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# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



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# ASN P



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# Netherlands Philately

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PHILATELY

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From the Editors,

By now most of us have heard about the Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW). Having browsed some of the available material ourselves we have to be impressed with the possibilities for organizations as ours. What the Internet can do for us is give us exposure to a wide audience; it is basically free advertizing. We were planning on putting out a call to our membership for the creation and maintenance of an ASN P Home Page. However, member Mike Connolly beat us to it. He informed us that he had set up a ASN P web page. The address, and I hope I don't make any typos in this, is: "http://ourworld.com-puserve.com/homepages/aranman/arubasoc.htm" (don't type in the " marks). Please have a look if you have a chance, and let us know what you think.

Our call for articles relating to modern Indonesian Philately has resulted in a very positive response from Ernest Frick. Ernest was involved in a now 'deceased' Indonesia collectors group in the 70-s, and still has access to all articles of that group as well as new information. In addition, Linn's, in their January 29, 1996 issue gave us a nice plug, resulting in at least fifteen inquiries. So, all you Indonesia collectors, you can look forward to more on this subject in the near future.

This month's issue covers the third (and for now) final installment of Stuart Leven's series on the NEI straight line cancels, as well as the last part of Cley's article on the Overprints. The other articles deal with the UNTEA International Response Coupons, by John Hardjasudarma and an article by Bert van Marrewijk on the 'Typenrader' cancels of the Netherlands. We hope you'll enjoy these articles.

We are in the process of making arrangements for those ASN P members who are coming to the World Philatelic Exhibition, Pacific'97, May 29 - June 8, 1997 in San Francisco to get together in some way. We will keep you informed as the plans progress.

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## UNTEA International Reply Coupons

by M. Hardjasudarma \*

Since most of us are probably not all that familiar with International Reply coupons (IRC), some explanation may be in order. Currency differences, and in some cases restrictions, often make it difficult to prepay one's foreign correspondent return postage. To solve this problem, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) created the IRC in 1907. The IRC (Figure 1) is a printed piece of paper sold by all UPU member postal administrations that can be exchanged for postage stamp(s) anywhere in the world, as long as it is done at a postoffice of a country which is also a UPU member. The stamp(s) will pay for the single letter rate from that country to foreign destinations by surface mail. To avoid profit taking, the sale price of the IRC is currently equal to the highest paid single letter rate by surface mail of all UPU members. Thus it is quite likely for us to have to pay more for an IRC than the aforementioned letter rate is in that particular country, or ours, for that matter. Be that as it may be, we can be assured that whoever receives the IRC, wherever he might reside in the world, can exchange it at his local post office for enough stamps to pay the postage on his letter to us. At the time of purchase, the post office puts its mark on the IRC. When exchanged for stamps, the other post office also cancels it. Having done the duty they were designed for, these IRCs are then used by the different postal administrations to periodically account for the costs to each other, and make reimbursements where necessary. After that, these 'used' IRCs are destroyed.

A study by de Weyer has shown that even though IRCs were available in the Netherlands Indies (of which West New Guinea was part until 1949) as early as 1907, thus far none are known from West New Guinea with (purchasing postal) markings before 1950. In that year, West New Guinea issued its first IRC, followed later by four different types in succession. The first three types, valued at 40 cents were never used during UNTEA, and will not be discussed further. Some time between September 1958 and June 1959, the IRC price was raised to fifty cents. This caused the emergence of the type #4 IRC, which was really a forty cents of which the value was overprinted in red with a "50" rubber stamp (Figure 1). Type #5 is an IRC printed with the new value of fifty cents.

All these IRCs are very scarce, as shown by de Weyer's study. Of the most common one, type #4, he described just 21 copies. These are used between June 1959 and the end of April 1963, and therefore include practically the entire UNTEA period. The sole type #5 found so far bears a date of February 7, 1963 (Hollandia) well within the UNTEA period. It also bears the circular date stamp of a post office in Holland (Naarden), where it obviously was not exchanged for stamps, and the Naarden was therefore struck



Figure 1 (A Type #4 IRC of Netherlands New-Guinea sold in Hollandia on April 3 (or 30), 1963).

by favor. Unless a type #5 with a West New Guinea cancel of before October 1, 1962 is ever found, this IRC can be considered as an entirely new and different type, and issued by UNTEA despite the fact that it carries the old land's name, i.e. Netherlands New-Guinea in Dutch and French. No UNTEA overprint was apparently ever applied to IRCs.

### References:

de Weyer N.J., De internationale antwoordcoupons van (Nederlands) Nieuw-Guinea (2). Zuid-West Pacific (ZWP) 1988: 081:015-020 (NNG. 449-454).

Koch P-A, Wiggers de Vries WVM. Die Internationalen Antwortscheine der Niederlande. "Internationale Antwortscheine", Krefeld-Traar 1981; Pg. 37-38.

\* Article previously published in The Journal of United Nations Philatelists, Vol. 18 #2, April 1994

# Typenrader Cancels of Dutch Postal Offices.

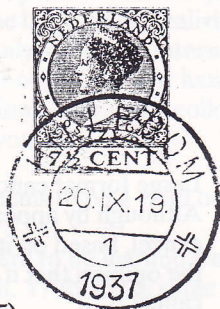
by G.A.M. van Marrewijk

For most people collecting cancels it stops with the small round cancels, although in the last few years there has been a bit more interest in the large rounds as well. There it usually stops; who wants to collect 'that modern stuff'? Hardly ever one sees an auction with 'typenrader' cancels in it. Typenrader confuses a lot of collectors. However, everybody is familiar with the word typewriter. Type refers to the different characters on the keyboard. With the large round cancels these various types or characters came separate, they had to be attached to the canceler by using small screws. This was not only very time consuming (in the main offices they had to be changed every hour), the types also sometimes got lost or were damaged. The solution to most of these problems was a canceler where the characters were attached to small wheels (raders) which could be turned. No changing of characters was necessary, just a turn of the wheel would do.

Since 1906, four different forms of typenrader cancels have been used; easily distinguishable based on the date bar between the two circles.



1. Long Bar Cancels (starting 1906).  
The date bar cuts all the way across to the outer circle. Year, month, day and hour are shown in the bar.



2. Short Bar Cancels (starting 1915).  
The date bar stops at the inner circle. The year is no longer in the bar, but in the lower circle segment.



3. Open Bar Cancels (starting 1951).  
The date bar is not closed; the inner circle is interrupted at both sides. The year again is in the date bar, as with the long bar cancels.



4. Cylinder Bar Cancels (starting 1967).  
Here the inner circle has been dropped. Date and Hour indications are in a cylindric segment within the circle.

Especially among the long and short bar cancels many types exist, differing in cancel size, letter type, townname description, number of crosses or stars between the circles, etc. The notation of the month originally was in Arabic, later in Roman numerals, while for the hours a change was made in 1927 from the 12-hour system (with V(oormiddag) = A.M, and N(amiddag) = P.M.) to the 24-hour system.

## TYPES OF LONG BAR CANCELS.



Small size (27 mm) with 3 stars.



Small size (27 mm) with 2 stars and cancel number.



Average format (29 mm) with and without number.



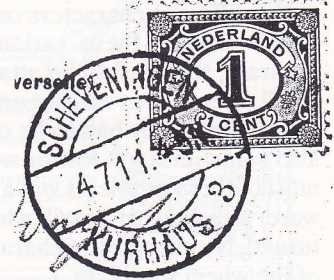
Specification of Province in lower segment;  
Roman month specification.



Branch Offices with street names;  
either Roman or Arabic month specification.



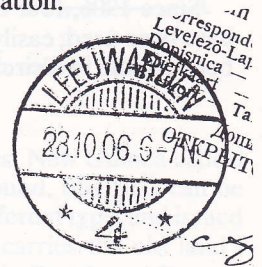
Specification of suburb in lower segment;  
Roman or Arabic month specification.



Branch Offices with names other than street names:  
Roman or Arabic month specification.



Railway station in lower segment;  
Roman or Arabic month specification



Cancel with vertical bars in the inner circle and Arabic  
month specification. The vertical bars were removed  
after a couple of years.



Two part townname in upper segment;  
Arabic month specification



Large format cancel (34 mm)  
Although by appearance a predecessor of the short bar  
cancel, based on its date of appearance (1906), I'm of  
the opinion that it is wrongly identified as a long bar  
cancel.



**Four arguments against collecting typenrader cancels.**

Two part townname split between upper and lower  
segments; month specification either Roman or Arabic.

The four most often heard arguments against collecting  
these cancels are:



- 1: There is no end to these cancels.
- 2: What can a true philatelist learn from this modern stuff?
- 3: It is worthless material.
- 4: There is no catalog; how do I know what's out there?

Specification of Municipality in lower segment;  
Arabic month specification.

A smart reader would notice that most of these argu-  
ments could be turned around. Everybody loves to find a  
reason *not* to collect something.

Let's have a closer look at the arguments:

"There is no end to these cancels". Take a look at Table 1. The number of offices with the typewriter longbar cancels is about the same as that of the offices with small-, and large round cancels. Wassenaar and Van de Ven (4) come up with 22 offices with vertical bars, about 600 with Arabic month indicators, and close to 800 with Roman month indicators. Since about 200 offices fall in two or all three of these categories, we get down to about 1200 unique offices, not counting the fieldpost, train, boat, tram, and administrative cancels, which are included in the small and large rounds. The count also excludes the longbar cancels with the 24-hour time identifiers that are being used since 1930, as well as the new (Roman) month indicators. This makes the long bar cancel the cancel with the most longevity among the Dutch cancel types.

For the short bar and what came after that, there is no official inventory. In two anonymous overviews of short bar cancels (5 and 6) we notice about 1200 offices with 12-hour indicators, and more than 1500 with 24-hour indication. Excluding overlap in names, we come to about 2100.

Although the open bar cancel was used only relatively short (between 1951 and 1960) my collection represents more than 1300 offices. But the real champion is the cylinder bar cancel.

I have more than 3250 offices in my collection, and more are showing up all the time. Especially the large number of branch offices that were established in the newer suburbs after WWII have contributed to this. Some of these offices were only in use for a short time, making them extremely rare.

However, there is another factor. Each office had many typewriter cancels, each one with its own *cancel number*. This means that medium sized postoffices, like Alkmaar, easily had 10 different cancels, while the largest offices had tens and tens of these. One could spend a lifetime just looking for all the cancels of one of the large cities, realizing that many of these cancels were only used for internal, administrative purposes. The chances of getting your hands on those is practically nil. Conclusion: You can't collect everything, but then again who tells you to?

Enough about argument one, it seems to be a valid one.

The second argument "what is there to be learned from these", is just about answered as well. Truly used, some of these modern cancels are probably rarer than the rarest small, or large round cancels...but then, they don't cost a lot. To make it even more interesting, the KPN (the former PTT(HK)) decided a couple of years ago no longer to announce all openings and closings of postoffices. In short, there is still a lot of work to be done.

The third argument "It is worthless material" looks to me more of a recommendation than a discouragement. For a couple of pennies you can stumble on the rarest cancels. I just recently picked up a "Helden-Panningen" cancel from a dime book. However, for cancels on entires you might have to pay a couple of guilders.

The final argument "There is no catalog" is correct. But

then, think about all the money you are saving not having one. Often the issuing of a catalog results in higher prices. Of course you could become immortal by putting one together.

### How to collect the typewriter cancels?

If you are planning on collecting for example all short bar cancels on the same stamp, nicely horizontal, and perfectly readable, forget it. The extended period of use (from 1916 to 1950), and the closing of many offices during that time, makes this option unattainable. Remains the option to collect full cancels on a variety of stamp designs. Due to the size of the cancel (diameter 29 mm), and the requirement of a stamp with a clear background, there are few stamps that qualify. A good choice would be the orange or red colored 1923 Jubilee stamps, 5 ct. 1938 Jubilee, the 1945 Liberation and the 1954 Statute stamps. I wish you well with it.

You will have more chances for completeness if you also include cuts or complete covers. The advantage of cuts or single stamps is that they are easier to assemble, either on stock pages or on separate stock cards for each town. The last method makes it easy to add cancels.

The advantage of complete covers is that you can see the cancel in the proper postal context. By choosing a variety of covers (registered, parcel post, express mail, etc.) your collection will be much more interesting and valuable. Even more so, if you limit your collection to a town, region or province, what the Germans so nicely define with the term *Heimatsammlung*, it is necessary to collect complete covers.

### Encouragement and Conclusion.

Collecting typewriter cancels is interesting and challenging. It calls for the hunt and perseverance. It can only be build a bit at the time. The few large accumulations that have existed have probably been scattered or were broken up. When looking for this material you will encounter the names of the pioneers on this subject, mostly from the thirties and forties, names like Bingen, Brave, Traanberg, Van der Leq, Van der Willigen. It is our task to continue their work, to gather copies of the later material, to be saved for future generations.

Table 1. Overview of the postoffices with their own cancel, for the various cancel types.

cancel type	number of postoffices	reference
small round	1625	Koopman, 1979
large round	1550	Kuyt, 1992
long bar	1225	Wassenaar & v.d.Ven, 1993
short bar	2100	Anonymous A and B, no date
open bar	1300	author's collection
cylinder bar	3250	author's collection

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

by J. F. Cleij

(translation by J. Enthoven)

## Conclusion

### 6b. Special occasions-with surcharge



55

55. Surinam 1942, nrs. 202/205; Red Cross overprints. See Surinam 1942, airmail nr. 23.



56

56. Surinam 1942, airmail nr. 23; Red Cross overprint. The stamps 202/205 and airmail # 23 really are really one set, issued on January 2, 1942 and available until April 30, 1942. The red overprint consists of a cross plus the surcharge and was printed by Oliviera in Paramaribo.



57

- + 2 c on 2 cent, ship type, Dutch printing;
  - + 2 c on 2 cent, ship type, English printing;
  - + 2 c on 2 1/2 cent, ship type, Indonesian printing;
  - + 5 c on 7 1/2 cent, ship type, Dutch printing;
  - + 5 c on 10 cent, airmail, English printing.
- The surcharge was for the Surinam Red Cross.

57. Surinam 1946, airmail nrs. 27/28; Red Cross airmail overprints. Two stamps of the 1945 issue were overprinted on the occasion of the first lustrum (five years) of the Surinam Red Cross, which coincided with the stamp exhibition of the First Surinam Philatelic Society. They were available from February 24 until March 2, 1946 and the surcharge was for the Surinam Red Cross. The stamps are overprinted in the four corners with a cross of Lotharing, to the left and right of the queens picture are the words LUCHT (Air) and POST placed vertically. Above the value of the stamp is the surcharge indication, +40 on the 10 cent stamp and +60 on the 15 cent stamp. The color of the overprint is red. Also 4a.

\* exclusive of fieldpost, train, tram, boat, and administrative cancels

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- (2) Koopman, H., 1979. Catalogus der kleinroondstempels van Nederland, 3e druk. Wiggers de Vries b.v., Amsterdam. 14 pages.
- (3) Kuyt, B., 1992. Wegwijzer voor de Nederlandse grootroondstempels. NVPH, Den Haag ?? . 80 pages.
- (4) Wassenaar, W.M. & A. van de Ven, 1993. Het voorkomen van de Nederlandse langebalkstempels, herziene editie. Own manuscript. 50 pages.
- (5) Anonymous A, no date. Stempellijst Nederland typen-raderstempels 1915 (Vellinga model b) met uurindeling V en N (oude 12-uursindeling). Unpublished manuscript. 12 pages.
- (6) Anonymous B, no date. Kortebalkstempels met 24-uursindeling. Unpublished manuscript. 33 pages.



58



59



60

58. Curaçao 1963, nr. 330; overprint Against Hunger. Overprint TEGEN DE HONGER/picture of a wheat spike/+ 10 c. The overprint is in black on the 20 cent stamp of the 1958 issue. The design is from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. The stamp, made by Enschedé, was available from March 21 until June 20, 1963 as part of the anti-hunger crusade of the United Nations.

59. Netherlands 1953, nr. 601; overprint Watersnood. The flood disaster in the Netherlands was the occasion for this stamp, which was printed on the 10 cent value of the Juliana en face, with a surcharge of ten cents. The surcharge went completely to the victims of the disaster. The overprint states 1953/10 c + 10/WATERSNOOD. The stamp was issued ten days after the disaster occurred, February 10, 1953.

60. Netherlands New Guinea, nrs. 22/24; overprint "hulp nederland 1953". New Guinea also made its contribution by the issue of a set of stamps to collect money for the victims of the flood disaster. The overprint was done in Hollandia by the Landsdrukkerij. The overprint: hulp/nederland/ 1953 and the surcharge (either 5 or 10 cents). These stamps were ready a day earlier yet, on February 9, 1953.



61



62



63

61. Curaçao 1953, nr.244; Watersnood overprint. In the Netherlands Antilles a stamp was issued with a surcharge. The surcharge was for the Netherlands National Disaster Fund. The stamp used was the 1 1/2 guilder value, overprinted with WATERSNOOD/NEDERLAND/1953. The value of the stamp was lined out and a new value of 22 1/2 ct. + 7 1/2 ct. was applied. The overprint was done locally. Issue date February 21, 1953.

62. Surinam 1953, nrs. 295/296; stormramp overprint.

On February 18, 1953, two stamps with surcharge were issued in Surinam, with the surcharge to go to the victims of the flood disaster in the Netherlands. The overprints were applied to the two inauguration stamps of Queen Juliana, the 7 1/2 cent orange and the 12 1/2 cent blue. The overprint on the 7 1/2 cent stamp is: STORMRAMP/NEDERLAND/1953. The value is overprinted with 12 1/2 c + 7 1/2 c in black ink. On the stamp of 12 1/2 cent the overprint is the same with the exception of the value. This is: -20 + 10, in which the - line crosses out the previous value. This overprint is printed in red. They were applied locally. Also 8a.

### 7. Temporary unavailability of certain stamps in the Overseas Territories

63. Netherlands Indies 1917/1918, nrs. 138/141; overprints 1/2 / 2 1/2, 1/4, 17 1/2/ 22 1/2, 30/100. Because of the war the connection between the Netherlands and the Indies was bad and it became necessary to replenish the stock of the more common values. These overprints were made locally, the 1/2 / 2 1/2 in 1917 and the 1/4, 17 1/2 / 22 1/2 and 30/100 in 1918. Also 8a.



64



65



66

64. Curaçao 1891, nr. 18; overprint 25/30. Because of the lack of stamps of the 25 cent value, the 25/30 provisional overprint was issued on September 1, 1891. The 25 CENT overprint was applied primitively, with a rubber handstamp, to the 30 cent stamp of the king Willem III set. The two-lined overprint is printed in black.

65. Curaçao 1895, nr. 24; overprint 2 1/2/10. Because of a temporary lack of a 2 1/2 cent stamp, the 10 cent stamps of the king Willem III set were overprinted with a 17 mm long 2 1/2 cent handstand. They were issued on November 15, 1895 and within a couple of hours the total supply of 45,000 stamps was sold out. Also 8a.

66. Curaçao 1895, nr. 25; overprint 2 1/2/30. Because of the fact that the total stock of the 2 1/2 on 10 cent stamp was bought up by speculators, it was decided to issue the 30 cent stamp also with an overprint of 2 1/2 cent. This one was issued on December 1, 1895. This overprint does not have the same characteristics as the 2 1/2/10, but looks more like the 25/30 overprint, also a two-lined handstand applied in black ink. These stamps were only made when needed. The overprinted stamps were not sold directly to the public, but had to be applied to the mail by the Postal employee under these conditions: Each piece could have only one overprinted stamp. The stamps could only be used for international mail and only if the use could not be avoided. Also 8a.



67



68



69

67. Curaçao 1918, nr. 74; overprint 5/12 1/2. Because of the war conditions at the end of the first World War the connections between the Netherlands and Curaçao were practically at a standstill. Because of this there was a lack of 5 cent stamps. The stamps of 12 1/2 cent were overprinted with 5 CENT. Date of issue: September 1, 1918.

68. Curaçao 1932, nr. 101; overprint 1 1/2 / 2 1/2. Because the supply of 1 1/2 cent stamps was used up and the order of these stamps that had to come from the Netherlands had not arrived, there was a shortage of 1 1/2 cent stamps on Curaçao. A number of stamps of 2 1/2 cent were supplied with an overprint of 1 1/2 in red. This stamp has been in use from October 28, 1932 until November 17, 1932, thus only for a period of three weeks.

69. Surinam 1892, nr. 21; overprint 2 1/2/50. Because of large purchases from other countries the supply of 2 1/2 cent stamps of the cipher type was sold out before they could be resupplied from the Netherlands. An order was issued to overprint the 50 cent king Willem III with 2 1/2 cent. Date of issue: August 1, 1892. Despite the instructions, that the stamp could only be affixed to the mail by Postal employees, the whole supply was sold out within eight days. In the mean time a decision was made to issue a completely new stamp. This was the reason for the black and yellow provisional stamp: nr. 22 in the Special Catalogus.

70. Surinam 1945, nrs. 210/213; overprints 1/2/1, 2 1/2 / 7 1/2, 5/10 and 7 1/2/10. These overprints have to be viewed together with the overprints on the airmail stamps nr. 24/26. Local overprints by Oliviera at Paramaribo, because of a



need for certain values. On March 12, 1945, the 2 1/2 / 7 1/2, the 5/10, the airmail 22 1/2/60, 100/250 and 500/1000 were issued. The overprints were sold out within three hours. Each person got a maximum of 25 sets. The 1/2 / 1 and 7 1/2/10 were issued on June 26, 1945. All these stamps were only available at the Post office at Paramaribo. The overprints on the regular stamps were black, on the airmail stamps they were red.



70



71

71. Surinam 1947, nrs. 245/246; overprints 1 1/2 / 7 1/2, 2 1/2/10.

Because stamps in these values were not received in time from the Netherlands, local overprints were made in Paramaribo in the much used values 1 1/2 / 7 1/2 of the Ship type and 2 1/2/10 of the Veil type. Date of issue: August 12, 1947. Also 8a.



72



73

72. Surinam 1950, nr. 284; overprint 1/7 1/2. A shortage of one cent stamps of the Van Krimpen type was the reason of the issue of overprint 1 cent on the 7 1/2 cent orange, type American Bank Note Company. Date of issue: August 9, 1950. Also 8a.

73. Surinam 1945, airmail nrs. 24/26; overprints 22 1/2/60, 100/250 and 500/1000. See Surinam nrs. 210/213.

8a. Clearance of unused stock on no longer or hardly used stamps



74



75



76

74. Netherlands 1920, nrs. 104/105; overprints 250/1000 and 250/1000. Still available stamps of 10 guilders, the one of the fur collar type of 1905 and the one of the Jubilee issue

of 1913 were overprinted 2.50 and sent from Haarlem to the provincial capitals and also to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The stamps were only available at the main Post offices in these towns. The public could not buy more than 10 stamps of this type at one time. These stamps are a perfect example of a clearance of left over stock.

75. Netherlands 1923, nrs 114/120; overprints 2/1, 2 / 1 1/2, 10/3, 10/5, 10/12 1/2, 10/17 and 10/22 1/2. In connection with the clearance of the stamps of the 1899 emission, which were in oversupply because of a change in the Postal rates, or had been retracted, seven of these stamps were overprinted 2 ct. respectively 10 ct. and distributed to the Post offices.

76. Netherlands 1950, nr. 549; overprint 6 / 7 1/2 The stamps of Queen Juliana en face were issued in 1949. The large quantity of 7 1/2 cent stamps with the picture of Queen Wilhelmina that were still in stock were overprinted at that time with a 6 and sold as regular postage stamps at the offices. They were available at the Post offices from May 1950.



77



78



79

77. Netherlands 1958, nr. 712; overprint 12/10. A number of superfluous stamps of 10 cent with the picture of Queen Juliana en profile, type Hartz is overprinted with 12 c and the old value has been crossed out by three horizontal stripes. The overprint is silver colored.

78. Netherlands 1906, postage due nr. 28; overprint 50/100.

The postage due stamp of Een Gulden (One Guilder) is overprinted diagonally with 50 CENT. Total issue was 50,000 stamps.

79. Netherlands 1906, postage due nr. 30; overprint 6 1/2/20. In 1906 an overprinted postage due stamp was issued. The overprint was 6 1/2 on the 20 cent dark blue, which was rarely used anymore. The overprint was in red.

Shortly after 1900 picture postcards became very popular. The rate for printed matter was 1 cent. The rate for postcards was 2 1/2 cent. It often happened that a brief message was placed on the picture postcard, but it was still only franked with one cent. This resulted in a postage due as follows: 2 1/2 cent for the postcard rate, plus 5 cent fine equals 7 1/2 cent, less one cent paid equals 6 1/2 cent.



80



81



82

80. Netherlands 1910, postage due nr. 27; overprint 3/100. In 1910 the overprinted postage due stamp 3 CENT on one guilder was issued. The main reason for this stamp was the clearance of unused stock of the one guilder stamp, which was used only rarely. The black diagonal overprint is identical to the 50 CENT overprint of 1906.

81. Netherlands 1923, postage due nrs. 61/64; overprints 1/3, 2 1/2/7, 25/1 1/2,

25/7 1/2. The overprints 1CNT, 22 CNT and 25 CNT, in white characters saved out of a black circle were sent to the offices in 1923. The 25 CNT overprint occurs on the 1 1/2 as well as the 7 1/2 cent one-colored postage due stamps.

82. Netherlands Indies 1905, nr. 62; overprint 10/20. In 1904 the Netherlands Indies Postal Administration was informed that the color of the 20 cent stamp would be changed from green black to olive green. It was suggested to use up the old stamps, after the stamps in the new color were received, for stamps of a different value, for instance 10 cent. Permission for this was given and the stamps were issued with a black diagonal overprint reading 10 cent. The stamps were issued July 6, 1905.



83

84

85

83. Netherlands Indies 1921, nrs. 142/148; overprints 12 1/2 / 17 1/2, 12 1/2 / 22 1/2, 20/22 1/2, 32 1/2/50, 40/50, 60/100 and 80/100.

Overprints of many new values on stamps with no longer used values.

84. Netherlands Indies 1930, nr. 171; overprint 12 1/2 / 20. Permission was given to overprint the 20 cent stamps blue with a new value indication in red of 12 1/2. This was done, because since the reduction of postage to other countries from 20 to 15 cent on January 1, 1929 the use of the 20 cent stamp was sharply reduced. A supply, good for several years was on hand, while on the other hand 12 1/2 cent stamps were badly needed. Date of issue: December 22, 1930.

85. Netherlands Indies 1932, airmail nr. 12; overprint 30/40. A new green overprint 30 on the 40 cent airmail stamp was issued in the beginning of June 1932. The overprint is the same as the black overprint 30/40 of October 1930. See item 8. The overprint was done at the Topographical Service at Weltevreden.



86

87

88

86. Surinam 1898, nrs. 29/33; overprints 10/12 1/2, 10/15, 10/20, 10/25 and 10/30. After the introduction of the hanging hair emission of 1892 several left over values of the king Willem III stamps were overprinted with the much used value 10 CENT. The stamps were sold out within a couple of hours after they were made available.

87. Surinam 1900, nrs. 37/40; overprints 25/40, 25/50, 50/100 and 50/250. On December 16, 1899, among others, the 40, 50, 100 and 250 cent values of the king Willem III set were demonetized. These four values were, to use up the remaining stock, overprinted in black, beginning March 7, 1900. The 40 and 50 cent receive the value 25 cent, and the 1 and 2 1/2 guilder the value 50 cent.

88. Surinam 1911, nrs. 60/64; overprints 1/2 / 1, 1/2 / 2, 15/25, 20/30 and 30/250.

In the Decree of June 27, 1911 the overprints 60/64 with new values were announced at the same time with the overprints on the postage dues nrs. 15-16, 10/30 and 10/50. The red overprints on the postage stamps show, besides the new value, a crown. For this reason they are generally called the 'crown set'. The overprints were placed on the 1 and 2 cent of the cipher type of 1890, the 25 and 30 cent of the hanging hair set of 1892 and on the 22 guilder Surinam overprint on the 22 guilder fur collar of the Netherlands. This last stamp therefore carries a double overprint.



89

90

91

89. Surinam 1925, nrs. 111/114; overprints 3/5, 10 / 12 1/2, 15 / 12 1/2 and 15/20. The overprints are: 3 flanked by two stars on the 5 cent cipher type, 10 cent on the 12 1/2 cent ship type red, 15 cent on the 12 1/2 cent ship type blue and 15 cent on the 20 cent ship type. The overprint 15 cent on 12 1/2 cent is red; the other one black. Date of issue: December 17, 1925.

90. Surinam 1926, nr. 115; overprint 12 1/2 / 22 1/2. On January 8, 1926 the 22 1/2 cent value of the ship type is taken out of circulation, among others. At the same time, this value, overprinted diagonally in blue with 12 1/2 ct. is issued. At the same time as the 12 1/2 cent overprints on the postage due stamps of 40 cent. Amazing that this is only three weeks after the regular stamps of 12 1/2 cent had been overprinted with 10 cent.

91. Surinam 1930, nr. 145; overprint 6 / 7 1/2.

On November the postage for a letter to the Netherlands was lowered from 72 to 6 cent.

This value already existed, and an overprint was not necessary at that time. However, the superfluous 72 cent value was overprinted with 6 and brought into circulation on March 1, 1930.



92



93

92. Surinam 1911, postage due nrs. 15/16; overprints 10/30 and 10/50. In 1930, at the same time as the "crown set" nrs. 60/64, the postage due stamps with the red overprint of 10 cent on 30 and 10 cent on 50 of the old postage due stamps were issued. For this reason they are sometimes called the "crown postage dues". Also 7.

#### 8b. Clearance of unused stock on never issued stamps

93. Netherlands 1923, nrs. 132/133; overprints 10/3, 100/17 1/2. Regular postage stamp of three cent and 17 1/2 cent type fur collar, with the addition of a red overprint DIENST/ZEGEL/PORT EN/-AAN-/ TEEKEN/RECHT, which at first would have been issued as official stamps, but were never used as such, were converted into regular postage stamps with a second overprint, respectively of 10 ct and EEN/1/GLD.

94. Curaçao 1927, nrs. 82/88; overprints on floating safe stamps. On the assumption that the Company of Exploitation of Van Blaaderen's floating safes would make an agreement with the PTT (where the Company would place floating safes on the ships traveling from the Netherlands to Surinam and Curaçao and vice versa, in which important mail would be kept) special stamps were printed, that would have to be added to that mail that was to be placed in the safes. They were inscribed Curaçao and Surinam respectively, and were supposed to be introduced as soon as needed. In 1921 the same kind of stamps had appeared in the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies. The contract with Curaçao and Surinam was never closed and the stamps that were printed were never used. They were later overprinted as regular postage stamps 3/15, 10/60, 122/75, 15/150, 25/225, 30/450 and 50/750 with the additional overprint FRANKEERZEGEL (Postage stamp). Date of issue: October 3, 1927.

95. Surinam 1927, nrs. 130/136; overprints on floating safe stamps. See Curaçao 1927, nrs. 82/88. Date of issue October 26, 1927.



94



95

## NETHERLANDS INDIES STRAIGHT - LINE CANCELLATIONS (part 3/3)

by Stuart Leven

*driekaart*  
RANKAS BETOENG

*Kartoe*

RANKAS BETOENG (Java) Postoffice Serang  
type 1 letters 35 mm x 3 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type F; seen in black;  
between 1880 and 1892.

RANKAS BETOENG

type 2 letters 46 mm x 3 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type C; seen in black and blue;  
between 1895 and 1897.



type 3 letters 46 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type D; seen in black;  
between 1895 and 1906.

*Adres.*  
RANTJA EKEK

RANTJA EKEK (Java) Postoffice Bandoeng  
type 1 letters 29.5 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue;  
between 1892 and 1909.

# TOTOK

**RATATOTOK** (Celebes) Postoffice Manado  
type 1 spelled TOTOK

letters 21 mm x 5 mm sans-serif  
underline 22 mm

Bulterman type B; seen in black in 1913.



**REDJOSO** (Java) Halt on east line near Madioen  
type 1 box 29 mm x 8 mm

letters 26 mm x 5.5 mm serifs  
seen in blue in 1901.



**SAMBAS** (Borneo) Postoffice Singkawang  
type 1 box 36.5 mm x 8 mm

letters 33 mm x 7 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black and violet;  
between 1880 and 1905.



**SAWAHLOENTO** (Sumatra) Postoffice Padang  
type 1 letters 43 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black and blue;  
between 1900 and 1904.



**SENGON** (Java) Halte on eastline near Bangil  
type 1 box 33 mm x 11 mm

letters 28 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
seen in blue in 1902.



type 2 box 31 mm x 10 mm  
letters 27.5 x 4 mm serifs  
seen in blue in 1914.



**SIDAJOE** (Java) Postoffice Soerabaja  
type 1 box 45 mm x 10 mm

letters 41.5 mm x 7 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black, red and blue  
between 1876 and 1907.



**SINDANGLAJAJA** (Java) Postoffice Tjaindjoer  
type 1 box 36 mm x 8 mm

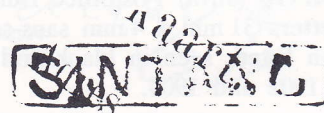
letters 33 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black;  
between 1876 and 1904.



**SINGKAWANG** (Borneo) Postoffice Pontinak  
type 1 letters 28 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black;  
between 1881 and 1888.



**SINGOSARI** (Java) Postoffice Malang  
type 1 letters 23 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in blue;  
between 1881 and 1891.



**SINTANG** (Borneo) Postoffice Pontinak  
type 1 box 41 mm x 8 mm

letters 37 mm x 5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black;  
between 1879 and 1910.



**SOEKOREDJO** (Java) Postoffice Semarang  
type 1 letters 27 mm x 3 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black;  
between 1885 and 1905.



**SOLOK** (Sumatra) Postoffice Padang  
type 1 box 37.5 mm x 9.5 mm

letters 32 mm x 6.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black, red and blue;  
between 1877 and 1907.



Briefkaart

**SRAGEN** (Java) Postoffice Soerakarta  
type 1 box 28 mm x 8.5 mm  
letters 23 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black;  
between 1879 and 1884.

SRAGEN



type 2 letters 15 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type B; seen in black and blue;  
between 1884 and 1893.



type 3 letters 18 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type C; seen in black and blue;  
between 1888 and 1908.



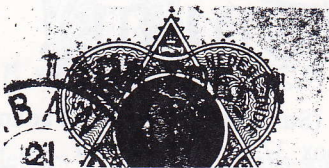
**TAGOGAPOE** (Java) Postoffice Buitenzorg  
type 1 letters 31 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black and blue;  
between 1902 and 1904.

TANDJONG PRIOK

**TANDJONG PRIOK** (Java) Postoffice Weltevreden  
type 1 letters 30.5 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black;  
between 1885 and 1891.

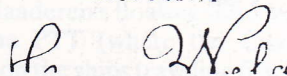


**TANGGOEL** (Java) Postoffice Djember  
type 1 letters 30 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black;  
between 1911 and 1914.



**TAPATOEAN** (Sumatra) Postoffice Kotaradja  
type 1 letters 31.5 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black and blue;  
between 1903 and 1911.

TAROETOENG



**TAROETOENG** (Sumatra) Postoffice Siboga  
type 1 letters 20.5 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black, red and violet  
between 1895 and 1904



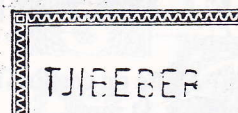
**TJEPOE** (Java) Postoffice Bojonegoro  
type 1 letters 20.5 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black;  
between 1903 and 1906.



**TJIBADAK** (Java) Postoffice Soekaboemi  
type 1 box 31 mm x 7.5 mm  
letters 26 mm x 3 mm serifs  
Bulterman listed; seen in black and blue;  
between 1892 and 1906.

TJIBATOE

**TJIBATOE** (Java) Postoffice Bandoeng  
type 1 letters 26 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black;  
between 1906 and 1910.



**TJIBEBER** (Java) Postoffice Tjiandjoer  
type 1 letters 20 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue  
between 1885 and 1896



type 2 Halte ? on westline or Bulterman  
type C  
box 33 mm x 8 mm  
letters 26 mm x 4 mm serifs  
seen in blue in 1902.

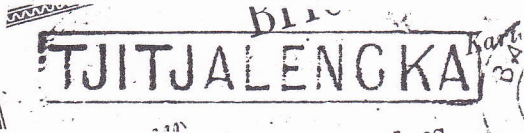


**TJIMAHI** (Java) Postoffice Bandoeng  
and a Halte on the Westline  
type 1 box 34 mm x 7 mm

letters 23 mm x 3 mm serifs  
Bulterman type B; seen in black and blue;  
between 1894 and 1899.



**TJIRENGAS** (Java) Postoffice Soekaboemi  
type 1 letters 33 mm x 5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black;  
between 1905 and 1912.



**TJITJALENGKA** (Java) Postoffice Bandoeng  
type 1 box 58 mm x 9.5 mm

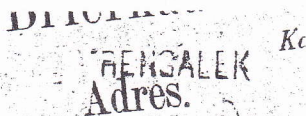
letters 53 mm x 6 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black, red and blue;  
between 1876 and 1903.



type 2 letters 29 mm x 3 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type C; seen in black;  
between 1911 and 1912.



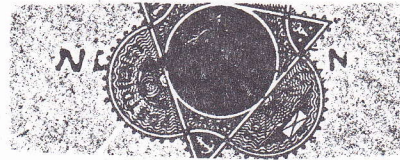
**TOEAL** (Moluccas) Postoffice Amboina  
type 1 letters 22.5 mm x 6.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black;  
between 1906 and 1911.



**TRENGALEK** (Java) Postoffice Kediri  
type 1 letters 22 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black;  
between 1885 and 1899.



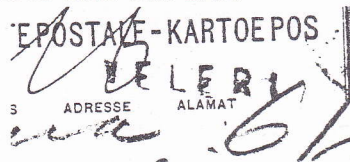
**WALIKOEKOEN** (Java) Postoffice Madioen  
type 1 letters 29 mm x 3 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type A; seen in black and blue;  
between 1890 and 1903.



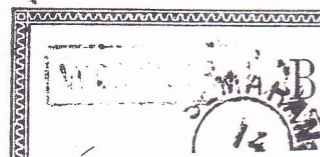
type 2 letters 39 mm x 3 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type B; seen in black and blue;  
between 1906 and 1912.



**WAROE** (Java) Postoffice Soerabaja  
type 1 letters 16 mm x 3.5 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type B; seen in blue;  
between 1882 and 1902.



**WELERI** (Java) Postoffice Semarang  
type 1 letters 24 mm x 4 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman type B; seen in black;  
between 1903 and 1912.



**WONOGIRI** (Java) Postoffice Soerakarta  
type 1 box 26.5 mm x 8 mm  
letters 22 mm x 3 mm sans-serif  
Bulterman listed; seen in black, red, blue and violet;  
between 1881 and 1900.

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 above, using the photocopy as the illustration for that entry.

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