

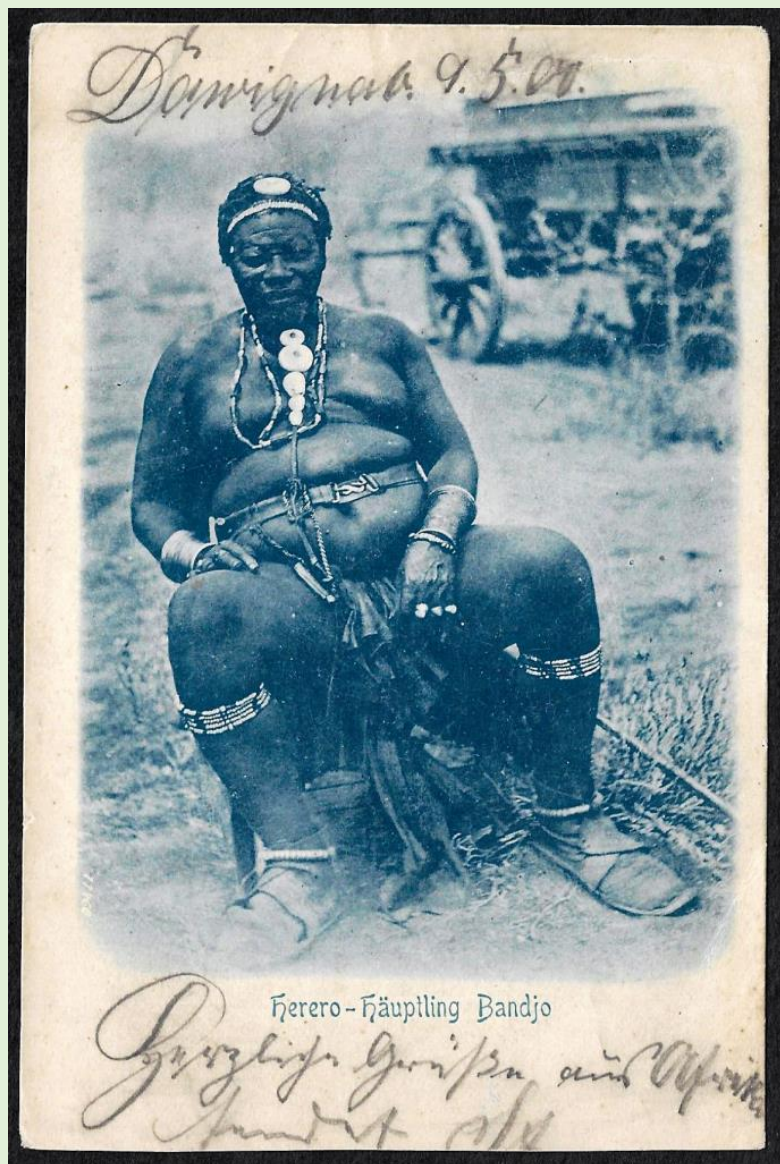
GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

BACKGROUND

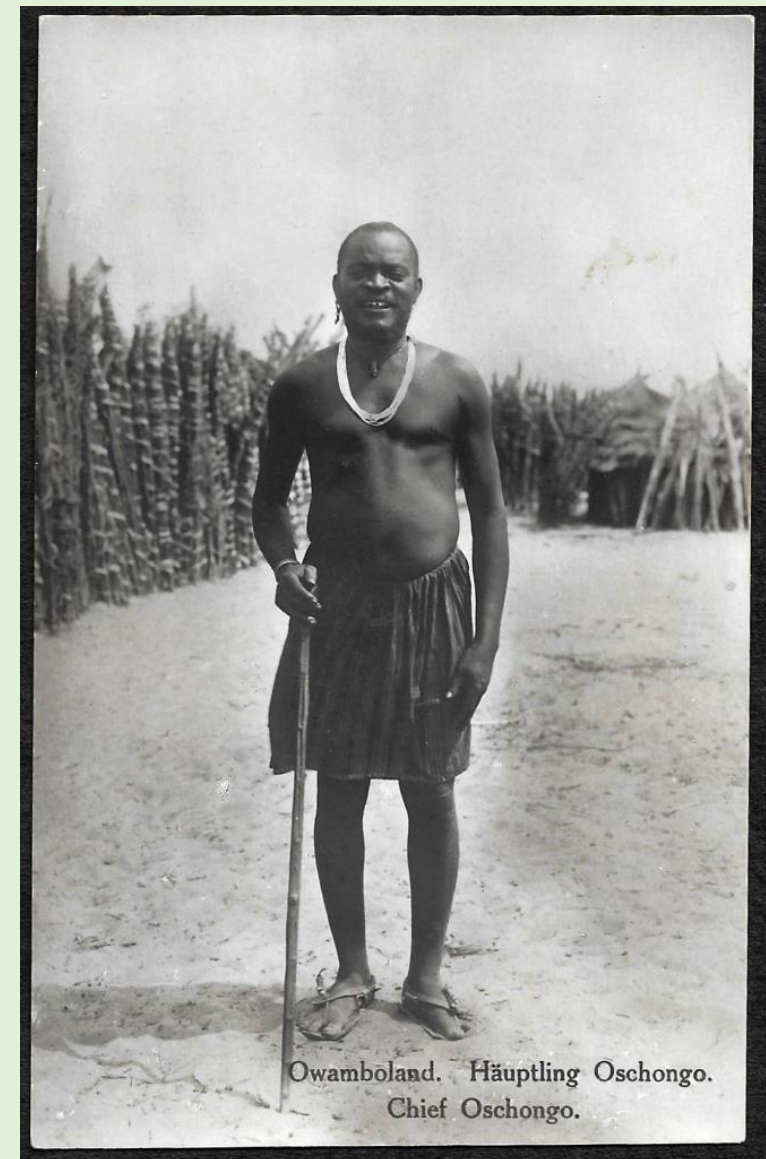
This presentation consists of a small collection of postcards issued in German South West Africa and a few from the early SA administration. I had started collecting used cards when my interest was principally in the postal history. However, I quickly realised that the cards, as well as early photographs, were potential sources of social and archaeological interest. In fact, the card showing a group of Ovambo pottery traders (which I had shown some time ago) formed part of my PhD thesis.

Finding old kitchen dumps or middens could provide evidence of what people consumed, used and threw away. Household objects that broke or were discarded had often been found in other areas in the middens associated with indigenous people. One interesting find was made. In a buried midden next to an old house we find a cache of original beer and champagne bottles amongst other refuse such as bones and dating from the German period. Their labels still mainly intact and readable. So it did payoff in a small way.

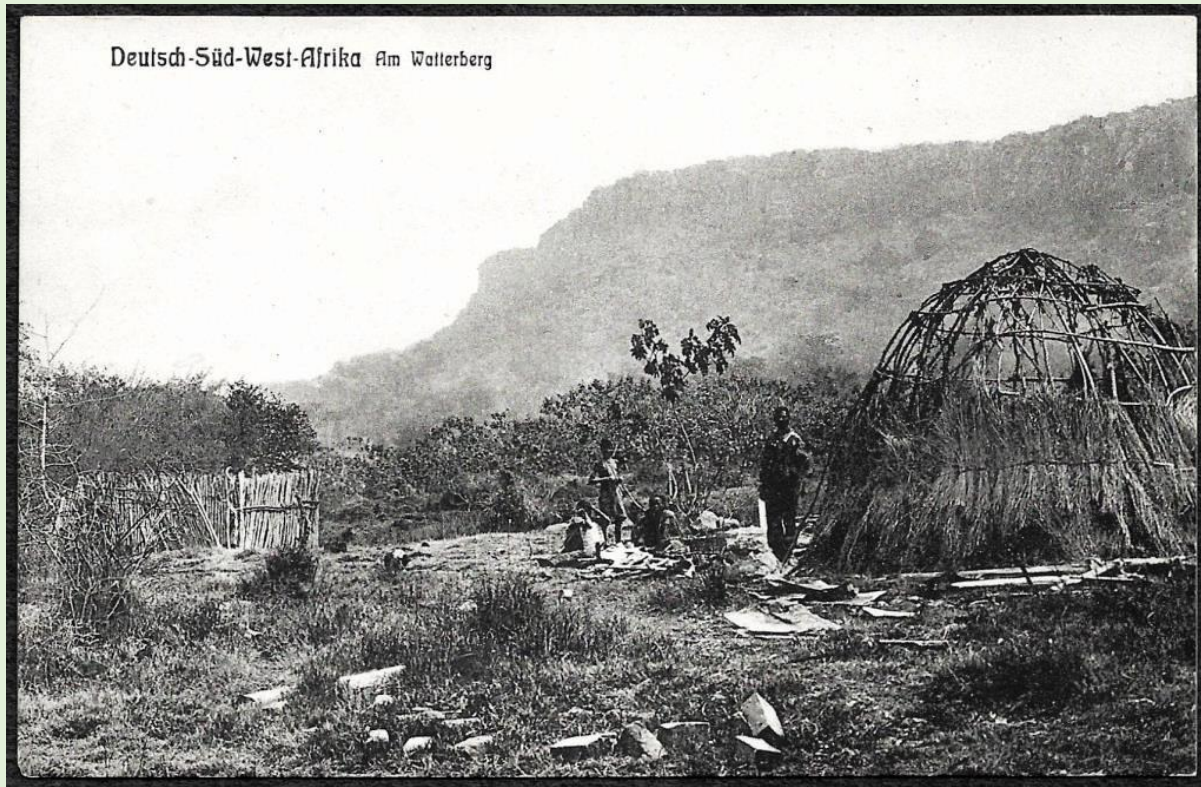
Leon Jacobson
September 2026



Herero Chief Bandjo.
No publisher information.
 Card postmarked June 1900
 Undivided back



Chief Oschongo, Owamboland
Verlag C. Schulte, Swakopmund
 Card mint – possibly early SA administration

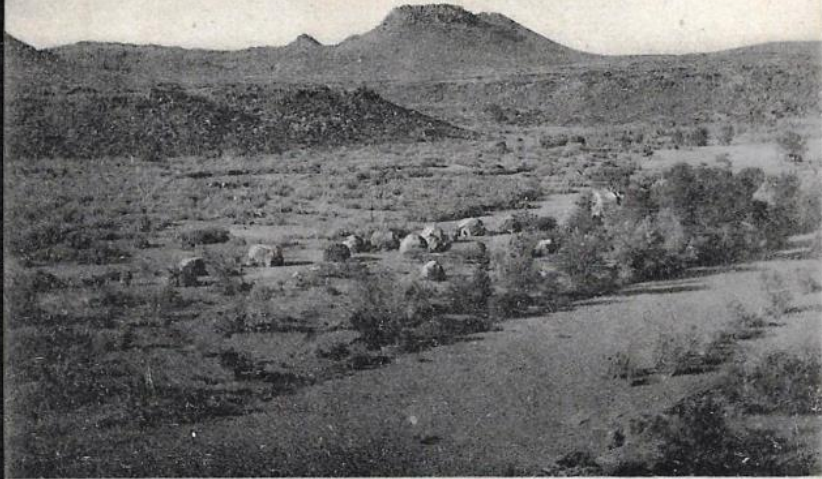


At the Waterberg (spelt Watterberg on card)
Probably an Herero settlement
Atelier Nink Windhuk 8517



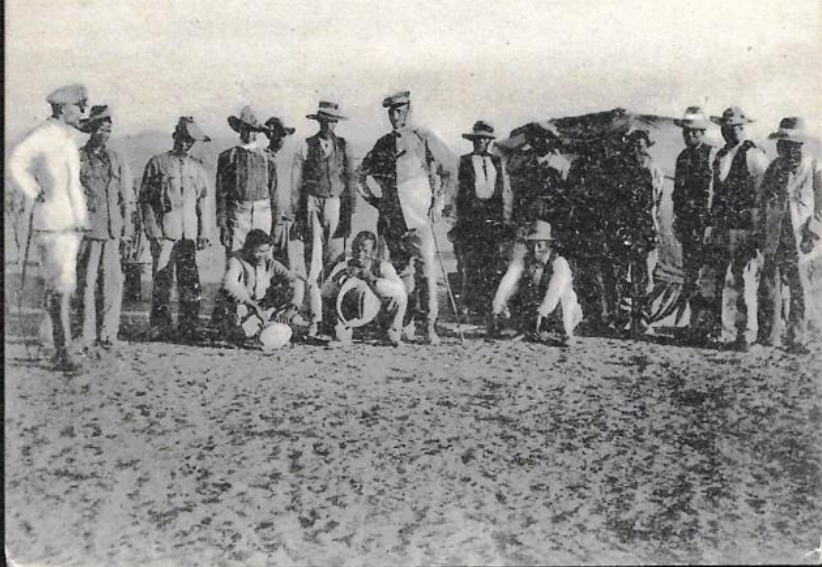
The national dance of the Herero
Waterberg in the background
OPUS No 122

Stürmans Werft auf Spitzkoppe



Stürmann's camp at Spitzkoppe, central Namibia.

Stürman nebst Anhang



Stürmann and his followers. Possibly southern Namibia. Its possible he is the central squatting figure. Note the Germans who don't appear to be soldiers.

Skipper Stürmann (often spelled Stuurman or referred to as the "Witbooi prophet") was a religious and political figure from the Cape Colony who joined the Nama-German War in German South West Africa (modern-day Namibia) in 1904.

Background and Role

The "Prophet": Skipper Stürmann originally came from Port Elizabeth in the Cape Colony. He was associated with the Ethiopian Movement, an African-led Christian movement advocating for independent African churches and freedom from European religious domination.

Arrival in SWA:

He arrived in German South West Africa in January 1904, calling himself a prophet and preaching about the liberation of Namaland.

Alliance with Hendrik Witbooi:

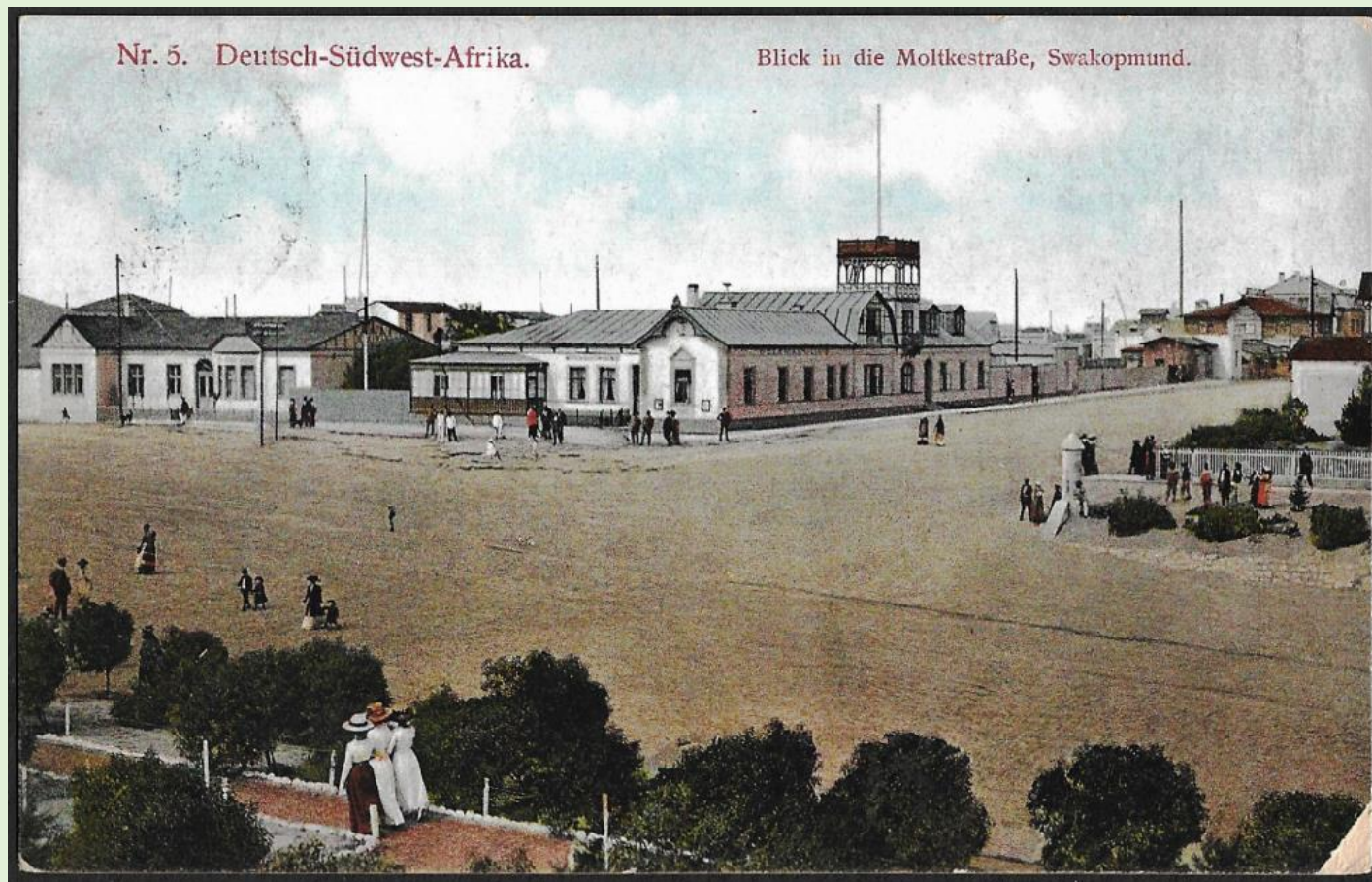
In mid-1904, Stürmann and a group of followers joined the guerrilla forces of Nama leader Hendrik Witbooi to fight against German colonial rule.

German Bounty:

Because of his prominent role in rallying resistance, German General Lothar von Trotha placed a high bounty of 3,000 marks on Stürmann's head in his infamous extermination announcement orders (compared to 5,000 marks for Hendrik Witbooi).

Later Return and Death:

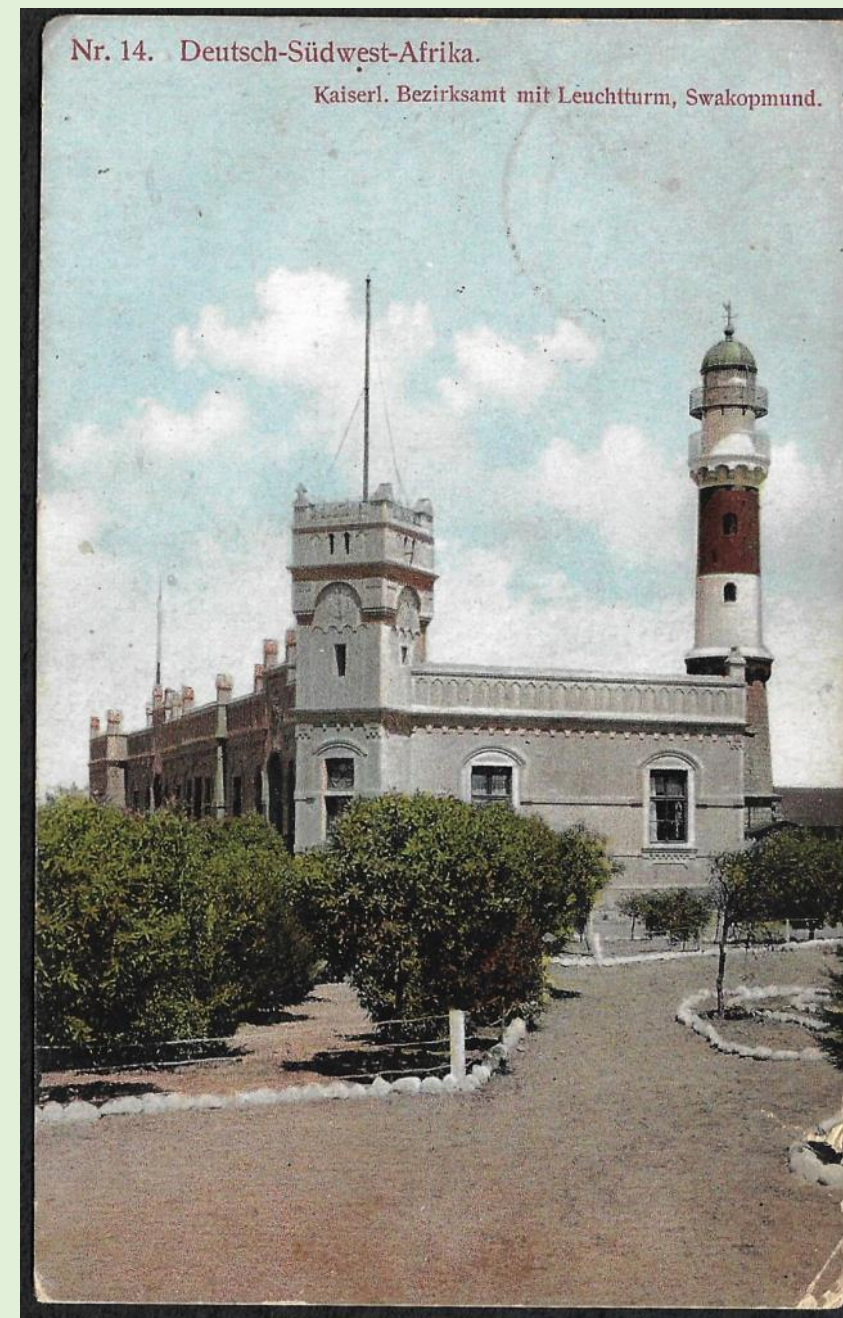
Stürmann left Namibia around mid-1905 and returned to the Cape Colony, where British-Cape authorities later arrested him, sentenced him to death, and hanged him in April 1907 for alleged political and religious agitation.



Nr. 5. Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika.

Blick in die Moltkestraße, Swakopmund.

Nr 5.
Swakopmund: view of Moltkestrasse
*Photo und Verlag K. Schulte;
Swakopmund
13 41654*



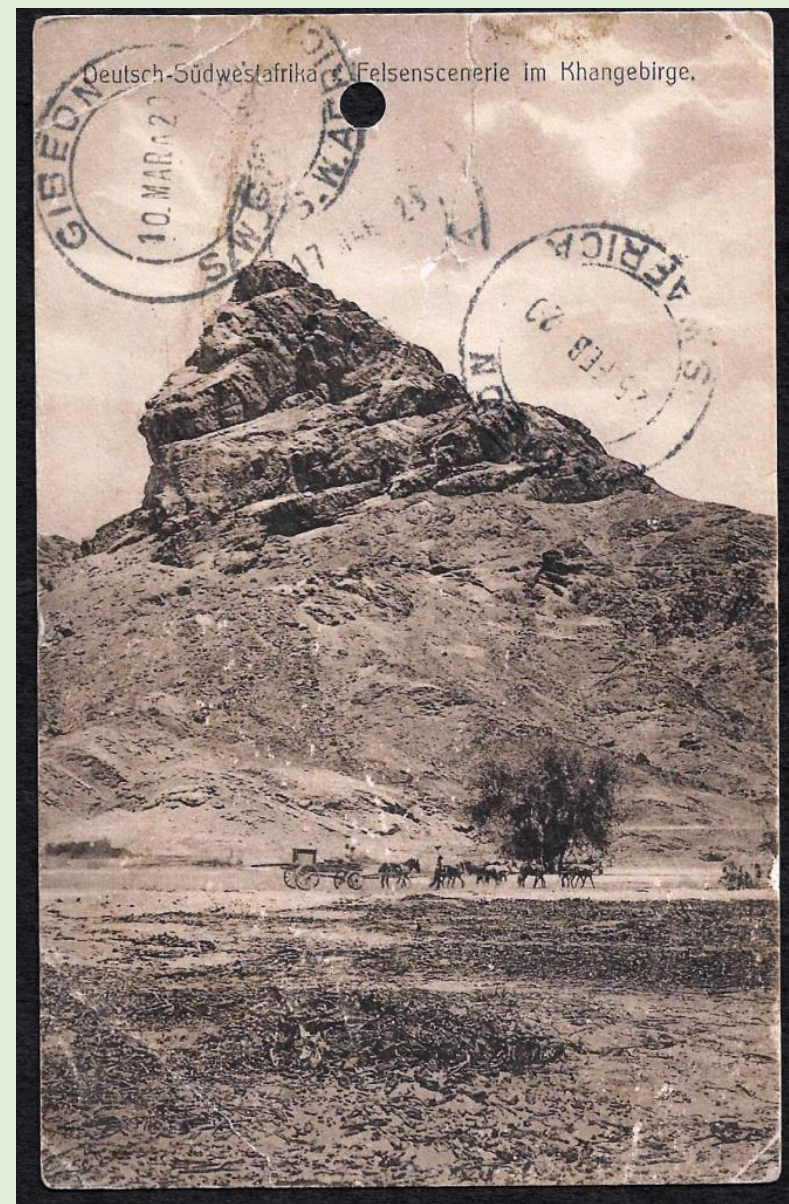
Nr. 14. Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika.

Kaiserl. Bezirksamt mit Leuchtturm, Swakopmund.

Nr 14.
Swakopmund: view of
Imperial District Office and
Lighthouse
*Photo und Verlag K.
Schulte;
Swakopmund
13 41648*



Happy Easter
Moellendorf & Bachmann, Stettin
 8803



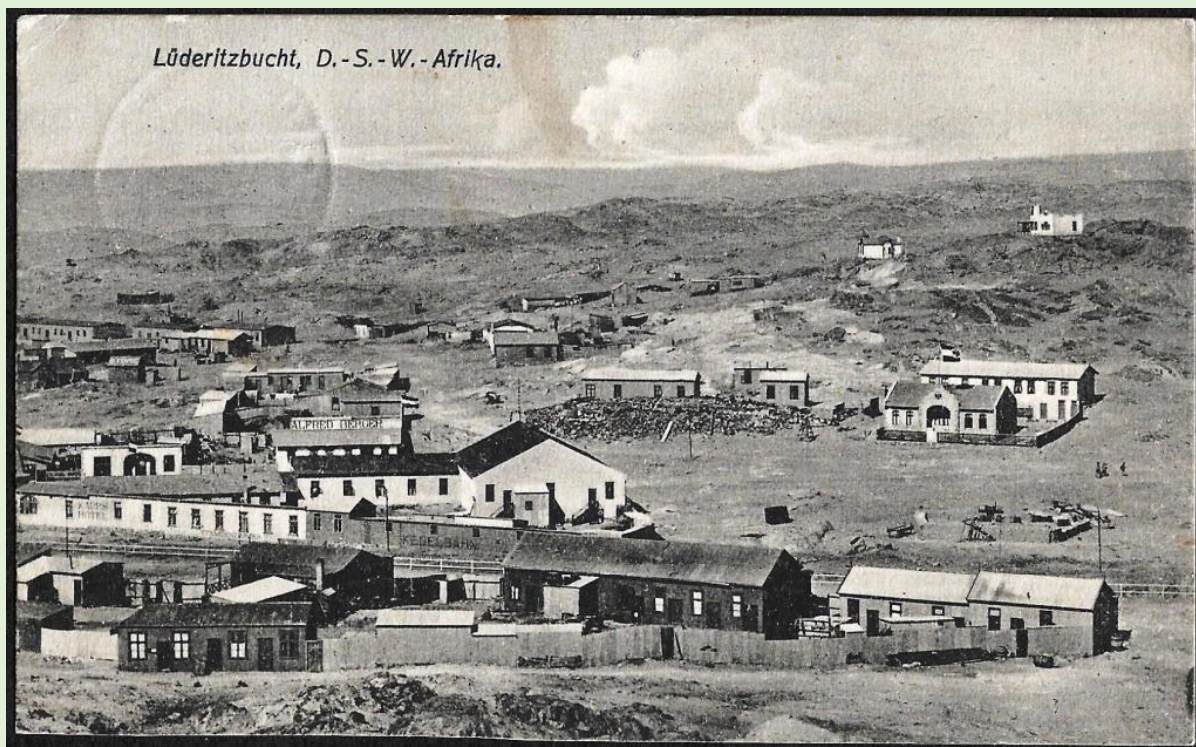
Mountain scenery in the Khan Mountains
Moellendorf & Bachmann, Stettin
 7598



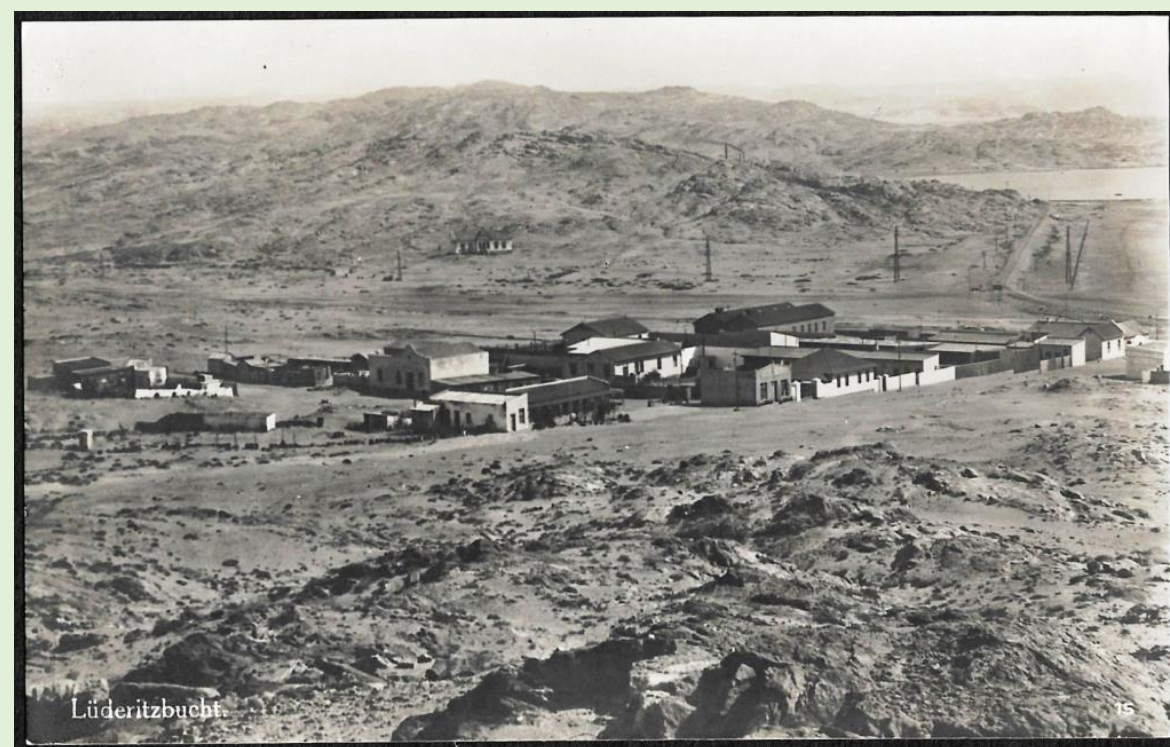
Hotel Roesemann
Opus 101



Real photo postcard.
On reverse "Postcard" in 5 languages.



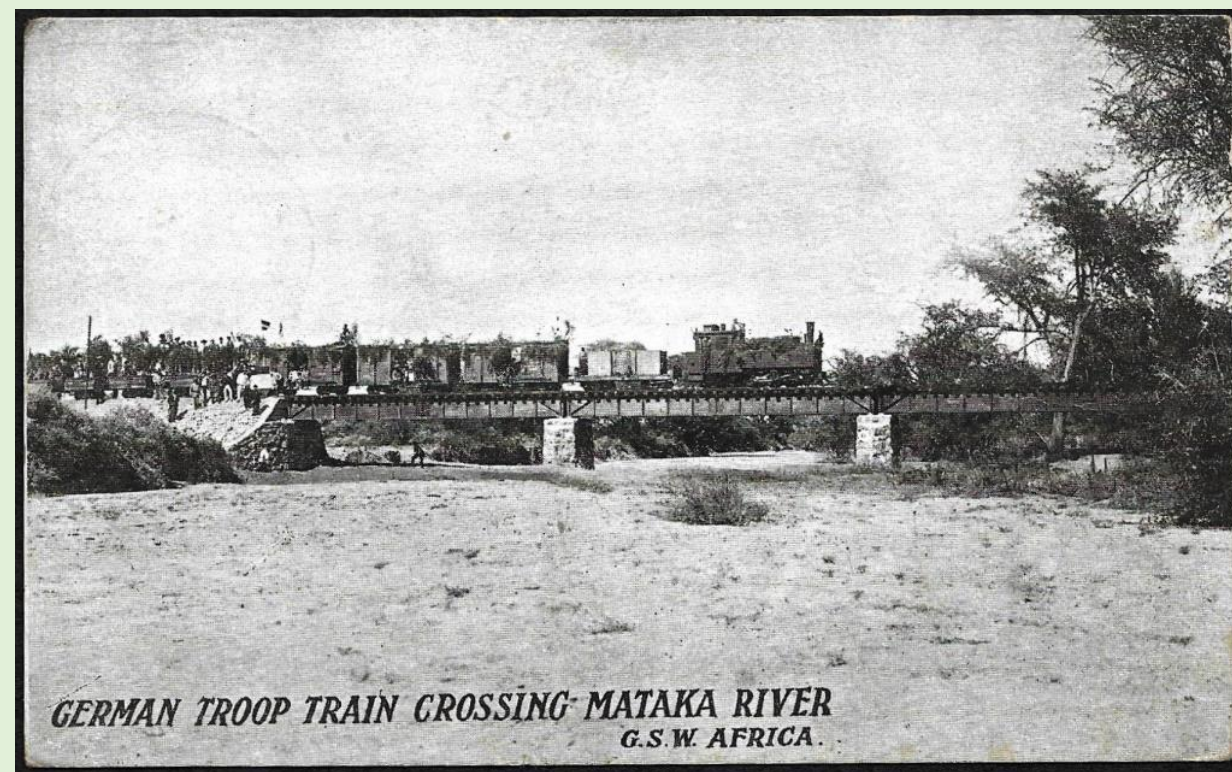
Luderitz looking east
Swakopmunder Buchhandlung



Luderitz looking to the bay
Fritz Heiser, Lüderitzbucht



Schutztruppe either on patrol or exercising the horses.
Somewhere in the south.
No information except for figure 223 at bottom left front.
Real photo postcard. Undiv.



GERMAN TROOP TRAIN CROSSING MATAKA RIVER
G.S.W. AFRICA.

Probably copied from a GSWA postcard. Possibly central Namibia.
Published by the SA Garrison Institutes.
Printed by Whitehead, Morris & Co. (SA) Ltd, Cape Town



Probably Karibib
Real photo postcard
Erich Staebe, Karibib



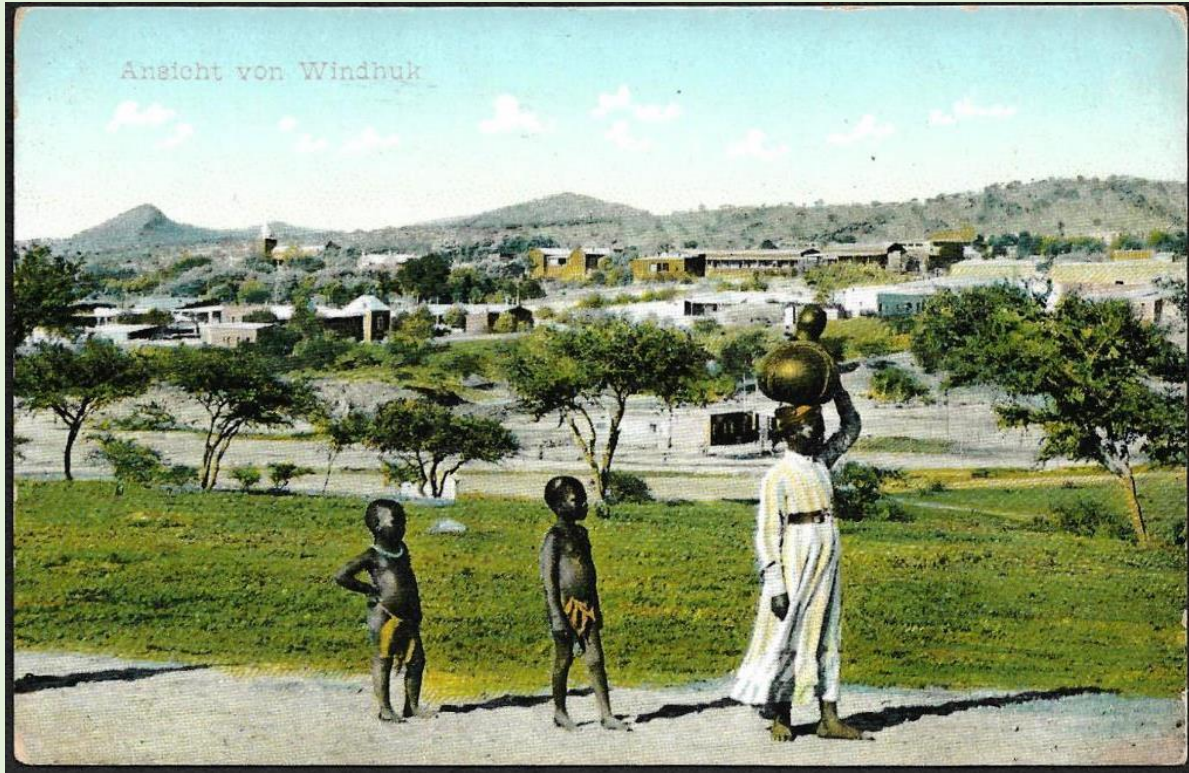
Nr. 88. War memorial Keetmanshoop.
J.C. Hubrich, Luderitz



Minen hotel, Tsumeb
Real photo postcard.
By Georg Rheineback, Photograph, Tsumeb



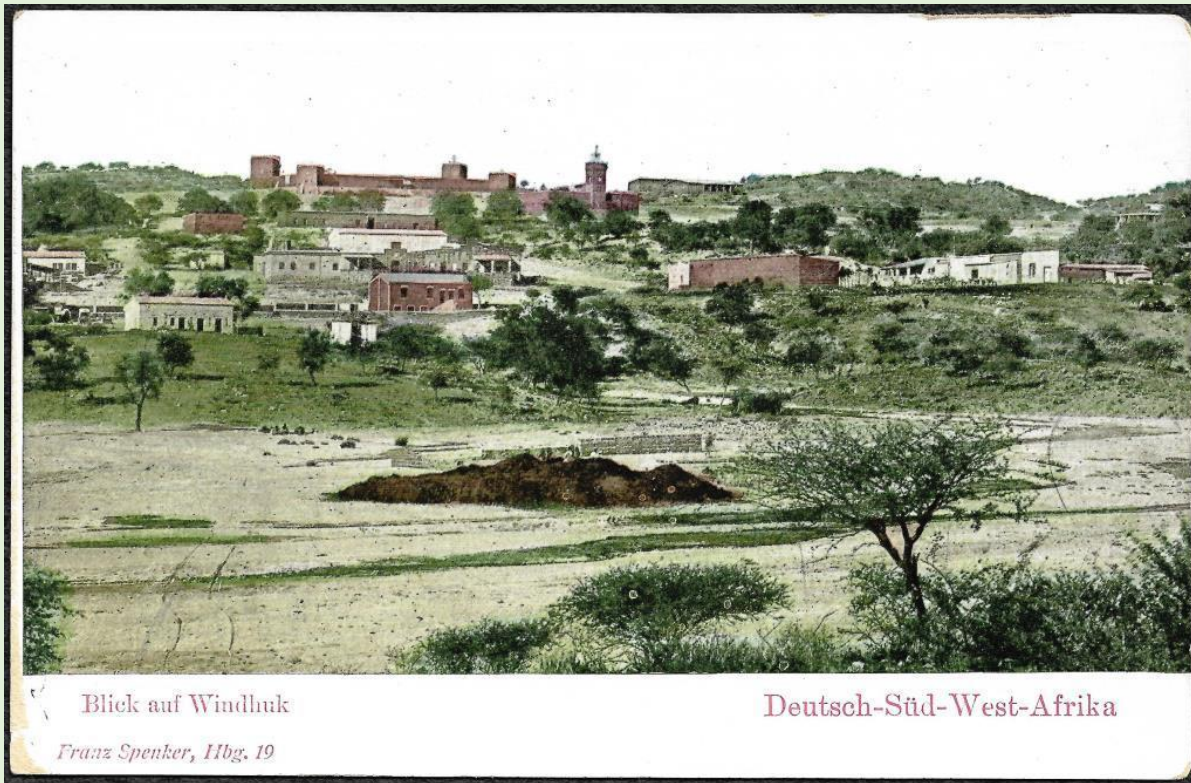
Ovambo pottery traders
Franz Spenker Hamburg 19
Undiv



View of Windhoek looking east
Verlag von Lange & Rohloff, Windhuk, 1907



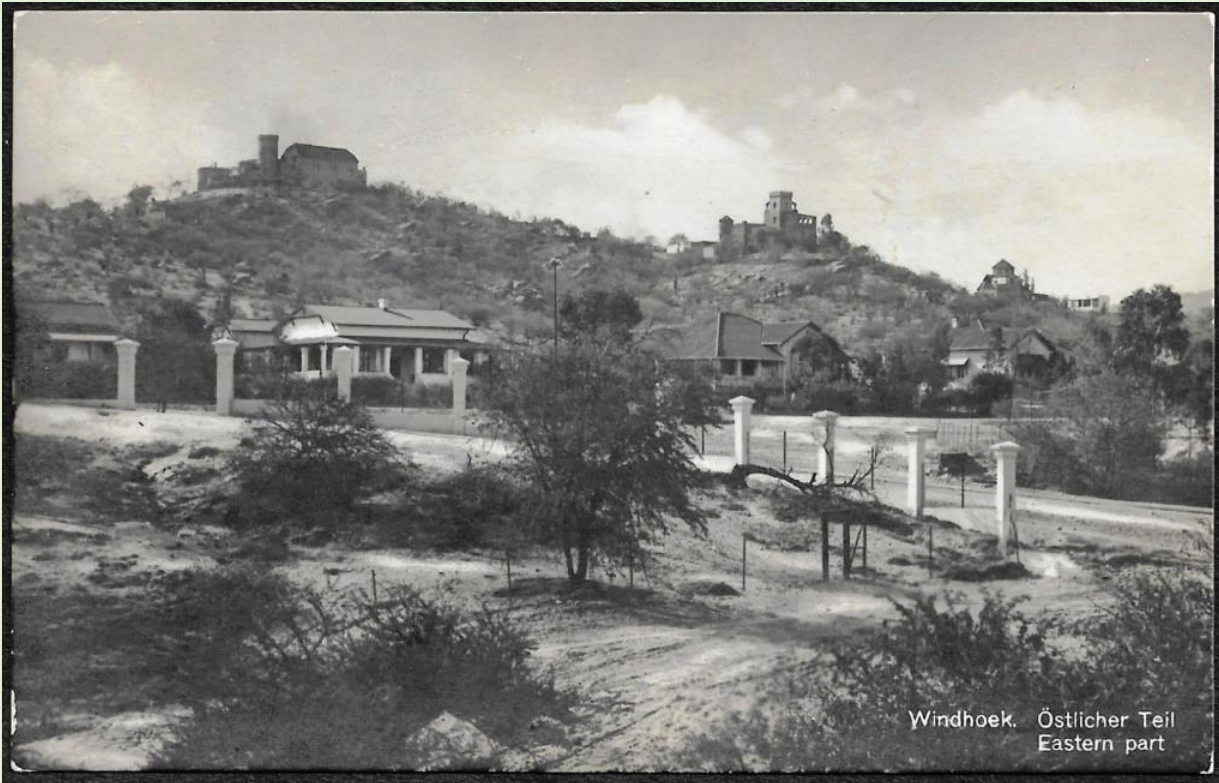
A view of the indigenous quarter
Franz Spenken, Hbg. 19



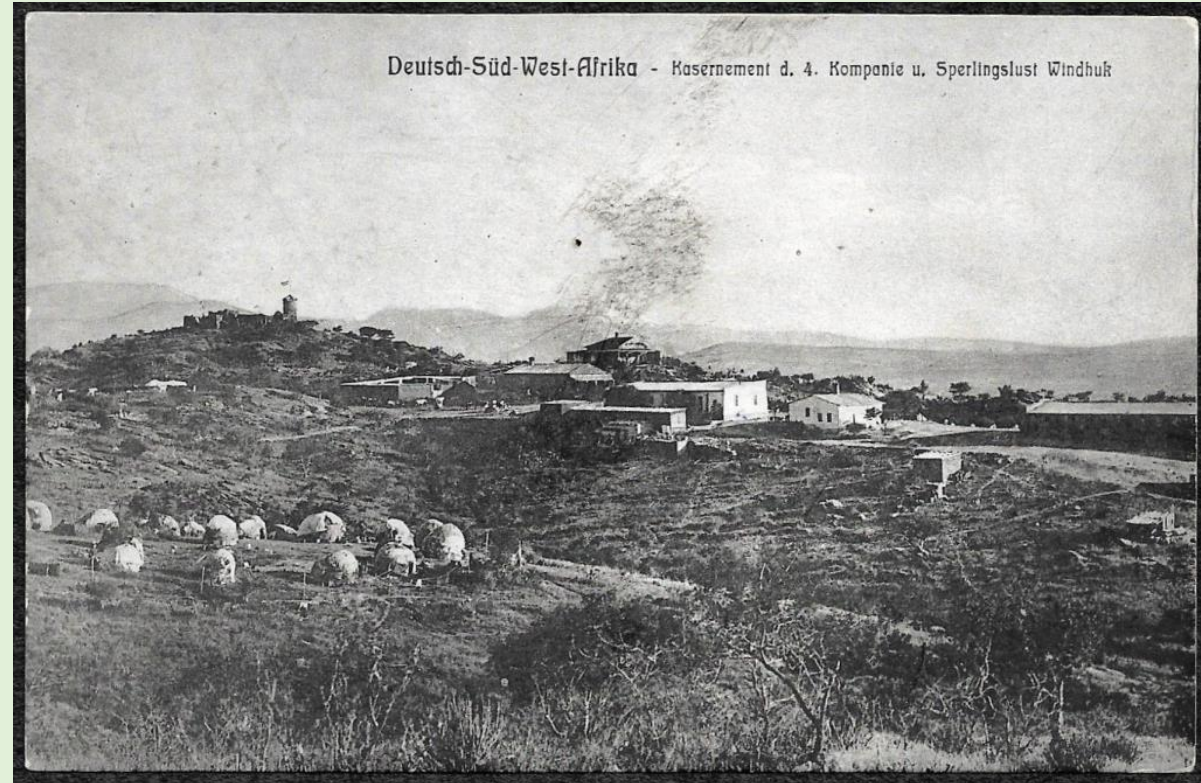
Another view of Windhoek looking east with the Alte Feste on the hill.
Franz Spenker, Hbg 19



Tintenpalast and Christuskirche
No publisher

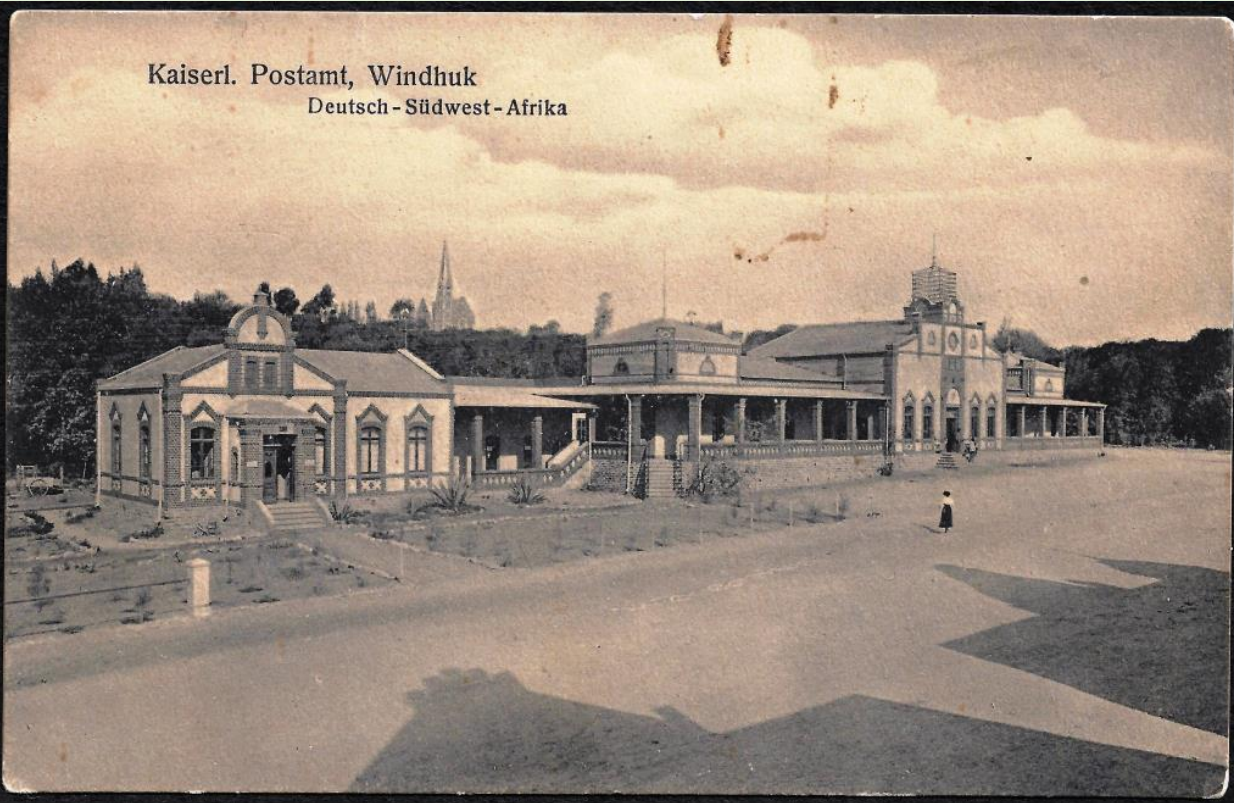


Windhoek Eastern part, ie, Klein Windhoek
Verlag der Swakopmunder Buchhandlung G.m.b.H. Windhuk



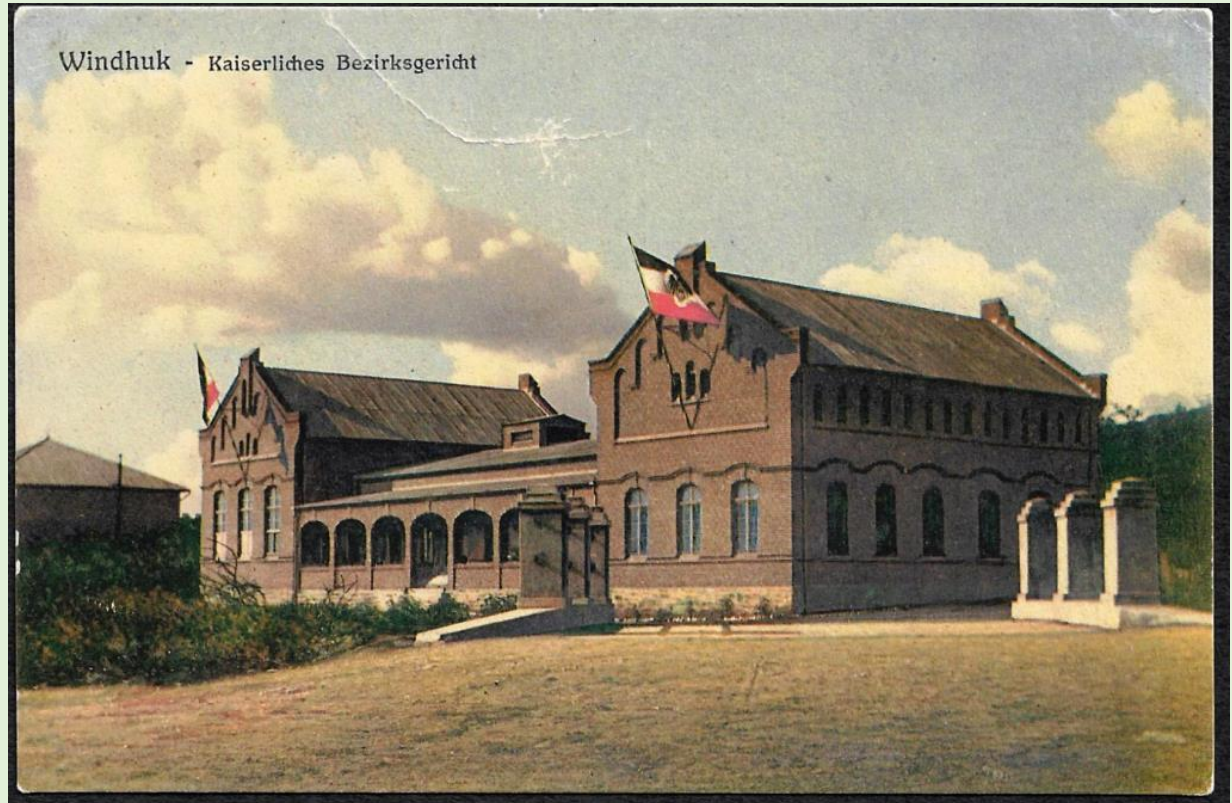
Kasernement (barracks) d. 4 Kompanie u. Sperlingslust Windhuk
 8517 *Atelier Nink Windhuk*

Kaiserl. Postamt, Windhuk
Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika

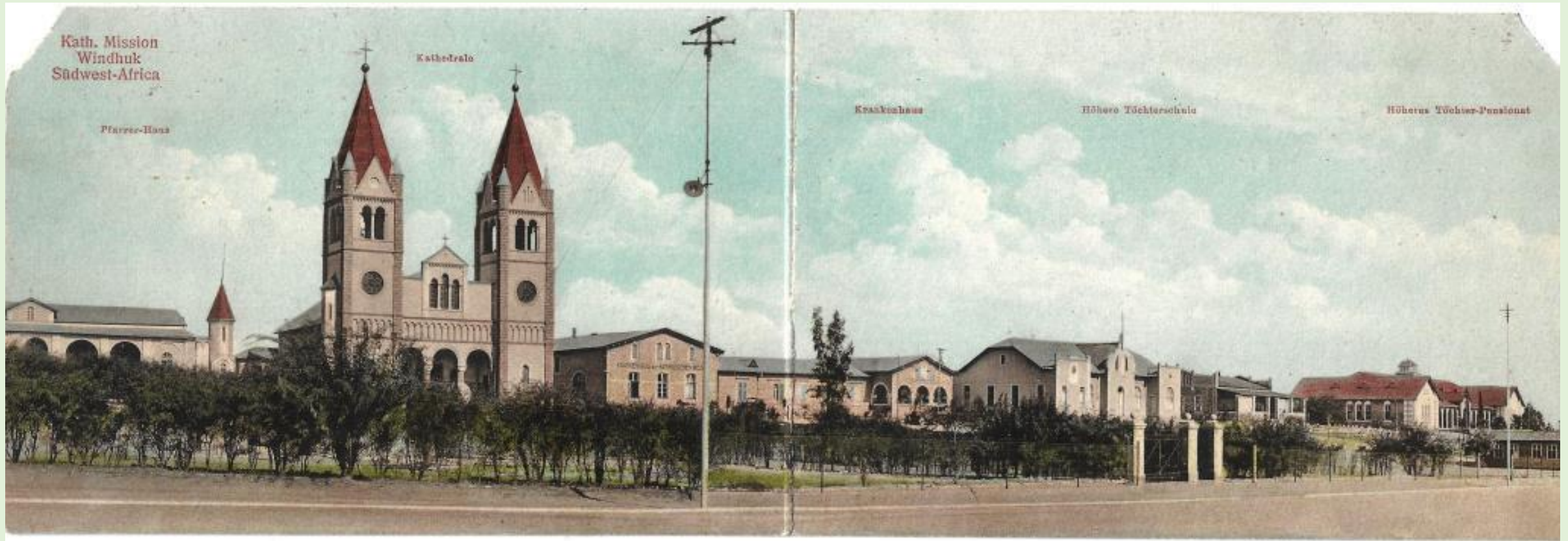


The Windhuk Post Office
*Originalaufnahme von J.C. Hubrich, Luderitzbucht
T 81 15*

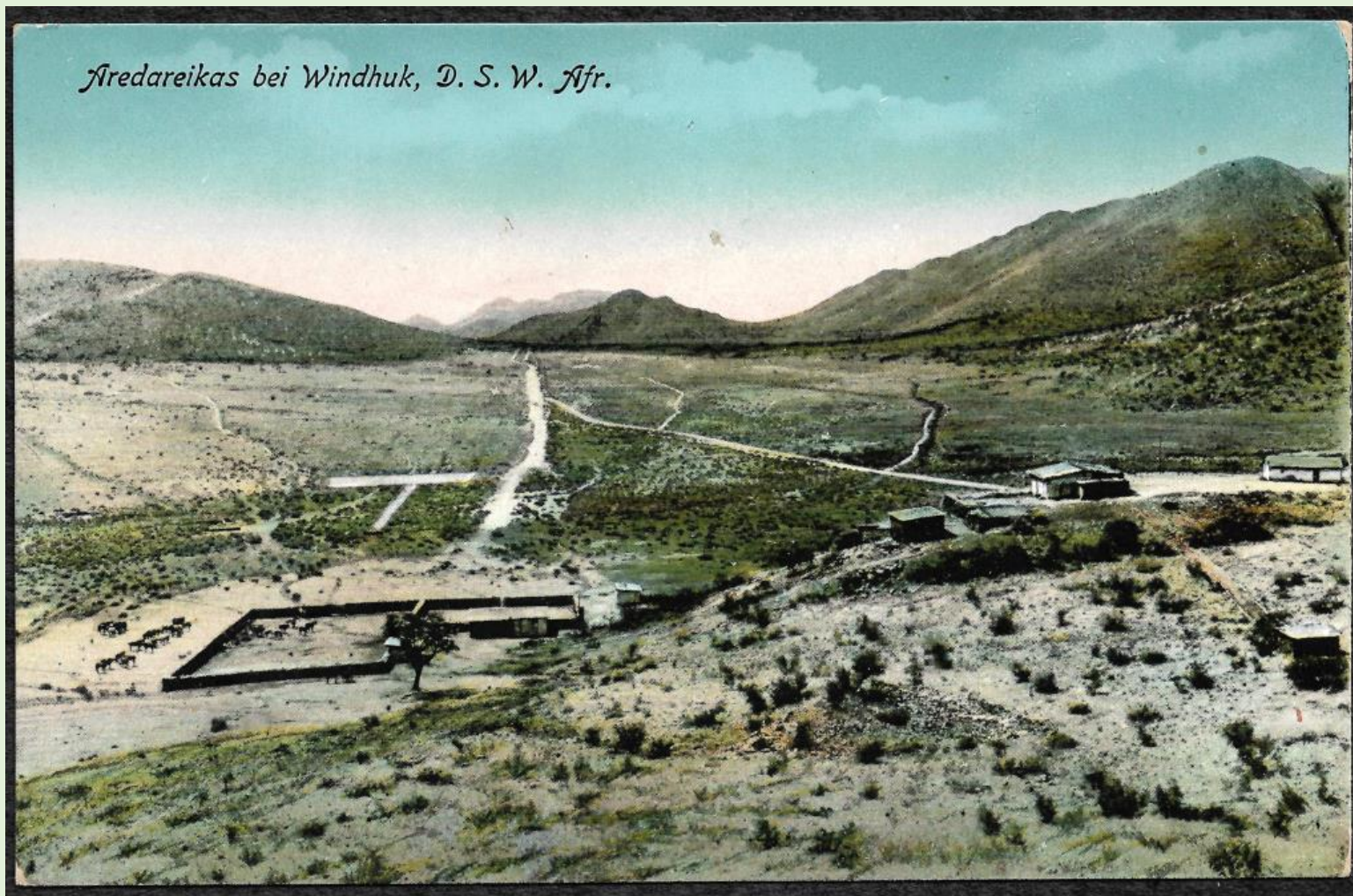
Windhuk - Kaiserliches Bezirksgericht



Windhuk, Imperial District Court
Verlag von Hermann Kunert, Windhuk Nr 19



Catholic Mission complex, Windhoek
Karl Schrader, Windhuk



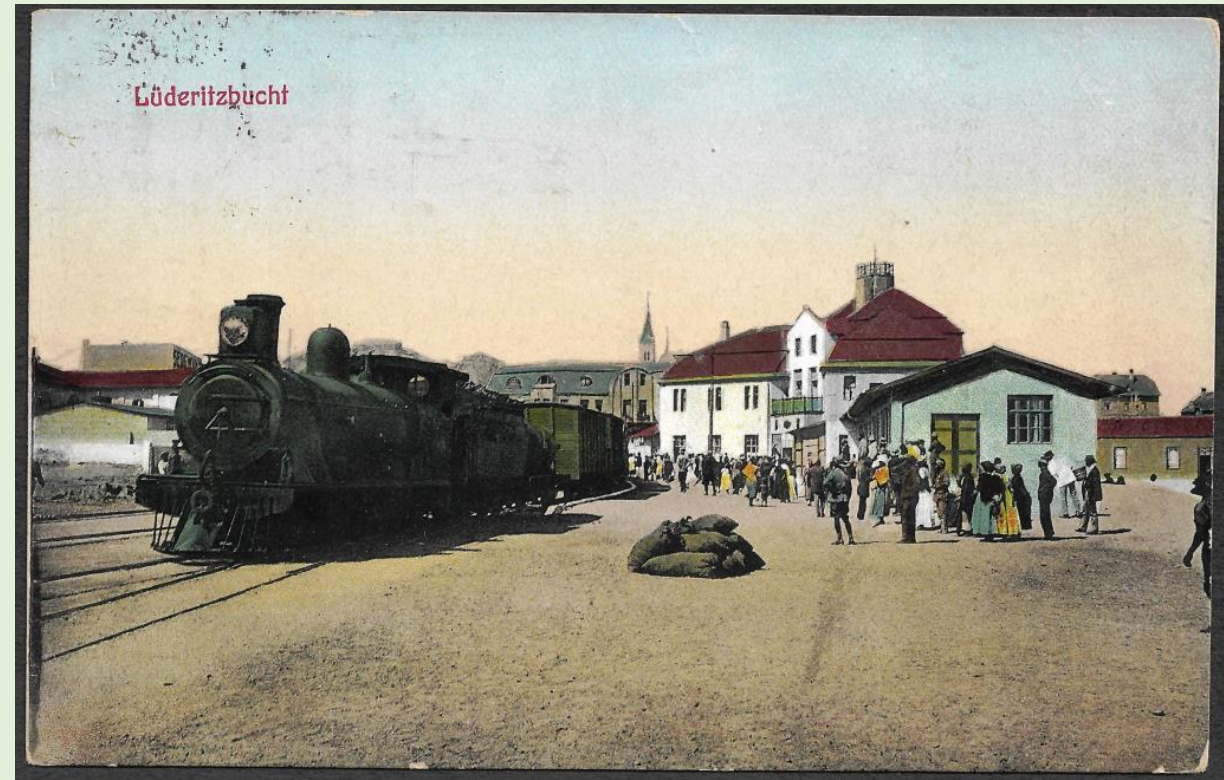
Aredareikas near Windhuk
7 F. Nink Photograph Windhuk
NLTG



Top Left: Travel souvenir
 R.D.P. General: Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie
 (Imperial Mail Steamer General German East Africa Line)

On the front bottom left hand corner indistinct text that could refer to the publisher.

".....mand & Marseille"



Luderitz railway station early SA administration
J. C. Hubrich