

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



JOURNAL of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 5/2

NEWS

Our new President had a message for all the members, but since it was also geared to the New Year, and members' prosperous stamp collecting during 1980, it was felt that this late, late journal was not the place for such a New Year's message.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

We have a number of new members to report since the January-February Newsletter.
George W. Vandenberg, 469, P.O. Box 5070, Postal Station A, Toronto, Ont., Canada N,NA,NI,S,NNG
Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Zwerman, 470, P.O. Box 681, Ithaca, NY 14850 N,,NA,S
George W. Moffat, 471, MRA Box 85, Bangor, ME 04401 N,NA,NI FDC
Andre R. Heijnen, already mentioned in the Newsletter, has now Membership No. 472
Don Griffith, 473, 603 Joyce Ann Drive, Manchester, MO 63011 NI,NNG,Jap.Oc. UNTEA
Robert Siegel, 474, 8 Candlewick Close, Duxbury, MA 02332 N,NA,NI,NNG,S Jap.Oc.
Ernesto A. Netman, MD, 475, P.O. Box 280, Zona 1, Panama City, Republic of Panama N,NA,S
M. W. Pynappel, 476, 582 Jones Road, Englewood, NJ 07631

Reinstated Members:

We are extremely sorry to have "missed" the payment of the following member so that he was not listed in the membership list. It only happens once, but to the person involved it is not funny.
Sherwin D. Podolsky, 448, 16035 Tupper Street, Sepulveda, CA 91343 N Olympic Games

Change of Address:

F. W. Wessel, 105, P.O. Box 192, Wedderburn, OR 97491
Clarence Kamstra, 90, 42099 Liberte Drive, Novi, MI 48050

IN MEMORIAM

While this journal was being finished and only the two inside covers had to be filled, the sad news reached us that Burton Bauder had passed away. We extend our deepfelt sympathy to his wife for this grievous loss. We have known Burt a long time, originally as fellow-members of the New York Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists where Burt always stood with both feet on the ground. Of especial importance was his role at the last meeting of the New York N.C.P. which took place early last year. He will also be remembered as the author of POKO Issues of the Netherlands, which was published - and needed a revised reprint within a short time - by the Netherlands Philatelic Society of Chicago. His postage dues collection of the Netherlands was famous and won well-deserved awards at international exhibitions. We will miss Burt.

Publications

From Mr. Wiggers de Vries, whom we thank herewith for this kind gesture, we received a copy of two new publications, both by H. Koopman, and published by Wiggers de Vries B.V., Singel 276, 1016 AC Amsterdam.

The first one is *Catalogus der Kleinrond Stempels van Nederland* (Catalog of the Small Round Cancellations of the Netherlands), the 3rd improved edition. Anybody who collects these "small Rounds" cannot do without this catalog, even though he/she would only collect part of this immense field, which is clear if we know that Mr. Koopman lists 1625 different cancels. All cancels are also priced, and even if you cannot get these cancels at these prices here (probably a lot cheaper too), they give a good idea of comparative value. The catalog can be ordered from our treasurer, Mr. John W. Van Buskirk, C.J. Holt & Co., Inc., 11 Park Place, New York, NY 10007, by sending a check or money order for \$6.25. The price in Holland is 12.50 guilders. This price for the U.S. and Canada is postpaid. Please remember that once the orders are in, the books will be ordered in the Netherlands, after which they will be shipped from there. It may take six weeks before you get them.

The other book is *Catalogus der Grootrond-Stempels van Nederland* (Catalog of the Large Round Cancellations of the Netherlands), the "ugly" double circle cancels which towards the end of last century disgraced the stamps we collect. As the author says in his foreword, exactly because of that these cancels are still very inexpensive and a nice collection can be gathered for not too much money. In all 1548 cancels are mentioned, and prices allotted to each of them. Mr. Koopman based these prices on his own experience and believes that others may think differently, but even if we do these prices are a good background, and can serve as a comparative measure. This catalog too can be ordered from our treasurer for the same price of \$6.25. The Dutch price is also 12.50 guilders. Please make your checks payable to the ASNP.

We have finally heard from our source for publications in the Netherlands, and it seems that the last edition of Deuzendam's stationery catalog did not come out in December, as surmised, but in January or February. Ten copies have already been ordered, but we don't know the price yet. As soon as we know, we will let you know. The first ten orders can get this catalog from stock at the treasurer's; the following orders will have to be ordered in Holland again.

In our next publication we will have a large section devoted to new publications.

ASN P



Netherlands Philately

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR NETHERLANDS
PHILATELY
Volume 5, Number 2

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Editor

Paul E. van Reyen
P.O. Box 555
Montclair, NJ 07042

Librarian

Fernand H. Möllenkramer
6301 Downey Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90805

British Representative

W. L. Morton
11, Morven Road
Bearsden, Glasgow G61 3BU
Scotland

Netherlands Philately is published quarterly by the American Society for Netherlands Philately, P.O. Box 555, Montclair, NJ 07042.

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The ASN P is Affiliate No. 60 of the APS

Advertising: Advertising rates are \$60 for a full page, \$35 for a half page and \$20 for a quarter page.

December 1979

FROM THE EDITOR

For those of you who want to know why the December 1979 issue of *Netherlands Philately* did not get mailed until the middle of March 1980, please read the editorial on page 30.

As you can see from the list of officers, our new President and new Corresponding Secretary have found their place. One important change has not yet been made; our Vice-President moved to Arizona in the fall. His new address will be found in the next Newsletter as well as in the next issue of the journal.

And now for the contents. We hope that you will say, after having read all that is in here: It sure was worth waiting for! The additions and Corrections to A Postal History of Curaçao are an update of the book which appeared in 1976. Our Governor, Dr. A.M. Benders wrote this in Dutch for publication in the Maandblad of July-August 1979, and your editor translated it.

We have a Communication about some failings in the 1980 NVPH Special Catalog from the hand of our Governor, Dr. Fred L. Reed, whose thoughts on the 1852 issue of the Netherlands are worth reading. Your editor added a Review of the same catalog which is mostly negative, even though we must confess that the Special Catalog is now better than it was just a few years ago.

The next article is the first instalment of the long-promised one on the Disberg set of the Netherlands Antilles. To give the complete article in one issue would have been a little bit too much of a good thing. We hope to finish it in the March issue. At that time we will also have an Afterword for those of you who think the idea behind the article is good, but how are we going to do some collecting of the set?

Who designed the 1930 Jeugd zorg set of the Indies? We still don't know, but we have come a lot closer to an answer in the article on pages 26-28. It is followed by a discussion of an unknown Surinam printing variety which here shows up after only 25 years. Another variety in the same set showed up too late for a good photograph, but it is also discussed.

We then have a very short editorial which speaks for itself. The continuation of the article in the September journal on the one-color Dutch postage dues of 1912 takes up some space too, and then we have the postal usage of a Surinam fiscal stamp of 1910 which takes up the inside back cover, although the photo of the cover is found on page 32.

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A Postal History of Curaçao - Additions and Corrections

by Dr. A. M. Benders

Additions

The additions to *A Postal History of Curaçao* which appeared in May 1976 are few and not too important. Not included below are the stamps and postmarks which were issued after its appearance.

A few printing errors are found in the book; these are not corrected if they are unimportant. This list is the result of information received from many interested collectors in the Netherlands as well as overseas.

For the History-Minded

On page 23 we mention that no covers are known from St. Martin with either one of the two GWC markings. This can be corrected; in the archives of the Middelburg Commerciale Compagnie are found a number of such covers (*De Postzak* No. 114, p. 50).

Albert van Heyningen, mentioned on page 23 as the person who carried letters from St. Martin to Holland, was secretary of the Governor of St. Martin until about 1787.

As regards the persons after which ships were named:

- Vice-Admiral Rijk (p. 46): J. C. Rijk, born 1737, was Governor of Surinam from 1839 to 1842.
- Gouverneur de Rouville (p. 53): Mr. A. M. de Rouville was Governor of Curaçao from 1866 to 1870.
- Gouverneur v.d. Brandhof (p. 64): N. Van den Brandhof was Governor of Curaçao from 1882 to 1890.

Koninklijke Pakketvaart Maatschappij (page 39)

The illustrated letter shows the postage of "24" scratched out and substituted by "120." The reason was that from January 1, 1826, postage on letters had to be expressed in cents rather than in stuivers (5-ct pieces).

Ship Cancellations

The information that the HAPAG did not use ship cancels before 1921 is not correct (p. 56). A one-line marking "Polynesia" is found on a post card with a 1-cent 1889 numeral stamp with underneath in ink the date 20. 11. 99, and on a post card with a 5-cent of 1904-03 we find next to the stamp a double-oval marking with the name of the company and "s.s. Syrio" while the stamp itself was obliterated with the marking "Aus Westindien etc." as illustrated on page 56.

The Italian Line "La Veloce": according to an American specialist the marking on page 61 was not from the Syrio but from the Siena which in those years was sailing to the West Indies.

Squared Circle Postmarks

Curaçao (pp. 122-126). Type III: earliest date is May 16, 1891; type VI: June 16, 1893. A new type XI of January 3, 1898 has the following characteristics: the U almost touches the outer circle; A does not touch the outer circle; C is located somewhat higher than O; diameter is 24 mm.

"Cross" Postmarks (page 156)

A new type for St. Eustatius, as type A-2b of Curaçao, dates between May 17, 1922 and October 8, 1927 in black, later in purple.

Censor markings (page 257)

All prisoner of war mail was free; only additional airmail or registry charges had to be supplied with stamps.

- Page 260: A censor marking of the Royal Dutch Navy which was not mentioned has been described and illustrated by Drs. W. J. van Doorn in *De Postzak* No. 112, page 97: a double-ring marking, in the top K. M and in the bottom part "Gecensureerd" while in the center appears the signature or the initials of the censor. Seen from June 1945.

- Page 260 (figure 71)-261: All mail had to be delivered in open envelopes to the censor; the words "Gezien door de censuur" (seen by the censor) thus do not mean that the contents were not checked.

- Additions: page 273, LC.1a, latest date October 2, 1940; LC.1b, earliest date July 20, 1940. Page 277, LC.5a, earliest date December 3, 1943; LC.5b, earliest date November 29, 1943.

- Page 278, LC.7a, earliest date September 28, 1944; LC.7b, earliest date September 2, 1944, latest date July 16, 1945.

- Page 281: label LN.1 was also used at the Navy Headquarters in London.

Route Markings

Pages 50-51. We very much doubt whether the route marking "Curaçao over Liverpool," illustrated on a stamp of Curaçao on page 51, together with the Dutch numeral cancel 138 (railroad cancel Moerdijk-Antwerpen) was ever sent to Curaçao. The marking does not occur on the sheet with samples of old markings (illustrated on pages 32-33); there is no invoice for this marking in the Colonial Archives although these have been found for all the other route markings (which cost fl. 7.50 a piece).

- A post card from Chili to Curaçao of 1889 on which was written in ink "Via Hollanda" shows a clear imprint of the Liverpool marking, of the same dimensions as the imprint in the "Stempelboeken" on page 292.

Page 293: A post card has been found from Rotterdam to Curaçao with the -thus far unknown - Dutch marking "Curaçao over Southampton."

- The last four lines of page 293 should be deleted; this information was based on an error.

Perfins (pages 337-338)

A few additions; they are only identified by the numbers of the NVPH Special Catalog.

Perfin CB: also in stamps Nos. 55, 92 and 110.

Perfin MB: also in stamps 65, 91, 92, 93, 96, 98, 105, 130, 135, 208, 209, 218, 222, 226, airmail 10, 31 and 70.

- The perforation "WE" mentioned at the bottom of page 338 appears to be a mirror-image inverted perforation "MB" in which the "p" is damaged.

Postal Meters (pages 339-345)

No new machines of the types Francotyp and Hasler have shown up, but they have of the Pitney Bowes and Postalia machines. Since the list is far from complete we will not list them here. A few remarks: machine P.B.0002 has as the name of the town Emmastad. The highest-known number of P.B. machines is P.B. 043. Of the Postalia machines it is P80055.

First-Day Cancels (pages 352-353)

A fifth first-day cancel has been found used on covers with the Queen Wilhelmina set of August 16, 1948 (NVPH No. 185-195) and on the numeral set of Van Krimpen of October 16, 1950 (NVPH Nos. 211-17, but of course without the 4 cents which appeared in 1959). In a double frame are found "Eerste/Dag van/Uitgifte" and in a connected slightly larger frame underneath the date. Both covers are also canceled with Aruba-St. Nicolaas, and both derive from a stamp dealer at the place. The cancel on the numeral cover is red-purple. Official?

Stamps

- Page 406. In the table of the issue 1915-1931 two lines have been pushed up. Behind the 30 cent we should read the totals 170 - A 280 - B 180, behind the 35 cent in the last column A 760.
- A like shift on page 407: behind the 1½ cent we should read C 552 D/H 18078, behind the 2 cent nothing.
- Page 414: apart from the described bisected 2½ cent stamp with fake cancel Curacao 12 JUL 18 a copy of the bisected 2 cent has also been found with the same cancel, same date.
- Page 417: the bisected 2 cent stamp was found with cancel St. Eustatius 3 JUN 18 (see *Netherlands Philately*, volume 2, page 9); from the same island more copies of the bisected 2½ cent stamp have been found with the date 10 JUL 18.

Floating Safe Stamps

Pages 422-424a: Under "variations" on page 424 add: At an auction in Amsterdam in April-May 1979 an unoverprinted set was sold, the source of which is still unknown (to me). The Ministry of the Colonies sent information in 1928 which was published in the *Maandblad* of March 1928: "Floating safe stamps without overprint have been supplied to *no one*. Hence they cannot show up in the trade. Even the Postmuseum has not yet been supplied with the stamps. The few sheets which remained unoverprinted, but which *under no circumstances* will be handed out are in safekeeping with the Controller of the P.T.T. at Haarlem."

- Page 427: The perforation of variety 91v is not 12½ but 11½.
- Page 428: The booklets of this set also occur with the stamps inverted in the booklet.
- Page 433, overprint 2½ on 3 cent of 1931: delete lines 3 and 4: "But sold at the counter in blocks of 25."

- Page 449-450, Royal family of 1943: A proof has shown up of what is most likely the "original key die" without name of country nor value imprint, in light blue (see *Netherlands Philately*, volume 4, page 4) (also in photo at right).

Page 455: a note with the four highest values of the Queen Wilhelmina (Hartz) set states that these stamps were not sold in the Netherlands. A correction is that with a declaration that the stamps were meant for their own collections, one set could be ordered from the Philatelic Service at The Hague.

Page 562: Counterfeits of the guilder values of the last airmail set (1947) are known of *all* values (illustrations in *Netherlands Philately*, volume 4, No. 2).

Postal Stationery

We did not mention the proofs of the first post cards (in the collection Broekman):

I. The meander border is 3 mm wide; the meander is like those on Netherlands post cards of 1873-1874.

1. 15 cent gray
2. 15 cent brown
3. 15 cent purple

II. The meander border is 2 mm wide; a rounded zig-zag line as on the first issued cards of Curaçao.

4. 15 cent gray
5. 15 cent blue



Original key die proof

6. 15 cent purple

After post card No.1 the following addition and correction: "The card was withdrawn by Decree of July 19, 1877, and demonitized ..." The bottom line should of course read: "... consisting of a surcharge in black by a locally made ..."

- Page 603, addition to the Specimen overprints: Model A on card No. 3, Model B on Nos. 6 and 8, Model F on No. 10. The dimensions of Model F are 65½ x 7 mm.

Fiscal Stamps (page 619)

No. 92 has been found with an as yet unknown line perforation 12½ x 14.

- An overprint "20 CENT" on a stamp of the series 81-98 has been found with a black block over the (now unreadable) old value. Year of issue is unknown.

- Page 621, stamped paper: 1 Gld, size 21 x 29.7 cm, blank, has been found with the date 1950.

- 1952, 50 cent, size 21 x 29.7 cm, has been found with a black overprint, under the orange stamp, of 25 x 30 mm: 50 ct./Nederlandse Antillen, and the Dutch coat of arms.

Bibliography (page 622)

"Gekroonde Scheepvaart" of the KNSM should be "Gekroonde Koopvaart."

Postscript of the editor: It is with a feeling of some pride that we noticed how many of the additions mentioned by Dr. Benders above were first made public in Netherlands Philately. Of course, in many cases this was purely a matter of luck. The significance of the illustrated proof was not recognized at the auction. It was also a matter of luck that the collector whose proofs were auctioned had added this one proof of the Dutch Royal Family among the many of the British Royal Family which made up his collection.

We urge all our members to keep a close lookout for other such "lucky" finds, or recognitions, if that is the word for a new look at a familiar object in your collection. On another page you will find a photo of another "find" which so far has stumped everybody whose opinion has been solicited. Perhaps after publication somebody might recognize the significance, and let us know what he or she knows.

Communication

In Volume 4, No. 2, of *Netherlands Philately* I published some critical observations on the treatment of the 1852 issue in the 1979 Special Catalog. My remarks caused a furor of indignation in Holland and the *Maandblad* refused to publish them. What I meant as objective criticism of a subject matter was misconstrued as a personal attack. (See Volume 4, No. 3, letter of Dr. H. C. Lodder.)

Brushing aside semantics whether the Special Catalog is a dealer's catalog or a manual or a guide, I find it revolting to classify the Langstempel (Vellinga No. 58; Korteweg No. 61) as "normal" together with the halfround town postmark and the framed FRANCO. This is a serious misrepresentation and constitutes a deliberate deception of the unsophisticated collector. I am advised that "normal" means in accordance with postal regulations. That is true also for Vellinga Nos. 27, 65, 66, 73, 74 and 75, also pen cancellation, all of which, like the langstempel, were used under special circumstances and thus belong ONLY in the listing on pages 202-204 where some are rated. A rough estimate according to my studies of postmarks is that there occurs one langstempel in about 400 stamps, hardly enough to call that normal. Oddly, in the 18 chapters on the plates the langstempel is conspicuously omitted as normal cancellation.

Hardly anything has been improved in the 1980 edition. The SPECIMEN overprint on the 10 Cent has been correctly adjusted from plate I to plate X thin paper; but in the postmark department only one line was added for Vellinga No. 72, Rondstempel Exp. Moerdijk, with a zz rating (page 209). No attention was given to the following postmarks known to occur on the 1852 stamps: Vellinga Nos. 24, 41, 50, 73, 74, 240, 243 and 253; Korteweg No. 65a - just to mention a few. As long as most of these are listed why are they not rated? By just adding a few z(zz) on pages 208-210 there would be no charge of sloppiness. Also a short reference to postmarks in color seems to be indicated.

In the question of the application of the Vellinga versus Korteweg classification, Dr. Lodder's letter again implies an unfortunate personal element which makes one wonder about the reasons why for the chapter on postmarks the competent authorities were not consulted and the goal of excellence for the Special Catalog was sacrificed by giving priority to WHO is right instead of WHAT is right.

Regrettably I have encountered on the philatelic literary scene other excesses which defy the boundaries of fairness in objective research and deteriorate in hostility, to wit:

In the book by G. C. van Balen Blanken Buurman and Bert Buurman on 10 Cent Plate 1A reference is made to the peculiar behavior of the watermark noted especially in the lower half of the sheet of 10 Cent plate III. This phenomenon was demonstrated by me as the result of painstaking measurements and research published under copyright in *Netherlands Philately*, Volume 1, No. 2

No reference has been made nor credit given to this research in van Balen Blanken's book. Unfortunately this did not turn out to be an oversight or accidental omission. When personally confronted and requested by me to rectify this violation in the next supplement to his book, van Balen Blanken bluntly and stubbornly refused. This sad display of animosity culminated in a twist of ridiculousness when he also

refused to correct an incorrectly labelled postmark for 10 Cent Ia 1051 which is not (Amst)erdam but (Rott)erdam B, to which error I had previously drawn his attention, though I was not consulted prior to publication. While the making of the van Ealen Blanken books was in progress my competence in the studies of plating and postmarks was respected and my counsel and help were appreciated as the most important ones from a single contributor for the successful completion of the great majority of the books. Dr. van Ealen Blanken professed to be a friend of mine; but even friendship aise, his behavior reflects a general erosion in human relations - and with such friends who needs enemies?

December 1979

Fred L. Read

REVIEW

Last year we did not publish a review of the NVPH Special Catalog for 1979. We merely added a small footnote to the Commentary of our Governor, Dr. Fred L. Read, in which we gave an example of what we did not like and ended with the question: Are the "colonies" the stepchildren of the NVPH Catalog Committee?

We will leave the answer to that question for now, and concentrate on the 1980 edition of the NVPH Special Catalog, which, in its foreword claims: "The advice we received from ... collectors - in particular from the National Documentation Centre - was of the greatest value and to all these bodies we are most grateful." We wonder! In all the cases where, in the past, your editor has drawn attention to some oversight or unequal treatment of like stamps, his letters were either answered with the "killing" observation "that the Special Catalog" is not a handbook," or were ignored.

It seems incredible that a stupid mistake which occurred after the perforation of the 1864 set was corrected to 12-3/4 : 11-3/4 but not the so-called 12 $\frac{1}{2}$:12 perforation of the 1867 set - even though this was pointed out in the *Maandblad* - was not set right in the 1980 edition. Does it take a registered letter to the Catalog Committee? As we pointed out in a previous issue of our journal, the fact that the so-called 12 $\frac{1}{2}$:12A comb has been found to be 12-3/4 : 11-3/4 also makes it somewhat ridiculous to talk about a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$:12b and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$:12c comb, as is done again in the discussion of the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$:12 perforation of the 1872 set.

We are sure that the Catalog Committee will not object too much if we use the word "sloppy" in regard to the catalog.

Since we realize that most of the money that the NVPH members make is concerned with the sale of Netherlands stamps rather than those of the colonies, especially of course the sale of first-day covers (according to the foreword more than 400,000 copies are now sold of each issue, which perhaps contributes to the fact that the average collector better not try to sell his FDC's because he won't get a nickel for them) we will pass by things like: "End of validity 31 juli 1897" for the Surinam set of the Young Queen, which is found here for the third time in a row (we didn't go farther back to check) on page 335. The real date is July 31, 1907, but since the set is only worth about 32.75 guilders used, it surely is not anything to worry about.

No, let us concentrate on the Netherlands. Especially after our own experience with the counterfeit overprints of the 1940 International Court of Justice set, we merely wonder whether it would be too much trouble for the Catalog Committee to add the same note which they already have at the end of, for instance Nos. 134-135, to ALL the issues where dangerous counterfeits are known to exist.

The question of dates has been brought up before; perhaps to your disgust you will see us making the same impassioned plea again. Let us take just one example: We all know that the ARMENWET stamps have been and for all we know are still being faked. The most expensive of the set is the red overprint 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. One way to find a fake overprint almost immediately would be to check the date of the cancellation if that part is visible. A date either before or after validity would automatically exclude the stamp in question. Yet, the Special Catalog does not give the date of issue at all. It merely states, after listing all eight numbers: "These stamps were issued January 31, 1913 ..." implying perhaps that the red overprint belonged to "these stamps," while the red overprint did not come out until February 1919. The FDC catalog lists February without specific date as the earliest date known. These stamps thus were valid only for something like nine months. Is it too much trouble for the Catalog Committee to add this little but important piece of information?

The same applies to virtually all the definitive sets of the Netherlands where the exact date or even year of issue is left out. Perhaps this is very unimportant for the NVPH - they won't sell a stamp more if they add these facts, but it seems somewhat ridiculous that a person who is making a study of rates should have to go to the FDC catalog to find out when a particular stamp was issued.

What bothers us more is that in some cases (see page 37) there has, indeed, been an attempt to add the different years in brackets to the listing of the set. Why not be consequent and do it for all the definitive sets?

Finally a few unconnected items. Why, if an exhaustive study in the *Maandblad* several years ago printed the really sold figures of the Floating Safe issue does the NVPH still state: "Sold totals ca. 5,000 sets"?

Who picked the particular Airmail Pieces which are found on pages 177-178? Are these the only ones worth collecting? Or do "the dealers" in the Netherlands have large quantities of these particular ones for sale? We wonder.

We will have a separate article on pricing problems in our March number.

Netherlands Antilles: the Disberg Set

In 1958 the first Queen Juliana definitive set which came out in 1950 was replaced by a set which did not only show the Queen's face but was based on features which are unique for the six islands of the Antilles. A small profile of the Queen, based on the definitive 1953 set of the Netherlands, is found on each stamp, in the left upper corner. One should, of course, not go to the NVPH Special Catalog to find out which stamps appeared in 1958, and which in 1959. Actually, the entire set as listed (Nos. 275-290; Scott Nos. 242-257) came out in 1958, except the 8, 12 and 35 cents, which appeared a year later. Several years later, in 1973, various values appeared which were not part of the original set (NVPH Nos. 460-468; Scott Nos. 340-348).

This definitive set, as such, has now been used for almost 22 years - the first values came out July 9, 1958 - and it goes without saying that in such a long period of time, differences in paper, gum and color are to be expected. Several years ago, after a request to the authorities in the Netherlands, it was found out and published - in *Netherlands Antilles Surinam* that many values were then printed, and had been printed for some time on Violino paper, a Dutch-manufactured paper. This paper showed a much shinier surface, and provided the same problem as later Dutch stamps, namely that the shiny surface was very easily damaged.

The publication of *A Postal History of Curaçao* by Frank W. Julsen and A.M. Benders in 1976 added quite a bit of new information about the set, but still seemed incomplete. This is not to be wondered at because the work done by the Netherlands Postmuseum on this set took weeks and weeks. If you see the results which follow later you will not be surprised that this was so. We do like here to show our appreciation to Mr. A. R. Kamphuis, the Conservator of Postal Issues, and to Mrs. C.F. Vinkhuyzen-Nierstrasz who did all the work.

Before we give you the Tables for the various values of the set, we would like to give a short introduction to what - at first sight - may seem overwhelming. To begin with the second column - the first one gives merely dates of delivery from the printer to the PTT warehouse - we confess that colors are a problem. What I call red, someone else may call carmine. So the colors given in the second column for the various values are mostly to be used for comparison purposes. There may be even more minute differences which are not listed. The printing surface of the stamps is divided into three types: dull, silky and shiny. The Postmuseum adds here that the condition (e.g., shiny) may only occur in one color of the stamp. On the whole, the first printings are always dull. Again, the difference between silky and shiny can best be ascertained with various stamps in hand.

Our next three columns are concerned with printing on the sheet margins, apart from the counting numbers which are found at the top and bottom of the sheets. The first column lists whether there are - and how many - half-circle markings. We cannot, unfortunately, give you an example of these. The second column shows the number of the line-up crosses. These are crosses in the margin which occur on both color plates and if the printing is perfect they should completely overlap. The Tables list 2, 4 or 6 crosses. The Postmuseum gives the following explanation. If the sheet is placed in such a way that the counting numbers are normally readable (this would put the basis of the stamps to the right (see photo on next page the position of the 2 crosses is: 1 centered at the top and 1 centered at the bottom. If there are 4 crosses, the position is 1 left and 1 right, at the top as well as the



bottom. The first stamp of the four shown above, the 50 cents, shows the left bottom cross, which is one of four. The six crosses are a combination of the other two. In other words, here will be found three crosses at the bottom and three at the top of the sheet, left, center and right. The half-circle marks are found (with the sheet in the same position) one centered at the top and one centered at the bottom.

The little "hooks" which appear every now and then are located near the half-circle markings.

We want to add something to the list above, namely the cross with the two circles at left, as seen in the third photo above, and partially cut off (for a lower value stamp) in the fourth photo. This marking seems to be confined to the Harrison offset-paper printings, although we are not perfectly sure yet.

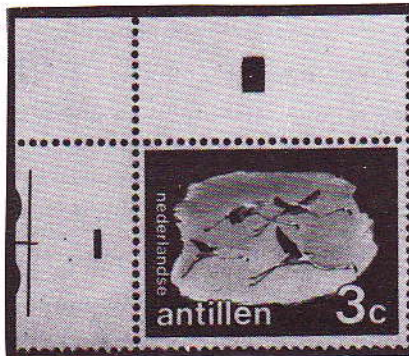
By the way, the earliest printings always have the small-sized cross, as is shown in the first photo, while later printings show the larger cross, as shown in the second photo above. The fourth photo also



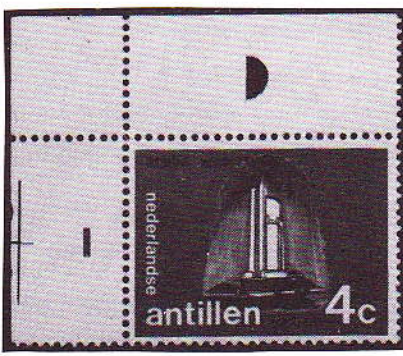
1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



shows a punch mark, such as are listed in the next column. This one is punch mark no. 6, as can be seen from the four photo samples on the left - showing punch marks 1 through 4, albeit on the low-value stamps - and the punch marks 5 through 14 plus the circular one which has no number, to the right.

The next seven columns are concerned with the paper used. All the first printings were on English paper which was cream-colored. Although the Tables do not show that other cream-colored or creamy white paper was English, it may be assumed that this was so. The next paper used is the Dutch Violino paper, which started in 1969. Finally, the last printing(s) are on Harrison offset paper, which was started in 1978. The column UV shows two kinds of reactions, the single + indicates a weak reaction, and the double + a strong reaction. Here too the borders between these reactions are not too clear. The UV wave length used was 366 nm.

We now get the columns which list the gum used. English paper was mostly used with gum Arabic, in the earlier printings with a diagonal structure. The same kind of gum was also seen on Netherlands and colonies stamps of the 1930's. Synthetic gum is either DN ("Delfts Nationaal") or the synthetic gum used on the Harrison offset paper. The UV reactions are also given with the proviso that the borders are again vague.

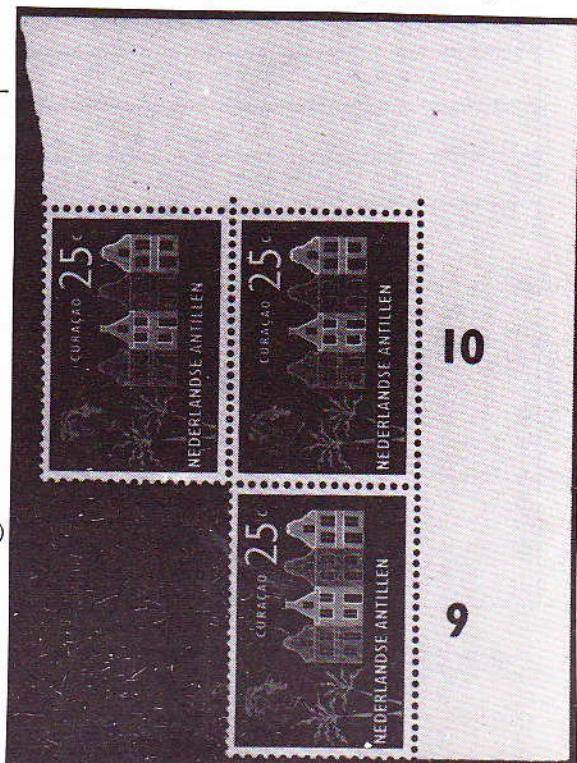
Finally, the last three columns give the perforations used. All stamps are perforated comb 14:12-3/4, but there are three different applications:

A - given the position of the sheet as in the photo to the right and below - has the perforation running through the left margin of the sheet, with one perforation hole at top and bottom (see the photo to the right).

B has the perforation running through the left and bottom margins, with one perforation hole in the top margin. (The photo to the right could of course show this B type too.)

C has the perforation running through the left, bottom and top margins. The photo to the left could show both B and C type perforations.

Let us now turn to the Tables prepared by the Postmuseum on the next pages.



Date delivery	Printing	Marginal Imprint					Paper								Gum			Perfo-ration margins									
		Shiny					Dull	Silky	Shiny	Half-circle	Align-ment	Cross Hooks	Punch	English	Cream	Creamy white	White	Violino	Harrison	UV	Arabic	Synth.	DN	UV	A	B	C
		Circle																									
6 Cent		2	2	2	2	2	ab	1+10	+											diag.			+	+			
Febr.25, 1958	Olive green + dark pink	2	2	2	2	2	ab	2												diag.			+	+			
Febr.9, 1959	Olive green + light pink	2	2	2	2	2	ab	2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Oct. 2, 1959	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2	b	9												diag.			+	+	+	+	
June 1, 1960	Olive green + pink	2	2	2	2	2		7												+			+	+	+	+	
Apr.21, 1961	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		3												+			+	+	+	+	
Apr.6, 1962	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		8												+			+	+	+	+	
Febr.21, 1963	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		5												+			+	+	+	+	
Febr.6, 1964	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		6												+			+	+	+	+	
May 27, 1964	Dark olive green + light pink	2	2	2	2	2		10							+	+				+			+	+	+	+	
Sep. 9, 1964	Olive green + light pink	2	2	2	2	2		9												+			+	+	+	+	
7½ Cent		2	2	2	2	2	ab	2												diag.			+				
Febr.25, 1958	Red brown + Yellow	2	2	2	2	2	ab	2												diag.			+				
8 Cent		2	2	2	2	2	ab	9												diag.			+				
Febr.20, 1959	Dark blue + orange yellow	2	2	2	2	2	b	1												diag.			+				
Oct.21, 1971	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2	ab	2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Oct.24, 1973	Blue + orange yellow	2	2	2	2	2		2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Nov. 5, 1975	Dark blue + orange yellow	2	2	2	2	2		3												diag.			+	+	+	+	
July 19, 1976	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2	b	5												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Aug. 4, 1978	No color given	2	2	2	2	2		6												diag.			+				
10 Cent		2	2	2	2	2		9												diag.			+				
Febr.26, 1958	Grey + yellow	2	2	2	2	2		13												diag.			+				
Nov.21, 1958	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2	ab	11												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Oct. 2, 1959	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2	b	10												diag.			+	+	+	+	
June 2, 1960	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		7												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Mar.20, 1961	Grey + orange yellow	2	2	2	2	2		2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Apr.10, 1962	Grey + yellow	2	2	2	2	2		12												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Oct.10, 1962	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		3												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Febr.19, 1963	Grey + dark yellow	2	2	2	2	2		5												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Mar. 6, 1964	Grey + yellow	2	2	2	2	2		1												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Jan.24, 1965	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		4												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Febr.10, 1966	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Febr. 1, 1967	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Febr.22, 1968	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
May 14, 1969	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		2												diag.			+	+	+	+	
May 25, 1970	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		8												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Febr.28, 1973	Ditto	2	2	2	2	2		4												diag.			+	+	+	+	
Nov. 12, 1974	Grey + orange	2	2	2	2	2	b	11												diag.			+	+	+	+	

Printing

Date delivery	Colors	Marginal Imprint			Paper								Gum			Perforation margins				
		Shiny	Half-circle	Align-ment	English	Cream	Creamy	White	White	Violino	Harrison	UV	Arabic	Synth.	DN	UV	A	B	C	
15 Cent (continued)																				
Nov. 3, 1975	Grey + yellow		2	4																
July 14, 1976	Grey + orange yellow		2	4																
Aug. 9, 1978	No color given																			
12 Cent																				
Febr. 27, 1959	Greenish blue + grey		2	2																
July 10, 1968	Ditto		2	2																
Oct. 13, 1971	Ditto		2	2																
Jan. 29, 1973	Ditto		2	2																
Nov. 15, 1974	Ditto		2	2																
Nov. 5, 1975	Dark greenish blue + grey		2	4																
15 Cent																				
Mar. 4, 1958	Dark green + lavender blue		2	2																
June 1, 1960	Ditto		2	2																
Apr. 12, 1961	Green + lilac blue		2	2																
Apr. 13, 1962	Green + lavender blue		2	2																
Febr. 21, 1963	Green + light lilac blue		2	7																
Febr. 23, 1964	Green + light lilac		2	2																
Mar. 1, 1965	Green + lilac		2	7*																
Febr. 11, 1966	Ditto		2	2																
Febr. 6, 1967	Ditto		2	2																
July 10, 1968	Green + pinkish lilac		4	2																
May 6, 1969	Ditto		2	6																
Aug. 3, 1970	Green + lilac		2	6																
Oct. 25, 1971	Ditto		2	6																
Febr. 1, 1973	Green + pinkish lilac		2	6																
Nov. 7, 1975	Ditto		2	4																
July 19, 1976	Ditto		2	4																
Aug. 29, 1978	No color given		2	4																
20 Cent																				
Febr. 26, 1958	Dark scarlet + grey		2	2																
Febr. 17, 1959	Ditto		2	2																
Oct. 2, 1959	Ditto		2	2																
June 3, 1960	Red + grey		2	2																
Apr. 21, 1961	Ditto		2	2																
Febr. 26, 1963	Ditto		2	2																
Febr. 26, 1964	Ditto		2	2																
Mar. 1, 1965	Light red + grey		2	2																

Who Designed the 1930 Jeugd zorg Set?

by Paul E. van Reyen

Sometimes it pays off in more than one respect to have a good relationship with a stamp dealer. Not only does one get some long-awaited - or even not expected - scarce stamps once in a while, but there may be other surprises in stock. A little over a year ago I happened to visit my favorite New York City dealer who told me that he had something for me. Rummaging behind the counter, he came up with a book. A book? Well, he explained, some man who had sold him some Netherlands Indies stamps also had that book with him for sale, and the dealer immediately thought of me and bought it for me. He was pretty sure I would take it. Of course I immediately recognized the book. It actually was an album, which almost every Dutch - and perhaps many Indonesian families - owned before World War II, and it was published by Droste Cacao Manufacturers at Haarlem in the Netherlands. The idea was that every time one bought a Droste product - cocoa, chocolate, etc. - one would find a coupon in the package. So many coupons could be sent to the company's representative in the Indies, and by return mail one would get colored plates which could be pasted into the album. Once one had received the first plates, one's appetite for more would be whetted - the company thought - and one would buy more and more of their products just to get the album filled.

The album, to get into specifics now, was called "Indië" and it was a very worthwhile attempt to get the Indies somewhat better known among, not only the Dutch, but also English-speaking people, for apparently the Dutch version was preceded by an English version, according to the Foreword. The Dutch edition came out late in 1928 or early in 1929. The artist who provided the colored plates and the text figures was H. J. Wolff. It is not clear whether Mr. Wolff knew the Indies from personal experience or whether he worked from photos and objects present in the Netherlands only.

To get from this album to an article in *Netherlands Philately* I have to relate what happened when I got the album home and started paging through it. With some of the text figures I felt that I had seen something very much like it before. But where? And all of a sudden it hit me. I immediately got out my Netherlands Indies album and looked at the 1930 Jeugd zorg set (NVPH Nos. 167-170; Scott B4-7).

If you look at the photo at the bottom of this page and the 2-ct stamp, you may at first not spot the resemblance but keep looking. The same goes for the photo on the next page and the 5-ct stamp. Anyway, the resemblance with enough for me to start checking the "sources." The NVPH Special Catalog merely says "After designs prepared in the Indies." The *Manual* by A. Arthur Schiller and Johannes de Kruyf states: "Designed by M. B. F. Beste of the Batavia Museum, prepared and printed by Enschede."

Nobody else mentions anything about these stamps. An article in *Postzegelkunde en Postwezen*, a 1932 jubileebook for the "Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie," also only mentioned that the designs were prepared in the Indies. A letter to our Dutch Governor was indicated. In it I asked him if he could find anything about these stamps, their designer or whatever else was available. Some time later a negative reply was received which left me with the only positive information ever printed. So I wrote to Mr. de Kruyf whose answering letter was very much appreciated, although, in fact, it also proved to be pretty negative in answering the question posed above this article. Mr. de Kruyf wrote in part:

"The late Dr. A. Arthur Schiller, Law professor at Columbia, specialized in the stamps of the Indies and therefor did most of the work on the Indies section of the Manual. I am sure he must have had good information at the time that Mr. Beste prepared the design and that he was at the time employed at the Museum. . . . I have checked all his voluminous notes, but could not find any confirmation. Since Mr. Beste was an employee it is quite in accord with policy not to mention his name."

Mr. de Kruyf also added that he did not quite see a case of plagiarism in the resemblance between the text figures of the album and the stamps.

The Droste Company, since taken over by a huge conglomerate, could not provide any further information on the illustrator of the album, Mr. H. J. Wolff.

In any event, it seems clear that even though we, perhaps cannot speak of plagiarism - after all, the same idea could have appeared in the brains of both the

designer of the stamps and Mr. Wolff there are a few remarkable coincidences which would need explaining if the designer - let's call him Mr. Beste now - did not get his ideas out of the album. The most significant of these is that although the Indies consist of thousands of islands with probably thousands of interesting views, two stamps show scenes from the Minangkabou province in Sumatra. The first stamp shows a Balinese temple, and the last one the Central-Java Borobudur. One wonders whether there was not a scene worthy of a stamp design anywhere else but



Meroes - Bali.



Bedoek bij bedehuis. 96
Minangkabau.

in the Minangkabou. On looking through the album it strikes me, though, that very few other text figures lend themselves to the kind of treatment that would have produced stamp designs. So, if the designer used the album for inspiration, the choice of two Minangkabou scenes makes sense.

Let us now look closer at the designs and the subsequent stamps. In the text figure which shows the Balinese temple, we note right away that the designer simplified the picture by taking out the "pendopo" (a reception area under a roof but without walls) on the left, and the third temple tower on the right. Striking resemblances stay, however. We note the low wall in the foreground with the two pillars which are placed exactly alike in the two pictures. Also, the left tower reaches to the fifth "roof" from the bottom of the right tower in both pictures. The mountain in the background of the stamp was an addition by Mr. Beste to fill an obviously empty space.

In the case of the 5-ct stamp there can be no question, although here Mr. Beste thought it best to remove the coconut palm tree to the left of the guardhouse. The text figure to the left shows a "bedoek" in the guardhouse near a Mohammedan house of worship. The bedoek consists of a hollowed out tree trunk with skins fastened at both ends to produce a kind of drum which is also used to rouse the countryside in case of robbery or rioting. In the case of this stamp it would be most unlikely that two artists had happened on the same spot to produce this view of one guardhouse among



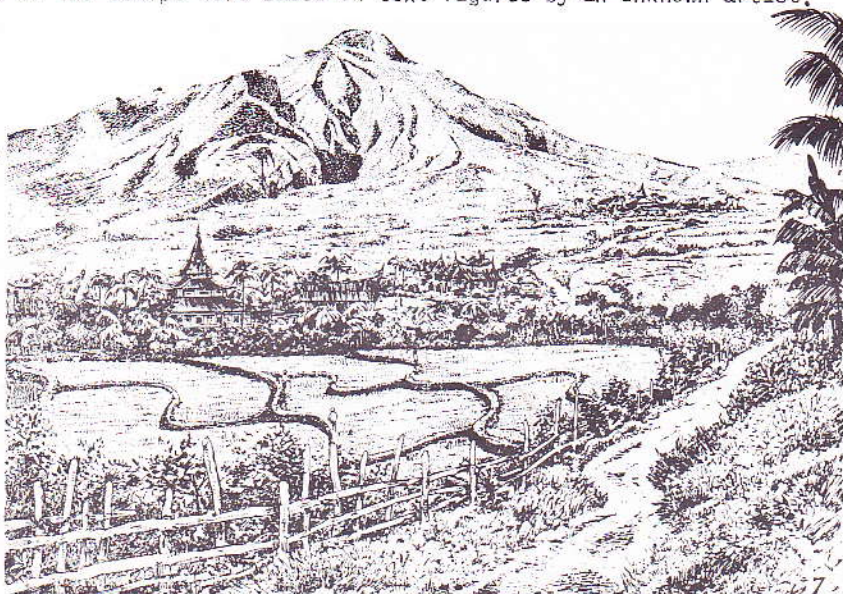
hundreds (or thousands) in the Indies.

The third stamp, the 12½-ct one, is perhaps not as convincing, but given the "provenance" of the the first two of the set, a case can be made for some derivation here too. At the bottom of this page to the right, we see the text figure from the album. The caption states that this is a Malay kampong on the slope of a volcano, in the Minangkabau. The text figure shows mainly the Mohammedan house of worship as seen from an opposite slope. The stamp shows the same structure more in close-up, and from a lower viewpoint. The coconut palm tree which was taken away from the 5-ct stamp has here been added to balance the "12½ ct" at the other side. A slight mountain slope has also been added to the right. This is, no doubt, the weakest case of the three. It is perfectly possible that Mr. Beste had a photograph of the same village but taken from a different spot to work from. Still, with all the other possibilities that all the other islands of Indonesia offered him it seems strange that here again a scene from the Minangkabou has been used.

We can be short about the Borobudur on the 15-ct stamp. Strangely enough, the album does not show this incomparable Buddhist sanctuary in central Java, near Jocja. That is almost as strange as publishing a book on New York architecture without showing a photo of the Empire State Building. The angle at which the Borobudur is portrayed seems to indicate that a photo was used which was taken from the only approach road to the sanctuary.

So far, we have assumed that three of the stamps were based on text figures by an unknown artist, Mr. H.J. Wolff. Perhaps it is clear that Mr. Beste also was not too happy about his role in designing these stamps and that that is the reason why the catalog merely states what it does. That would be good point for Mr. Beste who obviously didn't want to be credited with something in which he had only a very small part.

An additional reason for this anonymity came to me a few days ago. In going through a collection of Liechtenstein stamps I was struck with another resemblance. If you look at the



Maleische Kampong op vulkaanhelling. Minangkabau.



photograph on the right, you will see one of the stamps issued in that country for the inundations of the Rhine in the year 1927. They are Scott Nos. B7-10, and were actually issued February 6, 1928. As you will note, in plenty of time to have served as another "inspiration" for the designer of the Jeugd zorg stamps. If I can get you curious enough it is worth going to a stamp dealer to look at the actual Liechtenstein stamps because the colors are also surprisingly alike, especially the lowest value which is of the same pale lilac as the 2-ct Netherlands Indies stamp. The centers of the Liechtenstein stamps are also sepia, and, remarkably enough if the designer had based himself on Dutch welfare stamps he could not have come up with "Jeugd zorg



1930" because Dutch stamps did not indicate the year of issue, even if they did have "Voor het kind" on some stamps (1928). But the Liechtenstein stamps add "Rheinnot 1927" and this, taken with the total impression of the four stamps as compared with the Jeugd zorg set make it very clear in my mind that the designer not only used some text figures from the Droste album, but also based himself on the Liechtenstein stamps which had appeared about a year before the idea of the Jeugd zorg stamps was broached in the Indies. By the way, the other colors are also identical, but were most likely based on U.P.U. requirements, namely green for the 5 cents, red for the 12½ cents, and blue for the 15 cents. The Liechtenstein ones show these too for the three highest values.



Note from the editor: Separated by an example of a border decoration from the album Indië I want to take up my role as editor, rather than writer. The album was bought in November 1978. The letter to Dr. Benders for information was answered in December 1978. That same month a letter was sent to Droste which was followed by a gentle reminder on February 21. Droste answered on March 1, 1979 saying: "We have internally compared the pictures on the stamps with those in the Droste album Indië. We too note a "remarkable" likeness. In the near future we will try to look up something for you." Since then nothing! On April 17 I wrote a letter to Enschede, the printers of the stamps, and most likely of the album too. I related the desire to list Mr. Wolff as the "source" for at least three of the stamps, and also hoped that they could find something in their archives about the genesis of the stamps. Perhaps needless to say, there was no answer to this letter. As an editor I understand that many letters arrive, and perhaps most are somewhat unwelcome. One has other things to do. On the other hand, I would appreciate some kind of answer, even if it were only: Sorry, we are too busy, we cannot do what you ask us to do. At least that would alert me to a dead end in my continuous looking for articles for future issues of our journal.

As of now there are exactly four cases of this kind of dead-ending and I hesitate to write another gentle reminder to the persons involved. Perhaps they feel that they have already indicated to me that as far as my requests are concerned I can "drop dead" by not answering, so why bother. I must confess that this constant throwing aside of promising ideas for future articles is very depressing to me, and is probably part of the reason why you have been waiting so long for this issue. But more about that on another spot. This was just to let you know how long it takes to get the facts that might one day make an article for our journal.

Unknown Surinam Variety

Although it is hard to believe, it was 25 years ago this spring - March 12, 1945, that the stamp of which we have found a new variety, a sort of printing error, came out. One would think that it wouldn't take that long to find such a variety, but the answer lies most likely in the fact that the stamp in question was a 5-guilder stamp. Even the most enthusiastic speculator could not possibly have bought a whole sheet and study it at leisure. This of course did happen with the 22½-cent overprint which was part of the set of three. A whole sheet of this stamp would have cost only 22.50 guilders, and that was an amount that any well-heeled speculator could put aside in 1945. But 500 guilders was a totally different story, and that is why we now have a sort of story to tell you.

Apparently early in 1945 there was a shortage of some values in the airmail set. The rate for a single weight letter to the U.S.A. was 22½ cent, and most people made do with combinations of 15 and 7½ cent, or 20 and 2½ cent. But now the postal authorities decided to overprint one value which was in plentiful supply - as it happens, the 60 cent stamp - with 22½ cent. Another value which was in short supply was the 1 guilder. In 1941, when there still was an ample supply of 1-guilder stamps printed in Haarlem, this



Gld.

value was also ordered in England, but only 15 thousand copies were printed. Hence it was decided to overprint the 2½ guilder with 1 guilder. Finally, the 5 guilder stamp ordered in the Indies was most likely (we have reservations on this point) only printed in 2000 copies which were shipped to Surinam, so there was a lack of this value too.

All in all, a set of three overprinted stamps appeared on March 12, 1945. Although buying on the first day was very brisk - many people must have bought whole sheets of the 22½ ct - first-day covers with this set are fairly scarce. Many complete sets, however, were affixed to envelopes and sent to the U.S.A., registered. A few years ago many of these covers could still be bought in



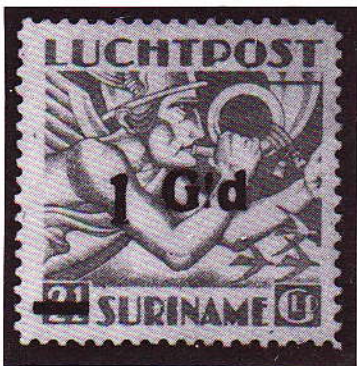
Gld.

New York for less than \$15. It seems that either during the first day of sale or the first few days, two sheets of the 22½ cent overprint were discovered with an inverted overprint. According to an article that appeared in *Stamps* around that time, the postmaster decided to sell the inverted overprints one to a customer. If this is right there can NOT be a pair of these in existence.

It was also soon discovered that two of the 100 stamps of the sheet of 22½ ct overprints showed an upside down 1 in the fraction. Since whole sheets of the 22½ ct are not rare, we know where these two are found, namely position 9 and position 51. An interesting thought is that these inverted 1's also occurred on the sheets with inverted overprints, hence there should be no more than four of these around. By the way, the NVPH does list this almost impossible rarity, with a price of only 7,500.00 guilders! No copy of this stamp has been seen in an auction for the past 11 years, that is, as long as we have kept an eye on auctions.

Perhaps in view of the three different 5's which were found in the 1942 overprints (NVPH Nos. 205, 205c and 205d, and airmail 23, 23c and 23d, the 5-Gld stamps were probably inspected as far as the 5's were concerned and it was soon found that the 5 with the sharp point was also found here (NVPH. No. 26a). We do not know the position of this 5 in the sheet, nor whether there was more than one example per sheet of 100.

This was all that was known about varieties in the set. A few years ago a dealer in the Netherlands had mentioned that there was another variety, namely a capital "I" instead of the lower-case "l", but he did not have a copy, or, at least didn't show it, and it was hard to figure out whether he was talking about the 1 Gld or the 5 Gld. That was where the matter stood until the end of last year. At that time a 5 Gld with, indeed, a capital "I" showed up. If you compare the two photos at the top of this page, you can immediately see the difference. On the left is the normal Gld. The "l" is diagonally finished at the top. On the right you see the variety with the capital "I" which clearly shows that it is not a broken-down "l" because of the serifs left and right at the top. This is really a printer's error which is understandable because there is not that much difference between an "I" and an "l." The letters are picked up upside down from the tray, and it is likely that after a previous job the letters had been mixed up somewhat.



Some questions remain. We do not know the position in the sheet. If any reader can give information

about this point, please do so. Another question also has come up. If the overprint forms for the 1 and 5 Gld stamps were the same, that is, only the numeral "1" was changed for a "5" or vice versa, this capital "I" variety SHOULD also show up in the 1 Gld overprint. If any reader wants to check his or her set for this occurrence, we would be very gratified.

To show some rather unimportant varieties which are most likely due to sloppy printing rather than to a variety in the printing form we show you two examples. To the left above is a 1 Gld stamp where the "l" has almost disappeared, and to the right you will find position 1 of the 5 Gld overprint where the top of the "5" is very vague.

Too late to have a photo made another variety showed up; this time in the 5 Gld again. In the Gld the normal height of the "d" is a generous 3 mm, but in the variety it is NO more than about 2.9 mm. In the normal ones the "d" is as tall as the "l", but here the difference in size shows up immediately. This, of course, is a recurring variety and as such very worthwhile collecting. If any of our readers have found other recurring varieties than the ones here mentioned, we hope that they will share these with the members in a future issue of our journal.





5 met puntig einde op nr 91

Postscript:

After this article was typed, the Dutch Postmuseum graciously supplied some additional information, which is important enough to add to this article.

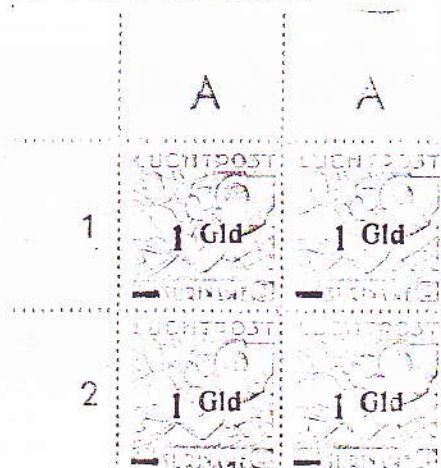
First, the xerox copy to the right makes clear that the half-printed G of the 5 Gld overprint which we showed you on the previous page (position 1 of the sheet) also occurs with the 1 Gld overprint. This seems to prove that there was only one printing form used for both overprints, in which merely the numeral was changed.

As for this particular "error," it seems now to be a more collectible variety since it occurs on (probably) all sheets rather than just one sheet.

The xerox copy to the left (it is hoped that they print alright) shows an example of the sharp-pointed 5 in position 91. This xerox makes clear that there are AT LEAST two sharp-pointed 5's per sheet, because in my collection is a pair in which the sharp-pointed 5 occupies the position to the right. It cannot, therefore, be a position 91. Position 92 shows the short "d" which we saw too late to have a photo made. At this stage we cannot say, of course, whether this short "d" only occurs once per sheet. If any member has a pair or block of four with the short "d" not accompanied to the left by a sharp-pointed 5 we know at least that there is more than one short "d" to the sheet.

It seems that the "G" on position 81 is closed up from information received from the Postmuseum. They only have this variety with a 5 Gld stamp, but we can now accept that the 1 Gld overprint has the same varieties.

We thank Mr. A. R. Kamhuis of the Postmuseum for supplying us with this important information.



Gebroken G op nr 1

Editorial

This is perhaps not so much an editorial as an explanation for the delay in your receiving the December journal. In a sense, however, it is also an urgent request to the membership to think about the problems in having one person - more or less - responsible for all the publications. In most societies this is so - a questionnaire issued by the APS confirmed this once again. But if all the work involved in getting journals and newsletters out devolves upon one person, delays must be reckoned with. I hope the membership realizes that all the work for the ASNPN has to be done in our spare time - I will here also talk for our Treasurer who has been unable to do much ASNPN business in the last two months. My present position makes it impossible to do errands during lunchtime, one of the things which in the past took care of many a chore. This means that Saturdays will be left over for ASNPN business and the trend in this area seems to be that of closing on Saturdays. I don't blame these people but it makes life somewhat more difficult. All in all, if you want a more regularly appearing journal - the newsletters almost take care of themselves if things don't get totally out of hand which they did during December and January - you must start thinking about lightening the task of the editor a bit. This means only that, for instance, I am extremely glad when a member sends me some material which would make a wonderful article, except I find out that I have to take care of writing the article, having photos or plates made, all of which takes a lot of extra time. I know that not everybody can sit down and produce an article, but if an entire journal consists of this kind of stuff it means that the editor is getting overworked.

I would suggest that we take care of part of this problem by thinking about regular features we might want to see in the journal. Is there anybody who can produce a finished Trends article four times a year? I am sure the membership would like to see such a feature, but I have no more time to go through the auction catalogs and compare them to the lists of prices realized, plus taking a look at the prices asked in Maandblad ads. The same applies to other areas. Is there anybody who not only collects booklets but keeps an eye out for news about booklets? If so, perhaps such a person could provide us with a regular column on booklets which then will appear four times per year in the journal. Here too, I would like to stress the fact that this "help" is only a real help when I receive finished articles with photos (if necessary) but not just some notes with indications where photos might be picked up. Any other idea for a regular feature would be welcome. What about somebody who keeps an eye out for any kind of news on, for instance, New Guinea, and provides me with that news and/or translations of articles, or the articles themselves that can then be translated through the Editorial Board? Let me know what you think.

The One-Color Dutch Postage Due Stamps of 1912 in Comb Perforation 12½ CONTINUATION

by P. Storm van Leeuwen

3. 3 cent, first printing (see Figure 3A)
 1. In part of the stamps the perpendicular line dropped from the left side of the 3 cuts the vertical line of the E.
 2. Most stamps have a broken 3 (see Figure 3A again).

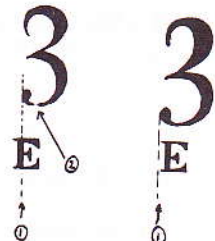


Fig. 3A Fig. 3B

- 3 cent, second printing (see Figure 3B)
 1. The perpendicular line dropped from the left of the 3 falls between the C and E

4. 7½ cent
 In the first printing the 1 of ½ stands lower than the top of the 7, like the 7½ cent of 1904 (NVPH No. 21).
 In the second printing the top of the 7 is on one line with the top of the 1 of ½.

5. 12½ cent
 Most likely the 12½ cent with the open 2 of ½ belongs to the first printing. I have not had occasion to check many stamps of 12½ cent 2pr on dates and distance between 12½ and CENT.

As we have mentioned before two printings of the 5 cent are known, both printed from loose 5 and loose CENT forms. However, and this is the same for the other values, these stamps were not put in use till after February 1, 1912. (Serice order No. 28 of February 1, 1912.)

To give a handy reference, Table 2 shows the totals and the dates of delivery to the postal control authorities of the stamps of the double printing process.

Postscript: I am well aware that this article cannot be more than an aid in studying the types of printing. Up till now I have not found other possibilities; in not all cases will it be possible to "uncover" the double printed stamps. This is especially so with the mint stamps, although here differences in tint between the border and the numerals and CENT are more noticeable.

In any case I hope to have provided a contribution to the growing interest in our postage due stamps with this article.

Bibliography: "De eenkleurige portzegels van Nederland," by ir. H. W. J. Reus.

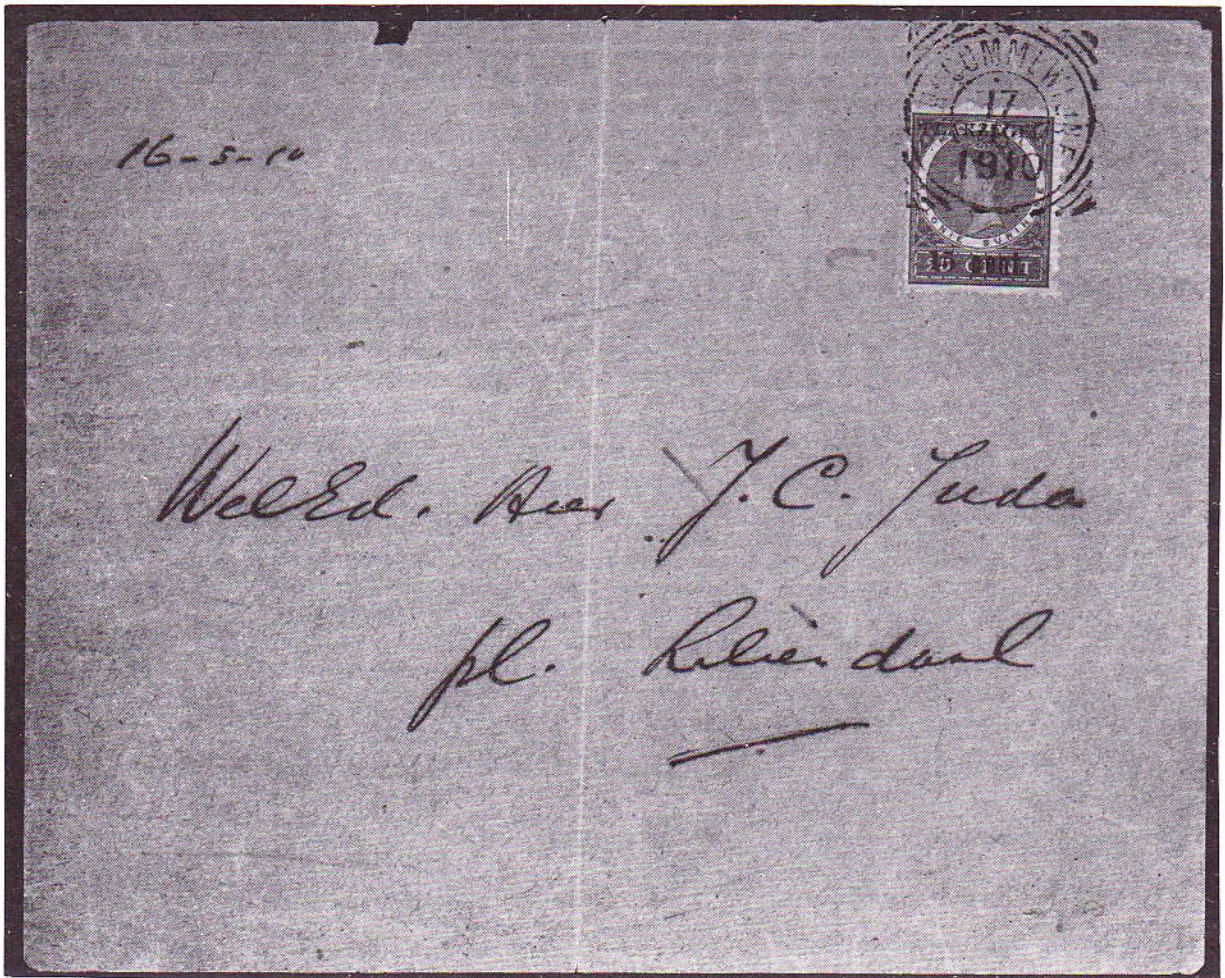
A third table with a combination of facts about the single- and double-printed stamps will follow below. Some values were used for the overprints of 1923. Totals for these overprints are: 25 on 1½ ct: 1 pr + 2pr, 1800 sheets of 200 stamps. 1 on 3 ct: 1pr, 1700 sheets of 200 stamps. 2½ on 7 ct: 1pr, 3700 sheets of 200 stamps. 25 on 2½ ct, 1pr, 3550 sheets of 200 stamps.

Table 3 - The Single and Double Printings

Double Printing			Single Printing						
Value	Loose Numeral + CENT	Date of Delivery	Numeral + CENT in One Form	Date of Delivery	Total Printing (double printing)	Comb 12½ (single printing)	Time of Delivery	Comb 13½: 12-3/4 (single printing)	Time of Delivery
½	192,600	Apr. 1912	221,400	March 1913 + Febr. '14	414,000	1,302,800	Febr. 1916 - July '20	2,992,400	May 1941 - July '45
1	291,580	March '12	612,800	March '13 + Febr. '14	904,380	4,918,800	March '15 - Oct. '33	3,237,600	Oct. 1934 - Apr. 1947
1½	193,180	March '12			193,180	993,000	Oct. '16		
2½	288,980	March '12	496,800	March '13 + Febr. '14	785,780	3,987,000	Apr. '15 - Nov. '33	4,067,400	Sep. 1934 - Jan. 1947
3	155,400	March '13	187,400	Febr. '14	342,800	1,802,000	March '15 - Aug. '20	575,800	March 1946
4	192,780	March '12	495,600	March '13 + Febr. '14	688,380	2,253,800	Febr. '16 - July '33	2,128,800	Oct. 1934 - Sep. 1946
4½						594,300	Oct. '16 + May '17		

Table 3 - Continued

Double Printing			Single Printing						
Value	Loose Numeral + CENT	Date of Delivery	Numeral + CENT in One Form	Date of Delivery	Total Printing (double printing)	Comb 12½ (single Printing)	Time of Delivery	Comb 13¼: (single printing)	Time of Delivery
5	1,911,180	Dec. '11 + March '12	2,467,600	March '13 + Mar. '15	4,378,780	8,354,600	March '15 - Aug. '33	6,730,800	Febr. '34 - Febr. '47
5½						591,300	Oct. '16 + May '17		
7			372,800	Oct. '19	372,800	778,180	Febr. '20 + Aug. '20		
7½	187,140	March '12	307,00	March '13 + Mar. '14	494,140	1,502,200	March '15 - Febr. '20		
10	377,980	March '12	521,800	March '13 + Feb. '14	899,780	7,016,200	March '15 - Oct. '32	6,632,400	May 1934 - Jan. '47
12½	194,780	March '12	192,600	March '14	387,380	3,667,400	Febr. '16 - Dec. '33	723,00	Jan. '38 - March '46
15	188,380	March '12	243,600	March '13 + Febr. '14	431,980	3,332,800	March '15 - Apr. '33	3,162,600	May 1934 - Sep. '46
20						2,420,600	March '20 - Nov. '33	5,267,000	May 1935 - Jan. '47
25						4,958,100	Febr. '16		
50			954,800	March '20	954,800		-Aug. '23	1,444,000	June 1941 - June '43



Surinam Fiscal Stamp on Cover

The cover shown on the previous page at first sight does not present any abnormality. It is a purple stamp with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina on it. These were issued in the first years of the century, and were just the common definitive stamps. The cancellation is somewhat better: Beneden Commewijne in a squared circle cancel. Beneden Commewijne was a so-called riverboat cancellation which is not quite so common as that of Paramaribo, the capital.

But if we look closer we see some sort of overprint. Plakzegel at the top and the value has been changed from 25 to 15 cent. Plakzegel means fiscal stamp, and these 15-cent values were used to "legalize" receipts and the like. They should be found only with an ink signature on them, accompanied - sometimes - by a date, either in ink or stamped, and possibly a stamped name of the firm which issued the receipt.

A Colonial Decree of May 27, 1910 mentions these fiscal stamps for the first time, authorizing their use. Apparently the shipment of regular fiscal stamps from the Netherlands had been held up. On June 15, 1910, the Governor of Surinam wrote to the Ministry of the Colonies announcing the overprinted stamp. On the 27th of that month the Queen (formally) approved the step.

Since Dr. Benders has a cover with this fiscal stamp accompanied by a regular $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp, we must probably conclude that the use of this fiscal stamp as a regular postage stamp was not unusual even though probably illegal. His cover was canceled by a railroad stop cancel (spoorweghalte-stempel. Perhaps the regulations were not as strictly applied in the "boondocks" as they were in the town of Paramaribo.

The address on the cover is quite interesting too. The cover is addressed to a Mr. Judah at the Plantation Leliendal. An old map of Surinam shows that this plantation is found on the southern bank of the Commewijne River not too far from Paramaribo. It might even be that Mr. Judah sent the cover to himself. This is the more likely since his name appears on a number of "philatelic" covers from that time.

If any of our members has the really used fiscal stamp - with the ink signature etc., please let your editor know. We would like to publish a legitimate usage of this stamp too.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The questions we have here, but so far we have no answers. If any reader could supply us with some information on the questions that follow, we would be extremely pleased and we will, of course, publish the results.

In 1950 the first two stamps especially printed as such for the International Court of Justice were issued. The 1980 catalog, of course, gives no date of issue, but the FDC Catalog states August 1950, hence no exact date. Yet, in the latest auction catalog for the Rietdijk auction of March 16 are found blocks of four with the date August 5, 1950, while this auction catalog states that "according to the NVPH the earliest known date is August 7, 1950." I wonder where Rietdijk got this information.

But something even stranger is going on. I have seen blocks of four of this same set with the cancellation March 22, 1951. Now, the 1980 Special Catalog definitely states that the last day of use was March 18, 1951. Before we start thinking about a favor cancel after the end of validity, we must remember that these two stamps in a mint condition are worth some 4,000 guilders. So it is inconceivable that any owner of a mint set would have asked his "friendly" PTT clerk for a favor cancel. What is going on? Is the date the NVPH gives wrong? Who else but the PTT would have applied the cancel with the March 22 date?

Anybody able to throw light on this?

Finally, to your right you see a registered cover to York, Pa. Everything seems alright, except the color of the registry label is Kelly green! Also the design is somewhat different from that used at that time.

Anybody able to throw light on this? The label looks like those illustrated in the article by Mr. Bunge in a previous issue of our journal, but there it is supposed to be red like the regular registry labels.

We would appreciate any information we can get on this.

