

Dated Journal

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1308 Pin Oak Drive
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Sharing knowledge of Netherlands
& Overseas Areas philately since
1975

Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

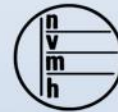
Volume 48/4



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 48/4

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Editor's Message

March, 2024

Dear Fellow Collectors,

I have received several positive reactions on our Curaçao and Suriname special issue of *Netherlands Philately*, edited by Alex Nuijten. In fact, Alex collected so much material that a second volume is called for, which is now in front of you. This volume is again four pages thicker than the regular versions of *Netherlands Philately*.

But that is not all! Future issues of *Netherlands Philately* will contain more of Deo van Wijk's 80 exhibit pages. Also, Jan Verster's story about the "Hanging Hair" Princess Wilhelmina stamp issued by Surinam in 1892, will have to be spread out over several volumes of *Netherlands Philately*.

I am really amazed and impressed by the ability of our ASNP members to produce high-quality papers on Netherlands (and its former colonies) philately. In contrast, other journals struggle to fill their magazines. Keep up the good work!

Also, our membership continuous to grow, as we welcome another nine new members! It is clear that the free e-membership has its appeal.

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 300 dpi or better). Contact the Magazine Editor in case of questions.

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The Netherlands Antilles, Early Mail 1697 – 1879, Part 2.

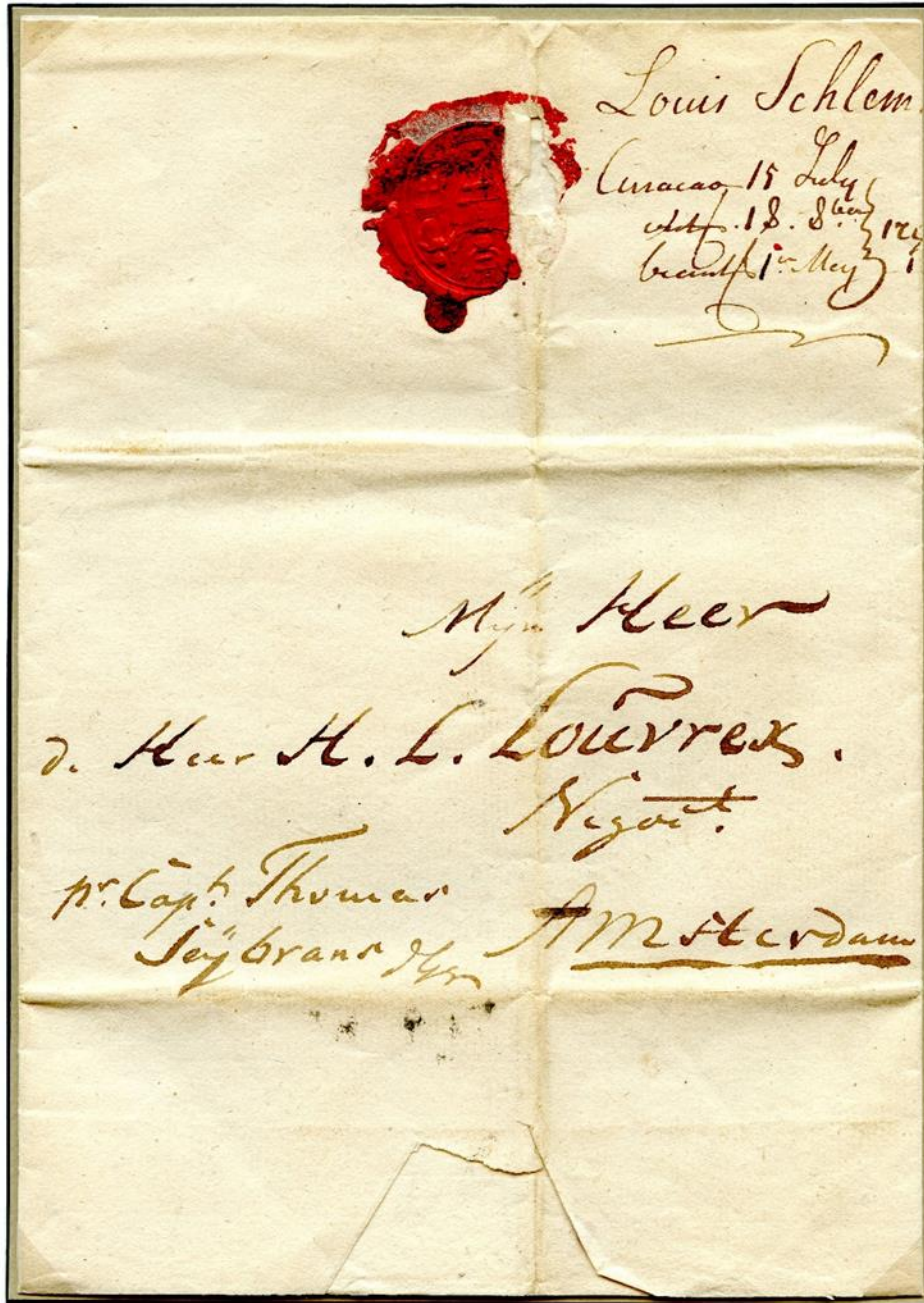
by Deo van Wijk †

Commission for the West Indian Trade 1792 - 1795, the Hague

(Commissie voor de Westindische Handel 1792 - 1795)

ORIGINAL LETTER

DUPLICATE LETTER
ON NEXT PAGE



Original letter dated Curaçao 11 July 1794 to Amsterdam. Routing instruction 'pr. Capt. Seijbrants D.G.G.' ('Dien God Geleide = whom God may escort') endorsed on front. There are traces of black ink of the in the Hague located 'Westindische Handel' handstamp '6 ST. WH'. Recipient's note that the letter arrived the 18 September 1794, a 69 days' journey to reach the addressee in Amsterdam. **The contents state that a duplicate letter was sent earlier with 'Per C. Gabriels' and that a triplicate was sent by 'Capt. Ephrain's' ship.** The duplicate letter, to which reference is made, is shown on the following sheet.

Juisen & Benders no. 6

Amsterdam
via the Hague

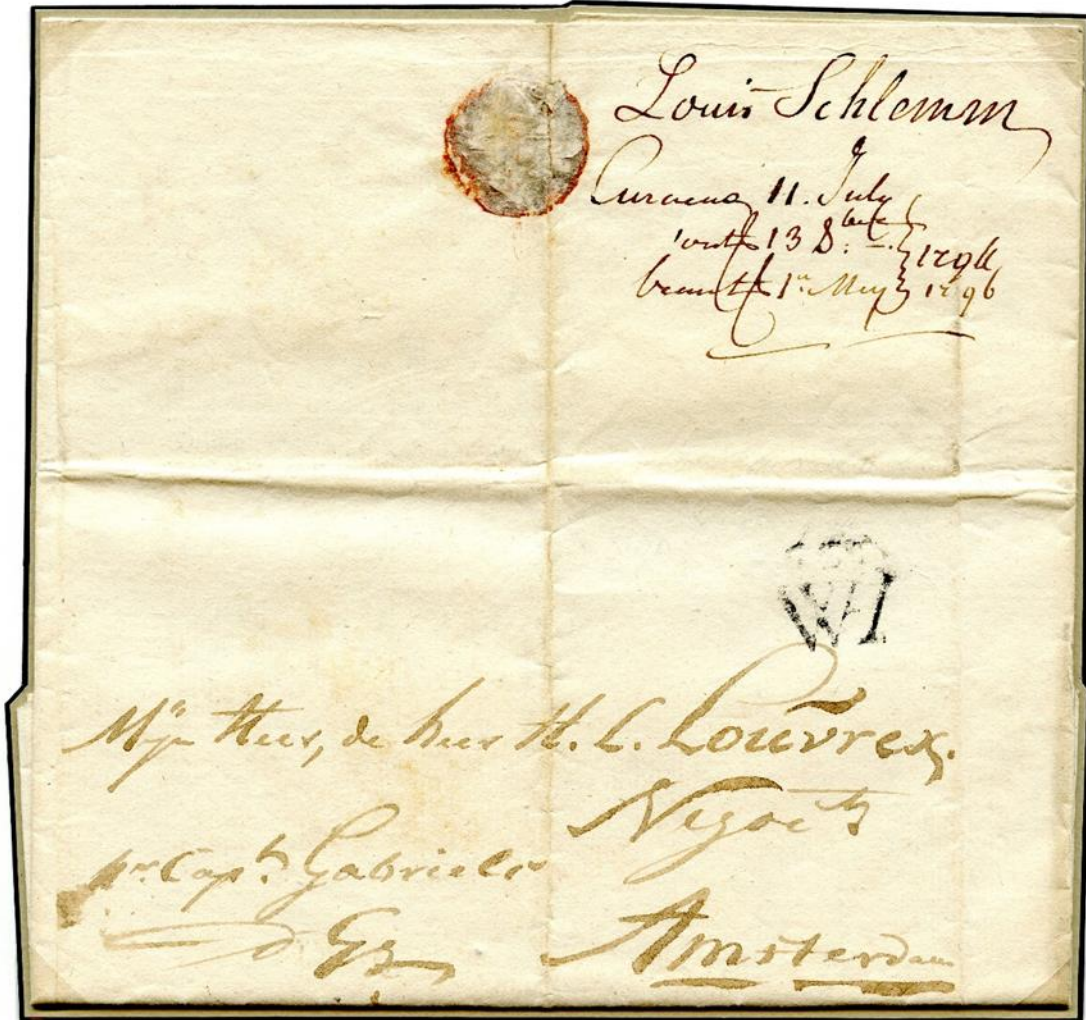
2. Commission for the West Indian
Trade 1792 - 1795, the Hague

Handstamp '6 ST WH'
Type 1

After the GWC as dissolved in 1791, the Republic of the United Netherlands took over its debts and possessions. Management was transferred to the Council for the Colonies in America and the Possessions of the State in Africa. The Council established the Commission for the West Indian Trade (C.W.H.), which remained in operation until 1795.

DUPLICATE LETTER

ORIGINAL LETTER
ON PREVIOUS PAGE



Duplicate letter dated Curaçao 11 July 1794 to Amsterdam. Routing instruction 'pr. Cap^t. Gabriels' noted on the front. Upon arrival at the office of 'Westindische Handel's' office in the Hague the letter was stamped **type 1** '6 ST. WH', 6 stuiver due at delivery by the addressee upon reception. From the inside of the envelope it is noted that the letter arrived 13 September 1794, a 64 days' journey to reach the addressee in Amsterdam.

6. ST.
WH

Type 1
'6' above
1st and 2nd stem of W
'S' above 3rd stem of W

Julsen & Benders no. 6



Curaçao 16 September 1795 to Amsterdam. Routing instruction 'pr. Capt. And. Miller' endorsed on front. Upon arrival in the Hague handstamp type 1 '6 ST. WH' (6 Stuver West-indische Handel). Two types of the handstamp are illustrated in Julsen & Benders. A 6 stuiver delivery fee was paid by the addressee upon receipt. On the back of the envelope it is noted that the letter arrived 18 November 1795, after a 63 days' journey to reach the addressee in Amsterdam, the fastest documented pre-1800 letter in this collection to reach the Netherlands from Curaçao.



Amsterdam
via the Hague

2. Commission for the West Indian
Trade 1792 - 1795, the Hague

Handstamp '6 ST WH'
Type 2



6 ST
WH
Type 2
'6' above
2nd and 3rd stem of W
'S' above 3rd and 4th
stem of stem of W

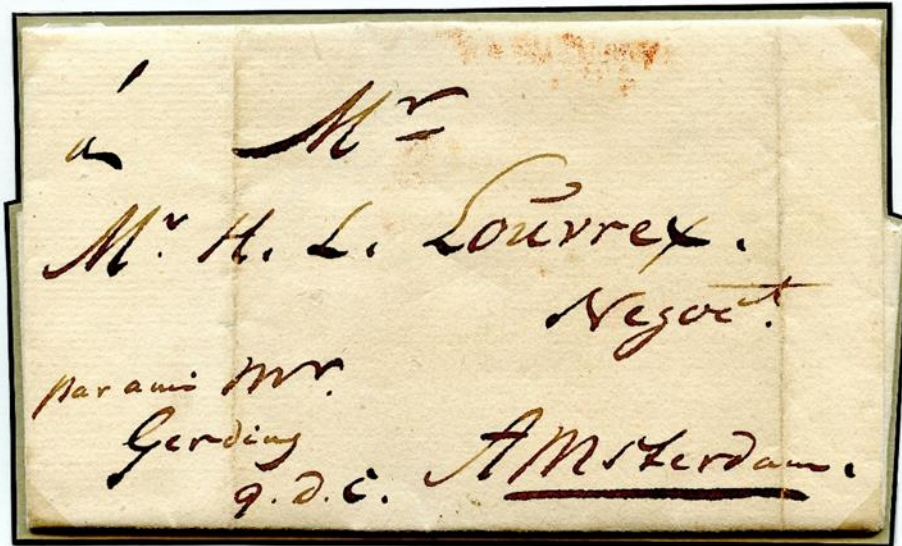
Curaçao 18 April 1792 to Amsterdam. Routing instruction 'pr. Capt. W. Pieters' in manuscript on front. Upon arrival in the Hague handstamped type 2 '6 ST. WH' (6 Stuiver West-indische Handel). A 6 stuiver delivery fee was paid by the addressee upon receipt. This letter is sent to Christoffel Beets in Amsterdam, a rare addressee on mail from Curaçao where almost all letters with the '6 ST. WH' Westindische Handel's handstamp are known on letters to H. L. Louvrex in Amsterdam.



Curaçao 6 April 1794 to Amsterdam. Routing instruction 'pr. Capt. W. Wouters / D.G.G.' in manuscript. Most likely arrived in the Hague and without any visible handstamp. On the back of the envelope it is noted that the letter arrived 26 July 1794 after a 111 days' journey to reach the addressee in Amsterdam.

The Batavian Republic 1795 - 1806

In 1793 the new French Republic declared war on the Republic of the Netherlands and the Stadtholder, William V. The troubles between Orangists (supporters of William V) and the supporters of the Batavian Republic spilled over to Curaçao. After the French army invaded the Netherlands in 1795, the underground movement gave rise to the Batavian Republic, which was proclaimed in the Netherlands in 1795 under French influence. The Batavian Republic instructed the colonial administration in Curaçao to stay in their post, but the Governor of Curaçao left and the colony went into chaos. Relations with Curaçao almost ceased, with a Provisional Director receiving intermittent instructions from the Batavian Republic. Correspondence from Curaçao to the mother country after 1796 is very scarce.



Curaçao 9 May 1796 to Amsterdam. Routing instruction 'par amis Mr. Gerding D.G.G.' ('Dien God Geleide = whom God may escort') endorsed on front. During the years of 1796 until 1806 there was no regular mail service to the Netherlands and letters to the mother country are extremely rare. This letter arrived on 3 October 1796 after 147 days journey from Curaçao. Henri Lamberg Louvrex owned a large trading office in Amsterdam (corner of Keizersgracht and Leidsestraat) together with Jacob van Lennep. The writer, Louis Schlemm, was a merchant on Curaçao, owner of a plantation and a colonial council member.



Curaçao 9 August 1804 to Amsterdam. Routing instruction 'betaalt aan / Vogler en Vier / Voor Briefpost / f. 7.17' endorsed on the front and without other postal markings. Until 1 January 1807 the French governed Curaçao except for short periods of British occupations, after that the British occupied the islands until 1816.

Amsterdam
via Bermuda

3. Batavian Republic
1795 - 1806

Capture of American Schooner
Bermuda Censorship 1804

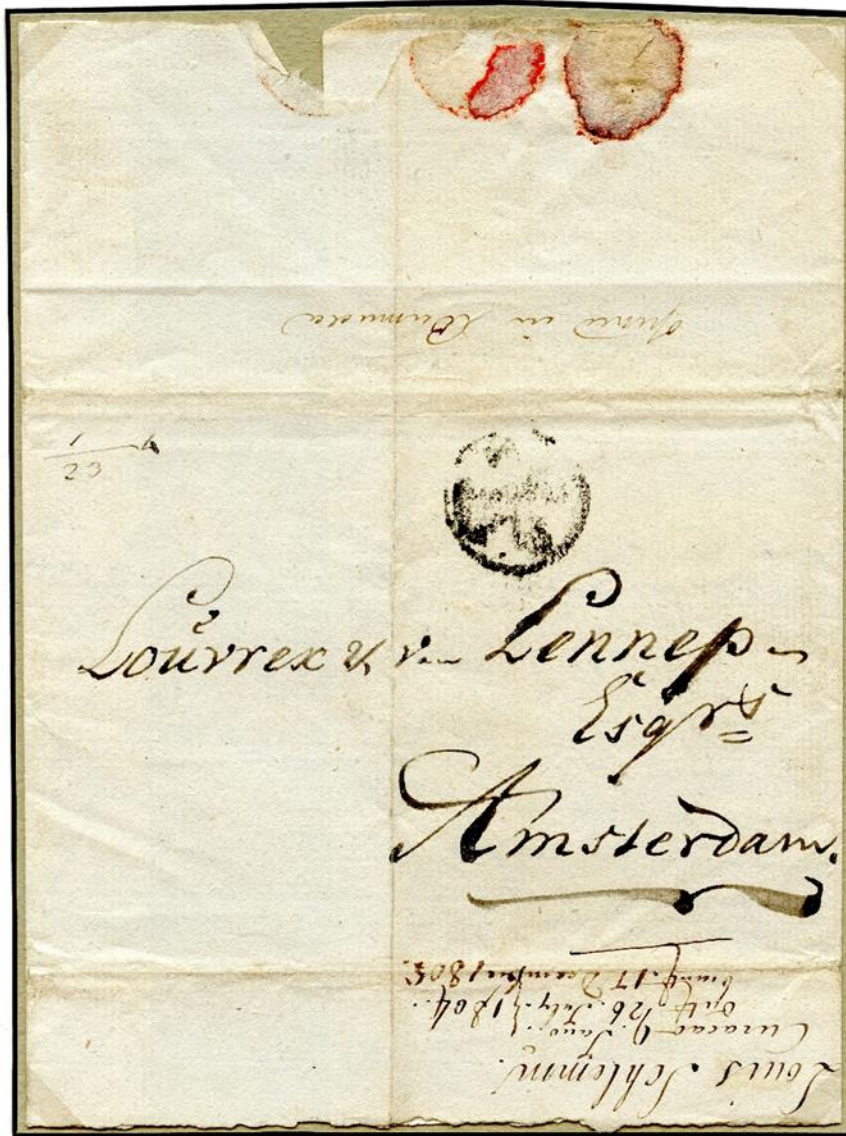
Opened in Bermuda

1/23

CENSORED by Vice Admiralty Court Bermuda in January 1804

'Opened in Bermuda'

'1/23 - 4'



BERMUDA, February 4.

His Majesty's sloop of war *Driver*, Captain Compton, arrived on Saturday, last from a Cruise.

Tuesday arrived the schooner *Sukey*, Samuel Lewis, Master, from Curacao, bound to Philadelphia, prize to his Majesty's sloop of war *Driver*.

There is a dearth of news this week, but there are several vessels hourly expected, from the States and West Indies, when the intelligence shall be communicated to the public.

Bermuda Gazette, Nr. 1043,
4 Feb 1804



Bermuda



Texelse Post Amsterdam
'A/T [Lion] P
[Posthorn]

Curaçao 9 January 1804 to Amsterdam, the Netherlands. CENSORED by Vice Admiralty Court Bermuda in January 1804, on reverse manuscript 'Opened in Bermuda' and on front manuscript '1/23 4' day of arrival in Bermuda.

The Netherlands was conquered by France and considered enemy territory by England, as were her colonies. This letter, written in Dutch at Curaçao on 9 January, 1804 to Amsterdam, was in the mailbag on the American schooner 'SUKEY' commanded by Master Samuel Lewis, bound for Philadelphia and was captured on 21st January by H. M. Sloop 'DRIVER' Commanded by Wm. Compton and arrived in Bermuda on 23 of January.

The cargo and ships papers were examined by the Vice Admiralty Court and its cargo of mainly hides and goat skins were beginning to rot. On 6 April 1804 'SUKEY' was released and allowed to proceed to Philadelphia. Most of ships papers and letters were retained.

This letter was fortunately released and carried by warship either directly to England or via Halifax. Arriving in Amsterdam on 26 July 1804.

British Blockade and Occupation of Bonaire

Bonaire was occupied by the British from 1807 until 1816 when Bonaire was returned to Dutch control in 1816 after the Treaty of Paris signed on 20 November 1815 formally ending the Napoleonic Wars.



Jamaica

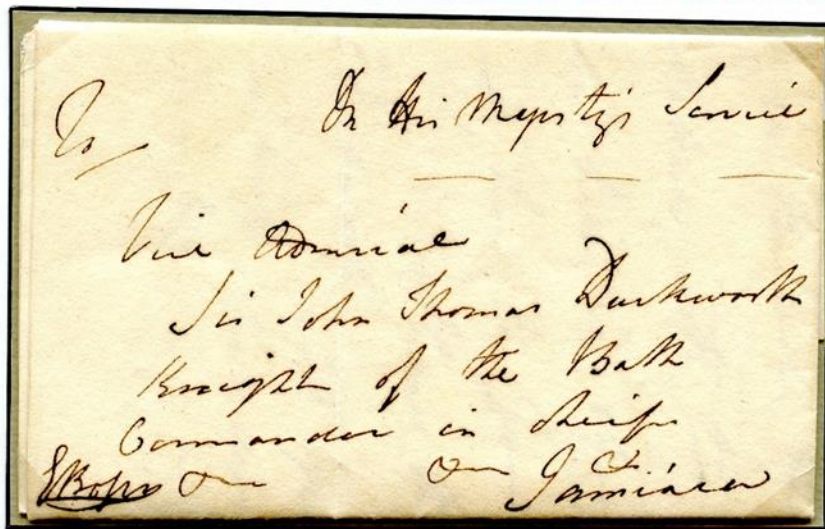


Bonaire



'His Majesty's Sloop Echo, October 1st 1804, off the island of Bonaire

ONLY ONE RECORDED BRITISH NAVAL O.H.M.S. SERVICE LETTERS FROM BONAIRE



British naval O.H.M.S Service letter from the Roads of Bonaire to Jamaica, datelined 'His Majesty's Sloop Echo, October 1st 1804, off the island of Bonaire. The letter is written by Captain Roger of the HMS Sloop 'ECHO' to Sir John Thomas Duckworth at Jamaica, commander-in-chief of the Jamaica station.

Transcription of the letter:

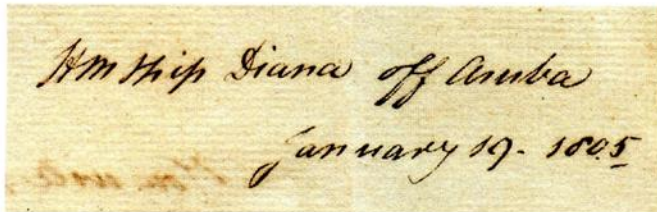
'His Majesty's Sloop Echo, October 1st 1804, off the island of Bonaire.

Having delivered the dispatches, which you did me the honour to intrust, for Admiral Dacres, onboard the Sanvillanto: to your order, I proceeded off Curaçao, and having made the NW end of the island of Bonaire, on the 30th of September, I fell in with a French lugger, which after a chase of two hours, run on shore, I immediately dispatched the boats under the Command of Lieutenant Jones, who has much credit, in his exertions in bringing her off, with little damage, proves to be the Hazard, Commanded by Capt Lam... pierced for sixteen guns, but only ten, four ponders mounted, and fifty men, a new vessel and sails fast, out of Guadeloupe, ten days, and had only made one capture of the Brig Hauke, from Trinidad, in Ballast, the... of which I have retaken, with two of her crew and have given him in charge of the Lugger to conduct her to Jamaica.

I have the Honour to be, Sir, with great respect, Your most obedient servant.

British Occupation of Aruba

This letter from Aruba is the historical proof in writing of the conquering of Aruba on 19 January 1805. Aruba remained under British control until 1816 when the island was returned to the Dutch in 1816 after the Treaty of Paris signed on 20 November 1815 formally ending the Napoleonic Wars.

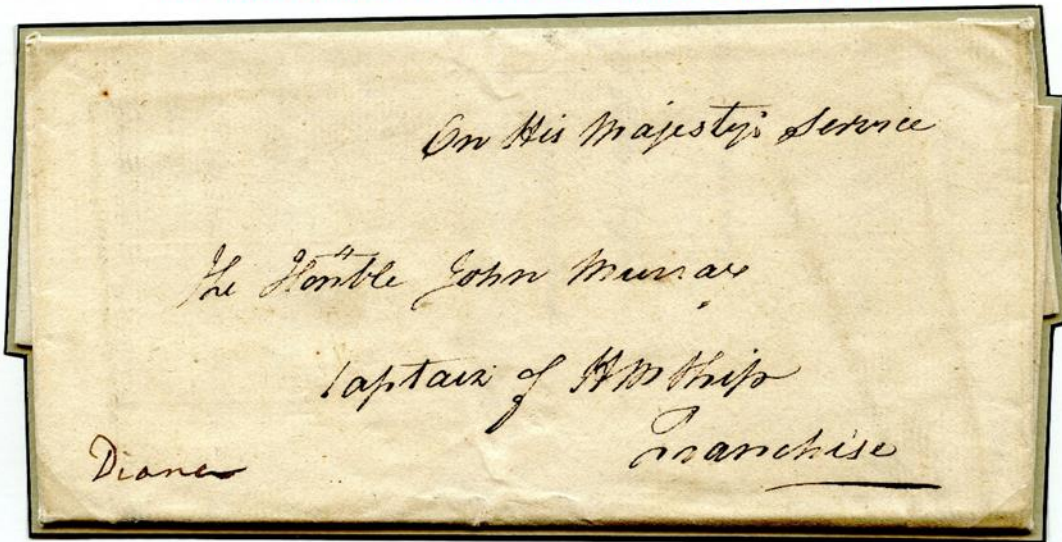


'H. M. Ship Diana off Aruba January 19 1805'



Aruba

ONLY ONE RECORDED BRITISH NAVAL OHMS SERVICE LETTERS FROM ARUBA



British naval O.H.M.S Service letter from the Roads of Aruba 19 January 1805 to the captain of H.M. Ship Franchise.

Dated 'H. M. Ship Diana off Aruba January 19 1805'. The letter is written by Captain Thomas James Maling, to Captain the Hon. John Murray, H.M.S. Franchise, where he writes of the occupation of the Island of Aruba.

Transcription of the letter:

'H.M. Ship Diana off Aruba, January 19, 1805.

When I had the pleasure of seeing you I stated to you my opinion of our recaptured vessel had been carried to Aruba, and my intention of going there in quest of her.

Yesterday morning observing that you went in chase to the Southward, I proceeded here and at one o'clock took possession of the Island, with the Marines and some seamen, the guns (except seven) having been spiked by the Diana and Echo, in October last, no resistance was attempted at the landing.

Our prize was found in the harbor also the boat, as you must be well aware of the consequence of this island to Curacao during a blockade of the latter. I have hoisted the English flag, and given the Command to Lieut. Truscote of the Royal Marines.

You will herewith receive a list of the vessels found here, and of the principal ordnances stores.

I am - Sir Your humble servant

T. J. Maling

British Occupation and Blockade of Curaçao

Curaçao was occupied by the British from 1800 to 1802 and 1807 to 1816 when Curaçao was returned to Dutch control in 1816 after the Treaty of Paris signed on 20 November 1815 formally ending the Napoleonic Wars. Curaçao was also under blockades until 1807.



Perth Amboy, New Jersey, USA

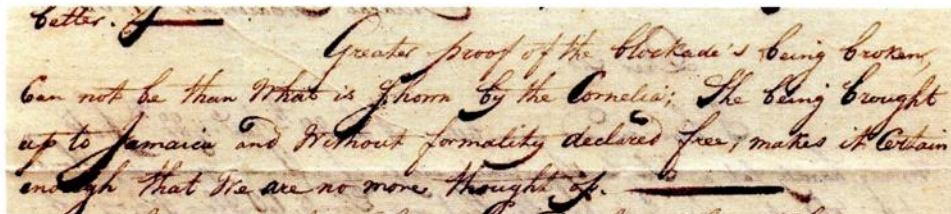
BRITISH BLOCKADE OF CURACAO 1806



Curaçao March 22nd 1806 to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, USA. Handstamped 'NEW . YORK APR 25' and straight-line 'SHIP' in red when landed in New York.

Rated '10c' in red ink, Act of March 2 1799, inland rate 8 cents up to 40 miles plus 2 cents ship fee.

This letter shows that the British blockade was not very successful.



Transcription of a part of the letter mentioning the blockade of Curaçao:

Greater proof of the blockade's being broken can not be than what is shown by the *Cornelia*; she being brought up to Jamaica and without formality declared free, makes it certain enough that we are no more thought of.

[To be continued in future issues of "Netherlands Philately."]

WW II Suriname Censor Markings Updated.

by Richard Bennink

There have been several contributions to information on WWII censorship in Suriname. The first was Frank Julsen's monograph in 1970 which expanded on an earlier work by J.D. Riddell. The second, from P.C. Van Westering, was published in the mid-1970's in *De Postzak*. I have reviewed these articles, whose primary focus tends toward a description of the Suriname censorship office, its personnel and processes, as well as mail to and from two internment camps in Suriname. He interviewed and corresponded directly with former staff of the office and provides an extended discussion of the reasons for censoring mail, namely, security for the bauxite mines and the presence of many residents with German sympathies. The third source is Erfmann & Stuut's 2011 work which includes a broad discussion of activities in Suriname during WW II. These last two works have to my knowledge never been translated into English. I offer these updates to combine data from all three of these important resources with my own accumulation so that we might obtain the most accurate information.

I met Frank Julsen, an early member of ASNP, at CHICAGOPEX 1970 at a meeting of collectors of philatelic material from The Netherlands. At the age of 27 I had recently resurrected my childhood collection of stamps. High school, college, grad school temporarily took my interests elsewhere and the collection rested in an upstairs closet in my parents' home. Being the descendent of four grandparents who were born in The Netherlands I decided to attend this show where there was to be a meeting of The Netherlands Philatelic Society of Chicago.

Having met Frank and other collectors of Dutch material I was intrigued by his newly published monograph "THE CENSOR MARKINGS OF SURINAM: 1940-45" and purchased a copy. My motivation was to support the publishing of information regarding Dutch material. I had never seen any of these covers and my focus up to that point was stamps. I asked Frank to sign my copy which he did "With all best wishes to a new 'Dutch' specialist." After that "baptism" I headed for the bourse to look for covers. At one dealer's table I found several but one caught my interest. I referenced it in Frank's monograph and discovered it was Type A-3 with an earliest date known of FEB 11 1943, the date of my birth. The cover in my hand was marked JAN 14 1943. I paid the \$5.00 price without haggling and immediately went back to find Frank Julsen.

He was still in the meeting room and I approached him with a big smile. "Look what I just bought." He immediately stated that it was earlier than any he had ever seen and asked me what I paid for it. He said he would pay me \$7.50 and I declined claiming that I was now going to collect Suriname Censor Marks from WW II. He also explained that once an author publishes EDK and LDK (earliest and latest date known) you can expect all kinds of new material to come out of the woodwork. I began accumulating Suriname covers and five years later exhibited 54 pages at a ROMPEX show in Denver where one of the APS judges said he had never seen so much of this material. His comments had a rather derogatory tone "You must have put all the material in your collection into this exhibit." I responded, "No, only about half of it."

Dates follow the European style of day, month, year, eg. 2.11.43. Julsen used the American style in his Suriname book and switched to the European style in the Curacao book. I believe they should be shown in the actual style in which they were used. Julsen's original typology provides the outline in this article. Dates in **bold type** are unchanged from Julsen's monograph. The dates shown underlined are from my collection. Van Westering's are marked with + and Erfmann & Stuut's are marked with ^. The dates that are noted with an asterisk * are either from another collector or noted in an auction catalogue.

Censor Date Markings

D-1 (straight- line)

EDK: 13.06.40^ LDK: 18.01.44

D-2 (Internment camp mail)

EDK: 08.06.41 ^ LDK: 22.10.45^

D-3 (circular)

EDK: 09.06.41 LDK: 17.08.45+

290840 SEP 16 1942



Civilian censorship officially began on 17.5.40 and ended on 17.8.45 according to Van Westering's conversations with Chief Censor A. Morzer-Bruyns except for mail to/from the Internment Camps which was handled by the camp commanders not the censorship office in Paramaribo. Most of the departure cancels are from Paramaribo but Nickerie and Albina are also noted.

Censor Identification Marks

ID 1: cipher alone

EDK: 04.01.41 LDK: 23.04.45



ID 2: cipher in a circle

EDK: 22.07.41^ LDK: 14.08.45^

ID 3: lower-case letter alone

EDK: 04.11.40 LDK: 09.05.45



ID 4: capital letter in a box

EDK: 02.12.40+ LDK: 14.08.45^

ID 5: capital letter alone

EDK: 02.11.40+ LDK: 16.08.45

Usually in violet ink but black and blue are known.

Cipher within a circle: 1 – 20

Cipher alone: 1-8

Capital letter boxed: A-B, D-F, H, K, M-O, R, S, U-X, Z

Capital letter alone: A-B, D, F-H, J, M, P-S, W-X, Z and &

Lower-case letters: g, i, m, n, r, t

In addition to these ID numbers and letters listed by Julsen I have copies of x in lower-case and C in a box.

Van Westering states that the capital S was used only on internment mail but I have two copies which were not (Figures 1 and 2). Morzer-Bruyns informed him that there was no consistent system of having the same censor utilize the same ID device. From Van Westering's study it appears that the lower-case and capital letters without a box were used throughout the entire time frame.

Ciphers alone were used almost exclusively in 1940/41 and in 1945. Ciphers in a circle and letters in a box were used from 1941/45. Interestingly, in 1945 a number of covers have two different ID marks, one on the front and another on the reverse on the resealing label.

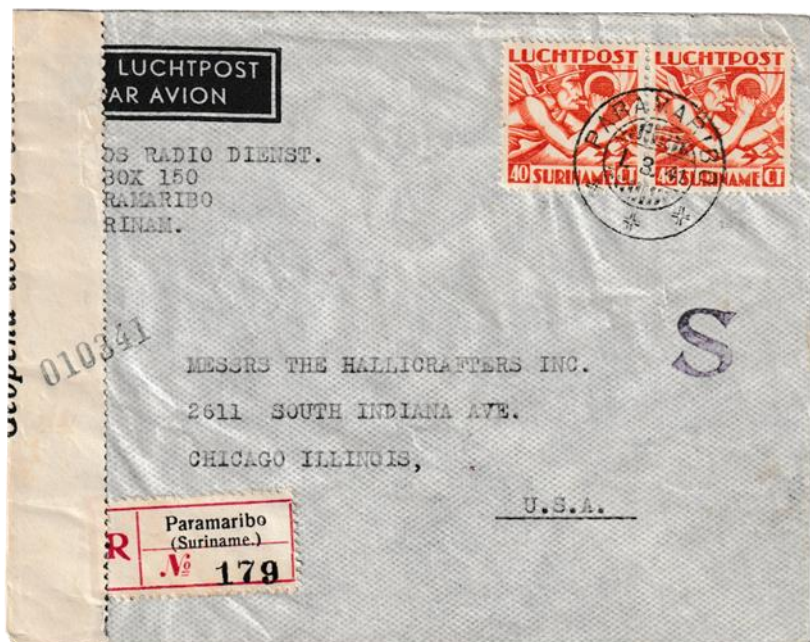


Figure 1: Capital S censor identification mark on March 1, 1941 cover to Chicago (USA).



Figure 2: Capital S censor identification mark on March 8, 1941 cover to Baltimore (USA).

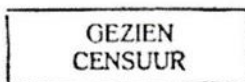
Unopened Mail marks

A-1a:
EDK: 13.06.40 LDK: 06.05.42^

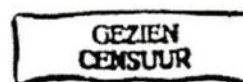
A-1b:
EDK: 01.05.40 LDK: 14.08.45^

A-1c:
EDK: 02.03.41+ LDK: 20.06.45

A-1d:
EDK: 31.03.42+ LDK: 20.12.44



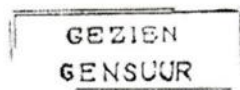
A-1a



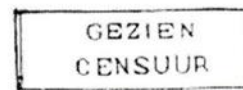
A-1b



A-1c



A-1d



A-1e



A-2

Julsen ends here but Erfmann & Stuuat suggest there is a Type A-1d with a double line rectangle and an A-1e (Julsen's A-1d) with only the double line on the ends of the rectangle. They do show an A-1d with worn outer lines disappearing on the top and the bottom. EDK: 31.03.42^ and LDK: 24.03.45.

A-2:
EDK: 29.08.40^ LDK: 25.08.45^

Applied with sealing wax the rectangle measures 27 x 14mm. There are only two known copies.

A-3:
EDK: 14.04.42+ LDK: 20.03.45

Van Westering and Erfmann & Stuu suggest there are four varieties of this mark based on measurements of the top and bottom lines. I am not convinced about this. They state measurements for the top line measures from 44-45.5mm and the bottom line from 46 to 48mm. I have 22 covers with this marking, 9 of them dated Nov 2 1943 which have measurements for the top line from 45-46mm and bottom lines from 48-49mm. One factor influencing the measurements is the amount of pressure exerted when applying the handstamp. I have a cover from Mar 17 1945 where the mark was applied with an obviously heavy hand on porous paper which measures 47 and 50mm. Also, Van Westering claims to have seen this marking only on private correspondence to or from Morzer-Bruyns. I have covers showing a broader usage.

CENSUUR
NOV 2 1943
SURINAME

A-4a Code A:
EDK: 27.11.41 LDK: 22.01.44

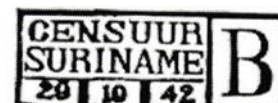
A-4a Code B:
EDK: 16.10.42+ LDK: 02.05.44

A4b Code A:
EDK: 21.01.45 LDK: 14.08.45

A-4b Code B:
EDK: 08.03.45 LDK: 13.08.45



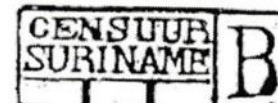
A-4a, code A



A-4a, code B



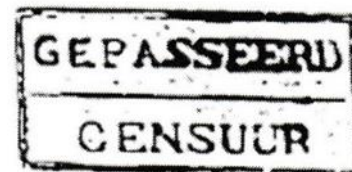
A-4b, code A



A-4b, code B

Erfmann & Stuu posit four sub-types based on measurements of between 44-45.5mm. for “Censuur” and between 46-48mm for “Suriname.” Since the dates for all sub-types overlap, I would argue there was probably more than one device created for each marking and the small differences are the result of the creator rather than another sub-type.

Both Van Westering and Erfmann & Stuu report another rare marking, not listed by Julsen, which was issued on 28.10.44. The rectangle measures 48 by 21.5mm. Van Westering reports this marking only appears during a time when Morzer-Bruyns was hospitalized and C.C.J. van der Kuyp, another censor/philatelist was in charge.



Resealing Labels

Erfmann & Stuu report a previously unknown label: “Geopend Dienstentoezichtverordening 1939” on a letter from Suriname to Curacao dated 17.5.1940 (Figure 3). It was discovered in 2007. The text is printed tete-beche and is 112mm in length. It was used in late 1939 until May of 1940 and suggests that Suriname began censoring mail prior to the invasion of The Netherlands, far earlier than reported by Julsen. Hence, they record this as Type B-1 and renumber the remaining types. I have kept the Julsen and Van Westering numbers.

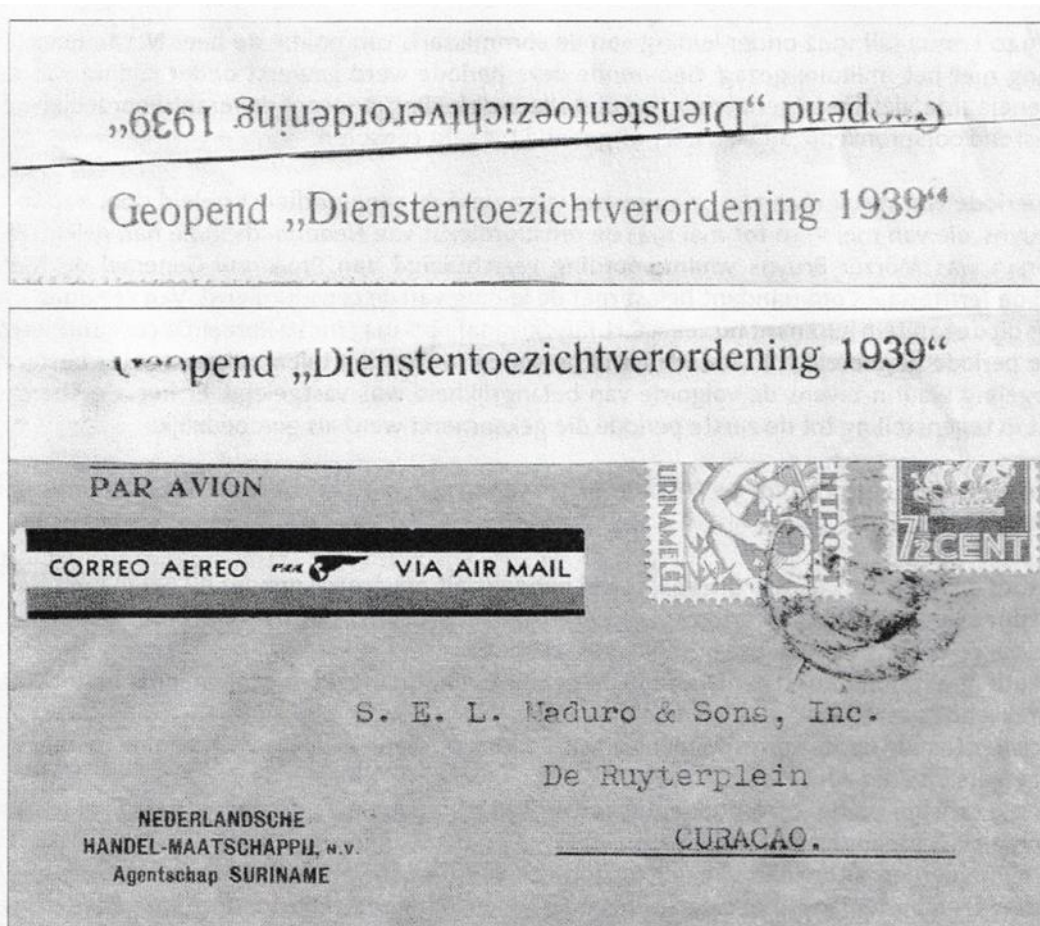
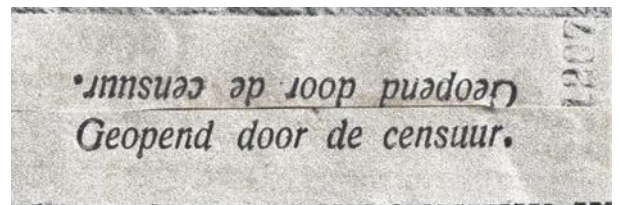


Figure 3: Resealing label Geopend „Dienstentoezichtverordening 1939“ on a letter from Suriname to Curacao dated 17.5.1940.

B-1a
EDK: 12.05.40+ LDK: 11.01.41

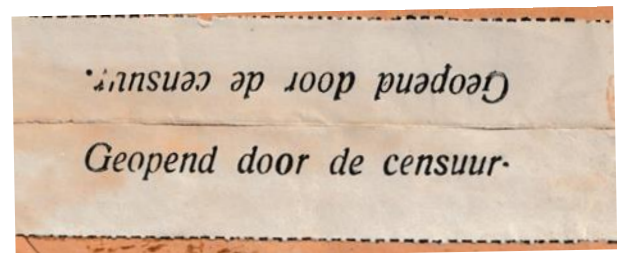
The length is 64-66mm and is the only label that was printed tête-bêche. Julsen notes a “very scarce variety” of this label with a missing period after one of the inscriptions. He does not give it a separate designation but I refer to it as B-1a’m’ for missing period. Also, I have found another sub-type where the period is not missing but raised which I designate as B-1a’r’ for raised period. In addition, on the side with the raised period the second “o” in door is heavier and on the normal side the “d” in door is heavier. I have 27 copies of the missing period and 16 copies of the raised period along with 37 copies of normal B-1a which leads me to believe that neither variety is all that rare, just unusual. The nearly simultaneous usage of all three suggests that the differences may be due to poor typesetting and a rush to put these labels in use.



B-1am
EDK: 18.05.40^ LDK: 10.01.41^



B-1ar
EDK: 06.07.40 LDK: 30.12.40

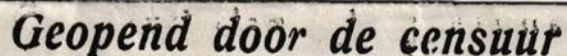


B-1b
EDK: **14.01.41** LDK: 30.08.41



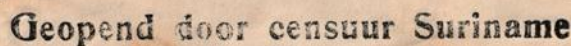
Type set for this is exactly like B-1a without any period and only one line of 64-66mm per label. The earliest known use of this label is only 3 days after the last known use of the previous label.

B-2
EDK: 17.01.41^ LDK: 16.09.41^



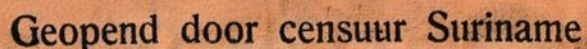
The length of the inscription is 71.5mm. Julsen reports "a scarce variation" with a smaller font for the "r" in "door" which is noted in the illustration.

B-3
EDK: 04.11.40* LDK: 19.04.43^



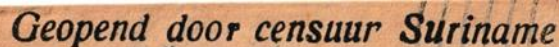
The length of the inscription listed varies from 88-94mm. See note following B-5 below.

B-4
EDK: 10.01.42* LDK: 26.11.42^



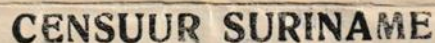
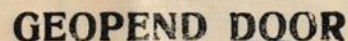
The length of the inscription varies from 83.5-86mm and is printed on off-white, coarse paper. See note following B-5 below.

B-5
EDK: 25.11.42 LDK: 31.05.43^



Measuring 81-84mm and on brownish paper Julsen separates these into three sub-types. Having over 40 covers with this re-sealing label, the three different styles noted by Julsen fall into about 1/3 of each type he suggests. The EDK of each are within 27 days of one another and the LDK are within the same month. For these reasons I do not think the slight differences in length provide the basis for suggesting three separate sub-types. I suspect the differences are due to faulty typesetting as well as paper shrinkage. I would argue in favor of these all being designated as simply B-5 labels.

B-6
(Blue)
EDK: **06.05.43** LDK: 21.11.43^
(Cream)
EDK: 12.08.43 LDK: 06.02.45



This is the first use of fine textured colored paper. The text is from 81-84mm. There is some overlap in the use of the two colors although the blue is used first.

B-7

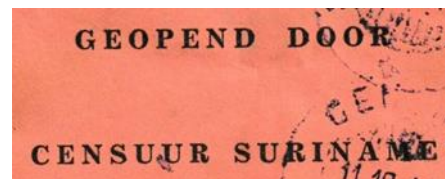
(Blue-green) EDK: 14.05.43[^] LDK: 13.12.44
(Yellow-orange) EDK: 07.06.43 LDK: 07.01.45[^]



The text again varies between 32-34mm for the top line and 44-46mm for the bottom line. Later dates of the yellow-orange usage are found only on internment camp mail. The colors were used simultaneously. In his conversations with Morzer-Bruyns, Van Westering learned that during the late stages of the war paper was in short supply and a variety of colors was utilized for resealing labels. Some want to attempt to force these different colors into different varieties and in one sense they are. However, due to minor shade differences plus the effects of aging and climate I think this is an impossible and unnecessary task. I do not think that suggesting separate sub-types contributes all that much to philatelic knowledge. Van Westering agrees with this conclusion and it also applies to the next type.

B-8a

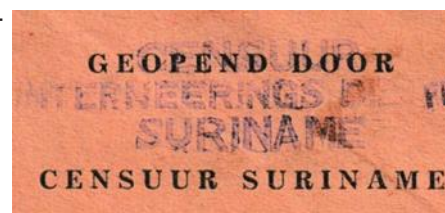
(Salmon) EDK: **13.08.44** LDK: 24.07.45[^]
(Chartreuse) EDK: **20.08.44** LDK: 18.12.44
(Green) EDK: 22.09.44 LDK: 24.07.45[^]
(Cream) EDK: 20.08.44[^] LDK: 22.02.45
(Orange-yellow) EDK: 02.09.44[^] LDK: 22.01.45[^]
(Yellow-buff) EDK: 22.08.44 LDK: 24.07.45[^]



From the above record of dates, it appears that all colors were used simultaneously.

B-8b

(Yellow-buff) EDK: 05.02.45 LDK: 24.12.45[^]
(Salmon) EDK: 17.02.45 LDK: 16.08.45



The only difference between 8a and 8b are in the first line. The spacing between "GEOPEND" and "DOOR" in 8a is 5mm and in 8b it is 3 mm. There are covers of this last type of resealing label with later dates but they are on Internment Camp mail which was handled by camp commanders rather than the Censorship Office in Paramaribo although they apparently utilized the same resealing labels as noted in this last illustration.

Van Westering's conversations with Morzer-Bruyns reveal that several censors were also philatelists and had a tendency to be creative with their application of marks and labels. Erfmann & Stuuat mention this same fact, including that Erfmann's father was a naval officer who worked with naval censorship. This is confirmed by the presence of Gezien Censuur markings and Geopend Door marks on the same cover and a number of "odd" combinations on covers addressed to or from Morzer-Bruyns. Van Westering and Erfmann & Stuuat report four types of internment marks and their works should be consulted for a more complete discussion.

In concluding his seminal work Frank Julsen notes that he "will be grateful for additional information from collectors who will compare this study with markings and labels in their own collections." I would make the same request so that we might continue to have available the most accurate data.

References

- Erfmann, W.K. and Stuuat, E.B. *Posthistorie van het rijksdeel Suriname: 1660-1975*. Publication of Po en Po, 2011.
- Julsen, Frank. *The Censor Markings of Surinam: 1940-45*. 1970. Netherlands Philatelic Society, Chicago, 1970.
- Van Westering, Paul Chr. *Postcensuur in Suriname: 1939-1947*. De Postzak. Journal of Po en Po. July, 1971 #99 – Dec. 1975 #108/9.

With Hanging Hair, Part 1.

by Jan Verster

Introduction

On 1 October 1892, Surinam issued a set of six stamps [NVPH 23-28, Scott 25-30] featuring a portrait of Princess Wilhelmina as seen in Figure 1.

This article about this set was inspired by the previous article [PvR89] by Paul van Reyen in this journal. In it he wrote the following:

“We have seen that these stamps were available from October 1, 1892, which may be misleading because a decree of the Governor of Surinam of September 14, 1892 (In the name of the Queen!) states that those stamps which still carry the portrait of King Willem III will be replaced “by and by” with stamps carrying the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina.

The *Expanded Catalogue* [PK35] also states that apart from the 10-ct stamp these stamps are seldom seen postally used.

... an official government stamp auction in Paramaribo sold the 'remainders' of the set AFTER they had been cancelled in full sheets with the squared-circle cancel Paramaribo 2-9-1908, that is a date more than a full year later than the official date of demonetization! And now we can see something very interesting. In all my years of collecting I have never seen one of these stamps with a visible 1908 cancelation! Requests for copies with a visible 1908 date have not been very productive either. There is only one conclusion possible: All copies that clearly show this year have been very carefully 'destroyed' or at least removed from the market.”



Figure 1: Princess Wilhelmina with Long Hair.

I took this last part as a challenge: could I find an example with a 2-9-1908 cancel? Trying to do so led to an accumulation of material, which I eventually turned into a stamp exhibit. This exhibit earned a Vermeil medal at Vanpex 2019. This article is based on the research done for the exhibit. In it I hope to deal with the comments made above.

Spoiler alert: I did not find this cancel, but the search for it led to a more interesting story.

To begin with, the information in current catalogues is fairly basic.

The Scott catalogue says they were issued 1892-93, typographed, perf. 12½, without gum.

The NVPH catalogue says they were issued 1892, without watermark, without gum, perforation comb 12½, typographed by Johan Enschede & Zonen, last day of validity 31 July 1907. In addition, there exist specimen overprints, and the number printed is as follows:

Number Delivered					
10 Cent	231,900	12½ Cent	235,800	15 Cent	236,000
20 Cent	117,000	25 Cent	116,925	30 Cent	118150

Some of these were overprinted in 1911, so the above numbers are greater than what was actually sold.

Design

When Willem III died on November 23, 1890, his only surviving daughter, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria became queen. Born August 28, 1880, she was only 10 years old, so her mother Emma acted as regent until her eighteenth birthday.

To quickly produce a stamp issue Heinrich Raeder made an engraving of her portrait which was completed in April 1891. This portrait was based on a photograph of Wilhelmina (Figure 2) taken by the court photographer Hans Richard Ferdinand Kameke sometime before her tenth birthday. At the time she was still Princess Wilhelmina.

As it shows Wilhelmina as a young girl with her hair hanging loose, this series is now popularly referred to as “with hanging hair,” but was originally referred to as “child's head.”

Six values of the preceding issue, ranging from 10 cents to 30 cents, had the medallion with the portrait of Willem III removed and replaced by this new one of Princess Wilhelmina. The existing frame of the Willem III stamps which had been engraved by Eduard Schilling of Berlin was retained (Figure 3).

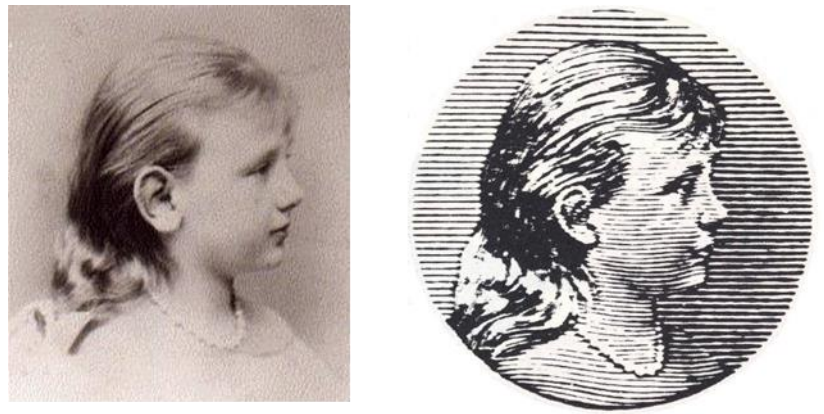


Figure 2: Photograph of Princess Wilhelmina by Hans Kamke and engraving from it by Heinrich Raeder.



Figure 3: Before and after medallion change.

The 10, 15, 20 and 30 cent stamps were printed in the same colors as the previous Willem III issue. The 25 cent was printed in ultramarine, the original color of the 25 cent Willem III (not the later green blue).

The only major change in color was the 12½ cent value from blue black to light violet (Figure 3).

There were color proofs made in three different shades, light violet (the chosen shade), lilac, and dark lilac (Figures 4 and 5). These proofs are imperf, but otherwise as the final issue.



Figure 4: The rejected colors: lilac and dark lilac.

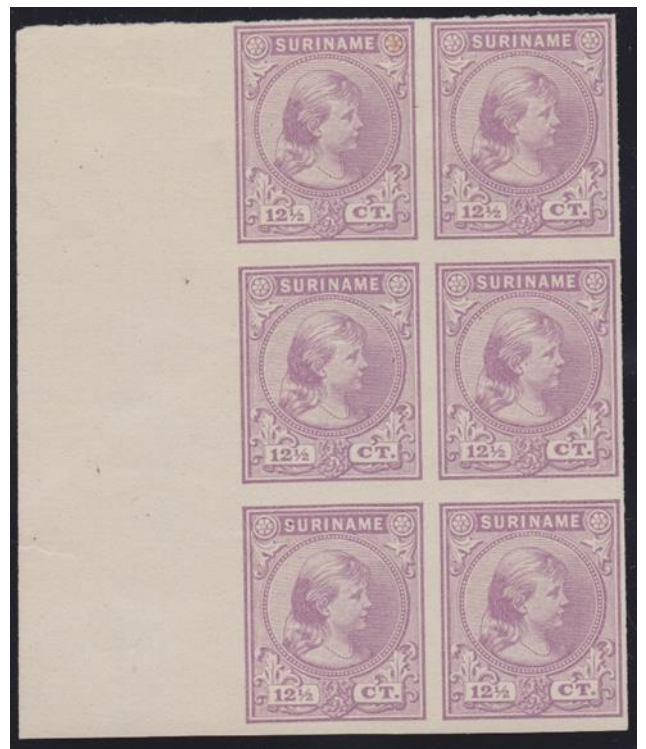


Figure 5: Color proof in the chosen color.

End of Validity

The NVPH catalogue gives 31 July 1907 as the last day of validity for all values. The Besluit of 15 July 1907, reported by a newspaper article in Suriname. *Koloniaal Nieuws- en Advertentieblad* dated 19 July, proclaimed this. It lists, among others, the postage stamps of 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 30 cent with the portrait of Her Majesty the Queen of 1892 (child head) which would become invalid and that they could be exchanged during the month of August for equivalent current postage stamps.

But the 25 cent is not included in this list!

Based on the Besluit that authorized the overprinted issue of 1911, we can determine that the 25 cent value was included in the Besluit dated 11 December 1906 which concerned the end of validity of postage stamps. The 25 cent overprints of 1900 would also have been included in this Besluit. In addition, the 25 cent type Veth (NVPH 53, Scott 56) was issued 1 January 1907, presumably to replace all existing 25 cent stamps.

From this we can conclude that the end of validity of the 25 cent value was most likely 31 December 1906, the same as the 25 cent overprints of 1900.

This should be corrected in the NVPH catalogue.

In [PvR89] it was stated that the NVPH catalogue had the last date of validity incorrectly as 31 July 1897. This was the case in editions between 1978 and 1994 that I checked, but had been corrected by 1996. The 1965 edition does have the 31 July 1907 date, so sometime in between this error slipped in.

Methodology

The previous article [PvR89] did not know when exactly the Princess Wilhelmina set was issued. To answer this and other questions, I started collecting data, primarily from online auctions like Ebay and Delcampe but also from any other sources I could find. I wanted to be able to identify postally used cancels and eliminate duplicates, remainders and CTO cancels as much as possible. Figure 6 shows a common example of a favor cancel.



Figure 6: Example of a favor cancel dated 4 October 1904.

Many times, the scan was poor and I may have made some errors in reading the cancels.

I collected data from September 2008 until September 2018. At the end I had a database with over 3200 entries of which 1327 were the issue of 1892.

General Observations

Previous sources stated that only the 10 cent value is common postally used. From Figure 7 we can see that in fact both the 10 and 12½ cent are equally common postally used. The 15 and 25 cent values are less common but equally frequent, the 20 cent is uncommon, and the 30 cent is scarce postally used.

Figure 8 shows the frequency of occurrence by year for the four most common values (10, 12½, 15, and 25 cent). The numbers start small in 1893, but increase at roughly comparable rates until 1899. They eventually drop off but at different times (1906, 1905, 1903 and 1900 respectively). These differences will be discussed when I look at the individual values separately.

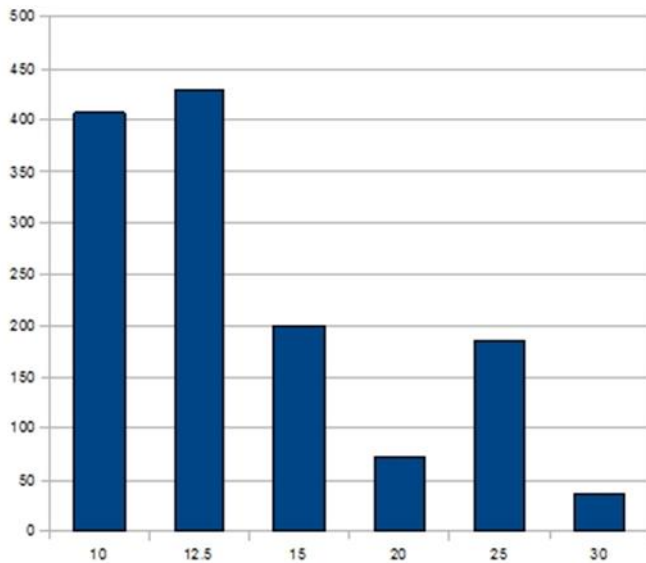


Figure 7: Frequency of occurrence by value.

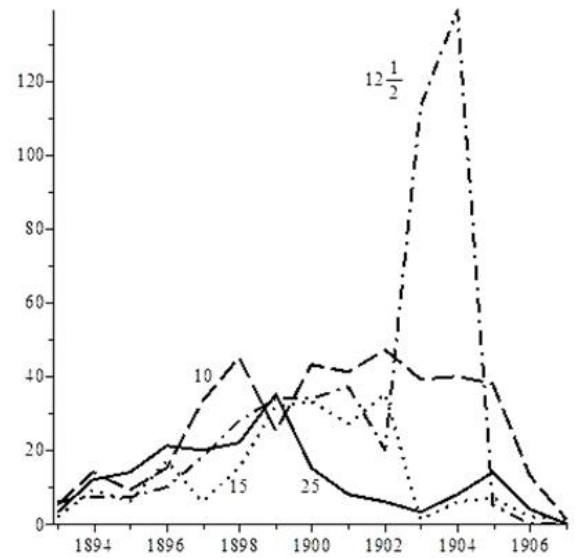


Figure 8: Frequency of occurrence by year.

As can be seen, all values were used beginning in 1893 but in small numbers at first. Until there is evidence that they were used in 1892, it can be assumed that they were first issued in 1893. Figure 9 shows some early uses from my collection and Figure 10 shows some late uses from my collection.



Figure 9: Early uses of Princess Wilhelmina stamps.



Figure 10: Late uses of Princess Wilhelmina stamps.

Table 1 gives the earliest and latest observed dates. The first column is from the first day cover catalogue by C. Avezaat as published in [SP06].

The 12½ cent to 25 cent Willem III stamps were not demonetized until 28 August 1898. They continued to be used until then usually in larger numbers than the Princess Wilhelmina issue. Figure 11 shows some of these uses.

The 10 cent Willem III was valid until 7 January 1900 but uses this late are very rare. In Figure 12 is an example from 17 August 1899. This is the only use I saw in all of 1899 of the 10 cent Willem III value.

Table 1: Earliest and latest observed date of usage.

Value	Earliest (C. Avezaat)	Earliest Database	Latest Database
10 cent	28-04-1893	3-07-1893	2-02-1907
12½ cent	3-07-1893	3-07-1893	16-12-1905
15 cent	20-11-1893	??-12-1893	22-06-1907
20 cent	7-10-1893	3-07-1893	25-02-1907
25 cent	31-01-1893	??-12-1893	12-12-1906
30 cent	23-05-1893	6-09-1893	12-06-1907



Figure 11: Uses of Willem III stamps from 1896 to 1898.



Figure 12: Cover to Netherlands 17 August 1899 with 10 cent Willem III stamp.

References

- [PK35] P.C. Korteweg, *Uitgebreide Catalogus van Nederland en Kolonien 1935-1936*, N.V. Hekker's Postzegelhandel, 1935.
- [PvR89] Paul E. van Reyen, Surinam 1892: Queen Wilhelmina with Long Hair, *Netherlands Philately*, Volume 14, No. 3, pages 50-52.
- [SP06] *Specialiteiten Catalogus 2006-2011*, N.V.P.H., 2005.

[To be continued in future issues of *Netherlands Philately*.]

The Long-Lasting Design of Dutch West Indies Revenue Stamps.

by Franklin Ennik

The example of the 1910 DWI revenue stamp on a receipt fragment shown in Figure 1 attracted my attention while I was googling eBay. It turns out that this stamp design has been in use for a very long time.

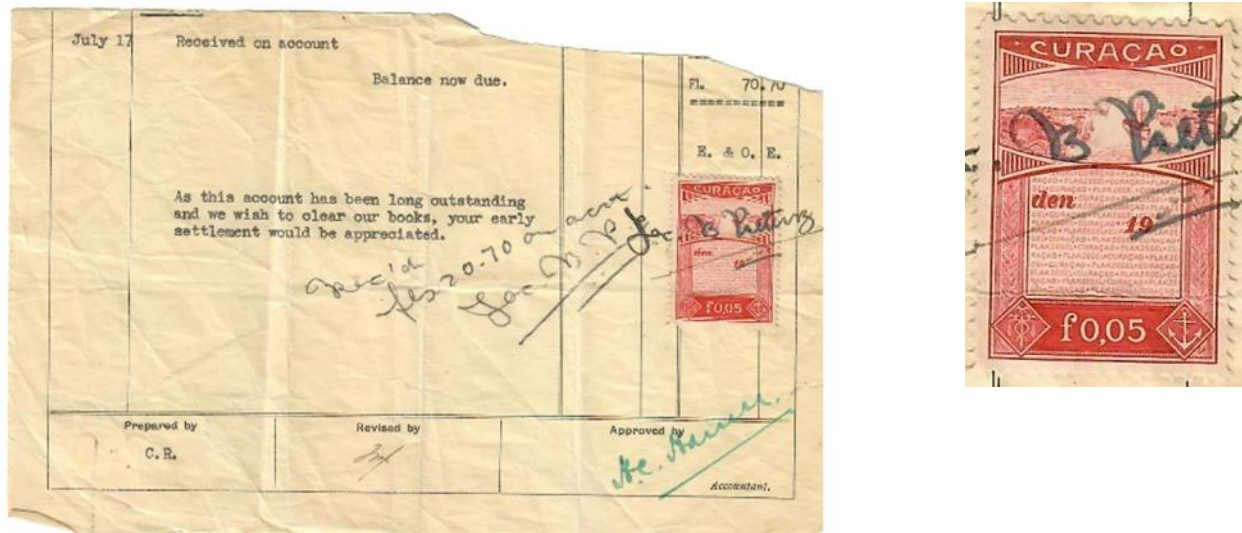


Figure 1: Receipt fragment with 1910 Dutch West Indies revenue stamp (shown enlarged at right).

The customer receives an invoice from a vendor requesting payment and once the billed amount is paid (in this case, Fl. 70.70), a receipt is issued with the red Curaçao 5 cent revenue applied to the receipt to verify that the required receipt tax was paid and the receipt is now a legal document and it has legal standing in court.

Each of the other major administrative Netherlands West Indies islands eventually was issued their own stock of these fiscal stamps. Examples of the various stamp designs I could locate are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Revenue stamps from Curaçao (left), St. Maarten (center), and the Dutch Antilles (right).

Not all of the Dutch West Indies islands received a tax stamp that was pertinent to them. The Curaçao design was likely the first issued, which was later followed by stamps specific to the other islands. Due to shipping delays during WW I, stamps were overprinted in 1915 to accommodate stamp shortages.

Print design varieties were produced with each new printing in 1925 and 1940, especially the detail of Sint Anna Bay, in Willemstad, Curaçao, on the top portion of the stamps and the anchor and denomination on the bottom of the stamp.

The American Bank Note Co. supplied needed fiscal and regular postage stamps to the Dutch West Indies administration government during WW II.

The 5 cent denomination was always printed in red; all the other denominations were issued in green, and with all these periodic printings there were four perforation varieties.

These revenues were issued in denomination values of 5 cent (always in red), 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, 75 cent; Florin values of 1,00, 1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2,00, 2,25, 2,50, 3,00, 4,00, 5,00, 8,00, 10,00, 20,00, 25,00, and 50,00 (always in green).

Shown in Figure 3 is a receipt indicating that a new resident, Lodewijk D. Gerharts, has come to live on the Island of Bonaire; registration is required by the Island Government every time a person moves. Apparently, specifically printed fiscals were not issued for Bonaire, so they used instead the stamps marked for Netherlands Antilles.

1939

EILANDGEBIED Bonaire

Nummer: 119

In het Bevolkingsregister van Bonaire staat ingeschreven

Naam: Gerharts

Voornamen: Lodewijk Daniel

Geboorteplaats-datum: Nederland dd. 29-9-01

Beroep: Koopman

Adres: Playa Pabau 6A

Afgegeven vrij van kosten en belastingen

Kralendijk, 1 augustus 1967

Paraaf: De ambtenaar van het Bevolkingsregister

D. A. G. G. G.

0.25

NED. ANTILLEN

INGSBUREAU

de 19

chertp.

NAIRE

Figure 3: Civil registration card.

These *plakzegels*, as they were called in Dutch, were still in use in 1987 in some offices but new supplies from the Enschede and Son's printers in Haarlem apparently finally ran out and were not being reissued. This notice appeared on <https://caribbeantaxlaw.blogspot.com/2016/04/de-zegels-zijn-op.html> on April 11, 2016. Translated, it laments the following:

The fiscal stamps are out!!

Curaçao still has in place the Zegelverordening (uit 1908) = Stamp Regulations (from 1908). For many important documents, such as a large number of judgments, petitions to the General Court and for registering documents, stamps must be affixed. A legal obligation therefore. Your tax adviser must also seal an appeal.

Now we have received the message that the stamps have run out. The receiver is sold out. So, on the one hand the government makes affixing revenues compulsory and on the other hand executing this legal requirement is made impossible. A week and a half ago we needed a lot of judgments. We prefer to affix ANG 10 stamps to them but they were sold out at the time, so we had to affix ANG 5 stamps. The judgments are more or less taped shut.

Now it seems there are no more fiscals at all. We still have around 20 in the office. Who makes an offer?

As a result of these stamp shortages, the PostNL decided to issue more efficient print forms with the needed fiscal denomination printed right on the form as illustrated with the ABN Bank withdrawal form shown in Figure 4.

The image shows a withdrawal form from ABN Bank. At the top left, it says "ABN Bank" and "Received from Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.". The form has several fields: "currency" and "amount" for the sum of money; "to the debit of accountname" and "accountnumber" for the account; "identification" for the withdrawal type; "signature" and "date" for the withdrawal details. A 25-cent fiscal stamp is printed on the right side of the form, with the text "NEDERLANDSE VERENIGING VOOR FISCALE FILATELIE" and "25" visible. The stamp is a red and white design. At the bottom left, it says "cash memo 07/017 (5-'90)".

Figure 4: Printed form with fiscal stamp printed on it..

I acknowledge with thanks the assistance of our member HansPaul Hager for providing information and images for this article.

References and Sources

Internet website: www.MullerTax.com follow link to CaribbeanTaxLaw.Blogspot.com/2016/04/
 Internet website: *Nederlandse Vereniging Voor Fiscale Filatelie*. Vrijdag, juni 07, 2019.

New Members

We welcome the following new members:

Thomas Almerini lives in Willow Grove, PA, and is interested in Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands Indies, Netherlands New-Guinea, Surinam, Rep. of Indonesia, and Rep. of Surinam.

Arnie Bresser, from Scranton, PA, who collects Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands Indies, Netherlands New-Guinea, Japanese Occupation N.I., coils and perfins.

Kim Brickman hails from Alameda, CA, collects Netherlands, Surinam and UNTEA, including proofs, essays, color variations, revenues and railroads.

Sue Burns from Truro, United Kingdom focuses on WW2 DEI airmail and the 1934 air race from London to Melbourne.

Stephanus Busono, from Somerset, NJ, is interested in Netherlands Indies, Netherlands New-Guinea, Japanese Occupation N.I., and Rep. of Indonesia, including stationery, cancellations and fieldpost.

Peter Elias from Plano, TX, collects revenues and railroads, franking labels, and computer-vended postage and personalized postage.

Jacques Greitemann lives in Hillegom, The Netherlands lists the Netherlands, cancellations and EO-Philately as his interests.

Herjan van den Hengel, IJsselstein, the Netherlands, specializes in the postal history of Suriname and Curaçao, including cancellations, proofs, printing errors and first-day covers.

Eddie IJspeerd, from Haaksbergen, the Netherlands is into Dutch postal automation (he has published in *Netherlands Philately* and was instrumental in the translation of the 'In de ban van UV-licht, merktekens en codestreepjes' which has appeared in recent issues of *Netherlands Philately*).

Martin Phillip, from Madison, AL, collects fieldpost.

ASNP Treasurers' Report over 2023

Starting Balance	1-1-2023	\$ 12,884.40		
	<u>In</u>		<u>Out</u>	
	Dues	\$ 369.12	Magazine	\$ 1,412.50
	Ads	\$ 900	PO&PO digitizing	\$ 300
	Donations	\$ 544.57	Surplus Books storage	\$ 300
	Total In	\$ 1,813.69	Total Out	\$ 2,012.50
	Loss	\$ 198.81		
Ending	12-31-2023	\$ 12,685.59		

Total ASNP membership: 137, of which 121 e-members only, 3 hardcopy only, and 13 receiving hard and electronic copy. In addition, there are eight Netherlands Philatelic Circle (U.K) members who receive an e-version.

Five free hardcopies are mailed to the Collectors Club Library (NY), the APS Research Library, Western Philatelic Society (WPL), Royal Philatelic Society (London), and the Bonds bureau, respectively.

We had a loss for the year of \$ 198.81. Since the end balance is \$ 12,685.59 we still have a healthy cushion.

Most of the income came from the \$ 900 paid by our advertisers (thanks to Advertising Manager Meindert Mossels' diligence). Please consider our generous advertisers when dealing with philatelic matters. We also are very grateful to those members who sent in donations.

On January 17, 2023 we invested in an \$ 8,000 12 months CD with a 4.15% interest rate. The total as per January 17, 2024 of \$ 8332.29 was reinvested in a 5.25 % 7 month CD.

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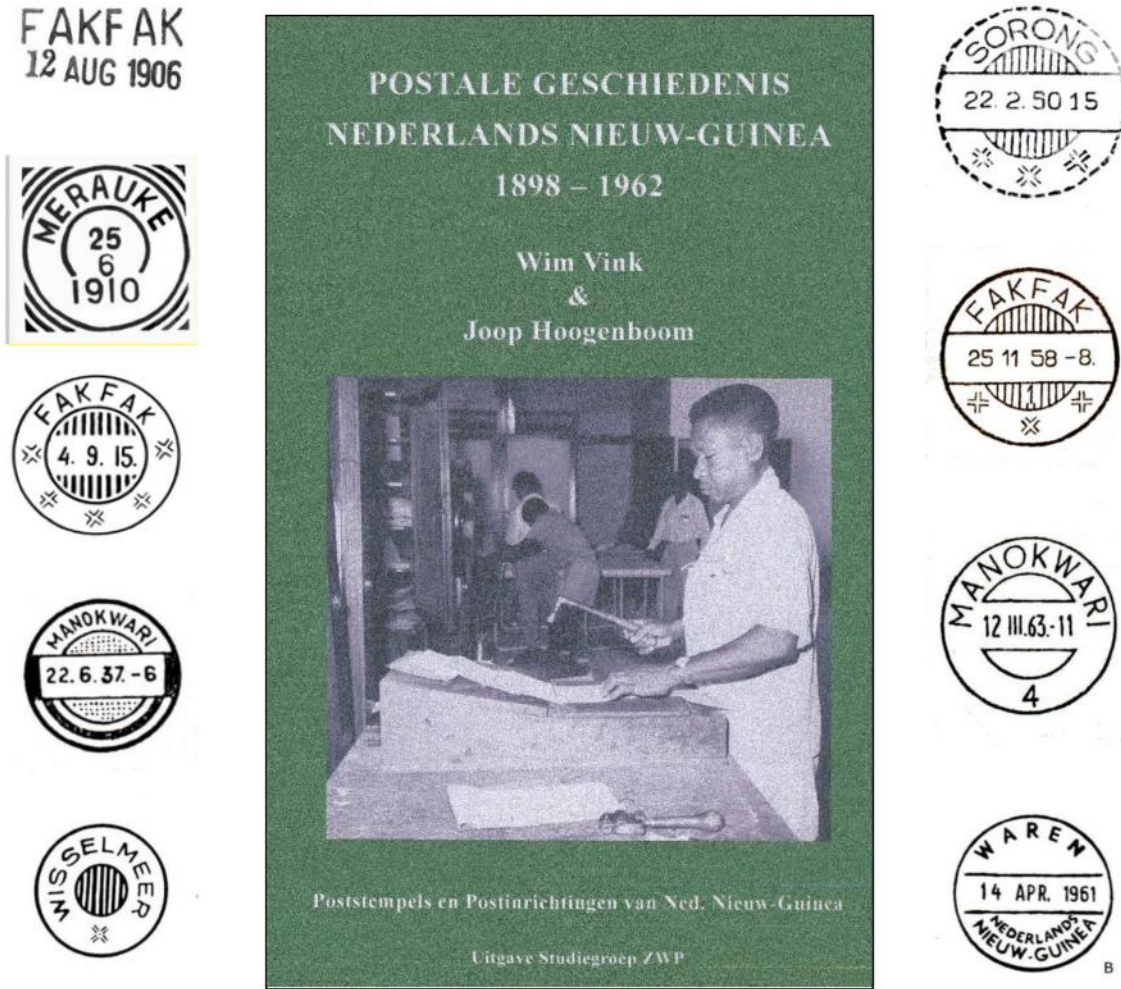
If anybody would like to comment or has questions please contact me (hkremer@usa.net) or write to Hans Kremer, 14 Jolie Ln., Walnut Creek, CA 94597, U.S.A.

The Postal History of Netherlands New-Guinea 1898-1962

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The book was issued at the 11th lustrum of the Studygroup ZWP and is available to non-members for \$30 / €30 (plus at least €18.50 mailing). Members pay €15 (plus mailing). To purchase, e-mail Nico de Weijer at njdeweijer@telfort.nl or N.J. de Weijer, Postbus 1206, 2280CE Rijswijk, Netherlands.



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