

Part F, catalogue pages 326-349, version 10 April 2009

TARIEVEN/POSTAL RATES

The numbers refer to the numbers of the Dutch notes. Users should be careful: when more than one rate table is printed on the same page, the numbers of the notes of the Dutch text have been retained. This means that with some pages a number may occur more than once. This need however not lead to confusion!

In the tables the grey areas indicate periods when postal stationery was not (yet) available, when the use of postal stationery was not yet allowed or when there was no applicable postal rate.

NEDERLAND/NETHERLANDS

p.326: From 1 January 1954 till 29 May 2002 no postal stationery envelopes were available. Older types were not valid.

p.326/1: As envelopes were quite often used for the second weight step, the rate for that weight step is indicated between square brackets whenever the rate was not simply doubled.

p.326/2: Local rate only for first weight step. For heavier envelopes the inland rate was applied.

p.326/3: The other countries of the European PTT Union: Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Croatia, Norway, Romania, San Marino and Slovakia.

p.327/1: As envelopes were quite often used for the second weight step, the rate for that weight step is indicated between square brackets whenever the rate was not simply doubled. When locally used second weight step envelopes were treated as inland mail, the rate is also indicated between square brackets.

p.327/2: Per 1 July 1875 a frontier rate applied to Germany and Belgium when the office-to-office distance did not exceed 30 kilometres as the crow flies.

p.327/3: ZR - Zeerecht, see Introduction.

p.327/4: Postal relations with Belgium were interrupted by the invasion of the Germans. For the occupied part of Belgium they were restored on 12 February 1915. There were however conditions: only regular and registered postcards and letters, mandatory use of German or French language, limited number of destinations. The preferential 10 cent rate for letters was discontinued as was the frontier rate (all mail went via Germany). It is not known when the old situation was restored, at the earliest right after the armistice. There is at present no information about the mail for the very small part of Belgium that was not occupied. Presumably mail went via Great Britain. It is most likely that the international letter rate of 12½ cent was applied.

p.327/5: Local rate only for first weight step. For heavier envelopes the inland rate was applied. The local rate was suspended per 1 March 1919 and reinstated on 1 February 1928 for letters up to 20 g.

p.327/6: Per 1 January 1942 the frontier rate for Germany was abolished and a general lower rate was introduced for letters to Germany, Bohemia and Moravia and the General Government. This lower rate was first announced in an internal circular that did not reach the general public, and apparently even many postal employees were not familiar with it. Only when a new list of postal rates for 1 september 1942 was published, did it become general knowledge. The large number of over-franked letters in the first eight months of 1942 is thus explained.

p.327/7: From 1 April 1943 mail to the other countries of the European PTT Union also benefited from this lower rate.

p.327/8: The lower rates of notes 6 and 7 are abolished.

p.327/9: Frontier rate with Germany re-established until 30 December 1946.

p.328/1: This table does not go beyond the rate change of 1 July 1953 as the last two letter cards G22 and G23 were valid until 1 July 1948 and envelope G31 until 1 January 1954.

p.328/2: Frontier rate for Germany re-introduced for letters up to 20 g.

p.328/3: Frontier rate for Germany abolished.

p.328/4: Frontier rate for Belgium abolished; for Belgium and Luxemburg letter rate first weight step as inland letter rate.

p.328/5: Local letter rate abolished per 1 April 1957.

p.328/6: Frontier rate for Germany re-established for letters up to 20 g. This rate was definitively abolished per 1 February 1967, at which date there were no valid letter cards or envelopes any more..

p.328: From 29 May 2002 there are again some envelopes which can be used for destinations abroad with additional franking.

p.328/1: Rate standard mail outside Europe abolished.

p.328: Preferential rate inland letter sheets: The sale of these sheets was discontinued per 1 January 1991. G26 could then still be used without additional franking. Later postal rates did not mention these sheets again, nothing was said about end of validity nor about additional franking. All three sheets are still valid (March 2009).

p.329/1: For more information about rates before 1 May 1877 see specialised literature (HPN).

p.329/2: Via Naples and then onwards with vessels of 'Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland'.

p.329/3: Via Brindisi, Marseilles or Trieste and then onwards with foreign vessels.

p.329/4: Date introduction rate, but actual despatch of postcards to NWI from 1 July 1876.

p.329/5: Dutch colonies members of General Postal Union.

- p.329/6:** On 1 October 1907 the first weight step changed from 1-15 g to 1-20 g.
- p.329/7:** The official 7½ cent letter cards - probably G23 - could be used to the NEI without additional franking (surface mail). Though there is no official information, it is presumed that G23 was still available in limited numbers.
- p. 330:** From 29 May 2002 there are again some envelopes which can be used to the (former) overseas territories with additional franking at overseas rate (see table p. 328).
- p.330/1:** Per 1 November 1959 Indonesia = general overseas rate.
- p.330/2:** Per 1 May 1963 NNG = general overseas rate.
- p.330/3:** Airmail supplement for postcards abolished.
- p.330/4:** Per 1 July 1986 Surinam = general overseas rate.
- p.330/5:** Per 1 January 1996 Netherlands Antilles and Aruba = general overseas rate.
- p.331/1:** Postcards allowed at basic letter rate when bilateral agreements had been concluded.
- p.331/2:** Preferential rate created for Belgium.
- p.331/3:** Postcard rate for all members of the General Postal Union. Postcards for France however per 1 January 1876.
- p.331/4:** Postcards for Belgium now in line with postcards for other countries. Not until 1 November 1946 was a preferential rate reinstated.
- p.331/5:** From 1 April 1879 member countries of the UPU could adopt a higher rate for overseas letters and postcards transported over a distance of more than 300 nautical miles. The Netherlands abolished the sea charge as of 1 July 1892. A number of overseas destinations were exempt even though the overseas mail route was longer than 300 nautical miles. See list at bottom of page 17 and top of page 18.
- p.331/6:** The local rate was suspended. It was reinstated per 1 february 1928 and definitively abolished per 1 april 1957.
- p.331/7:** Per 1 January 1942 the frontier rate for Germany was abolished and a general lower rate was introduced for postcards to Germany, Bohemia and Moravia and the General Government. This lower rate was first announced in an internal circular that did not reach the general public, and apparently even many postal employees were not familiar with it. Only when a new list of postal rates for 1 september 1942 was published, did it become general knowledge. The large number of overfranked postcards in the first eight months of 1942 is thus explained.
- p.331/8:** From 1 April 1943 mail to the other countries of the European PTT Union also benefited from this lower rate.
- p.331/9:** The lower rates of notes 7 and 8 are abolished.
- p.331/10:** Frontier rate with Germany re-established until 30 December 1946.
- p.332/1:** From 1 July 1964 preferential rates were gradually established for EG/CEPT countries. Per 1 January 1991 all (partially former) members of Eastern Europe are included. This also concerns the countries which used to be part of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.
- p.332/2:** Airmail supplement for postcards abolished. That on the replycard of G 345 the words PAR AVION are missing indicates that this was not necessarily reciprocal.
- p.332/1:** From 1 July 2001 rates expressed in guilders and euros.
- p.332/2:** From 1 July 2002 rates only expressed in euros.
- p.332/3:** Rate standard mail outside Europe abolished.
- p.333/1:** Until 12 August 1940 postcard rate for change of address cards to destinations outside the Netherlands.
- p.333/2:** Change of address cards to destinations abroad and in the Overseas Territories could be sent at printed matter rate if the message side was printed and bore at most a written signature.
- p.333/3:** For list of dates and countries see note 1 page 332.
- p.333/4:** Though the postcard rate for the overseas territories was applicable for change of address cards to the Overseas Territories, quite a few franked at inland rate were despatched and delivered, esp. in the NEI.
- p.333/5:** Printed matter rate for change of address cards to destinations outside the Netherlands.
- p.333/6:** Per 1 November 1959 Indonesia = general overseas rate.
- p.333/7:** Per 1 May 1963 NNG = general overseas rate.
- p.333/8:** Per 1 July 1986 Surinam = general overseas rate.
- p.333/9:** Per 1 January 1996 the special CEPT rate was abolished.
- p.333/10:** Per 1 January 1996 Netherlands Antilles and Aruba = general overseas rate.
- p.333:** for rates from 1 July 2001 see table at bottom of page 332.
- p.334/1:** For registered mail to the overseas territories before their entrance into the General Postal Union on 1 May 1877 the registration fee in 1875 was 50 cent, in 1876 25 cent.
- p.334/2:** For the Advice of Delivery only the rate for an advice requested at the time of posting is given.
- p.334/3:** Both for registered mail and express mail.
- p.334/4:** For express mail the Advice of Delivery is abolished.
- p.334/5:** The fee paid was shown in adhesive stamps on the postal item.
- p.334/6:** New system: postage and registration fee combined, see table in right-hand column
- p.334/Zaterdagrecht:** At the end of 1966 the number of post offices that were open for business on Saturday was drastically reduced, and the service was limited. The so-called 'Saturday fee' was levied on parcels and registered mail.

- p.334/1:** From 1 September 1973 till 1 January 1994 there was a combined rate for inland postage + registration fee for items up to 250 g. From 1 January 1994 until 1 January 2008 the combined rate was for items up to 1000 g. From 1 January 2008 for items up to 5000 g.
- p.334/2:** For destinations outside the Netherlands there was also a combined rate: registration fee left of the slash, minimum of postage + fee right of the slash.
- p.334/3:** For domestic mail the 'Bericht van ontvangst' (Advice of Delivery) is replaced by what is essentially the same service under a new name: 'Post met ontvangstbevestiging'.
- p.334/4:** Advice of Delivery only possible with Priority rate mail
- p.334/5:** Inland up to 1000 g; Europe (E) up to 250 g; Overseas (BE) up to 100 g.
- p.334/right hand table:** from 1 January 2002 rates are expressed in euros.
- p.334/6:** Inland up to 5000 g; Europe (E) up to 500 g; Overseas (BE) up to 100 g.
- p.335/1:** Outside district per 'postman's 30 minutes on foot' (=2½ km) 15 cent extra. Extra costs such as ferry fare to be paid for by either sender or addressee.
- p.335/2:** A uniform express mail rate was introduced per 1 July 1875 (for France 1 January 1876). Before the rate for many destinations was 20 cent. Consult specialised literature.
- p.335/3:** Outside district 15 cent rate now for maximum '15 minutes on foot'. From 4 September 1918 under extreme weather conditions the maximum fee of 60 cent per 'hour on foot' may be exceeded.
- p.335/4:** From this date Printed Matter items up to 50 g (rate 1½ cent) could be sent as 'spoed' (urgent) at a fee of ½ cent. The 2 cent postcards G238 and G255, in normal use from 1 August 1936 till 20 August 1940, could be used in this way.
- p.335/5:** Express delivery of printed matter also required the extra ½ cent + express fee of 10 cent.
- p.335/6:** There is now a fixed fee of 15 cent for delivery outside the district.
- p.335/7:** From September/October 1942 it proved necessary - especially in bigger towns - to deliver express items with the regular delivery. Per 1 December 1942 express delivery was abolished both for inland destinations and destinations outside the Netherlands.
- p.335/8:** A new express delivery rate for letters had been fixed but actual express delivery only started per 1 April 1947. In the southern provinces, which had been liberated earlier, express delivery had been made possible before, but exact dates are unknown. From 2 February 1948 registered mail, insured value mail and postal stationery items could be sent as express mail.
- p.335/9:** These rates are given for completeness' sake. For postcards express delivery was hardly ever requested.
- p.335/10:** The combined inland rate is for items up to 250 g.
- p.335/11:** The combined inland rate is for items up to 1000 g.
- p.335/12:** On this date the Inland Prepaid Express Mail Envelope was introduced.
- p.335/13:** Overnight Express: if presented at a post office before 6 p.m., guaranteed delivery the next morning before 9 a.m.. Sameday Express: if presented at a post office before 11 a.m., guaranteed delivery the same day after 7 p.m.
- p.335/14:** As express delivery could not be prepaid with stamps any longer from 1 June 2000, no further rates are given. From this date only Inland Prepaid Express Mail Envelopes, Inland Prepaid Express Mail Labels and Worldwide Prepaid Express Mail Envelopes were available. The Inland Labels were too large to fit comfortably on a postcard.
- p.336/1:** For this rate no air mail letter sheet was issued.
- p.336/2:** From 1 July 2001 the rate is expressed in guilders and in euros. The rate is now the same as for a first weight step letter for Europe.
- p.336/3:** From 1 January 2002 rates are expressed in euros but there was no air mail letter sheet with only €0,54 indication.
- p.336/4:** From this date the air mail letter sheet rate was lower than the rate for a first weight step letter for Europe.
- p.336/5:** Late 2007 or early 2008 the air mail letter sheet was abolished.
- p.336/1:** For quite some time it was possible to use inland postal stationery (envelopes, postcards) to send printed messages at printed matter rate to destinations abroad. Sometimes additional franking was necessary, but this method was still cheaper than a regular letter or postcard. To inland destinations it was sometimes possible to use local postcards, even though the required postcard was not always current. Very late use of inland postcards was also possible.
- p.336/2:** From 1 July 1948 no valid postcard that could be used in this printed matter rate, was available. In theory it was possible to use G315 for the 7 cent rate which came however into force nearly ten years after G315 was issued. The case for the 8 cent rate and the 10 cent rate is similar.
- p.336/3:** In later periods there are occasionally theoretical possibilities for using postcards of older rates for printed matter messages. See detailed rates in HPN.

NEDERLANDS INDIË/NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

- p.337/1:** As envelopes were quite often used for the second weight step, the rate for that weight step is indicated between square brackets whenever the rate was not simply doubled.
- p.337/2:** Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Wellesley, Malacca) and Portuguese Timor. Weight steps as for mail.
- p.337/3:** For period until 1897 see NITAR pages 103-104. For rate zones from 1910 see note 6 with postcard rates
- p.337/4:** This rate existed before envelopes were issued.

- p.337/5:** This preferential rate was suspended until 1 February 1921.
- p.337/6:** From 1 February till 1 January this preferential rate was also applied for mail to Siam, the Philippines, British North-Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Indo-China, the Malaysian Federation (Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor) and the Malaysian States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan.
- p.337/7:** This preferential rate was definitively abolished per 1 January 1922.
- p.337/8:** There is no longer a difference between seapost and mail.
- p.338/1:** In January 1874, and for the duration of the Atjeh campaign, there was a special 5 cent rate for postcards sent by seapost to the Netherlands by military personnel taking part in the campaign. This rate was paid for with an adhesive stamp on the fieldpost card (see chapter Fieldpost).
- p.338/2:** Postcards by seapost were allowed at letter rate which meant that until 15 March 1882 the postage of such postcards was higher than the postage of postcards sent by mail.
- p.338/3:** There was no postcard for this rate. The official advice was to use 5 cent postcards with supplementary adhesives.
- p.338/4:** Only for Straits Settlements.
- p.338/5:** Now also for Portuguese Timor.
- p.338/6:** Two rate zones. Rate I: Afghanistan, Arabia, China (post offices of foreign postal administrations), Malay States of Malacca Peninsula, Morocco (post offices of foreign postal administrations). Rate II: Banks Islands, China (other post offices), Ellice Islands, Gilbert Islands, Maldives, Morocco (other post offices), New Hebrides, Northern Nigeria, Nyassaland, Rhodesia, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, Tibet and Tonga (or Friendship Islands).
- p.338/7:** Special rate abolished.
- p.338/8:** No longer a separate rate for non-UPU countries.
- p.338/9:** There is no longer a difference between seapost and mail.
- p.338/1:** For other destinations than those mentioned here the letter cards and letter sheets had to be franked as letters.
- p.338/2:** The 'karbouw'(Buffalo) letter sheets were still valid and at some point, possibly in 1947, on sale again. Only in July 1948 a new letter sheet of 10 cent was issued.
- p.338/1:** Overseas, incl. Netherlands and NWI, at postcard rate.
- p.338/2:** Other countries at postcard rate.
- p.338/3:** Other countries at 3 cent printed matter rate.
- p.338/4:** Already a new rate had been decided on, 3 cent, so that when the 2 cent Dancer cards became available again, presumably in April 1948, these were sold with additional franking of 1 cent. In December 1948, but possibly earlier, 1 cent was levied for the card, so that the cards were sold at 4 cent. For G11 the 4 cent included the costs of card.
- p.339/1:** For some time it was possible to send 5 cent postcards with printed messages as mail.
- p.339/2:** Until 15 March 1883 postcards could not be sent as seapost unless franked at letter rate. In theory postcards with printed messages could have been sent as printed matter. Such postcards have not been reported to the editors.
- p.339/3:** Only for Straits Settlements.
- p.339/4:** Now also for Portuguese Timor.
- p.339:** For more details on airmail rates before 1 November 1928 and feeder flights, consult 'Luchtvaart en Luchtpost Encyclopedie deel 1'; De Vliegende Hollander (1990) by J.L.C.M. TSchroots e.a.
- There are postal items to destinations outside the NEI for which only the inland airmail fee was paid, usually to Medan. From a harbour in NEI further transport was assured by mailboat.
- p.339/1:** The airmail fee had to be paid on top of the postage. Until 4 August 1933 full prepayment was required. After this date letters and postcards with insufficient postage+fee were taxed in the Netherlands
- p.339/2:** Rate including airmail fee.
- p.339/3:** Per 20 g.
- p.339/4:** 0-5 g 30 cent; 5-20 g 75 cent; 20-40 g 150 cent.
- p.339/5:** 20-40 g 125 cent.
- p.339/6:** Introduction extra weight step 5-10 g 50 cent.
- p.339/7:** Per 10 g.
- p.339/8:** Postage per 20 g 10 cent + airmail fee per 5 g 15 cent.
- p.339/9:** Postcard 3½ cent + airmail fee 15 cent.
- p.339:** For airmail rates to ther countries, consult NITAR pages 322 - 495.
- p.340:** There are postal items to destinations outside the NEI for which only the inland airmail fee was paid, usually to Medan. From a harbour in NEI further transport was assured by mailboat.
- p.340/1:** The airmail fee had to be paid on top of the postage. Until the Japanese occupation full prepayment was required.
- p.340/2:** Very little is known about the period between the Japanese occupation and 1 October 1947. In all probability the rates were the same as before the war.
- p.340:** Registered mail was not delivered. The addressee received a notification and had to collect the registered item at the post office.
- p.340/1:** For the Advice of Delivery only the rate for an advice requested at the time of posting is given.
- p.340/2:** This rate existed before postal stationery was issued.

- p.340/3:** Only for the Netherlands, seapost and mail.
p.340/4: NL and UPU.
p.340/5: Inland only for registered mail. The fee was paid for with adhesive stamps on the AR-form.
p.340/6: Inland also for express mail. Now the fee is paid for with adhesive stamps on the letter/postcard.
p.340/7: Increase only for mail to the Netherlands.
p.340/8: Increase only for mail to the Netherlands.
p.340/9: Increase for seapost to the Netherlands and mail to UPU countries.
p.340/10: Delivery to addresses within 6 km from the post office. For greater distances an extra delivery fee had to be paid by the sender! Until 1934 registered express mail was not delivered. The addressee received a notification by express delivery and had to collect the registered express item at the post office.
p.340/11: 0-3 km 25 cent; 3-6 km 50 cent.
p.340/12: Within delivery area.
p.340/13: Outside delivery area 10 cent per km. This fee could now be paid by the addressee.
p.340/14: Not possible to all countries, a.o. not to the NWI.
p.340/15: Outside delivery area 7½ cent per km, until Japanese occupation. Afterwards this fee was abolished.
p.340/16: Only allowed for domestic mail within the delivery area.
p.340/17: Only possible to the Netherlands
p.340: Consult NITAR for special rates like 'special delivery airmail items'.

NEDERLANDS NIEUW-GUINEA/NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

p.341: From the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on 27 December 1949 till 1 July 1951 the rates of the NEI remained operative. Postal values of the NEI and Indonesia were no longer valid after 1 April 1950. Though there is no evidence, it is possible that postcards and change of address cards of the NEI were still accepted for a short period until their NNG counterparts appeared.

During the whole period of Dutch administration the registration fee was 40 cent and the express fee 60 cent, both for domestic and foreign mail.

p.341/1: When sent to inland addresses (10 cent) or to addresses in the Netherlands or the NWI (10 cent + 15 cent airmail fee) enclosures were not permitted.

p.341/2: Only in April 1948 the 2 cent NEI Dancer type change of address cards were available again. It is however uncertain if these were also available in New Guinea. So far neither this type nor the Smelt type (NEI G11) are known used in New Guinea.

p.341/3: It was possible to opt for airmail to Amsterdam (airmail fee 30 cent) and then onward to NWI by surface mail.

p.341/4: The option of onward transport to NWI by surface mail is abolished.

p.341/5: It is assumed that per 1 March 1955 change of address cards could be sent by airmail at printed matter rate.

p.341/6: There is no absolute certainty about this date, it may have been 1 April 1957.

p.342/1: Only in April 1948 the NEI Dancer type 2 cent change of address cards were available again. It is however uncertain if these were also available in New Guinea. So far neither this type nor the Smelt type (NEI G11) are known used in New Guinea.

p.342/2: In the annual report of the GPO concerning 1955 there is mention of the air mail letter sheets of 35 cent which were issued in August (G2). There is also mention of destinations for which the air mail letter sheet rate is 45 cent or 55 cent. As the expected sale of sheets of these values was minimal, it was decided not to issue such sheets. The 35 cent sheets had to serve with supplementary adhesives.

p.342: The following notes on air mail letter sheet rates will by no means be complete.

p.342/1: Only in April 1948 the NEI Dancer type 2 cent change of address cards were available again. It is however uncertain if these were also available in New Guinea. If they were available, they would have to bear an extra 1 cent stamp as the inland rate - which had already been fixed per 1 October 1947 - had been increased. So far neither this type nor the Smelt type (NEI G11) are known used in New Guinea.

p.342/2: There is no absolute certainty about this date, it may have been 1 April 1957.

CURAÇAO

p.343,344/1: Mail to non-UPU countries: Letters from 1 January 1903 20 cent per 15 g, from 1 October 1907 per 20 g. Postcards from 1 January 1903 7½ cent, from 1 January 1921 12½ cent. From 1 January 1922 UPU rates are applied for all destinations.

p.343,344/2: In the Netherlands the weight steps for mail were changed from 0-15-30 g to 0-20-40 g per 1 October 1907, for seapost per 1 December 1907. For Curaçao the dates are 1 October 1907 and 21 November 1907.

p.343,344/3: As envelopes were quite often used for the second weight step, the rate for that weight step is indicated between square brackets whenever the rate was not simply doubled.

p.343,344/4: Only on 1 January 1929 lower rates for NEI were introduced. See columns Nederland/Suriname.

p.343,344/5: The *Curaçaosche Courant* of 11 March 1876 announced that the 15 cent postcards (to be issued on an as yet undetermined date) could also be despatched as registered mail for a fee of 25 cent.

- p.343,344/6:** Only valid for the Netherlands. Though postcard rate had been in force from 24 January 1876, the postcard itself was not issued until 1 July 1876.
- p.343,344/7:** Postage 5 cent + 2½ cent sea charge = 7½ cent. From this date the inland rate for letters and postcards has been applicable for mail from St. Maarten to the French part of the island (St. Martin).
- p.343,344/8:** Until 1 January 1903 postcard rate 5 cent (no sea charge) a. from the island of Curaçao to Venezuela (from 1 January 1880), to Colombia (from 1 March 1884); b. from St. Maarten to a number of Caribbean islands (from 1 October 1881); idem from Saba and St. Eustatius (from 29 January 1884).
- p.343,344/9:** 'Closed mailbags' existed before the establishment of the KWIM, but the first departure of a KWIM vessel from the Netherlands that took care of transport 'direct in closed mailbags', took place in March 1884. The ship sailed via Surinam to Curaçao, arriving in Willemstad on 23 April.
- p.343,344/10:** For mail to the following countries in the Caribbean no sea charge was due (so for postcards only 5 cent postage): see Dutch note.
- p.343,344/11:** For mail NL/SUR.
- p.343,344/12:** Now also for seapost.
- p.343,344/13,14:** For UPU-mail
- p.343,344/15:** Preferential rate for USA now also for Canada. This preferential rate was also applicable – though probably not before 1 November 1929 – for mail to Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands. The preferential rates were abolished per 1 April 1959.
- p.343,344/16:** The letter rate 7½[12½] for NEI – for less than a year the same as the rate for NL/SUR – remained in force until 1 March 1931. For postcards the rate now was the same as the rate for NL/SUR.
- p.343,344/17:** NL/SUR (possibly till 1 July 1981), Indonesia (till 1 July 1953), NNG (till 1 January 1966)
- p.343,344/18:** Envelopes G29–G32 were valid till 1 January 1950, but G32 is known used late in 1956.
- p.343,344/19:** Postcards by airmail 15 cent, 20 cent or 25 cent, dependent on destination.
- p.343,344/20:** Though the Disberg type postcards were withdrawn from sale in 1972, they were still valid in 2008.
- p.344/Drukwerk:** It was sometimes possible to use 2½ and 5 cent postcards to send printed messages at printed matter rate to UPU countries. Also 5 cent envelopes could be used to send printed matter up to 100 g, later 50 g to UPU countries. From 1959 even the 8 cent postcard could be used for this purpose.
- p.344/1:** There is (still) much uncertainty about rates and dates on which these were introduced.
- p.344/2:** Because air mail letter sheets could be registered, the R and AR rates are mentioned.
- p.345/1:** Until 1 October 1907 the weight steps for inland letters were 0-15-30 g, thereafter 0-20-40 g.
- p.345/2:** Until 1 September 1889 mail in interinsular traffic was postfree. Mail was transported by the Government schooner 'Gouverneur van den Brandenhoff' and by private ships. Theoretically the formula cards, introduced in 1877, could have been used. From 1889 the rates for seapost to the Netherlands are applied to interinsular mail. From the official decree one could conclude that there was no exchange with Aruba and Bonaire though in the meantime post offices had been established there. It is uncertain if the 1889 rates have ever been applied. A decree dated 27 February 1891 cancelled the 1889 rates.
- p.345/3:** Definitive introduction of postcard rate at 2½ cent. Envelopes were not introduced until 1904.
- p.345/4:** In interinsular airmail the first weight step was 0-10 g, the second weight step 10-20 g.
- p.345/5:** Until 1 July 1971 all mail was transported by air, surface mail was not an option.
- p.345/6:** Per 1 April 1959 insular and interinsular mail were differentiated. Postcards for insular mail rate were not issued. Interinsular mail was usually transported by air at no extra costs.

SURINAME

- p.346:** In Surinam theory and official regulations did not always coincide with actual practice.
- p.346,347/1:** In the Netherlands the weight steps for mail were changed from 0-15-30 g to 0-20-40 g per 1 October 1907, for seapost per 1 December 1907. For Surinam the dates are 1 October 1907 for mail and 25 November 1907 for seapost.
- p.346,347/2:** As envelopes were quite often used for the second weight step, the rate for that weight step is indicated between square brackets whenever the rate was not simply doubled.
- p.346,347/3:** The fee for AR may have been acquitted with an adhesive stamp on the postal item or on the Advice of Delivery, depending on the frequently changed regulations.
- p.346,347/4:** Only to the Netherlands.
- p.346,347/5:** For French Guyana and British Guyana no sea charge, so postage 5 cent.
- p.346,347/6:** As yet only to the Netherlands.
- p.346,347/7:** Now also to Curaçao.
- p.346,347/8:** NEI no longer applicable, replaced by NNG.
- p.346,347/9:** After 31 December 1962 the 'old' postal stationery was no longer valid. From early 1966 only air mail letter sheets were available. These could be registered.
- p.347/1:** Until 1 October 1907 the first weight step for inland letters was 0-15 g, then 0-20 g. Second weight step: from 1 July 1888 15-50 g; from 1 October 1907 20-200 g; from 1 July 1920 20-100 g; from 20 October 1922 20-40 g.

p.347/2: In the regulations for inland mail there is not at any moment mention of AR.

p.347/printed matter: It was sometimes possible to use 2½ and 5 cent postcards to send printed messages at printed matter rate to NOG and to UPU countries. Also 5 cent envelopes could be used to send printed matter up to 100 g, later 50 g to NOG and to UPU countries.

After 15 December 1925 there were not any 5 cent envelopes available, but until 1 February 1932 most 2½ and 5 cent postcards were still valid. Theoretically postcards G42 and G43 could have been used in accordance with the 1949 printed matter rate.

AFKORTINGEN EN VERWIJZINGEN/ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCES

afg.	delivered.
AR	Avis de Réception - Advice of Delivery, Recorded Delivery Certificate.
art.	article.
az	back, backside.
bkt	postcard.
BN	' <i>Balienieuws</i> ', a weekly Post Office publication, only meant for internal use.
Bohlmeijer	J. E. Bohlmeijer (1857 - 1927), a well-known stampdealer in the early 20th century. He was considered a good philatelist and honest stampdealer by some. Others did not care for him because of imputed speculative dealings with the overprinted postcards 1916-1921.
Broekman	P.W. Broekman (±1880-±1945) and J.H. Broekman (1907-1983), father and son, internationally known collectors of postal stationery. J.H. Broekman is also known as author of articles on postal stationery.
Bu.	Bulterman, author of ' <i>Poststempels Nederlands-Indië 1864-1950</i> ' (<i>Postal markings of the Netherlands East Indies</i>) and ' <i>Indonesia Postal Stationery</i> ' (<i>Japanese Occupation 1942-1945 and Republic Indonesia 1945-1949</i>).
bijfr.	supplementary franking.
Circ.	Circulaire, official publication of the Post Office.
Costerus	W.P. Costerus Pzn (1874-1951) well-known leading man among postal stationery collectors, with many international contacts.
CUR	Curaçao.
Dekker	J. Dekker (1919-1989), well-known philatelist and author.
D.O.	' <i>Dienstorder</i> ', lit. Service Order - formerly a weekly Post Office publication also available to philatelists, predecessor of <i>Balienieuws</i> (BN).
D.O. & Med	' <i>Dienstorders en Mededelingen</i> ' - lit. Service Orders and Announcements, formerly a weekly Post Office publication also available to philatelists.
env	envelope.
FilD	Philatelic Service or successors of this service operating under other names, esp. in relation to First Day cancellations.
G	[before a number] Geuzendam: refers to a number in this catalogue.
g	gramme(s).
GB	Gouvernements Besluit - Government Decision of Surinam.
Geuzendam	A.W. ten Geuzendam (1926-1998), well-known dealer, philatelist and author, esp. in postal stationery and postal history.
gg	no data available.
GK	Lit. 'History chart': the administration of Postal Values ordered and delivered etc., kept by the 'Dienst Zegelwaarden', of which a copy is available at the 'Museum voor Communicatie' (formerly Postal Museum).
grav.	gravure.
hor.	horizontal.
HPN	' <i>Handboek Postwaarden Nederland</i> ' - Handbook Postal Values Netherlands.
IND	Indonesia.
J&B	Frank W. Julsen en A.M. Benders, ' <i>A Postal History of Curaçao</i> '; Van Dieten, Den Haag, 1976.
kamperf.	comb perforation.
K.B.	Koninklijk Besluit - Royal Decree.
lbd	LDR - last date recorded.
LP	luchtpost - airmail.
lpb	luchtpostblad - air mail letter sheet.
lijnperf.	line perforation.
MvC	Museum voor Communicatie (formerly Postal Museum).
NA	Netherlands Antilles.
Na Posttijd	Book with philatelic articles published on the occasion of the 25th anniversary in 1971 of the 'Nederlandse

	Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars', the publisher of this catalogue.
NITAR	Refers to postal rates of NEI as published in supplements to 'ZWP', the magazine published by the Study Group 'Zuid-West Pacific', nrs. 117 t/m 132.
NL	Netherlands.
NMP	' <i>Nederlands Maandblad voor Philatelie</i> - Netherlands Monthly for Philately and successor 'Filatelie'.
NNG	Netherlands New-Guinea.
NOG	Netherlands and Overseas Territories.
NOI	NEI - Netherlands East Indies.
NTP	' <i>Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde</i> ', philatelic magazine of the late 19th and early 20th century.
NWI	Netherlands West Indies.
ontw.	designer.
P	[before a number] refers to numbers in the chapter 'Printed to order postal stationery and postal stationery that was not generally available'.
PB	' <i>Publicatie-blad</i> ', publication in which Government Decrees for Curaçao were published.
pbl	letter card or letter sheet.
perf.	perforation, perforated.
PHM	' <i>Het Philatelistisch Maandblad</i> ', a magazine published in the first half of the 20th century.
Pull	J.C. Pull (1865-1944) was 'Chief supervisor of the manufacture and stocking of postage stamps etc. in Haarlem' at the time of the deluge of overprinted postcards 1916-1921. His involvement in the production of these overprints, his philatelic interest and his supposed financial interest have led to the term 'Pullaria' for these products. See ♣G92: reguliere opdrukbriefkaarten en V-briefkaarten ♣ and HPN.
R	registered, registration.
Riddell	Dr. J.D. Riddell <i>Suriname, a Postal History 1700-1956</i> (1970).
S	[before a number] refers to numbers in the chapter 'Spoorwegbriefkaarten' (Railway Postcards).
Sleeuw	R. Sleeuw, philatelist, expert in philately of the Netherlands East Indies, author of a number of authoritative articles.
Stapel	C. Stapel (1924-1993), author of many articles on postal stationery, esp. of the Netherlands.
Stb.	Staatsblad – Statute-Book in which all new laws are published.
SUR	Surinam.
V	[before a number] refers to the numbers of so-called 'V-kaarten', see chapter on pages 95-100.
vbd	EDR (earliest date recorded).
vdW	F.W. van der Wart, author of several catalogues of postmarks: # <i>De poststempels van Nederland – Reclamehandstempels en Gelegenheidsstempels</i> , zesde druk, 1985 (concerns handstamps with publicity and commemorative postmarks). # <i>De poststempels van Nederland – Machinestempels</i> , zesde druk, 1991 (concerns Machine cancellations).
verk.	sold.
vern.	destroyed.
vert.	vertical.
vhk	verhuiskaart - change of address card.
V.V.	Verzameling van Voorschriften - lit. Collection of Instructions.
vz	front.
wm	watermark.
ZR	Zeerecht - Sea Charge.
ZWI	Zonder Waarde-Inschrift - NVI.
Zwolle	W.G. Zwolle (1891-1940), well-known philatelist, specialist in postal stationery and author of the first detailed catalogue of the postal stationery of the Netherlands (1933).
[...]	numbers between square brackets are 'old' numbers of the seventh edition.
(...)	numbers between round brackets refer to numbers in this eighth edition.
♣.....♣	refers the reader to the chapters 'Background and Particulars'.
*	with Printed to order postal stationery A-1, list 1 and with Railway Postcards: this item has not been seen by the editors.
*	unused, mint.
◦	used.