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Editorial Collective:
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Newsletter

Editor: Frans H.A. Rummens
605-13th Avenue S.W.
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From the Editors,

The editors, Hans and Hanspaul are happy to report that we are continuing to receive articles for publication from our members. By the articles submitted you will have noticed that we have quite a variety of interests among our members. We hope to continue to expand the range of topics published. It is a sign that the ASN P is alive and well. Thanks to all who have contributed so far. We are grateful to the members who have taken the time to give us feedback on our efforts. If you have any suggestions for recurring or occasional columns in the Journal please let us know or even better, write one yourself.

We'd like to ask those members who went to Patria this year and who attended philatelic meetings, bourses and/or congresses to send us your impressions. First hand accounts will enable the rest of us to share some of the flavor of philately in the Netherlands. We also would like some articles along the line of "My best philatelic find".

We are still looking for articles on e.g. Stadspost, the current status of Philately in Indonesia (see "Invitation" in this magazine), Surinam, Aruba and the Dutch Antilles etc.

Some housekeeping.

Tell your stamp collecting friends about our group and enroll them as members. We are the group with the best library on Netherlands Philately outside of the Bondsbibliotheek in the Netherlands. Donations to the library are always welcome. We have an employee identification number, which would help donors in deducting the amount of their gifts from their income tax .

E-mail:

We can both now be reached by e-mail:

hphager@aol.com
tjkre@chevron.com

The co-editors.

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Dutch syncopated perforation varieties offer more than passing interest for study

by the late Lawrence H. Rehm

(previously published in *Linn's Stamp News*, May 23, 1977)

The syncopated or interrupted perforation varieties of the Netherlands have always been of more than passing interest to the collector of Netherlands issues, and yet most collectors know little about why they were created, other than that they were used in some kind of vending machine.

As a matter of fact, this is true in part. Just a few of the most commonly used values of the syncopated perforation varieties were used in vending machines, and what is more important, they were not developed for this purpose.

To understand the background of the syncopated varieties, one must go back to the time of WWI. Stamps in coilform had been available for a number of years, for use in vending machines usually located at post-offices for the convenience of patrons when the stamp windows were closed.

These machines used regular definitives of the period, which were perforated 12 1/2 by 12 1/2, and as far as is known, few problems were experienced with this operation.

About the time of WWI, a stamp dispensing machine was being introduced in the Netherlands for office use.

This machine, called POKO, was made in Germany (Holland's neutrality was respected during WWI) and contained up to seven rolls of stamps of various denominations.

At one stroke of the lever, it could perforate a stamp of the selected value with the company's initials, detach the stamp from the roll, moisten it, and affix it to the envelope.

Little use was made of the machine until after the war, at which time a more aggressive campaign resulted in its adoption by a number of Dutch firms.

As its use spread, one problem developed. It seems these stamps separated too easily from the roll and would not dispense properly.

The importer, G.M. Dehlinger, persuaded the postal officials to strengthen the connection between stamps in the roll, by removing several perforating pins. This left more paper at this point, giving the increased strength.

It should be noted that Dutch coil stamps at this time were assembled from regular sheets of 100 or more subjects. For assembling into rolls, the sheets were prepared by removing the bottom border and trimming off all but approximately 3/8 inch off the top border.

The lower part of the bottom row of stamps was moistened and affixed to the remaining portion of the top border of the next sheet.

This was repeated, sheet after sheet, until the required number of sheets were connected.

The large roll, a full sheet wide, was placed in a slitting device which slit the sheets continuously from top to bottom, rewinding into separate rolls of 500 or 1,000 subjects each.

One may occasionally find small sections of the border adhering to the back of used syncopateds, especially those with perforated initials.

Coil stamps produced from continuous rolls were not with which we are most familiar, with two imperforate sides, did not see use in the Netherlands until 1975.

The first syncopated perforation varieties were issued in early 1925 and were found to be a definite improvement over the regularly perforated coils in the POKO machine.

A few of the most commonly used values of the syncopated varieties were also placed in the vending machines. At the request of collectors, full sheets of these varieties were also made available at the philatelic windows of post offices in several large Dutch cities.

The definitive issue at this time was the 1924 numeral and portrait issue, on unwatermarked paper. The first type of syncopated perforation is called type A.

In 1926, watermarked paper was introduced, but no change was made in the patterns of removed perforating pins; therefore, the type A perforation is found on both the unwatermarked and watermarked definitive issues.

In 1928, a change was made to the four-sided syncopated perforations, apparently for reasons of symmetry, as the interrupted pattern along the sides of the stamp performed no function in either the POKO machine or in the vending machine.

This perforation variety, type B, is found only on watermarked paper.

In 1930, a Swiss vending machine was introduced into the Netherlands. This device seemed to work better if the pattern were changed to removal of the corner pins at the top and bottom only.

All pins were restored at the sides, and this type C was used both in the office machines, as well as in vending machines.

While the removal of pins helped in the operation of these dispensing machines, problems still occurred with annoying frequency.

Dehlinger prevailed upon the postal authorities to try a finer perforation, since this had proven to be the solution in Germany.

In late 1931, a change was made on all definitive values, from 12 1/2 by 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 by 12 3/4 perforation, and the new perforation proved to be the most successful solution to the problem.



A



B



C



D

Existing stocks of the syncopated perforations were slowly used up by operators of the dispensing machines and at the philatelic windows.

The change to 13 1/2 by 12 3/4 incidentally, did Dehlinger little

good. Due to the continuing problems with the POKO machine, most firms by 1931 had switched to meter franking machines, and only one or two POKO machines were still in use by WWII.

One other type of syncopated perforation variety is known. This is type D and is found on only the 7 1/2 cent watermarked value.

Its existence came about in 1926, when a Dutch firm obtained an English stamp dispensing machine which differed from the POKO unit in several respects, the main one being that the stamps were coiled and dispensed 90 degrees from those available at the Dutch post office.

For this one customer, a number of rolls of horizontal coils of the 7 1/2 c value were prepared.

The machine did not prove a success, and the firm returned it to England. The balance of the rolls were disposed at the philatelic window.

Type D closely resembles type B, having syncopated perforations on four sides, but the position of the missing pins is different.

In a determined effort to increase the sale of semi-postal issues, the Dutch postoffice made eight sets of Child Welfare stamps available with syncopated perforations.

It was hoped that the Dutch firms using the POKO machine would make extensive use of the semi-postals as a charitable action, but this did not prove to be the case.

Sales were similarly slow at the philatelic windows, as collectors felt put upon to purchase two sets of semi-postals each with a sizable premium.

Purists insist that the only legitimate syncopated perforation variety is a used copy which has perforated initials.

This proves it was employed in a POKO machine, which was the real reason the syncopated perforations were developed. They feel that all others, mint and nonperforated, were obtained from the philatelic windows and are philatelic in nature.

This ignoring the fact that not only were some values available from vending machines, but also some POKO machines were not equipped with a die needed to perforate initials.

Both of these uses were entirely legitimate and completely non-philatelic.

If further information is desired about the background of the syncopated perforation varieties of the Netherlands, I highly recommend the book "POKO issues of the Netherlands" by Burton Bauder.

INVITATION

The American Society for Netherlands Philately (ASNP) was established with the purpose of dissemination of information and to foster research of the philately of the Netherlands and her former colonies and territories. This includes the Netherlands-Indies, Indonesia, Netherlands New-Guinea, UNTEA, the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam and Aruba. So far, articles about Indonesia have "stopped" at 1949/1950, with essentially nothing available about subsequent years. We recognize that there is a substantial (and growing) number of philatelists who collect all periods of Indonesia, with or without the Netherlands-Indies etc., both in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Indonesia and elsewhere. There is currently no philatelic society in North America that specializes in Indonesia. We have therefore decided to broaden the scope of the ASNP to include all periods of Indonesian philately, from 1945 to the present.

To that end we extend a warm invitation to philatelists in the USA, Canada, Indonesia, the Netherlands and elsewhere to contribute articles about Indonesia, to be published in **Netherlands Philately**, the quarterly journal of the ASNP. Articles about all topics of Indonesian Philately, and of any length, can be composed in English, Indonesian or Dutch. They should be mailed to one of the following:

1. Hans Kremer, Editor,
Netherlands Philately
252 Balceta Ct.
Danville, CA 94526
U.S.A.
2. Hanspaul Hager, President
American Society for Netherlands Philately
1108 Wunderlich Drive
San Jose, CA 95129
U.S.A.
3. M. Hardjasudarma, Vice-President
American Society for Netherlands Philately
LSUMC/Radiology
Shreveport, LA 71130
U.S.A.

Information regarding the format, submission etc. of articles can be obtained from the above ASNP officials. Authors whose articles are published in **Netherlands Philately** will receive two complimentary copies of their printed article.

The Overprints on Stamps of The Netherlands and its Colonies during the last 125 Years

by J. F. Cleij

(translation by J. Enthoven)

In the Speciale Catalog of the stamps of the Netherlands and its Overseas Territories very little is mentioned by the overprinted stamps. Most of the time it mentions "Provisional" or "Clearance" issue or nothing at all. Of course many of the stamps are "Provisional", but this word says so little about the reason of the overprint. For that reason we have noted all the overprints and has the literature about these stamps been researched. For a good understanding we want to mention that only the main numbers of the catalog are being discussed. Perforations, types, inverted overprints, nuances in color or tete-beche pairs are excluded. We also left out the Specimen overprints. After arranging the stamps according to the reason of the overprints, we come to eight main categories, most of which are further subdivided. This is shown in table 1.

Table 1

Overprinted because of:

1. Rate change
 - a. on no longer or hardly used stamps;
 - b. on non-issued stamps.
2. Change in territory.
3. Political reasons
 - a. occupation;
 - b. revolutionary government;
 - c. name change;
 - d. ceding to the U.N.
4. Change in Postal use
 - a. postage stamp becomes airmail stamp;
 - b. airmail stamp becomes postage stamp;
 - c. postage stamp becomes postage due;
 - d. postage due becomes postage stamp;
 - e. postage stamp becomes parcel post computation stamp;
 - f. postage stamp becomes official stamp.
5. Administrative and Control stamp
 - a. for statistical reasons;
 - b. to prevent use of stolen stamps;
 - c. to differentiate the stamp from one with a different value.
6. Special occasions
 - a. without surcharge;
 - b. with surcharge.
7. Because some stamps were temporary out of stock in some Overseas Territories.
8. Clearance of unused stock
 - a. on no longer or hardly used stamps;
 - b. on non-issued stamps.
non-issued stamps.

It often happens that the same stamp can be placed in more than one category. An overprint in connection with a rate change is often also used to clear the stock of the value that is no longer used. We have listed the stamps using the most important reason. On the opposite page are 5 tables (tables 2 through 6) respectively of The Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Netherlands New Guinea, Curaçao (Neth. Antilles) and Surinam with the following information: Column 1. NVPH number, 2. number of stamps in the set, 3. year of issue, 4. reason of overprint, 5. value change a. lower b. same c. higher. The Netherlands has a final column indicating those stamps that do not exist (at least not as issued) without the overprints.

The following statistics can be taken from these tables:

The number of overprints

The number of overprints for The Netherlands is 90; Netherlands Indies 168; Netherlands New Guinea 25; Curaçao 30; Surinam 68, with a total of 380. We have to note here that the large number of overprints during the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands Indies have not been added to this total. The Indies, however, still come out with the most overprints, with a total of 168.

Year of Issue

Although we titled the article "The overprints in the last 125 years", they only cover 86 years. The first overprint appeared in Curaçao in 1891, cat. nr.18, and the last one in the Netherlands, in 1977, cat. nr. 1132. If we had written this article in 1953, the total would have been only slightly smaller. In the early days superfluous stamps were seldom destroyed. This was checked closely by the Accounting Office. This frugality often won out over elegance and esthetics. In the present time the salary and social coverage of the printer form a much larger part of the total cost of printing than in the past. Therefore overprints are not used much any more. Only when there is a need for speed, as with the "Watersnood" stamp of 1953, which was available 10 days after the occurrence, is this method still used.

The reason of the overprint

The reasons can place the stamp in different categories as mentioned before. The numbers and letters are those identified in table 1.

The rate changes

Only the regular overprints have been checked for rate changes. The Japanese overprints are again passed over. Also some stamps, not existing without the overprint, are regarded as special. Also, only the overprint without the surcharge, is looked at for the rate change.

The Netherlands

The value decreased for 17 values; 26 stayed the same, and 41 increased. The percentage of stamps that increased

Table # 2

Netherlands N.V.P.H. #	Number of stamps	Issue Year	Reason of overprint	Value after overprint			Doesn't exist w/o overprint
				lower	same	higher	
102/103	2	1919	1a	-	-	2	-
104/105	2	1920	8a	2	-	-	-
106	1	1921	1a	1	-	-	-
114/120	7	1923	8a	3	-	4	-
132/133	2	1923	8b	-	-	2	-
224	1	1929	1a	1	-	-	-
354	1	1940	1b	-	-	-	1
356/373	18	1940	3a	-	-	15	3
404	1	1943	6a	-	-	-	1
549	1	1950	8a	1	-	-	-
601	1	1953	6b	-	1	-	-
712	1	1958	8a	-	-	1	-
1132	1	1977	6a	-	1	-	-
P 28	1	1906	8a	1	-	-	-
P 30	1	1906	8a	1	-	-	-
P 29	1	1909	1a	1	-	-	-
P 27	1	1910	8a	1	-	-	-
P 31/43	13	1907	4c	1	1	11	-
P 61/64	4	1923	8a	2	-	2	-
P 65/68	4	1924	4c	-	-	4	-
D 1/7	7	1913	4f	-	7	-	-
D 8	1	1919	4f	-	1	-	-
D 9/15	7	1934/ 1938	4f	-	7	-	-
D 16/19	4	1940	4f	-	4	-	-
D 20/24	5	1947	4f	-	5	-	-
PV 1/2	2	1924	4e	2	-	-	-
Total	90			17	27	41	5

Table # 3

N.E.I. N.V.P.H.	Number of stamps	Issue Year	Reason of overprint	Value after overprint		
				lower	same	higher
31/37	7	1900	2	-	7	-
38/39	2	1902	1a	2	-	-
50a	1	1909	5c	-	1	-
62	1	1905	8a	1	-	-
63/80	18	1908	5a	-	18	-
81/98	18	1908	5a	-	18	-
135/137	3	1915	6b	-	3	-
138/141	4	1917/ 1918	7	4	-	-
142/148	7	1921	8a	7	-	-
149/159	11	1922	6b	-	11	-
171	1	1930	8a	1	-	-
211/215	5	1937	4b	5	-	-
228/229	2	1937	1a	2	-	-
273	1	1940	6b	1	-	-
322/325	4	1947	1a	2	-	2
326/332	7	1947	5b	-	7	-
333	1	1948	6b	-	-	1
351/361	11	1948/ 1949	3c	-	11	-
371	1	1949	3c	-	1	-
L 1/5	5	1928	4a	5	-	-
L 11	1	1930	1a	1	-	-
L 12	1	1932	8a	1	-	-
L 17	1	1932	1a	1	-	-
P 40	1	1937	1a	1	-	-
P 49/52	4	1946	4c	1	3	-
D 1/7	7	1911	4f	-	7	-
D 8/27	20	1911	4f	-	20	-
RIS 3/25	23	1950/ 1951	3c	-	23	-
Dai Nippon Rep. Ind.	x y	WWII after WWII	3a 3b	(-) (-)	(-) (-)	(-) (-)
Total	168+x+y			35	130	3

Table # 4

Nthrids N. G. N.V.P.H. #	Number of stamps	Issue Year	Reason of overprint	Value after overprint		
				lower	same	higher
22/23	3	1953	6b	-	3	-
38/40	3	1955	6b	-	3	-
UNTEA 1/19	19	1962	3d	-	19	-
Total	25			-	25	-

Table # 5

Curacao N.V.P.H. #	Number of stamps	Issue Year	Reason of overprint	Value after overprint		
				lower	same	higher
18	1	1891	7	1	-	-
24	1	1895	7	1	-	-
25	1	1895	7	1	-	-
26/28	3	1901/ 1902	2	1	2	-
74	1	1918	7	1	-	-
82/88	7	1927	8b	7	-	-
100	1	1929	1a	1	-	-
101/102	2	1931/ 1932	1a/7	2	-	-
182/184	3	1947	6b	3	-	-
244	1	1953	6b	1	-	-
333	1	1963	6b	-	1	-
L 1/3	3	1929	4a	-	-	3
L 17	1	1934	1a	1	-	-
L 41/44	4	1943	6b	4	-	-
Total	30			24	3	3

Table # 6

Surinam N.V.P.H. #	Number of stamps	Issue Year	Reason of overprint	Value after overprint		
				lower	same	higher
21	1	1892	7	1	-	-
29/33	5	1898	8a	5	-	-
34/36	3	1900	2	-	3	-
37/40	4	1900	8a	4	-	-
60/64	5	1911	8a	5	-	-
111/114	4	1925	8a	3	-	1
115	1	1926	8a	1	-	-
116/117	2	1926	4d	2	-	-
130/136	7	1927	8b	7	-	-
145	1	1930	8a	1	-	-
202/205	4	1942	6b	-	4	-
210/213	4	1945	7	4	-	-
214/219	6	1945	6b	-	6	-
245/246	2	1947	7	2	-	-
284	1	1950	7	1	-	-
295/296	2	1953	6b	-	-	2
330	1	1958	1a	1	-	-
L 8/14	7	1931	6a	-	7	-
L 23	1	1942	6b	-	1	-
L 24/26	3	1945	7	3	-	-
L 27/28	2	1946	6b	-	2	-
P 15/16	2	1911	8a	2	-	-
Total	68			42	23	3

D = Dienst (Official Stamp)

L = Luchtpost (Airmail)

P = Port (Postage Due)

PV = Postverrekening (Parcelpost)

in value is 48.5%. This percentage is high because of two large sets:

1. The Guilloche overprints of 1940, which were introduced by the Germans on an emergency schedule, because the stamps with the picture of Queen Wilhelmina were undesirable to them;

2. The De Ruyter postage dues of 1907, which cleared out the total remaining stock of the De Ruyter postage stamps. When these two sets are eliminated the percentage drops to 26.8%.

Netherlands Indies

The value decreased for 35 overprints; 130 stayed the same, and 3 increased. This makes 1.8% of the stamps with a higher postal value.

Netherlands New Guinea

The 25 overprints all kept the same value.

Curaçao

24 values decreased; 3 remained the same and 3 increased. Percentage 10%.

Surinam

42 values decreased; 23 remained the same and 3 increased. The percentage of increased stamps is 4.4%.

It is clear that the percentage of stamps that increased in value is low. Most of the time the value decreased or remained the same. The reason for this is probably to make it unprofitable for counterfeiters to overprint the stamps

After this introduction we want to discuss the different overprints in groups, as shown in table 1.

1a. Rate change on no longer or hardly used stamps



1. Netherlands 1919, nrs. 102/103; overprints 40/30, 60/30. These overprints were related to the changes in parcelpost rates of December 1, 1919; up to 1 kg. 40 cent, 3-5 kg. 60 cent.

2. Netherlands 1921, nr. 106; overprint 4/4 1/2

The printed matter rate was increased from 1 1/2 to 2 cent per 50 grams on March 1, 1921. On the one hand this made the 4 1/2 cent value superfluous (it had served for printed matter with a weight of 100-150 grams), on the other, there was no 4 cent value. Could also be 8a.

3. Netherlands 1929, nr. 224; overprint 21/22 1/2

November 1, 1929 the letter rate was decreased from 7 1/2 to 6 cent. The registration rate remained at 15 cent. Thus the rate for a registered letter became 21 cent (6 + 15) cent, from 22 1/2 (7 1/2 + 15) cent. Could also be 8a.



4. Netherlands 1909, postage due nr. 29; overprint 4/6 1/2. The Postal Law in regards to postcards was changed in 1908 on June 1. It stated that a postcard, that was mailed without a stamp had to be charged with 2 1/2 cent normal postage + 2 1/2 cent (in stead of 5 cent) additional postage = 5 cent. A picture postcard with too many words was treated as a regular postcard. If it was already franked with the 1 cent (the normal rate for a picture postcard), the postage due was 5 - 1 = 4 cent. Could also be listed under 8a.

5. Netherlands Indies 1902, nrs. 38/39; overprints 1/2 / 2, 2 1/2 / 3.

On July 1, 1902, the postage for news papers inside the country was lowered from 1 to 1/2 cent per 25 gram and the rate for printed matter, documents and samples to the Netherlands was lowered from 3 to 22 cent per 50 gram. Also 7, 8a.

6. Netherlands Indies 1937, nrs. 228/229; overprints 10/30, 10/32 1/2.

On October 1, 1937, the rate for inland letters was decreased from 12 1/2 to 10 cent. The overprints were applied by the Topographic Service in Weltevreden. Also 8a.



7. Netherlands Indies 1947, nrs. 322/325; overprints 3/2 1/2, 3/7 1/2, 4/1, 45/60. These overprints were made because of the rate changes of October 1, 1947.

8. Netherlands Indies 1930, airmail nr. 11; overprint 30/40.

The airmail rate to The Netherlands was decreased from 40 to 30 cents for letters up to 5 gram. The overprint was applied by the Topographic Service in Weltevreden. Also 8a.



9. Netherlands Indies 1932, airmail nr. 17; overprint 50/150.

Rate change of airmail letters of 5 to 10 gram from the Indies to the Netherlands from 75 to 50 cents. Date of change July 1, 1932. The overprint was applied by the Topographic Service in Weltevreden. Also 8a.

10. Netherlands Indies 1937, postage due nr. 40; overprint 20/37 1/2.

The rate change of letter mail to 10 cts. On October 1, 1937, caused the need for postage due stamps of 20 cent (10 + 10). The overprint was applied by the Topographic Service in Weltevreden. Also 8a.

11. Curaçao 1929, nr. 100; overprint 6/7 1/2.

Rate change on November 1, 1929 for inland letters and letters to The

Netherlands from 7 1/2 to 6 cent. The overprint was made in Curaçao. Also 8a.



12

13

14

12. Curaçao 1931, nr. 102; overprint 2 1/2 / 3.

Decrease in the postage for international printed matter from 3 to 2 1/2 cent on March 1, 1931. The overprint was done in Curaçao. Also 8a.

13. Curaçao 1934, airmail nr. 17; overprint 10/20.

This stamp was meant to pay the airmail rights for the line Curaçao-Aruba, which was opened on August 25, 1934. The overprint was done in Curaçao.

14. Surinam 1958, nr. 330; overprint 8/27 1/2.

Because of the increase of 7 1/2 to 8 cent postage for inland letters. There was no value of 8 cent in the current numeral set, type "van Krimpen".

lb. Rate change on non-issued stamps



15

16

17

15. Netherlands 1940, nr. 354; 7 1/2 + 2 1/2/5. Because of the special circumstances at the time, the sale period of the Summer stamps had been extended until October 31. During this time, on August 20, 1940, the rate for a letter to a different town was raised from 5 to 7 1/2 cents. This value did not occur in the Summer set. To make this value, the existing green stamps of 5 cent with the portrait of Jan Steen

were printed in red and the overprint 7 1/2 + 2 1/2 cent was applied at the same time.

2. Change in territory

16. Netherlands Indies 1900, nrs. 31/37; overprints 10/10, 12 1/2/12 1/2 15/ 15, 20/20, 25/25, 50/50 and 250/250.

For quite a while it had been decided that a whole new set of stamps would be introduced for use in the Indies. The time it took to make these stamps was so long, that they could not be introduced at the specified time. Early in 1899 it was decided to use the stamps of the Netherlands with the overprint NED. INDIE and the indication of the value in black. Also 7.

17. Curaçao 1901/1902, nrs. 26/28; overprints 12 1/2/12 1/2, 25/25 and 150/250.

See Netherlands Indies 1900, nrs. 31/37.

Not all values were overprinted, but only those, that were needed locally. Of the overprints made for Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Surinam, the 150/250 is the only one with a change in value. The value of fl. 1.50 did not exist in the Netherlands. Also 7.



18

19

20

18. Surinam 1900, nrs. 34/36; overprints 50/50, 100/100 and 250/250.

See Netherlands Indies 1900, nrs. 31/37.

Not all values were overprinted, but only those, that were needed locally. Also 7.

3a. Political reasons - Occupation

19. Netherlands 1940, nrs. 356/ 373; overprints 2 1/2, 5, 7 1/2, 10, 12 1/2, 17 1/2, 20, 22 1/2, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 250 and 500, all on 3 cent.

During the occupation in 1940 it was prohibited to use the stamps with the picture of Queen Wilhelmina. The Netherlands went behind bars. The overprints were made on the green 3 cent flying dove. Because of the international regulations, the 7 1/2 cent postcard rate had to be red and the 12 1/2 cent for international letters had to be blue. In the automatic vending machines rolls of the combined values of 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 cent were used, which was the reason for the 2 1/2 cent red. These last three stamps could also be placed in category lb.

20. Netherlands Indies, Second World War.

During the occupation of the Netherlands Indies many stamps were overprinted by the Japanese with a variety of overprints - stars, crosses, suns, anchors, etc.

3b. Political reasons-revolutionary government



21

22

23

21. Netherlands Indies after the Second World War. After the end of the Second World War the Merdeka-republic was started. Overprints were placed on a variety of Netherlands Indies and Japanese occupation stamps: Rep. Indonesia, Repoebluk Indonesia, ORI and others.

3c. Political reasons-name change

22. Netherlands Indies 1948/1949, nrs. 351/361, Indonesia overprints.

Because of the name change from Netherlands Indies to Indonesia, the Queen Wilhelmina stamps received the indication Indonesia. For the values up to 80 cents the old country name was obliterated with a single bar, while the values from 1 guilder received two bars. The values below one guilder exist in two varieties:

1. glossy overprint, narrow bar, 1.8 mm, made by G.C.T. van Dorp & Co;
2. matte overprint, wide bar, 2.2 mm, made by G. Kolff & Co.

23. Netherlands Indies 1949, nr. 371; Indonesia overprint.

While the one guilder stamp of 1948, nr. 358, has two bars, the one guilder of 1949, nr. 371, has three bars. The two bar overprint is made by van Dorp and the three bar by Kolff.



24

25

26

24. Netherlands Indies 1949, RIS nrs. 3/25, RIS overprints.

The pre-federal stamps in the numeral and temple type were overprinted with RIS, the initials of Republik Indonesia Serikat, or the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

3d. Political reasons-ceding to the U.N.

25. Netherlands New Guinea 1962, UNTEA nrs. 1/19.

The government of Netherlands New Guinea was ceded to the U.N. on October 1, 1962. The current stamps were overprinted with the initials UNTEA, the abbreviation for United Nations Temporary Executive Authority. The first overprints were made at the Landsdrukkerij at Hollandia. In the beginning of 1963 a second printing was made by Joh. Enschede & Zn at Haarlem.

4a. Change in Postal use - postage stamp becomes air-mail stamp

26. Netherlands Indies 1928, airmail nrs. 1/5; overprints 10/12 1/2, 20/ 25, 40/60, 75/100 and 150/250.

Issued in September 1928. The stamps with the overprint could only be used to pay for the airmail postage, they could not be used for regular mail. The overprints were applied by the Topographical Service at Weltevreden.



27

28

27. Curaçao 1928, airmail nrs. 1/3; overprints 50/12 1/2, 100/20 and 200/15.

These stamps with overprint were issued on July 6, 1929, with the opening of the regular air connection USA-Christobal-Columbia-Curaçao and vice versa. The postage for the Canal Zone was 50 cents, to Miami one guilder and New York two guilders. Because of the danger of faked stamps - the overprinted values are considerably higher than the basic stamp - these stamps were taken out of circulation in three months, as of October 15, 1929.

4b. Change in Postal use - airmail stamps become postage stamps

28. Netherlands Indies 1934, nrs. 211/215; overprints 2/10, 2/20, 2/30, 42 1/2/75 and 42 1/2/150.

By governmental decision of September 1, 1933 it was stated to discontinue the use of airmail stamps. The still available stamps were sold to the public for use as regular postage stamps. To speed up the use of the stamps, those values that were available in large quantities, were overprinted and issued as regular postage stamps.

The 2 cent rate is for single printed matter:

42 1/2 cent is the rate for an airmail letter to the Netherlands up to 5 grams.

The overprints were applied by the Topographical Service at Weltevreden. Also 8a.

4c. Change in Postal use - postage stamp becomes postage due



29

30

31

29. Netherlands 1907, postage due nrs. 31/43; overprints 1/2 / 1, 1/1, 1 1/2 / 1,

2 1/2 / 1, 5 / 2 1/2, 6 1/2 / 2 1/2, 7 1/2 / 1 / 2, 10 / 1/2, 12 1/2 / 1/2, 15 / 2 1/2, 25 / 1/2, 50 / 1/2, and 100 / 1/2.

The "De Ruyter" stamps, which were issued on March 23, 1907 and were valid until May 31, 1907, remained in such

large quantities, that the PTT sold out the remaining stamps by overprinting them with POSTAGE DUE and a new value. The following memo was sent to the Post Offices: These stamps can be ordered beginning November 1, 1907 and have to be used as soon as they are received, to replace the current postage dues for as long as these stamps are available. The postage dues with the overprint can also be sold to the public on request. Also 8a.

30. Netherlands 1924, postage dues 65/68; overprints 4/3, 5/1, 10/ 1/2 and 12 1/2/5. With the introduction of the stamps of the flying dove type (Lebeau) and the Queen type (Veth) the stamps of the issue of 1899 became superfluous. Those stamps that were available in large quantities were overprinted and transformed into postage due stamps. Also 8a.

31. Netherlands Indies 1946, postage dues nrs. 49/52, Makassar provisional dues.

On March 11, 1946, four overprinted postage due stamps were issued for the areas that were held by Dutch forces. They were overprinted by the printing office Celebes, which temporarily functioned as official printing office. Three values of the retracted "Konijnenburg" set were overprinted. The values are: 2 1/2 / 10, 10, 20 and 40 cent. Also 7, 8a.

4d. Change in Postal use - postage due becomes postage stamp



32

33

34

32. Surinam 1926, nrs. 116/117; overprints 12 1/2/40 and 12 1/2/40. The postage due stamps of 40 cents, which were no longer being used very often, were overprinted and promoted to postage stamp. The values overprinted were the 40 cents of the 1892 and the 1913 issue. The 12 1/2 cent value was a commonly used stamp. Also 8a.

4e. Change in Postal use - postage stamp becomes parcel post computation stamp

33. Netherlands 1923, parcel post computation stamps 1/2; overprints 11/12 1/2 and

15/17 1/2. In the Netherlands, additional postage is being charged for parcels that are forwarded or returned. The Post Offices compute these charges among each other with postage due stamps. In 1923 only the Offices in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague used special stamps for this purpose; an overprint of 11 cent on 22 1/2 cent and an overprint of 15 cent on 17 1/2 cent.

This was the result of a set of circumstances. Because of the rate change after the First World War the stamps with the values of 17 1/2 and 22 1/2 cent became unnecessary and they were overprinted with the value of 10 cent. After this had been done, several offices returned some rather large quantities of these stamps. Because of administrative reasons it was no longer possible to give these stamps the same 10 cent overprint. The decision was then made to make

official stamps out of them for internal usage. Still later it was decided to auction off the cards that had these stamps on them for the extra revenue it would bring; great was the amazement and the consternation among collectors when these stamps were offered at an auction of the Collector of Registration and Domain. Despite the attacks that were made on these stamps at the time, they are now listed as full fledged and true official postage stamps. They are rightly called parcel post computation stamps, although because of the inscription "Postage Due" they look more like postage due stamps. Also 8a.

4f. Change in Postal use - postage stamp becomes official stamp

34. Netherlands 1913, official nrs. 1/7; Poverty Law overprints.

The Netherlands stamps with the overprint "Armenwet" (Poverty Law) are generally considered official stamps, but that they are not follows from a Royal Decree of 1913, that regulates the use of these stamps. On top of that, they were not used by official public offices, but by "public institutions of charity", for instance: deacons, Roman Catholic poverty-law administrations, societies like Care for the Poor, Assistance in Special Cases, the Queen Emma Fund, etc. The Public Assistance Committee distributed the stamps to the above named institutions and they could only use them for correspondence to the Public Assistance Committee.



35

36

37

35. Netherlands 1919, official nr. 8; red Poor-law overprint. The light blue 1-cent of the 1899 issue had been changed to blue. The "Armenwet" overprint appeared on this new color in 1919. The overprint was now in red and placed in the middle of the stamp.

36. Netherlands 1934/1938, official nrs. 9/15; overprints Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale.

Since 1934 we are familiar with the overprinted stamps for the International Court of Justice at The Hague, which earlier was called the Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale. The Court does not use these stamps itself. The PTT attaches them to the mailed pieces for proof of payment. These stamps could also be placed under the category "Postal computation stamps." Originally the 12 1/2 cent value was the then current Peace stamp. When this stamp was taken out of circulation on January 1, 1938, it was replaced by the blue 12 1/2 cent Veth type, and therefore it also got the Court overprint in 1938.

37. Netherlands 1940, official nrs. 16/19; overprints Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale.

When the Veth type stamps were replaced with the Konijnenburg stamps of 1940, these later stamps also received the Court overprint.



38



39



40

38. Netherlands 1947, official nrs. 20/24; overprints Cour Internationale de Justice.

The previous Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale changed its name to Cour Internationale de Justice when it came under the jurisdiction of the United Nations. This is the reason for the 1947 overprint with the new name.

39. Netherlands Indies 1911, official 1/7; D - overprints. See (40) Netherlands Indies 1911, official nrs. 8/27.

40. Netherlands Indies 1911, official nrs. 8/27; DIENST-overprints.

The official stamps 1/7 and 8/27 really have to be viewed as one issue. They have all been used for the same purpose during the same period.

For several years it had been the intention to issue official stamps, to get reliable statistics of the number of pieces of mail that were sent by government offices and related services. In other words, the official stamps were used to indicate the postage that would have had to be paid, if there was no freedom of postage for authorities, institutions, etc. These stamps were supposed to be used for one year only. Because of the enormous number of stamps requested by the several offices, it became necessary to move up the starting date in order to provide all the different offices with enough stamps to last through the duration of the experiment without running the risk of running out before the end of the period. It was finally determined to let the period run from October 1, 1911 until September 30, 1912. The stamps are the same as the current stamps of the period in all values from 1/2 cent to 2 1/2 guilders, overprinted diagonally with the word DIENST (Service). The 2 1/2 cent stamp of the 1893 issue was overprinted in the same manner. The stamps of the "hanging hair" issue of 1892 - with the exception of the 30 cent, were also made into official stamps. They were provided with a black circular overprint, save for a capital D. The portrait of the young queen was hereby almost completely obliterated. Stamps 1/7 also 5a and 8a. Nr. 8 also 8a.

Stamps 8/27 also 5a.

5a. Administrative and Control stamp for statistical reasons



41



42



43

41. Netherlands Indies 1908, nrs. 63/80; JAVA overprints.

See Netherlands Indies 1908, nrs. 81/98.

42. Netherlands Indies 1908, nrs. 81/98; BUITEN BEZIT overprints.

On Java, where the Postal traffic was more intensive and the routes were shorter and less expensive, it might be possible to lower the postal rate from the 10 cent it was at the time. This in opposition to the rates for the outlying districts. To get statistical information about the number of pieces sent from Java to the outlying districts, and vice versa, and also about those that remained on Java, it was decided to overprint the stamps for a part with JAVA and for another part with BUITEN BEZIT. All this is mentioned in Government Decree nr. 1 of February 1907. In the same decree the temporary DIENST overprints are mentioned also, since they served the same purpose as the JAVA and BUITEN BEZIT overprints, and this was the gathering of reliable data about the mail traffic.

To obtain statistical data the Post offices on Java and Madoera only, would, starting August 1, 1908, for a period of three months orgy, keep accurate records of the number of letters with JAVA-stamps with a destination within the Post office area. Only the number of letters were noted, and of those only the ones with JAVA-stamps. The original period of three months until October 31, 1908 was extended with another three months, to be able to collect more data. During the statistical period, the normal stamps without overprints could not be sold. The date the stamps were taken out of circulation was April 1, 1909.

5b. Administrative and Control stamp to prevent use of stolen stamps

43. Netherlands Indies 1947, nrs. 326/332; 1947 overprints.

It was known that large quantities of stamps of the Kreisler and Konijnenburg types were in the hands of unauthorized people, who had been able to get hold of them during the days of the occupation. To prevent large losses to the Postal Administration the stamps were overprinted with 1947, and only those were valid for postage.

5c. Administrative and Control stamp to differentiate the stamp from one with a different value



44



45



45a

44. Netherlands Indies 1909. nr. 50a: = overprint.

In December 1908 the stamps of 15 cent brown were provided with an overprint of two horizontal black lines, in order to differentiate them from the 50 cent redbrown.

6a. Special occasions-without surcharge

45. Netherlands 1943, nr. 404; overprint: European PTT Society.

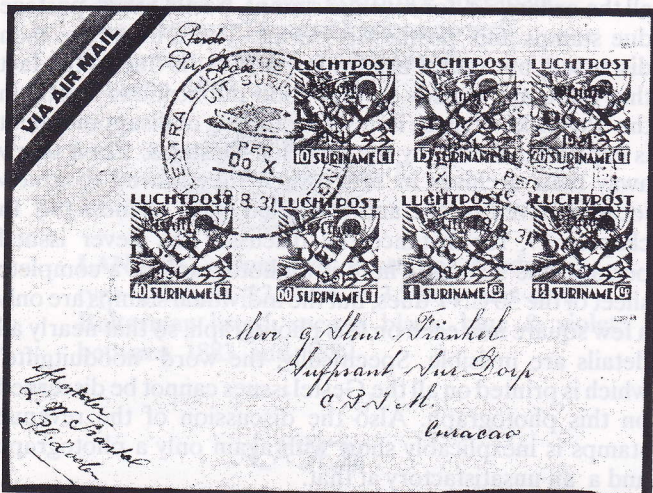
In connection with the agreement in regards to the European PTT Society which was reached on October 19, 1942, a special stamp was issued from January 15, 1943 until March 15, 1943 in the regular letter rate of 10 cent. The stamp itself is an enlarged version of the 2 1/2 cent stamp of 1923, posthorn type. It is printed in yellow and carries an overprint: EUROPEESCHE/ PTT/VEREENIGING/19 OCTOBER 1942/10 CENT.

This stamp can also be categorized under 8b.

45a. Netherlands 1977, nr. 1132; overprinted election date. The voting stamp of 1977, nr. 1129, was overprinted with the date 25 MEI '77, to remind voters of the date of the general election in the Netherlands.

46. Surinam 1931, airmail nrs. 8/14; overprint Flight Do X 1931.

These stamps were issued on the occasion of the visit of the Do X to Paramaribo. The stamps could only be used to pay postage on those pieces that would be carried on August 18, 1931, from Paramaribo on board the seaplane. All seven values from 10 cent to 1 1/2 guilders of the then current airmail stamps were overprinted Vlucht Do X 1931 in Gothic letters by the Government Printing office at Paramaribo.



46 Airmail letter of August 18, 1931, carried on the special flight from Surinam to Curaçao with seven stamps with the overprint Vlucht/ Do X 1931. in black (10,15,40,1.50) and red (1.00, 20 and 60).

6b. Special occasions-with surcharge

Under this category we will discuss the following stamps in this order: Exposition Bandoeng, Prisoners of War, National Welfare Fund, Niwin, Pelita, Red Cross, Against Hunger, Flood Relief stamp.

47. Netherlands Indies 1922, nrs. 149/159, overprint:Jaarbeurs Bandoeng.

It was decided to have some stamps with overprints available exclusively at the society "Nederlandsch-Indische

Jaarbeurs". The Director of the PTT would determine the dates of availability. The Director also set the limit at which these stamps could be sold. The stamps were sold to the Society at face value plus the cost of overprinting the stamps. The overprints were applied by the Topographical Service at Weltevreden, and it said: 3e N.I. JAARBEURS BANDOENG 1922.



47



48

The stamps were available from September 18, 1922 at the exposition grounds at Bandoeng and were sold for these prices: 1 cent at 3 cent; 2 cent at 4 cent; 2 1/2 cent at 5 cent; 3 cent at 6 cent; 4 cent at 8 cent; 5 cent at 9 cent; 7 1/2 cent at 10 cent; 10 cent at 12 1/2 cent; 12 1/2/ 22 1/2 cent at 15 cent; 17 1/2 cent at 20 cent and 20 cent at 22 1/2 cent. This surcharge does not show in the overprint. It is also noted that the 12 1/2 / 22 1/2 cent stamp with Jaarbeurs Bandoeng has a double overprint.

48. Curaçao 1943, airmail nrs. 41/44; overprint Voor Krijgsgevangenen (For Prisoners of War).

This overprint was made at the Oliviera printers at Paramaribo. It was put on the four highest values of the 1942 airmail set and gave the stamp a new value with a surcharge. The surcharge was destined for Dutch prisoners of war. The issue date was December 1, 1943.



49



50



51

49. Surinam 1945, nrs. 214/219; overprint for the National Welfare Fund.

On July 23, 1945 this set for the National Welfare Fund was brought out, with a black overprint: ...CENT/VOOR HET/NATIOANAAL/STEUNFONDS. The total supply was sold the first day.

The remarkable fact about these stamps is, that they appeared earlier than the stamps they were printed on. These saw the light of day in November of 1945. The stamps and the overprints were made by the American Bank Note Company at New York. The proceeds of the surcharge were used to help Dutch citizens inside and outside Europe, who had suffered from the war.

50. Curaçao 1947, nrs. 182/184; overprint NIWIN.

These three stamps appeared on December 1, 1947. They were printed on the veil type stamps of 1936 and gave the stamps a new value and a surcharge. The surcharge was for the NIWIN Foundation (Nationale Innspanning Wel-

zijnszorg Nederlandsch Indie) National Effort for the Welfare of the Netherlands Indies. Also 8a.

51. Netherlands Indies 1948, nr. 333; overprint Pelita.

Overprint PELITA, picture of an oil lamp, 15 + 10 ct on 10 cent Kreisler type. Pelita means lamp. They were available from February 2, 1948 until April 6, 1948. The surcharge was equally divided between the Pelita Foundation and the Central Committee for the Victims of Terrorism at Djakarta. Also 8a.



52



53



54

52. Netherlands Indies 1915, nrs. 135/137; Red Cross overprints.

The stamps of the cipher type with the white oval of 1 and 5 cent and the 20 cent ship type were overprinted in 1915 with a red cross + 5 cts. at a local printer. The date of issue was June 10, 1915. The stamps could only be used for

BOOK REVIEW

De PTT in bevrijd Zuid-Nederland, 4 oktober 1944-28 juli 1945 (The PTT in liberated Southern Netherlands, Oct. 4, 1944 - July 28, 1945) by H.E.R. Sandberg - Illustrated, 178 pages, published by Po & Po, 1994. ISBN 90-71650-09-X, ASNP price \$ 32

This is study No.16 in the series "Postal Historical Histories", published by the "Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars" (Po & Po). This book is heavy on the historical stuff. All the relevant Postal Orders are there, along with many important letters, Government (in exile) decisions and personal reminiscences and photographs of the leading personalities in this story. Even photographs of all the temporary headquarters of the PTT during this period are there. For the history minded therefore plenty to enjoy, most of it even being new information. The postal-values-inclined philatelists may feel himself slightly disappointed though. We knew already that all these securities were printed in Eindhoven by the lithography printing company of Gestel & Zoon, a company with 300 employees, located in the Eindhoven neighborhood of Gestel (!), which specialized in stone printing. (Note: the former is pronounced in the Celtic fashion of Gestel, the latter is pronounced Gestel). They had no fewer than 16 electrically driven stone presses and they had printed in up to 14 colors. Director was Dimmen Gestel, himself a graduate of the State Academy of Fine Arts (now the Rietveld Academy) and a well-known painter. Gestel & Zoon therefore was not one of your 13 in a dozen printers. They were big and well known - even internationally - as printers of artistically well-balanced and technically refined products. They were therefore exceptionally

qualified to print the postal securities. In the end they got all the orders, i.e. for revenue stamps, postal cards, postage due stamps and 'postbewijs' forms. These items are then discussed, but rather briefly. In part that is due to the fact that there are already several good publications mostly in the "Postzak", of these items. Our feeling of disappointment is explained mostly by the fact that Gestel & Zoon threw away their archives in 1987, when they moved to a new location. Even so, the author missed some chances too. In chapter 17, for instance, he discusses the never issued postage due stamps. There is a photograph of a complete sheet of the 30 CNT dues, but the individual stamps are only a few square mm each on this photograph, so that nearly all details are invisible. Specifically, the word "nooduitgifte" which is printed on all the Gestel issues cannot be discerned on this photograph. Also the discussion of the revenue stamps is inexplicably short with again only a photograph and a an unsatisfactory at that.

53. Netherlands Indies 1940, nr. 273; Red Cross overprint. This overprint indicates a cross outlined in black in the upper right corner of the 12 1/2 cent Kreisler stamp. Above the name of the country 10 + 5 cent. This stamp was sold from December 2, 1940 until December 15, 1940, with the proceeds going to the Red Cross. Also 8a.

54. Netherlands New Guinea 1955, nrs. 38/40; Red Cross overprints. The 5, 10 and 15 cent bird of paradise stamps received a red overprint consisting of the value of the surcharge. The overprint was done at Joh. Enschede_ and Sons at Haarlem. The three values and the surcharges are 5 + 5, 10 + 10 and 15 + 10 cent. The date of issue was November 1, 1955. The surcharge was for the Netherlands New Guinea Red Cross.

To be continued

Inter alinea, this book also contains a lot of new information on the so-called liberation set, printed by Bradbury & Sons in 1944. And if you ever wondered how that liberation stamp "Herrijzend Nederland" could appear in July, 1945, barely ten weeks after the liberation of the Western Netherlands, this story too is given in great detail.

In all, this book, is, of course, a study of tremendous importance and the author is to be congratulated with this opus of historical significance. It is also good reading, if in somewhat dry prose. Unfortunately it is in Dutch; even those non-Dutch speaking members who manage to understand the "Speciale" will find this book entirely intractable. Translators and Condensers, please step forward.

F.H.A. Rummens

NETHERLANDS INDIES STRAIGHT - LINE CANCELLATIONS

(part 2)

by Stuart Leven

SOME NOTES ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS

I noted that some of the illustrations in the first installment of this article were weak. I plan to try to do an illustration upgrade at the end of this series of articles that will replace some of the poorer markings. All I have to do is find better examples of the markings. If any of our members have clearer copies of any of the illustrations shown in any of these articles, please send them to me for inclusion.

Even a weak illustration can be useful. It will give you an idea of the style and spacing of the lettering and boxes in the various hand stamps. I have not been able to get very good examples from blue and red markings.

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

briefkaart.
LAMONGAN *Kartoe*

LAMONGAN (Java) Postoffice Soerabaja
type 1 letters 34 mm x 5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type C; seen in black;
between 1904 and 1911.



LANGKAT (Sumatra) Postoffice Medan
type 1 letters 23.5 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black, blue & violet;
between 1883 and 1889.

LASEM

LASEM (Java) Postoffice Rembang
type 1 letters 14 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black;
between 1881 and 1891.

art. A.W. Kartoeppos
namat.

LAWANG (Java) Postoffice Malang
type 1 letters 25 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue;
between 1881 and 1896.

LAWANG

type 2 box 32 mm x 11 mm
letters 28 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black and blue;
between 1887 and 1895.



LELES (Java) A halte near Garoet on the westline

type 1 box 25 mm x 8 mm
letters 16 mm x 2.5 mm serifs
seen in blue in 1898.



LEMBANG (Java) Postoffice Bandoeng
type 1 letters 24 mm x 5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black;
between 1910 and 1911.

LOEBOE PAKAM (Sumatra) Postoffice Medan
type 1 spelled LOEBOE-PAKAM

letters 31 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue;
between 1893 and 1901.



MADJALENGKA (Java) Postoffice Cheribon
type 1 letters 27 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1880 and 1902.



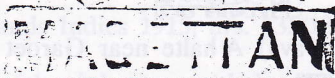
type 2 letters 36 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type C; seen in black;
between 1903 and 1909.



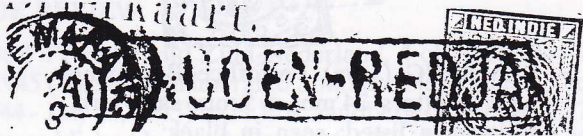
type 3 letters 44 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type D; seen in black and blue;
between 1907 and 1912.



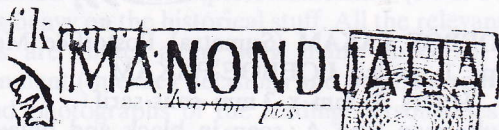
MAGETAN (Java) Postoffice Madioen
type 1 letters 28 mm x 7 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1895 and 1896.



type 2 spelled MAGETTAN
box 44 mm x 10 mm
letters 41 mm x 6 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black;
between 1874 and 1893.



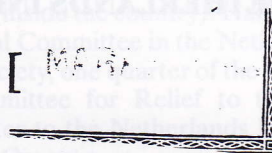
MANGOEN-REDJA (Java) Postoffice Garoet
type 1 box 62 mm x 10.5 mm
letters 60 mm x 8 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue;
between 1881 and 1890.



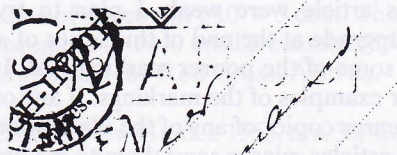
MANONDJAJA (Java) Postoffice Garoet
type 1 box 58 mm x 10 mm
letters 55 mm x 7 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black, blue and red;
between 1874 and 1900.



MAOS (Java) Halt near Banjoemas on the
westline
type 1 box 25 mm x 10 mm
letters 18.5 mm x 5 mm serifs
Bulterman type B; seen in black and blue;
between 1896 and 1906.



MARABAHAN (Borneo) Postoffice Bandjermasin
type 1 letters 29 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen black, blue, red and violet;
between 1881 and 1896.



MAROS (Celebes) Postoffice Makasser
type 1 box 40 mm x 10 mm
letters 35 mm x 6.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black, red and violet;
between 1884 and 1906.

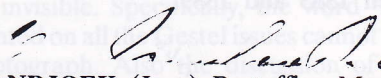


MARTA-POERA (Borneo) Postoffice Bandjer-
masin
type 1 letters 26.5 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
seen in blue in 1907.



MENES (Java) Postoffice Weltevreden
type 1 letters 19 mm x 5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1896 and 1911.

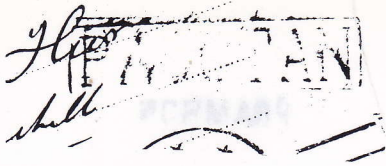
jde. (côté réservé à l'adresse.)



NGANDJOEK (Java) Postoffice Madioen
type 1 letters 30.5 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black and violet;
between 1891 and 1901.



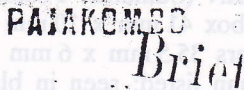
ONRUST (Island near Batavia) Postoffice Batavia
type 1 letters 16 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black, blue and green;
between 1879 and 1887.



PAGOTAN (Java) Halte on the eastline near Ponorogo
 type 1 box 38.5 mm x 9.5 mm
 letters 35.5 mm x 7 mm serifs
 seen in blue in 1903.



PAJAKOMBO (Sumatra) Postoffice Fort De Kock
 type 1 Spelled PAIJA - COMBO
 box 58 mm x 10 mm
 letters 55 mm x 7 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type A; seen in black and red;
 between 1874 and 1887.



type 2 letters 23 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type C; seen in black, blue and violet;
 between 1889 and 1903.



PANAROEKAN (Java) Postoffice Djember
 type 1 letters 43 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman listed; seen in black and blue;
 between 1912 and 1913



PANDEGLANG (Java) Postoffice Serang
 type 1 letters 34 mm x 3.5 mm serifs
 Bulterman type A; seen in black, red and violet
 between 1874 and 1893.



type 2 letters 24 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type C; seen in black
 between 1898 and 1912



PARAAN (Java) Postoffice Magelang
 type 1 letters 16.5 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type A; seen in black;
 between 1881 and 1896.



type 2 letters 20.5 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type C; seen in black;
 between 1896 and 1902.



PARE PARE (Celebes) Postoffice Makasser
 type 1 letters 30 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman listed; seen in black;
 between 1905 and 1907.



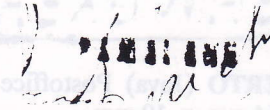
PARONGKOEDA (Java) Postoffice Buitenzorg
 type 1 box 34 mm x 7 mm
 letters 31 mm x 3 mm serifs
 Bulterman type C; seen in black, blue and violet;
 between 1896 and 1909.



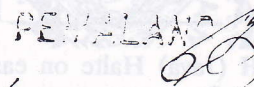
type 2 Spelled PAROENKOEDA
 box 37.5 mm x 7 mm
 letters 30 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type B; seen in black, blue and violet;
 between 1910 and 1911.



PASIRIAN (Java) Postoffice Probolinggo
 type 1 letters 24 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue;
 between 1900 and 1904.



PEMALANG (Java) Postoffice Pekalongan
 type 1 spelled PAMALANG
 letters 21 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type B; seen in black;
 between 1881 and 1888.



type 2 letters 26.5 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
 Bulterman type C; seen in black;
 between 1889 and 1899.



PERBAOENGAN (Sumatra) Postoffice Medan
type 1 letters 30 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue;
between 1890 and 1901.



type 2 letters 41 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black, blue and violet;
between 1900 and 1901.



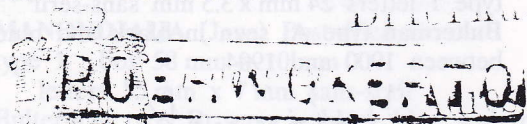
type 3 letters 39 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type D; seen in black, blue and violet;
between 1904 and 1911.



PETJANGAAN (Java) Postoffice Semarang
type 1 letters 31.5 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black;
between 1908 and 1912.



POERBOLINGO (Java) Postoffice Banjoemas
type 1 letters 27 mm x 3 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black;
between 1883 and 1894.



POERWOKERTO (Java) Postoffice Tegal
type 1 box 64 mm x 10 mm
letters 59 mm x 6 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black and red;
between 1875 and 1895.



POGADJIH (Java) Halte on eastline near
Pasoeroean
type 1 box 31 mm x 8 mm
letters 26 mm x 4.5 mm serifs
seen in blue in 1898

PRAMBON

PRAMBON (Java) Postoffice Sidoardjo
type 1 letters 19 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A; seen in blue;
between 1881 and 1890.



type 2 letters 26 mm x 4 mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B; seen in black and blue;
between 1890 and 1908.



PRIAMAN (Sumatra) Postoffice Padang
type 1 box 41 mm x 10 mm
letters 35.5 mm x 6 mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed; seen in black, red, blue & violet;
between 1880 and 1910.

To be continued