

Notes:

These Specialized pages include spots for all major varieties. They also include spots for most plate flaws, overprint flaws, etc.

Vorläufer and mitläufer (forerunners) are not included. I anticipate providing a separate file for those in the future.

All watermarks are as viewed from the rear of the stamp. Unless otherwise noted, all plate flaw positions are for partial issues, meaning the plate flaws appear at the position noted on some, but not all, printed sheets.

On pages with stamp photos included, there may be some stamp photos missing due to my inability to find suitable images of those stamps.

At the end of each set is a blank page for each page style used in the set. If you would like additional pages that include custom boxes, text, etc., in a style that exactly matches the existing pages, or if you would like further customizations (odd-size stamp, additional boxes, etc.) to the existing pages, please send me a note through the "Contact Admin" form that's in the footer of every page on my website.

**NOTE ON PRINTING:** If, when printing, you have the option to print the pages actual size or shrink them to fit the paper, do not select shrink to fit! Doing so will shrink all content, including the stamp boxes, resulting in them being too small. The pages should print correctly at actual size, regardless of any warnings your printer might give.

Cheers,

PostmasterGS

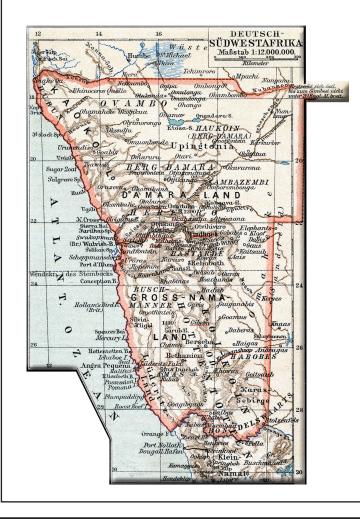
In 1883, German merchant Adolf Lüderitz purchased the Bay of Angra Pequena from the local natives, establishing the first permanent European presence in the area. On 7 August 1884, the German government formally took the colony under its protection, raising the German flag over Angra Pequena, now renamed Lüderitzbucht.

Throughout the next several years, the German holdings grew with the signing of agreements with several of the local tribes. By the mid-1890s, Germany controlled much of the territory, and there was a German population of approximately 1,000 settlers.



Flag of the German Colonial Office

From the mid-1890s until 1907, the colony saw a series of uprisings, which cause the German military presence to escalate dramatically. By 1907, the German forces had



defeated the local rebels, and the colony became self-governing.

As with most of the other German colonies, German Southwest Africa was largely undefendable at the outbreak of World War I. On 9 July 1915, the German colonial force surrendered to South African forces, marking the end of the German presence in the area.

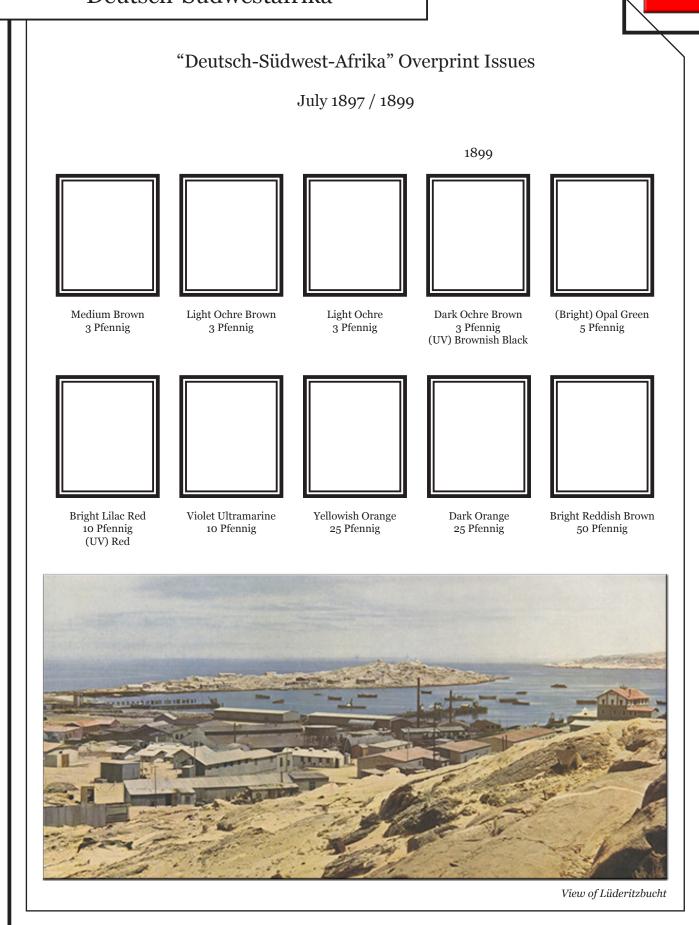
During the brief period of the German Southwest Africa's existence, Germany opened almost 100 post offices throughout the colony, more than in any other German colony. These included numerous short-lived provisional and feldpost offices to serve German troops moving throughout the colony during World War I.

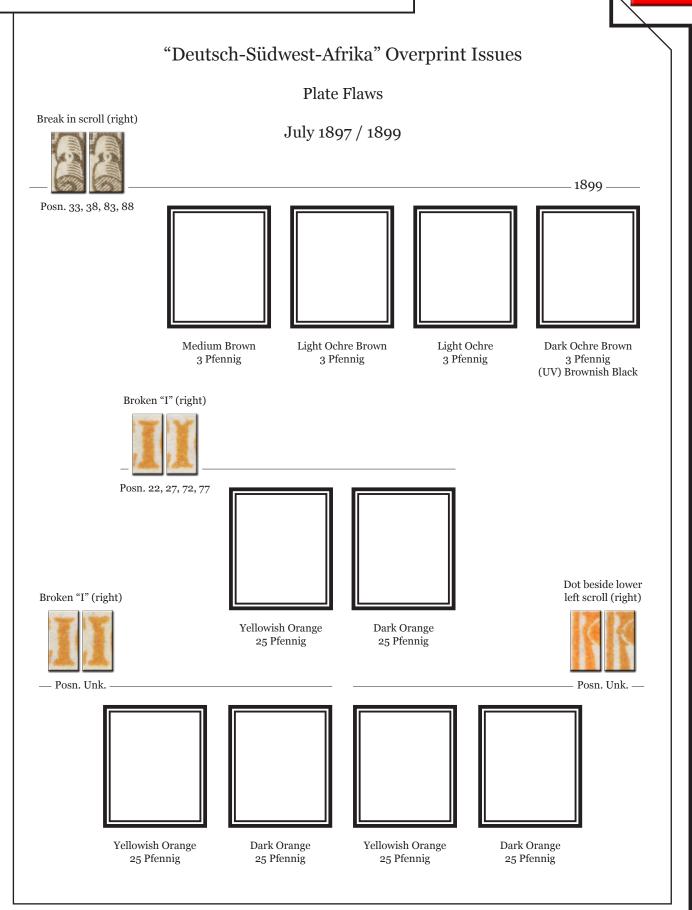


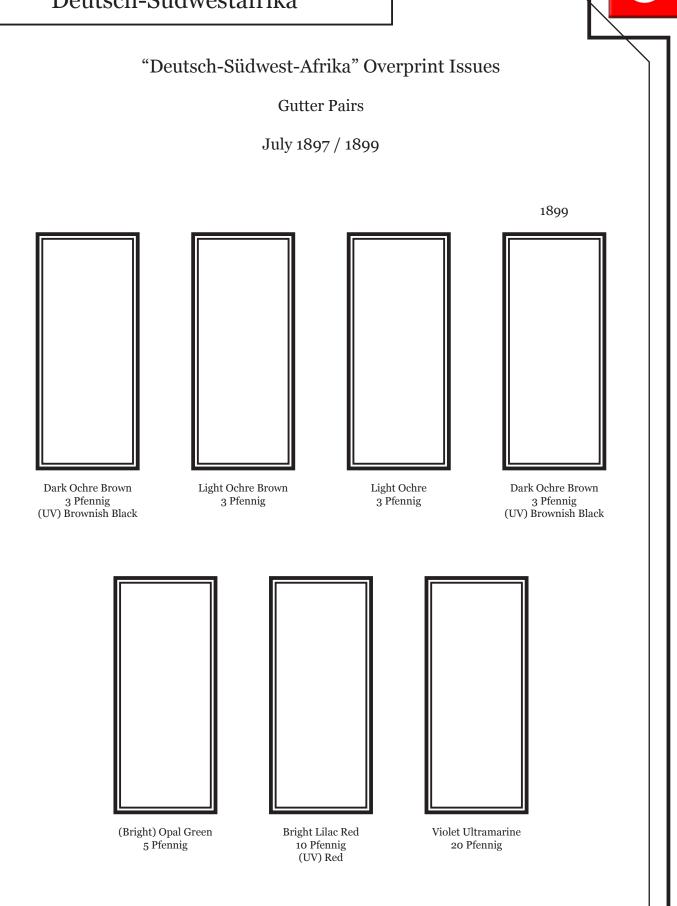
Bern "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" Overprint Issues February 1897 Bright Lilac Red Medium Brown (Bright) Opal Green 5 Pfennig 10 Pfennig 3 Pfennig Yellowish Orange Violet Ultramarine Bright Reddish Brown 20 Pfennig 25 Pfennig 50 Pfennig In February 1897, the Reichsdruckerei printed 800 copies of the first "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" overprints for the Universal Postal Union in Bern, Switzerland. The issues feature a heavier overprint than the normal issues, and the 3 Pfennig value is in a different color – medium brown.



Printing presses at the Reichsdruckerei





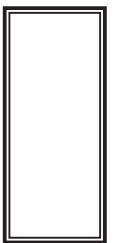




"Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" Overprint Issues

**Gutter Pairs** 

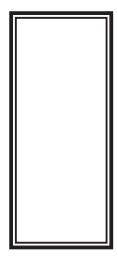
July 1897 / 1899



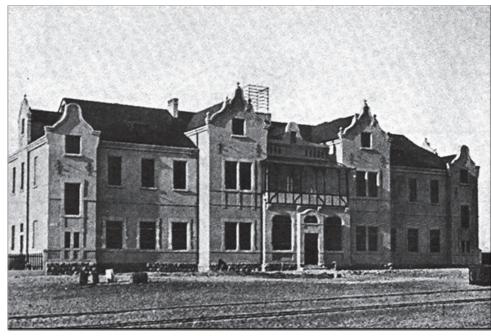
Yellowish Orange 25 Pfennig



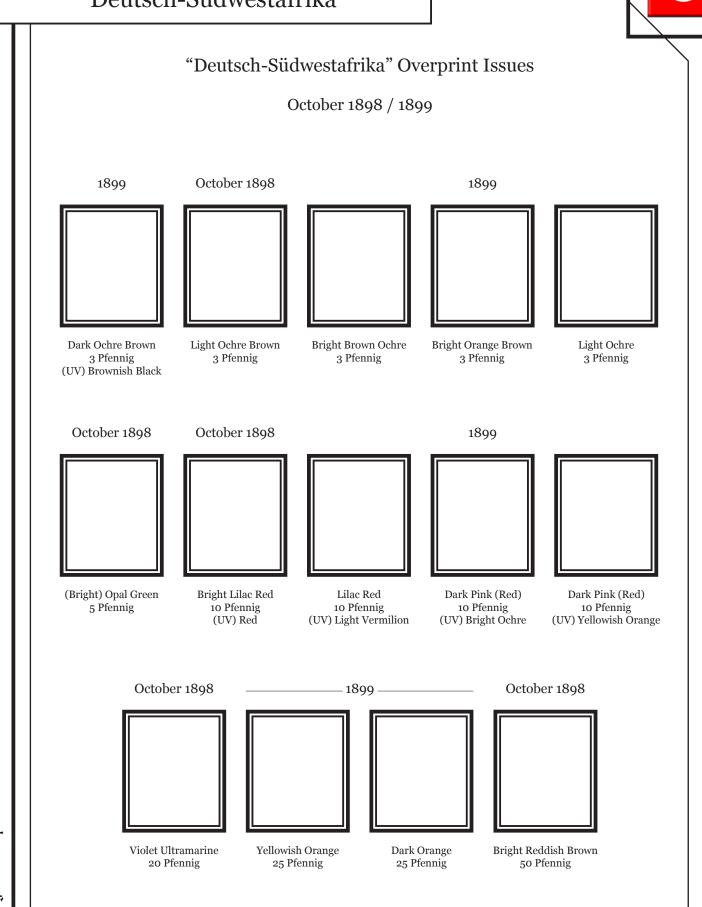
Dark Orange 25 Pfennig

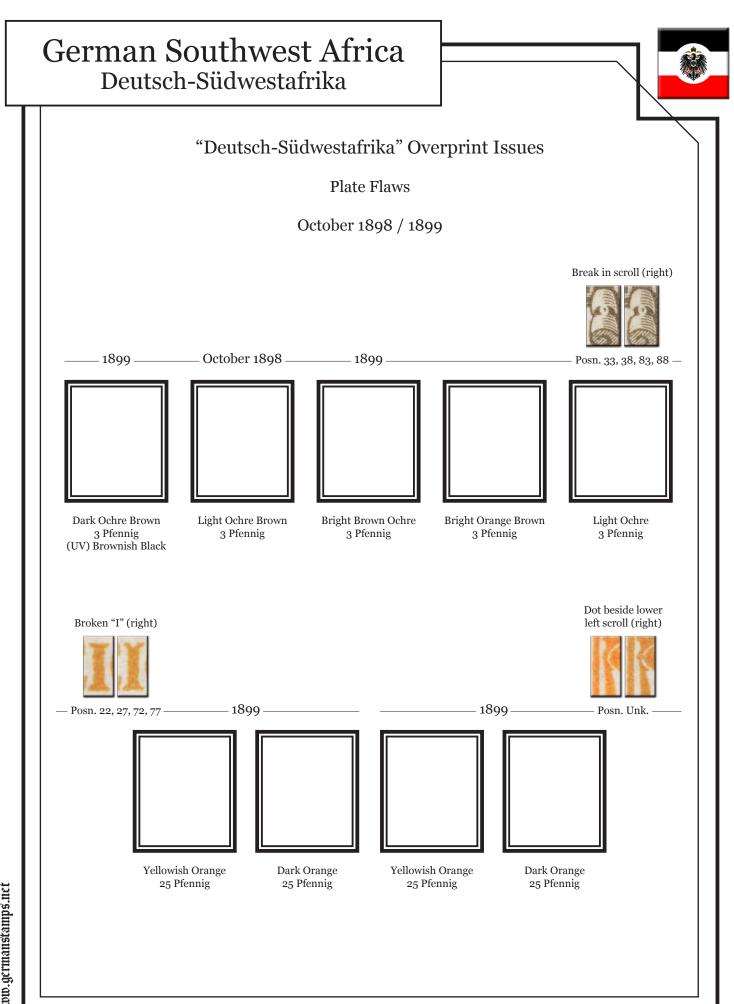


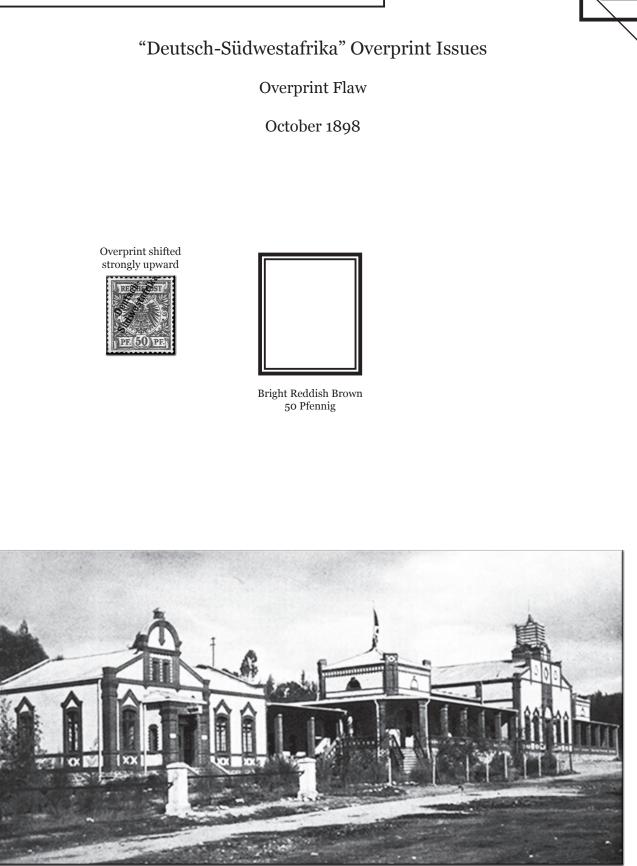
Bright Reddish Brown 50 Pfennig



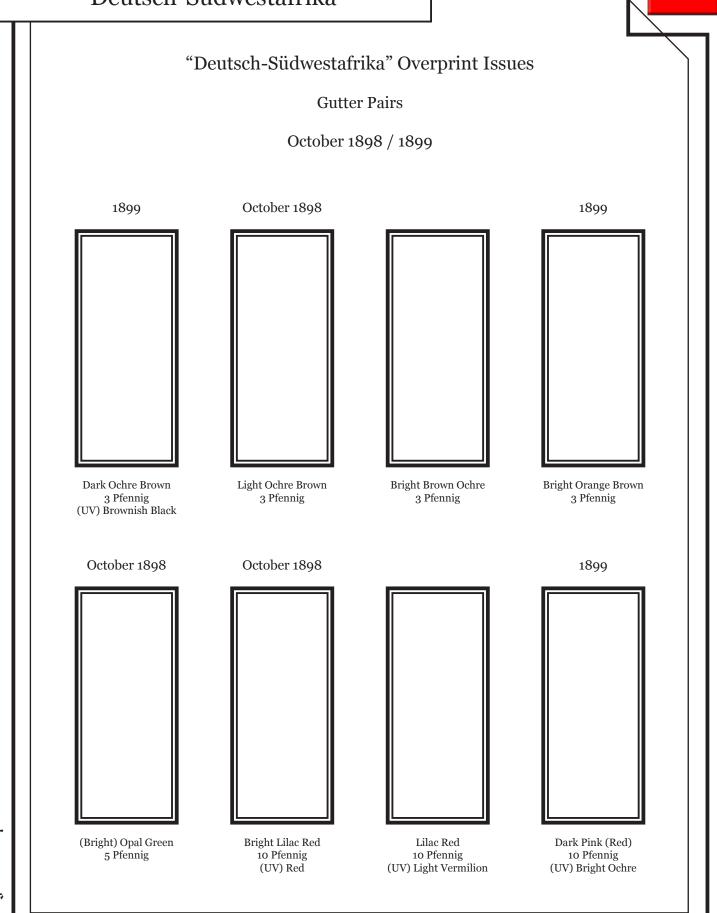
Swakopmund Post Office

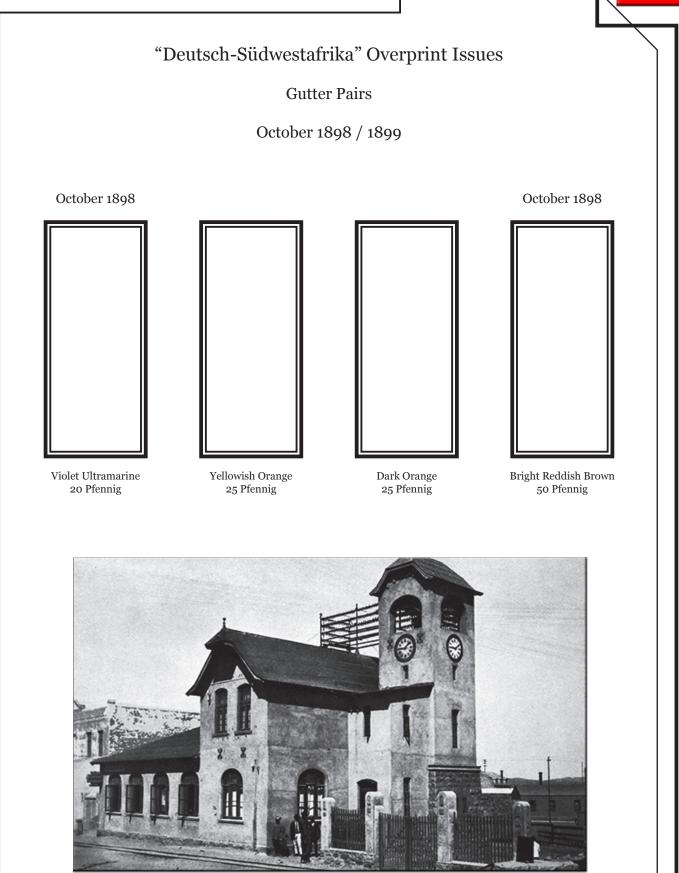






Windhuk Post Office, c. 1911





Lüderitzbucht Post Office, c. 1911



#### Keetmanshoop Provisional

June – September 1900

Red

From June-September 1900, Keetmanshoop faced a shortage of 5 Pfennig stamps. As an interim measure, the post office bisected 10 Pfennig stamps. Genuinely used copies can be found only on postcards bearing an arrival postmark. Those on cover or on postcard without arrival postmark are philatelic.

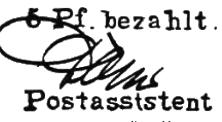




Cash Payment Provisional

September 1900

From June-September 1900, Keetmanshoop faced a shortage of 5 Pfennig stamps. In addition to the bisected Keetmanshoop provisionals, the post office also used cash payment (Barfrankierung) markings on a small number of items. These items contain a two- or four-line rubber stamp and the signature of the postal clerk, Herr Doms.



2-line rubber stamp

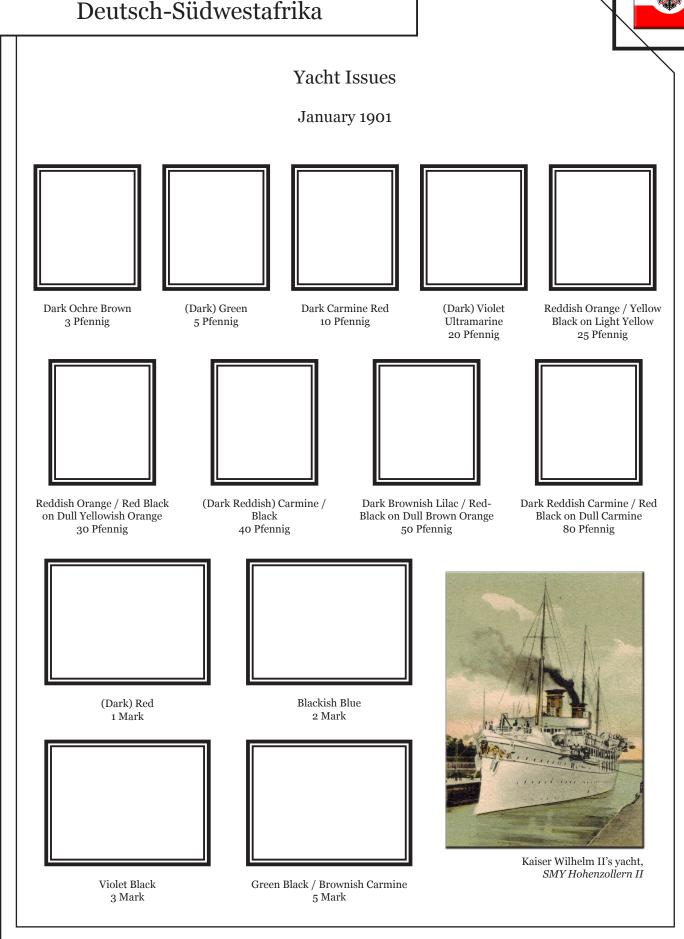


#### Cash Payment Provisional

September 1900

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4-line rubber stamp





#### Yacht Issues

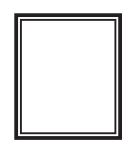
Plate Flaw

January 1901

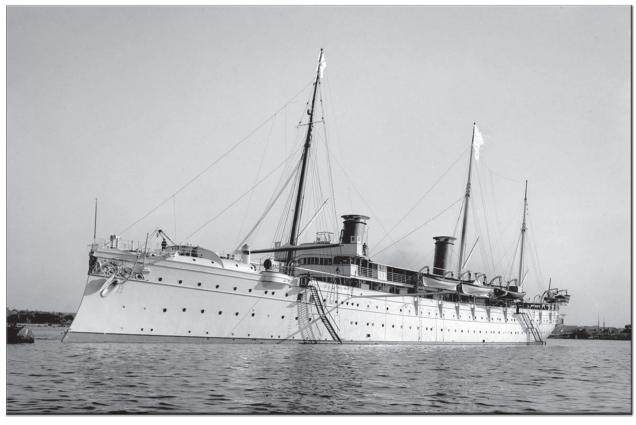
Black lines next to left value (right)



Posn. 42, 47, 92, 97

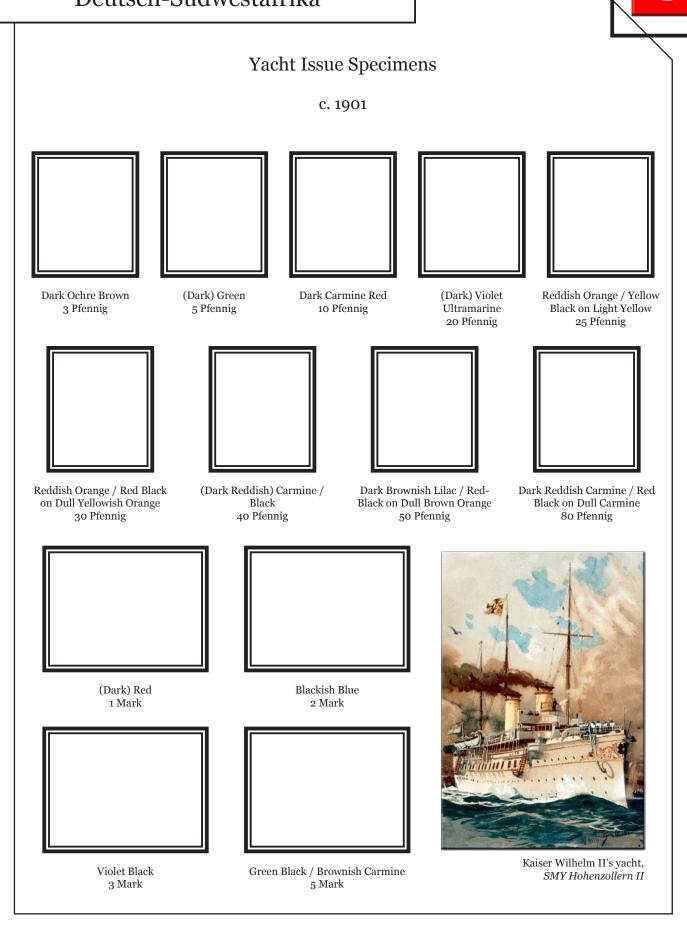


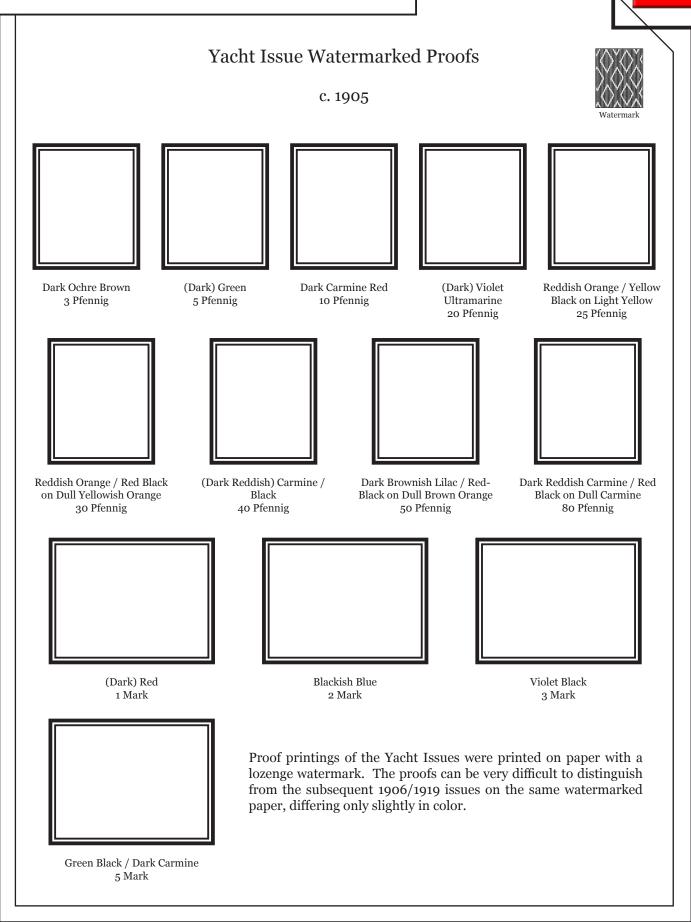
Reddish Orange / Red Black on Dull Yellowish Orange 30 Pfennig



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Kaiser Wilhelm II's yacht, SMY Hohenzollern II

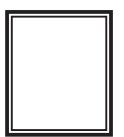






#### Yacht Issue 2 Pfennig Proof

c. 1899 – 1900



(Dark) Gray Blue 2 Pfennig

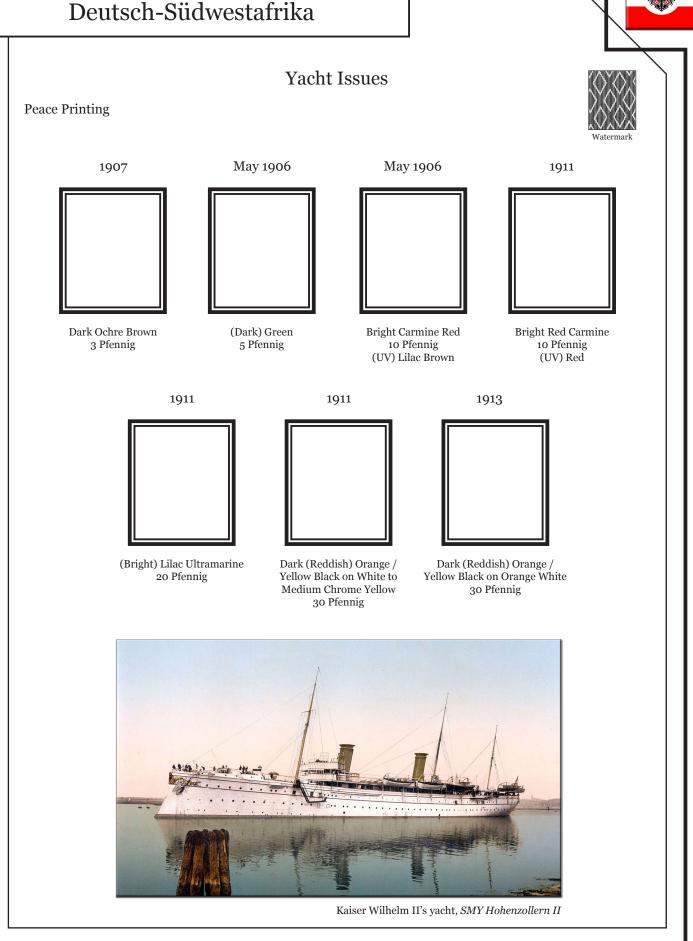
Following the Reichspost's selection of the design for the Yacht Issues, several blocks of 16 were printed as proofs. The proofs are in a face value and color that were not used on the final, released issues.

The blocks of 16 contain 4 stamps each from Deutsch-Südwestafrika, Samoa, Kamerun, and Karolinen, arranged as follows:

DSWA	DSWA	Samoa	Samoa
DSWA	DSWA	Samoa	Samoa
Karolinen	Karolinen	Kamerun	Kamerun
Karolinen	Karolinen	Kamerun	Kamerun

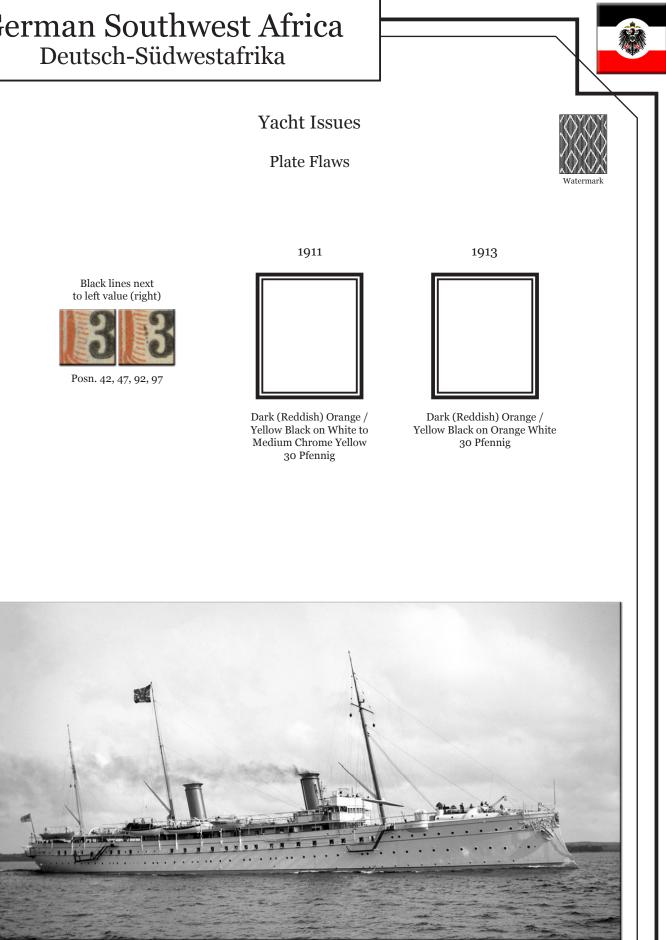


Proofs of the same design were also printed for Deutsch-Neuguinea, though the specific details of the printing are unknown.



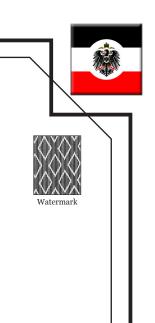
# German Southwest Africa

Deutsch-Südwes	stafrika	
	Yacht Issues	Watermark
Peace Printing, 1912	War Printing, 1919	Peace Printing, 1911
Dark Carmine Red 1 Mark 26:17 Perforation	Red Carmine 1 Mark 25:17 Perforation	Dark to Blackish Blue 2 Mark 26:17 Perforation
War Printing, 1919	War Printing, 1919	War Printing, 1919
Dark to Blackish Blue 2 Mark 25:17 Perforation	Black Violet Gray 3 Mark 25:17 Perforation	Blackish Gray Violet 3 Mark 25:17 Perforation
Peace Printing, 1906	Peace Printing, 1906	War Printing, 1919
Green Black / Dark Carmine 5 Mark 26:17 Perforation Center (UV) Yellowish Red	Green Black / Dark Carmine 5 Mark 26:17 Perforation Center (UV) Carmine	Green Black / Red Carmine 5 Mark 25:17 Perforation Center Type II



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Kaiser Wilhelm II's yacht, SMY Hohenzollern II



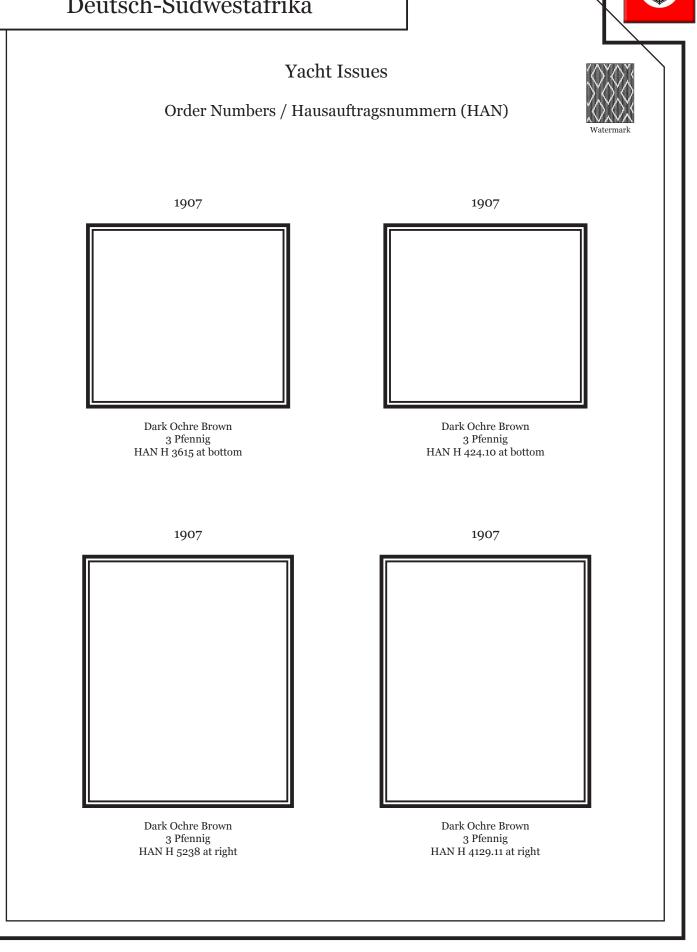


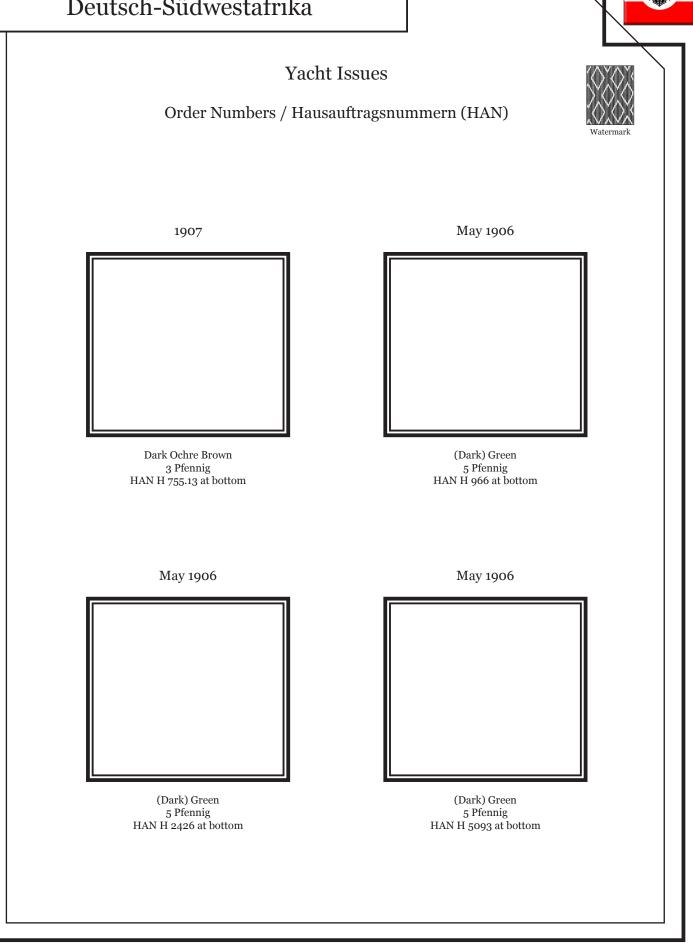
**Perforation Variety** 

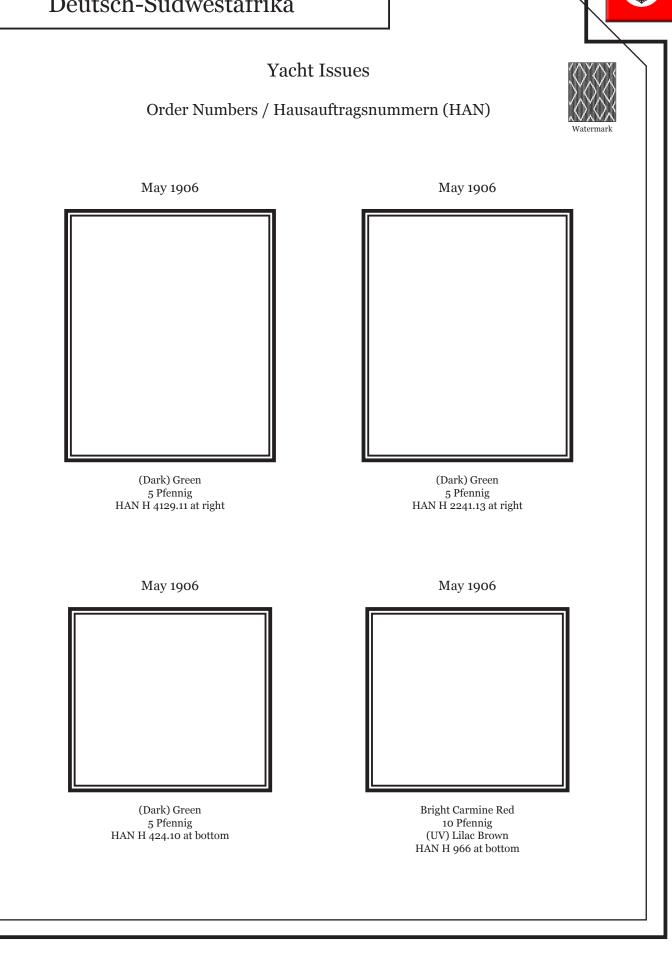


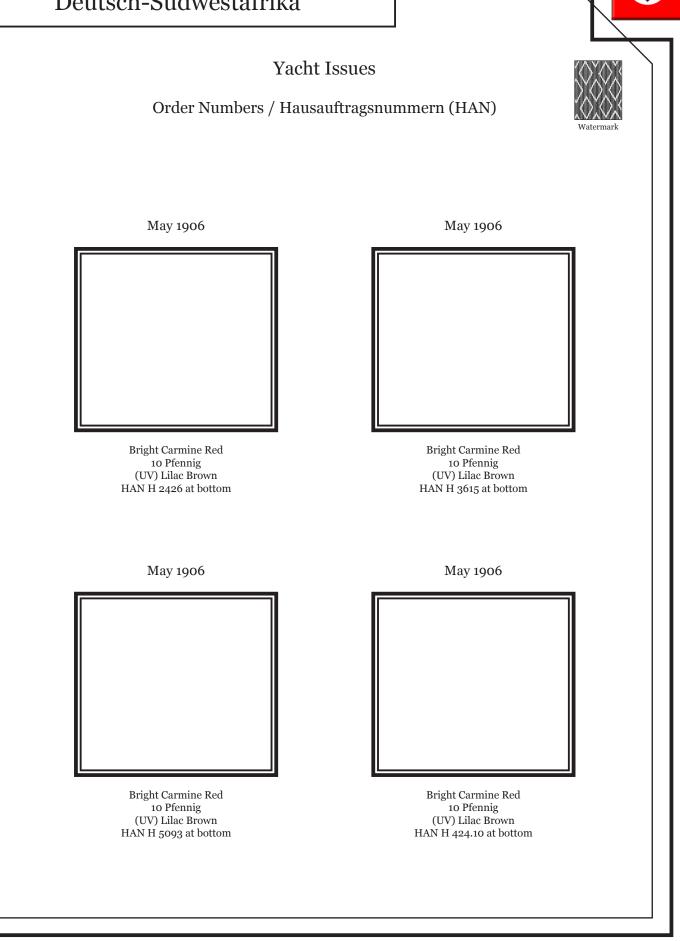
Bright Red Carmine / Bright Carmine Red 10 Pfennig

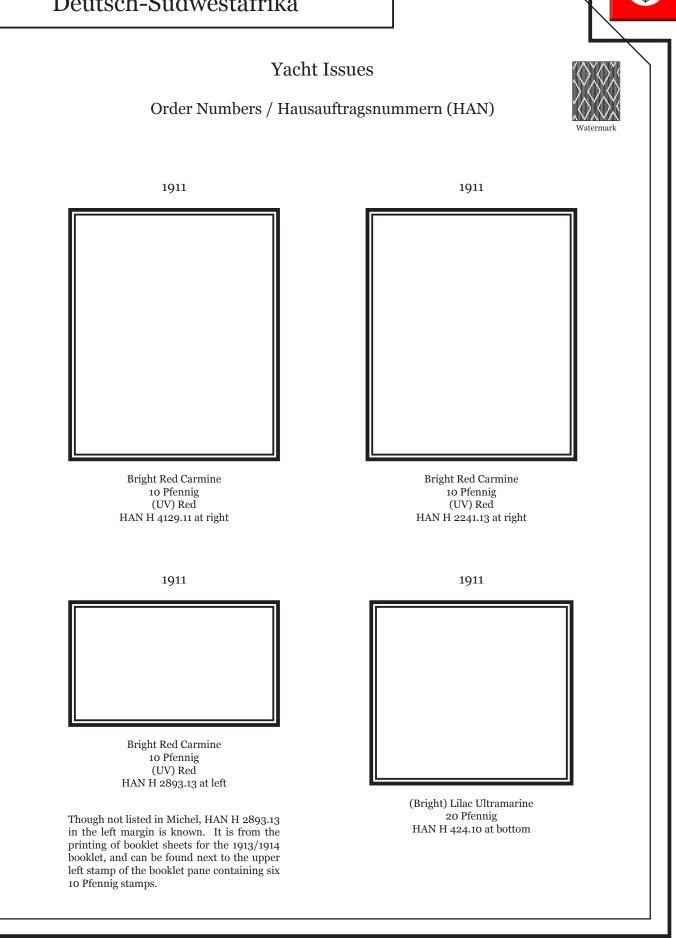
The 10 Pfennig issue was printed in 10 x 10 sheets, which were then run through a perforation machine. The machine used to perforate an unknown number of these sheets was designed to perforate two 10 x 10 sheets printed side-by-side with a margin in-between, rather than a single 10 x 10 sheet. This resulted in an extra perforation along the left margin of the sheet. For this reason, left margin copies of some printings of these issues can be found with a perforated margin, giving the appearance of a blank field attached at the left.

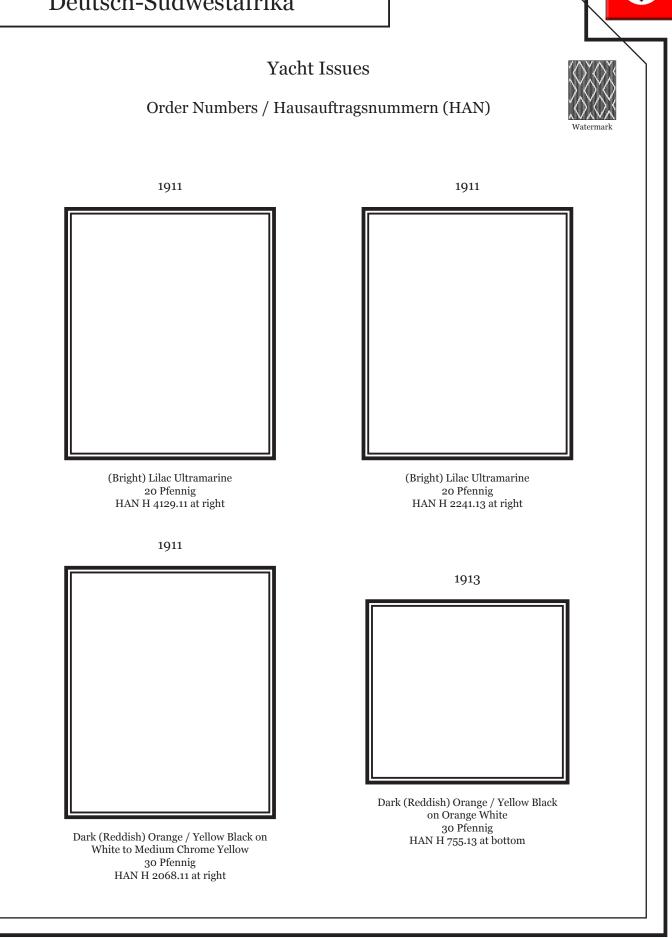




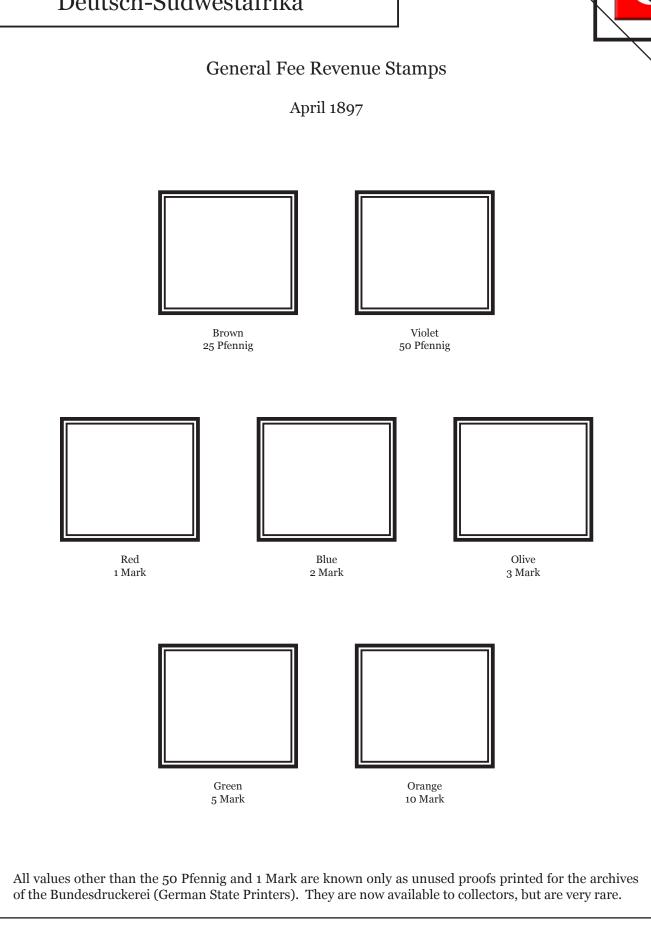






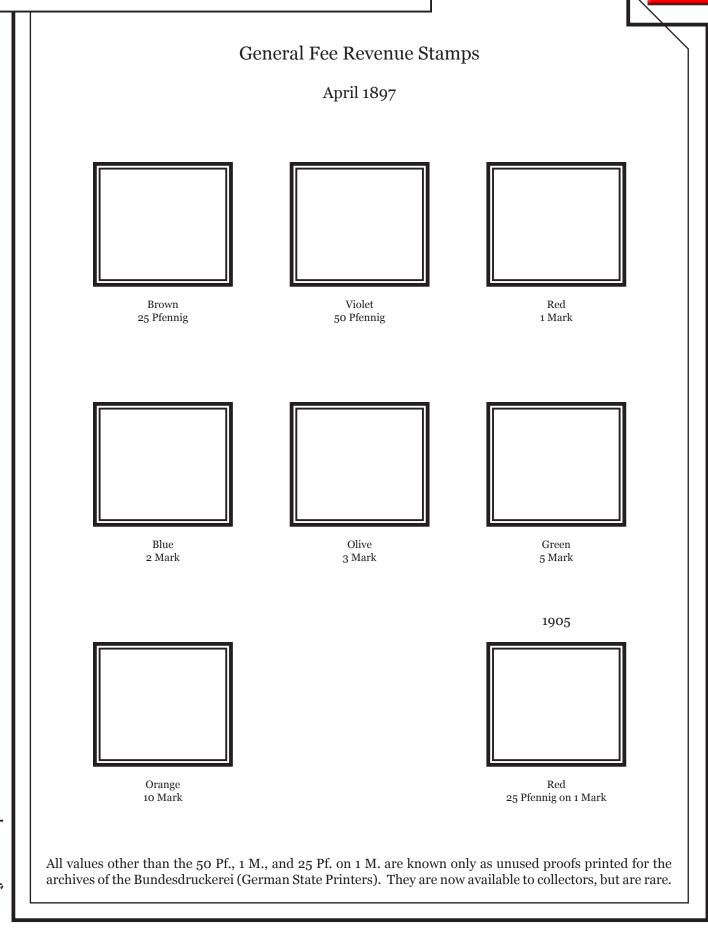














Windhuk Native Tax Stamps

1 March 1913

www.germanstamps.net

These stamps showing payment of the 1913 Eingeborenen-Steuer (Native Tax) are known in 6 values – 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.00 Mark. Mint copies (5 to-date) are known only of the 0.50 Mark value. The 1.50 Mark value is known to have been sent to DSWA, but no copies are known to have survived. All others values are only known used, attached within payment booklets or on pieces cut from the same.





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