

Part D, catalogue pages 202-269, version 30 March 2009

NEDERLANDS-INDIË/NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

ENVELOPPEN/ENVELOPES

p.202: For the so-called 'Agricultural Conference' envelopes of 1878 see note with p. 313.

p.202/4,5: These overprints were aimed at preventing the (prohibited) use of cut-outs instead of adhesive stamps.

p.202/6: This type, which does not exist as adhesive stamp, was introduced to put an end to the use of cut-outs instead of adhesive stamps. Early printings were on brownish paper, later printings on white paper but in the course of 120 years in many cases the original white has become discoloured and is often difficult to distinguish from the early printings.

p.202/9: This overprint was introduced as it was (correctly) feared that the new 15 cent envelopes for the new mail rate (1 April 1888) to the Netherlands would not be available in time. Even so, G9 was probably not issued until July.

This envelope should have been catalogued before G8. Through an oversight the chronological order has unfortunately not been adhered to in this case.

The overprint '15 CENT' is a Moquette creation. See p. 314.

p.203/22,23,24: Used copies are very scarce and even those are often of philatelic origin, usually not in accordance with the postal rate. The prices 'used' are for non-philatelic copies without additional franking correctly sent in accordance with the postal rate. Any other used item 60% of prices quoted.

p.204/28: According to one official source this envelope had already been on sale in 1905 but so far no earlier dates than May 1908 have been found.

p.204/41-48: The dates of issue are uncertain. Quite probably the chronological ordering within this group is not correct.

p.205/54: A few copies of G46 and G47 have been reported with these slogan overprints. As in the papers of Maier (a notorious forger of overprints and cancellations, esp. of the NEI) also prints of these slogan overprints were found, it is necessary to have any envelope with these overprints other than G54 expertized.

p.206/left hand column: Envelopes with these black 'stamp imprints' are **NOT** postal stationery. See ☼Niet uitgegeven enveloppen 1947☼.

POSTBLADEN/LETTER CARDS AND LETTER SHEETS

p.207/3: In this period the Post also sold unfranked and unfolded letter sheets at f. 5.00 per 1,000. They could easily be printed on and franked with machine franks.

p.207,208/3,4,5:

Rasterdiepdruk: the shading lines of mountains, leaves etc. are dotted.

Offsetdruk: the shading lines are continuous.

BRIEFKAARTEN/POSTCARDS

p.209/1b,2b,3: For Moquette additions to these postcards see p. 314-315.

p.209/3: After the rate reduction from 12½ cent to 7½ cent per 1 April 1879, G3 could not be exchanged for new postcards. It is not unusual to find G3 used after this date, both inland and to overseas destinations.

p.210/4: As the mail rate for postcards to UPU countries was decreased to 7½ cent per 1 April 1879, the 12½ cent postcards (G3) became superfluous, but they remained valid. All postoffices had to send their stocks of G3 to the GPO where they were to be overprinted, together with the GPO stock, with a handstamped 8 mm high bluegreen '5' so that they could be used as inland postcards (G4a). The execution of the handstamping was not flawless: too high, too low, oblique, double, insufficient inking. For history of G4b and G4c, see ☼bkt G4 - grote en kleine 5☼.

The prices 'used' for G4b and G4c are for copies with certificate of authenticity.

p.210,111/10c: A very small number of G10 has been found with a green stamp imprint on blue. It is believed that they belong to the very beginning of the first run, that green on blue was not satisfactory, that the rest of the first run was done in blue on blue, that the green on blue cards were not destroyed ('wasteful'). The few copies that are known were all used in Gombong. A mint copy has not yet been reported.

p.210,211/10,11,12,13: The colours of the card of G10-G13 show great variety, esp. for G12-G13: bright pink to greyish pink. The white back of these postcards also shows great variation, not always due to age etc.: cream, greyish white, pale grey. There is also great variety in the colour of stamp imprint etc. of G10a (blue, pale blue, greyish blue, greenish blue) and G12-G13 (reddish carmine and pink carmine). The card of esp. G10-G11 fades easily.

p.211/16: Early printings lilac grey, last printing bluish grey. The card of this last printing is almost white.

p.212/23,26,27: G23 and G27 show white dots in the curls bottom left and right. In G26 these dots are absent.

p.213/34: Per 1 January 1929 the postcard rate was reduced from 7½ cent to 5 cent. In the last weeks before 1 January the outward card and the reply card of G34 were officially separated and sold singly.

p.213/37,38: As the stocks of G31 and G32 were by no means exhausted when G37 and G38 became available, only very few of these last postcards were sold. Nearly all the cards were overprinted (G42, G43).

p.214,215/51-53,55: Only one copy of G51c has been reported. As in the papers of Maier (a notorious forger of overprints and cancellations, esp. of the NEI) also prints of these slogan overprints were found, it is necessary to have any postcard with a slogan overprint other than common variations of G51, G52 and G53 expertized.

p.215,216/63,64,68,69:

Rasterdiepdruk: the shading lines of mountains, leaves etc. are dotted.

Offsetdruk: the shading lines are continuous.

VERHUISKAARTEN/CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARDS

p.219: In the 1920s and 1930s many of these cards were used to acquire commemorative postmarks and machine cancellations. Such a card is not worth more than the commemorative postmark or machine cancellation.

p.220/10: This card, printed in Batavia, was introduced after the Netherlands had been occupied by Germany. Three periods of use can be distinguished: until Japanese occupation, during Japanese occupation and after the Japanese occupation. This last period only started in 1948, presumably in April, as the whole postal system had to be reconstructed and the limited service did not yet include change of address cards. Already a new rate had been decided on, 3 cent, so that the cards were sold with additional franking of 1 cent.

p.220/11: Very strictly speaking this card may be an Indonesian issue. It had been prepared before the sovereignty was transferred to the Republic of Indonesia on 27 December 1949. It is assumed that the cards went on sale in December 1949 but so far the EDR is 12 January 1950.

PARTICULIERE POSTWAARDESTUKKEN/PRIVATE POSTAL STATIONERY

p.221/A-1: These movie star postcards were given free to customers buying Lever's soap. Over a million of these cards had been stamped to order in Bandoeng with a dateless machine frank. The machine frank exists in two types (see illustrations). So far no used copies have been found of G6a and G12b. These cards also exist without the machine frank.

p.222,223: From 5 March 1941 these pre-addressed Red Cross envelopes were sold at the post offices in the NEI at 75 cent. An envelope contained a message form which could be sent to the Netherlands with a message of maximum 25 words through the agency of 'HET CONTACTBUREAU INDIË-NEDERLAND' of the local Red Cross and the International Red Cross at Geneva. There were strict rules, only family matters could be communicated. Forms that did not comply with these rules were returned to sender. The answer could be written on the back of the form. The envelopes themselves remained in the NEI, the message forms were sent in bundles to Europe. The rate covered transport to and from the Netherlands + costs of the C.I.N. Apparently the great majority of used envelopes were destroyed. Of the envelopes that were returned to sender because the strict rules had not been adhered to, a number have survived.

When the Middle Eastern route was not safe anymore after the Germans had invaded the Balkans, an alternative but more expensive route via the U.S.A. and per Transatlantic Clipper, was established after 7 May 1941 and the rate was raised to 150 cent. Both envelopes with one machine frank and additional adhesives and envelopes with two machine franks of 75 cent each were used. This service probably existed until the Japanese invasion in March 1942.

TELEGRAMONTVANGBEWIJZEN/TELEGRAM RECEIPT FORMS

p.224-226: When despatching telegrams, senders could request a receipt stating the sum paid, the number of the telegram, the destination/name of the addressee, the number of words. For each receipt a fee, which was mentioned in print on the receipt, had to be paid.

This chapter only gives a number of examples. The editors think that there are many more types and variations. These forms often show punchholes or small staple holes. Though perhaps less desirable, they are well worth collecting.

VELDPOST/FIELDPOST

Strictly speaking the two categories dealt with here are not postal stationery, the users did not prepay any postage.

1. The Atjeh cards were put free at the disposal of military personnel taking part in the second Atjeh campaign (1873-1875). On all these cards a handstamp SPECIMEN was struck to prevent any improper use. Furthermore they are recognizable by the VELDPOST-ATJEH postmarks. The cards were valid for inland mail only, for mail to the Netherlands they had to be franked with a 5 cent adhesive stamp, thus creating a forerunner of the seapost rate that was generally introduced much later, in 1882. In 1873, when Enschedé was already preparing the first issue of postcards for the NEI, a rush order for 25,000 cards was struck. These cards reached the NEI in December 1873. This first run, printed in a pale violet colour that was not used for subsequent runs, was exclusively used as field post cards.

When the first regular postcards (p.209, G1a) arrived, presumably in January 1874, of the total of 300,000 delivered, approximately 100,000 with handstamp SPECIMEN were put at the disposal of the army, probably from early February, so before the general issue of this postcard. Not all these cards were used during the second Atjeh campaign. They are known with Atjeh fieldpost postmarks as late as 1879. A number of unused cards returned with soldiers to Java and were subsequently used in the years 1874-1876. These however received normal postmarks, among which Samarang, Soerakarta, Weltevreden. Prices for the rare uses are for copies with certificate of authenticity.

2. The military air mail letter sheets were introduced on 1 November 1947 in order to regulate the quantities and especially the weight of mail home to the Netherlands. The transport capacity of the postal service had proved to be inadequate. At first every soldier, irrespective of rank, was to receive 20 of these sheets per month. As this led to serious grumbling, this limit was soon abolished. As the word 'portvrij' indicates no postage was required, but the form had to be paid for (2½ cent). These forms were valid for correspondence with the Netherlands (normal use), within the NEI (scarce), with Curaçao (very scarce) and with Surinam (very scarce).

The maximum weight was 5 g and therefore franked copies are also found when this weight was exceeded by inclusion of photographs etc. For other destinations the sheets had to be franked as if posted in Amsterdam.

Letters up to 20 grammes and postcards could still be sent post-free but they were sent as sea mail.

There are many sheets that were privately printed on with Christmas wishes and New Year wishes etc. The only 'official' one was G10.

JAPANESE BEZETTING/JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

No notes as yet.

VOORLOPIGE REPUBLIEK INDONESIAË/INTERIM REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

No notes as yet.

NEDERLANDS NIEUW-GUINEA/NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

This part of the NEI was not included in the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on 27 December 1949.

(LUCHT)POSTBLADEN/LETTER SHEETS AND AIR MAIL LETTER SHEETS

p.242/box top left: From 27 December 1949 till 1 July 1951 the postal rates of the NEI remained in force. Postal stationery of the NEI remained valid until 1 April 1950.

BRIEFKAARTEN/POSTCARDS

p.244/RONG: The bulk of postcards G1 and G2 was sent to the request programme of radio station 'Radio Omroep Nieuw-Guinea'. In principle every postcard should have 53 cents in adhesive stamps: 50 cent for charity and 3 cent for administrative costs of the Post Office. In reality quite a number of these cards bore a smaller sum in stamps, a few a higher sum and some no adhesive stamps at all.

In the Netherlands a number of cards turned up that were cancelled with the Dutch circular 'POSTERIJEN' postmark. This postmark was never used in NNG. In all probability these are cards that for one reason or another had escaped cancellation in NNG and were later taken to the Netherlands where they were made 'more interesting'.

VERHUISKAART/CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARD

p.245/1: When genuinely used within NNG this card is very rare. A certificate of authenticity is necessary.

TELEGRAMONTVANGBEWIJZEN/TELEGRAM RECEIPT FORMS

p.246: When despatching telegrams, senders could request a receipt stating the sum paid, the number of the telegram, the destination/name of the addressee, the number of words. For each receipt a fee, which was mentioned in print on the receipt, had to be paid.

This chapter only gives a number of examples. The editors think that there are more types and variations. These forms often show punchholes or small staple holes. Though perhaps less desirable, they are well worth collecting.

VELDPOST/FIELDPOST

p.247: Some of the military air mail letter sheets used in the NEI, also served in NNG. Only one type is known that was specially made for NNG. This sheet is known used from December 1950 till the end of April 1951. After 31 December 1951 military air mail letter sheets had to be franked.

UNTEA

p.248,249: During the transition period between Dutch rule and Indonesian rule (1 October 1962 - 1 May 1963) the administration was in the hands of United Nations Temporary Executive Authority. Postal stationery of NNG was overprinted in the capital Hollandia. In some places these overprinted items were accepted until mid-May 1963.

p.249: The text of the left-hand column of page 249 is erroneous, the illustrations are correct. The catalogue is sold with an inserted loose page with the correct text.

CURAÇAO

LUCHTPOSTBLADEN/AIR MAIL LETTER SHEETS

p.254/11: The editors found an unused copy of G11a only in late in 2002. Later a copy used in October 1997 was found. Probably it had already been available for some time.

From 11 July 2005 until the autumn (?) of 2006 G11b was sold with a red stamp left of the postage stamp. This version was sold in stapled bundles of five. Even though the rate had been raised to 145 cent and 149 cent, G11b could be used without additional franking.

BRIEFKAARTEN/POSTCARDS

p.255/1: In previous editions of this catalogue there were two types for formula card G1, based on the colour of the card it was printed on. There was only one run and apparently the card used varied in thickness from 0.17 to 0.25 mm, in colour from cream to yellowish and type: smooth and ribbed. The present editors do not think that sub-numbers are justified for these variations, especially since the colour of the card may have been influenced by outside factors in the course of 130 years.

p.255,256/1,2,3: These postcards were only valid for mail to the Netherlands.

p.255/2: For this postcard a certificate of authenticity is essential.

p.256/3: There was only one run, apparently with card of slightly varying colour. The stamp imprint also shows slight variation in colour.

p.256/4,5: Recent research has shown that the handstamp overprint was struck when there was a demand for these postcards: in many cases the ink of the overprint is the same as the ink of the postmark. Bluish green, reddish orange and brownish overprints are the result of oxydization of the ink.

Dates of use of G5 (until mid-1884) suggest that G5 was first sold (out). For G4 dates from early 1884 until early 1886 have been found.

p.256/6: The space to the right of the stamp imprint could be used for additional franking, esp. 2½ cent for sea charge.

p.257/box left-hand column: The use of the domestic reply paid postcards to foreign destinations was expressly forbidden as the reply card did not have the required French text. Nevertheless such cards have slipped through, sometimes even without the necessary additional franking.

p. 257/16v-y etc.: In the beginning of WW I a shortage of postcards of 2½ and 5 cent arose. It was decided to separate the reply paid postcards and sell the parts as single postcards, starting 22 October 1914. Quite unnecessarily it was also decided to delete every mention of 'reply paid'.

p.258/27,31,36: On either the outward card or the reply card the full stop after (ANTWOORD) may be missing.

p.258/37: According to the Geschiedeniskaart the second run of this postcard, printed in 1939, was not sent to Curaçao until 1946. In fact copies of G37 with postmarks of 1946 are known.

p.259/ box right-hand column: Many copies of G41 - G44 have been sent by/to philatelists, both in Curaçao and in the Netherlands, quite often not in accordance with the postal rates of the moment. Prices 'used' are for copies correctly used and with genuine correspondence. For G41 and G42 without additional franking this implies interinsular use in the Netherlands Antilles.

p.260/box top left: G45 - G47 are almost exclusively known with FD-postmarks and as souvenirs. G45 is the only one that could have been genuinely used in accordance with a postal rate. So far G46 is the only one that has been found genuinely used, even though the postal rate was wrong.

SURINAME

ENVELOPPEN/ENVELOPES

p.261/5: This envelope is enigmatic. Traditionally it is supposed to have been issued in 1911, but so far no earlier date of use than 7 May 1927 has been reported. Later dates are also known. In the philatelic press it was first mentioned in 1922. According to the Geschiedeniskaart the 10 cent envelopes G2 and G5 were destroyed in 1924.

p.261/box top right: Envelopes with printed sender DE SURINAAMSCHÉ BANK PARAMARIBO OF DE SURINAAMSCHÉ BANK, N.V. PARAMARIBO ON the back and later also on the address side, are by no means rare. Possibly these are commoner than the same envelopes used by other firms or private persons. Higher prices are therefore not justified.

p.261/12: Until very recently G12 used to be described as 'G10 with added imprint of 7½ cent stamp'. This is incorrect.

LUCHTPOSTBLADEN/AIR MAIL LETTER SHEETS

p.263: These air mail letter sheets with logos of PANAM, AIR FRANCE and KLM and a first day cancellation, were distributed in fairly great numbers, reputedly 60,000 sets, as souvenirs. The editors have never seen such an air mail letter sheet that had gone through the mail. They are indeed no more than souvenirs and are without value as postal stationery.

BRIEFKAARTEN/POSTCARDS

p.264/1: In previous editions of this catalogue there were two types for formula card G1, based on the colour of the card it was printed on. There was only one run and apparently the card used varied in thickness from 0.17 to 0.25 mm, in colour from cream to yellowish and type: smooth and ribbed. The present editors do not think that sub-numbers are justified for these variations, especially since the colour of the card may have been influenced by outside factors in the course of 130 years. This form was destined for both inland mail and mail abroad. For inland destinations these forms had to be franked as letters until the introduction of the inland postcard rate of 2½ cent per 1 July 1888. Such forms are rare. These forms were still in use in the 1890s.

p.264/1: G1 was only valid for mail to the Netherlands.

p.264/2: For this postcard a certificate of authenticity is essential.

p.264,265/1,4,5: A number of these postcards are known with genuine postmarks but with addresses and correspondence that were added later.

p.264,265/1,3,4,5: These cards had been decommissioned for some time when remnants were auctioned off by the government on 14 December 1898, together with remnants of formula card G1.

p.265/4,5: It has been suggested, probably with good reason, that the violet overprints are the results of later manipulation. Dates of use suggest that G5 was first sold (out). Bluish green overprints are the result of oxydization of the ink.

The overprints are not always struck horizontally across the old value. There is no reason for higher prices. The origin of postcards with vertical overprints is unclear: proof, accident, forgery, hoax? G4 with an inverted overprint and an overprint with long and fat 7 are forgeries, according to Broekman.

G4 and G5 were decommissioned per 1 April 1889. The 7½cent rate for 'mail' remained until 1 January 1903. In the intervening period G7, G9, G10, G11 or G13 had to be used with additional franking. Even G6 may have served as the decommissioning date of this postcard is unknown.

p.265/6: The space to the right of the stamp imprint could be used for additional franking, esp. 2½ cent for sea charge. Both parts had to bear additional franking when the outward card was sent as 'mail'.

p.266/box left-hand column: The use of the domestic reply paid postcards to foreign destinations was expressly forbidden as the reply card did not have the required French text. Nevertheless such cards have slipped through, sometimes even without the necessary additional franking.

p.266/14-A: This card exists without the full stop after SURNAME .

p.267/25,27: On either the outward card or the reply card the full stop after ANTWOORD) may be missing.

p.268: On 25 November 1975 Suriname became an independent republic. Postcards issued after this date are not catalogued here.