

Part E, catalogue pages 270-325, version 10 April 2009

## **INTERNATIONALE ANTWOORDCOUPONS/INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS**

Though International Reply Coupons 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. The Roman numerals refer to the types in the system developed by Koch et al. Coupons uprated with stamps have been omitted, with the exception of one coupon of Surinam. The Dutch coupons that have been found uprated with stamps are all 'philatelic products'. Normal watermarks, seen from the front of the coupon, are horizontal and the text reads from the left to the right. A number of coupons however have watermark 3v (ill. page 270).

**p.273/list:** This listing is tailored to the IRC issued by the Netherlands and Overseas Territories. For other countries the information may be insufficient.

**p.273/lettertoevoegingen:** Additional letters to indicate subtype.

**p.273/Peking:** No Peking type IRC were introduced in the Netherlands, but the Netherlands Antilles had one (G14).

**p.278/52:** In the Netherlands the sale of IRC was discontinued after 31 December 2001. Valid foreign IRC can still be exchanged for postal values. However, because postage stamps in the Netherlands were from 1 July 2001 only available in sheets of 5 or 10 copies, it was decided to allow exchange for cash.

**p.274/6:** Theoretically this coupon may exist, but this is unlikely. It was reported by M. Picard and A. Cocâtre in their lists published in *L'Entier Postal* between 1949 and 1954. Later it was also mentioned by J.H. Broekman in *Na Posttijd* (1971).

**p.275/18:** This coupon may exist, this is even likely as it is the basis for G18a.

**p.276/35:** In the Koch & Wiggers de Vries catalogue there is mention under their numbers 39a, 39b and 39c of coupons G32, G34 and G35 with additional stamps to make up the 135 cent rate. These coupons were exclusively sold by PTT in their stand at the exhibition NAPOSTA 76 in Wuppertal (Germany). The editors decline to catalogue these nonsense coupons.

**p.278/52:** G52 was exclusively sold in packs of five coupons (see illustration on p. 199). It is possible that some post offices sold these coupons singly.

**p.279/9:** The EDR for this coupon dates from before the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of Indonesia, which is the reason why we catalogue it here.

**p.280:** So far no coupons of the Interim Republic of Indonesia have been reported.

**p.280/Japanese Occupation:** It is quite likely that more types of overprints exist. The editors do not dispose of sufficient material to make a satisfactory catalogue listing. So far no coupons have been reported with a datestamp in the left-hand circle. It can't be ruled out that coupon G8 of Nederlands-Indië also exists with overprints.

These overprints are fairly easily forged.

**p.281/3:** A part of the first run and the complete second run have been overprinted (G3a).

On the basis of a report by J.H. Broekman it was assumed for quite a long time that a coupon in type XVlu existed. It is now assumed that this was a matter of a typing error.

**p.281/UNTEA:** In the UNTEA period (1 October 1962 - 1 May 1963) coupons G3a and G4 remained in use. They can only be recognized by a clear date stamp of the issuing office.

**p.282/3:** In the *Catalogue mondial des coupons-réponse* by André Hurtré, to be published in 2009, a 20 cent coupon type XIIIc or XIV with inscription CURAÇAO is mentioned. We think that this coupon may find its origin in the block of coupons inserted in the book published on the occasion of the UPU congress in Paris in 1947. This coupon has never been reported in the Netherlands. If it should actually exist as a coupon available in Curaçao in the 1940s, the numbering of this paragraph may have to be revised.

**p.283/4n:** This coupon was reported by J.H. Broekman in *NA POSTTIJD* (1971), but has not been seen since.

**p.283,284/8-13:** G8 - G13 do not show the name of the country. They can be recognized by (date)stamps of the issuing office.

**p.284/Aruba:** Aruba gained 'Status Aparte' on 1 January 1986. Until February 1987 it used the coupons of the Netherlands Antilles. From that date it was supplied directly by the UPU with coupons. These do not show the name of the country or selling price. They can be recognized by (date)stamps of the issuing office. Occasionally ARUBA was handstamped on coupons.

**p.286/8:** There is uncertainty if G8 was issued without revaluation handstamp.

**p.286/10b:** If official records should turn up which prove that the addition of the stamp on G10b was centrally carried out, this coupon may have to be given a separate number.

## **REGELGEVING NEDERLAND NEGENTIENDE EEUW/POSTAL REGULATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS IN THE 19TH CENTURY CONCERNING POSTAL STATIONERY**

The information in this chapter is not essential for identifying the postal stationery in the preceding chapters. The text has therefore not been translated or summarized.

**ACHTERGRONDEN EN BIJZONDERHEDEN/BACKGROUND AND PARTICULARS**

Most of the information in these chapters is not essential for identifying the postal stationery in the preceding chapters. Nevertheless a number of paragraphs are summarized here.

**NEDERLAND/NETHERLANDS**

**p.296/** **pbl G24-G26** **☼**: On 1 April 1976 the letter rate was raised from 50 cent to 55 cent. In order to please the general public letter sheet G24, which cost 50 cent including paper, was issued. When the letter rate was raised to 60 cent and later to 65 cent, this letter sheet remained available. Only in 1982 when the letter rate became 70 cent (1 April), G25 was issued (10 June). In the period between G24 was sold with officially added 5 cent stamp. In the same way G26 was issued (23 september 1986) when the letter rate was raised to 75 cent (1 July 1986). In the period between, G25 was sold with an officially added 5 cent stamp. These sheets were meant for domestic use but copies with additional franking were sent abroad at letter rate, but attempts to use them as air mail letter sheets were foiled.

**p.297/** **bkt G11** **☼**: Imitations with publicity for a stamp dealer and fakes exist. Fakes have been produced by cutting into formula card G11 a shallow rectangle and affixing a thinned stamp in it. Also G10 has been used: the lines of the blue border were traced very carefully in brown ink.

**p.297/** **bkt G13, G15 en G17** **☼**: These reply paid postcards found their origin in the Post Office's wish to reduce printing costs by printing 'outward message' and 'reply' on the same side of the sheet. This arrangement led to complaints: very often the stamps on both cards were cancelled and postal markings that should have been on the outward card were struck on the face of the reply card. The trial was short-lived.

**p.301/** **bkt G210** **☼**: In 1926, probably in June, a post office employee in Eindhoven imitated the official stock clearance measure by overprinting the G160 postcards that were in stock at his office with violet bars. This overprinting was unnecessary. G160 could be sold without any overprint.

**p.302/** **bkt G226-G227** **☼**: G226 was printed in sheets of 20 copies. When transferring the photographic images to the cylinder, the original photograph was cut in slightly different ways. Details at the top (weathercock) and on the left are clearly different.

The fifteen postcards G227 were printed in one sheet. When they were reprinted in 1933 the sheets were made up differently in order to save card. A new cylinder had to be made and therefore there are many small differences between the postcards of the first printing and those of the second printing (see illustration of G227-a).

**p.303/** **De Stads-en Dorpsgezichtenserie** **☼**: There were four printings of these town and village views (G240). The printings did not comprise the same cards every time and the make-up of the sheets differed. The horizontal cards of the first printing are easily recognized as the views are inverted in relation to the address sides, whereas they are oriented as the address sides in the other printings. Though the same photographs were used for the different printings (with the exception of G240-u), these too were not always cut in the same way and many small differences can be detected.

**p.304/** **bkt G276-G278** **☼**: These emergency postcards were printed in Eindhoven by Gestel & Zoon late 1944/early 1945. The southern provinces had been liberated and it was not possible to get postal values, forms etc. from the Central Office in Haarlem. After the liberation the substantial remnants were handed over to the Central Office in Haarlem and from there the postcards were distributed all over the country. It is however possible that before then a number of these cards had been sent to the eastern part of the country as postmarks from mid-May are known whereas early postmarks from the western part of the country date from mid-June. Cards used in the southern provinces before 5 May 1945 are scarce.

**p.305/** **bkt G325 Pitney Bowes proefnemings** **☼**: G325 is known with luminescent markings applied by the maker of the Pitney Bowes' facer canceller machine' for their experiments. These markings come in different forms: bars of various thickness and 'all over tagging', a block slightly larger than the stamp. A few of the cards with 'all over tagging' are in the hands of collectors. The Pitney Bowes version of G325 should not be confused with G329.

**p.305/bkt G346 en volgende: het formaat**: G346 is the first postcard in the new, larger size. The regular postcards had for quite some time also been available in vending machines. The old machines were not adaptable for the new size. Fortunately a number of them had already been replaced by the new Klussendorf machines which could handle the larger sizes. The only problem there was the 'show window' on the machine which was too small. PTT opted for the cheapest solution: the cards (G347 &&) were cut down to size and received in black print a relevant text. Some of these cards are in the hands of collectors (see ill.).

**p.306/bkt G352 pakjes**: To promote the use of postcards G352 was sold for some time from September 1975 in packs of ten. On top there was an unfranked card with an illustration and at the bottom a card with a promotional message. The top card exists in five versions 'Ik hou van jou' (I love you), 'Ik kom gauw weer langs' (You'll see me soon), 'We zijn weer thuis!' (We're at home again!), 'Groot nieuws, Groot nieuws' (Great news, Great news), 'Van harte hoor' (Congratulations). These cards are of course not postal stationery.

**p.306/** **bkt G379 &&: Eeuwgroetkaarten** **☼**: 'Century greeting cards'. Connected with these postcards was a lottery. The cards were also sold by stationers', some bookshops and possibly other shops. Both the sender and the addressee could win a prize.

**p.307/ \*bkt G389\***: These three postcards were also issued as part of a lottery. Originally a fourth card (White Sensation) was planned, but it did not appear. Curiously a short time ago a copy of this card turned up in a dealer's box in Germany. The cards (original price € 2,95 each) did not sell well and per 1 July the price was reduced to € 1,50 each. According to an official announcement they were on sale till 15 July, but actually they were still available round 10 August. The lottery element expired per 1 September. After this date the cards were sold by the Philatelic Service for € 0,39 each.

**p.307/ \*vhk buitenland\***: Until 12 August 1940 'verhuiskaarten' to destinations outside the Netherlands had to be franked as postcards. Inland cards with correct additional franking are not uncommon, but regularly inland cards turn up with no additional franking or partial additional franking which have not been taxed.

The foreign rate 'verhuiskaarten' are scarce to very rare when properly used to addresses abroad within the proper rate period. Occasionally these cards were used to inland addresses after the rate had been changed. Though they are interesting, their value is a fraction of properly used cards.

**p.307/ \*vhk G7-G8\***: After the rate reduction from 2 cent to 1½ cent on 1 February 1928, G7 and G8, and perhaps even G6, were sold for 1½ cent. The comparative rarity of G8 can be explained: the number printed of G7 was big and the supplies were not exhausted when G9 was issued. Even G6 is occasionally found used a long time after 1 February 1928.

**p.307/ \*vhk VOOR STUDIEGEBRUIK\***: The cards themselves are dealt with in the note with p. 105. The machine cancellations illustrated at the top of p. 308, which are fairly regularly found on VOOR STUDIEGEBRUIK cards, were put on the cards on the 'PTT-ark', a vessel with a permanent exhibition on the functioning of the post. From the late 1960s to the late 1980s this vessel sailed from town to town. Young visitors could acquire the cards with the special machine cancel. The first illustration has 'youth exhibition', the second illustration has 'ptt exhibition ark'.

#### NEDERLANDS-INDIË/NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

**p.312,313/routemarkings**: Letters etc. to foreign destinations were collected at exchange post offices where they were got ready for dispatch. There they were weighed and bundled. On these bundles and mailbags contents, weight, name of dispatching office, destination, dispatch route, means of transport were noted. Beforehand the dispatching office struck a handstamp on all the items, indicating destination and route. Any item that escaped such a handstamp, received a similar handstamp on arrival.

For the postal communication between the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies, contracts were negotiated with the 'Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland' and the 'Rotterdamsche Lloyd', whose ships sailed at set times. As mail had to be despatched as promptly as possible, sometimes mail was sent by ships that sailed at irregular times.

#### MAIL

This list only deals with the types that may be found from 1874 onwards, the postal stationery period. It only gives the main types, of nearly all types secondary types exist. The texts of the route markings are not repeated here, the list on p. 312,313 being sufficiently clear.

A. Used in the Netherlands on incoming mail, struck by a railway post office, period 1872-1876.

- Three lines, in box, NED.-INDIË with serifs.

B. Used in the NEI on outgoing mail, struck at the exchange post office in Batavia, period 1872-1876.

- Three lines, in box, NED.-INDIË without serifs.

C. Used in the Netherlands on outgoing mail, struck by a railway post office, period 1876-1895.

- Three lines, top line curved, no box.

- Two lines, no box.

D. Used in the NEI on outgoing mail, usually struck at the exchange post office in Weltevreden/Batavia, but sometimes in Padang or the postal agent at Singapore or Penang, period 1876-1895.

- Two lines, in box.

- Three lines, in box with rounded corners.

- Three lines, top line sometimes curved, sometimes straight, no box.

Beware of envelopes and postcards from which stamps for the supplementary franking for mail have been detached.

#### SEAPOST

Transport in closed mailbags from a harbour in NEI to a harbour in the Netherlands v.v.

A. Used in the Netherlands on outgoing mail, struck at Den Helder, later Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

- Three lines, top line curved, no box.

B. Used in the NEI on outgoing mail, usually struck in Weltevreden/Batavia, but sometimes in Padang, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Surabaya, Sabang, Medan or the postal agent at Singapore.

- One line, in box (in the pre-postal stationery period usually struck in red).

- Three lines, in box.

- Two lines, no box.

**p. 313,314/ Moquette**: The stamp dealer J. Moquette was at the bottom of a number of philatelic products that are described by some as 'fun objects', by others as 'swindle'. It should be stressed that **NONE** of his products has any official standing.

For the Agricultural Congress of 1878, to be held in Surabaya, Moquette produced envelopes in lilac, green and pink on both white laid paper and yellow laid paper (ill. p. 313), and in blue and orangebrown on white laid paper. He offered these envelopes to the organization, clearly hoping to confer an official touch on them. The mention 'Portvrij ...' on the envelopes was superfluous: all mail of the bureau of the Congress could be sent postage free. Even so a few of these envelopes have been reported 'used' but it is unknown whether the bureau used them. The judgment 'swindle' is supported by the fact that Moquette fobbed the considerable remnants off on dealers in Europe, who should and could have known better and who in turn sold them to unsuspecting collectors. The '3' in the stamp does not denote any postal rate, probably Moquette made use of the fact that this was the third Agricultural Congress.

Other Moquette products are:

- The border text with his name found round the stamp imprints on envelope G1, and postcards G1b and G3 (ill. p. 314). An official announcement of 29 July 1878 said that 'a private individual' printed borders around the stamps of stamped envelopes in exactly the same colour as the stamp imprint in such a way that border and stamp gave the impression of having been printed together. Such envelopes were unacceptable and they all should be considered unfranked and should be taxed.
- The 'Union postale universelle' overprint on postcard G2b (ill. p. 316 bottom). The UPU Congress of 1885 created the possibility of postcards with an attached paid reply card. At the same Congress bilingual texts (French and language of issuing nation) on postcards were prescribed, or at the very least French texts. Single postcards with bilingual text were already available in 1879 but in 1885 there were no foreign rate reply paid postcards with bilingual texts. These would only be issued in 1892. Moquette added, probably in 1888, the required texts to copies of postcard G2b and added postage stamps to the value of 2½ cent to each of the parts, so that they could be used for the mail rate.
- The extra overprints '5 cent', 'Vijf cent', 'FIJF cent' in various colours, in various types and in various positions on postcard G4a (especially on cards where the official '5' was very light) and even on postcard G3 (ill. p. 317). There is also a nine mm high '5' in red, black or purple.
- The '15 cent' overprints on envelope G3, produced shortly after G9 was issued (ill. p. 314). A number of these Moquette envelopes were sent registered to Europe in September 1888, with 20 cent in adhesive stamps. The postage was 25 cent, registration was 10 cent, total 35 cent. Apparently everything is alright: envelope 15 cent, stamps 20 cent, total 35 cent, until one realizes that the 25 cent envelopes were still on sale and remained valid until 1 March 1908. The Post Office would certainly not object to overfranking, which is essentially the case here: for the Post Office the envelope represented 25 cent, with the additional stamps 20 cent the total was 45 cent!

**p.315/ env G56**: During the Japanese occupation envelopes G56a and G56b, and possibly G57, were used with Japanese overprints. See Bulterman catalogue. In the period 1946-1948 they were used by PTT as postage free official envelopes. G56 was also used in 1950 by the Indonesian Post Office as postage free official envelope, usually with the stamp imprint overprinted by a circular handstamp with small squares (see ill.).

**p.315/ env G56-G57**: These envelopes have also been found used in the late 1950s-early 1960s with so-called additional franking with Indonesian stamps, addressed to a Mr. A. Molenbroek in Haarlem. Of course these are nonsense envelopes: the NEI stamp imprint was not valid within the Indonesian postal system and the adhesive stamps covered the letter rate.

**p.315/ Not issued envelopes 1947**: Envelopes with these black 'stamp imprints' are NOT postal stationery.

The origins of these envelopes are veiled in mystery. At the moment it is thought that they may have been prepared for issue shortly after the war, that they may have been printed in Australia like postcard G71. Certain is only that they never served as postal stationery.

In the early 1950s the mint envelopes came in great quantities to the Netherlands and were sold for very small sums, already considered as curiosities or souvenirs. Even now their value as 'souvenirs' is no more than €2 or €3 each.

In the late 1950s-early 1960s quite a few were sent from Indonesia to the Netherlands (Molenbroek, as with G56-G57) with 'additional franking' in Indonesian stamps. These envelopes are to be considered as 'hoaxes', the black stamp imprint never had any value and the adhesives covered the letter rate.

In the 1950s the Indonesian P.O. used these envelopes as official envelopes, among other things to send stamps ordered by collectors. These envelopes did not require franking, so again the stamp imprint did not serve any purpose.

These envelopes are treated so elaborately here because they are regularly offered at enormous prices as 'essays', 'not in catalogue' and other qualifications imputing (undeserved) rarity.

**p.316/ pbl G3**: In January 1936 a nearly identical letter sheet with PTT-vignette but without stamp imprint was distributed, presumably among businesses, to introduce the new type of letter sheet which had been issued on 1 January 1936. On the address side the text says, in printed handwriting 'To everyone who regularly writes letters or postcards in the NEI'. On the left the sender is mentioned 'The manager of the Post,- Telegraph- and Telephoneservice in Bandung'. On the inside texts in Dutch and in Malay recommend this type of postal stationery as a cheap alternative (7½ cent postage + ½ cent for the paper) to letters (postage 12½ cent). Though this letter sheet is not 'postal stationery' it is interesting as a stage in the development of letter card to letter sheet.

**p.316/**  **pbl G4** : Several versions of this letter sheet without stamp imprint found their way into the business world.

**p.316/**  **Moquette bkt G1b, G2b, G3** : See note 'Moquette' p.313.

**p.317/**  **bkt G4 - grote en kleine 5** : 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 post offices had to send their stocks of G3 to the GPO where they were to be overprinted, together with the GPO stock, with a handstamped '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.

Was the official decision worded ambiguously, anyway for some postmasters? Or did they read the text too hastily? It is clear that some of them thought that the overprinting could also be done at the post offices. Thus at 14 post offices a number of 12½ cent postcards were overprinted with a small digit 5, in most cases probably borrowed from a date stamp. These postmasters created problems for themselves as the cards had for the central administration still a value of 12½ cent. Any card they sold for 5 cent caused a deficit of 7½ cent. When this became clear, the overprinted cards that had not been sold at 5 cent, were sent to the GPO where they also received the big '5' overprint.

This situation resulted in postcards with small '5' overprint (G4b) and cards with small '5' overprint again overprinted, now with the official big '5' (G4c).

**p.317/**  **Moquette bkt G4a** : See note 'Moquette' p.313.

**p.317/**  **bkt G1-G7** : When postcards G1-G7 lost their validity per 1 January 1901, many of these cards, especially G2, were used by stamp dealers for publicity purposes: publicity for the Senf catalogue, want lists, lists of special offers. They have been found used at printed matter rate, an adhesive stamp stuck on the stamp imprint. It is not known if these cards were sold by the government at lower prices or even auctioned, as was done in Surinam in 1906.

**p.317,318/**  **vhk inleiding** : The NEI were the first country to introduce change of address cards, primarily to stimulate the public to inform the postal service of their new addresses. Public servants in the NEI were very frequently transferred to other posts and forwarding mail to their new addresses was a great problem: finding out where they had moved cost time and forwarding often cost money. Too often mail had to be returned to sender. Of course the public could also use these cards to inform relatives, friends and business relations of their new addresses.

Initially these cards were only meant to be used within the NEI. For the Netherlands and the DWI they had to be franked as postcards until 1 July 1930, from this date no additional franking was necessary. For other countries these cards had to be franked as postcards until 1 July 1940, thereafter they could be sent at printed matter rate.

**p.318/**  **veldpost** : There are forgeries of SPECIMEN overprints of the Atjeh fieldpost cards. Moquette is supposed to have dabbled in these. A fragment of a genuine overprint is shown on this page.

#### NEDERLANDS NIEUW-GUINEA/NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

**p.319/**  **parachutebriefkaart** : On 30 December 1959 the French-Dutch expedition of the French film maker Dominique Gaisseau, which was on its way through the interior of New Guinea, received by parachute a mailbag containing 1,200 special envelopes. They took this bag along until they reached a post office, the receiving office of Waris. From there the envelopes were sent on and ultimately reached their destinations.

Collectors could acquire these philatelic items by ordering them through the agency of the New Guinea Philatelic Society. Orders had to be sent in on a 7 cent postcard with on the left-hand side a complete set of flower stamps. The franking value of these stamps was later paid to the Philatelic Society which could thus meet the costs of the envelopes.

#### CURAÇAO

**p.320/**  **routestempels** : For general observations see *p.312,313/*  **routestempels** .

The route markings on mail for Europe were struck in Willemstad or on St. Maarten. The texts of the route markings are not repeated here, the list on p. 320 being sufficiently clear.

The routemarking CURAÇAO OVER SOUTHAMPTON (1877-1881) also occurs on mail from the Netherlands. It was struck by the railway post office Rozendaal-Vlissingen. Similarly the marking CURAÇAO OVER LIVERPOOL (1889-1890) was struck by the railway post office Rotterdam-Vlissingen and the marking CURAÇAO OVER NEW YORK (1889) by the railway post office Amsterdam-Vlissingen.

The marking NED:W:INDIË STOOMSHEPEN RECHTSTREEKS (small size, 1889-1896) was struck by the exchange post office in Amsterdam. Beware of envelopes and postcards from which stamps for the supplementary franking for mail have been detached.

**p.320/**  **env G10** : On 16 July 1918 the 5 cent envelopes were (temporarily) decommissioned. Though no reason was given, it is assumed that wartime conditions made replenishment of stocks impossible. In the same decision the emergency stamp issues of 1918 were announced. Possibly 5 cent envelopes became only available again when G12 arrived in Curaçao. G12 was printed early in 1919 and the year of issue 1920 may have to be changed to 1919.

**p.320/**  **env G14-G16** : These envelopes with two stamp imprints were issued because the design for a stamp imprint of 7½ cent resp. 20 cent could not be ready in time. In the end a 20 cent envelope was not issued because the rate was reduced to 15 cent per 1 January 1926. G15 was issued for the preferential rate to the USA.

The alleged existence of the 12½ + 7½ version on other envelope models or with other inside printing has never been proved (compare to Surinam envelopes G12 an G13 - see  env G12, G13 ). G14 was withdrawn per 1 January 1926 but put on sale again in May 1928.

**p.320/ env G17**: From correspondence (dated 22 November 1925) between two philatelists it appears that G17 was already available at the philatelic windows in the Netherlands. This is not exceptional, before WW II quite a few postal values of the overseas territories were on sale in the Netherlands before they were put on sale overseas.

**p.320/ env G21**: G21 was issued for the seapost rate to the Netherlands and Surinam. As the rate was reduced to 7½ cent per per 1 July 1927, the larger part of the one and only printing was overprinted '7½ cent' (G23).

**p.320/ env G32**: This envelope was printed early 1940, a total of 222,400. An unspecified number is alleged to have been sent to Curaçao before the German invasion in May 1940, but no envelopes used before 1946 are known, even early dates in 1946 are unknown. A total of 100,000 envelopes was sent to Curaçao, the other 122,400 remained in the Netherlands and were overprinted so that they could be used in the Netherlands (NL env G31). G32 was even used late in 1956.

**p.321/ bktform G1**: Initially this formula card was meant for use within the Colony of Curaçao. Until 1 September 1889 no postage was necessary for such cards. Unfortunately this is theory, no such used cards are known to the editors. For other destinations the use of these cards was permitted until 15 November 1879 provided they were franked as letters. Thereafter they could be franked as postcards.

The formula card was frequently sold with a stuck on 5 cent adhesive. Between 1 April 1879 (introduction new basic rate 5 cent for postcards + 2½ cent sea charge to the Netherlands and Surinam, from 15 November 1879 also to other destinations) and the issue of G6 (1 July 1882) there were no 5 cent postcards. These were however necessary for destinations for which no sea charge was required: a. from St. Maarten to the French part of that island (St. Martin); b. from St. Maarten to a number of Caribbean Islands that were within 300 nautical miles (from 1 October 1881); c. from Curaçao to Venezuela (from 1 January 1880); d. seapost to the Netherlands (from 15 March 1882). It is therefore logical that the formula cards were used for these destinations.

**p.321/G2-G3**: G2 was sold for only two weeks and then replaced by G3.

**p.321/G4**: A copy of G1 is known with both the 12½ cent overprint and the 7½ overprint. Recent research has established that this double overprint dates from the period 1882-1895 and is therefore not to be considered an essay etc.

**p.321/ bkt G9-G14**: G9 and G10 covered the inland rate which had been introduced per 1 April 1892. In the period between 1 September 1889 (end of postage free period for inland postcards) and 1 April 1892 for interinsular the same rate as for seapost to the Netherlands was in force.

Though G13 and G14 were not of any practical use after 1 January 1903, they were only decommissioned per 1 October 1908. When postcards G11 and G12 lost their validity per 1 November 1906, many of these cards were used by stamp dealers for publicity purposes: want lists, lists of special offers. It is not known if these cards were sold by the government at lower prices or even auctioned, as was done in Surinam in 1906.

**p.321/G16v-y-G18a-y**: These cards were sold until the arrival of postcards G22 and G23 – in theory early May 1915, but so far no copies have been found used before August 1915.

G16v-y etc. used in the second half of 1915 are almost certainly of philatelic origin, although the deletions are probably all genuine. Even many of those used before then are of philatelic origin.

**p.322/ verhuiskaarten**: The Netherlands Antilles never issued stamped change of address cards. However, from 1963, but possibly earlier, unstamped cards were available from at least one private source (Curaçaosche Courant) and from the post office for a small fee. According to a letter from the 'Postal Administration of the Netherlands Antilles' of 22 September 1994, these last cards could be sent UNfranked to addresses on the same island, which would make them postal stationery. To any other address they had to be franked. A letter of 11 June 1997 stated that these cards had to be franked even when sent to an address on the same island.

## SURINAME

**p.323/ routestempels**: For general observations see p.312,313/ routestempels.

This list only deals with the types that may be found from 1874 onwards, the postal stationery period. It gives the main types, of some markings secondary types exist. The markings were usually struck in black. The texts of the route markings are not repeated here, the list on p. 323 being sufficiently clear.

The route markings on mail for Europe were struck in in Paramaribo and Nieuw Rotterdam (later rebaptized Nieuw Nickerie). The route markings SURINAME OVER SOUTHAMPTON (1880-1904) and SURINAME OVER ST NAZAIRE (1893? and 1894-1895) also occur on mail from the Netherlands. They were struck by the railway post office Rotterdam-Vlissingen.

The marking NED:W:INDIË STOOMSHEPEN RECHTSTREEKS (1886-1896) also exists on mail from the Netherlands. It was struck by the exchange post office in Amsterdam.

Beware of envelopes and postcards from which stamps for the supplementary franking for mail have been detached.

**p.323/ env G12, G13**: There was only one printing which produced both G12 and G13. The traditional story that G12 is G10 with an extra stamp imprint is nonsense.

First, it is very unlikely that Enschedé produced a run of over 24,000 copies of G13 and took the trouble to add an extra stamp imprint to a very small number of G10. Secondly, the colours of the stamps on both G12 and G13 are identical, and the colours of the 12½ cent stamps of G10 and G12 are different. There is good reason to think that the printer's used a remnant of the blank envelopes that were used for G10. The use of remnants for later runs has occurred in more instances. This envelope with two stamp imprints was issued because the design for a stamp imprint 20 cent could not be ready in time. In the end a 20 cent envelope was not issued because the rate was reduced to 15 cent per 1 December 1925.

**p.324/ \*env G17\***: On 1 December 1938 G17 had lost its validity. In WW II the remnants were adopted by the Finance Department as Official Envelopes, after the stamp imprinted had been overprinted. Though these envelopes are interesting, it should be noted that they are NOT postal stationery.

**p.324/ \*bkt G6\***: A single 5 cent postcard was only issued in 1889. Until that moment the formula card with a stuck-on 5 cent stamp was on sale. G6 could be used inland, but per 1 July 1888 there was a 2½ cent rate for inland postcards so that for about a year (until G7 and G8 were issued) the use of the 5 cent card would have meant overfranking.

**p.324/ \*bkt G7-G10\***: In October 1906 the Government auctioned off 50 parcels of postcards (40 each of G7, G8, G9 and G10) which had been decommissioned per 31 January 1906. This explains the very low price of the unused cards and their use by stampdealers for publicity purposes. Even private persons fabricated 'interesting postcards' by using them in the Netherlands with a stuck-on adhesive stamp.

**p.325/ \*niet uitgegeven briefkaarten\***: In 1962 the issue of postcards of 5 cent, 5+5 cent, 10 cent and 10+10 cent was announced. These postcards never appeared. There are however 3 postcards with stamps with 'native scenes', in use as adhesive stamps in the 1950s. Probably these had no official standing, not even as essays. Collectors at this moment think they are 'suggestions', possibly printed by Varekamp Printers in Paramaribo. These cards are known with genuine postal datestamps of the last day of validity of the 'native scene' stamps (31 December 1962).

**p.325/ \*verhuiskaarten\***: Surinam never issued stamped change of address cards. There are however unstamped cards that show a striking resemblance to the Dutch change of address cards of the 1960s. Later cards are quite different. All these cards had to be franked as postcards. They are NOT postal stationery.