

Part B, catalogue pages 19-116, version 30 March 2009

MAIN TEXT OF CATALOGUE

ORGANIZATION OF ENTRIES

The relevant data are as much as possible combined in the headings. They may be further specified in the individual description of each item.

Example (*this is a fictitious item, it does NOT exist*):

1929 (juni; vbd 2 aug). Zegel 'Wilhelmina type Veth';
wapen VII; 5 adreslijnen; lichtroze karton; FR 8x20 (160x94).

832	[699] 15 + 15 cent violet	ww,-	xx,-
	V-kaart		yy,-
	A-kaart		zz,-

- period in which the item(s) was/were issued, whenever possible with month and day. In the case of groups of items, the dates will be further specified in the individual descriptions.
- wherever possible 'vbd', earliest date recorded (EDR)
- description of stamp-imprint(s)
- other printed elements by which the item may be distinguished
- particulars of colour and type of paper or card
- for envelopes: colour of paper and colour + type of inside printing e.g. 'lichtblauw netwerk C'
- when applicable particulars of phosphor band
- size (in brackets)
- for envelopes: type of envelope + size in brackets e.g. (M9; 172x100)

- catalogue number
- catalogue number in 7th edition in square brackets
- value and colour of stamp imprint
- price mint
- price used
- outward postcard used (V-kaart)
- reply postcard used (A-kaart)

ON THESE NOTES:

Legend: p.34/164 refers to the information with G164 on page 34

NEDERLAND/NETHERLANDS

ENVELOPPEN/ENVELOPES

p.20/box bottom right: The first weight step for envelopes was at first 0-15 g (foreign mail until 1 October 1907, inland mail until 1 October 1908), then 0-20 g. This change is supposed to have contributed to the issuing of larger envelopes.

p.21/22: On 1 November 1929 the inland rate was reduced to 6 cent. The 6 cent envelope appeared in February 1930. Until then no 6 cent envelope was available. G22 remained available, was even regularly used for inland mail, but was mostly sold with a 5 cent stamp for international mail.

p.22/26: As of 1 October 1940 the sale of postal values with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was prohibited. Though the EDR for G26 is 31 August, it is doubtful that they were on general sale as G25c was still available in sufficient numbers. They were probably only available at philatelic windows. G26 remained valid until 31 March 1944 and was again declared valid from 16 May 1945. There is no evidence however that they were again on sale. The price 'used' is for genuinely used items, philatelic items up to 7% of those prices. With envelopes it is very difficult to establish non-philatelic use.

POSTBLADEN/LETTER CARDS AND LETTER SHEETS

p.25/box top left: There are three columns, the first column for mint items, the second column for used items complete with edges, the third column for used items without edges. It should be noted that used items with edges are in many cases of philatelic origin. Prices for 'used letter cards with edge' when not of philatelic origin. Philatelic items are worth less.

p.26/4,5: The small size letter cards G4 and G6 could be enclosed in the large size letter cards.

p.27/20: As of 1 October 1940 the sale of postal values with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was prohibited. In spite of this G20 must have been put on sale, but like the envelopes it was probably only available at philatelic windows. The EDR is 9 November, so well after 1 October. G20 remained valid until 31 March 1944 and was again declared valid from 16 May 1945. There is no evidence however that it was again on sale. The price 'used' is for genuinely used items, philatelic items up to 70% of those prices. With letter cards it is often less difficult to establish non-philatelic use.

LUCHTPOSTBLADEN/AIR MAIL LETTER SHEETS

p.30/1,2: These sheets were exclusively destined for correspondence with military personnel stationed in the NEI.

p.32/8a,8b,10,12: It is very difficult to distinguish these sheets from each other, especially when mint. With used copies dates may be of help. G8b and G10: when used before 1 April 1957 certain to be G8b.

p.32/bottom left: From 1 December 1955 30 cent sheets were sold for 25 cent. Use of 30 cent sheets in the 25 cent period is not exceptional.

p.33/22: The price 'used' for G22, the first ever air mail letter sheet sold with a surcharge, is for copies that were genuinely used, so with correspondence and sent to overseas destinations. Sent to other destinations, with First Day Cancellation or Special Flight cancellation the value is the same as for a mint copy.

p.34/26: On 7 January the rate was increased to 85 cent but no air mail letter sheet of this value was issued.

p.35/35: A set of four different sheets was prepared but before they were issued it was discovered that there was a mistake in the English text, 'moistering' instead of 'moistening'. It was decided to issue only one version. The other versions were included in the 1998 issue, then with corrected text. On these four sheets the word 'Priority' was for the first time used.

p.36/box top left: From 1 July 2001 the rate was the same as for an ordinary letter for European countries. After 1 January 2003 the European letter rate was even higher than the air mail letter sheet rate. From G40 the prices 'used' are also valid for air mail letter sheets sent to European destinations.

p.36/box bottom left: G41 && were exclusively sold in packs of ten copies.

p.37/45: This was the last priority sheet issued by the Netherlands. Late in 2007 or early in 2008 they were officially withdrawn. It is not known whether the post offices were allowed to sell off their stocks.

BRIEFKAARTEN/POSTCARDS

p.38/box bottom right: These formula cards could only be sent to countries with which a bilateral agreement had been concluded. Entrance dates and rates in this box. A preferential 5 cent postcard rate for Belgium came into force on 15 December 1873. The UPU-rate for France came into force on 1 January 1876. For other countries the UPU-rate came into force on 1 July 1875. Prices depend on stamps used and on destination. Destinations other than Belgium and Germany are rare. They were sometimes used for domestic mail.

p.40/box top left: Postcards G1, G2, G3, G4 and G7 exist used to destinations abroad. The same restrictions and rates as for the formula cards were applicable. Officially the 2½ cent value of the stamp imprint on the postcard was not counted; such cards are rare. Even the 5 cent postcards could be used in the same way, the 5 cent stamp imprint being disregarded.

p.40/box top right:

Dots address lines;

widely spaced 12 dots per centimeter

narrowly spaced 16 dots per centimeter

Text on V-kaart and A-kaart up to G20:

V-kaart ANTWOORD BETAALD

A-kaart VOORUITBETAALD ANTWOORD

p.41/4: = Formula card G1 with stamp imprint. There are slight variations in the place of the stamp imprint.

p.42/11: = Formula card G11 with stamp imprint. There are slight variations in the place of the stamp imprint. So far G11 has almost exclusively been found with cancellations of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Maastricht and Zutphen. Facsimile prints and forgeries are known.

p.43/13: Separated halves of G13 can be recognized by the type and colour of the card. Forgeries exist.

p.43,44/15,19: The separated cards of G15 can only be distinguished by postmarks before mid-October 1878 from those of G19.

p.43,44/17,20: The separated cards of G17 can only be distinguished by cancellations before mid-April 1879 from those of G20.

p.45/box lefthand column:

- Formerly for G23-G37 the size 140x90 mm was given. This was not quite correct, this should be 137-138x92-93 mm.

Size 140x90 mm was only introduced with the last runs of G33, G35, G36 and G37.

- The colour pink of the card of the 2½ cent postcards shows enormous variation, up to nearly white.

- The colours of the stamps and other printed elements of the 2½ cent and 5 cent postcards show variation.

- In August 1894 printing inks with synthetic pigments were introduced to replace inks with natural pigments.

p.45,46: The reply cards of G24, G26, G28, G30, G34, G35 and G37 are printed on the white side of the card.

p.51/box top left: In the sender's text of postcards G59-G83 accents and punctuation marks are frequently missing. These cards should not be considered more valuable.

p.51/58b,62: The reply cards of G58b and G62 are identical. G58b-A can only be distinguished from G62-A by cancellations before early October 1904.

p.52/73: Trial issue as a result of the 1906 UPU-decision that the left half of the address side could be used for correspondence.

p.52/74-77: Trial issue in connection with the wish to find cheaper card. The postcards of this issue all bear an asterisk.

p.53/box top left: From 1914 till 1919 a number of postcards that were frequently used commercially, were available in strips of ten to facilitate use in typewriters (G80, G84, G86, G88 and G90). The top card and the bottom card were perforated on one long side, the other cards on both long sides. Postcard G99b-I was never sold in strips, the cards were sold singly after separation by the post.

A number of these cards were overprinted between 1916 and 1921, always after they had been separated.

p.53/80,81: The card of G80 and G81 exists in many shades varying from bright bluish green to light greyish green.

p.54/84,85: The colour of the card of this issue varies from bright pink to yellowish pink, sometimes mistaken for yellow card (G102).

p.54/box right hand column: Until 16 October 1916 customers paid ½ cent (single postcards) or 1 cent (reply paid postcards) for the card. From that date this small fee for the card was abolished, but the local and domestic postal rates were increased by ½ cent. Probably the decisive argument was that the private industry, which had been able to supply (stampless) postcards at much less than ½ cent, would now lose customers and the Post Office would gain customers. This change also led to the overprinting of 1½ cent and 2½ cent postcards (G92-G97).

Users of 5 cent postcards also profited: the postal rate remained the same but they now only paid face value.

p.54,55/88a-I: The card shades of G88a-I and G101 are not always easily distinguished from each other. Used copies with postmarks before January 1919 are G88a-I.

p.55/90,91: The card of these postcards also shows a great variation in shades.

p.56-62/92-189: For postcards with these overprints that cannot be found on these pages, see chapter V-postcards.

p.57/102: see note p.54/84,85.

p.62/191-197: The card colour of these postcards varies from bluish grey to dark brownish grey.

p.62/195,196: The outward cards of these postcards are identical, postmarked March-June 1923 they should be G195.

p.63/199: The captions on two of the pictorial postcards were incorrect (G199e and G199k); with the second printing of October 1924 these were corrected (G199o and G199p). The full set of the second printing was available in a special wrapper.

p.63/bottom left: prices 'used' for non-philatelic postcards sent abroad. Other use about 70% of indicated prices.

p.63,64/200,201,204: After being overprinted these postcards were separated by mechanical means. In this process they lost 1 to 2 mm in height.

p.64/box right hand column: On 1 October 1925 the foreign postcard rate was reduced to 10 cent; the new postcard was not issued until July 1926; in the meantime all 12½ cent postcards were sold for 10 cent; the new 10+10 cent postcard was issued in August 1926 and until then the 12½+12½ cent postcards were sold for 20 cent.

p.64/208-210: In order to clear stocks the texts referring to 'reply' of 5 cent reply paid postcards were cancelled with red bars. After being overprinted these postcards were separated by mechanical means. In this process they lost 1 to 2 mm in height.

p.66/214: Among the overprinted pictorial postcards there were a number of cards of the first printing, including some with the incorrect captions (G199e and G199k). Complete overprinted sets were also sold in the special wrapper on which the selling price had been altered in pencil or with a rubber stamp.

p.66/214: prices 'used' for non-philatelic postcards sent abroad. Other use about 60% of indicated prices.

p.66/219,220: The inland rate was reduced on 1 October 1926 from 7½ cent to 5 cent. Until 1 November the 7½ cent postcards could be handed in at the post offices and exchanged for 5 cent postcards. Among the postcards handed in there was a small number of 'old' postcards. When the stocks of 7½ cent postcards were cleared by overprinting, these 'old' postcards were also overprinted.

p.66/box bottom right: On 1 November 1928 the foreign postcard rate was reduced to 7½ cent. The new postcard was not issued until February 1929. In the meantime all 10 cent postcards (and any 12½ cent postcards that might still be available) were sold for 7½ cent.

p.68/231: Until this edition only this version was catalogued. The editors discovered that in 1939 this postcard was also issued in the new size 138x89 mm (G253).

p.68/233-235 (see also p. 302): These cards were also used for sending in solutions for a radio puzzle. Every card had to bear at least 25 cent in extra stamps. The proceeds of these extra stamps were for charity. A number of these cards, which ultimately remained with the Post Office, were later sold by auction after the senders' names had been deleted with black ink. These versions of G233 and G234 are not rarer than normally used cards.

p.69/box: The types of the 'Lebeau' postcards with 2 sender's lines can be recognized by

1. The size of the postcard
2. the A in AFZ: met//zonder uitsteeksel ⇔ with//without small protuberance at top right of A
3. R and T in BRIEFKAART: the bases of the letters R and T in the word BRIEFKAART are nearly connected or separate
4. printing: offset or 'rasterdiepdruk' (photogravure).

- p.69/3+3 cent***: this card was again issued in 1939 but until now no differences have been detected. Specialized study may yet lead to the conclusion that the postcards of the 1939 issue are different and deserve a separate listing.
- p.71/box top left**: To differentiate between the versions of the 'horizontal' G240 postcards: view address side of postcard in normal position, that is the texts are legible. Then rotate the postcard on its short, vertical axis. If the photo is in the upright position it is 'rechtstaand', if the photo is inverted it is 'kopstaand'.
- p.72/244-251**: After the rate reductions of 1 August 1936 and 1 September 1937, 3 cent and 5 cent postcards could be exchanged for new postcards, the difference in value being reimbursed in stamps or money. Among the cards handed in there was a small number of 'old' cards, that is cards with only one sender's line. Stocks were cleared by overprinting in 1937 and 1938 and the 'old' cards were also overprinted.
- p.75/heading of G263&&**: For G264, G266, G267 and G268 a special printing was produced: stamp imprint and network 'overprint' were produced in one printing operation. G263 and G265 are genuinely overprinted postcards.
- p.75/269&&**: The colours of the stamp imprint on G271 and G272 vary from bluegreen to emerald green. As the war progressed the card quality of esp. G269 and G271 changed. Later runs were printed on progressively thinner card.
- p.76/276&&**: The card of these emergency cards shows innumerable shades and the quality of the card varies widely; the most pronounced shades are catalogued. The size of the cards is not constant. The colour of the stamp imprint also varies hugely, esp. with G277.
- p.77/284-287**: for detailed descriptions see G240, G254, G257 and G259.
- p.78/box top right**: The card of the 'Wilhelmina type Hartz' issue, the 'Juliana en face' issue and the 'Juliana en profil' issue with two sender's lines show more variety in colour and thickness than is catalogued. Card was in the years after the war a fairly scarce commodity, so the printers' used different types of card as long as they fell within the specifications of the customer.
- p.79/294**: This reply paid postcard was used in great numbers for the first flight Amsterdam-Paramaribo on 20 May 1949. These cards are often offered at prices that are in no relation to their real value, which is the value of the first flight cancel.
- p.79/box left hand column**: On 1 February 1948 the domestic rate was decreased from 7½ cent to 6 cent. Until 1 April single and reply paid 7½ cent postcards could be exchanged for new 6 cent postcards. Card was scarce and therefore the 7½ and 7½+7½ cent postcards were put on sale again, but now at 6 cent and 12 cent. The use of G293 and G294 after 1 February is therefore not exceptional.
- Per 1 October 1948 the 'half cent' was abolished, both as coin and as monetary unit. From the same date G295 and G296 were sold for 12 cent resp. 24 cent.
- p.81/322**: On 1 July 1964 the foreign postal rate for postcards was increased to 25 cent. Remnants of G322 were sold together with remnants of G328 with an additional 5 cent stamp. So late use of G322 (with additional 5 cent stamp) is not exceptional.
- p.81/329**: The influence of time and light make it progressively difficult to distinguish G329a (yellowish band) from G329b (greyish band) with the naked eye; under UV-light the fluorescent band on G329a will show as yellow, the phosphorescent band on G329b as pink.
- p.82/339**: The influence of time and light make it progressively difficult to distinguish G339a from G339b with the naked eye. Early data about a possible difference in phosphorence under a UV-lamp are not available, at the moment the dark grey bands seem to react less strongly. Exposure to daylight may lead to disappearance of the band to the naked eye, but phosphorescence is still shown under UV-light.
- p.82/box bottom right**: As a result of a 1969 UPU decision international reply paid postcards were abolished as of 1 July 1971. In the Netherlands domestic reply paid postcards were abolished at the same time. The separated cards could however still be used as normal postcards.
- p.84/357**: A great number of these cards were precancelled with a black Postal Museum cancellation. The Museum handstamp was similar but the precancel can be recognized easily by the position and excellent quality of the impression. The precancelled postcard was offered to visitors. So far no postally used examples have come to light.
- p.85/box right hand column**: In the course of the second semester of 1988 the standard size of postcards changed from 148x102 mm to 148x100 mm.
- p.86/370**: G370 was discovered by a sharp-eyed collector when he studied the proof sheets at the Postal Museum, shortly before the rate was increased to 80 cent. It was only through the Philatelic Service that a small number of cards reached collectors. So far only two cards are known that have been genuinely used and in accordance with the postal rate, both sent by the discoverer.
- p.86/box left hand column**: After G370 no more postcards for overseas rate were issued.
- p.87/379-383**: The price for mint cards is for cards with the two coupons still attached.
- p.88/box right hand column**: After 30 June 2001 the sale of single 'regular' postcards was discontinued. At first they were only sold in strips of five postcards (G384, G385, G386).
- p.89/box top right**: From December 2002 postcards were sold in packs of ten (G387, G388, G394).
- p.89/387,388**: These postcards are easily distinguished with a magnifying glass by the screen of the sender's lines. The lines on G387 show up as // // // // //, the lines on G388 show up as xxxxxxx.
- p.90,91**: The special postcards were either sold singly (G389) or in sets (G390-G393, G395-G406, G407). At Blijdorp Zoo, Rotterdam, G395-G406 were also sold singly.

p.90/389: The price for mint copies is for postcards with the coupon still attached.

p.91/407: The price 'used' is for copies sent overseas, from 1 January 2008 till 1 January 2009 with additional (3 cent) stamp.

p.92-94:

#Until 16 October 1916 single cards were sold ½ cent above face value, reply paid cards 1 cent above face value.

#When this eighth edition went to press in September 2008 postcards G342-G345 and G347-G407 were still valid.

#Numbers printed (see also Introduction): In the numbers printed of the basic postcards type 'Vürtheim' and type 'Queen Wilhelmina with fur collar' the overprinted cards are included. For that same period the Geschiedeniskaart (History Chart) does not differentiate between postcards with long dividing line and those with short dividing line.

V-BRIEFKAARTEN/V-POSTCARDS

p.95-100: These overprinted cards, which figured in the main text of the previous edition, are now to be found in the tables in this separate chapter, with an introduction and a conversion table *old numbers - new numbers*. For clarity's sake the **regular** overprinted issues have not only retained their place in the normal listing, but are also included in the table.

The period 1916-1921 saw several increases of the postal rates, and these increases are reflected in the enormous number of postcards overprinted with the new values. Card was a scarce commodity and destruction of the old rate postcards was considered wasteful and this led to overprinting.

The overprinted cards can be divided into three groups:

a. overprints on postcards of which there was a substantial stock: the **regular** overprints.

b. overprints on postcards of which there was only a limited stock or on older still valid postcards which had been handed in by the public.

c. overprints on older postcards - including postcards of which stocks had been exhausted for quite some time - and which were overprinted 'by favour'. Though the full story will probably never come to light, there is good reason to assume that these favours were requested by a philatelically inclined and possibly financially interested person with a responsible (!) position in the Post Office.

It is at ninety years' distance impossible to distinguish the postcards in group b. from those in group c. We have retained the classification of previous editions of this catalogue in that all those postcards which are assumed to belong to groups b. and c. are catalogued as V-numbers. The numbers of postcards printed in the b. and c. groups are thought to vary from one or two copies to a few hundred. But even some postcards which are probably correctly catalogued in group a. as regular overprinted postcards, are quite scarce.

The numbering system used hitherto was illogical, new finds could not be incorporated but had to be added at the end of the list. Now cards are identified by V + the number of the basic postcard and each overprint is identified by a capital letter so that a card (e.g. G8ob-II) with multiple overprints may be identified easily (e.g. V8ob-II-ABC).

In the tables the V-postcards that have been seen by the editors have a grey background. The few of which the editors have not been able to verify the existence, have nevertheless been retained from earlier editions.

The editors have discovered some new varieties, indicated in the conversion table on p. 96 by 'nieuw' in the left hand column.

There are quite a few anomalies in the overprinting, some accidental, some probably contrived ('philatelically inclined person').

Prices for mint copies and philatelically used copies are from €40 to €100. Genuinely used, non-philatelic copies are worth considerably more. But again, it is difficult to prove that an item is non-philatelic.

POSTCARDS WITH PERFINS

p.100,101: The oldest postcard with Perfin found so far dates from 1885, the youngest from 1927. The perfin was not always punched through the stamp imprint: there was no particular reason for doing so as cut outs were not valid. The most striking postcard with a perfin is G30 (not G20a as the Dutch text says mistakenly) where the reply cards is also punched.

VERHUISKAARTEN/CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARDS

p.103/box top left:

- Prices with an asterisk are for genuinely used items to destinations abroad and in accordance with the postal rate.

Used cards which do not conform to this requirement in most cases command the same price as mint cards.

Inland change of address cards with additional franking to destinations abroad are fairly scarce and usually command higher prices. Before 1 July 1940 such cards had to be franked as postcards.

- Change of address cards have often been used to acquire commemorative cancellations etc. Their value is no greater than the value of the cancellation.

p.103,104/7,8: After the reduction of the postal rate to 1½ cent on 1 February 1928 G7 and G8 were sold for 1½ cent.

p.104/10-13: The left-hand part of the address side of G1- G13 was especially meant for those who only wanted to communicate a change of telephone number, a change of post office giro account number or a change of P.O. Box number. In such cases the other side of the card was left blank. Such use is not common.

p.105/16-18: Zetting I = outside dimensions of rectangular frame on back 100 x 68.5 mm, length first line 94.5 mm; zetting II = 98.5 x 68 mm, length first line 93.5 mm.

p.105/box bottom right: A number of change of address cards exist with the overprint KOSTELOOS VOOR STUDIEGEBRUIK (G34 with only VOOR STUDIEGEBRUIK). See also pp.307-308. Together with other postal forms these cards were put at the disposal of primary schools to give pupils the opportunity to familiarize themselves with post office operations. These cards were not valid as change of address cards and are therefore not considered to be postal stationery.

Still, many collectors include them in their collections. With the exception of G26 they all occur in great numbers. Our reason for mentioning them is that quite often excessive prices are asked for these cards which are definitely quite common.

p.106/box bottom left: For the 8 cent rate for change of address cards to destinations abroad, no card was issued. G31 was the last change of address card to be issued for the foreign rate. After 1 February 1967 the new inland cards, which also had texts in French, were used for foreign destinations.

p.108/box bottom left: From 7 January 1985 it was possible to have the PTT print the particulars of name, old address, new address etc. on change of address cards. For this purpose A4-size sheets with 4 cards were printed on which the desired data were printed with a laser printer at the printer's of PTT Post. Then these sheets were cut into four A6-size cards (148x105 mm). The term 'A6-kaart' is used to distinguish these cards from the usual 'loketkaart' (148x102 mm, later 148x100 mm), sold over the counter at the post offices.

p.109/box bottom right: In the course of 1997 change of address cards started being sold in packs of five or ten copies. From 1 January 2001 post offices were only provided with packs of ten cards and the sale of single cards was phased out.

p.110/box right hand column: After 30 June 2001 the sale of single 'regular' change of address cards was discontinued, as well as the sale of packs of five or ten. The new cards were only sold in 'Leporello' strips of five (G64, G66, G69).

Two dots of sticky material keep the cards in the strip together. When detached there is usually a little damage.

The usual A6-cards were also produced (G65, G67). When TPG Post returned to packs with ten cards in December 2002 (G70), A6-cards could still be ordered (G72, G74, G76).

The most conspicuous difference between the € 0,39 cards printed by Walsall and those printed by Enschede (G71-G74) is the presence or absence of the decimal point - which is quite unusual in Dutch where normally a comma is used.

p.112/68: This A6-size card was especially issued for companies and could only be ordered with data of old and new address etc., it was not sold over the counter. The Philatelic Service sold copies with blank message side. In spite of the presumably fairly large numbers printed, genuinely used examples are not easy to come by. Most addressees threw these cards away after they had copied the new data in their address system.

p.112/box bottom right: For reasons not disclosed, TPG Post replaced the 'Leporello cards' by packs with ten single cards.

p.113/77: This card replaced G68. It was not available at the Philatelic Service.

WIJZIGING POSTADRES/CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARD FROM P.O. BOX TO HOME ADDRESS

p.115: In 1998 PTT Post modernized the P.O. Box halls, which included larger and better accessible boxes. Also the fee for this service, which had been virtually free, was increased to fl. 250 per year. PTT Post expected, and even wanted to encourage, private persons to give up their P.O. Box. Every customer who gave up his box received 50 cards with the relevant old and new address data on the message side. More cards were available at fl. 1,05 each. The Philatelic Service sold cards with blank message side (G1e). The date of issue is uncertain. The Michel catalogue has December 1997. This date is unlikely as the modernization drive probably did not get underway until spring 1998. Perhaps this date is based on a Philatelic Service cancellation. The editors think that in more than one case the Philatelic Service cancellations deserve critical approach.

Though the texts on the message side are not part of the original card (they were printed with a laser printer at the printer's of PTT Post), many philatelists include the different texts in their collections and for that reason they are specified here.

The texts read for a. and b. 'My/our correct postal address is ...', for c. and d. 'My/our correct postal address will be ...'.

The operation was rounded off in 2000 or 2001. It is not known when the cards were withdrawn.

KENNISGEVING TELEFOONNUMMER/NOTIFICATION OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

p.116: These cards, which new subscribers could use to inform friends and relations of their telephone number, were not sold singly over the counter, they had to be ordered in multiples of ten. This card was in fact superfluous as the left-hand part of the address side of change of address card G13 served the same purpose.

The first price 'used' is for verifiably non-philatelic cards that have gone through the post. The second price 'used' is for cards that have gone through the mail but are clearly of philatelic origin.

This card has frequently been used to obtain commemorative postmarks. The value of such cards is not greater than the value of the commemorative postmarks!

These cards were decommissioned per 1 November 1946. It is however very unlikely that they were put on sale again after the war.