

Holland

By

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Jacques Wiener (1815-1899).
From a photograph.



INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE postage stamps of Holland have attracted the attention of specialists in philately for many years, and they are worthy of the closest study.

As a subject for a popular collection Holland is handicapped by the extraordinary vagaries of the perforating of its issues. It is quite feasible and not uninteresting for the collector who declines to study the perforation perplexities to make a very interesting collection of plate varieties, which are comparatively straightforward, and as they have been practically ignored by specialists and in the catalogues, many of the retouches are yet to be found in the dealers' stock books at the prices of normal copies.

We should explain that in writing for the general reader, as well as for the collector specially interested in Holland, we have condensed the perforations into our check list, and have avoided unduly long lists in the body of the text of the present work. We have departed from the style of the catalogues in another respect, by separating the types of stamps issued primarily for use on newspapers and printed matter. For the young would-be specialist who is anxious to experiment on an inexpensive series these newspaper stamps might very well be taken as a distinct and separate group for special study.

The documental matter throughout is culled from the Dutch Society's *Standaardwerk over de Postwaarden van Nederland en zijne Koloniën* (Part I.); *Le Timbre-Poste* of 1898, which contained an extensive and authoritative article by the late M. Moens, and the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of 1898, which contained a very full translation of Moens' article, of which translation we have freely availed ourselves.

We have to thank Mr. B. B. Kirby for the loan of his collection of Holland stamps during our preparation of the MS. of the present work. Mr. A. J. Warren has very kindly assisted by friendly suggestions, by the loan of various illustrations, and by undertaking the revision of our proofs. Mr. Warren's collection has been specially helpful for the confirmation of dates, as it is very largely composed of copies of the stamps on the original dated envelopes, and is consequently of great historical value.

To Mr. W. H. Peckitt we are indebted for the loan of stamps for illustration. Our acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for allowing us to make notes from their valuable reference collection, from which source also the illustrations on pages 10 and 15 have been derived.

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5c. From a proof impression in black
of the top right corner pane of 25 stamps.



Holland.

CHAPTER I.

Issue of 1852.

IN the history of the continental postal systems the members of the family of Thurn and Taxis predominate. Roger of Thurn and Taxis had established in 1460 the first horse-post between the Tyrol and Italy, and Frederick III. rewarded him. His venture developed into an important public institution. The marriage of Frederick's son, Maximilian I., with Mary of Burgundy, brought with it the union of the Low Countries in the Empire, and Maximilian renewed the postal monopoly of the Thurn and Taxis family to Franz von Taxis,* who in 1500 was Postmaster-General of Austria, the Low Countries, Spain, Burgundy and Italy. The Emperor stipulated that he should set up a post between Brussels, which had become the second capital of the Empire, and Vienna. This post was set up 1516. The successor of Franz, Leonard, connected up Vienna and Nuremberg with

* A postal time bill bearing the signature of Franz von Taxis is still in existence.

horse-posts. He became in 1595 the grand-postmaster of the Holy Roman Empire, and set up a post between the Netherlands and Italy by way of Treves, Spire, Wurtemberg, Augsburg and Tyrol.

All these early services were initiated for the maintenance of Government communications, but they were also privileged to take letters and packets for private persons, at a postal charge. From this beginning an enormous postal monopoly grew up on the Continent, with establishments in every large centre of population. A document lately published shews the same princely family at the head of affairs in the posts operating in the Netherlands in 1679 (27 September). It commences : " We, Eugenius Alexander, Count of Thurn, Valsassina, Tassis and the Holy Empire, Chamberlain of His Majesty the Roman Emperor, Hereditary Postmaster General of the Realm make known to those in Niderland, Burgund, etc. . . "

In the eighteenth century the Netherlands cut themselves off from the great postal monopoly of the house of Thurn and Taxis, and in establishing posts under the control of the United States of the Netherlands those of Holland were modelled on the system of England. Subsequently, during the French *régime*, the postal organisation was remodelled under French influences. King Louis had established in 1807 a combined postal service for all the provinces of the Netherlands. After the accession of William I. this system of 1807, which had temporarily been broken up by the annexation with France, was reintroduced in 1818 on a somewhat improved basis, and continued until the adoption in 1850 of a system modelled to some extent on the lines of the 1840 reforms in Great Britain.



A decree of April 12, 1850, notified the forthcoming introduction of the postage stamp system for prepaying the postage on inland and on foreign letters. It was evidently intended to introduce the stamps on January 1, 1851, but by a decree of December 22, 1850, the date was postponed :

The date fixed by Article 9 of the decree of 12 April, 1850, is prorogued until another day to be fixed by Us, which ought, however, to be, at the latest, the 31 December, 1851. . . .

WILLIAM.

The Minister of Finance,
VAN BOSSE.

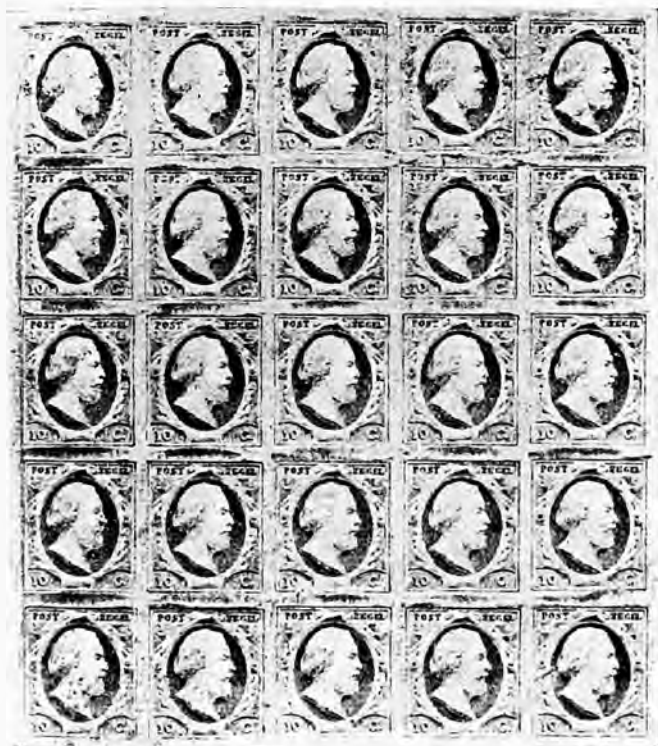
The occasion for the delay is not stated, but it was probably due to difficulties in preparing suitable dies and other material for their manufacture, for in May, 1851, we find the Government appealing to the eminent Belgian engraver, Jacques Wiener. Wiener had spent some time in England studying the process of line-engraving as used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. for the postage stamps of England, and had prepared the dies for the earliest issues of Belgian stamps as a result.

Wiener duly prepared a die, of which the illustration is taken from a proof impression.



The design shews the profile of William III, to right on an oval panel, the background of which is cross-hatched in the style common to steel plate engraving. The panel is enclosed in an ornate frame with scrolls at the top, bottom and sides. Across the top, on a ground of vertical lines, are the words, POST ZEGEL. The right hand lower corner has an outline letter "C," also on a ground of vertical lines, and the left lower corner is left blank for the inclusion of the indication of the denomination. The whole is enclosed in a double lined rectangular frame.

Such is the die which was first engraved on a flat piece of steel by Wiener, and from which he produced separate dies for each of the three requisite denominations of stamps 5c., 10c. and 15c. The flat steel die, when the engraver was working his design upon it, was in a comparatively soft state, but when completed, except for the figure of value in the lower left corner, it was subjected to a hardening process similar to that



10c. A crude reprint by Moesman, in
carmine, from the actual plate. (? Plate 3.)

POSTZEGELS

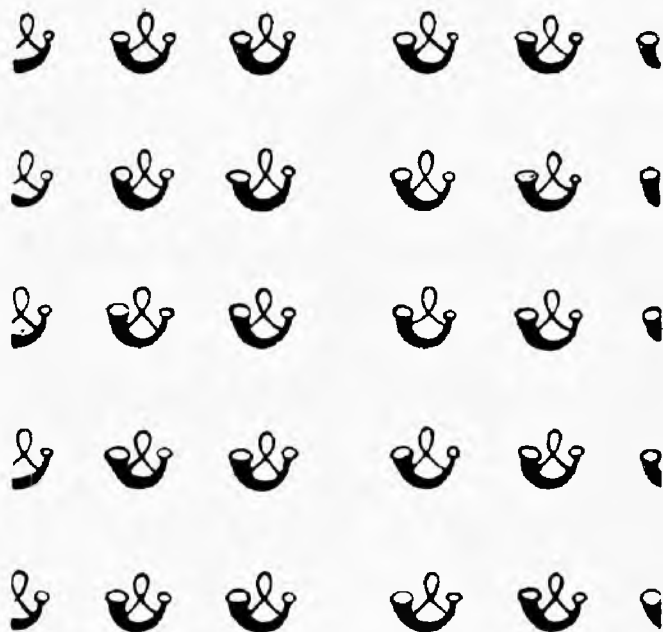


Diagram shewing the arrangement of the watermark.

described in *Great Britain : Line-Engraved Stamps* (p. 23). The hardened die was then transferred, we believe, to three separate pieces of flat steel in the soft state, to form the individual working dies for each value. Thus with three copies of the first die as shewn above one was engraved with the outline figure 5 in the lower left corner, another with the numerals 10, and the third with the figures 15. These "soft" dies were then in their turn hardened.

There is every reason to believe that such a die existed for each denomination, as each die shews certain distinctive characteristics. The original or first die shews the bottom inner frame line touching the bottom scroll at each side. The 5c. die has a small defect which shews a break in the line at the left of the scroll. In the 10c. the line is complete at the left, but shews a similar break on the right. The 15c. shews neither of these traits. All the stamps shew these points clearly and uniformly, so there can be no doubt about their being distinctive indications on the several dies. As we shall shew later, the die of the 10c. at a later date met with an accident producing a variety which appears exclusively on that denomination.

We have pointed out that there would be three separate dies *in addition* to the first die, but it may be suggested that the first die may have been itself utilised for one of the values, say the 15c. The discovery made by Mr. A. J. Warren that the stamps of 1863-4 were printed from a *third* plate of the 10c. value, which shews no retouching of the flaw on the die just referred to, indicates that the original first die must have still been in existence to produce a new die of the 10c. stamp.

These dies were transferred by means of a transfer roller, and after being hardened they would again be impressed on to another roller for the impressions on the plate. Mr. Wiener, in addition to engraving the die, also supplied the whole of the machinery and appliances to the Mint at Utrecht for the purpose of producing the stamps.

The stamps were ready for issue at the end of the year, but the date fixed for their initiation was January 1, 1852. This date was fixed by the decree of the 12th November, 1851 (*Staatsblad*, No. 143) :—

ART. 1.

The day for the introduction of postage stamps is fixed for the 1st of January, 1852.

ART. 2.

The postage stamps are at the disposal of the public in all offices where letters are accepted. They are provided by our Minister of Finance, and can be had for payment of their nominal value.

ART. 3.

They bear our portrait and the inscription *Postzegel*, as well as the indication of the value.

ART. 4.

There are three kinds of postage stamps, namely : *five cents*, *ten cents* and *fifteen cents*.

ART. 5.

Each value of these stamps is printed in a different colour, as follows :

Blue, the stamps of *five cents*.

Red, the stamps of *ten cents*.

Orange, the stamps of *fifteen cents*.

ART. 6.

They are used to frank the postage of letters addressed to the interior of the country. They can, however, be used also for letters addressed to foreign countries, if the sender does not act contrary to the conventions and provisions that exist with foreign governments and administrations, and conforming with the rules of Art. 14 hereafter.



5c. Original plate, 1852-56.



5c. Retouched in left upper angle, 1860-62.



5c. Retouched in top left angle, 1860-62.



5c. Retouched in top left angle, 1860-62.

ART. 7.

The letters provided with stamps are put by the senders into the letter boxes which are now intended to receive unfranked letters.

ART. 8.

The franking of letters by payment to the officials of the Post Office is still allowed.

Our Minister will, however, instruct the officials to affix stamps to such letters.

ART. 9.

The stamps will have to be affixed in the upper left hand corner of the address side.

ART. 10.

More than one stamp of the same value or of different values can be affixed to the same letter to complete the postage.

ART. 11.

Each stamp can only be used once. The stamps affixed are obliterated at the despatching office in a manner to be fixed by our Minister of Finance.

ART. 12.

Letters franked with stamps that have been used already are surcharged, and this surcharge has to be paid by the addressee.

If, however, it can be seen that the stamps being used a second time have been manipulated in such a manner as to lead to the belief that the obliteration has been removed, or by any other improper method, to obtain real stamps, it be acted in this case according to the instructions of Art. 15 hereafter.

ART. 13.

The value of the stamp or stamps used for the franking of a letter must be at least equal to the postage due.

The distance, as well as the weight, has to be taken into consideration when franking letters. If insufficiently franked with stamps, the letter is surcharged with the difference of the postage.

ART. 14.

The meaning of the last sentence of the preceding Article does not apply to foreign letters when insufficiently franked.

ART. 15.

Letters franked with postage stamps that are imitated or forged, or with real stamps, the looks of which create suspicion, are kept back and put into the hands of special officials, who are ordered by law to find out and prosecute the authors.

ART. 16.

Our Minister of Finance will prepare a short notice for the public, describing the way in which postage stamps have to be used, and this notice will be sold to the public at the lowest possible price.

Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the above decree, one copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre générale des Comptes* to be published in the *Staatsblad*.

The Hague, 12 November, 1851.

(Signed) WILLIAM,

The Minister of Finance,
VAN BOSSE.

The notice referred to in the concluding Article of the decree of November 12, 1851, was duly issued, and we quote it from the translation of *Le Timbre-Poste* article in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* :

ART. 1.

Postage stamps are a means to frank letters. They are principally used for inland correspondence. The use of postage stamps is not obligatory in any case.

If preferred letters can be prepaid as before. Letters can also be sent not franked with the exception of single letters for foreign countries.

ART. 2.

Everyone can procure postage stamps at all post offices.

They are sold all the time that the office is open to the public.

The stamps are only delivered for cash.

A higher price cannot be charged for them than the one printed on the stamps.

In the districts where there is neither a head nor a sub-post office, stamps can be ordered from the nearest office.

All orders of this description will be executed free of charge ; only the value of the stamps has to be paid.



5c. Retouched in top left angle and re-cut scroll, 1860-62.



10c. First plate retouched in both top corners.



10c. Second plate shewing horn on forehead
(from the defective die), 1861.

10c.



Second plate shewing horn repaired, 1862.

ART. 3.

The stamps bear the portrait of the King, the inscription *Postzegel* (postage stamp) and the value in numerals.

There will be stamps of 5c., 10c., and 15c.

Each kind will be in a different colour as follows :—

Blue, the stamps of 5c.

Red, the stamps of 10c.

Orange, the stamps of 15c.

ART. 4.

The stamps will be printed on sheets of paper each containing a hundred.

The price of each sheet is :—

5 florins for the stamps of 5c.

10 florins for the stamps of 10c.

15 florins for the stamps of 15c.

Each sheet is divided into 4 panes of 25 stamps for 1.25, 2.50, and 3.75 florins.

ART. 5.

Intending buyers can obtain stamps of any kind and in any quantity they like.

It is, however, desirable in the interest of the service, that buyers should, if possible, take whole sheets of 100, panes of 25, or such quantities that can be divided by 5, therefore 5, 10, 15 stamps, etc.

ART. 6.

Postage stamps are provided on the back with an adhesive matter, which has to be moistened in order to be fixed on the letters.

It is to the interest of senders to fix them carefully in order to avoid their becoming detached.

They are to be placed in the top left hand corner of the address side.

ART. 7.

More than one stamp can be put on one letter ; they may be the same sort or different. The kind of stamp is indifferent as long as the postage is paid.

For instance, to pay the postage of 10c. one can affix two 5c. or one 10c. stamp. To prepay 15c., one can use a stamp of this value, or one 10 and one 5c. stamp, or lastly three 5c. stamps.

ART. 8.

Letters franked by means of postage stamps can be thrown into the boxes provided by the Administration.

ART. 9.

The monetary value of the stamps with which a letter is franked must at least be equal to the postage due.

If the monetary value is larger, the Treasury benefits by the surplus.

If on the contrary the monetary value is smaller the letter is surcharged at the post office, and the supplementary postage has to be paid by the receiver.

ART. 10.

In order not to make any mistakes in the calculation of the postage, it is necessary to know the basis according to which inland letters have to be franked. The following have to be considered :—

1. The distance between the despatch office and the destination of the letter.
2. The weight of the letter, as soon as it is more than 15 grammes.

ART. 11.

Deals with the calculation of postages.

ART. 12.

The following are a few examples which may serve as a basis :

Single letters from Utrecht to Gouda	5 cents.
" " The Hague	10 "
" " Groningen	15 "
" " Voorburg	10 "

It costs 10c. from Maarssen and Utrecht to Arnheim.

It costs 5c. from Maarssen to De Bilt.

ART. 13.

When letters weigh more than 15 grammes, the postage is proportionately augmented.

From 15 gr. and not exceeding	30 gr.	the postage is	2 times.
" 30 "	50 "	" "	3 "
" 50 "	100 "	" "	4 "
" 100 "	250 "	" "	5 "
" 250 "	400 "	" "	6 "
" 400 "	550 "	" "	7 "
" 550 "	700 "	" "	8 "
" 700 "	850 "	" "	9 "
" 850 "	1000 "	" "	10 "

and so on, adding one postage for every 150 grammes.

ART. 14.

Everyone can obtain a complete list of postages at all post offices for 25c.

ART. 15.

Letters, the postage of which is paid in cash at the post offices, have stamps affixed to them to the same value.

ART. 16.

It is forbidden to use a postage stamp more than once for franking.

In order to prevent stamps being used again they are cancelled at the despatching office after verification, and are by this means of no value in future.

ART. 17.

Letters posted and franked with forged, imitated or falsified stamps or with stamps that have been used before, or that bear signs of the improper removal of a cancelling stamp, are kept and given to officials specially charged with the discovery and prosecution of their makers.

ART. 18.

Although the stamps are specially intended for the franking of inland letters, they can nevertheless be used for foreign letters, provided that all the rules concerning the calculation of the postage relative to this kind of correspondence are observed.

These rules, being very much diversified, cannot be given here. It is best to apply in such cases to the postal officials.

Foreign letters not sufficiently franked are considered as not franked at all.

Such letters, the postage being paid in cash, are not provided with stamps by the postal officials.

ART. 19.

Postage stamps can be used from the 1st of January, 1852.

The plates were made up of 100 stamps in four panes of twenty-five stamps (5×5).

The stamps were printed on paper watermarked with the design of a posthorn, the "bits" for producing which appear to have been cut out of metal by hand, as they shew a considerable range of variations in size.

The posthorns were enclosed by a border of four rectangular lines broken in the centre of each margin to admit the word *POSTZEGELS* as in our illustration, for which we are indebted to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. The paper is hand-made, and shews the usual variations of such paper in thickness. The gum is yellowish, or of a brown colour. The stamps were issued imperforate, but a copy is shewn in the Tapling Collection of the 5c. unofficially perforated 10½ with very small holes.

In the matter of colour these stamps shew a fine range of shades. In the case of the 5c. the first printings were in a deep blue colour and instructions were issued to have them heavily obliterated so that the cancelling marks would be readily seen. This instruction was followed by printings in a lighter shade so that the postmarks would clearly shew on obliterated specimens. From that period we get a number of variations from blue to "milky" and "water" blue.

Of the 10c. we get less variety than of the 5c., but still a good range from rose-carmine to deep rose-carmine. The 15c. is less productive of distinctive shades, being printed in a pale orange-yellow to orange-yellow colour.

The stamps remained in use from January, 1852, to 1864, and during that period probably several plates may have been made. Certainly a large number of the stamps shew signs of the wear of the plate, and others, after 1859, have been retouched to strengthen lines which were being lost in the printing or which had disappeared altogether from the plate. The retouches on the 5c. are all, so far as is at present known, in the top corners, right and left, the re-cut parts including

the background of vertical lines, and, in some cases, the scroll, at the top left. In the 10c. there are retouches in both upper corners, the curves of the scroll at the left and at the right have been re-cut and also some of the vertical lines in the background of both the top corners. (See enlarged illustrations.) The 15c. is only known retouched in the top left corner up to the present.

It is evident that a second plate was made for the 5c., for the first plate had had considerable wear and much retouching, and in 1863 we get a series of beautiful clear impressions shewing all the fine lines of the die and no retouches. The earliest dated copy on entire in Mr. Warren's collection is April 1, 1863.

The accident to the die of the 10c. already referred to appears to have been caused by the dropping of a tool on the die, and has produced a long white horn-like projection from the middle of the forehead above the eyebrow. By means of this very prominent variety we know that at least three plates were made for the 10c. stamp. It is obvious also that the stamps on this second plate were retouched later on to remove the flaw. How long the stamps with the horn variety were in circulation it is not yet possible to say. We illustrate a strip of four all shewing the variety on an entire dated December 2, 1861.

Mr. Warren's earliest dated copy of the horn variety is August 17, 1861, and his latest is July, 1862. The latest with the horn *repaired* is January, 1863.

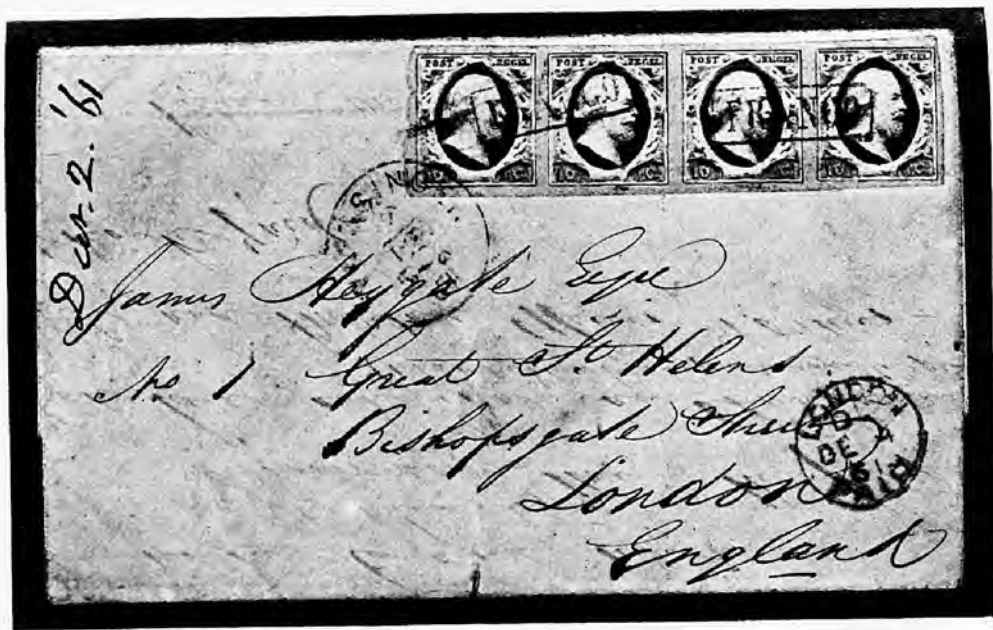
The retouches which have resulted from the endeavours to remove the mark jutting out from the forehead are varied and are for the most part very

carefully done and do not present the incongruity of line generally associated with stamp retouches.

Early in 1863, we get a new plate shewing a full and clear impression without any trace of the horn or of any repair of the horn. [Earliest date 5 March, 1863.] Mr. Joh. A. Moesman of Utrecht made some reprints in fancy colours and in black of the 10c. in 1895, and these, though very badly printed, shew no traces of the retouches, and must, therefore, have been from this plate 3.*

In addition to the varieties already described we have seen several minor varieties on the plates. In the 5c. there is a distinct hairline running diagonally between the outer and inner frame line. Similar details may be noted on other stamps. Of the 10c. we have seen one specimen which has the appearance of what Great Britain specialists call a re-entry. It is most readily distinguished by having three inner frame lines at the bottom instead of only two.

*Mr. Warren informs us that in 1895, when the Dutch Society was issuing their "Standard-work" they heard that a 10c. plate was at the Mint and thought it would be a good idea to give members a copy of one of the panes, so they were able to borrow the plate and entrusted it to a Mr. Moesman, a member and printer at Utrecht, who promptly printed off a number of copies in various colours and shewed them in his window. An official of the Mint, seeing this, indignantly demanded the return of the plate, and it was only with great difficulty that matters were calmed down. Three or four prints were taken (elsewhere) in black, and the right hand upper pane was chosen to print the copies in green given out with the said "Standard-work." These copies all have the word "Nadruk" (*i.e.*, "Reprint") behind every stamp, but proof copies exist without this addition. Mr. Moesman's productions were supposed to be all burned, but they are fairly common. The plate was in rather bad condition. It was as soon as possible returned to the Mint and sent to the Hague for the Official Archives. They had much better have destroyed it.



10c. Second plate, shewing horn on forehead, strip of 4, used December 2, 1861
(earliest date known, August 17, 1861 ; latest, July, 1862).



5c. Shewing wear of left vertical frame line.



5c. Recut left vertical frame line.



CHAPTER II.
Issue of 1864.



IN the records of the Ministry of Finance, dated from the Hague, May 13, 1864, there is a circular to postal officials announcing a new issue of stamps to supercede that we have just described.

ART. 1.

The officials are notified that a new type of stamps has been prepared in order to be issued as soon as the stock of old stamps still on hand is exhausted. The new stamps are of the same values as the old ones, viz., five, ten and fifteen cents. They bear the portrait of the King after a new engraving, and the inscription *Postzegels* [sic] in place of the value.

The paper on which they are printed is no longer provided with a watermark ; in future each sheet will contain 200 stamps instead of 100 as heretofore.

Besides the above alterations there will be on the sheets throughout the length and width as many perforated lines as will be necessary, that every stamp can easily be separated by hand without having to use a cutting instrument. During this month, in order to cope with the demand, stamps of 10c. of the new type will be sent to all offices ; some have already been issued in error, as no information had been given to the officials.

As the stock of the old 5c. stamps is not sufficient to be sent to all offices, some of them will on this occasion receive the new ones. The new stamps of 15c. will probably be put in circulation towards the month of October. The post-masters will not sell any new stamps until the stock of the old type on hand at the offices is exhausted.

The new stamps were the work of a Dutch engraver, J. W. Kaiser, of Amsterdam, and were produced in the line engraving process to which reference has been already made. In this case, on the die the upper left corner was left blank for the insertion of the indication of value, instead of the bottom left angle as in the 1852 issue.

The portrait shews a profile of the King to right. His Majesty is in a military uniform. There is a lightly shaded oval band enclosing the portrait. The word POSTZEGEL in outline letters is below, and conforming to the bottom curve of the oval. An outline letter C is at the top right corner on a ground of vertical lines, and the figures of value have been introduced on a similar ground in the left top corner. An examination of the stamps tends to shew that there was no rectangular line enclosing the whole of the design on the die, but that the rectangles had been duly ruled out on the plate, and the transfer roller was laid down within these rectangles on the plate and the pressure then applied. This results in the designs not always



5c. Recut left vertical frame line.



5c. Recut left vertical frame line.



5c. ? Double roller impression on the plate.

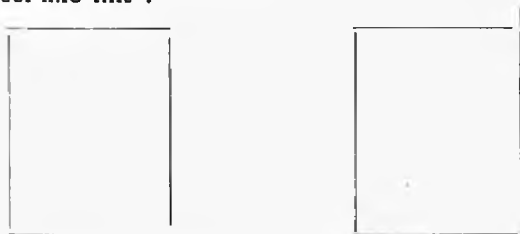


5c. Recut right and left vertical frame lines.

being exactly centred within the rectangles and is most noticeable at the bottom where the bottom of the letters TZ of POSTZEGEL (which should just touch the bottom outer line), run into and occasionally right over the line. This also accounts for the variations in the outside measurements of the frames.

The manner of the preparation of the different dies appears to us to have been this : The first die was prepared for the 10c. value. Two copies of that die were made and the corners erased and the values 5 and 15 respectively inserted. This may fairly be deduced from the even continuity of the background lines at the left in the 10c. value, and the obviously added background lines at the top corners of the 5c. and 15c. It is of course possible that the first die had no figures of value, in which case the later addition of the figures 10 on the 10c. would appear to have been done much more skilfully than the other two values.

The method of ruling out the plates into rectangles has provided a number of other interesting varieties for the specialist. The workman has allowed his tool to extend beyond the rectangle, in some cases producing an effect like this :



The paper as announced in the official notice is un-watermarked ; it is white hand-made wove with a tinge

of blue. The gum varies from white to yellowish. The perforating machine which the Government had acquired was of the comb pattern, and gauged $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. A comb machine, it may be well to add, perforates three sides of every stamp in a row at one descent of the perforating pins, thus :



whereas a single-line perforating machine simply perforates along one line at a time, thus :

.....

From 1864 to 1866 the stamps continued to be printed in the Mint at Utrecht, and the plate of the 5c. seems to have required retouching during that period, and this has been done in a rather crude fashion. The left side of the design within the frame has been recut on some copies, and the left outer frame line has on others been recut in such a manner as to cut diagonally into the upper part of the stamp. The right hand vertical frame line has also been recut in some cases. [See enlarged illustrations.] There may be similar retouches on the 10c. and 15c.

The arrangements at the Mint were being inconvenienced by the increase in the output and use of postage stamps, and on October 1, 1866, the Government entered into an agreement with the firm of Johannes Enschedé & Sons of Haarlem, which firm was printing the Dutch bank notes, to take over the manufacture of the stamps. This firm has continued to produce all the stamps of Holland since that date. In this connection it may be well to state here that the

Government has full control over the manufacture, and supplies the paper which is checked out to the printers, and every sheet has to be accounted for. M. Moens states that the Postmaster-General visits the works every three months, and all waste sheets are checked and burned in his presence.

The plates of this 1864 issue were handed over to Messrs. Enschedé & Sons in 1866, and were utilised by them until the completion of preparations for a new issue in the following year. The colours of the Haarlem impressions are brighter, and the ink used has given a more decided tint to the surface of the paper. The light oval band on the Haarlem printing is very prominent, standing out much more clearly than in the Utrecht printings.

As the same plates were used the retouches must recur in this printing at Haarlem.

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CHAPTER III.
Issue of 1867.



WHEN Messrs. Enschedé & Sons took over the manufacture of the Dutch postage stamps negotiations were at once entered into for the preparation of a new series, which was announced by a decree of September 4, 1867 (*Staatsblad* No. 93) :

ART. 1.

A new type has been made for postage stamps used for the franking of letters from and for the interior of the country as well as for those intended for the colonies and foreign countries.

ART. 2.

They bear our portrait and the inscription "NEDERLAND," as well as the value.

ART. 3.

Six kinds of stamps of various values will be issued in the new type, namely of 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 50c.

ART. 4.

Each kind will be printed in colours as follows :—

Blue, the stamps of 5 cents.

Red, those of 10 cents.

Ochre, „ 15 „

Green, „ 20 „

Violet, „ 25 „

Gold, „ 50 „

ART. 5.

The meaning of the last paragraph of Art. 13 of our decree of 12th November, 1851, does not apply any more to insufficiently stamped letters addressed to foreign countries. They will in future be surcharged according to the agreements made with the administrations of the various countries.

ART. 6.

The stamps of the new issue of 5c., 10c., and 15c., will be sold as soon as the present stock is cleared.

ART. 7.

The stamps of 20c., 25c., and 50c., will be put into use from the 1st October, 1867.

ART. 8.

Articles 3, 4, 5, and 14 of our decree of 12th November, 1851 (*Staatsblad* No. 143) are repealed by the present decree. The other articles of the above decree remain in force, in as much as they run concurrently with the present decree.

Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the Account Office and will be published in the *Staatsblad* as well as in the *Staatscourant*.

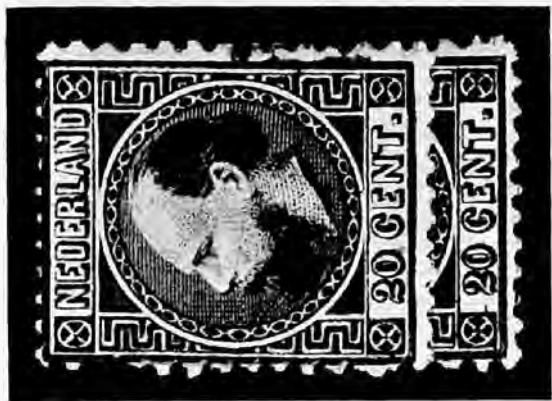
The Hague, 4th September, 1867

(Sd.) WILLIAM.

The Minister of Finance

(Sd.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

The new stamps were made from a die engraved by J. Nusser of Dusseldorf. It is with considerable diffidence that we enter upon a theory with regard to the manner of producing these stamps. The subject has been a bone of contention between many



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eminent philatelists, and yet it is still in the theoretical stage.

The mystery is this. It is agreed that the first die included the general design and the lettering except for the figure of value. The chief puzzle is as to how and when the figures of value were introduced, for there are two distinct types of the numerals in each denomination. It has been variously suggested that :

(1) They were punched on the plates, and two sets of punches used.

(2) That "the first series [type] was most probably printed with the plates delivered by the engraver; the second most likely with plates provided by the printers, because either the figures were not inserted by the engraver or had been damaged in the printing."

(3) That two roller dies were used for each denomination.

Of these suggestions No. 1 is practically disproved by the absence of variation in the position of the numerals on the stamps, the numerals of the same types being always in the same relative positions to the word CENT. The second suggestion, which was that of the late M. Moens, appears to be set aside by the discovery of the two types *se tenant*. In the case of the 25c. and 50c., where there was only one printing of each value [see *additional note, p. 78*], there does not appear to have been any occasion to make two *plates* of each of these values, nevertheless the two types are known of the 25c. and 50c. The third suggestion seems to be the most probable. In such a case it may be assumed that the figures were inserted on the transfer roller. A transfer roller is usually made large enough to take several copies of a normal sized stamp die, and it would not have necessarily required more than two rollers to take *twelve* positive impressions of the first die.

which would allow two of these impressions to be set apart for each value. This would be done both as a precaution lest one of the positives got damaged, or lest one of them should fail to give perfect negative impressions on the plate.

The presence of two impressions of each value on the roller does not in any way inconvenience the operator of the transferring machine as for each impression on the plate the roller has to be separately adjusted, and the roller is constantly being rocked from one position to another. Thus he would, in the case of two 5c. impressions, use either indiscriminately, having presumably no special necessity in keeping strictly to one.

The separate insertion of the numerals on two sets of the roller dies would leave ample room for the differences which exist between types I. and II. of the stamps.

The plates of these stamps were composed, it is understood, of 200 stamps in two panes of 100 (10×10).

Mr. Warren has shewn that there are no fewer than six different perforations associated with this issue, *viz.*:— $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $13\frac{1}{2}$ (small holes), 14 (small holes), $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ (small holes), $13\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ (small holes).

Imperforate copies of type II. of all values exist.

We have seen apparently worn plate specimens of Die I. of the 5c., 10c., and 15c. all perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

The stamps are to be found on white paper and also on a *bleuté* paper.

There are shades but no prominent colour varieties of this issue. The colours are 5c. ultramarine, 10c. carmine, 15c. chestnut, 20c. deep green, 25c. purple, 50c. gold.



CHAPTER IV.

Issue of 1872-88.



THE next issue was authorised by a decree of June 6, 1872.

ART. I.

A new type will be issued for postage stamps of the following values, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents. They will be used for the franking of letters and other matters from and for the interior of the country as well as for the colonies and foreign countries, replacing the postage stamps of these values as issued by our decree of September 4th, 1867.

The new postage stamps will be put into circulation by our Minister of Finance as soon as the postage stamps of the present type are used up.

ART. 2.

A new value will also be issued, namely, fl. 2.50. These will be sold from the 1st of July, 1872.

ART. 3.

The postage stamps mentioned in Art. 1 and 2 will bear our portrait with the inscription NEDERLAND, and the value. The various values will be recognised by the colour. The postage stamps of fl.2.50 will be larger than those of the other values.

With the commencement of the Universal Postal Union Holland became a party to the Convention, and this necessitated the addition of a $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. value to the 1872 set. This was announced in a decree dated June 16, 1875 :

ART. 4.

New postage stamps of the value of $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., as well as post-cards with stamps of 5c., impressed for franking letters, etc., addressed to countries in the Postal Union, will be issued.

In pursuance of this decree a circular was issued by the Minister of Finance, H. J. Van der Heim, stating that the colour of the new stamp would be light grey, and fixing July 1st, 1875, for their first use, that being the day on which the articles of the convention came into operation :

ART. 11.

In consequence of the new conventions, postage stamps of $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. will be sold to the public. The colour of the new stamps is light grey.

ART. 19.

The new stamps will be put into circulation on July 1, 1875.

On November 20, 1888, a decree declared the intention of the Government to add three new denominations to the then current series, of the values $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 100c. or 1 gulden.

ART. 1.

[We have decided] For the franking of letters and other matter to introduce postage stamps of the value of $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 100c. The public can obtain these stamps from the 15th of December.

ART. 2.

The conditions of the royal decree of November 12th, 1851 (*Staatsblad* No. 143), are equally applicable to the stamps mentioned in Art. 1.

The first die for this series was engraved on wood from a portrait by F. C. Ten Kate, and the stamps were surface printed by Messrs. Enschedé in sheets of 200.

There is a fine range of shades of all values. The paper was at first white and afterwards of a bluish tint. A renewal of the perforation combinations is to be found in this set sufficient to keep the specialist fully interested, and imperforate copies of all values are known.

Of minor varieties with flaws on the plates, the 5c. blue is known with a large white spot ("bald patch") on the King's Head; the 20c. exists with a large dot under the value; and a well-known variety of the 25c. is that with a split T in CENT. We have seen apparently worn tablets enclosing inscription of value of the 5c. and the 50c., but these are probably common to all the typographed stamps of the King and the first Queen types.



CHAPTER V.
Issues of 1891-96.



THE accession of the present Queen Wilhelmina, under the regency of her mother, the Dowager Queen Emma, in 1890, led in due course to the change from the portrait of the late King on the stamps to that of her present Majesty. The frame design for the new stamps is similar, but the portrait is turned to the right instead of to the left in the case of the two preceding issues shewing the portrait of William III. The Queen was only eleven at the time, and consequently the portrait shews the young sovereign of the Dutch in her

early girlhood. A Ministerial Notice, dated September 24, 1891, announced that :—

The postage stamps and other postal values bearing the impression of the portrait of the late William III. will have in future the portrait of the Queen Wilhelmina.

Several kinds will be sold to the public in October, but not before the stock of the old stamps has been exhausted.

This notice covered the series comprising the 5c., 7½c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 22½c., 25c., and 50c., 1g., 2½g. The 50c. bistre and the 1g. slate-violet were of the small head type, the 2g. 50c. being the only one in the original set of the larger size. The small sized stamps were printed in sheets of 200, the large ones in sheets of 50. On April 1, 1892, the 3c. orange value was added to the set in the small type, and on June 5, 1896, a notification was issued to the effect that :—

New postage stamps of 5 gulden are to be provided for the public service ; the necessary quantities will be forwarded on request July 1.

In addition to the stamps of 5 gulden, those of 50 cent and 1 gulden will in future be printed in two colours and supplied in sheets of 50.

The new stamps of 50 cent and 1 gulden will only be supplied by the directors when the stock of the old stamps has been exhausted.

This marks the introduction of the large type for the 50c. and 1g. values, and the addition to the stamps of this type of a 5g. denomination, the highest issued in Holland up to that date.

The colours of all the small type stamps underwent various changes, notably in 1894, but not apparently with any intention, the changes being probably due to new mixings of the colouring matters for different printings.

The paper for this series is at first an ordinary white wove of medium thickness, and later a thinner, semi-transparent paper was introduced.

The 5c. in the colour of the 3c. orange is supposed to be an essay, a sheet printed in this colour having apparently got out along with a supply of the 3c. value. It is known to have been postally used.

There are specimens of these stamps which shew wearing of the plates, particularly in the line immediately under the value, but otherwise there are no plate varieties.



CHAPTER VI.
Issues of 1898-1908.



ON the attainment by Queen Wilhelmina of her eighteenth year, the regency of the Queen-Mother came to an end and the young Queen assumed the reins of government.

A postal notice of August 20, 1898, announced that :—

In consequence of the assumption of the government by Her Majesty the Queen Wilhelmina, postage stamps of a new type will be put into use.

Provisionally the stamps of 1 gulden only of the new type will be put into circulation, of which a certain number will be sent officially to the offices. The chief controller of

stores at Haarlem is authorised to execute, as far as possible, further orders for the supply of these stamps.

The stamps of 1 gulden of the present type remain valid until further orders and may be used by the post offices for the franking of letters, packets, etc., until an order to the contrary is published or until the actual supply of the stamps has been exhausted.

The issue of these new stamps must not under any pretext be deferred later than September 6. Special attention is drawn to this clause.

Concerning the issue of the other stamps of the new type a further communication will follow.

The handsome large stamp, issued pursuant to the above notice, shews a portrait of the Queen taken from a photograph by Professor R. Staag. The ornate frame was designed by W. Steelink, an artist of Amsterdam, and the die was engraved by J. Vurtheim of Rotterdam. The stamps were printed by Messrs. Enschedé, in *taille douce*, in sheets of 25 (5 × 5).

The stamps were duly issued on the coronation day, September 6, 1898.

A decree of July 17, 1899, cancelled all issues of postage stamps prior to that of 1898 :

We, Wilhelmina, by the grace of God, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange Nassau, etc., approve and decree as follows :—

The postage stamps, post cards, and envelopes of the Netherlands belonging to the issues previous to those of 1898 and 1899 are discontinued and declared to be without value for the franking of letters or other postal packets, from January 1, 1900.

From this date the postage stamps, post cards, and envelopes of the early issues as above which shall be in stock and in good condition, not having been used, can be exchanged for postage stamps, post cards and envelopes respectively of equal value of the issues of 1898 and 1899 until July 1, 1900.

A postal notice was also sent announcing to the postmasters the issue of the new stamps :

Following the issue of postage stamps of one gulden, there will be put in use from August 1 [1899] a new type of postage stamps of the other values.

At the same time, postcards and envelopes will be put into circulation with the new type of stamp.

The stamps, cards and envelopes now in use will be valid until further notice. The stock of these values now in the offices have to be used.

The new stamps must not, under any pretext, be issued before August 1, nor must they be shewn to anyone, whoever he may be.

The attention of the officials is emphatically drawn to this order.

The new stamps were of the small size, but bearing the same portrait as the large 1 gulden stamp. The portrait was engraved by the eminent French engraver, Mons. E. Mouchon, the border being added at Messrs. Enschedé's Haarlem works. The stamps were surface printed in sheets of 200. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The values are the same as in the previous set, but a $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. denomination was added in 1906.

The lowest value of the Queen's Head type was at first printed in orange, but in 1901 was changed to green.



The 20c. was at first in green, but was issued in 1908 with the frame printed in yellow-green and the portrait in lilac-grey, printed from slightly modified dies. At the end of 1908 the 15c. brown was issued in carmine and blue.

Only one definite flaw has been noted on these stamps, consisting of a star-shaped defect on the background of the oval of the 15c. and 20c.

The higher values, 2½, 5 and 10 gulden, were issued in the large type of stamps similar to the 1 gulden of September 6, 1898. The 1 gulden itself underwent a slight modification, which produces two types (see enlarged illustrations).

In type I. the letters of the word GULDEN are thin, and the numerals "1" are close to the frame at the bottom.

In type II. the letters of GULDEN are thicker, and the numerals are much further distant from the frame at the bottom.

Single line perforating machines gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$, and 11 to $11\frac{1}{4}$ were used on the large stamps, and combinations of these with $12\frac{1}{2}$ have been reported, but the evidence of their official origin is not very satisfactory.



1g. Type I. Base of numerals close to frame.



1g. Type II. Base of numerals further from bottom frame.



CHAPTER VII.
Special Issues—1906 and 1907.



REFERENCE must be made, in conclusion, to two comparatively uninteresting small series of labels.

Three "Christmas" stamps were issued on December 23rd, 1906, of the denominations 1c. red, 3c. sage-green, 5c. slate-violet. These were sold at double their face value, but were only valid for their face value in the post. The extra money charged for them was collected on behalf of the Amsterdam Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The stamps were not sold after January 3, 1907. These stamps were perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by a special comb machine.



In 1907 the Tercentenary of the birth of the famous Dutch admiral, M. A. de Ruyter, was commemorated by the issue of three stamps, of the values $\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue, 1c. claret, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. vermilion. These were printed "sideways" and perforated by a special comb machine gauging $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and there are some very minor flaws on the plates.

Both the series of 1906 and 1907 are perhaps to be regretted from the philatelic point of view, as they are the least worthy issues in a long and honourable series of postal emissions. We understand, however, that a vast number of the de Ruyter series was left on the hands of the authorities, and they had to dispose of them by converting them into postage due labels. So the experiment of a commemorative issue was not altogether a happy one from the departmental aspect.



CHAPTER VIII.
Stamps for Newspapers and Printed Matter.



Issue of 1869.

A DECREE of December 3, 1868, announced the forthcoming issuance of stamps of the denominations 1c. and 2c., for use in prepaying the postage on newspapers and printed matter :

ART. 1.

From the 1st January, 1869, there will be issued stamps of 1 and 2 cents, principally intended to frank newspapers, and other printed matter.

ART. 2.

They bear the Arms of the kingdom, the inscription NEDERLAND, and also the value.

Each of the two new kinds will be printed in one colour as follows :

Black, the stamps of one cent.

Yellow-ochre, the stamps of two cents.

ART. 3.

Printed matter franked with stamps by the senders can be put by them or for them into the postal boxes, which are provided by our Minister of Finance for franked printed matter, notwithstanding the next Article.

ART. 4.

Printed matter which, either by the quantity or the size of the volume, is not considered suitable for the boxes mentioned in the last Article, must be taken by the senders or their people, although franked, to the post offices, and delivered into the hands of the officers of the administration of the post.

ART. 5.

The payment of the postage of printed matter in cash at the post offices continues to be permitted.

Our Minister of Finance will see that stamps be affixed to printed matter thus treated by the postal officials.

ART. 6.

If the value of the postage stamps affixed by the senders be less than the sum due, then such sendings are to be treated like ordinary letters to be paid by the addressees.

Letter rate is also charged on sendings of printed matter which are not posted, although franked, in the boxes specified in Art. 3.

ART. 7.

The provisions of Articles 2, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 of our decree of the 12 November, 1851, are applicable to the stamps of one and two cents.

Loo, 3rd December, 1868.

WILLIAM.

The Minister of Finance,
VAN BOSSE.

A later decree of November 11, 1870, announced the advent of additions to the stamps of this type of two new values, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. :

ART. 1.

There will also be issued postage stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents and of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

ART. 2.

Our Minister of Finance is authorised to fix the colour of the above postage stamps, as well as the date of issue.

The Minister of Finance duly announced the stamps in a notice to the public dated from The Hague, November 19, 1870 :

ART. 1.

Postage stamps of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents in mauve colour will be delivered to all offices at once to be put into circulation on receipt.

ART. 2.

Postage stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent printed in red-brown will be put into circulation on the 1st of January, 1871.

ART. 3.

The sheets of these new postage stamps will contain 200 stamps.

The stamps referred to in the foregoing decrees were from wood-cuts by Virey Freres of Paris, after a design submitted by J. Nusser. They were surface printed in Haarlem by Messrs. Enschedé, who have printed all the issues of Holland since 1866.

In this series we get, in addition to colour variations, the paper varieties—

Thick white paper

Thin white paper

Thin bluish paper

and the perforation varieties, as noted in the check list at the end of this work.

The lighter shades may be taken to be the earlier printings ; the pale colour of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. at first was very apt to fade, and in the later printings the colour was considerably deepened. The colour of the 1c. was changed from black to green in May, 1869, and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. rose was added to the series about the same time.

The 1c. black and 1c. green are both known with the dot in the lower left angle missing. They both also exist with a stop after CENT. There is a variety in the

1c. black known as the "leg of mutton leaf," caused by the absence of shading in one of the leaves in the wreath on the left of the Arms design.



Issue of 1876.

The stamps of the 1869-71 series for newspapers and printed matter were superseded on December 10, 1876, by a new series of the familiar ornate frame type, with circular opening in the centre for the figure of value.

These were announced by a decree of September 15, 1876, the list of values omitting the $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. now discontinued, but otherwise comprising the same denominations as before. The decree reads :

ART. 1.

Stamps of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent will not be printed again, and will not be sold when the present stock is exhausted.

ART. 2.

A new type of stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent will be issued, principally intended for the franking of journals, printed matter, samples, and replacing the stamps of the same values issued by our decree of December 3rd, 1868, and November 11, 1870.

ART. 3.

The new stamps will bear the inscription NEDERLAND, as well as the value in a figure 8mm. high, which is placed in the middle of the stamp on a circular white field. In each of the four corners the value will be inscribed in small figures.

Each value of the new stamps will be printed in a different colour.

They will be issued by our Finance Minister as soon as the stock of the stamps of the present type is exhausted.

The Minister of Finance was not long in following up the decree with a circular of September 21, 1876, announcing :

By the present all officials are advised of the decree of September 15, 1876, by His Majesty (*Staatsblad*, No. 180) concerning the discontinuance of the stamps of 1½ cent, and of the issue of a new type of stamps of ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cent as soon as the stock of the stamps of the present type is exhausted. The new stamps are printed in the following colours :

Those of ½ cent, in reddish brown (?)

Those of 1 cent, in green.

Those of 2 cents, in ochre-yellow.

Those of 2½ cents, in mauve.



Messrs. Enschedé provided the dies, which were engraved on wood, the framework being the same for each denomination, but the background being filled in with small figures corresponding to the face value. The stamps were surface-printed in sheets of 200.

In these stamps there are plenty of shades, and the usual vagaries of perforating, which we summarise in the check list, including imperforate specimens.

Then in regard to the paper, the white and the bluish wove are encountered in this series, and, in addition, the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. rose and 1c. green are found on laid paper.

Of varieties there are two types of the fraction bar in the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Type I. is fairly thick, and is from 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length. In type II. it is thinner and 9mm. long.

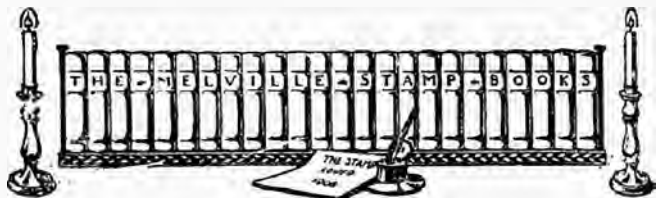
The 120th stamp on one of the plates of the 1c. emerald-green (perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$) has the ornament immediately under the circle containing the numeral in the top right angle broken off. (See illustration.)



Issue of 1898-1908.

Along with the change to the Mouchon type of Queen's Head stamps, the low values issued for newspapers and printed matter were issued in a new type, with the numeral in the centre of a transverse oval. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. value was re-instated among these newspaper stamps in 1908.

There are minor flaws on these stamps which may prove of interest. In the 1c. the spot after the figure 1 occurs in the fifth column on stamps 3, 8, 13 and 18, and a flaw on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. in the third column on stamps 2, 7, 12 and 17 shews the white scroll in the lower left angle broken.



CHAPTER IX.

Bibliography.

INDEX TO THE CHIEF PRINTED ARTICLES AND PAPERS IN PHILATELIC PERIODICALS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

2 A.J.P.—American Journal of Philately (2nd series).

Le T.P.—Le Timbre Poste.

L.P.—London Philatelist.

M.W.S.N.—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

M.R.—Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.

P.J. of I.—Philatelic Journal of India.

P.J.G.B.—Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

P.R.—Philatelic Record.

S.C.F.—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

S.G.M.J.—Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.

NOTE.—Roman figures thus—V.—denote the volume, and Arabic figures—e.g., 135—indicate the page.

GENERAL. Standaardwerk over de Postwaarden van Nederland en zijne Koloniën (4 vols.). Amsterdam: Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars. 1894. * * * Plates.

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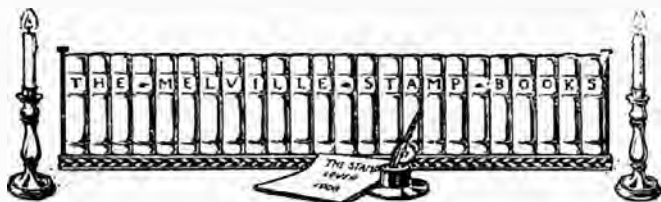
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MINOR VARIETIES, P.R., XXIV., 258; [Wetherell], S.G.M.J., XVI., 147.

PERFORATIONS, S.C.F., III., 44; [Bohlmeijer], P.J. of I., VIII., 75; [Wetherell], S.G.M.J., XVI., 147; [Warren], M.R., II., 137.

REPRINTS, S.G.M.J., V., 180.

SHEETS, Construction of, P.R., XXII., 260.



CHAPTER X.

Check List.

PERFORATIONS.—The numbers given are those in Mr. A. J. Warren's list in his article in *The London Philatelist* of February, 1908, since corrected by him as to Nos. viii. and ix. In the check list only the Roman numbers are given to refer the reader to this key.

- (i.) $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 (a comb machine).
- (ii.) $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 (tried experimentally but discarded, probably because the holes were too far apart).
- (iii.) $13\frac{1}{2}$, small holes (single line machine).
- (iv.) 14,
- (v.) $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 14, small holes, (a combination of iii. and v.).
- (vi.) $13\frac{1}{4}$ by 14, small holes (a combination of iv. and v.).
- (vii.) 14, large holes (single line machine).
- (viii.) $13\frac{1}{4}$, small holes (a comb machine).
- (ix.) $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, small holes (this comb machine was "defective," the position of the needles being irregular. The full strip shews one column (ix.a) $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, two $12\frac{1}{4}$ by 12, four columns $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, and three $12\frac{3}{4}$ by 12).
- (x.) $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{4}$, large holes.
- (xi.) $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, large holes (also "defective," giving xi.a = $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, large holes).

- (xii.) $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, large holes (No. xi. "corrected").
 (xiii.) $12\frac{1}{2}$, small holes (comb machine).
 (xiv.) $12\frac{1}{2}$, medium and large holes (comb machine).
 (xv.) 11 (single line machine).
 (xvi.) 11 to $11\frac{1}{4}$ (single line machine).
 (xvii.) $12\frac{1}{2}$ (comb machine of unusual size for Tuberculosis stamps, 1906).
 (xviii.) $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 (comb machine for de Ruyter stamps, 1907).

NOTE.—The $\frac{1}{4}$'s, e.g., $13\frac{1}{4}$, correspond to the perforations given in Gibbons' Catalogue as "13, $13\frac{1}{2}$," that being intended to shew that the gauge is between 13 and $13\frac{1}{2}$, "quarters" not being given in the catalogue.

STAMPS FOR GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1852.—Jan. 1. Engraved by J. Wiener. Printed at Utrecht. Whitish wove paper watermarked Posthorn. Imperforate.

5c. deep blue.

5c. steel blue.

5c. blue.

5c. milky blue.

5c. water blue.

5c. bright blue.

5c. greenish-blue.

Shades.

Retouches (left top corner).

.. (right top corner).

.. (re-cut scroll).

Hairline.

Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$ (small holes).

10c. carmine.

10c. rose-carmine.

10c. deep rose-carmine.

Shades.

Retouches (left top corner).

„ (right top corner).

„ (re-cut scroll.)

Hairline.

Re-entry.

Plate 2 (shewing horn on forehead).

Plate 2A (shewing traces of horn removed).

Plate 3.

15c. orange.

15c. orange-yellow.

Shades.

Retouch (left top corner). ?

1864.—Engraved by J. Kaiser. Printed at Utrecht until 1866, and afterwards at Haarlem. White wove paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (i.).

5c. blue, shades (Utrecht).

5c. light blue, shades (Haarlem).

Double impression.

Retouches (re-cut left frame line).

„ (re-cut right frame line).

10c. rose-carmine, shades (Utrecht).

10c. carmine, shades (Haarlem).

15c. orange (Utrecht).

15c. saffron.

15c. olive-yellow (Haarlem).

1867-71.—Engraved by J. Nusser, printed by
 Enschedé on unwatermarked white wove paper [and
 bluish]. Perforations i., ii., iii., iv., v. and vi.

5c. ultramarine, shades.

Die I. and Die II.

Imperforate (Die II.).

On bluish paper (Die II.).

[The 5c. black, Die I., perforated, with full gum, is an
 essay.]

10c. carmine, shades.

Die I. and Die II.

Imperforate (Die II.).

On bluish paper (Die II.).

[The 10c. black, Die I., perforated, is an essay.]

15c. chestnut, shades.

Die I. and Die II.

Imperforate (Die II.).

On bluish paper (Die II.).

20c. deep green, shades.

Die I. and Die II.

Imperforate (Die II.).

On bluish paper (Die II.).

25c. purple, shades.

Die I. and Die II.

Imperforate (Die II.).

[The 25c., Die I., exists, perforated, in red and in blue,
 with full gum, but these are essays].

50c. gold.

Die I. and Die II.

Imperforate (Die I. and Die II.).

1872-88.—Designed by F. C. Ten Kate and printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked white wove paper. Perforations iv. to vii. and ix. to xiv., inclusive of varieties *ix.* and *xia.*

5c. ultramarine, shades.

Spot on head.

Worn plate.

Very thin paper.

Imperforate.

7½c. chocolate, shades.

10c. rose, shades.

Imperforate.

12½c. grey, shades.

Imperforate [? essay].

[This stamp in brownish-grey, perforated 14 large holes, is believed to be an essay. It occurs also in blue and orange-yellow.]

15c. orange-brown, shades.

Imperforate.

20c. yellow-green, shades.

Imperforate.

Dot under "20."

22½c. blue-green, shades.

25c. lilac, shades.

Imperforate.

Split T in CENT.

50c. bistre, shades.

Imperforate.

Worn plate.

Very thin paper.

1g. slate-violet, shades.

2g. 50c. ultramarine and rose, shades.

[Colour trials of the 5c. to 1g. are known in sets comprising each of the following colours except the one in which the individual stamp was issued: brown, red, black, green, purple, bistre, blue. The 2g. 50c. in black (frame), green, red, blue, and purple (centres). Also red (frame), black (centre); green (frame), purple (centre); purple (frame), green (centre).]

1891-95.—Printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked (i.) white wove paper, and (ii.) thin semi-transparent white wove paper. Perforation xiv.

3c. orange, shades.

5c. blue, shades.

[5c. orange, from a perforated proof issued in error and used in 1895.]

[5c. blue on coarse yellowish paper, perf. 11, 11½, is an essay.]

7½c. brown, shades.

10c. rose, shades.

12½c. grey, shades.

15c. orange-brown, shades.

20c. green, shades.

[20c. green, on coarse yellowish paper, perf. 11, 11½, is an essay.]

22½c. blue-green, shades.

25c. purple, shades.

25c. mauve, shades.

50c. bistre, shades.

1g. slate-violet.

1891-96.—Printed by Enschedé, each value in two colours, on unwatermarked white wove paper. Centre in first colour. Perforations xv., xvi., and xv. by xvi. (compound).

50c. brown and blue-green, shades.

1g. olive-green and brown, shades.

2½g. ultramarine and rosine, shades.

5g. lake and bronze-green.

1898-1908.—Engraved by E. Mouchon and printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked wove paper, at first with yellowish tinge (1898), changed to clear white (January, 1906). Centre in first colour. Perforation xiv.

- 3c. orange.
- 3c. green (1901).
- 5c. rose.
- 7½c. deep brown.
- 10c. grey-lilac.
- 12½c. blue.
- 15c. brown.
- 15c. carmine and blue (1908).
- 17½c. mauve (1908).
- 20c. green.
- 20c. grey and yellow-green (1908).
- 22½c. bronze-green and brown.
- 25c. blue and rose.
- 50c. lake and bronze-green.

[Shades of all the stamps of the above issue are numerous.]

1898-1905.—Engraved by M. J. Vurtheim, and printed in *taille douce* by Enschedé on unwatermarked white wove paper. Perforations xv., xvi., and xv. by xvi.

1g. blue-green, shades.

Type I., GULDEN in thin letters, and numeral close to frame.

Type II., GULDEN in thicker letters, and numeral further from the frame (See illus. p. 57.)

Guide line extending diagonally across stamp.

- 2½g. dull lilac.
- 5g. lake.
- 10g. orange-red.

1906.—Stamps in aid of the Amsterdam Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked white wove paper. Perforation xvii.

1c. red.

3c. sage-green.

5c. slate-violet.

1907.—De Ruyter Tercentenary Commemoration stamps. Printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked white wove paper. Perforation xviii.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue.

Flaws in C of CENT and on final D of NEDERLAND.

1c. claret.

Flaws on initial N of NEDERLAND, in the numeral "1" of value, and on first D of NEDERLAND.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. vermilion.

STAMPS PRIMARILY INTENDED FOR USE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.

1869-71.—Designed by J. Nusser, engraved by Virey Frères, printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked white wove paper [and bluish]. Perforated iv., vii., and x.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown, shades.

Bluish paper.

Imperforate.

[The $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in black is an essay.]

1c. black.

[On white paper only].

Imperforate.

Bottom left corner dot missing.

Stop after CENT.

"Leg of mutton" leaf variety.

1c. green, shades.

On bluish paper.

Imperforate.

Bottom left corner dot missing.

Stop after CENT.

1½c. rose, shades.

On bluish paper.

2c. yellow-ochre, shades.

On bluish paper.

Imperforate.

2½c. mauve, shades.

On bluish paper.

Imperforate.

Frame broken at sides.

1876-93.—Engraved and printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked white wove paper [and bluish]. Perforated vii., ix. to xiv.

½c. rose, shades.

(a) Fraction bar 8 to 8½mm.

(b) " " 9mm.

On bluish paper (a) and (b).

On laid paper (a) and (b).

Double perforation.

Imperforate.

Double impression (b).

1c. bluish-green.

1c. green.

1c. emerald-green.

On bluish paper.

On laid paper (1c. green).

Imperforate.

Broken ornament under figure in top right corner (1c. emerald-green).

2c. yellow-ochre.

2c. olive-yellow.

On bluish paper (2c. yellow-ochre).

Imperforate.

2½c. lilac.

2½c. deep lilac.

2½c. mauve.

On bluish paper (2½c. mauve).

Imperforate.

1898-1908.—Printed by Enschedé on unwatermarked wove paper, at first with yellowish tinge (1898), and later clear white (January, 1906). Perforated xiv.

½c. lilac, shades.

1c. rose-red, shades.

Stop between "1" and "CENT."

Stop after large figure "1."

1½c. blue.

2c. brown, shades.

2½c. green.

Broken scroll in lower left angle.

ADDITIONAL NOTE.

Issue of 1867.

The total quantities of this issue delivered by the printers in 1867-8 were as follows :

5c.	8,275,000	}	Further large quantities were delivered later.
10c.	7,375,000		
15c.	1,430,000	}	Some were delivered later.
20c.	1,750,000		
25c.	1,375,000	}	Nothing further delivered by printers.
50c.	1,250,000		



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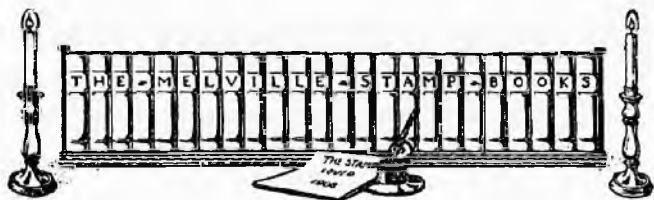
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