, Natal Coast, Cawdor Castle and Suiderkus.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skeleton_Coast.

South West Africa

King George V Silver Jubilee issue.
1 May 1935.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 x 13½. Invalidated 31.12.1972.
Ist British Empire Omnibus Issue (250 stamps).



Sg 88.



Sg 89.



Sg 90.



Cigarette Tax



Sg 91

Silver Jubilee

The Silver Jubilee of George V on May 6, 1935, marked 25 years of George V as the King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India. The Jubilee was marked with large-scale and popular events throughout London and the rest of the United Kingdom in May 1935, including parades, public gatherings, and fireworks displays that celebrated the King's reign. It was the first ever Silver Jubilee celebration of a British monarch in history. The King died less than a year later.

Footnote: it was the wish of King George V that the 1935 Silver Jubilee stamps be withdrawn on the 31 December 1935 and that all remainders should be destroyed. It seems that economics influenced the South West Africa postal authorities as they decided to ignore the Monarch's wish and overprinted the remaining stock of stamps for Revenue purposes. At least one of the stamps was used for cigarette tax.

Design: J. Booysen. Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Damaraland.



Namib Great Escarpment.



South West Africa

Voortrekker Memorial Fund issue of South Africa.
1935 - 1936.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 13½ x 14.
As stamps SG 50/3 of South Africa.
Type 10 overprint "S.W.A." in pairs.



Sg 92



Sg 93



Sg 94



Sg 95

Footnotes:
1. Semi-postal Stamps:-
These four stamps, which were sold at more than their face value, were a semi-postal set to commemorate the Great Trek and raise funds for building the Voortrekker Monument;
2. Stamp Designs:-
SG 92 - features the "Church of the Vow", built in Pietermaritzburg in 1840, in fulfilment of a covenant made by the Voortrekkers before the Battle of Blood River on 16 December 1838;
SG 93 - symbolises the "Great Trek", an epic journey by dissident settlers into the interior of South Africa to escape British rule and depicts an ox-waggon ascending a steep mountain pass;
SG 94 - a typical Voortrekker with a flint-lock rifle on sentinel duty guarding the laager;
SG 95 - portrays a meditative Voortrekkervrou (pioneer woman) wearing a "kappie" (bonnet) in traditional dress.

Commentary:
The Great Trek (Afrikaans: Die Groot Trek; Dutch: De Grote Trek) was a northward migration of Dutch-speaking settlers who travelled by wagon trains from the Cape Colony into the interior of modern South Africa from 1836 onwards, seeking to live beyond the Cape's British colonial administration. The Great Trek resulted from the culmination of tensions between rural descendants of the Cape's original European settlers, known collectively as "Boers", and the British Empire. It was also reflective of an increasingly common trend among individual Boer communities to pursue an isolationist and semi-nomadic lifestyle away from the developing administrative complexities in Cape Town. Boers who took part in the Great Trek identified themselves as Voortrekkers, meaning "pioneers", or "pathfinders" (literally "fore-trekkers") in Dutch and Afrikaans.
The Great Trek led directly to the founding of several autonomous Boer republics, namely the South African Republic (also known as the "Transvaal"), the Orange Free State, and the Natalia Republic. It also led to conflicts that resulted in the displacement of the Northern Ndebele people and conflicts with the Zulu people that contributed to the decline and eventual collapse of the Zulu Kingdom. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Trek.

Design: J.Prentice (½d, 2d and 3d). Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

South West Africa

Additional value to 1st Definitive Pictorials of South West Africa.
1 March 1937.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 x 13½.

Mail Train.



Sg 96

Note: a change in Postal Rates necessitated the issue of this additional value.



Coronation Medallion

Coronation of King George VI issue.
12 May 1937.



King George VI

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf: 13½ x 14.
Withdrawn 31.7.1937. Invalidated 31.12.1972.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (202 stamps).



Sg 97



Sg 98



Sg 99



Sg 100



Sg 101



Sg 102

South West Africa

Coronation of King George VI issue... continued.



Sg 103



Cigarette Tax



Sg 104

Coronation

A coronation ceremony marks the formal investiture of a monarch with regal power using a crown. In addition to the crowning, this ceremony may include the presentation of other items of regalia and other rituals, such as the taking of special vows by the new monarch, the investing and presentation of regalia to them, and acts of homage by the new monarch's subjects. The monarch's consort may also be crowned, either simultaneously with the monarch or as a separate event. "Coronation" in common parlance today, may also, in a broader sense, refer to any formal ceremony in relation to the accession of a monarch; whether or not an actual crown is bestowed, such ceremonies may otherwise be referred to as "investitures", "inaugurations", or "enthronements". The monarch's accession usually precedes the coronation ceremony. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronation.

Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Fund issue of South Africa. 14 December 1938.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 (½d and 1d), 15 x 14 (others).
As stamps SG 76/9 of South Africa. Withdrawn 28.2.1939. Invalidated 31.12.1972.
Type 11 overprint "S.W.A." in pairs.

Voortrekker Ploughing.



Sg 105

Wagon crossing Drakensberg.



Sg 106

Signing of Dingaan-Retief Treaty.



Sg 107

Voortrekker Monument.



Sg 108

Design: W. Coetzer and J. Prentice. Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

(a) Footnotes:
1. This set was the second semi-postal issue and commemorated the centenary of the Great Trek;
2. 50% of the value of the stamps accrued to the Memorial Fund for the construction of the Voortrekker Monument.
(b) Stamp Designs:
SG 105 - the vignette depicts ploughing and cultivation of land against a backdrop of Table Mountain and Soutpansberg. The side panels feature "flames of civilisation" brought to the country by the Voortrekkers;
SG 106 - which portrays Louis Trichardt's party crossing the Northern Drakensberg en route to Delagoa Bay;
SG 107 - depicts the signing of the Dingane-Retief Treaty ceding land to the Voortrekkers. Shortly after the signing, Dingane betrayed the Voortrekkers, killing the entire delegation, including Retief, on 6 February 1838;
SG 108 - the vignette features the proposed Voortrekker Monument against a backdrop of a span of oxen crossing the Groot River near Aliwal North.

Commentary: Reenactment of the Great Trek:- As part of the Voortrekker Centenary commemoration in 1938, two treks were made using ox-wagons. The first trek was from Cape Town to Pretoria, and the second trek was from Vegkop to Blood River, where the Battle of Blood River took place on December 16, 1838. The inaugural journey from Cape Town to Pretoria covered a distance of 1,705 miles (2,744 km) and took place from 8 August to 14 December 1938, lasting a total of 4 months and 7 days. The second trek commenced from Vegkop on 2 November and arrived at Blood River on 14 December. Both treks carried mail using this set of four stamps affixed to specially designed covers. En route, each cover was stamped with the postmark of every village and town it travelled through. Additionally, at each historic site the covers were stamped with unique postmarks.

Historical Sites Postmarks



Voortrekker Commemoration issue of South Africa.
14 December 1938.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
As stamps SG 80/1 of South Africa. Withdrawn 28.2.1939. Invalidated 31.12.1972
Overprint Type 11 "S.W.A." in pairs.

Wagon Wheel.



Sg 109

Voortrekker Family.



Sg 110

Design: W.H. Coetzer and J. Prentice.

South West Africa

250th Anniversary of Landing of Huguenots in South Africa and Huguenots Commemoration Fund issue of South Africa. 17 July 1939.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 (½d and 1d), 15 x 14 (others).
As stamps SG 82/4 of South Africa. Overprint Type 11 "S.W.A." in pairs.

Old Vicarage, Paarl.



Sg 111

Symbol of the Reformation.



Sg 112

Huguenot Dwelling, Drakenstein Mountain Valley.



Sg 113

Footnote: This set was the last of the semi-postal fundraising issues. 50% of the face value of the stamps accrued to the Huguenot Commemoration Fund. The Huguenots were French Protestants who followed the teachings of the theologian John Calvin and faced severe persecution in Catholic France, leading many to flee to other countries like England, Ireland, the Netherlands, the American colonies, and South Africa from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Their exodus followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 by the Edict of Fontainebleau, ending Protestant rights and outlawing Protestantism, forcing them to seek religious freedom elsewhere. They significantly impacted the culture and skills (especially in wine-making, crafts, and finance) of their adopted homes, with notable settlements in South Africa's Franschhoek. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huguenots.

South African War Effort issue.

Commentary: The motive for this series of stamps was to acknowledge the activities being undertaken by the various branches of the Union Defence Force in the war effort.
The stamps, in denominations from ½d to 1s, were issued at intervals between August 1941 and January 1942.
Each stamp was a different single colour, and only the 2d and 1s were bilingual, but all featured a hyphenated "ZUID-AFRIKA". Stamp sizes varied from 17.5 x 21.5 mm for ½d, 1d, 1½d and 1s3d; 21.5 x 27 mm for 2d, 4d and 6d; and 37 x 20 mm for 3d and 1s. Three of the portraits on the stamps were the work of Captain Neville Lewis, the first official war artist appointed by the Union Defence Force. They consisted of the following:
1d - Nurse Barbara Palmer of the SA Military Nursing Services and featured symbols of both the Red Cross and Order of St John;
1½d - Pilot Lt R. Kershaw DSO, DFC of the South African Air Force;
2d - Leading Signalman Clive Peter of the South African Naval Forces.
The 3d featured a photograph of Elizabeth Liebenberg of the SA Women's Auxiliary Corps and included a lorry and driver, telephonist, lathe operator and parachute packer in the four corners.
Reference: Paintings by Capt. Neville Lewis, Military History Journal - Vol 11. No. 1 with acknowledgement.

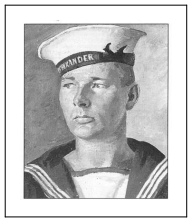
The Nurse
Barbara Palmer.



The Pilot
Lt R. Kershaw DSO, DFC.



The Sailor
Leading Signalman Clive Peter.



South West Africa

South African War Effort issue.
1 October 1941 - 1943.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways) (2d, 4d and 6d). Perf: 14 (2d, 4d and 6d) and 15 x 14 (others).
As stamps SG 88/96 of South Africa.
Overprint Types 29 or 30 (3d and 1s).

Large Format

(a) Inscribed alternately.

Infantry.



Sg 114 - (1.12.1941).

Nurse and Ambulance.



Sg 115 - (1.11.1941).

Airman.



Sg 116 - (21.1.1942).

Women's Auxiliary Service.



Sg 117 - Type 30 o/p.

Artillery.



Sg 118

Signaller.



Sg 120 - (15.1.1943).

Electric Welding.



Sg 119

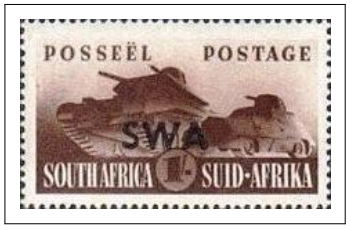
(b) Inscribed bilingually

Sailor, Destroyer and Lifebelts.



Sg 121

Tank Corps.



Sg 122 - (17.11.1941). Type 30 o/p.

Variety - shade

Infantry.



Sg 114a - blue-green (1942).

Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

South Africa War Effort issue (Reduced sizes).
1943 - 1944.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways) on 3d, 4d and 1s.
Perf: 14 on pairs and 15 x 14 on triplets. Pairs and triplets are then subdivided by roulette of 6½.
As stamps SG 88/96 of South Africa.
Type 29 overprint (1½d and 1s), Type 31 overprint (others).

"Bantam" Format

(a) Inscribed alternately.

Infantry.



Sg 123. (October 1942).

Nurse and Ambulance.



Sg 124

Airman.



Sg 125 - Type 29 o/p (September 1942).

Sailor, Destroyer and Lifebelts.



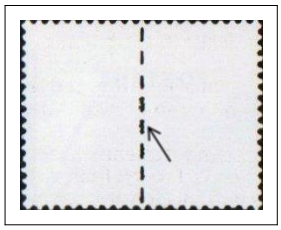
Sg 126 - (1943).

Electric Welding.



Sg 128

Pair sub-divided by Roulette - 6½.



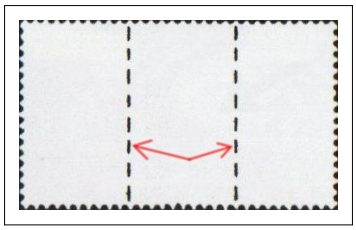
Sg 125

Women's Auxiliary Service.



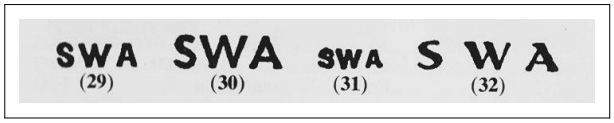
Sg 127 - (October 1942).

Triplet sub-divided by Roulette - 6½.



Sg 123

Overprint Types.



Footnote: SG 128 exists with another type of overprint - as with Type 31, but with broader "S", narrower "W" and more space between the letters.

South West Africa

War Effort issue of South Africa (Reduced sizes - "Bantams"...continued.

(b) Inscribed bilingually.

Heavy Gun in Concrete Turret.



Sg 129 - (November 1942).

Tank Corps.



Sg 130 - pair. Type 29 o/p.

Varieties - shades & overprint.



Sg 123a - green.



Sg 123b - greenish blue.



Marginal selvedge advertising .



Sg 124a - bright carmine.



Sg 126a - reddish violet.



Sg 130b - Type 31 o/p (1944).

Footnote: The Postmaster-General of South Africa announced in 1942 that a reduced-size stamp issue would be introduced to save paper, which was particularly difficult to get due to the war. The 3d. was the first denomination to be issued on August 1, 1942, with the remaining values following at regular intervals until February 1943. The stamps remained a single colour with some design changes, but their size was determined by the eleven-row perforator combs that were used for normal stamps and could not be adjusted to accommodate smaller stamps. Stamps were produced in pairs or triplets to accommodate the perforator, which could only perforate around the periphery. The remaining separation was done using rouletting. After initial attempts with twin discs, a single-disc roulette was eventually used to cut slits of 1.75 mm in length to a gauge of 6½. Advertisements advocating the purchase of Union Loan Certificates were positioned on the marginal selvedge, which was an innovative concept at that time.

South West Africa

Victory issue. 3 December 1945.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14.
As stamps SG 108/110 of South Africa.
Type 30 overprint "S W A" in pairs.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (164 stamps).

"Victory".



Sg 131

"Peace".



Sg 132

"Hope".



Sg 133

Victory Issue

Following the end of the Second World War in 1945, British Empire postal authorities around the world issued the Victory Omnibus Series from the end of 1945 through most of 1946. The majority of countries followed the design which featured the Houses of Parliament and the River Thames, with a portrait of King George VI. Others decided to produce their own designs, some celebrating the victory and others choosing to celebrate the peace.

Royal Visit issue of South Africa.
17 February 1947.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
As stamps SG 108/110 of South Africa.
Type 31 overprint "S W A" 8½ mm width x 2 mm high.

King George VI.



Sg 134

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



Sg 135

Commemorative Medal.



Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.



Sg 136

Commemorative Canceller



South West Africa

Royal Visit issue of South Africa...continued.

Varieties

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



Sg 135a - bird on "2".



Sg 135a - bird on "2".

Pincess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.



Sg 136a - black-eyed Princess.

Pincess Elizabeth



Sg 136a
black-eyed Princess.

Design: J. Prentice. Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Royal Visit

The King and Queen and their two daughters, the princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, toured their Southern Africa dominions for three months from February to April 1947. The purpose of the visit was to show royal appreciation and gratitude for the sacrifices that South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and other Commonwealth countries had made during World War II. It was the first overseas state visit since the outbreak of war in 1939 and was celebrated with much pomp and fanfare. The young Princess Elizabeth also celebrated her 21st birthday during the tour. The tour included visits to the Union of South Africa, both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the High Commission territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

Royal Silver Wedding issue of South Africa.
26 April 1947.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf:14.
As stamp SG 125 of South Africa.
Type 31 overprint "S W A" 4 mm width x 2 mm high.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (138 stamps).

Queen Elizabeth.



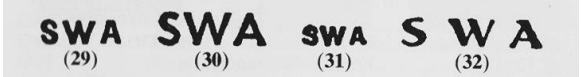
King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.





Sg 137

Overprint Types.



.

South West Africa

75th Anniversary of Universal Postal Union issue of South Africa. 1 October 1949.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head sideways. Perf:14 x 15.
As stamps SG 128/30 of South Africa.
Type 30 overprint "S W A" 13 mm width x 4 mm high.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (310 stamps).

Hermes.



Sg 138



Sg 139



Sg 140

Universal Postal Union

The foundation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) can be traced back to the Paris Postal Conference of May 1863, where representatives of 15 nations gathered at the suggestion of Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States. The groundwork was laid for a second conference, which was held by 22 nations in Berne, Switzerland, beginning on 15 September 1874; under the guidance of Heinrich von Stephan, the Director General of the German postal administration, the Treaty of Berne was signed on 9 October, agreeing to universal transmission of mail and uniform postal rates. This came into effect on 1 July 1875.
The Union's activities embrace many fields, and one that may be quoted as an example of its value is the negotiation of rates payable by postal administrations to airlines for the conveyance of airmail. These rates are agreed with the organisation representing airlines and are applied throughout the world, ensuring that all postal administrations have access to all airlines at standard charges. This arrangement is but one example of the application of one of the basic tenets of the Union – that postal services from one country should be available to other countries at charges similar to those paid by the country in which the service operates or is based.
There can be few better examples of true international cooperation than that provided by the UPU. The UPU is now a specialised agency of the United Nations that coordinates postal policies among member nations and facilitates a uniform worldwide postal system. It has 192 member states and is headquartered in Bern, Switzerland. Wikipedia.
All countries which participated in this omnibus issue contributed 2000 of each stamp to the IPU, who incorporated them into albums. Copies of the albums were then distributed as follows:
(a) to the Head of State of each country;
(b) to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
(c) to the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union;
(d) to each participating postal union;
(e) and two copies to each member/associate member of the UPU.
The remaining albums were sold for 90 francs to various nominees under special conditions.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Postal_Union.

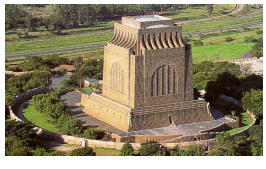
Design: J. Booysen and J. Prentice. Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Inauguration of Voortrekker Monument issue.
1 December 1949.



Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
As stamps SG 131/3 of South Africa.
Type 32 Overprint "S W A".



Wagon approaching Bingham's Berg.



Sg 141

Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria.



Sg 142

Bible,candle and Voortrekkers.



Sg 143

Design: W. Coetzer and J. Prentice. Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voortrekker_Monument.

Tercentenary of Landing of Van Riebeeck issue.
14 March 1952.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways) on 1d and 4½d. Perf: 14 x 15 (1d and 4½d) and 15 x 14 on others.
As stamps SG 136/40 of South Africa.
Type 30 overprint "S W A" (8 mm width x 3½ mm high for 1d and 4½d), (11 mm width x 4 mm high for others).

Maria de la Quellerie.



Sg 145

Seal and Monogram.



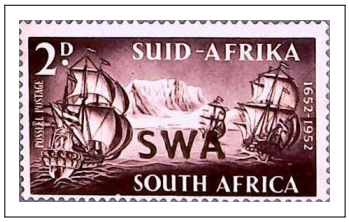
Sg 144

Jan Van Riebeeck.



Sg 147

Van Riebeeck's arrival.



Sg 146

Landing at the Cape.



Sg 148

Commentary: Johan Anthoniszoon van Riebeeck (21 April 1619 – 18 January 1677) was a Dutch merchant and colonial administrator who was requested by the Dutch East India Company to take command of the initial Dutch settlement in what would become South Africa. He landed two ships (the Drommedaris and Goede Hoope) in Table Bay, at the future site of Cape Town, on 6 April 1652, accompanied by 82 men and 8 women, including his wife Maria de la Queillerie, and served as the first Commander of the Cape from 1652 to 1662. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_van_Riebeeck.

Design: Miss R. Reeves and J. Prentice ((1d and 4½d), Mrs T. Campbell and J. Prentice (others).

South West Africa



Coronation Medallion.

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.
2 June 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (106 stamps).


Queen Elizabeth II
in Coronation Robes.

Catophracies Alexandri.



Sg 149



Royal Cypher

Bauhinia marantha.



Sg 150

Caralluma nebrownii.



Sg 151

Gloriosa virescens.



Sg 152

Rhigozum trieholotum.

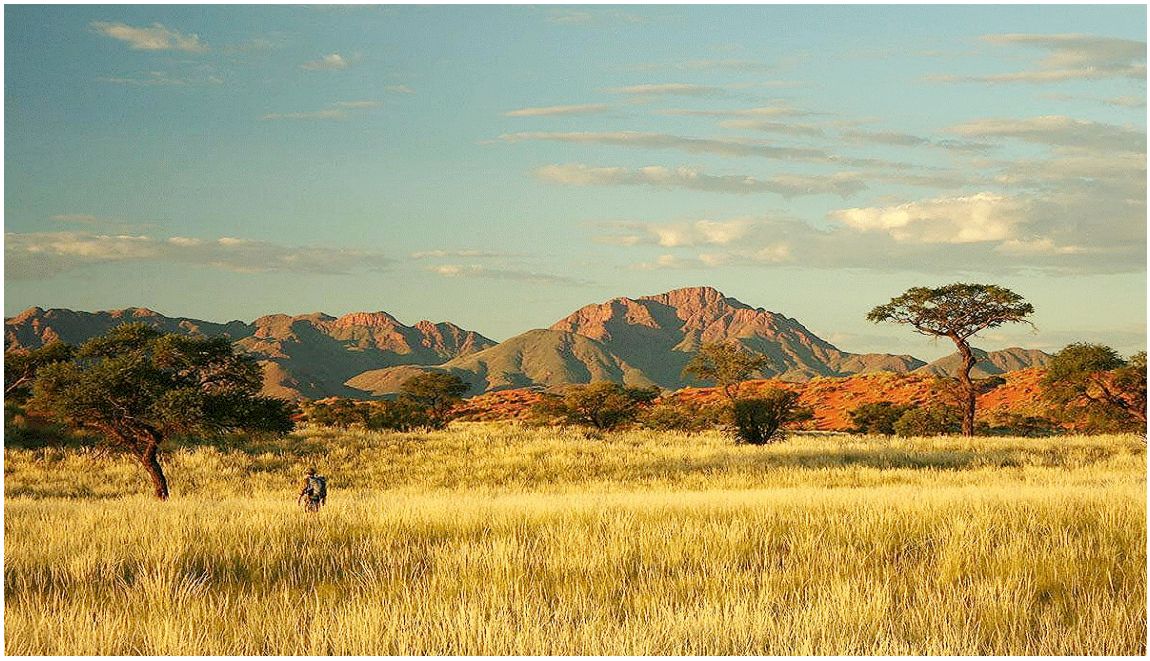


Sg 153

Footnote: each stamp features an indigenous flower of South West Africa.

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Namib Naukluft Park.



South West Africa

2nd Definitive issue. 15 November 1954.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways on vertical designs). Perf: 14.

'Two Bucks' (rock painting).



Sg 154

Wmk horns of springbok facing right.



Sg 154w

'White Lady' (rock painting).



Sg 155

'Rhinoceros Hunt' (rock painting).



Sg 156

Karakul Lamb.



Sg 158

White Elephant and Giraffe (rock painting).



Sg 157

Ovambo Women blowing horn.



Sg 159

Ovambo Woman.



Sg 160

Herero Woman.



Sg 161

Ovambo Girl.



Sg 162

Lioness.



Sg 163

Gemsbok.



Sg 164

African Elephant.



Sg 165

Design: O. Schroeder (1d - 4d), M. Vandenschen (4½ - 10s). Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Reissue of 2nd Definitive issue - Change of Watermark. 1960.

Watermark: Union Coat of Arms (sideways on vertical designs). Perf: 14.
As SG 154/7 and 162 of previous issue.

'Two Bucks'.



Sg 166

'White Lady'.



Sg 167

'Rhinoceros Hunt'.



Sg 168

Ovambo Girl.



Sg 170

White Elephant and Giraffe.



Sg 169

First Decimal Definitive issue. 14 February 1961.

Watermark: Union Coat of Arms (sideways on vertical designs). Perf: 14.
Paper: unsurfaced.

Finger Rock.



Sg 172

Union Coat of Arms



Mounted Soldier Monument.



Sg 173

Government Post Office, Windhoek.



Sg 171

Quiver Tree.



Sg 174

S.W.A. House, Windhoek.



Sg 175

South West Africa

First Decimal Definitive issue...continued.

Greater Flamingoes and Swakopmund lighthouse.



Sg 176 - (1.10.1962).

Fishing Industry.



Sg 177

Greater Flamingo.



Sg 178

German Lutheran Church, Windhoek.



Sg 167

Diamond Industry.



Sg 180

Fort Namutoni.



Sg 181

Hardap Dam.



Sg 182 - (16.3.1963).

Topaz.



Sg 183

Heliodor.



Sg 185

Tourmaline.



Sg 184

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Re-issue of First Decimal Definitive issue - without watermark. 1962 - 1966.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14.
As SG 171, 173/5, and 177/8 of previous issue.
Paper: non-fluorescent front and back.

G P O, Windhoek.



Sg 186 - (8.1962).

S.W.A. House, Windhoek.



Sg 189 - (196).

Mounted Soldier Monument.



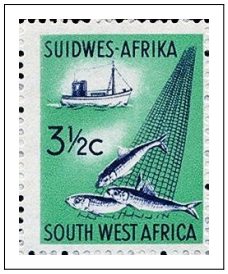
Sg 187 - (9.1962).

Quiver Tree.



Sg 188 - (5.1962).

Fishing Industry.



Sg 190 - (1966).

Greater Flamingo.



Sg 191 - (9.1962).

Opening of Hardap Dam issue. 16 March 1963.

Watermark: Union Coat of Arms (sideways). Perf: 14.
Depicts future agricultural developement made possible by the dam.



Sg 192



Sg 192v



Sg 192v-line through "West".

South West Africa

Centenary of Red Cross issue.
30 August 1963.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14.



Sg 193



Sg 194

Red Cross Centenary

Address by Mr Charles Duchemin, President of the Geneva State Council, on the Commemorative Day, which was celebrated on September 1, 1963:
"In the name of the authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, in the name of the authorities of the city of Geneva and of all our population, it is an honour for me to wish you welcome to this city where, one hundred years ago, was born the most important humanitarian work in the entire world. One of our fellow citizens had been distressed by the horrors of war. His profound emotion inspired him to write a moving book. A private group studied how best to put his suggestions into practice for the care of the wounded, focusing on innovative medical treatments and support systems that could be implemented in wartime settings. A commission of five members, private individuals without any mandate, took it upon itself to convene an international conference, and it obtained the participation of sixteen governments. It is with enthusiasm that we celebrate the centenary of that meeting in 1863, the first international assembly held in our town. The resolutions which were adopted consecrated the principles of help to the wounded, the training of voluntary nurses, and the adoption of a distinctive and uniform sign – the red cross".
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Red_Cross_and_Red_Crescent_Movement.

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Opening of the Legislative Assembly Hall, Windhoek issue.
14 May 1964.

Watermark: Union Coat of Arms. Perf: 14.

Interior of Assembly Hall.



Sg 195

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

400th Death Anniversary of Calvin (Protestant Reformer) issue.
1 October 1964.

Watermark: Union Coat of Arms. Perf: 14.



Sg 196



Sg 197

Variety.



Sg 196var - gash on forehead.



Sg 196var

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Calvin.

75th Anniversary of Windhoek issue.
18 October 1965.

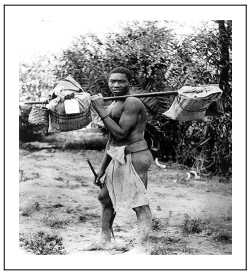
Watermark: R.S.A. (sideways). Perf: 14.
Paper: chalk-surfaced.

Mail Runner of 1890.



Sg 198

Richard "Tooke" Karambovandu.



Route - Omaruru to Walvis Bay

Kurt von Francois (Founder).



Sg 199

Mail 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 between 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 days 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 accidentally shot on 1st September 1897, he was laid to rest with military honours in the Rhenish Mission cemetery in Omaruru. The need for runners was greatly reduced when the railway was built in the early 1900s, and mail that had previously taken nearly two years to arrive was delivered in an unheard-of time of six or seven weeks.

South West Africa

90th Birth Anniversary of Dr H. Vedder (writer and philosopher) issue.
4 June 1966.

Watermark: R.S.A. (sideways). Perf: 14. Paper: chalk-surfaced

Dr H. Vedder.

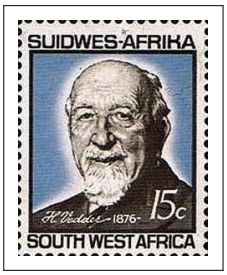


Sg 200

R S A.



Dr H. Vedder.



Sg 201

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinrich_Vedder.

Re-issue of 1st Decimal Definitive (1961-1966) issue.
1966 - 1972.

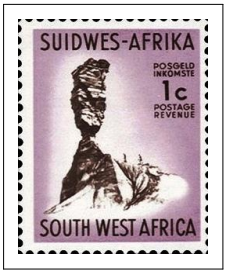
Watermark: RSA tête-bêche (sideways on vertical designs) - refer footnotes. Perf: 14.
Paper: chalk-surfaced.

G P O, Windhoek.



Sg 202 (1967).

Finger Rock.



Sg 203 - (1967).

G P O, Windhoek.



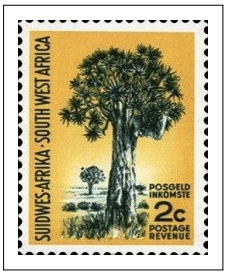
Sg 202a - wmk RSA normal.

Mounted Soldier Monument.



Sg 204 - (1968).

Quiver Tree.



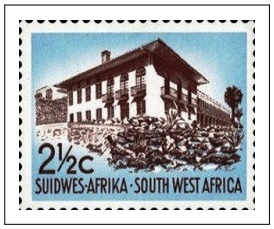
Sg 205

Greater Flamingoes and Swakopmund lighthouse.



Sg 207 - (1970).

S.W.A. House, Windhoek.



Sg 206

R S A tête-bêche.



S.W.A. House, Windhoek.



Sg 206b - wmk RSA normal.

South West Africa

Re-issue of 1st Decimal Definitive issue. 1966 - 1972...continued.

Fishing Industry.



Sg 208 - wmk R.S.A. (1967).

S.W.A. House, Windhoek.



Sg 209 (1.4.1971).

Greater Flamingo.



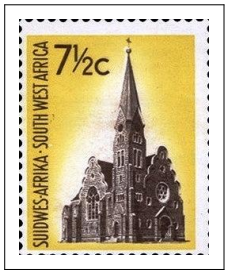
Sg 210 (1968).

German Lutheran Church, Windhoek.



Sg 211 (31.8.1971)

German Lutheran Church, Windhoek.



Sg 212 - wmk R.S.A. (1967).

Fort Namutoni.



Sg 213 (1.7.1971).

Hardap Dam.



Sg 215 (1.1972).

Topaz.



Sg 216 (1968).

Footnotes:
1. The watermark in this series is indistinct, but the stamps can be distinguished from stamps without a watermark by the shades and chalk-surfaced paper, which is appreciably thicker and whiter.
2. Starting in 1966, there were a number of different printings and features in this series, which made it difficult to collect. The watermark and paper used present the main difficulties.
Summary of watermarks/values:-
(a) stamps which exist only with R.S.A. watermark - 2c, 3½c and 7½c;
(b) ½d and 2½d stamps which exist in both forms - R.S.A. and R.S.A. tête-bêche watermarks;
(c) stamps which exist only with R.S.A. tête-bêche watermarks - 1c, 1½c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 9c, 10c, 15c and 20c;
3. other papers utilised in the issues – fluorescent, Swiss and Harrison paper;
4. For further comment on the watermarks of the Decimal Definitives, go to "https://www.southafricanstamps.net/South_West_Africa_QEII.htm".

South West Africa

Re-issue of 1st Decimal Definitive issue. 1966 - 1972...continued.

Coil Stamps

Diamond.



Sg 214 Swiss paper (6.1970).

Greater Flamingo.



Sg 210var Swiss paper .

Greater Flamingo.



Sg 210var Harrison paper .

Varieties - shades and watermark.

Finger Rock.



Sg 203a-Grey brown and lilac (9.1972).

German Lutheran Church, Windhoek.



Sg 212w Watermark - top of the triangle is to right.

S.W.A. House, Windhoek.



Sg 206a-Deep red-brown & pale blue (1967).

Diamond.



Sg 214a
Whiter background (9.1972).

Footnote: SG 214a has a much whiter background around the value and behind "SOUTH WEST AFRCA" compared with SG 214, which was issued in coils only.

South West Africa

Commemoration of Dr H. F. Verwoerd issue.
6 January 1967.
6th Prime Minister of Union of South Africa

Watermark: R.S.A. (sideways on vertical designs). Perf: 14. Paper: chalk-surfaced.

Rocks on the Coastline.



Sg 218

Camelthorn Tree.



Sg 217

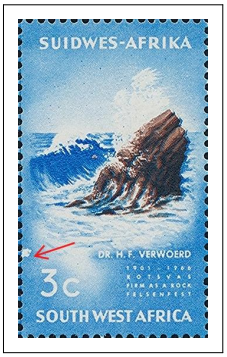
Dr H. F. Verwoerd.



Sg 219

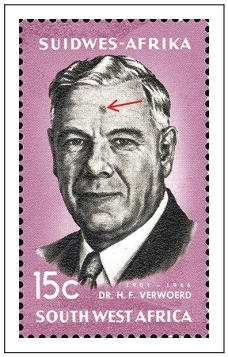
Varieties

Rocks on the Coastline.



Sg 218var - white patch.

Dr H. F. Verwoerd.



Sg 219var - spot on forehead.

Design: D. Aschenborn (2½c and 3c) and Government Printer (15c). Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hendrik_Verwoerd.

C.R. Swart Commemoration issue.
2 January 1968.
1st State President of the Republic of South Africa.

Watermark: R.S.A. (tête-bêche, sideways.). Perf: 14 x 15. Paper: chalk-surfaced.
Inscription in three languages - English, Afrikaans and German. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C._R._Swart.

President C.R. Swart.



Sg 220

President and Mrs Swart.



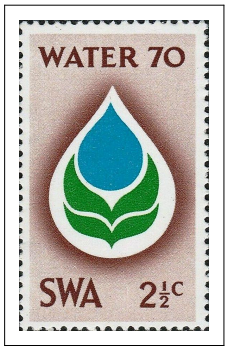
Sg 221

South West Africa

"Water 70" Campaign issue.
14 February 1970.

Watermark: R.S.A. tête-bêche(sideways on 2½c.). Perf: 14 x 13½ (2½c), 13½ x 14 (3c).
As SG 299/300 of South Africa without 3 mm phosphor band - stamps inscribed "SWA".

"Water 70" Emblem.



sg 222

Symbolised Waves.



sg 223 - Swiss paper.

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Redrawn stamps of 1962-1972 issue
"POSTAGE REVENUE/POSGELD INKOMSTE" omitted.
1970 - 1971.

Watermark: R.S.A. tête-bêche(sideways on 1½c and 2c.). Perf: 14.
As SG 202 and 204/5 stamps of previous issue.

Mounted Soldier Monument.



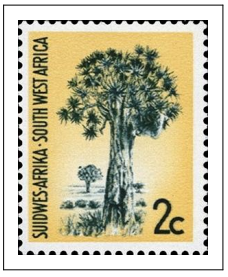
Sg 225 - (1.6.1971).

G P O, Windhoek.



Sg 224 Swiss paper. (6.1970).

Quiver Tree.



Sg226 Swiss paper. (11.1970).

Quiver Tree.



Sg226a Harrison paper.

Coil Stamps

G P O, Windhoek.



Sg 224var Swiss paper (1970).

Quiver Tree.



Sg 226var Swiss paper (1970).

G P O, Windhoek.



Sg 224var Harrison paper (1970).

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

150th Anniversary of Bible Society of South Africa issue. 24 August 1970.

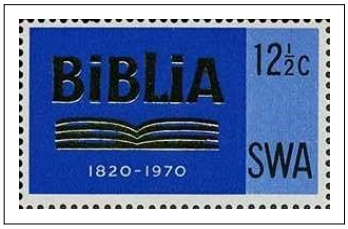
Watermark: R.S.A. tete-beche(sideways on 2½c.). Perf: 14 x 13½ (2½c) and 13½ x 14 (12½c).
As SG 301/2 of South Africa with 3 mm phosphor frame for SG 228 and inscribed "SWA".
Gold die-stamped on 12½c.

The Sower.



Sg 228

Bible Symbol.



Sg 229

Print: Photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria. Reference: https://biblesociety.co.za/.

"Interstex" Stamp Exhibition, Cape Town issue. 31 May 1971.

Watermark: R.S.A. tête-bêche (sideways). Perf: 14.
As SG 303A of South Africa without phosphor frame.

J.G. Stijdom Tower.

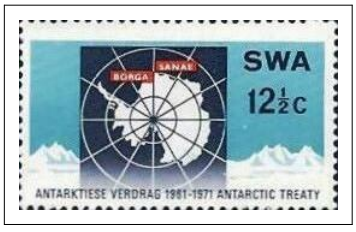


Sg 230

10th Anniversary of Antartic Treaty issue. 31 May 1971.

Watermark: R.S.A. tête-bêche (sideways). Perf: 14.
As SG 304 of South Africa without phosphor frame.

Map and Antartic Landscape.



Sg 231

10th Anniversary of Republic of South African issue. 31 May 1971.

Watermark: R.S.A. tête-bêche (sideways). Perf: 14.
As SG 305/6 of South Africa without phosphor frame.

'Landing of 1820 British Settlers', (Painting by Thomas Baines).



Sg 232

Commentary: The 1820 Settlers were several groups of British colonists from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, settled by the government of the United Kingdom and the Cape Colony authorities in the Eastern Cape of South Africa in 1820.(Wikipedia)

Presidents Steyn and Kruger.



Sg 233

South West Africa

Centenary of S P C A issue.
19 September 1972.

Watermark: R.S.A. tête-bêche (sideways.). Perf: 14.
Paper: phosphorescent paper

Black and Siamese Cats.



Sg 234

Additional issue of 1968 - 1972 series.
28 May 1973.

Perf: 14. Paper: phosphorescent paper.
As SG 207 of previous issue.

Greater Flamingoes and Swakopmund Lighthouse.



sg 240 - lettering
"SOUTH WEST AFRICA"
lighter than previous issue

Footnotes:
1. all stamp issues after the S.P.C.A issue are without watermarks;
2. the S.P.C.A. issue was the last issue that replicated South Africa stamp designs.

Scenery Paintings by Adolph Jentsch issue.
1 May 1973.

Perf: 11½ x 12½ (10c and 15c), 12½ x 11½ others). Paper: phosphorescent paper

'Sand Dunes.'



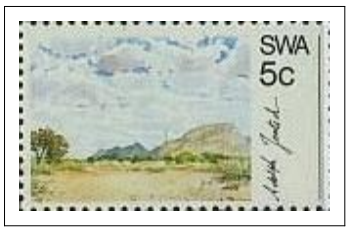
Sg 235

'After the Rain'.



Sg 236

'Barren Country'.



Sg 237

'Schaap River.'



Sg 238

'Namib Desert.'



Sg 239

Lettering: E. de Jong. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Succulents. 2nd Decimal Definitive issue.
1 September 1973 - 1979.

(a) Perf: 12½. Original printing.

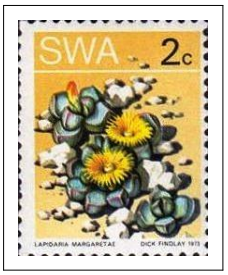
Paper: Phosphorised glossy paper.

'Sarcocaulon rigidum'.



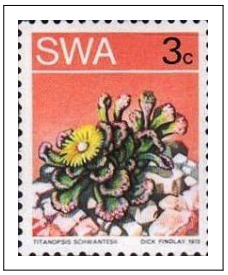
Sg 241

'Lapidaria margaretae'.



Sg 242

'Titanopsis schwantesil'.



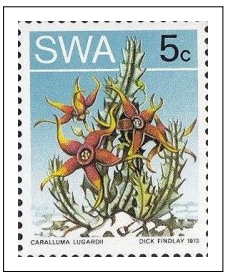
Sg 243

'Lithops karasmontana'.



Sg 244

'Caralluma lugardii'.



Sg 245

'Dinteranthus microspermus'.



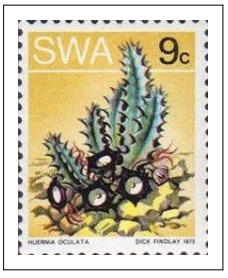
Sg 246

'Conophytum gratum'.



Sg 247

'Huernia oculta'.



Sg 248

'Gasteria pillansii'.



Sg 249

'Stapelia pedunculata'.



Sg 250

'Huernia oculta'.



Sg 251

'Gasteria pillansii'.



Sg 252

'Stapelia pedunculata'.



Sg 253

Commentary: South West Africa has 195 plant families, with over 4,300 species, subspecies and varieties.

South West Africa

Succulents. 2nd Definitive issue...continued.

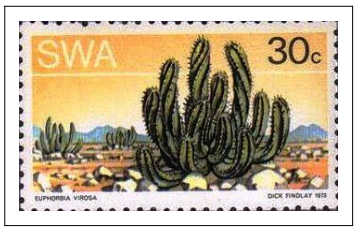
(b) Perf: 11½ x 12½ (30c and R1), 12½ x 11½ (50c).

'Pachypodium namaquanum'.



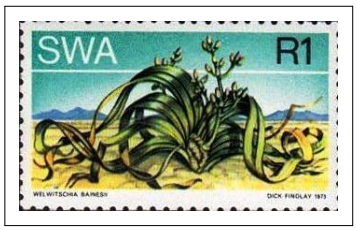
sg 255

'Euphorbia virosa'.



sg 254

'Welwitschia bainesii'.

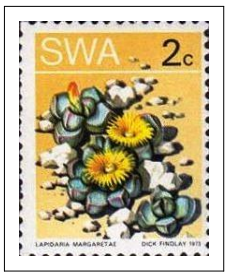


sg 256

Succulents. 2nd Decimal Definitive issue - Varieties (perforations).

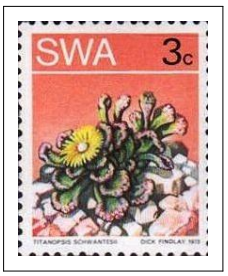
Paper: Phosphorescent glossy paper.

'Lapidaria margaretae'.



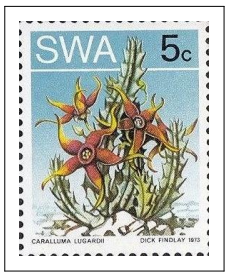
Sg 242a-Perf: 14 x 13½ (4.8.1979).

'Titanopsis schwantesil'.



Sg 243b-Perf: 14 x 13½ (8.8.1979).

'Caralluma lugardii'.



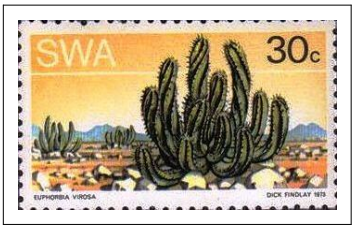
Sg 245b-Perf: 14 x 13½ (12.12.1979).

'Gasteria pillansii'.



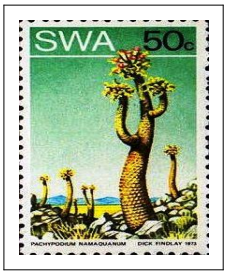
Sg 249b-Perf: 14 x 13½ (13.8.1979).

'Euphorbia virosa'.



Sg 254a-Perf: 13½ x 14 (27.12.1979).

'Pachypodium namaquanum'.



Sg 255a-Perf: 14 x 13½ (18.12.1979).

South West Africa

Succulents. 2nd Decimal Definitive issue - Change of paper.
1 September 1973 - 1979.

Perf: 12½.

Paper: Ordinary paper.

'Sarcocaulon rigidum'.



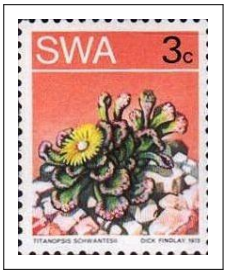
Sg 241c

'Lapidaria margaretae'.



Sg 242c

'Titanopsis schwantesil'.



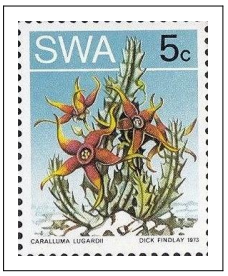
Sg 243c

'Lithops karasmontana'.



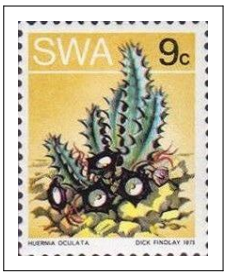
Sg 244c

'Caralluma lugardii'.



Sg 245c

'Huernia oculta'.



Sg 248c

'Gasteria pillansii'.



Sg 249c

'Huernia oculta'.



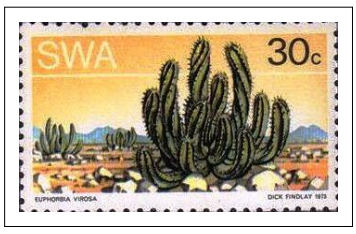
Sg 251c

'Gasteria pillansii'.



Sg 252c

'Euphorbia virosa'.



sg 254c - Perf: 11½ x 12½.

'Pachypodium namaquanum'.



sg 255c - Perf: 12½ x 11½.

South West Africa

Succulents. 2nd Definitive issue
Coil Stamps.
1 September 1973 - 1980

As SG 241/2 and SG 245 but change in photo & colours. Perf: 14.

'Sarcocaulon rigidum'.



Sg 257 Perf: 14.

'Lapidaria margaretae'.



Sg 258 Perf: 14.

'Caralluma lugardii'.



Sg 259 Perf: 14.

'Sarcocaulon rigidum'.



Sg 257a
chalk-surfaced paper (7.1976).

'Lapidaria margaretae'.



Sg 258a
chalk-surfaced paper (7.1976).

'Sarcocaulon rigidum'.



Sg 257b-imperf x perf 14
chalk-surface paper (1980).

'Lapidaria margaretae'.



Sg 258b-imperf x perf 14
chalk-surface paper (1.1979).

'Caralluma lugardii'.



Sg 259a-imperf x perf 14
chalk-surface paper (8.2.1978).

Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

'Deadvlei' - (dead marsh) white clay pan.



Desiccated 'Vachellia erioloba' camel thorn trees, approx 700yrs old.

Tsaris Mountains with Hebron Fault Line.



The Fault line extends over 30 km.

South West Africa

Protected Birds of South West Africa issue.
13 February 1974.

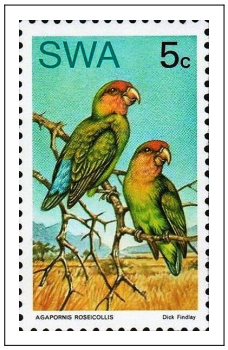
Perf: 12½ x 11½ .

'Lanioturdus torquatus' Chat-shrike.



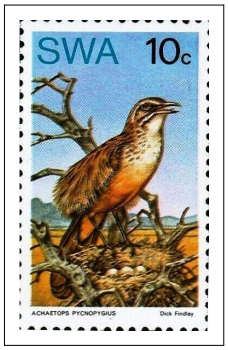
Sg 260

'Agapornis roseicollis' Peach-faced Lovebird.



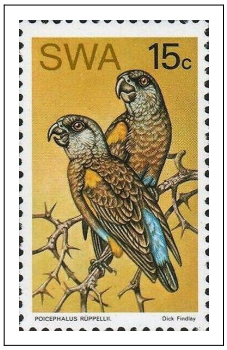
Sg 261

'Archaetops pychopygius' Damaraland Rock Jumper.



Sg 262

'Poicephalus ruppelli' Ruppell's Parrots.



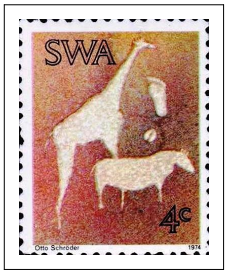
Sg 263

Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Twyfelfontein Rock-Engravings issue. 10 April 1974.

Perf: 12½ (4c and 5c), 11½ x 12½ (15c).

Giraffe and Antelope.



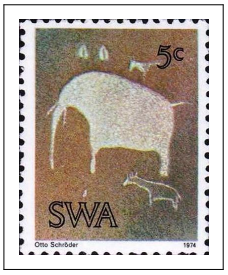
Sg 264

Kudu Cow.



Sg 266.
Rock paintings were executed in open rock shelters or on boulders

Elephant and Hyena.



Sg 265

Design: O. Schröder. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Diamond Mining in South West Africa issue. 30 September 1974.

Perf: 12½ x 11½.

Cut Diamond.



Sg 267

Onshore Terrace Diamond Workings.

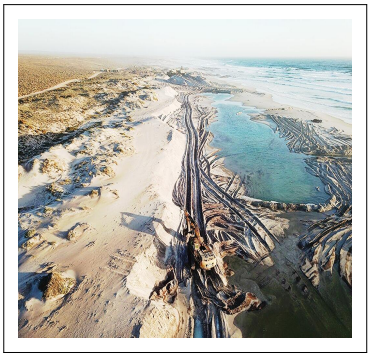


Diagram of Shore Workings.



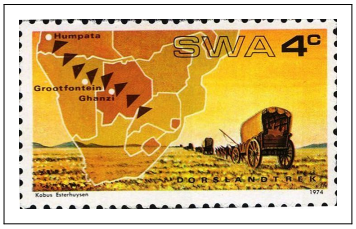
Sg 268

Design: M. Barnett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Centenary of Dorsland (Thirstland) Trek issue. 13 November 1974.

Perf: 11½ x 12½.



Sg 269



Map of Dorsland and other treks.

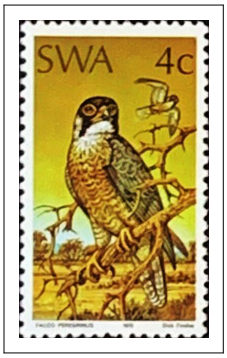
Commentary: The Dorsland Trek (Thirstland Journey) was a trek of approximately 2000 km embarked on between 1874 and 1881 by Boers (farmers) from Western Transvaal in three major groups, through the Kalahari Desert, along the southern banks of the Okavango, via Namutoni, Kaoko Otavi, Rusplaas and the Kunene River to the Humpata Highlands in Angola. Terrain traversed en route ranged from the blazing heat and sand of the Kalahari Desert to the humid Okavango Swamp and the arid and desolate thornveld of the Kaokoland. The motives behind the trek were diverse, and the journey itself was an epic of unbelievable hardship and suffering, with thirst a constant factor (at times one tablespoon of water a day), with many deaths from malaria, occasional hostile tribes and the oxen and other herd animals dying in droves from the lethal bite of the tsetse fly. Of the approximately 700 individuals who had left the Transvaal between 1874 and 1877 in three separate trek parties, only 370 individuals reached their promised land in Angola.
Having experienced ongoing issues with the Portuguese authorities, many of the Trekkers in 1928 decided to leave Angola and return south to South West Africa, and from August 1928 to February 1929, 1,922 Boers settled around Outjo in South West Africa. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorsland_Trek.

Design: K. Esterhuysen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Protected Birds of Prey issue. 19 March 1975.

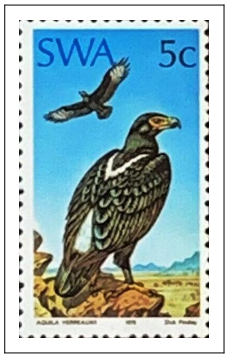
Perf: 12½ x 11½.

Peregrine Falcon.



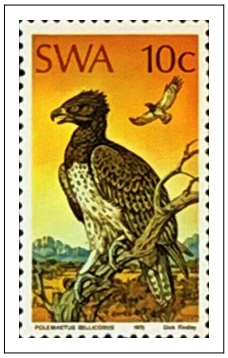
Sg 270

Verreaux's Eagle.



Sg 271

Martial Eagle.



Sg 272

Egyptian Vulture.



Sg 273

Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Historic Monuments issue. 23 July 1975.

Perf: 11½ x 12½.

Kolmanskop (ghost town).
For narrative refer to page 115.



Sg 274

"Martin Luther"
"Here I stand, I can do no other".



Sg 275 - Freight Road Locomotive (1895).

Kurt von Francois and "Alte Feste"
(Old Fort, 1890), Windhoek.



Sg 276

Design: A.H.Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Paintings by Otto Schröder issue.
15 October 1975.

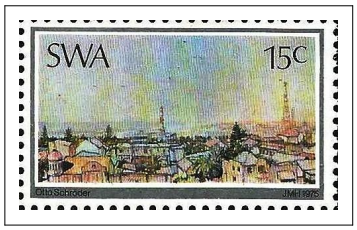
Perf: 11½ x 12½.

'View of Lüderitz'.



Sg 277

'View of Swakopmund'.



Sg 278

'Harbour Scene'.



Sg 279

'Quayside, Walvis Bay'.



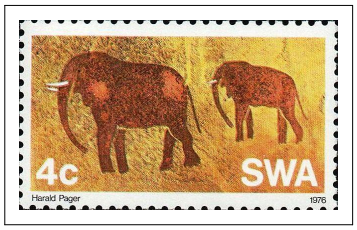
Sg 280

Design: J. Hoekstra. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Prehistoric Rock Paintings issue.
31 March 1976.

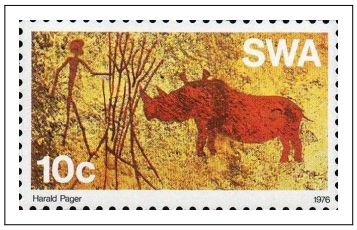
Perf: 11½ x 12½.
Radio-carbon dating has shown that the oldest SWA rock paintings are 27,000 - 29,000 years old.

Elephants.



Sg 282

Rhinoceros.



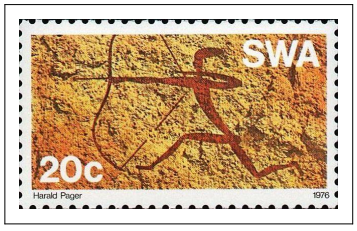
Sg 283

Antelope.



Sg 284

Bushman Hunter.



Sg 285

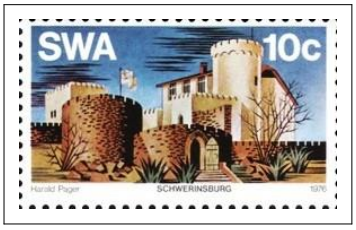
Design: Harald Pager. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Historic Castles issue.
14 May 1976.

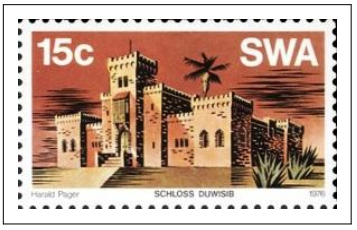
Perf: 11½ x 12½.
The three featured castles were designed by Willie Sander, the first (German) architect in SWA.

Schwerinsburg, Windhoek.



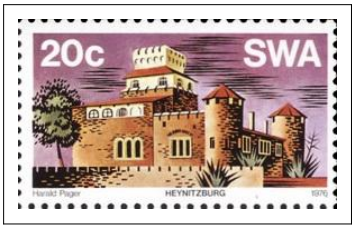
Sg 287

Schloss Duwisib, Namib Desert.



Sg 288

Heynitzburg, Windhoek.



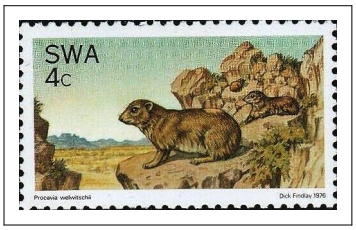
Sg 289

Design: Harald Pager. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Fauna Conservation issue.
16 July 1976.

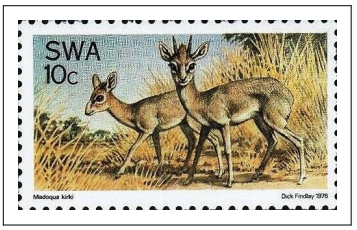
Perf: 11½ x 12½.

'Procavia capensis'
Large-tooth Rock Hyrax.



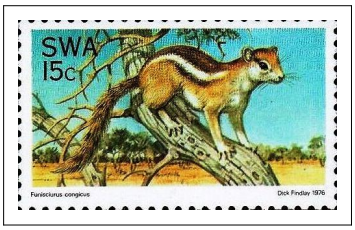
Sg 290

'Madoqua kirkii'
Kirk's Dik-Dik.



Sg 291

'Funisciurus congicus'
Kuhl's Tree Squirrel.



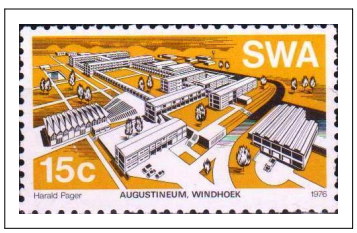
Sg 292

Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Modern Buildings issue.
17 September 1976.

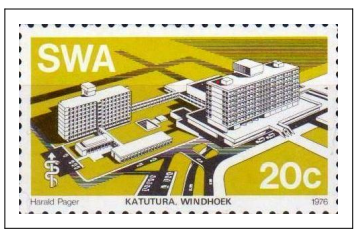
Perf: 11½ x 12½.

The Augustineum, Windhoek.



sg 293

Katutura Hospital, Windhoek.



sg 294

Design: Harald Pager. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Water and Electricity Supply issue. 19 November 1976.

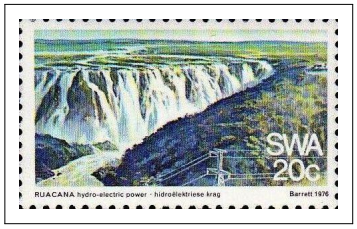
Perf: 11½ x 12½.

Ovambo Water Canal System.



sg 295

Ruacana Falls Power Station.



sg 296

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Namib Desert issue. 29 March 1977.

Perf: 12½.

Coastline near Pomona.



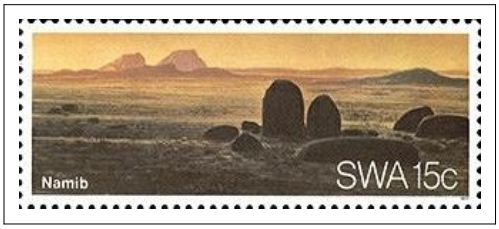
sg 297

Dunes, Sossusvlei.



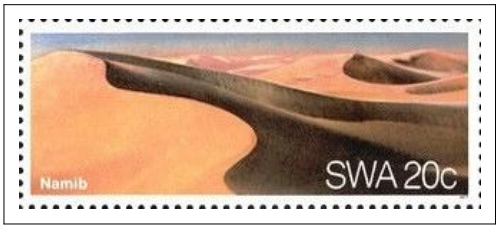
sg 298

Plain near Brandberg.



sg 299

Dunes, Sperr Gebiet.



sg 300

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Sossusvlei, Namib-Naukluft National Park.

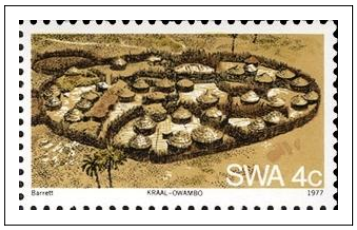


South West Africa

The Ovambo People issue.
15 July 1977.

Perf: 11½ x 12½.

Kraal.



Sg 301

Grain Baskets.



Sg 302

Pounding grain.



Sg 303

Tribal customs.



Sg 304

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

J.G. Strijdom Airport, Windhoek issue.
22 August 1977.

Perf: 12½.

Terminal Building.



Sg 305

Design: Harald Pager and A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Namib Desert

The Namib is a coastal desert in Southern Africa. According to the broadest definition, the Namib stretches for more than 2,000 kilometres (1,200 mi) along the Atlantic coasts of Angola, Namibia, and northwest South Africa, extending southward from the Carunjamba River in Angola through Namibia and to the Olifants River in the Western Cape, South Africa. The Namib's northernmost portion, which extends 450 kilometres (280 miles) from the Angola-Namibia border, is known as the Moçâmedes Desert, while its southern portion approaches the neighbouring Kalahari Desert. From the Atlantic coast eastward, the Namib gradually ascends in elevation, reaching up to 200 kilometres (120 miles) inland at the foot of the Great Escarpment. Annual precipitation ranges from 2 millimetres (0.079 in) in the aridest regions to 200 millimetres (7.9 in) at the escarpment, making the Namib the only true desert in southern Africa. Having endured arid or semi-arid conditions for roughly 55–80 million years, the Namib may be the oldest desert in the world and contains some of the world's driest regions, with only western South America's Atacama Desert to challenge it for age and aridity benchmarks. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namib.

South West Africa

Historic Houses issue. 4 November 1977.

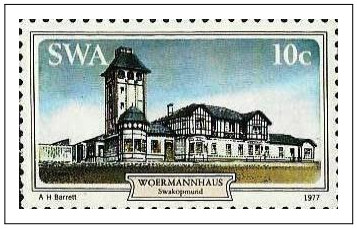
Perf: 12 x 12½.

Drostdy, Lüderitz.



Sg 306

Woermanhaus, Swakopmund.



Sg 307

Neu-Heusis, Windhoek.



Sg 308

Schmelenhaus, Bethanie.



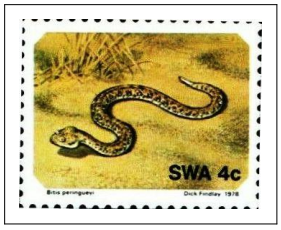
Sg 309

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Small Animals of the Namib Desert issue. 6 February 1978.

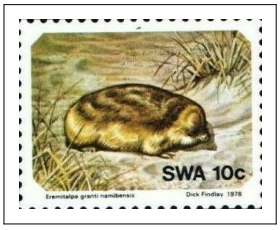
Perf: 12½.

Side-Winder Adder.



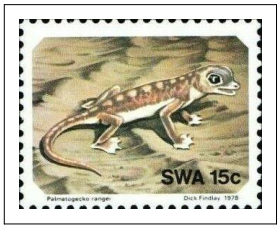
Sg 311

Grant's Desert Golden Mole.



Sg 312

Palmato Geko.



Sg 313

Namaqua Chameleon.

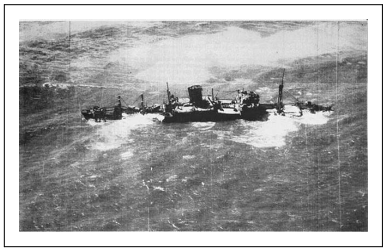


Sg 314

Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Skeleton Coast Shipwrecks

"M.V. Dunedin Star" (9/11/1942).



"Otavi" (1945).



"Zeilia" (25/8/2008).

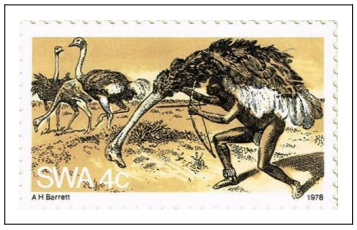


South West Africa

The Bushmen issue. 14 April 1978.

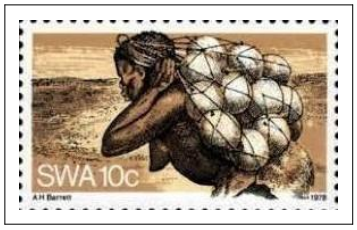
Perf: 12 x 12½.

Ostrich hunting.



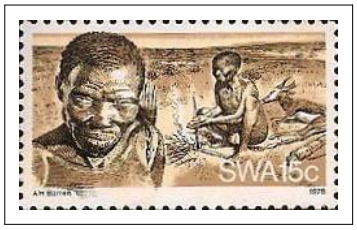
Sg 315

Women carrying Ostrich Eggs.



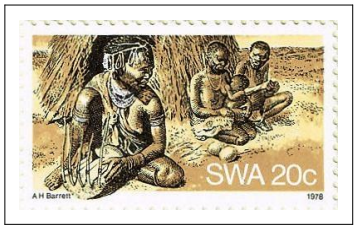
Sg 316

Hunters kindling fire.



Sg 317

Woman with musical instrument.



Sg 318

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Historic Churches in South West Africa issue. 16 June 1978.

Perf: 12½.

Lutheran Church, Windhoek.



Sg 319

Lutheran Church, Swakopmund.



Sg 320

Rhenish Mission Church, Otjimbingwe.



sg 321

Rhenish Missionary Church, Keetmanshoop.



sg 322

Design: A. H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Universal Suffrage issue.
1 November 1978.

Perf: 12½. Overprinted in English, Afrikaans and German.

'Lithops karasmontana'.



Sg 324

'Caralluma lugardi'.



Sg 325

'Gasteria pillansii'.



Sg 326

'Fenestraria aurantiaca'.



Sg 327

'Decabelone grandiflora'.



Sg 328

'Hoodia bainni'.



Sg 329

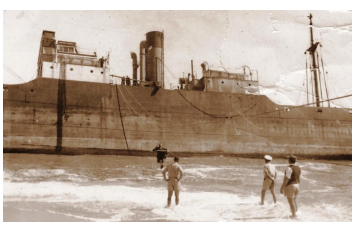
Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Skeleton Coast Shipwrecks

"Eduard Bohlen" (5/9/1902)
Now 800m inland from the beach.



"Natal Coast" (30/4/1955).



"Winston" (17/10/1970).

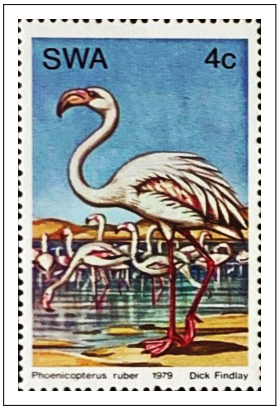


South West Africa

Water Birds issue.
5 April 1979.

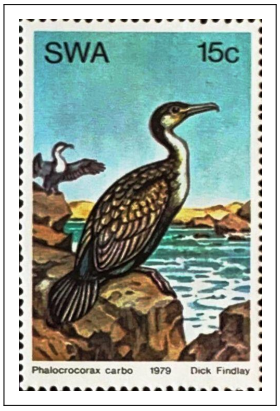
Perf: 14.

Greater Flamingo.



Sg 330

White-breasted Cormorant.



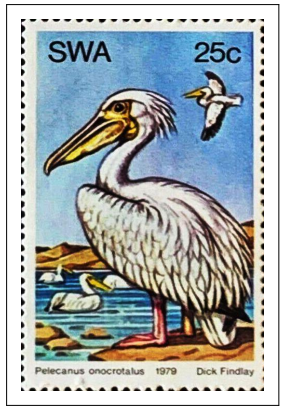
Sg 331

Chestnut-banded Sand Plover.



Sg 332

Eastern White Pelican.



Sg 333

Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Semi-precious Stones issue.
26 November 1979.

Perf: 14.

Silver Topaz.



Sg 334

Aquamarine.



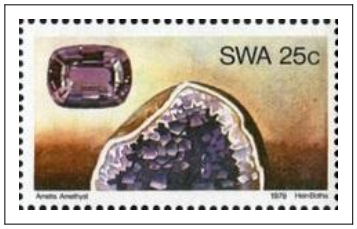
Sg 335

Malachite.



Sg 336

Amethyst.



Sg 337

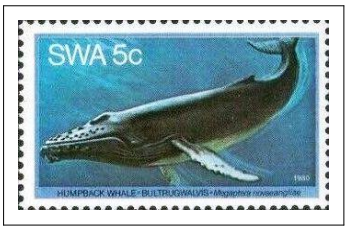
Design: H. Botha. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Whales issue.
25 March 1980.

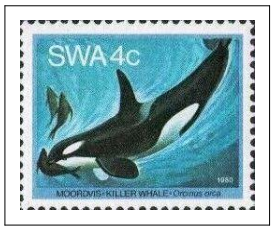
Perf: 14.

Humpback Whale.



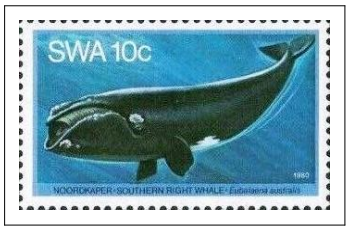
Sg 339

Killer Whale.



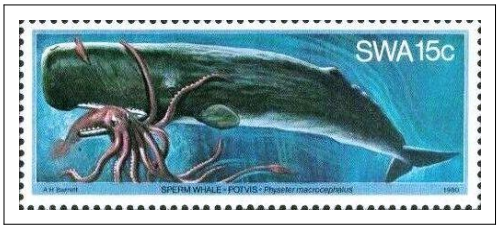
Sg 338

Southern Right Whale.



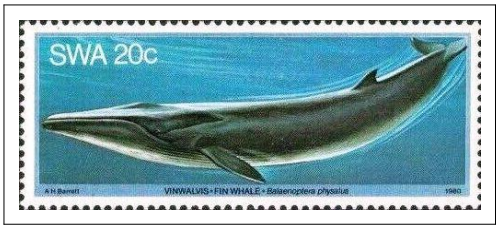
Sg 340

Sperm Whale.



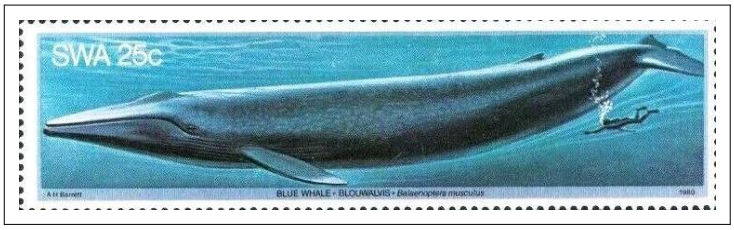
Sg 341

Fin Whale.



Sg 342

Blue Whale.



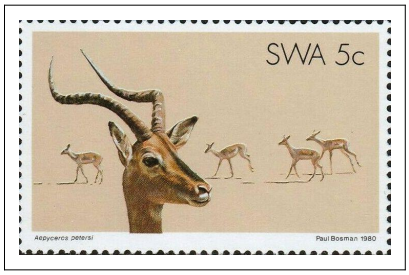
Sg 343

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

25th Anniversary of Division of Nature Conservation and Tourism issue.
25 June 1980.

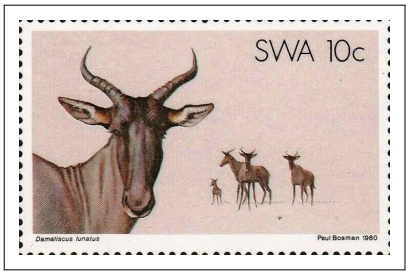
Perf: 14.

Impala.



Sg 345

Topi.

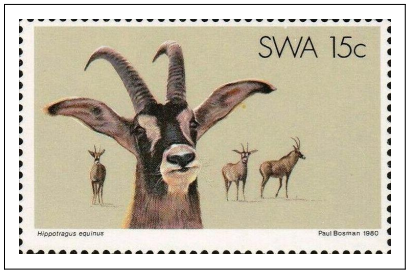


Sg 346

South West Africa

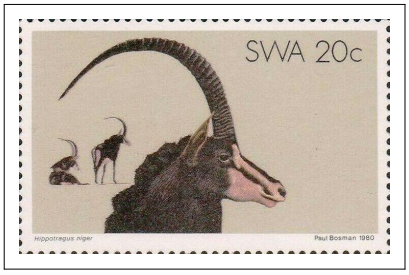
25th Anniversary of Division of Nature Conservation and Tourism issue...continued.

Roan Antelope.



Sg 347

Sable Antelope.



Sg 348

Design: P. Bosman. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue. 1 October 1980 - 1989.

Perf: 14.

Paper: Ordinary paper.

Black-backed Jackal.



Sg 349

Hunting Dog.



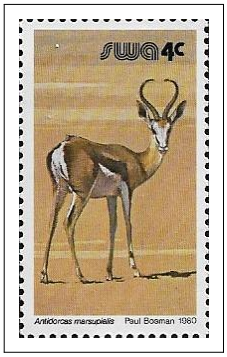
Sg 350

Brown Hyena.



Sg 351

Springbok.



Sg 352

Gemsbok.



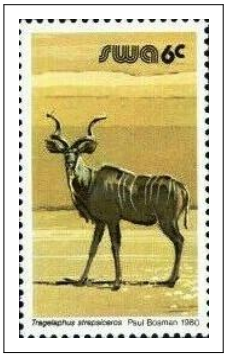
Sg 353

Mountain Zebra.



Sg 355

Greater Kudu.



Sg 354

South West Africa

Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue... continued.

Paper: Ordinary paper.

Cape Porcupine.



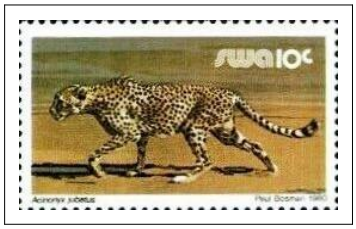
Sg 356

Ratel.



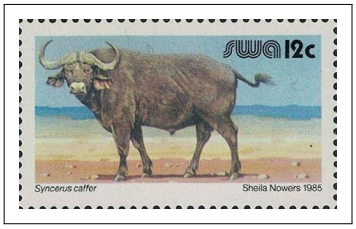
Sg 357

Cheetah.



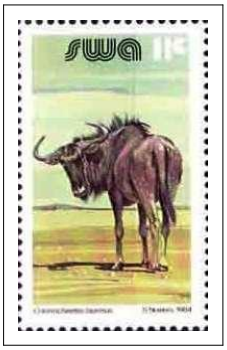
Sg 358

African Buffalo.



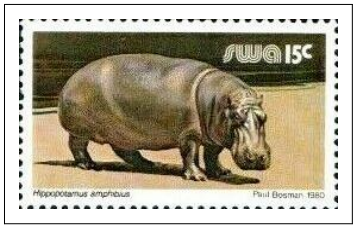
Sg 358b - (1.4.1985).

Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 358a - (2.4.1984).

Hippopotamas.



Sg 359

Warthog.



Sg 359ba - (15.2.1989).

Eland.



Sg 360

Black Rhinoceros.



Sg 361

Lion.



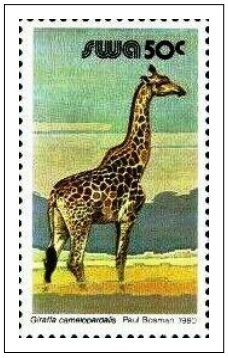
Sg 362

South West Africa

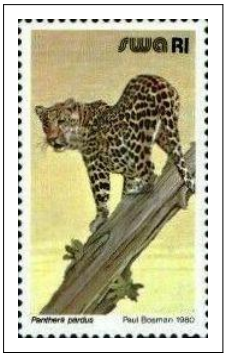
Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue... continued.

Paper: Ordinary paper.

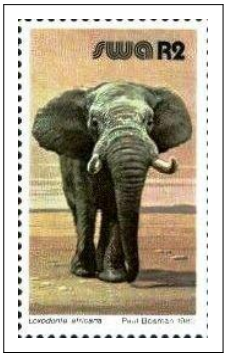
Giraffe. ***Leopard.*** ***African Elephant.***



Sg 363



Sg 364



Sg 365

Design: Sheila Nowers, (11c,12c,14c and 16c) P. Bosman, (others). Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue.
1 October 1980.

Coil Stamps.

Perf: Imperforations x perf 14.

Paper: Ordinary paper.

Meerkat. ***Savanna Monkey.*** ***Chacma Baboon.***



sg 366



sg 367



sg 368

Design: P. Bosman. Print: photogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

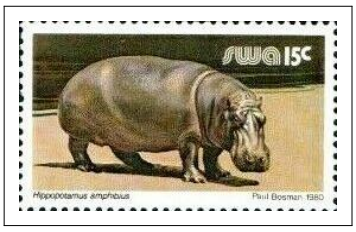
Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue. Change of paper. 1983 - 1984.

Perf: 14. Paper:

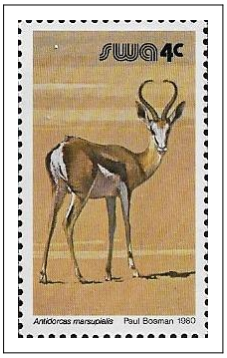
Paper: Phosphorescent paper.

Springbok.

Hippopotamas. ***Black Rhinoceros.***



Sg 359c - (14.9.1983).



Sg 352c -(12.10.1983).



Sg 361c

South West Africa

Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue. Change of paper.
1 October 1980 - 1989

Perf: 14.

Paper: Chalk-surfaced paper.

Black-backed Jackal.



Sg 349a - (11.6.1985).

Hunting Dog.



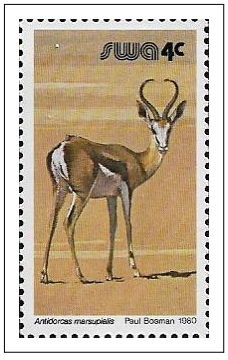
Sg 350a - (4.6.1986).

Brown Hyena.



Sg 351a - (10.2.1988).

Springbok.



Sg 352a - (29.7.1987).

Gemsbok.



Sg 353a - (11.6.1985).

Greater Kudu.



Sg 354a - (8.8.1988).

Mountain Zebra.



Sg 355a - (19.3.1986).

Cape Porcupine.



Sg 356a - (11.6.1985).

Ratel.



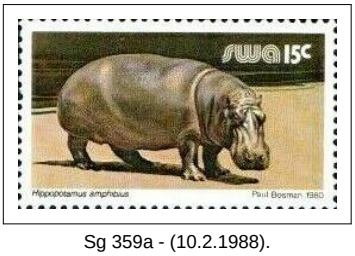
Sg 357a - (10.2.1988).

Caracal - African Lynx.
Additional value to the issue



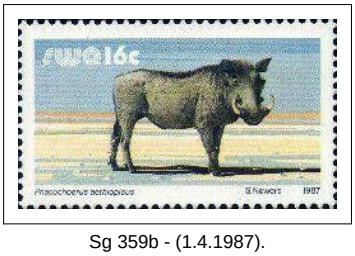
Sg 358c - (1.4.1986).

Hippopotamas.



Sg 359a - (10.2.1988).

Warthog.
Additional value to the issue



Sg 359b - (1.4.1987).

South West Africa

Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue. Change of paper...continued.

Paper: Chalk-surfaced paper.

Eland.



Sg 360a - (11.6.1985).

Black Rhinoceros.



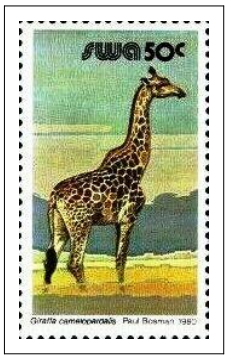
Sg 361a - (11.6.1985).

Lion.



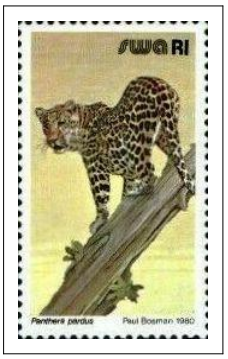
Sg 362a - (4.6.1986).

Giraffe.



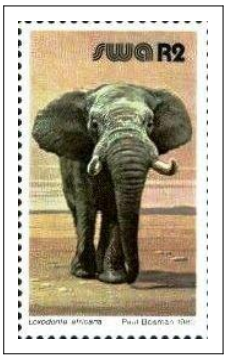
Sg 363a - (21.4.1988).

Leopard.



Sg 364a - (4.6.1986).

African Elephant.



Sg 365a - (10.2.1988)

Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue. Change of paper. 1989.

Perf: 14.

Paper: Phosphorescent paper.

Black-backed Jackal.



Sg 349b - (20.7.1989).

Hunting Dog.



Sg 350b - (29.5.1989).

Brown Hyena.



Sg 351b - (20.7.1989).

South West Africa

Wildlife. Third Decimal Definitive issue. Change of paper. 1989...continued.

Paper: Phosphorescent paper.

Cape Porcupine.



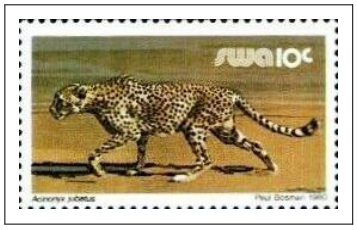
Sg 356b - (20.7.1989).

Ratel.



Sg 357b - 20.7.1989.

Cheetah.



Sg 358b - (20.7.1989).

Warthog.



Sg 359ba - (13.1.1989).

Eland.



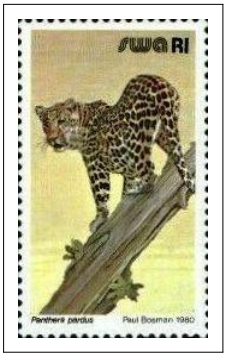
Sg 360b

Lion.



Sg 362b - (20.7.1989).

Leopard.



Sg 364b - (20.7.1989).

South West Africa

Water Conservation Dams issue. 25 November 1980.

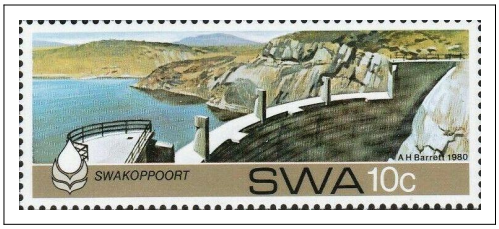
Perf: 14.

Von Bach Dam.



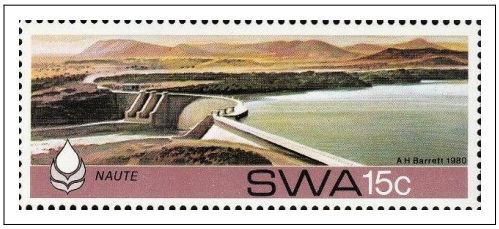
Sg 369

Swakoppoort Dam.



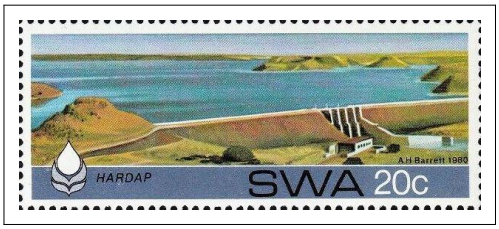
Sg 370

Naute Dam.



Sg 371

Hardap Dam.



Sg 372

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Fish River Canyon issue. 20 March 1981.

Perf: 14.

Fish River Canyon views.



Sg 373

Fish River Canyon views.



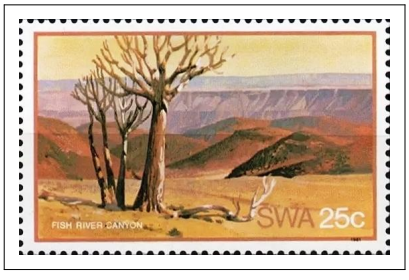
Sg 374

Fish River Canyon views.



Sg 375

Fish River Canyon views.



Sg 376

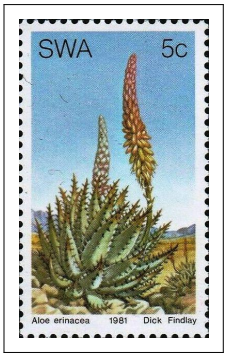
Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Aloes of South West Africa issue.
14 August 1981.

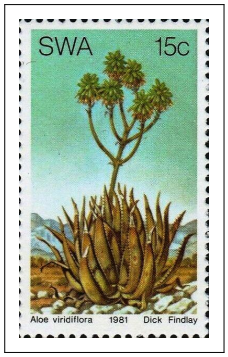
Perf: 14 x 13½.

Aloe erinacea.



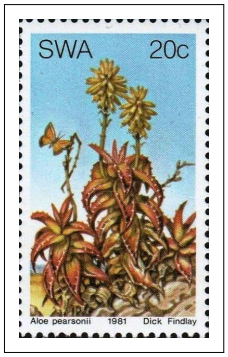
Sg 377

Aloe viridiflora.



Sg 378

Aloe pearsonii.



Sg 379

Aloe littoralis.



Sg 380

Design: D. Findlay. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Historic Building of Lüderitz issue.
16 October 1981.

Perf: 14.

Paul Weiss-Haus.



Sg 381

Deutsch Afrika Bank.



Sg 382

Schroederhaus.



Sg 383

Altes Postamt.



Sg 384

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Salt Industry issue.
4 December 1981.

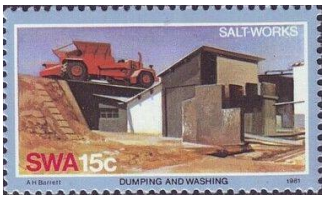
Perf: 14.

Salt Pan.



Sg 386

Dumping and washing.



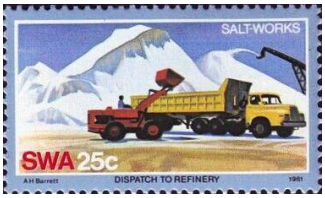
Sg 387

Piling.



Sg 388

Dispatch to Refinery.



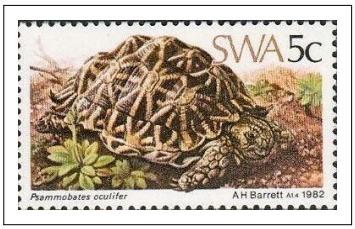
Sg 389

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Tortoises of South West Africa issue.
12 March 1982.

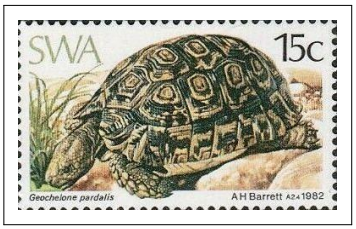
Perf: 14.

Kalahari Starred Tortoise 'Psammobates oculifer'.



Sg 390

Leopard Tortoise 'Geochelone pardalis'.



Sg 391

Angulate Tortoise 'Chersina angulata'.



Sg 392

Speckled Padloper 'Homopus signatus'.



Sg 393

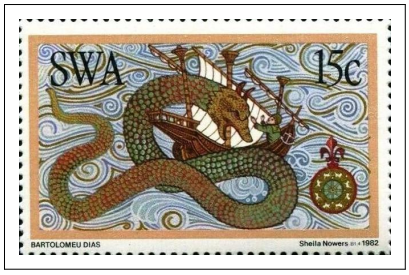
Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Discoverers of South West Africa issue (1st Series). Bartholomeu Dias. 28 May 1982.

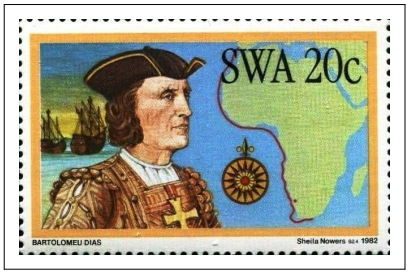
Perf: 14. Paper: phosphorescent paper.

Mythical Sea monster.



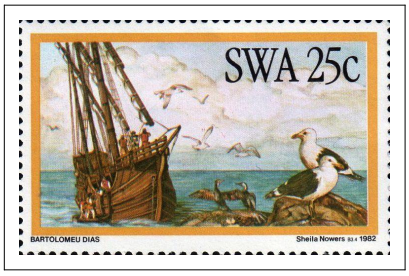
Sg 394

Bartholomeu Dias.



Sg 395

Caravel at anchor.

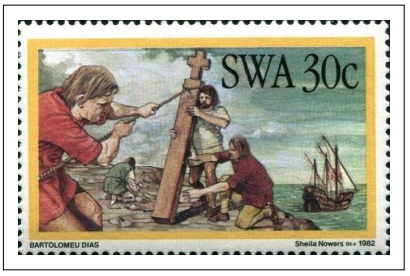


Sg 396

Replica of Cross (Padrão) erected at original site - Angras das Voltas.



Erecting Commemorative Cross, Angras das Voltas, 25 July 1488.



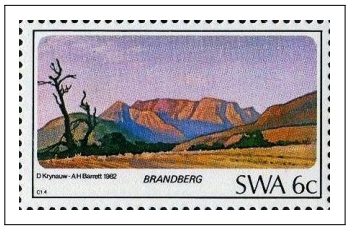
Sg 397

Design: Sheila Nowers. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartolomeu_Dias.

Mountains of South West Africa issue. 3 August 1982.

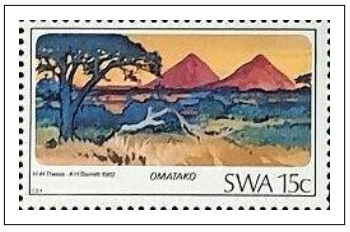
Perf: 13½ x 14.

Brandberg.



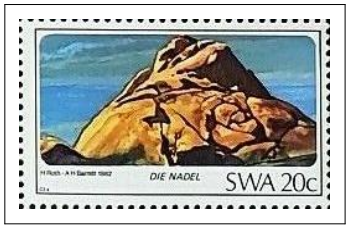
Sg 398

Omatako.



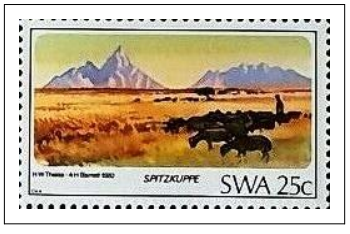
Sg 399

Die Nadel.



Sg 400

Spitzkuppe.



Sg 401

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Traditional Headdresses of South West Africa issue (1st Series).
15 October 1982.

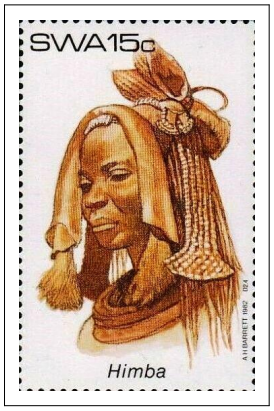
Perf: 14.

Otjikaeva Headdress of Herero.



Sg 402

Ekori Headdress of Himba.



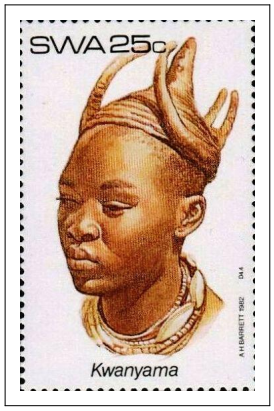
Sg 403

Oshikoma Hair-piece and iipando plaits of Ngandjera.



Sg 404

Omhatela Headdress of Kwanyama.



Sg 405

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Centenary of Lüderitz issue.
16 March 1983.

Perf: 14.

Fort Vogelsang.

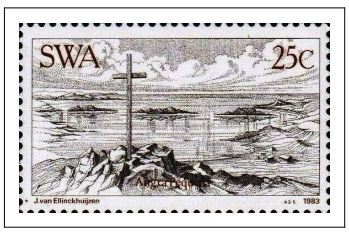


Sg 406

Luderitz.

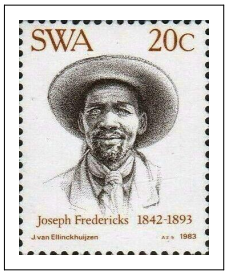


Angra Pequena.



Sg 408

Chief Joseph Fredericks.



Sg 407

Heinrich Vogelsang (Founder.)



Sg 409

Adolf Lüderitz (Colonial promoter).



Sg 410

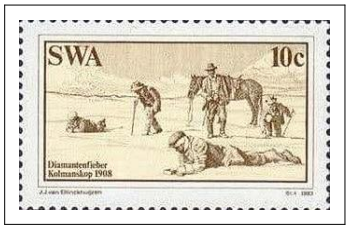
Design: J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%BCderitz.

South West Africa

75th Anniversary of Discovery of Diamonds issue.
8 June 1983.

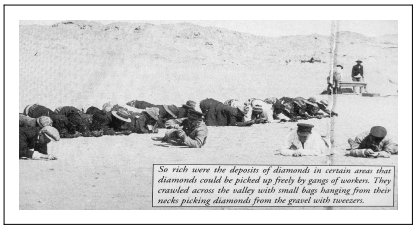
Perf: 13½ x 14 (10c,20c) and 14 x 13½ (others).

Searching for Diamonds, Kolmanskop, 1908.



Sg 411 - see page 118.

Searching for Diamonds, Kolmanskop, 1908.



Digging for Diamonds, Kolmanskop, 1908.



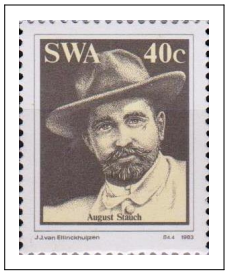
Sg 412

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. (Industrialist).



Sg 413

August Stauch. (Prospector).



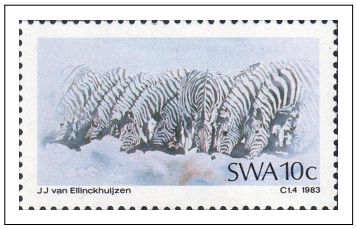
Sg 414

Design: J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Painters of South West Africa issue.
1 September 1983.

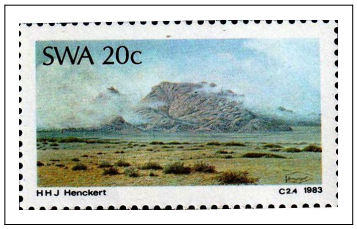
Perf: 13½ x 14.

'Common Zebra drinking' by J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen.



Sg 415

'Rossing Mountain' by H.H.J. Henckert.



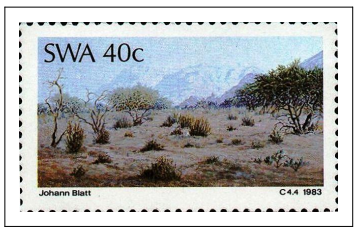
Sg 416

'Stampeding African Buffalo' by Fritz Kampe.



Sg 417

'Erongo Mountains' by Johann Blatt.



Sg 418

Design: J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Lobster Industry issue.
23 November 1983.

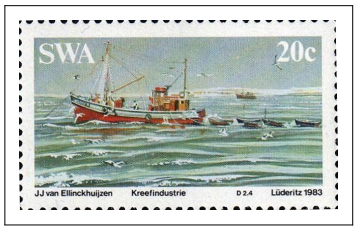
Perf: 13½ x 14.

Rock Lobster - 'Jasus Lalandii'.



Sg 419

Mother Ship and fishing dinghy.



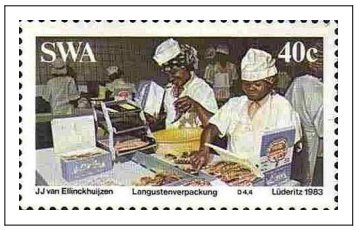
Sg 420

Netting Lobsters.



Sg 421

Packing Lobsters.



Sg 422

Design: J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Historic Buildings of Swakopmund issue.
8 March 1984.

Perf: 14.

Hohenzollern Haus.



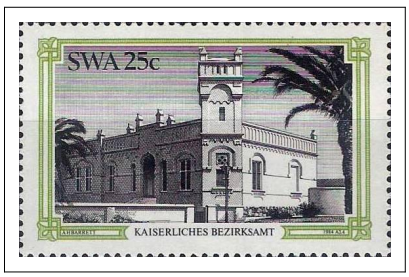
Sg 423

Bahnhof.



Sg 424

Kaiserliches Bezirksamt.



Sg 425

Ritterburg.



Sg 426

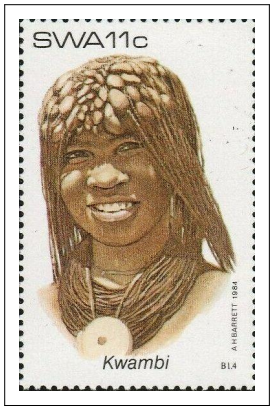
Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Traditional Headdresses of South West Africa issue (2nd Series). 25 May 1984.

Perf: 14.

Eendjushi headdress of Kwambi.



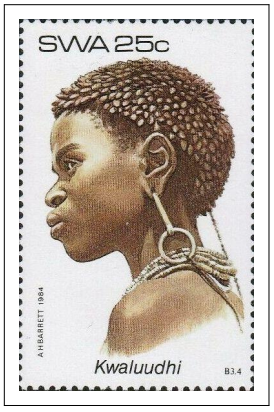
Sg 427

Bushman Woman.



Sg 428

Omulenda headdress of Kwaluudhi.



Sg 429

Mbukushu Woman.



Sg 430

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Centenary of German Colonisation (1884) issue. 7 August 1984.

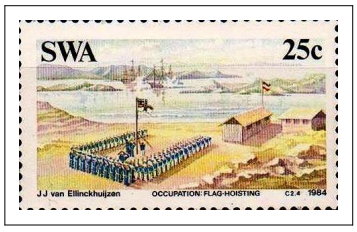
Perf: 14 x 14½.

Map and German Flag.



Sg 431.

Raising the German Flag, 1884.



Sg 432

Protectorate boundry marker.
.



Sg 433

"Elizabeth" and "Leipzig" German Corvettes.



Sg 434

Design: J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_South_West_Africa

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South West Africa

Spring in South West Africa issue.
22 November 1984.

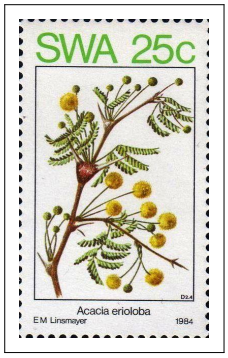
Perf: 14.

Sweet Thorn
Acacia Karoo.



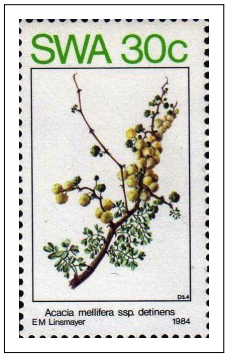
Sg 435

Camel Thorn
Acacia Erioloba.



Sg 436

Hook Thorn
Acacia Melifera.



Sg 437

Candle Pod
Acacia Hebeclada.



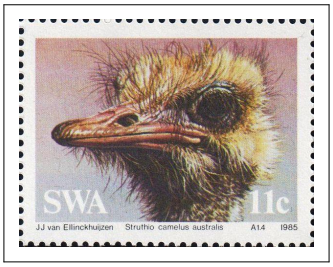
Sg 438

Design: Eva-Maria Linsmayer. Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Ostriches issue.
15 March 1984.

Perf: 14.

Ostrich Head.



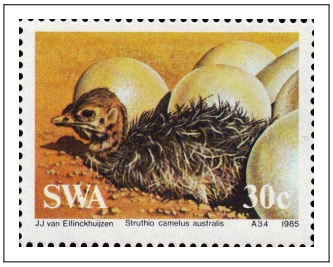
Sg 439

Ostrich on Eggs.



Sg 440

Newly-hatched chick and eggs.



Sg 441

Mating dance.



Sg 442

Design: J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ostrich.

South West Africa

Historic Buildings of Windhoek issue.
6 June 1985.

Perf: 14.

Kaiserstrasse.



Sg 443

Turnhalle.



Sg 444

Kaiserliches Bezirksgericht.



Sg 445

Bahnhof (Railway Station).



Sg 446

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Narrow-gauge Railway Locomotives issue.
2 August 1985.

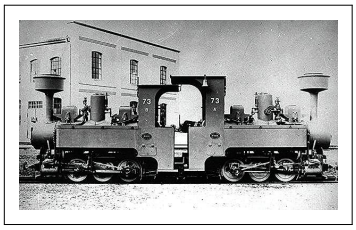
Perf: 14.

Krauss Zwillinge 0-6-0T Locomotive of 1898.

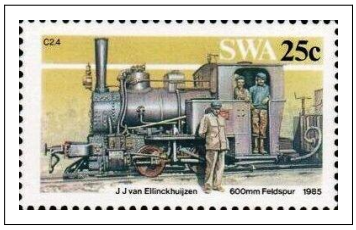


Sg 447

Krauss Zwillinge 0-6-0T Locomotive N0's 73 A & B.



Feldspur Side-Tank Locomotive.



Sg 448

Jung and Henschel 0-6-2T Side Tank Locomotive of 1904.

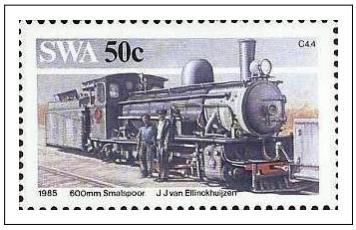


Sg 449

Jung and Henschel 0-6-2T Side Tank Locomotive.



Henschel Hd 2-8-2 Locomotive of 1912.



Sg 450

Design: J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Traditional Musical Instruments issue. 17 October 1985.

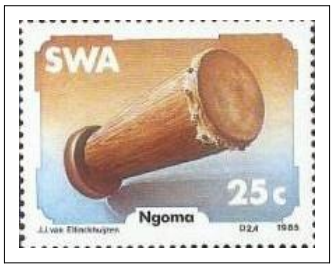
Perf: 14.

Lidumu-dumu (keyboard instrument).



Sg 451.

Ngoma (drum).



Sg 452

Okambulumbumbwa (string instrument).



Sg 453

Gwashi (string instrument).



Sg 454

Design: J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Discoverers of South West Africa issue (2nd Series). Diogo Cao. 24 January 1986.

Perf: 14.

Erecting Commemorative Pillar at Cape Cross, 1486.



Sg 455

Cape Cross Padrão (Pillar) emblazoned with Arms of Portugal.



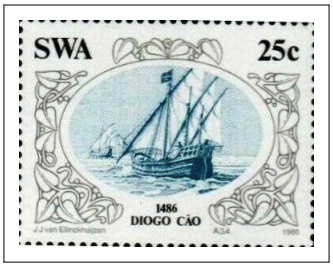
11ft high and weight >1ton.

Diogo Cao's Coat of Arms.



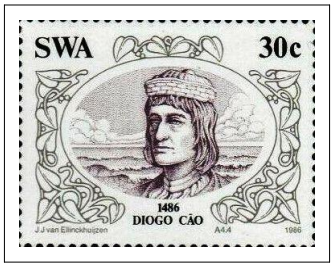
Sg 456

Caravel.



Sg 457

Diogo Cao.



Sg 458

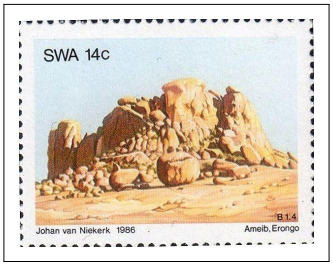
Design: J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diogo_C%C3%A3o.

South West Africa

Rock Formations issue. 24 April 1986.

Perf: 14.

Ameib, Erongo Mountains.



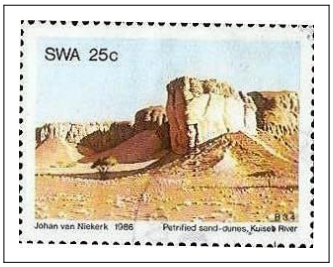
Sg 459

Vingerklip, near Outjo.



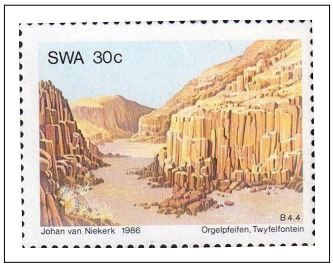
Sg 460

Petrified sand dunes, Kuiseb River.



Sg 461

Orgelpfeifen, Twyfelfontein.



Sg 462

Design: Johan van Niekerk. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Karakul Industry issue. 10 July 1986.

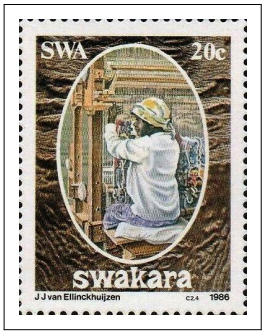
Perf: 14.

Model wearing Swakara Coat.



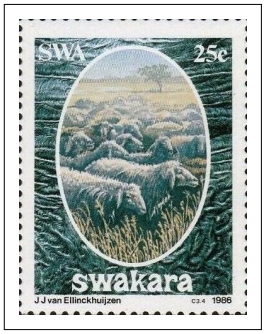
Sg 463

Weaving Karakul wool carpet.



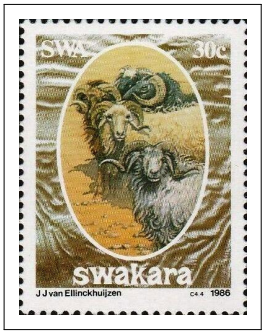
Sg 464

Flock of Karakul ewes on veld.



Sg 465

Karakul Rams.



Sg 466

Design: J.J. van Ellinckhuijzen. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Life in the Caprivi Strip issue.
6 November 1986.

Perf: 14.

Makoro, Lake Liambezi.



Sg 467

Mokoro-traditional mode of transport.



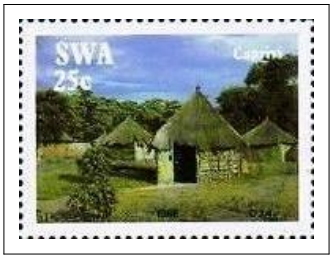
Carved from tree and flat-bottomed.

Ploughing with Oxen.



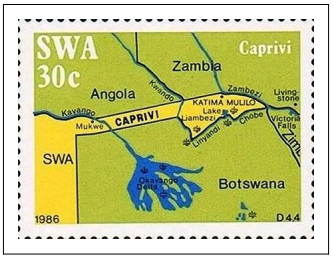
Sg 468

Settlement in Eastern Caprivi.



Sg 469

Map of Caprivi Strip.



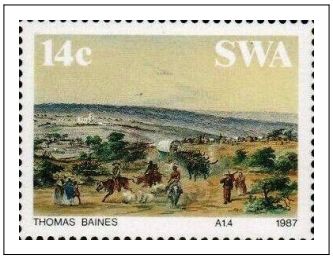
Sg 470

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caprivi_Strip.

Paintings by Thomas Baines issue.
19 February 1987.

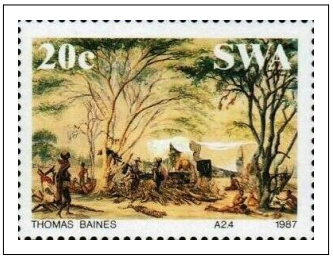
Perf: 14.

"Gobabis Mission Station, 1863."



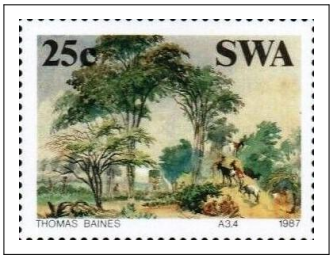
Sg 471

"Outspan at Koobie".



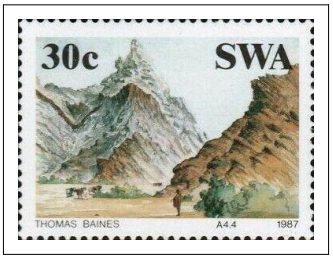
Sg 472

"Outspan under Oomahaama Tree, 1862".



Sg 473

"Swakop River, 1861."



Sg 474

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Baines.

South West Africa

Useful Insects issue. 7 May 1987.

Perf: 14.

Green Dung Beetle - Garreta nitens.



Sg 475

Predatory Fly - Alcimus stenurus.



Sg 476

Honey Bee - Anthophora caerulea.



Sg 477

Praying Mantis - Hemiempusa capensis.



Sg 478

Design: Erik Holm. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Tourist Camps issue. 23 July 1987.

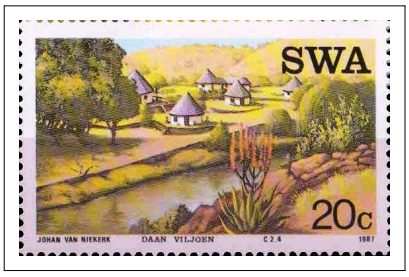
Perf: 14½ x 14.

Okaukuejo, Etosha.



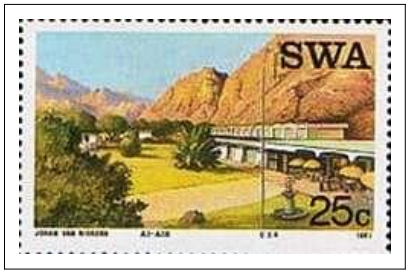
Sg 479

Daan Viljoen Game Park.



Sg 480

Ais-Ais Hot Spring.



Sg 481

Hardap Recreation Resort.



Sg 482

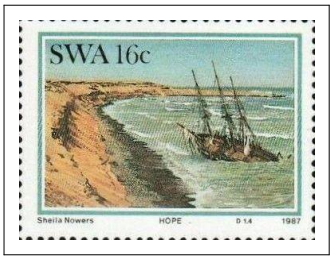
Design: Johan van Niekerk. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Shipwrecks issue. 15 October 1987.

Perf: 14.

Hope
(Dutch whaling schooner) 1804.



Sg 483

Woermann Line
SS Eduard Bohlen 1891.



Tilly
1885.



Sg 484

Eduard Bohlen
1909.



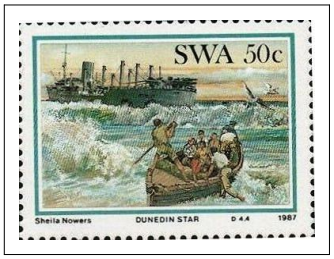
Sg 485

Blue Star Line
MV Dunedin Star 1936.



Loss and rescue. Reference:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MV_Dunedin_Star.

MV Dunedin Star
1942.



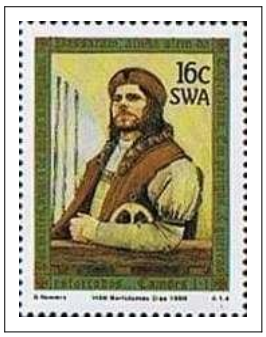
Sg 486

Design: Sheila Nowers. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

500th Anniversary of Discovery of Cape of Good Hope by Bartolomeu Dias issue. 7 January 1988.

Perf: 14.

Bartolomeu Dias.



Sg 487

Caravel.



Sg 488

Carta de Cantino, 1502.



Sg 489

King Joäo II of Portugal (1455-1495).



Sg 490

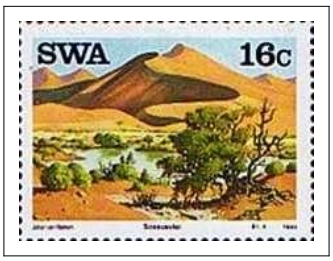
Design: Sheila Nowers. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Landmarks of South West Africa issue. 3 March 1988.

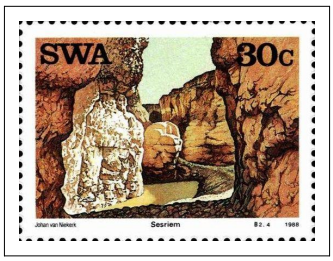
Perf: 14.

Sossusvlei.



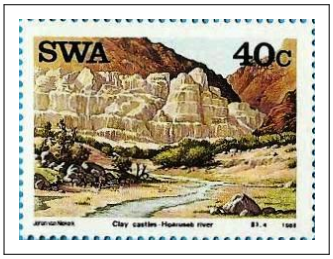
Sg 491

Sesriem Canyon.



Sg 492

Hoaruseb River - Clay Castles.



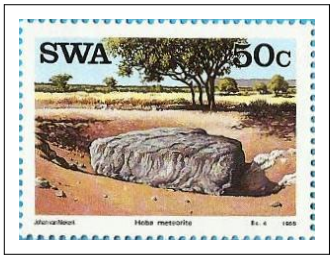
Sg 493

Hoba Meteorite.



9ft x 9ft x 3ft - estimated at 66 tons.

Hoba Meteorite.



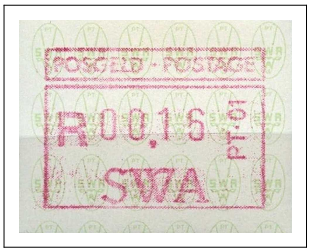
Sg 494

Commentary: The Hoba Meteorite is the largest known intact meteorite and the largest naturally occurring piece of iron known on the Earth's surface. It is composed of about 84% iron, 16% nickel, and trace amounts of cobalt and other metals.

Design: Johan van Niekerk. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Postal Gummed Labels sold in Frama Vending Machines and ranging in value from 1c to R99,99.

PT.01 Windhoek Main Post Office.



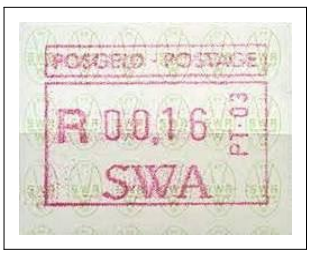
30.3.1988 - 23.11.1990

PT.02 Windhoek Ausspannplatz Post Office.



6.3.1989 - 23.11.1990

PT.03 Swakopmund Post Office.



10.3.1989 - 27.11.1990

PT.04 Keetmanshoop Post Office.



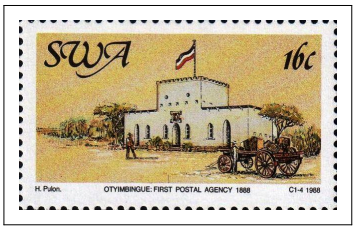
14.3.1989 - 27.11.1990

South West Africa

Centenary of Postal Service in South West Africa issue.
7 July 1988.

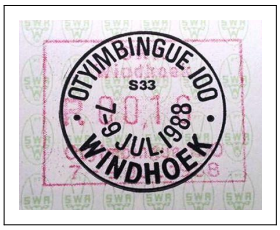
Perf: 14.

First Postal Agency, Otyimbingue, 1888.



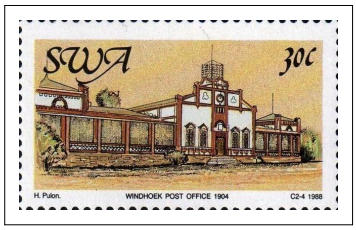
Sg 495

Frama Postal Label .



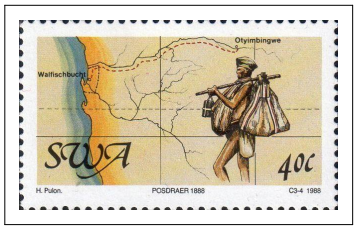
Commemorative Label & Postmark

Windhoek Post Office, 1904.



Sg 496

Mailrunner, 1888.

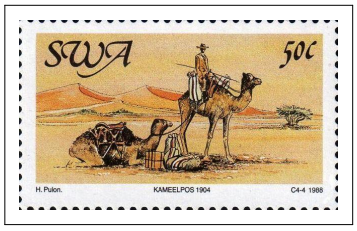


Sg 497

Route Tsumeb – Ondangwa.



Camel Mail, 1904.



Sg 498

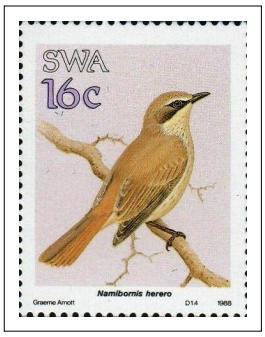
Footnote: On 16 July 1888, the first official Postal Agency in German South West Africa was opened at Otyimbingue by Polizei Wachtmeister (police constable) Hugo von Goldammer.

Design: H. Pulon. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Birds of South West Africa issue. 3 November 1988.

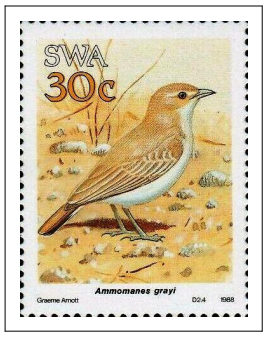
Perf: 14.

Herero Chat.



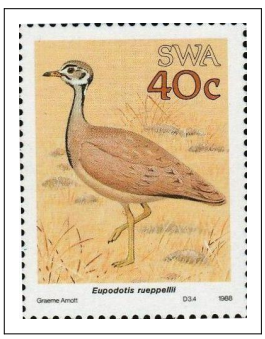
Sg 499

Gray's Lark.



Sg 500

Rüppell's Bustard.



Sg 501

Monteiro's Hornbill.



Sg 502

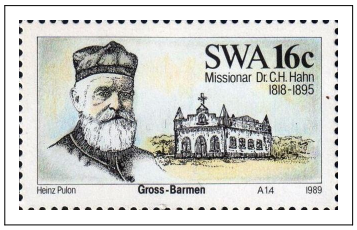
Design: G. Arnott. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

German Missionaries 1814 - 1870 issue.
16 February 1989.

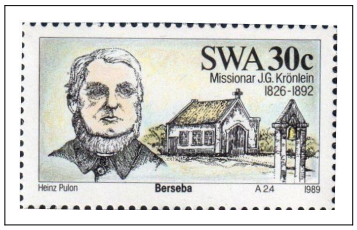
Perf: 14.

Dr Carl Hugo Hahn
Gross Barmen Mission.



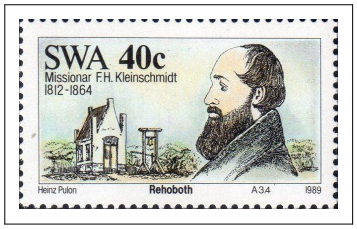
Sg 503

Revd J.G. Krönlein
Berseba Mission.



Sg 504

Revd F.H. Kleinschmidt
Rehoboth Mission.



Sg 505

Revd J.H. Schmelen
Bethanien Mission.



Sg 506

Design: H. Pulon. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

75th Anniversary of Aviation in South West Africa issue.
18 May 1989.

Perf: 14.

Beechcraft "1900".



Sg 507

Junckers "F13".



25.6.1919 - the world's first all-metal transport aircraft.

Ryan "Navion".



Sg 508

Junckers "F13".

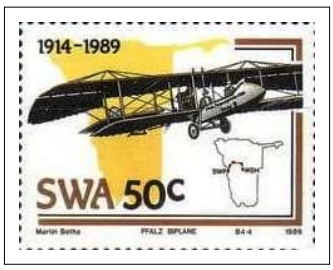


Sg 509

Pfalz Doppeldecker "Otto" (pusher biplane).



Pfalz Doppeldecker "Otto" (biplane).



Sg 510

Design: M. Botha. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Namib Desert Sand Dunes issue. 14 August 1989.

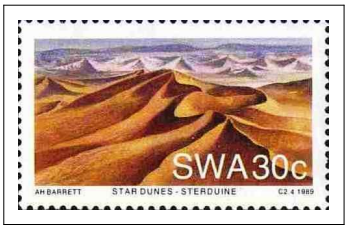
Perf: 14.

Barchan dunes.



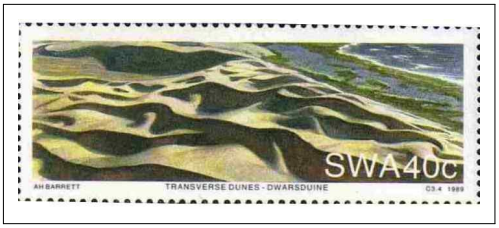
Sg 511

Star dunes.



Sg 512

Transverse dunes.



Sg 513

Crescentic dunes.



Sg 514

Design: A.H. Barrett. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

United Nations Resolution 435, Constitutional Election issue. 24 August 1989.

Perf: 14.



Sg 515



Sg 516



Sg 517



Sg 518

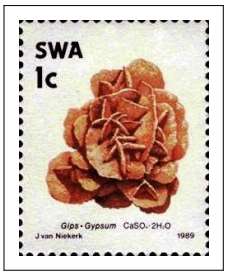
Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_Resolution_435.

South West Africa

Mines & Minerals. Fourth Decimal Definitive issue.
16 November 1989 - 1990.

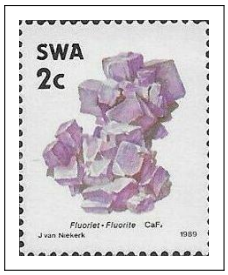
Perf: 14. Paper: chalk-surfaced paper (30c, 35c, 50c, R1), phosphorised paper (25c), all others non-coated Harrison paper (1c - 20c, 40c, 45c and R2).

Gypsum.



Sg 519

Fluorite.



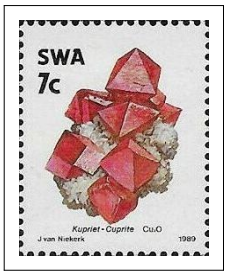
Sg 520

Mimetite.



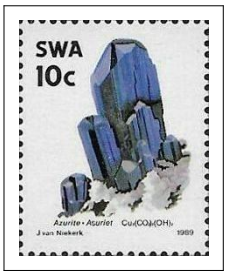
Sg 521

Cuprite.



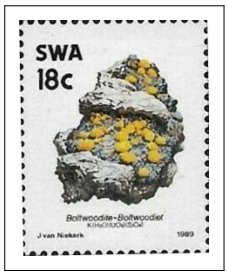
Sg 522

Azurite.



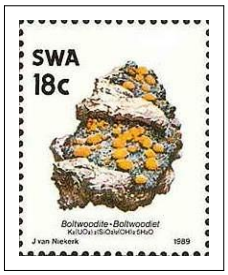
Sg 523

Boltwoodite.



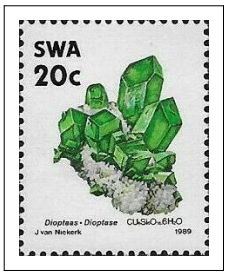
Sg 524 - Type I
incorrect mineral formula.

Boltwoodite.



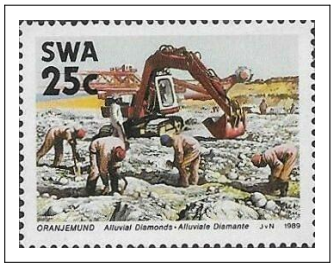
Sg 524a - Type II
corrected mineral formula.

Dioptase.



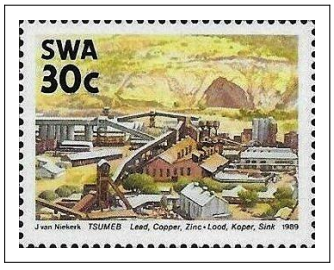
Sg 525

Oranjemund
Alluvial Diamond Field.



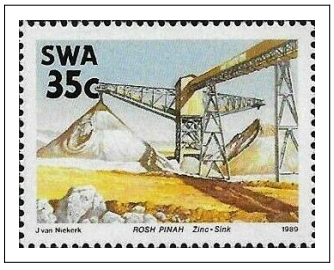
Sg 526

Tsumeb
Lead & Copper Complex.



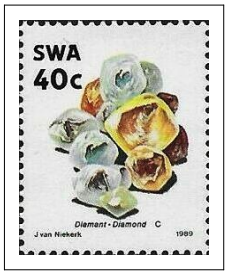
Sg 527

Rosh Pinah
Zinc Mine.



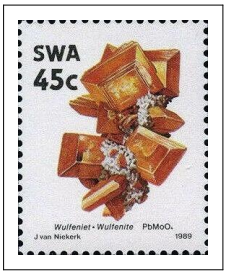
Sg 528

Diamonds.



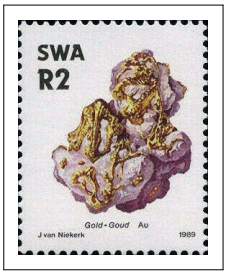
Sg 529

Wulfenite.



Sg 530

Gold.

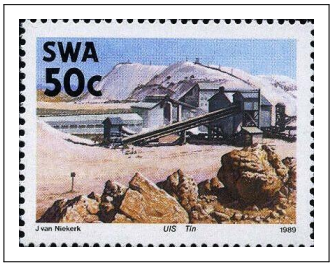


Sg 533

South West Africa

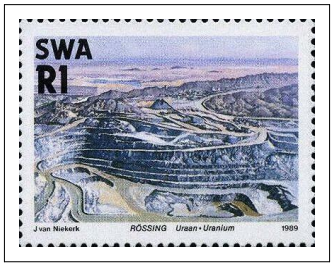
Mines & Minerals - Fourth Decimal Definitive issue...continued.

Uis
Tin Mine.



Sg 531

Rössing
Uranium Mine.



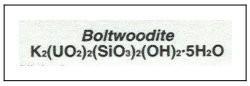
Sg 532

Type I
Incorrect Mineral formula.



Sg 524

Type II
Corrected Mineral formula.



Sg 524a

Design: Johan van Niekerk. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Flora of South West Africa issue.
1 February 1990.

Perf: 14. Paper: phosphorescent.

Arrow Poison flower.



Sg 534

Boabab flower.



Sg 535

Sausage Tree flower.



Sg 536

Devil's Claw
or Grapple Plant flower.



Sg 537

Design: Eva-Maria Linsmayer. Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

On 21 March 1990, South West Africa attained full independance and changed its name to "Namibia".

South West Africa

Miniature Sheets.

No 1. Paintings by Otto Schröder. 15 October 1975.



Sg 281

No 2. Prehistoric Rock Paintings. 31 March 1976.

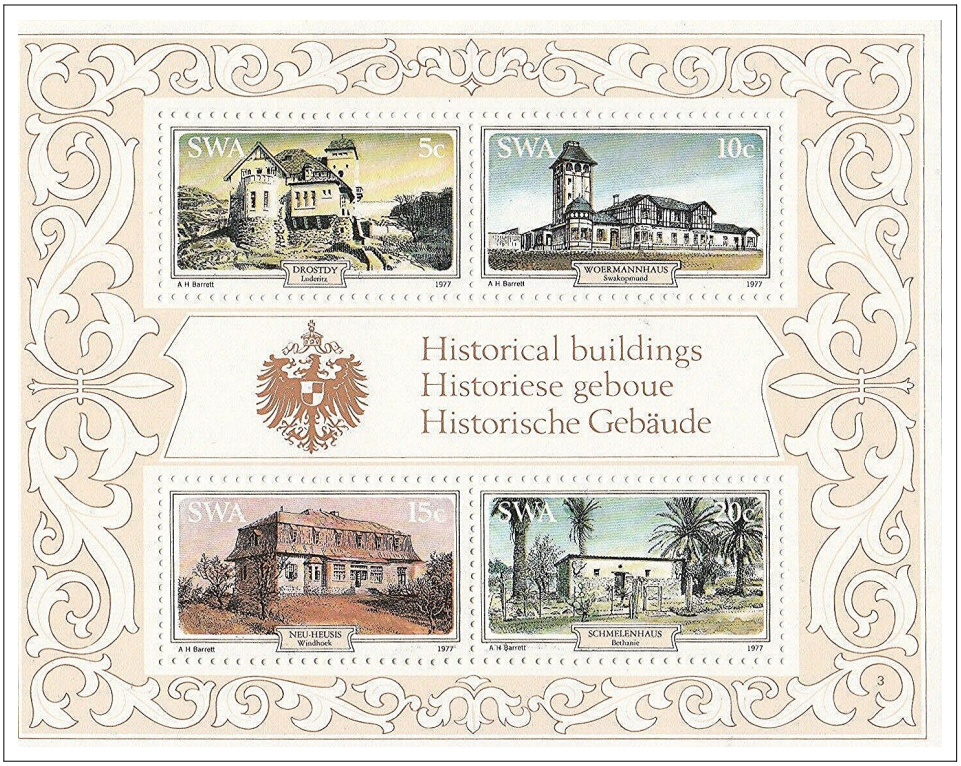


Sg 286

South West Africa

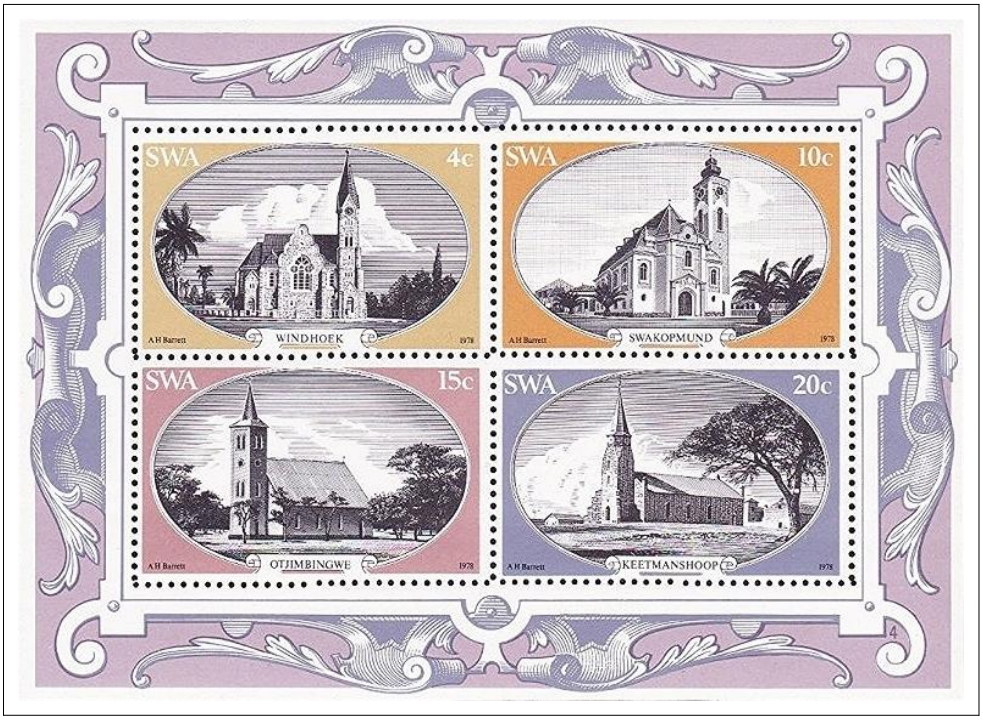
Miniature Sheets...continued.

No 3. Historic Houses. 4 November 1977.



Sg 310

No 4. Historic Churches. 16 June 1978.



Sg 323

South West Africa

Miniature Sheets ...continued.

No 5. Whales. 25 March 1980.



Sg 344

South West Africa

Miniature Sheets ...continued.

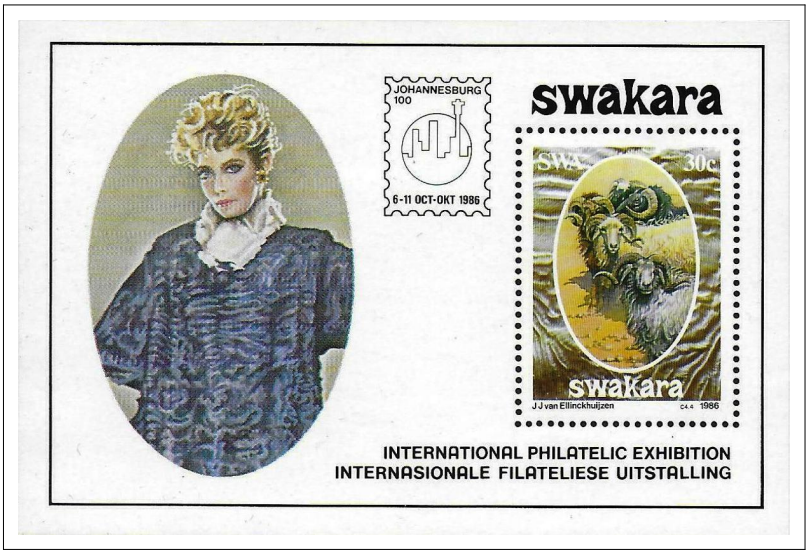
No 6. Historic Buildings of Lüderitz. 16 October 1981.



Sg 385

Philatelic Foundation of Southern Africa Miniature Sheets.

No 1. Karakul Industry. 10 July 1986



Sg 466.

Footnote: These miniature sheets were issued by the Foundation between 1986 and 1997 in aid of various national and international stamp exhibitions. Although the postal administration did not officially issue them, people could purchase the miniature sheets from post and philatelic offices at an additional surcharge not shown on the sheets.

South West Africa

Philatelic Foundation Miniature Sheets...continued.

No 2. Paintings by Thomas Baines. 19 February 1987.



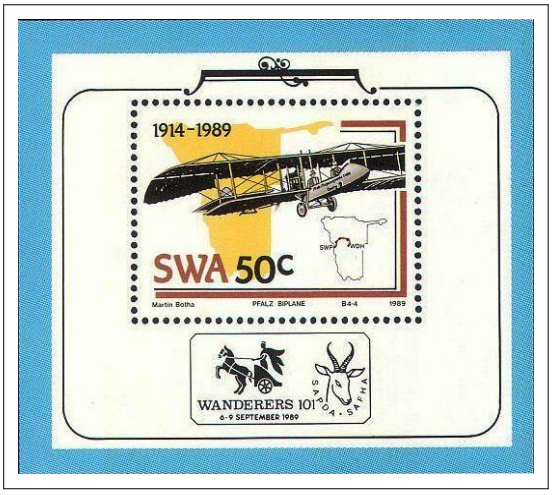
Sg 473

No 3. Centenary of Postal Service in S.W.A. 7 July 1988.



Sg 498

No 4. 75th Anniversary of Aviation in S.W.A. 18 May 1989.

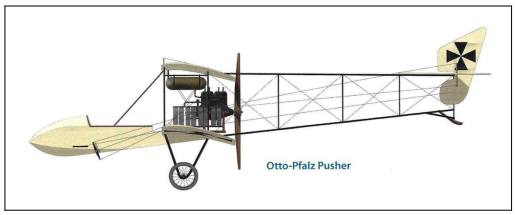


Sg 510

No 5. Flora of S.W.A.. 1 February 1990.



Sg 537



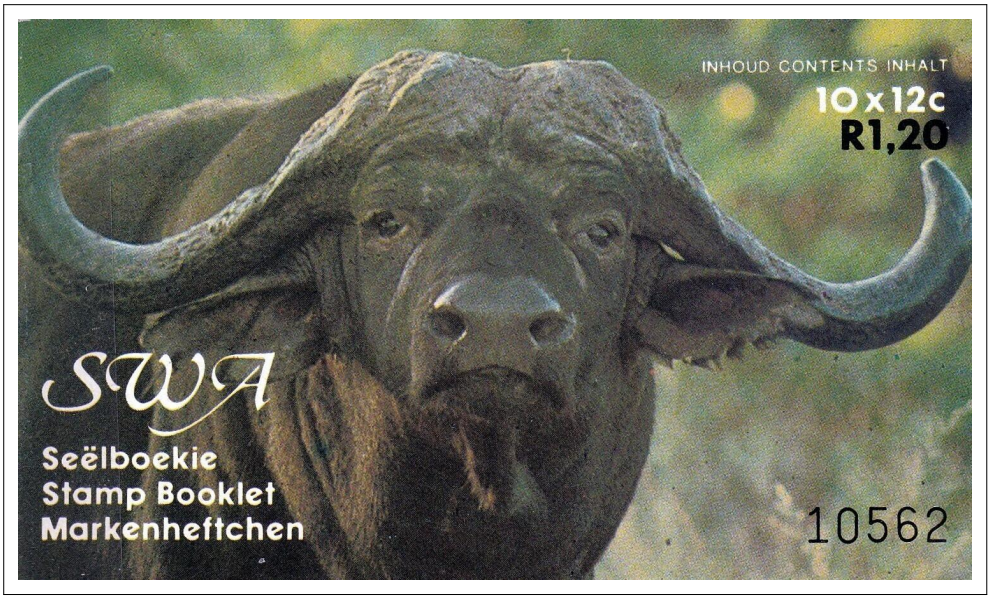
Commentary: In 1914, a flying instructor named Bruno Büchner was appointed as part of a privately funded commercial venture and dispatched to German South West and East Africa to generate interest in aviation through demonstrations and exhibition flights in the colonies. He was assigned a pusher biplane from Pfalz-Flugzeugwerke, called a Doppelfalz, and instructed that upon concluding his performances in German South West Africa, he was to fly overland to German East Africa to conduct exhibitions there.
In May 1914, Büchner, accompanied by his wife and a newspaper reporter, landed at Swakopmund with the Doppelpfalz. After assembling and testing the aircraft, he flew it inland to the capital of the colony, Windhoek. The flying conditions were found to be suboptimal due to the thin air at altitude and the aircraft's unsuitability for the climate of the area. Owing to this issue and the South African government's denial of overflying rights, it was determined that Büchner would not continue on to East Africa overland. Nonetheless, his exhibitions proved that aviation could significantly contribute to development of the colonies.
He performed several shows in the southern region of the South West colony and undertook what were, for that era, long-distance flights to Usakos and Karubib, transporting mailbags as well as a passenger. These journeys were not without danger as wind turbulence frequently compelled him to make unscheduled stops, disrupting his itinerary. He also staged shows at Keetmanshoop, Okahandja, and Rehoboth. The shows drew an enthusiastic response from local crowds, who readily purchased tickets, and they continued until July when Büchner had his aircraft crated and shipped from Lüderitz to Dar-es-Salaam.

South West Africa

Booklets.

1st Decimal Booklet. 1 August 1985.

Booklet pane of 10 x 12c with margins all round attached by selvedge.



No 1 - SG 358ba

2nd Decimal Booklet. 1 February 1986.

Booklet pane of 10 x 12c with margins all round attached by selvedge.



No 2 - SG 358ba

South West Africa

Postage Due Stamps

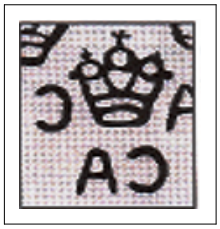
Stamps of Transvaal and South Africa.
1 January - July 1923.

(a) SETTING I - overprint Type 1 and Type 2 alternately, 14 mm between two lines.
(i) on stamps D5/6 of Transvaal.
Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.

Multiple Crown and CA.



D1





D2

(ii) On stamps D3/4 and D6 of South Africa.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14. Type A lettering.



D3



D4



D5 - (20/4/1923).

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

(iii) On stamps D9/10/11 and D14 of South Africa.
Watermark: none.
Type A lettering (D6 and D7), Type B lettering (D8 and D9).



D6 - Perf: 14.



D7 - rouletted.



D8 - rouletted.



D9 - Perf: 14. (21/6/1923).

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Footnotes:
1. A variety of D1, D4/5 and D9 with 15 mm between the two lines occurred in some printings;
2. The locally printed stamps, Perf 14, differ both in border design and in figures of value from the rouletted stamps. All values except the 3d and 6d are known with a closed "G" in "POSTAGE" and are referred to as the "POSTADE" variety.

South West Africa

(b) SETTING II - overprint 10 mm between two lines.

(i) on stamp D5 of Transvaal.
Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.



D10 - (20.4.1923).

(ii) On stamps D3/4 of South Africa.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14. Type A lettering.



D11 - (20.4.1923).



D12 - (20.4.1923).

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

(iii) On stamp D9 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: roulette. Type A lettering.



D13 - Perf: rouletted (7.23).

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

---

30 July 1923 - 1926. Overprint "Zuidwest" in one word without hyphen.

(a) SETTING III - overprint Type 3 and Type 4, 14 mm between two lines, "South West" 14 mm long, "Zuidwest" 11 mm long.

(i) on stamp D6 of Transvaal.
Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.



D14

(ii) On stamps D9 and D11/12 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Type A lettering on D15, Type B lettering others.



D15 - Perf: 14.



D16 - rouletted.



D17 - Perf: 14. 2.8.1923.

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

(b) SETTING IV - overprint 14 mm between two lines.
"South West" 16 mm long, "Zuidwest" 12 mm long.

(i) On stamp D5 of Transvaal.
Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.



D17a - 1.7.1924.

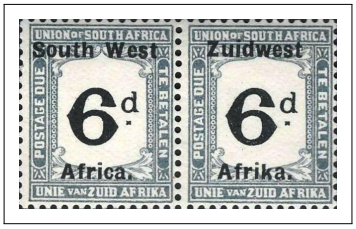
(ii) On stamps D11/12 and D16 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: 14. Type B lettering.



D18 - 1.7.1924.



D19 - 1.7.1924.



D20 - 1.7.1924.

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

(c) SETTING V - overprinted 12 mm between two lines.
"South West" 16 mm long, "Zuidwest" 12 mm long.

(i) On stamp D5 of Transvaal.
Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.



D21 - 6.8.1924.

(ii) On stamp D4 of South Africa.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14. Type A lettering.



D22 - 6.8.1924.

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

(iii) On stamps D11 and D13 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: 14. Type B lettering.



D23 - 6.8.1924.



D24 - 6.8.1924.

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

(d) SETTING VI - overprinted 9½ mm between two lines.
"South West" 16 mm long, "Zuidwest" 12 mm long.

(i) On stamp D5 of Transvaal.
Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.



D25 - 7.9.1924.

(ii) On stamp D4 of South Africa.
Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14. Type A lettering.



D26 - 3.2.1926.

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

(iii) On stamps D11/16 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: 14. Type B lettering.



D27 - 1.3.1926.



D28 - 16.3.1925.



D29 - 1.10.1926.



D30 - 7.9.1924.



D31 - 6.5.1926.



D32 - 1.10.1926.

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

14 May - 27 September 1927.

Change of overprint to "Suidwes Afrika". Overprint Types D1 and D2 - 12 mm between two lines:

(a) on stamp D5 of Transvaal.
Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.

Overprints Types.



D1 and D2.



D33 - 27.9.1927.

(b) On stamps D13/16 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: 14. Type B lettering.



D34



D35 - 27.9.1927.



D35a - black & deep violet.



D37 - 27.9.1927.



D38 - 27.9.1927.

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

(c) On stamp D18 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: 14.



D39

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Footnote: examples of all values can be found with very small or very faint stops.

South West Africa

1928 - 1929. Change of overprint to "S.W.A".

(a) On stamps D15/16 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: 14.
Type B lettering. Type 10 overprint.

Type 10 overprint



D40





D41

(b) On stamps D17/21 of South Africa.
Watermark: none. Perf: 13½ x 14.
Type B lettering. Type 10 overprint.



D42



D43



D44



D45 - no dot below "d".



D46 - no dot below "d".

Print: Lithography by Government Printer, Pretoria.

First issue of South West Africa Postage Dues. 23 February 1931.

Inscribed bilingually. Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 12.



D47



D48



D49



D50



D51

Print: Lithography by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Additional issue. 18 May 1959.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.



D52



D53



D54

Print: Centre (typographic), frame (rotogravure), by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South West Africa

Change of Watermark issue. 1 December 1960.

As D52 and D54 of previous issue.
Watermark: Coat of Arms. Perf: 15 x 14.



D55



D56

Print: Centre (typographic), frame (rotogravure), by Government Printer, Pretoria.

1st Decimal Issue. 14 February 1961.

Watermark: Coat of Arms. Perf: 15 x 14.



D57



D58



D59



D60



D61



D62

Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

---

22 March 1972.

Watermark: R.S.A. tête-bêche (sideways). Perf: 14 x 13½.
Paper: phosphorised chalk-surfaced (Harrison) paper.



D63



D64

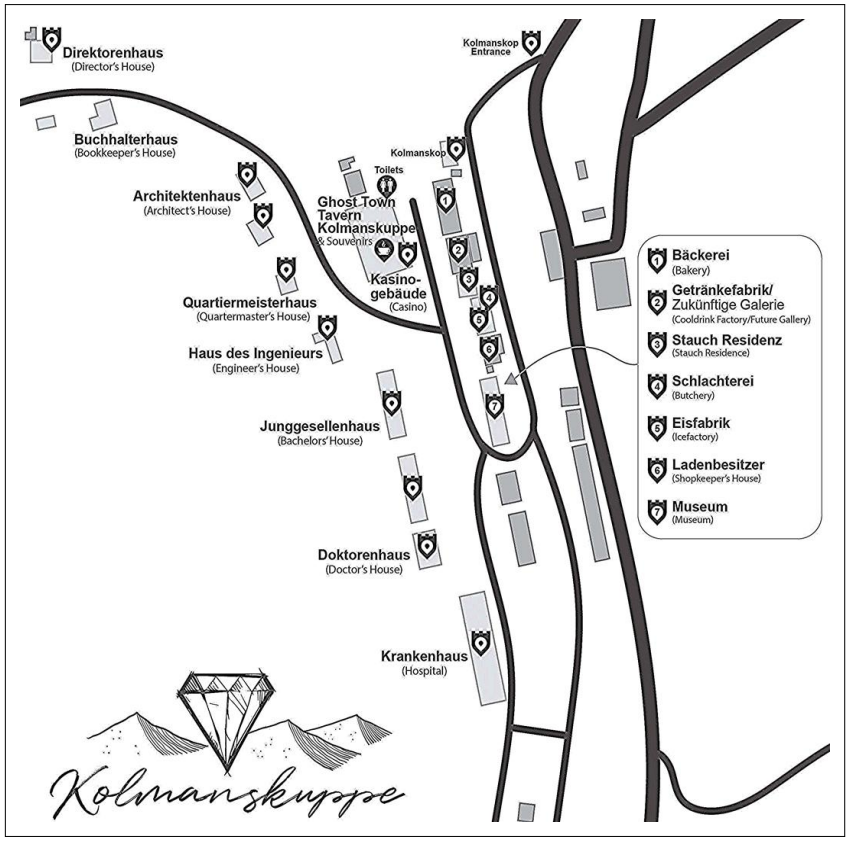
Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

The usage of Postage Due stamps in the territory was discontinued from April 1975.

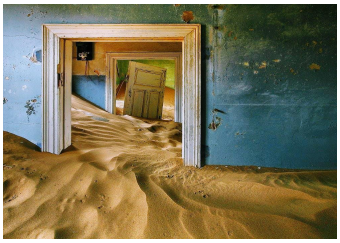
South West Africa

Kolmanskop

Kolmanskop (Eng: Coleman's Hill) is an abandoned ghost town in the Namib Desert in southern Namibia, situated 10 kilometres inland from the port of Lüderitz. Previously an extremely affluent mining town of some 400 residents, it has since evolved into a popular tourist destination.
The town's origins may be traced back to April 1908, when a railway worker, Zacharias Lewala, found a shining stone while clearing driftsand from the railway line and showed it to his supervisor, August Stauch. Stauch immediately recognised the stone as potentially a diamond, a conclusion confirmed by a local mining engineer. Once the discovery became known, hordes of prospectors descended on the area.
Fuelled by the immense wealth amassed by the first diamond miners, the town of Kolmanskop was rapidly developed, with amenities and institutions including a hospital equipped with the first state-of-the-art X-ray machine in the southern hemisphere; a ballroom; the first tram in Africa; a swimming pool; a furniture factory; a baker; a butcher; a post office; a police station (with officers patrolling the area on camels); a power station; a school; a four-lane skittle-alley; a theatre; a sports hall; a casino; and an ice factory. The power station generated 1.5 megawatts of electricity and was one of only two in the world that did so by utilising distilled seawater in its boilers. Kolmanskop was linked by a railway to Lüderitz and was the terminus of two privately owned narrow-gauge electrified railway lines that served the diamond mining industry farther south.
In September 1908, the German colonial authorities proclaimed a "Sperrgebiet" - a "forbidden zone" - encompassing Kolmanskop and extending 360 km northward to latitude 26°S from the Orange River and 100 km inland from the coast. This area, known as Diamond Area No. 1, was only accessible to diamond companies and miners. During the town's heyday, the precious stones were so abundant that one could easily pick them out of the sand. Workers, equipped with jam jars, a small spade, tweezers, and a hand broom, would crawl on their hands and knees (see SG 411), filling them with diamonds. However, the gradual depletion of the diamond fields due to intensive mining resulted in a corresponding decline of the town, which was exacerbated by the discovery in 1928 of huge diamond reserves, the richest diamond-bearing deposits ever known, on the beach terraces in the extreme southwest of the colony, near the Orange River. These events led to a southward exodus of most of the town's residents to the new location, virtually abandoning their homes. Mining in Kolmanskop and the surrounding area ceased in 1950, and the town was completely abandoned by 1956. Over a span of 40 years, the town of Kolmanskop emerged, thrived, and ultimately fell into desolation. Left untouched since 1956, the Namib Desert has since invaded the town, leaving it half-buried beneath a sea of sand. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolmanskop.




Mine Manager's House.


Desert sand invasion.


Ice blocks & water delivered daily by tram.


Aerial view of Town.


Abandoned Houses.


Ice Factory.





South West Africa

South West Africa

Stamp Purchases Account

If a computer spreadsheet/package is not available, this simple log will facilitate maintaining an accurate record of stamp purchases and keep track of the total amount outlaid to date.

COLUMN ONE **COLUMN TWO** **COLUMN THREE**

STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE

South West Africa

Stamp Purchases Account...continued - Page No _.

Page Total B/F _____

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

South West Africa

Stamp Purchases Account...continued - PAGE No _.

Page Total B/F _____

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

PAGE No	TOTAL

Grand Total _____

South West Africa

Stamp Album Inventory

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No Z1					
SG No Z1a					
SG No Z2					
SG No Z3					
SG No Z4					
SG No Z5					
SG No Z6					
SG No Z7					
SG No Z8					
SG No Z9					
SG No Z10					
SG No Z11					
SG No Z12					
SG No Z13					
SG No Z14					
SG No Z15					
SG No Z16					
SG No Z17					
SG No Z18					
SG No Z19					
SG No Z20					
SG No 1					
SG No 2					
SG No 3					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 4					
SG No 5					
SG No 6					
SG No 7					
SG No 8					
SG No 9					
SG No 10					
SG No 11					
SG No 12					
SG No 1c					
SG No 3c					
SG No 5a					
SG No 6a					
SG No 7a					
SG No 8b					
SG No 9a					
SG No 14					
SG No 15					
SG No 16					
SG No 17					
SG No 18					
SG No 19					
SG No 20					
SG No 21					

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, pinholes or creases;
(d) perforation teeth intact;
(e) centring – evenness 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;
© folds, tears, pinholes 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, pinholes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth intact;
(d) centring - evenness 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 current;
(b) folds, tears, pinholes 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

South West Africa

Stamp Album Inventory - continued.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No					
SG No					
SG No				