

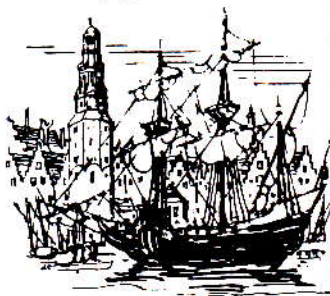
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What's New

What's NEW? For instance, this second issue of our journal. You will note that there is a loose insert. We ran out of space, and rather than wait till the January Newsletter, we decided to give you this news now, in this form. Since it has to do with newsletter material, you may add it to your collection of newsletters. Another thing is that this journal is very late. It will, most likely, not get sent to the members till December 4! This is still the result of your editor's many duties both as secretary and editor. During the meeting at NOJEX this was also discussed, and some solution has been found. We will let you know more about this. NOJEX was fun! all the members of ASNP who exhibited, got at least bronze, and one member received silver. More about that in the insert. The ASNP was present with a literature exhibit, and we sold (that is, ordered in Holland) many publications. We added twenty-one members since our last listing; so far we have 39 members who did not send in their dues for 1976-77, but some of these may just have forgotten. We received four letters from members in which they told us of their decision not to renew. Rather than waste valuable space in listing these members, we will delete them from our membership list which will come out in January 1977. Finally, let me thank all members who send in information and who are still waiting for a formal acknowledgment. It may come, but not too soon, I'm afraid. Also, if there are any members who by this time have not received their Special Catalog, please let me know. The mailing from New York, due to the UPS strike, has been extremely slow, but by the time you receive this journal you should have had your copy.

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Wilhelmina with long hair

IN the 1950's the Netherlands "Bond" issued part of a proposed Condensed Handbook of Netherlands Stamps concerned with the 1891 issue showing the Queen with long hair. Although since that time corrections on this publication have appeared, it seemed that a translation of the contents of this small condensed "handbook" would make some sense out of the limited information given in the NVPH Speciale Catalogus, where the issue is divided into three "printings," mostly based on color differences. While the first listed printing is still comparable in the colors used to the last printing of the King William III set, the printings of "about 1894 and 1895" and those of "about 1896-1899" made use of chemically derived colors, rather than natural ones.

This first instalment is admirably translated by our fellow-member John W. Van Rysdam, who has earned the gratitude of the Editorial Committee for his work.



1891 ISSUE

The first issue bearing a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina starts with a rendition of a, at that time, very popular picture of her which was made by the photographer Kameke and called "The Queen with long hair."

The engraving for letterpress was made by H. Raeder.

The engraving of the border was done by E. Schilling.

Printed by Joh. Enschede & Zonen.

For proofs see the Van Dieten Proeven Catalogus (1966).

Duration of the issue

The issue was announced by Resolution of the Minister for Waterways, Commerce and Industries on December 24, 1891, No. 177.

Delivery of some of the stamps to the post offices should have taken place in October 1891, but this was not allowed until the supply of old stamps had been depleted.

Postal usage was allowed until December 31, 1899.

The intention was to issue the 5 and 10-cent stamps in October 1891, and the 12½ and 15-cent stamps in November 1891. The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* of November 1891 did mention the 5, 10 and 12½-cent stamps as already issued, however.

According to the Standard Edition on the Postal Values of the Netherlands and Its Colonies, Part I (1894), published by the Netherlands Society of Stamp Collectors, the 1-guilder stamp had not been issued by August 1894. The stamp was first mentioned in the November 1894 issue of the earlier mentioned journal, although it was known in January 1894 (see listing of cancellations).

The Royal Decree, No. 222, of December 14, 1895, states that a 5-guilder stamp will be issued in the near future.

The exact date of issue of the other stamps, except for the 3-cent one which appeared April 1, 1892, is not known, so that we will have to use the oldest cancellations found so far, which are as follows:

3 cents	April 1, 1892	25 cents	December 18, 1891
5 cents	October 19, 1891	50 cents	June 24, 1892
7½ cents	March 22, 1892	1 guilder	January 7, 1894
10 cents	November 20, 1891	2½ guilder (2 colors)	April 15, 1893
12½ cents	November 6, 1891	50 cents (2 colors)	October 14, 1896
15 cents	December 9, 1891	1 guilder (2 colors)	November 17, 1896
20 cents	February 2, 1892	2½ guilder (2 colors)	May 15, 1897
22½ cents	April 15, 1892	5 guilder (2 colors)	July 23, 1896

The one-color 50-cent and 1-guilder stamps were replaced in 1896 by the two-color stamps of the 2½-guilder type.

Printing, number and perforation

The 3-cent through the 1-guilder values of the single-color stamps were printed in sheets of 200 (see figure 1); four blocks of 50 forms obtained by duplicating one original block of 50. The large-size stamps were printed in sheets of 50.

The square (counting blocks) and round (perforation guides) markers in the margin have the same color as the stamp. The P.Z. (Post-Zegel) marking was applied either in black or green at the right-hand top corner of the sheet, either straight, at an angle or upside down. On the proof sheets this P.Z. appears

at the bottom of the sheet. The large-size stamps are without the colored squares and rings, but the sheets do have the P.Z. marking.

In all there were printed 264 printings; quarterly the most popular values were delivered.

The quantities of stamps sold to the public are:

3 cents	38,751,037
5 cents	420,391,050
7½ cents	6,709,267
10 cents	37,893,669
12½ cents	55,171,807
15 cents	14,918,344
20 cents	14,483,843
22½ cents	2,027,708
25 cents	12,984,426
50 cents	1,065,930
1 guilder	192,520
2½ guilders	100,816
50 cents, two-color	1,036,220
1 guilder, two-color	322,588
5 guilders,	34,108

The total issue of the 5-guilder stamp amounted to 144,000, of which 110,292 were destroyed.

Perforation

For the single-color stamps the comb perforation 12½:12½ large holes was used, while the larger sizes show line perforations either 11½x11½, 11½x11 or 11x11.

In general the stamps are centered rather well, having a decidedly "long" appearance. In some printings shorter stamps seem to appear.

The stamps with the 12½:12½ large holes comb perforation normally have 16 "teeth" along the vertical sides. However, copies with one more or one less tooth are known to exist. These particular stamps are from the top and bottom row of the sheet.

It is a sharp perforation and only with stamps on the softer paper the perforation tends to look like a pseudo-small holes perforation (see figure 2), or resembles tear-off than perforated.

Superb, lightly cancelled copies of the 1891 issue are very scarce.

Never-hinged, mint copies of some values are scarce, and some values in particular color shades are practically impossible to obtain.

Paper varieties and gum

All papers used belong to the group of laid paper (dictionary: "paper which is watermarked with parallel lines from the wires on which the pulp was laid in the process of manufacture: opposed to wove paper"). In the thicker paper this "watermark" is hardly visible, while the thinner papers show it sometimes very strongly; after 1895 it practically disappears.

The various kinds of paper gradually blend into the following variety, resemble each other, and appear to be different in each value, due to the color of the individual stamp, which in reality is not the case.

From October 1891 until the middle of 1893 the paper remains practically the same, somewhat thick and rough, while the gum is white and dull; in the passage of years this gum is usually cracked.

After the middle of 1893 the thin and very thin kinds of paper are beginning to show up. The gum is first white and dull, later on becomes lightly and highly glossy.

The thin paper from the middle of 1893 can be subdivided into:

1. Thin, lightly marked paper (September 1893)
2. Very thin, heavier marked paper (August 1894)
3. Rather thick and soft paper with bad perforations (December 1894)



Fig. 2. Soft paper

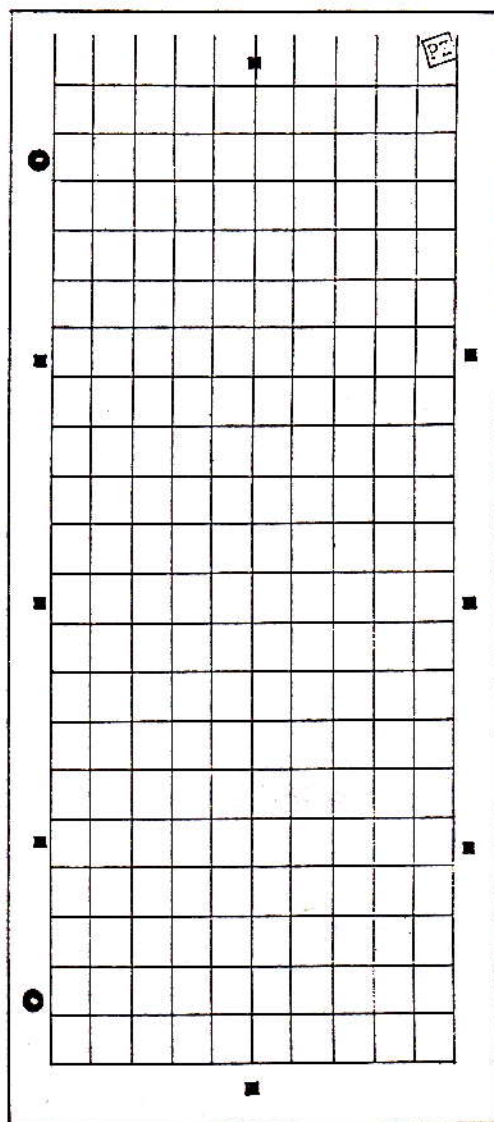


Fig. 1. Sketch of a full sheet

4. Also soft, but much thinner, clearly marked paper, bad perforations (May 1895)
5. Harder, thin, laid paper (August 1895)
6. Thicker, whiter paper (January 1896)
7. Thinner paper (March 1898)

In 1898 the paper appears to be yellowish with a glossy to highly glossy yellow gum. On the thin paper this yellow gum can more or less penetrate in a greasy way, which in turn can affect the color or shade of the stamp (so-called papier-glacé).

Colors and shades

Some of the values differ so much in color or shade from one printing to the other that they can be identified; other values, however, have rather the same shades from one printing to the next or show a later shade which is very hard to differentiate from an earlier one. In this case it is hard to talk about color varieties. For this reason it is impossible to find the right philatelic name for each color or shade. It is another story when the ingredients for the ink or the ratios for mixing have been altered, either on purpose or because there was no other solution.

The colors are in general very delicate. In cancelled stamps shades have been found which do not occur in mint copies. These shade variations may have been caused by the influence of light and/or moisture.

The numbering which is used is that of the NVPH Special Catalog.

To be continued

The Surinam Stamps Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

By Paul E. van Reyen

We all know that with very few exceptions all the stamps for the Netherlands and former colonies have been printed by Joh. Enschede & Zonen at Haarlem. Some of these exceptions occurred during the Second World War, when at first some stamps for Surinam were printed in Batavia by Kolff (the 15 ct Queen Wilhelmina and the 2½ and 7½ ct with the old three-master in 1941, as well as the so-called Spitfire set of three surcharged values) and later 2 low values by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. in England, and in 1943 the set of four with the Royal Family.

Finally, in 1945, we find first a set of six values with surcharge, printed by the American Bank Note Co., and somewhat later appears the definitive set, some values of which had been used to produce the overprinted surcharged set. At the time of issue of the overprints, collectors had been highly intrigued by the appearance of these "new" values of a definitive set which, itself, had not yet appeared.

Thanks to the kind efforts of Mr. Emil Lede, the Postmaster General of the Republic of Surinam, who, at our request wrote a letter to the American Bank Note Co., giving permission to open their files, we are now able to give some of the background and details concerning this set.

On July 25, 1944, the Netherlands Purchasing Commission in New York wrote to the American Bank Note Co. the following letter:

Confirming our conversation with Mr. G. W. Beckett this morning, we now kindly request you to give us a quotation for the manufacture of the following postage stamps for Dutch Guiana.

<u>Group I</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
	1 cent	500,000
	1½ "	100,000
	2 "	200,000
	2½ "	200,000
	3 "	100,000
	4 "	100,000
	5 "	200,000



6 cent
7 1/2 "

100,000
1,500,000

For these stamps, we gave you thirteen photographs from which you will select the most suitable one. Each stamp should have a different color and a different picture. Further, each stamp should have the picture of the Queen in medallion.

Group II	Denomination	Quantity
	10 cents	500,000
	15 "	500,000
	20 "	500,000
	22 1/2 "	500,000
	25 "	100,000
	30 "	100,000
	35 "	100,000
	40 "	250,000
	50 "	100,000
	60 "	200,000

These stamps should all have a different color but, contrary to the stamps of Group I, should bear the picture of the Queen either as per photograph shown you in our office or as per the picture of the Queen you have used for the bank notes. Size of stamps should be 20 x 30 mm. (Please send us a photostatic copy of the picture you have used on the banknotes).*

Group III	Denomination	Quantity
	Fl. 1.-	100,000
	Fl. 1.50	100,000
	Fl. 2.50	100,000
	Fl. 5.-	50,000
	Fl. 10.-	50,000

These stamps are to be in different colors, but with the same vignette as the stamps of Group II. Size of these stamps to be 22 x 33 mm. We did not give you the size of the first group, but shall leave that to your discretion, so that you may suggest the most economical measurements. All stamps are to be printed in one color only, 100 stamps per sheet.

Further, we should like to have 50,000 postage due stamps of 1 cent, 50,000 of 5 cent and 50,000 of 25 cent. These stamps can be made exactly as per the enclosed samples of stamps, which are now in use in Dutch Guiana.

We shall appreciate it if you will also let us know whether you can guarantee to make shipment on or before the 15th day of November, 1944.

*A note written by the American Bank Note Co.: We should be given authority to use that portrait for the stamps as it was specially selected for the bank notes, and sent to us from London via Washington. This portrait, used on the banknotes printed for the Netherlands Indies, is the one you have seen above. Please note the necklace.

On October 17, 1944, a letter from the American Bank Note Co. informed the Netherlands Purchasing Commission that "models" (probably what we would call "essays") had been completed and were being submitted. There were nine models - one for each denomination - for Series I, Group I. One model for





the 22½ cent for the stamps of Series II, Group I, and one model for the 2.50 Gulden for the stamps of Series II, Group II. Obviously, the original groups I, II and III had been renamed. Finally, there was one model for the 25 cent showing the postage dues of Series III. The American Bank Note Co. added:

You will observe that the models for the Postage Stamps carry a portrait of the Queen which differs from the photograph you recently handed to us. In order not to delay the completion of the models we used the photograph at hand and as the models were completed before we received the photograph mentioned we are submitting them in this manner but with the understanding that when the engraving is executed the portrait will be in accordance with the photograph you selected.



We would further point out that as the vignette subjects of

these models are photographic reproductions of the originals submitted to us, they necessarily lack the clarity which the completed engravings will have and for the same reason the colors of the models are not exact representations of the inks that will be used.

The models were apparently returned on October 30, for in a letter of November 27, 1944, the American Bank Note Co. referred to a letter of October 30, and one of their own of November 14, in returning the "complete set of models after having revised them as instructed." They add: "We trust these models will now merit your approval and we would thank you to so indicate on each one, returning them to us, so that we may proceed with the engraving of the respective dies."

We may assume that this happened and that the engraving began. At the top of this page is a photo of a black proof, No. 85992, of the 7½ cent. At the bottom you will see a photo of a color proof of the 1 guilder, No. 86033.

While this work was going on, a further letter of the Netherlands Purchasing Commission of February 16, 1945, reveals the story behind the overprinted surcharged stamps that reached Surinam before the regular set did. The letter states:

We confirm our telephone conversation of this morning and kindly request you to let us know what the extra charge would be for the following supplementary work:
To print: "X-cent voor het National Steunfonds".

The following denominations are involved: 7½ cent, 15 cent, 20 cent, 22½ cent, 40 cent, 60 cent

In the order as given these denominations would get the following extra amount: 5 cent, 10 cent, 15 cent, 20 cent, 35 cent, 50 cent

Each denomination to get 30,000 stamps to be printed special this way.

It is imperative that these relief stamps be sent to Dutch Guiana as soon as possible and we would like to air mail them to Dutch Guiana in advance of the regular issue.

Please let us know whether you could take care of this in a short time and what the extra cost would be.

86033

The American Bank Note Co. subsequently delivered the stamps in the quantities ordered, except that the overprints in the final order were changed to 40,000 copies each. In view of the different colors used in the descriptions in various catalogs, it is perhaps interesting to list the colors the American Bank Note Co. used, and give a description of the photos used.

The 1 cent, red, shows an overview of the Moengo Bauxietbedrijven (the bauxite works at Moengo); the 1½ cent, light purple, shows "Bush Negroes" on the river near Moengo; the 2 cent, deep purple, gives a view of a small waterfall in the Marowijne River; the 2½ cent, brown, shows a coconut plantation in Coronie; the 3 cent, deep green, is a view of the Suriname River at Berg en Dal, near the present Brokopondo Lake; the 4 cent, red brown, is Gouvernementsplein in Paramaribo, the prominent building is the present Ministry of Finance, formerly the town hall; the 5 cent, blue, shows a gold mine; the 6 cent, olive, the Jodenbreestraat in Paramaribo. Finally, the 7½ cent, orange, shows a sugar plantation, which one of our members, Mrs.





F. D. Conant, who lived in Surinam, identified the scene for us as at the plantation Marienburg, a sugar plantation on the Commewyne River, not too far from Paramaribo.

For the lower values with the Queen, the 10 cent was light blue, the 15 cent brown, the 20 cent deep green, the 22½ cent gray, the 25 cent red, the 30 cent olive green, the 35 cent blue-green, the 40 cent light purple, the 50 cent red-orange and the 60 cent deep purple.

The guilder values were for the 1 guilder, red brown, the 1½ guilder violet, the 2½ guilder dark brown, the 5 guilder carmine and the 10 guilder orange.

While these values were all recess-printed, the postage dues were lithographically printed, as can be seen in the photo to the right. Originally it was planned to have the 1 cent printed in blue, the 5 cent in green and the 25 cent in red, but this was later changed to brown as the color similar to that of the stamps perviously in circulation.

The definitive set ceased to be sold at the post offices starting July 21, 1948, when the last set showing a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was issued. In 1950 an unknown quantity of the 7½ cent orange was used for an overprint of 1 cent. As with the set, this overprint lost its validity December 31, 1962.



Curaçao 1918 Provisionals

Part II: The 'Haw' Stamp and the 5-ct Overprint

The first part of this article was concerned with the bisected 2- and 2½-cent stamps of Curaçao which were issued, respectively, on June 1, 1918, and July 6. It becomes clear, after reading the government order of July 5 that post offices that still had a supply of 2-cent stamps did not have to bisect 2½-cent stamps. Bonaire had plenty of 2-cent stamps available on July 9, even though there exist "Haw"-stamps cancelled Bonaire 9 JUL 18. The provisional stamps defeated their own purpose: people bought them by the hundreds in some speculative fervor, which caused further shortages. The governor then decided to end this philatelic uproar.



Fig.1. Bonaire 7 Aug 18.

On July 13, 1918, the Governor decided in *Publicatieblad* No. 40, that:

1. the bisected stamps - the 2-cent and the 2½-cent - were declared invalid;
2. the regular 1-cent stamp was declared invalid;
3. temporary stamps of 1 cent were to be issued;
4. this decree to be valid in Curaçao on the day of issue - July 15, 1918 - and on the other islands when it was received.

With this decree and with this date the so-called "Haw"-stamp made its appearance. The stamps were printed at the press of the newspaper *Curaçaosche Courant* in sheets of 40 (see Fig. 3) on light-brown, horizontally striped paper. This watermark also shows a vertical line every 25 mm as well as the word ELDORADO, which can appear (looking at the sheet from the back) right side up reading from left to right; upside down reading from left to right; right side up, reversed word; and upside down, reversed word.

Not all the sheets have the same dimensions, neither have the stamps. This was caused by the rather primitive perforation technique. A double perforation also occurs (see Fig. 4). After the stamps were printed and perforated they were delivered to the post office where the initials of the acting postal director Hendrik Albert Willemsen were applied by means of a hand-stamp. In thus applying a hand-stamp, it is of course possible that one or more stamps "escaped." One strip of three is known in which one stamp does not have the "Haw" hand-stamp impression. Other stamps without the "Haw" may be printer's waste.



The NVPH Special Catalog mentions also an "R" in Curaçao in which the curl at the curved leg of the "R" is missing. This may occur on many stamps and is most likely due to wear of the type. Stamp No. 12 of the sheet (the *Postal History of Curaçao* says No. 7) has a primary fault in that the first "C" of Curaçao has a very

Fig. 2. The only known cancellation for Saba, 4 SEP 18, with inverted SEP.

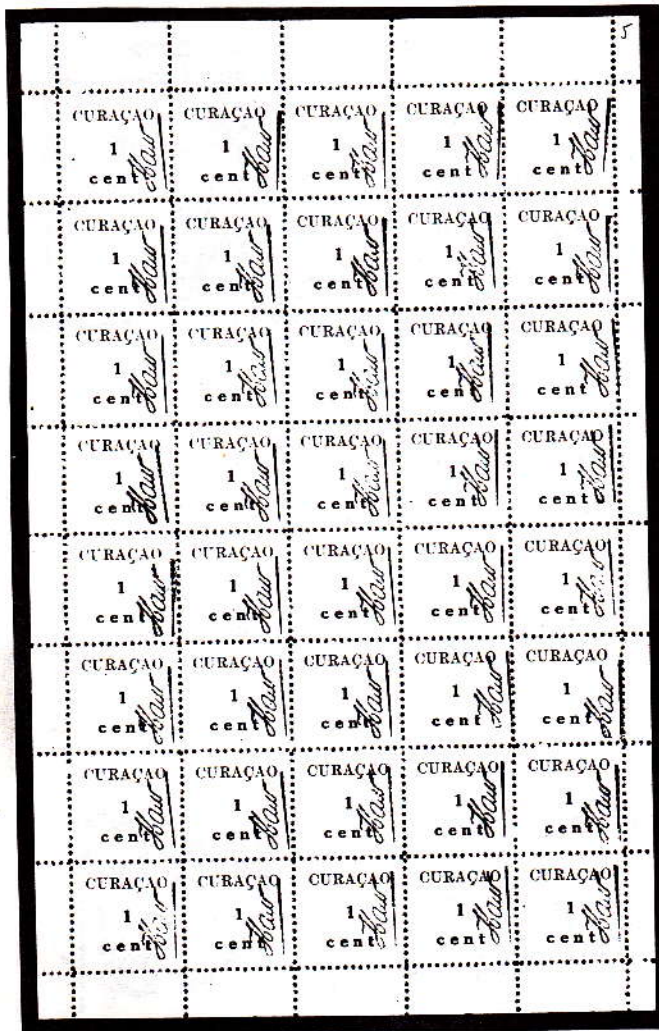


Fig. 3. Complete sheet of 40. Note No. 12

wrapper?

The 5-Cent Overprint

During August 1918 a shortage also developed in 5- and 10-cent stamps, and it seemed unlikely that a supply from the Netherlands would reach the colony in time. So, per decree of August 17, the Governor announced that 5-cent overprints on the 12½-cent blue would be available, starting September 1.

Again the overprint was done by the newspaper press, in half sheets of 50. Even so, the paper didn't have 50 identical "5's" so for the bottom - fifth - row a different, narrower "5" was used (see Fig. 5). A total of 1040 half sheets have been sold, that is 41,600 Type I and 10,400 type II. The two types can only occur in vertical pairs.

The governor's decree (*Publicatieblad* No. 49) was taken to the small islands by the *Manetto*, which sailed August 28. It also carried the stamps, although up to now we only know cancellations from Saba (see Fig. 6) and St. Martin. The late date of some of these cancellations (one from St. Martin is October 28, 1918) almost makes one think that after the final decree withdrawing these stamps from sale was received there, people rushed to the post office to have their stamps canceled. This final decree, which was issued October 16, 1918, to be implemented November 1, could very easily have made it to the islands before October 22, the Saba date.

Fig. 5. Type I and II.

short upstroke.

We have already read that the "Haw"-stamps have been found used on Bonaire dated July 9. Even though the official permission had not reached the island yet, the stamps were obviously available, and used. They have most likely been used until new 1-cent stamps became available again. Figure 1 shows a late date.

No "Haw"-stamps are known so far with an Aruba cancellation!

Although it had been assumed for a good number of years that the "Haw"-stamps and the 5-cent overprint had never been used on the small islands, in 1966 one "Haw"-stamp appeared at an auction in the Netherlands with a Saba cancellation. Figure 2 shows this cancel with the remarkable upside down SEP. It is still the only known cancel of the island of SABA. The schooner *Estelle*, which sailed from Curaçao on July 27 (see the table in Part I), and which had the decrees on board regarding the 2½-cent bisects, must then also have carried a supply of the "Haw"-stamps. And although so far they are only known from Saba, we could not assume that only Saba received a supply. "Haw"-stamps with cancellations of St. Martin and St. Eustatius may yet show up!

One reason why the "Haw"-stamps from Saba have appeared - and they all look postally used, with nice bulls' eyes cancels - is that many Sabaans (if that is the word) have had connections with Richmond Hill on Long Island. Whether one could speak of a "colony" of them in Richmond Hill I don't know, but obviously a lot of mail came that way. Mr. Thissen writes that "his" copy of the Saba "Haw"-stamp "most likely came from an American collection." The only copies I know of were sold in a New York store.

To speculate further, no such connection is known between St. Martin or St. Eustatius and the U.S. so these 1-cent stamps - which after all were for internal printed matter usage - may all have disappeared in those islands. Who saves the stamp from a newspaper



Fig. 4. Double perf. on Saba





To comment briefly on all these provisional issues, it is clear that the shortage in 1 and 5-cent stamps was really aggravated by "speculation" on the part of the people. That not only stamp dealers were involved in this speculation, is also clear. But let us say, with Mr. Thissen, that we should be thankful to these "speculators," because otherwise we wouldn't have had all these issues. It is evident that the supply of 2-cent stamps was sufficient to help out with the shortage of 1-cents on a normal usage basis.

And again we find that perfectly common stamps - as long as they are cancelled in Curaçao - all of a sudden acquire an unguessed rarity when one is looking for copies with cancels from the other islands. In this respect, I haven't given up hope yet that one day someone will find these stamps with cancels that have been considered impossible. We only have to reflect on the find of the 2-cent brown bisects with the cancel of St. Eustatius earlier this year. Up to that time it had of course be assumed that these were not used in St. Eustatius, and even *The Postal History of Curaçao* mentions that fact. So, all of you, if you happen to see an "ordinary" bisect or "Haw" stamp, take some time and check the cancellation. You may be in for a surprise! But, if you are, please let your editor know too.

Once again, we want to thank Mr. H. F. J. Thissen who started it all in May 1967.

A Bicentennial Reflection: Dutch Involvement in the United States

PART IV

Richard J. Bennink



When the United States declared its independence on July 4, 1776, the Netherlands and Great Britain were officially allies and friends. After all, the mother of the ruling Stadtholder was a Princess of England, Anna of Hannover. However, the shot heard around the world pierced that relationship. The States General negotiated secretly in 1778 a treaty of trade and friendship with the Americans. Somehow England managed to obtain a copy of this treaty and declared war on the Netherlands. (What the Dutch call the "Fourth English War," 1780-1784.) In 1782 the United States received formal recognition from the Netherlands and the Dutch hoped this would enhance its commercial interests by creating a market for goods to be supplied by the Dutch instead of the English. An early U.S. envoy to The Hague, John Adams (see left), obtained the first loan from a foreign country to finance the Revolutionary War. Three Amsterdam banks provided a total of 5 million guilders. The amount of money received

from the Dutch eventually reached 30 million guilders, or 12 million dollars, by 1794. This represented the entire foreign debt of the United States.

There was a great deal of popular sentiment among the Dutch people for the new nation. John Paul Jones the "founder" of the U.S. Navy, received shelter in Holland, and wrote in December 1779: "The Dutch people are for us and for the war." Jones (see right) was cheered as a hero throughout the Netherlands and his brief stay found its way into a Dutch children's song. The Dutch support for the American cause resulted in losses at sea to the British and the loss of territory in India. Also, there were growing divisions within its own citizenry. Political refugees fled to France and to the United States. Among those who fled was François Adriaan van der Kemp, a Mennonite pastor. Van der Kemp became a close friend of George Washington and designed the Erie Canal (see commemorative stamp of 1967).





There were some people of Dutch descent who participated with the other Americans in the fight for independence from England. The most famous was General Pieter Gansevoort, who was only 28 when he took command of troops in upstate New York. He was cited by the Congress for loyalty and bravery in his defense of Fort Stanwix (renamed Fort Schuyler) against the British in 1777. Another descendent of Dutch immigrants, John Paulding, gained fame in his participation with two fellow soldiers in the capture of the noted British spy Major John Andre, who, at the time of his arrest, was carrying messages from Benedict Arnold to the British. According to figures of Marcus Hansen in his *The Atlantic Migration*, the

number of Americans of Dutch extraction in 1790 was 106,750.

After the American Revolution the Netherlands fell to the French, and Prince William V of Orange took refuge in England. When Napoleon was defeated in 1813 at the battle of Leipzig, Prince William's son returned to Holland and was acclaimed by the Dutch as King William I (Scott No. 421 shows him during the oath of office). The stamp to the right depicts the landing at Scheveningen in a fisherman's smack. King William I reorganized the country - which at that time included what is now Belgium - but created a rather authoritarian rule which resulted, among other things, in the revolt of the Belgians and a war which was finally ended in 1839 with the independence of Belgium recognized by the King. In the following year he abdicated. But not only the king was responsible for a growing discontent among many Dutchmen, especially about religion. A large number of dissenters from the State Church (Dutch Reformed) left the country in the 1840's. Some of these people settled in the colonies of



Curaçao and Surinam; others moved into the developing Middle West of the growing United States. Small communities of Dutch immigrants sprang up in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

In the development of the new nation, various individuals of Dutch ancestry played important roles. There were the Vanderbilts in the field of shipping and railroads. Martin Van Buren, the eighth President (see left) was born in the little Dutch village of Kinderhook, N.Y. The Roosevelts trace their ancestry to Klaes Martenszen van Rosenvelt, a farmer from Zeeland who settled in New Netherland in the 1640's.

The early Dutch settlers were concerned with education and through their churches established various colleges, the best-known being Rutgers University (formerly Queen's College). Many Dutch words found their way into the American language (although sometimes altered), such as "boss," "cookie," "stoop," "skipper," "coleslaw" and "Yankee," which was originally a derogatory term used to describe the New Eng-

landers as "Little Johnnies."

Philatelically there is not much to utilize to illustrate this portion of the story. The USPS has indicated that in 1977 a stamp may be issued to commemorate the Dutch involvement in the founding of our country. This would seem to be appropriate.

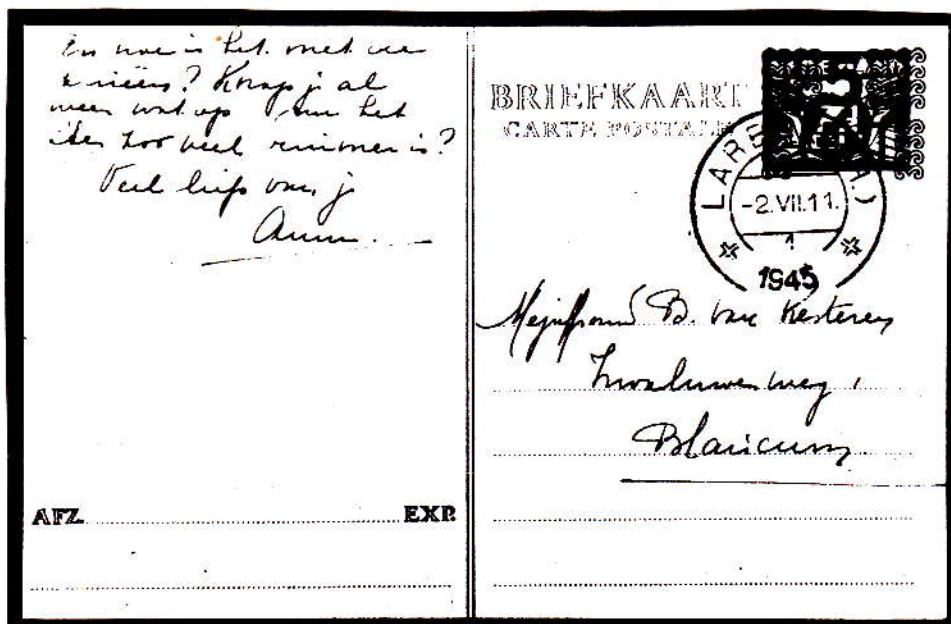
Hopefully this series of Bicentennial Reflections has been helpful to you, not only as a reminder of the role the Netherlands and its citizens played in our history, but also as a reinforcement for the necessity of having an American Society for Netherlands Philately. I thank the editor for the opportunity to present some information which may be somewhat tangential to strictly philatelic research, but yet significant to those of us who trace our roots to Holland.

The Laren Provisional Revisited

L. Landau, ASNP

When I received the post card illustrated on the next page on loan from Mr. Theo van Dam of Postal Covers in Brewster, N.Y., I was delighted to be able to photograph it. This particular postal phenomenon has always had a certain fascination for me, partly because irregularities of this sort are fairly uncommon in Holland, but more so because Laren in the Province of North Holland was the village where my family and I were liberated from the occupation by the Germans.

As I sat looking at the card somewhere in the back of my memory a little red light started blinking. I was quite certain that I had seen it somewhere before. It did not take long for me to dig up one of my clippings. The card was illustrated in the December issue of the 1967 *American Philatelist* (p. 231). The author was Mr. J. J. O'Neil who gave a description of the card and the way it came about.



Neither the Geuzendam (the Dutch stationery catalog) nor the de Veer catalogs give the card much attention. The production of the overprint was the result of a shortage of 5 cent post cards, caused by the disruption of postal communications after the end of the war in May 1945. The local postmaster had them made up in Laren in a quantity of approximately one thousand, using stock on hand of the 7½ cent red post card. This card was a war issue and is, of course, quite common. It appears that unused copies of the 5 cent overprint can be had occasionally; however, this is definitely not the case with used cards. The van Kesteren specimen is the only one I have seen, but in his article Mr. O'Neil mentions the existence

of another one dated 6 July 45.

It is, however, the message on the card which holds most of my attention. Not only does it, in my opinion, prove the card to be genuine, but it is a nice little lesson in contemporary history. The card is written by a young lady in Laren and addressed to her aunt in Blaricum, about three kilometers away. She starts out by thanking her aunt for something she obtained for her and then proceeds to relate several items of gossip. She tells her about a local man, apparently known to both of them, who reappeared in Laren at the conclusion of the hostilities and states with some scepticism that he apparently did not belong to the pro-German National-Socialist Union (N.S.B.), as everyone had thought all along, but that in secret he was working for what our writer calls the good cause. I myself am acquainted with such a case where a much hated individual in reality did very valuable work for the underground movement. However, she still feels that he might well have been "wrong," the then-used expression for politically misguided individuals. After this she proceeds to tell of a mutual acquaintance, who apparently is going steady (her words) with a Canadian soldier who not only seems to be nice and "quiet" but also supplies her with all kinds of goodies, as he is a cook in the officers' mess. Laren was liberated by the Canadian army and many of its soldiers became very friendly with local girls, even to the point of getting married. Note also the emphasis on food, which even two months after the war was not all that plentiful. The winter of 1944 into 1945 had been particularly rough on the civilians still under the Germans' occupation.

Lastly, the possible reason that the Dutch postal authorities tolerated this officially not recognized card may be found in the rather confused state of affairs just after the war. Drs. W. J. van Doren in *Postzaken: Posthistorische Studies III* gives a date of 7 June 1945 for a complete return to normal postal service within the Netherlands. Much literature on the matter is not available, but all in all the card remains one of the most interesting postal history items in Dutch philately.

Letter from the Netherlands

by Bert van Eijck



Stamp collecting is the number one hobby in the Netherlands. There are about 700,000 collectors of the colorful postal effusions (on a total population of a little under 14 million). Among these 440,000 are 15 years and older; that is 4½ percent of all Dutchmen of those ages. Collecting stamps is as popular as collecting all other kinds of things (such as coins, cigar bands, sugar envelopes) together. This has been proven by a poll (the first one of its kind in the Netherlands) conducted for the PTT. Ninety percent of the philatelists collect Dutch stamps. The stamp hobby is more the domain of men (70 percent) than women (30 percent). Only 15 percent is member of a stamp club, reveals the poll. One of the reasons for this well-organized poll - more than 10,000 households were visited - was to test the market for a new stamp periodical, to be issued by PTT itself. It seems that this periodical will appear shortly. The

idea is a bimonthly (or every two weeks) with color photographs. The final decision lies with the directorate of PTT. It is hoped to have the first issue ready for the opening of Amphilex 77 in May next year.

Since we are talking about Amphilex 77, the sale of the first set of five stamps with reproductions of the various portraits of Queen Wilhelmina that have appeared on stamps during her reign seems to succeed very well. These are stamps with a 100 percent surcharge (three times 55 + 55 and twice 75 + 75 cent). The extra proceeds are meant to be used to finance the exhibition. Some stampdealers and also collectors have choked on the high surcharge. They believe that the organizers (dealers, philatelists union and PTT) are trying to fleece the collector. They saw more reason for this attitude because the stamps are printed in sheets of 90 (55 cent) and 100 (75), in which the stamps are shifted in position so that many combinations are possible. Drs. H. de Jonge, Head Director of PTT and Chairman of the Amphilex Committee, refutes this viewpoint: "Without this surcharge it is impossible to organize such a great exhibition at which all outstanding items will be on view," he said at the presentation of the first Amphilex set early in October in Amsterdam. It was definitely decided to get away from the required purchase of show tickets to get a set, such as done with the first Amphilex in 1967. This causes the foreign collector to pay extra even though he cannot get to the exhibition. "We don't like that," Drs. de Jonge said. Total printing of the Amphilex set which was on sale until November 13 has not been released. In May 1977 a second set will follow. It is not yet known how many stamps will then be issued, nor what they will portray. This will depend on the success of the first set. It seems as if the first set has been a success alright. Especially during the 13 regional shows for The Day of the Stamp, held on October 9, many Amphilex stamps were sold on this second day of sale. They were largely used to frank a special envelope with a special cachet, issued by PTT, showing a 17th century post rider.

Two large halls in the RAI-complex in Amsterdam have been set aside for Amphilex 77. There will be 4200 frames on 24,000 square meters. That is 4 kilometer of frames (about 2½ miles, Editor), good for an hour's walk (that is, if you just walk by the frames). Many postal administrations, postal museums, and local and international dealers will have a booth. About 100,000 visitors are expected. Amphilex 77 lasts from May 26 through June 5, 1977.

The Amphila auction in Amsterdam in October was a sensation. The auction lasted a full week and total lots sold brought about 8 million guilders. The greatest "bang" was caused by the sale of the world famous bridge block of four of the 15 cent orange (No. 3), King William III, of 1852 (mint). This imperforate block of four shows a complete bottom margin of the sheet. It brought 380,000 guilders (not counting the 15 percent auction costs). Among world rarities it holds seventh place. It is absolutely unique. It ought not to have been sold; the clerk was supposed to have cut the stamps from the margin. Owner of this block was Mr. Jan Poelie, a Dutch lumber magnate who lives in Switzerland. He owns a famous Netherlands collection which has won him numerous gold medals at international exhibitions.

There was another auction sensation in the Netherlands. At the end of September a misprint of the "Savings" stamp, issued in October 1975, was sold. The cancelled copy in which the word SPAREN in green was missing (see illustration at the head of this Letter) brought 6100 guilders not counting the 15 percent auction costs. The owner was a 14-year old boy who found the stamp in a packet which he bought in a department store for 2.50 guilders.

The 55 cent stamp showing sprinters which was issued this past summer may show up with the yellow color in which the fourth runner is depicted missing. Check your stamps. Two of these copies have been found, both cancelled.

Finally, did you also totter when you saw the prices in the 1977 catalog, or did you congratulate yourself? Because you are (almost) complete? The rise was anyway pretty stunning. Just the postage stamps to 1945 rose from a total of 40,000 guilders in the 1976 catalog to 57,575 guilders; those after 1945 from 3500 to 5050 guilders. All stamps together (officials, postage due, air mail, floating safe, syncopated perfs, etc.) rose from 110,000 to 166,000 guilders. Cancelled copies rose from 29,000 to 45,500 guilders. The FDC's did likewise, from 5100 to 8700 guilders. But don't worry if your checking account cannot cope with this; there are also the overseas areas, and those are, still, a lot cheaper. I'll be with you again, next time.



Note from the Editor: Bert van Eijck has been sending us Letters from the Netherlands for some time now, but due to the vagaries of printing and your editor's time schedule, we have cut the letters to the bone and used some items in our newsletters, as you may have noticed. The item on the AMPHILEX stamps in the October newsletter was one of these "victims" pried out of a complete letter by Bert. But, as with a lot of things, if you wait long enough, even your editor will be able to start organizing things better so that Bert's words at the end "I'll be with you again, next time" will come true. Let's hope so!

Below follow a few items that were also lifted from earlier Letters:

Stamps to be issued in 1977 in the Netherlands. Fifteen commemoratives are planned plus the Amphilex set (see above). In January or February two long-lasting stamps to draw attention to the election in May 1977 for the Second Chamber of the States General, and the national campaign for "Be smart with energy."

In March one stamp to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the "Delft Bible," the oldest known printed Bible in the Netherlands.

In April four stamps for social purposes, with surcharge (the Summei stamps) depicting Roman antiquities

In May a set with surcharge for Amphilex, and in June one stamp to honor the bicentennial of the Dutch Company for Trade and Manufacture.

In September there will be a combination set of three stamps honoring the 50th anniversary of the society for work and welfare of the handicapped; the 50th anniversary of the Hydraulic Laboratory in Delft; and the fact that it was 100 years ago that dental higher education was started in the Netherlands.

Finally, in November the four children's welfare stamps with the sheetlet, dedicated to "Safety for our Children." Perhaps here is the place to tell the history of the sheetlets to prove that they are not the regular "rip-off" that so many sheetlets are.

Every year in the past the school children in the Netherlands are asked to sell these stamps to their family and relatives. Really the same way that "girl scout cookies" are sold. The children take the orders and after the stamps are out, they get little envelopes with the required stamps or sets. It can be imagined that tearing up the sheets, and filling the little envelopes with stamps was a major undertaking. So, in 1965, a new system was started which made this whole process much more simple. The most valid values were combined in a sheetlet, and the school children were only supposed to sell these, which was a major labor and time saving. That the collectors also collect the sheetlets without using them up on mail is just an additional "profit" for the state, and the children's welfare associations.

The preliminary stamp issuing program for the Netherlands Antilles. In January there will be a set of three stamps promoting tourism by portraying the Carnival: 25, 35 and 40 cent.

In March a set of three stamps portraying Indian (Carib) signs found in the islands: same values.

In April or May a set with surcharge to promote sports. This will be a continuing issue instead of the welfare set which used to come out around this time. The 1977 set will have as subject the 6th International Bridge Tournament which will be held in Aruba: 20 + 10, 25 + 12 and 40 + 18 cent.

In July a set showing Antillian flowers: 25, 40 and 55 cent.

In September two stamps to commemorate the 50th anniversary of an international jewelry store with headquarters in the Antilles, Spritzer & Fuhrmann: 20 and 40 cent.

In October the children's welfare set: 20 + 10, 25 + 12 and 40 + 18 cent.

In December a second set of tourism stamps, dedicated to the three smaller islands, Saba, St. Martin and St. Eustatius: 25, 35 and 40 cent.

Also sent to us by Bert van Eijck is the following list of coil stamps issued by the Dutch post office since 1936. For a review of earlier coil stamps, the reader is advised to consult *Poko Issues of the Netherlands* by Burt Bauder, one of our members, and published by the Netherlands Philatelic Society of Chicago. Orders for this book to be sent to Laurence H. Rehm.

List of stamp coils issued by PTT since 1936

A. Unnumbered coils/normal paper/watermark "circles"/Arabic gum

Month/year of 1st delivery	Issue	Number per roll	Details
June 1936	Flying Dove (Lebeau)	1000/500	
March 1938	1½ cent (grey)	1000	
Oct. 1940	3 cent	500 + 500	With "guilloche"-overprint
May 1941	7½ + 2½ cent	500 + 500	
	Queen Wilhelmina (Veth)	1000/500	
July 1936	5 cent	1000	
July 1936	6 cent	1000	
Sep. 1937	12½ cent (blue)	1000	
	Queen Wilhelmina (Konijnenburg)	1000/500	
March 1940	5 cent	1000/500	
	Numeral type (van Krimpen)	1000	
Feb. 1949	2 cent	1000	
Dec. 1957	4 cent	1000	
Nov. 1963	5 cent	1000	
May 1964	7 cent	1000	
Apr. 1965	8 cent	1000	
	Queen Juliana (Hartz: frontal view)	1000	
Oct. 1949	10 cent	1000	

	Queen Juliana (Hartz: profile)	
Sep. 1953	10 cent	1000
Apr. 1961	12 cent	1000
June 1964	15 cent	1000
May 1965	18 cent	1000
July 1964	20 cent	1000
March 1961	25 cent	1000
March 1961	30 cent	1000
June 1964	40 cent	1000

B. Numbered coils/normal paper/watermark

	Numeral Type (van Krimpen)		
Jan. 1976	2 cent	1000	S (for synthetic gum)
July 1965	8 cent	1000	A (for Arabic gum)

	Delta Works (van Heel)		
July 1966	10 cent	1000	A
Apr. 1967	10 cent	1000	S

	Queen Juliana (Hartz: profile)		
Nov. 1966	10 cent	1000	A
May 1966	12 cent	1000	A
Aug. 1968	12 cent	1000	S
Oct. 1965	15 cent	1000	A
Aug. 1968	15 cent	1000	S
Aug. 1965	18 cent	1000	A
Aug. 1965	20 cent	500/1000	A
July 1968	20 cent	1000	S
Apr. 1966	25 cent	500	A
Oct. 1968	25 cent	500/1000	S
Aug. 1965	30 cent	1000/500	A
Aug. 1965	40 cent	500	A
May 1967	40 cent	500	S
Sep. 1965	45 cent	1000/500	A
Aug. 1969	45 cent	500	S
Nov. 1965	50 cent	500	A
Nov. 1967	50 cent	500	S
Nov. 1965	60 cent	500	A
July 1967	60 cent	500	S
Dec. 1965	70 cent	500	A
Nov. 1969	70 cent	500	S
Sep. 1965	75 cent	1000/500	A
Jan. 1968	75 cent	500	S
March 1967	80 cent	500	S
March 1967	95 cent	500	A + S

C. Numbered coils/phosphorescent paper/watermark

	Queen Juliana (Hartz: profile)		
Feb. 1967	12 cent	1000	A (Rotterdam and The Hague)
Oct. 1969	12 cent	1000	S
Feb. 1967	15 cent	1000	A (Rotterdam and The Hague)
Aug. 1968	15 cent	1000	S
Feb. 1967	20 cent	1000	A (Rotterdam and The Hague)
Nov. 1969	20 cent	1000	S
Feb. 1969	25 cent	1000	S
Nov. 1971	30 cent	1000	S
Oct. 1971	40 cent	500	S
March 1967	45 cent	500	A (Rotterdam and The Hague)
Aug. 1969	45 cent	500	S
Oct. 1971	50 cent	500	S
Oct. 1971	60 cent	500	S
Oct. 1971	70 cent	500	S
Oct. 1971	75 cent	500	S
Oct. 1971	80 cent	500	S

D. Numbered coils/normal paper/no watermark/synthetic gum

	Juliana Regina	
Oct. 1969	f1. 1.00	500
Oct. 1969	f1. 1.25	500
Jan. 1971	f1. 1.50	500
Nov. 1972	f1. 2.00	500
Jan. 1970	f1. 2.50	500

E. Numbered coils/phosphorescent paper/no watermark/synthetic gum

	Europa stamps		
Apr. 28, 1969	25 cent	500	
May 4, 1970	25 cent	500	
May 3, 1971	25 cent	500	
May 5, 1972	30 cent	500	
	Thorbecke commemorative		
June 2, 1972	30 cent	500	
	Juliana Regina		
Feb. 1972	30 cent	1000	
July 1972	35 cent	1000	
March 1972	40 cent	500/1000	
Jan. 1972	45 cent	500/1000	
Feb. 1972	50 cent	500/1000	
Apr. 1976	55 cent	1000	
June 1972	60 cent	500	
Apr. 1972	70 cent	500	
June 1972	75 cent	500	
Feb. 1972	80 cent	500	
Apr. 1975	90 cent	500	
	Netherlands flag		
July 4, 1972	20 cent	500	
Nov. 1, 1972	25 cent	500	
	Europa stamps		
May 1, 1973	35 cent	500	
	Amsterdam 700 year		
Feb. 26, 1975	30 cent	500	(perf. on two sides)
Apr. 1, 1975	35 cent	500	(perf. on two sides)
	Numeral type (Crouwel)		
June 1976	5 cent	1000	(perf. on two sides)
	10 cent	1000	(perf. on two sides)
	25 cent	1000	(perf. on two sides)

Letter Mail

Dear Editor:

I was very surprised and pleased to read in the new book A Postal History of Curaçao by F.W. Julsen and A.M. Benders (pp. 59-61) that two Curaçao stamps are known with Italian ship markings of the "La Veloce" line.

For several years now, I have been looking for evidence on cover (or loose stamps) of Italian ship activity in the Caribbean area, especially evidence to or from St. Thomas. I do have one loose stamp of the U.S. occupation of Puerto Rico, 1899 (Scott No. 211) cancelled by the "Venezuela" and one cover from Puerto Rico to London (13 Dec. 1901) cancelled by the "Etruria," and another cover from Montevideo to New York carried by the "Duca di Galliera" (28 May 1897). I believe these three ships are of the "La Veloce"

line originating out of Genoa.

I would appreciate it if you would publish this letter, in the hope that any member of ASNF who has any covers or loose stamps with Italian ship markings will respond. I would like to make a record of all that can be found. Please ask to write in care of the Editor.

Joseph Geraci

Dear Editor:

In connection with Laurence Rehm's article on coils in the March issue of the Journal, I feel a clarification is in order.

The first trials of coil stamps were conducted, as Mr. Rehm states, in 1903 in The Hague. These tests, however, were unsuccessful, and no further tests of coils were made until 1908 in Haarlem and 1910 in The Hague.

It was not until 1911 that an acceptable coil-dispensing machine was obtained (from the person who was also the distributor of the POKO machine in Belgium). These trials were considered satisfactory, and authorization for the production of rollstamps was granted July 1, 1911.

Therefore it would be more accurate to say that while first trials of coil stamps were conducted as early as 1903 in The Hague, coil stamps were not generally available until 1911.

A further comment in regard to the use of British paper in the production of recent stamps, as referred to toward the end of Mr. Rehm's article. As far as is known, all this paper now originates from the same paper mill in England. The pattern of the changes in the gum can be determined from the sequence of the English commemoratives.

Jan Dekker

Dear Editor:

In response to the question raised by Mr. Rehm in his review in the September *Netherlands Philately*, of the latest edition of my catalogue of automatic booklets, there is a definite reason why booklet 9B ("Betaal Giraal") is valued much higher than the other booklets in the 25 cent Juliana Regina series, even though more copies of 9B were issued than of some of the others.

This particular booklet was issued only a few months after the first booklet in this series appeared, and its existence was not anticipated by collectors. It is the only booklet in the series which was issued in a normal or non-phosphor type only, and for this reason was not distributed in the major cities or in Zuid-Holland.

By the time it was discovered by collectors, the issue had been sold out. All of the other PB9 booklets were issued with phosphor coatings (and in most cases, the normal types also). All the others were available in the major cities, at least in the phosphor version. The appearance of each new booklet was quickly noted, giving collectors and dealers the opportunity to secure adequate supplies of each.

In somewhat the same manner distribution of booklet 6B was also limited, causing the relative scarcity which is the reason for its high price too, in the catalogue.

W. de Rooy

Auction Action

Jack Koch

Almost every day several stamp auctions take place in this country and many more overseas. Those who follow the auction columns in the stamp publications read about the high points of the well-known items. Space, cost of auction catalogs and prices realized do justify the limitation, but we, the collectors, do lose something.

We don't get a picture of which houses carry a good supply of Netherlands and colonies. Most important we never know which auction houses yield the best buys.

This column will attempt to fill that information gap. In order to accomplish this, the writer needs the help of you, the readers, who participate in auctions. The help is minimal: a photocopy (or catalog) with realizations. With your help we can get a truly accurate picture of the auction marketplace.

This first column draws upon the results of five auctions: Kaufman (June), Triple-M (September), Central Suffolk (July) and Schiff (June and September). Scott numbers are used.

Two four-margin used copies of No. 1 (Plates III and IV) with faults sold for \$15 at Schiff; a single with a light crease went for \$21 at Kaufman. A three-margin used pair of No. 1a realized \$10 at Schiff.

Three used copies of No. 3 are recorded as being sold: a fine copy for \$85 and a 'good' copy with a tear for \$85, both at Kaufman, and a VF-superb copy for \$44 at Schiff. Two used VG copies of No. 11, both with faults, went for \$21 and \$19. Of the five used copies of No. 33 (one Schiff, four Kaufman), prices ranged from \$22 to \$40; all were described as fine with faults.

Two used copies of No. 104 went for widely different prices. A Schiff F-VF with a crease went for \$26 and a Kaufman fine copy with a "minute hinge thin" went for \$70. A recent buy ad in *Stamps* offered to pay \$92 for a used piece. A lightly creased used copy of No. 105 sold for \$23 at Schiff and a fine copy went

for \$55 at Kaufman (the same buy ad offered \$40).

B73-76 hinged realized \$14 at Triple-M and a NH set went for \$32 at Central Suffolk (NH buy price was \$32.10). Two lightly hinged VF sets of B90-93 went for \$10 (Triple-M) and \$8 (Kaufman); the buy offer was \$8.40. Finally, Schiff sold two used sets of C13-14, one for \$100 and one for \$90.

Election Results

COL. James T. DeVoss wrote us:

A total of 105 ballots were received in the election of officers for the American Society for Philately. A total of 104 were valid with one ballot completely blank. The results of the election are as follows:

President	Votes
Richard J. Bennink	102
Paul E. van Reyen	1
Vice-President	
Laurence H. Rehm	103
Paul E. van Reyen	1
Secretary	
Paul E. van Reyen	104
Treasurer	
John W. Van Buskirk	103
Paul E. van Reyen	1
Governors	
A.M. Benders	101
Frank Julsen	103
E. Matthews	102
Fred L. Reed	102
Klaas van Ingen	1
Paul E. van Reyen	1

(signed)
James T. DeVoss

THE FRIENDS OF THE WESTERN PHILATELIC LIBRARY Inc.

The Western Philatelic Library is selling its duplicates as part of its program of obtaining funding for the items needed. In this program there will be a philatelic literature mini-auction sale No. 2, December 31, 1976. The following two lots may be of interest to ASNP members, and since it is not necessary to be a member of the Philatelic Library to bid in their auctions, you can all participate. There are no reserve prices:

7. 300 JAAR POSTMERKEN VAN NEDERLAND 1570-1870, by P.C. Korteweg. 328 pp., written in Dutch. Almost entirely illustrations with usages listings. Very fine. Est. value \$15.00
8. DAI NIPPON IN ZUID-OOST AZIE, by N.F. Hedeman and R. Boekema. 174 pp. with ill. on almost every page, written in Dutch. Slightly yellowed around edges. Good. Est. value \$12.00

If you are interested, contact the Auction Group, Friends of the Western Philatelic Library, P.O. Box 2219, Sunnyvale, CA 94087. If you bid, please add mailing instructions, such as: book rate, insured, or other. Shipping expenses will be billed to purchasers with a 65¢ minimum charge.

SMALL ADS

Dr. Robert L. Moore, 6708 Avalon, Dallas, TX 75214, would like to purchase numeral cancels on early Netherlands; also has a few duplicates to swap.

L. Schapelhouman, 651 Distel Drive, Los Altos, CA 94022, is looking for Dutch FDC No. E3 and E6. Has for sale or trade Surinam and Neth. Antilles duplicates. For sale: Neth. Indies collection, mint and used, including duplicates, cat. value slightly over fl. 14,500.00.