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FROM THE EDITOR

It is with a certain pride that once more we can present to you a major article by a renowned author. Wim Wiggers de Vries is one of the world's top experts on the International Reply Coupons. His article is in fact a totally up-to-date handbook of such Reply Coupons for the Netherlands and its former Areas.

Paul van Reyen's article has in its title the NEI 60 cent Kreisler stamp with vertical watermark, but in fact he ranges much wider, including the "1947" and other overprints on the same issue. If you know only what the "Speciale" has to say on this matter, you will be confused. Paul does an excellent job of explaining the facts from where he tries to solve the many questions that are still hanging around this issue.

It was time to once more review the NVPH "Speciale Catalogus"; for the 1994 edition your editor has not only reviewed the "news", but he has also compiled a list of errors. If you know of any more, let him know.

Organizations like the ASN P usually don't live very long. They are started with great enthusiasm by one or two individuals and everybody is grateful that these two chaps do such a marvelous job. For over ten years Paul van Reyen carried the entire load all by himself. Presently his health is such, that we cannot really count on him to run one or two ASN P publications. In his good periods his contributions are considerable, turning out one interesting paper after another and helping the undersigned with the editing load. In the mean time yours truly is also beginning to suffer from battle fatigue syndrome, mostly because editing and writing two publications is too much. It has turned us into an almost full-time philatelist. This has been very enjoyable for the most part, but there are more things in life apart from stamps. For one, we like to travel and we also like to read. In fact, we have also two large philatelic projects that are stalled for lack of time. Therefore we would like to resign from our post as Journal editor, while keeping the Newsletter. Until we find a new editor for *Netherlands Philately*, Paul and I will share the editing task for the Journal.

Requirements for the new editor are: Reading ability of the Dutch Language, writing ability of good English, and an enthusiasm for all facets of Netherlands & Areas philately.

Frans Rummens

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THE INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS OF THE NETHERLANDS AND OVERSEAS AREAS

by Wim V.M. Wiggers de Vries

Introduction

International reply coupons are issued according to a decision taken by the UPU (Union Postale Universelle) during their World Postal Congress held in Rome, 1906. The First Day of Issue is October 1, 1907.

Almost all member states have them; in any post office they can be exchanged for (a) franking stamp(s) required for the first letter rate to foreign destinations.

All reply coupons have been printed by the Swiss printer Benziger S.A. in the town of Einsiedeln. The paper is watermarked. The size of the coupons originally was 108x80 mm; starting with type VIII the size is 105x74 mm.

Changes in design, in watermark or in the text occasioned the emergence of different models and types. Further varieties arose through the cancellation mark and also by the price changes which may be applied by overprint, by hand stamp or by affixing postage stamps. Such varieties make the collecting of reply coupons very attractive.

In 1981 a catalogue was published under the title "Die Internationalen Antwortscheine der Niederlande und ihrer überseeischen Gebiete" (for a translation, see the title of this article), written by P.A. Koch and W.V.M. Wiggers de Vries. Since then, hitherto unknown coupons as well as some new varieties of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies have been reported. These are now described and catalogued in this article. In addition there have been new issues, including from the new area of Aruba with its *Status Aparte* (1986). Finally, some irritating errors have been eliminated.



Figure 1. Name of country in cursive lettering (Types I, II, and III). Cancelled on October 2, 1907, one day after the Day of Issue. The two half globes were meant for cancels from the post offices of issue and receipt, respectively.



Figure 2. The watermark of the model "Rome" coupons (reduced scale). The "25c" on this watermark was replaced by "50c" for the Types VI and VII, in 1922.

In the now following review of models and types, the models are named after the city where the UPU Congress, responsible for the change in model, was held. For completeness sake all models and types are listed, including those that were not used by the Netherlands or its Overseas Areas. It often happened that there was still sufficient stock of the older type, which could be used up by overprinting, for example.

Review of the models and types

A. The "Rome" model in Types I-VII (see figure 1).

Used from 1907 till 1925. With watermark (see figure 2). Design by the Swiss sculptor and graphic designer E. Grasset.

Type I: Country name cursive, 13 lines of text on back, separating lines between the four languages.

Type II: Without the separating lines.

Type III: Only 12 lines on back.



Figure 3. Validity indication (in two languages) on the front, following a decision of the Stockholm Congress. Watermark as in figure 2, except now "40c".

Type IV: Country names (front) in bold Egyptian lettering.
 Type V: Red overprint on the 12 lines on back.
 Type VI: 20 lines of text on back.
 Type VII: Red overprint on the 20 lines of text on back.

The red overprints of Types V and VII served to use up the existing stock of Types IV and VI, respectively. The changes had to do with the duration of validity of the coupons, following the decisions of the World Postal Congresses of Madrid and Stockholm.

B. Model "Stockholm", Type VIII (see figure 3).

In use from 1925 till 1930.

Type VIII: Both globes on front without meridians or parallel circles.

C. Model "London", Types IX-XVIIA (see figure 4).

In use from 1930 till 1964. With watermark as per figure 5. Designer F. Helbing (also known as the designer of most Hungarian stamps between 1920 and 1935).



Figure 4. Model "London". Day of Issue: July 1, 1930.

Type IX: Front: last French line "simple à destination de l'étranger". Back: 12 lines

Type X: Front: last French line "l'étranger". Back: 15 lines, last German line "wichtsstufe umgetauscht".

Type XI: Back: last German line "getauscht".

Type XII: Back: German text in Gothic lettering.

Type XIII: Front: last French line "nation de l'étranger", still 15 lines on back.

Type XIV: 16 lines on back, in four languages.

Type XV: Text on back now in five languages, including Arabic, Chinese and Russian.

Type XVa: Name of printer on front only 13 in stead of 18 mm wide.

Type XVIu: "formule C 22" added on front; on back the period after "country" under the "u" of "amount".

Type XVIIn: Period now



Figure 5. The watermark on coupons of the Types IX-XVIII (reduced scale).

under the "n" of "amount".

Type XVII: Now "C 22" only on upper right corner of front.

Arabic text as per figure 6.

Type XVIIA: Arabic text as per figure 7.

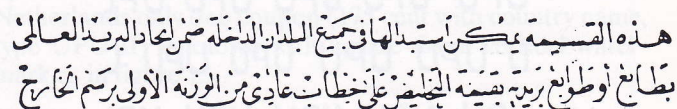


Figure 6. Arabic text as on Type XVII

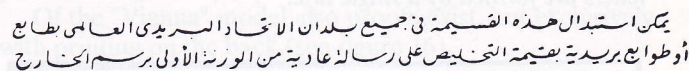


Figure 7. Arabic text as on Type XVIIA.

Small differences in the size of the images occur within the printing sheets of coupons for Types XII-XIV; coupons of Type XV of smaller size are from a new printing plate.

The Types XII-XIV occur with or without periods after the words "origine" and "échange" (sub-types "p" and "o", respectively).

Type XIII occurs with the word "pays" (front) with a small letter "p" as well as with a capital "P" (sub-types "a" and "c", respectively).

The Arabic text as on the back of Type XVII was changed at the request of the Arabian Postal Union. According to their communication there is "no change in meaning, only in the manner of writing".

D. Model "Vienna", Types XVIII-XXI, see figure 8.

Used between 1965 and 1975. Watermark for Type XVIII as in figure 5; watermark for the Types XIX-XXI as per figure 9. Design by the Swiss graphic artist Donald Brun.



Figure 8. Type XIX, 50 cent on 75 cent overprint. It seems probable that the stock of 50 cent coupons was exhausted, before the new price of 75 cent was to go into effect, so that new 75 cent stock had to be used for the overprint. Equally probable then, this overprint was done in the Netherlands. Note the cancellation date of 30-VI-71 in comparison with the date of introduction of the new price 1-VII-71.

UPU UPU UPU UPU UPI
 U UPU UPU UPU UPU I
 UPU UPU UPU UPU UPL
 U UPU UPU UPU UPU L
 JPU UPU UPU UPU UPI

Figure 9. Multiple "UPU" watermark (reduced scale); the letters are formed by a single line.

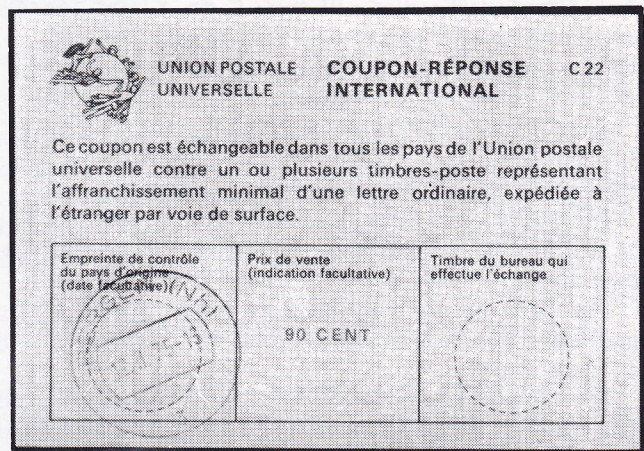


Figure 10. The first coupon of the "Lausanne" model that was sent to the Netherlands. Following the request of the Dutch PTT, the price indication was applied by the Benziger printers. Later, Benziger would also imprint the country name, both in French and in the language of the country in question.

- Type XVIII: Front: last French word is "étranger", watermark as in figure 5.
- Type XIX: Watermark as in figure 9; multiple "UPU". Letters fashioned by single lines.
- Type XX: Front: last French word "surface", on back the German word "Taxe".
- Type XXI: Back: the word "Taxe" replaced by "Gebühr".

When the "Vienna" model appeared, the printer still had some paper with the single "UPU", with the letters written in double lines (figure 5), a watermark that had been in use since 1930. This stock had to be cleared first; hence Type XVIII. The word "Taxe" which appeared in the German text (back of Type XX) was replaced by "Gebühr" at the request of the Deutsche Bundespost, thus giving rise to Type XXI.

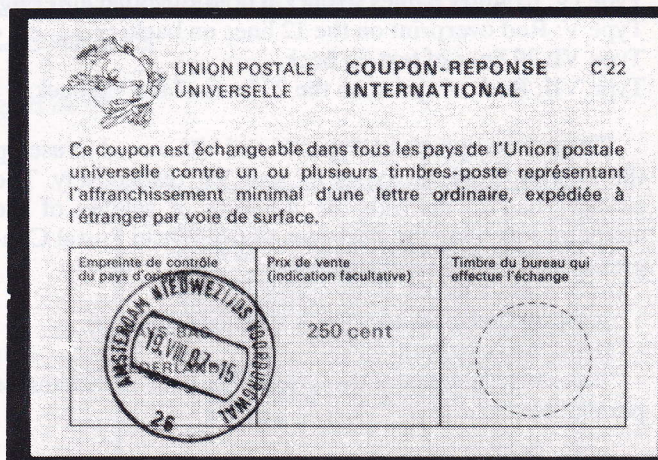


Figure 11. As of July 1, 1986, the price of a reply coupon in the Netherlands was raised to 250 cent. In accord with agreements reached at the Postal Congresses, this (too high) price could be lowered. Contrary to what happened in other countries, this was not done in the Netherlands. The Dutch PTT stated that: "PTT Post considers it not desirable when customers are regularly confronted with price decreases"!!!!

E. Model "Lausanne". Types UPU I, UPU II, UPU III, UPU IV, UPU V, and UPU VI (see Figures 10 and 11).

As of January 1, 1975, the coupons are no longer issued by the member states, but rather by the International Bureau of the UPU. Price and country indications are no longer compulsory; if so desired, these can be applied by the Benziger printers or in the country of destination.

Type UPU I: on the front-left a dotted circle and the words "date facultative". The watermark is horizontal as in figure 9.

Type UPU II: as UPU I, but with vertical watermark (see figure 13).

Type UPU III: the front-left does no longer have the circle and neither the words "date facultative". Watermark is horizontal.

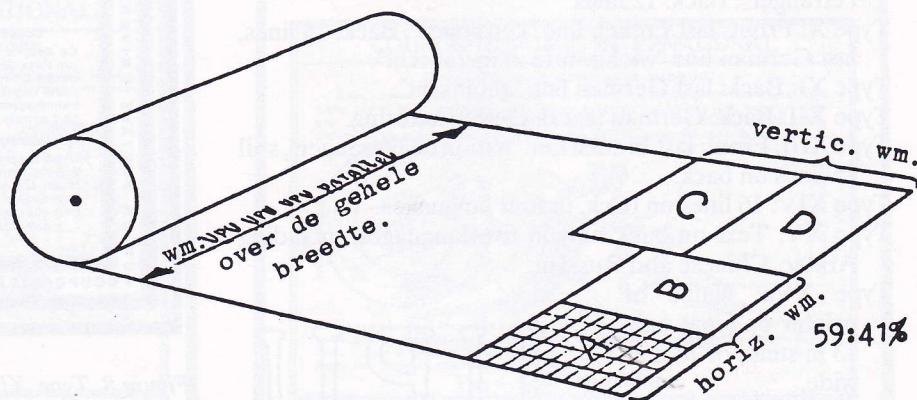


Figure 12. The paper is cut in such a fashion that coupons like A and B in the left lane have horizontal watermark, whereas coupons like C and D in the right hand lane will have vertical watermark.

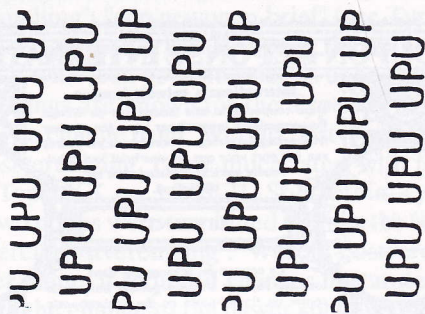


Figure 13. The multiple, single line "UPU" watermark, now vertical, as indicated by C and D in figure 12 (reduced scale).

Type UPU IV: as Type UPU III, but with vertical watermark.

Type UPU V: on front last French word is "aérienne". Horizontal watermark.

Type UPU VI: as Type V, but with vertical watermark.

Since the early part of 1976 the printer received his paper in wider rolls; these rolls had to be cut before the coupons could be printed. In order to utilize the full paper width, the cutting led to coupons which for about 59% had vertical watermark, with the remaining 41% having horizontal watermark (see figure 12). Neither the UPU, nor the printer have been able to tell which countries received both kinds. In some cases both kinds were found at one and the same post office counter.

For the Netherlands both kinds are known for the 135 cent denomination (UPU I and UPU II) as well as for the 175 cent coupon with country name (UPU III and UPU IV). According to a letter from the International Bureau of the UPU in Bern, the coupons are exclusively printed with vertical watermark since 1986. Therefore Type UPU V (with horizontal watermark) should not be encountered any more.

Deviating Watermarks

In 1910 the printer received a small amount of paper that had a totally different watermark (see figure 14). The words "Union Postale" and "Universelle" are placed in an oval that is distinctly higher than that of figure 2. The inside distance is 30 mm rather than 17 mm. Examples of this unusual watermark are now known from 14 countries, including four

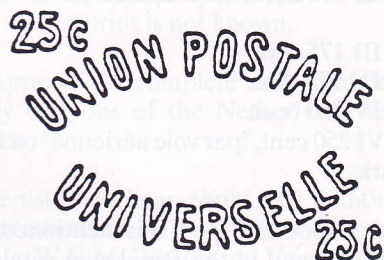


Figure 14. The unusual oval watermark with 30 mm separation between the two arcs (reduced scale).

coupons from the Netherlands. The earliest known cancellation is from Germany: October 20, 1910.

The watermarks that are used since 1930 may occur with upside-down or mirror-imaged watermark. From the Netherlands only one coupon (175 cent with country name, type UPU II) is known with upside-down vertical watermark as in figure 13.

Proofs

Proofs are known of the "Rome" and "London" models. They have no explanatory text, no country name and no price (see figure 15).

Of the "Vienna" model also proofs exist, but exclusively with printing on the back (see figure 16).

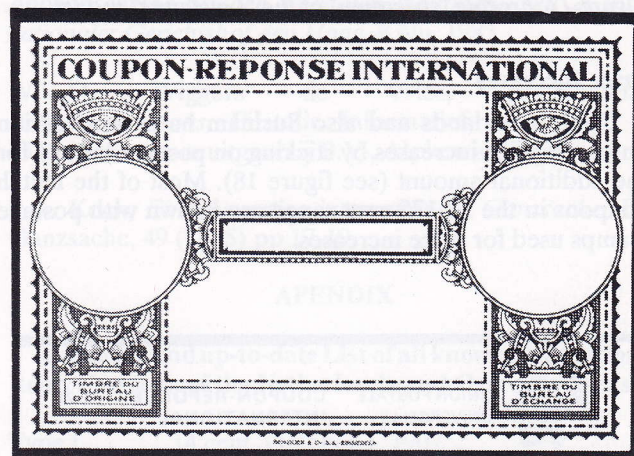


Figure 15. The "London" model proof.

Specimen

All models are known with the overprint "spécimen". Coupons of the "Lausanne" model with a red "spécimen" overprint were prepared for the participants of that Postal Congress (see figure 17).



Figure 16. The proof of the "Vienna" model.



Figure 17. Freebie "specimen" of the "Lausanne" model.

Price Increases

The Netherlands and also Surinam have on occasion enforced price increases by sticking on postage stamps for the additional amount (see figure 18). Most of the Dutch coupons in the 50-175 cent range are known with postage stamps used for price increases.



Figure 18. A 90 cent coupon with 45 ct additional franking, applied by the Philatelic Service in the Hague and sold for 135 cent.

Usage by the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice in the Hague uses Dutch reply coupons. These are all cancelled "s Gravenhage-Vredespaleis". These coupons have been exhaustively described in "Uno-Philatelie, Internationale Antwoortscheine bei den Vereinten Nationen, Teil 2; Internationaler Gerichtshof den Haag" by H.H. Huckenbeck, Köln, 1983. The earliest known "Vredespaleis" cancellation is October 24, 1967. All Dutch coupons from the 50 cent Type XVIIIA onward are known with the "Vredespaleis" cancel (see figure 19).



Figure 19. Dutch 50 ct reply coupon, used by the International Court of Justice. Cancelled "s Gravenhage-Vredespaleis" June 22, 1971. Two hand stamps are known with codes 1 and 2, respectively.

Additions to the Catalogue

Following the publishing of the catalogue of the reply coupons of the Netherlands and Overseas Areas in 1981, the following additions may be mentioned:

Netherlands

Page 14, first line: price of 25 ct per 16-I-46 and not 14-I-46.

The price of 110 cent per coupon was established per 1-IV-1975 and not on 1-III-1975 as indicated on pages 5, 17, and 28.

On pages 5 and 17 the increased prices for the reply coupons may now be added: 175 cent per 1-IV-1982 and 250 cent per 1-VII-1986.

The 17 1/2 cent Type XII is now also known with periods after the words "origine" and "échange"; i.e. Type XIIp exists.

The 15 cent Type XIII with the words "pays" or "Pays" are now both known without the periods after "origine" and "échange"; i.e. Types XIIIoa and XIIIoc do exist.

New coupons issued after 1-IV-1982 are:
Type UPU II 175 cent, without country name and "175 cent" is 12 1/2 mm.

Type UPU II 175 cent, with country name in two languages, "175 cent" 20 mm.

Type UPU II 175 cent, with upside down vertical watermark.

Type UPU III 175 cent.

Type UPU IV 175 cent.

Type UPU IV 250 cent.

Type UPU VI 250 cent, "par voie aérienne" on front, vertical watermark.

A 30 cent coupon in Type VII is mentioned as No.7 both in l'Entier Postal and in the Broekman catalogue. Such a coupon is still unknown. Type VII appeared on October 1, 1925; on that same day the price for a coupon in the Netherlands was lowered to 20 cent. It is therefore highly unlikely that such a coupon ever existed.

In 1950 the Dutch PTT began introducing the so-called "simplified spelling"; "een gewonen brief" (see Type XV 25 ct) became "een gewone brief". However, the unoverprinted 25ct Type XV with "een gewone brief" is unknown; the two different spellings are known for the Type XV 40 on 25 ct overprints. The change from "Wereld Postvereniging" into "Wereld Postvereniging" came much later, with the introduction of Type XX on 1-VII-71. Still within Type XX's tenure the two nouns were combined to form the still better spelling "Wereldpostvereniging". "Wereld Postvereniging" was a proper name; it required changes in statutes, laws *et cetera*, before the change to the newer spelling on the reply coupons could be made.

Types XVIII and XIX both exist in two different type settings. Originally the last word "buitenland" was split over the last two lines as "bui-" and "tenland". Later this was changed by putting the entire word "buitenland" on the last line of Dutch text. Presumably the change was made by Benziger upon the request of the Dutch PTT.

Netherlands East Indies

- Type X 17 1/2 cent.
- Type XI 17 1/2 cent.
- Type XIIp 17 1/2 cent, with periods after the words "origine" and "échange".
- Type XIIIpa 17 1/2 cent, with periods and "p" of "pays" in lower case.
- Type XIIIoa 17 1/2 cent, without periods and with "pays".
- Type XIIIpc 17 1/2 cent, with periods and capital "P" in "Pays".
- Type XIIIoc 17 1/2 cent, without periods and with "Pays".

Netherlands New Guinea

- Type XV 40 cent
- With country name: *Nouvelle-Guinée. Nieuw-Guinea*
This is the first coupon of New Guinea; only one coupon is known to exist.

Aruba

Since the *Status Aparte* on January 1, 1986, the coupons UPU II and UPU IV have been used on Aruba. Both are without country name or price. These coupons can therefore only be recognized by the cancellation mark.

Surinam

- Type XV 20 cent.
- Type XIX 40 on 30 cent, with violet hand stamp overprint. Coupon Type XIX without the overprint is not known.

In the Appendix a complete and up-dated list of all known reply coupons of the Netherlands and Overseas Areas is given.

I am interested to hear about any additions or other possible improvements.

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APENDIX

Complete and up-to-date List of all known International Reply Coupons of the Netherlands and Overseas Areas

- Type I 14 cent, October 1, 1907
- Type II 14 cent
- Type III 14 cent
- Type III 14 cent, watermark "high oval" (as per fig. 14)
- Type IV 14 cent
- Type V 30 cent, March 1, 1921
- Type VII 20 cent, October 1, 1925
- Type VIII 20 cent
- Type IX 19 cent, July 1, 1930
- Type X 17 1/2 cent, January 1, 1935
- Type XI 17 1/2 cent
- Type XIIp 17 1/2 cent
- Type XIIo 17 1/2 cent
- Type XIIIpa 15 cent, August 12, 1940
- Type XIIIoa 15 cent
- Type XIIIpc 15 cent
- Type XIIIoc 15 cent
- Type XIVo 15 cent
- Type XIVo 25 on 15 cent, January 16, 1946; price increase by hand stamp or by pen
- Type XIVo 25 cent
- Type XV 25 cent "een gewonnen brief"
- Type XV 40 on 25 cent, October 17, 1949, violet hand stamp. Known from Vinkeveen 17-XII-53
- Type XV 40 on 25 cent, various hand stamps, "een gewonnen brief", 20-X-49
- Type XV 40 on 25 cent, various hand stamps, "een gewone brief", 28-IX-53
- Type XV 40 cent; earliest known date 2-X-51
- Type XVIu 40 cent

Type XVIIn	40 cent
Type XVIu	50 on 40 cent, April 1, 1957, red hand stamp
Type XVIIn	50 on 40 cent, red hand stamp
Type XVIIn	50 cent, earliest known date 7-IV-57
Type XVII	50 cent, the seven lines of Dutch text strongly kerned
Type XVII	50 cent, wider kerning
Type XVIIIA	50 cent
Type XVIIIAf	50 cent, error printing w/o text or value indication
Type XVIII	50 cent, "tenland" last Dutch word
Type XVIII	50 cent, "buitenland" last Dutch word
Type XIX	50 cent, "tenland" last Dutch word
Type XIX	50 cent, "buitenland" last Dutch word
Type XIX	75 on 50 cent, blue ovpt., not known w/o overprint
Type XX	75 cent, July 1, 1971, "Wereld Postvereniging" new spelling
Type XX	75 cent, "Wereldpostvereniging"
Type XXI	75 cent
Type XXI	90 cent, September 2, 1974
Type UPU I	90 cent, January 1, 1975
Type UPU I	110 cent, April 1, 1975
Type UPU I	135 cent, January 12, 1976
Type UPU II	135 cent
Type UPU I	140 cent, January 14, 1980
Type UPU I	160 cent, January 7, 1981, "CENT" in upper case
Type UPU I	160 cent, "cent" in lower case
Type UPU II	175 cent, April 1, 1982, without country name
Type UPU II	175 cent, with country name in two languages
Type UPU IIIf	175 cent, upside-down vertical watermark
Type UPU III	175 cent
Type UPU IV	175 cent
Type UPU IV	250 cent, July 1, 1986
Type UPU VI	250 cent, 1991

Netherlands Indies

Type I	14 cent
Type V	30 cent
Type V	20 on 30 cent, lowering of price by pen or pencil
Type IX	20 cent
Type X	17 1/2 cent
Type XI	17 1/2 cent
Type XIIp	17 1/2 cent
Type XIIo	17 1/2 cent
Type XIIIpa	17 1/2 cent
Type XIIIoa	17 1/2 cent
Type XIIIpc	17 1/2 cent
Type XIIIoc	17 1/2 cent

Various 17 1/2 cent coupons are known with overprints from the Japanese occupation; these are all without cancel of the issuing post office.

Netherlands New Guinea

Type XV	40 cent, country name "Nouvelle-Guinée. Nieuw-Guinea
Type XV	40 cent, "Nouvelle-Guinée néerlandaise. Nieuw-Guinea

Type XVIIn	40 cent
Type XVIIn	50 on 40 cent; price increase by red hand stamp
Type XVII	50 cent, the only known coupon is cancelled Hollandia February 7, 1963 (<i>i.e.</i> during the UNTEA period)

Curaçao/Netherlands Antilles

Type V	30 cent
Type XI	20 cent
Type XIIIpc	20 cent
Type XVIu	20 cent
Type XVIu	30 cent on 20 cent, red hand stamp
Type XVIu	30 on 20 cent, black overprint
Type XIX	30 cent
Type XIX	40 cent on 30 cent, red hand stamp
Type XX	40 cent
Type UPU I	without country name or price
Type UPU II	without country name or price

Aruba

Type UPU II	without country name or price
Type UPU IV	without country name or price

Surinam

Type I	14 cent
Type III	14 cent
Type VIII	20 cent
Type XI	20 cent
Type XIIIpc	20 cent
Type XIV	20 cent. This coupon is mentioned in l'Entier Postal; a printing sample is found in the proof book of the printers
Type XV	20 cent
Type XVIIn	25 on 20 cent, price increase by hand stamp in violet. This Type is not known without the price increase hand stamp
Type XVII	25 cent
Type XVII	30 on 25 cent, black overprint
Type XVIIA	30 cent
Type XVIIA	40 on 30 cent, hand stamp in violet
Type XVIIAf	40 on 30 cent; double hand stamp in red and in violet
Type XVIIA	30 cent plus 10 cent postage stamp on back (= 40 cent)
Type XIX	40 on 30 cent, hand stamp in violet; this coupon is not known without the price increase.

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen einfachen gewöhnlichen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of postage for an ordinary single-rate letter destined for a foreign country.

Este cupón podrá ser canjeado en todos los Países de la Unión Postal Universal por uno o varios sellos postales que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta ordinaria de porte sencillo destinada al extranjero.

Questo buono può essere cambiato in tutti i paesi dell'Unione postale universale con uno o più francobolli rappresentanti l'importo della franchatura di una lettera ordinaria di porto semplice a destinazione dell'estero.

BOOK REVIEWS

Speciale Catalogus 1994 van de postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen. Published by the *Nederlandsche Vereniging van Postzegelhandelaren*; illustrated in full color, 573 pages. Code 1993-1, ASNP price US\$ 17.00 post paid.

This is, of course, our well-known "bible" for all Netherlands collectors; the specialized catalogue for the Netherlands and Overseas Areas that now has appeared for the 53rd time. A look at the front cover is already telling; the text "van de postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen" was printed in miniscule letters while the cover really shouts at you: "More than 2000 price increases". That latter statement is probably true, but one has to read the "Introduction" along with this. As Mr. H. Stins — the Chairman of the NVPB Board — explains, it has been found that putting the minimum CV at 25 ct has done injustice to the commemorative stamps. In line with that thinking most CVs for used commemoratives have now been pegged at a minimum of 50 ct. Mr. Stins does not comment on the obvious other "solution" of lowering the CVs for used definitives!! When we go through the catalogue, however, there is more to it than the unsuspecting mind might think. It turns out that many unused stamps were also increased from 25 to 50 ct. Examples: Some of the Lebeau dove definitives, some of the Guilloche overprints thereof, a number of the Juliana "en profil" definitives and from 1950 onwards increasing numbers of commems and even Child Welfare stamps. Curiously, this is counter-balanced (if not contradicted) by many used commemoratives and surcharge stamps, that are still listed for under 50 ct. This starts with the 1943 Mail Coach stamp, to continue with the 1945 Liberation stamp, the Wilhelmina and Juliana 10 ct stamps of 1948, the 10 + 5 ct Child Welfare stamp also of 1948, the 10 ct UPU stamp of 1949, the 10 ct Leiden University stamp and the list goes on and on. Are we complaining? Not really, but we just wanted to make a point. And we will come back to that theme when discussing the OA (Overseas Areas).

What else is there with respect to prices? Mostly that MNH prices for the 1910-1940 period are up again by 10% or more. Also most of the expensive stuff is rather stable, with the occasional spike here and there. You want to own a block of four of the 15 ct of the Willem III 1867 issue? Well, it will now cost you an extra f 10 000,-. Many, very many prices in the intermediate f 2,- to f 20,- class were raised. This is particularly true for the 1923 Jubilee set, the 1928

Olympics set, the ANVV set, the 1933 Seamen set and so forth. One finds the same with the Child Welfare stamps (but not with the Summer stamps!) where it is often accompanied by a decrease in the CV for the most expensive value. The increases we encounter here are mostly in the 10 to 20% range. Of the mint items that did not see any price change we mention the Vürtheim and Veth Wilhelmina sets and nearly all Summer stamps. Curiously, there are no longer prices for the mint-with-hinge for the high value Konijnenburg Wilhelmina and the "en face" Juliana stamps. The prices for cancelled Summer and Red Cross booklets have increased substantially right up to the level for the unused booklets. The price for these booklets in unused state have stabilized, apparently; the first Summer booklet (birds) actually dropped from f 17,50 to f 16,-. Another novelty: prices are now given for the set in complete sheetlets of the 1967 Amphilex (at f 225 and f 200,-, respectively). Still no picture in the catalogue of the Beatrix inversion definitives. Curiously (and here our suspicious mind begins to work again), there are no "numbers sold" data for the 1992 and



1993 Summer sheet-stamps, the 1992 en 1993 Summer booklets and the 1992 Red Cross sheet-stamps and booklet, the 1992 Child Welfare stamps and sheetlets, the 1992 December sheetlets and the 1993 RAI stamps. What on earth is happening here? Does the PTT refuse to release these data? Or is the counting now done by PTT computers which might mean that it now will take three years before these data are known?

No change for any of the syncopated perforation stamps, except for MNH complete sets. No changes in the combinations from booklets. Still no prices for the used combinations from the Crouwel and Beatrix booklets, although that group started already in 1982. Neither are there prices for the self-printing franking strips from vending machines; the various denominations are not even listed. Does no one among the NVPH dealers stock these items? Not much news from the Air Mail stamps, except a monumental drop for No. Lp 1 on cover from f 200,- to f 125,-.

Only one change (the word "toeslag" (= surcharge) was removed for the prices of the first Postage Due issue on cover, effectively lowering their price) for Postage Due stamps until we hit 1907; prices for MNH sets are solidly up. The rest of the B.o.B. issues are virtually unchanged in price. FDCs E2 to E8 are up and so are nearly all the FDCs with complete Child Welfare sheetlets. There is a new entry here in the form of FDC 1A: "as E1 except no text 'Zomerzegels 1950'" rated f 400,- higher than the E1 which remained at f 2800,-.

For the ex-colonies the prices are up almost everywhere. This reflects an increased interest in these areas, especially Curaçao and Surinam. The latter two areas saw already substantial increases in the previous two years, but this year the Netherlands Indies have also been brought up to the new levels. Here the price increases are evident everywhere, both for used and unused stamps, at least up to about 1935. Even the very common used definitives now show a price of at least 50 ct. This is correct, we think. A stamp like NEI No. 41, the 1 ct olive green Vürtheim definitive is a century-old historic document that should rate higher than a used 10 ct Crouwel of the present time. There are some novelties. Under the NEI 1870 Willem III issue there is a new entry for the 6Fb plus 6Gb combination, but the price of f 1500,- is in the wrong column. Under the 1883 Numeral issue there is a statement now, saying that No. 21 (the 5 ct green) with undamaged perforation is rare. Like for the Motherland, the prices for early MNH sets are up. It should be remarked here that there still no notations for any MNH "Kreisler" stamps. There is (finally!) a statement, just before the 1940 5 ct modified Vürtheim stamp, that prices for unused stamps after 1940 refer to MNH. There are almost no changes in the "Indonesia" and "RIS" stamps. Almost no changes in the Air Mail stamps, except again for MNH sets.

Almost no changes for Netherlands New Guinea. The UNTEA section now for the first time shows prices for individual stamps, both used and MNH. The price for complete sets is down, reflecting a market trend that has been underway for quite a while. The MNH set now lists at f 135,-, but this is still not low enough; in auctions the reserve is often only f 40,-. Worse, there is still no mention of the various printings.

For Curaçao up until about 1935 nearly every stamp is up in CV, either used or unused or both. Again MNH sets for the 1910-1940 period are up, even where the prices for mint-with-hinge remain unchanged.

There are few changes in the Netherlands Antilles section, except for the 50 ct rule, which, by the way, is also used for unused stamps and again not used for quite a few used stamps. The stamps from the "Disberg" booklets have now CVs assigned to them. Otherwise there are almost no changes from 1968 onward, except for the very recent stamps. The Curaçao Air Mail section has lots of CV increases, particularly up to 1942 and particularly for the used stamps and, of course, the MNH sets before 1940. In the Postage Due section we found only increases for the 1948-1949 set, both for used and MNH stamps.

For Aruba the first set went up, both for used and unused, as well as the E1-E8 FDCs. A few other sets also went up, both used and unused, but they are so scattered that one wonders why just these sets. Is it the effect of thematic collectors?

For Surinam the situation is much like NEI. Up to about 1924, most stamps (80%) have higher CVs, both for used and unused. Unusual here is the fact that only a few MNH sets from the 1920-1940 era have increased in price. From 1923 to 1975 almost no price changes, except for almost all the 25 ct items (both used and unused and including the definitives) which have gone up to 50 ct. The MNH 1950 Curie stamps went up, almost certainly due to "Cancer" thematic collectors.

In the Air Mail group only the first set went up for the MNH complete set. Also noteworthy is the raise to f. 800,- for the used 5 Gld stamp of 1941. Our feeling is that this stamp is still underpriced for used and overpriced for the unused condition. In the Postage Due pages only the 1911 overprints and the stamps of the 1950 set have gone up.

We have several general remarks; partly critical, partly just recommendations that would improve the catalogue in our view. Here we go:

1. The indexes at the end of the catalogue have not been updated. We suggest that either these indexes are updated every year, or failing that, that a statement will precede each index, stating to what year that index is up to date.
2. On page 543 we still find the abominable word "Carnets". We suggest this to be replaced by "Speciale Boekjes".
3. We noticed that certain phrases in Fred Reed's article on "Langstempels" on the 1852 issue have been omitted (Only ASNP members have the full uncensored text!). True, these statements were somewhat critical of statements in the NVPH catalogue. We believe, however, that Dr. Reed was right in making these comments; the head-in-the-sand reaction of the NVPH catalogue committee is regrettable and unwise. We suggest that these statements be put back in following editions.

4. The notation "voor ongebruikte zegels na 1940 is de notering voor postfrisse exemplaren" (the CVs of unused stamps after 1940 relates to MNH copies) is linguistically incorrect. "Na 1940" means, both in Dutch and in English, "starting January 1, 1941". We suggest that the phrase be changed into "vanaf 1940" (starting with 1940).
5. That same phrase (see point 4 above) is still absent in many places where it is urgently needed. Examples: "Automaatboekjes" (page 201), stamps and combinations from booklets (page 203), Air Mail stamps (page 211), Postage Due stamps (page 227) and the Cour Permanente Internationale de Justice zegels (page 230). Similar statements are needed for the same sections of Netherlands East Indies, Dutch New Guinea, Curaçao, Aruba and Surinam.
6. A similar statement "Voor zegels tot 1940, welke niet postfris genoteerd staan, gelden hogere prijzen" is also linguistically incorrect. We won't translate this time. Suffice to say that the statement should read: "Voor postfrisse zegels van voor 1940, ook waar niet reeds vermeld, gelden hogere prijzen".
7. The above statement (see point 6 above) has been placed throughout the catalogue including where it has absolutely no application. This leads only to confusion and misunderstanding. We recommend that the statement in question be removed from the sections on New Guinea (where it occurs three times!), Netherlands Antilles (14 times!) en Aruba (1x). Even this leaves this statement in many places where it does not really belong such as all other areas after 1940. It would be much better, in our view, to put the warning as per point 4 in these open places instead.
8. There is an error in the description of the stamps from the 1992 Red Cross booklet; a stamp 70 + 40 ct does not exist. This should be 75 + 35 ct.
9. For the Netherlands stamps 1546 & 1547 (wish stamps), 1551 & 1552 (Notary stamps), 1561 & 1562 ("Radio Oranje") there is no indication which stamp has which catalogue number. We recommend that such an identification be added. Interestingly, this point was recognized for the 1993 Summer stamps, where, as in the above examples, there are two stamps with exactly the same denomination.
10. For the Netherlands the catalogue numbers 1563, 1564 have been used twice for different stamps. Clearly, the numbers 1563-1565 for the 1993 "Europa" stamps need to be replaced by 1565-1567.
11. On pages 207 and 208 mention is made 15 times(!) of a stamp "75 ct Beatrix groen", which does not exist. We recommend that these entries be removed.
12. On page 207 there is an additional error in that a non-existing combination "links en boven ongetand 75 ct Beatrix inversie groen" is listed. This item should be placed under "links en onder ongetand".
13. We suggest that the word "carnet" in de section FDCs be replaced by "boekje" (four times), as has indeed been done already for the special booklets from 1987 onwards.
14. A typo(?) on page 211 under the 1951 Air Mail stamps; "waarde" should be replaced by the plural "waarden".
15. The statement under Telegraph stamp 1vb, mentioning the 1922 Ferrari auctions, should be up-dated; this stamp was sold again in the late 80's, by a Swiss Auction House, we think Corinphila. Perhaps the best solution is to leave out any price level and use the symbol -.-
16. The combination NEI 6Fb + 6Gb does not exist used. We suggest that perhaps the f 1500,- mentioned belongs in the "unused" column.
17. Of the NEI Postage Due stamp No. 1 it is indicated that it exists only in type IV. This should be type IVB. This seems perhaps an innocuous error until one realizes how confusing the existing text really is.
18. Curaçao No. 24A in perforation 13 1/2:14 1/4 does not exist. This should be 13 1/2 : 13 1/4.
19. Curaçao 72 and 72a exist in equal numbers. Therefore it is wrong to give No. 72 a CV of f 28,- and No. 72a a CV of f 20,-. We believe that the correct CV is f 28,- for both.
20. To be added for the Floating Safe Overprints (Curaçao 82-88): "Plaatdruk en Boekdruk overdruk Joh. Ensched & Zonen".
21. Netherlands Antilles 298-302 (1959 Monuments), 410-413 (1969 Folklore), 426-429 (1970 Culture), 435-439 (Lions Club and 1971 Culture), 445-450 (1972 Islands), 452-454 (1972 Culture), do not have a 13 1/4 : 13 3/4 perforation. The correct gauge is 13 1/4 : 13 1/2. This seemingly nit-picking correction is essential for two additional reasons (i) a number of stamps with identical format and perforation have already been given the correct gauge (see Nos 247, 304-306, 311-313, 315-317, 354, 376-379, 400-403) and (ii) there exists indeed a 13 3/4 : 13 1/4 gauge as used for example for Neth. Ant. No.451 (Dry Dock), but this is a totally different comb, giving a totally different format.
22. On page 382, describing the stamps from the "Disberg" booklets, the following should be added: "Zonder watermark. Tanding 13 1/2. Rasterdiepdruk Joh. Ensched & Zonen."
23. Netherlands Antilles Nos 654a and 655a (Beatrix Throne Ascension from booklet) should have the additional text: "Tanding 13 1/2. Rasterdiepdruk Joh. Ensched & Zonen".
24. The correct date of issue for the Netherlands Antilles Nos 743-745 is June 29 1983, NOT June 20.

25. The correct issue date for Netherlands Antilles 953-956 (Women of Orange) is September 5, 1990, NOT August 5.
26. The correct perforation for Netherlands Antilles 987-989 (1991 Child Welfare) is 14: 12 3/4, NOT the other way around.
27. With the Maduro & Muriel Bank stamps (N.A. 993-995), it should say "offsetdruk en boekdruk", because the silver color was applied by typography.
28. Typo with Aruba No. 59: "Zubrum" should be "Rubrum"
29. Surinam Nos 23-28 (Wilhelmina long hair). The end of validity is NOT June 31, 1897, witness the many stamps from this set cancelled with the "Square Circle" which entered only into use in 1902. The correct date for the last day of validity is July 31, 1907.
30. The Surinam "10 CENT" overprints are from 1898, NOT 1891.
31. Like for Curaçao, Surinam Nos 130-136 (Overprinted Floating Safe stamps) the words "Plaatdruk en boekdruk opdruk Joh. Enschedé & Zonen" should be added in the heading.
32. The correct date of issue for the 1938 Surinam Jubilee set is August 30, 1938, NOT August 27.
33. No date of issue for the Surinam set Nos 220-243 is given. The words "Uitgegeven 5 november 1945" should be added.
34. The date of issue for the Surinam Juliana "en face" is not given. The words "Uitgegeven 5 april 1951" should be added.
35. Under the Surinam Flood stamps, Nos 295-296, the statement "Sterk verschoven opdrukken bekend" (Strongly shifted overprints are known) is misleading. To the best of our knowledge such shifts only exist for No. 295 (and we really hunted for the shifted 296 for more than ten years). The text should be amended to read: "Van de Nr 295 zijn sterke, verticale verschuivingen van de opdruk bekend".
36. The correct date of issue of Surinam Nos 347-348 is July 1, 1960; NOT June 1.
37. The correct date of issue for Surinam Nos 436-437 (Fugitives) is January 31, 1966, NOT January 3.
38. The correct date of issue of Surinam No. 564 (Prince Bernhard) is June 29, 1971; NOT June 23.
39. Surinam Air Mail No 24fb is listed at f. 8000,-. We challenge the editors of the catalogue to show us two or more realized auction prices for this unique item from the last 20 years. We believe that the correct notation should be --.--
40. Typo in Dr. Reed's article on the "Langstempels" on the 1852 issue: Page 535 "Standdaarbuiten" should be "Standdaarbuiten".
41. The totals sold for Surinam 10 and 10a (page 453) have been switched.

All of the above suggestions can very easily be implemented without having to change page lay-outs. We will make sure that the NVPH catalogue committee receive a copy of the above review. And therefore, we are keenly looking forward to receiving the next edition.

F.R.

Katalogus Postzegel- en Automaatboekjes Nederland 1994. (Catalogue of Netherlands Booklets 1994) by W. de Rooy. Illustrated in color, 62 pp. Code 93-2, ASNP price \$15.00 pp.

In de recent past, the De Rooy catalogus for booklets was published every two years, but this time we had to wait **three** years for an update.

In those few years most of the 1902-1950 counter booklets have risen again substantially in Catalogue Value (CV). Particularly the older ones among these saw sharp increases ranging from 250,- to 500,- and even 1000,- (guilders). Vending machine booklets 1 to 19 saw losses in CV ranging from 1,- to 20,- or rather 10-20%. Booklets with counting squares did not change in CV. Booklet 8cF went up by 35,- to 125,-, booklet 9e went up by 25,- to 200,-. The so-called f 1,14 booklet shows a whopping 2000,- increase to 14,000. A major new find is the booklet 4z with a totally blank cover (CV 800,-). No price changes in booklets 20-28. Then, surprise, some new decreases of 7,50 for the Red Cross booklet No. 29 and of 2,50 for the Summer booklets Nos 30 and 31. From booklet No 32 onward all booklets are up as may be expected for yesteryear's booklets. Booklets 41-48 are new listings; noteworthy is the CV of 12,50 for booklet 42 with 4x75 ct Beatrix green (inversion). Booklets 37 and 47 are now known in the variety "never glued in", booklet 43a has been found with a perforation hole on the text side. A booklet 48 Elder Stamps 1993 has been found with a 3 mm cutting error in the long side.

As before, a "must" for all booklet collectors.

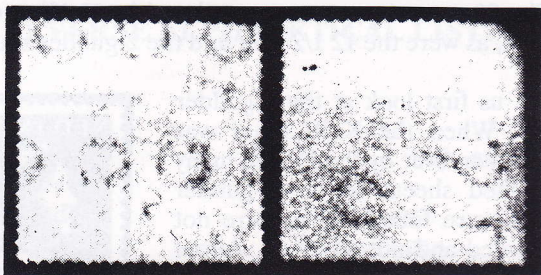
F.R.

THE 60-CENT KREISLER TYPE WITH VERTICAL WATERMARK CIRCLES; NETHERLANDS INDIES NVPH No. 261A

by Paul E. van Reyen

Before we start this article I have to point out that this variety does not occur in the Scott Catalogue. The basic stamp would be Scott No. 219, but that one has the normal watermark circles horizontal.

In *Philatelie* of 1962 (page 481) a tiny bombshell was exploded by Mr. Scheepmaker in his 17th instalment of "Contribution to the knowledge of the Stamps of the Netherlands Indies". The title was "Netherlands Indies No. 261 with Vertical Watermark". At that time the NVPH catalogue did not (yet) have a listing for No. 261A. Two years later it made its first appearance.



Mr. Scheepmaker mentioned how he had acquired about 20 000 Kreisler stamps, among which were watermarked copies, in June of 1940. Many of these stamps were still on paper, so he had to soak them -- very carefully -- before he could separate them in copies without watermark and copies with watermark. He started this cleaning process with the larger higher values.

When he came to the numbers 206 and 261, the 60 cent ultramarine, to his intense surprise he found one with a vertical watermark. The cancellation was Semarang April 25, 1940, at 5 P.M. Of course, all other stamps with a Semarang cancel were immediately checked, but he did not find another copy. So he decided to start buying all the 60-cent stamps he could find.

The results were interesting. The stamps of 60 cent with cancellation Semarang ran (for 206) up to March 1940, with even a few beyond April 25; for other places dates were found to about the middle of 1941, which might mean that No. 261 had not yet been distributed to those places. PTT Headquarters in Bandoeng reacted only to requests for stamps by the post offices; when the supply of 60-cent stamps was deemed sufficient no request for this value was sent to Bandoeng.

Mr. Scheepmaker finally checked over 500 60-cent stamps, and until 1954 he faithfully looked for the elusive vertical watermark. It did not pan out; he did not find any more 60-cent stamps with this variety. He did not think that other copies had been sent back to the Netherlands because not too long after April 25, 1940, the connection with the



Motherland was broken. Where then were the other 99 copies of the sheet of 100? Were they used on mail within the Indies, or had they adorned air mail envelopes to the rest of the world?

Finally, on September 22, 1962, he decided to share the "secret" with other philatelists who had come together to witness the fact that he got the "Leon de Raay" medal for his contributions to the philately of the Netherlands Kingdom. All these people got a good look at this first copy of what since been numbered as 261A.

So far this account is pretty straightforward. It is the story of one (only) used 60-ct Kreisler stamp with a cancel of April 25, 1940. We can immediately surmise that the other stamps of the sheet of 100 must have been used around this April 1940 time, and, most likely, in Semarang, or the immediately surrounding area. PTT Headquarters in Bandoeng would not have shipped a part-sheet to a large post office like that of Semarang, the third largest town on Java. The only conclusion we can draw is that this sheet was a printer's error, just like the sheet with vertical watermark on which the 7 1/2 + 2 1/2 cent was printed of the Catholic Mission stamps of 1938 (see NVPH No. 243a).

However, for what follows we can expect some controversy. In *Philatelie* of September 1992 Mr. R. Bakhuizen van den Brink had an article on the post-War postage stamps, in which he stated that even after 40 years it was not possible to be absolutely sure where the 1947 overprints had been done (NVPH Nos. 322-333; Scott Nos. 268-278). He also mentioned the 60 cent Kreisler with vertical watermark, and surmised that this particular variety had been shipped to the East after the War, and escaped an overprint of "45"(cent). (Indeed, of this overprint copies exist with vertical watermark; see NVPH 325a). This is possible, of course, but it does not take into account the 60-cent stamps with vertical watermark which must have been shipped to the Indies before the War already, so that at least one could have been used in Semarang in 1940.



In 1970 I was in the Netherlands, where I heard from Jan Dekker that the 1947 overprints were applied at various places. You have read this already once before in a "Did you know" (*Netherlands Philately*, Vol.15, No. 3). At that time no comment reached me, but it is clear that several people in the Netherlands do not concur. To repeat Jan Dekker's information, the overprints which constituted a



change in denomination (NVPH Nos. 322-325, Scott Nos. 268-271) were applied in Melbourne, at the Netherlands Indies Printing Works. This is understandable; not all the low values had been shipped to Java, a few million must have been left in Melbourne. As regards the overprint 45 on 60 cent Kreisler we must range a little further in trying to elucidate what happened then. No doubt these 60-cent stamps on watermarked paper were among the stamps that were ready for shipment to Java in 1940, but were caught in the War, and somehow saved at Haarlem.



When the war in Europe was over in May 1945, Japan had not surrendered yet, but it was considered to be a matter of time for that to happen. Anyhow, I am pretty sure that nobody in the Netherlands during the summer of 1945 was thinking about mailing

stamps to the East Indies yet. After Japan's capitulation in August 1945 the situation changed; but rather than send stamps to Java they must have been shipped to Melbourne, the seat of the Netherlands Indies Government in exile, the more so since the situation in Java did not look too promising. I am sure we can trust the information from Jan Dekker as regards these four overprints. It is also possible that sheets of the 60-cent stamps did not so much "escape" an overprint, but were stolen by the personnel of the Printing Works. After all, one sheet was worth 60 guilders, and probably more to philatelists at the time. At the time I was typing the first draft of this article I was inclined to believe that at least one sheet of 60-cent stamps with vertical watermark had made its way to Melbourne, another printer's — and stolen — error. I based this partly on the prices listed in the NVPH catalogue for numbers 243a and 261A. However, our Dutch Governor took the trouble to go through years of auction catalogues in which he found some numbers 243a, but nary a one No. 261A, mint or used. The conclusion seems to be that the dealers would be delighted to BUY No. 261A at the price they list in their catalogue. So now I have a vague suspicion that all the 60-cent stamps, shipped to Melbourne had the normal — horizontal — watermark circles, except probably one or two sheets which got the overprint "45" (NVPH No. 325a)



If we now look at the various "1947" overprints we note that two of these were applied in red, the same color as the earlier mentioned "45" overprint. And yes, according to Jan Dekker both the 25 cent and the 50 cent were overprinted in Melbourne. At the time he knew exactly how many 50-cent stamps were sent to Australia, and he concluded then that at least 10,000 stamps (that is 100 sheets) were stolen at the



Printing Works. It is believable that it was known in Australia that this 50-cent stamp with watermark was the "rare" stamp, which according to the NVPH catalogue "was



only sold at the philatelic window at Amsterdam" (a fairy tale which that catalogue is still spouting), while it is extremely unlikely that this was then known in the Indies where people had other, and more important, problems to worry about.

How to explain the 25 and 80-cent stamps without watermark (NVPH Nos. 327a and 330b)? According to R. Bakhuizen van den Brink these "possibly" came from old supplies at Bandoeng. It seems unlikely, however, that stamps were shipped from Bandoeng to Melbourne; it seems more likely to suggest that the warehouse at Haarlem was totally cleaned out, including some stamps without watermark, left over from earlier shipments.

The 80-cent stamp was overprinted by Kolff & Co. in Batavia, as were the 12 1/2 cent and the 2-guilder stamp.

Let us first look at the 2-guilder stamp. When the Kolff plant was again taken over by the Dutch, many unfinished sheets of the 2-guilder stamps were found; these were not perforated and not gummed. About 2,625 sheets were first overprinted with "1947", then perforated with a new comb machine 12 1/2:12 (which was not available in 1941 or early 1942) and then gummed. The "1947" overprint is found in a vertical position behind the head of Wilhelmina.



The 12 1/2 cent Kreisler, all three million copies, all without watermark, must have come from the PTT warehouse at Bandoeng, where they had been stored since the basic rate had gone down from 12 1/2 to 10 cent back in 1937. That 12 1/2 cent value had never been printed on watermarked paper. The same supply had also been used for the 1940 Red Cross stamp, 10 + 5 cent (NVPH No. 273; Scott No. B48), overprinted by Kolff & Co.



The 80-cent Kreisler stamp was overprinted by Kolff too; it is the only one with a line above "1947". It is also the only one where we have a problem. It is possible that these stamps were sent to Melbourne at the same time as the 50- and 60-cent stamps. It is also possible that they were not shipped until the situation on Java had clarified, and the government of the Indies was back in Java. In the first case the stamps must have been re-shipped from Melbourne to Batavia. Back in October 1992 I wrote to the PTT Museum to find out whether they had any information about these postwar shipments of stamps to Australia or to Java, but I got a negative reply, advising me to write to the



PTT Archives at Groningen. My inquiry went out in December 1992, but six months later I have not yet received an answer. This seems to be normal; ever since the PTT was "privatized" it charges for this kind of information and it is not too eager, apparently, to supply answers.

According to Mr. Bakhuizen van den Brink the Kreisler 80-cent stamps were deliberately printed on vertically watermarked paper in 1939. This is also proven by the catalogue prices for the horizontally and vertically watermarked copies which are almost the same.

Only two values remain to be accounted for, the 40 cent and the 5 guilder Konijnenburg, both printed by Kolff & Co. and delivered to the warehouse at Bandoeng. Of the 40 cent almost one half million must have been found at Bandoeng after the war, and roughly 60,000 of the 5-guilder stamp,

which was printed too late in 1941 to have been distributed all over the Indies. Both stamps, according to Jan Dekker, were overprinted by G.C.T. van Dorp, a Bandoeng printer. This makes sense because these stamps were finished and only needed the "1947" overprint to distinguish them from the stamps which, during the Japanese occupation, had gotten into the wrong hands. Also note that in both stamps the overprint occurs vertically in front of the Queen's face.

Note: Thanks are due to Mr. C. Slofstra who diligently searched old auction catalogues for NVPH No. 261A with no results, and to Mr. Laurence Rehm, who as usual made the photos that accompany this article. And by the way, the vertical watermark at the head of the article is not really a vertical watermark, but a horizontal watermark turned on its side! With a square stamp this is very easy to do!

REVERSE ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF NETHERLANDS LARGE ROUND CANCELS

by *Hans Kremer*

Sub- and Branch Offices (Continued)

Veenwouden	Herwijnen	Horsen	Ooijen
Geleen	Hindeloopen	Deursen	Bezooijen
Sleen	Herpen	Vaassen	Rijen
St Janssteen	Haaren	Veessen	Strijen
Veen	Escharen	Groessen	Huizen
Klazienaveen	Bergharen	Winssen	Roordahuizen
Helenaveen	Zuidlaren	Horssen	Bakhuizen
Rucphen	Steenderen	Dussen	Lippenhuizen
Eethen	Genderen	Nieuwleusen	Oppenhuizen
Cothen	Zenderen	Ulestraten	Warmerhuizen
Hoevelaken	's Heer-Hendrikskinderen	Heeten	Benthuizen
Marken	Angeren	Gieten	Voorthuizen
Haelen	Serooskerke (Walcheren)	Haaften	Oosthuizen
Engelen	Gameren	Ochten	Heijthuizen
Mechelen	Ommeren	Eemnes-Buiten	Hagestein
Drimmelen	Zomeren	Holten	Rhoon
Harmelen	Laag-Soeren	Linschoten	Hoogloon
Zoelen	Asperen	Bunschoten	Noorddijk (Gron.)
Oosterhesselen	Heteren	St Maarten	Andel (Gron.)
Beilen	Meteren	Petten	Wirdum (Gron.)
Beetgumermolen	Slochteren	Lutten	Marum (Gron:)
Bathmen	Appeltern	Vleuten	Zevenhuizen (Gron)
Swalmen	Lunteren	Houten	Son
Hemmen	Kesteren	Brouwershaven	Appeltern
Limmen	Halsteren	De Hoeven	Born
Houtrijk en Polanen	Roosteren	Duiven	Horn
Hurwenen	Susteren	Eijgelshoven	Oostmahorn
Nieuw-Buinen	Stompeteren	Veldhoven	Zuidhorn
Loosduinen	Stavoren	Meerveldhoven	Kolhorn
Schelluinen	Siddeburen	Werkhoven	Avenhorn
Ruinen	Munnekeburen	Zevenhoven	Schermerhorn
Egmond-Binnen	Scherpenzeel-Munnekeb	Herwen	Thorn
Eemnes-Binnen	uren	Leeuwen	Oldeboorn
Schinnen	Kloosterburen	Meeuwen	Hellendoorn
Nunen	Vuren	Serooskerke (Schouwen)	Oudendoorn
Drunen	Dalfsen	Heijen	Nieuwenhoorn
Opijnen	Buurmalsen	Lithoijen	Oudshoorn

Giethoorn	Terheiden (N Br)	Wommels	Dongenschevaart
Uithoorn	Etten (N.Br:)	Oudeschans	Niebert
Katwijk a/d Rijn	Velp (N.Br:)	Nieuweschans	Tolbert
	Aalst (N:Br:)	Stiens	Zundert
Midwolda (O.)	Zuidwolde (Dr:)	Oosterlittens	Nederweert
Ermelo	Dalen (Dr:)	Warns	Schimmert
Weerselo	Vledder	Stroobos	Hapert
Twello	Anna-Jacobapolder	Noordeloos	Usquert
Meerlo	Anna-Paulownapolder	Haps	Nieuwpoort
Angerlo	's Gravenpolder	Middelbeers	Bredevoort
Mierlo	Zoetermeer	Groot-Ammers	Bredevoort
Dinxperlo	Oostermeer	Jutrijp-Hommerts	Helvoort
Ruurlo	Landsmeer	Scheveningen-Kurhaus	Westervoort
Exlo	Aalsmeer		Weurt
Heino	Neer	Hoofdplaat	Gaast
Zweeloo	Slikkerveer	Ooltgensplaat	Groote gast
Dwingeloo	Griendtsveer	Colijnsplaat	Best
Vriesscheloo	Kiel-Windeweer	Kolijnsplaat	Deest
Hummeloo	Langweer	Stampersgat	Rinsumageest
Weerseloo	Borger	Oostwold (Oldambt)	Oegstgeest
Heiloo	Dinther	't Zandt	Andelst
Tweloo	De Lier	Gendt	IJlst
Apeldoorn (Loo)	Oostwold (Westerkwartier)	Groote Lindt	Emst
Baarloo	Metslawier	Elspeet	Ten Post
Meerlo	Pijnacker	Nunspeet	Staphorst
Apeldoorn (Het Loo)	Lonneker	Stad aan t Haringvliet	Ter Horst
Heinoo	Oosterblokker	Hoogvliet	Voorst
	Groot-Schermer	Heenvliet	Grubbenvorst
Nieuw-Vennep	Wormer	Nieuwesluis-Heenvliet	Schellinkhout
Wilp	's Gravemoer	Geervliet	Berkhout
Denekamp	Ten Boer	Poortvliet	Udenhout
Zoutkamp	Losser	Nieuwvliet	Noordwijkerhout
Vroomshoop	Middenbeemster	Nieuw-Hellevoet	Voorhout
Oldeberkoop	Diever	Assendelft	
Nieuwkoop	Reuver	Ulft	Den Ham (Ov:)
Vlodrop	Oosterend (Fr.)	Bergambacht	De Krim (Ov:)
Erp	Noordwolde (Fr:)	Hendrik Ido Ambacht	
Wijnjeterp	Oosterwolde (Fr:)	Maasbracht	Wouw
Ureterp	Opeinde (Fr:)	Koewacht	
Adorp	Nieuwebrug (Fr)	Echt	Wanroij
Wilhelminadorp	Wirdum (Fr:)	Papendrecht	Stramproij
Ouddorp	Berlikum (Fr.)	Barendrecht	Acquoj
Hazerswoude-Dorp	Winsum (Fr:)	Ossendrecht	
Oude Niedorp	Sloten (Fr.)	Nieuw-Dordrecht	Bocholtz
Raamsdonk (Dorp)	Dreischor	Loosdrecht	
Leiderdorp	Maartensdijk (Utr)	Haastrecht	's Gravenhage 1
Willemsdorp	Schalkwijk (Utr)	Grevenbicht	Amsterdam 1
Numansdorp	Tienhoven (Utr:)	Tricht	Rotterdam 1
Ransdorp	Leur	Oldemarkt	Arnhem 1
Nootdorp		Oeffelt	Haarlem 1
Sandpoort-Dorp	Jutphaas	Nederasselt	Leiden 1
Santpoort (Dorp)	Westmaas	Posterholt	Nijmegen 1
Garijp	Oud-Alblas	Rumt	Venlo 1
Hardegarijp	St Pancras	Melissant	Helder 1
Dronrijp	Maashees	Lent	Maastricht 1
	Vries	Enschot	Utrecht 1
Beek (Bij Zevenaar)	Wijdenes	Oudeschoot	
Hoornaar	Bolnes	Buiksloot	's Gravenhage 2
Langeraar	Pernis	Akersloot	Amsterdam 2
Ter Aar	Scheveningen-Badhuis	Drempt	Rotterdam 2
t Waar	Nieuwersluis	Fijnaart	Arnhem 2
Berlikum (N.Br:)		Kuitaart	Nijmegen 2

Scheveningen 2
(= Nat. Tentoonstelling
van Vrouwenarbeid)
Utrecht 2

's Gravenhage 3
Amsterdam 3
Rotterdam 3
Arnhem 3
Utrecht 3
's Gravenhage 4
Amsterdam 4

Rotterdam 4
Utrecht 4
's Gravenhage 5
Amsterdam 5
Rotterdam 5

's Gravenhage 6
Amsterdam 6
Rotterdam 6
's Gravenhage 7
Amsterdam 7

Rotterdam 7
's Gravenhage 8
Amsterdam 8
Rotterdam 8

's Gravenhage 9
Amsterdam 9
Rotterdam 9

's Gravenhage 10
Amsterdam 10

Rotterdam 10
's Gravenhage 11
Amsterdam 11

Amsterdam 12
Amsterdam 13
Amsterdam 14
Amsterdam 15
Amsterdam 16
Amsterdam 17

Tram-, Train-, Boat-, Railway Station-, and Administrative Offices

Amsterdam-Breda
Arnhem-Breda
's Gravenhage-Gouda
Amsterdam-Batavia
Rotterdam-Batavia

's Gravenhage R.P.S.B.
Amsterdam R.P.S.B.
Rotterdam R.P.S.B.
Nijmegen R.P.S.B.
Utrecht R.P.S.B.
Amsterdam R.V.Z.B.
Rotterdam R.V.Z.B.

Rotterdam-Zuid-Beijerland
Rotterdam-Z: Beyerland 1
Rotterdam-Z: Beyerland 2

Zwolle-Enschede

's Gravenhage-'s Gravenzande
Leeuw:-St Jacobi Parochie
Vlaardingen-Brielle
Dieren-Zwolle
Groningen-Zwolle
Zutphen-Zwolle
Utrecht-Zwolle
Amsterdam E
Amsterdam-Rheine
Apeldoorn-Rheine

Arnhem Inklaring
Dieren-Terborg
Middelburg-Domburg

Bokstel-Goch
Zwaluwe-'s Hertogenbosch
Vlissingen-Queensborough
Sittard-Herzogenrath

Hoorn-Medemblik
Amsterdam-Emmerik

Zutphen-Winterswijk
Arnhem-Roosendaal
Coevorden-Stadskanaal
Winschoten-Stadskanaal
Arnhem-Oldenzaal
Nijmegen-Wamel
Zuidbroek-Ter Apel
Leeuwarden-Meppel
Eindhoven-Reusel
Utrecht-Bokstel
Arnhem-Boxtel
Utrecht-Boxtel
Groningen-Roodeschool
Groningen-Delfzijl

Amsterdam-Edam
Batavia-Amsterdam
Hoogeveen-N: Amsterdam
Batavia-Rotterdam
Arnhem-Rotterdam
Utrecht-Rotterdam
Breskens-Maldegheem
Breda-Arnhem
Leeuwarden-Dokkum
Schagen-Wognum
Winsum-Ulrum

Wijk bij D: Stede-Sandenb: Laan
Utrecht-Leiden
Meppel-Leeuwarden
Stavoren-Leeuwarden
Hulst-Walsoorden
Zwolle-Coevorden
Dragten-Veenwouden
Sneek-Heerenveen
Lemmer-Heerenveen
Amsterdam-Nijmegen
Venlo-Nijmegen
Venloo-Nijmegen
Sneek-Harlingen
Nieuweschans-Harlingen
Zwolle-Groningen
Roodeschool-Groningen
Breda-Vlissingen

Queensborough-Vlissingen
Amsterdam-Vlissingen
Rotterdam-Vlissingen
Arnhem-Driebergen
Sandenb.Laan-Z.Driebergen
Zwolle-Zutphen
Amsterdam-Zutphen
Maastricht-Aken
Zwolle-Kampen
Amsterdam-Antwerpen
Leeuwarden-Stavoren
Enkhuizen-Stavoren
Stadskanaal-Assen
Heerenveen-Dragten
Heerenveen-Drachten
Rotterdam-Brouwershaven
Steenbergen-Brouwershaven
Amsterdam-Enkhuizen
Breda-Station
Enschede-Station
's Gravenhage-Station
Zwolle-Station
Vogelzang-Station
's Hertogenbosch-Station
Roosendaal-Station
Rozendaal-Station
Oldenzaal-Station
Boxtel-Station
Leeuwarden-Station
Helenaveen-Station

Nijmegen-Station
Groningen-Station
Zutphen-Station
Kampen-Station
Nunen-Station
Kesteren-Station
Hoorn-Station
Hengeloo-Station
Venloo-Station
Amsterdam-Centr: Station
Rotterdam-Centr: Station

Nieuwe-Schans-Station
Utrecht-Station
Sandpoort-Station
Santpoort(Station)
Lutten-Dedemsv: Station
Zutphen-Apeldoorn
Almeloo-Apeldoorn
Alkmaar-Hoorn

Apeldoorn-Almelo
Rotterdam-Venlo
Maastricht-Venlo
Hengelo-Ruurlo
Rotterdam-Venloo
Nijmegen-Venloo
Maastricht-Venloo

Legerplaats bij Harskamp
Amsterdam-Centr: Station
P.P.

Winterswijk-Zevenaar
Amsterdam-Helder
Heerenveen-Lemmer
Veldpostkantoor

Rotterdam-Hellevoetsluis
Vlaardingen-Hellev: Sluis
Harlingen-Nieuweschans
Harlingen-Stiens
's Gravenhage R.P.S.
Rotterdam Station Beurs

Zwolle-Utrecht
Venlo-Maastricht
Venloo-Maastricht
Hardenberg-Dedemsvaart
Amsterdam-Uitgeest
Arnhem-Zeist
Rott:Harmelen-Amst:
Arnhem (Pakketpost)
Amst:Harmelen-Rott: