

**Part C, catalogue pages 117-201, version 30 March 2009****TELECOMKAARTEN/TELECOMCARDS**

**p.117:** These cards were given free of charge to telephone subscribers when their telephone number had to be changed, e.g. when they were connected through another exchange, but not when complete districts, villages or towns had their numbers changed from six to seven digits.

Though these cards were printed in fairly large numbers, very few of them have turned up genuinely used. Probably for many addressees they came into the category of junk mail and were thrown away. Exceptionally, the prices 'used' are for items sent by/to collectors. Genuinely used cards will command much higher prices but it will be difficult to prove that any item is non-philatelic. The Philatelic Service sold mint cards which caused quite a few of these cards to be used by philatelists.

**ARBEIDSLIJSTEN/WORKING HOUR FORMS**

**p.118-122:** These are large-sized forms (appr. 225x450 mm) on which details of working hours, the number of employees etc. were to be filled in. At the bottom there was a detachable postcard. The large forms had to be posted visibly in working areas after the postcard had been detached and sent in to the District Labour Inspectorate. The postcard had to show the same details. To facilitate filing, the cards were very often cut down at the top by a few millimeters. For the same reason many used cards also show small wedge-shaped cuts at the top. These cuts indicate the month/year when the card was completed. These slightly altered cards are not to be considered inferior.

**p.120/box top right:** Starting with G23b the bottom left-hand corner of the complete forms is cut off diagonally.

**POSTBEWIJZEN/POSTAL ORDER FORMS**

**p.123-129:** These forms were used for sending small sums of money from 1 guilder with 50 cent increments to 10 guilders by letter without the necessity of registering the letter. Until 1900 the amount was indicated by adhesive 'postbewijszegels', afterwards in writing. From 1902 onwards they could also be used to send fractions of guilders and this resulted in many forms for small sums, sometimes no more than 1/2 cent, being bought by and for philatelists but never despatched.

**p.123/box left-hand column:** The prices for G1-G9 concern forms with 'postbewijszegels' of 1, 1½ or 5 guilders. For other 'postbewijszegels' and combinations the prices are usually somewhat higher. Forms from which the stamps have been removed command about 30% of the prices quoted if they are in good condition. Prices for 'postbewijzen' from 1 August 1902 onwards are for the usual philatelic items. These should still have the 'Bewijs van Storting' (certificate of payment) attached. For non-philatelic forms for really bigger sums that were not cashed, much higher prices are justified. Genuinely used forms were usually sent in regular size envelopes and were therefore folded. A neat fold does not detract from their value.

**p.127/box top right:** In G1-G15 and G21-G32 the lions in the underprint are crowned, in G16-G20 the lions in the underprint are without crown. The underprint in G1-G17 is brownish, the underprint in G18 && is pink.

**p.128/25:** The printer's delivered this form on 30 August, the stock of G24 had not been exhausted at that moment. The sale of postal values with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was discontinued per 1 October 1940. It is unclear when and where (and even why) G25 was put on sale. Possibly G25 was exclusively on sale at some philatelic windows. Dates are known from mid-December till mid-February 1941. Quite a few are known with the handstamp AMSTERDAM/date/★54★.

In the period 1 October 1940 till the issue of G26, forms with adhesive stamps were sold - these are not postal stationery.  
**p.128/28:** This emergency issue was printed in Eindhoven after the southern part of the Netherlands had been liberated. Most of these forms were used throughout the country after the northern part of the country had been liberated in May 1945, and many were then bought by philatelists for small sums and never despatched

**p.129:** These forms were decommissioned per 23 October 1955.

**POSTWISSELFOMULIEREN/MONEY ORDER FORMS**

**p.130:** The prices in this section are for mint forms. Used forms, that is the central parts of the form, were kept by the post office and destroyed. Sometimes used detached coupons (left hand for message to addressee, right hand receipt) are found but as they do not show a 'fee paid' text, they are not considered to be postal stationery. Philatelically used forms exist, that is forms sent to/by collectors for a nominal sum, a few cents only.

Now and then a genuinely 'used' money order form shows up, a form that was not cashed. Such a form is worth at least €30. These forms were decommissioned in June 1966.

**p.130/1,2:** At the end of the second line in the addressee box, G1 shows the words 'OF ORDER', G2 does not.

**POSTCHEQUE- EN GIRODIENST/PAYING-IN FORMS FOR THE POST OFFICE GIRO SERVICE**

**p.131:** The prices for the 'limp' forms (G1-G8) are for mint, complete forms. The central parts, which show texts like 'fee paid' were kept by the post office and destroyed. The limp forms were decommissioned per 15 August 1962.

**p.132:** There are 3 columns for the Hollerith punch cards:

- 1st column complete mint forms,
- 2nd column used 'stortingskaart', that is the left hand part of the form,
- 3rd column used certificate of payment, that is the right hand part of the form.

Both parts show the text 'fee paid' and both are therefore considered to be collectible postal stationery. The 'stortings-kaarten' were sent to the payees, who often preserved them in their files. Such parts often show punchholes or small staple holes. Though perhaps less desirable, they are worth collecting.

The 'stortingskaarten' of G10, G11 and G12 cannot be distinguished with the exception of forms used before 1 January 1964, which are G10. Certificates of payment are frequently found with additional stamps to pay for a new rate.

These forms were decommissioned per 1 November 1966

#### **BUSRECHTFORMULIEREN/P.O. BOX FEE FORMS**

**p.133:** These forms, which were not recognized as postal stationery until 1961, were receipts for the fee paid for the right to collect letters etc. at the post office for a period of three months, the forerunner of the P.O. Box system. The fee depended on the number of inhabitants of a town. There was a separate fee for newspapers collected at the post office. For registered letters there was an annual fee. The list may not be complete. The forms are printed on coloured paper, for some values the reverse is white. The quality of the paper is poor and some shades fade easily. Prices from €120 are justified. These forms were decommissioned per 1 October 1919.

#### **AANGETEKEND BINNENLAND/INLAND REGISTERED MAIL ENVELOPES**

**p.136:** The first issue of the Inland registered mail envelopes (G1) was available at a very limited number of post offices during a short trial period, 3 June 1996-31 December 1996. The Registered envelopes are made of stiff cardboard.

Both G1 and G2 have stuck-on shipping documents.

These items should be collected with the attached complete shipping document when mint, with the bottom sheet of the shipping document still attached when used.

The sale of the inland registered envelopes was discontinued per 31 May 2000.

#### **AANGETEKEND MET WAARDEAANGIFTE BINNENLAND/INLAND 'INSURED VALUE' SEALBAGS**

**p.139:** The first issue of the Inland registered sealbags (G1) was available at a very limited number of post offices during a very short trial period, 2 September 1996-31 December 1996. The sealbags are made of plastic.

All these sealbags have stuck-on shipping documents.

These items should be collected with the attached complete shipping document when mint, with the bottom sheet of the shipping document still attached when used.

The sale of sealbags was discontinued, probably early in 2007.

#### **EXPRESSE-ENVELOPPEN BUITENLAND/INTERNATIONAL PREPAID EXPRESS MAIL ENVELOPES**

**p.140:** All these envelopes have stuck on the back a transparent envelope containing the shipping document. Mint items should have the complete shipping document, used items the bottom sheet of the shipping document.

#### **EXPRESSE-ENVELOPPEN BINNENLAND/INLAND PREPAID EXPRESS MAIL ENVELOPES**

**p. 143:**The first issue of the Inland prepaid express mail envelopes (G1) was available at a very limited number of post offices during an extremely short trial period, 13 November 1996-31 December 1996.

G1, G2 and G7-G10 have stuck-on shipping documents. These items should be collected with the attached complete shipping document when mint, with the bottom sheet of the shipping document still attached when used.

G3-G6 have stuck on the back a transparent envelope containing the shipping document. Mint items should have the complete shipping document, used items the bottom sheet of the shipping document.

The sale of these envelopes was discontinued in September 2007.

#### **EXPRESSEZEGELS BINNENLAND/INLAND PREPAID EXPRESS MAIL LABELS**

**p.146:** At first these labels were sold side by side with the prepaid express mail envelopes, but from September 2007 they replaced these envelopes.

#### **CASSETTEPOST**

**p.149,1:** The strip for the cancellation of G1a consists of only one layer of paper, with G1b this strip consists of a double layer of paper.

**PTT POST KADOSERVICE/PTT POST GIFT SERVICE**

**p.150-153:** Muziekpost (*Musicpost*), Flespost (*Bottlepost*), Cosmeticapost (*Cosmeticspost*) and Boekpost (*Bookpost*) are pre-cut sheets of cardboard that after folding provide containers for 1 or 2 compact discs, for 1 or 2 bottles, for a 'cosmetics-gift' (though size nor design nor text make this purpose clear), for a book. Initially they were available in shops, later they were also sold by the Post.

**p.150:** 'Berenpost' (Bearpost) was a very shortlived trial. It is a self-adhesive address label that was sold in post office shops together with a teddy-bear in a cardboard cylinder. The existence of this label was only discovered by collectors after it had been withdrawn. Only lately the existence of a used label has come to light.

**ROODE KRUIS PAKKET-ETIKET/RED CROSS PARCEL LABEL 1945**

**p.154:** This label was used during a very short period (3 weeks in April 1945) in the liberated southern provinces. It was used to frank foodparcels destined for the northern provinces, at that moment still occupied, to be despatched immediately after liberation.

**EUROPAKKETZEGELS/LABELS EUROPEAN PARCEL POST**

**p.155:** These stick-on three sheet labels could be used for parcels to destinations in the European Union, Norway and Switzerland. Zone 1 comprised Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany, zone 2 the other countries. There were five weight steps. In the Christmas periods of 1998, 1999 and 2000 the maximum of the first weight step was increased from 1 kilo to 3 kilos (G11-G16). The top sheet served as receipt, the second and third sheet were stuck on the parcel. In theory the post in the country of the addressee kept the second part (proof of delivery) but quite often omitted to do so. The third sheet remained on the parcel. Mint copies should have all three sheets, used is for the second and/or third sheet, which both have the text 'taxe perçue'. In theory all three sheets should be postmarked. These labels are quite rare and even the first sheet (proof of posting) with a postmark is a desirable item.

The sale of these labels was suspended per 1 July 2001 but they remained valid. Even now, 2009, they can (in theory) still be used though probably they will not be recognized by postal clerks.

**PAKKETZEGELS/LABELS INLAND PARCEL POST**

**p. 158:** Though with the exception of G28a and G30 – G33 these labels do not comply with the FIP definition of postal stationery, many collectors consider them 'related postal products', a good enough reason for us to include them. Moreover, if they were not catalogued here, collectors would have to do without a (clear) listing.

**PARTICULIERE EN BEPERKT VERKRIJGBARE POSTWAARDESTUKKEN/**

**PRINTED TO ORDER POSTAL STATIONERY AND POSTAL STATIONERY THAT WAS NOT GENERALLY AVAILABLE**

Numbering system:

Printed to Order items based on existing regular items take the number of that regular item preceded by a single P.

Printed to Order items that are **not** based on existing items get PP + the last two digits of the year of issue + a serial number.

In the Netherlands only two issues are Stamped To Order (STO): A-3 and A-6.

P273 and P330a, and perhaps P211a-b/P216a-b, are in a category by themselves: Overprinted to Order.

All the other issues in this chapter are Printed To Order (PTO).

***In this chapter we deal with three categories:***

A. Envelopes, air mail letter sheets, postcards, money orders, paying-in forms for the Post Office giro service and cassette-post envelopes that were ordered with the Post Office by private persons or businesses for their own use or for the use of their customers.

B. A variety of postal stationery items produced for or with the cooperation of the Post Office which for one reason or another were not generally on sale but were meant to be used by the general public.

C. Special issues

**p.168-176/A-1:** From 1908 to 1917 envelopes and postcards could be ordered with sender's address instead of the usual sender's lines. On envelopes this address can be found either on the back flap or in the lower left corner on the address side or left of the stamp imprint, in all three cases the sender's lines on the back flap were omitted. On postcards they are found in the lower left corner on the address side. Postcards which show sender's lines and a printed sender's address are not PTO items.

**p.168/LIJST 1:** Listing of all the envelopes and postcards that at one time or another have been reported by collectors. Items with an asterisk (\*) have not been seen by the editors of this edition.

**p.174/LIJST 2:** The data for this list of PTO items which are supposed to have been produced, have been taken from official sources. The list was originally published in 1993. Since then a few have been found. In the list these have been crossed out lightly (e.g. p. 175 left hand column *W. Jochems*) and the number under which they have been incorporated in list 1, has been added. There is uncertainty about the exact texts as the archival records have been destroyed.

**p.177/A-2:** In 1924 a reorganisation of the Postal giro service proved to be more fundamental than expected and brought operations to a complete standstill. In order to be able to collect payments the waterboard for the province of Noord-Holland decided to provide money orders for their customers. Only mint complete forms are known, the majority with the sum due entered in ink, the name and address of the customer printed on the left hand coupon. The four varieties can be recognized by the vertical text on the right hand coupon (1ƒ, 2ƒ, 3ƒ or 4ƒ kwartaal = quarter). Forms without name, address and sum due are very scarce.

In the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s a number of firms (banks, insurance companies, etc.) used private postal orders to make payments. They generally show 'recht betaald' (fee paid) or similar texts. It is not yet clear if they all - or indeed any of them - are postal stationery in the sense of the FIP-definition, that is the 'fee' was paid beforehand. Some uncashed items have been preserved (top p.178).

**p.178/A-3:** From August to November 1929 the Turco-Egyptian Import company used a fairly large number of these reply envelopes. The most likely use was to enable tobacconists to send in their orders at no cost. The text 'propaganda department' on the envelope is however enigmatic. No mint copies are known, all the used copies have a vertical fold. This was a, perhaps informal, arrangement with the central post office at The Hague. The 'stamp' is an imprint of a dateless red machine frank. There was no date, the envelopes could be used at any moment, the postage had been prepaid so these envelopes are STO items.

**p.178-179/A-4:** In the early 50s the Royal Rotterdam Lloyd shipping company ordered 'personalized' Air mail letter sheets. These were on sale on board of their ships, both for passengers and for crew. On the inside there is a crowned RL monogram, on the address side there are printed sender's lines in which only the name of the ship had to be filled in.

In the early 60s the SMN (Steam Shipping Company Nederland) used similar air mail letter sheets. The problem is that no archival records concerning these letter sheets have been found. It is therefore uncertain whether they are PTO items or regular air mail letter sheets (which could be bought unfolded) on which illustration etc. had been added at a later moment.

**p.179/A-5:** These PTO paying-in forms for the post office giro service have so far only been found in the Postal Museum. The Fridor factory gave such forms to their customers so that they could easily and at no cost to them pay their bills.

**p.180/A-6:** These picture postcards of holiday camp Witterzomer, may be compared to the Turco-envelopes (A-3). The management thought that selling postcards and stamps separately took too much time and trouble. Therefore the post office at Groningen was asked to frank great numbers of postcards with their franking machine. As such franks must be used on the date mentioned in the datestamp, the datestamp was taken out of the machine. Thus in a rather informal way, another postal stationery item was created. In most cases the red machine franks are cancelled with machinecancels or hand cancels. All four types are known with additional franking in adhesives. PP72-1 was still sold in 1975 with additional franking of 15 cent in adhesive stamps.

**p.180/A-7:** This is a precancelled printed-to-order postcard to announce a Reader's Digest competition. Over 1,250,000 cards of P351a and P351b were printed. An unconfirmed 1974 source says that of P351b about 60,000 copies were printed. Only the violetbrown elements and the precancel were printed by Joh. Enschedé, the official printer. All the other elements were subsequently added. As this sort of card is generally regarded as junk mail, nearly all of the copies of P351a were thrown away. Reader's Digest put a small number of the cards of the second run (P351b) at the disposal of collectors. There is no way of telling whether a card has gone through the post.

**p.181/A-8:** Three PTO cassette envelopes have so far been found. There may be more. They should not be confused with some cassette envelopes produced for PTT Post for internal use.

**p.181/A-9:** In June 2006 subscribers to the women's magazine 'Vriendin' (Friend) received two copies instead of one + a large prepaid envelope in which they could send the extra copy to a friend. Very few of these envelopes did not end their lives in the waste paper basket.

**p.182/B-1/P33,P36:** On the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina's investiture on 6 September 1898, the fellowship 'Moed, Beleid en Trouw' (Bravery, Leadership and Devotion to Duty) asked for permission to issue special postcards that would be sold in bookshops at 10 cent above face value, but not in post offices. Half of the premium was for the bookseller, the other half for 'Moed, Beleid en Trouw'. The aim of this fellowship was to support financially soldiers who had been awarded the Military William Order (comparable to the Victoria Cross) but were destitute.

The usual type of card proved to be unsuitable for the printing of the illustrations on the message side, so the private printer's which was to print the illustrations provided sheets of special, thick card which could accommodate four postcards. The official printer's Enschedé printed the stamp etc. on the address side and then delivered the sheets to the private printer's for the printing of the illustrations etc. The official first day was 31 August, but earlier dates are known.

**p.182/B-1/P273:** As there was a shortage of 5 cent postcards and as the 7½ cent foreign rate postcards could not be used at that moment due to restrictions on postal communications with other countries, the postmaster of the post office of Laren interpreted the instructions 'to serve the public as well as possible' rather (too) freely and had 1,000 cards overprinted; the validity of the overprinted cards was later reluctantly confirmed by the GPO, but the postmaster was officially reprimanded. The high price 'used' is for verifiably non-philatelic cards that have gone through the post.

**p.182/B-1/P330a:** For the INTERNATIONALE VERKEHRS-AUSSTELLUNG in Munich in 1965, PTT had a number of postcards overprinted with a commemorative text. These were exclusively on sale at the exhibition. So far only postcards with the commemorative postmark have been seen, none of them mailed. No records concerning the origin of this postcard have been found, but, with some hesitation, the fact that it was a PTT-product has led to the insertion of this postcard in the catalogue.

**p.183/B-1/P330b:** This card was issued for a competition in aid of ICEM refugee transport. The cards were not sold at post offices but in shops. Competitors were supposed to stick stamps of the ICEM charity issue of January 1966 on this card in order to participate. All the cards sent in were destroyed. Sometimes cards are found that appear to be 'used', but none of them have served in the way they were supposed to serve: they are all of philatelic origin and without any value.

**p.183/B-1/P378a-1-P378a-5:** The approaching end of the century, or rather the end of years starting with 19, led to this issue. All the texts read 'The century of', followed by 'the environment; pollution and responsibility' (a-1), 'toys; growing up playing' (a-2), 'liberty; war and peace' (a-3), 'leisure; collecting' (a-4), 'transport; the world comes nearer' (a-5). These postcards were sold in sets, exclusively by the Philatelic Service and at the Postal Museum.

**p.183,184/B-1/PP05-1-PP05-4:** These postcards were sold in sets at €4.95, at first only by the Philatelic Service, later - according to information received from some collectors - also at a very limited number of post offices.

**p.184/B-1/PP06-2-PP06-5:** These postcards on the theme Hansa cities were sold in sets at €4.95 by the Philatelic Service. Postal sales points in those four cities in so far as they had shown an interest in selling these cards, received a number of cards, but only cards related to their own city.

**p.185/B-2:** The M&M-boxes of the Private Gift Service were issued as a joint venture of the Post Office and Mars Ltd. in a very limited number (total 1,500). They were available at a very small number of post offices and gift shops during a short trial period.

**p.185/B-3/PP05-5-PP05-7:** Though it was not announced as such, it seems reasonable to consider this a trial issue. The Post Office issued these prepaid fold-and-send cardboard boxes in cooperation with eBay and Marktplaats (Marketplace), both internet marketplaces. They were only valid within the Netherlands. On the box there was a printed inland parcel post label, the track&trace barcode however was on a separate selfadhesive label. The boxes could only be ordered in multiples of ten. It seems that most boxes were not postmarked. The very great majority of the small number that was produced, ended up in the waste paper basket. It is believed that this trial came to an end towards the end of 2006.

**p.186/B-3/PP06-6:** this number should read PP06-1 - the number will also be rectified in Addenda and Corrigenda. This was a cardboard envelope in line with the three boxes issued in 2005 and also sold in sets of ten. The text PREPAID ENVELOP was clear, nevertheless already in August they were sold with a stuck-on franking label of €2.25 to make clear that postage had been paid. These envelopes also disappeared quietly at the end of 2006.

**p.186/B-3/PP08-1:** In February 2008 there was another trial (?) but with a difference. This fold-and-send box was sold at a few post offices only. It cost €8.95 which was €0.45 more than the cost of an unfranked box (€2.30) + postage (€6.20). However, for every box sold the Post donated €0.90 to the World Food Programme. Moreover the box was made of recycled paper and printed on with environment-friendly ink. All CO<sub>2</sub> released in the production of the box and during transport was compensated by a gift to the Klimaat Neutraal Groep (Climate Neutral Group). The box was soon sold out. In May 2008 it reappeared at a few more post offices, this time with a separate selfadhesive barcodelabel. After about three weeks all the boxes that had not been sold had to be returned to the Central Office and nothing further was heard of this issue.

**p.187/C-1:** The Post Office had Enschedé print large illustrations on the message side of regular postcards. They were given as souvenirs to the delegates at the 1927 Airmail Conference in The Hague, they were not on sale. They are mentioned in the official records as having been produced especially for this occasion. The majority of these cards bear the triangular conference handstamp. Only after the catalogue was published were we informed that unused cards exist, that is cards without the handstamp. A few cards have actually gone through the mail.

### SPOORWEGBRIEFKAARTEN/RAILWAY POSTCARDS

#### Numbering system

Printed To Order railway postcards take the number of the regular postcard on which they are based preceded by PS.

Railway postcards that are in fact regular postcards with privately added text, take the number of that regular item preceded by S.

The division into groups (HYSM, NCSM &&) is based on the railway companies that used the cards. By 1921 all these companies had merged into the national railway company NS.

**p.188-196:** This is a problematical group of postcards as the vast majority are not genuine private postal stationery. Railway cards have often been called 'semi-official', but there is nothing 'official' about them. The few that are genuine private postal stationery, can be found on p.189. All types of railway cards are collected by a fair number of philatelists.

**p.188:** Most types of railway postcards were used to advise addressees of the arrival of goods at a railway station.

### BANDEROLLES EN VERPAKKINGEN/POSTAL STATIONERY BANDS AND PACKS

**p.197-201:** Though these objects in themselves are not postal stationery, they have their place in the history of postal stationery. This chapter is not an attempt at catalogueing, it only illustrates a number of items, the oldest of which probably dates from the 1870s. In most cases bands were found separate from any postcard, envelope etc. they had contained so that identification is not possible.