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FROM THE EDITOR

The last issue of our fourth year "in business" lies before you. We hope that you will like our efforts, which are enhanced, to say the least by the illustrations our vice-president provides us. As you can see in the afterword to the Curaçao Postal History article, for these pictures we used an auction catalog, but also photostats, which do not come out too well. One solution next time when we want to use catalog illustrations might be to send for another copy of the catalog in time. Just proves that your editor can still learn.

Although it might seem a waste of time to some people, we are thinking of running an index of articles in the September journal, so that everybody knows what we have published in the past. It might even generate some orders for past issues. Single copies of our journal still cost \$1.50, postpaid. We have now an ample supply of the first volume, numbers 2, 3 and 4. Numbers 2 and 3 have a reprinted cover, in black only, but the contents are identical, of course. We still haven't reprinted volume 1, number 1, because the least we could do would be 100 copies, which would run about \$100. Since we don't know how great the desire is on the part of the members to buy a reprint of our first issue - ever - we feel that an outlay of \$1 per copy is a little bit too much at present. Of course, if we get 25 orders for that first number after the index is out, we will get a reprint made.

The articles in this issue don't need much of an introduction. The second part of the Curaçao postal history article takes up the description - with prices realized - of the famous auction last year of which we had already run the first part in March. Surinam 1982 will perhaps give too much technical detail for some of our readers, but the editor thought that some knowledge about printing might come in handy. Knowing that typography can sometimes be detected on the back of the stamp, but offset not, can help in determining whether a stamp could be a fake. If the real stamp was typographed, but the suspect stamp doesn't show any impression on the back, it might be a sign that the stamp was faked. Neth. Indies 1945 gets together some information buried in various periodicals, also an old issue of the Proof Society Journal. Surinam No. 284 (Scott 240) enables us to collect far more varieties than are given in the NVPH Special Catalog. In this Fakes and Forgeries installment we are pleased to welcome a "guest" contributor from New Zealand. And the 'Laren Provisional' was prompted by one of our members sending in a photo of a recent auction offering and the obituary in the *Maandblad*, both almost appearing at the same time.

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CURAÇAO POSTAL HISTORY- Part II

This is the second part of the description of the Curaçao postal history items which were auctioned off by Van Dieten at The Hague on February 24, 1978. The first part, which began on page 38 of the March issue of Netherlands Philately, has been criticized because some of the illustrations were very unclear. This can be explained by the way the original illustrations in the auction catalog were used. Since these appeared on both sides of a page, we had to photostat the backs of the pages. This means that the original catalog pictures are very clear while the photostats leave something to be desired. However, as we only had one catalog to cut up, this was the only way to handle this problem. We hope that enough of the illustrations comes through to be worthwhile.

Lot 3210 has a pair of the 2½ cent (No. 15) plus three loose copies on a clean cover to Brooklyn, September 25, 1905. This is an extremely rare franking as the 2½ ct had been invalidated already in 1904, but was briefly used in 1905 because of a shortage of 2½-ct stamps. Price \$150 (see photo).

Lot 3211, a 5 cent (No. 17), the printed matter rate, on a cover to Akron, Ohio, December 23, 1901, went for \$60.

Lot 3212, two beautiful copies of the 12½ cent (No. 20), on a nice cover to New York, December 31, 1895, sold for \$80.

Lot 3213, the 25 cent (No. 22), on clean cover to St. Louis, "per S.S. Maracaibo," March 4, 1901,



3210



3214

photo at right), went for \$120.

Lot 3219, Cancel Type IX, Nos. 10 (2) and 29. The use of this cancel is rare between 1901 and 1904. Price was \$50.

For the following Curaçao cancels (Lots 3220 through 3227) the types of cancel have not been determined.

Lot 3220, Nos. 4 and 8 on R-cover to Rotterdam, April 8, 1892, sold for \$100.

Lot 3221, the 1 ct (No. 13), a few short perfs, on calling card cover, rare piece (1 ct is in-town rate), estimated at \$50, did not

sold for \$75.

Lot 3214 (see photo left), six copies of the 2½ on 10 cent (No. 24), on Registered cover, November 30, 1895, brought no less than \$210.

Lot 3215, Nos. 29, 30 (3), 31 and 36 on a slightly damaged cover to New York, July 31, 1905. Very late usage of this cancel (Type V). Price, \$60 although some stamps were damaged.

Lot 3216, cancel type VI, the 12½ cent (No. 20 (pair) on clean cover to New York, "per S.S. Caracas," December 21, 1895, sold for \$125.

Lot 3217, a scraped 25 cent (No. 22) on clean cover to New York, "per S.S. Venezuela," December 30, 1895, estimated at \$47.50, did not sell.

Lot 3218, cancel type VII, Nos. 19, 20 (2) and 22, rather heavily canceled on R-cover to Chicago, "per S.S. Caracas," November 17, 1900 (see

JULIUS L. PENHA, CURAÇAO.



3218

sell (see photo at right).

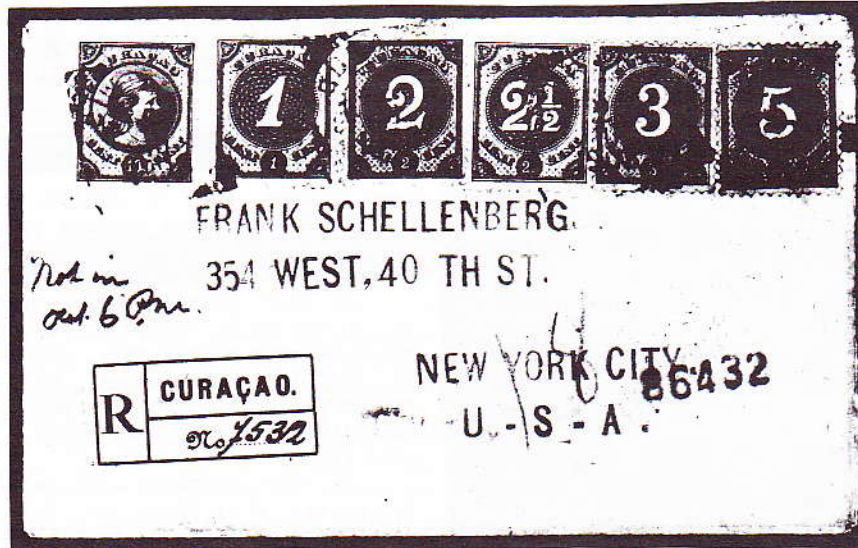
Lot 3222, Nos 13-17 (complete set) plus No. 19 on R-cover to New York, October 2, 1903, estimated at \$225, did not sell (see photo below).

Lot 3223, Nos. 19 and 22 on R-cover to Paris, and No. 20 (2) on cover to New York, went for \$150.

Lot 3224, 15 ct (No. 21), on slightly damaged cover to Delfshaven, October 7, 1899, and R-cover to Leipzig, Germany, Nos. 19 and 36 (mixed franking), March 26, 1904, went for \$90.

Lot 3225, three covers, respectively with No. 15 (2), 1 copy of No. 25, and a pair of No. 26, plus an R-cover to New York with Nos. 10 and 27 (mixed franking), all four in top condition, went for \$180.

Lot 3226, six covers among which one R-cover, with various stamps from the numeral and Queen Wilhelmina



set of 1904-1908, went for \$120.

Lot 3227, ten covers and post cards, plus one stamp, 1873-1904, went for \$145.

Lot 3228, cancel Aruba, 60 ct (No. 10) and 25 ct (No. 22), mixed franking, on large R-cover to Florence, Italy, October 17, 1893, with registry labels of Aruba, Curaçao and New York, rare piece, see photo below, plus loose 60-ct (No. 10) with the same cancel, went for \$290.

Lot 3229, cancel Aruba, on numeral type of 1889, various years, Nos. 13 (2), 15 (2), 16 and 17 (6), plus a postcard of 2 1/2 ct (Geuz. 9), sold for \$55.

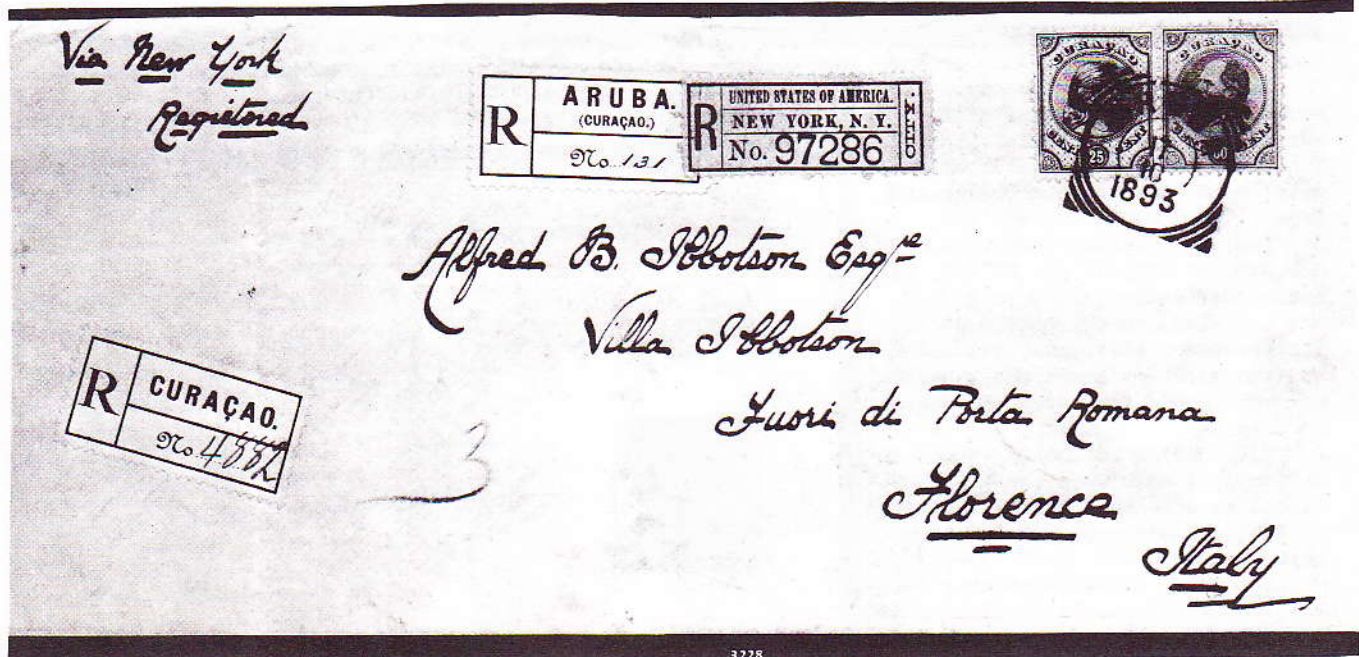
Lot 3230, cancel Aruba, 22 loose stamps, issues 1892-1904, among others Nos. 19 (4), 20 (3), 21 (2), 22 (3), 24, 27 (3), postage due 13 type III, etc., sold for \$60.

Lot 3231, cancel Bonaire, Type I, Nos. 4, 9 (thin) and 10, estimated at \$50, did not sell.

Lot 3232, Nos. 9 and 17 on clean R-cover to The Hague, June 16, 1899, with registry labels of Bonaire and Curaçao, sold for \$250. See photo at the top of the next page.

Lot 3233, cancel Bonaire, Type Ia on No. 13, Type II on No. 14, and Type Ia on No. 17 (slightly thin) plus postcard of 2 1/2 ct (Geuz. 9) with a Type Ia cancel as arrival cancel, estimated at \$60, did not sell.

Lot 3234, cancel Bonaire Type II, on 1 ct (No. 13), estimated at \$25, did not sell.



Lot 3235, cancel Bonaire, loose Nos. 13, 15, 17 (7), 19, 20, 22, 23, 27 (4), etc., 18 copies, sold for \$50.

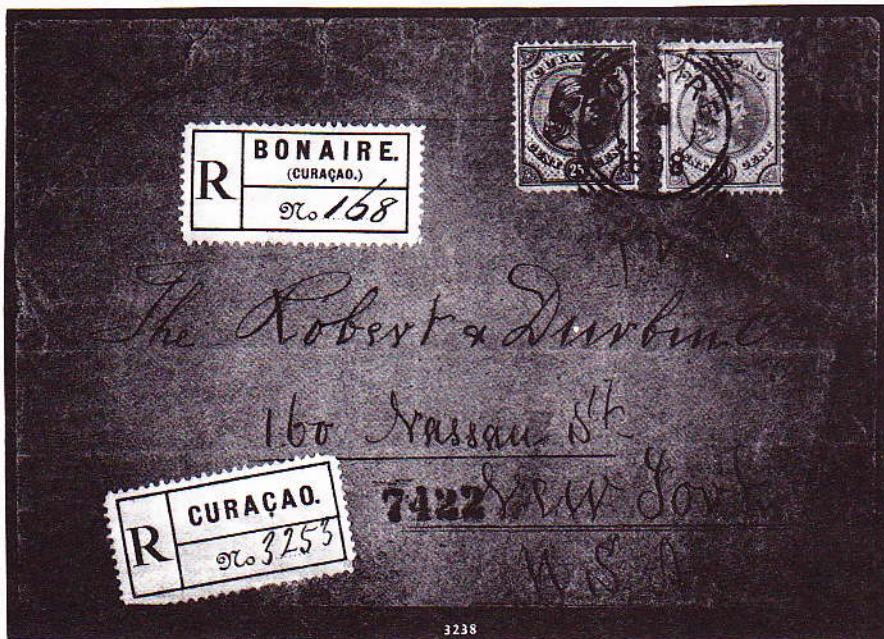
Lot 3236, the same cancel, on Nos. 13 (2), 17 (6), 33 and postage due No. 8, type I, went for \$35.

Lot 3237, cancel Bonaire type Ia on Nos. 19-23 (No. 21 2 copies), some thins, did not sell.

Lot 3238, cancel Bonaire, 10 and 25 ct (Nos. 19, 22), on R-cover to New York, May 28, 1898, with registry labels of Bonaire and Curaçao, rare piece, sold for \$140 (see photo below).

Lot 3239, cancel Bonaire type II on 25 ct (No. 22) on clean cover to Brooklyn, December 8, 1895, brought \$85 (see photo below).

Lot 3240, cancel Bonaire on 25 ct (No. 22), creased, with upside



\$80.

Lot 3246, cancel Saba type I in violet on Nos. 4 (pair) and 21, mixed franking, on R-cover to London, November 11, 1893, with registry labels from Saba and St. Eustatius, on the back cancel of St. Eustatius for the date the piece left this island, rare cover, estimated at \$275, sold for \$700. See photo on next page.

Lot 3247, cancel Saba type I on Nos. 19, 20 (30, 23 and 25 (5), with thins, did not sell.

Lot 3248, cancel Saba type II, 5 ct postcard (Geuz. No. 11) with additional 2½-ct stamp (No. 15) to New York, sold for \$115 (see photo on page 54).

Lot 3249, cancel Saba, 25 on 30 ct (No. 18) with some short perfs, cancel rare on this stamp, estimated at \$50, did not sell. See photo on next page.

Lot 3250, cancel Saba type II on Nos. 19-22 (3 Nos. 20), sold for \$20

Lot 3251, Saba cancel on Nos. 30 to 33, 35-37 and 39, brought \$20.

down figures, sold for \$17.50.

Lot 3241, cancel Bonaire type Ia on Nos. 29, 31, 33, 36, 40 and 41, estimated at \$30, did not sell

Lot 3242, cancel Bonaire type Ia, 10 and 25 ct (Nos. 35, 39), on clean R-cover to New York, August 24, 1906 (very late usage), with registry labels of Bonaire and Curaçao (see photo on next page), sold for \$115.

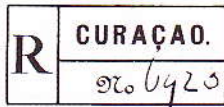
Lot 3243, postcard with paid-for answer, 5 ct (Geuz. No. 12), from Bonaire (Type Ia) to the Netherlands, August 8, 1895, and back to Bonaire where cancel type II was used as arrival cancel, went for \$45.

Lot 3244, cancel Saba type II on Nos. 1, 3, 6, 9 and 10, went for \$80.

Lot 3245, Saba type I in violet on Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 24 (this cancel rare on No. 24), sold for



Craane Hermanos. - Bonaire A. H.



Sinores V. A. de Lima & Co
17 State Street
New York
Harbeckman

45815
New York

3242

Lot 3252, cancel Saba on 25 loose stamps, 1873-1901, types I and II, brought \$60.

Lot 3253, cancel Saba type I, on postcard of 7½ ct (Geuz. 8), to Leipzig, Germany, November 27, 1892, with passing cancel of St. Eustatius on front, sold for \$90.

Lot 3254, cancel St. Eustatius on 1½ gld (No. 11), very rare on this stamp, estimated at \$110, did not sell.

Lot 3255, cancel St. Eustatius type III, 1½ and 2½ gld (Nos. 11, 12), on R-cover to Bavaria, April 12, 1897, with R label of St. Eustatius, very unusual combination, on very clean cover, sold for \$675. See the photo at the top of p. 55.

Lot 3256, cancel St. Eustatius type III, 2½ ct (No. 15), local rate, on small cover to St. Kitts, January 3, 1898, clean piece, sold for \$45.

Lot 3257, cancel St. Eustatius type III, on 2½ ct (No. 15), three copies and one pair on clean small

cover to the Azores, July 11, 1904, plus loose copy of No. 20 with cancel St. Eustatius type II, and No. 21 with cancel type I (corner missing), sold for \$110.

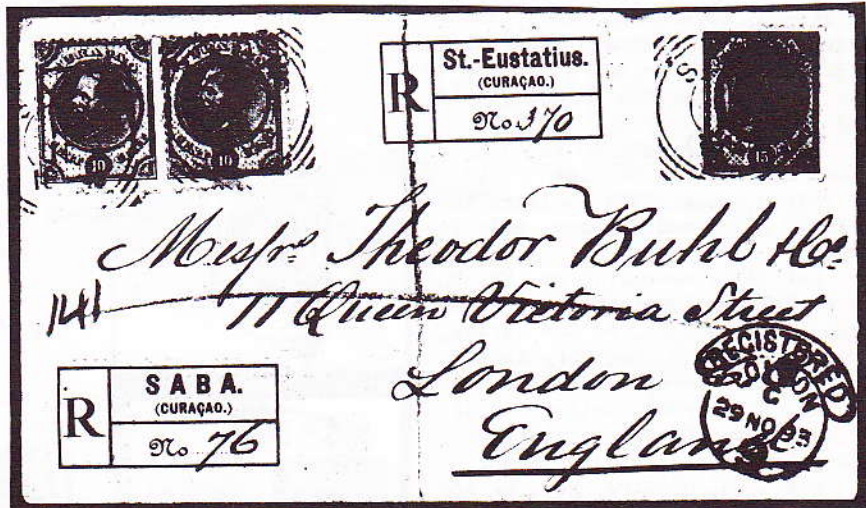
Lot 3258, Nos. 19, 20, 21 (some short perfs), and 23, brought \$40.

Lot 3259, cancel St. Eustatius type I, 25 ct (No. 22) on yellow cover to the U.S.A., November 27, 1893, brought \$85 (see photo mislabeled "3265" on next page).



3249

3254



3246

Lot 3260, St. Eustatius, 2½ on 10 ct (No. 24), beautiful stamp, and very rare with this cancel (see photo on next page), sold for \$30.

Lot 3261, St. Eustatius, various stamps, 1889-1903, among which Nos. 13, 14, 16, 17 (3), 19, 20 (5), 22 (6), 36 on cover, etc., brought \$100.

Lot 3262, St. Martin N.G., mixed franking, 10 and 25 ct (Nos. 4 and 22), on piece (see photo on next page), estimated at \$100, did not sell.

Lot 3263, St. Martin N.G., Nos. 19-23, some with thins, sold for \$40.

Lot 3264, St. Martin N.G. in violet, Nos. 19-23 (No. 23 lacks corner), sold for \$45.

Lot 3265, St. Martin N.G. in violet, 10 and 25 ct (Nos. 19 and 22), on brown R-cover to Chicago, Decem-



BRIEFKAART uit de kolonie CURAÇAO
 (Carte postale des Antilles néerlandaises)

ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)
 Adreszijde (Côté réservé à l'adresse)



M. Karl Bern
Berlinerstr. 2.
Leipzig
Germany



3253

ber 3, 1899, with registry label of St. Martin (see photo mislabeled "3259" to the right), sold for \$210.
 Lot 3266, St. Martin N.G., 25 ct (No. 22) on slightly damaged cover to New York, March 4, 1894, sold for \$80 (see photo at the foot of this page).

Lot 3267, St. Martin N.G. in violet,, 25 ct (No. 22) on fairly clean cover to New York, July 25, 1898 (see photo below), sold for \$200.

Lot No. 3268, St. Martin N.G., Nos. 26 (2), 27 (3), of which one copy on large piece, one copy of No. 23 canceled in black, all others in violet, sold for \$85.

Lot 3269, St. Martin N.G., 44 cancels on stamps from 1873-1903, in black and violet, brought \$145.

Lot 3270, large double-ring cancel of Curaçao (Julsen C25), 60 ct (No. 10) in beautiful pair, being the only stamp of the King William set which can exist with this cancel, sold for \$50.

Lot 3271, Curaçao, collection on stamps, covers and cards, among which R-covers, various interesting pieces, 108 stamps and 22 covers and cards, estimated at \$300, sold for \$525.

Lot 3272, Aruba, 10 and 12½ ct (Nos. 35 and 36), on clean cover to Toledo, Ohio, with registry labels of Aruba and Curaçao, sold for \$60.

Lot 3273, Aruba, 15 ct (No. 60) on registered imprinted 5-ct envelope (Geuz. No. 8), to New Jersey, November 3, 1917, registry labels of Aruba and Curaçao, brought \$55.

Lot 3274, Aruba, collection of 42 stamps and 2 covers, 1904-1926, scarce material, sold for \$140.

Lot 3275, Bonaire, Nos. 52 and 54 (2) on clean, brown R-cover to the U.S., May 10, 1924, registry labels of Bonaire and Curaçao, see photo on next page., brought \$110.

Lot 3276, Bonaire, collection of 60 stamps and 2 pieces of post-stationery, 1903-1926, scarce material, sold for \$100.

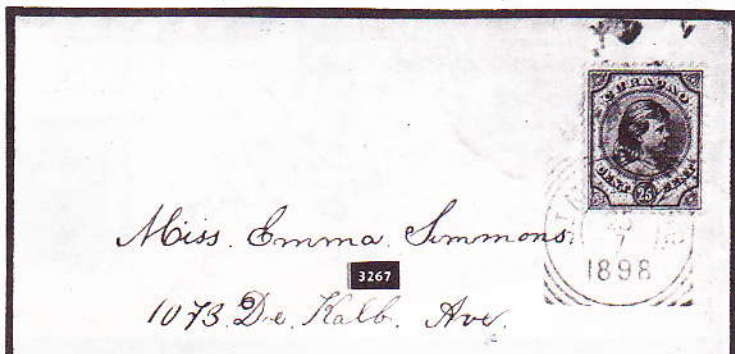
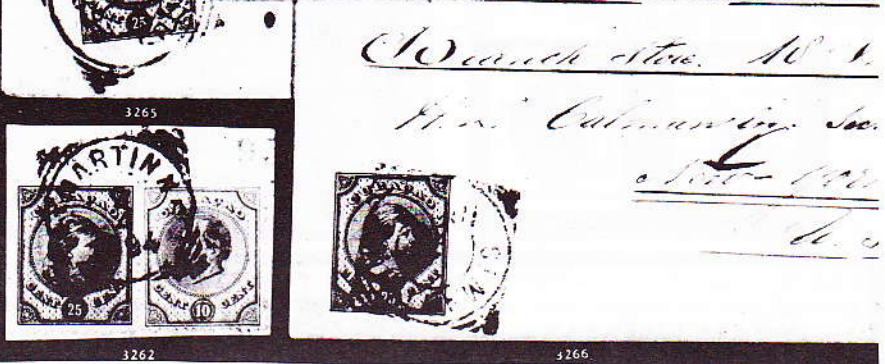
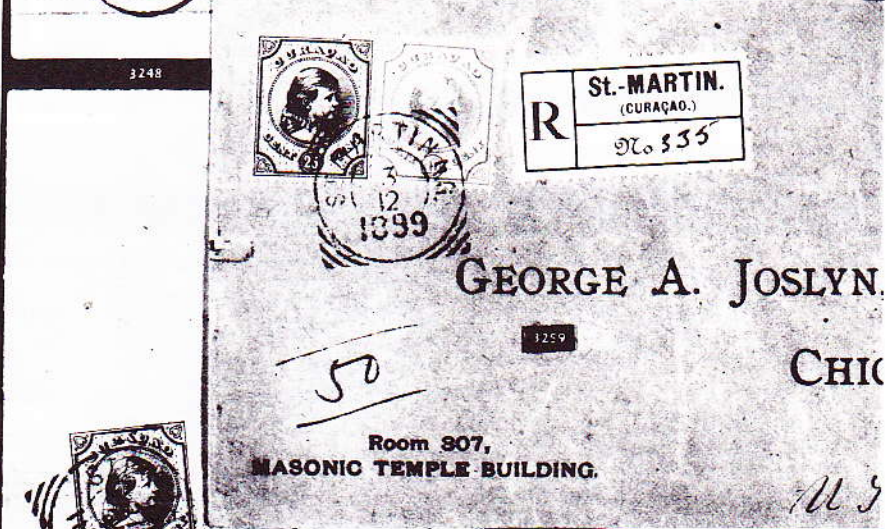
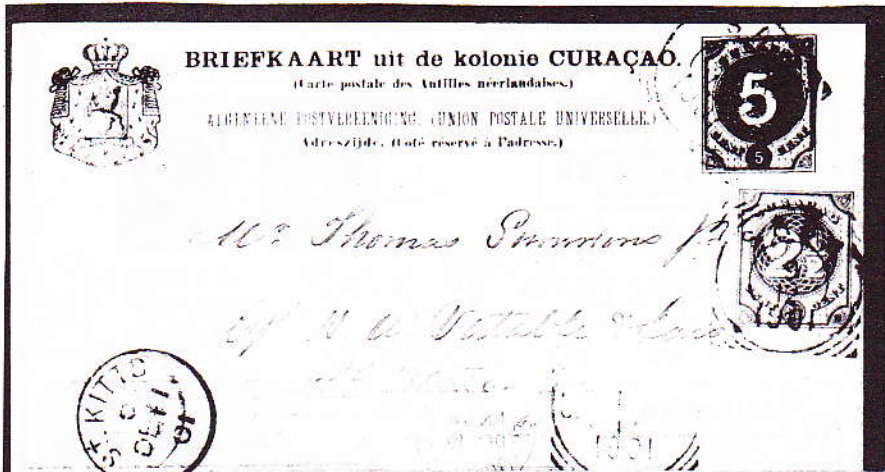
Lot 3277, Saba, 10 and 22½ ct (Nos. 35 and 38) on clean cover to New York, October 1908, with registry label of Saba and handstamp A.R., rare, brought \$130.

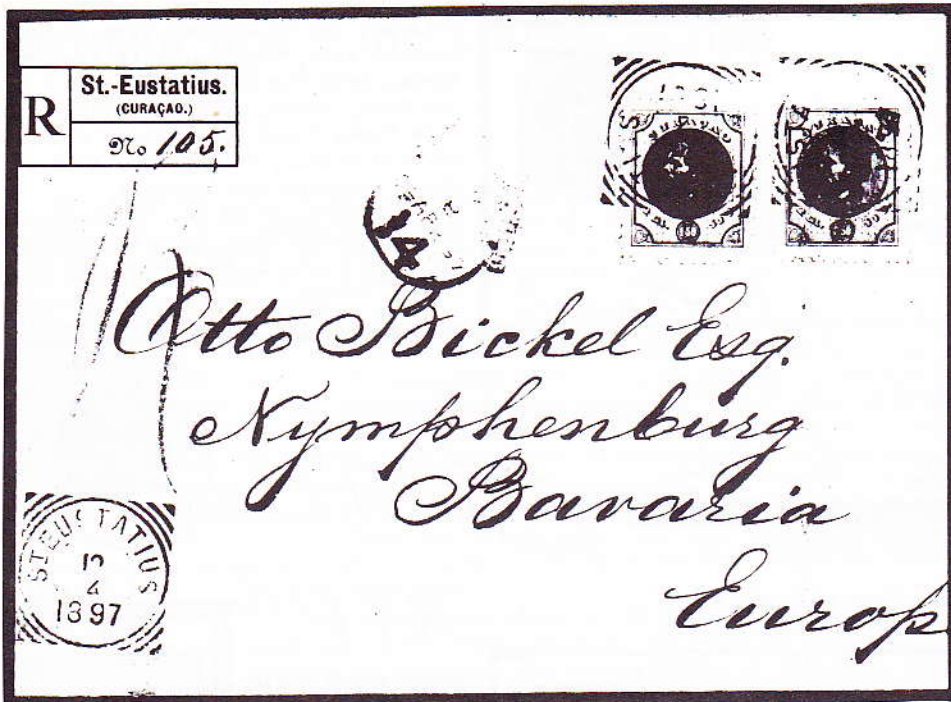
Lot 3278, Saba, 12½ and 15 ct (Nos. 59 and 60), on cover to New York, November 1924, with registry label of Saba, late use of this cancel, estimated at \$50, did not sell.

Lot 3279, eight covers to the U.S.A., franked with various numeral and Queen Wilhelmina issues, 1915-1926, sold for \$160.

Lot 3280, Saba, 50 stamps including duplicates, 1904-1928, mostly bull's eye cancellations, sold for \$130.

Lot 3281 St. Eustatius, Nos. 30 (2) and 32 (3) on spotted cover to the U.S., December 17, 1910, very rare piece, see photo on next page, estimated at \$100, did not sell.





Lot 3282, St. Eustatius, 2½ ct (No. 31) on piece (illustrated in Julsen-Benders handbook, p. 139), complete and legible cancel, very rare, estimated at \$87.50, did not sell.

Lot 3283, St. Eustatius, 2 covers to the U.S., each with 12½ ct (No. 36), respectively November 29, 1911, and May 30, 1912, rare pieces, see photo at the top of the next page, brought \$90.

Lot 3284, St. Eustatius, 22½ ct (No. 38) on clean R-cover to Chicago, February 26, 1914, registry label St. Eustatius, type II, illustrated in Julsen-Benders handbook, p. 224, very rare piece, brought \$250.

Lot 3285, Nos 51 (lacks corner) and 53 on brown R-cover to Boston, with registry label of St. Eustatius type I, estimated at \$60 did not sell.

3255

Lot 3286, St. Eustatius, clean R-cover with Nos. 54, 58, 60, 65, 68 and 70 (1), January 20, 1922 (year numeral upside down), to England, with registry label of St. Eustatius type I (the 2½ gld (No. 70) with this cancel on cover is exceedingly rare), see photo on next page, brought \$220.

Lot 3287, St. Eustatius, 22½ ct (No. 64) on R-cover to England, November 23, 1916, with registry label St. Eustatius type I, see photo on next page, brought \$260.

Lot 3288, St. Eustatius, 62 loose stamps and 2 covers (with, respectively, Nos. 36 and 74), 1904 to 1926, some duplicates, mostly clear cancels, sold for \$145.

Lot 3289, St. Martin N.G., 15 ct (No. 60) on clean R-cover to New York, April 11, 1917, registry label of St. Martin, brought \$115.

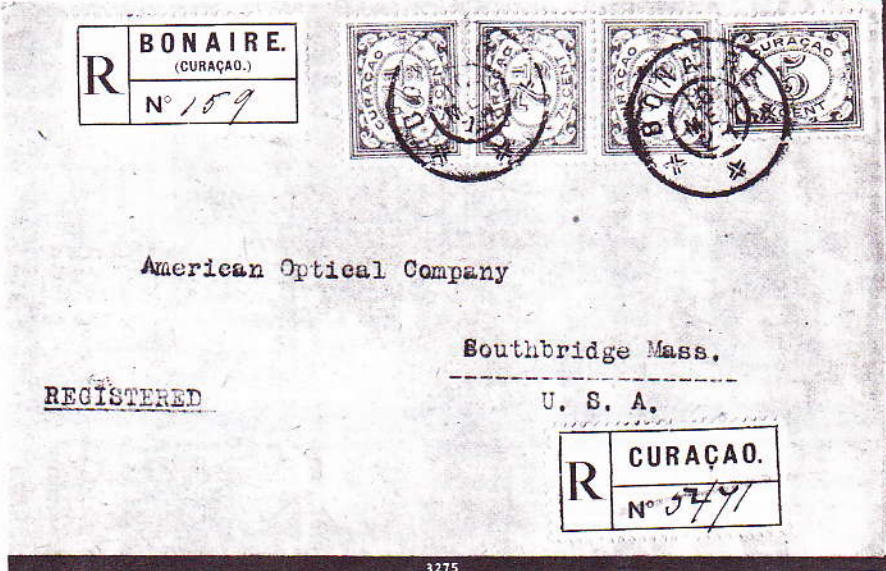
Lot 3290, St. Martin N.G., 22½ ct (No. 64) on clean R-cover to Chicago, September 16, 1914, with hand-stamped registry label, very rare, brought \$230 (see photo

Lot 3291, St. Martin N.G., 5 on 12½ ct (No. 74) on brown cover to Curaçao, October 10, 1918

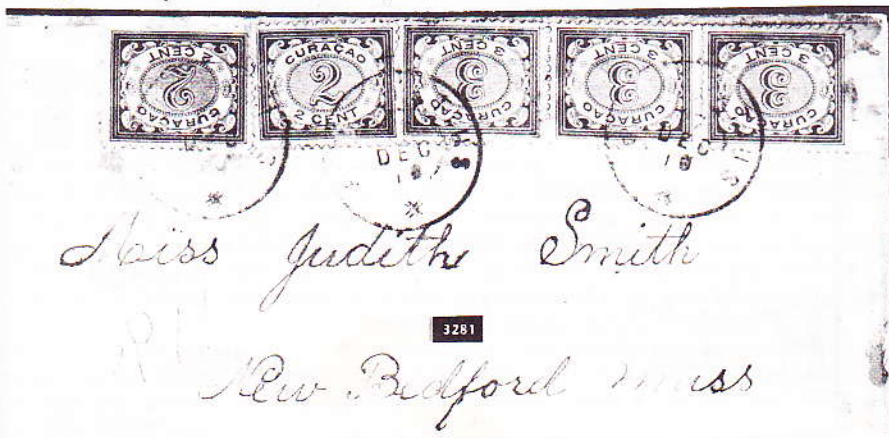
brought \$55.

Lot 3292, St. Martin N.G., 72 loose stamps and 1 cover with issues 1904-1926, mostly clear cancellations, some duplicates, sold for \$210.

Lot 3293, Cross Postmarks (J.-B. C26), Curaçao, collection 1920-1947 in blank album, with extensive description of types A-E, mostly complete and clear cancels, 243 stamps, 57



3275



3281



3282

R St.-Eustatius.
(CURAÇAO.)
No. 48

5. S. Benson
163 Randolph Street
Chicago
U. S. A.

30317

3284

entires, and 16 entires with airmail stamps, sold, together with the following lots for \$2,150.

Lot 3294, Aruba, collection 1922-1947 with types A and B, minutely described, 115 stamps, 16 entires, among which R-covers and airmails.

Lot 3295, Aruba St. Nicolaas, extensive collection, minutely described of types D and E, 89 stamps and 46 postal pieces.

Lot 3296, Aruba Oranjestad, beau-

tiful collection of type C, minutely described, 58 stamps and 18 postal pieces.

Lot 3297, Bonaire, nice collection of types A and B, minutely described, 68 stamps and 6 postal pieces,

Judith Schmidt
248 Union Street

3283

R St.-Eustatius.
(CURAÇAO.)
No. 28

1

2 1/2 GULDEN 2 1/2

12

50 CENT 50

7 1/2 CENT

15

25

Per Registered Post.

Mr. Hough
c/o W. G. Lytle,
188, Rishlyn Lane,
Great Lever,
Bolton.
ENGLAND.

4

3286

among which R-pieces.

Lot 3298, Saba, beautiful collection of types B and F, very well organized and described, 129 stamps and 12 postal pieces.

Lot 3299, St. Eustatius, very nice collection of types A and B, many interesting postal pieces, minutely described, 67 stamps and 13 postal entires.

Lot 3300, St. Martin N.G., interesting and minutely described collection of types A, B and C, mostly complete markings, 88 stamps and 9 postal pieces.

We have now come to the end of this unique collection, and only hope not to have given too much of postal history of Curaçao - Netherlands Antilles for those of you who do not collect this area. On the other hand, if you want to read about something else that interests you more, let your editor know. We can always try to get something which answers the de-

R St.-Eustatius.
(CURAÇAO.)
No. 42

BY REGISTERED POST

REV. E.T. SIMPSON, B.A.,
52 VICTORIA ROAD.

3287

size of other members if we know what we are looking for.

With prices of 101's soaring again we hope, though, that we have given you some ideas on an area which is still somewhat undervalued and undercollected. It is still possible to get these "different" postmarks in circuitbooks and at dealers' booths. It takes a little knowledge and a little searching only!

Happy hunting!

St. Martin

R 632

41823

3290

Surinam 1892--the 'Calico' Stamp

Paul E. van Reyen

THE following article is basically concerned with a locally printed stamp of Surinam, the 2½ cent black and yellow (NVPH No. 22 and 22a), but it proved such a wonderful opportunity to give you much more information that the story of the 2½-ct may get swamped in the surrounding details. However, if that bothers you, please let the editor know.

It seems from old records that getting stamps in Surinam was a very complicated affair. Of course, the Department for the Colonies (*Departement van Koloniën*) was involved, but in the beginning (1873) the Department of Finance was the official "overseer" of the Department for the Colonies, until 1878, when it became the Department of Water Affairs, Commerce and Manufactories (*Waterstaat, Handel en Nijverheid*). Of course, the Controller of Stamps, etc. in Haarlem was also involved, being the official contact with the printers, and finally, there was a warehouse in Amsterdam which was responsible for the actual shipment of stamps - mostly by sailship - to the colonies in the West. And most shipments were divided between two ships so that if one ship perished, at least half the stamps would - hopefully - arrive in the other ship.



Type II

The provisional stamp of 2½ cent - for long known as the "calico" stamp - was issued August 11, 1892. An acute shortage of 2½-ct stamps had forced the Governor of Surinam to authorize the overprinting of old-style (King William III) stamps of 50 ct with 2½ CENT, which stamps became available August 1, 1892. A total issue of 23,700 was totally sold out in a few days even though these stamps were not sold to the public but had to be attached to envelopes by the postal clerks. This rate of 2½ ct covered printed matter to Venezuela, and it was a simple matter to send some newspaper clipping to Venezuela, and later on request the return of the envelope, before it was shipped off. A few mint copies - look at the price differential - appeared on the market later on too.

On January 15, 1891, the Governor of Surinam had requested the speedy shipment of - among others - 2½-ct stamps. On March 4, 1892, the Department of Water Affairs, etc. wrote to the Governor that 170 sheets (100 per sheet) of 2½-ct stamps, gummed, would be sent. On July 22, 1892, the Governor again requested the shipment, this time, of 200,000 2½-ct stamps, followed by a letter of August 26 of the same year to hurry!

Although we may have missed some of the correspondence in the files, it seems clear that sending stamps to Surinam was a lengthy and leisurely affair. It seems perfectly clear that before the letter of July 22 the Governor had already ordered H. B. Heijde, the printers in Paramaribo, to prepare for the provisional stamps.

A close study of a full sheet of 80 stamps (eight rows of ten stamps each), canceled to order October 1, 1892 (which, by the way, makes the type II stamps on this sheet earlier than the listed date in Avezaat and Okker's FDC catalog - Febr. 24, 1893) brings out some details which seem interesting to explain.

As the catalog says - and you can see above - the seventh vertical row of eight stamps consists of Type II, which is variously described as the first letter of the word "Frankeerzegel" in the yellow background on the left being in Gothic type *as is the rest of that word*. In fact, the seventh row is the only one where all the words "Frankeerzegel" in the background printing are in the correct typefaces. In all the other rows there is one Roman "F" beginning a word in Gothic type.

Although it is a two-color stamp, it is not really what a printer would call a two-color job, in which the second color "fits" an empty part of the design. An example would be the previous stamp of the Netherlands of 2½ guilder, William III, in which the blue center fitted exactly in the red border. H.B. Heijde must have been aware that his "colonial" printshop could not possibly produce such an exacting job, so he compromised with a yellow background overprinted in black.

The background consists of seven times the word "Frankeerzegel," two of these horizontal, at top and bottom, and five vertical, of which the outer two are in Gothic script (except for the first F on nine of the ten rows). These seven words are contained within a heavy border made up of smaller pieces. The "a" of the top "Frankeerzegel" is missing in the first stamp of the fifth vertical row, and variously damaged in the rest of that vertical row.

Since our discussion of the black printing is also applicable to the yellow one, and since it is very hard to distinguish the yellow printing adequately, we will concentrate on the black printing from here on in. A book from the library of our Netherlands Governor, Dr. A.M. Benders, *Postage Stamps in the Making*, by Fred. J. Melville (London: 1916) was helpful in answering many of the questions which were raised by this stamp. As 1916 is much closer to the actual printing date of these stamps, it could answer questions which these days with all the advancements in printing techniques would be answered differently.

Obviously the stamps are printed in typography, or letterpress, in which the surfaces that print stick out. As Mr. Melville says: "consequently the inking-roller comes in direct contact with their working parts, which parts in their turn literally *print their impression on the paper*." In some cases one can see the impression on the back of the stamp. Good examples are mint postage due stamps of the Netherlands and its colonies.

In typography there are many standardized rules (lines from very thin to quite heavy) and ornaments. Examples of stamps made up of printers' ornaments, rules and type abound in Surinam's nextdoor neighbor, British Guyana, including the world's most expensive stamp. The later provisional stamps in Surinam, the 5 cent of 1909 (NVPH No. 58, 59; Scott No. 61, 62) and the set of 1912 (NVPH Nos. 65-68; Scott Nos. 63-67) show many of these printers' ornaments. The 1892 stamp, on the other hand, consists entirely of type and rules, plus triangles, balls, half-circles, which could be called printers' ornaments too.

Obviously, a Paramaribo printshop in 1892 did not have enough rules, ornaments and type to make up 80 separate stamps. What happened, after studying the sheet, is that they made up 10 forms, for which they had enough material. After that, they produced eight stereotypes, which put together made up the printing form. Here Mr. Melville comes in handy again. "Stereotyping, the second of the two chief methods of duplicating for the construction of typographic stamp-printing plates, was extensively used in the earlier period of stamp-issuing, the electrotyping process, which later became almost universal, being then in the early stages of its development. The derivation of the term stereotype ... indicates the character of the printing surface, a solid plate or plates of metal, not a composition of movable types. In modern practical use the stereotype process is understood to be that by which a relief original (die or type) is produced any number of times by impressing a mould or moulds in intaglio, and pouring molten metal into such moulds to form the duplicates in relief."

H.B. Heijde then formed one row of ten printing forms for single stamps from movable type consisting of rules, ornaments and type (Suriname at the top, 2½ Cent. in the center, and FRANKEER/ZEGEL at the bottom), and made eight solid metal plates from this one row. There were two methods of making the mold from this form of movable type. One was a plaster mold, in which the form was surrounded by a "box" in which plaster of paris was poured. When this was hardened and lifted off, metal could be poured into it to make the stereotype. From internal evidence, however, it seems that Heijde used the second method, namely the papier-mache process. The double impressions in the last vertical row suggest this.

As Mr. Melville states: "The papier-mache process is now more generally used for stereotyping than the plaster process, being more quickly and simply accomplished, and offering a convenience in the preservation of the moulds after casting, as, unlike the plaster moulds, they are not spoiled in the operation of removing the cast from the mould. By this method a 'flong' (French *flanc*) is prepared by pasting together a number of sheets of paper, generally a series of brown, blotting, and tissue paper, with a stereo composition of flour, starch, and alum. The result is a flong of fibulous paper (papier mache) with the strongest layer (the brown paper) at the back and the tissue paper uppermost."

"Our original die or composing of type is surrounded by type-high metal "furniture" and locked up in a forme, the surface being then slightly but evenly oiled to prevent the mould from sticking. A piece of the flong of suitable size is damped in hot water and laid face downwards on blotting paper to absorb superfluous moisture. The flong is then laid with the tissue paper downwards on the original die or type, the back covered with a damp cloth, and a strong hair brush with a long handle is then used for beating the flong into the design of the die or the cavities of the type. After the flong has been evenly beaten into the original to a sufficient depth, the sheet of damp linen is lifted and an evenly pasted sheet of wrapper paper laid down on the back of the flong and beaten into it in the same manner, after which another sheet of wrapper paper, evenly pasted, is beaten on to and into the flong."

The form with the mold still in it is then placed in a drying oven to be baked dry. After that the form is removed, the mold cut even, and after brushing with powdered French chalk (talcum powder) placed in the casting box. With type metal the mold is then filled and the stereotype plate made.

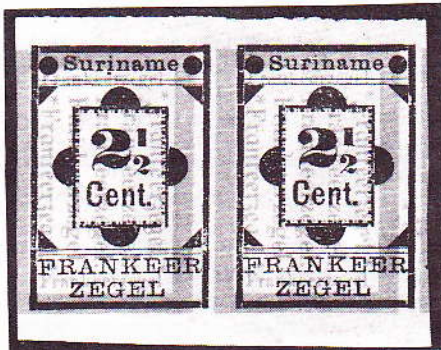
In the case of the Calico stamp we can be sure that this process was followed for both the yellow background and the black overprint. That we can be sure that eight stereotypes of ten stamps each were made is proved when we go back again to the full sheet. We notice, for instance, that there is a break in the heavy black border on the left just below the top triangular ornament. This occurs in all the stamps of the first vertical row; also in all the stamps of the third vertical row. The fifth vertical row has an obvious break in this border just above the bottom triangle. Again this is found in all the stamps of this row. The second vertical row has an interesting "fault": the first E of FRANKEER at the bottom is noticeably smaller than the second E. Again, this is found throughout the row.

A major variety in this stamp is found in the imperforate copies. It is untrue that these cannot be distinguished from the imperforate proofs, because the imperforate stamps consist of printer's waste, in which the yellow background is noticeably shifted, as in the photo left, to the left, or right. The proofs, by definition, must have looked a lot better to have been accepted.

The many perforation varieties listed in the NVPH catalog also point to printer's waste which later found its way into the market. To the right is an example of imperforate right-hand margin copy, but almost every conceivable misperforation occurs, including a double perforation (not listed) of which I have

seen a copy where the second perforation ran through the top half of the stamp.

Much of the credit for this article must go to Harold MacDonald, whose article submitted about a year ago on the same stamp provided the necessary stimulus to do a little more research on this first provisional locally printed stamp of Surinam.



Neth. Indies 1945

Willem van Zandhoven

IN A way it is too bad that the Netherlands Indies stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co. (NVPH Nos. 304-316; Scott Nos. 250-262), thanks to attempts to transfer "money" from the Indies out of the country, never amounted to much as far as price is concerned. After 34 years the whole set mint still goes for about \$8.00.

With this set the same thing happened as with the Surinam 1945 definitive set which was treated in *Netherlands Philately*, volume 2, no. 2. For use in the liberated Netherlands Indies a set of definitive values was ordered from the American Bank Note Co. in New York. For the lower values available photos were used, that is, for the 1, 2, 2½, 5 and 7½ cents. For the higher values the same portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was used as for the Surinam set, except here it was placed in a square background.

A number of proofs are known: in black the 2, 2½, 5 and 7½ cent of the lower values, and for the higher ones, a proof of the vignette with the Queen's head (see the photo at right), a medium-sized proof without a value in the value tablets, the 10, 15, 20, and 30 cents, and in the largest size one of the 2½ guilders.

Color proofs also exist: 1 cent dusky green, 2½ cent dull dusky violet, 5 cent dull dusky blue, and 7½ cent smoky dusky-yellow. The medium-sized proofs without values are known too in dusky green and deep red. The 10 cent occurs in brown, the 15 cent in dusky blue, the 17½ cent in deep red, the 20 cent in smoky dusky red, and the 30 cent in smoky dark green. Finally, the largest-sized proofs without values are known in dusky green and smoky dark green, the 1 guilder in dusky green, and the 2½ guilder in deep red. None of these proofs, by the way, are listed in Van Dieten's Proof Catalog.

The NVPH catalog does not list the totals printed, but they are found, luckily, in *L'Union Postale*, the monthly journal of the UPU (1947, number 3, page 164):

Of the five lower values 2,000,000 each were printed; of the 10 cent 12,000,000; the 15 cent 5,000,000; the 17½ cent 1,000,000; the 20 cent 5,000,000; the 30 cent 6,500,000; the 60 cent 4,000,000; the 1 guilder 2,500,000 and the 2½ guilder 1,500,000. A total of 350,000 of the 2½-guilder stamps were overprinted in 1948 with INDONESIA.

The lower values portray various "native" scenes from the Netherlands Indies, probably a choice from the few photos that were available in New York. The 1 cent shows an irrigated rice-field, a so-called "sawah," which cannot be identified. There must have been thousands of like scenes in the Indies. The 2 cent is listed by the NVPH catalog as showing a "lake in West-Java. Luckily it is possible to identify this lake. If you look at the photo below left, you will recognize the flat-topped mountain which is prominent on the stamp. This is a photo of the Lake of Leles, just a few miles north of Garoet on the slope of the Goentoer Mountain. It was a popular resort, and one of the little boats that used to ply the lake (and probably still do) can be seen on the stamp. It was totally unlike other mountain lakes in West Java which were spooky, gloomy affairs.



The 2½ cent shows the Medical College in Batavia (for another view see the photo at right below) (*Editor: I hope these photos will print alright.*) This Medical College was the successor of the School for the Training of Indies Doctors, which in 1902 had been itself the successor to a 5-5-year school for the training of doctors in which Dutch was used as the language of instruction. In 1927 when the college was instituted it was equal to the training of doctors (M.D.) in the Netherlands.

The 5 cent shows a beach scene, and again, this could almost be anywhere in the Indies, but I have a suspicion

that it portrays the "Wijnkoopsbaai" or Pelaboean Ratoe in West Java. Perhaps some old "colonials" can enlighten us regarding this scene. I have in vain looked for photos which show that particular little island off the beach.

Finally, the 7½ cent should be portraying the Crater of the Bromo Volcano according to the NVPH catalog. Although the catalog comes close, it is not right. What we see here is an air photo of the Zandzee, an old volcano bottom of sand, covered with mist out of which the Batok, an almost pure cone, sticks out. The bromo is found to the left of the Batok under the mist. Way in the distance the mighty peak of the Smeroe is vaguely visible left of the airplane.



As the mint set is "ruined" as it were, perhaps we should investigate the possibilities of the used stamps. Avezaat and Okker state that the first dat of issue was October 1, 1945, but only for Hollandia, that is, they only mention Hollandia. It seems almost impossible that the stamps would not also have been available in Merauke, and right after October 1, or, perhaps on October 1, at the airbase Biak. Perhaps a member who knows more about the situation in New Guinea at that time could augment this account. Another date Avezaat and Okker mention is December 30, 1945, but they don't mention a place. To speculate a little, Tarakan in North-east Borneo fell to the Allies on May 1, 1945, and Balikpapan, on the Eastcoast, was occupied by Australian and Dutch troops on July 1, 1945. It is possible that the "liberation" stamps were used in these two places before they were used in the rest of the Indies, with the exception of New Guinea, of course.

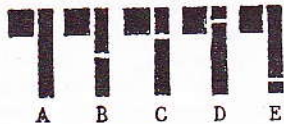
It might be worthwhile to pay particular attention to the used stamps of this American Bank Note Co. set in view of the above-mentioned dates. What might seem to be a very common, ordinary stamp might turn out to be a rarity. I am sure the editor would also appreciate getting news of early cancellations of places in the Eastern part of the Archipelago, that is New Guinea, the Spice Islands, Celebes and Borneo, as well as the Little Soenda Islands, such as Timor, which was very early liberated too.

The information about the totals printed came from an article in the *Maandblad* by C. Moelker (July-August 1972, p. 375). I also thank the editor for checking the dates given for the conquest of Tarakan and Balikpapan.

Surinam NVPH No. 284 (Scott 240)

Harold F. MacDonald

This 1950 overprint comes in two sheet settings. The value 1 Cent has two settings which differ in the spacing between 1 and Cent. In Type I the space is 2.5 mm and in Type II 1.75 mm. The long obliterating bar comes in five settings which are labeled A, B, C, D and E. The A setting consists of one bar, 13.5 mm long. B consists of two bars, 6.7 mm long. C has the top part the same length as the square bar to the left; this is 4.5 mm long. The lower part is 9.0 mm. D has the top part 2.5 mm; the bottom part is 11 mm long. E has the D bars reversed (the long one is on top of the short one).



The stamps were overprinted in sheets of 100 (10 x 10). For ease of identification, the first row is 1-10, second row 11-20, etc. The above-mentioned varieties are tabulated below:

Type I exists throughout the sheet with the following long bars:

- A bar: 1-67, 69-76, 78-96, 98-100
- B bar: 97
- E bar: 68, 77

Type II exists throughout its sheet with the following bars:

- A bar: 1-56, 76-78
- B bar: 57-75, 79, 80, 87
- C bar: 81, 89-100
- D bar: 82, 83, 85, 88
- E bar: 84

Type I with the B bar and Type II with the E bar are the rarest varieties, followed by Type I with the E bar.

The above-given information comes from an almost complete sheet (Type II) loaned by Johannes de Kruyf and *Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie*, August 1951, page 160, which is erroneously numbered 112 (and ably translated into English by Ralph van Heerden). To me the labeling of stamp 87 in the Type II sheet is in question as my stamp appears to be an A bar, but I will bow to the *Maandblad* description. Additional information may be found in the July 1951 *Maandblad*, pages 137 and 138.

Note from the editor: Although the NVPH catalog lists the bar in two pieces in Type II as very cheap, it is clear from the above-given article that some of these should be more expensive than the listed Type I with bar in two pieces.

Fakes and Forgeries

SINCE I started paying attention to these matters I have been constantly surprised how many fakes and forgeries turn up in the most unlikely places, including my own collection. Thanks to one of our members from the West Coast we are able to give you some information on a rather expensive set (NVPH Nos. 134-135; Scott Nos. B4-5), the so-called "Toorop" set of the Netherlands, the second set with a surcharge, which appeared in 1923. If I am correct, it is the only "dated" set of the Netherlands.

In the book on Fakes and Forgeries we find that the set has been counterfeited twice. What the book calls the "first edition," is easily spotted, both stamps have perforation 10:10, instead of $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. But there is a more dangerous "second edition," which shows the $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation alright, but with clear differences in the drawing. We have also noticed that the gum of this second edition is somewhat greenish in color, and smooth.



Real



Fake



Real



Fake

this second edition is somewhat greenish in color, and smooth.

If you look at right, you will see at the top the real stamp and at the bottom the fake. Points to note are the background of CT, which in the real stamp is even but in the fake blotched.

Another is found behind the dark figure where the branches in the real stamp are thinly drawn and even, while those in the forgery are thicker and not as evenly drawn. Finally, look at the knees of the kneeling figure: in the forgery the lines are much heavier.

This was the 2 + 5 ct as also described in the book. The 10 + 5 is not described in the book, but here our member helped us in providing us with the stamp so that a photo could be made which you see at left.

Points to watch for here are the white lines within the two figures which are more finely drawn in the real stamp than in the forgery where they are much heavier. The background of the right-hand figure is also much more "open" - shows more white in the fake than in the original stamp. The C and T of CT, almost but not quite touch in the real stamp; but in the forgery they are a lot farther apart.

So far I have only seen a mint copy of these stamps, but since the first edition occurs with a 1970-type cancel, stamps of the second edition may also be found "used." In case of doubt, check with your editor.

On the next page you will see a drawing of part of the gold overprint on the 1940 stamps which were issued

ER-

REAL
First Pr.
15,4mm

FAKE
14,3mm

Second Pr.
15,0mm

NATIONALE

FAKE 14,3mm

REAL 15,0mm

as the Cour Permanente stamps used by the Permanent Court of Justice in The Hague.

The NVPH catalog says that there are two printings caused by the discovery of the damaged type which was responsible for the error "ALF" instead of "ALE." The letters of the first printing are not as "outlined" as those of the second printing. The mint stamps are supposed to occur only with the first printing.

As I noted in the May Newsletter, I was unaware that these stamps had also been counterfeited, most likely after the war on the 1940 stamps which were re-issued in 1946. And I promised to check my own set of NVPH Nos. 16-19 (Scott O16-19). Well, using the figure from the book which is reproduced at left I soon found

that, yes, indeed, my stamps were forgeries. Since I bought the set at a reputable auction house some-thing will be done about it.

If you have a magnifier with a built-in millimeter scale, it is very easy to measure the dimensions of the overprint. The first printing should be 15.4 mm from top to bottom; the second printing is 15.0 mm, and the forgery is 14.3 mm. The difference is too large to be missed. The measurement from left to right (and notice where this begins and ends in the figure) in the real stamps is 15.0 mm and in the forgeries only 14.3 mm. The color of the gold overprint is like that of the first printing.

Used copies of this forgery occur with a cancel of The Hague with the short central bar and the date 3.V.20 of 1940.



Thanks to the generosity of our fellow-member Ralph Van Heerden, who donated a counterfeited tete-beche pair of Surinam No. 59 (Scott No. 62) to the fakes collection of the ASNP we are able to show you the characteristics of this quite dangerous and expensive item.

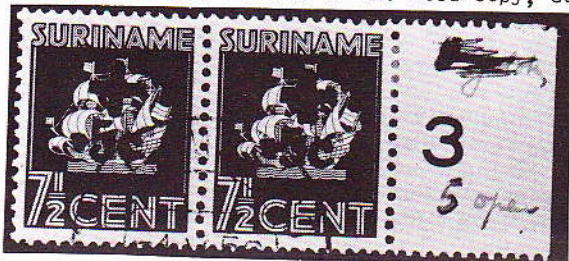
The photo on the left shows the fake at the top and the real stamp at the bottom. Below, enlarged, you will find details of the fake on the right, and the same part of the real stamp on the left. In part our description is based on the fake book, published by the Hilversum Stamp Club. Although there are differences in the color of this locally printed stamp, all the real ones are lighter in color than the fakes which are a deep carmine-red. The perforation of the fakes is 12½ x 12½ instead of 11½ x 10½. Although the book says that the part squared-circle cancel has no name and date, our example has the name Paramaribo, and a part date.

If you now look at the enlargements you will note immediately that the corner ornament in

the real stamp has very fine interior lines which do not touch, while those in the fake are rough and touching. The "stem" of this corner ornament is open on both sides in the real one, but closed on one or two sides in the fake.

There might be more characteristics, but these don't seem to be the same in all fakes, so we won't mention them. The ones given above should be sufficient for you to recognize this interesting forgery.

Fakes are not always "fakes," that is, stamps which have been painstakingly reproduced to victimize the stamp collectors. Another way of victimizing us lies in "fake" cancellations which can even - for a time - fool the best of us. To the left, below, you see an interesting example of this kind of shenanigans. It is, of course, the famous NVPH No. 205d, the 5 with the very curly end. Although the catalog does not give an extra value to the used copy, some



person obviously thought that a used copy would eventually become more expensive so a "late" cancel was applied. The stamps lost their value for postage on December 31, 1942. Yet the cancel clearly reads 4.V.50 (or 56). It was probably a favor cancel applied at the later date.

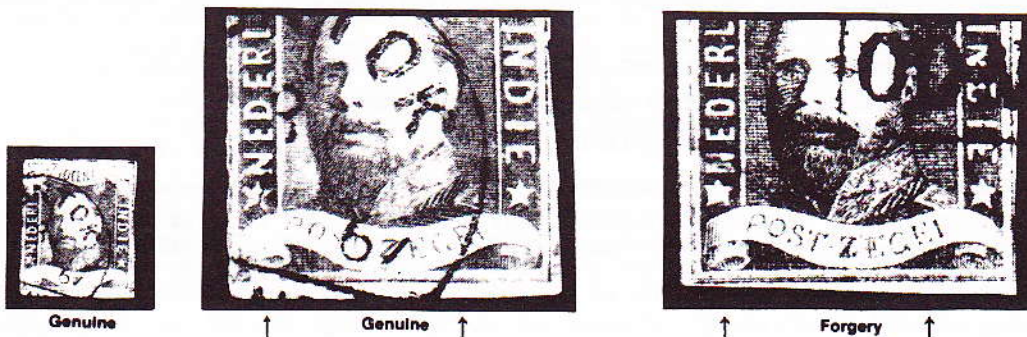
Something else to watch for are charity sets of Surinam canceled with a rubber cancel PARAMARIBO, where usually only part of the name is visible within the very heavy outer circle segment. I have seen them on 1930's sets.

The following is a "guest" appearance by John W. Rabarts of New Zealand. Mr. Rabarts is the author and publisher of *Kerbau*, a book on early Indonesian stamps. I am sure we will hear more from him in the future.

NETHERLANDS INDIES — 1864 10c FORGERY

Neither the imperforate 10c stamp of 1864, nor the same stamp perforated later are common. The collector is not likely to find both at one time. He may well get "caught" with a forgery of the imperf stamp as this is the cheaper, and usually the first, to be found. My forgery, bought as genuine in auction, remained undetected for a year before I located the perforated stamp and noticed the difference in paper colour. Perhaps these notes will save someone else from repeating what would now be an expensive experience.

A notable characteristic of the genuine 10c stamp is a dull off-white appearance. It is described by Revd Earee as "yellowish-white", and looks almost as if it is toned. By contrast, the old litho forgery described in "Album Weeds", is on white paper. Should one have several examples of the stamp with a mixture of forgeries and genuine, sorting should be but a moments work — but this situation would be unlikely! The average owner will have but one specimen and needs a more precise way of checking. After all, what is white to me may seem off-white to another, especially if compared with a piece of modern chemically whitened paper.



The most obvious difference, apart from paper colour, is found in the lower left corner scroll work. The first fold in the genuine shows a narrow section of exposed scroll — about the same depth as the frame immediately below the banner with the word POSTZEGEL. In the forgery this section of exposed scroll is much wider. A further quick check is in the upper and front line of the epaulette. The genuine is defined indistinctly of fine lines. The forgery shows a single bold white line like a V sideways. My example has a forged boxed (FRA)NCO applied, inverted, in black.

JOHN W. RABARTS.

Recently one of our members has acquired a very unusual fake of Netherlands Indies No. 1. As we have not yet been able to find out more of the background information on this particular fake we will publish it in the September journal.

The 'Laren Provisional'

The March 1979 *Maandblad* informs us that on December 11, 1978, Mr. F.W.A. van West died at the age of 97 years. What makes this "philatelic" news is that Mr. van West was the director of the post office at Laren, who, in 1945, took 1000 postcards of 7½ cent to a local printer and had them overprinted with a large "5." Thus were created the "Laren Provisionals" about which our fellow-member Leo Landau wrote in the December issue of *Netherlands Philately* (vol. 2, no. 2), page 26-27, with a photo of one of these unofficial postcards. The *Maandblad* notice shows one of these cards, addressed to the late Mr. G.W.A. de Veer, a notable collector of postal stationery, in which the post office director explains the issue of these unauthorized postcards. There were plenty of 7½-cent postcards for which there was no demand, but the issue of 5-cent postcards had not come through from the warehouse at Haarlem. So, he decided that he would act on his own. He did, however, get a reprimand from the Central Direction at The Hague, so the unofficial act was not repeated.

The card which was reproduced in December 1976 was written by a young lady in Laren to her aunt in Blaricum. The appearance recently of another card written by the same lady to the same aunt on the same day makes these two cards rather less of a non-philatelic item than it was originally thought by Mr. Landau. However that may be, any card of which only 1000 copies were printed — official or unofficial — is bound to be a collector's item, especially used, because, as the post office director already wrote on June 7, 1945, "One may assume that the greatest part will be destroyed. The rest will become very rare."

As those of you know who have Geuzendam's postal stationery catalog, Mr. Geuzendam says only: "A card with overprint 5 CENT issued in 1945 in Laren N.H. is not official." And does not give any price. Perhaps one of these days even the Geuzendam catalog will follow the example of the NVPH Special Catalog which now — finally — lists the very unofficial 4 values of the 1940 Queen Wilhelmina set of the Netherlands which can be found imperforated.

WE READ...

A letter from our Dutch source for philatelic publications which was received only May 21, lists the following new titles:

Janssen, Special catalog for combinations from booklets (in Dutch), 1979, Dutch price fl. 7.50.

Van Wilgenburg, Catalog for the "thank-you" cards children's welfare stamps, 2nd ed., fl. 6.90.

Hali, Special catalog booklets Netherlands (in color; in Dutch), fl. 11.00.

Hali, Special catalog booklets Neth. Antilles and Surinam, fl. 8.00.

Okker-Avezaat, FDC catalog, Netherlands and former colonies, 1979-80, fl. 12.50

Zonnebloem, Catalog Republic of Surinam (in color), 1980, fl. 6.90.

Van Putten, Special catalog Netherlands "For the child" (concerns covers, cancels, maximum cards), fl. 10.00

Arge, Handbook Netherlands numeral set 1876 (75 pages, in German), fl. 9.80.

Arge, Handbook Netherlands 1852-1923 (207 pages, in German), fl. 37.50.

Arge, Handbook registry labels Netherlands, fl. 6.00.

Arge, Handbook Netherlands New Guinea (among others, with cancels), fl. 7.50.

We also read that the NVPH Special Catalog will cost fl. 12.50 again this year, and will appear - not in October - but in September. For the NVPH Special Catalog we will, as in previous years, enclose an order form with the July newsletter.

In the May Newsletter we already mentioned the two spectacular auction lots which appeared in the Netherlands. For a more permanent record, we will give you here the photos with a description and some comment that reached us via a letter from our Dutch Governor.

In the Amphila auction of April 30-May 5, lot No. 2185 is introduced as "Floating Safe stamps (of Curaçao) complete, without overprint, unused without gum, beautiful copies, certificate NVPH, great rarities, see color photo (the photo at right)" estimated price fl. 10,000.00.

From a letter of Dr. Benders we found out that not even the Postmuseum in The Hague has these unoverprinted stamps. The only place where there were copies was in the archives of the Controller of the Stamps and Postal Stationery in Haarlem. Were these copies possibly purloined from there?



The second auction lot which warrants a more permanent record was found in the May 16-19 auction of De Nederlandse Postzegelverveiling in Amsterdam.

This lot consisted of seven unlisted proof overprints on the Floating Safe issue of Surinam. We find, in black, 5 cent on 15 ct, 10 cent on 75 ct, 12½ on 60 ct, 20 on 1½ gld, and in red 35 cent on 2 gld 25 and 35 cent on 4.50 gld, and in black again 35 cent on 7½ gld. The last three mentioned are shown in the photo left.



From the last three issues of the *Maandblad* available to us, we found that a misprint of the 25-ct airmail stamp for special flights (NVPH No. 15) without the text "BIJZONDERE VLUCHTEN" brought fl. 5,000 at the January van Dieten auction. A small cover with straight-line cancel GULPEN sold for the same amount! A pair of the 7½-ct three-hole syncopated perforation, used, brought fl. 17,500.00.

Some minor misprints were found in recent stamps: in the kidney stamps of last summer copies were found where the kidney is found partially behind the person's back, a shift of the red color. Copies of the 55 ct Commerce stamp issued in 1977 were found where the light-blue text was shifted to the right so that the c of 55c is found on the left margin of the stamp. A whole sheet of the October 1978 Verkade stamp has been found in which a white "ghost" of Hamlet appears below the "c", the exact shape of the figure to the left of the stamp.

Those of you who lately have seen vague cancels with a too heavy circular border line, of The Hague, the Dutch collectors are exercised about the fact that these are "official imitation cancels," used by the Philatelic Service at their headquarters in Groningen. We will try to find out more about this and report in a later issue or in a Newsletter.

In the March issue we noticed one or two "buy" ads but most ads are of the other variety. A list of Fournier fakes given by our Governor in his column "Fifty Years Ago" will be reproduced in a future "Fakes and Forgeries" in this journal. The publications of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Niederlande (above indicated by Arge in the list of publications) is reviewed as well as their regular journal (30th volume). (Editor: We hope that we will have such a record too in the future.) It seems that they used 13 pages critically to review the NVPH Special Catalog. That we could do too, if we didn't feel that that would be too much for most of our members. By the way, the cost of their journal is 5 DM. Anybody interested? Your editor will order one copy for his editorial library, so it would not be too much trouble.

The Queen Juliana stamp issued for Her 70th birthday originally was not going to be sold on April 30 (actually a legal holiday) but would be stopped before then. Thanks to complaints the stamp will be sold till supplies run out.

One stamp has been found of the 1975 Year of the Woman stamp with a totally missing red imprint. This must have occurred in the rest of the sheet of 100 too. Any member who finds this one, please let the editor know. It would be great to illustrate that one.

The Special Catalog of Coilstamps is being reviewed very favorably. In 44 pages several experts go so far as to describe the direction of the roll of paper on which the coil stamps were printed, as well as the subtle differences between screens used for the plates.

Those of you who like to specialize before it becomes impossible because of rarity and prices, look for the possibilities in the "Unie van Utrecht" stamp, which is printed in intaglio (copperplate). There are four plate numbers, 2, 3, 4 and 5, but actually eight sheets of 100. The original sheets were so-called double sheets of 200 with the same plate number in the bottom margin of the lower sheet and in the top margin of the upper sheet. Several plate faults have already been found. Happy hunting!

In the April issue of the *Maandblad* we found a nice article about the single-color, two-printing postage due stamps of the Netherlands. The ones that are so difficult to distinguish from the one-color one-printing stamps. As this article really gives a fairly simple way to do the trick, we intend to ask permission to translate it and run it in our journal. It might be a help to many people.

In this issue was also found the long article about the complaints the Curaçao Stamp Club has about the issuing policy of the Netherlands Antilles. We already gave you the highlights in the May Newsletter. Comment from one of our members: I have stopped collecting the Antilles; I cannot even get the bridge pairs. Well, bridge pairs get advertised regularly in the *Maandblad* by a few dealers. Perhaps these have a special pipeline to Drs. van Reijen.

Mijn Stokpaardje, a monthly magazine for topical collectors - it seems - and new issue collectors, has terminated free ads from "sellers," because the privilege was seemingly abused. Perhaps here your editor gets a chance to ride his "stokpaardje" (a Dutch expression, for those of you who don't read Dutch which means to go on and on about a pet pieve) in deploring the following kind of ad: For sale, Neth. No. 101. The highest bidder will be notified. Oh, I agree, it is great for the owner of the stamp in question but I see other things: the man (or woman) wants to eliminate the fee he or she has to pay to an auctioneer for the same kind of chance he or she would get at an auction, namely "a highest bidder." If everybody did this, we would soon be out of auctioneers. These people have an extremely useful function in our world and they provide us with an invaluable service. Otherwise we would be forced to sell to the first available fellow-collector or dealer, with no guarantee that the highest price would be obtained. But for that service we pay the auctioneer his hard-earned fee. Anybody who has a different meaning, speak up, and we will publish you.

Your editor has been "bugging" Jan Dekker of the EDC about information on the local proofs made in the Indies from the end of the first world war to the middle thirties. Well, a postcard from Jan Dekker announced that the forthcoming issue of the *Maandblad* has an article devoted to these proofs. Since we seemed anxious to publish something on these proofs, Jan Dekker already asked for, and received permission for us to translate and publish this article.

Your editor has also been working valiantly on an article about four stamps of the Netherlands Indies since early in December. To give you an idea how long it takes before an "idea" has become an article, we will most likely not publish this article till September. As of now we haven't received all the information necessary. Another article, on the Disberg definitive series of the Netherlands Antilles, is really in the works. The Postmuseum has promised delivery around July 1, so that article also gets into the September journal. At that time we also hope to have some brandnew information on postal stationery of the Antilles, but if we have too much on one area, we might leave that for December.

NEWS

As our Membership Secretary is on vacation, we cannot give you a list of new members yet. Wait for the July Newsletter. We do have one new address:

George Goldsmit, Windmill Stamp Co., P.O. Box 493, Mountain View, CA 94042

one reinstated member:

K Vermeulen, Kemphaanstraat 125, Wormer, Netherlands

and one resignation:

Mr. I.A. Bons, 316 Larkhall Avenue, Duarte, CA 91010

Finally, a request from your editor: We do need articles for the journal badly. But we also need articles with illustrations, because one picture is worth a thousand words. So, if you have some facts, or even an idea for an article - if you think you cannot write - please let your editor know. The more people work on this journal, the more it really becomes an ASNIP project. Don't be shy about your writing ability; together we might get a dandy article. Don't think for a moment that anything you read came out of its author's pen in exactly that way; most of the time and editor was involved who worked with the author, and nobody thinks anything of it. So, how about it?