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From the Editor,

As most of you are aware by now of problems within the ASN P leadership, I feel obligated to touch on the subject here as well, since my performance as Editor of the Journal has been the subject of some of the criticism.

Frans Rummens, in his unauthorized Newsletter of January 15, 1997 on page 3 writes: "Complaints had also been received regarding the decline of the level of Netherlands Philately Specifically, the gross imbalance in favor of articles regarding N.E.I.-Indonesia had been noticed and criticized by our members. Others noted the lack of research articles."

I had to read these comments in the copy of a fellow ASN P member; I never received a personal copy of this 'issue', but that aside: Who are these people he is talking about?

I personally have received a total of four letters dealing with these issues. Two lauded me for the extensive coverage of N.E.I, two others preferred more 'Netherlands articles'. As far as 'lack of research articles' is concerned, a deliberate attempt has been made to include more articles of a general nature, since it was felt that this might bring in badly needed new members. No complaints were received by me dealing with this issue.

As you read this, new developments might have taken place making these remarks somewhat outdated and insignificant. Nevertheless, I felt that I had to respond.

Please go on and read the articles, that's the main purpose of the Journal. Maybe there is 'nothing in it' for you this time, but then, there might be others who will find one or more of the articles of interest to them.

Again, as usual, please think about writing an article yourself, let others share the enjoyment you get out of our hobby.

The editor.

Hans Kremer (e-mail: mercator@sprynet.com)

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A discussion on the BRAUNGARDT machine cancels

by Max Lerk

(Translated from the Dutch original by L. J. Vroomen)

Preface

In this article we ask your attention for a current type of cancel (the Braungardt cancel, referred to as type XVII in van der Wart's catalog) that holds quite a challenge for the modern stamp and cancel collector. You can build many different collections both with just stamps or with postal pieces that are not too expensive but also not too easy on the other hand.



Braungardt cancel with special slogan cancel (75 jaar/hogeschool/katholieke leergangen)

Introduction

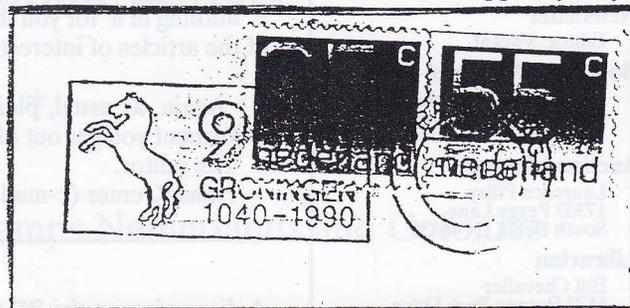
A trial sample of a new type of cancel was introduced on February 27, 1973 and was mounted in the most commonly used cancellation machine (probably the Flier machine) in the district postoffice in The Hague. The trial lasted for about one month, until mid March 1973. After improvements were made by the (German) Braungardt company the first regular Braungardt cancels were put into use in 1974 (Leiden starting July 30, Amsterdam end of August). Other places followed in July 1975.

Cancellflags

Official and slogan flags were added to the 'pole' from the beginning.

Very well known among the official flags are: the Postcode flags, 'verpak't in een postpak' ('put it in a postal package'), 'Prettige feestdagen' ('Happy holidays'). These official flags often exist in various types.

There is also a very large variety in slogan flags. Some only show up once, some reoccur yearly. Sometimes changes are made, over time, in those ones that appear yearly.



Braungardt cancel used only for one particular occasion (950 Years Groningen)

A special place is reserved for those flags that only contain wavy lines. Spare machines are often provided with this type. Condolence cards are not allowed to be cancelled with slogan flags and will be, provided the mail is presented separately, supplied with the wavy line cancel.



A typical Braungardt machinecancel with pole right and slogan flag left.

Description

Special slogan cancels are applied by machine on postal pieces by the PTT.

Since the start of this century special slogan cancels consist usually of two parts: the 'pole' and the 'flag'.

a) That part that indicates the townname where the cancel was applied, as well as the date and the hour; this is called the 'pole'.

b) A changeable part that contains either a set of wavy lines or a message is called the flag.

These messages can be sorted into two groups:

1. Official flags, e.g. like 'Postcode Oh ja' ('Zipcode Oh yes')
2. Special slogan flags, for example to benefit Unicef



Braungardt cancel with official flag (Postcode/ Gewoon even doen)



A wavy flag of the Braungardt machine cancel

How to collect the Braungardt cancels?

a. On a postal piece.

Complete flag cancels should preferably be collected on whole postal pieces. That will take more space in your album than if you clip just the flag, but on the other hand, no postal information is lost. If you don't care for the postal information but restrict yourself to the flag cancels, than you can clip these. Try to cut the pieces to a set dimension.

It is sufficient to collect one imprint per flag or one can try to obtain each flag from every town. Furthermore you can expand this by attempting to obtain a copy of each flag cancel for each period in which it was used. In short, collecting slogan flag cancels offers many possibilities.

b. On stamps.

It goes without saying that if you collect Braungardt cancels on stamps only, you will be able to only collect the 'pole'.

Just as with collecting 'small round' cancels, this type of cancel is eminently suited for this purpose. Clearly we have here a double round cancel with a short bar. The diameter is 22 mm.

In the top of the ring is the townname. In the short bar we find the date of cancellation and an hour indication.

Again there are lots of possibilities:

c. Collecting by place. Here you can proceed in several different directions:

a. You can try to collect as many stamps as possible that are cancelled in the same place. It will fast become obvious that this includes mostly the lower denominations. The higher denominations are mostly cancelled by hand as they are used on packages and registered mail.



The 'Utrecht' pole on different issues.

b. You can try to collect as much as possible the same stamp from various places where the cancel has a different type of hour indication. You will observe that some indications are common, some appear seldom or never.



Four different hour indications (2, 7, 20 and 21) for 'Zwolle' poles.

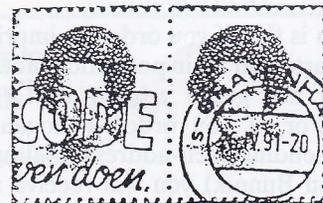
c. Some people collect, individually or as a group, one type of stamp, where the whole series is cancelled using the same 'pole', from all possible places. One series that is very suited for this is the 'Crouwel' number series: the highest denomination does not exceed the franking of a 1st class letter (20 gr.).



Various 'Crouwel' stamps with Braungardt cancels.

d. It is sometimes necessary to include a postal piece in the collection as otherwise a not very common pole would not be present at all.

e. It is nice to include a block or strip, for illustration. This way something can be shown of a particular flag as well.



A pair of 'Beatrix' stamps, showing the pole as well as a partial flag ("Postcode Gewoon even doen")

Quality

The quality of the stamp and the postal piece require of course our consideration. For a philatelist this is self-evident. The flag must be completely imprinted on the postal piece.

If we collect 'poles' on stamps certain demands must be made on these poles. They should be (mostly) completely imprinted on the stamp. In my opinion the minimum requirement is that the inner circle of the cancel and the townname should be completely present. We should expect a nearly complete pole on large format stamps.

The cancel should be properly legible. This is less difficult with light colored stamps than with stamps with a (very) dark background.



Light and dark colored stamps with Braungardt poles.

How to obtain cancellations.

The PTT allows collectors to order an imprint of each newly appearing slogan cancel. It is sufficient to send a self-addressed envelope to the, desired, (expediting) postoffice. The collector is sure to keep up-to-date this way. Still, there is a problem.

We can subdivide the places where the cancels are used into two groups:

1. The 12 expediting distribution points (EKP = Expeditie KnoopPunt). These are the places where, in principle, *all* mail from the mail-box 'overige bestemmingen' ('other destinations') is cancelled and distributed. E.g. if I put a letter in the mail-box in Maarn with destination Groningen, that letter will be cancelled at the Utrecht EKP.

2. Main postoffices that handle regional mail. If I put a letter destination Maarsbergen in the mail-box in Maarn, this letter will be cancelled at the main postoffice in Doorn. However many main postoffices still cancel by hand. Other, larger places, use machines. A number of the machine slogan cancels are not Braungardts but type Klüssendorf, e.g. in Amersfoort.

The problem is that if you order an imprint of a slogan cancel from a particular main postoffice (not EKP) you will in effect often not get a regular but a favor cancel ('maakwerk'). For, if you order a slogan cancel from Winterswijk by sending a self-addressed letter to that office, (e.g., destination Bunnik) you will receive a letter which belongs in the group 'other destinations', but that carries a cancel belonging to the category 'regional mail', which is philatelically incorrect. If collecting correctly you should try to get a Winterswijk slogan cancel on a postal piece that shows that it is regional mail. You will have to exert quite some effort to obtain that! This is truly a challenge for a philatelist, right?

To obtain the flag cancels, respectively the 'poles', it is not so difficult to get the imprints from the EKPs, as their mail gets spread all over the country. It is different with regional mail. If you wish to have the Braungardt cancel from Emmen for example, one has to rely on collectors that live around Emmen. They have the most opportunity to obtain stamps and/or postal pieces of the regional mail Emmen.

If one wishes to collect Braungardt poles on as many as possible different stamps then it will be noticed that this is closely connected with the usage of the stamp in question. Stamps, such as the 80c Beatrix, that have been valid for a long time, cancelled at an EKP, are the easiest to obtain. For commemorative stamps one has to include a difficulty factor due to the shorter time of use and smaller printing of these stamps.

Those stamps intended for first class mail (0-20 gr.) appear more frequent than those for the second weight class (20-50 gr.).

Higher denominations seldom get a machine cancel. These stamps are mostly used for express and registered mail that are usually cancelled by hand. Heavy letters and packages are also cancelled by hand but often with a rollcancel. When such postal pieces are deposited in a mail-box they will not be able to pass through the sorting and cancelling machines and will drop out before they are even considered for cancellation.

It is worthwhile to try to get the higher denomination stamps from outside the country. This is also the case with stamps from series where the highest denomination exceeds the rate for in-country mail.

Another category that is a bit more difficult to find constitutes the lower denominations of the Crouwel stamps, i.e., the 5c and 10c. These stamps are being used as additional franking. When we examine the combination of stamps on a postal piece, where e.g., a 5c stamp is attached next to a 75c one, then in 9 out of 10 cases, the 5c stamp is placed to the left of the one of 75c. That means that the pole is imprinted on the 75c stamp and a part of the flag shows up on the 5c stamp. The latter is therefore not a candidate for our collection.

Coil-stamps are more difficult to collect than stamps from sheets, those from booklets are even more scarce.

Determination of the value

To determine the value of a postal piece with a complete slogan cancel of high quality, both the value of the stamp and the rarity of the cancel play an important role. Some flag cancels are only used for one month and only in one town where others are in use for several years.

Whether the cancel is from an EKP or a main postoffice is also a deciding factor. In the latter case the size of the 'mail-region', respectively, the number of inhabitants of that region will also have to be considered.

For stamps with just a 'pole' the value of the stamp must also be considered at the same time. The townname plays a role here also, as I stated earlier.

Whatever the value, collecting slogan cancels, respectively the 'poles' is a hobby that is worth pursuing. Usually we are dealing with inexpensive material. In addition, this type of collecting is not very common yet. Requests for 'stamps with a pole' are exceedingly rare. You don't have to be afraid of competition when collecting 'poles' and there

will be no price markup due to the existence of a nice imprint of a slogan cancel.

EKPs

There were originally 12 EKPs. They are:

Amsterdam	Leeuwarden
Arnhem	Roosendaal (dropped as per July 30, 1996)
's-Gravenhage	Rotterdam
Groningen	Sittard
Haarlem	Utrecht
's-Hertogenbosch	Zwolle

Postoffices

My files contain at the moment a large number of postoffices with the Braungardt machine cancel. That does not mean that I have a complete list. To obtain such a list, one should investigate the relevant official service regulations. That will happen eventually. As you are 'hunting' for them, the number of placenames will grow also.

Maintaining your collection

To keep your collection of slogan cancels up to date you can start with the catalogue of Van der Wart. As far as I know no supplement has been published as yet, so for newer cancels you have to make do with publications from the PTT. At one time they were printed in 'Philatelie', now they are published separately.

To keep up with the poles on various stamps, the best way is to make a want list per town.

I have made want lists for the Crouwel stamps, sheet and coil separately, (one line per place), for the other stamps I have a numerical list according to the NVPH catalogue. I included No. 939 - 956 (the permanent Juliana Regina series) first, then I included No. 1025 (issued March 23,

1973) until the last number in the catalogue. Of course you should include the booklet stamps. Making these lists takes quite some time, but when you have them finished they will be very convenient. It will prevent you from acquiring doubles. Take your list and your catalogue always with you when you attend a swap-meet or a stamp show.

Conclusion

Without doubt there are other possibilities to collect complete flags, respectively Braungardt cancels on stamps. Often the choice depends on your own interest. Furthermore the question: 'how far to go' will play an important role.

Acquiring stamps is like detective work. A starter collection can be set up quite fast, as you can sort through, by itself seemingly 'worthless', material.

To prepare a more complete publication or for a lecture, with slides, about this subject, I would very much like to solicit your observations and/or comments.

References

'Machinestempels' by F.W. van der Wart, 6th ed., 1991, published by Po & Po,

'Enkele aktuele aspecten van Nederlandse machinestempels' by Jos M.A.G. Stroom, De Postzak, No. 137, dated September 1983, Published by Po & Po,

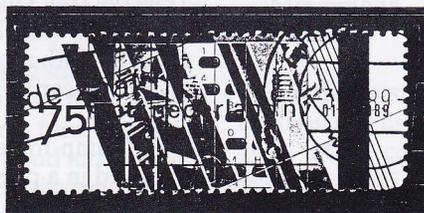
Here you can find the basic information that is very useful to start collecting Braungardt cancels (the references are in Dutch only).

M. Lerk, Maarnse Grindweg 25, 3951 LJ Maarn
The Netherlands

The New and Independent P.T.T. and the effect it has had on Netherlands' Philately.

by Cees Slofstra (translation by Hans Kremer)

As per Jan. 3, 1989 the P.T.T. became 'privatized'. The "Privatization" was completed in a ceremony at the Haarlem Expeditieknoppunt (distribution center). Here, Wim Dik, President of the Board of Directors of PTT Nederland, sketched the history of the privatization of the PTT since 1981.



To commemorate the privatization a special stamp was issued on Jan. 3, 1989 (NVPH # 1420, Scott# 740). More than 24 million copies were printed. There were that many because on Jan. 4, 1989 the PTT delivered a letter to every household, franked with the new stamp, announcing the privatization. Due to the fact that the stamps were printed in sheets, these millions of stamps had to be torn from the sheets by hand.

Because the PTT wanted to keep the shipping of this letter a secret, special precautions had to be taken. This was solved by recruiting the citizens of two small towns in the province of Gelderland, and have them separate and attach the stamps in two shifts, all done under giant tents. It still took a couple of weeks to complete the job. To the citizen's credit, word what was going on never got out.

All covers received the cancel "Groningen, 3 januari 1989", and were delivered to the local postoffices ahead of time, in order to assure that all letters were delivered the same day (Jan. 4, 1989).

Having gained independence, changes were imminent. Monetary cuts had to be made and revenues had to increase. Many steps were taken to achieve this goal. One of the first steps, noticeable to the general public, was the closing of many of the smaller postoffices, suboffices and branch offices. In many small towns and neighborhoods these offices were closed, much to the inconvenience of the locals, who now not only had to travel much farther, had to deal with a more businesslike atmosphere, but also lost their familiar neighborhood postoffice, a good place for the local gossip.

For stamp collectors too, things changed. There was hardly any more time allowed for special requests such as etching numbers, and other specific philatelic wishes. Soon one was referred to the special "Philatelic window" (filatelieloket), open only once a week or every other week, to obtain not only the current stamps, but also the older ones still in stock. Due to the high demand quite soon these offices ran out of stock, disappointing the customer.

This resulted in an decreased interest for the philatelic windows, which in turn resulted in the closure of many of the smaller ones. At some postoffices the philatelic window was open certain hours, but then as part of regular business windows. This caused frustration for the ordinary customer, having to wait for a philatelist to complete his special transactions. All this resulted in a move by the PTT to encourage as many collectors as possible to direct their special requests to the Philatelic Service in Groningen. It must be obvious that for the philatelist this is a far from ideal solution. However, the reduction in costs for the PTT was achieved.

Also, to increase revenue, the philately has done its part. This was achieved in many ways. In the first place the number of stamps issued (and the total price thereof) was increased with some regularity.

The attached list shows the result of a count in the NVPH catalog, supporting this observation. Add to this the issuing in the later years of small sheets with either 10 or 20 stamps, items that also had to be mentioned in catalogs and albums.

The 1991, and 1993 Queen Beatrix issues are not included in this list.

Year	# stamps	Total Fls.
1988	24	fl 30.85
1989	20	fl 24.65
1990	22	fl 24.90
1991	26	fl 29.50
1992	29	fl 41.95
1993	41	fl 49.75
1994	35	fl 48.70
1995	34	fl 42,80

In addition, in 1993 the so called "Wish stamps" of 70 cent, the 80 cent "Ten for your letters" in sheets of 10, as well as the 1995 fl 1.-- "Ten for Europe", 10 constellation stamps (70 cent each), and in 1996 a sheet of 20, 70 cent "Moving" stamps were issued. The "Moving" stamps were replaced early this year by similar 80 cent self adhesive stamps. I am of the opinion that we could do very well without these; they

are completely unnecessary and serve no other purpose than to get into the pocketbooks of the philatelists.

In the meantime, the PTT also tries in some other ways to cash in on some things related to philately. Starting in 1992 they published a magazine with the Dutch (?) name "Stampie". It is directed to the 7 to 17 year old, with the goal to promote stamp collecting for the younger generation. It is, without a doubt, a beautifully executed color magazine of eight pages, and with articles directly relating to kids. The publication is always tied to a new stamp issue. A one year subscription runs fl 17.50 (about \$ 10.), while schools can subscribe at a reduced rate.

Since August 1983, concurrent with any new issue an A4 formatted pamphlet was issued, called PRO-FIL. It was available for free at all postoffices. It contained, in addition to the basic information, some details about the design(s) of the stamps. The designer wrote something about the styling, and the rest of the 2-page pamphlet was filled with listings of still available stamps (at the Philatelic Service), a listing of flag-cancels and a list of changes in post office (main-, sub-, and branch-) locations. The ASNPH library has the complete set of the old style format (numbers 1 through 82 (issued Nov. 28, 1991). Starting in 1992 the format of the pamphlet was changed to A5 (half of A4). Also, the part dealing with the new issue could be torn out. One could subscribe to the pamphlet; it had a series of the new stamps, canceled, on it. After loud protests from the collector's worlds, a small number of unfranked copies of the pamphlet were made available to the stamp clubs.

About two years ago another magazine, "COLLECT, het postzegelmagazine van PTT Post", was launched, again profusely illustrated. In it the last two or three new issues are described for adult collectors. This accompanied by a few entertaining articles and of course a lot of advertising for the PTT itself. You'll be surprised what the PTT offers:

1: The ECU letter. An especially designed envelope, with the appropriate stamps attached, and canceled with a cancel flag. Also the ECU coin, diameter 30 mm and made of silver colored coin material. Price fl 8.75.

2: The TELE-letter. Issued in cooperation with PTT-Telecom (the Dutch Telephone company). The TELE letter, always associated with a theme, has two stamps on it, canceled with a special cancel. The letter contains a special telephone card. Price fl 9.75.

3: Stamp folders. These are pieces of carton with text, wrapped in a plastic sheet. They contain stamps, as well as minimal text, dealing with the stamp subjects.

4: Collector sheets for the new issues, to be clamped into a binder (klemstrook). (???). The sheets have detailed information about the themes of the stamps. Beautifully illustrated. Price for 1995 was fl. 40.--.

5: Binders for the collector sheets and Pro-Fil issues.

6: Special albums (made by DAVO) for ECU-, respect. TELE-letter.

7: Year collection for stamps of Switzerland (1995 fl 66.--), South Africa (fl 43.- -), Greenland (fl 41.--), Far Oer Islands (fl 31.--) as well as Norway, Finland, Denmark and the U.S. (!).

It should be obvious that the stamp dealers are not happy with these PTT activities.

For the postal rates there has been a change. For larger pieces, not fitting into a standard mailbox (max. 38 x 26.5 x 3.2 cm) there is a special 'ring rate' (the mailman has to ring the doorbell to deliver these pieces, costing time). The minimum for this 'ring rate' is fl 7.50.

Another change, which took effect 1-1-1997 is the disappearance of the separate rate for postal cards. It used to cost 70 cents to send a postcard, or postcard. As per Jan. 1, this will cost you 80 cents, just like a letter. A new

pre-printed postal card was issued 1-1 to reflect the new rate.

As can be seen from all this, the privatization of the PTT has resulted in its share of financial consequences, and not just for philatelists.

Addendum: Per November 1, 1996 "Stampie" has been changed into "Wordt Vervolgd Club" (means: To be Continued Club). The new magazine is more a general collector magazine for kids. It ties in with a T.V. program called "Han Peekel en PTT Post".

I might also point out that PTT Post is on the Internet, with their own home-page. It has a lot of information that is continuously updated. New stamp issues can often be viewed prior to their actual release date. Address: www.ptt-post.nl

Cancels Used in West New Guinea During the UNTEA Period

by Leon G. Stadtherr

Introduction

After the Dutch granted independence to Indonesia in 1949 they retained the western half of the New Guinea Island as a colony, usually referred to as Netherlands New Guinea (NNG). In 1962 the Dutch agreed to Indonesian demands that this territory be added to Indonesia. The Netherlands-Indonesian Agreement was signed at the United Nations (U.N.) headquarters on 15 August 1962. Part of the agreement was a transition period administered by the United Nations. The United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (U.N.T.E.A.) was the UN organization charged with this administration.

The UNTEA period in West New Guinea (WNG) officially began on 1 October 1962 when Holland handed over administration to the UNTEA, a body of 78 officials from at least 27 countries. The UNTEA period ended seven months later on 30 April 1963. On 1 May, 1963 the UN flag was lowered at Hollandia leaving only the Indonesian flag flying over WNG. Dutch administration of this area, including postal service, ended on 30 September 1962 and Indonesian administration officially began on 1 May 1963. Netherlands New Guinea stamps and postal stationery were overprinted "UNTEA" for use in the territory during this period. These overprints will be treated in a future article. Day to day postal operations changed little and most of the postal forms and cancelers in use in NNG at the time of the change from Dutch to UN administration remained in use.

Civilian Mail

A number of lists have been published of the post offices open during the UNTEA period. The following list combines the lists given by Hofmann,¹ the Lindner UN catalog, and the Gaines UN catalog:

Agats	Nabire
Bade	Napan Weinami
Biak	Oebroeb
Bosnik	Okaba
Enarotali	Pirimapoen
Fakfak	Ransiki
Genjam	Sarmi
Hollandia	Sentani
Hollandia Binnen	Seroei
Hollandia Noordwijk	Sibil
Inanwatan	Sorong
Jamas	Sorong Doom
Kaimana	Sorong Remoe
Kameri	Steenkool
Kepi	Tanahmerah
Kimaan	Teminaboean
Kokas	Waghete
Kokonao	Wamena
Korido	Waren
Manokwari	Waris
Merauke	Warsa
Mindiptana	Wasior
Moeting	

For the most part, the cancelers in use in September 1962 continued in use in the WNG postal offices after 1 October, 1962. Most continued in use throughout the UNTEA period.

Table I lists the cancelers in use during the UNTEA period. Illustrations of some of the cancelers are taken from the 1987 NNG cancel article in this journal.² Nomenclature follows that used in the earlier article. For offices which are thought to have been open during the UNTEA period, but from which no cancels have been seen, the office name is enclosed in parenthesis. If you have observed cancels from these offices or any offices/cancelers not listed please notify the author or the editor of this journal. With the cooperation

TABLE I NNG Cancels used during UNTEA period in WNG

cancel type 1 -- double circle with full date bar, ten bars in inner circle

4.1 a
number/ornaments

Biak	3
Enarotali	1
Fakfak	1
Kaimana	1
Manokwari	3
Merauke	1,2
Sarmi	1
Seroei	1
Sorong	1,3
Tanahmerah	1

4.1 b
two-line/number

Biak/Luchtpost	1
Hollandia/Binnen	1,2
Hollandia/Noordwijk	1

4.1 c
number/no ornaments

Hollandia	2
(Hollandia	4, 5)



4.1 d
no number/ornaments

Kokonao (Ransiki)
Sentani (Sorongdoom)
Teminaboean

4.1 e
two-line/no number
Sorong/Remoe

4.1 f
no number/no ornaments
(Hollandia)

cancel type 2 -- single large circle with date in center between 2 horizontal lines



4.2a
NIEUW-GUINEA

Kaimana

4.2b
NED. NEW GUINEA

Nabire
Oebroeb
(Okaba)
(Pirimapoen)
Steenkool
Waghete
Wamena
(Waris)
(Warsa)

4.2c
Ned.-Nieuw-Guinea

Agats
Inanwatan
Wasior

4.2d
NEDERLANDS
NIEUW-GUINEA

(Bosnik)
(Kameri)
Korido
(Kokas)
Genjam
(Bade)
Kepi
(Kimaan)
(Moeting)
Mindiptana
(Napan-Weinami)
(Sibil)
(Waren)

cancel type 3 straight line

cancel type 5 single circle; date in center;
canceler number at bottom

NABIRE

4.3 a
without date
Nabire

4.3 b
with date
(Nabire)



Hollandia 3
Hollandia 6
Hollandia 7
Hollandia 8
Hollandia HB
Hollandia-Noordwijk 2

Manokwari 4
Veldpost 96
Veldpost 97
Veldpost 98
Veldpost 99



Figure 1 Cancel type 4.1a SORONG 1 used -3.Feb 1963 on a pair of the 15c bird of paradise stamps with the first UNTEA overprint.

from 1 May 1963 onward was in use as early as December 1962. It was inscribed KOTABARUIRIAN and is shown in Figure 8.³ This date, 15 December 1962, is the earliest recorded use for this cancel although it may have been in use as early as October 1962.⁴ Hollandia was renamed by the Indonesians as Kota Baru (a Malay name meaning "New Town"); also seen as one word: Kotabaru); later they renamed it Sukarnapura. Today it is known as Jayapura and WNG is the Indonesian state of Irian Jaya. This cancel was probably used by Indonesian officials in Hollandia who were connected with the UNTEA personnel also located there or they may have actually established an Indonesian post office in Hollandia as early as October 1962.⁸ Some of the WNG postoffices did begin to use Indonesian cancelers during the UNTEA period. In addition to Hollandia (the Kota Baru cancel mentioned above), they included:

of the ASNP membership we can fill in these gaps in the postal history of Netherlands New Guinea/UNTEA. Figures 1 - 6 illustrate the use of a few of the cancels listed in Table I. Many others can be seen in references 1, 4, 5, and 6. No new cancelers of the NNG types listed in Table I are known to have been introduced during the UNTEA administration.

As pointed out in the earlier article, at least two cancels from the 1945-1949 period (when NNG was part of the Netherlands Indies), were used in WNG during the UNTEA period (reference 2, Table I). These were the cancels of type 3.8a for Biak and Hollandia (see Figure 7).

Some of the NNG PTT administrative hand-stamps continued in use during the UNTEA period (see Table IV in reference 2). Some of these hand-stamps were modified to remove reference to the Netherlands.

At least one canceler of the Indonesian type used

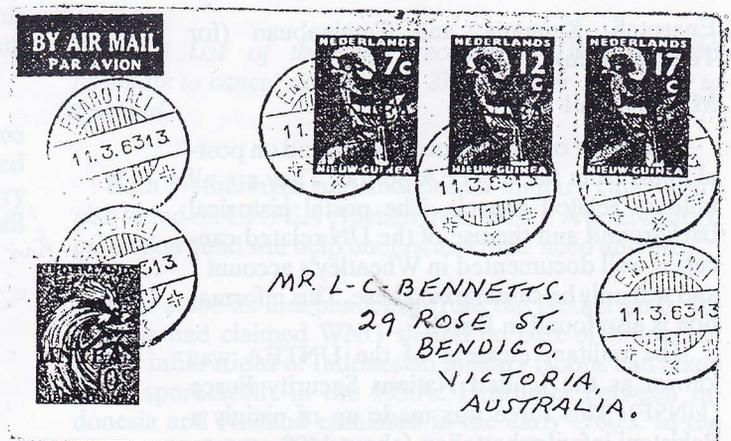


Figure 2 Cancel type 4.1a ENAROTALI 1 used 11 March 1963 on a cover to Australia.

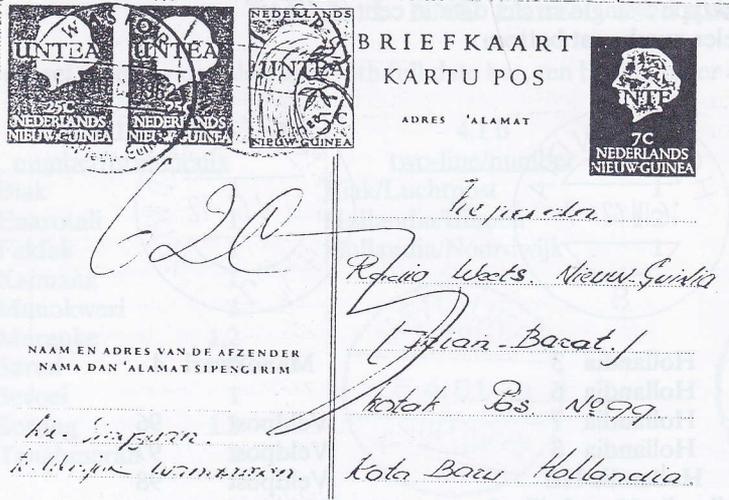


Figure 3 Cancel type 4.2c WASIOR used 10 December 1962 on a postal card with type 1 UNTEA overprint to Hollandia.



Figure 4 Cancel type 4.2d GENJAM used 28 December 1962 on a postal card with type II overprint.

Enarotali, Kaimana, and Teminabuan (for Teminaboean).¹⁴

Military Mail

A number of other cancels are found on postal items from the UNTEA period. They are all military related cancels. The postal historical background and the use of the UN related cancels is well documented in Wheatley's account⁴ and will only be summarized here. This information is also found in Dutch.

The military element of the UNTEA was known as the United Nations Security Force (UNSF). This force was made up of mainly a Pakistani infantry battalion (about 1400 personnel) backed up by small American and Canadian units. A Pakistan army post office (APO) was opened on 3 October 1962 at Biak. Early on this

office used a Pakistan army post office dates-tamp (No. 115) and rubber hand-stamps similar to the ones shown in Figure 9. UNTEA also set up a base post office (BPO) in Biak to handle mail for the UNSF. This office was in operation from 3 October 1962 to 25 April 1963. The

mail passing through the UNTEA BPO was canceled with the Pakistan APO canceler at first. Later two special UNTEA cancelers were used (shown in Figures 10 & 11). Some think the large circular handstamp (Figure 10) was not a canceler at all, but only a post office 'seal' used to favor cancel hand-back items.³ Has anyone seen this handstamp used to cancel mail that actually did pass through the postal system?

Mail to the UNSF homelands was free for the UNSF personnel but mail to other countries had to be franked with UNTEA overprinted NNG stamps. The free mail was inscribed "U.N. FREE MAIL," "U.N.S.F. FREE MAIL," or "FREE MAIL/NOT TO BE TAXED," sometimes written by hand (see Figures 12a & 12b).



Figure 5 Cancel type 5 HOLLANDIA 7 used 23 April 1963 on a 20c bird of paradise stamp with the third UNTEA overprint on piece.

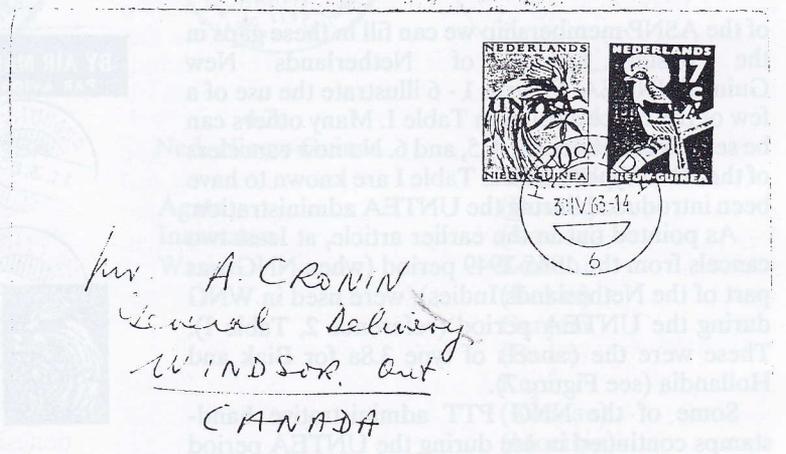


Figure 6 Cancel type 5 HOLLANDIA 6 used 30 April 1963, last day of the UNTEA, on a cover to Canada.



Figure 7 Netherlands Indies cancel type 3.8a from Biak.

The Canadian unit was based on Biak Island. It consisted of 14 Royal Canadian Air Force personnel organized into an air transportation unit. According to an account enclosed in a cover (Figure 12a) from one member of this unit, up to early February 1963 they had flown many hours but had not seen any significant action in WNG. Early on some mail from the Canadian unit was routed via the Pakistan APO. Later their mail went via the UNTEA BPO. The Canadians received their mail by way of C.A.P.O. 5047 (Canadian Army Post Office) in Sardinia, Italy (Figure 13).

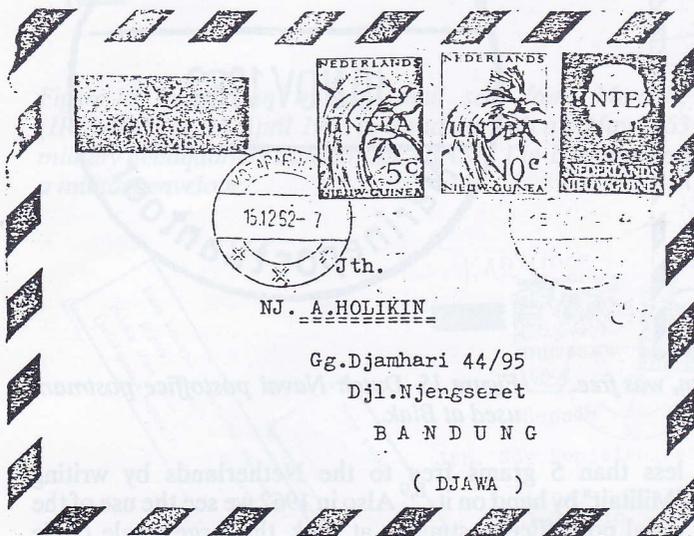


Figure 8 Indonesian cancel used in WNG (Hollandia) during the UNTEA period.

Some of their mail received a distinctive rubber handstamp on the reverse side (Figure 14). Many items seen from this unit are clearly philatelic. Only covers containing significant messages inside them should be considered commercial.

The American unit was made up of 37 U.S. Air Force personnel. They formed a helicopter unit and were based on Fam Island (also known as Jef Fam or Jefman), a very small island at the extreme west of the territory. Their mail

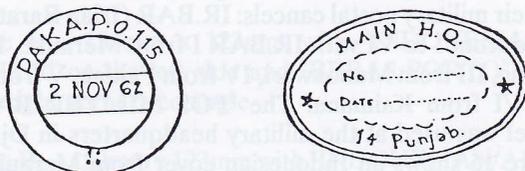


Figure 9 Postmarks used by the Pakistan army post office in WNG.

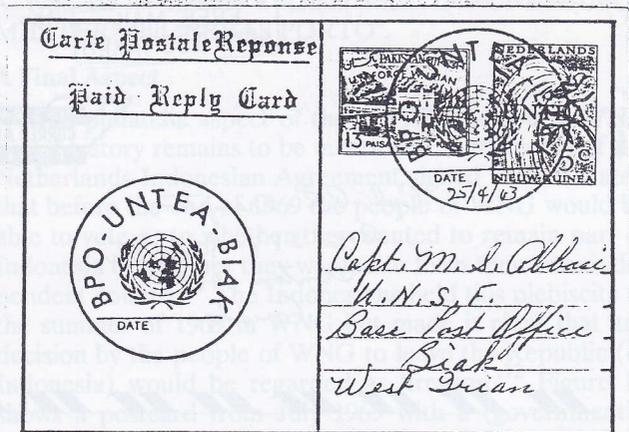


Figure 10 A favor cancel using the circular UNTEA BPO large rubber handstamp on the last day of the BPO (purely a philatelic item).

was franked with U.S. postage stamps and was sent by way of A.P.O. 74 at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. Some of it was cancelled by A.P.O. 970. Their mail is only recognized if the sender used "13th Task Force UNTEA" in the return address as APO's 74 and 970 were also used by other U.S. military units during this time period. Some mail from this American force is also known to have passed through the UNTEA BPO at Biak.

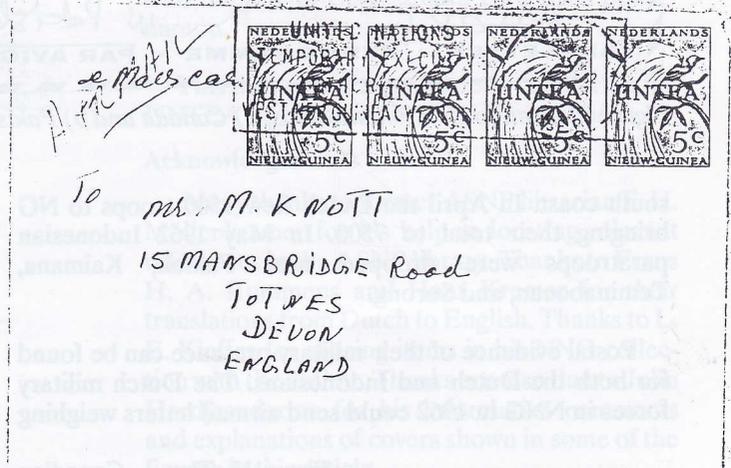


Figure 11 Use of the large rectangular UNTEA BPO postmark to cancel stamps on a 27 December 1962 cover to England.

Both Netherlands and Indonesian military cancels are also found on UNTEA era mail from WNG. A brief historical background will help understand their need and use.^{4,7}

Ever since its independence from the Netherlands, Indonesia had claimed WNG should be part of Indonesia. Minor infiltrations of Indonesian military troops had taken place sporadically in the 1950's. Hostilities between Indonesia and Holland escalated in the early 1960's. In the summer and fall of 1961 Indonesian infiltrations became more frequent. In January 1962 the Dutch sank an Indonesian patrol boat off the south coast of New Guinea. In March three parties of Indonesian troops landed on the



Commanding Officer
116 ATU RCAF UNTEA
West New Guinea
(West Irian)

Figure 14 Rubber handstamp frequently found on the reverse side of covers from the Canadian unit of the UNSF.

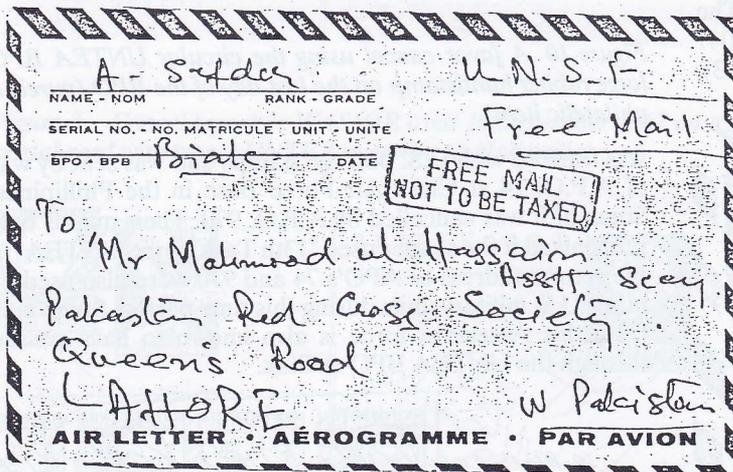


Figure 12 Mail to UNSF homelands, a) Canada and b) Pakistan, was free.

Figure 15 Dutch Naval postoffice postmark used at Biak.

south coast. In April the Dutch flew 1500 troops to NG bringing their total to 7500. In May 1962 Indonesian paratroops were dropped near Fakfak, Kaimana, Teminaboean, and Sorong.

Postal evidence of their military presence can be found for both the Dutch and Indonesians. The Dutch military forces in NNG in 1962 could send airmail letters weighing

less than 5 grams free to the Netherlands by writing "Militair" by hand on it.^{8,9} Also in 1962 we see the use of the naval postoffice postmarks at Biak, the large single circle "Biak/Marinepostkantoor" devices. One of which is shown in Figure 15. The Dutch land forces established six field postoffices (Veldpost) in NNG but only three received postal cancelers: Biak (96 and 99), Sorong (97), and Hollandia (98). The Veldpost postmarks were in the style of cancel type 5 as given in Table I. The Veldpost offices functioned until the departure of the Dutch forces. Use of all these Dutch postmarks continued into the early part of the UNTEA period (October and November).⁹

Figure 13 The Canadian UNSF unit mail passed through C.A.P O. 5047, the Canadian APO in Sardinia, Italy, which used a variety of handstamps all similar to the one shown here.



Postal evidence also exists for the presence of the Indonesian military during the UNTEA period. As the Indonesians had troops scattered about the WNG territory, in 1963 they set up their own field postal service as evidenced by their military postal cancels: IR.BAR (Irian Barat) numbered from I to VI with IR.BAR I from Merauke, II from Sorong, III from Manokwari, IV from Fakfak, V from Biak, and VI from Kaimana. The "POS MILITER BASIS I" cancel was used at the military headquarters in Djakarta. Figure 16 shows an Indonesian cover from Merauke (IR.BAR. I) sent to Bandung, West Java (or Djawa Barat in Indonesian, sometimes abbreviated as Djabar).

type III - 153mm x 85mm with "INDONESIA/POS MILITER" and "BEBAS PORTO".

A Final Aspect

One philatelic aspect of the UNTEA period in WNG postal history remains to be mentioned. Article XX of the Netherlands-Indonesian Agreement signed in 1962 stated that before the end of 1969 the people of WNG would be able to vote as to whether they wanted to remain part of Indonesia or whether they wanted to form their own independent country.¹¹ The Indonesians held this plebiscite in the summer of 1969 in WNG but made it clear that any decision by the people of WNG to leave the Republic (of Indonesia) would be regarded as 'treason.'¹² Figure 17 shows a postcard from July 1969 with a (government?) handstamp containing the message "frans kaisiepo - gubernur irian barat:pepera merupakan penegasan terachir/bahwa irian barat adalah wilayah indonesia/ (pelaksanaan pepera 14 djuli - 4 agustus '69)" reminding the people of WNG of this vote which was held from 14 July to 4 August, 1969. In English the message is: "Frans Kaisiepo - Governor of West Irian: Act of free choice is the last instance to determine that West Irian is an inseparable part of Indonesia (vote 14 July - 4 August 1969)." On the Figure 17 cover the handstamp is in greyish blue ink; it has also been seen in violet ink on a postcard canceled at Manokwari. It has also been found on cards from Biak and Merauke, in red, black, and green inks, and even with the text in English on a card from Sukarnapura.¹³

This thus closes this philatelic chapter on the UNTEA involvement in West New Guinea.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to former ASNP librarian F. H. Möllenkramer for his help in locating relevant references in the ASNP library. Thanks to Frans H. A. Rummens and Hans Kremer for their translations from Dutch to English. Thanks to L. E. Kieffer for sharing items in his NNG collection with the author. Thanks are also due to John Hardjasudarma for his informative comments and explanations of covers shown in some of the figures in this article.

Footnotes/References

1. E. R. Hofmann, *UNTEA*, Third Edition 1985. In Dutch. See especially p. 40-50.
2. Leon G. Stadtherr, *NP*, 12, no. 1 (Sept 1987), p. 13; and *NP*, 20, no.4 (June, 1996), p. 62-65.
3. Vic Esbensen, private communication April 1979.
4. Richard Wheatley, *Netherlands Philatelist* (U.K.), XII, no. 7 (Feb 1976), p. 174.

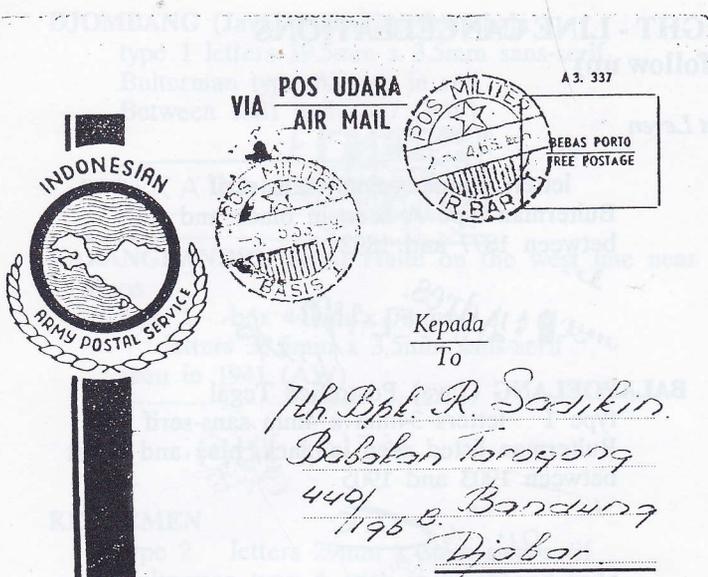


Figure 16 Indonesian military mail sent from Merauke (IR.BAR.I) on 25 April 1963 to Bandung with a 6 May 1963 military headquarters transit mark (BASIS I in Djakarta) on a military envelope.

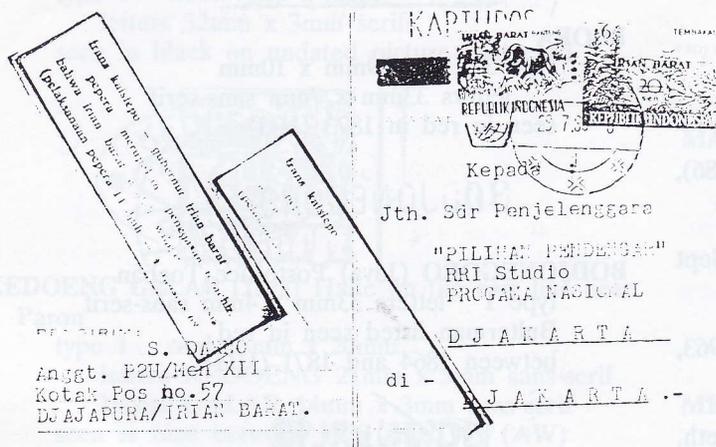


Figure 17 Postcard from Sukarnapura 29.7.69 (formerly Hollandia) to Djakarta with greyish-blue handstamp urging all West New Guinea residents to vote.

The Indonesian military in WNG used at least three different envelopes:^{1,10}

type I -- 150mm x 123mm with "INDONESIA/POS MILITER" on the left side and "BEBAS PORTO" in the upper right corner rectangle

type II -- 150mm x 123mm with "INDONESIAN/ARMY POSTAL SERVICE" and "BEBAS PORTO/FREE POSTAGE" (shown in Figure 16)

NETHERLANDS INDIES STRAIGHT - LINE CANCELLATIONS
(a second follow up)

by Stuart Leven

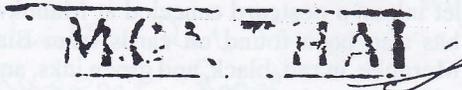
Previous articles on this subject appeared in Volumes 20/1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Journal.

I have been able to get some more photocopies of straight line cancels from several other collectors of the Netherlands Indies, and I have noted their items with their initials after the entry.

- (HH) Harry Hartawan of Indonesia
- (RW) Richard Wheatley of England
- (AW) Agus Wibawanto of Indonesia



AJERBANGIS spelled AIJER-BANGIS
type 2 box 60.5mm x 10mm
letters 55mm x 6mm sans-serif
seen in red in 1874



AMOENTHAI (Borneo) Postoffice Bandjermassin
type 1 spelled AMONTHAI
box 56mm x 9mm

5. M. Hardjasudarma, *Can. Phil.*, 37, no. 4 (Jul-Aug 1986), p. 270. Reprinted in *NP*, 13, no. 4 (June 1989), p. 52.
6. M. Hardjasudarma, *The American Philatelist*, 102, (Sept 1988), p. 860.
7. Gavin Souter, *New Guinea; The Last Unknown*. 1963, Taplinger Publishing Co., N.Y.
8. John R. Jeffries, notes from a presentation to Neth. Collectors of Northern California, Sunnyvale, 5/21/77.
9. W. Poenitz, *Studiegroep Zuid-West Pacific*, vol. 14, no. 3 (Aug 1982), p. 057/012. In Dutch.
10. W. Poenitz, *Studiegroep Zuid-West Pacific*, vol. 2, no. 2 (Sept 1969), p. 29 -34. In Dutch.
11. The United Nations in West New Guinea. Nov. 1963, Office of Public Information, U.N., N.Y.: 32 page pamphlet.
12. Nonie Sharp, *The Rule of the Sword. The Story of West Irian*. 1977, Kibble Books, Malmsbury, Australia.
13. W. Poenitz, unknown journal, p. 30-1. In German.
14. M. Hardjasudarma, private communication February 1996.

letters 53mm x 6mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black and red
between 1877 and 1892



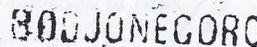
BALAPOELANG (Java) Postoffice Tegal
type 1 letters 34mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black, blue and violet
between 1903 and 1905



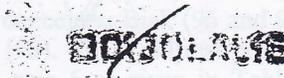
BINDJEI (Sumatra) Postoffice Medan
type 1 letters 11.5mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black and violet
between 1886 and 1890



BLORA
type 3 box 39mm x 10mm
letters 33mm x 7mm sans-serif
seen in red in 1873 (HH)



BODJONEGORO (Java) Postoffice Toeban
type 1 letters 33mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in red
between 1864 and 1871 (HH)



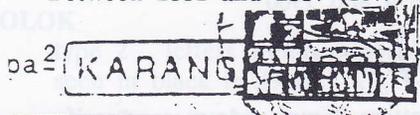
BOJOLALI (Java) Postoffice Salatiga
type 1 spelled BOIJOLALIE
letters 30mm x 3mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black and red
between 1867 and 1875 (HH)



CELEBES (CELEBES) Postoffice Makasser
type 1 letters 23mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black
between 1907 and 1910 (AW)



DJOMBANG (Java) Postoffice Soerabaja
type 1 letters 19.5mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in red
Between 1881 and 1887 (RW)



KARANGKANDRI (Java) Halte on the west line near Maos

type 1 box 44mm x 7mm
letters 39.5mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
seen in 1941 (AW)



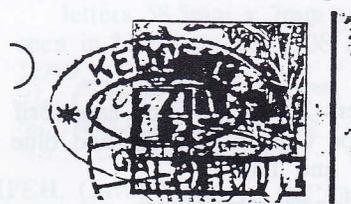
KEBOEMEN

type 2 letters 29mm x 3mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black and red
between 1868 and 1879 (HH, AW)



KEDOENG DANG (Java) Halte on west line near Djakarta

type 1 box 37mm x 8mm
letters 32mm x 3mm serifs
seen in black on undated picture post card



KEDOENG GALAR (Java) Halte on the east line near Paron

type 1 oval 33mm x 20mm
letters KEDOENG 21mm x 3mm sans-serif
letters GALAR 14mm x 3mm sans-serif
seen in blue between 1938 and 1941 (AW)

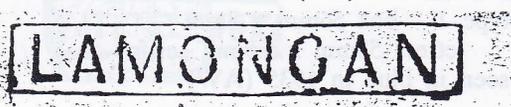


KOTABAROE (Borneo) Postoffice Bandjermasin

type 1 letters 33mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black and blue
between 1903 and 1911 (RW)

KOEDOES

KOEDOES (Java) Postoffice Samarang
type 1 letters 25mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in red
between 1867 and 1871 (HH)



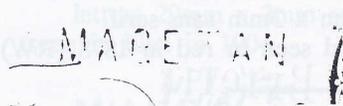
LAMONGAN

type 2 box 60mm x 9mm
letters 53mm x 6mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black
between 1874 and 1897 (HH)



LEBONG SOELIT (Sumatra) Postoffice Benkoelen

type 1 letters 36mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black and violet
between 1909 and 1911



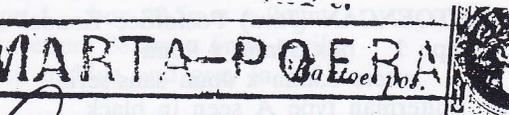
MAGETAN

type 3 letters 29.5mm x 4.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman type D seen in black in 1901



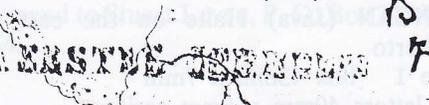
MALANG (Java) Postoffice Pasoeroean

type 1 letters 22mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in red
between 1868 and 1872 (HH)



MARTA POERA spelled MARTA - POERA

type 2 box 66mm x 10mm
letters 61mm x 6mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black and blue
between 1882 and 1895 (RW)



MEESTER CORNELIS (Java) Postoffice Batavia

type 1 letters 50.5mm x 4mm serifs
Bulterman type A seen in red
between 1864 and 1869 (HH)



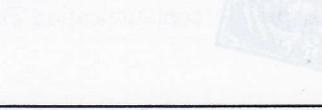
MOEARATAMBESI (Sumatra) Postoffice Djambi

type 1 letters 41mm x 5mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black and violet in 1903 (AW)



NGANDJOEK, (with period at end)

type 4 letters 37mm x 4mm sans-serif
seen in violet in 1903

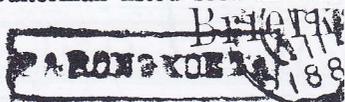




PALOPPO (Celebes) Postoffice Makasser
type 1 letters 22mm x 5mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black and blue
between 1906 and 1907 (AW)



PANTIE (Sumatra) Postoffice Fort De Kock
type 1 box 28mm x 8mm
letters 22mm x 3mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in red in 1878 (RW)



PARONGKOEDA Halte on west line
type 3 spelled PARONG-KOEDA
box 36mm x 8.5mm
letters 34mm x 3mm serifs
seen in black in 1886



PELANTOENGAN (Java) Postoffice Kendal
type 1 box 39mm x 9mm
letters 35mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black
between 1877 and 1884 (RW)



PETERONGAN (Java) Halte on the east line near
Modjokerto
type 1 box 43mm x 7mm
letters 40mm x 5mm serifs
seen in 1905 (AW)



POERBOLINGO
type 2 Letters 38mm x 5mm serifs
Bulterman type A seen in black and red
between 1865 and 1881



PONOROGO (Java) Postoffice Madioen
type 1 letters 33.5mm x 3mm serifs
Bulterman type A seen in red
between 1872 and 1875 (RW)



PORRONG (Java) Postoffice Sidoardjo
type 1 letters 19mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman type D seen in black and blue
between 1894 and 1900



type 2 letters 26mm x 4mm sans-serif
Bulterman type C seen in black and blue
between 1880 and 1908



PRADJEKAN (Java) Halte on east line near Bon-
dowoso

type 1 box 35mm(?) x 7mm
letters 27.5mm x 3mm sans-serif
seen in black in 1911



SAMPANG (Madura) Postoffice Soerabaja
type 1 box 42mm x 10mm
letters 40mm x 7mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black and red
between 1877 and 1894

SINGOSARI

SINGOSARI
type 2 letters 26mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman type C seen in black and blue
between 1897 and 1903



type 3 spelled SINGOSARIE
box 44mm x 12mm
letters 40mm x 3mm sans-serif
Bulterman type D seen in blue in 1904 (AW)



SOEMBER BAROE (Java) Halte on east line near
Djember

type 1 box 38mm x 7.5mm
letters 35mm x 3mm sans-serif
seen in blue in 1901



SOEMBER GEMPOL (Java) Halte on the east line
near Blitar

type 1 box 56mm x 8mm
letters 53mm x 5.5mm serifs
seen in blue in 1935 (AW)

SOLOK

1-Indië.



SOLOK

type 2 letters 18mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
seen in black in 1908



TAJOE (Java) Postoffice Djowana

type 1 letters 17mm x 5.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black and violet
between 1903 and 1909



TANGERANG

type 2 letters 31.5mm x 3mm sans-serif
Bulterman type B seen in black and blue
between 1886 and 1893



TEMOEGEROEH (Java) Halte on the east line near Banjoewangi

type 1 box 61mm x 9.5mm
letters 58.5mm x 7mm serifs
seen in blue between 1938 and 1944 (AW)



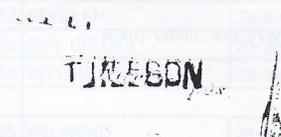
TEMPEH. (Java) Halte on the east line near Pasirian

type 1 box 35mm x 7mm
letters 29mm x 3.5 sans-serif
seen in 1904 (AW)



TJAMIS (Java) Postoffice Garoet

type 1 letters 24mm x 5mm sans-serif
Bulterman listed seen in black
between 1901 and 1912



TJILEGON

type 2 letters 17mm x 3mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black and red
between 1885 and 1894



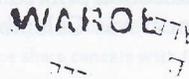
TJITJALENGKA

type 3 box 32.5mm x 7mm
letters 31mm x 3mm serifs
Bulterman type B seen in black
between 1903 and 1905



TJITJOEROEG (Java) Halte on west line near Buitenzorg

type 1 spelled TJITJOEROEK
box 35mm x 8mm
letters 29mm x 3mm serifs
seen in blue in 1904



WAROE

type 2 letters 19.5mm x 3.5mm sans-serif
Bulterman type A seen in black
between 1879 and 1913 (RW)



WILANGAN (Java) Halte on east line near Madioen

type 1 box 40.5mm x 9mm
letters 38mm x 6mm serifs
seen in blue and gray in 1901

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.

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(part 1)

by P. van Alteren

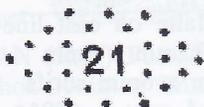
The bad experiences with the small numeral cancels in France were either not noticed or ignored in the Netherlands. The Minister of Finance had decided, by circular 747 dd March 16, 1869 – Post Deptmnt. no. 107 – that the Netherlands would cancel their stamps with a numeral cancel.

The use of the numeral cancel was prohibited for printed matter and postal cards. However, violations of this have occurred; one postoffice that cancelled printed matter and postcards with a numeral cancel was Culemborg, which used number 20.

The shape of the numeral cancel.

The official announcement of 1869 gives the following description:

"A number, enclosed within a six-sided figure of dots". The usual number of dots is 26, while offices 1 through 9 have 28 dots, because they have an extra dot left and right of their number.



Introduction and retirement of the numeral cancel.

The numbers 1 through 138 were issued on April 1, 1869. Alkmaar, as alphabetically the first postoffice, received no.

1 and Zwolle qualified as no. 135. The numbers 136, 137 en 138 were issued to railway postoffices. The Delfshaven (#21) office was closed on April 30, 1886 and this cancel was, on April 1, 1891, re-issued to the Emmen postoffice. Postoffice 25 was closed on December 15, 1890; its number was re-issued to 's-Graveland on February 1, 1891.

During 1869-1893 the rest of the numbers were issued, with numbers 150, 258, and 259 being the last ones to be handed out, all three in 1893.

Population.

As the number of people per town rapidly increases (or in some cases decreases) it would be convenient to know the population for the years coinciding with the 1867, 1872, and 1891 issues. No figures were published for these, they weren't even known. The Central Statistics Office in The Hague only had penciled in numbers, separate numbers for men and women. By adding these numbers, very useful figures were derived for Dec. 1, 1869, Dec. 31, 1880, and Dec. 31, 1890; numbers that were used to compare the 1867, 1872, and 1891 issues. These figures were supplemented by numbers from Witkamp's Geography Dictionary, although these numbers weren't exactly for the same years. The town administrations of Avereest, Onstwedde, Wildervank, and Velsen couldn't supply accurate numbers, however the estimated numbers should be fairly close.

SPECIFICS OF THE NETHERLANDS' NUMERAL CANCELS

NR.	TOWN NAME	First issued	Last issued	Population Around:			Remarks
				1870	1880	1890	
1	ALKMAAR	24-3-69	19-9-82	11500	13500	15500	
2	ALMELO	24-3-69	15-12-86	4000	8000	8500	Total of 3 cancels
3	ALPHEN	24-3-69	6-1-90	3000	3500	4000	Total of 3 cancels
4	AMERSFOORT	24-3-69	12-8-86	13000	13500	15500	More than one cancel in use, with differences. A normal 4 issued in 1869; also a 4 w/o dots, also issued in 1869; as well as a 4 with one dot.
5	AMSTERDAM	24-3-69	31-8-90	265000	326000	417500	Total 30 cancels issued
6	APELDOORN	24-3-69	20-4-86	12500	15500	19500	Total 3 cancels issued 1st issue has . under the 6 2nd issue (around 1875) is w/o the . under the 6
7	APPINGADAM	24-3-69		3500	4000	4000	
8	ARNHEM	24-3-69	5-1-91	31500	42000	50000	Total 7 cancels issued
9	ASSEN	24-3-69	30-9-90	7000	8000	9000	Total 4 cancels issued. 1st issue with a . under the 9 2nd issue (21-7-76) w/o a . under the 9
10	BERGEN OP ZOOM	24-3-69	1-2-83	9000	10500	12500	
11	BEVERWIJK	24-3-69		3000	3500	4000	Damage: left 1 shorter than right 1
12	BOLSWARD	24-3-69		4500	8500	6000	
13	(ZALT)BOMMEL	24-3-69		4500	4000	4000	
14	BOXMEER	24-3-69		2000	2000	2500	
15	BOXTEL	24-3-69		5000	5500	6000	
16	BREDA	24-3-69	24-1-83	15000	17500	22500	Total 11 cancels issued.

17	BRESKENS	24-3-69		1500	1500	1500	Rare, except on 19
18	BRIELLE	24-3-69		1500	4500	4000	
19	BRUMMEN	24-3-69		6500	6500	7000	
20	CULEMBORG	24-3-69		6000	7000	7500	Fairly common on postal cards.
21	DELFSHAVEN	24-3-69		8000	8000		Blue cancel in 1867, 1872. Changed to branch-office on May 1, 1886 and used #91 from then on.
21	EMMEN	1-4-91			15000	15000	Mainly found on 1891 issues. On 1872 issue, notice perforation: Perf 12 1/2 large holes = Emmen
22	DELFT	24-3-69	20-3-88	22000	26000	29000	Cancel exists with 20 dots, due to missing top and bottom rows.
23	DELFIJL	24-3-69		5500	6000	6500	
24	DEVENTER	24-3-69	20-6-83	18000	19500	23000	Total 4 cancels issued
25	DIRKSLAND	24-3-69	13-5-84	2000	2000		Top row of dots often missing. Changed to sub-office on 16-12-90, cancel withdrawn. Cancel severely damaged around 1875.
25	'sGRAVELAND	1-2-91			100	1500	Nice sharp cancels with fine, thin dots.
26	DOESBORGH	24-3-69	13-1-79	4500	4500	4500	
27	DOETINCHEM	24-3-69		2500	4000	3500	Cancel in blue on 1867 issue.
28	DOKKUM	24-3-69	26-7-84	4500	4500	4000	
29	DORDRECHT	24-3-69	6-2-93	24500	27500	33000	Total 5 cancels issued.
30	DRAGTEN	24-3-69		5500	6000	6000	All stamps with # 30 are rare
31	DRIEBERGEN	24-3-69		2000	2500	2500	
32	EDAM	24-3-69		5000	5000	5000	
33	EINDHOVEN	24-3-69	26-8-82	3000	4000	4500	Total 3 cancels issued.
34	ELBURG	24-3-69		2500	2500	2500	Cancel exists in blue-green on 1891 issue. All stamps with # 34 are rare.
35	ENKHUIZEN	24-3-69	6-2-93	5500	6000	6500	
36	ENSCHDEDE	24-3-69	13-8-84	5000	5500	15500	
37	FRANEKER	24-3-69		6000	7000	7000	
38	GEERTRUIDENBERG	24-3-69		2000	2000	2000	All stamps with # 38 are rare
39	GOES	24-3-69	22-5-82	6500	6500	6500	Total 3 cancels issued.
40	GOOR	24-3-69	4-4-92	2000	2500	3000	
41	GORINCHEM	24-3-69	30-12-91	9000	10000	12000	Total 3 cancels issued.
42	GOUDA	24-3-69	20-4-86	16000	18500	20000	Total 3 cancels issued.
43	GRAVE	24-3-69	11-1-79	3000	3000	2500	
44	'sGRAVENHAGE	24-3-69	2-3-91	90500	116000	160500	Total 22 cancels issued. 44 also in small numbers (3 and 4 mm. high)
45	GRONINGEN	24-3-69	29-1-90	38500	47000	56500	Total 9 cancels issued.
46	HAARLEM	24-3-69	3-12-92	30500	38000	51500	Total 9 cancels issued.
47	HAARLEMMERMEER	24-3-69	31-8-83	5250	7000	8000	Cancel exists in blue-green on 1872 issue. All stamps with #47 are very rare; on NVPH#19 it is rare.
48	HARDERWIJK	24-3-69		6500	7000	7500	Cancel exists in blue-green on 1872 issue.
49	HARLINGEN	24-3-69	28-11-84	1000	11000	10000	Cancel exists in red on 1867 issue.
50	HATTEM	24-3-69		3000	3000	3000	
51	HEERENVEEN	24-3-69	22-5-82	4500	5000	5000	
52	HEERLEN	24-3-69	6-9-84	5000	5000	5500	
53	DEN HELDER	24-3-69	22-12-85	18500	20000	22500	Total 3 cancels issued.
54	HELLEVOETSLUIS	24-3-69		4000	4500	4500	Around 1890 this office received cancels with much smaller numbers.
55	HELMOND	24-3-69	3-12-92	6500	7500	9500	Cancel exists in violet on 1891 issue.
56	HENGLO	24-3-69		5500	6000	10500	
57	'sHERTOGENBOSCH	24-3-69	9-3-80	24500	25000	27500	
58	HEUSDEN	24-3-69		2000	2000	2000	All stamps with # 58 are rare.
59	HILVERSUM	24-3-69		6500	9500	12500	
60	HOOGVEEN	24-3-69		10500	11500	11500	All stamps with # 60 are rare.
61	HOOGZAND	24-3-69	30-12-87	7500	8000	9000	Cancel exists in violet on 1891 issue.

62	HOORN	24-3-69	28-7-91	9500	10500	11000
63	HULST	24-3-69		2500	2500	2500
64	KAMPEN	24-3-69	7-3-93	15000	18000	19000
65	KOEVORDEN	24-3-69		2500	3000	3000
66	LEERDAM	24-3-69		3000	3500	4000
67	LEEUWARDEN	24-3-69	7-7-92	25000	29000	30500
68	LEIDEN	24-3-69	7-7-92	39000	41000	43500
69	DE LEMMER	24-3-69		3000	3000	3000
70	LOENEN	24-3-69		1000	1500	1500
71	MAARSSSEN	24-3-69		2000	2000	2000
72	MAASSLUIS	24-3-69	9-2-92	4000	5000	6500
73	MAASTRICHT	24-3-69	1-6-89	28000	28500	32000
74	MEDEMBLIK	24-3-69		2000	2000	3000
75	MEPPEL	24-3-69	23-5-85	7500	8500	9000
76	MIDDELBURG	24-3-69	4-6-80	16500	16000	17000
77	MONNIKENDAM	24-3-69		2500	2500	2500
78	NAARDEN	24-3-69	9-2-92	4000	5000	6500
79	TER NEUZEN	24-3-69	19-12-88	3500	5000	6500
80	NOORDWIJK	24-3-69		5000	3500	4500
81	NIJKERK	24-3-69		7500	7500	7500
82	NIJMEGEN	24-3-69	21-4-87	23000	29000	32500
83	OLDENZAAL	24-3-69		3500	4000	4500
84	ONDERDENDAM	24-3-69		600	650	650
85	OOSTERHOUT	24-3-69	21-7-76	9000	10000	11000
86	OUD-BEIJERLAND	24-3-69		1500	5000	5500
87	OUDENBOSCH	24-3-69		7500	7500	7500
88	OUDEWATER	24-3-69		2000	2500	2500
89	PURMEREND	24-3-69		4500	5000	5500
90	ROERMOND	24-3-69	3-12-91	9000	10500	11500
91	ROTTERDAM	24-3-69	1-4-93	113000	152500	209000
92	ROZENDAAL	24-3-69	29-11-84	7500	9000	11500
93	SAS VAN GEND	24-3-69		1000	1000	1500
94	SCHAGEN	24-3-69		2500	3000	3000
95	SCHIEDAM	24-3-69	29-12-88	19500	23500	25500
96	SCHOONHOVEN	24-3-69		3500	4000	4000
97	SITTARD	24-3-69	19-6-86	5000	5000	5500
98	SLUIS	24-3-69		1500	2500	2500
99	SNEEK	24-3-69	25-11-90	9000	10500	11500
100	STEENBERGEN	24-3-69		6000	6500	7000
101	STEENWIJK	24-3-69		4500	5000	5500
102	TERBORGH	24-3-69	11-7-82	7000	7500	8000
103	TEXEL	24-3-69	4-2-82	6000	6500	6000
104	THOLEN	24-3-69		2500	2500	3000
105	TIEL	24-3-69	7-2-83	8000	9000	10000
106	TILBURG	24-3-69	23-10-85	21500	29000	34500
107	UTRECHT	24-3-69	4-4-92	59500	69000	86000
108	VAALS	24-3-69		4000	4500	5000
109	VEENDAM	24-3-69		9500	10500	10500
110	VEENENDAAL	24-3-69		3500	4000	5000
111	VEGHEL	24-3-69		4500	5500	6000
112	VELP	24-3-69	30-8-85	7000	6500	6500
113	VENLO	24-3-69	18-9-85	8000	9000	11500
114	VIANEN	24-3-69		3000	3500	3500
115	VLAARDINGEN	24-3-69		8500	9500	13000

A later (around 1890) cancel had smaller numbers.

Total 3 cancels issued.

Very rare; on NVPH#19, and 21 rare.

Upper curve of 66 is higher and more

open than lower curve of #99 cancel.

Around 1873 the . disappeared.

Dot between the 6-es disappeared around 1873

Total 8 cancels issued.

Total 7 cancels issued.

All stamps with #69 are rare.

Cancel exists in bluegreen on 1872 issue.

Cancel exists in blue on 1872 issue.

All stamps with #71 are rare; except on NVPH#19.

Total 4 cancels issued.

Cancel exists in red and blue on 1872 issue.

Total 5 cancels issued.

Cancel exists in blue on 1872 issue.

Cancel exists in bluegreen on 1872 issue.

Cancel exists in blue on 1872 issue.

Cancel #93 is rare; on #19 somewhat rare.

Total 3 cancels issued.

Cancel exists in bluegreen on 1872 issue.

Upper curves of 66 are oval shaped and higher than

the more flat lower curves of 99

The 1st issue had a . between the 9-s

Cancel w/o a . used from 1875 to 1889

The 3rd issue had a . after the 99

Total 3 cancels issued.

Total 4 cancels issued.

Total 11 cancels issued.

This cancel is rare.

116	VLISSINGEN	24-3-69	31-1-87	9500	10500	13500	Total 3 cancels issued.
117	WAALWIJK	24-3-69		3500	4000	4500	
118	WAGENINGEN	24-3-69	16-11-81	6000	6500	7500	
119	WEERT	24-3-69	7-3-93	7000	7500	8000	Cancel # 119 is rare to very rare except on #19 rare.
120	WEESP	24-3-69		3000	4000	4500	
121	WILLEMSTAD	24-3-69		1500	2000	2000	Cancel # 121 is very rare; on #19 rare.
122	WINSCHOTEN	24-3-69	13-8-84	5500	7000	8000	
123	WINTERSWIJK	24-3-69		7500	8000	9500	
124	WOERDEN	24-3-69	30-12-91	4000	4500	4500	
125	WORMERVEER	24-3-69		3500	4000	5000	
126	WOUDRICHEM	24-3-69		1500	2000	2000	Rare to very rare, except some 1872 issues.
127	WIJK bij DUURSTEDEN	24-3-69		3000	3000	3000	
128	ZAANDAM	24-3-69	11-6-83	12000	13000	15500	
129	ZEIST	24-3-69		5500	6000	7000	
130	ZEVENAAR	24-3-69	3-12-81	3500	4000	4500	
131	ZEVENBERGEN	24-3-69		6000	6500	6500	
132	ZIERIKZEE	24-3-69		8000	7000	7000	
133	ZUTPHEN	24-3-69	27-9-81	14500	15000	17500	
134	ZWARTSLUIS	24-3-69		4500	4500	4000	Cancel #134 is rare.
135	ZWOLLE	24-3-69	15-12-71	20500	23000	26500	Total 5 cancels issued.
136	AMSTERDAM/	24-3-69	19-4-69				Total 4 cancels issued.
	EMMERIK						Rare to very rare on 1872 issue.
137	ARNHEM/	24-3-69	18-5-80				Total 8 cancels issued.
	OLDENZAAL						Rare to very rare on post-1872 issues.
138	MOERDIJK/	24-3-69	29-1-90				
	ANTWERPEN						Very rare on post-1872 issues.
139	ASTEN	1-4-91	15-12-71		3500	3500	
140	LAREN(N:H:)	1-7-91	15-12-71		2000	2000	Cancels 140 thru 149 are rare.
141	UTRECHT/	24-2-72	29-1-90				
	ZWOLLE						Very rare on post-1872 issues.
142	ABCOUDE	19-11-91				1500	
143	MONTFOORT	1-12-91				2000	
144	BRUINISSE	1-2-92				2500	
145	EGMOND aan ZEE	1-5-92				3500	
146	LICHTENVOORDE	1-8-92				4500	
147	KAMP bij LAREN (N:H:)	29-8-92				2000	Open Aug. 24 / Sep. 19, 1882
148	BERGUM	16-11-92				3500	
149	HAAKSBERGEN	16-11-92				5000	
150	VALKENSWAARD	1-2-93				2000	
151	OISTERWIJK	29-4-69		2500	3000	3000	
152	SCHEVENINGEN	15-6-69	12-4-71	8000	13000	17500	
153	OSS	12-11-69		4500	5000	7500	
154	BODEGRAVEN	20-4-70		3000	3500	3500	
155	KAMP b d BILT	26-8-70	28-9-70				Open Aug. 26 / Sep. 28, 1870
	KAMP WIESELERVELD	8-6-72					Open Jun. 8 / Jul. 9, 1872
							Open Jun. 18 / Jul. 18, 1874
	KAMP bij ZEIST	18-8-91					Open Aug. 29 / Sep. 25, 1891
							Open Aug. 24 / Sep. 22, 1892
156	ZWIJNDRECHT	27-2-71		3000	3500	5000	
157	BOSKOOP	31-10-71		2500	2500	3000	
158	DE RIJP	31-11-71		2000	2000	1500	Rare cancel.
159	KAMP bij MILLIGEN	16-8-72					Open Jul. 20 / Sep. 14, 1872
							Open Aug. 12 / Sep. 13, 1873
							Open Aug. 10 / Sep. 18, 1874
							Open Aug. 2 / Aug. 31, 1880
							Open Aug. 9 / Sep. 8, 1881
							Open Aug. 1 / Sep. 30, 1882
	KAMP bij RIJEN	20-8-92					Open Aug. 24 / Sep. 22, 1892
							Used only one month!
160	SLIEDRECHT	27-9-72			9000	1000	Exist in blue on 1872 issue.
161	RIJSSEN	12-10-72			4000	5000	
162	VOORSCHOTEN	27-12-72			2000	25000	Rare to very rare, except on #19.
163	WORKUM	27-12-72			4000	4000	

164	MAKKUM	31-3-74			4000	4000	
165	JOURE	20-4-74			3500	3500	
166	GINNEKEN	1-7-74			4500	5000	
167	DRUTEN	1-8-74			4500	4500	
168	RHENEN	1-8-74			4500	5000	
169	SAPPEMEER	15-11-74			4500	5000	
170	KAATSHEUVEL	1-4-75			1000	1000	Cancel is rare.
171	WIJHE	1-7-75			4000	4000	Cancel exists in violet on 1891 issue; even 1891 issue in black is rare.
172	BARNEVELD	1-8-76			6500	7000	
173	GORREDIJK	15-8-76			2000	1500	
174	DELLEN	1-9-76			1500	2000	
175	STADSKANAAL	1-10-76			5000	6500	
176	GELDROP	15-1-77			2500	2500	Cancel is very rare.
177	BAARN	15-8-76			3500	5500	Substation open when Royal family was present. Open Jun. 30 / Sep. 30, 1886 Open Jul. 1 / Sep. 16, 1887
178	KLUNDERT	1-6-77			3000	3500	Cancel exists in bluegreen on 1872 issue.
179	OOSTERBEEK	16-8-77			2000	2000	
180	BLOKZIJL	16-10-77			1500	1500	Cancel is rare.
181	WOLVEGA	1-1-78			2000	2500	
182	'SGRAVENZANDE	10-1-78			4500	5000	
183	MIJDRECHT	1-2-78			4000	4000	Cancel exists in bluegreen on 1872 issue. 1891 issue very rare.
184	OUDE PEKÉLA	1-3-78			5000	5000	Cancel is rare.
185	BALK	24-4-78			1500	1500	
186	DEDEMSVAART	1-7-78			3000?	3000?	Cancel is rare.
187	ELST	1-7-78			5500	6000	
188	IJMUIDEN	1-10-78			1500	1500	
189	SMILDE	15-11-78			5000	5000	Rare to very rare!
190	LOCHEM	15-11-78			3000	3500	Cancel exists in bluegreen on 1872 issue.
191	SCHEEMDA	1-1-79			5000	5500	Cancel is very rare.
192	NIEUWE-PEKELA	10-4-79			5000	5000	Cancel is very rare
193	VENRAY	1-5-79			5500	6000	
194	RAAMSDONK	1-6-79			4500	5000	
195	GEMERT	1-7-79			5000	4500	
196	GENNEP	1-7-79			2000	2000	
197	DONGEN	1-11-79			4500	5000	Cancel exists in bluegreen on 1872 and 1891 issues.
198	OLST	1-11-79			4500	4500	
199	ALBLASSERDAM	16-11-79			4500	5000	
200	KATWIJK A/Z	30-1-80			6000	7000	
201	WINKEL	15-4-80			3500	4000	
202	MEERSSEN	1-8-80			3500	4000	
203	EPE	16-10-80			8000	8000	
204	WILDERVANK	10-12-80			5000	5500	Cancels exists on Surinam stamps to obliterate non-canceled stamps.
205	IJSSELSTEIN	20-12-80			3500	3500	
206	NIJVERDAL	1-1-81			1500	2000	Per 1-10-1892 downgraded to sub-office. Nr 206 not longer used. Cancel is very rare.
207	IJZENDIJKÉ	1-4-81			3000	3000	
208	OOTMARSUM	1-5-81			1500	1500	Cancel exists in blue on 1872 issue.
209	ZANDVOORT	15-6-81			2000	2500	During 1881-84 only open during the summer. In 1885 promoted to permanent Postoffice
210	OVERVEEN	16-8-81			1500	1500	Bloemendaal was a branch office to Overveen from oct. 1884 to 1894. Overveen became a branch office to Haarlem on 1-1-83 Starting in 1887 an assistant worked here.
	OVERVEEN - BLOEMENDAAL						
211	WARMOND	16-9-81			1500	1500	Cancel in violet on 1872 issue. Cancel is rare.
212	ST. OEDENRODE	1-10-81			4500	4500	
213	OMMEN	15-11-81			3000	1500	
214	PRINCENHAGE	1-1-82			6500	7500	
215	WASPIK	1-2-82			3000	3000	
216	VUGHT	1-4-82			3500	5000	
217	VOORBURG	1-5-82			2500	3000	
218	VALKENBURG L:	16-5-82			1000	1000	

219	RENKUM	15-6-82		6000	7500	
220	GROENLO	1-7-82		2500	2500	
221	LOBITH	1-7-82		1000	1000	
222	TERSCHELLING	1-7-82		3500	4000	
223	KOOG-ZAANDIJK	1-8-82		2000	2500	
224	AMERONGEN	1-8-82		2000	2500	
225	AALTEN	1-10-82		6500	7000	
226	LEKKERKERK	15-1-83		3000	3500	Blue cancel on 1872 issue
						Very rare to extremely rare cancel.
227	DOORN	1-2-83		1500	2000	Very rare to extremely rare cancel.
228	CULK	1-2-83		2500	2500	
229	HARDINGSVELD	1-5-83		4500	5000	
230	WASSENAAR	1-9-83		3500	3500	
231	RAVESTEIN	1-9-83		1000	1000	
232	WINSUM(GR)	1-11-83		2000	2000	
233	GROUW	1-1-84		2000	2500	Very rare to extremely rare cancel.
234	VLIJMEN	10-1-84		3500	3500	Very rare to extremely rare cancel.
235	NAALDWIJK	15-1-85		5000	5000	
236	BREUKELEN	1-5-84		2000	2500	Cancel exists in blue-green on '72 issue
237	HILLEGOM	16-6-84		3000	4000	
238	OIRSCHOT	29-8-74		4000	4000	
239	BORNE	1-10-84		4000	4500	
240	AKKRUM	1-2-85		2500	2500	
241	DE BILT	1-2-85		2500	2500	
242	BUSSUM	1-6-85		2000	3500	Cancel exists in blue on 1872 issue
243	VELSEN	1-11-85		4000	5000	
244	UITHUIZEN	1-11-85		3000	3500	
245	HUISEN	1-12-85		4000	4500	
246	BORCULO	16-12-85		4000	4000	
247	DIEREN	16-6-86		2000	1500	
248	VREESWIJK	1-8-86		1500	1500	
249	GULPEN	1-1-87		2500	2500	
250	IERSEKE	1-11-87		2000	4000	
251	SLOTERDIJK	16-7-88		500	100	Very rare cancel
252	KOLLUM	15-11-88		2500	2500	
253	RAALTE	16-1-89		500	6000	
254	HEEMSTED	1-11-89		3000	4000	
255	EDE	1-6-90		11500	13500	
256	EIBERGEN	1-7-90		5000	5000	
257	MIDDELHARNIS	1-12-90		3500	4000	
258	SOEST	1-4-93			4000	Between April 1, and June 15 the Royal Family was absent, so SOEST (SOESTDIJK) never used #258.
259	WADDINGSVEEN	1-6-93			4500	Cancel very rare

On which issues can the numeral cancel be found?

The numeral cancels can be found on all stamps issued prior to June 15, 1893. The One Guilder 1891 Queen Wilhelmina (hanging hair) can not have a numeral cancel since this stamp was issued after 1893. All 1872 issues could be used for franking till January 1, 1900, while the pre-1872 issues were demonetized on October 31, 1879. Although the first and second issues hadn't been sold at the postoffices for quite a few years, they can be found with numeral cancels. A clear numeral on one of these however is a rarity.

Branch Offices:

Branch-offices can only be collected on cover. Some of these are the rarest, even more so because some of these branch-offices didn't open until much later.

Maastricht 1	(i.e. Wijk)	per 1 febr. 1891,
Tilburg 1	(i.e. Goirke)	per 1 april 1892,
Utrecht 1	(Catharijnekade)	per 1 febr. 1890,
Utrecht 2	(Twijnstraat)	per 1 juy 1891,
Utrecht 3	(Weistraat)	per 1 juy 1891.

Color of numeral cancel.

When the numeral cancel was introduced in 1869 (Art.1 3e Circ. no 766 of 9 december 1869), it was mandated that black ink should be used for the cancel. The official text mentions that red ink had caused problems, so it was decided that black ink should be used. The black ink had to be ordered from F. Staudt & Zonen in Wierden. Postal employees could start using the new ink per December 15 (1869), but should start not later than February 1st.

The following postoffices have violated these rules: Num-

bers: 4, 5, 20, 29, 34, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56, 70, 71, 75, 78, 80, 82, 84, 90, 91, 98, 100, 101, 105, 107, 134, 157, 158, 160, 170, 171, 178, 181, 183, 184, 189, 195, 197, 206, 208, 211, 223, 226, 230, 231, 236, 238, 239, 243, 251, 254.

The colors used were: red, green, blue and violet. Number 171 on the 1891 issue will most likely be violet; a black cancel on this issue is rare.

Red numerals on the 1867 issue are probably an error.. This is caused by the mandatory red departure cancel, to be used in addition to the black obliteration cancel.

Following are details plus some additional cancels with non-standard colors; the year indicates the issues they appeared on. If two issues are mentioned it indicates that the non-standard color was used over an extended period of time.

20 blue	1867,1872	98 blue green	1872
27 blue	1867	160 blue	1872
34 blue green	1891	171 violet (black = rare)	1891
47 blue green	1872	178 blue green	1872
48 blue green	1872	183 blue green	1872
49 red	1867	190 blue green	1872
55 violet	1891	197 blue green	1872,1891
70 blue green	1872	208 blue	1872
71 blue	1872	211 violet	1872
75 red and blue	1872	226 blue	1872
84 blue	1872	236 blue green	1872
87 blue green	1872	242 blue	1872

'Blue green' is here defined as a transitional color (which even has several taints); most likely caused by a black cancel and a blue pad, or the other way around. The clear blue color can exist as well.

(to be continued)

"Canceled in Holland"

by John Hardjasudarma

Mail bearing (unoverprinted) Netherlands New-Guinea stamps posted toward the end of September 1962 or early in the UNTEA period presented a dilemma for some postal clerks. To cancel or not to cancel? In many cancels the cancel was struck away from the stamps.

However, some of these covers bear a dateless, double-ring cancel over their stamps, inscribed with the Dutch word "Posterijen" (Postal Services). This interesting cancel was applied in Holland, and not in West New-Guinea. It was first

provided by the Dutch postal services in 1940, in response to numerous complaints from philatelists who received mail with uncanceled stamps that were obliterated with hand-drawn crosses in ink or pencil (sound familiar?).

The Dutch postal services are to be commended for their clerks to apply the "Posterijen" cancel on un- or inadequately cancelled mail. Initially a single (outer) ring cancel was used, but apparently only during the early years. A second type, as in illustration # 1, with double rings was used well into the 1960's. I have found no information that these cancels were ever used outside the Netherlands. None, apparently, were shipped to any Dutch colony or overseas territory.

References:

- 1: Een postale maatregel ten bate der philatelisten; Ned. Maandblad v. Philatelie, p. 131 and 182 (1940).
- 2: Goldhoorn L: Posterijen; De Postzak, March 1989, nr. 159, p. 22-24.



Figure 18A postal Netherlands New-Guinea dilemma solved by the Dutch in Holland. Would that other postal administrations followed this good example!