

Nederland – Kong Willem III

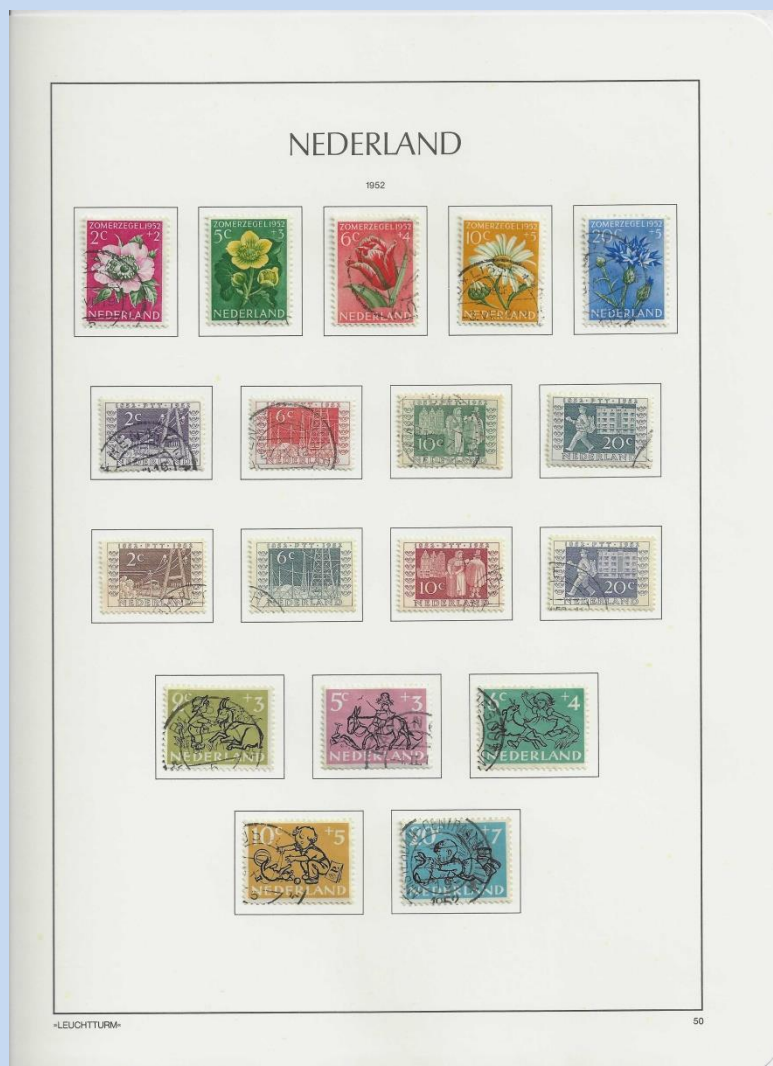


Foredrag BFK 21. mai 2024

Hvorfor samle Nederland?

- Samle noe annet enn Norge
- Ingen merker er veldig dyre
- Lett å få ta i
- Startet med å samle Nederland i perioden 1852 - 2000

Kjøpte fortrykksalbum i 2000



Begynte å monter selv

Prinsesse Wilhelmina

Tagget 12½ x 12½

Utgitt 1891-94



25-års regeringsjubileum

10 cent orangerød



Pakke 0 – 5 kg. til Romania via Tyskland 11. februar 1895, 112½ cent (29/5-1890 til 6/8-1914)



Enkeltvektigt rekommandert brev til Tyskland 10. juli 1924, vektporto 20 cent (1/3-1921 til 1/10-1925) samt rekommandasjonsgebyr 15 cent (1/3-1921 til 1/4-1939)
Tagget 11½ x 12

Spesialsamling Kong Willem III



Foredrag BFK 21. mai 2024

Første utgave

King Willem III – first issue

Imperforated
Issued 1 January 1852



According to the "Postal Act of 1850", The Netherlands first stamps was issued 1 January 1852. One stamps for each of the 3 distance postage in The Netherlands.

The number of plates used for the first issue:

5 cent:	6 plates
10 cent:	10 plates
15 cent:	1 plate

Value	Net issue	Sold
5 cent	20.875.900	20.872.800
10 cent	17.044.900	17.041.000
15 cent	2.384.200	2.383.900



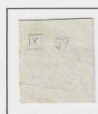
In may/june 1864 the stamps was replaced at the post office by the second issue.

The stamps was valid until 31 October 1879.

The stamps was printed on handmade white paper. The first delivery of the 3 stamps was on hard thin paper (± 0.11 mm). Then the stamps was printed on thick paper (± 0.15 mm). The last delivery of the 5 cent (plate VI) and 10 cent (plate X) stamps, was printed on very thin and porous paper



Hard thin paper



Thick paper



Thin and porous paper

King Willem III – first issue

The structure off the plate

The plates are divided in 4 blocks of 25 stamps (5 x 5). The gutters between the blocks are approximately 10 mm. The space between the stamps in each block are between 2 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm

1	2	3	4	5		26	27	28	29	30
6	7	8	9	10		31	32	33	34	35
11	12	13	14	15		36	37	38	39	40
16	17	18	19	20		41	42	43	44	45
21	22	23	24	25		46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	64	55		76	77	78	79	80
56	57	58	59	60		81	82	83	84	85
61	62	63	64	65		86	87	88	89	90
66	67	68	69	70		91	92	93	94	95
71	72	73	74	75		96	97	98	99	100



Gutter pair from plate V,
Pos. 25 – 46
(see sketch to the left for
location in the sheet)

Stamps with margin of sheet



Plate VI. Pos. 1



Plate V. Pos. 5

Space between the stamps horizontally and vertically are between 2 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm



Plate I. Pos. 32-33/37-38



Plate I. Pos. 100



Plate V. Pos. 24



Plate V. Pos. 77

Første utgave

King Willem III – first issue
15 cent plate I
Dark yellow-orange/dark orange/orange/orange-yellow
Stamps from this plate in use from 1 January 1852



King Willem III – first issue
Correspondance to United States of America

From 15. December 1853 the postal rates between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom was decreased. The mail would be exchanged between Dover and Breda in closed mail bags, via Ostende in Belgium. The former direct route via Rotterdam was closed from this date.



Letter sheet 0 – 15 gram to U.S. sent by British packet, 80 cent (15/12-1853 to 1/10-1864). Endorsed on top of the cover "via Liverpool pr first Steamer", instruction for the route via the United Kingdom. The letter was paid 80 Dutch cent for the single rate by British mail to the United States. This paid all transit fees of the letter to the U.S. arrival port (20 cents Netherlands portion, 20 cents British portion and 40 cents for transatlantic sea service).

At Moerdijk, the Dutch exchange office where the closed mail bags were made up for London, a credit to the United Kingdom of 1s or 60 Dutch cents was marked in magenta ink. The closed mail bag was sent to London, where it was opened on 23 May 1856. A bright red orange British datestamp was stuck in the upper right corner, indicating that the letter was paid.

The letter sheet was sent from London to Liverpool and then to Boston, where it arrived 6 June 1856. A Boston exchange office clerk marked the cover with a black datestamp "5/JUN 6/BOSTON BR. PKT.". That stamp signifying that the letter arrived by British packet and that 5 U.S. cents was due. The amount due was the British open mail rate by British packet, the unpaid U.S. portion.



1s credit to the United Kingdom



British datestamp indicating that the letter was paid



Black datestamp Boston indication that the letter arrived by British packet

Andre utgave

King Willem III – second issue

Perforated 12½ x 11¼
Issued 1864



The 5 cents blue, the 10 cents red and the 15 cents orange of the second issue were not used until similar values of the first issue were out of stock. Moreover, the 1864 issue was never officially announced and was regarded as an improved successor to the 1852 issue: the same values in colours, but perforated, without watermark, and printed in sheets of 200 instead of 100.



By looking at complete letters it can be deduced that the first 5 cents appeared in July 1864, the first 10 cents in May 1864 and the first 15 cents in November 1864.



Value	Issued	Net issue Utrecht printing	Net issue Haarlem printing
5 cent	July 1864	8.700.000	3.727.000
10 cent	May 1864	9.100.000	3.122.000
15 cent	November 1864	1.200.000	445.000

The stamps was valid until 31 October 1879



Letter 0 - 7½ gram to France via Belgium, 30 cent (1/4-1852 to 1/4-1868)
Red "P.D." = Payé jusque – a Destination (paid to destination).
Red "PAYS BAS/VAL"¹⁸⁵². This marking indicated that the letter had arrived from the Netherlands and entered France at the exchange office of Valenciennes

King Willem III – second issue

Proofs 1864 issue

Design and engraving by J. W. Kaiser. Printings of the Mint at Utrecht

1863, on thick carton, imperforated, without gum



black



red



orange



black



blue



orange



black



blue



wine-red

Andre utgave

King Willem III – second issue

Utrecht printing

From May 1864 and to the end of 1866, this issue was printed at Rijks Munt in Utrecht. The new issue was delivered from the Rijks Munt in May 1864 (10 cents), June 1864 (5 cents) and in September 1864 (15 cents). They were, however, not used until similar values of the first issue were out of stock. The printing works used 2 plates for the printing of 5 cents stamps, 1 plate for 10 cents stamps and 1 plate for 15 cents stamps.



Characteristic for stamps from Rijks Munt i Utrecht:

Value	Colour	Illuminated with quartz-lamp, the following fluorescent colors occurs
5 cent	Blue	greenblue
10 cent	Rose, light red	yellowbrown
15 cent	Orange	dark brown



King Willem III – second issue

Correspondance to United Kingdom and Ireland



Letter sheet 0 – 15 gram to United Kingdom, 15 cent (1/10-1864 to 1/7-1875)
Fully paid to destination, and arrival mark "LONDON/PAID"



Letter sheet 15 – 30 gram to Ireland, 30 cent (1/10-1864 to 1/7-1875)
Fully paid to destination, transit mark "LONDON/PAID" and forwarded to Ireland

Tredje utgave

King Willem III – third issue

Perforated 10¼ - 14

Issued 1867-68



The original engraving made by van Nasser had no value figures. For the making of the first plates, a series of figures (type I) was made. J. M. van Kempen & Son made 24 steeled copper plates of 200 stamps (10 stamps horizontal and 20 stamps vertical).



The plates was not good and Kempen was commissioned to create a new series of 24 plates. New value figures (type II) was engraved on these plates



Value	Issued	Net issue
5 cent	December 1867	64.292.200
10 cent	December 1867	21.915.200
15 cent	June 1868	2.940.000
20 cent	1 October 1867	2.510.600
25 cent	1 October 1867	1.385.400
50 cent	1 October 1867	1.250.450

The stamps was valid until October 31, 1879



Letter sheet 0 - 10 gram to France, 20 cent (1/4-1868 to 1/1-1876)

Black "P.D." = Payé jusque - a Destination (paid to destination)

Blue "PAYS BAS/VAL"^{NES} This marking indicated that the letter had arrived from the Netherlands and entered France at the exchange office of Valenciennes

King Willem III – third issue

Proofs 1867 issue

August 1866, design by J. Würtheim, engraving by H. Nasser

10 cent type I



black on
white cardboard

1866, color proofs from plates made by J. W. van Kempen



goldenyellow



purple



brown



green

1867, color proofs, 5 cent plate II, made by A. W. Sijthoff



carmine



orange



black-olive

Tredje utgave

King Willem III – third issue
50 cent gold



Type I
12 1/4 x 11 1/4



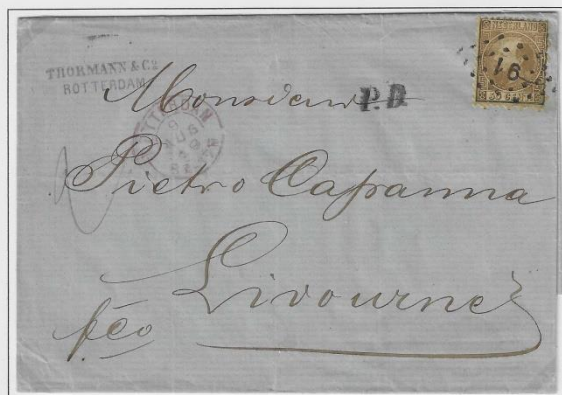
Type I
12 1/4 x 11 1/4



Type II
12 1/4 x 11 1/4



Type I
12 1/4 x 11 1/4



Letter sheet 15 - 30 gram to Italy via France, 50 cent (1/10-1868 to 1/1-1874)
Black "P.D." = Payé jusque – a Destination (paid to destination)

King Willem III – third issue
Correspondance to Denmark and Norway



Letter sheet 0 - 15 gram to Denmark, 15 cent (1/11-1868 to 1/7-1875)



Letter sheet 0 - 15 gram to Norway via Germany, 25 cent (1/10-1868 to 15/1-1873)

The letter posted in Amsterdam and sent by train to Emmerich in Germany. From there by train to Oberhausen in the Ruhr district, and on the train to Berlin. Transhipped in Lehn and sent to Hamburg (south of the Elbe). It was not a railway bridge to Hamburg, so the letter was brought across the Elbe to Hamburg. Furtheron, by train to Altona, transhipped to rail against Kiel and brought to the Norwegian steamer "Kong Sverre" in Kiel. The letter went with "Kong Sverres" last departure from Kiel that year, Saturday 1 November at 00.15 AM.

Endorsement 3 is weiterfranco 3 Silbergroschen calculated by the Dutch/German border. The German postage was 1 Sgr. Endorsement W 2 is weiterfranco 2 Sgr., which is Norwegian sea and land postage, calculated from Kiel (German/Norwegian postal border).

Fjerde utgave

King Willem III – fourth issue

Perforated 11½ - 14

Issued 1872-88



After the plate printed 1867 issue had been put into circulation, numerous proofs were made of the design of a number of craftsmen, which were all based on the 1867 design. These experiments were carried out with various printing techniques in order to find the best way of mass-production stamps. They are production proofs from the intermediate phase of plate printing to letterpress printing

Messrs. Enschedé provided a design for the frame and in June 1871 E. Schilling of the Royal Printing Works in Berlin engraved the die. Colour proofs were then printed in Haarlem with plates for seven values made in Berlin.

Each plate consisted of five horizontal rows of ten clichés, the printing form was composed of four plates, one below the other. The larger, bi-coloured value of 2,50 gulden was printed in sheets of fifty from two plates, one for the frame and one for the head, with five horizontal rows of ten stamps.

The issue of a 12½ cent became necessary when the uniform UPU-rate for single letters was introduced on 1 July 1875. No other values were added until December 1888, when the 7½ cent (possibly for samples), a 22½ cent (foreign single registered letters), and the 1 Gulden (foreign parcel post) were issued.

Value	Issued	Net issue
5 cent	1872	762.957.950
7½ cent	1888	1.772.000
10 cent	1872	67.241.075
12½ cent	1875	75.542.900
15 cent	1872	20.010.800
20 cent	1872	18.189.700
22½ cent	1888	410.200
25 cent	1872	15.639.000
50 cent	1872	4.238.500
1 gulden	1888	395.200
2½ gulden	1872	256.500

The stamps was valid until 31 December 1899

King Willem III - fourth issue

Proofs 1872 issue

Design of frame: Joh. Enschede, Design of center: H. F. C. ten Kate, Engravings: E. Schilling.
Plates: State printingoffice in Berlin



pale brown on white cardboard



black on blue glazed cardboard

Fjerde utgave

King Willem III – fourth issue
5 cent blue



13¼ x 14 small perf. hole 12½ x 12 small perf. hole 11½ x 12 small perf. hole 13½ x 13¼ large perf. hole 12½ x 12 large perf. hole



11½ x 12 large perf. hole 12½ x 12½ small perf. hole 12½ x 12½ large perf. hole



13½ x 14 small perf. hole



13½ x 13¼ large perf. hole



12½ x 12½ small perf. hole



12½ x 12½ large perf. hole

King Willem III – fourth issue
Combinated perforation

10 cent red



11½ x 12 + 12½ x 12 small perforation hole 11½ x 12 + 12½ x 12 large perforation hole

12½ cent grey



11½ x 12 + 12½ x 12 large perforation hole

15 cent orangebrown



11½ x 12 + 12½ x 12 small perforation hole 11½ x 12 + 12½ x 12 large perforation hole



11½ x 12 + 12½ x 12 large perforation hole

Fjerde utgave

King Willem III – fourth issue

1 gulden greyviolet



12½ x 12
large perf. hole



colorspot in rosette
lower right corner



break in upper
inner frame

2½ gulden red og blue



medallion strongly
displaced to the left
and up



medallion strongly
displaced to the right



14 x 14
small perf. hole

King Willem III – fourth issue

Correspondance to Suriname

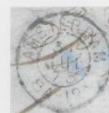


Letter 75 – 90 gram to Suriname via United Kingdom, 330 cent (1/1-1870 to 16/2-1876)

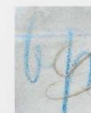
The letter sent from Amsterdam 31. july 1873 to Southampton. Then from Southampton 2. august with the ship "Tasmanian" to Barbados or St. Thomas. Further on with R.S.M.P.'s ship to Demerara, British Guyana. From Demerara 22. august with the ship "Paramaribo" to Paramaribo, where it arrived 24. august.

Very rare franking, the 2.50 gulder are hardly known on letter.

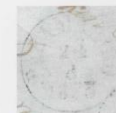
In combination with the 50 cent golden a great rarity



Small round postmark
Amsterdam 31 JUL 73



Endorsement 6p = 6 postage =
6 x 55 cent



Arrival postmark
Paramaribo 24/8-1873

