NEGERI-NEGERI SELAT
Straits Settlements (SS)

Pada 1 September 1867, Setem definitif pertama di Tanah Melayu telah digunakan di koloni-koloni selepas ‘terpisah’ dengan pemerintahan Syarikat Hindia Timur Inggeris. Pada tahun 1937 hingga tahun 1941 merupakan isu terakhir pengeluaran oleh Negeri-negeri Selat sebelum pendudukan Jepun pada tahun 1942. Pasca pendudukan Jepun, telah menyaksikan perubahan pada Negeri-negeri Selat dengan setem-setemnya telah digantikan dengan dengan setem cetak tindih ‘BMA’. Seterunsya, Singapura telah keluar dan mencapai status Jajahan Koloni Mahkota. Labuan kemudiannya telah dipindahkan pentadbiran ke Borneo Utara pada tahun 1946. Melaka dan Pulau Pinang telah menggunakan setem-setem yang berbeza sebelum kedua-duanya menyertai Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada 1 Februari 1948.

On 1 September 1867, the first definitive Stamp in Malaya was used in the colonies after 'separation' from the rule of the British East India Company. In 1937 to 1941 was the last issue issued by the Straits Settlements before the Japanese occupation in 1942. After the Japanese occupation, the Straits Settlements saw changes with their stamps being replaced with overprinted 'BMA' stamps. Eventually, Singapore came out and achieved the status of a Crown Colony. Labuan was then transferred administratively to North Borneo in 1946. Malacca and Penang used different stamps before both joined the Federation of Malaya on 1 February 1948



Pada tahun 1856, cop-cop pembatalan mengikut ketiga-tiga koloni telah diperkenalkan sebagai pembatal setem-setem provisional India. Cop pembatalan ini sama seperti cop standard India yang berbentuk oktagonal (juga dikenali sebagai cop ‘sawang labah-labah’), menggunakan inskripsi ‘B’ iaitu bermaksud ‘Bengal’ dan diletakkan nombor-nombor siri mengikut lokaliti. Sebagai contoh, ‘B 109’ sebagai kod Melaka, ‘B 147’ sebagai kod Pulau Pinang dan ‘B 172’ sebagai kod bagi koloni Singapura.

Garis Masa Filateli Negeri-negeri Selat (NNS), 1854-1941
Philately Timeline of the Straits Settlements (SS), 1854-1941

Tarikh/Tahun	Peristiwa
1801	Surat terawal bercop pembatalan 'P.W.I.P.O'
1823	Pejabat pos formal pertama telah dibuka di Singapura
1841	Surat pertama dikirimkan di bawah pemerintahan Inggeris dari Koloni Melaka
1854	Setem pertama East India Postage memaparkan Ratu Victoria diperkenal dan digunakan sebagai setem provisional NNS
1854-1856	Cop pembatalan pertama iaitu Madras Cancellation digunakan
1856-1863	Cop pembatalan kedua iaitu Bengal Concentric Octagons Cancellation digunakan
1856-1889	Koloni Singapura menggunakan Bengal Cancellation disebabkan statusnya sebagai hub pengumpulan surat dari selatan Tanah Melayu dan sebahagian kawasan jajahan Hindia Belanda untuk kiriman luar negara
1863-1867	Cop pembatalan ketiga iaitu Duplex Bombay telah digunakan meluas di Pulau Pinang dan Singapura
1867-1899	NNS telah mencapai status Jajahan Koloni Mahkota dan mengeluarkan setem definitif pertama di Tanah Melayu dengan inskripsi 'Straits Settlemments' dan masih memaparkan edisi potret Ratu Victoria
1902-1911	NNS telah mengeluarkan siri setem yang memaparkan potret Raja Edward VII
1906-1907	Labuan telah dijadikan sebagai koloni keempat NNS dan setem-setem definitif Labuan telah dicetak Cetak tindih inskripsi 'STRAITS SETTLEMENTS' dan 'FOUR CENTS' serta 'BARS'
1912-1937	NNS telah mengeluarkan siri setem yang memaparkan potret Raja George V
1924-1926	Setem Denda Pos (Postage Due Stamps) NNS diperkenal
1937-1941	NNS telah mengeluarkan siri setem yang memaparkan potret Raja George VI

Garis Masa Filateli Negeri-negeri Selat (NNS), 1854-1941

Philately Timeline of the Straits Settlements (SS), 1854-1941

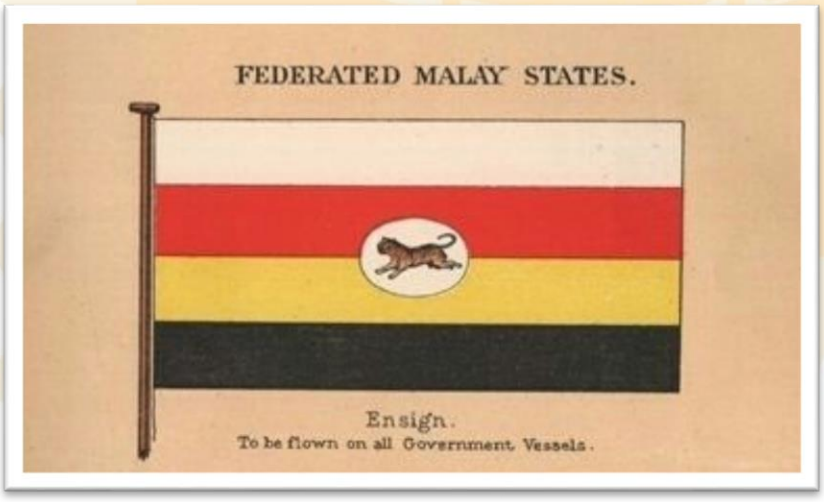
Date/Year	*Events*
1801	*Earliest letter with cancellation stamp 'P.W.I.P.O.'*
1823	*The first formal post office was opened in Singapore*
1841	*The first letter was sent under British rule from the Malacca Colony*
1854	*The first East India Postage stamp featuring Queen Victoria is introduced and used as a provisional NNS stamp*
1854-1856	*The first cancellation, the Madras Cancellation, was used*
1856-1863	*A second cancellation, the Bengal Concentric Octagons Cancellation, was used*
1856-1889	*The Singapore Colony used the Bengal Cancellation due to its status as a hub for collecting letters from the south of Malaya and parts of the Dutch East Indies for overseas delivery.*
1863-1867	*The third cancellation, the Bombay Duplex, was widely used in Penang and Singapore*
1867-1899	*SS achieved Crown Colony status and issued the first definitive stamp in Malaya with the inscription 'Straits Settlements' and still featuring an edition of Queen Victoria's portrait*
1902-1911	*SS issued a series of stamps featuring the portrait of King Edward VII*
1906-1907	*Labuan was made the fourth colony of the NNS and the definitive stamps of Labuan were printed Overprinting the inscriptions 'STRAITS SETTLEMENTS' and 'FOUR CENTS' and 'BARS'*
1912-1937	*SS issued a series of stamps featuring the portrait of King George V*
1924-1926	*SS Postage Due Stamps are introduced*
1937-1941	*SS issued a series of stamps featuring the portrait of King George VI*

NEGERI-NEGERI MELAYU BERSEKUTU (NMB)

Federated Malay States (FMS)

Pada tahun 1896, Negeri-negeri Melayu Bersekutu (NMB) telah dibentuk merangkumi Selangor, Perak, Negeri Sembilan dan Pahang. Pada awalnya, keempat-empat negeri ini mempunyai setem definitif sendiri tetapi mula menggunakan setem cetak tindih inskripsi ‘FEDERATED MALAY STATES’ menjelang tahun 1900. Pada tahun 1901, aliansi NMB telah mengeluarkan satu set setem baharu dengan 12 denominasi dengan imej ‘harimau melompat’ (nilai rendah) dan ‘gajah dan mahout’ (nilai tinggi). Pada 16 Julai 1900 hingga 1 Januari 1902, NMB pernah menggunakan setem NNS disebabkan limitasi setem. Setem-setem ini menggunakan tema yang sama tetapi pelbagai variasi warna sehingga tahun 1934. Penggunaan setem NMB hanya digunakan sehingga tahun 1935 selepas Kesatuan Perkhidmatan Pos Tanah Melayu (Malayan Postal Union) mengarahkan setiap negeri mengeluarkan setem-setem definitif sendiri.

In 1896, the Federated Malay States (FMS) was formed to include Selangor, Perak, Negeri Sembilan and Pahang. Initially, these four states had their own definitive stamps but began to use stamps overprinting the inscription 'FEDERATED MALAY STATES' by 1900. In 1901, the FMS alliance issued a new set of stamps with 12 denominations with the image of a 'leaping tiger' (lower value) and 'elephant and mahout' (higher value). On July 16, 1900 to January 1, 1902, FMS used SS stamps due to stamp limitations. These stamps used the same theme but various color variations until 1934. The use of FMS stamps was only used until 1935 after the Malayan Postal Union instructed each state to issue its own definitive stamps.





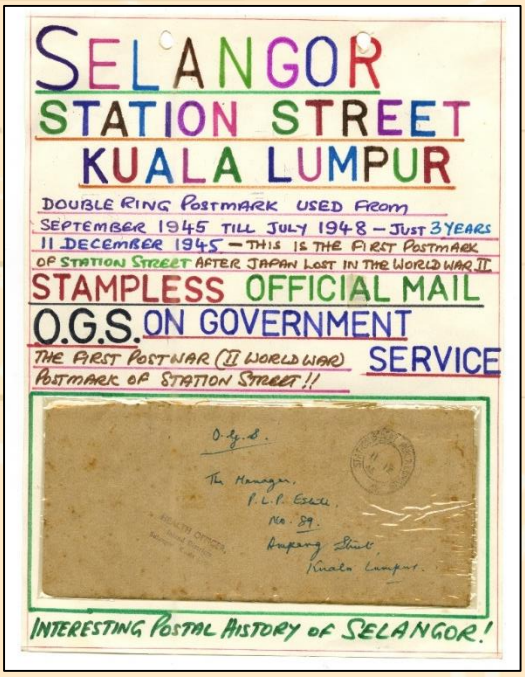
Setem Pos ‘Gajah dan Mahout’ Negeri-negeri Melayu Bersekutu (FMS), 1900

TANAH MELAYU DAN BORNEO DI BAWAH PENTADBIRAN TENTERA BRITISH

Pada 2 September 1945, tentera Jepun telah mengaku kalah dan tentera Inggeris mula kembali ke Tanah Melayu serta meletakkan pentadbiran sementara di bawah pihak tentera. Pada 6 September, Pengarah Pejabat-pejabat Pos telah ditugaskan semula di Singapura sebelum bergerak ke Kuala Lumpur seminggu kemudian. Perkhidmatan pos terawal beroperasi melibatkan koresponden antara Singapura dan Johor bermula 17 September 1945 dan perkhidmatan ke seluruh negara kembali beroperasi berkuatkuasa pada 5 Oktober 1945. Pengoperasian pos antara tempoh 5 Oktober 1945 hingga 18 Oktober 1945 menyaksikan pihak Inggeris mengizinkan penghantaran percuma surat domestik tanpa setem dengan syarat tidak melebihi berat 1 oz (auns). Selepas itu, kebanyakan setem-setem definitif negeri atau koloni akan dicetak tindih ‘BMA’.

MALAYA AND BORNEO UNDER BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (BMA)

On September 2, 1945, the Japanese army had admitted defeat and the British army began to return to Malaya and put a temporary administration under the military. On 6 September, the Director of Post Offices was reassigned to Singapore before moving to Kuala Lumpur a week later. The earliest postal service to operate involved correspondence between Singapore and Johor starting on September 17, 1945 and service to the whole country was back in operation on October 5, 1945. Postal operations between October 5, 1945 and October 18, 1945 saw the British allow the free delivery of domestic letters without stamps on the condition does not exceed 1 oz (ounce) in weight. After that, most of the definitive stamps of the state or colony will be overprinted 'BMA'.

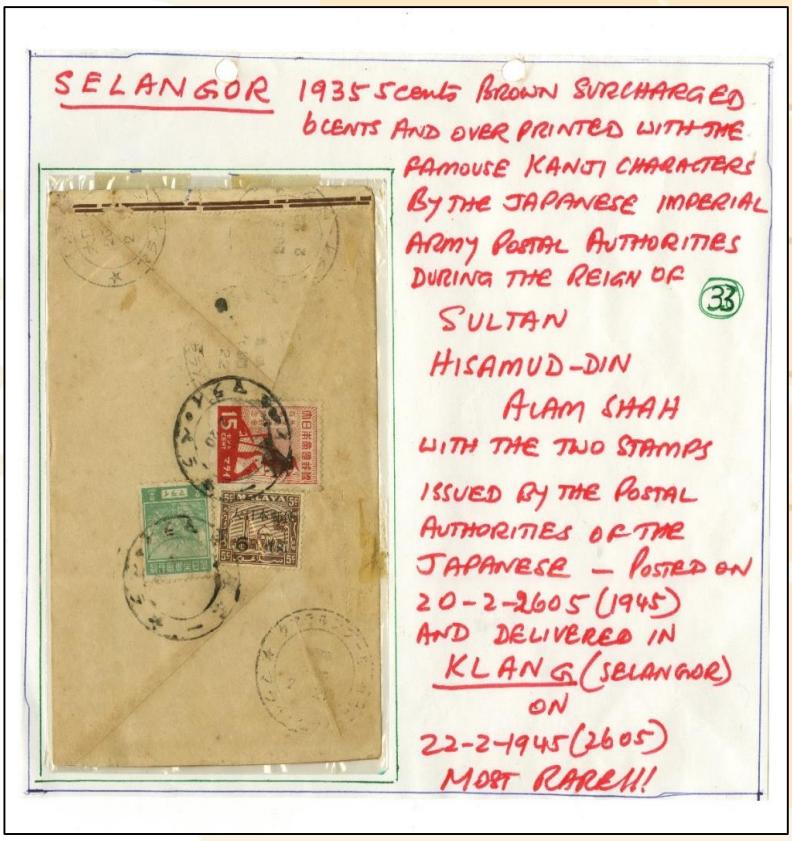


Sampul surat tanpa setem pasca pengunduran Jepun, September 1945 - Julai 1948

PENDUDUKAN JEPUN
Japanese Occupation

Semasa pendudukan tentera Jepun, terdapat tiga ciri utama pada setem yang diisukan di Tanah Melayu dan Borneo Utara dengan teknik overprint. Setem Jenis 1 adalah setem NNS yang dicop dengan inskripsi ‘Malay Military Department Post Office Seal’. Seterusnya, overprint Jenis 2 dengan inskripsi Rumi iaitu ‘DAI NIPPON 2602 MALAYA’ manakala Jenis 3 overprint dengan inskripsi Kanji iaitu ‘Japanese Postal Service’.

During the Japanese military occupation, there were three main features on the stamps issued in Malaya and North Borneo with the overprint technique. Type 1 stamps are NNS stamps stamped with the inscription 'Malay Military Department Post Office Seal'. Next, Type 2 overprint with Rumi inscription which is 'DAI NIPPON 2602 MALAYA' while Type 3 overprint with Kanji inscription which is 'Japanese Postal Service'.



Sampul surat yang dipos di Klang menggunakan tiga jenis setem era Jepun yang berbeza iaitu setem Selangor yang dicetak tindih Kanji Jenis 3 (1942-1944); Setem definitif lokal (1943) dan Setem peringatan ‘Kempen Simpanan’ (September 1943)1945 - Julai 1948

Garis Masa Filateli dan Perkhidmatan Pos Era Pendudukan Jepun, 1942-1945

Philately and Postal Service Timeline of the Japanese Occupation Era,1942-1945

Tarikh/Tahun	Deskripsi
16 Mac 1942	Perkhidmatan pos terhad di Syonan (Singapura) dan pengeluaran Setem NNS Raja Edward VI yang dicop secara overprint dengan 'Malay Military Department Post Office Seal' (Jenis Satu)
20 April 1942	Perkhidmatan pos Syonan mula berhubung dengan seluruh Semenanjung
Jun 1942	Pengeluaran setem NNS dengan overprint inskripsi Rumi iaitu 'DAI NIPPON 2602 MALAYA' mula diisukan (Jenis Dua)
1 Ogos 1942	Perkhidmatan pos di Tanah Melayu diperluas ke Sumatera
10 Ogos 1942	Perkhidmatan pos mula berinteraksi dengan Jepun serta tanah-tanah jajahan
30 September 1942	Setem Borneo Utara dikeluarkan dengan cop tangan karakter Kanji 'Imperial Japanese Government'
October 1942	Setem Sarawak dikeluarkan dengan cop tangan karakter Kanji 'Imperial Japanese Government'
4 Disember 1942	Pengeluaran setem overprint dengan karakter Kanji 'Japanese Postal Service' di seluruh Wilayah Semenanjung Tanah Melayu (Jenis Tiga)
8 Disember 1942	Setem provisional piktorial Jepun telah diimport di Tanah Melayu dengan nilai 3c, 5c, 8c dan 25c.
12 Februari 1943	Tambahan setem provisional piktorial Jepun dengan nilai 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c dan $1
29 April 1943 – 1 Oktober 1943	Setem definitif berbentuk piktorial tempatan mula diperkenalkan dengan nilai 1c hingga 70c
1 September 1943	Setem peringatan kempen simpanan dengan nilai 8c dan 15c telah diisukan
15 Februari 1944	Setem peringatan Kelahiran Semula Tanah Melayu dengan nilai 8c dan 15c telah diisukan

Garis Masa Filateli dan Perkhidmatan Pos Era Pendudukan Jepun, 1942-1945

Philately and Postal Service Timeline of the Japanese Occupation Era,1942-1945

Date/Year	*Events*
March 16, 1942	*Limited postal service in Syonan (Singapore) and issue of NNS Stamps of King Edward VI overprinted with 'Malay Military Department Post Office Seal' (Type One)*
April 20, 1942	*The Syonan postal service began to connect with the entire peninsula*
June 1942	*The production of NNS stamps with an overprint of the Rumi inscription that is 'DAI NIPPON 2602 MALAYA' began to be issued (Type Two)*
August 1, 1942	*Postal services in Malaya were extended to Sumatra*
August 10, 1942	*The postal service began to interact with Japan and the colonies*
September 30, 1942	*North Borneo Stamp issued with Kanji handstamp 'Imperial Japanese Government'*
October 1942	*Sarawak stamps issued with handstamped Kanji characters 'Imperial Japanese Government'*
December 4, 1942	*Issuance of overprint stamps with Kanji characters 'Japanese Postal Service' throughout the Malay Peninsula Region (Type Three)*
December 8, 1942	*Japanese pictorial provisional stamps were imported in Malaya with values of 3c, 5c, 8c and 25c.*
February 12, 1943	*Supplement of Japanese pictorial provisional stamps with values 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c and $1*
April 29, 1943 – October 1, 1943	*Definitive stamps in the form of local pictorials were first introduced with values of 1c to 70c*
September 1, 1943	*Savings campaign commemorative stamps with values of 8c and 15c were issued*
February 15, 1944	*Stamps commemorating the Rebirth of Malaya with values of 8c and 15c were issued*

PEMBENTUKAN PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU DAN MALAYSIA

Formation of Federation of Malaya and Malaysia

Seiring dengan kemerdekaan Tanah Melayu, telah diisukan sebuah setem berdenominasi 10 sen memaparkan potret Perdana Menteri yang pertama iaitu Tunku Abdul Rahman dan situasi rakyat menyambut kemerdekaan. Seterusnya, bersempena dengan pembentukan Malaysia pada 16 September 1963, telah dikeluarkan tiga denominasi setem bertemakan Pembentukan Malaysia dengan paparan peta merangkumi Semenanjung, Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura.

Along with the independence of Malaya, a stamp denominated in 10 cents was issued showing the portrait of the first Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, and the situation of the people celebrating independence. Next, in conjunction with the formation of Malaysia on 16 September 1963, three denominations of stamps were issued with the theme of the Formation of Malaysia with a map showing the Peninsula, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore.



Setem Hari Kemerdekaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, 31 Ogos 1957 (Block of Four)



Setem definitif nasional pertama dikeluarkan pasca pembentukan Malaysia pada 16 September 1963