

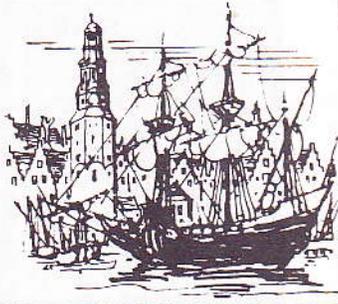
NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



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FROM THE EDITOR

By the time you get this issue of our journal it will be way over-
due. From various Newsletters you will have gathered that there
are problems involved with a society that keeps growing as the
ASNPN has been growing during the past few months. Nobody could be
happier about this development than your Editor, but then, your
Editor also happens to be the society's Secretary. Somewhere along
the line the work involved just got too much but apologies are due
nevertheless. Work has already started on the September issue, the
first one that some new members will see, volume 3, no. 1.

The next following issue, that for December, is scheduled to
be at your place the regular time again, because we now have some-
thing definite to look forward to in the solution of our problems.
I will leave the announcement of this to our President, however.

As usual, some comments on our articles. Our fellow-member and
member of the Board of Governors, Ed Matthews, has produced another
outstanding study in the 1872 King William set of the Netherlands.
We also have the last part of the long article on the Queen Wil-
helmina set with long hair. Jan Dekker of the BDC in the Nether-
lands will have more to say on this subject in a later issue, both
about our running this article at all, and about some new finds,
which also appeared in the Amphilex catalog this year.

An Editorial follows. It is really hoped that those of you who
do not agree with our editorials will come forward. After that is a
listing of the publications in our own Library. Mr. Müllenkramer
is happy and eager to help you all. A book review by the hand of
one of our British members will tell you a lot about the latest
specialized catalog, that on the squared-circle cancels of the
Netherlands Indies. Our Letter from the Netherlands had to be trun-
cated somewhat this time, but the material is never lost. It will
either be incorporated in a newsletter or in the next journal. One
of our members has also written about some of his minor plate-
raults which do not appear in any catalog. Any of you who have
such, let your Editor know.

Table of Contents

Netherlands 1872 25 cent	50
Wilhelmina with long hair, Part III	55
Editorial	59
ASNPN Library	60
Book Review	64
Letter from the Netherlands	64
Minor Plate Raunts	inside back cover

Netherlands 1872 25 Cent

By Edw. Matthews

Introduction

A Chinese sage once said that a long journey starts with the first step. In the very arduous journey along the 1872 issue this article represents the fourth step. The first step was the 10 cents of this issue, the second the 20 cents and the third the 50 cents. The reader may be forgiven the comment that we do not appear to be traveling in a straight line. True enough, but that is still better than standing still and going nowhere!

Again as with the previous studies, Mr. E. Gerrish lent me a quantity of the 25-cent stamps as well as photographs of large multiples (including a unique strip of ten), plate-flaw studies and proofs. Photographs of multiples, etc. of the K 12½:12B small hole perforation were very useful for the determination of the life of the plates.

I received as well again the very valued assistance of the "Bonds Documentatie Centrum" through the mediation of Mr. Jan Dekker FRPSL. They supplied photographs of the large blocks nearly constituting an entire sheet extant in the Postal Museum in The Hague, as well as photographs of the proof sheets. A complete listing of all the printings was also supplied.

The reader can well imagine that without help of this kind plating studies are almost doomed to failure. I therefore wish to thank very much both Mr. Gerrish and Mr. Dekker for their assistance.

Period of Circulation of the 25 Cent 1872

Most catalogs, including that of the Dutch Stamp Dealers' Association, N.V.P.H., state that this issue appeared in 1872 and was replaced by the Young Queen issue in 1891. These dates are incorrect for the 25-cent value. Even when this issue is catalogued according to perforation, it is usually stated: comb perf. 12½:12B small holes 1872-1875 for all values so perforated. These dates are correct in so far as they refer to the use of the perforating equipment, but again, they are incorrect for the 25 cents.

In those days when thrift was a virtue more practiced than today, the stock of the previous issue was always used up before the post offices were supplied with stocks of the new issue. Referring the reader to the authoritative article "Holland 1872 to 1891, a study in serration," by Mr. E. Gerrish in the London Philatelist 1955, we find the following:

- a. according to Moens the 25-cent value was supplied to the post offices for issue in February 1875. As Moens made it his business to be in touch with things philatelic this date is no doubt accurate
- b. the 25 cent 1867 issue occurs in the Gerrish collection with dates of October 1874.

It therefore appears highly unlikely that these stamps were issued in June 1872. The February 1875 date is no doubt accurate. In the F.D.C. catalog of Avezaat and Okker the earliest date for the 25 cents Young Queen issue is stated to be 18 December 1891. My own collection contains several copies of the 25 cents 1872 with December 1891 dates from large and small post offices.

The period of circulation of the 25 cents 1872 can therefore be correctly stated to be February 1875 to December 1891.

Berlin and Haarlem Plates?

Originally the Berlin "Staatsdruckerei" delivered for each of the six "cent" values five copper plates and a matrix plate, which could be used to make additional printing plates. We can assume, therefore, that sufficient material was on hand to make up a printing form consisting of four plates of 50 subjects, five horizontal rows of 10 each, to print sheets of 200 stamps, plus one plate held in reserve. Prior to printing the plates were mounted on lead bases and they were hardened to resist wear.

Forty years ago collectors had already discovered that there existed two entirely different sets of plates for the 5-cent value. The later type, which differs considerably from the Berlin proof sheets, has been reconstructed. Stamps from the earliest printings, especially many of those with the line perf. 13¼ x 14 small holes, do not fit in this reconstruction, but do show characteristic flaws found in the Berlin proof sheets. These early printings were made with the Berlin plates; the plates of the later type we now call Haarlem plates. The oldest reconstruction with comb perf. 12½:12B small holes can be dated prior to 1875. We have to assume that Enschede used up the original Berlin plates and the fifth reserve plate, and wore out the Berlin matrix as well. It then became necessary to prepare a new matrix, using the original engraving and the "5 cent" slug, in order to make new matrices for new printing plates.

After having learned an expensive lesson with the 5-cent plates, it is highly likely that Enschede kept the reserve plate aside in order to use it as a matrix for the manufacture of new matrices. This seems to have occurred with all the "cent" values other than the 5 cents, i.e., 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents.

Both Enschede inventories of April and November 1875 mention for the 25 cents four printing plates and two matrices along with the original matrix received from Berlin. It is curious that, although print-



ing of the 25 cents had only started early in 1875 and therefore plate wear could not yet be a problem, the reserve plate was already promoted to patrix. Compare this with the 50 cents where printing had begun late in 1873 but where the inventories mention 5 printing plates and but one patrix! One has to realize, of course, that these inventories are, so to speak, but momentary "snapshots" of the situation at Enschede in 1875.

While studying the available material it became evident that the bulk of the stamps could be assigned to a location on the Berlin matrix. We can conclude that for the printing of the 25-cent value, as was the case with the 10, 20 and 50-cent values, Enschede used exclusively Berlin plates or "descendants" of the Berlin reserve plate. We call all these plates Berlin plates, as their basic characteristics are identical.

Plates

We are now faced with the second major question: How many plates were used to print the 25 cents?

All stamps show certain characteristic flaws which can be classified according to origin, i.e., primary or secondary flaws. The primary flaws can have their origin on the patrix as well as the matrix. If more than one matrix has been used, each with its number of printing plates, one will have different matrix flaws, but the patrix flaws will be the same on each plate. Each printing plate has, due to wear and tear, its own secondary flaws. These flaws are not repeated on any other plate. Through careful study of these flaws one can determine the number of plates used, and dated copies and covers will help to determine the length of period of use. Paper and perforation variations, of course, also help in dating a certain plate.

Primary flaws always have the same location on each plate, and it is precisely the goal of a plating study to determine this location. Then by studying the various secondary flaws which accompany a given primary flaw one is able to determine the number of plates used.

The Dutch Postal Museum in The Hague possesses a number of large blocks, strips and multiples of this value. It is possible to reconstruct an almost complete sheet of 200 subjects using these multiples. As usual in such a reconstruction there is some overlapping and there remain some open spaces as well. All the above-mentioned multiples are perforated 12½:12C and can be dated around 1886. The Museum also has a number of proof sheets from a single Berlin plate.

I also had at my disposition the photographs of the Gerrish multiples among which the very useful comb perf. 12½:12B small hole material, as mentioned earlier.

The four plates of the "complete" sheet in the Postal Museum I have numbered plates 1, 2, 3 and 4, starting from the top. While studying the photographs of this sheet it became quickly evident that plates 1, 2 and 4 were made from the same Berlin matrix, but that plate 3 came from another matrix, but this matrix was a Berlin one too. It was also clear that the proofs were made with plate 2.

Careful study of the multiples gave the following data:

Plate 1

The key stamp of this plate is the well-known secondary flaw "Split T," plate position 11. The Gerrish collection has a special study of this flaw starting with stamps perforated comb 11½:12B small holes up to and including stamps comb perf. 12½ large holes. This plate therefore did yeoman's duty from 1875 to the end of 1891, i.e., the entire period of use.

Plate 2

This plate was used to print the proof sheets and I found stamps in all the perforations, including comb 12½ large holes. Dated copies included 1890. Use 1875-1891.

Plate 3

The earliest dated copies of this plate that I was able to find were dated 1883. Dated copies of, for instance, plate position 47 run from 1883 to 1891. As this plate was made from another matrix, there has to be at least one forerunner of this plate.

Plate 4

Of this plate I found stamps perforated comb 12½:12B small holes (plate position 30) and stamps up to and including comb perf. 12½ large holes, dated 1891. The unique strip of 10, plate positions 31-40, in the Gerrish collection, is from this plate. Use of this plate therefore also is from 1875 to 1891.

The 25 cents therefore has by far the simplest plate history of the four values I have studied so far, i.e., the 10, 20, 25 and 50-cent values.

In the table on the next page I have compiled what is known about the periods of use of the various plates, together with the supply curve of this value for the years 1875 to 1891.

Changes in the Use of the 25-Cent Value

Notable is the steadily increasing use of this value especially when compared to the rather big ups and downs in the use of the 50-cent value.

As this value appeared at the late date of February 1875, the influence of the UPU rates of 1 July, 1875, are not at all visible. The UPU rates for letters to foreign countries were introduced: the rate for double-weight letters (15-30 grams) including the ship letter rate for distances above 555 km became 25 cents. Even after 1 May 1877 when the then Dutch colonies joined the UPU, the rate for a single letter via the overland route still remained 25 cents for 15 grams. Registered mail with declared value

would use this value. Transmittal of funds by banks was not very popular in that era. Next came money orders at a rate of 5 cents for every fl. 12.50, thus 25 cents for fl. 62.51 to fl. 75.00 and values between fl. 75.01 and fl. 112.50 with added franking.

The introduction of the inland parcel post in 1882 shows a definite increase in the use of the 25-cent value, the rate for parcels from 3 to 5 kilograms, the maximum allowed weight.

In 1888 the single letter rate to the colonies was lowered from 25 cents to 15 cents which shows as a "stagnation" in the use of the 25-cent stamps.

Number of Plates

Analyzing further data we find the following: the total printing of the 25 cents was 15,639,000 stamps, or 78,195 sheets of 200 stamps. The average printing run of the plates of the 5 cents 1872 issue was roughly 250,000 sheets. We can assume therefore that, barring accidents in Enschede's printing shop, four plates should have been amply sufficient to print some 78,000 sheets. You have to realize, however, by using the plates for printings every 3 to 4 months, the subsequent cleaning of the plates, the handling in the storage area, all add to the wear and tear, even though the actual printing may be relatively small.

From the above-mentioned inventories of printing materials made in 1875 and Enschede's listing of 1872 we can conclude:

Received from Berlin in 1872		1 matrix	5 printing plates
Should be booked as	1 matrix	1 matrix	4 printing plates
April 1875 inventory	2 matrices	2 matrices	4 printing plates
November 1875 inventory	2 matrices	2 matrices	4 printing plates

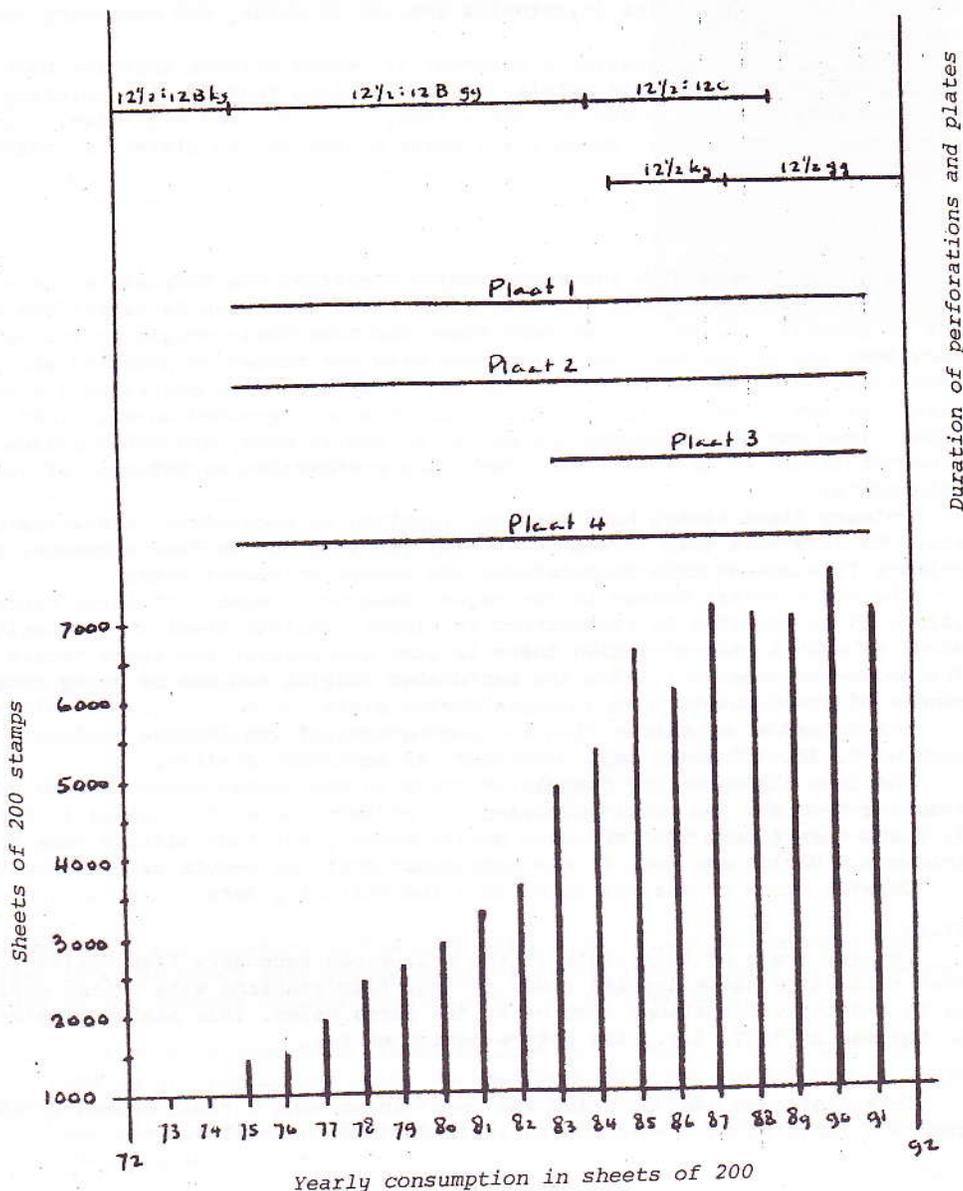
There is no indication of the "house clearing" of 1875 when worn and/or unserviceable printing plates were destroyed such as was the case with the 5 cents and 10 cents. This is very understandable as printing of this value started only in the beginning of 1875.

As mentioned earlier, this 25-cent value shows by far the simplest plate history. This is so for the only value where we are able to determine the exact number of plates used with a high degree of certainty.

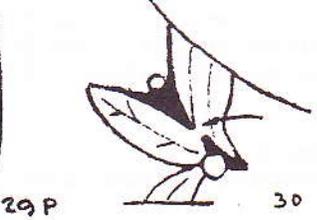
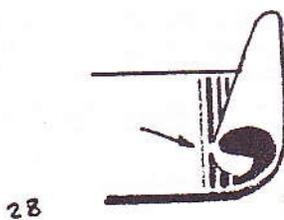
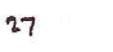
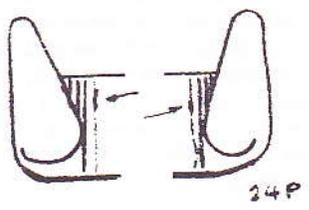
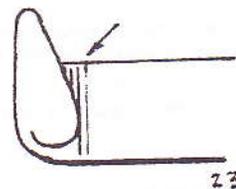
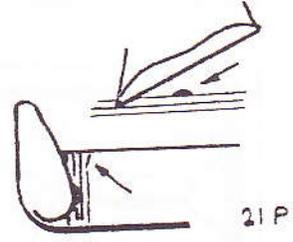
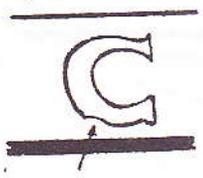
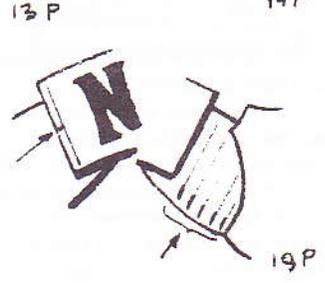
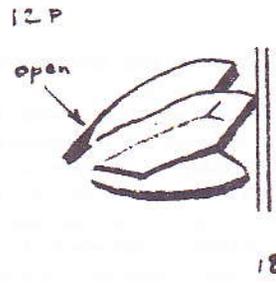
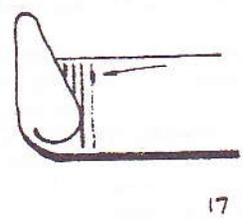
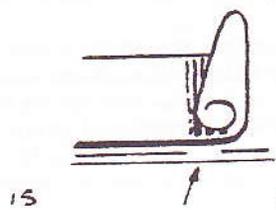
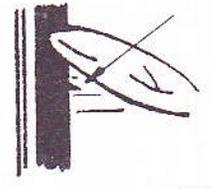
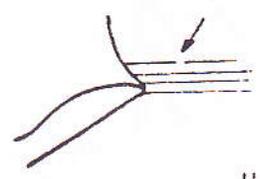
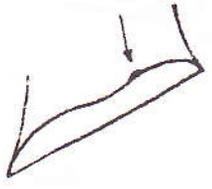
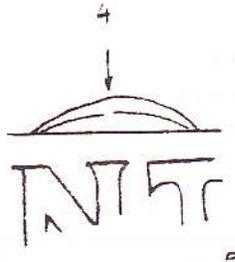
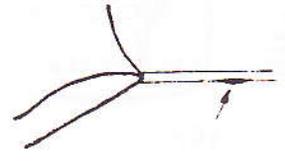
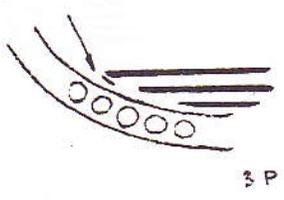
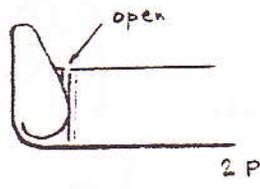
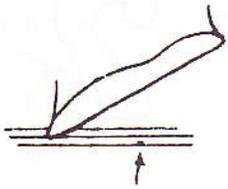
Number of plates: plates 1 to 4 inclusive, plus the forerunner of plate 3 is in total 5 plates.

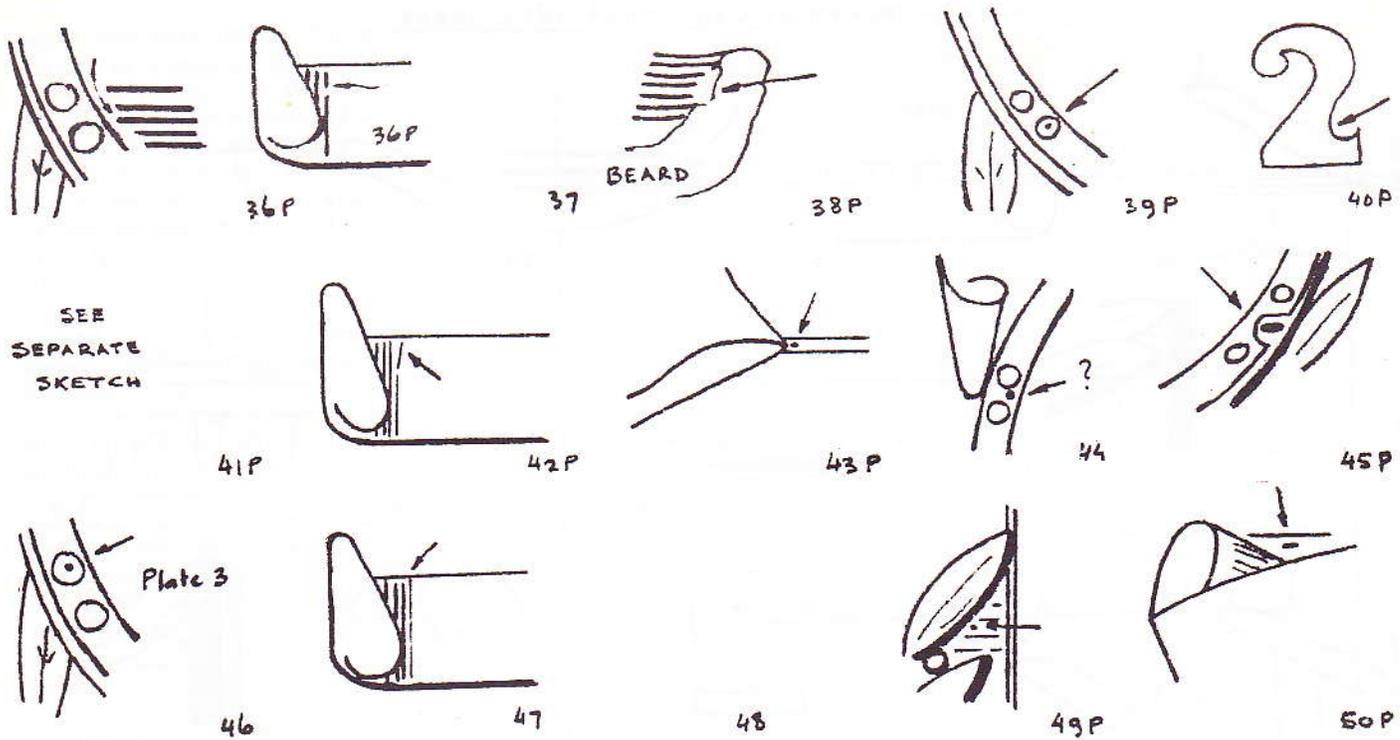
Plate Reconstruction

The lessons which I learned when reconstructing the 10, 20 and 50-cent plates stood me in very good stead with the reconstruction of the 25-cent plate. Right from the start I was able to work with the photographs from the Postal Museum of the multiples and proofs, as well as those of the Gerrish material.



Duration of perforations and plates





I duplicated the Museum blocks using primary and especially secondary flaws visible in the photographs to locate each stamp.

Next came checking of perforations and correlation of the vertical row to which the stamp belongs, by way of contact prints of large blocks of perforated stamps. Checking the perforation of a stamp against a contact print allows positive identification of the vertical row to which it belongs, and is in my opinion the only reliable way to distinguish positively between the 12½:12B and 12½:12C perforations.

I then proceeded to compare the stamps of the same plate positions of plates 1, 2, 3 and 4, to discover the primary flaw(s). As plate 3 was made from a different matrix than plates 1, 2 and 4, primary flaws which are found on all plates must originate on the patrix.

Primary flaws which are found on plates 1, 2 and 4, but not on plate 3, therefore originate from the original Berlin matrix.

Drawings of the primary flaws that could be identified accompany this article, numbered according to plate position. Patrix flaws are identified by a P, e.g., 31P. Due to the lack of large quantities of this stamp, certain flaws are not 100% positively identified and are indicated by a question mark.

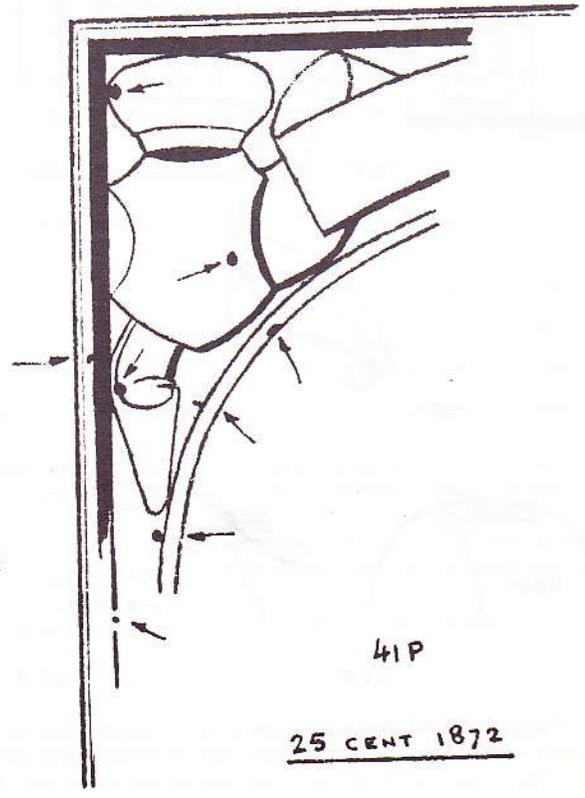
The author would appreciate very much any additional information readers may have regarding this study.

In addition, I have listed the actual plate and plate position of some of the well-known flaws which are mentioned in the NVPH catalog and other publications.

	Plate	Position	Publication
Split T Broken left frame lines	1	11	NVPH
	2	41	NVPH
	3	1	NVPH
	3	11	NVPH
Spot in hair (primary)	1, 2, 4	33	NVPH
Spot in hair (primary)	1, 2, 3, 4	31	NVPH
Spot in beard	2	44	NVPH
Bottom frame broken	1	42	London
	2	46	Philatelist

Literature

Jan Dekker, F.R.P.S.L., De Haarlemsche Postwaardenproductie in de 19e Eeuw, N.M.P., Nov. 1964 and Febr. 1965.
 W.E. Gerrish, O.B.E., F.R.P.S.L., Holland 1872-1891: A Study in Serration, London Philatelist 1955.
 E. Matthews, Netherlands 10 Cent 1872, N.P., Dec. 1974.



E. Matthews, Netherlands 20 Cent 1872, N.P., October 1975.
 E. Matthews, Netherlands 50 Cent 1872, N.P., November 1976.
 Netherlands & Colonies Philatelists of Northern California, Netherlands: the 1872 Issue.

Any information regarding this study can be sent to the author E. Matthews, 157 Wellington, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada POB 100.

Wilhelmina with long hair

Part III



The publication on which this article - of which this is the third and last instalment - is based was issued in 1957. That is twenty years ago! It seems that right away several people had reservations about the conclusions of the publication. But it wasn't until Jan Dekker of the BDC checked the books of the postal controller in October 1964 that it became clear how far off the Short Handbook on the Issue of 1891 really was. While this Handbook had assumed that the same printing procedure had been followed with this first Queen Wilhelmina issue as was done with the 1872 issue of King William III, it soon could be proved that this was not the case.

In his article on "De Haarlemse postwaardenproductie in de negentiende eeuw," Jan Dekker proved that the only new material made for this issue was a steel engraving of the youthful portrait of the Queen. For the borders old material of the 1872 issue could be used and was used in the following way. One of the cliché's of the King William III issue of the 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents was used after the head of the King was substituted by the head of the Queen. These were then used as matrices to make a number of loose cliché's, 200 of which constituted the printing form for 200 stamps. (A cliché is a stereotype block; a metal stereotype of a wood engraving used to print from.) For the other one-color stamps essentially the same procedure was followed (i.e., the 7½, 22½ ct and 1 guilder). For the new value, the 3 cents for local letters, a matrix with the head of the King was made whereupon this head was substituted again by the head of the Queen.

Jan Dekker's conclusion is that until the spring of 1893 the stamps were printed from forms consisting of 200 loose cliché's. These wear much faster than the hardened plates of 50 stamps. Stamps printed from the latter look sharper, and this may have been the reason for the NUPH Special Catalog to separate the issues before 1895 into two separate listings, also based on the color differences. He comes to the conclusion that all stamps with numeral cancels, except the 5, 10 (?) and 12½ cents, were printed from loose cliché's. A better listing could be:

1891-1893 printed from forms consisting of 200 loose cliché's and 1892-1894 printed from forms consisting of four plates of 50 subjects, better-looking stamps.

Except for the 5 cents which until the end of 1892 was printed from forms of 200 loose cliché's and plates of 50 subjects at the same time, the earliest dates for the plate printings are most likely:

3 cents	May 12, 1893	12½ cents	June 13, 1892	22½ cents	June 22, 1893
7½ cents	May 16, 1893	15 cents	June 22, 1893	25 cents	June 22, 1893
10 cents	May (?) 24 (?), 1892	20 cents	March 13, 1893	50 cents	September 16, 1893

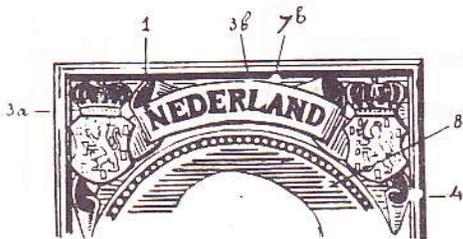
We have to keep in mind, however, Jan Dekker says, that there may have been a delay between delivery to the Controller and usage of minimum two months to several years for the only issue of the 50 cents printed from plates of 50 subjects.

As we already indicated in the previous instalment, the 7½ cent with the "damaged" E of CENT shows up in the form of 200 loose cliché's. The plates of 50 do not show this particular variation.

For those members who would like to collect printing flaws (we cannot call them plate faults or flaws anymore) of these stamps, or who would like to take a crack at trying to separate "primary" from "secondary" flaws, we list the following flaws of the various values. The illustrations and descriptions are from the Short Handbook, ably translated by John W. Van Rysdam, a member of the Editorial Board.

Printing flaws of the 3 Cent

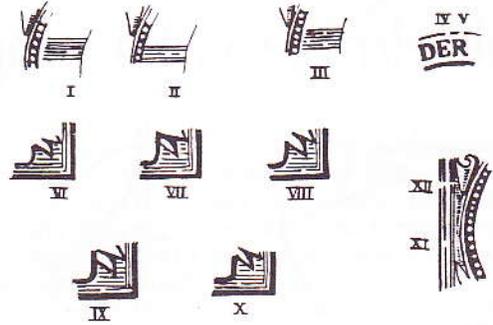
1. Dot over the first N of NEDERLAND (see the figure on the next page: the number corresponds to the number in this listing)
2. Two scratches in the right-hand bottom corner of the medallion background
3. Breaks in the inner border line left and in the upper line of the scroll above the R in NEDERLAND
4. Breaks in the border lines at the curl of the scroll at right
5. Break in the bottom line of the lower scroll to the right and under the T of CENT



6. Large stain in the third leaf from the top (left)
7. Break in the thin outer border line at the bottom; later also break in the heavy border line at the top above the A of NEDERLAND
8. Breaks in the background lines in the upper right-hand corner of the medallion.

Flaws of the 5 Cent

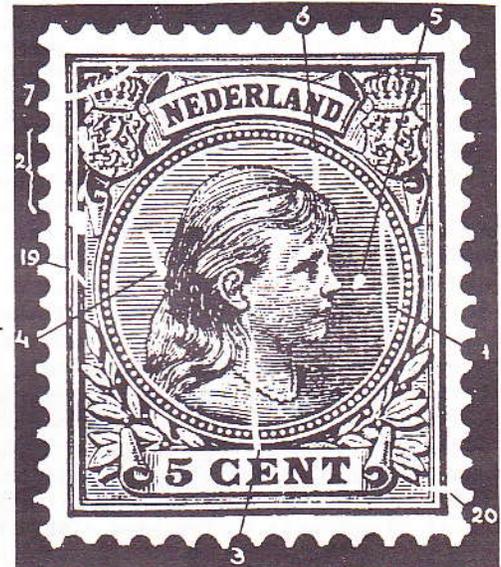
The flaws pictured on the right (numbered with Roman numerals) occur fairly often so that they used to be called "primary flaws" although this may not be true. The flaws XI and XII are not found in the early printings (the loose cliché's?). Flaw III occurs on stamps 22, 72, 122 and 172 of the 1898-1899 printing. Recognizably this seems to be a primary flaw in the four plates



of 50 subjects used in this printing (the 22nd stamp in each plate).

Other flaws which appear are again listed and illustrated by number in the two illustrations to the right.

1. Vertical scratch in front of the face
2. Extensive damage in and around the neck
3. Vertical scratch through the neck
4. Vertical scratch behind the head
5. White stain in front of the nose
6. Vertical scratch above the forehead
7. Scratch through the left crown
8. Scratch to the back of the top of the head
9. Scratch through the forehead and in front of the face
10. Scratch to the left of the left crown
11. Stain near the top-most leaf on the left
12. Two horizontal scratches through all the border lines left
13. Horizontal scratch through the top-most leaf on the right
14. Large break in the thin border line left
15. Horizontal scratch through all left border lines
16. White stain to the left of the crown on the right
17. a. Retouching under the left end of the top scroll, in combination with
b. White scratch through the right-hand bottom part of the coat-of-arms on the left
18. Hooktype scratch in the bottom right-hand corner
19. Break and slanted scratch through the middle of the left border lines
20. Break through all the border lines in the right-hand bottom corner



The first printing, 1891-1892, has flaws 1 and 2.
 The printing of 1892-1893 has flaws 3 and 4.
 The printing of 1893-1894 has flaws 5 through 11.
 The printing of 1895-1898 has flaws 12, 13 and 14.
 The printing of 1895-1896 and 1898-1899 has flaws 15, 16 and 17.
 The final printing, 1898-1899, has flaws 15 (stamp 182 of the sheet), 16, 17a and 17b (stamp 191 of the sheet), 18 (stamp 40 of the sheet), 19 and 20 (stamp 80 of the sheet).

Flaws of the 7½ Cent

A flaw in the last printing is a break in the first background line of the medallion (stamps 42, 92, 142 and 192). This is a recurring flaw in the plate of 50 subjects, the 42nd stamp of the plate.



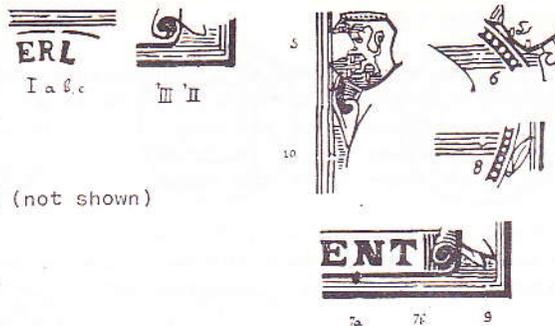
Another real plate fault is a break in the 25th background line in the medallion (see illustration left), which occurs in the 19th, 69th, 119th and 169th stamp of the sheet. This flaw thus belongs to the plates of 50 subjects (19th stamp of the plate).

Flaws of the 10 Cent

The flaws numbered I (a, b, c), II and III illustrated on the right occur so frequently that they have been considered "primary" flaws at one time.

Other flaws that occur less frequently are:

4. red stain on the pearl ring below the second D of NEDERLAND (not shown) (occurs 1897-1892)
5. large white spot on left coat-of-arms
6. broken lines in the upper right background of the medallion
7. color spot on bottom scroll line under N of CENT (a)
broken thin outer frame line under T of CENT (b)
(flaws 5, 6 and 7 occur in 1892-1893 printings)
8. broken line in medallion background to the left of the right-hand topmost leaf
9. broken thin outer frame line in right-hand bottom corner
10. broken inner frame line on left at end of top scroll
(flaws 8, 9 and 10 occur in the 1894-1898 printings)



Flaws of the 12½ Cent

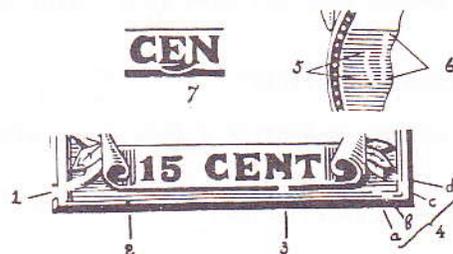
The flaws 1 and 2 occur more often than the other numbered ones.

1. break in the outer frame line above the crown on the right
2. break in the inner heavy frame line in the middle on the left
3. long white scratch through the background of the medallion in front of the face
4. two breaks in the thin outer frame line near the topmost leaf on the left
5. break in D of NEDERLAND
6. break in upper border of scroll above the E of NEDERLAND
7. Break in upper border of scroll above the R of NEDERLAND

Flaw 5 occurs as no. 19 of the plate.

Flaws of the 15 Cent

The illustration on the right shows seven flaws found in the 15-cent stamp of which flaw 7 occurs only in the printing from loose clichés. Flaw 4 is no. 7 of the plate



used in 1898-1899.

Flaws of the 20 Cent

Flaws 1 and 2 occur frequently enough to have been called "primary." Flaw 3 occurs as stamp no. 99 of the 1898-1899 printing; nos. 4a and 4b occur as stamp no. 91.

Flaw 5 is stamp no. 103 and flaw 7 is no. 9 of this same printing.

1. a. broken background lines in the medallion behind the head
b. broken thin outer frame line above E of NEDERLAND
2. spot between inner frame lines in the middle on the left
3. broken outer frame line over the A of NEDERLAND
4. a. broken A of NEDERLAND
b. broken outer thin frame line under E of CENT
5. broken background line in medallion opposite eye
6. two breaks in the thin outer frame line under N of CENT and under scroll curl on the right-hand side
7. broken outer frame lines above the topmost left leaf
8. broken outer thin frame line above N of NEDERLAND
9. break in outer thin frame line in right-hand bottom corner



Flaws of the 22½ Cent

1. Break in the top frame of the upper scroll over the A of NEDERLAND on stamps no. 31, 81, 131 and 181 of one of the last printings. Obviously this was a primary plate flaw - no. 31 of the plate of 50 subjects.
2. Colored dot in the medallion against the left border (28th background line) occurs again as a primary flaw in the plate of 50 subjects, no 50 of the plate, showing up in the sheet as 50, 100, 150 and 200.

Flaws of the 1 Guilder

The three known flaws in the 1-guilder stamp consist of three heavy white scratches through the medallion.

- No. 1 is stamp 47 of the sheet
- No. 2 is stamp 120 of the sheet
- No. 3 is stamp 11 of the sheet

The 2.50-gld value of 1897 also has a prominent flaw consisting of a white scratch through the medallion behind the ear, from the G in GULDEN to the second E in NEDERLAND.



Some Other Varieties

The 3 cents in orange-red occurs with a double perforation at the top of the sheet.

The 5 cents exists imperforate with gum. This stamp also exists with a double impression.

The 10 cents in bright pink exists with shifted horizontal and vertical perforation (of course, since this is a comb perforation).

The 12½ cents exists with imperforated top margin.

The 25 cents of the 1896 printing exists with partial double impression.

The 2½ guilders in the perforation 11 x 11 (1898) exists with a double perforation at the bottom of the sheet.

The 5 Cent Orange

A small number (the NVPH Special Catalog says ca. 50) of the color proofs of the 5 cents in the orange color of the 3 cents was issued by mistake in 1895. These also occur on cover. A recent Netherlands auction had a cover from Beverwijk to IJmuiden which proves that this value for in-town letters (3 cents) was indeed sold and used as a 3-cent stamp. Cancellations on cover are from 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Specimen Overprints

All the one-color stamps exist with overprint SPECIMEN in black.

Possible Cancellations

The normal cancellations for this issue are the numeral cancellation, the small-round, and the large-round cancellations. Nevertheless, other types of cancellation may occur, such as:

1. FRANCO in box
2. so-called "two-letter" cancel
3. numeral cancel
4. straight-line cancel with serif letters
- 4a. straight-line cancel with sans-serif letters
5. small-round cancel
6. small-round cancel, name of sub-post office
7. small-round cancel, number of sub-post office
8. railroad cancel used at stops
9. small-round railroad cancel (route) with letter or Roman numeral
10. small-round station cancel
11. small-round boat cancel
12. double outer-ring cancel (only The Hague, Amsterdam, Gouda and Maassluis)
13. trial cancel with open crosses, large
14. trial cancel with open crosses, small
15. large-round cancel with or without open crosses
16. large-round cancel, name of sub-post office
17. large-round cancel, number of sub-post office
18. large-round station cancel
19. ship cancel Amsterdam-West Indies

and various others.

(See the top of the next page for the further illustrations.)

FRANCO

1



3



2

WEHL

4

HOOG-SOEREN

4a



6



5

DRIEBERGEN

8



9



7



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19

Editorial -

You will have noticed that in the previous two issues of Netherlands Philately there were no ads, except for one ad in the December issue for Van Dieten in The Hague. As a matter of fact, that ad was the last one of a series of five (pay for four and you get five).

Obviously, without ads we cannot go on the way we have been in the past. Our ads, like those of many another journal or magazine, pay part of the cost of printing and distributing the journal. If you come right down to it, you can figure for yourself that \$6 per year is not too much if we have to print and mail four 16-page journals and eight two- or four-page newsletters; the latter first class. The mailing costs alone are \$1.04 for the newsletters and \$0.56 for the journals within the western hemisphere. Sending newsletters overseas - by ship - costs 18¢ and journals 28¢.

And even if we do have ads, we find that few members respond. One of our advertisers "thought" that an ad resulted in one letter, which, again obviously, is not very conducive to that advertiser's repeating his ads in our publications.

Before we draw the conclusions from the facts recited above, let me digress for a moment. I believe part of the last-mentioned problem may be caused by a phenomenon among Netherlands collectors in this country, that of age. We do not ask for age in our application form, but I believe that most of our members are in the "sell" rather than "buy" age. This is part of the picture of Netherlands collecting in the U.S. which hasn't been able to get new blood - to attract the younger collector. This has been due in great measure to the absence of a strong, enthusiastic society of Netherlands collectors. It is our hope that the ASNPA will be just that, and that the current disinterest in the Netherlands and former colonies among American collectors will soon have changed into a strong, new interest.

We also will have to change our viewpoint somewhat. While in the past - up to a very few years ago - it was fairly easy to get our area "complete," that has changed. Prices of Netherlands stamps have finally reached a height that makes it possible to contemplate lifetime "empty" spaces in our collections. But is this really that bad? I'm sure there are many collectors of the U.S. who will never in their lifetime acquire the \$5 value of the Columbian commemoratives of 1893. But they still collect the U.S. Netherlands and former colonies stamps, with two noteworthy exceptions, have always been underpriced in the Netherlands. Prices for some of the real rarities of the stamp world are still below what they would be if it concerned a U.S. stamp. How many inverted 24¢ airmails are there? And what is the price of one stamp? What is the price of the missing value 9 cent stamp of the Netherlands? Do you know there are only 19 in the market?

Furthermore, the average Netherlands collector in this country has been used to buying his stamps from U.S. dealers for one-half Scott. Right? At those prices it was worthwhile for Dutch dealers to travel to the U.S., spend a few days in good hotels, buy whatever they could, and still make a sizeable profit in the Netherlands. Which is what they have done over the past five years. The result is that stocks of good Dutch stamps in this country are fast-disappearing if they haven't already gone! We, the collectors of Dutch stamps, must be willing to pay more than half Scott to our own U.S. dealers to make it worth their while to keep our stamps in stock. Otherwise we might find ourselves one day having to order the penny stamps from the Netherlands because even those are no longer to be found here.

Finally, rather than insist on low prices we should insist on good or better quality. The stamps that one encounters, for instance, in the A.P.S. circuit books for a large part can be called "garbage," to be very rude but very truthful. If we all refused to buy the badly perfed, the thin but good-looking, the creased and the atrociously cancelled stamps, people would stop putting them in their circuit books, even at lower prices. It is not very nice to hear a Dutch auctioneer say, when looking at some stamps: "Oh, typical American quality," meaning less than average stamps. And there is a great difference between average and superb.

After this digression, let me get back to our financial "problems." If we cannot get ads to pay for our publications, let's do what we should be doing anyhow. Let's all go out, and collect collectors, preferably young ones, for our area. Let's make propaganda at our local stamp clubs and tell others how

existing it is to collect Dutch covers and postmarks, which are not priced sky-high. Let's assess our own attitude towards the prices we are willing to pay, and the results of our insisting on paying no more than half Scott. Make a real effort to patronize the firms who advertise in our journal. Let's try to be realistic, and especially, let's not get discouraged because we will never be able to afford some stamps. All letters, pro and con, will be eagerly awaited by the editor.

ASNP Library

OUR Librarian, Mr. Fernand H. Millenkramer of 6301 Downey Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90805, has requested to have the complete listing of our library books and journals in this issue of the journal so that all our members, especially the newer ones who didn't get the newsletters in which we gave this information earlier, have an easy reference to our holdings.

Books and other items should be ordered by title, author, and number (the latest items do not have a number yet; these will be supplied in subsequent newsletters).

CATALOG

No.	Title and Author	
149	Articles on Postal History From the monthly magazine <i>Mijn Stokpaerdje</i> by Alex ter Brake	23 pp. Language: Dutch
156	Automaatboekjes van Nederland, 1973-1974 Documentation and Catalog, illustrated by W. de Rooy and J. C. Hali	56 pp. Language: Dutch
157	Handboek Automaatboekjes van Nederland from September 1, 1964 to April 1, 1976, illustrated by W de Rooy and J. C. Hali	131 pp. Language: Dutch
159	Afstempelingen Emissie 1852 van Nederland (en enkele andere wetenswaardigheden) illustrated by Drs. A. M. A. van der Willigen	72 pp. Language: Dutch
151 151a	Beknopt Handboek ... Uitgifte 1891 "Koningin met Hangend Haar" illustrated by Nederl. Bond van Filatelisten Verenigingen	29 pp. Language: Dutch
102	De Bossche Tanding van de ½ cent 1876 (Dagbladbezorging van Den Bosch tussen 1877-1899 met behulp van de ½ ct. postzegel van 1876 by Drs. J. F. Cley and J.A.G.M. van Roosmalen	34 pp. Language: Dutch
152	Die Briefmarken von Niederländisch-Neuguinea illustrated by Drs. R. H. Houwink	20 pp. Language: German
120 120a	The Censor Markings of Surinam, 1940-1945 by Frank W. Julsen	38 pp. Language: English
153	Deutsche Dienstpost 1939-1945 Handbuch and Stempelkatalog, illustrated by Dr. H. Schultz	64 pp. Language: German
115	Essai historique sur la colonie de Surinam (History of Surinam)	197 pp. Language: French
106	De Geschiedenis van het Postvervoer richly illustrated by Dr. E.A.B.J. ten Brink	120 pp. Language: Dutch
110	De Geschiedenis van het Nederlandse Postwezen, 1795-1810 illustrated by Dr. E.A.B.J. ten Brink	460 pp. Language: Dutch

112	Geschiedkundig Overzicht van het Bredasche Postwezen by C.A.M. van Bavel	Language: Dutch	208 pp.
113	Geschiedkundig Overzicht van het Haarlems Postwezen by W. Kroon	Language: Dutch	122 pp.
122	Uit de Geschiedenis van het Luchtpostvervoer. Een luchtpost catalogus van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen by J. Boesman	Language: Dutch	400 pp.
144	Geuzendam's Catalogus van de Postwaardenstukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen Richly illustrated, can be understood by non-Dutch readers		120 pp.
116 116a	Geuzendam's Catalogus der Oude Brieven, 1667-1850 Met de poststempels en merken van Nederland	Language: Dutch, English, French, German	136 pp.
105	Het Interessante van Poststukken: Over Hele Brieven, poststukken, postzegelstukken, en postwaardenstukken by J.H. Broekman	Language: Dutch	105 pp.
150 150a	The Halfround Postmarks on the First Issue of the Netherlands by Dr. Fred L. Reed	Language: Dutch, English	15 pp.
154	Haaga Post 1969 (This book has six articles) J.L. van Dielen: "Postzegels verzamelen van 1946 tot heden" J. Giphart: "Haagse postmerken" D.W. de Haan: "Distributiekantoren" H. Waltz: "Het filatelistische materiaal in de thematische verzameling" A. van der Willegen: "1869-1969 Honderd jaar drukwerkzegel" Frans Blom: De Nederlandse voorafstempeling - voor- en meelopers" (precancels)	Language: Dutch	190 pp.
108 108a	Kleine Postkroniek van Amsterdam tot het Begin van de Twintigste Eeuw by W.S. da Costa and J. Giphart	Language: Dutch, English	48 pp.
147	Korte Kroniek van de Geposte Brief. Het brievenvervoer van en naar Nederland voor 1854 by Alex ter Braake (richly illustrated)	Language: Dutch	151 pp.
102	Een Stuk Krantenhistorie van Den Bosch: de Bossche Tandingen van de ½ ct. 1876 by J.F. Cleij and J.A.G.M. van Roosmalen	Language: Dutch	34 pp.
160	De Kleinrond- en Dubbelletterstempels van Nederland met de Prijsnoteringen by D.C. Hoogerdijk (illustrated)	Language: Dutch	52 pp.
101	De Landmailportten: Voorlopers van de Ned. Indische Postzegels by P.C. Korteweg	Language: Dutch	19 pp.
145	Luchtpost Catalogus van Nederland en Overzeese Gebieden tot 1948 (Airmail catalog of the Netherlands and colonies till 1948) by R. Tocilla (Glossary in English, French, German)	Language: Dutch	195 pp.
155	Machine stempels: De Poststempels van Nederland by F.W. van der Wart (illustrated)	Language: Dutch	89 pp.
107	Het Nederlandse Postwezen Vroeger en Nu by E. ten Brink	Language: Dutch	126 pp.

104	Na Posttijd (From postmarks to perforations, very interesting articles by 14 outstanding Netherlands philatelists)	Language: Dutch	346 pp.
109	De Nederlandse Posterijen in Oude Ansichten (Old illustrated post cards) by J. Giphart (can be understood, although)	Language: Dutch	160 pp.
148	Nederlandse Postzegels: Achtergronden, Emissiegegevens, Vormgeving, Eerstedagstempels, Diversen by Staatsbedrijf der PTT	Language: Dutch	
	1970 48 pp. 1971 48 pp. 1972 48 pp.		
	1973 72 pp. 1974 102 pp. 1975 87 pp.		
	Please order by year.		
124	Nederland 1852 5 cent Plate I	Language: Dutch, English	92 pp.
125	Nederland 1852 5 cent Plate II	Language: Dutch, English	96 pp.
126	Nederland 1852 5 cent Plate III	Language: Dutch, English	104 pp.
127	Nederland 1852 5 cent Plate IV	Language: Dutch, English	108 pp.
128	Nederland 1852 5 cent Plate V	Language: Dutch, English	104 pp.
129	Nederland 1852 5 cent Plate VI by G.C. van Balen Blanken and Bert Buurman	Language: Dutch, English	100 pp.
130	Nederland 1852 10 cent Plate I	Language: Dutch, English	104 pp.
132	Nederland 1852 10 cent Plate III	Language: Dutch, English	80 pp.
133	Nederland 1852 10 cent Plate IV	Language: Dutch, English	88 pp.
140	Nederland 1852 10 cent Plate IA	Language: Dutch, English	
141	Nederland 1852 15 cent Plate I by G.C. van Balen Blanken and Bert Buurman, also Fred L. Reed and Jan Poulie	Language: Dutch, English	
103	Ontstaan en Invoering van de Eerste Nederlandse Postzegel 1850-1852 (illustrated) by G.C.J.J. Ottenheym	Language: Dutch	115 pp.
146	Overland Mail 1840-1850 (Postal history of mail between the Netherlands and East Indies) by D.W. de Haan	Language: Dutch	50 pp.
121 121a	POKD Issues of the Netherlands, 2nd ed. by B.E. Bauder	Language: English	99 pp.
119 119a	Postal Booklets Netherlands, Dutch Indies Curaçao by Jan Dekker	Language: English	33 pp.
123	De Poststempels in Nederlands Oost Indie: 1789-1864 by W.S. Wolff de Beer	Language: Dutch	200 pp.
111	Het Postwezen van 's Gravenhage tot 1840 by W.J.M. Benschop	Language: Dutch	434 pp.
117	De Puntstempels van Nederland en Nederlands Indie (richly illustrated) by D.C. Hoogerdijk (can be understood although)	Language: Dutch	75 pp.
161	De Puntstempels van Nederland en Haar Prijsnoteringen (illustrated) by D.C. Hoogerdijk	Language: Dutch	31 pp.

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|-----|---|-------------------|---------|
| 758 | Standaardwerk van de Postwaarden van Nederland
Emissie 1864
by J.F. Cleij (illustrated) | Language: Dutch | 248 pp. |
| 762 | Stamp Collecting: The Illustrated Encyclopedia
by Otto Hornung | Language: English | 378 pp. |
| 778 | De V(erenigde) O(ostindische) C(ompagnie) Stempels
(The postal markings during the East India
Company period)
by P.C. Korteweg | Language: Dutch | 50 pp. |
| 774 | Zee en Landtransport in het Postverkeer met het
voormalige Nederlands-Indië
by R.E.J. Weber | Language: Dutch | 28 pp. |

Members who have questions regarding their collection and who have no literature to fall back on may send a self-addressed stamped envelope to your Librarian. He will be happy to check the Library to see if he can find an answer to your questions.

Librarian: F.H. Möllenkramer, 6301 Downey Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90805.

JOURNALS AND CATALOGS

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|---------|
| 401 | Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie
Years: 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 (2x), 1975 (2x)
Order by year | Language: Dutch | |
| 301 | Speciale Catalogus Eerste Dagbrieven van Nederland
en Overzeese Rijksdelen 1977/'78 (earlier
editions also available)
by C. Avezaat and H. Okker | Language: Dutch | 768 pp. |
| 302 | NVPH Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van
Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen
Years: 1961, 1974, 1975 Junior, 1976
Order by year | Language: Dutch | |
| 303 | Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalog
1971 Volume 1 and 2 | | |
| 304 | 1974 Volume 1, 2 and 3
Order by year and volume | Language: English | |
| 108a | AMPHILEX 1967 Catalog | Language: Dutch, French, English,
German | |
| 305 | Catalogus "Internationale Tentoonstelling Eeuw-
feest Postzegel: I.T.E.P. 1852-1952" | Language: Dutch, English, French | 288 pp. |
| 306 | Catalogus der Puntstempels van Nederland 1972
by H. Koopman | Language: Dutch, English, French,
German | 35 pp. |
| 307 | Catalogus der Kleinroondstempels van Nederland
by H. Koopman | Language: Dutch | 16 pp. |

The American Society for Netherlands Philately is happy to thank all those - members and non-members - who have donated these books and publications to our Library. We would like to list them all here: (alphabetically)

C. Anink, Amsterdam (401) Alex ter Braake (101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 147, 149) Netherlands Philatelic Society of Chicago (119, 120, 121) J.J.S. Goss (151) W.J. Hoogeveen (130, 132, 133) F.H. Möllenkramer (301, 302, 303, 304) Arthur L. Th. Quarles (148-1970-1974, 108a, 116a, 119a, 120a, 121a, 150a, 151a, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 305, 306, 307) Dr. Fred L. Reed (150) Bert Schapelhouman (117) Paul E. van Reyen (124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129) Ned. Ver. van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (Po&Po) (146).

We have also received donations in funds for the Library. These have been mentioned in past newsletters. We are very grateful to these people too.

Book Review

De Vierkantstempels van Nederlands-Oost Indië 1892-1916 by A. W. ten Geuzendam (The Hague, 1976, Geuzendam's Postzegelhandel, Dfl 27.50 vi + 27 pp. + 27 pp transparencies of cancels. 600 printed

Here, at long last, after 15 years of patient labour, is the catalogue that students of the Netherlands East Indies have been waiting for: a well-designed and neatly printed catalogue of the squared-circle cancels in use from 1892 to 1916. The catalogue lists alphabetically the 211 post offices (Pkt), sub-offices (Hkt), branch post offices (Bkt) and FPOs (Vpkt) as well as the Netherlands Indies agents at Penang and Singapore; the agents on the Batavia to Amsterdam and to Rotterdam routes; and the four TPOs. Five hundred twenty-seven (527) actual size facsimile cancels, reproduced on transparent overlay paper are appended facing each listing, and showing all the varieties known to Mr. ten Geuzendam and his team of compilers.

Two main gradings are used so that a valuation on a points basis is given for a clear strike on a single stamp or piece and the same on cover or postal stationery. Thus the commonest examples are assessed at 1 point up to 100 points for the scarcest. On cover or stationery the commonest rates 2 points, with 300 for the scarcest.

Mr. ten Geuzendam's introductory essay, which would stand as a good study article on its own, does not give a monetary equivalent for his point valuation, but since we are all aware just how very elusive some of these markings can be, it may be safe to assume a rate of Dfl 1.00 per point for the scarcer items. Valuations for the TPO and agent cancels when used as transit markings are given also.

Where variants of cancels are known, these are listed fully, with the known periods of use, so that for Batavia there are four types given with dates of use stated as 1893-1902, 1900-1904, 1904-1909 and 1909-1911, respectively.

The user of this catalogue will be in for some pleasant surprises, I'm sure: I certainly felt a warm glow on checking through my own holdings of the squared-circles on postal stationery. I suppose that the best advice is to hang on to, and to check thoroughly, all your squared-circles in your albums and stockbooks.

Mr. ten Geuzendam will be pleased to receive requests for this limited edition catalogue at Torenstraat 89, The Hague, and for his efforts we are all indebted.

J.J.5. Goss

Letter from the Netherlands

Bert van Eijck

The organization of AMPHILEX 77 in Amsterdam is under control. The world stamp exhibition will be opened May 26 by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the Honorary Chairman of AMPHILEX 77. During the last month the interest for this international exhibition proved to be so great that it was decided to use four halls (originally two) of the RAI-complex. There is now a space of 28,000 square meters (about 300,000 square feet) for 4600 frames. Famous collections of 600 Dutch and foreign philatelists will be shown. Forty postal administrations will be represented, as well as 120 dealers from all over the world will have booths. Six days have been especially designated as at Philadelphia, with special cancels, for instance: Day of Aerophilately (May 30); Day of the Youth (May 31); Day of the United Nations (June 1); British Day (June 2); Day of Thematic Philately (June 4). The F.I.P. Congress will take place May 24 and 25.

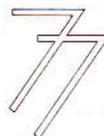
The openings day of the exhibition (May 26) will also be the day of issue for the new AMPHILEX stamps. All of these will be 55-cent stamps with a 45-cent surcharge. They show reproductions of special stamps of Queen Wilhelmina: the Inauguration "guilder"; one of the stamps issued for the 25th anniversary of Her Reign; one of those issued for the 40th anniversary and one for the 50th anniversary. The first and the last will also be contained in the special AMPHILEX sheetlet (see right). The special text is "amphilex 77" and "internationale postzegeltonstelling RAI-amsterdam 26 mei - 5 juni 1977." The designer of the four stamps and sheetlet is Prof. Wim Crowel, who also designed the first AMPHILEX set (with reproductions of all the definitive stamps of Queen Wilhelmina printed in the Netherlands). The sheetlet is for sale at 2 guilders, only at the exhibition. To encourage sale of the sheetlet to non-visitors, an

amphilex



55 + 45

amphilex 77



55 + 45

amphilex 77

internationale postzegeltonstelling
RAI-amsterdam 26 mei - 5 juni 1977

organization has been completed through the postal giro account service. By paying 2 guilders on a certain giro account of the Philatelic Service in the Hague the sheetlet will be sent to the buyer's home. The computer of the giro service has been incorporated to insure correct addressing. It is expected that about half a million sheets will be sold through the giro service. This can only be done through May 25! The set itself will be sold at all post offices from May 26 through June 17, and at the Philatelic Service through June.

For the set as well as for the sheetlet the NVPH will issue a special first-day cover (nos. 159 and 159A). The sheetlet FDC should be handled differently too. The blank cover should be bought at a store, addressed and delivered to a post office with 2 guilders, after which it will be sent to the addressee with the sheetlet affixed. These will be really traveled covers in other words. (Editor: How much will an unaddressed FDC be worth in a few years?) Both FDC's (Nos. 159 and 159A) can be offered to a post office on May 26 and May 27, which is unusual.

Since we are talking about the Philatelic Service of PTT, we can tell that this service will move from The Hague to Groningen in the course of this year. This was decided to encourage the spread of state services throughout the country and to promote employment in the northern part of the Netherlands. It is also the intention to move the Central Directorate of PTT from The Hague to Groningen. Politically this has already been decided in the Council of Ministers and in the Second Chamber of the States-General, but the PTT employers and the unions are heavily against this move. Several "actions" are promised, but it is absolutely sure that the Philatelic Service will move. This service employs 30 people full-time and 12 part-time (working wives). Besides propaganda for new issues, the Philatelic Service also services 24,000 new issue accounts in the country and 13,000 in foreign countries. Collectors spent some 5 million guilders per year in this way.

Minor Platefaults

John Winsser

During my many years of collecting I have encountered several stamps that are not listed in any of the available catalogs, such as the Special Catalog, and of course not in Scott's. The stamps I am talking about all show some striking faults, which we may call platefaults. To have a record of these unlisted varieties I am here giving as much information as I have. Perhaps some other members have additional information on these stamps.

Dutch Indies Airmail: Cl1, 30 on 40 cents. The plate fault is a broken ornamental line around the right-hand numeral "40". I have the green overprint as well as the black overprint (Cl2) with the same platefault, so this fault must also appear in the regular non-overprinted airmail stamp, but I have never seen this variety. (Note: *The Manual lists this and several other faults, such as broken letters in the word Nederlandsch-Indië.*)



Surinam Scott No. 260, NVPH No. 304. This stamp shows a "worm" attached to the breast of the bird. It is not an accidental printing mishap but a true platefault, because I also possess a used copy. I don't know if the entire printing shows the fault (1 per sheet) or if, when discovered, the stamp impression was retouched.

Surinam Postage Due 2½ cent, Scott No. J49, NVPH No. 49. The photograph shows a used pair. The left stamp has a large irregular dot attached to the left part of the foot of the small "2." According to the late George Scheepmaker, the plate-fault occurs only in the 1956 printing when 500 sheets were produced, and as only one stamp per sheet shows the fault only 500 copies can exist. Position in sheet: row 7, no. 2 (stamp No. 62).

The last photo shows Netherlands Antilles, Scott No. 207, NVPH No. 210, the 25 cent U.P.U. stamp issued in 1949 with the 6 cents.

To the right of 1874 a small "worm" seems to rear itself from the surface of the globe. I have seen two mint copies of this platefault so it is not an incidental printing error. Nothing else is known about this fault. If any member has more information, please communicate with the author.



Editor's Note: To have a permanent record of these unlisted varieties, we invite all our members to let us know of others which they might possess. There is no need to be a perfect writer, just give the details, and contact the editor with a view of having a photograph made for reproduction in the journal. This is YOUR journal too!