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From the Editor:

The fall season has started and with it a renewed interest in philately. Although the ASN P does publish Newsletters and Journals year-round, there definitely is a slowdown during the summer; there are other things to enjoy besides philately.

I hope that by now you have renewed your membership, if not, please do it promptly before you are missing the next Newsletter and Journal.

President Kees Adema has informed me that the participation in ASN P-25 is very strong, with 16 members having committed already. Particularly strong is the participation from the ASN P members living in the Netherlands; obviously they recognize a great deal and event when they see one. The event (April 6-9) is timed to start the same day the ASDA Mega event ends in New York, and since New Preston (CN) is only two hours away by car, time can be used very efficiently.

What I really would like to see is the special publication that Kees Adema also eluded to in the July Newsletter. The last couple of years has seen milestones of our British (Netherlands Philatelic Circle) and German (Arge Niederlande) sister organizations. Both of them put together excellent commemorative issues, and I don't see why we can't do it either. I realize that they have the added advantage of an annual meeting, where members get to know each other, building personal bonds and strengthening the sense of 'doing things together'. The ASN P never has had that luxury, but with Pacific97 we made a start and we expect to greatly expand on this bond during ASN P-25 next year.

So, please start making some quick notes about the subject you could write about, think about it a bit more, start writing and you will see that you can do it. We need your help! Let me know if there is any way I can help you. Also remember that we have an ASN P Library with a tremendous amount of information. Don't wait much longer, I have to know by Jan. 1, 2000 if there is enough material for a special issue.

The demand for the new NVPH 2000 catalog has been strong. We ordered 35, but orders for more than that have already come in. We have contacted our source in the Netherlands and managed to up the order to 40. If still more are needed we do the best we can to accommodate those requests as well.

Enjoy the current issue; as always, you might not like what we offer in this issue but in another four months the subjects will be quite different.

Hans Kremer

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Dutch Stamps in the Light of the Bible and Christianity

by Joke van Strien (Gabriël 08-09/98)
(translation Jan Enthoven)

(the numbers in the text reflect the year of issue and the NVPH number of the stamp)

There is often a complaint that there are so few Dutch stamps that have a connection to the Bible and Christianity. Most of the time the reason given for this is the Dutch character, which does not want to hurt anybody's religious feelings. Therefore we do not issue stamps with religious images, because somebody could get mad! But, let us see what has been shown in the period since the images on the stamp were no longer limited to a numerical value and/or the king or queen. Therefore, since the year 1906.



Just a year later (1907-72/4) a set of three stamps was issued with a picture of Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruyter, 1607-1676, our national naval hero. We mention him in this article because he succeeded to liberate a number (26) of

Hungarian preachers, who were used as galley slaves by the Spanish fleet in Naples. Initially they numbered 100 and were captured during a religious persecution in Debrecen, Hungary, where they were receiving their education. From there they were sent to Naples. Other stamps with a picture of De Ruyter: 1943-412, 1957-697 and 1976-1074.

Semi-postals

We have to wait until December 15, 1924, for the first Children stamps (with surcharge) to be issued (141/3). Designer G. Rueter chose a child's head between the figures of two angels. A. v. d. Vossen illustrated in 1930 the theme "Fall" as part of the "The four Seasons" with a picture of an old man with a child on his shoulder: Christopher with the Baby Jesus. "Winter" was depicted with a crib with the Baby Jesus, watched over by an ox and an ass (234/5). The Children stamps of 1933, designed by A. v. Dobbenburgh, show on all four values a child with a five-pointed star: Epiphany (261/4). The Children stamps of 1936 (269/92) again show an angel design (angel with trumpet), also by Van Dobbenburgh. 'The child and the celebration of holidays' is the theme of the Children stamps of 1961.



Designed by H. Bottema, and executed in paper cut outs, they show in order St. Nicholas, The three Kings (or Magi), Palm Sunday, Pentecost and St. Martin (759/63). And in 1983 J. Roelofsz. designed a set of four Children stamps with the theme 'Child and Christmas'. The 50+10 cent (1295) shows an ox and an ass, looking at a child behind a window. This stamp was meant to be a 'Christmas stamp' with a small

surcharge. The 60+30 cent (1297) shows a walking star descending to the bed of a little girl from a sky full of stars (a dream?). The 70+30 cent (1298) again shows the Epiphany.

On July 17, 1950, a set of five stamps was issued (556/60) with a surcharge to help the churches in the Netherlands that were destroyed during the war. In the foreground the good Samaritan and behind him the ruins of a destroyed church. The total of the surcharge came to fl 79,193.98. Various churches were helped to rebuild or with the repair of the war damage. The Zuiderkerk in Rotterdam (1448) is one of those churches.

The Bible on stamps

We find a bible text in the bible in the shield of the Groningen University: Verbum Dei-lucerna (Gods Word - a Beacon). Issued to commemorate the 350 year existence of the university (816). In 1977 a stamp was issued in commemoration of the 500-year anniversary of the oldest book in the Dutch language, printed with loose leaden letters, the Delft Bible (The Old Testament without the Psalms). The text fragment is from Job 19:23: "Oh, that my words were recorded, that they were written on a scroll, that they were inscribed with an iron tool on lead, or engraved in rock forever. Who knows...". New is the use of a 'tab'. The text on the tab clarifies the issue (1131).



There is no bible text on the stamp for the 150th anniversary of the Dutch Bible Association in 1964. Symbols: within the outline of the Book the Chrismon (Christ monogram) X (Chi) and P (Rho), the two initials of Christ's name, above it a dove, symbol of the Holy Ghost (820).

The Summer stamps of 1956 show figures out of the bible with details of etches by Rembrandt. The 5+3 (672) cent shows the young Tobias protected by an angel on his dangerous journey to his relative Raguël. On the 10+5 cent (674) we see old, blind Tobias (according to the apocryphal book of Tobit)

Middle Ages

We find the middle ages on the Summer stamps of 1971 (986/89). An oak statue of the apostle Paul, created ca. 1500 in Gelderland and originating from Genderingen (Gld.). Its height is 95 cm and it still has some remnants of the original paint. It now resides in the museum the Catharijneconvent in Utrecht.

Joachim and Anna at the golden gate (apocryphal gospel of Jacob), created in North-Netherland between 1460-



1480. Oak, height 46.5 cm, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam. John the Baptist and the Pharisees (Matth. 3:7), Gelderland. end of the 15th century, oak, height 81 cm. Possibly originating from Doetinchem. Municipal museum Arnhem. Anna-te-Drieën, created in North-Netherland, end of the 15th century, oak, height 96 cm. Originating from the chapel of Saint Job at Leuken-Weert. Bonnefantennmuseum Maastricht. The woodcutters/sculptors were artisans whose names were not passed on.

The German House in Utrecht (1986-1356) was built between 1348 and 1359 and was until 1807 the seat of the Order of the German Knights, Balije of Utrecht. The building is one of the largest monuments of middle age civil architecture in the Netherlands.

In 1939 the 1200th anniversary of the death of Willibrord was commemorated with two stamps (323/4). The 5 cent shows Willibrord as a missionary with in the background the ship that brought him from England. On the 10 cent we see him as bishop with miter and pall (the sign of his worthiness, that is given to every bishop by the Pope) next to the tower of the cathedral of Utrecht, which is dedicated to Saint Martin. However, the first stone for the present church was laid in 1254, long after Willibrord.

Another missionary, Bonifatius, murdered near Dokkum in 754, appears on a stamp (646) in 1954. This is a design of H. Levigne, as were the Willibrord stamps. The technique is the same, engraving, but the result is completely different!

Almost 400 years earlier (around the year 350) a community of Christians lived in the area around Maastricht and Tongeren. After several raids by the Germans, Servatius, bishop of Tongeren since 345, moved his Episcopal seat to the safer Maastricht. He died in 384 and 1200 years later the PTT dedicated a stamp to him (1306); showing a fragment of a statue from the rood-loft (choir loft) from 1732. It shows Servaes on the return trip from Rome, sleeping by the side of the road. This statue is preserved in the Saint Servaas basilica in Maastricht. In the background a fragment of a manuscript of the 'Legend of Saint Servaes' by the 12th century poet Hendrik van Veldeke. The text is a prayer by Saint Servaas for aid and assistance. Next to this is a very stylized rendition of the holes in the bit of the silver 'key of Peter', which supposedly was presented to Servaas by the Pope.



The foundation 'The Grave of Saint Servaas' put in a lot of effort to sway the PTT to issue a Servaas stamp. Preprinted petitions were distributed and several organizations and citizens sent petitions for this cause. The publicity caused the designer of the Willibrord and Bonifatius stamps to offer himself as the designer of the Servaas stamp (he was 78 years old at the time). The Service of Esthetic Composition of the PTT bypassed him however: they were in favor of giving these commissions to more or less younger, talented artists and designers.

Another missionary - Saint Brandaan, an Irish monk who visited distant countries in his peregrinations - also

appears indirectly on a Dutch stamp. He gave his name to the Brandaris lighthouse on Terschelling (1994-1620).

The Reformation and what happened later

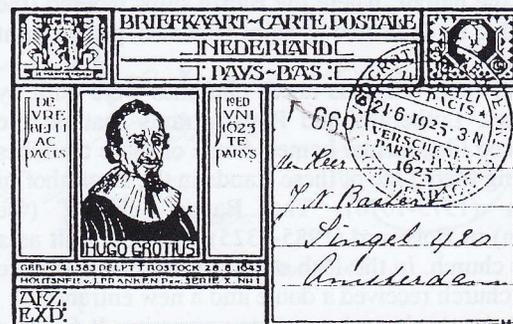
Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam - 1469-1536 - was looking for harmony between Christian devoutness and humanistic disposition. He was a proponent of toleration for reasons of principle. In 1516 he took care of the first edition of the New Testament in the basic Greek text. He is portrayed on several stamps: in 1936 (286), 1969 (931) and 1988 (1412). This Christian humanist was critical of the course of things in the catholic church, but he also strongly differed of opinion with Maarten Luther (1483-1546). The latter was commemorated with a stamp in 1983 (1294).

The reformation had a great influence on the history of our country. A very important personality in this history is William of Orange, leader of the revolution against the Spanish king Philips II. A set of four stamps (252/5) were issued in 1933 to commemorate his 400th birthday. The 400th anniversary of his death (July 10, 1584 at Delft) is also commemorated with a stamp (1312).

In the text of our national anthem William of Orange accounted for his thoughts and deeds. The 'Wilhelmus', depicted in 1968 on 908, was possibly written by Philips van Marnix, Lord of Saint-Aldegonde (1540-1598). Marnix also wrote psalm verses and wrote the lampoon 'The Beehive of the Holy Roman Church'. He was commemorated with a Summer stamp in 1938 (305).

The Union of Utrecht was formed by the Seven Provinces on January 23, 1579 (1172).

Maurits, son of William van Orange, came into conflict with Grand Pensionary Johan van Oldenbarnevelt (born 1547). The battle for political power was fought under the veil of a religious quarrel (Arminian/Remonstrant against Gomarist/Contra-Remonstrant). It ended in 1619 with the death of Oldenbarnevelt on the gallows (1281). Oldenbarnevelt received help from Hugo de Groot (Grotius) among others. He had to pay for his help with lifetime incarceration in the castle Loevestein. While he was locked up he wrote a Christian manual for (his own) children. His spectacular escape in a book chest is very well known. Hugo de Groot is pictured



on stamps: in 1947 (494), in 1983 (1283, with 'his' book chest). A postcard was issued in 1925 to commemorate the Paris edition of 'De Jure ac Pacis', in which Hugo de Groot defends the right of the high seas. (serie X, no. 1).

After the liberation in 1572 of the city of Leiden from the siege by the Spanish, the city was promised a university. Besides the study of law there was also a school of theology that taught preachers for the new Calvinist churches (1975-1066). Stamps issued in 1950 (561/2) show the first curator Jan van der Does (Janus Dousa) and the secretary of the new university, Jan van Hout.

Another preacher is Petrus Plancius (1996-1694).

The change to Calvinism also had great consequences for the church buildings. The Calvinistic government appropriated the catholic churches. The New Church in Amsterdam (1948-503), Veere, Dordrecht and Medemblik (1965-842, 844 and 846 and the Zaltbommel Saint Martin's church (1985-1324) were taken over. After the conquest of 's Hertogenbosch in 1629 by stadtholder Frederik Hendrik the Saint John Church of 's Hertogenbosch also changed religion, but this church changed back to Roman Catholic use after a royal decree of December 11, 1816 (1985-1327).

The Saint John in Gouda came into the hands of the Protestants, but the stained glass windows from the catholic times remained, as far as they survived the weather and disasters (1977-1177). A couple of new stained glass windows were installed, donated by 'befriended' city governments, like, among others, Delft (1979-1178). Stamps issued in 1931 (with a surcharge for the restoration) show some of the windows and the repairs (238/9).



In 1254 the building of the cathedral in Utrecht was started in the North-French gothic style. On August 1, 1674, the now Protestant church was heavily damaged by a tornado: the central part caved in and was never rebuilt. The tower and the choir with transept remained, although separated. The stamp (1986-1355) shows two pictures of the interior 350 years apart:

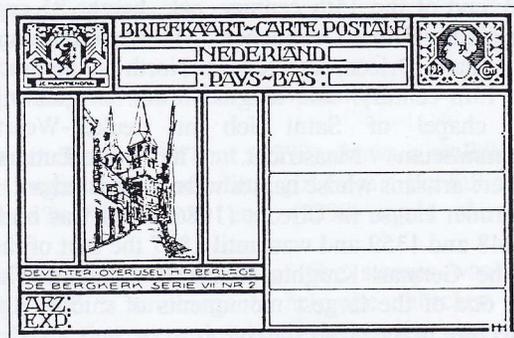
a drawing of the church painter Pieter Saenredam and a photograph of today.

In the thirties a series of postcards was issued with illustrations of churches. One of those (serie VII no. 2) shows the Bergkerk in Deventer. This church was built on a rise near the harbor, where the Hanze ships moored (the church used to be dedicated to Saint Nicholas, patron saint of mariners).

To fulfill their religious needs churches were built by the Catholics, Lutherans and Remonstrants that on the outside looked like normal homes. Some of these churches are still being used. One of these stands in the Begijnhof in Amsterdam (1975-1070). The Baptist church (the Admonition) in Bolsward (1985-1325) was also built as a clandestine church. In the 19th century some changes were made - the church received a dome and a new entrance.

In 1632 Amsterdam also got its university. It found a home in the Agniete chapel, made available by the city. An

illustration of this chapel appears on stamp 1260 from 1982.



But the Republic was also a haven for the prosecuted. One of these, Josephus Justus Scaliger, 1540-1609, was a member of the Huguenots who escaped after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. He came to the Netherlands via Geneva and became a professor at the university of Leiden (1940-355). In 1675 a Synagogue was built in Amsterdam (1975-1065), where Jews who had fled Portugal could hold their services. Among them was not Baruch de Spinoza 1632-1677 (1976-1130), who had been denied entrance to the Synagogue because of his view of God. The Calvinists also disagreed with his ideas.

In the services of the new Calvinistic parishes in the Republic, the sermon was the most important part. But singing was done also, at first under the leadership of a precentor. More and more the organ was used to accompany the singing of the congregation. Jan Pietersz. Sweelinck, 1652-1621, (277) composed variations of the Genevan psalm melodies, which he performed during 'Abendmusiecken' (Evening music) for traders and dealers of the Amsterdam Bourse. This in turn gave a large impetus to the North-Netherlands organ builders.

During 1998 we commemorated the Treaty of Munster (1648), that ended the 80-year War, with a stamp that showed the handshake of the representatives from both parties. The delegate of Utrecht, Govert van Reede, was missing. This province did not agree with the peace on theological grounds. Gijbert Voetius, 1588-1676, was professor of theology at the university of Utrecht, founded in 1636. He was the driving force behind this viewpoint and is shown on a stamp of 1936 (288). Voetius was a very orthodox theologian. His views became those of many in the national church. Against this rose a quietist reaction, that attracted a woman: Anna Maria van Schurman, 1607-1678, pictured in 1978 (1153). She followed Jean de Labadie in his newly formed 'Evangelical Church'.

In 1689 Stadtholder William III and Mary Stuart (1988-1406/7) were made king and queen of England, Scotland and Ireland. They were crowned in Westminster Abbey in London. After the usual pomp and circumstance with the coronation, William, a stern



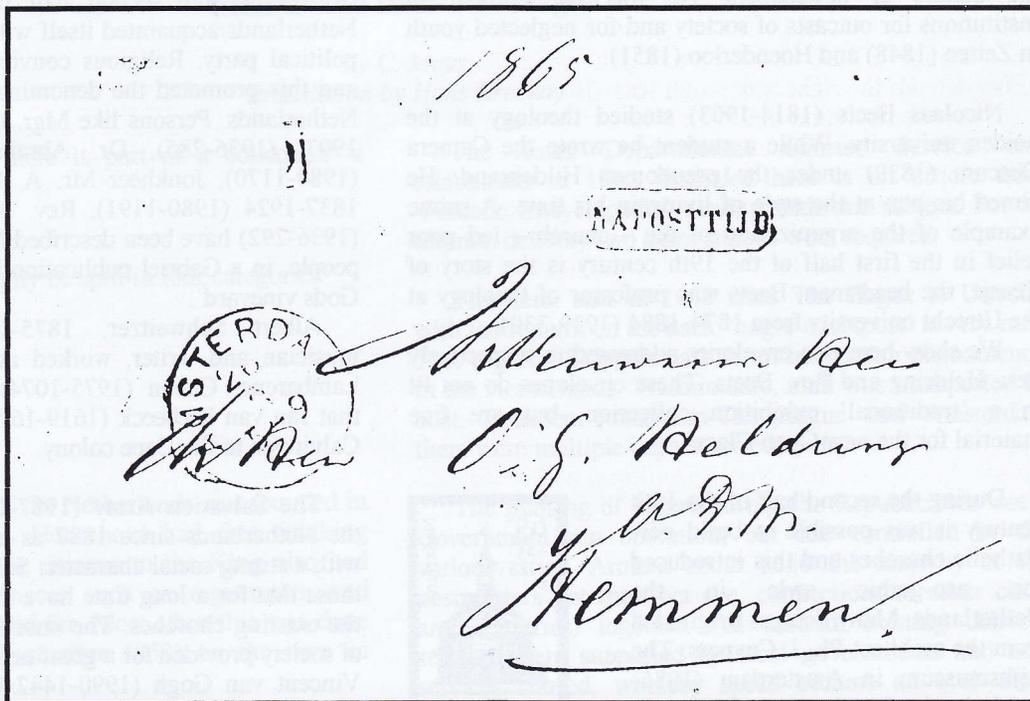
Calvinist, sighed that he was fed up with those 'silly, old Popish ceremonies'. Freedom of conscience was current in the time of the Republic of the Seven Provinces (1588-1795): one could think freely what one wanted to think. But nobody had the liberty to practice his religion openly. Only the Calvinist churches could have religious services. This privileged position was ended after the Batavian revolution of 1795 and the occupation of the Republic by the French. At the

national assembly of 1796 it was decided: 'that there would no longer be tolerated a privileged or ruling church in the Netherlands'. This decision was also embedded in the Constitution of 1798. It was also decided that 'The towers, connected to the churches, and also the bells were declared to be and to remain the property of the Civil Municipality'.

After the hereditary prince of Orange landed in Scheveningen on September 30, 1813, he was inaugurated in Amsterdam as 'Sovereign King' and a 'Constitution of the United Netherlands' came into effect (807/10). In article 133 it stated that the king would profess the Reformed religion and in article 134: 'all existing religions would receive equal protection'. The protection did not seem to be valid at the Secession of 1834 under De Cock and Scholte: king William I approved of the measures taken by the government against the followers of the Secession (actions by the police and billeting of troops)!

Separation of Church and State

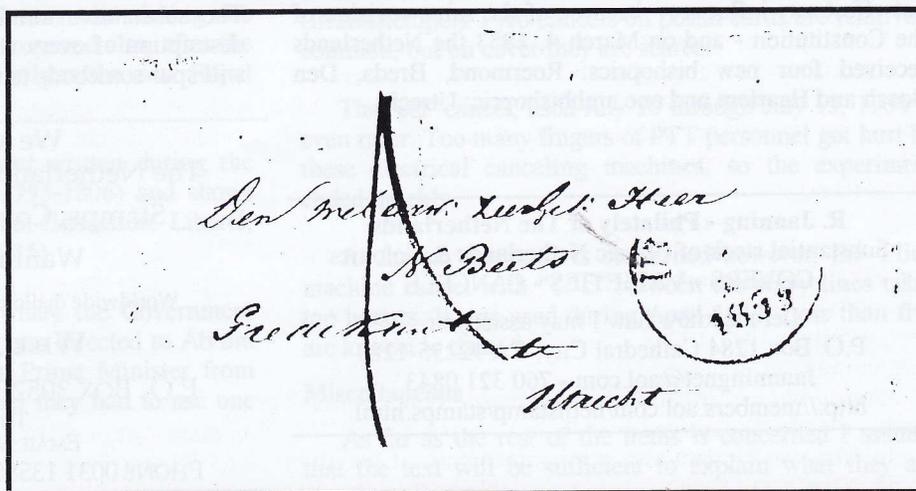
The Constitution of 1848 by Thorbecke, 1798-1872 (1972-1009 and 1998-1754) defined the immunity of the king and the responsibility of the ministers. Despite the Constitutional right of freedom of religion, the government and in a given case the king kept their influence in the organization of the Reformed church. This



ended finally in 1848 with the Law of church denominations. This defined the independence of the churches in relation to the state. The government, in this case king William II (1913-91 and others) and his successors, could no longer interfere in the concerns of the church as had happened under William I (1913-90 and others). A stamp (1754) was issued in 1998 to commemorate the 1848 constitution.

Church and Society

Guillaume Groen van Prinsterer, 1801-1876 (1976-1090) as leader of the 'Reveil' (revival) had a great influence on the Protestant religion in the 19th century. He also paid a lot of attention to education in the Netherlands. One of the supporters of Groen was the reverend O. G. Heldring, 1804-1876 (1933-314). As preacher he came in contact with poverty and he tried to improve the situation by bringing attention to the problem by writing letters to



the editors of newspapers. He was the founder of institutions for outcasts of society and for neglected youth in Zetten (1848) and Hoenderloo (1851).

Nicolaas Beets (1814-1903) studied theology at the Leiden university. While a student he wrote the *Camera Obscura* (1839) under the pseudonym Hildebrand. He aimed his pen at the style of living in his time. A prime example of the organization of the - church - led poor relief in the first half of the 19th century is the story of Keesje, the beadsman. Beets was professor of theology at the Utrecht university from 1874-1884 (1939-330).

We show here two envelopes addressed to respectively Rev. Heldring and Rev. Beets. These envelopes do not fit in a 'traditional' exhibition collection, but are fine material for the new Open Class!

During the second half of the 19th century it was possible to build new Catholic churches and this introduced the neo-gothic style in the Netherlands. Many designs originated from the architect Ph. J. Cuypers. The Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam (1885-1335) is also his design and when it was built it was sometimes referred to as 'our national temple'.



Alphons Diepenbrock, 1862-1921, (1935-275) filled the role of a pioneer in the renewal of church music with the rebuilding of the Catholic church in the Netherlands after 1853. He composed Masses and a *Te Deum* for the worship.

In 1889 a synagogue was built in Winterswijk (1984-1326). After WWII the building was so neglected, that a big restoration was necessary. On May 12, 1984 the synagogue was rededicated and reopened by Princess Margriet.

The revision of the Constitution of 1848 had big consequences, also for king William III (from 1852-nos. 1 and following and 1913-92, 96 and 100). When disturbed Calvinists organized a large petition to prevent the restoration of the Episcopal hierarchy in the Netherlands, he very clearly showed his sympathy. However he could not effect any influence - because of the same revision of the Constitution - and on March 4, 1853 the Netherlands received four new bishoprics: Roermond, Breda, Den Bosch and Haarlem and one archbishopric: Utrecht.

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Also in the second half of the 19th century the Netherlands acquainted itself with the phenomenon of the political party. Religious conviction played a large role, and this promoted the denominational segregation in the Netherlands. Persons like Mgr. Dr. H. Schaeppman, 1844-1903, (1936-285), Dr. Abraham Kuyper, 1837-1920 (1980-1170), Jonkheer Mr. A. F. de Savornin Lohman, 1837-1924 (1980-1191), Rev. A. S. Talsma, 1864-1916 (1936-292) have been described in detail, along with other people, in a Gabriel publication by P. Boom, 'Workers in Gods vineyard'.

Albert Schweitzer, 1875-1965, preacher, church musician and writer, worked as a missionary doctor in Lambarene, Gabon (1975-1074). And 300 years before that Jan van Riebeeck (1619-1677) 1952-578-81 exported Calvinism to the Cape colony.

The Salvation Army (1987-1369) has been active in the Netherlands since 1887 as an evangelical movement with a strong social character. Simple street sermons reach those that for a long time have distanced themselves from the existing churches. The unselfish work for the outcasts of society provided for a great need and still goes on today. Vincent van Gogh (1990-1442/43) saw the poverty and pauperization in Belgium that was the result of the industrialization of the 19th century: as the son of a preacher and after his - discontinued - theological studies he moved to the Borinage and evangelized among the mine workers.

After rereading this article I missed Joost van den Vondel (1587-1679), called the 'Prince of our poets'. Boom briefly describes his life - that is impossible to do otherwise. A small addition: in relation to the execution of Johan van Oldenbarnevelt he wrote the poem 'Het Stokke' (the little stick), a fierce criticism of the course of things: a religious difference of opinion was (mis)used to get rid of a political opponent (1937-298 and 1979-1184). And we should not forget Johannes Vermeer (1996-1664/67) and Jan Steen (1940-353/4 and 1979-1185). Both painted a small number of religious subjects, which unfortunately are not to be found on any stamps.

Despite all the skeptics we still show quite a harvest! The substantive number of stamps prohibits a detailed description of every stamp in this article. But maybe this will spur somebody to write a sequel.

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Mail to and from The Hague

by C. Muys
(translation by Hans Kremer)

The material shown here is part of a collection 's Gravenhage.

Overview of the material:

The contents can roughly be split in four categories:

- The Royal Household
- Seat of Government
- Trial Cancels
- Miscellaneous

The Royal Household

When the Kingdom of the Netherlands was founded in 1815, the King and his Household had free franking privileges; letters from the citizens to the King also had this privilege. Extra services such as registration and express mail had to be paid for. Most often this was done by putting stamps (at least after 1852) on the item in question.

The Crown-Prince, historically the oldest son and successor to the Crown, had the title of 'Prince of Orange'. King William III had three sons. The oldest was William (1840-1879), the second, Maurice, died at a young age (1843-1850), while the youngest was Alexander (1851-1884). When his brother William died in 1879, Alexander became the Prince of Orange.

A unique item is the card with the first day cancel of Huis ten Bosch in The Hague. A fellow collector, Mr. A. v. d. Flier, once published an article about the palaces of the 'Oranges' in the newsletter of the company for which he worked. In this article he showed the card in question.

Also the letter from Ch. Gilhuis, a postal employee stationed at the office at Huis ten Bosch, and dated May 4, 1916 is a welcome addition to the collection.

Seat of Government

The Hague was the seat of Government during the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, and also, after the departure of the French, the place where the new Royal Family lived.

The first item shows a document written during the period of the Batavian Republic (1795-1806) and shows the cancel of the Bureau for National Education: Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité (Korteweg page 235)

The cancel of the Binnenhof, where the Government was seated, is very nice. The letter was directed to Abram Kuyper, who was the Netherlands Prime Minister from 1901-1905. For the registration label they had to use one from the main postoffice.

The Inter Departmental Courier Service was established in 1946. Included here is an article from 'Filatelie Encyclopedie' dealing with this subject. For an Express delivery two extra stamps were required.

The item, sent in 1668 from The Hague to Utrecht, with the remark on the back "hagse nachtpost" is very rare. This nightly 'Skippersmail' is an interesting phenomenon in the Netherlands. Traditionally, mail was transported by boat. Between Rotterdam-The Hague and Amsterdam there were multiple departures every day.

The mailing of letters during the Republic was not a Government run operation, but one controlled by the various cities. Around about 1650 the majority of the postmasters got their act (i.e. connections to other cities and countries) together. All around, existing delivery services were supported by local governments and new services started, whereby speed became an ever more important factor.

It is interesting to see that skippers, usually very independent operators, in 1659 got together when they came up with a plan that would avoid them losing their mail business. They founded a nightly (after the last 'towed passenger-boat' had departed) postillion service that would transport mail overnight with horse riders between Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam with Alphen a/d Rijn being the 'hub'. One of the outcomes of this arrangement is the 'Three Stuyver Cancel', first introduced in 1667. Please note that a letter sent per boat between A'dam and R'dam cost two stuyvers.

Trial Cancels

It is no coincidence that trial cancels were used in The Hague, it being the headquarters of the Central Directory of the Postal Service (which was part of the Ministry of Finance, later the Ministry of Public Transportation). One of the most spectacular trial cancels was the Pyro-cancel (Brandstempel). Pyro-cancels on postal cards are relatively common, but on cover they are scarce.

The 'eel' cancel, used July 10 through July 13, 1904 is even rarer. Too many fingers of PTT personnel got hurt by these electrical canceling machines, so the experiment ended quickly.

As far as 'rareness' is concerned however, the 'Flier' machine cancel with "1/ c" between the wavy lines takes top honors. It was used during April 1912. Less than five are known to date.

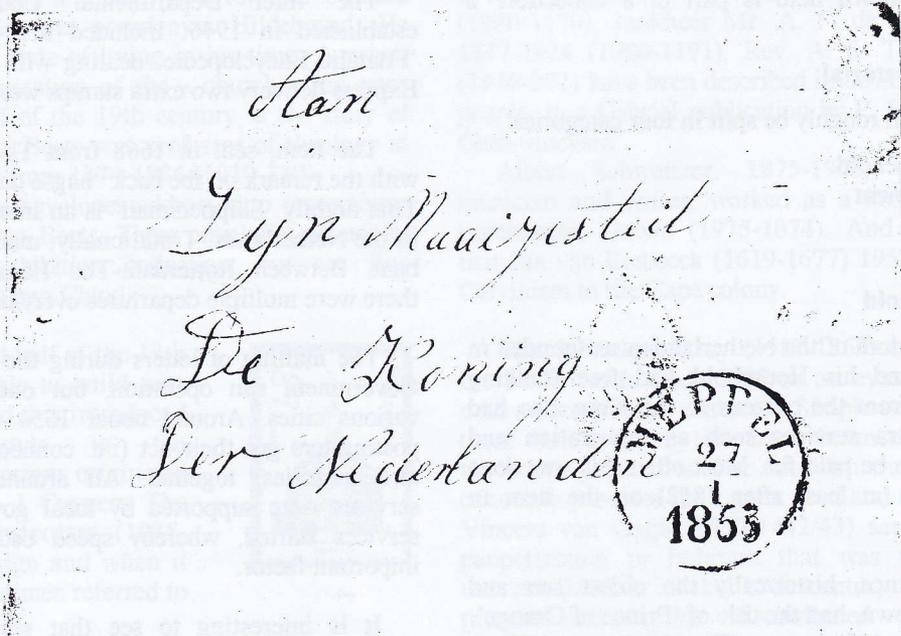
Miscellaneous

As far as the rest of the items is concerned I assume that the text will be sufficient to explain what they are about.

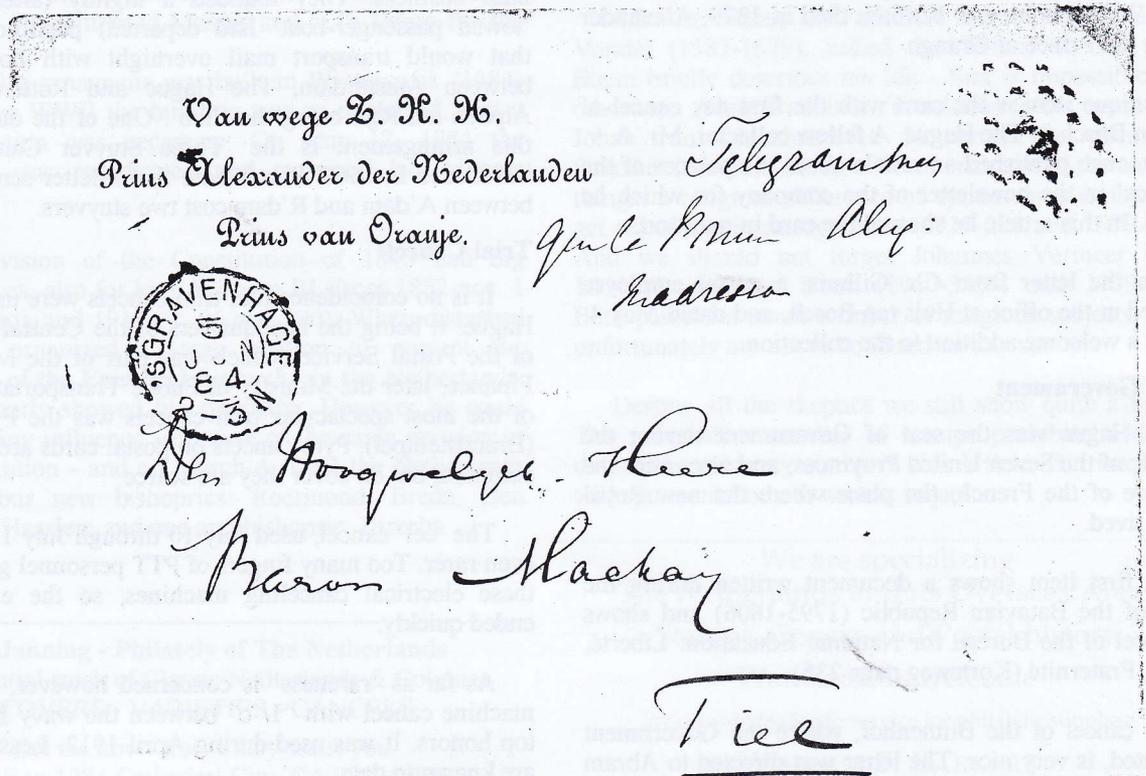
Details:

THE ROYAL HOUSE

When William I became King in 1815 letters to and from the King were free of postage; express- and registration costs however had to be paid for.



1853. Letter with free franking from a constituent who knew his privileges. The letter was sent to King William III.



1884. The item shown here is an early example of a pre-printed envelope sent (with free franking) by members of the Royal Household. A letter from the Lord-Chamberlain of Prince Alexander of the Netherlands (1851-1884), the youngest son of William III, who after the death of his brother William in 1879 became the Prince of Orange. Numeral cancel #44 of The Hague.

1916. During the stay of the Royal Family at Huis ten Bosch in The Hague a small postoffice was in operation to handle the 'Royal mail'. This is first mentioned in a PTT DO (Service Order) of 1913. On May 16, 1916 the short bar typenrader cancel and the double line office name cancel were received. The card shown here is a real F.D.C. The contents of the two notes read as follows (the translation is not exact, just to get the main ideas across):

Huis ten Bosch May 4, 1916

Dear Sir,

Received your letter today and previously also your letter of April 18.

Up till now no 'Huis ten Bosch' cancel exists, but just prior to receiving your letter I had requested such a cancel. Once I receive it I will send you an imprint right away. I'll keep your 'wrapper' till then. Getting a cancel on a regular cover will be hard, because only letters from the Royal Household receive such a cancel.

Regards,
Ch. Gilhuijs

POSTERIJEN

KANTOOR TE

Huis ten Bosch, 4 mei 1916.

Nr.

de W. de G. de G.

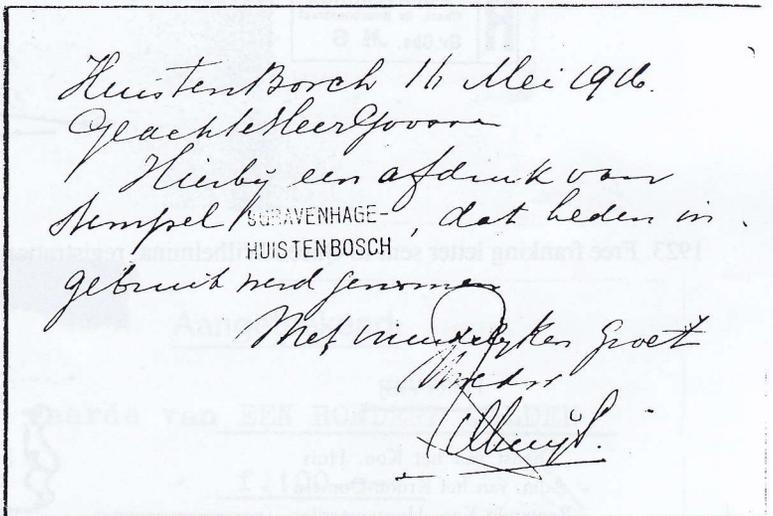
In bezit van uw schrijven dat heden, deel ik u beleefd mede dat ook uw schrijven van 18 april door mij werd ontvangen.

Tot dusverre bestaat er geen stempel Huis ten Bosch, maar daarop is juist voor de ontvangst van uw eerste verzoek een stempel heb aangevraagd, beloof ik u, onmiddellijk na ontvangst daarvan een afdruk te zullen zenden.

Tot forlangu zal ik uw onbegrip bewaren. De stempelafdruk op ten gemmen hier zal echter tot de volgende behoren, daar gelat de correspondentie van het kon. Huis, daarmee getroffen wordt.

Uw oprechtste
Ch. Gilhuijs

L. 1917/14.



Huis ten Bosch May 16, 1916

Dear Mr. Goossen.

Here is an imprint of the 'S GRAVENHAGE' cancel, HUIS TEN BOSCH that was used for the first time today.

Greetings,
Ch. Gilhuijs





1923. Free franking letter sent to Queen Wilhelmina; registration (15 cent) paid.

PORTVRIJ
 Dienst van het Kon. Huis
 Adm. van het Kroon-Domein
 Rentamt Kon. Houtvesterijen



Nederland
 cent
 3030
 PB 1459

De Heer Administrateur van het Kroondomein,

Alexanderstraat 9,

's-GR A V E N H A G E.

De Rentmeester,

1972. Per 1-1-1972 this free franking was abolished; frankingmachines (in this case Pitney-Bowes # 1459) were used thereafter.

Dienst van
het
Koninklijk Huis

Portvrij



Firma Lijlstra en Reuff

Roggestraat

Arnhem

*De Letrice der Koningin-Moeder.
Hofkeuken*

DIENST

VAN HET

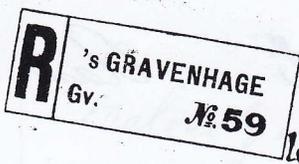
KONINKLIJK HUIS.

ter waarde van EEN HONDERD GULDEN

Aangeteekend.

PORTVRIJ.

f.100.--



194



Aan



den Heer Ph. MEES

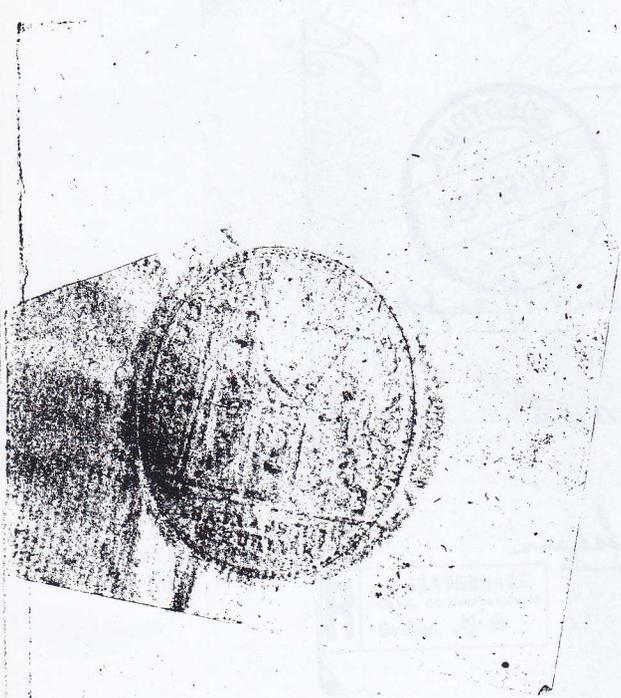
Lid v.h. Bestuur v.h. Kophia Kinderziekenhuis en
v.d. Pleegzustersvereniging te Rotterdam.

te

ROTTERDAM.

*De Theaurier van H. M. de Koningin.
Kopelara na Lijl.*

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT



N^o 5

N^o 130

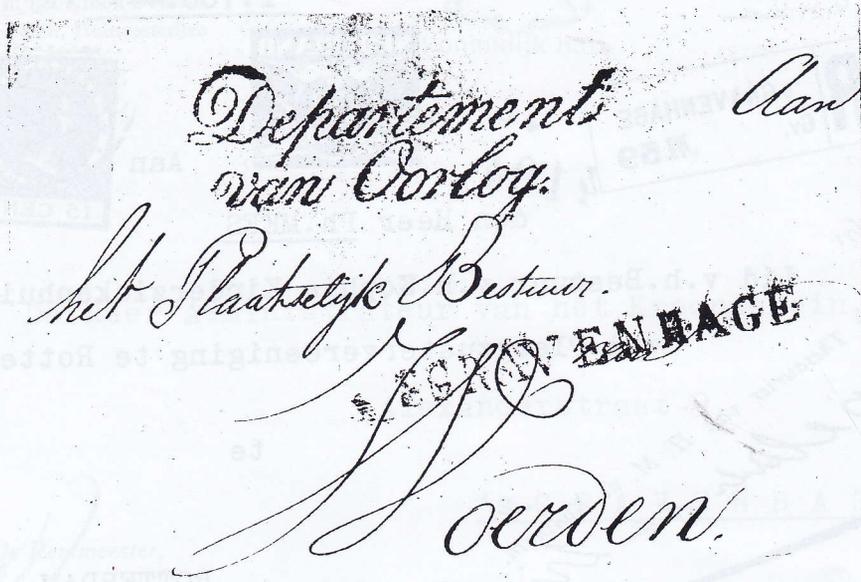


Municipaliteit der
Stad en Lande
van Zevenbergen

102

1800. Cover from a Registered item of the Bureau for National Education in The Hague to the City Council of Zevenbergen.

The red crossed crayon markings were commonly used during the 18th century to indicate that the item was registered mail. The numbers "No 5" and "No 130" correspond with the numbers in the register kept at the place of departure and also in the register kept at the point where the letter was taken over. The dry-cancel "Nationale Opvoeding, Bataafsche Republiek" was used to assure postage free mailing.



1815. A very nice 'Departement van Oorlog' (War Department), as well as a 's GRAVENHAGE' departure cancel.

Dienst.



Kapitein J. H. Dyckerhoff
Hoofd van Uitrusting
Willemsoord
Helder



Beleidszorg: Jhr. Dr. Kuiper

Den Haag

1895/1909. During the last century a small post- and telegraph office was set up in the Binnenhofcomplex, for the benefit of the members of parliament. Usually the mail sent from there was canceled at the main postoffice. On 11-28-1907 this small postoffice received its own longbar date cancel.



1909. Cover with the dry-cancel (top left) "Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal".

1916. Registered letter from member of Parliament "van Beresteyn" with improvised "Binnenhof" registration label.

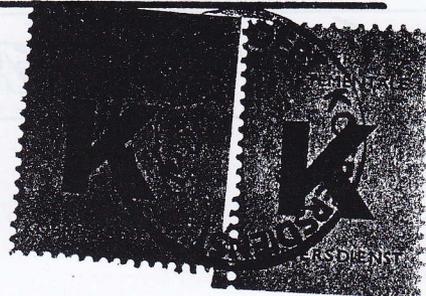
Postage to 100 gram	10 cent
Progressive dues 24 * 2½	60 cent
Registration (from 1871 till 3-1-1921)	0 cent
Total	70 cent

Ministerie van Landbouw, Visscherij en Voedselvoorziening

AGENCIJ
282
's-GRAVENHAGE

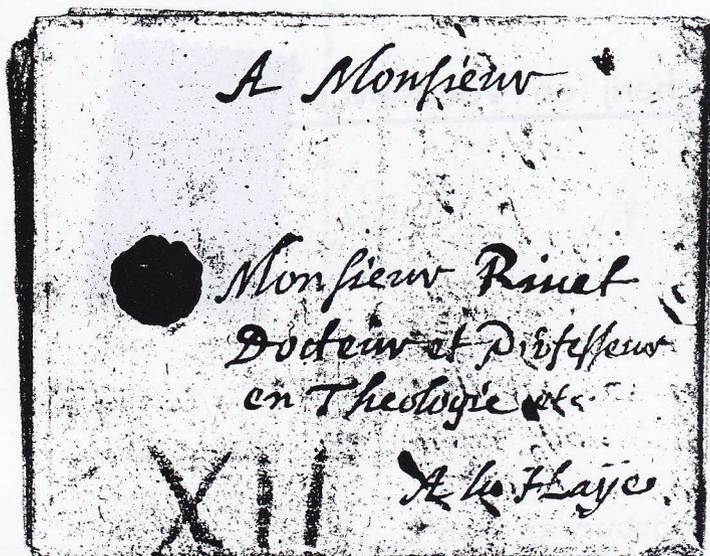
Het Aan en Verkoopbureau van
Akkerbouwproducten,
Hoofthoofskade 1,
's-GRAVENHAGE.

x MINISTERIE VAN HANDEL EN NIJVERHEID



Aan de Voedselvoorziening Importbureau,
Afdeling Buitenland,
Hoofthoofskade 1,
's-GRAVENHAGE.

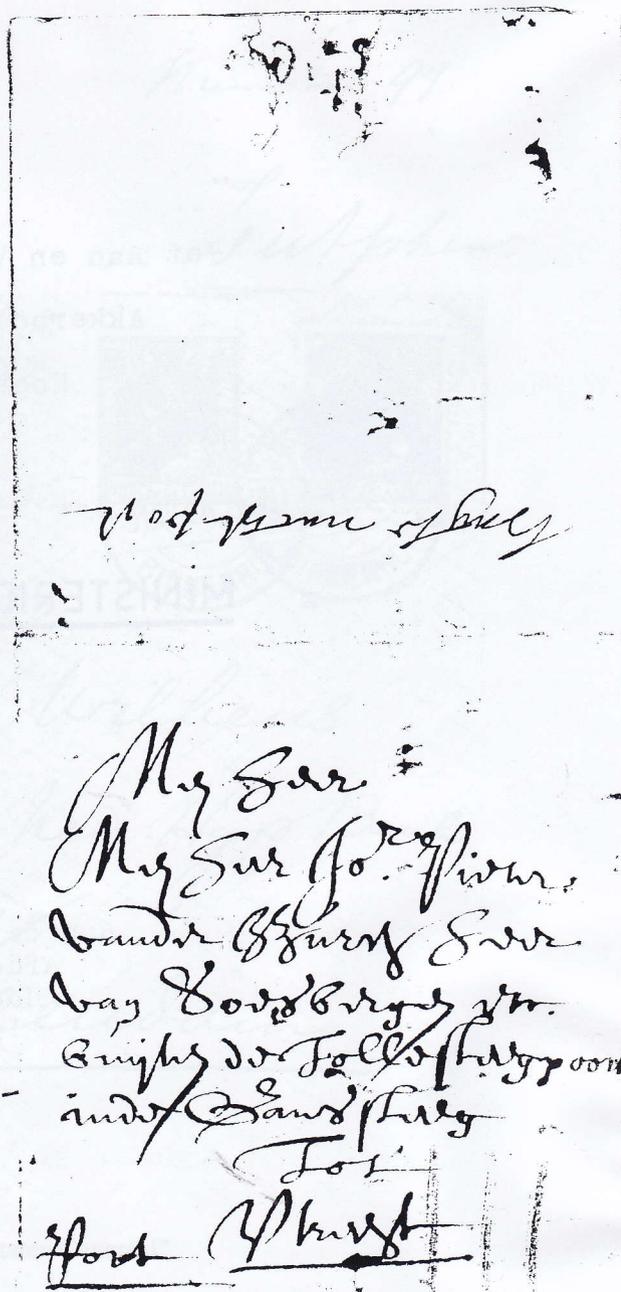
From 1946 till early 1952 there was an Interdepartmental Courier Service. For extra fast delivery two K stamps were required. (Ref. Filatelie Encyclopedie page 329)



Letter dated Sept. 2, 1646 from Beauvais (France) to The Hague, taxed for 12 Stuivers; the rate for Paris, as well as Picardy.

The letter was delivered by the Antwerp courier.

Hagse nacht post



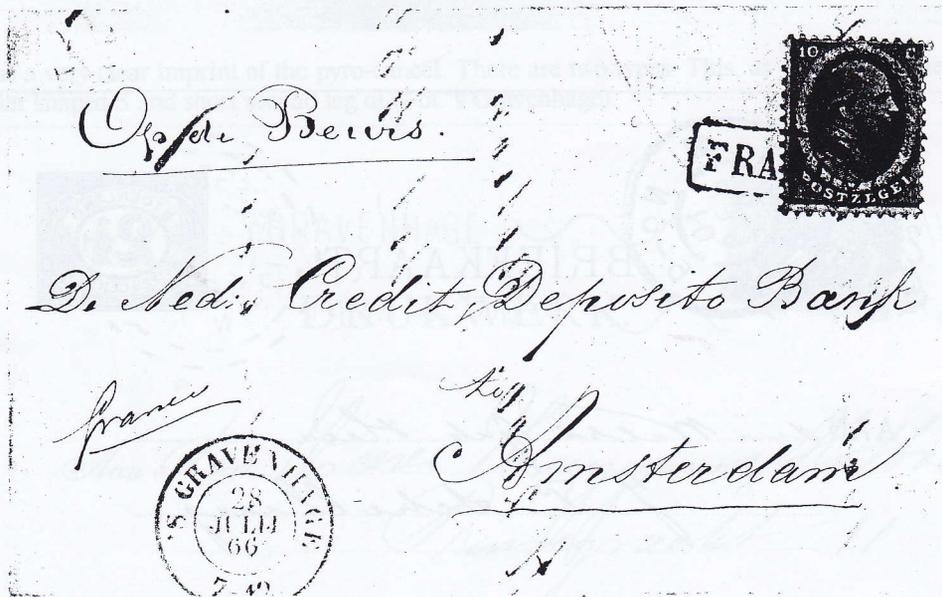
Letter dated July 26, 1668 from The Hague to Utrecht (de Tollesteegpoort) with notation 'port' and three red crayon marks for the 3 Stuyvers, the rate for a single letter. On the back the notation "Hagse nachtpost". The letter was carried by the overnight 'Skippermail' to the important 'hub' Alphen a/d Rijn, where the Utrecht postillion took over delivery.

TRIAL CANCELS:

Over time various trial cancels were experimented with in The Hague; there were hand- as well as machine cancels.

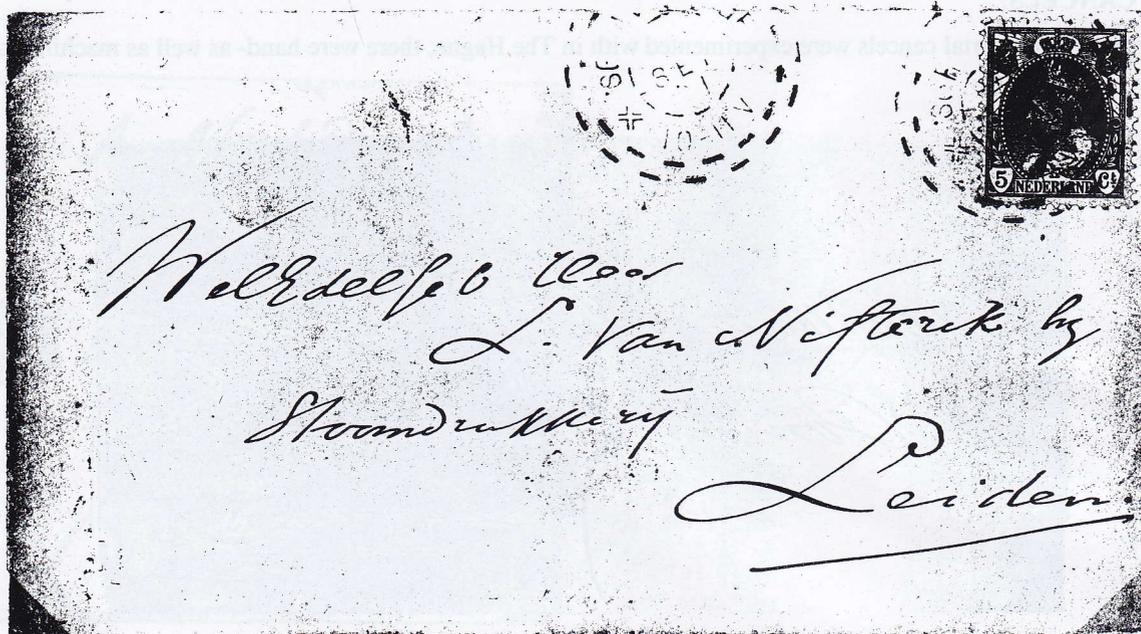


Here the small type (19 mm diameter) trial cancel with hourly characters that was handed to postoffices in The Hague, Zwolle and Maastricht during 1864.



This is a very rare trial cancel used during 1865 and 1866. It is the first cancel with an inner circle, while the placement of the hour characters within the circles was also something new.

"Op de Beurs": since 1850 letters destined for merchants could be dropped off at the bourses of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Schiedam.

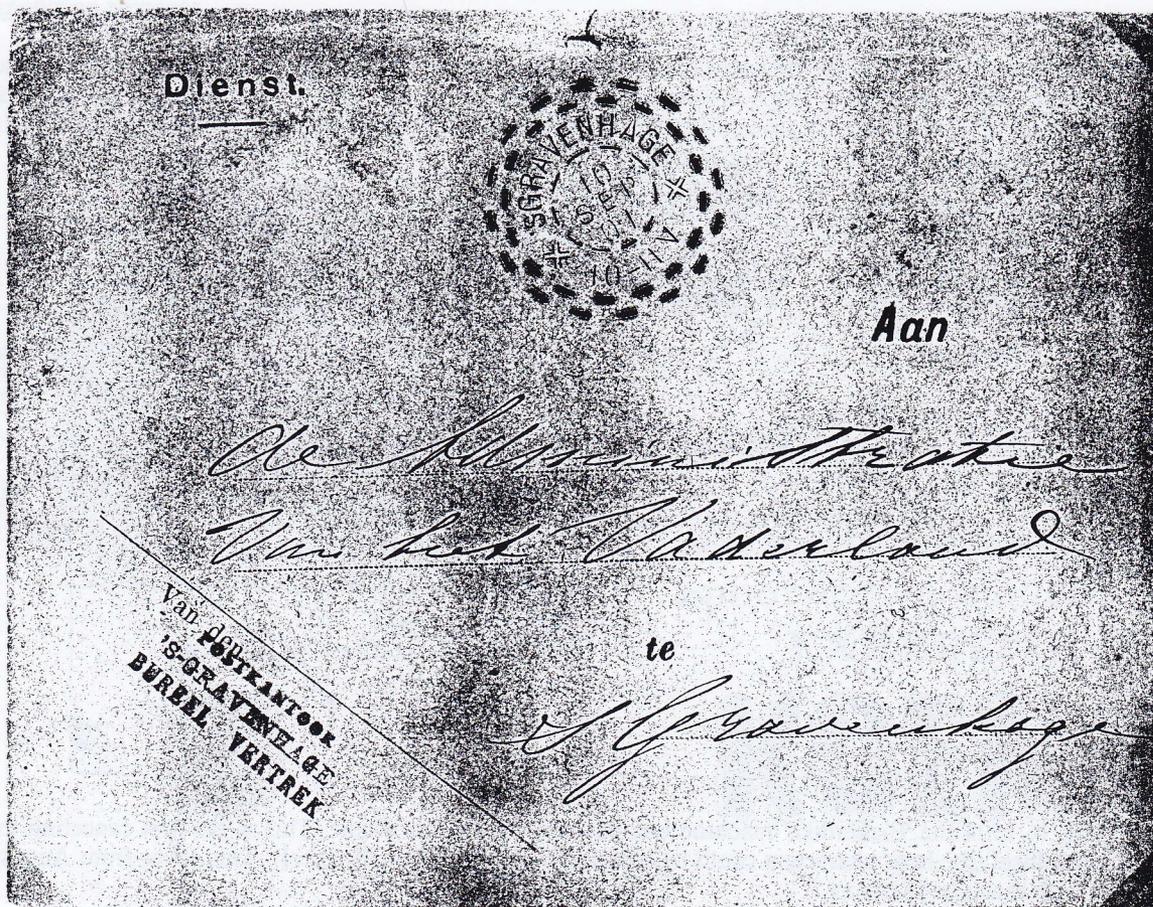


1901. The Vulcanus cancel machine, invented by Mr. C.C. van der Valk, is probably the most colorful presence on this subject area. The cancels are called "brandstempels" (pyro-cancels)

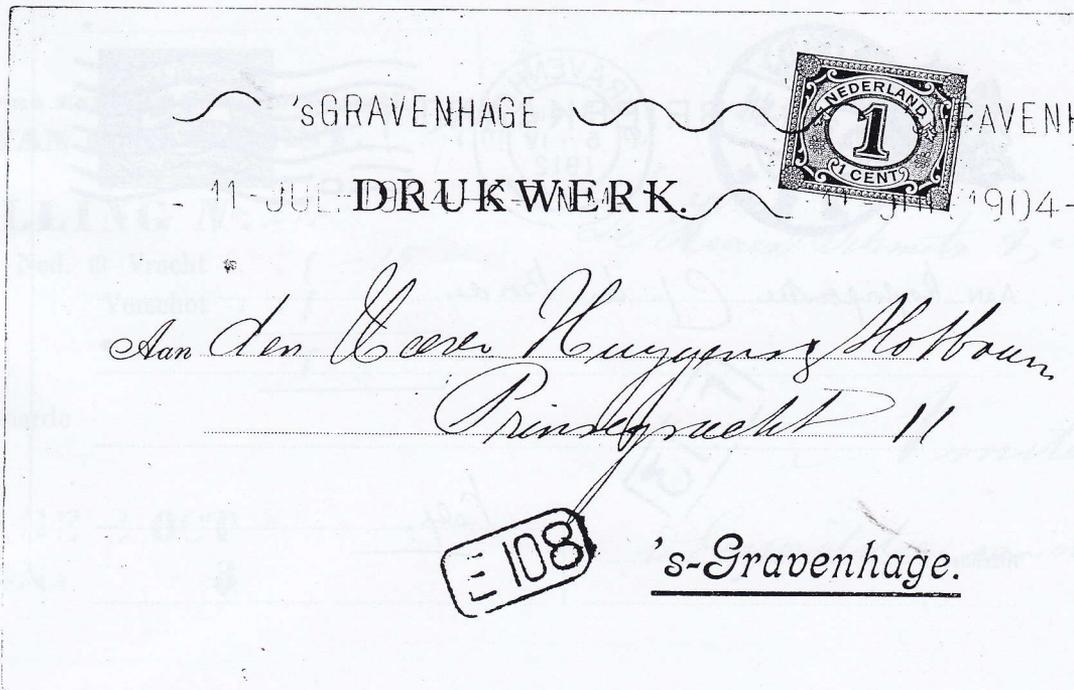
In these machines the cancel itself was heated by using a petroleum burner, to the point that both stamp and envelope were scorched or burned.



1901. The pyro-cancel is more often found on cards than on envelopes. For letters this cancel was used from Aug. 5 till Sept. 29, 1901, for cards until Nov. 2, 1901.



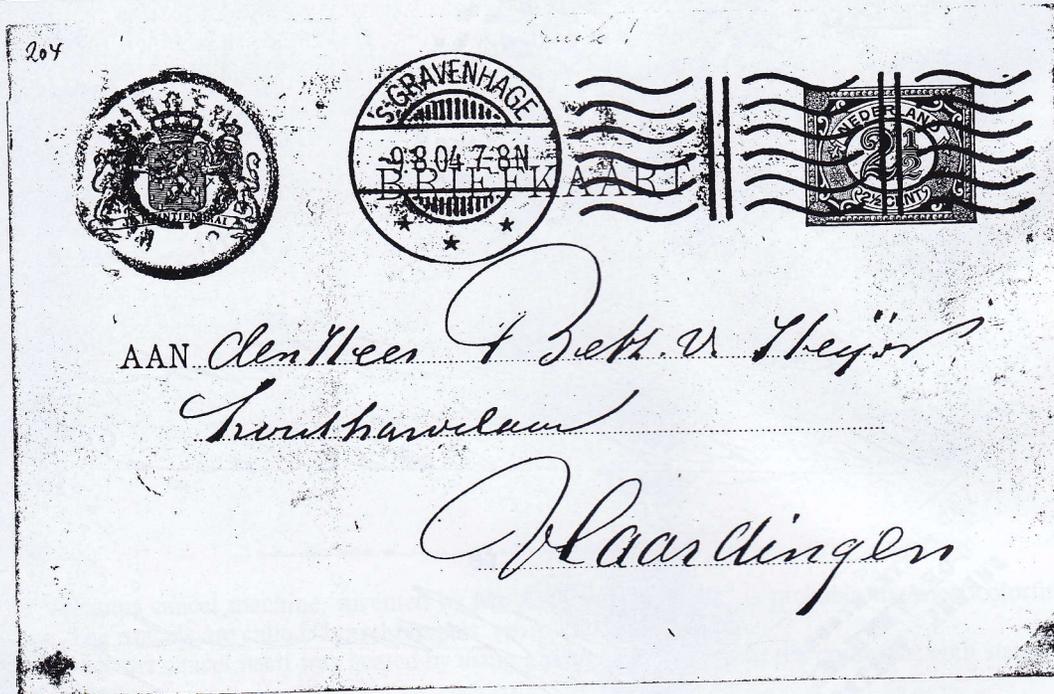
1901. This is a very clear imprint of the pyro-cancel. There are two types. This, as well as the ones shown before, are of type II (regular shaped S and short second leg of N of 's Gravenhage).



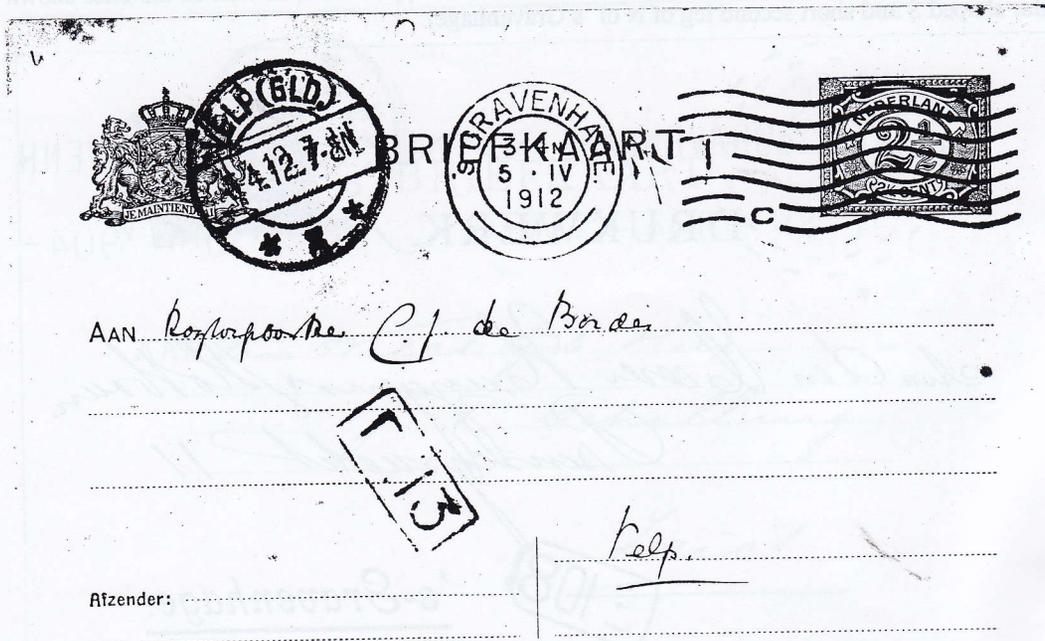
1904. Trial cancel of the first continuous canceling machine, known as the 'Aaltje (eel cancel'. Just like the Vulcanus this machine was developed by C.C. van der Valk. This is the first machine driven by electricity. Only used four days (July 10 through 13, 1904); rejected thereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Machine Cancels.



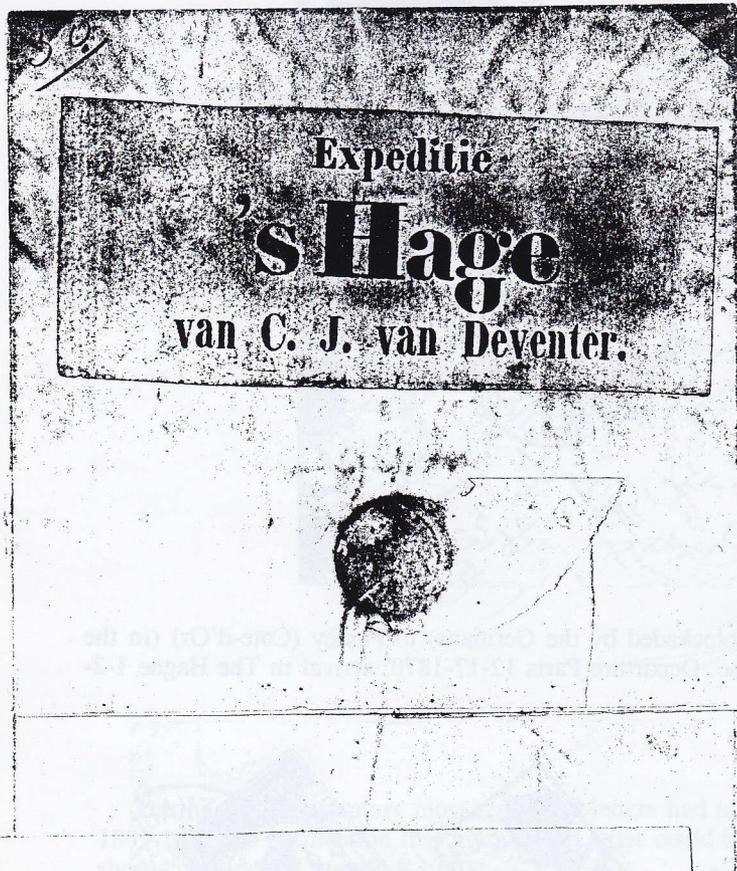
1904. On Aug. 8, 1904 the 'Bickerdike' machine was put into use in The Hague. This is the first canceling machine with a typewriter cancel (the hour characters could be adjusted by turning a small wheel). This cover from August 9 is a very early cover with this type of cancel.



1912. In March 1912 a 'Flier' machine was installed in The Hague. The 'flag' of this cancel has seven horizontal wavy lines. In April a trial cancel was used that had the number 1 and letter C between these wavy lines. This cancel is probably the rarest machine cancel of The Hague. This cancel was commonly used in Belgium and the U.S.

Expedition Services

During the first half of the 19th Century Expedition services were frequently used for delivering letters. This occurred outside of the regular mail service. The attractiveness was better service at equal or lower cost. After the new postal law of 1850 the 'official' postal service re-established its monopoly, in effect finishing off the Expedition services.



**Algemeene Expeditie-Maatschappij.
C. VAN DER HORST.**

BESTELLING No. 211

Gewigt	Ned. & Vracht	. . f - 15
	Verschot	. . f
		<hr/> f

Aangegeven waarde
Verzonden

HAGE 1 OCT
MON

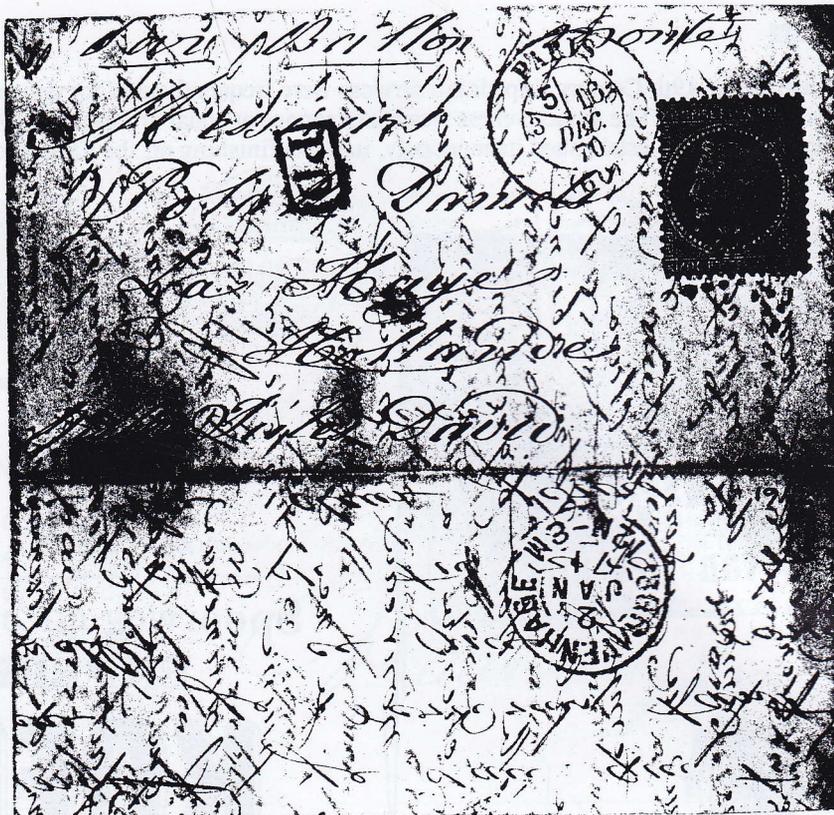
De Heeren Schmitz & Mertens

Amsterdam

Expeditie van der Horst

The covers shown here are from 1848 and 1849; one sent from 's Gravenhage to Amsterdam and the other two sent the opposite direction.

Airmail.

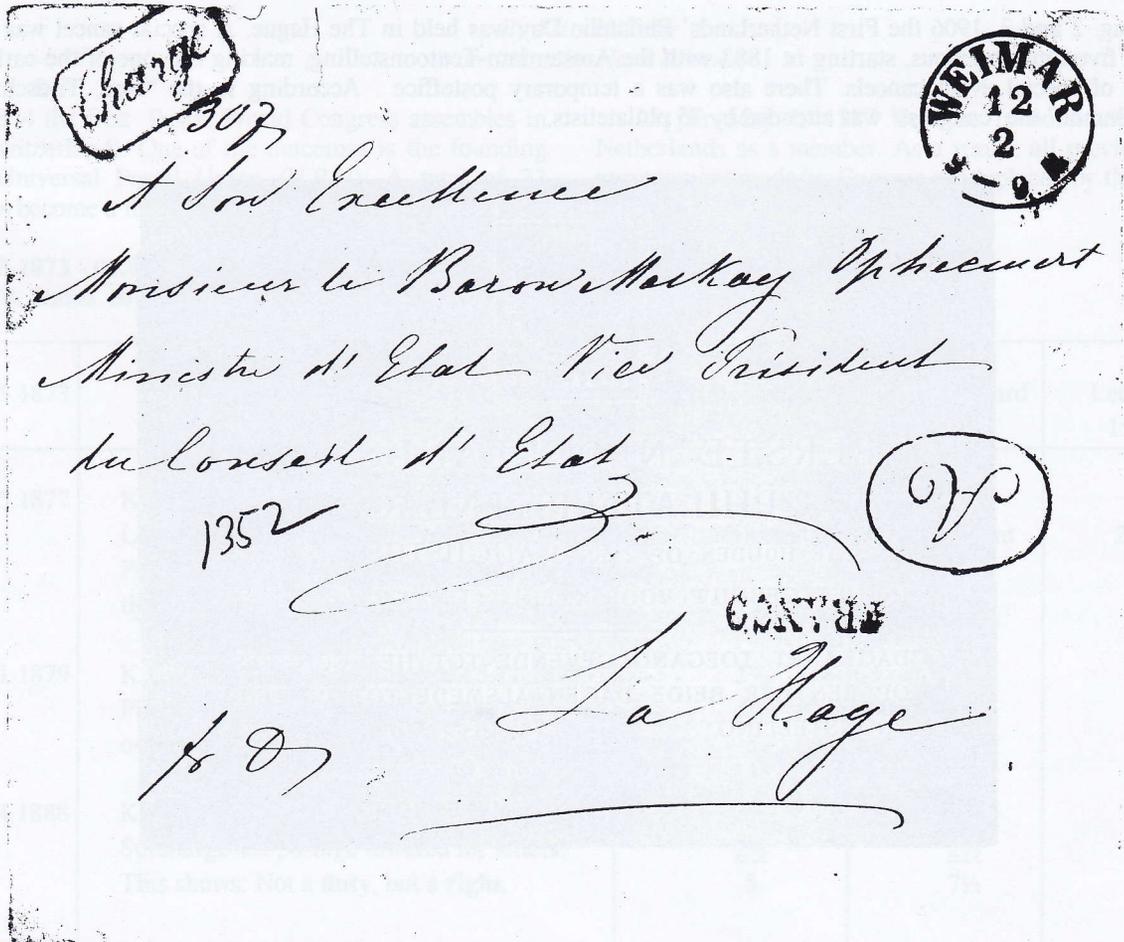


1871. Letter sent per balloon "Jules Verne" from Paris (blockaded by the Germans) to Fussey (Cote-d'Or) (in the unoccupied part of France) . From there by train to The Hague. Departure Paris 12-17-1870, arrival in The Hague 1-2-1871.

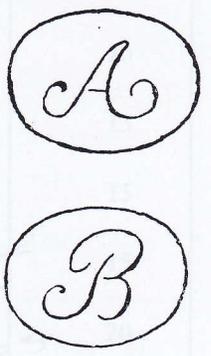
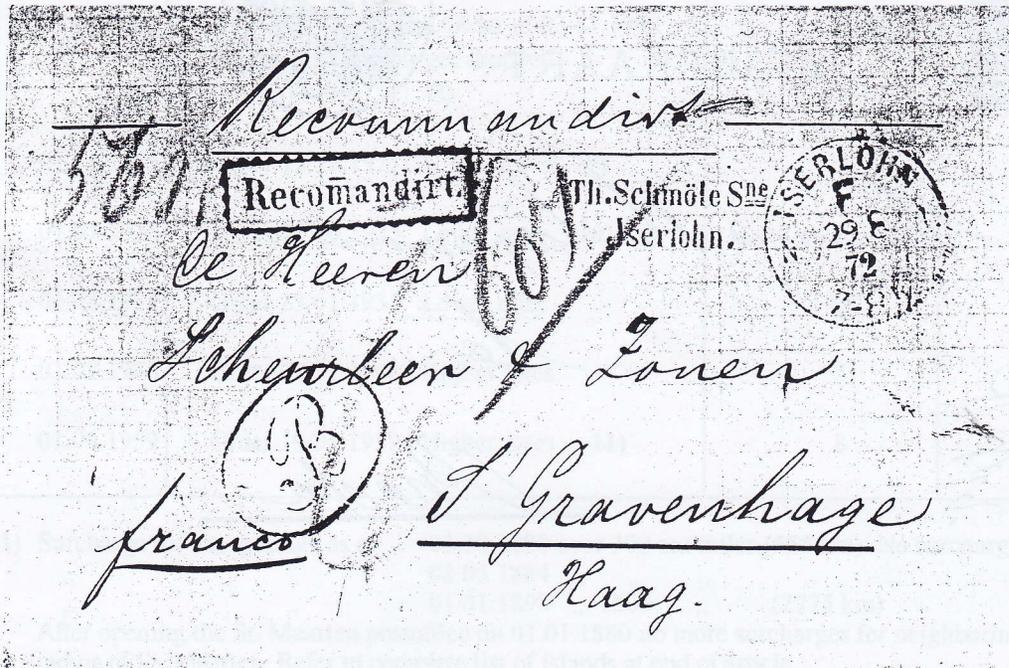


1928. From June 1928 till March 1930 letters arriving by airmail in the Netherlands received in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague a 'commercial' cancel, the so-called "Propellerstempel".
Airmail letter departed Batavia 11-6-1928, arrived Amsterdam 11-16-1928

Postal Window



During the 19th century most registered letters had to be picked up at the postoffice where they had arrived. During 1869-1873 the notification that a registered letter could be picked up also showed at which window (either A or B) this should be done. (Korteweg # 109.)



Korteweg N°109

1st Netherlands' Philatelic Day.

On Aug. 2 and 3, 1906 the First Netherlands' Philatelic Day was held in The Hague. A special cancel was used, as was done five times previous, starting in 1883 with the Amsterdam-Tentoonstelling, making this one of the earliest of a long line of special event cancels. There also was a temporary postoffice. According to the "Ned. Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde" the 'congress' was attended by 75 philatelists.



BRIEFKAART



AAN *Mevrouw M. Lijmendaal*

te

*Postkantoor
2e Div.
1000*

Arada

Curaçao and the U.P.U. Rates

By Frits Vollmer
(translation by Hans Kremer)

In 1874 the first Postal World Congress assembles in Bern (Switzerland). One of the outcomes is the founding of the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.). A total of 22 countries become a member.

As per May 1, 1877 Curaçao is nominated by the Netherlands as a member. As a result, all previous postal arrangement made by Curaçao are replaced by the ones set by the U.P.U.

23.05.1873 - 01.04.1959

U.P.U. Rates to Foreign Countries (includes the Netherlands, if mail wasn't sent directly)

23.05.1873	Stamps first Introduced in Curaçao	Printed matter per 50 grams	Postal Card	Letter up to 15 grams
01.05.1877	K.B. 07.02.1877 Curaçao joins U.P.U. Letter rate lowered from 30 to 25 cent. Postal card rate (only allowed to be sent to the Netherlands) lowered from 15 to 12½.	7½ cent	12½ cent	25 cent
15.11.1879	K.B. 17.01.1879 and Decree of 15.11.1879 Plus surcharge sea postage for distances over 300 sea miles -1) -2)	2½ <u>2½</u> 5	5 <u>2½</u> 7½	12½ <u>12½</u> 25
01.04.1888	K.B. 20.01.1888 Destination Netherlands Surcharge sea postage lowered for letters. This shows: Not a duty , but a right .	2½ <u>2½</u> 5	5 <u>2½</u> 7½	12½ <u>2½</u> 15
01.09.1889	K.B. 24.05.1889 Destination Netherlands Surcharge seas postage lowered for printed matter.	2½ <u>2½</u> 5	5 <u>2½</u> 7½	12½ <u>2½</u> 15
01.01.1903	K.B. 09.09.1902 abd Order of 03.11.1902 All sea post surcharges dropped -3) -4) -5) -6) -7) -8)	2½	5	12½
01.01.1922	Order 15.12.1921 Higher rates -9)	5	12½	20
01.01.1926	Order 20.10.1925 Lower rates -10)	3	10	15
01.03.1931	Order 23.01.1931 Lower rates	2½	10	15
01.07.1948	Order 27.11.1948 Higher rates	5	10	15
01.04.1959	Order 19.01.1959 Higher rates -11)	8	12	20

- 1) Surcharge for sea postage as of 01.10.1880 over 300 sea miles (555 km). No surcharge for Venezuela
 " " " 01.03.1884 " " " " " " " " " " Colombia
 " " " 01.01.1898 " 1500 " " (2775 km)

After opening the St. Maarten postoffice on 01.01.1880 no more surcharges for neighboring islands within a 300 miles radius of St. Maarten. Refer to complete list of islands at end of article.

- 2) Registration surcharge 10 cents

- 3) 01.08.1904 Introduction of UPU color codes and first pre-printed envelopes.
- 4) 01.10.1907 Extension of weight range for first class letters from between 0 and 15, to 0 and 20 grams.
Larger envelopes. K.B. 10.06.1907 and Decree of 02.08.1907
- 5) 01.07.1915 Lowered rates for mail to the US (from 12½ to 5 cent), now same as inland mail.
Decree of 18.06.1915
- 6) 01.06.1920 Higher rates for letters to the US (was 5, now 7½ cents). Order 15.04.1920
- 7) 01.01.1921 Registration surcharge upped from 10 to 12½ cents for letters to the Netherlands.
- 8) 01.09.1921 Higher rates for letters to the US (was 7 1/2 now 12 1/2 cents). Order 23.07.1921
- 9) 01.01.1922 Registration surcharge upped from 10 and 12½ to 15 cents.
- 10) 01.01.1926 Lower rates to Canada (was 15, now 12½ cents). Order 20.10.1925
Same as a letter to the US. Same rates also for Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, the former Danish colonies, and Puerto Rico.
- 11) 01.04.1959 Registration surcharge increased from 15 to 20 cents.

15.03.1882 - 01.07.1948

Introduction of **ZEEPOST**: transport at reduced rate, sent direct in closed mailbags to the Netherlands, on board ships under Dutch flag. Cheaper, but irregular and it took longer.

Koninklijke West Indische Maildienst (K.W.I.M.) Royal West Indian Mail service Founded 15.03.1882	Printed matter per 50 grams	Postal Card	Letter up to 15 grams
15.03.1882- K.B. 02.02.1882 -1) -2) -3)	2½ cent	5 cent	20 cent
01.06.1886 - K.B. 19.03.1886	2½	5	12½
01.09.1889 - K.B. 25.05-1889 -4) -5)	2	5	10
16.02.1913 - K.B. 07.01.1913 -6)	1	2½	5
01.03.1921 - K.B. 07.02.1921 -7)	1½	5	7½
15.08.1922 - K.B. 08.05.1922 and Decree 14.07.1922 -8)	2	7½	10
01.10.1926 - Decree 21.07.1926	2	5	10
01.07.1927 - „ 27.06.1927	2	5	7½
01.02.1928 - „ 30.01.1928	1½	5	7½
01.11.1929 - „ 23.10.1929 -9	1½	5	6
01/07.1948 - „ 7.11.1948	3	5	6

- 1) Registration surcharge 10 cents.
- 2) Military personnel (lower than Officer's rank): letters between 0 and 15 grams, 5 cents.
- 3) 10.06.1884. Mailing to Suriname also possible per K.W.I.M. Decree of 31.01.1884.
First trip per s.s. "ORANJE NASSAU". Departed Amsterdam 27.03.1884, via Paramaribo.
Arrival in Willemstad 23.04.1884.
- 4) Transport to Dutch East Indies also possible via the Netherlands, per K.W.I.M.
- 5) 01.12.1907 Expanding weight range of first class mail from between 0 and 15 to 0 and 20 grams
K.B. 30.09.1907 and Order nr. 854, d.d. 27.12.1907
- 6) K.W.I.M. absorbed by K.N.S.M. The K.W.I.M. was not solvent by itself.

- 7) Increased registration rate from 10 to 12½ cents.
- 8) " " " " " " 12½ to 15 cents.
- 9) Decree of 23.01.1931. Rates for letters destined for Dutch East Indies lowered from 7½ to 6 cents; transport always via the Netherlands. Uniform rates with the Kingdom.

Ships under Dutch flag:

1884 -1912 " K.W.I.M." Koninklijke West-Indische Maildienst
 1912 - " K.N.S.M." Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomvaart Maatschappij

There was no payment to foreign postal organizations, so no surcharge for 'sea postage' was necessary.

History of INLAND Mail rates (01.09.1889 - 01.04.1959)

Express rates not applicable.	Printed matter per 50 grams	Postal Card	Letter up to 15 grams
01.09.1889 - K.B. 24.05.1889 01.08.1892 - Decree of 01.08.1892 -1) -2)	1 Cent	2½	5
01.11.1921 - Decree of 15.09.1921 Rate increase. -3)	1½	5	7½
01.11.1929 - Decree of 23.10.1929 -4) Uniform rates within the Kingdom Lowering of rates.	1½	5	6
01.04.1959 - Federal Decree 27.02.1959 -5)	2	5	6

Till 01.09.1889 there is free franking between the islands. The mail is transported for free by the Government's schooner.

- 1) 01.09.1889 Registration dues 10 cents
The Dutch Ministry dealing with this subject didn't agree. There were no postal cards yet. The Minister in charge wanted to wait until everything was better organized. For that reason there is another Decree in 1892 to put the K.B. of 1889 into effect.
- 2) 01.10.1907 Expanding the weight range from between 0 and 15 to 0 and 20 grams. K.B. 10.06.1907
- 3) 01.11.1921 Registration dues increased from 10 to 12½ cents. Decree of 15.09.1921
- 4) 24.08.1934 Shipping per airplane officially permitted. Decree of 22.08.1934
The Finance Administration sets fees.
- 5) 01.04.1959 Creation of Insular and Interinsular rates for letters and postal cards.
Interinsular rate for letters under 20 grams is 10 cents; postal cards 8 cents.

Opening of Postal Offices:

Curaçao	-	Willemstad	1825	-	Main Postoffice
Sint Maarten	-	Philipsburg	01.10.1881	-	"
Sint Eustatius	-	Oranjestad	01.03.1884	-	"
Saba	-	The Bottom	01.03.1884	-	Sub Postoffice
Bonaire	-	Kralendijk	1886	-	"
Aruba	-	Oranjestad	1888	-	"

After the opening of a Postoffice on Sint Maarten on 01.10.1881 the following islands are within the 300 sea miles zone:

French Colonies	St. Barthelemy - Guadeloupe - Martinique - Marie Galante - St. Martin (French part) St. Martin (French part) after 30.06.1912 required franking to match inland rates.
British Colonies	Leeward islands St. Christopher - St. Kitts - Nevis - Antigua - Monserrat - Dominica - Virgin Islands.
Danish Colonies	St. Thomas - St. John.
Spanish Colonies	Puerto Rico.

- 3) 01.08.1904 Introduction of UPU color codes and first pre-printed envelopes.
- 4) 01.10.1907 Extension of weight range for first class letters from between 0 and 15, to 0 and 20 grams.
Larger envelopes. K.B. 10.06.1907 and Decree of 02.08.1907
- 5) 01.07.1915 Lowered rates for mail to the US (from 12½ to 5 cent), now same as inland mail.
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- 6) 01.06.1920 Higher rates for letters to the US (was 5, now 7½ cents). Order 15.04.1920
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- 9) 01.01.1922 Registration surcharge upped from 10 and 12½ to 15 cents.
- 10) 01.01.1926 Lower rates to Canada (was 15, now 12½ cents). Order 20.10.1925
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- 11) 01.04.1959 Registration surcharge increased from 15 to 20 cents.

15.03.1882 - 01.07.1948

Introduction of **ZEEPOST**: transport at reduced rate, sent direct in closed mailbags to the Netherlands, on board ships under Dutch flag. Cheaper, but irregular and it took longer.

Koninklijke West Indische Maildienst (K.W.I.M.) Royal West Indian Mail service Founded 15.03.1882	Printed matter per 50 grams	Postal Card	Letter up to 15 grams
15.03.1882- K.B. 02.02.1882 -1) -2) -3)	2½ cent	5 cent	20 cent
01.06.1886 - K.B. 19.03.1886	2½	5	12½
01.09.1889 - K.B. 25.05-1889 -4) -5)	2	5	10
16.02.1913 - K.B. 07.01.1913 -6)	1	2½	5
01.03.1921 - K.B. 07.02.1921 -7)	1½	5	7½
15.08.1922 - K.B. 08.05.1922 and Decree 14.07.1922 -8)	2	7½	10
01.10.1926 - Decree 21.07.1926	2	5	10
01.07.1927 - „ 27.06.1927	2	5	7½
01.02.1928 - „ 30.01.1928	1½	5	7½
01.11.1929 - „ 23.10.1929 -9	1½	5	6
01/07.1948 - „ 7.11.1948	3	5	6

- 1) Registration surcharge 10 cents.
- 2) Military personnel (lower then Officer's rank): letters between 0 and 15 grams, 5 cents.
- 3) 10.06.1884. Mailing to Suriname also possible per K. W.I.M. Decree of 31.01.1884.
First trip per s.s. "ORANJE NASSAU". Departed Amsterdam 27.03.1884, via Paramaribo.
Arrival in Willemstad 23.04.1884.
- 4) Transport to Dutch East Indies also possible via the Netherlands, per K.W.I.M.
- 5) 01.12.1907 Expanding weight range of first class mail from between 0 and 15 to 0 and 20 grams
K.B. 30.09.1907 and Order nr. 854, d.d. 27.12.1907
- 6) K.W.I.M. absorbed by K.N.S.M. The K.W.I.M. was not solvent by itself.

- 7) Increased registration rate from 10 to 12½ cents.
- 8) " " " " 12½ to 15 cents.
- 9) Decree of 23.01.1931. Rates for letters destined for Dutch East Indies lowered from 7½ to 6 cents; transport always via the Netherlands. Uniform rates with the Kingdom.

Ships under Dutch flag:

1884 -1912 " K.W.I.M." Koninklijke West-Indische Maildienst
 1912 - " K.N.S.M." Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomvaart Maatschappij

There was no payment to foreign postal organizations, so no surcharge for 'sea postage' was necessary.

History of INLAND Mail rates (01.09.1889 - 01.04.1959)

Express rates not applicable.	Printed matter per 50 grams	Postal Card	Letter up to 15 grams
01.09.1889 - K.B. 24.05.1889 01.08.1892 - Decree of 01.08.1892 -1) -2)	1 Cent	2½	5
01.11.1921 - Decree of 15.09.1921 Rate increase. -3)	1½	5	7½
01.11.1929 - Decree of 23.10.1929 -4) Uniform rates within the Kingdom Lowering of rates.	1½	5	6
01.04.1959 - Federal Decree 27.02.1959 -5)	2	5	6

Till 01.09.1889 there is free franking between the islands. The mail is transported for free by the Government's schooner.

- 1) 01.09.1889 Registration dues 10 cents
The Dutch Ministry dealing with this subject didn't agree. There were no postal cards yet. The Minister in charge wanted to wait until everything was better organized. For that reason there is another Decree in 1892 to put the K.B. of 1889 into effect.
- 2) 01.10.1907 Expanding the weight range from between 0 and 15 to 0 and 20 grams. K.B. 10.06.1907
- 3) 01.11.1921 Registration dues increased from 10 to 12½ cents. Decree of 15.09.1921
- 4) 24.08.1934 Shipping per airplane officially permitted. Decree of 22.08.1934
The Finance Administration sets fees.
- 5) 01.04.1959 Creation of Insular and Interinsular rates for letters and postal cards.
Interinsular rate for letters under 20 grams is 10 cents; postal cards 8 cents.

Opening of Postal Offices:

Curaçao	-	Willemstad	1825	-	Main Postoffice
Sint Maarten	-	Philipsburg	01.10.1881	-	"
Sint Eustatius	-	Oranjestad	01.03.1884	-	"
Saba	-	The Bottom	01.03.1884	-	Sub Postoffice
Bonaire	-	Kralendijk	1886	-	"
Aruba	-	Oranjestad	1888	-	"

After the opening of a Postoffice on Sint Maarten on 01.10.1881 the following islands are within the 300 sea miles zone:

French Colonies	St. Barthelemy - Guadeloupe - Martinique - Marie Galante - St. Martin (French part) St. Martin (French part) after 30.06.1912 required franking to match inland rates.
British Colonies	Leeward islands St. Christopher - St. Kitts - Nevis - Antigua - Monserrat - Dominica - Virgin Islands.
Danish Colonies	St. Thomas - St. John.
Spanish Colonies	Puerto Rico.

Foreign shipping companies:

- 1854 - 1885 British Royal Steam Packet Company. Transport via St. Thomas/Southampton/Ostende.
 1872 - 1914 "HAPAG" Hamburg Amerika Packetfahrt Aktiengesellschaft. Transport via Le Havre.
 1878 - 1881 Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Ligne D. Transport via Martinique.
 1882 - 1937 "RED D LINE". Transport from New York along the coast to Curaçao and vice versa.

Appendix for **INLAND** rates

Letter rates

		Weight Ranges	Franked	Not Franked
<u>01.08.1892</u>	K.B. 13/29.01.1891			
		0 - 15 gram	5 cent	10 cent
		15 - 100 "	10 "	15 "
		100 - 250 "	15 "	20 "
		250 - 500 "	20 "	25 "
		500 - 1000 "	25 "	30 "
<u>01.10.1907</u>	Decree of 29.08.1917.	Changed weight range.		
		0 - 20 gram	5 cent	10 cent
		15 - 100 "	10 "	15 "
		100 - 250 "	15 "	20 "
		250 - 500 "	20 "	25 "
		500 - 1000 "	25 "	30 "
<u>01.11.1921</u>	Decree of 15.09.1921.	Higher rates		
		0 - 20 gram	7½ cent	15 cent
		15 - 100 "	12½ "	25 "
		100 - 250 "	20 "	40 "
		250 - 500 "	30 "	60 "
		500 - 1000 "	40 "	80 "
		1000 - 2000 "	50 "	100 "
<u>01.11.1929</u>	Decree of 23.10.1929	Uniform rates within the Kingdom.		
		0 - 20 gram	6 cent	12 cent
		15 - 100 "	10 "	20 "
		100 - 250 "	15 "	30 "
		250 - 500 "	20 "	40 "
		500 - 750 "	25 "	50 "
		750 - 1000 "		
		1500 - 2000 "	40 "	80 "
<u>01.04.1892</u>	Printed Matter up to 2000 gram - 1 cent per 50 gram.			
<u>01.11.1921</u>	"	0 - 500 gram	1½ cent per 50 gram	
"	"	500 - 750 "	2 " " " "	
"	"	750 - 1000 "	2½ " " " "	
"	"	1000 - 1500 "	3 " " " "	
"	"	1500 - 2000 "	3½ " " " "	
<u>01.11.1929</u>	"	0 - 500 gram	1½ cent per 50 gram	
"	"	500 - 750 "	17½ cent	
"	"	750 - 1000 "	20 cent	
"	"	1000 - 1500 "	25 cent	
"	"	1500 - 2000 "	30 cent	

Registration surcharge 10 cent. After 01.11.1921 the registration surcharge is 12½ cent.

Overview of the various cancels used:

1873 - 1877 **FRANCO** (without frame)

1877 - 1892 Numeral Cancels

201 - CURAÇAO	-	1877 - 1892
202 - "	-	1871 - 1881
202 - St. MAARTEN	-	1.10.1881 - 1892
203 - CURAÇAO	-	1877 - 1892
208 - ST. EUSTATIUS	-	1.03.1884 - 1892
209 - SABA	-	1.03.1884 - 1892

Aruba and Bonaire did not have a numeral cancel. Refer to opening of these post offices in 1886-1888.

1878 -1883 Large Round date cancel "CURAÇAO"

1874 - 1884 Small Round date cancel "CURAÇAO" (22 mm)

1882 - 1891 Small Double ring date cancel

1891 - 1906 Squared Circle date cancel

1907 - 1920 Large Double ring date cancel

1920 - 1947 Short Bar date cancel with crosses or postoffice names.

1947 - 1970 " " " " " postoffice names.

UPU Color Codes: Green: Printed Matter - first weight class.
Red: Postal Cards.
Blue: Letters - first weight class.

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