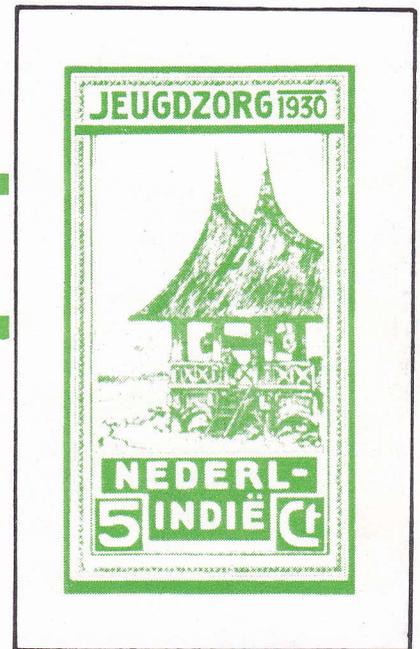


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From the Editors,

Always start with unpleasant business first. I owe John Hardjasudarma an apology. In the June issue of the Journal John had an article titled "The N.E.I. Veth high values, and their subsequent overprints 'On Cover'". Due to an oversight on my part I failed to send the text for the various illustrations to our publisher. So, in this issue you will find a page with the missing text.

More pleasant news pertains to some of the positive comments we have received about the first two issues edited by us. The comments also included some suggestions and we certainly will do our best to follow those. We would like to thank the readers who took time to write us.

This time we will bring you a mixture of articles that might appeal to a broad audience.

The article about the Dutch province of Brabant could be the start of a series on all provinces. We're sure that there are members who would like to answer the challenge and put together an article on 'their' province. Let's give it a try!

Stuart Leven's article on the straight-line cancels of N.E.I brings up-to date information on a subject previously written about by Bulterman and Bolk. However, there is still much to be learned, and Stuart would appreciate any additional information anybody might have. Due to the volume of material, this article will be spread out over a couple of Journal issues.

The basic article on Machine cancels is meant to be an 'interest generator'. Most of us have material in our collection that we don't know what to do with. Often this is not due to a lack of interest, but more a lack of a starting point. How to collect certain material can be a stumbling block. Once you have a direction and an idea where to go with it much pleasurable time lays ahead of you. So, maybe this will turn you on to Machine cancels!

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Munitionsfabrikant of Berlin, and called "Bickerdike". The first "flag" used in the cancel were wavy lines. Since May 1905 another flag was utilized, a flag that incorporated the Netherlands' coat of arms.

The second canceling machine, in September 1905, was the American electric "Columbia" machine that could accept various cancel styles. This equipment was utilized on a

trial basis at the post-offices of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague. The following are a few of the cancels of this trial period.

The Krag continuous marking machine

The Krag machine is named after the Norwegian Colonel Niels Krag, and was manufactured by the firm of Schuchard and Schutte in Berlin. It could be operated manually or

electrically. The hand operated devices were provided to offices in Amsterdam, The Hague, Groningen, Haarlem, Leeuwarden, Leiden, Nijmegen, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and Zwolle. The electrically driven machines were sent to Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam. With these electrical machines about 100 letters and cards per minute could be cancelled, while the hand operated machine could process 400 items per minute.



Fig. 3 1906 Single ring The Hague - Columbia machine

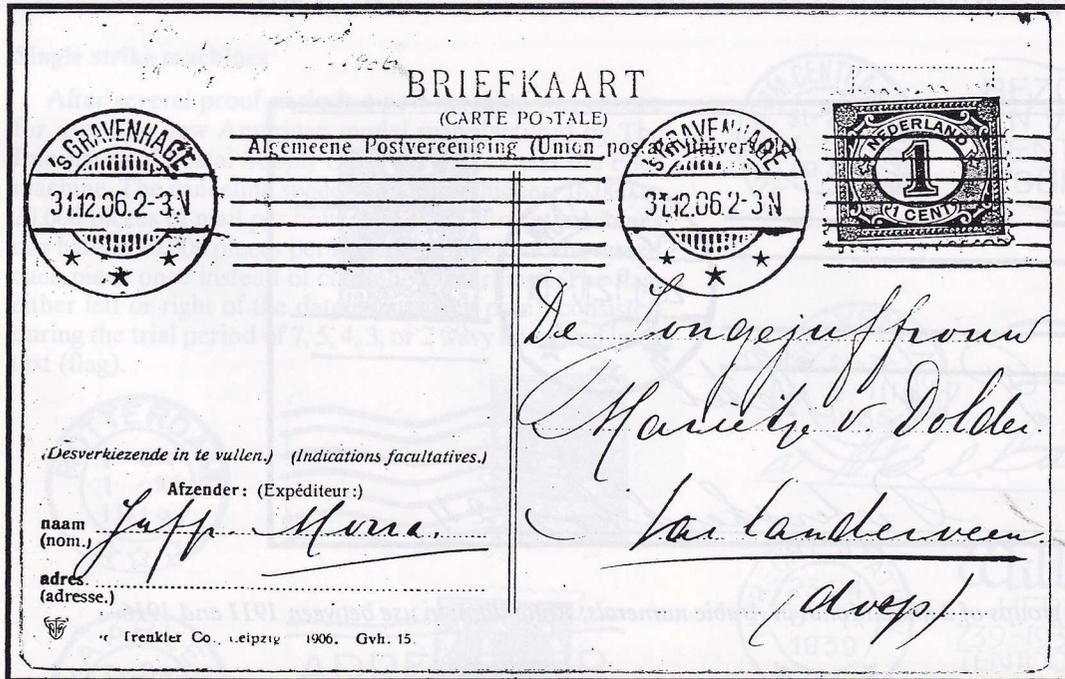


Fig. 4 7 Line Krag hand canceler; 25 mm. diameter datecancel; used in The Hague from 1906-1913



Fig. 5 Krag machine with 6 lines. Month in Roman numerals; Scheveningen, in use between 1912 and 1920.

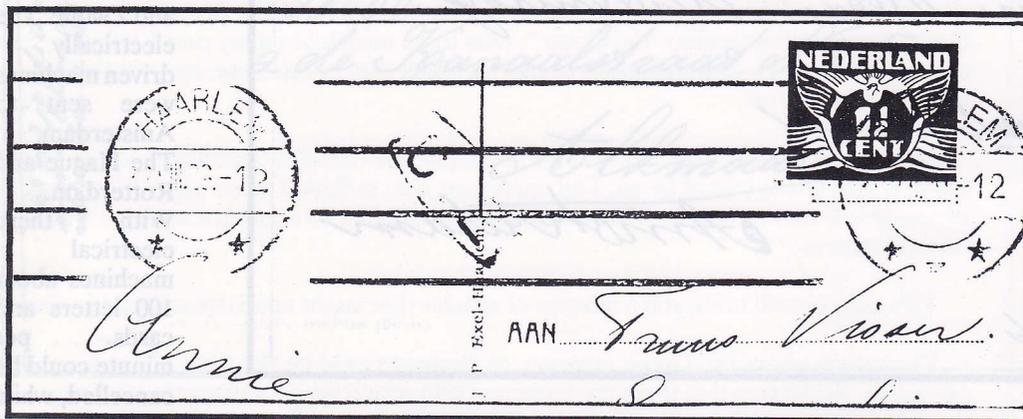


Fig. 6 Krag machine with 4 lines. Month in Roman numerals; Haarlem; in use between 1927 and 1933.



Fig. 7 Krag machine with 2 groups of 2 lines. Month in Arabic numerals; Rotterdam; in use between 1911 and 1916.

In later years the PTT introduced flags with text. The first few years with postal tips, later on notices of exhibitions such

as Friesche Landbouw Tentoonstelling or Nederlandse Jaarbeurs and cautions about enclosing money etc., etc.

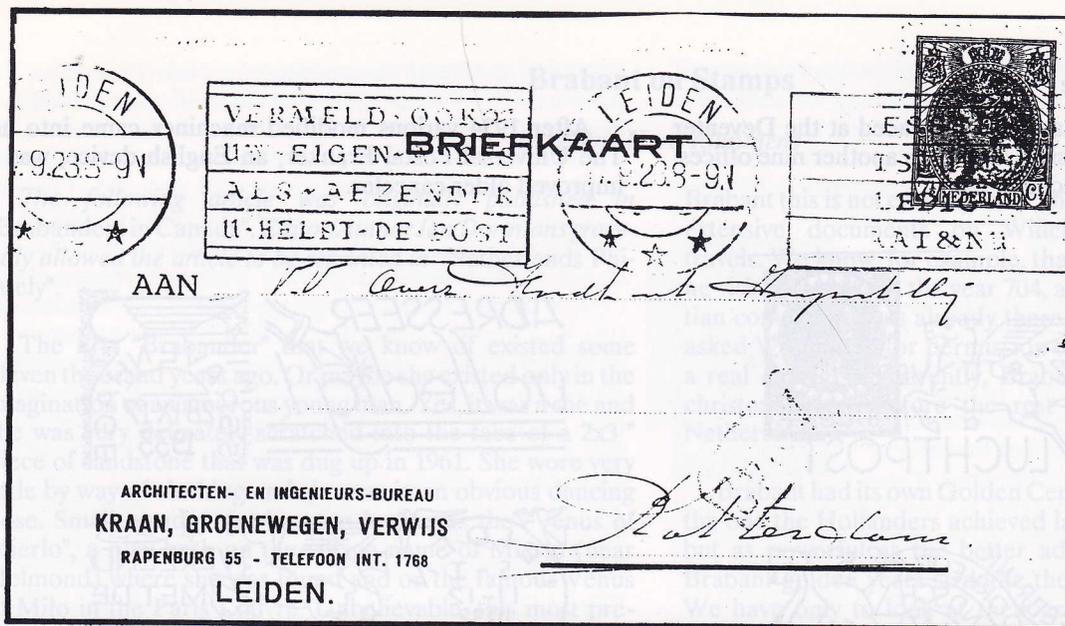


Fig. 8 Krag machine with alternating texts (flags): Adresseer Uw Poststukken Volledig Met Straat En Nummer, and Vermeld Ook Uw Eigen Adres Als Afzender U Helpt de Post; in use from 1927 to 1934.



Fig. 9 Krag machine with single text: Adresseer Volledig (single wavy line): Rotterdam; in use from 1932 to 1938.

Single strike machines

After several proof periods a new machine was chosen for use. The new American model manufactured by The International Postal Supply Co of New York was the Flier machine. The canceling speed went a step higher; 16,000 to 20,000 pieces of mail per hour. The most current machines can handle 40,000 pieces per hour. This machine impressed each piece once instead of continuous markings. The flag, either left or right of the date cancel (the pole), consisted during the trial period of 7, 5, 4, 3, or 2 wavy lines, and later text (flag).



Fig. 10 Shown here are a few examples of machine cancels with various flags in the years 1919 to 1939.

The Universal machine

Since 1931 a new machine was placed at the Deventer post office on a trial basis. Later on in another nine offices. These devices weren't long in use.

After 1934 various modified machines came into use. The Universal Postal Franker, an English device, was an improved older canceler.



Fig. 11 Four examples of the Universal-Postal Franker

After about 1968 new machines were sent to various post offices, such as the Klussendorf, a German made machine.



Fig. 12 Two examples of Klussendorf machine cancels.

The machines that are currently in use at some post offices are the Klussendorf devices, generally for local use. The sorting center offices (expeditieknoppunten) generally use Braungardt machines.



Fig. 13 Two examples of Braungardt machine cancels.

In closing: How to collect these cancels?

Naturally on entire, but alternatively on cut-outs. There are many possibilities, because the material is obtainable inexpensively (office mail), to build a collection as complete as possible. Then there is thematic collecting; some collect by province or town. With little outlay, with the exception of a few scarce strikes, a good representative collection can be formed. May that be the purpose of this article.

Brabant on Stamps

by: Frans H. A. Rummens

The following article was originally published in "Brabanders in Canada". Editor/Author Jan Dortmans gracefully allowed the article to be reprinted in "Netherlands Philately".

The first "Brabander" that we know of existed some eleven thousand years ago. Or maybe she existed only in the imagination of an amorous young man. Yes, it was a she and she was very delicately scratched into the face of a 2x3 "piece of sandstone that was dug up in 1961. She wore very little by way of clothing and she was in an obvious dancing pose. Small wonder she became known as the "Venus of Mierlo", a play both on the village name of Mierlo (near Helmond) where she was found and on the famous Venus of Milo in the Paris Louvre. Unbelievable, this most precious piece of prehistoric art from Brabant has never been the subject of a stamp issue.

The above example shows how difficult it is to paint Brabant's history using only stamps as the means of illustrating. We will come back to this theme several times in this article. Our review, of necessity then, will be sketchy with holes and gaps everywhere. In spite of that it was a surprise to find how many stamps of the Netherlands and Overseas Territories can be brought to bear on the History of Brabant.



A logical take-off point is the 2 + 2 ct Child Welfare stamp of 1925, which shows the coat of arms of North Brabant. At the top there is the Brabant Lion in gold with red tongue and claws, all on a black background. That is really the coat of arms of the Duke of Brabant, but

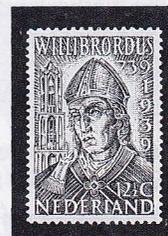
that is a different story. On the stamp we see also lilies in the foreground. Are they connected with Brabant too?

One would suspect so, if only because professor Molkenboer, who designed this stamp, usually did his home work. Quite recently, early 1994, a set of Dutch stamps was issued on the endangered wild flowers and lo and behold if that set did not include the Rye Lily. Indeed, at one time the "rogge lclie" was very common in Brabant. There you found indeed the sandy soil that this lily seems to require. This author, who knew the area south of Eindhoven very intimately and extensively has seen many, many rye fields, usually dotted with poppies and cornflowers but never a rye lily. It seems that somewhere in the early 30s the "kneuterboertjes" (small farmers) of Brabant started to plow their fields a lot deeper than they used to do. No doubt solid advice from their Ag. rep. as we call them here, but it killed all the weeds, the lily amongst them, which led to a better yield for the farmer.



St. Willebrord got two stamps in 1939, partly because he died exactly 1200 years earlier, but also because he supposedly christened the Low Countries. Yet, for North

Brabant this is not entirely true. There are extensive documents on Willebrord's travels. We know, for example, that when he visited Waalre in the year 704, a Christian community was already there, which asked Willebrord for permission to build a real church. Apparently, Brabant was christened well before the rest of the Netherlands.



Brabant had its own Golden Century, no less golden than the one the Hollanders achieved later, in the 17th century, but as powerful as the better advertised later one. The Brabant golden years straddle the 13th and 14th century. We have only to look at their architecture, sculpture or literature to know how rich and advanced this culture was, certainly in comparison with Holland. It is to the everlasting shame of the Dutch educators, clergy and politicians alike that this wonderful period of the Brabanders was all but kept out of school history books.

Personally I remember that my HBS history book had just about one meager page on this entire period and a good deal of that was devoted to horsemen games and the death of Duke Jan I.

The stamp issuing policy of the Dutch PTT is fully in line with this. We will honor all those culture commissars with a large black rectangle which represents the dozens of stamps that ought to have been issued on Brabant's Golden Age.



Yet, it is not all gloom and doom. In 1985 a set of Summer stamps was issued with the theme of "churches". Amongst them a 70 + 30 ct stamp, picturing the St. Jan Cathedral in 's Hertogenbosch. This cathedral was started in 1280. As usual for that time, it took about a century to complete, but then it was indeed a splendid example of Northern Gothic. Between 1950-90 the church was again completely restored.

Go there, preferably on Sunday during High Mass, when a choir is singing, and you will find yourself transposed into the Middle Ages. Actually, this church was given back to the Catholics only in 1811, but by then the Protestants had removed and destroyed all the stained glass windows and decapitated all the wood sculpted figures.



If it hadn't been for Surinam, we also would never have seen a painting of the Brabant School on stamps. Pieter Breughel the Elder indeed came from the village of Breughel, a short distance North-East of Eindhoven. The



1971 set of Surinam Child Welfare stamps has five stamps, all showing details of Breughel's paintings of children's games. At left a boy playing with a hoop, at right two boys playing leapfrog. One single Breughel issue and not even by the Netherlands itself! And where are the stamps showing the 15th century art of Jeroen Bosch?

A 1983 stamp, commemorating the 500th birthday of Martin Luther reminds us of the Reformation, which shook Europe on its foundations in the second half of the 16th century. In the Low Countries too it had major repercussions. Brabant remained Catholic, but almost everything else became Protestant. From that time on Brabant stood for Catholic. By a quirk of history North Brabant would eventually end up with the Protestant Hollanders rather than in some alliance with the South, and much to their sorrow at that.

We now have to turn to the 16th century and more specifically to the year 1579. The reformation is in full swing, but the Spaniards are still hanging on in many places. The Union of Utrecht (1579) was a coalition of the Northern areas of the Low Countries to fight the Spaniards. Actually, this was a kneejerk reaction against the Union of Atrecht concluded in that same year 1579, which had aligned the Southern areas (including all of Brabant) with the King of Spain. An interesting example of official skewing of history is presented by the issue of a stamp in the Netherlands, to commemorate 400 years of the Utrecht Union in 1979, without there being a counterpart to celebrate 400 years of the Union of Atrecht.

Frederik Hendrik, Count of Nassau and Prince of Orange is shown on a Curaçao stamp but that had to do with his contributions to keeping the West Indies under Dutch control. However he is also of importance for Brabant's history. In the Low Countries he became known as the "Stedendwinger", the man who conquered many towns and cities in the 1630s. These included 's Hertogenbosch, Roermond, Maastricht, Sas van Gent and so on, conquests which were later to determine that these areas of Zeeland, Brabant and Limburg were going to stay within the borders of the Netherlands.

Again we go to Surinam for an interesting stamp, issued there in 1967. That issue commemorated that 300 years ago, in 1667, the Treaty of Breda was concluded. This Treaty brought Surinam under permanent

control of the Dutch (in exchange for New York, if you can believe that) but it basically concluded the second war with England. The Treaty was signed in the castle of Breda. The castle doesn't exist anymore; it got remodeled into the KMA, the Royal Military Academy.

We now skip the entire 18th century because we have no stamp to illustrate that period. This is understandable, though, since almost nothing happened in this "Pruikentijd" (the Wig Period). Even the first half of the 19th century is ill-represented in our stamp album, but not for lack of action. We show you a Dutch stamp of 1913, a portrait of King William II. That stamp, along with several others in that set, celebrated the regaining of sovereignty of the Netherlands in 1813.

The reason why we picked out William II is that he preferred to live in the Southern Netherlands, particular in Brussels. Later he even had a palace in Tilburg that still stands; in fact he died there in 1849. On several occasions his father (William I) ordered him to take the army and fight the Southern Secessionists (later known as Belgians). On August 30, 1830, William II arrived before the gates of Brussels, but rather than attacking he started to negotiate, without a mandate from his father to do so. One year later he led a new army into Belgium, defeating them everywhere, but retreated to the North, when the French sent an army to support the Belgians. The permanent and official separation came in 1839. There is, of course, no Netherlands stamp to commemorate this; 1939 or 1989 would have been suitable dates to do so.

Lots of activities in the second half of the 19th century. Somewhere around 1870, for example, the Moerdijkbrug was built. As such that was never commemorated with a stamp, but we did find her nevertheless on a 7 1/2 cent 1932 stamp supporting ANVV. See that line at the top, ending in the upper right corner? That is the Moerdijkbrug, photographed from the air. Finally, after two thousand years of physical and cultural separation, there was the first solid connection between Holland and Brabant. Imagine that up until that time any and all travelers had to use manually operated ferries or charter a sail boat.

Now it was time to liberate the South from the extortionists practices of the Government in The Hague. For example, prior to 1853 there was no freedom to exercise one's freedom of religion; no churches, no priests, no seminaries, no bishops, no voting rights. Finally, in 1853 the Catholic Hierarchy was restored and five Dioceses were created. Shortly thereafter the so-called "Schoolstrijd" (School Conflict) erupted, with the Catholics demanding and getting their 'special' schools, so that religion could not be taught at school.



This was also the time of the great Statesman Monseigneur Schaezman. Not a "Zuiderling" himself, he was not a Hollander either (he was born in Tubbergen). He was one of the founders of the Catholic State Party, which gave the Catholics -and with that the South- the political clout they had lacked for centuries. Schaezman was even a member of the Lower House from 1880-1903, the first priest to ever do so. We can say that with Schaezman the Emancipation of Brabant started and gained considerable momentum.



There is one artist from Brabant, who has never lacked for recognition from the PTT (Post Office). No fewer than three stamp issues have honored him. Twice — in 1940 and 1954 — he was featured on a Summer Stamp set and in 1990 the 100th Anniversary of his death was celebrated with two stamps. He is Vincent van Gogh, who began his career in Nuenen where he made pencil and charcoal drawings (and already a few paintings) of the life in Brabant as he saw it.



With the Emancipation came a heyday for the Religious Orders and especially those who specialized in the Missions Overseas. One of the best known missionaries is Peerke (Petrus) Donders from Tilburg, who joined the Fathers of Tilburg. Later he joined the Redemptorists and that is why we see him on a stamp of Surinam. The Fathers and Brothers of Tilburg were commemorated in a three-stamp set of the Netherlands Antilles when they celebrated the 100th Anniversary of their 1886 arrival on Curaçao. In 1992 the Franciscan Nuns of Roosendaal celebrated their 150th Anniversary on Curaçao, which got them a single stamp with an anonymous nun. This is but a fraction of the Missionaries from Brabant who went out over the entire world to bring Christianity but also medical care, education and care for the handicapped.

For an apotheosis we are showing four stamps related to the modern Brabant. First a Liberation stamp of 1945. But that is the point right there; Brabant was largely liberated in 1944, not in 1945!

Next there is a Philips stamp of 1991 when that concern celebrated its 100th Anniversary. This symbolizes nicely the industrialization of Brabant. At the present day, Brabant has the highest industrial output of all



12 provinces. The third stamp is from the 1980 Summer Stamps, showing a heath landscape, such as still may be found in Brabant. These unrivaled heath fields of Brabant! Technology has scarred them (witness the bitumen cycle path, the bicycles and the traffic sign on this stamp) but they are still majestic. Finally, our last stamp. What else could it be but a Carnival stamp? True, we share this tradition with the Limburgers, but Carnival is Carnival and the Brabanders know what it is, what it is for and what it does not stand for. Carnival in Brabant is still a unique cultural happening, telling more about its people than ten history books.



Brabant has come a long way this last century. There are still some battles to be fought and won in our relation with the people from 'above the rivers'. In the meantime Brabanders should look South, to their fellow-Brabanders from Belgium, from whom they have become separated for so long. A cultural reunion is the least that should be arranged. Beyond that there might be room for a united Brabant in a "Europe of Regions".

P.S. The editors noted that at least two more prominent "Brabanders" were not mentioned. Both were depicted on the 1941 Summerstamps; Antonius Mathijssen (1805-1878), born in Budel, who was the inventor of the plaster cast, and Jan Ingen-Housz (1730-1799), born in Breda, who was engaged in the inoculation against smallpox, as well as the theory of photosynthesis. He became personal physician to the Empress of Austria.

From the Editors

continued from front page

I was going through some of the older issues of the Newsletter and Journal and noticed that in 1980 the highest membership number was about 450; earlier this year we reached #1000. What this tells me is that probably more than half of our members never read any of the material published in the Journal prior to 1980. I'm not suggesting reprinting some articles, but writing again about previously published subjects. This could be of interest to a large share of our members.

At the time of this writing the acting President is recovering from a bypass operation. We do wish Hanspaul well in his recovery, and hope to benefit from his leadership in the years to come.

NETHERLANDS INDIES STRAIGHT-LINE CANCELLATIONS

by *Stuart Leven*

When I started to collect the straight-line cancellations of the Netherlands Indies about two years ago, I was able to find three references to help me:

1. Mr. Bulterman's handbook "Poststempels Nederlands-Indie 1864 - 1950",
2. a second book by Mr. Bulterman, "Nederlands-Indie Langstempels 1864 - 1913 der Hulpkantoren en Bestelhuizen", and,
3. a series of articles from the "Nederlandsch Maandblad Voor Philatelie" in 1972 and 1973 by Mr. F.W. Bolk.

Number two was an expansion of the information supplied by Mr. Bulterman in reference number one, but covered only sub-post offices and bestelhuis cancels; not any of the haltestempels (train stop markings). Mr. Bolk gave letter size and type, along with the size of the overall marking and some information about the various post offices.

In reference one (Poststempels Nederlands-Indie 1864 - 1950) Mr. Bulterman lists the straight-line cancels under the following three categories:

type L sub-post offices straight line cancels without a frame work.

type M sub-post offices straight line cancels enclosed within a framework(box, oval or circle.)

type H for all haltestempels (train stop office cancels).

In reference two (Nederlands-Indie Langstempels 1864 - 1913) Mr. Bulterman lists both framed and unframed together under the sub-post office name. If more than one marking was found for any office, he would give the markings a type letter: A, B, C...etc.

Lastly, in Mr. Bolk's series of articles, for each office listed, whether a sub-post office or a haltestempel, some information is given about the geographical location of the town, as well as the main post-office under which these sub-offices and train-stops resided. Each marking under this office is given a type number(as some offices will be revisited in this article, the type numbers may not be in the chronological order in which they were in use). The size of the frame and letters are given in millimeters; also when this cancel was first recorded and last seen recorded, along with the colors used for the cancels.

I would like to use Mr. Bolk's format and start off covering as many of the markings I can fully illustrate (about 110 from my collection) and then continue with the items for which I only have part cancels, but reference photocopies of the entire cancel. Lastly I will show the items for which I only have part of the marking, but no reference illustration to show the entire marking (this will yield a total of about 300 or more straight - line markings of all types). This will cause us to revisit some of the offices that have several different markings, but these can be kept straight by assigning a type number to each different marking for each post

office as Mr. Bolk did. I will also try to equate the covered item with types identified in reference number two. Mr. Bulterman has assigned type letters only to markings that have multiple entries, not to single entries. I will list single entry items as "Bulterman listed".

Over the time this series of articles will run, I plan to visit the following sub-post offices and halte-offices (train-stops):

Ajarbangis	Djasinga
Amoenthai	Djatiroti
Amoerang	Djeboes
Ardjoso	Djepang
Babat	Djombang
Bagor	Donggala
Balang-Nipa	Emmahaven
Balapoelang	Ende
Balige	Fak Fak
Bandar	Fort Van der Capellen
Bandjar	Galang
Bandjarnegara	Garahan
Bandoeng	Garot
Bangil	Gedabagen
Bangkalan	Gedangan
Bangko	Gempol
Bangli	Geneng
Bangoenpoerba	Glenmore
Bangsai	Godong
Bankinang	Goemilir
Baron	Goendieh
Baros	Goenoengsitoli
Batang	Goenoengsoegeh
Batoe	Gombong
Batoeradja	Grati
Batoe-Toelis	Greampol
Bawean	Humboldtsebaai
Belawan	Idjoe
Bengkalis	Indihiang
Bima	Kadipaten
Bireuen	Kadoekatang
Blimbing	Kaijoe Tanam
Blora	Kalibaroe
Bodja	Kalisat
Bodjonegoro	Karangasam
Bodjongloping	Karang-Kandri
Boedoeran	Karangpoetjoeng
Boeloekoemba	Karangsoewoeng
Boemijoe	Karimondjawa
Bonthain	Keboemen Kedoengdang
Bowerno	Kedoeng Djatti
Brebes	Kedoenggedeh
Buitenzorg	Kedoengloerah
Celebes	Kedogbanteng
Dampit	Kempit
Delangoe	Kendangan
Demak	Kepandjen
Depok	Kertasemaja

Kertosono	Modjosari	Prioktjhoë	Tangerang
Kesembem	Moe aradjawa	Proepoek	Tangoel
Kesoengihan	Moe ara Enim	Rambipoedji	Tangsil
Kisaran	Moe ara Saibi	Randoengoeng	Tapatoean
Klakah	Moe ara-Teweh	Rankas Betoeng	Taroena
Klampok	Moentilan	Rantja Ekek	Taroeng-Pandjang
Koengkoeng	Mrawan	Ratatotok	Taroetoeng
Koeala Simpang	Nagrek	Redjoso	Tasikmalaja
Koeningan	Natal	Rondeng	Temangong
Koepang	Natar	Sambas	Tempeh
Koeritadji	Ngadiloeweh	Sampang	Tjaroeban
Koetei	Ngandjoek	Sanoer	Tjepoe
Koetoardjo	Ngebroek	Saparoëa	Tjiamis
Koetowinangon	Ngoenoet	Sasaksaat	Tjiawie
Kotaagoeng	Oeloeiaoë	Sawahloento Sengon	Tjibadak
Kotabaroe-Batanghari	Oenarang	Sentol	Tjibatoë
Kotabaroe-Poeloelaoet	Olehleh	Sepandjang	Tjibeber
Kottok	Onrust	Siborongborong	Tjigombong
Kras	Padalarang	Sidajoe	Tjikadongdong Tjikampek
Krawang	Padangan	Sidaredja	Tjikeusal
Krian	Padang Pandjang	Sidjoendjoen	Tjilakoe
Kriklan	Pagaralam	Sigli	Tjiledoek
Kroc	Pagotan	Sinabang	Tjilegon
Kwala	Pajakombo	Sindanglajia Singaparna	Tjimahi
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Lampegan	Pakaroe k	Soekoredjo	Tjisoeroedan
Langkat	Pampenoëa	Soekowono	Tjitajam
Lasem	Panaroe kan	Soemanap	Tjiteras
Lawang	Pandeglang	Soembawa	Tjitjalengka
Lebongdonok	Panoengalan	Soemberoetjoeng	Tjitjoeroeg Tobelo
Lebongsoelit	Papar	Soengei Rampah	Toeal
Leles	Paraan	Soengei Slan	Toelangan
Lembang	Pareë	Soerabaja Goebeng	Toeren
Lintido	Pare Pare	Soka	Tomohon
Loeboë Pakam	Paroengkoëda	Solak	Tondano
Long Iram	Pasirian	Sragen	Trengalek
Madja	Pemalang	Tagogapoë	Walantaka
Madjalengka	Pematang Siantar	Tajoe	Walikoëkoen
Magetan	Pengalengan	Taloe	Wanaradja Waroe
Malarco	Panindjawan	Tamanan	Waroenggoenoeng
Manakwari	Penjamboengan	Tanahabang	Watampone
Mangar	Perbaengan	Tandjoeng Selor	Wates
Mangoen-Redja	Peterongan	Tandjong Poera	Weleri
Manondjajaja	Petjangaan	Tandjong Priok	Wirosari
Maos	Plered	Tandjong Rebeb	Wonogiri
Marabahan	Poeloetello		
Maros	Poerbolingo		
Marta-Poera	Poerwoasri		
Maswati	Poerwodadi		
Mati	Poerwokerto		
Meester Cornelis	Pogadjih		
Menes	Porrong		
Merak	Posso		
Meulaboh	Potjoek		
Minggiran	Prambon		
Mlilir	Premboen		
Modjoagoeng	Priaman		
Modjokerto	Prigen		

Some of the offices above have one or more spelling variations which will be covered under just one spelling with the variation noted.

Any members having additional cancels are asked to send a clear photocopy of these items. I will then describe them in the same manner and format as below, using the photocopy as the illustration for that entry.

Please send to Stuart Leven, P. O. Box 24764, San Jose, CA 95154.

13/5 04
BRIEFKAART uit Ned.

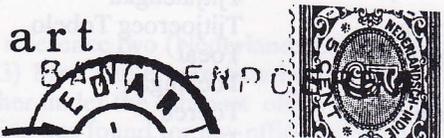
AMOERANG (Celebes) Postoffice Manado
type 1 size 22 mm x 3.5 mm
letters sans-serif and close together
Bulterman type A; seen in blue and black;
between 1883 and 1904.

BALANG-NIPA
Briefkaart.

BALANG - NIPA (Celebes) Postoffice Makasser
type 1 box 60 mm x 10 mm
letters 56 mm x 7 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and red;
between 1885 and 1900.



BANGIL (Java) Postoffice Soerabaja
type 1 box 37.5 mm x 10 mm
letters 33 mm x 7 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black, blue and red;
between 1874 and 1881.



BANGGOENPOERBA (Sumatra) Postoffice Medan
type 1 letters 49 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed (B); seen in black and violet;
between 1909 and 1911.

BATANG

BATANG (Java) Postoffice Pekalongan
type 1 box 40 mm x 10.5 mm
letters 35 mm x 6 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and red;
between 1874 and 1903.

BATOE-TOELIS

BATOE - TOELIS (Java) Halt on west line
near Buitenzorg
type 1 box 33.5 mm x 7.5 mm
letters 29 mm x 3 mm serif
seen in blue; between 1892 and 1894.

DI... Ka
BLORA

Adres.
Au

BLORA (Java) Postoffice Rembang
type 1 letters 12 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black;
between 1879 and 1888.

Adres. *Kartu. Karu. Amat.*
BLORA
sect 9
hnde

type 2 letters 16 mm x 4.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1888 and 1894



BODJA (Java) Postoffice Semarang
type 1 letters 19.5 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black
between 1891 and 1904.



type 2 letters 17 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1905 and 1908.

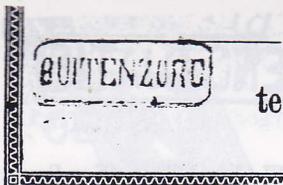


BONTHAIN (Celebes) Postoffice Makasser
type 1 box 43 mm x 7.5 mm
letters 40.5 mm x 5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black, red, violet;
and brown-black between 1877 and 1906.

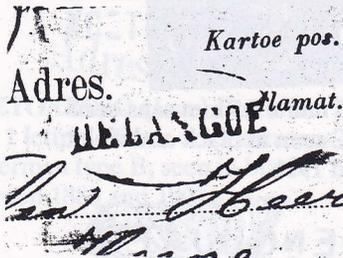
DI...
BREBES

Adres. *Kartu. Karu. Amat.*
BREBES

BREBES (Java) Postoffice Tegal
type 1 box 43 mm x 10 mm
letters 37.5 mm x 7.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and red;
between 1877 and 1901.



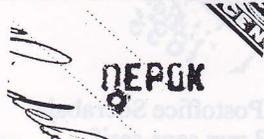
BUITENZORG (Java) Postoffice Weltevreden
 type 1 box 23.5 mm x 8 mm
 letters 21 mm x 3.5 mm serifs
 Bulterman listed; seen in black;
 between 1874 and 1877.



DELANGOE (Java) Postoffice Soerakarta
 type 1 oval 28 mm x 14 mm
 letters 26 mm x 3 mm serifs
 Bulterman type A ; seen in black ;
 between 1901 and 1903.



DEMAK (Java) Postoffice Semarang
 type 1 letters 17 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman listed; seen in red;
 between 1875 and 1877.



DEPOK (Java) Postoffice Weltevreden
 type 1 letters 13.5 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type A; seen in black and green;
 between 1882 and 1888



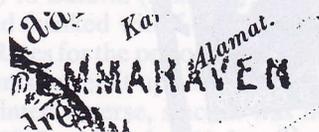
type 2 letters 18 mm x 55 mm serifs
 Bulterman type B; seen in green
 between 1884 and 1901.



type 3 box 28 mm x 9.5 mm
 letters 24 mm x 5.5 mm serifs
 Bulterman type C; seen in black;
 between 1906 and 1912.



EMMAHAVEN (Sumatra) Postoffice Padang
 type 1 box 36 mm x 8 mm
 letters 29 mm x 3 mm serifs
 Bulterman type A ; seen in black and blue;
 between 1899 and 1902.



type 2 letters 33 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type B; seen in black and blue;
 between 1902 and 1912.



FAK FAK (New Guinea) Postoffice Amboina
 type 1 letters 24 mm x 6 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman listed seen in black;
 between 1902 and 1911.



FORT VAN DER CAPELLEN (Sumatra)
 Postoffice Padang
 type 1 no space between VAN and DER
 letters 44 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type B; seen in black;
 between 1885 and 1904.



GAROET (Java) Postoffice Bandoeng
 type 1 box 40.5 mm x 10 mm
 letters 38.5 mm x 7 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type A; seen in black and red;
 between 1874 and 1881.



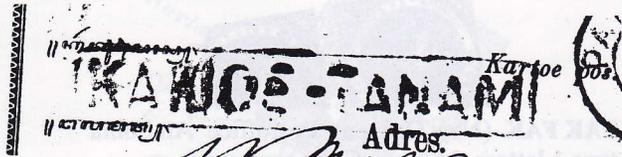
GOENDIEH (Java) Postoffice Semarang
 type 1 box 33 mm x 8 mm
 letters 31 mm x 4 mm serifs
 Bulterman type D; seen in black;
 between 1894 and 1912.



GOENOENGSITOLIE (Sumatra) Postoffice Padang
type 1 letters 46 mm x 7 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and red;
between 1877 and 1899.



GOMBONG (Java) Postoffice Banjoemas
type 1 letters 22 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black;
between 1882 and 1889.



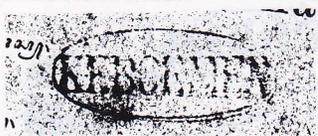
KAJUE - TANAM (Sumatra) Postoffice Padang
type 1 spelled KAIJUE - TANAM
box 59.5 mm x 10 mm
letters 56 mm x 6 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black, blue and red;
between 1876 and 1902.



type 2 box 44 mm x 7 mm
letters 34 mm x 3 mm serifs
halt on west coast line
seen in black and blue in 1902.

KARIMONDJAWA

KARIMONDJAWA (Karimun) Postoffice Semarang
type 1 letters 40 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black;
between 1906 and 1910.



KEBOEMEN (Java) Postoffice Banjoemas
type 1 oval 30 mm x 12 mm
letters 28.5 mm x 5 mm serifs
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1879 and 1882.



KEDONG DJATTI (Java) Postoffice Semarang
type 1 spelled KEDOENG DJATTIE
box 48.5 mm x 8 mm
letters 46 mm x 5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black, blue and violet;
between 1875 and 1893.



type 2 letters 31.5 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type C seen in black and violet;
between 1904 and 1911.



type 3 spelled KEDOENGDJATTI
letters 48.5 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type D; seen in black;
between 1911 and 1912.

KEPANDJEN

KEPANDJEN (Java) Postoffice Wlingi
type 1 letters 34 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black and blue;
between 1897 and 1904.



KERTOSONO (Java) Postoffice Soerabaja
type 1 letters 30 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue
between 1870 and 1896



type 2 letters 31 mm x 4.5 mm sans-serif
seen in black in 1897.



KOENINGAN (Java) Postoffice Cheribon
type 1 box 23 mm x 9 mm
letters 21 mm x 4 mm serifs (E and G)
Bulterman type A; seen in black, red and violet;
between 1876 and 1902.



KOEPANG (Timor) Postoffice Makasser
type 1 letters 26 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black;
between 1896 and 1903.



KOETOARDJO (Java) Postoffice Banjoemas
type 1 letters 25 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1886 and 1903.



KWALA (Sumatra) Postoffice Medan
type 1 letters 17 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black and violet;
between 1903 and 1911.

to be continued

The N.E.I. Veth high values, and their subsequent overprints 'On Cover'
(additional information)

Due to the editor's oversight, the texts associated with the illustrations of the above article were omitted from the Journal's Volume 19, Number 4 issue. Please put a note in that issue referring to the following:

Figures

1: Postal money order from Djambi (now: Jambi; Sumatra) to Batavia (Jakarta), remitting f 1.65 for a cook book, and franked with f 4. A very expensive way to send money! Rates for the period are unknown, but in 1941 it cost only 5 cents to remit up to f 5 (5). No additional markings on its printed reverse, since it was not cashed. Cancelled June 18, 1917, with arrival 10 days later. The stamps are line perforated (l.p.) 11 : 11 1/2.

2: Grossly overfranked, presumably philatelic cover, franked with the 2 1/2 Gld., l.p. 11 : 11 1/2, on blue paper. This was achieved by immersing whole sheets in indigo solutions. The whitish discolorations (like the patch in this specimen's upper right corner) resulted from contact with water. This does not mean the stamp is damaged. Rather, it is supposed to mark the stamp as genuine, although this is disputed by some (6).

3: The BUITEN BEZIT. overprinted Veth 1 Gld. and 2 1/2 Gld., both l.p. 11 1/2 : 11, on a philatelic cover cancelled Makasser (Ujungpandang) January 2, 1909.

4: The high values overprinted DIENST. (Official) on a fragment. Buitenzorg (Bogor) August 13, 1912. L.p. 11 : 11 1/2 (1 Gld.) and 11 1/2 : 11 1/2 (@ 1/2 Gld.).

5: This 45 gram item (postage 17 1/2 c. for first 40 g. and 10 c. for the next 20 g., or part thereof) was sent registered (10 c.), and with a declared value (green, domestic "Aangegeven waarde" label, bottom left) of f 850 (10 c. per f 150. or part thereof), for a total of 97.5 cents. Postage is therefore deficient by 2 1/2 c. This could have been made up on the reverse side of the cover, which is missing. The 30 CENT stamps are l.p. 11 : 11 1/2. Lawang, East-Java, March 3, 1919. (Rates quotes are from reference number 5).