

Dated Journal

*FROM: Netherlands Philately
1308 Pin Oak Drive
Dickinson, TX 77539-
USA*

Sharing knowledge of Netherlands
& Overseas Areas philately since
1975

Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 48/5



TO:



PARTNER IN
THE GLOBAL
PHILATELIC NETWORK

CORINPHILA NETHERLANDS

YOUR CONSIGNMENT WILL
BE IN THE BEST COMPANY

OUTSTANDING RESULTS FROM RECENT CORINPHILA SALES



* incl. buyer's premium


CORINPHILA VEILINGEN BV
Mortelmolen 3 · 1185 XV Amstelveen
Netherlands
Phone +31 · (0)20 · 624 97 40
www.corinphila.nl


CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN AG
ZÜRICH · SWITZERLAND
Phone +41 · (0)44 · 389 91 91 · www.corinphila.ch

CONSIGN NOW !

- Two international auctions per year – in spring and autumn.
- We are always looking for specialised collections and valuable single lots, including coins, banknotes and picture postcards.
- Separate 'hard bound' auction catalogues for 'one country' or 'single owner sales' are our specialty.
- We are quite willing to discuss larger holdings in your own home.

WWW.CORINPHILA.NL

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 48/5

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
14 Jolie Lane
Walnut Creek, CA 94597, 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, Chicago, IL
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
stampculture@gmail.com
Arno Kolster
akolster@mindspring.com

British Representative

Richard Wheatley

Dutch Representative

Meindert Mossel

German Representative

Peter Heck

Magazine Editorial Committee

vacant

Editor's Message

May, 2024

Dear Fellow Collectors,

While travelling in Malaysia in March, I received an e-mail from Hans Kremer that he and his wife were going to visit the Houston area (where they lived before moving to California) early April and if they could come by for a visit. Little did I know that there were some ulterior motives for this request, so it was quite a surprise that when they arrived at our home a few day after our return from Kuala Lumpur, Hans informed me that I was the recipient of the Johannes de Kruyf Award! See the full story, and picture, on page 129.

I feel honored, but also obliged to stay on as Editor for a few more years.

This issue has just two articles, both continuing our very well-received special issues. Starting with the next issue, I will include some other material as well.

In a few weeks, my wife and I will travel to The Netherlands to meet the latest addition(s) to our family; my brother's grandson(s). One was born in March and the second is expected the end of May. During this trip, I also hope to pick-up some lots at several auction houses, provided I was the winning bidder. Wish me luck.

Ben

Table of Contents

Editor's Message	108	Johannes de Kruyf Award	129
With Hanging Hair, Part 2	109	Recent Issues	130
The Netherlands Antilles, Early Mail 1697 – 1879, Part 3	116		

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.

Netherlands Philately is published 6x per year by the American Society for Netherlands Philately, a non-profit organization founded in 1975 by Paul van Reyen and registered in the State of Illinois.

©Copyright 2016, the American Society for Netherlands Philately (opinions expressed in the various articles in the Magazine are those of the authors and not necessarily endorsed by ASNPN or this Magazine)

ASNPN is affiliate No. 60 of APS Adverting rates per issue are:
\$50 for a full page,
\$30 half page and
\$20 for a quarter page.

Website: www.asnp1975.com

With Hanging Hair, Part 2.

by Jan Verster

Ten Cent

The 10 cent value of the Princess Wilhelmina issue was one of the two values that are common postally used. This is because there are two common uses for this value. One is that this was the domestic letter rate. The rate also applied to letters to the Netherlands which went entirely by Dutch ship. Figure 12 (see Part 1) shows an example of this rate (although it uses the previous issue). The boxed NED:W:INDIE/STOOMSCHEEPEN/RECHTSTREEKS was used to indicate that the letter qualified for this rate.

The other common use is that the registration rate was 10 cents throughout the period of use of this issue, so the 10 cent value could be used as a makeup value for registered letters. Figures 19 and 21 show two examples of this rate.

In Figure 13 I have plotted the use by year of the ten cent values of both issues.

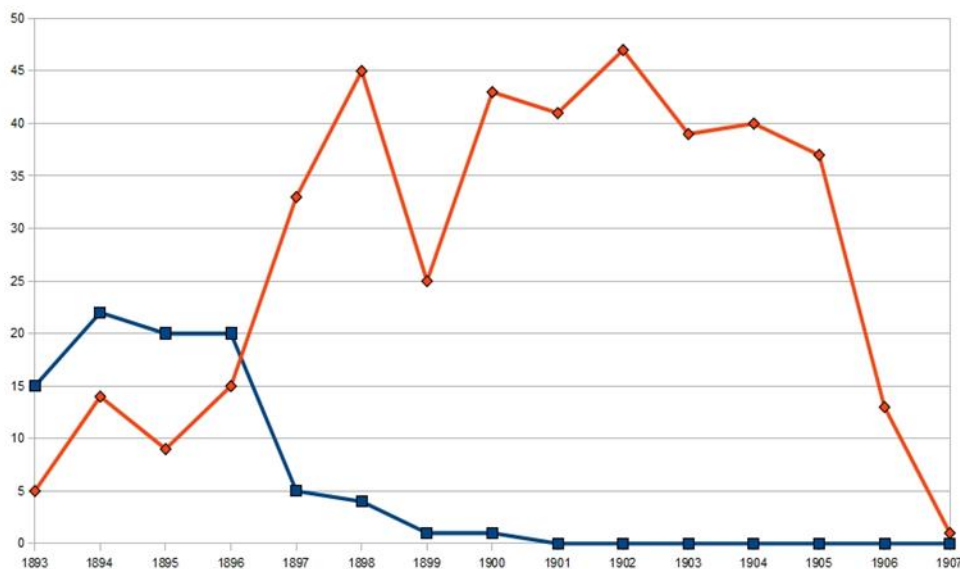


Figure 13: Usage by year of the 10 cent Princess Wilhelmina (red diamonds) and King Willem III (blue squares).

We see in 1897 a large drop in the use of the Willem III stamp and a corresponding increase in the Princess Wilhelmina stamp. This suggests that stocks of the Willem III stamp were exhausted around the beginning of 1897 and that the Princess Wilhelmina stamp came into general usage. Then its use is relatively constant until 1906 when it too drops off steeply.

On 12 March 1906 the 10 cent type Veth was issued, and there are very few uses of the 10 cent Princess Wilhelmina after this. This suggests that stocks of the 10 cent Princess Wilhelmina ran out early March 1906. Figure 14 shows an example.



Figure 14: Early use of 10 cent type Veth.

This analysis ignores one important fact. In 1898, almost six years after the stamps were delivered, Queen Wilhelmina was approaching her 18th birthday and her coronation on 6 September. Large stocks of the previous issue still remained. The government decided to demonetize the 12½ to 25 cent values on 28 August 1898 and to use up the remaining stocks of 12½ to 30 cent values by overprinting them with a value of 10 cents. In total, over 270,000 stamps were overprinted. This was far larger than existing stocks of the Princess Wilhelmina 10 cent value and should have had a large impact on usage.

But it didn't. The graph in Figure 13 has a dip but no significant drop. Postally used copies of the 10 cent overprints are actually quite uncommon. The vast majority of 1898 overprints are either mint, CTO, or remainder cancelled (see Figure 15).



Figure 15: CTO (15-09-1898), postally used (1901), remainder (22-12-1905).

I only found a couple of contemporary references to the sale of this issue. On 25 September 1898 a letter to the editor in *Nieuwe Surinaamsche Courant* described what appeared to be a near riot in the post office. People were raging, ranting, cursing, stamping feet and banging against the door. At one point someone opened a window and threw a youth inside. One person ended up with a chest injury. The writer felt that the stamps should have been sold by subscription so the public could go to the post office without the risk of being trampled to death.

On 30 October it was reported that the sales had ended, but that there still had been squabbling at the post office. None of the speculators escaped some bruising. I found recollections dated much later (1911) that there had only been one wicket open at the post office and that the entire issue had been purchased by a single party.

The last day of validity of this issue was 31 December 1905 (at the same time as the two 50 cent overprints of 1900 (NVPH 39 and 40, Scott 40 and 41)). The public was given the opportunity to exchange existing stamps for current stamps during the month of January 1906. It was later reported that the stamps exchanged amounted to a value of Fl. 9047.40. This might have included some of the 50 cent overprints, but these had been issued in small numbers so I doubt there could have been many if any. They were probably all 10 cent stamps and this amounts to over 90,000 copies, or one third of the entire issue. There was apparently not enough stock on hand to exchange all submitted copies.

As a result, the ten cent overprints did not get into the hands of the general public and so had little effect on the use of the 10 cent Princess Willemina stamps.

Twelve and a Half Cent

Surinam was a member of the UPU from 1 May 1877 as part of the Dutch Colonies. The UPU international letter rate was the equivalent of 12½ cents throughout the period of the Princess Wilhelmina issue. It was permitted to have a sea charge for mail by sea for distances over 300 nautical miles.

For Surinam, this meant that the letter rate to British Guyana and French Guyana was 12½ cents. For all other foreign countries there was a sea charge of 12½ cents for a total of 25 cents.

I have never seen an example of this rate to British Guyana or French Guyana.

As can be seen by the cover in Figure 16, if the sea charge wasn't paid it was charged postage due. It is not clear if the postage due was actually collected for this letter.



Figure 16: Cover Paramaribo 2 May 1895 to Prague underpaid by 12½ cent.

From 1 January 1903, the sea charge was discontinued. Figure 17 is an example where 12½ now pays the correct rate.

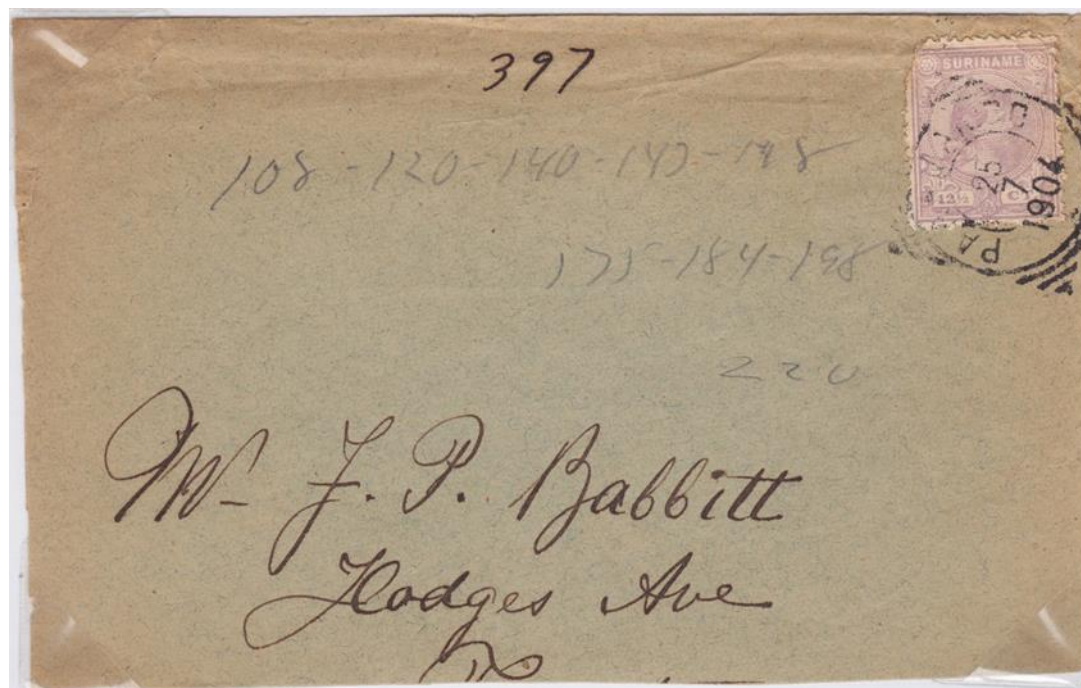


Figure 17: Part of cover from Paramaribo 25 July 1904 to Taunton, Massachusetts, USA.

In Figure 8 you can see that the 12½ cent value increases normally until 1902, but suddenly spikes upward in 1903 and 1904 due to this changed rate. Then it suddenly crashes in 1905 and there are few uses thereafter.

This suggests that supplies of this value were exhausted in December 1904. This is supported by the fact that the 12½ cent of the subsequent issue (type Veth) was issued 12 December 1904. The example in Figure 18 is tied for the earliest known use as reported in [SP06].

Figure 19 shows a double weight registered cover to the Netherlands via Le Havre. As it went through a foreign port, the rate was 12½ cents per 15 grams. The extra charges were paid with a 12½ cent type Veth and a 10 cent Princess Wilhelmina.



Figure 18: 12½ cent type Veth cancelled 26 December 1904.



Figure 19: Registered cover from Paramaribo 6 November 1905 to 's Gravenhage.

Fifteen Cent

The cover in Figure 20 was sent on the ss Oranje Nassau which left Paramaribo on 3 February 1899. (The year is difficult to read in the cancel, but it is confirmed by the arrival mark.) It was offloaded in Le Havre (boxed SURINAME/VIA/HAVRE) and went by train the rest of the way to Amsterdam and arrived there on 22 February. As the ss Oranje Nassau did not arrive in IJmuiden until 25 February, this routing got the letter to the destination 3 days earlier than if it had stayed on the ss Oranje Nassau all the way to IJmuiden.

Figure 20: Cover from Paramaribo 2 February 1899 via the French port Le Havre, arrived in Amsterdam 22 February 1899.



Because this route went through a foreign port, the domestic rate did not apply. In addition to the 10 cent domestic rate there was a 5 cent surcharge for a total of 15 cents.

This particular rate explains why postally used 15 cent stamps are not rare.

From 1 January 1903 the foreign sea mail surcharge no longer applied and such letters were charged the normal foreign letter charge. See Figure 19 for an example. In Figure 8 we see that usages from 1903 on are quite rare.

Twenty Five Cent

The 25 cent Princess Wilhelmina stamp is relatively common because it paid the combined letter rate and the sea charge to foreign destinations. Figure 21 is an example.



Figure 21: Registered cover from Paramaribo 28 August 1899 via Plymouth to Prague

Use would have dropped off when the sea charge was cancelled on 1 January 1903, but recall from Figure 8 that the use actually dropped off in 1900. This drop off was due to the release in 1900 of two Willem III stamps with a new value of 25 cents (Figure 22).

When you add my data on these two stamps to the graph (Figure 23, it can be seen that the drop off in the total use of 25 cent stamps did not occur until 1903 as expected). The use of all three stamps remained substantial until their end of validity, as they still could be used to pay for double rate foreign letters. Unlike the 10 cent overprints, these overprints were available to the public and not completely purchased by speculators.



Figure 22: NVPH 37 and 38.

Town Cancels

Of the 1327 Princess Wilhelmina stamps in my database, there were 1288 that could be identified by location. It should not be surprising that the vast majority of these (1101 or over 85%) were from the capital Paramaribo.

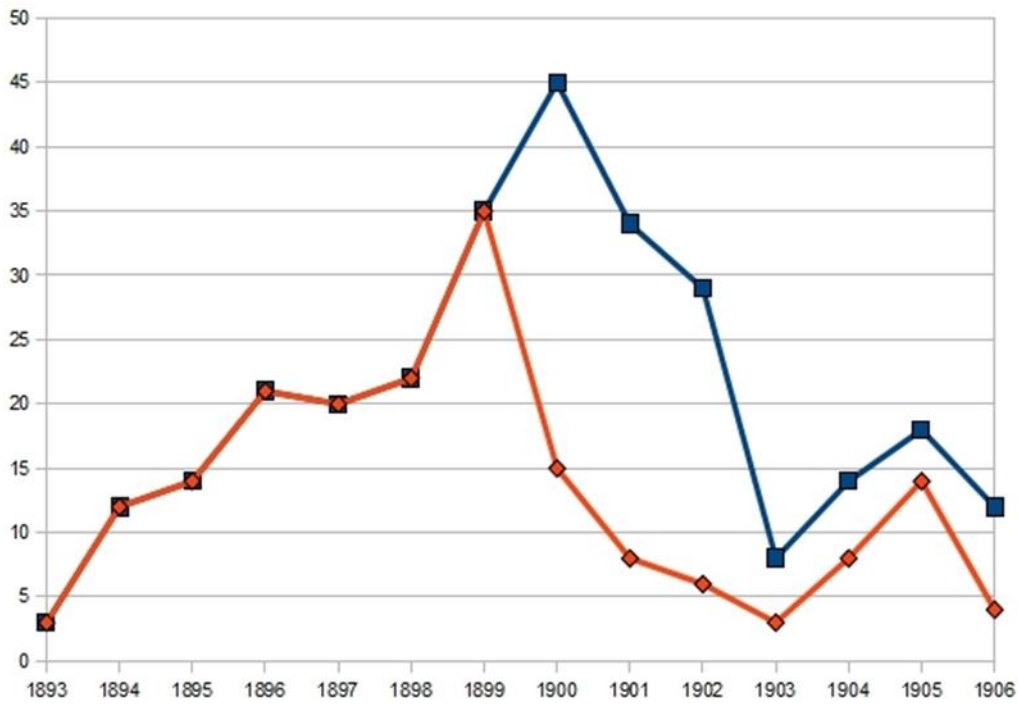


Figure 23: Use by year of the 25 cent Princess Wilhelmina and the two 25 cent overprints.

The most common cancel in my database (almost half of all examples) is the small double circle" cancel (Figure 24) which was used in Paramaribo from the date of issue up to 31 December 1901. There were several hammers in use, but they are difficult to distinguish.

Figure 24: Small double circle cancel of Paramaribo.



The squared circle cancel was introduced in Paramaribo on 1 January 1902, and was in use well past the end of use of the Princess Wilhelmina issue. In [WE11] there are 4 types of this hammer, labelled from A to D. All 4 types are known on the Princess Wilhelmina issue.



Figure 25: Types A to D of the squared circle cancel of Paramaribo.

While doing my research on this issue, I discovered that there is a fifth hammer (Figure 26). So far, I have only seen this hammer used on remainders, and it will be discussed further in that section.



Figure 26: Type E of the squared circle cancel of Paramaribo on 15 and 20 cent With Hanging Hair.

There is one unusual cancel: the 204 dot cancel. The normal period of use of this cancel was from 1878 to 1885, well before the Princess Wilhelmina issue. For some reason it continued to be used occasionally for many years and is reported by [WE11] on all values of this issue except the 15 cent. It is quite scarce as this is the only example I saw.



Figure 27: Late use of 204 dot cancel.

Well over half of the remaining examples in my database were from the other three towns with post offices. The most common of the other towns was Nieuw Nickerie (Figure 25) which occurred 71 times in the database.

The old cancel with serifs was used until the beginning of 1894 so it can and does appear on this issue. It was rare as I only saw one example. The squared circle cancel Nickerie was introduced at the beginning of 1904.



Figure 28: Small double circle and squared circle cancels of (Nieuw) Nickerie.

Next comes Albina with 23 examples recorded. The squared circle cancel (Figure 29) was

introduced at the beginning of 1904.



Figure 29: Small double circle and squared circle cancels of Albina.



Figure 30: Small double circle and squared circle cancels of Coronie.

The scarcest of the town cancels was Coronie (Figure 30) with 16 examples recorded. This includes one example of the old cancel with serifs. The squared circle cancel was introduced at the beginning of 1904.

The squared circle cancels of both Nickerie and Albina are also known in blue (Figure 31).

The table below gives a summary of the number of occurrences of each town cancel in the database.

Town	Serif	Small Round	Squared Circle
Paramaribo		627	474
(Nieuw) Nickerie	1	55	15
Albina		9	14
Coronie	1	12	3



Figure 31: Nickerie and Albina in blue.

References

- [WE11] W.K. Erfmann and E.B. Stuit, *Posthistorie van het Rijksdeel Suriname 1650-1975*, Nederlands Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars, 2011.
 [SP06] *Specialiteiten Catalogus 2006-2011*, N.V.P.H., 2005.

The Netherlands Antilles, Early Mail 1697 – 1879, Part 3.

by Deo van Wijk †

London, England

5. British Occupation
1807 - 1816

Intaglio 'CURAÇAO POST OFFICE'

The British Occupation 1807 - 1816

As a consequence of the Napoleonic war, the British navy occupied Curaçao until 1816 when it was handed back to the Dutch under the terms of the Treaty of Paris.

The First Postmark of Curaçao

The first ever used postmark of Curaçao was actually introduced by the British, which is an intaglio type postmark inscribed 'CURAÇAO / POST OFFICE', type II. Another type exists with a lower case 'e' in Office' but this has not been seen for more than 70 years. The use of these postmarks are recorded from August 1808 until 1811.



Curaçao 29 August 1808 to Manchester, England. The packet letter was delivered at Willemstad where the British established a post office, there local postage was paid and endorsed '*2 bits pd.*', and the British postmark intaglio style 'CURAÇAO POST OFFICE' stamped in black ink, Julsen/Bender Type II, no. 9 with upper case E in OFFICE.

Double packet letter rate $2 \times 1/1 = 2/2$ (1805 - 1812, Act 45 George III, c11), distance from Falmouth to Manchester is 340 miles $2 \times 12d = 2/-$, rated '*4/2*'.

With British schooner via Barbados, then 'British Leeward Packet' service to Falmouth until 1811.

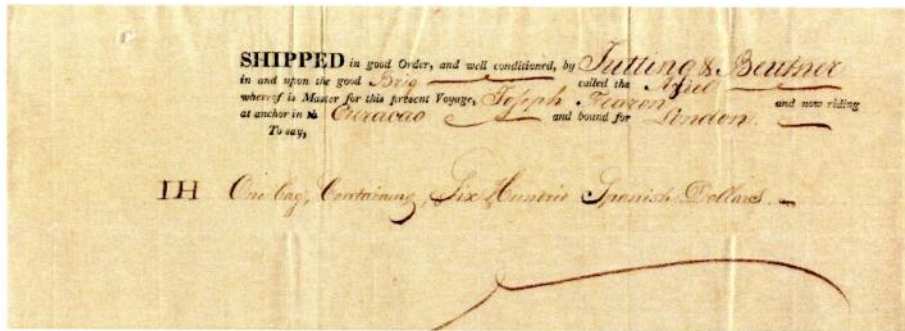


Barbados



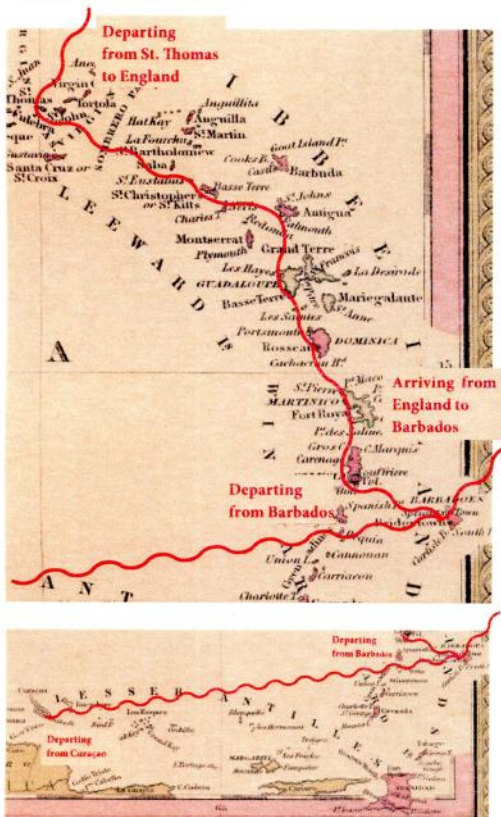
Manchester, England

Julsen & Benders Type II, no. 9



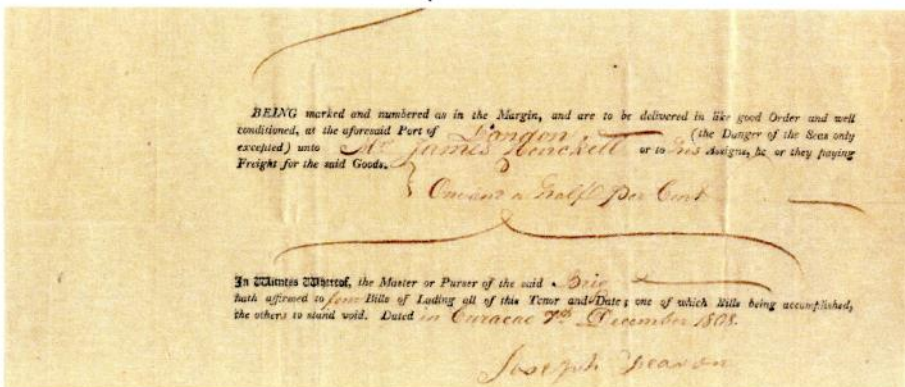
Bill of Lading - upper part (scan)

'Leeward Islands Packet'



Curaçao 7 December 1808 to London, England. Manuscript '3 Bits paid' = 1/-, routing instruction 'Per Brig Ariel', see the letter next page with an other letter sent with the same ship. The letter contained a 'bill of lading' inside the letter which is illustrated in print on the page split in two parts above and below. Postmarked with the negative handstamp 'CURAÇAO POST OFFICE' and considered to be the clearest imprint recorded. Packet letter rate 1/1 (1805 - 1812, Act 45 George III, c11), plus 10d for the distance from Falmouth to London, although no charge of 2/- noted.

Bill of Lading - lower part (scan)



Juisen & Benders Type II, no. 9

1. London, England
2. Plymouth, England

5. British Occupation
1807 - 1816

Postmark 'CURAÇAO POST OFFICE'



Curaçao 9 December 1808 to London, England. The letter was delivered at Willemstad British post office and charged '**3 bits paid**' in brown ink, barely visible in the top right corner. At the British post office the postmark negative style '**CURAÇAO POST OFFICE**' black ink applied, '**Pr. Brig Ariel / Capt --- Taron**' endorsed on front. There are no other London postal markings on the letter. Packet letter rate 1/1 (1805 - 1812, Act 45 George III, c11), plus 10d for the distance from Falmouth to London, although no charge of 2/- noted.



Curaçao 10 February 1810 to Plymouth, Devonshire, England. The letter was delivered at Willemstad where the British established a post office. At the post office paid and endorsed '**3 bits pd**' in red ink and the British postmark negative style applied '**CURAÇAO POST OFFICE**' black ink.

Then with **British schooner to Barbados and with British packet to Falmouth**, with an unreadable impression of a black straight-line mark.

Sea rate 1/1 packet fee, 7d from Falmouth to Plymouth, rated '1/8' and then increased to '1/9'. In Plymouth readdressed to Cheltenham with additional '9d' for the distance from Plymouth to Cheltenham (156 miles), total due '**2/6**'.



Plymouth, England

British Fleuron Postmarks - CURACOA

A British Packet Agency was established in Curaçao in 1809 and mail was sent via Barbados on the Packet to Falmouth. Many of the British occupied Islands in the Caribbean received new postmark in late 1808 or early 1809 of the Fleuron type. Three types are known from Curaçao and recorded from May 2 1809 until June 19 1815. First type is Type I with Day/Month/Day, Type IIa with Day/Month and the third Type IIb is with Day/Month/Day. Type I has 20 mm distance between the tips of the ornament, type IIa 19 mm and IIb has 18mm. Type IIb with an upwards styled right horn of the fleurion.

ONE OF TWO RECORDED SHIP LETTERS IN COMBINATION WITH THE CURAÇAO FLEURON HANDSTAMP



Deal, England

Curaçao 27 June 1811 to London, England. Handstamp 'CURACOA 29JU29 1811' type I, note the spelling of CURACOA in the British Fleuron postmark.

Routing instruction 'Pr. Elmsley' and handstamped with oval 2-ring 'Ship Letter [crown] DEAL'. When called at Deal sent to London 74 miles = 7d plus 4d incoming single ship letter rate from 1799 - 1814, rated '11d' due.



Type I

Day / Month / Day
20 mm between the tips of the horns
17 letters recorded
ERP 2.5.1811
LRP 3.12.1814



Type IIa

Day / Month
19 mm between the tips of the horns
2 letters recorded
ERP 14.2.1814
LRP 14.9.1814



Type IIb

Day / Month / Day
18 mm between the tips of the horns
2 letters recorded
ERP 31.3.1815
LRP 19.6.1815



London, England

Curaçao 23 April 1812 to London, England. Handstamped 'CURACOA 23AP23 1812' type I struck on front in black ink, 20 mm between the tips.

Routing instruction 'Pr. Packet', with British packet to Falmouth, then London 2-ring red ink reception mark on reverse 'C / 7 JY 7 / 1812' and charged '2/-'.

Simple packet letter rate to Falmouth 1/1 (1805-12), Falmouth-London 11d (1805-12) between 230-300 miles, rated '2/-' due.



Curaçao 25 May 1812 to London, England. Stamped 'CURACOA 25MY25 1812' type I.

Routing instruction 'Pr. Packet', with British packet to Falmouth, then London 2-ring red ink reception mark on reverse 'S / 7 JY 26 / 1812' and charged '4/-' on front.

Double packet letter rate to Falmouth $2 \times 1/1 = 2/2$, Falmouth-London 1805-12 between 230-300 miles $2 \times 11d$, rated '4/-' due.

- 1. London, England
- 2. Pto Cabello, Venezuela

5. British Occupation
1807 - 1816

Jamaica Via HMS Vengeur
Fleuron Type I, Naval Mail

ONLY ONE RECORDED LETTER VIA JAMAICA



Curaçao 1 April 1813 to London, England. Routing instruction 'Via Jamaica / P. HS S Vengeur' and handstamped with oval 2-ring 'Ship Letter [crown] JAMAICA' and when landed in Portsmouth stamped oval 2-ring 'SHIP LETTER [crown] PORTSMOUTH'.

From Portsmouth sent to London inland rate 7d (72 miles), plus 4d incoming single ship letter rate (1799 - 1814) and 1d master's gratuity, rated '1/2' due.



Via Jamaica



Via Portsmouth, England

ONLY ONE RECORDED FLEURON LETTER TO SOUTH AMERICA



Curaçao 29 April 1813 to the commander of a British corvette in the harbour of Porto Cabello or Curaçao. Handstamped with 'CURACOA 29AP29 1813' type I. Without postal rate marking.



Porto Cabello, Venezuela

Julsen & Benders. 10



Curaçao 11 November 1813 to London, England. Stamped 'CURACOA 11NO11 1813' type I struck on front in black ink.

Routing instruction 'Pr. Packet', with British packet to Falmouth, then London 2-ring red ink reception mark on reverse 'C / 26 JA 26 / 1814' and charged '4/4'.

Double packet letter rate to Falmouth $2 \times 1/2 = 2/4$ (Act 32 George III, c.188, 1813-39), $2 \times 1/-$ Falmouth-London (1813-39) between 230-300 miles, rated '4/4' due.



Curaçao 1 April 1813 to London, England. Stamped 'CURACOA 1AP1 1813' type I.

From Curaçao by British packet', London 2-ring red ink reception mark on reverse 'E / 4 JU 4 / 1813' and charged '6/6'.

Treble packet letter rate to Falmouth 1813-39 $3 \times 1/2 = 3/6$, Falmouth-London 1813-39 between 230-300 miles $3 \times 1/-$, rated '6/6' for a treble letter consisting of more than two pieces of paper under the weight of an ounce.

Letter shows evident traces of disinfection by vinegar.

TWO LETTERS RECORDED - TYPE IIa



Type IIa
Day / Month
19 mm between the
tips of the horns

Curaçao 14 September 1814 to the famous banker Nathan Mayer Rothschild in London, England. Stamped 'CURACOA 14 SE 1814' type IIa struck on front in black ink, with 19 mm between the tips. Note the spelling of CURACOA, the same spelling in all the British fleuron postmarks.

By British packet noted 'Pr. Packet', London 1-ring red ink reception mark on reverse 'F / 5 DE 5 / 1814' and charged '4/4' on front.

Double letter packet rate to Falmouth 1813-39 $2 \times 1/2 = 2/4$, Falmouth-London 1813-39 between 230-300 miles $2 \times 1/-$, rated '4/4' for a treble letter.



Curaçao 14 February 1814 to London, England.

Stamped 'CURACOA 14 FE 1814' type IIa struck on front in black ink.

By British packet noted 'Pr. Packet', London 1-ring red ink reception mark on reverse '1 / 4 MY 4 / 1814' and charged '6/6' on front.

Treble letter packet rate to Falmouth 1813-39 $3 \times 1/2 = 3/6$, Falmouth-London 1813-39 between 230-300 miles $3 \times 1/-$, rated '6/6' for a treble letter.

1. London, England
2. Kingston, Jamaica

5. British Occupation
1807 - 1816

Fleuron Type IIb
Simple Letter Rate, No Charge

TWO LETTERS RECORDED - TYPE IIb



Curaçao 31 March 1815 to London, England. Stamped 'CURACOA 31MA31 1815' type IIb in black ink, with 18 mm between the tips.

Routing instruction 'Pr. Packet', with British packet to Falmouth, then London 2-ring red ink reception mark on reverse 'F / 10 JU 10 / 1815' and charged '2/2'.

Simple packet letter rate to Falmouth 1/2 (1813-39), 1/- Falmouth-London (1813-39) between 230-300 miles, rated '2/2' due.



Type IIb

Day / Month / Day

18 mm between the tips of the horns.
Circle between fleuron smaller and lower positioned

Right horn of the fleuron upwards styled

Kingston, Jamaica



Curaçao 19 June 1815 to Kingston, Jamaica. Handstamped 'CURACOA 19JU19 1815' type IIb in black ink. The letter without any postal rate notation, sent either prepaid or free of charge.

Besides the letter confirming good reception of funds and an order of goods, it has historical relevance to slave trade asking 'What could you get in cash for a healthy strong sambo slave, a sailor of about 20 years of age.'

Julsen & Benders. 11b / 11b

- 1. London, England
- 2. Aberdeen, Scotland

5. British Occupation
1807 - 1816

Fleuron Type I
Fleuron Type II

British Fleuron Postmarks - ST. MARTINS

A British Packet Agency was established in St. Martin in 1809. Two types are recorded.



Type I
Day / Month / Day

St. Martin 28 June 1813 to London, England. Handstamp 'ST. MARTINS 29JU29 1813' type I British fleuron postmark.

Routing instruction 'Pr. Packet', with British packet to Falmouth, then London 2-ring red ink reception mark on reverse 'C / 10 SE 10/ 1814' and charged '4/4'.

Double packet letter rate to Falmouth 2x 1/2 = 2/4 (1813-39), 2x 1/- Falmouth-London (1813-39) between 230-300 miles, rated '4/4'.



ONLY ONE RECORDED ST. MARTINS FLEURON HANDSTAMP TYPE I



Type II
Month / Day



Aberdeen, Scotland

Juilsen & Benders. 12a / 12b

ONLY ONE RECORDED ST. MARTINS FLEURON HANDSTAMP TYPE II



St. Martin 31 January 1813 to Aberdeen, Scotland. Handstamp 'ST. MARTINS FE2 1813' type II British fleuron postmark.

With British packet to Falmouth, then London octagonal red ink reception mark on reverse 'MAR W 30 M 1813' and charged '2/6'.

Simple packet letter rate to Falmouth 1/2 (1813-39), 1/4 Falmouth-Aberdeen (ca. 700 miles) (1813-39) between, rated '2/6' due.

Philadelphia,
via Baltimore, USA

5. British Occupation
1807 - 1816

Ship Letters, Forwarded
Arrived Baltimore on the Same Day



Curaçao 18 April 1811 to Philadelphia via Baltimore, USA. Endorsed 'Forwd by his me Obed. Svt Thomas V. Gamle & Co., Thomas' on the reverse, carried from Curaçao and delivered in Baltimore on ships landing, postmarked red 'SHIP' and 'BALTIMORE MAY 28'. Rated red ink '14½' cents, 12½ cents inland rate (60 - 90 miles) and 2 cents ship fee.

via Baltimore, Maryland, USA



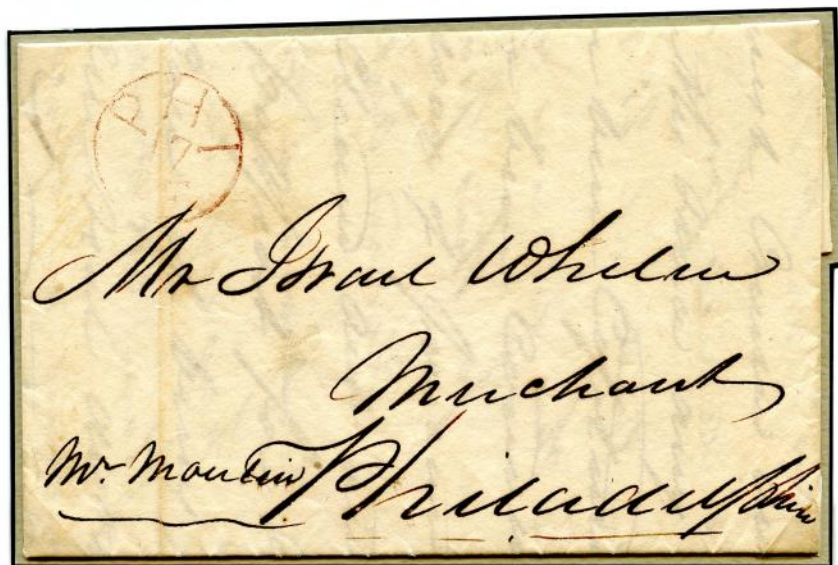
Curaçao 20 April 1811 to Philadelphia via Baltimore, USA. Endorsed 'Forwd by his me Obed. Svt Thomas V. Gamle & Co., Thomas' on the reverse, carried from Curaçao and delivered in Baltimore on ships landing, postmarked red 'SHIP' and 'BALTIMORE MAY 28'.

Rated red ink '14½' cents, 12½ cents inland rate (60 - 90 miles) and 2 cents ship fee.



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Curaçao 23 April 1811 to Philadelphia, USA. Endorsed 'Capt. King Apr. 23 1811' on the reverse, carried from Curaçao and delivered in Philadelphia on ship's arrival. In Philadelphia '6' cents handstamp rating red ink, 6 cents to pay the delivery at port of entry, including 2 cents ship fee.



Curaçao 25 April 1811 to Philadelphia, USA. Endorsed 'Mr. Moutin' on the front, carried from Curaçao and delivered in Philadelphia upon arrival of the ship. In Philadelphia handstamp PHI 17 NF' red ink, 6 cents to pay the delivery at port of entry, including 2 cents ship fee, although no due marking on the letter.

Letter from the President.

by Hans Paul Hager

It is with great pleasure that I write this letter.

The ASNP is approaching its 50th anniversary and we are all excited about having achieved this milestone. Our membership is increasing and one of the main reasons for that is *Netherlands Philately*, the ASNP Journal.

Every time I receive my copy of the Journal or look through back issues of the Journal I am struck by the high standards and quality of the published articles.

This is of course due to the skill set of our editor, Ben Jansen who has been the Publisher of the Journal since October 2010 and Editor since September 2016. By the way, he also continues to serve as Secretary of the ASNP since April 2013.

Having worked with Ben over these many years I am impressed with the way he encourages our writers to enter clear and lucid articles for our reading enjoyment.

I am therefore excited to announce that the Board of Governors and the Board of Directors of the American Society of Netherlands Philately have bestowed upon:

Ben H. Jansen

The Johannes de Kruyf Award

for his unflagging efforts to create for our members a Journal that is not only entertaining but provides us with new information and widens the scope of our view of our philatelic hobby.

In April 2024, Hans Kremer was fortunate enough to be able to hand deliver the award plaque to Ben in Dickinson, TX. Please see photo at right, with Hans at right and Ben at left.



Recent Issues



Children's Welfare Stamps

October 9, 2023

The design of the stamps is based on the toy LEGO, and reflects a wintry scene in a typical Dutch town. Shown are children skating and sledding on a frozen over canal, while others are playing on the quay.

Marloes Zwagerman, manager brand relations for the LEGO Group in Antwerpen, steered the international design-team responsible for the illustrations.

Typically Dutch: Cows

January 2, 2024

The sheet of six stamps was created by senior graphic designer Adam Lane, executive creative director Edwin van Praet and concept director Huub van Veenhuijzen of Total Design from Amsterdam. With the aid of Artificial Intelligence, they designed figurines in the shape of Delft blue pottery.



Typically Dutch: Dogs

February 12, 2024

The sheet of six stamps was created by senior graphic designer Adam Lane, executive creative director Edwin van Praet and concept director Huub van Veenhuijzen of Total Design from Amsterdam. With the aid of Artificial Intelligence, they designed figurines in the shape of Delft blue pottery. The figurines depict two dogs sitting close to each other on their rear legs.

See also <https://www.postzegelblog.nl/>

AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Membership in the American Society for Netherlands Philately (ASNP), affiliate # 60 of the American Philately Society, will give you the following benefits: An illustrated **MAGAZINE** (containing philatelic articles as well as news items) published six times a year and access to the ASNP **LIBRARY** through borrowing privileges.

Membership runs from September 1 through August 31. To join, fill out the form below. You can receive our magazine digitally in PDF format by email and/or in hardcopy sent by snailmail. Tab one of the boxes below to make your choice.

- Digital magazine** sent by email (provide your email address!), free for members worldwide.
- Hardcopy magazine** sent by snailmail, dues are \$ 25 per year for members living in the USA, and \$ 35 for the rest of the world. You have the option of a six-months membership if you apply between March 1 and August 31 for one half of the above rates (\$ 12.50, and \$ 17.50). Your full membership will then start the following September 1.
- Digital and hardcopy**, dues are the same as mentioned for the hardcopy version.

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr.	Last Name:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss.	First Name:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr.	Email:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rev.	Address:	

My Major collecting interests are:

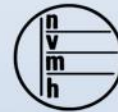
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input type="checkbox"/> Plate faults | <input type="checkbox"/> Perfins or POKOs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles | <input type="checkbox"/> Printing errors | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Indonesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands New Guinea | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationery and covers | <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldpost |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surinam | <input type="checkbox"/> Revenues and railroads | <input type="checkbox"/> EO-Philately |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Occupation N.I. | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklets or combinations | <input type="checkbox"/> Localmail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNTEA | <input type="checkbox"/> Coils | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FDCs | <input type="checkbox"/> Cancellations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perforation varieties | <input type="checkbox"/> Selvage information | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proofs & Essays | <input type="checkbox"/> Franking labels | |

Payment is due in US dollars by check, money order, or PayPal (jdlkremer@gmail.com). **When using PayPal, please indicate you transfer money to a "Friend" to avoid a 5% fee charged to ASNP.**

**Please mail your application with payment, payable to ASNP, in U.S. dollars to:
Ben Jansen, 1308 Pin Oak Drive, Dickinson, TX 77539-3400, U.S.A.
Email Contact: bjansen@uh.edu**



Rietdijk



London

1919 - 2024



Over 100 years of excellence in philately and numismatics

Stamp and coin auctions

Rietdijk Veilingen situated at the Noordeinde in The Hague has been selling stamps and coins through auctions since 1919. Our auctions belong to the top of Europe regarding Philately and Numismatics.

Complete collections as well as single items are presented in luxurious auction catalogues which are shipped all over the world. Each year we organize four major auctions concerning stamps, coins and all related items.

Estimates

For small collections non binding estimates, free of charge, take place at our office from monday through friday between 9:00 and 17:00 and only by appointment. For larger and more valuable collections we will be happy to assist you on site.

We are constantly in search of stamps and coins!



John Kuin
assessor

Stamp auctions

In April and November

Coin auctions

In June and December



Noordeinde 41, 2514 GC Den Haag

+31 (0)70-364 79 57 info@rietdijkveilingen.nl www.rietdijkveilingen.nl

Worldwide selling and buying



www.rietdijklive.nl



VAN DIETEN

STAMP AUCTIONS



Since 1886

WITH A RICH HISTORY OF AUCTIONS SINCE 1892

International auctions, always including fine and exclusive stamps and postal history with covers and cancellations of the Netherlands and Overseas Territories



Online catalogue with search function
Live online bidding from anywhere in the World

Are you interested in selling your collection or like an auction catalogue?
Please do not hesitate to contact us



Van Dieten Stamp Auctions
www.vandieten.nl



Roermond, Bakkerstraat 22, 6041 JR, The Netherlands
T: +31 (0)475 - 563 500 • F: +31(0)475 330 829
The Hague, Oranjestraat 6, 2514 JB, The Netherlands
T: +31(0)70 365 3817

Van Dieten Stamp Auctions is a part of Van Lokven Filatelie