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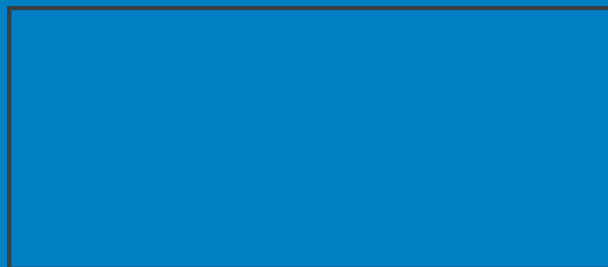
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Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 43/4



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Magazine Editor

Ben Jansen
1308 Pin Oak Drive
Dickinson, TX 77539-3400
asnpmagazine@gmail.com

President

HansPaul Hager
465 Potter Rd.
North Kingstown, RI 02852
hphager@aol.com

Vice President

Franklin Ennik
3168 Tice Creek Drive #3
Walnut Creek, CA 94595
ennik123@att.net

Treasurer

Hans Kremer
50 Rockport Ct.
Danville, CA 94526, U.S.A.
hkremer@usa.net

Secretary

Ben Jansen
1308 Pin Oak Drive
Dickinson, TX 77539-3400
bjansen@uh.edu

Board of Governors

Jan Verster, Vancouver, Canada
John Hornbeck, Washington D.C.
Benjamin Bump, Hampden, MA

Advertising Manager

Meindert Mossel
Lijsterlaan 21
1971 KT IJmuiden
The Netherlands
Mgry21@planet.nl

Librarian

Stuart Leven
stulev@ix.netcom.com

Auction Manager

Hans Moesbergen
12739 W. Wilshire Drive
Avondale, AZ 85392-6563
hans@moesbergen.net

Webmasters

Alex Nuijten
asnpmagazine@gmail.com
Arno Kolster
akolster@mindspring.com

British Representative

Richard Wheatley

Dutch Representative

Meindert Mossel

German Representative

Peter Heck

Magazine Editorial Committee

Tony Schrier
tschrier@aol.com

Editor's Message

March, 2019

Dear Fellow Collectors,

Well, Spring has started in our neck of the woods, with the oak trees producing copious amounts of yellow spores that play havoc with my sinuses. Yet another issue has been produced with again a variety of articles.

I have been quite busy with several of my other hobbies, especially wood-working. In a moment of weakness I agreed to design and construct a large dresser for an acquaintance. 'Gigantic' is probably a better adjective, as it measures 80 inches tall, by 52 inches wide and 26 inches deep. Luckily (?) it consists of three separate compartments, so moving it to its new home should be relatively easy. In the mean time, it fills up most of my workspace.

Once this ordeal is over, I can go back to improving my exhibit on undeliverable or severely delayed mail, and travelling the world (Uzbekistan is coming up next).

Ben

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Advice to Authors

Please submit your text in MS Word, and indicate where each illustration belongs. Submit illustrations as full color scans (at 600 dpi). Contact the Magazine Editor in case of questions.

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\$20 for a quarter page.

by Hanspaul Hager

Series 1 was issued on Dec 1 1933 and consisted of 87 denominations (see the form to order the stamps shown in Figure 17).

AANVRAAG VOOR OMZETBELASTINGZEGELS.

Kantoor der Accijnzen Stamnummer

De ondergeteekende ^{P. Wilkens}), P. Wilkens
te Ploersbeek
verzoekt verstrekking van de hierna vermelde Omzetbelastingzegels:

*) Naam en adres nauwkeurig in te vullen.

Aantallen zegels		Bedrag der belasting.		Aantallen zegels		Bedrag der belasting.	
	Per stuk.	Totaal.			Per stuk.	Totaal.	
Stuks.			Stuks.				
	1 cent. f			Overgebr. f		0.14	
	2 "			22 cent.			
	3 "			23 "			
lin	4 "	0.04		24 "			
	5 "			25 "			
	6 "			26 "			
	7 "			27 "			
	8 "			28 "			
	9 "			29 "			
lin	10 "	0.10		30 "			
	11 "			31 "			
	12 "			32 "			
	13 "			33 "			
	14 "			34 "			
	15 "			35 "			
	16 "			36 "			
	17 "			37 "			
	18 "			38 "			
	19 "			39 "			
	20 "			40 "			
	21 "			50 "			
	22 "			60 "			
Overbrengen . . . f		0.14	Overbrengen . . . f			0.14	

(§ 81 Instr. Omzetbel.)
Omzetbelasting n°. 57
5154 - 24

Aantallen zegels		Bedrag der belasting.		Aantallen zegels		Bedrag der belasting.	
Stuks.	Per stuk.	Totaal.		Stuks.	Per stuk.	Totaal.	
Overgebr.	f.	0.14		Overgebr.	f.	0.14	
70 cent.				f.	40.—		
80 "				"	50.—		
90 "				"	60.—		
f. 1.—				"	70.—		
" 1.20				"	80.—		
" 1.40				"	90.—		
" 1.60				"	100.—		
" 1.80				"	110.—		
" 2.—				"	120.—		
" 2.40				"	130.—		
" 2.50				"	140.—		
" 2.80				"	150.—		
" 3.20				"	160.—		
" 3.60				"	170.—		
" 4.—				"	180.—		
" 5.—				"	190.—		
" 6.—				"	200.—		
" 7.—				"	210.—		
" 8.—				"	220.—		
" 9.—				"	230.—		
" 10.—				"	240.—		
" 20.—				"	250.—		
" 30.—							
Overbrengen . . . f.	0.14			Totaal-Generaal . . . f.	0.14		

Aldus aangevraagd, met verzoek de zegels voor afgifte in gereedheid te willen brengen.

Ondergeteekende zal vooraf het verschuldigde bedrag ten kantore overmaken. De zegels zullen den _____ worden afgehaald.

P. van der Meer, den 20 October 1938

De aanvrager,

P. van der Meer

Figure 17: Form to order revenue stamps. Front of form is shown on the left, while the back of the form is shown on the right.

The font used in series 1 was of very small size (see left-most panels of Figures 10 and 11 in Part 1), which led to many complaints about the denominations not being easy to read. Therefore, the size of the numerals of series 2 was increased (Figure 18). The sheets are five stamps wide and ten stamps tall. On the top left selvage we see printed in red the denomination. In addition there are alignment and printer marks, and some perforated numbers. The sheets were delivered to the sales offices folded over. In order to prevent tearing along the fold, some perforation pins were taken out between columns three and four. Pin 4 from the top and pin 4 from the bottom of each stamp were removed, resulting in perforation pattern 3-6-3. This is the only perforation pattern seen on these stamps (Figure 19).

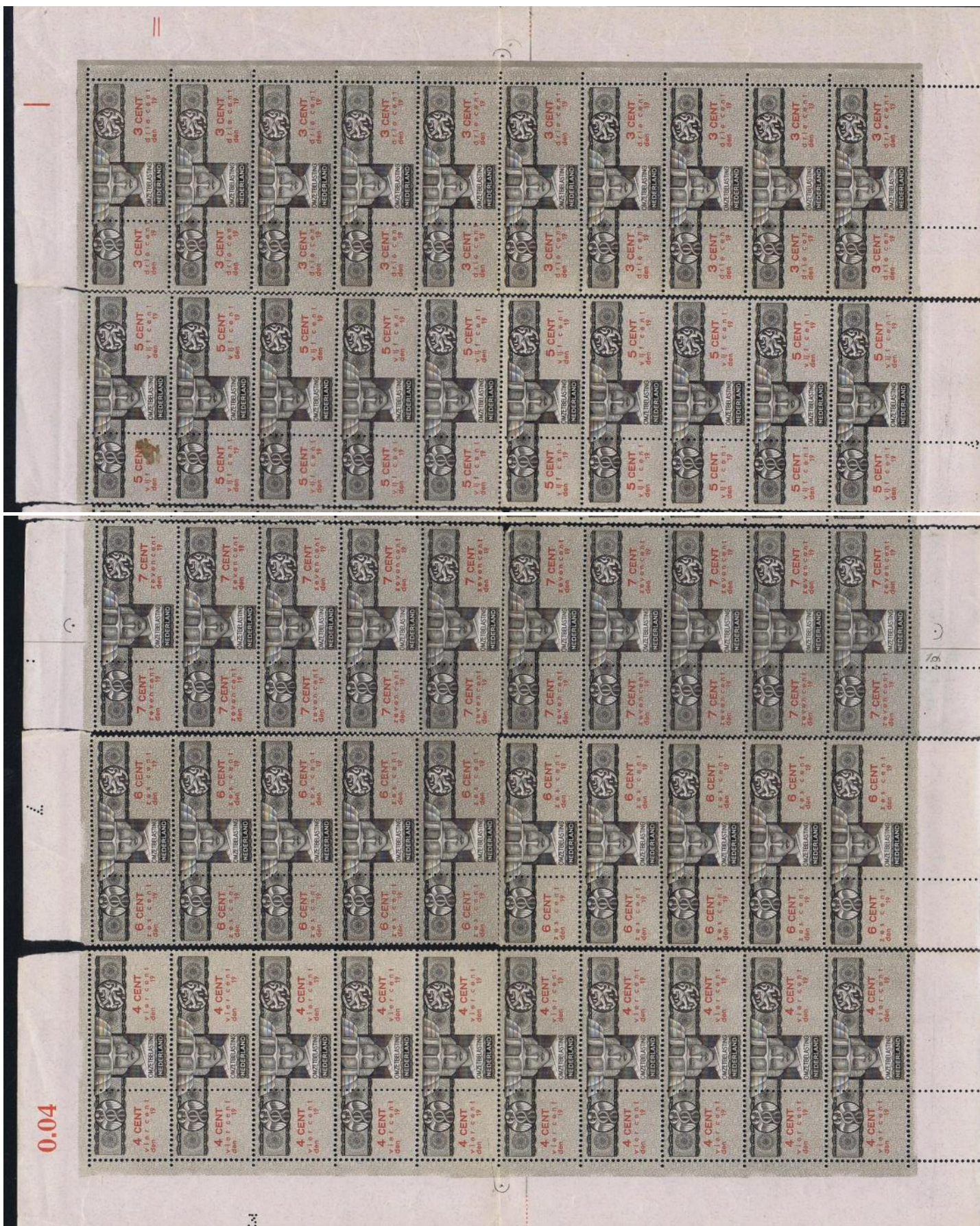


Figure 18: Sheet of a combination of series 2 revenue stamps. Sheet is constructed from parts that do not belong together.



Figure 19: Syncopated perforations.

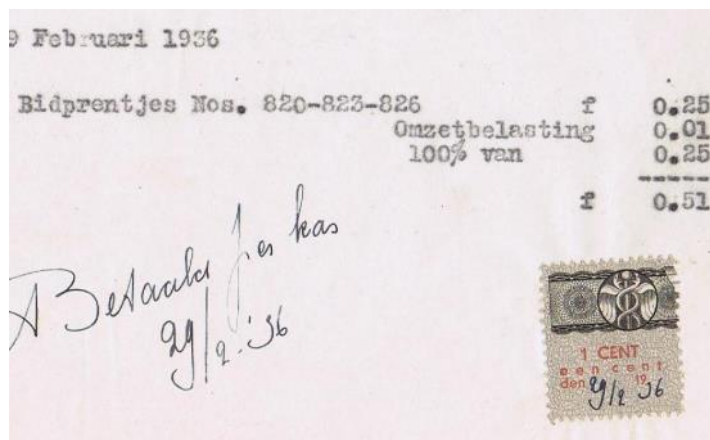


Figure 20: One cent tax due.

Small amount (Figure 20) or large amount (Figure 21), the tax had to be paid. It was not feasible to buy the required stamps every time you wrote out an invoice. But if you bought even one of each denomination, your cash outlay was fl. 2828.75 for series 1. Not



Figure 21: Tax due Fl. 218.24

ished (Figure 22). In fact, on October 1, 1934 the revenue stamps of 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39 cent, and the stamps of 1.20, 1.40, 1.80, 2.40, 2.80, 3.20, 3.60, 9 guilder, and all stamps over fl. 110 were withdrawn. These stamps were only in use between January 1934 and October 1934, just 10 months, not a long period of time and some of these stamps were not much used even then. So collecting the denominations over fl. 110 is quite a challenge. We find some of these withdrawn stamps used after Oct 1st, especially the not much used in-between stamps, because the merchants who already had the withdrawn stamps in stock, were allowed to use them up.

Gradual Replacement

Series 2 was issued on an ad hoc basis. Whenever the government ran out of stock of certain denominations of the Series 1 stamps, Series 2 stamps would be issued. The easiest way to distinguish between Series 1 and Series 2 stamps is to compare the size of the denomination numerals. In Series 1 the numerals are 2mm high and in Series 2 they are 3mm high. Series 2 can be split into series 2a and 2b. The difference between series 2a and 2b is that in series 2a the distance between the numeral and the letters is 1 mm and in series 2b the distance is 1.6 mm. There is also a size difference WHAT in the letters of the denomination indicators.

Figure 22: Form to request the more frequently-used revenue stamps.

many entrepreneurs were willing or financially capable of laying out that kind of cash. So most people stocked up on some basic denominations, that were then combined on the invoice to reach the amount required. When their stock of stamps ran out they just replen-

STAATSBEDRIJF DER PTT
AANVRAAG VOOR OMZETBELASTINGZEGELS

Aantal	Soort	Bedrag	Aantal	Soort	Bedrag
	1 cent		Overgebracht . . .		
5	2 "	10		60 cent	
5	3 "	15		70 "	
	4 "			80 "	
	5 "			90 "	
5	6 "	30		f 1.-	
	7 "			" 2.-	
5	8 "	40		" 2.50	
5	9 "	45		" 3.-	
5	10 "	50		" 4.-	
3	15 "	45		" 5.-	
3	20 "	60		" 6.-	
3	25 "	75		" 7.-	
	30 "			" 8.-	
	35 "			" 9.-	
2	40 "	80		" 10.-	
2	50 "	1 00			
Overbrengen		5 50	Totaal		

Ondergeteekende (naam) KLEINJANS - GEBROEDERS
 adres 10
 verzoekt bovenvermelde omzetbelastingzegels voor hem gereed te leggen.
 De zegels zullen den 24 Sept 1938 worden afgehaald.
 (handtekening)

Model P 60B L 720/35

Not known is when series 2a and 2b were printed.

A new denomination of fl.3 was added. The series 2 denomination fl.7 was not reprinted until February 1940 (see note above). Considering that the stamps were withdrawn for use on December 31st 1940 you can see that this is again a scarce stamp since it was only valid for an 11-month period.

Series 3 consists only of the denominations 6, 9, 60, 90 cents and fl. 1.6. It was issued in the years 1937 and 1938 in response to complaints about the design of the above-mentioned denominations in the preceding series. Because the ascenders and descenders of these denominations were very curved, many people mistook the numerals "6" or "9" for an "8", which created misunderstandings with the tax agents.

In series 3 the curves of the numerals "6" and "9" were straightened out (Figure 23). Note that the fl. 9 only exists in Series 1.



Figure 23: Curved numeral in series 2 (left) and new numeral type series 3 (right).

The law stipulated that the stamp had to be demone-
tized by writing the date on the stamp. This was to
be done manually using ink or aniline (non-erasable
blue) pencil or by date-stamping with a rubber date
stamp using indelible ink. Some firms cancelled the
stamps with designs, pictorials or company names
(Figure 24).

In addition, it is not at all
uncommon, when going
through old invoices, both
originals or duplicates, to
see stamps that have not
been cancelled.

Series 4, the last series,
was issued in 1940. A
major problem with the
stamps had been the re-
use of the stamps. In or-
der to deter re-use of the
Omzet Belasting stamps
the 1940 issue, Series 4,
had a red-brown guilloche
printed on the back, on
top of the gum (Figure
25). If the stamp was



Figure 24: Private firm cancel.



Figure 25: Guilloche printed on
top of the gum.

soaked off the invoice, the guilloche would stick to the paper. Thus if the tax collec-
tors noted that the stamps did not have the guilloche, they knew that the stamps had
been used before.

Besides the guilloche we notice another difference between series 4 and the earlier
ones. As mentioned before, the background design of Series 1, 2a, 2b and 3 con-
tains an intertwined monogram made up of the capital letters "N" and "O". In Series
4, one of the monograms on each half of the stamp lacks the horizontal "O". On the
left part of the stamp this is the first monogram on the left immediately under the
rosette and on the right half of the stamp this is the monogram immediately to the
right of the Mercury head and below the rosette (Figure 26).



Figure 26: Arrow points to missing 'O'.

longer needed. The cover letter also explains that a few sheets and stamps have not been destroyed but remain in the archives of some of the offices associated with the revenue service.

The Treasury Dept. had the authority to allow the substitution of compilation lists for the actual copies of invoices, in which case the OB stamps had to be affixed to the compilation sheet (see Figure 28).

Quantities Issued

In response to a request by G.W.A. de Veer, Esq. from The Hague, the 'Bureau van Zegelwaarden' (the fiscal comptroller of all stamps and revenues) provided a detailed overview of the number of revenue stamps that were printed (Figure 27a). The cover letter (Figure 27b) explains that not only the number of printed, whole and flawless sheets (each containing 50 stamps) are shown, but also the number of sheets and loose stamps that were destroyed when the revenue stamps were no

OVERZICHT OMZETBELASTINGZEGELS					
nr.	afde	aangemaakte gave vellen 50 zegels	vernietigde marke	aangemaakte gave vellen 50 zegels	vernietigde marke
1	ct.	245.933	25.474-0	90 ct.	92.755
2	"	200.000	34.090-35	f 1.--	297.363
3	"	217.459	10.554-36	1.20	9.944
4	"	242.004	14.065-49	1.40	10.073
5	"	215.900	17.012-42	1.60	10.043
6	"	215.600	31.727-4	1.80	10.033
7	"	171.750	26.007-33	2.--	114.971
8	"	203.597	27.904-42	2.40	9.651
9	"	164.969	26.899-34	2.50	33.252
10	"	305.835	15.600-24	2.60	10.176
11	"	19.640	10.000-6	3.--	46.926
12	"	20.589	10.322-35	3.20	10.090
13	"	20.195	17.624-12	3.60	9.800
14	"	20.302	17.309-12	4.--	38.943
15	"	74.350	14.433-11	5.--	45.289
16	"	19.072	10.704-43	6.--	17.040
17	"	17.024	14.009-10	7.--	12.420
18	"	17.004	14.396	8.--	11.367
19	"	10.040	14.000-39	9.--	10.116
20	"	223.704	25.779-30	10.--	49.307
21	"	16.709	15.410-12	20.--	4.776
22	"	17.131	15.497-8	30.--	4.854
23	"	17.096	15.802-2	40.--	4.807
24	"	16.645	14.742-44	50.--	5.037
25	"	94.567	12.912-40	60.--	2.947
26	"	16.259	14.043-7	70.--	2.932
27	"	17.050	15.894-1	80.--	3.053
28	"	17.163	15.007-26	90.--	2.923
29	"	17.063	15.075-39	100.--	2.016
30	"	162.913	12.739-14	110.--	1.028
31	"	14.171	13.295-4	120.--	1.063
32	"	14.107	12.797-34	130.--	1.033
33	"	14.277	13.365-4	140.--	1.015
34	"	15.537	14.402-15	150.--	1.026
35	"	27.019	17.306-11	160.--	999
36	"	16.174	14.071-43	170.--	1.076
37	"	15.664	14.024-4	180.--	1.010
38	"	15.085	14.023-4	190.--	1.030
39	"	15.204	14.245-12	200.--	995
40	"	171.048	21.940-40	210.--	1.003
41	"	160.994	9.912-49	220.--	1.023
42	"	115.002	14.077-36	230.--	1.040
43	"	103.744	15.518-45	240.--	996
44	"	90.592	10.905-20	250.--	1.016
soorten omzetbelasting f1000.- Taxograph				1.850st.	638st.
f1000.- Hasler				920")	
				29,5x186mm.	710")
					1.459"

Figure 27a: List of flawless, whole sheets of stamps printed per denomination, and the number of sheets and single stamps destroyed after end-of-usage. Please note that e.g. 17.096 means 17 thousand and 96.

Haarlem, 21 april 1947.
De Controleur
B. Kort bij schrijven nr. 711 $\frac{10.4}{4-2}$ dd. 26 april 1947. b.h. Staatbedrijf P.T.T.
Reshe

CONTRÔLE OP DEN AANMAAK VAN POST- EN ANDERE RIJKSWAARDEN
NAUWE APPELAARSTEEG TE HAARLEM TEL. 13840

BERICHT OP SCHRIJVEN VAN 21 april 1947, gericht
BETREFFENDE aan den heer B. J. F. V. A. A. van der
BULAGE 1. Staat Omzetbelastingzegels Nederland. alhier.

AAN

den Weledelgestr. Heer

Mr. G. W. A. de Veer,

Waaltdorperweg 60,

IS-G R A V L I N H A G E.

HAARLEM, 26 april 1947, NR. 711 :: 13.4.

MEN GELIEVE BIJ HET ANTWOORD NAUWKEURIG HET ONDERWERP, DE DAGTEKENING EN HET NUMMER
VAN DIT SCHRIJVEN TE VERMELDEN.

Uw verzoek om inlichtingen omtrent de waarden en de
aantallen omzetbelastingzegels Nederland, gedrukt in 1933 - 1940,
is door mij ter behandeling over genomen.

Op den hierbij-ingesloten overzicht-staat komen niet
alleen de door u gevraagde aantallen gedrukte gave vellen voor,
maar worden bovendien vermeld het aantal geneele vellen plus
losse stuks, welke, na het stopzetten der uitgifte, zijn ver-
nietigd. Zonder deze toevoeging zou het overzicht niet com-
pleet zijn en daardoor voor u van weinig waarde. Onder de
hoogere beuragen zijn er toch verscheidene, welke vrijwel niet
of geheel niet tot uitgifte zijn gekomen. De enkele vellen of
losse stuks, welke aan de uiteindelijke vernietiging zijn ont-
komen, zijn modellen, welke in de archieven van eenige bij de
omzetbelasting betrokken instanties, zijn achter gebleven.

Ik hoop, dat deze gegevens aan Uw verwachtingen beant-
woorden. Kosten zijn hiernaan niet verbonden.

Het deed mij genoegen u in deze van dienst te kunnen
zijn.

De Controleur,



Figure 27b: Cover letter.

OMZETBELASTING 1933

(Staatsblad No. 546)

REGISTER

tot inschrijving

dubbelen.
van ~~facturen~~ door Fabrikanten en Handelaren

(Artikel 23 der Wet § 8 A der Uitvoeringsresolutie-Omzetbelastingwet)

Figure 28: Register used to collect Omzet Belasting.

The s.s. Berlin Disaster: A follow-up

by Ben H. Jansen

In Netherlands Philately 43-3 I wrote about a cover recovered from the mail boat s.s. Berlin, which crashed on the North Pier at Hoek of Holland during a heavy storm on February 21, 1907.

Willem Pasterkamp, one of our members and active as a trader of postal historic material (see posthistorie.nl), provided interesting additional information.

Willem notes that the marker “BESCHADIGD DOOR RAMP HARWICH BOOT ” consisted of loose characters. At some point in time, the first characters must have fallen from the marker, and was put back *upside down*. Figure 1 shows two impressions of this marker on one cover example.

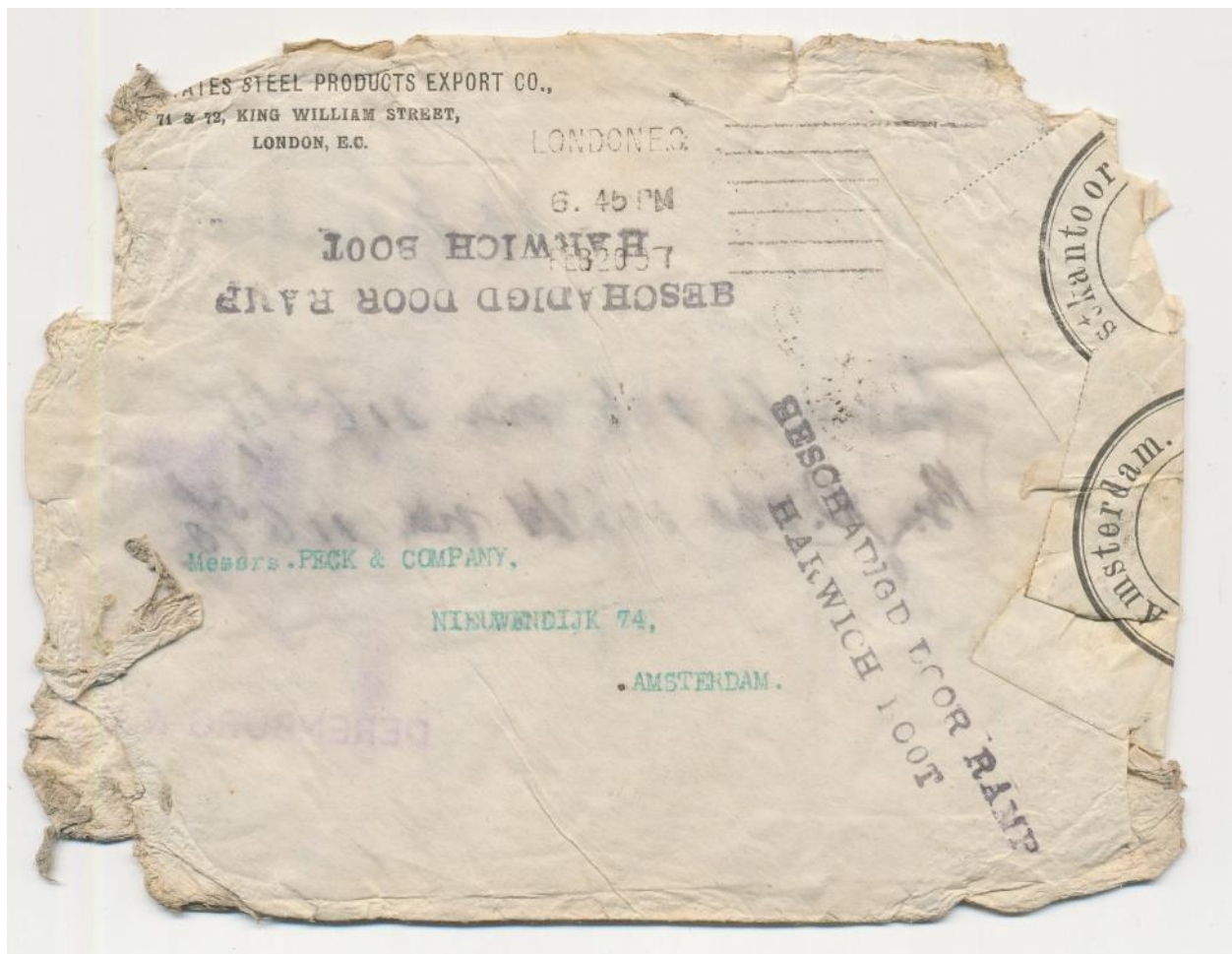


Figure 1: Cover damaged by the sinking of the s.s. Berlin, with upside-down 'B' in 'BESCHADIGD'.

Another type of marker exists, with a wide space between the first and second line (see Figure 2). This cover was part of the disaster mail collection of Willem Baron Six van Oterleek, and is listed in Auction Catalog 595 of van Dieten (May 27, 2004).



Figure 2: Marker with large space between the first and second line.

The collection of W. Baron Six van Oterleek also contained a cover with the written annotation “Aangespoeld 21 Febr. 1907 uit S/S Berlin” (Washed ashore 21 February 1907 from S/S. Berlin), and a scan from the auction catalogue is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Cover washed ashore following s.s. Berlin disaster.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam |
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Netherlands East Indies and the Postal Consequences of WW1.

Part One: The Red Cross Surcharges

by Richard Wheatley

Introduction

The outbreak of World War 1 made the lines of communication between the Indies and the mother country haphazard at best, and various measures were taken to cope with the disruption. There was a surcharge on stamps the proceeds going to Red Cross Funds, new postmarks were made for the first time in the Indies, some stamp denominations were in short supply so surcharges were done and a postal stationery card was produced – the first within the colony.

The other Dutch colonies were less affected, with Suriname not producing anything and Curacao holding out until mid 1918 before bisecting, printing the local “Haw” stamp and surcharging were required.

The Red Cross Surcharges

On 10 June 1915 the Indies issued three low denomination postage stamps (Figure 1) and a postal stationery card (Figure 2), surcharged ++ 5 cts. All of the proceeds going to Red Cross funds. This act of charity was carried out at the Government Printing Department in Weltevreden. Due to the large amount of the surcharge in relation to the denomination of the stamp, the stamps and card were not valid on international mail for they contravened UPU rules. The number of stamps and cards sold and produced are listed in Table 1, ex-



Figure 1: Surcharged stamps.



Figure 2: Surcharged post card.

Table 1: Number of surcharged items sold and produced.

Value	Number Sold	Number Printed
1 ct	80,005	200,000
5 ct	74,646	200,000
10 ct	78,170	600,000
postcard	?	100,000

cept for the number of cards sold, as this number is not known.

As relatively few of the surcharged stamps were sold, the remainders being destroyed, they command a hefty premium over the un-overprinted stamps.

It has been recorded that the card has been seen used two days early, on 8 June 1915!

An unknown quantity of these stamps was diagonally overprinted SPECIMEN for use by the N.E.I. Postal Authority (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Surcharged stamps with SPECIMEN overprint.

As with most overprints there are varieties to be found. This is the case with these stamps. The surcharge on the 1 cent and 5 cent stamps can be found with the gap between the + and 5 being 1 mm, instead of 2 mm. Rather than illustrate this variety with my single mint stamp, I have chosen a block of nine stamps (Figure 4), spot the odd one out! This magnificent block of stamps appeared in the NPV auction 23 March 2009,

Lot 3778.

The NVPH catalogue also mentions the surcharge on the 1 cent stamp being “misplaced” and “printed on the reverse side”. However, these items are no more than printer’s waste that has been sneaked out of the back door.

Altogether Fl. 11,641.05 was raised by the sale of these stamps, plus an unknown amount from the sale of the cards. The proceeds were distributed as follows:

- 50% to the Central Committee of the N.E.I. Red Cross
- 25% to the Batavia Committee for the alleviation of want in the Netherlands
- 25% to the Neth. Indies Committee for assistance to Curacao.

The surcharged stamps and card were demonetized on 23 September 1923.



Figure 4: Block of nine surcharged 5 cent stamps with one being a variety.
(center one)

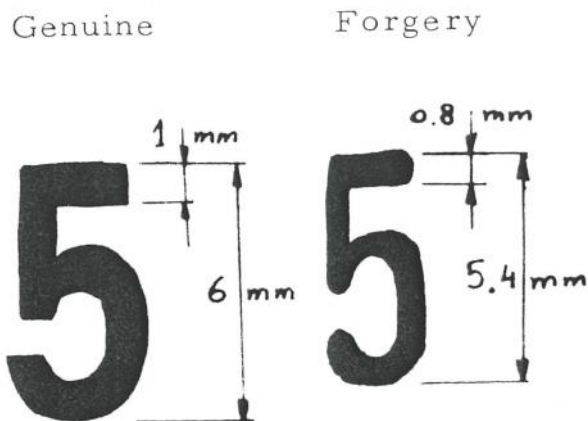
Forgeries

Of course, the forgers got in on the act by mainly using the plentiful supply of non-surcharged used stamps. Examples are shown in Figure 5. A drawing of genuine and forged numerals is shown in Figure 6, which is copied from the book on Netherlands Forgeries by Peter van der Loo. I have not seen any forged surcharges on the postal stationery card, but no doubt they exist.



Figure 5: (Left) Postmark ?/11/27 so after demonization 30/9/1923. (Right) Large red cross is to the left of the 't' of 'cts', while it should be to the right.

Figure 6: Drawings of forged numerals (from Peter van der Loo, *Netherlands Forgeries*).



Maximizing revenue

The person selecting the stamps to surcharge, certainly was aware of what (s)he was doing, for the three denominations covered over 95% stamps used on mail. Postal rates did not change during the war, these are the popular rates that the surcharges covered:

1 cent	Inland printed matter up to 50 gram
5 cent	Postcard to all destinations
	UPU printed matter up to 50 gram
10 cent	Inland letter
	Letter to Netherlands per Zeepost
	Registration fee to all destinations

Usage

Inland letter rate

Figure 7 shows usage of the surcharge stamps an inland letter, which is franked by the 3 surcharged stamps plus a 4 cent stamp to make up the double inland letter rate plus 10 cents for registration
Mailed from Semarang 16 June 1915 to Pati (Java).

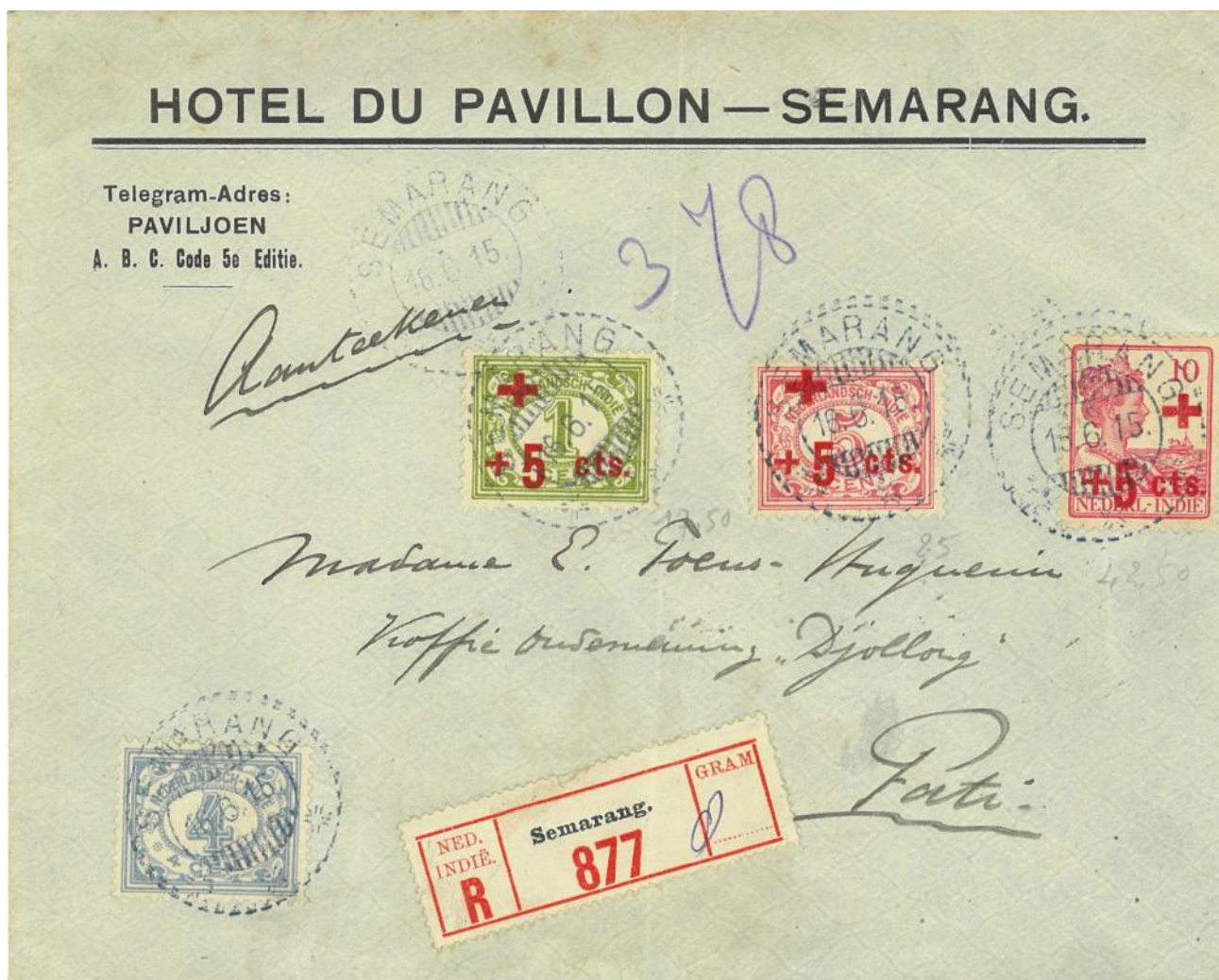


Figure 7: Inland letter.

Figure 8 shows a post card with the 5cts on 1 cent surcharged stamp. Post card to Germany franked by ordinary 5 cent numeral stamp, with 5 cts on 1 cent surcharged stamp. The 5 cts on 1 cent stamp was ignored by the postal authorities because the full postage had been paid. Mailed from Medan (Sumatra) 31 August 1915 to Heidelberg. It did arrive in Germany for there is the circular border control cachet for Emmerich (Germany).

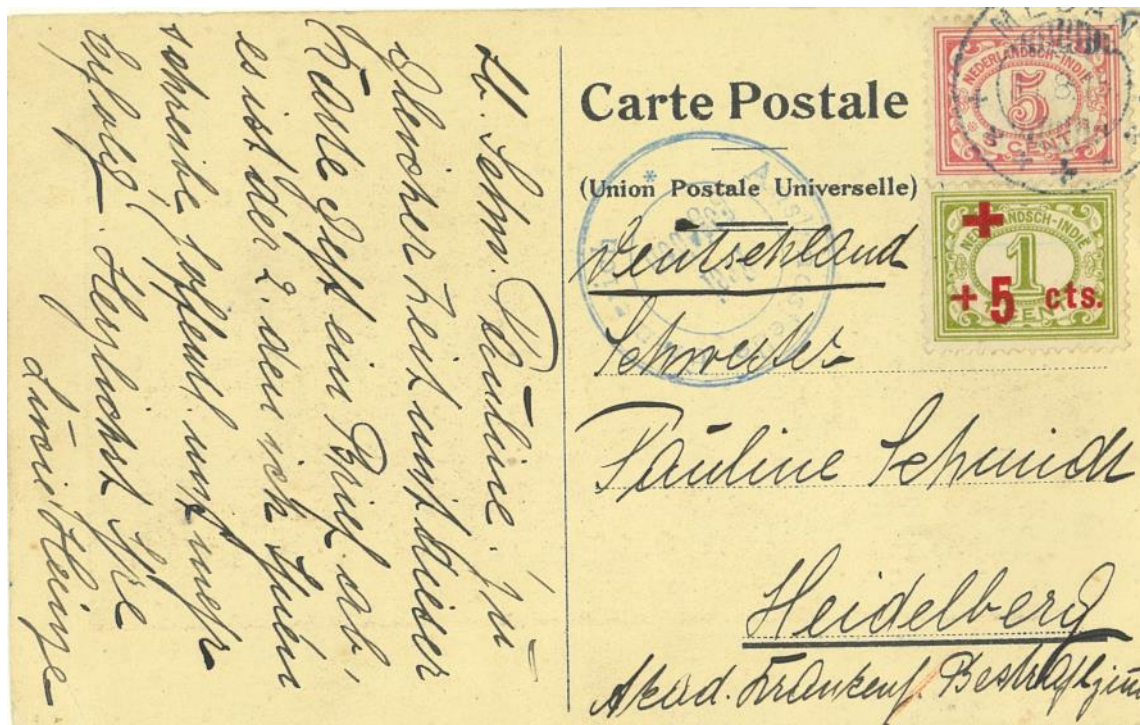


Figure 8: Postcard to Heidelberg, Germany.

A second example of usage of the surcharged stamp on a postcard is shown in Figure 9. The stamp was not allowed for UPU postage indicated by blue crayon. Manuscript "T" for Taxe and 20 centimes Swiss postage due stamp tied by Baretswil cds.



Mailed from Soerabaja (Java) 25 September 1915.

Figure 9: Postcard with stamp not allowed for UPU postage.

Inland post card rate

Correct usage of the postal stationery card surcharged 5 cts is shown in Figure 10. The card was mailed from Pontianak (Borneo) 9 July 1915 to Djambi (Sumatra)

But, these were uncertain times, with a war raging in Europe and mail being delayed, so people's thoughts were far away from philanthropy. This is probably the reason why the sales of the Red Cross surcharged stamps was so disappointing.

References

Avezaat-Okker Catalogus 1991-2

NVPH Catalogus

Geuzendam's Catalogus

PFA van de Loo, *Forgeries of Netherlands Stamps & former Colonies*, 2nd Vol.



Figure 10: Correctly-used postcard.

Member's Corner

ASNP members interested in acquiring or offering Netherlands and Overseas Territories philatelic material can place notices in our Magazine, by contacting Hans Moesbergen at hans@moesbergen.net

Request for well centered (if possible), MNH:

<i>Netherlands</i>	1913 D1f, D4f
<i>Netherlands Indies</i>	1870 9Fa 10 ct light orange brown,
	1923 160B Perf 11 x11, 161B, 163B, 1601C perf 11 ½ x11, 164C
	1933 180 (note that two types of ink exist, I need the one that is soluble)
	1955 383C and 384C perf 12 ½ large holes
	1882 P6A perf 13 ½ P6A Type I and Type IV, P9A all Types, P5B perf 12 ½ P5B
	Type IV, P8B Type IV, P9B Type II, Type IV. P13B, Type IV
	1913 P36a (two-fold print)
	1911 D13d
<i>Curacao</i>	1873 OK with no gum as issued and hinge/hinge mark OK on these, need mint 7B
	perf, 14 large holes, 7C 13 ½ perf, 3D perf 12 ½
	1904 1 cent, 29
	1915 48A, 2 ½ cent green
	1936 Perf 14 136A 1 ½ gld, 137A 2 ½ gld
	1947 182a, 183a, 182b, 183b

Please contact Bob
oowan@bigpond.net.au

The Royal Mint 1910 -1967 Books of Cancels Inventories Now Online

by Hans Kremer

Under the “Magazine Reviews” in ASNP Vol. 43.1 I wrote: ”... The Royal Mint cancels inventory is shown on this Website: <http://po-en-po.nl/stempelboeken-rijksmunt/>”

Having these books full of cancels available online is very nice, but what was missing is listings of all the cancels that can be found in these books. Three PO&PO members have gone through all the books and the name of every cancel on each page was put in spreadsheets. Putting them all in one spreadsheet was not practical, because in total about 14,000 (!) cancels were listed. Once the spreadsheets were completed they were sorted by “country” and then “name” and downloaded onto the PO&PO Website. By going to: <http://po-en-po.nl/stempelboeken-rijksmunt/> one might have to scroll down just a bit and you will come to what is shown in Figure 1. As you

might notice, not every year is represented. The Royal Mint books for 1915, 1922-1924 and 1929-1932 are missing. Maybe they will show up sometime soon, but that is doubtful.

When you click on one of the “Stempelboeken” the relevant spreadsheet should open. Shown in Figure 2 is the top of the first page of the 1910-1919 book. The text “Door op de blauwe Blz.Link te drukken opent de desbetreffende pagina” says “By clicking on the blue Blz. Link the relevant page should open”.

For example, when you click on A-010 (Aalsmeer 1 Lange balk (Long Bar), 1910) you will obtain the result shown in Figure 3.

- Stempelboeken Rijksmunt 1910-1919.
- Stempelboeken Rijksmunt 1920-1921.
- Stempelboeken Rijksmunt 1925-1928.
- Stempelboeken Rijksmunt 1933-1948.
- Stempelboeken Rijksmunt 1948-1953.
- Stempelboeken Rijksmunt 1953-1967.

Figure 1: List of “Stempelboeken” (Books with Cancels).

Don’t pay too much attention to the dates shown in the various

Figure 2: Top of the first page of the “Stempelboek 1910-1919”.

Stempelboeken 1910-1919					
Door op de blauwe Blz.Link te drukken opent de desbetreffende pagina					
Stempel Tekst	Stempeltype	Land	Jaar	Stempelboek	Blz. Link
Curaçao 20 7 1901	Sq. Circle	Curacao	1917	1916-19	B-022
2 Mei. 1917	Admin.	Ned.	1917	1916-19	B-012
Aagtekerke (Zl.)	Lang	Ned.	1917	1916-19	B-016
Aalsmeer 1	Lange balk.	Ned.	1910	1910-1914	A-010
Aalsmeer 1	Korte balk.	Ned.	1917	1916-19	B-024

cancels, they are mostly meaningless. The Aalsmeer 1 cancel for example shows “27.VII27.7-8N” which points to July 27, 1927 between 7 and 8 P.M. If you look at the bottom half of the page however, you’ll notice the handwritten “September 1910”, which means that cancels on these pages were made by the Royal Mint in September 1910.

Note of caution:

Not all cancels made by the Mint were handed over to the various post offices. To see which cancels were received by the ‘PTT’ one should go to <http://poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl/> Since the “Aalsmeer “ is a “Lange balk” (Long Bar) cancel it refers to a so-called “Typenrader” cancel and one has to look there to see if indeed the PTT did receive the cancel.

By doing this you will see Figure 4.

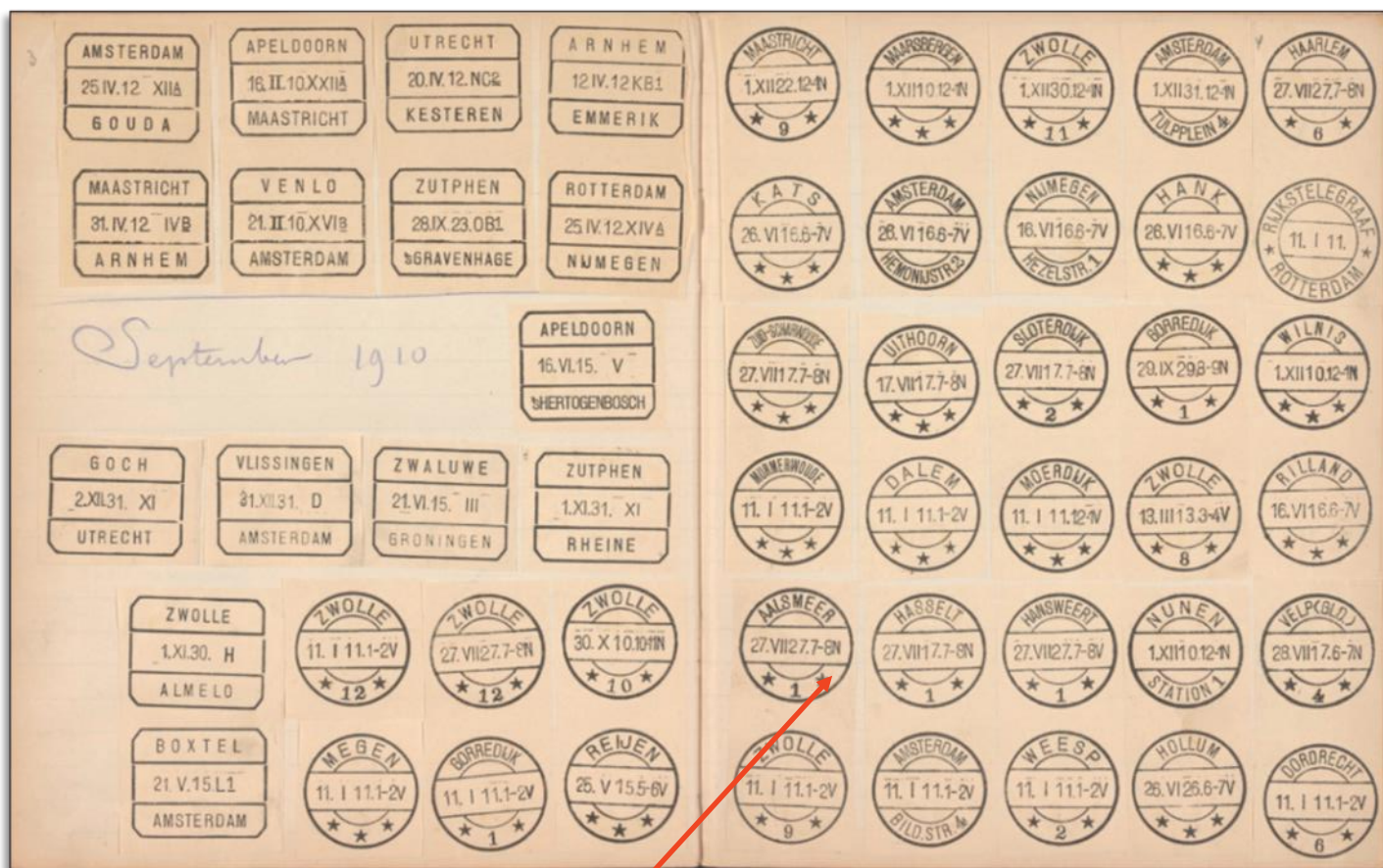


Figure 3: Aalsmeer 1, Long Bar cancel 1910.

As can be seen the Aalsmeer 1 long bar cancel was received by the PTT on September 5, 1910 and used until December 22, 1917, when it was replaced by a short bar cancel.

If you go back to Figure 2 you will notice that indeed an Aalsmeer 1 “korte balk” (short bar) cancel shows up under B-024.

By combining the links to the Rijksmunt books and the listings of cancels received by the PTT one should have a very nice record of the history of a specific cancel.

AALSMEER
Provincie Noord-Holland

AALSMEER 1
LBPK 2001 Opgeleverd door De Munt in september 1910.

Het stempel, met Romeinse maandcijfers, werd toegezonden op 5 september 1910.
Gebruikperiode van 6 september 1910 tot en met 22 december 1917.

AALSMEER 1
KBPK 1001 Opgeleverd door De Munt op 14 december 1917.

Het stempel werd toegezonden op 22 december 1917.
Gebruikperiode van 23 december 1917 tot en met 28 april 1928.

AALSMEER 1
KBPK 5002 Opgeleverd door De Munt op 25 april 1928.

Figure 4: Aalsmeer cancels as shown on <http://poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl/>

American Philatelic Society's Article of Distinction

The American Philatelic Society (APS) has established the **Articles of Distinction** for its Chapters and Affiliates to honor their authors by hosting an annual "best article" competition and submitting the winning article for all to enjoy. The ASNP is an affiliate of the APS and the ASNP Board of Governors elected the article by Hans Kremer, titled "The Amsterdam Stock Exchange Building and its Designer H.P. Berlage" as the best of the ones that were published in *Netherlands Philately* in 2017. This article appeared in issue 42/2 on pages 26 through 31 and can now be enjoyed by all on the ASNP web site <https://classic.stamps.org/Articles-of-Distinction>.

Congratulations are due to Hans, who is a prolific writer (much appreciated by your Editor) with an extensive philatelic knowledge.



New Member

We welcome Henri J. Mackor, from West Warwick, Rhode Island, to our membership. Henri's collection interests are Netherlands and Oversea Territories (including the Japanese Occupation of the Dutch Indies), stationery, and postal cards.

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer's report for 2018 is summarized in the Table below.

Starting Balance	1-1-2018	\$ 12,048.42			
In:	Dues	\$ 1,437.64	Out:	Magazine	\$ 2,333.93
	Ads	\$ 1,300		Ad. Min.	\$ 14.98
	Donations	\$ 115			
	Total In	\$ 2,852.64		Total Out	\$ 2,348.91
	Gain (In-Out)	\$ 503.73			
Ending Balance	12-31-2018	\$ 12,552.15			

As you can see we ended up with a gain of \$ 503.73.

The income from \$ 115 in donations (thanks!) plus the \$ 1,300 income from the advertisers (thanks to Advertising Manager Meindert Mossels' diligence) accounts for the positive outcome. Please consider our advertisers when dealing with philatelic matters.

Since the balance is about \$ 12,550 we do have a bit of a cushion and I see no need to increase the dues this time.

However, we should take a serious look at how the membership dues paid reflect their actual costs.

As of 1-1-2019 we have 79 (87 last year) paying members of which 46 (47) receive a digital version only, 9 (10) receive a hardcopy only, while 24 (30) receive both a digital and hardcopy version. We are also sending out 11 complementary hardcopies to our advertisers, philatelic organizations and philatelic libraries.

The membership dues of \$ 1,437.64 did not cover the cost of the Magazine (\$ 2,333.93).

Of the \$ 2,333.93 Magazine costs, \$ 1,436.64 was for printing and \$ 897.29 for mailing.

We are printing 50 copies per issue and since we are publishing six issues per year the cost of printing is $\$ 1,436.64 / 300 = \$ 4.79$ per copy each issue. Mailing to US members was \$ 2 per issue and \$ 6.25 for the rest of the world (ROW), making for totals of \$ 6.79 (US) and \$11.04 (ROW) expenses per issue. This amounts to \$ 40.74 (US) and \$ 66.24 (ROW) for a year.

Of the 44 hardcopies going out every other month 32 go to US members, and 12 go to rest of the world, seven of which are freebies. The annual hardcopy dues are \$ 25 (US) and \$ 35 (ROW) respectively. The US hardcopy members pay \$ 15.74 (\$ 40.74 - \$ 25) less than they cost, while the five (ROW) hardcopy members pay \$ 31.24 (\$ 66.24 - \$ 35) less than they cost. The seven ROW complimentary copies cost us $7 \times \$ 66.24 = \$ 463.64$

Realizing that the \$12,000 was sitting in a no-interest bearing checking account, it was decided, after consultation with the ASNPF officers, to convert \$ 8,000, over a period of eight months, into \$ 1,000 short term (9 month) CD's. The first one pays 2 %.

If anybody would like to comment please contact me at hkremer@usa.net or Hans Kremer, 50 Rockport Ct., Danville, CA 94526).

Recent Issues

Border Correction

December 3, 2018

As of January 1, 2018, the Belgian-Dutch border between the Belgian town of Visé and the Dutch towns of Eijsden-Margraten and Maastricht lies again in the center of the Meuse river. That may seem simple, but requires much work, such as adjusting a historical Treaty between the two countries dating from 1843. Also, one has to find agreements about the new border, nature and water.



Beautiful The Netherlands Wadden Islands: Texel

January 2, 2019

The stamp sheet about the island of Texel contains five identical stamps. Each stamp has a light orange background with a centrally-placed, big black 1, which connects with a white map of the island. Surrounding the map are photographs of typical images of Texel: the lighthouse of Eierland, the iron 'zeekaap' (ship beacon) near the village of Oosterend, a sheep pen, and a lamb (the island is known for its 'Texel' sheep). The



sheet contains a large island map, in which a panoramic photograph of the land marsh Slufter. Surrounding the island map are eight circles with photographs of striking sites and objects of Texel. The flag of the island is depicted in the lower right corner. Short descriptions are added to all these images. There are also three small icons (wind surfer, parachute jumper, and cyclist) symbolizing the touristic attractions Texel is known for.

Detailed information about the recent issues can be found at <http://collectclub.postnl.nl/>

This site also shows the personal stamps and silver stamps issued by PostNL.

Experience Nature—Mammals

January 2, 2019

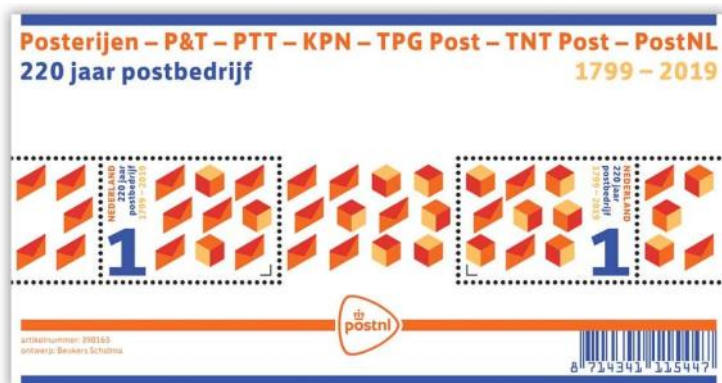
Each of the ten stamps depict a true-to-nature photograph of a mammal in its natural habitat. The background of each photograph continues, from a color-technical point of view, unnoticeably into the next and the sheet selvage. This suggests that the animal live next to each other in nature, but which is not true for all the animals shown.



220 Years Postal Enterprise

January 24, 2019

The sheet of stamps depicts in an abstract, graphical manner the development of the various postal enterprises throughout the centuries. The use of red and orange hues, combined with a special UV varnish, resulted in an exceptionally festive sheet of stamps.



350 Years Since Death of Rembrandt van Rijn

February 15, 2019

The most famous Dutch painter from the Golden Age, Rembrandt van Rijn, died on October 4, 1669. To commemorate the 350th year of his death, PostNL issued a real golden stamp with a self-portrait by Rembrandt. Only 3,500 of these 99.9% pure gold stamps will be issued (in an 'exclusive with box').

A 'regular' postage sheet with five stamps, in two designs, will also be issued. The sheet refers to the large exhibit of Rembrandt's work that is organized by the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. This exhibit will also feature the two self-portraits featured on the sheet.





**Beautiful The Netherlands
Wadden Islands: Vlieland**
February 25, 2019

The stamp sheet about the island of Vlieland contains five identical stamps. Each stamp has a light green background with a centrally-placed, big black 1, which connects with a white map of the island. Surrounding the map are typical images of Vlieland: the lighthouse, a copy of whale jaw, the little rescue house on the Vliehors, and a house on the Dorpsstraat with a blue top façade. The sheet shows additional typical sites and objects on Vlieland, arranged around a landscape photograph in the shape of the island. The orientation of this particular map has been changed slightly to make it fit on the sheet. A compass rose has been added to indicate the island's true position on the map.

Experience Nature—Stinzen Flowers
February 25, 2019

This sheet of ten stamps shows ornamental flowers that were typically found at old country homes in Friesland. These plants, when the country houses were abandoned, started to grow wild and whole fields may be covered by them.

Among the plants shown are the leek, hyacinth, and snowdrop.





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HIGHLIGHTS

- Netherlands Colonies - The J.F. de Beaufort Collection
- Pre-philately French military post in the Netherlands
- Postal History of WWII - The Stefan Drukker Collection
- International Air Mail
- Postal History of Albania
- Large number of single lots and collections of China
- Large specialised collection on the theme of animals
- Dutch East Indies banknotes overprinted "SPECIMEN"



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