

# 200 Years Kingdom of The Netherlands



**Exhibition of the *Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie*  
at the  
Royal Philatelic Society London**

**9 April 2015**

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# Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie

In 2014 the *Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie* (Philatelic Academy of the Netherlands) was celebrating its 30th anniversary. In contrast to some other countries such as Belgium and France a philatelic academy did not exist in the Netherlands until 1984. In that year three Dutch philatelists decided to establish a philatelic academy in the Netherlands. Its statutes were based on those of the *French Académie de Philatélie*, but some modifications were necessary because of the specific philatelic character of the new society. The statutes were officially recognised on 12 November 1984.

After a while the Academy had about twenty members and the board decided to publish a magazine, called *Notities* (Notes), containing original articles written by the members of the Academy. The first issue of *Notities* appeared in 1986, containing four articles. On the introduction page of that issue of *Notities* the then President, Doris de Vries, wrote about the start of the *Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie*:

*The Academy has not suddenly appeared. A number of renowned philatelists in a wide range of areas agreed that there was a need in our country for a more co-ordinated, scientific treatment of the many philatelic aspects which we distinguish today in a popular way.*

*Scientific, certainly - but not too high brow either. Research, certainly - but in an understandable way and especially attractive for collectors who want to know more about their hobby than the catalogue teaches them.*

Apart from some syntactic changes, the objectives of the Academy have been the same since the beginning:

*a. The promotion of research concerning philately in the broadest sense and publishing the results of this research;*

*b. The Academy tries to achieve this by dispersing that information among philatelists, for example by means of lectures, presentations and publishing a magazine.*



Today the Academy has 40 members and the interest in becoming a member is growing. A candidate for the membership can join the Academy when they have been nominated by at least two members and after they have been recommended to all members by the Academy's ballot committee. This committee does not only take the candidate's philatelic qualities into consideration, but it also keeps in mind the expertise already present among the members of the Academy.

This procedure guarantees the broad variety of philatelic areas covered within the Academy. As a result the fields of study and research are not restricted to the Netherlands and its former colonies. The Academy also has members from Belgium, France and the United States of America.

The members of the Academy meet four times a year.

*Cover of 'Notities' with articles of members about:*

- The Horizon labels of Great Britain*
- Painting and paper for the plate printing press of Joh. Enschedé*
- Where and why as from 1759 a postmark 'S'.*

The most important and much appreciated part of each meeting is a (PowerPoint) presentation by one of the members. The amount of subjects they deal with is unlimited: from EO-philately to the most modern forms of mail processing and developments in franking possibilities.

The Academy completely renewed its website ([www.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl](http://www.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl)) in 2013. It can be consulted for free. The site contains lists of articles and presentations of earlier meetings. Only recently an important feature was added to the 'publications' link: a nearly complete inventory of all known Dutch handstamps in pdf format. It contains images of the impressions from the original PTT (= Dutch post) handstamp books and an indication of the period of use of the various postmarks for as far as known at this moment. Publishing this inventory has contributed to a growing interest in collecting handstamp impressions among philatelists.

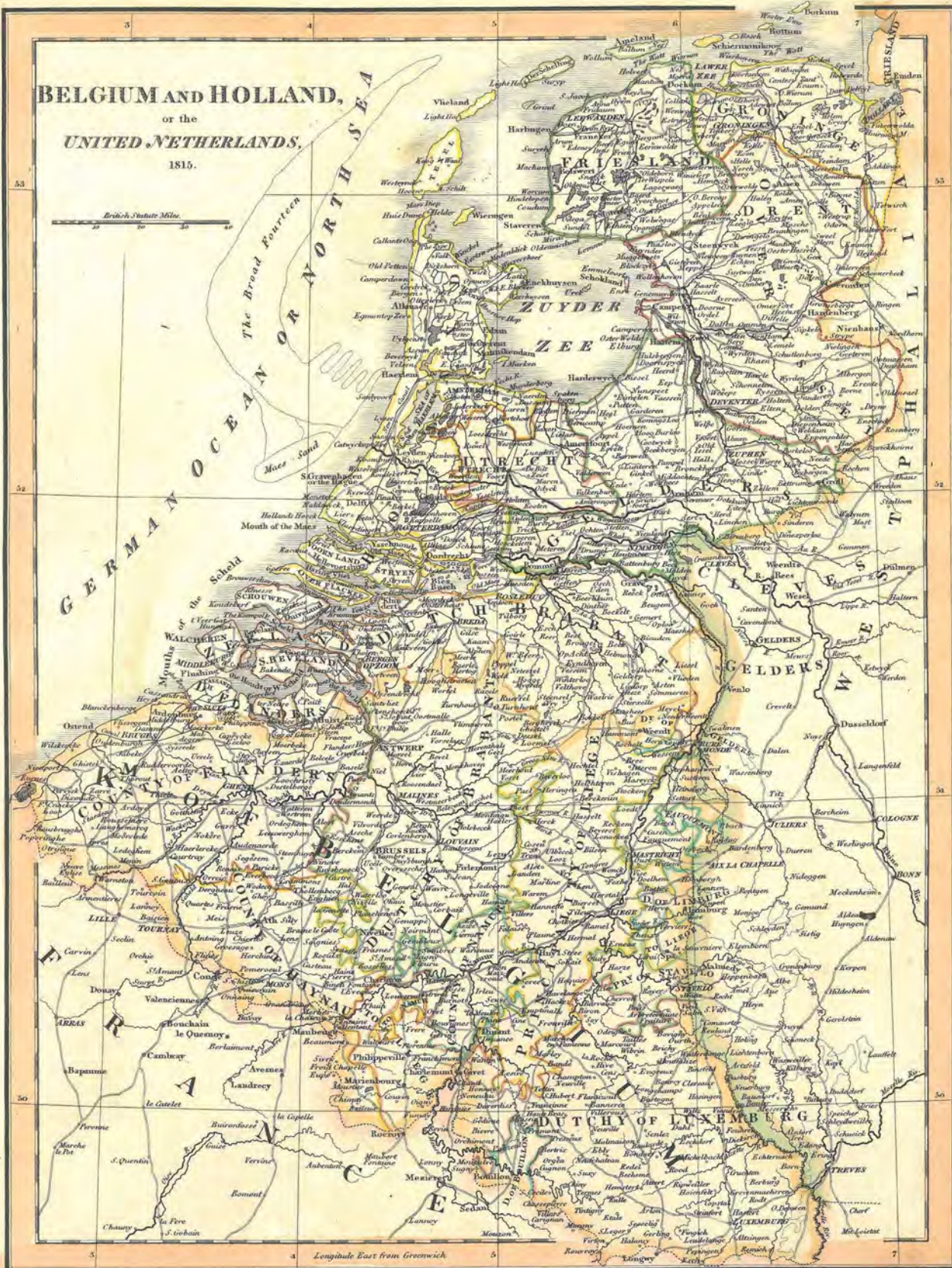
This can also be said about the Academy's magazine '*Notities*' in which new articles are published. The component postal history has been anchored, whereas the component social philately is in rise. Many areas in the philatelic hobby have not been explored yet, but the urge to do philatelic research is growing and the Academy is responding to this increasing need. Over the years it has acquired a prominent position in the world of organised philately in the Netherlands and beyond its borders.



Cees Janssen,  
President of the *Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie*

# BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, or the UNITED NETHERLANDS. 1815.

British Statute Miles  
0 10 20 30 40



London: Published by C. SMITH, Mapeller, N° 17, Strand, Oct. 6<sup>th</sup> 1815.

Printed by...

## Oranje boven!

### *The restoration of the Dutch independence*

*Bert M. Goofers*

November 2013 marked the 200 years remembrance of the end of the French domination. The items shown in the exhibit have a connection with the events and changes that occurred in the Netherlands between November 1813 and the end of the battle of Waterloo in June 1815. The contents of the shown items play an important role to illustrate the situation of the Post in this time of turmoil, but give also an insight in the events of those days.

On 9 November 1813 Russian Cossacks crossed the eastern border and dispersed in skirmishing-order in the northern provinces Drenthe, Groningen and Friesland. Some weeks later they were followed by Prussian troops. The French abandoned most of their positions and withdrew to the south, but some strongholds remained in their hands and were left later. Delfzijl in the northeast was given up as late as 23 May 1814, some 6 months later!.

After the disastrous course of the campaign in Russia in 1812 the French were thrown back to the Saale in Saxony during the spring of 1813. They regrouped around Lützen where they scored a victory on 2 May. On 8 May they reconquered Dresden.

During the remainder of 1813 several smaller battles took place in the east of Germany until on 16 October the great battle near Leipzig began, which lasted till 19 October. Napoleon was defeated in this so called Battle of the Nations which marked the end of the domination of the German territory north of the Rhine. In the north the Russians and the Prussians under Bernadotte advanced towards the Netherlands and crossed the eastern border on 9 November. The news of the great defeat reached also the other provinces and on 15 and 16 November riots took place in Amsterdam a.o. by setting on fire of custom-sheds On 17 November it became riotous in The Hague and the first proclamation of Van Hoogendorp was published, the anonymous pamphlet 'Oranje Boven' of which the title of this exhibit is derived.

On 21 November a now signed pamphlet appeared proclaiming a Provisional Government A delegation was sent to London to urge the hereditary Prince of Orange to return to the Netherlands. He consented and landed on 30 November 1813 in Scheveningen.

Around 17 December 1813 the French were driven back to the Rhine and also the environment of Breda and Tilburg was liberated as well as Zeeland with the exception of Walcheren. Occupied remained Delfzijl (23 May), Coevorden (7 May), Deventer (24 April), Den Helder (4 May), Naarden (12 May) and Gorinchem (20 February). In the still occupied regions the fortresses Veere (4 May) and Vlissingen (6 May), Bergen op Zoom (3 May) and the fortress of Bath (4 or 5 May), Antwerpen (19 April), 's Hertogenbosch (26 January), Nijmegen (5 January), Grave (14 May), Venlo (7 May), Roermond (14 January) and Maastricht (4 and 5 May) were put under martial law. Between brackets the date when the French left.

While several cities were still occupied by French troops the regular postal routes had to be deviated. Sometimes commercial traffic was not possible at all.

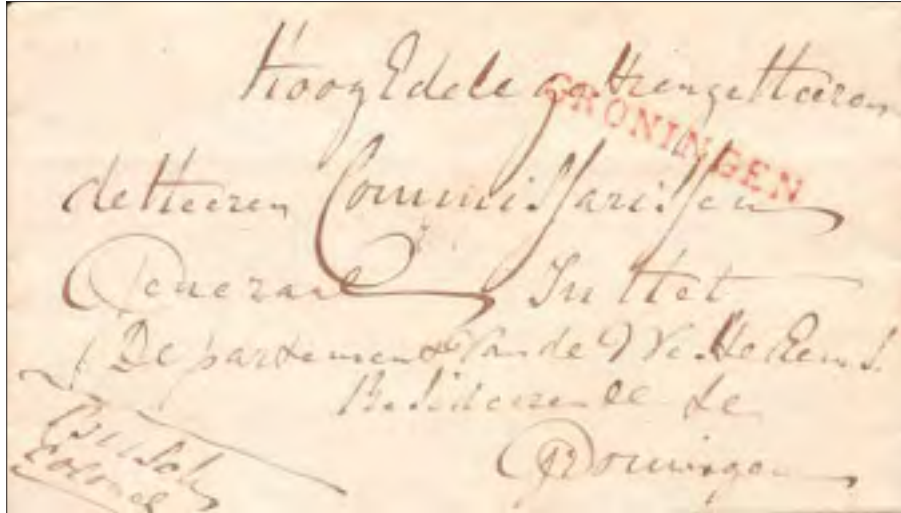
On 14 April 1814 the treaty of Fontainebleau was concluded which sealed the defeat of Napoleon. He was banished to the island of Elba where he arrived on 4 May 1814.

On 26 February 1815 Napoleon escapes from Elba and arrives on 20 March at the head of the troops in Paris. The newly installed king Louis XVIII had fled to Gent. This was the start of the so called 100 days period that ended after the defeat at Waterloo.

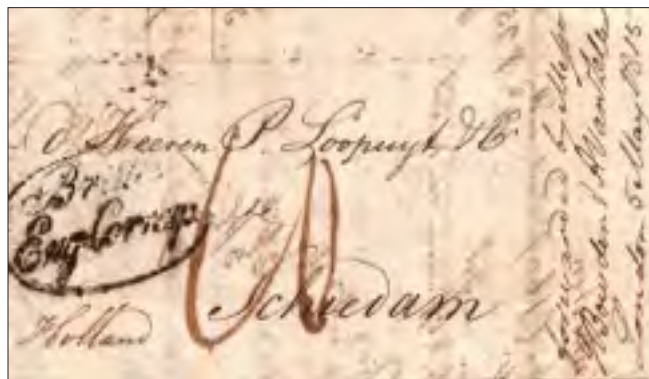
After his return from Elba Napoleon formed a new Armée du Nord, that on 15 June 1815 at Charleroi crossed the Sambre and marched towards Brussels. On 16 June as well the battle of Quatre Bras against Wellington's army as the battle at Ligny against Blücher's army took place as overture to the battle of Waterloo on 18 June, where Napoleon found his ... right ... Waterloo!

Again Napoleon resigned as Emperor of all the French on 21 June 1815. He was now banished to St. Helena where he died on 5 May 1821.

Two examples of the exhibit:



Letter sent on December 16 1813 from Appingedam to Groningen 1 month after the first allied troops entered the Netherlands. Groningen cancelled it with the re-used Masson cancel from the period 1808 - 1811. The sender, Colonel Busch, was sent out to chase the French out of the fortress Delfzijl. He failed to achieve this and was now controlling the environments. He writes about clashes with the enemy and asks for shoes and coats. Only on 23 May 1814 the French left and so Delfzijl was the last city in the Netherlands evacuated by them.



During the 100 days period this letter was sent on 14 April 1815 from Lisbon to Schiedam. The route over land through France (now again enemy territory) was interrupted so the letter went by packet boat via Falmouth to London where it arrived at a forwarding agent who noted on the reverse: forwarded by Messrs/G Bowden v A. Van Zeller/London 5 May 1815. He paid the English postage of 8 pennies (P8 red ink) for a ship letter to the Netherlands and in Schiedam 10 stuiver ship letter postage was due. At arrival the Dutch transit mark Brielle/Eng:Corresp: was applied. Passage in the letter: Further I have not received any letters of you ... we have since 8 days no letters received overland ... and have no other means as to maintain our correspondence over England ... we ask kindly to inform us who your correspondent is in London in order to mail our letters to ... one could not foresee such a quick change.

Literature: a.o. Historisch Gedenkboek der Herstelling van Neêrlands onafhankelijkheid in 1813, part one, 1912.

# De Zeeuwse brievenposterij onder koning Willem I

## *The postal organisation of Zeeland under King William I*

(1814-1840)

Kees de Baar

1. **Herstel van de brievenposterij na de Franse bezetting (1814-1815)**  
*Re-establishment of the postal organisation after the French occupation (1814-1815)*
2. **Staats-Vlaanderen wordt Zeeuws-Vlaanderen**  
*Dutch Flanders becomes part of Zeeland*
3. **Zeeland als deel van postdistrict 3**  
*Zeeland becomes part of postal district 3*
4. **Zeeland als grensprovincie**  
*Zeeland as a boundary province*



*Engelse kaart van Zeeland, uitgegeven 29 juli 1809. De uitgiftedatum doet vermoeden dat de kaart een militair doel had. De Britse aanval op Zeeland begon op die datum.*

*English map of Zeeland, issued 29<sup>th</sup> July 1809. The date of issue suggests that its purpose was a military one. The British attack on Zeeland to drive off the French, started on that date.*



# Mail between the Netherlands and France, 1813-1836

*Frans Jorissen*

On 20 November 1813, the Sovereign Principality of the United Netherlands was proclaimed with Prince William of Orange and Nassau at its head. In 1814, reunification with the southern Netherlands (the present Belgium and Luxemburg) took place, and in March 1815 the Kingdom was declared. This situation lasted until 1830 when Belgium declared itself independent, an independence which was only recognized by the Netherlands in 1839.

After the French annexation of the Netherlands in 1810, the country was considered as an integral part of France, and the internal French postal regulations and rates applied. The Dutch post offices were supplied with French departmental cancels, and all existing exchange marks between France and the Netherlands were abolished. After the liberation in 1813, the postal system was strongly perturbed. New departure and exchange cancels were progressively introduced, new internal postal rates had to be installed and international conventions had to be adapted to the new situation. This presentation focuses on the postal exchanges with France, from 1813 to 1836, and aims to show the main consequences of the territorial changes.

In the first years following the liberation, no exchange marks existed for the mail with France. For the international exchanges, the French internal rates were still applied. On the mail to France, five different types of cancels can be found: 1) the so called 'Masson' cancels, introduced in 1810 for the mail to France, and replaced in the same year by 2) linear cancels with a departmental number, 3) the same linear cancels with the number truncated, 4) even older, 18<sup>th</sup> century cancels, which were still present at some post offices, and 5) new linear cancels, which were progressively introduced.



*Indication of postage on the back of the letter*

**24 July 1814** – Letter with prepaid postage (cancel 'P.P.') from Arnhem to Paris. Re-utilization of the old Masson-cancel of Arnhem. Until 1818, no postal convention with France existed. A Dutch circular of 20 May 1814 allowed mail exchanges with France, and indicated that letters should be pre-franked until the exchange office (here Breda), and taxed according to the former (French) postal rates.

In the Netherlands, prepaid postage was calculated as 12 décimes (indicated on the back), for a letter of 8 to 10 grams, and a distance of 500 to 600 km, according to the internal French postal rate of 1806. In France, prepaid postage was apparently not accepted for the French stretch, the diagonal line indicating prepaid postage was invalidated, and 8 décimes was charged for Lille – Paris (200-300 km).

# Postal services in rural areas in the Kingdom of the Netherlands 1813-1850

*Hotze Wiersma*

## **Countryside: French postal system**

On November the twelfth in 1813 William, Prince of Orange, came over the North Sea from Britain to the Netherlands. He landed at Scheveningen near The Hague. The most French civil servants and soldiers had already crossed the south border. The new postal administration of the United Netherlands ordered the 7th of December 1813 that the French postal rules – published in the so-called Instruction Général – should be maintained. So, the French system continued in the Netherlands till 1850.

## **Before 1814**

Longtime, till 1803, there was in the Dutch Republic not a postal system by State! There were only post offices in the cities and towns. On the post roads were some 'tussenkantoren', very simple postal facilities. The goal for the postmasters was not the service for the public but to raise the profit for them! From 1803 till 1811 the number of these simple postal facilities is expanded. The idea for the seven Holland departments was from 1811 till 1813 to establish a postal facility in every administrative unit at the countryside. The French used the name 'distributiekantoor' for such a branch office.

## **Distribution offices**

In 1814 at the beginning of the new Kingdom of the Netherlands there were in about 80 places a 'distributiekantoor' at the countryside. The management for a distribution office was not by a civil servant. The distributor became some commission for a letter. Most times  $\frac{1}{2}$  stiver for an outgoing letter and 1 stiver for an incoming letter. He had not an office, but did the postal work in his own house.

## **Stamps and written indication**

There were no rules for marking fold letters with a stamp with the place of departure. The post offices used a great variety of stamps for this. And some distributors did on their own initiative so! In 1829 were for the first time uniform round date stamps delivered for all post offices. We see that after 1829 also at more distribution offices bought were hand stamps. It was used most on outgoing and sometimes on incoming letters. There were distributors that used a written indication from their village. The stamps and written indications were most times placed at the rear side of the fold letter.

## **Opening new distribution offices**

Between 1814 and 1850 just about 200 new distribution offices were opened. Most times it was a local initiative. Sometimes the application was refused by the national administration.

## **Closing distribution offices**

After 1814 10 distribution offices promoted to a post office. And 1 September 1850 21 distribution offices were promoted to post offices. 1 September 1850 is the date of the new post law in de Netherlands. The branch offices were now named 'hulpkantoren', with a 'brievengaarder' (that is a letter collector). These letter collectors are civil servants with a fixed income.

## **The costs for letter posting**

Standard was the tariff between post offices, calculated by the distance to transport and the weight of a letter. For letters from or to distribution offices extra costs were calculated. For outgoing letters  $\frac{1}{2}$  stiver. For incoming letters 1 stiver. This was the commission for the distributor. But frequently the distributor must also order the letter in the villages or outside to the people live in the meadows or acres. This was the extra order commission.

## What is the value of one stiver in 1830?

One stiver was then an hourly pay for a worker!

## The treatment of registered letters and letters with money value

Till 1848 distributors could not accept or order registered letters and letters with money value. Only post offices had that possibility. In 1848 were these possible also for some distribution offices. Prepayment was needed by outgoing letters and for incoming letters the addressee must self-take off such a letter at the distribution office.

## Additional postal services at the countryside

The national post was by no means enough for all the people at the countryside! Additional services were by stage coach, and in wetland Netherlands by barge, ... and around 1845 for the first time by train. These were all private entrepreneurs.

Gelderland, county distribution offices

In the county of Gelderland takes the government in 1829 the initiative to improve the post service at the countryside. In that county were 31 (!) county distribution offices established. Most of them were in later years promoted to distribution offices in the national administration!

County Limburg, mail boxes with a letter stamp

The county of Limburg was from 1831-1839 a part of the new state Belgium. In 1836 in Belgium the French system with distribution offices was exceeded with a fine-grained network of mail boxes at the countryside. The mail carrier had for each mail box a letter code to mark the origin of a letter. In 1840 came this county back to the Netherlands and this very good service for the public could be continued there.



*Appingedam-Groningen-Dokkum-Schiermonnikoog (an isle in the north of the country)*

*Distribution stamp in red **APPINGEDAM** at the rear side.*

*Post offices date stamps for departure **GRONINGEN /17 SEPT** and for arrival **DOKKUM /19 SEPT**.*

*The instructional stamp **Na Posttijd** is placed in Groningen. It means still too late for sending today.*

*The costs for this letter:*

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>The sender pays commission</i>     | <i>2½ cent (not noted)</i>                 |
| <i>The addressee pays post tariff</i> | <i>15 cent (till Dokkum)</i>               |
| <i>and the messenger Dokkum-ferry</i> | <i>2 ½ cent (see at left Sinia / 17 ½)</i> |
| <i>total</i>                          | <i>20 cent</i>                             |

*additional for ferry and delivery an unknown amount extra at Schiermonnikoog (not noted)*

# 1829 Introduction of the date in the Dutch postmarks

*Bert M. Goofers*

The year 2015 marks the 186th anniversary of the first Dutch postmarks with date characters. In circular nr. 217 dated January 26, 1829 this new type of postmark is announced for use by all post offices in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands (The Netherlands (fig. 1), Belgium (fig. 2) and Luxemburg (fig. 3). The purpose for the introduction of the date and the use on departure and arrival was to create a possibility to control the time of transportation of the letters in case of complaints. Simultaneously a new and uniform instructional mark Na Posttijd (too late fig. 8) was introduced.

Instead of the single line postmarks with the name of the post office a circular postmark appeared with name of the post office, figure(s) for the day and the full or abbreviated name of the month. Orders were given to use these date stamps on unpaid letters on the front at departure but also on arrival on the back as soon as the postmark was received at the post office in question. On (partially) prepaid letters these postmarks were also obligatory and the combination with the various FRANCO marks was to be continued.

The manufacturing and distribution for the 139 existing post offices lasted from February till September 1829. Afterwards they were manufactured for newly established post offices, replacement of damaged postmarks and additions until 1837 when a new type with the month in figures was introduced.

The postmarks have different sizes (diameters from 24 - 31 mm.), small and larger characters and various positions of the day and month in the circle. The uniform usage of red ink instead of black or red was prescribed however blue and green marks are known. A slightly different type was used for the field post (1831-1834 fig. 4) and another one in an exchange office at the Dutch/Belgian border (1835-1837 fig.7). An oval shaped type with the same characteristics was used for maritime mail (from 1833 fig. 6). Finally the first Dutch trial cancellation was derived from this type (1833-1839). It was intended for use on prepaid letters (fig. 5).



Aug. 2 1834 Camp Rijen to Karlsruhe.  
Postage paid in Rijen 20 cent to the border.  
Postage to pay in Karlsruhe 30 Kreuzer.  
One of a few recorded letters with  
VELDPOST marks to abroad.



8



Sept. 10 1831 Amsterdam to Bordeaux via  
Arnhem, Thionville and Paris. Postage to pay  
in Bordeaux 1.5 x 19 = 29 décimes. Purified  
in Thionville by 2 cuts of 15 mm.  
One of three recorded letters from this  
border office (J.v.d. Linden in Postgeschichte  
International #59, Sept. 1994).

Literature: Circulaires Posterijen 1813-1910, Dagtekeningstempels 1829 (Recordbook), O.M. Vellinga: De poststempels van Nederland, P.C. Korteweg: 300 jaar Postmerken van Nederland.

# The Belgian Revolt and the consequences for Dutch Limburg

*Jan Ickenroth*

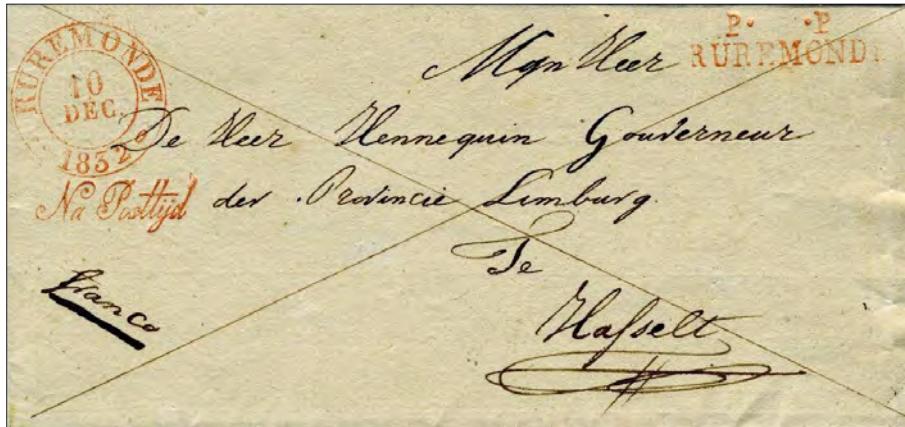
In August 1830 the Belgians revolted because they were dissatisfied with the politics of the Dutch King, William 1. It started all after the performance of 'La Muette de Portici' in a Brussels theatre. Members of the ruling classes ransacked house and in the following weeks inhabitants of the major towns showed their sympathy with the insurgents. On October 4, 1830 the Provisional Administration proclaimed the Independence of Belgium. Not only in the southern Netherlands did the people revolt but also in several towns of Dutch Limburg e.g. Roermond, Sittard and Vaals. Venlo and Maastricht had strong garrisons. In October both town were besieged and Venlo immediately surrendered. Maastricht on the contrary remained an isolated Dutch town until it was reunited with the Netherlands in 1839. The only concession the Provisional Government of Belgium made to Maastricht and the commander of the garrison, General Dibbets, was a corridor to Aix-la-Chapelle for correspondence to the Netherlands. A second corridor to Eindhoven, to relieve military personnel, was allowed after the Conference of Zonhoven in 1833. At the London Conference in December 1830 the Great Powers, who in 1815 created the union between north and south, the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, decided that Dutch Limburg (right of the river Meuse) had to be returned to the Northern Netherlands to form a barrier against France, which favoured the independence of Belgium. The Dutch King accepted the proposed January Protocols of the London Conference but the Belgians did not. In August 1831 the Dutch King even started a Ten Days' Campaign against the Belgians but it had to be aborted when the French sent an army into Belgium (the Armée du Nord).

The result of the revolt was a complete break-down of direct correspondence between Belgium and the Netherlands. All letters had to be sent by way of Prussia and with help of forwarders until 1835 when direct correspondence between Belgium and the Netherlands was restarted.

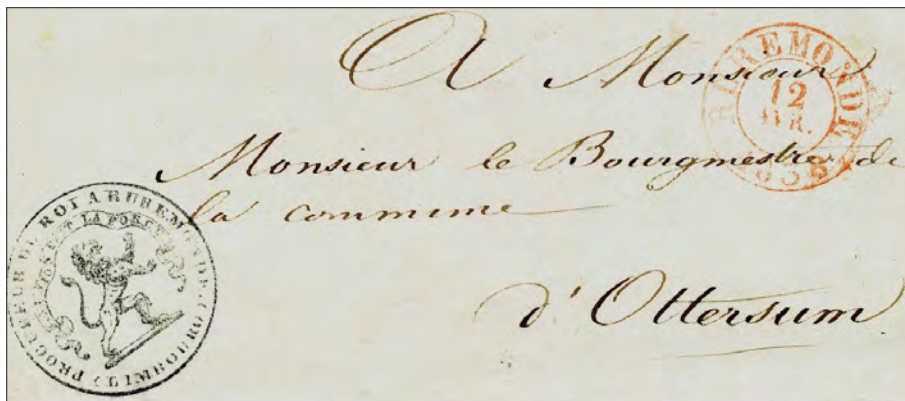
The display shows correspondence in or from current-day Dutch Limburg in the period 1830-1839 when it was part of Belgium and the influence of Belgian postal reforms after that period when Limburg was part of the Netherlands again.



A link between the period when Dutch Limburg was French and the days when Limburg was Belgian.



Quoting Kees Adema: A wonderful example of the military as well as the postal turmoil that had enveloped Limburg for almost four decades is shown in this letter. The **French** occupation and annexation (1795-1814) is reflected (top-right) in the truncated **P. P/RUREMONDE** marking which had its French department number (95) removed. The cursive **Na Posttijd** stamp indicating the letter had been posted after the last mail pick-up was issued during the period (when Limburg was part) of the **United Netherlands** (1814-1831) while **Belgium** is represented (top-left) by the circular departure marking of 1831 type which had a tiny ornament (pearl) on each side.



An example of a letter with the circular Belgian marking without the tiny ornaments (pearls). This marking was used between the 12th of July 1837 and the 28th of July 1839, so more than a month after Limburg had returned to the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. A letter sent by the public prosecutor of Roermond to the burgomaster of Ottersum in the North of Limburg on the 12th of April 1838. He had a free franking privilege within his district.

# 1852: The first postage stamps of the Netherlands

*Gerard van Welie*

This collection will show you a picture of the first three postage stamps of the Netherlands, the different postmarks which were in use at the time and the postal rates on the basis of franked mail.

On 1 January 1852 the Netherlands issued its first series of postage stamps. The design and the engraving were made by JW Kaiser of Amsterdam showing the portrait of King William III. The first plates were made by J Wiener of Brussels. The stamps were printed by 's-Rijksmunt at Utrecht in sheets of paper with watermark 'posthorn'. A sheet contained 100 stamps, divided into four blocks of 25 with blank interpanneau. They were printed in the national colours red, white (the paper), blue and orange. The stamps were not perforated.



*5 cent interpanneau pair,  
Plate III positions 5 - 26, unfolded.*

Because of increasing use of the stamps by the public more sheets had to be printed and the plates wore quickly. New plates had to be made especially for the 5 and 10 cents.

In 1864, the first issue was replaced by a second, now perforated issue.

The display starts with trial printings, unused stamps including an unmounted mint block of the 15 cent stamp, an overview of the different plates, including the rare 10 cent plate IA on and off cover, interpanneau pairs of the 5 and 15 cent and a plate reconstruction of the 15 cent.

Then different types of cancellations are shown. Half-round franco, framed franco, straight-line handstamps and others.

The postal rates section includes inland letters, the rare reduced soldiers rate, printed matters, registered letters, parcels, and samples without value.

There is a special cover with the 5 cent 1852 with which a telegram was delivered by the Post Office. Only six are known and this is the oldest and most beautiful example.

This section ends with covers sent abroad. Unlike in most other European countries, franked covers with the first issue from the Netherlands to countries other than the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Germany, France and the USA are rare as most of the mail was sent prepaid in cash at the Post Office or unfranked. For example only seven covers are known to Denmark and nine to Russia. Not a single cover is known to Africa or South America. The rate was usually paid in cash by the sender and/or the receiver instead of by pasting postage stamps.

Finally, a tricolour mixed franking of the first and second issue is shown.



Telegraph envelope, franked with a 5 cent postage stamp, used to deliver a telegram by post from the Telegraph Office at Arnhem to a baron in Nijmegen, 29-3-1856. The telegram was first transmitted through the telegraph cable from The Hague to Arnhem. Nijmegen did not get a Telegraph Office until July 1856, so the Post Office was asked to deliver the message.



Entire letter from Delfshaven to Marseille, 9-9-1864 franked with 5 and 10 cent 1864 and 15 cent 1852 issue. 30 cent was the basic rate to France from 1-4-1852 to 28-01-1868.



## Three different subjects to collect the 1852 postal issue of the Netherlands on letters

*Hans Caarls*

In Great Britain the first issue stamps were dated on May 6, 1840. In the Netherlands the first postage stamps became available at the post office on January 1, 1852.

This display shows a modest picture of some possibilities to collect this issue.

The first 4 pages show the postal traffic between the Netherlands and Great Britain with focus on some details such as a newspaper cover, mixed postages, private post and a very rare strip of 5 from a 5 cents plate II.



*Wrapper for newspapers to London.*

*In accordance with the Postal Act of 1850 the rate was determined per separate sheet regardless of the size of each sheet. The rate was 1 cent per sheet.*

*The marking on the back '4/8' indicates that the sheet consisted of 4 sheets which were folded into 8 pages. Therefore the rate was 4 cents, which was rounded up to the nearest denomination. The rate was 5 cents.*

*Plate V blue and plate position 62.*

The following 4 pages pay attention to the concept 'insufficient' mail based on weight and other special details.

The last 4 pages give an impression of the outgoing postal traffic to various countries.

# 1872-1899: King William III and Princess Wilhelmina

*Ruud Verberne*

This exhibit shows the three issues of the period 1872 till 1899. The first part deals with the issue of 1872 of King William III (1817 - 1890) with a new effigy.

## Part I: The King William issue of 1872

A new issue becomes necessary after 1870 when a new Postal Law is adopted. It introduces uniform postal rates on January 1, 1871, which take into account only weight and character of the postal article: letter, printed matter and later postcard. This rate lasts for 48 years.



5 cents on business letter, from Strijp (near Eindhoven) to Dordrecht. TPO cancellation Rotterd.-Venloo IV, 9-9-'84.

Before 1871 the postal rates within the Netherlands are based on a combination of weight and distance. The introduction of the uniform postal rate plus the introduction of a 5 cent penalty (postage due) on top of the regular rate for every unfranked letter stimulates the demand for stamps enormously. The printing of the value for which there is the greatest demand, the 5 cents, grows from 10,5 million in 1870 to 32,5 million in 1871.

To meet the higher demand for stamps, new stamps produced with the cheaper and faster letterpress printing are needed. This 1872 issue is the fourth and last issue with the effigy of King William III. They are on sale from July/August 1872 and are gradually replaced from October 1891 by the Princess Wilhelmina issue. They lose their validity on 31 December 1899.

Originally seven values are issued: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents and 2½ guilders. These are meant to cover the inland rates. Some of these are shown at the start of this section, together with the use of various types of postmarks.

They are followed by mail to the colonies and letters franked in accordance with various treaties for international correspondence. Rates are shown from the lowest value on.



Letter to Semarang, Dutch East Indies, sent from Rotterdam, on 2-9-'73. This letter was sent via Brindisi with the British packet, a faster but more expensive route than the usual route via Marseilles. The rate is 60 cents (instead of 50 cents via Marseilles) for a letter < 50 grs. Mixed franking of 10 cents with 2 x 25 cents of the 1867 issue. Arrival: 14-10-'73.



5 cents letter card William III for inland use, combined with 7½ cents stamp Princess Wilhelmina 'Loose hair'. Sent from the Hague to Paramaribo, Surinam. Route mark 'Suriname over St. Nazaire'. The rate 12½ cents for international destinations applies because it is sent via St. Nazaire, France, instead of directly from the Netherlands.

The various rates for foreign destinations are considerably more interesting than the flat rate frankings of 12½ cents after the introduction of the UPU rates on July 1, 1875. For this rate a new stamp with this value is issued. In 1888 three more values are added: 7½ and 22½ cents and 1 guilder. From this period some registered letters rates of the second weight step are shown and also one with a preferential rate to Belgium.

In order to speed up the handling of the post the original Post Law concept also wants to make the use of stamps compulsory, but this proposal is rejected in the debates in parliament before the new law is adopted. In 1877 this is revised. From then on the use of stamps becomes compulsory. The number of post offices increases.

At the end of 1895 the Netherlands has 262 post offices (1875: 154) with 35 sub-branches (1875: 4), 4 railway post offices (1875: 2), 987 sub-post-offices (1875: 1.087) and 3 receiving offices (1875: 73). The staff has increased from 3.240 to 6.226.



A fine example of pre UPU correspondence with Great Britain: letter from the Hague, 13-9-'73 to London. Rate since 1-10-'64: 15 cents, first weight step. In London it is forwarded to the addressee in Galway, Ireland and therefore franked with a 1 d. stamp. Arrival: 19-9-'73.

## Part 2: The Cipher issue of 1876

This issue, introduced in September 1876, remains on sale until August 1899, their validity ends on 31 December 1899. It consists of four low values, ½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents and 2½ cents. These are issued to accommodate the various rates for printed matter. In 1894 the same values appear but now printed in a different way, with darker colours, caused by the transition from ink with natural pigments to ink with synthetic pigments.



Combination of Cipher and King William III issues on a business letter from Groningen on 28-1-'86 to Dortmund, Germany.

## Part 3: The Princess Wilhelmina issue of 1891

This last part deals with the Princess Wilhelmina issue known among Dutch philatelists as 'loos hair issue'. The stamps are gradually introduced from October 1891 and remain on sale until August 1899. They lose their validity on 31 December 1899.

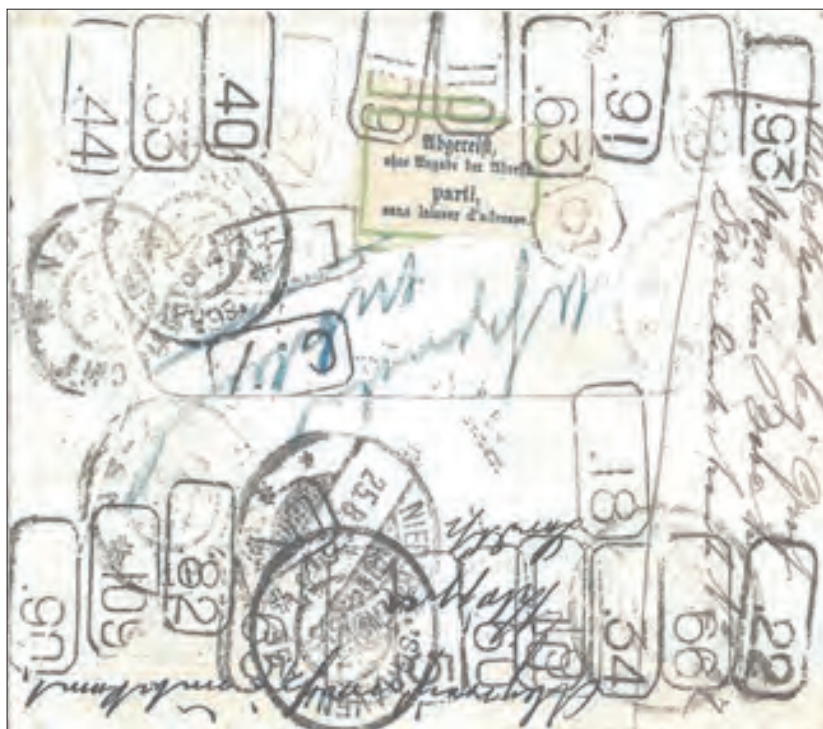
From 1890 until the investiture of Princess Wilhelmina as Queen in September 1898 Queen Emma, the widow of king William III, acts as Queen Regent.

There are a great number of printings for this issue. From 1891 until August 1894 inks based on natural

pigments are used, which leads to a great variety of shades. From August 1894 on all values are printed with ink with synthetic pigments, which leads to stable colours. Cancellations vary: rhomboid with the number of the town or village, small circle, large circle and double ring. The last mark is only briefly used in four cities: Amsterdam, Gouda, The Hague and Maassluis. These are to be found at the end of this section.



This inland letter goes from hotel Beau Sejour in the Hague to Utrecht on 24-8-'97. But the addressee has left for Maria Laach, Germany. So the letter is forwarded, but without the necessary additional franking. Front: the rate for a letter abroad is 12½ cents instead of 5 cents. Therefore in Germany the letter is taxed with 30 Pfennig, written in blue pencil. But alas, the addressee has vanished again, without leaving notice of a further address. The letter is returned on 25-8-'97.



Back: back at the Hague it turns out to be a huge problem to find the sender. Many postmen take it on their rounds but in spite of 24 attempts they do not get a positive result.

In this part several different printings and some tricolour frankings with this beautiful issue are shown.



Registered letter from Velp, sent on April 22, 1897 to Utrecht with 3.000 guilders declared value.

Rate for second weight step [15-200 grams] is 10 cents.

Rate for declared value: the rate goes up with 2½ cents for each 100 guilders declared value, with a minimum of 12½ cents. So for 3.000 guilders the rate is 2½ x 30 = 75 cents. Total rate: 85 cents. No separate registration fee. Until 1921 this is included in the declared value rate.

At the end of this part some mixed frankings of values of 'father and daughter' are shown.



Stationery envelope of 5 cents King William III, for inland use. With 7½ cents added franking to obtain the correct rate for abroad. Sent from Leiden, on 10-12-'91 to Stettin, Germany.

Nice combination of father and daughter looking at each other with two low values of the first Cipher issue.

# Early Express in the Netherlands 1863-1893

*Arie Zonjée*

In the postal treaty between the Netherlands and Prussia dated September 18, 1863, is stated that senders of letters – from Prussia to the Netherlands and vice versa – might require ‘that letters are delivered to the recipients earlier than the regular delivery by special delivery’.

The rate for this extra service was 20 cents for destinations with a post office. The express rate could be paid in advance but in practice it was settled with the recipient by the postmen. Although the 1st and 2nd emissions of the Netherlands served until October 31, 1879 no express letters with the 1st emission stamps are known to exist. So far only two express letters with the 2nd emission stamps have been found. They are shown on the next pages. In addition only a few express letters with the 3rd emission stamps are known, three of which are shown next. Several more express letters with the 4th emission stamps of 1872 are known.

As a result of the new Postal Act of January 1, 1871 express or special delivery was also possible within the Netherlands. It was determined that payment of the express rate was always required in advance. The rate was set on 15 cents for both domestic mail and abroad. Express letters were sporadically sent, as is reflected in the table below, so they are very rare.

The purpose of this exhibit is to show the initial development of express mail by covers during the reign of King William III of the Netherlands.

| Year | Letters    | Express | % Express |
|------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1865 | 18 million | unknown | unknown   |
| 1871 | 29 million | 1800    | 0.0062%   |
| 1882 | 42 million | 15,000  | 0.035%    |
| 1893 | 75 million | 52,000  | 0.07%     |



Cover from Haarlem to Emsdetten (D) 12-3-1867 and forwarded by express to Munster

## Perfins with Dotcancel

*Harrie Jans*

Perfins were introduced in 1868 in the United Kingdom by the invention of Joseph Sloper. At that time stamps were stolen by staff of the firms in order to serve their own usage or for sale to others. Also it was possible (in The Netherlands as well as the United Kingdom) to hand in stamps at the post office in exchange for money. To prevent this stealing of stamps firms started to use either perforations in or blind embossing on the stamps they were using.

In The Netherlands overall permission was granted by the Postal Administration in Circulaire 955, article 2 of March 31st 1875 for the usage van firm perforations or blind embossing, by which only the overall demand was stated that the image of the stamp should remain clearly recognizable.

This collection shows an overview of the development of the usage of perfins starting in 1875 until the end of the usage of the dotcancel on June 14th 1893. Therefore only stamps and letters with a dotcancel are shown. I have done research into the existence of dotcancels on perfins: on stamps as well as on letters and stationary. I have found that dotcancels only exist on 37 perfins. Of these there are two perfins which are or could be used within two or more cities. If these distinct perfin-dotcancel combinations are counted separately, I have found a theoretical total of 559 combinations in 40 perfins.

Of these 559 theoretical possible perfin-dotcancel combinations, when discarding the different indentations of the stamps (count every stamp only once), there are 222 different stamps found out of 398 in 34 perfins. This collection shows 33 perfins within four issues.

On letters and stationary 9 perfins were known with a total of 27 (folded) letters plus one letter-card. This collection shows 9 (folded) letters (of 7 from the 9 known perfins-dotcancel combinations) plus the unique letter-card.



*Unique folded letter of perfin PRM (Petrus Regout Maastricht) in 2½ cent Coat of Arms. Of Coat of Arms stamps with a perfin only this letter is known.*



*These two perfins are cancelled with a deviating cancel.*

*They were not used in the city of the owner of the perfin, but cancelled at a different place. AS is used in Utrecht instead of Rotterdam and AN type 1 is used at the branch office Tilburg Goirke instead of Nijmegen.*

*In the collection you'll find the explanation what could have caused these deviations.*





## Telegraph stamps

*Gerard van Welie*

The first telegraph line was established in the Netherlands by the Hollandse IJzeren Spoorweg Maatschappij (Dutch Iron Railway Company, HIJSM) in 1845. On the first of December 1852 the service of the national 'Rijkstelegrafie' started, which then still had competition from the railways.

The client could give his message to be transmitted by wire to the telegraph office. There were several types of order forms in use. It was also possible to send the message by mail to the telegraph office, by letter or postcard (formerly more regular pick-up times were still in place) or later to pass it on by telephone. After the message was transmitted in Morse Code the order form was kept at the office for 15 months, for checking in case of complaints, after which it was destroyed.

Officials at the telegraph office on the other side of the wire wrote the message on a form used for this purpose. Later a strip with the printed message in one line was pasted on the form. The form was then delivered by own staff of the Rijkstelegrafie.

By Royal Decree of August 14, 1876 it was determined that from 1 January 1877 the prepayment of the rates of telegrams could also be done by attachment of telegraph stamps. This was only permitted for domestic and foreign telegrams with destination within Europe.

The stamps had to be stuck on the telegram order form that was handed over by the sender at the office of Rijkstelegrafie. The official then made the stamp unusable by punching a hole in them or by cancelling them with a handstamp (from 1911), then he checked the stamps for the right rate and for their genuineness and crossed them with a blue pencil or ink to show he did this job.

Between 1889 and 1902 the stamps on the order forms were cut off before destruction and sold through the Governmental Treasury Auctions. Used stamps of 25 cents, only issued from 1903, and stamps with a datestamp, prescribed from 1911, could therefore not reach the collectors in a regular manner.

For the telegraph stamps a hexagonal model was chosen. This anomalous model versus the postage stamps was probably acquired from Belgium, where they had also used hexagonal telegraph stamps since 1866. The definitive stamps are a modified design of A.H. van Thiel. The plate is made up of loose clichés. Letterpress Joh. Enschedé & Sons, Haarlem. Comb perforation 13½.

The display shows trial printings, an unused and a specimen set, units, (partially) imperforated stamps, the use on receipts, the scarcer rectangular punch holes and some rare cancellations.



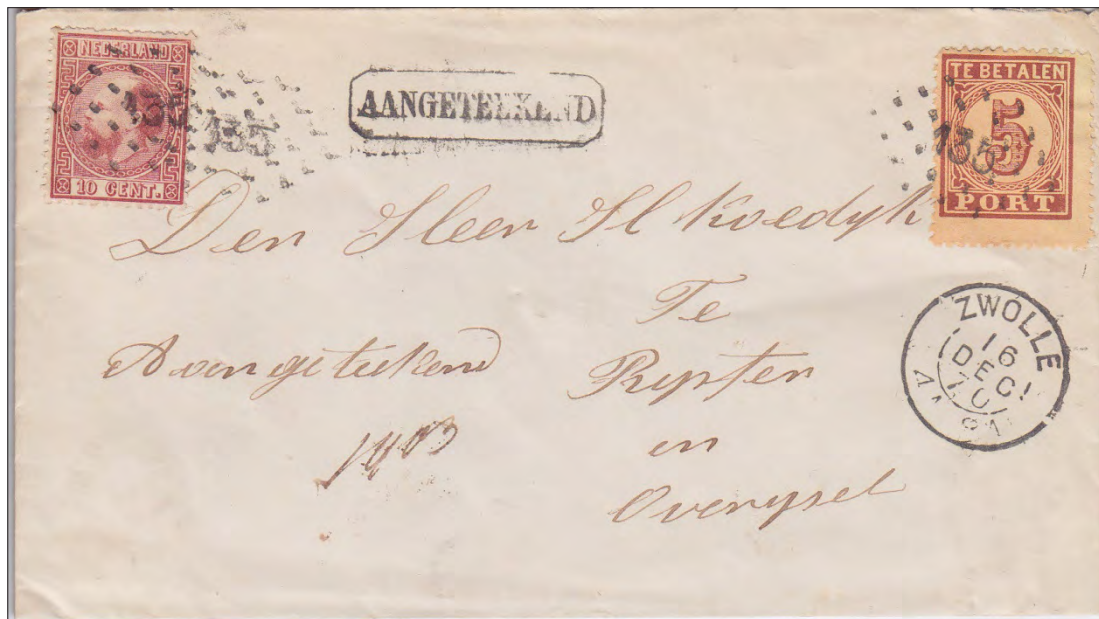
# Some aspects of Postage Due in the Netherlands

*Adam van der Linden*

The first postage due stamps of the Netherlands appeared on 15 May 1879 in the denominations 5 cents and 10 cents. During the first ten years their use was limited, only from 1 April 1881 they were used nationwide.

## Unfranked and insufficiently franked inland mail

- 1 Use limited to the post office's district
- 1.1 15 May 1870 - 1 January 1871. The postage due is rounded up to the next 5 cents.
- 1.2 1 January 1871 – 1 April 1881. The postage due is rounded up to the next 5 cents and a 'fine' of a further 5 cents is imposed.



[1.1] 16 December 1870. Registered letter from Zwolle to Rijssen, within the Zwolle district. Up to 1 January 1871 prepayment of postage, letter rate 5 cents, was optional, therefore a Postage Due stamp was applied. The registration fee, 10 cents, had to be prepaid.



[1.2] 19 November 1877. Unfranked letter from Meerssen, within the Maastricht district, to Maastricht. Letter rate 5 cent so postage due 5 cents + 5 cents 'fine'.

- 2 Use nationwide
- 2.1 1 April 1881 – 1 April 1892. Eight further postage due stamps are issued. The same calculation is now applied to all inland letters.
- 2.2 1 April 1892 – 1 October 1908. For Printed Matter postage due is twice the postage less the value of the stamps on the item, rounded up to the next 5 cents.
- 2.3 1 October 1908 – 1 November 1919. For Postcards the 'fine' is reduced to 2½ cents.



[2.1] 17 May 1913. Unfranked newspaper wrapper from Amsterdam to Joure. Rate ½ cent up to 55 gram since 1 October 1908. Postage due 2 x ½ cent = 1 cent.



[2.3] 23 October 1917. Unfranked postcard from Medemblik to Enkhuizen. On 16 October 1916 the inland postcard rate had been increased to 3 cents. This sum + the 'fine' of 2½ cents led to a total of 5½ cents. This frequently applied postage due sum had already led to the issue of a special postage due stamp of 5½ cents.

### Unfranked and insufficiently franked foreign mail

- 3.1 1 April 1879 – 1925. Twice the amount lacking.
- Until 1 October 1907 the amount lacking was indicated by the foreign post with a letter T followed by the amount lacking, converted into 'centimes or'.
- After 1 October 1907 the amount lacking was indicated by the foreign post with a letter T followed by **double** the amount lacking, converted into 'centimes or'.



[3.1] 28 April 1883. Postcard from London to Haarlem. The rate for postcards to foreign destinations was 1 d. The inland postcard represented only ½ d. Postage due  $2 \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ d.} = 1 \text{ d.}$ , which converted to 5 cents.



[3.1] 28 September 1883. Letter from Bordeaux to Amsterdam. The French foreign letter rate was 25 centimes. The T in triangle was applied by the French post. Postage due was  $2 \times 10 \text{ centimes} = 20 \text{ centimes}$ , which converted to 10 cents.



[3.1] 3 January 1908. Letter from London to Haarlem. The British foreign letter rate was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  d. The T in hexagon was applied by the British Post Office. Postage due was  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  d. = 3 d., which converted to 15 cents. Late in 1907 the considerable remnants of the De Ruyter commemorative stamps were overprinted to be used as Postage Due stamps.

# Collection Orders, introduction

## Recovering of debts by the Post Office of the Netherlands till 1940

Henk Hospers

Today it is normal to receive and/or pay money to each other. In cash or by bank transfer. In earlier days it was different, how should one receive or pay money?

Already at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was a need to collect money from (business) partners in foreign countries as well as to pay in the opposite direction. In 1880 the Dutch and French Post Offices closed an agreement which made a new postal service (*Service du Recouvrement des Quittances*) available for commercial partners.

It was necessary to use several steps to collect the money. By means of examples we will try to show how the regulations has been interpreted.

In the Regulation of 1 August 1880 with France it is stated that receipts should be placed in an envelope 'Model No. 236'. Besides this the creditor had to use a form (borderel: a list with receipts to be collected) which should be enclosed in the same envelope. The post office used by the creditor will sent the receipts and the borderel in a registered envelope to the post office of the debtor. The post office in the other country tried to collect the debts.

For the sending only a registry fee had to be paid. The envelope and the borderel were available at the post office for free.



The oldest known envelope 'Quittances a recouvrer', at the same time the first design of envelope Model No. 236 Tariff to Hannover (Germany): Foreign letter 12½ cents, fee for registry 10 cents.


A similar agreement with Germany was published in a Royal Decree on 1 March 1881. However, there were some differences with respect to the already existing agreements with France and Belgium.

For instance article 5 stated: For an envelope with enclosed receipts and form to Germany the foreign letter rate and a fee for registry had to be paid (see the cover above).

In the next case the collecting of a debt – the debtor lived in Utrecht – succeeded. The collecting post office in Utrecht notated the costs on the form (borderel) below and sent the form back to Mechelen (Belgium) in a special, officially registered, envelope (*Valeurs recouvrées*).

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES  
DES PAYS-BAS.

Timbre à date du bureau  
qui a fait le recouvrement.



Les quittances montant à la somme de  Onze  florins  54  cents  
expédiées le  24/2  par M.  H. Bessain   
demeurant à  Malines   
ont été encaissées à concurrence d'une somme de  11  florins  54  cents.

Cette somme, déduction faite des taxes et frais détaillés ci-après, est représentée par le mandat de poste ci-inclus, payable au bureau de poste de  Malines  exclusivement.

|  | florins.       | cents.         |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Mandat . . . . .   | 11             | 24             |
| Droit proportionnel du mandat (1) . . . . .                    | —              | 24             |
| Taxe d'encaissement (2) . . . . .                              | —              | 10             |
| Droit de timbre . . . . .                                      | —              | 05             |
| Autres frais. . . . .  | —              | 04             |
| <b>Total égal au montant des quittances recouvrées.</b>        | <b>11</b>      | <b>54</b>      |
| Montant des <del> / </del> (nombre) quittances non recouvrées. | <del> / </del> | <del> / </del> |
| <b>Montant des quittances déposées.</b>                        | <b>11.</b>     | <b>54.</b>     |

(1) 12½ cents par f 12.50.  
(2) 5 cents par 10 florins ou fraction de 10 florins, sans pouvoir dépasser 25 cents.

N° 238.  
Jan. 1882

*Borderel* No. 238./ Jan.1882 was returned on 21 February 1885 from Utrecht to Mechelen. An extensive account of the costs can be noted. 12½ cents fee for a mandat, 2 x 5 = 10 cents collecting costs, a fiscal fee of 5 cents, ½ cent other costs (rounded). The debtor received 11,29 guilders of the total debt of 11,57 guilders.

# Parcel post forms to foreign destinations, 1899-1925

*Adam van der Linden*

## Introduction

At first sight collecting parcel post forms may seem rather unattractive: mostly their colour is brown, they are quite big, they are often marred by heavy postmarks, affixed labels, they often bear annotations in pencil or ink, not available everywhere, and last but not least, often (a bit) creased and folded by the service which possessed them. Moreover, in some countries the part with the sender's address was carelessly removed, causing irregularities on the left side of the form.

Why then do we collect these forms? On further consideration it turns out that it is possible to collect a sufficient number of forms to provide us with a wealth of postal information. Almost all additional services which appear on 'ordinary postal items' occur on parcel post forms, for example airmail, cash on delivery, express, urgent, and declared value. In addition information can be found on the payment of import duty and customs formalities.

This exhibit attempts to show all aspects of parcel post forms sent abroad with the emphasis on different rates of services, explanation of rates, various frankings and explanation of peculiarities.



Amsterdam, 2 August 1913. Parcel post form for three parcels between 3 and 5 kilograms to Goutenschwyl, Switzerland. Rate: via Germany, 75 cents per parcel of 3 to 5 kilograms (from 1 April 1886 till 22 August 1914). Express fee 25 cents per parcel. Three parcels is 3 guilders. Import duties 3.25 francs, service charge 30 rappen, (see red ink).



**STROOK. Coupon.**  
(Kan door den geadresseerde worden behouden.)  
(Peut être détaché par le destinataire.)  
Stempel van het kantoor van afzending.  
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

**NEDERLANDSCHE**  
Administration des postes

**POSTERIJEN.**  
des Pays-Bas.

1914

**ADRESKAART. — Bulletin d'expédition.**

**II**  
**VELSERDOORD**

Hiernevens: *un papier* Getal der douaneverklaringen: *trois*  
Ci-joint: .....  
Verzekerde waarde. *fr* .....  
Valeur assurée. ....  
Bedrag der verrekening. *fl* .....  
Montant du remboursement. ....

Namen en woonplaats van den afzender.  
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.  
*KORTHALSBO  
VELSEN BIJ AMST*

Douane-stempel.  
Timbre de la douane.

*Aan Mevrouw Jean Staufferse*

Plaats en land van bestemming: *Enghien*  
Lieu et pays de destination: *Belgique*

Straat.....  
Rue.....

Douane-rechten. Droits de douane. Gewicht *4* Kg *650* gr.  
Poids. ....

Verzendingsweg:  
Acheminement: *Rechtstreeks*

(No. 88\*)

Velseroord, 19 February 1914. Parcel post form for a parcel of 4 kilograms and 650 grams to Enghien, Belgium. Rate: parcel of 3 to 5 kilograms 50 cents (from 1 April 1886 till the beginning of WW1 (28 July 1914?). Direct route via Essen.

**STROOK. Coupon.**  
(Kan door den geadresseerde worden behouden.)  
(Peut être détaché par le destinataire.)  
Stempel van het kantoor van afzending.  
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

**NEDERLANDSCHE**  
Administration des postes

**POSTERIJEN.**  
des Pays-Bas.

Amsterdam

**ADRESKAART. — Bulletin d'expédition.**

**236 237 238**  
**Amsterdam**  
Singel

Hiernevens: *drie collie* Getal der douaneverklaringen: *écarté*  
Ci-joint: .....  
Verzekerde waarde. *fr* .....  
Valeur assurée. ....  
Bedrag der verrekening. *fl* .....  
Montant du remboursement. ....

Namen en woonplaats van den afzender.  
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.  
*D. J. B. ...*

Douane-stempel.  
Timbre de la douane.

Afdruk van het zegel waarmee het pakket gesloten is.  
Empreinte du cachet qui a servi à former l'envoi.

Plaats en land van bestemming: *New York*  
Lieu et pays de destination: *U. S. A.*

Straat.....  
Rue.....

Douane-rechten. Droits de douane. Gewicht..... Kg..... gr.  
Poids. ....

Verzendingsweg:  
Acheminement: .....

(No. 88\*)

Amsterdam, 28 February 1920. Parcel post form for three parcels to New York (USA). Rate: 3.50 guilders per parcel between 3 and 5 kilograms, three parcels (the maximum for one parcel post form) 10.50 guilders. Settled with a 5 guilder 1913 Jubilee stamp (this is one of the very few postal items known with this stamp) and a pair of the 2.50 guilder 1899 Queen Wilhelmina 'Fur Collar' stamp and an additional 50 cent stamp of the same 1899 issue.

1004

STROOK kan door geadresseerde worden behouden.  
COUPON peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Stempel van het kantoor van afzending.  
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

GERED. TELKAMM. HILLEGOM

KANTOOR VAN AFZENDING & NR. VAN INSCHRIJVING. **364 Hillegom**

BUREAU D'ORIGINE ET NUMÉRO D'ENREGISTREMENT.

PLAATS voor aanhechting van frankerzegels.

IGLD 1898-1923

IGLD 1898-1923

ADRESKAART BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

REMBOURSEMENT

Hierbij aangegeven waarde. : - : VALEUR DÉCLARÉE.

ADRESKAART BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

Hierbij aangegeven waarde. : - : VALEUR DÉCLARÉE.

FL. **10.64**

AAN **Herrn John G. Svensson  
Radderholmm 1 B.  
Stockholm  
Sverige**

Bestemming: **Stockholm  
Sverige**

Straat & Nr.:  
Rue et No.:

Land / Pays:

Gewicht Poids: Kg. gr. **38\*\*\***

Douane-rechten: Droits de douane:

Verzendingsweg: Acheminement:

GOTEBOG 18.10.23

Hillegom, 4 October 1923. Parcel post form to Stockholm, Sweden. Rate: 1,92½ guilders for a parcel from 3 to 5 kilograms directly sent to Stockholm (from 1 August 1922 till 1 October 1926). Fee for collecting on delivery was 1% of 7.04 guilders rounded up to a minimum of 10 cents. Total franking 2.02½ guilders.

STROOK. Coupon.  
(Kan door den geadresseerde worden behouden.)  
(Peut être détaché par le destinataire.)

Stempel van het kantoor van afzending.  
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

AMERSFOORT 4.6.24

OLDENZAAL. DSCH E

DOCUMENT.

366 367 368 Amersfoort

P.F.w. 5038/40

Hiernevens: **trois caisses** Getal der douaneverklaringen: **deux.**

Verzekerde waarde. fr. **3.900**

Bedrag der verrekening. fl. **4.500**

Aan **Herren Huhtala & Valkama O/Y.**

Afdruk van het zegel waarmede het pakket gesloten is. **TAMMERSFORS.**

Plaats en land van bestemming: **Finland.**

Straat & Nr.: **No.**

Douane-rechten: Droits de douane:

Gewicht Poids: Kg. gr. **4.500**

Verzendingsweg: Acheminement:

AMERSFOORT 4.6.24

AMERSFOORT 4.6.24

(No. 38\*)

Amersfoort, 4 June 1924. Parcel post form for three parcels (maximum amount per form) between 3 and 5 kilograms to Tammersfors (Finland). Rate: 1.82½ guilders per parcel from 3 to 5 kilograms via Germany (from 12 September 1923 till 1 July 1933). Franking is 5.47½ guilders. Arrival in Tammersfors on 19 June 1924.

# Jubilee 1913

*Ruud Verberne*

In 1913 the Netherlands celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the restored independence of the Netherlands. Because of the concurrence with the 100th anniversary of the Kingdom on behalf of these events a commemorative series was issued with no less than 12 stamps at November 29, 1913. The values vary from 2½ cents up to 10 Guilders, a substantial amount in those days. In the center of the various stamps the former Kings (William I, II and III) and the reigning Queen Wilhelmina appear, captured in an Art Nouveau decoration above the face value of each stamp the anniversary (1813 – 1913) is depicted, with two lions, one left and one right. Undoubtedly this issue was inspired by the Austrian issue of August 18, 1910 for the 80th birthday of Kaiser Franz Joseph, which in it's time was an unequalled success: two days after issue the whole stock already was sold out completely.

This part of the display shows some remarkable postages paid with these beautiful stamps.



A cover that was carried on first international flight from the Netherlands to London on July 5, 1920. For the cover 12½ ct was due, for the air tax ('air mail express') an additional 15 ct.

This flight has a nice story. It was carried out with a former bomber plane from WW I, a De Havilland DH 9, with the registration G-EAPU. Its pilot was W.G. R. Hinchliffe, who had only one eye. He carried 300 letters with him in a mailbag at the seat for the gunner. Once over the Channel he got lost due to the heavy fog and was forced to land in a meadow, to ask for the right direction. Shortly after that again he was forced to land. This time due to lack of fuel. So he took a taxi and delivered the mailbag with some delay in London.

Unusual too is this parcel card from July 1914 for two parcels for the University of Melbourne. It went via Bremen and shows the use of the value of the 2½ Guilder together with the 1 Guilder of the permanent issue.

## Frame 31

# Silver Jubilee 1923

*Ruud Verberne*



On five dates, from August 31 until November 23, 1923, a new permanent series was issued to replace the 25-year-old issue of the queen with the fur collar. Two different images were presented: one with the portrait of the queen looking left ('en profil') and the other with a symbolic figure on an throne holding scepter and apple. Surprisingly, no country name was mentioned at the stamps with the queen, just the anniversary

(1898 – 1923). Because forgeries of the 10 cents stamp of the fur coat issue started to emerge in the Amsterdam area the original idea of a special commemorative issue on behalf of the silver jubilee of Queen Wilhelmina was abandoned and changed in one of a new permanent issue... for all values, during 9 months.



Some nice frankings with these fine stamps.

Right: a special flight cover for Christmas 1934.

The flight was carried out from Amsterdam to Paramaribo, Surinam and from there back via Curacao (West Indies) to the Netherlands.

Franked with 2 stamps of 35 ct Silver Jubilee, 6 (+2) ct of the Queen Mother and the triangular Air Mail Stamp that was valid only at special flights.

In Surinam the cover was franked for the return flight with 10 ct of the permanent issue together with 40 ct Mercurius, an Air Mail stamp.



Left: a registered letter from December 1923 to Mannheim, Germany. 20 ct had to be paid for the letter from 1-3-1921 on and 15 ct was due for registration.

## Queen Wilhelmina issue 'Veth type'

*Adam van der Linden*

### Introduction

This issue owes its name in philately to the designer Prof. J. Veth. It served from September 1924 till 31 March 1944. It is remarkable that the German occupiers did not abolish these stamps with the effigy of the queen much earlier.

The first issues were on unwatermarked paper. From 1926 unwatermarked paper was replaced by watermarked paper and over the years new values were added and some colours were changed.

Concurrently with the earliest values in this series, a set of three stamps in different colours was issued on the occasion of the International Philatelic Exhibition in the Hague in September 1924.

From 1925 nearly all the values were issued in coils with syncopated perforation for vending machines and stamp affixing machines.



*Top and bottom  
1925-1927*



*all four sides  
1928*



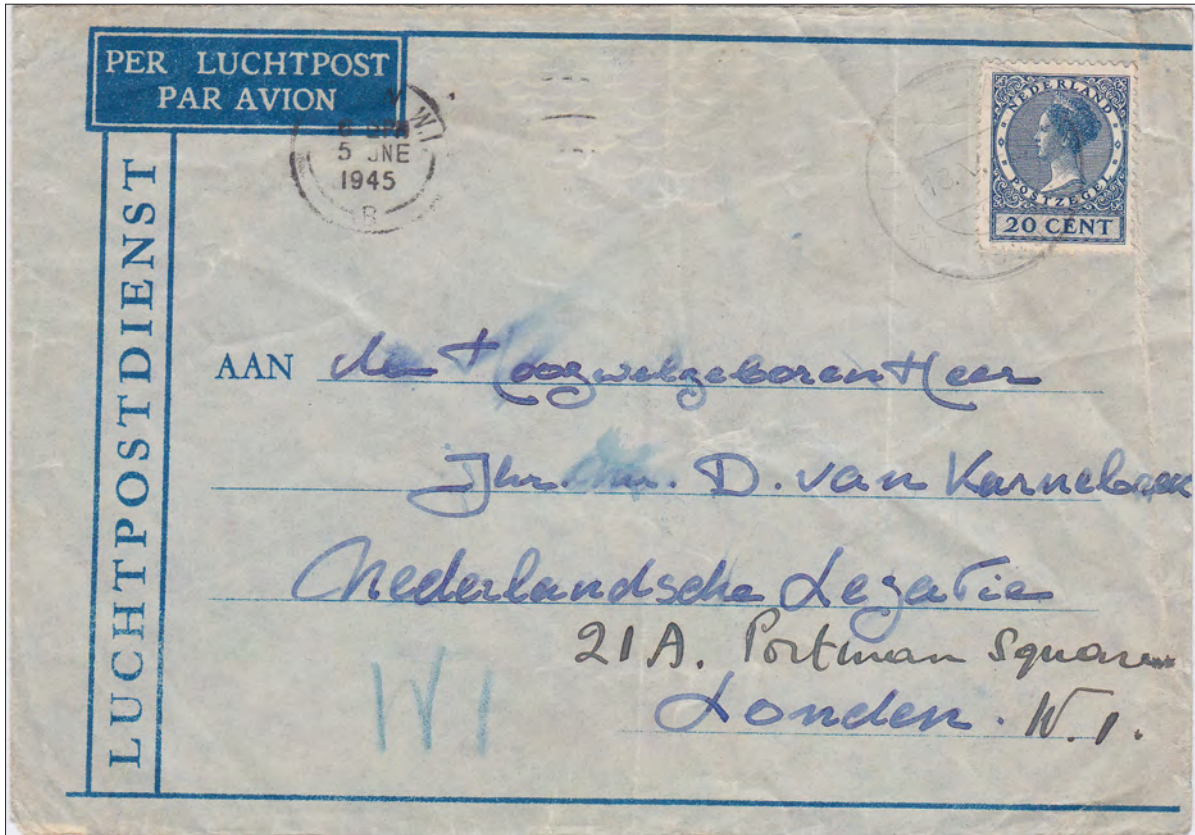
*top and bottom,  
corners only  
1930*

The use of as many different Veth values as possible, either as single frankings or in combined frankings is shown.

Other stamps than Veth type may crop up, but only when necessary for full franking.



*Kingston-on-Thames, 23 September 1934. Letter to Zandvoort and on 25 September redirected to Apeldoorn as express letter. The express fee of 10 cents has been paid for with two 5 cent stamps.*



Rotterdam, 18 May 1945. Letter second weight step (20-40 grams) to London. The validity of the Veth stamps had ended per 31 March 1944. Use of these stamps after the war, sometimes tolerated, is extremely rare.



Zandvoort, 12 September 1940. Air mail letter to contact address in New York for Dutch sailors who were active in the Dutch Merchant Navy in exile. Postage 12½ cents, air mail fee 32½ cents per 5 grams.

STROOK kan door den geadresseerde behouden worden.  
COUPON peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Stempel van het kantoor van afzending.  
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

168 Amsterdam  
CENTRAAL STATION

VALEUR DÉCLARÉE

NEDERLAND PAYS-BAS

AANGEGEVEN WAARDE. :.: VALEUR DÉCLARÉE.  
WAARDE HONDERDVIJFTIG GULDEN  
VALEUR PROSCENTS FRANCS - FRS 200.  
(Les unités en toutes lettres) (en chiffres)

ADRESKAART  
BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

Aantal Pakketten 1 Aard verpakking: Gabel.  
Collé Nature de l'emballage:  
Nom- Douaneverklaringen 3  
bre- Déclarations en douane  
de- Certificaten of facturen  
Certificats ou factures

AAN 1740  
A Holllager Tallinn  
Plaats van bestemming: fir A. Thomsen  
Lieu de destination: Tallinn  
Straat en huisnummer:  
Rue et numéro:  
Land van bestemming: Estland  
Pays de destination:

Douane-stempel.  
Timbre de la douane.

Gewicht 19 kg 820 g  
Poids  
12.50

Douane-rechten:  
Droits  
Eydtkuhnen

Verzender:  
Afnemer:  
Uitwisseling  
Bureau d'origine

P 38\*

Amsterdam, 10 December 1937. Parcel post form for a parcel to Tallinn, Estonia. Postage (via Germany) 7.42½ guilders for parcel weighing 19.820 kilos. Registration fee 15 cents, fee 10 cents for declared value 150 guilders, total 7.67½ guilders.

PER LUCHTPOST  
PAR AVION  
P 37 AA 201032

25 gr

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Gerencia del  
Banco Holandes Unido,  
Casilla de Correo 171,  
BUENOS AIRES.  
Argentinië.

Air France  
30 gr

5 GULDEN

Amsterdam, 1 February 1935. Air mail letter second weight step to Buenos Aires. Postage 20 cents, airmail fee 80 cents per 5 grams, for 30 grams 6 x 80 cents = 4.80 guilders. The total is 5 guilders. This one of the very few letters with single franking of the 5 guilder stamp.

## Silent Witnesses of Turbulent Years

*John Dehé*

During the Great War the Netherlands succeeded in staying neutral. The country was spared the horrors of the war, but had to deal with the peripheral effects of it. Large numbers of Belgian refugees had to be taken in, in temporary camps. Military of the warring countries that passed the borders had to be interned. The conflict had a devastating effect on the economy of the nation. Due to the sinking (by torpedoes) of many merchant vessels and the English blockade, import and export came almost to a complete stop.



The next pages show some silent witnesses of turbulent years:

|                       |               |                   |              |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Refugees from Belgium | (page 2, 3)   | Postal censorship | (page 7-9)   |
| Internees             | (page 4 - 6 ) | The war at sea    | (page 10-12) |

### Refugees

In the First World War the Dutch mobilised their small armed forces and maintained a position of armed neutrality. The German invasion launching the war was directed at neighbouring Belgium to the south and resulted in a major stream of almost 1 million refugees to the Netherlands.

In the first few weeks of August 1914, around 100,000 Belgians fled northwards across the frontier and confronted the Dutch with the reality of war. Many returned, even during the German occupation, many stayed, accommodated in municipalities throughout the country and in refugee camps (Ede, Uden, Nunspeet, Gouda).



## Internees

Alongside these civilian refugees, military personnel from various foreign armies also sought sanctuary in the Netherlands during the war. These soldiers presented a potential threat to the neutrality obligations of the country and had to be interned in camps, far away from the borders, for instance in Amersfoort-Kamp bij Zeist, Bergen, Gaasterland, Groningen, Harderwijk and Oldebroek. The internees had the right to send (and receive) their correspondence post-free

## Censorship

Like all the warring nations the Dutch put into operation a system of censorship. In some parts of the country the 'state of siege' was announced: along the borders and in and around the internee camps. In these areas postal censorship was introduced. The work was done by specially appointed military personnel, mostly stationed at local post offices. The aim was to reveal espionage activities and illegal (economic) transactions. Labels and censor marks witness their work.

## The war at sea

The Dutch economy was struck severely by the English blockade of Germany, sea mines and German submarines. Both warring countries censored and sometimes confiscated the Dutch mail.



22 January 1917, Registered cover from Sweden to a Belgian Prisoner of War in Camp Amersfoort-Zeist, Dutch censor labels and wax-seals. General Snijders, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Armed Forces: *The Netherlands finds itself, as a neutral power, on an entirely friendly footing with all the warring powers (...)* Taking prisoners of war is incompatible with the concept of neutrality: we can only speak of 'internment'.

# The development of air mail to the Dutch colonies, 1924-1940

*Paul Daverschot*

Soon after World War I in the Netherlands plans were made and even prizes awarded for the first flight to its colony in the Dutch East Indies.

In those years mail was sent by ship which took about four weeks. In order to speed up the transfer of mail the use of aircraft was a necessity. However not until 1924 a suitable plane was available.

With financial support of the in 1919 formed KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) and the special Committee Air Journey Netherlands-Indies, the first flight to the East Indies could be realized.



On 1 October 1924 the Fokker F.VII H-NACC with a crew of three departed from Amsterdam to Batavia (Djakarta).

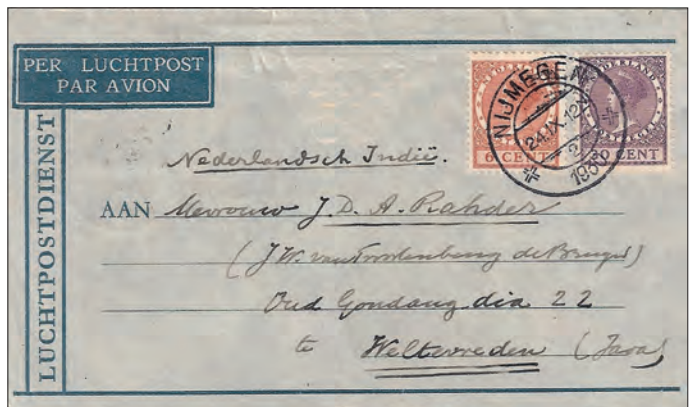


Cover flown on the first flight. The airplane carried one postbag containing 4 kg of mail



In the three following years no further flights to the East Indies were made but instead mail was flown to Marseille in France to be carried further by ship. Because the need for airmail all the way to the East Indies was rising, a second flight was made in 1927 by the improved Fokker F.VIIa-trimotor H-NAEA Posduif, carrying 4342 pieces of mail.

Thereafter several trial flights to the East Indies were made. Eventually a regular service on a fortnight schedule was realized in 1930 to be followed by a weekly service in 1931.



Cover carried on the first flight of the fortnight service



Cover flown during the Mac Robertson Race

Whereas KLM combined the transport of mail and passengers, others preferred the fast transport of mail only. Therefore in 1933 the Committee Fast Mail (Comité Snelpost) was formed and a special plane was built, the Pander Postjager. The KLM met the challenge by organizing a special flight with the Fokker F.XVIII Pelikaan. Both planes took off in December 1933 and eventually KLM was the winner of the 'race'.

In October 1934 the KLM participated in the Mac Robertson Race (also known as the London-Melbourne Race) with the Douglas DC-2 Uiver, carrying official mail and passengers and took first place in the Handicap Class.

On the occasion of the third centenary of the union of the Netherlands and Curaçao in 1934 the Fokker F.XVIII Snip of the KLM flew from Amsterdam to the Dutch West Indies. The plane carried about 26.500 pieces of mail.

It was the first flight of a Dutch plane over the Atlantic and carried only mail. Not before 1946 further flights were made between the Netherlands and the West Indies. In 1935 Fokker aircraft were withdrawn from service by KLM on the line to the East Indies and replaced by Douglas aircraft.



On 15 December 1934 the Fokker Snip departed from Amsterdam and arrived on Curaçao on 23 December.



Cover flown on the first flight to the Dutch West Indies

A regular service with the Douglas DC-2 to the East Indies was established every two weeks to be followed in the next years by both DC-2 and DC-3 aircraft on a schedule of three flights every week.

KLM operations ceased on 10 May 1940 when German troops invaded the Netherlands.

# The Red Cross Issue of 1927

*Henk Hospers*

The Netherlands Red Cross organization tried already in 1915 to persuade the Netherlands Postal Office to issue postage stamps with a surcharge as a means of raising extra funds during the 1st World War. This attempt failed.

By Royal Decree (1923) the possibility was opened to issue yearly postage stamps with a surcharge. However, a new attempt by the Red Cross failed too. At last, on 29 November 1926 the general committee succeeded by using, among other things, the 60th anniversary of the organization as a new argument.

On 17 June 1927 a set of five semi-postal stamps was issued. The denominations were 2, 3, 5, 7½ and 15 cents. The extra charge was respectively 2, 2, 3, 3½ and 5 cents.

The stamps pictured members of the Royal House. King William III was a co-founder of the Red Cross and at that time Prince Hendrik was President of the organization. Debora Duyvis was responsible for the design of the 3-cents stamp with a picture of the Queen-mother Emma.



*3-cents postage stamps with plate numbers*

The 5-cents stamp with the picture of Prince Hendrik was designed by Engelina Reitsma. Prof. J.J. Aarts was asked to design the 2 and 7½ cents stamps, but the designs were not accepted. So, Mrs. Reitsma was invited to design also these stamps with the pictures of King William III and Queen Wilhelmina. C.A. Lion Cachet designed the 15-cents stamp with a symbolic reflection of the Red Cross.

The collection shows in: part 1. 'The Design', part 2. 'Technique', part 3. 'Stamp booklets', part 4. 'Perfins' and in part 5. 'Examples of the usage'



*Pre-printed cover of the general committee of the Netherlands Red Cross, locally sent in The Hague on 29 June 1927 and correctly franked with 10 cents.*

## Frame 37

# University of Utrecht

*Henk Hospers*

The University of Utrecht was founded in 1636. In commemoration of the 300th anniversary two postage stamps were issued in 1936.

The set of postage stamps consists of the denominations 6 and 12½ cents. Both stamps are designed by Pyke Koch who lived in Utrecht.

The 6 cents shows the head of Pallas Athene and is designed after an example of a statue from the front of Aphaia at Aegina.

Gijsbert Voet (Gisbertus Voetius) should be pictured on the 12½ cents stamp. He was a theologian and Vice-Chancellor of the university from 1641 to 1645. For the design Koch used a painting of Voet, which was in the hall of the senate of the University of Utrecht.

In chapter 1 of this collection 'The designs, the production and the issued stamps' are treated. Chapter 2 'Technique' go further into the matter of printing, number of printed copies and plates. In chapter 3 'Perforated initials' are shown. This chapter is followed by examples of the usage of this commemorative issue.

Both stamps were in course from May 15 till June 30, 1936, in fact **only six weeks**. Their validity ended on December 31, 1936.



Registered letter sent per express from Doorn to Berchtesgaden (Germany) on June 19, 1936

|       |  |                 |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| Rate: | foreign letter, first 20 grams, from 01-11-'28 till 01-11-'46: | 12½ cents       |
|       | extra 20 grams:  | 7½ cents        |
|       | registration fee from 01-03-'21 till 01-04-'39:                | 15 cents        |
|       | express fee from 01-11-'28 till 12-08-'40:                     | <u>25 cents</u> |
|       | the total is:  | 60 cents        |

# The Netherlands and the Second World War in a selection of postal documents

*Adam van der Linden*

The exhibit is divided into 5 sections, each illustrating a period of the post in the Netherlands just before, during and just after the Second World War.

## **Before the German invasion of the Netherlands (until 10 May 1940)**

- Foreign Censorship of Dutch mail; Return to sender, severed postal connections.

## **The German Invasion (10 – 14 May 1940)**

- Return to sender, no postal communication; German Censorship of inland and foreign mail
- Überroller \*; British Censorship.

## **Occupation of the whole country (15 May 1940 – 14 September 1944)**

- Mail from and to camps Westerbork (concentration camp for Jews), Amersfoort (political prisoners), Vught (hostages); Severed postal connections
- Prohibited Printed Matter: certain categories of printed matter were not allowed as they could contain hidden messages; Persecution of Jews; Undercover mail
- Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande (German Official Mail in the Netherlands).

## **Liberation of southern part of the Netherlands (14 September 1944 – 5 May 1945)**

Operation Market Garden; Mail from/to liberated areas; Alternative mail transport Red Cross; Mail Royal Dutch Navy; Re-establishment of international mail.

## **After the German defeat (from 5 May 1945)**

- Alternative mail transport (Red Cross, Scouts); Emergency handstamps
- Scarcity of paper, esp. envelopes led to the use of stick-on labels so that envelopes could be re-used; Mail held up by censorship, inadequate or not yet re-established postal connections
- Censored mail; Mail to occupied Germany; Mail to and from imprisoned collaborators.



London, 7 May 1940. Business postcard for Enkhuizen, English rate 2d.-Censored in the UK [reddish violet octagonal censor mark 'PASSED BY CENSOR']. In the Netherlands intercepted by the Germans and again censored [round red censor mark]. So-called Überroller. It was only delivered in Enkhuizen on 10 July 1940.



The Hague, 11 November 1940. The first destination of this letter was Lisbon, Postbox 506, in neutral Portugal, a 'forwarding address' during the first part of the war as mail could not be sent directly to the UK. This route was called the 'Cook route' because of the involvement of the travel agency Cook in London. A system had evolved that allowed correspondents in GB to write to their friends and relatives in occupied Europe and receive answers. In all this Thomas Cook & Son in London served as middleman. Letters had to be written in English or German. Of course there were restrictions as to what could be mentioned in the correspondence. Only matters of personal interest could be mentioned. No enclosures were allowed that could be interpreted as containing information for the enemy, so in actual practice no enclosures at all. No mention could be made of any phase of the war and mention of the name Thos. Cook & Son was forbidden. Clearly such correspondence was initiated on the British side and the British correspondents had to pay for the costs of the system.



Westerbork, 17 November 1943 registered postcard to Geneva, Switzerland. The post card rate was 7½ cents, the registration fee was 10 cents. Censored in Westerbork with **Geprüft/3**, censored again in Munich (large censor mark with eagle and swastika). The small letter and number marks also belong to the German censor office. Arrival in Geneva on 26 November 1943. Registered Westerbork mail is very rare.

Westerbork was the Transit Camp for Jews. From here nearly all of them were transported to concentration camps and extermination camps in Germany and Poland. There was a small post office in Westerbork that handled all the mail of the inmates. All mail was censored by the camp authorities. The ASSEN postmark and the registration labels were borrowed from the post office at Assen, some ten miles north of Westerbork.



Roosendaal, 12 March 1945. Postcard to London from the South of the Netherlands, which had already been liberated. Regular international postcard rate of 7½ cents. It was censored in Eindhoven by the Dutch Censorship Service with an octagonal dark violet censor mark, British model, text NEDERLAND GEZIEN DOOR DEN CENSUURDIENST 2046. It was censored again in London by the 'Royal Netherland Navy Headquarters [pale violet rectangular censor mark + date 23 March 1945 and PASSED BY CENSOR. The Roosendaal post office handstamp was made, as were a number of handstamps for other post offices, in Belgium because many handstamps had been lost at the end of the war. It is easily recognized by the **open 4** in the year. From 25 January 1945 mail could be sent to a limited number of countries amongst which were Belgium, France and the UK and its Dominions. At first only post cards were permitted and they had to be written in English, German, French or Dutch.



Afferden (province of Limburg), 26 October 1945. Letter to Venlo, franked with the 'Resurrecting Netherlands' postage stamp for the inland rate. The emergency rubber handstamp was issued on 12 July 1945. The definitive metal handstamp that replaced it was issued on 9 November 1945. These emergency handstamps were British Field Post-Office handstamps which had been converted and were used at a number of post offices in the Southern provinces.

Überroller\*: postal items posted under old postal regime, delivered under new postal regime.



# High values of the Queen Wilhelmina 'Konijnenburg' issue

*Adam van der Linden*

## Introduction

This issue owes its name in philately to the designer W.A. van Konijnenburg. It served from 1946 to 1949. These large size high values – f1, f2.50, f5 and f10 – were part of a series of which only ten low values were issued in 1940. The high values had been prepared but were not issued until 1946, as stamps with the royal effigy were discontinued during the German occupation.

After the war the need for high value stamps grew as more and more mail was dispatched by airmail and the bulk of these stamps was indeed used for this purpose.

Monetary restrictions were still in force and collectors could buy only one set of high values. Franking with high values was done at the post office.

## Aim

The aim of this exhibit is to show as many different uses of these stamps as possible. The emphasis will be on air mail rates to foreign



Amsterdam, 11 June 1948. Newspaper wrapper weighing between 100 and 110 grams by airmail to Batavia, Dutch East Indies. Air mail rate to Dutch East Indies from 1 November 1946 till 1 July 1953 per 10 grams 30 cents, irrespective of the character of the postal item, so 3.30 guilders postage. Mixed franking with 1947 Queen Wilhelmina issue as the lower Konijnenburg values were gradually being replaced from early 1947.



Amsterdam, 24 September 1947. Sample of no commercial value weighing between 75 and 80 grams by air mail to Philadelphia, USA. Rate 8 cents for first 100 grams, air mail fee 20 cents per 5 grams. Totalling 8 cents + 16 x 20 cents = 3.28 guilders.



Leiden, 14 July 1948. Printed matter to China weighing 114 grams. Printed matter rate abroad 4 cents per 50 grams, so 3 x 4 cents = 12 cents, air mail fee 55 cents per 5 grams. Totalling 12 cents + 23 x 55 cents = 12.77 guilders.

# Mail handling in the Netherlands around Christmas and New Year

*Bert M. Goofers*

Around Christmas and at the turning of the year the Post has always been more busy (a.o. by renewal of subscriptions, end-year accounts). At the start of the 20th century also the sending of Christmas and New-Years greetings took continually greater proportions. Thereby the Post could not fulfil its commitment: 'Posted today - delivered tomorrow'.

So from 1927 the cancellation in 's Gravenhage took place without a date in the cancellers of the cancelling machines. From there different types of date-less cancellations can be found be it from machines (big cities) or handstamps (smaller towns). Around 1980 this is almost over, due to the putting in operation of main dispatching hubs with their huge automated processing capacity. In the postal regulations is hardly anything mentioned regarding this date-less cancelling.

While there is no date the period of use can be computed roughly by the time of use of the affixed stamp(s) and the tariff during a certain period.

Between 1865 and 1912 various trials were made to mechanize the cancellation of stamps mostly with manual operated machines and after 1900 with machines driven by electricity. In 1912 these machines were introduced for general use. The flag consisted of 7 wavy lines that should cancel the stamps. Here the cancel used at the end of the trial period



However the size of the Christmas and New-Years greetings was in this period very small and often not more than the height of a stamp, because most people used common visit-cards. Left a complete visit-card



To avoid that the cancel made the address illegible 's Gravenhage used cancels with less lines: 5 wavy lines from 1913-1923, then 4 lines from 1923-1924 and from 1924 only 3 lines.



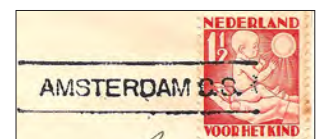
After the holiday season the normal cancels were placed back in the machines



In January 1927 even the date part of the cancel was modified and the date and the outer and inner circle were removed.



End of 1925 a new type was introduced in machines in Amsterdam (C.S. = Central Station) with only the name between two horizontal lines. This type was used by other offices from the end of 1929



From 1947 a modified type (name in a rectangular frame) was introduced and used in the bigger post offices.



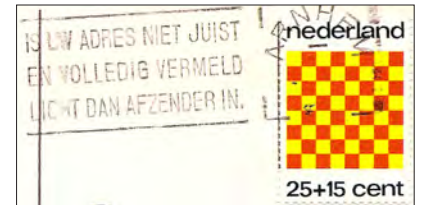
In 1970 new dispatching hubs near railway stations were put in activity which made the the word 'station' superfluous. Groningen simply removed it from the cancel.



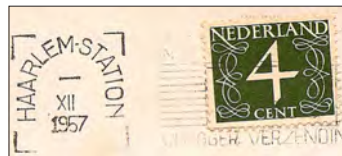
*before*

*after*

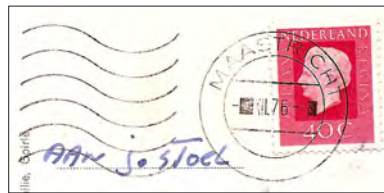
After 1945 post offices adapted their cancelling machines by omitting hour, day, month or year in various combinations. Some examples:



*without day, month, hour, year*



*without day and hour*



*blocked day and hour*

*without month*

Small post offices without cancelling machines used mostly name cancels alongside their normal date stamps. Here are shown only a few of the hundreds one can still find in any form and colour.



*Old telegraph cancel Nisse*



*Various types of Bolsward*

In 1981 this practice came to an end due to the putting in use of twelve huge and highly automated dispatching offices that could easily handle the post within reasonable time.

# Letters sent from the Netherlands to foreign destinations, 1949-2002

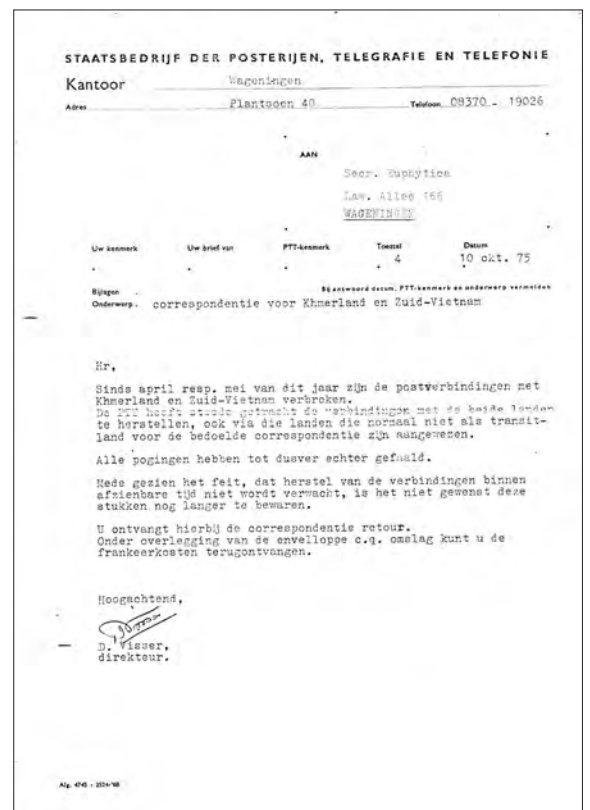
*Diny Beereboom*

This post historical collection will show the postal rates of the Netherlands as applied to foreign mail during the period 11 July 1949 till 1 January 2002 using stamps of the Queen Juliana en Face, Queen Juliana en Profil, Queen Juliana Regina issue, the first Queen Beatrix issue and the Queen Beatrix Inversion issue. In each part letters sent as surface mail are followed by letters sent by airmail.

Successively are treated:

- letters sent as surface mail
- letters sent by airmail
- letters sent by Standard Mail or by Priority Mail
- letters sent by registered mail
- letters sent with special delivery
- letters sent by registered mail with special delivery.

Over the years the classification and the rates in relation to foreign countries changed constantly. Insufficiently franked letters are classified in the part to which they belong.

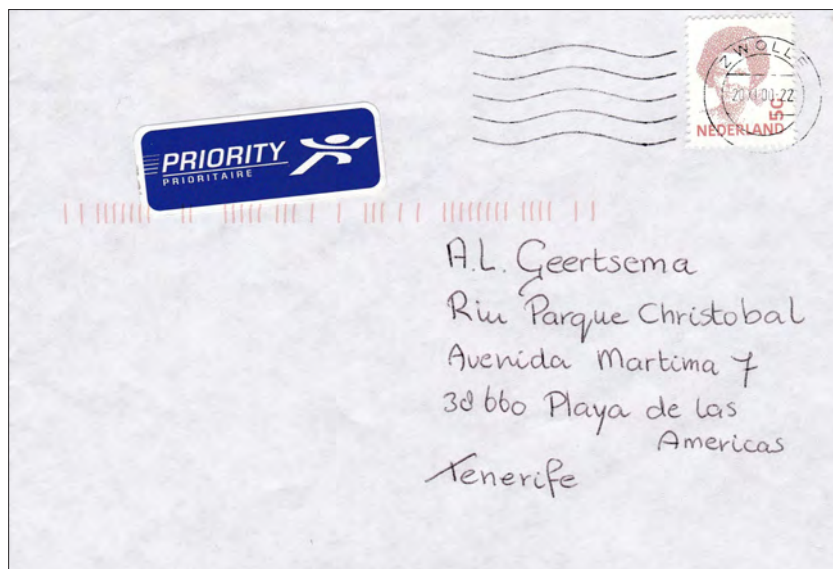


All letters sent by airmail had to be provided with an airmail label or a printed vignette on the cover. In the Netherlands in the early 1960's there was an extensive re-numbering of all labels including the air mail stickers. In the year 1982 the air mail label P 4579 was modernized.



The calculation of the rates for letters sent by airmail were successively:

- As from 1 July 1971 letters sent by airmail not only the postage for surface mail but also an airmail fee had to be paid. The total amount depended on the weight and the destination of the letter.
- From 1 July 1971 till 1 July 1986 airmail rates were established for letters sent by airmail to foreign countries. These airmail rates included both the postage and the airmail fee. For that purpose the foreign countries were divided into rates zones. The division consisted of five zones: 1 to 5 of which zone 1 and 2 were subdivided.
- As from 1 July 1986 after the abolition of the division of foreign countries in rates zones the distribution was simplified. There were only 2 categories left: Europe or Outside Europe.
- As from 1 January 1998 ptt post offered its customers two options regarding the sending of letters to foreign countries. priority was the fastest way of sending letters and standard was less expeditious. The foreign countries were divided into 2 categories: Europe or Outside Europe. Priority was indicated by a priority sticker.



- As from 1 September 1994 letters sent by airmail in combination with the additional service express were provided with a new sticker. The sticker had a special form and ended in a point. These stickers replaced both the airmail sticker and the express sticker. Letters provided with these stickers were handled with priority at home as well as abroad.



As from 1 Januari 1998 letters were sent by Standard Mail or Priority Mail, the indication by airmail was abolished. Priority/Prioritaire indicates that the letters are to be sent by airmail.



# Postal Stationery issued during the reign of Queen Beatrix, 1980-2013

*Boudewijn Hellebrekers & Jacques Spijkerman*

NOSTALGIA: Collectors of Dutch Postal Stationery in particular are victims to this sentiment. The virtual disappearance of Postal Stationery in the Netherlands in a very short period has made them melancholic and makes them long for the good old days.

At the beginning of this period there was still a modest range of items: post cards, preferential rate domestic letter sheets, air letters and change of address cards. Other items that had survived WW II, such as those for the Financial and Social Services, had already been abolished.

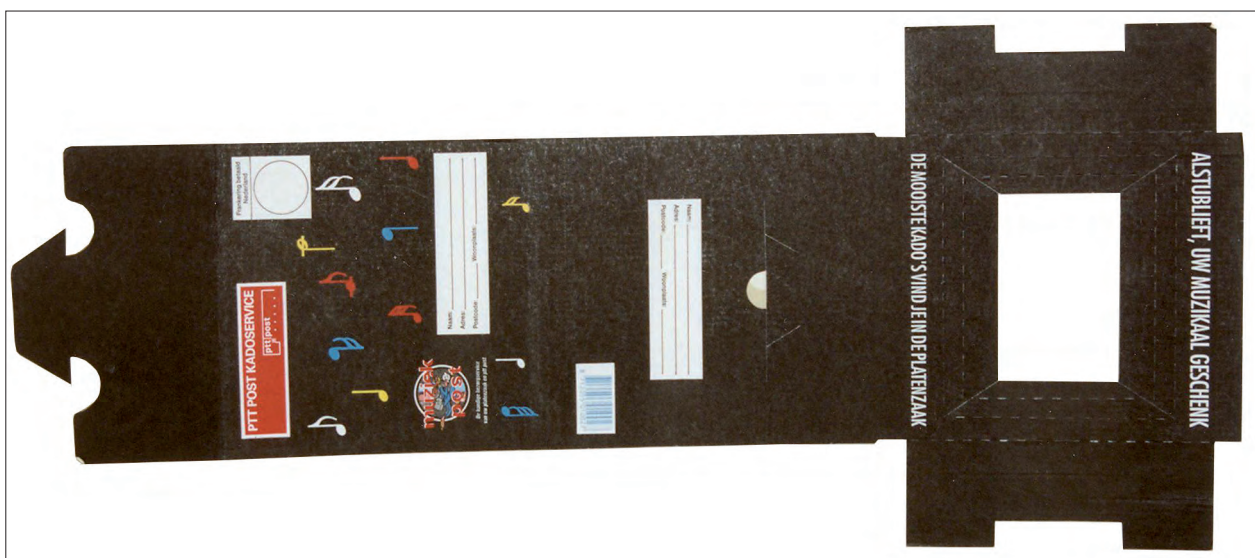


*Stamp imprints of postcards*

In contrast with what one might have expected, this range was extended in the late eighties and in the nineties. Some of the new items were very short-lived, others survived into the Euro-period.

This exhibit gives as far as feasible a chronological survey of what existed in 1980 and what was added until 30 April 2013. Some of the issues were ill-considered and therefore doomed from the start, some were issued for a very specific temporary use, some were announced as experiments and soon discontinued. Some might have served much longer if the Post had not decided to cut costs at all costs and make do with franking labels produced by counter machines.

A number of the issues are the result of 'Postal vagaries', especially items that were not generally available and presumably never meant to be on sale in ordinary post offices.



*Muziekpost (1991)*

Most postal authorities rely for a part of their income on the sale of values that will never be used, usually stamps. If there aren't any money-makers in the regular range of stationery, you invent new ones, such as souvenirs with stamp imprints that are valid for postage (sheet 30).

The survey starts with the four items that were on sale on 30 April 1980, the day of the investiture of Queen Beatrix.

A number of items that only show slight variations, such as the position and size of the phosphor bar or change in number of address lines, are not shown in this display.

It will be noted that the custom of using a stamp imprint with the head of the current monarch was abandoned, for postcards in 1991, for air mail letter sheets in 1990. By that time the whole concept of preferential rate domestic letter sheets, introduced in 1976 to compensate householders for another rate increase for inland letters, had also been discontinued.



*Stamp imprints of postcards*

At this moment only the Postcard and the Change of Address card (sheet 29) are readily available at postal selling points. In theory the PO&PO card (sheet 30) is still available at the Collect Service. The same goes for the C5 envelopes (sheet 30) - until recently they could be ordered.



*Muziekpost (1992)*



*Saturday Prepaid Express envelope (2002)*

**A digital copy of frames 48 to 52 (PDF) can be obtained by sending an e-mail to the following address:**

**[jacspijkerman@msn.com](mailto:jacspijkerman@msn.com)**



## Showcase 1

# The First issue of the Netherlands 1852

*Hans Caarls*

On Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> 1852 the first Dutch stamps became available at the post office. At the time no one realized that this was a beginning of a great hobby. In Great Britain the first issue stamps were dated on May 6<sup>th</sup> 1840 and collecting stamps was growing into a worldwide hobby. Several prominent men on this planet were obsessed by this hobby; your King Edward VI, President Roosevelt of the USA, our own Foreign Minister Mr. Joseph Luns and many others.

Until this day, stamps are still being collected and researched enthusiastically. The process has changed in the course of time but the core of the hobby is still the same.

### **Although old in time it has remained new in experience and research**

This entry exhibits just a very small aspect of how the first issue of the Netherlands could be collected. A few of those facets are shown on display, special rates and postal corrections.

The first issue of the Netherlands is ideally suited for making a plate reconstruction. Unlike the early stamps of Great Britain which are provide with a position letter such as A-A, A-B, A-C etc. etc. The Dutch stamps from various printing plates had to be determined by means of colour and minor changes in the image, the so called retouches.

To give you an impression the display case shows a few photos from a complete plate reconstruction or a reconstruction in progress.

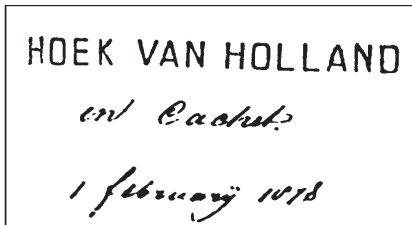


## Showcase 2

# Some old hand stamps

Cees Janssen FR SPL

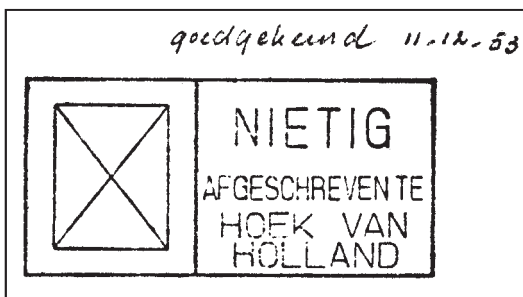
The use of hand stamps bearing only the name of the post office was very common in the Netherlands before the use of hand stamps with a date. But also after the introduction of hand stamps with a date the use of the old hand stamps was sometimes continued, against the rules. The use of this hand stamp to cancel stamps was only allowed to sub-post offices then, not the head post offices.



One example of such a hand stamp with the name of the post office is from the well-known town of Hook of Holland (Hoek van Holland). Well known because the ferry to Great Britain sailed from 'The Hook' to Harwich and vice versa. The post office of Hoek van Holland became a head post office on March 1, 1906.

Most hand stamps that only bear the name of the post office were used for postal forms, like the yellow form with the postmark that was delivered to the post office of Hoek van Holland on February 1, 1878. The hand stamp was used until December 1928, when a new type of hand stamp was delivered.

A different type of hand stamp was used when it was not possible to collect the money from the addressee for a postal item that lacked correct franking. If there was no stamp stuck on the item or the postage paid was not sufficient, one or more postage due stamps were used in order to collect the lack of postage from the addressee. But sometimes the addressee refused to pay and then it was not possible to collect the money. In that case the value of the postage due stamp had to be cancelled ("afgeschreven").



In the showcase you will see examples of various hand stamps with only the name of the post office, including one from Hoek van Holland.



*Some old handstamps (Showcase 2)*

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